

Place Select Committee

Wednesday, 27 March 2024 at 10:30

County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 7QP

AGENDA

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|---|--|-----------|
| 1 | Minutes of the last meeting 20 December 2023 | 3 - 14 |
| 2 | Apologies for Absence | |
| 3 | Declarations of Interests by Members and Officers:- (see note below) | |
| 4 | Crime Disorder Strategy Report | 15 - 28 |
| 5 | Residents Parking Schemes Report | 29 - 38 |
| 6 | Section 19 Reports | 39 - 384 |
| 7 | Outcomes of the Scrutiny Review of Household Waste Recycling Centres | 385 - 400 |
| 8 | Work Programme Report | 401 - 420 |

Notes

- (1) Councillors are advised to contact their Research Officer for details of any Group Meetings which are planned for this meeting.

- (2) Members of the public wishing to inspect "Background Papers" referred to in the reports on the agenda or Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act should contact:-

Customer Services Centre 0300 500 80 80

- (3) Persons making a declaration of interest should have regard to the Code of Conduct and the Council's Procedure Rules. Those declaring must indicate the nature of their interest and the reasons for the declaration.

Councillors or Officers requiring clarification on whether to make a declaration of interest are invited to contact Katherine Harclerode (Tel. 0115 854 6047) or a colleague in Democratic Services prior to the meeting.

- (4) Councillors are reminded that Committee and Sub-Committee papers, with the exception of those which contain Exempt or Confidential Information, may be recycled.
- (5) This agenda and its associated reports are available to view online via an online calendar - <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/dms/Meetings.aspx>

PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE
Wednesday 20 December 2023 at 10:30am

COUNCILLORS

Mike Adams (Chairman)
Tom Hollis (Vice-Chairman)

Richard Butler
Anne Callaghan BEM
Penny Gowland
Kane Oliver - **Apologies**
John Ogle

Sue Saddington
Roger Upton - **Apologies**
Jonathan Wheeler - **Apologies**
Elizabeth Williamson - **Apologies**

SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS

Councillor Eric Kerry for Councillor Roger Upton
Councillor Johnno Lee for Councillor Jonathan Wheeler
Councillor John Wilmott for Councillor Kane Oliver

OTHER COUNCILLORS IN ATTENDANCE

Councillor Scott Carlton
Councillor Neil Clarke MBE
Councillor John Cottey
Councillor Gordon Wheeler

OFFICERS

Mick Allen	-	Group Manager, Environment and Resources
Rhys Atwell	-	Democratic Services Officer
Wayne Bexton	-	Service Director - Green Growth, Investment and Assets
Martin Elliott	-	Senior Scrutiny Officer
Peter Gaw	-	Chief Executive Officer, Inspire
Derek Highton	-	Interim Corporate Director – Place
Sue Jaques	-	Flood Risk Manager
James Lavender	-	Democratic Services Officer
Dan Maher	-	Managing Director - Via
Mark Walker	-	Interim Service Director, Place and Communities
Gary Wood	-	Group Manager, Highways and Transport

1. TO NOTE THE APPOINTMENT AT FULL COUNCIL ON 7 DECEMBER 2023 OF COUNCILLOR MIKE ADAMS AS CHAIRMAN OF THE PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE 2023-24 MUNICIPAL YEAR

The Chairman a noted his thanks to Councillor Nigel Moxon for his work as the previous Chairman of the Place Select Committee.

RESOLVED 2023/019

That the appointment of Councillor Mike Adams as Chairman of the Place Select Committee for the remainder of the 2023-24 municipal year, be noted.

2. MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 20 September 2023, having been circulated previously, were confirmed as correct and signed by the Chairman.

3. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from:

- Councillor Kane Oliver (Other Reasons)
- Councillor Roger Upton (Sickness/Medical)
- Councillor Jonathan Wheeler (Other Reasons)
- Councillor Elizabeth Williamson (Other Reasons)

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS

In the interests of transparency relating to Item 8, Councillor John Lee stated that his children used the school meal service.

5. HIGHWAYS JOINT INNOVATION AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Councillor Neil Clarke MBE, Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport and Gary Wood - Group Manager, Highways and Transport attended the meeting to present a report that outlined the progress made against the actions identified as part of the cross-party Highways Review and the development of the Highways Joint Innovation and Continuous Improvement Plan. The report also provided a summary of highway activities that had undertaken since the beginning of the year.

The Cabinet Member stated that it was the ambition of the Council and Via to continually improve and develop and that the changes and improvements to service delivery that had been identified by the review were now well embedded into how highways services were delivered across Nottinghamshire. The Cabinet Member noted the improvements to service delivery in respect of Winter maintenance, the processes for residents to report highway maintenance requests and the implementation of the "right repair, first time" approach.

The report detailed how throughout 2023/24 Via had undertaken significant volumes work across the wide variety Highway Services that it delivered on behalf of the Council, these included:

- 151 Emergencies attended.
- 998 Street lights repaired.
- 22,629 Potholes filled.
- 25,082 Gullies emptied.
- 23,026 Highway enquiries received.
- 48 Bridges inspected.
- 83,143m² of programmed patching and preventative maintenance,

- 26,450 Highway inspections carried out.
- 147 Highway schemes delivered.

It was proposed that moving forward, six-monthly updates would be provided to the Committee on the highway activities that have been delivered within the previous period in a dashboard format. The views of the committee were sought on the format of the dashboard and on the information that it should contain.

The Chairman sought assurance that robust procedures were in place for highway maintenance requests submitted through members to be appropriately escalated if required. The Cabinet Member noted the challenges of ensuring that maintenance requests were dealt with promptly due to the schedule and urgency of repairs constantly changing. The Cabinet Member assured the Chairman and the committee that processes were in place to escalate requests through district managers and the Group Manager, Highways and Transport as required.

In the discussion that followed, members raised the following points and questions:

- Members agreed that further communication activity should be carried out with residents to highlight the areas of responsibility around highway management and maintenance of Nottinghamshire County Council, and on those that were the responsibility of National Highways and other delivery partners.
- That the needs of wheelchair users should be fully considered when constructing and maintaining pavements to ensure that their accessibility and needs were always taken into account.
- Members sought further information on the current amount of Viafix being used for pothole repairs.
- Members sought further information on the current budgetary position in respect of highways maintenance.
- Members requested further information on the processes around how residents made compensation claims for damage to their vehicles caused by from poor highway surfaces and on the costs incurred by the Council because of these claims. Members asked whether the claim form could be made accessible on the Council's website.
- Whether information was recorded on areas of roads where repeated repairs had been carried out.
- Whether enough work was being carried to clear roadside gullies and reduce flooding.
- Members requested further details about the membership and role of the Highways Innovation and Continuous Improvement Board.
- Members requested further information on how the implementation of the "right repair, first time" approach to highway maintenance was delivering improved highway maintenance.

- That the proposed six-monthly update for Place Select Committee members on highways matters should, in addition to the information detailed at paragraph 21 of the report should include information on:
 - the amount of Vialix used.
 - the number of repairs and amount of maintenance carried out in comparison to previous years.
 - the response times for the completion of work.
 - areas of the highway network where repeat requests for repairs have been requested.
- Members requested that in future when information on the delivery highway maintenance were reported to the Committee, that the costs of each activity should, if possible, be included.

In response to the points raised, the Cabinet Member and officers provided the following responses:

- Whilst there had been significant improvements in communication with residents on highways matters, there was always more that could be done to ensure that residents were well informed on highway maintenance issues and whether it was the Council/Via who was responsible or whether it was National Highways. Information was also available online that showed which roads were unadopted. There was also a Highways Communications Board that worked to develop and maximise communication processes with residents.
- National guidance was used in addition to the Highway Inspection Manual to ensure that pavements met the needs of wheelchair users. The needs of all road users were always considered when implementing highway maintenance and improvement, but further work would be carried out to identify any areas for service development.
- The Council's website contained an interactive map that detailed where highway maintenance work was taking place and where it had been recently completed. The website also provided a facility that enabled feedback from residents on highways work that had been carried out to be gathered.
- The amount of Vialix used had reduced substantially over recent years. If defects in the highway were categorised as being immediate, a Vialix repair was completed. If, after assessment more work was found to be needed then a patching repair would be carried out.
- The Council had received £2.4million of additional funding from Government for highways maintenance that had supported additional maintenance work to be carried out. This had been particularly helpful in dealing with winter maintenance and the damage caused by Storm Babet. The capital budget was slightly overspent, but the revenue budget was on track. It was noted that further budget pressures could arise if there were other severe weather events over the winter period. Whilst it would never be possible to ensure that highways were totally pothole and damage free, the Council and Via were committed to maintaining highways to a good standard with the resources that were available.

- The processing of compensation claims, as an insurance matter, was dealt with by Finance, further information would be provided in writing to members of the committee on this process outside of the meeting.
- Information and data on areas of road where the same, or nearby potholes were repaired repeatedly was not routinely gathered. Further work would take place to investigate how repeated repairs could be monitored to support effective maintenance work.
- Gulley cleaning schedules were managed by district managers. It was noted that when gullies overflowed in flooding incidents it was not always the case that they were blocked with debris. In severe flooding incidents such as had been recently experienced, many gullies, whilst clear had been unable to cope with the amount of rain that had fallen. It was noted that rivers, streams, and many other factors also impacted flood risk in an area. Residents and members were encouraged to report any blocked gullies that they were aware of.
- The Innovation and Continuous Improvement Board was made up of senior managers from the County Council and Via. Meetings were held every eight weeks to enable the work of the Board to move forwards at pace.
- When highway repairs were undertaken, professional patching was the preferred approach. The “right repair, first time” approach was progressing well, with a greater focus on delivering larger scale permanent repairs, rather than just pothole filling. In professional patching, the patch is sealed on its edges to help to protect the road surface from water damage.
- Councillors were able to request a visit by the Highway Services Team to a particular highway area that was prone to flooding or potholes to enable them to examine how the issues could be resolved.

The Chairman thanked the Cabinet Member for Transport and Environment and the Group Manager, Highways and Transport for attending the meeting and answering member questions.

RESOLVED 2023/019

- 1) That the report be noted.
- 2) That the following issues raised by the Committee in its consideration of the report on the Highways Joint Innovation and Continuous Improvement Plan be progressed:
 - a) That the Cabinet Member for Transport and Environment, in consultation with officers examines how communication with residents can be enhanced on the responsibilities around highway management that are the responsibility of Nottinghamshire County Council, and on which are the responsibility of National Highways and other delivery partners.
 - b) That the Cabinet Member for Transport and Environment, in consultation with officers considers what further activity can be carried out to ensure that the

accessibility and needs of wheelchair users are taken into account when constructing and maintaining pavements.

- c) That the proposed six-monthly update for Place Select Committee members on highways matters should, in addition to the information detailed at paragraph 21 of the report, include information on:
- i. the amount of Viafix used.
 - ii. the number of repairs/maintenance carried out in comparison to previous years.
 - iii. the response times for the completion of work.
 - iv. areas of the highway network where repeat requests for repairs have been requested.

and that the information that is included should be provided in a tabulated form.

- d) That further information on the processes for dealing with compensation claims submitted by drivers arising from damage to vehicles caused by highway defects be provided to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman to inform the consideration of any further scrutiny activity.
- e) That work should be carried out to enable the claim form for dealing with compensation claims submitted by drivers arising from damage to vehicles caused by highway defects to be made available on the Council's website.

6. ON-STREET LOW EMISSION VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE (LEVI) PROGRAMME AND ELECTRIC VEHICLE CABLE CHANNEL (EVCC) PILOT PROJECT UPDATE

Councillor Neil Clarke MBE, Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport, Gary Wood - Group Manager, Highways and Transport and Sue Jaques – Flood Risk Manager, attended the meeting to provide an update on the on-street Low Emission Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) programme and the Electric Vehicle Cable Channel (EVCC) pilot project.

It was noted that on 31 March 2023, the Department for Transport had announced £343million of capital funding for the installation of on-street charging infrastructure for Electric Vehicles. £33.744m of capital funding had been pre-allocated for the East Midlands with £5.522million being indicatively allocated for Nottinghamshire. The funding focused on the installation of highway charge points in areas where residents did not have access to off-street parking. The Council had subsequently submitted an expression of interest bid for £5.522m of funding from the LEVI Capital Fund with an ambition to install highway EV charge points across Nottinghamshire. This expression of interest had been approved by Department for Transport on 8 September 2023 with the next step being the submission of a full business case. If the bid was successful, capital funding would be allocated during 2023/24. The report provided details of the work being carried in the preparation of the bid and the activity that being planned to deliver the roll-out of the highway charge points.

The report also provided an update on the delivery of the EV Cable Channel pilot scheme (funded wholly by households) to help eligible households without off-street parking provision to charge their Electric Vehicle on-street.

In the discussion that followed, members raised the following points and questions:

- Whether the implementation of the Low Emission Vehicle Infrastructure (Levi) Programme would be impacted by current work being carried out around on-street parking provision in West Bridgford.
- In West Bridgford, despite 99 properties registering an interest in having Electric Vehicle (EV) charging points installed as part of the EV cable channel pilot scheme, only seven properties had had the EV charging points installed.
- Members asked whether on-street parking schemes were required to make sure that residents who had an electric vehicle were able to charge their vehicles outside, or close to their properties.
- Members requested further information about the procurement process for the provision of the EV charging infrastructure.
- Members noted that the current on-street parking measures were insufficient for EV charging and that national legislation would be required to change on-street parking arrangements.

In response to the points raised, the Cabinet Member and officers provided the following responses and information:

- As the EV cable channel project was a pilot scheme, feedback would be gathered about the advantages and disadvantages of the scheme to inform future delivery.
- The EV cable channels would go under the highway and would not impair pedestrians or wheelchair users when using pavements.
- The off-street parking arrangements in West Bridgford were a separate issue to the on-street electric vehicle charging provision.
- The EV charging point operator would be procured by the Council. They would maintain the charging points and set the rates of use. If the Council decided that a charging point was no longer needed, the operator would uninstall it.
- There were a range of options for tying off-street parking spaces to specific EV charging points. Some Local Authorities had allocated specific parking spaces for residents; others had left it to residents to decide how parking spaces are allocated.
- 4,500 sites from across the county had been considered as part of the scheme. In consultation with parishes, districts and members, the number of suitable sites had been narrowed down to 2,200. Once the funding results are announced, more work would be undertaken about the kind of work needed for those sites. Further consultation needed. The procurement exercise is being

undertaken on behalf of all 12 LAs in the consortium. Specific technology would be considered for specific sites.

- It would take four to five years for the LEVI programme to be fully implemented.
- Members would be provided with further information on the marketing plan for the EVCC pilot.

The Chairman thanked the Cabinet Member for Transport and Environment, the Group Manager, Highways and Transport and the Flood Risk Manager for attending the meeting and answering member questions.

RESOLVED 2023/020

- 1) That the report be noted.
- 2) That the following issues raised by the Committee in its consideration of the report on On-Street Low Emission Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Programme and Electric Vehicle Cable Channel (EVCC) Pilot Project be progressed:
 - a) That further information on the marketing activity planned to promote the Electric Vehicle Cable Channel (EVCC) Pilot Project be circulated to members of the Place Select Committee.
 - b) That individual feedback from initial charge point site selection consultation exercise that was carried out with all elected members be shared with each elected member who took part in the consultation.
 - c) That a further report on the delivery of the On-Street Low Emission Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Programme be brought to a future meeting of the Place Select Committee at a date to be agreed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

7. CULTURE, LEARNING AND LIBRARIES - INSPIRE: DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024/2025

Councillor Scott Carlton, Cabinet Member for Communities and Public Health, and Peter Gaw - Chief Executive Officer, Inspire, attended the meeting to present a report on the development of Inspire in the delivery of cultural, learning and library services across Nottinghamshire and on its plans for 2024/25.

It was noted that Inspire had a contractual arrangement with the Council that outlined the scope and range of services to be delivered on the Council's behalf. A detailed services specification and performance mechanism was in place and was reviewed and reported on to the Council on a quarterly basis.

Peter Gaw delivered a presentation on Inspire's Annual Review of 2022/23. A **summary** of the presentation is detailed below:

- 28,883 music, drama and poetry events have been hosted by Inspire across Nottinghamshire.

- 38,000 pre-school children and 35,868 school-aged children have attended events hosted by Inspire.
- 8,600 people have used the archives held in Nottinghamshire libraries and there have been 2,089,365 views of the County Council's parish registers.
- 900 people attended Hands on Heritage events to learn about the history of their local area.
- 27,000 people have attended youth arts performances hosted by Inspire.
- 6,304 adults have undertaken learning courses provided by Inspire such as Occupational Therapy, with 851 becoming accredited learners.
- 5012 family learners have used the service.
- 327 people used Inspire's new learning space in the Newark Buttermarket.
- 231 college learners used Inspire's education service.
- 3504 people participate in youth arts events.
- 17,640 pupils participated in singing events hosted by Inspire.
- 1,628,857 people have visited libraries in Nottinghamshire, with 26,857 being new users. 13,925 have used Inspire's eResources.
- 19,454 children have used the library facilities for school visits.
- 9406 people participated in the Summer Reading Challenge.
- 7347 'Bookstart Babies' used the service, which gives parents the chance to teach their children to read from an early age.
- The mobile Education Library Service has engaged with 309 schools across Nottinghamshire.
- 147 people were involved in knitting groups.
- 49 visual artists and 8 young filmmakers have used Inspire facilities.
- Inspire has 703 staff and 793 volunteers working in libraries and other venues. 250 award nominees at the Inspire Awards.

In the discussion that followed, members raised the following points and questions:

- Members agreed that Inspire delivered an excellent library service across Nottinghamshire and were impressed with Inspire's library facilities and the activities that were delivered at libraries that went over and above the level of service that Inspire was required to provide.

- Members expressed their concern about the potential impact on the services provided to residents if Inspire was required to make further financial savings.
- Members requested further details on the challenges of providing up-to-date IT equipment for Inspire facilities.
- Members asked for further information whether Nottingham City Council's financial situation had the potential to impact on the delivery of Inspire services to Nottinghamshire residents.

In response to the points raised, the Cabinet Member and Peter Gaw provided the following responses:

- The Council was committed to delivering a high quality library service, and unlike many other local authorities, had not closed libraries.
- The Council's ICT service had supported the delivery of an upgrading of library computer provision. A new staff role was also being introduced to grow new business opportunities for Inspire. Where opportunities came to further enhance the library service, those opportunities would be taken.
- County Council Libraries shared a computer system with the City Council and discussions with City colleagues also took place regarding the exchange or purchasing of stock. The archive and the Education Library Service was also shared between the County and City Library Service. Peter Gaw advised that each authority determined how it would deliver its own services to meet statutory duties towards the delivery of a library service. Members were advised that the situation with City would be closely monitored regarding any reduction or closures within the City's library service.
- Schemes involving getting pensioners and vulnerable people to use Inspire's facilities were being developed county-wide. Young people were being encouraged to use library facilities through the arts, college, and music programmes provided by Inspire to stop them from moving into bad patterns of behaviour.
- Communication activity would be delivered in cooperation with the Council to enable the wide range of services that were delivered by Inspire and that were really valued by residents to be shared and promoted.

The Chairman thanked Cabinet Member for Communities and Public Health and the Chief Executive Officer of Inspire for attending the meeting and answering member questions.

RESOLVED 2023/021

- 1) That the report be noted.
- 2) That a further report on the development of Inspire in the delivery of cultural, learning and library services across Nottinghamshire be brought to the December 2024 meeting of the Place Select Committee.

8. CATERING, CLEANING AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT SERVICE - FUTURE SERVICE MODELS

Councillor Scott Carlton, Cabinet Member for Communities and Public Health, presented a report that provided an overview of the Catering, Cleaning and Facilities Management Service and its current operating context. The recommendations of the report proposed the formation of a Task and Finish Group to enable members to fully consider the context and challenges being faced by the Council in the delivery of the service.

Members of the committee noted the challenges being faced by the Council in the delivery of the Catering and Facilities Management Service and agreed that carrying out a task and finish review would enable members to consider the issues involved in detail.

RESOLVED 2023/022

- 1) That further scrutiny work be undertaken through the establishment of a task and finish group to consider the issues being faced by the Catering and Facilities Management Service and to offer subsequent recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Public Health and Communities.
- 2) That the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, in consultation with officers create a scope that will determine the work of the task and finish working group.

9. WORK PROGRAMME

The Committee considered its Work Programme. Members requested that the countywide mobile phone and super-fast broadband coverage as well as the impact of flooding from Storm Babet and the rise in the costs of Free School Meals be considered for inclusion in the Work Programme.

RESOLVED 2023/023

- 1) That the Work Programme be noted.
- 2) That Committee Members make any further suggestions for consideration by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman for inclusion on the work programme, in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member(s) and senior officers, and subject to the required approval by the Chairman of Overview Committee.

The meeting closed at 1:17pm.

CHAIRMAN

REPORT OF THE CABINET MEMBER FOR COMMUNITIES AND PUBLIC HEALTH**CRIME AND DISORDER STRATEGY SCRUTINY****Purpose of the Report**

1. The report seeks to inform the scrutiny of the delivery of the crime and disorder strategy (The Nottinghamshire Community Safety Agreement 2023-2025) as required by the Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009.

Information

2. After scrutiny arrangements were introduced in the Local Government Act 2000 as part of the modernisation agenda, the role was broadened by the Police and Justice Act 2006 and the Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009. A duty was placed on Local Authorities to establish a Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee to look at crime and disorder issues. Within Nottinghamshire County Council the Place Select Committee fulfils this function.
3. The crime and disorder strategy subject to scrutiny is the Nottinghamshire Community Safety Agreement 2023-2025. This is available at **Appendix One**.
4. There is a statutory requirement within the Crime and Disorder (Formation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 for a County-level group in two-tier areas that has responsibility for preparing and implementing a Community Safety Agreement. In Nottinghamshire, the County-level group is the Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB).
5. The collective legislation specifies the responsible Authorities and co-operating bodies that form the SNB. The specified responsible authorities are, the County, District and Borough Councils, Police, the Fire Service, Probation, and the Clinical Commissioning Groups. In July 2022, Integrated Care Systems (ICSs) became legally established through the Health and Care Act 2022, and Clinical Commissioning Groups were closed, as such the relationship between the SNB and the ICS arrangements is being explored.
6. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 saw the introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners, and whilst not a responsible authority in legislation, there is a duty of mutual co-operation.

7. The Regulations state that the Community Safety Agreement (CSA) must identify:
- The countywide community safety priorities that arise from the strategic assessment and that require escalating to the County level.
 - Ways of co-ordinating activity across the County to address priorities.
 - How the responsible authorities might otherwise contribute to reducing crime, disorder and substance misuse through closer joint working across the County.
8. The current CSA was first scrutinised by the Place Select Committee in July 2023. There were further discussions during the September Committee when a paper focused on a community safety related motion that had been heard at Full Council was considered.
9. The resolutions resulting from this scrutiny were:
- That a further progress report on the delivery of the crime and disorder strategy be received at the July 2024 meeting of the Place Select Committee in its role as the Council's Statutory Crime and Disorder Committee, as defined by the Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009.
 - That the following issue raised by the Committee in its consideration of the report on the delivery the crime and disorder strategy (The Nottinghamshire Community Safety Agreement 2023-2025) be progressed. This being that the SNB Communications Strategy should have a focus on activities to make it clearer and easier for residents to report crime and anti-social behaviour incidents to both local authorities and the Police (as appropriate), to help provide assurance that residents' concerns are being addressed and to ensure that resources are being allocated effectively.
10. In subsequent discussions regarding the Place Select Committee work programme it was agreed that the further progress report on the delivery of the crime and disorder strategy be received at the March 2024 meeting.
11. In relation to the communications around crime and anti-social behaviour there is an action in the current Nottinghamshire Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Task Force Action Plan to develop and implement a targeted multi-agency communication campaign to improve public knowledge and understanding of ASB, agency responses and local reporting and referral pathways.
12. Representatives from the communications teams of partner organisations involved in the Task Force have formed a subgroup to take this action forward. This action will be mirrored in the SNB Communication Strategy which will also include other actions to clarify reporting routes for the priority crimes set out in the CSA. The draft strategy will be received by the SNB in April however some communications activity is already progressing including information for victims of fraud about where to report and how to access support.

Annual CSA Priority Refresh – January 2024

13. At the SNB meeting in January 2024 the annual refresh of the CSA priorities took place. The strategic assessment used by the SNB to inform this refresh is the Police and Crime Needs Assessment produced by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire (OPCC).
14. This needs assessment, which is not a statutory requirement is produced in collaboration with Nottinghamshire Police and other relevant stakeholders and is informed by a range of local and national information sources. The needs assessment highlights the main issues, risks and threats that are likely to impact upon crime and community safety services. There is also information from the Police and Crime Survey. This needs assessment is made available via the OPCC website [Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(pcc.police.uk\)](https://pcc.police.uk)
15. The SNB have confirmed the current priorities and asked that further work be done to ensure that:
- the plans of the SNB appropriately consider safety in the digital space.
 - a shared understanding strategically across the public service system of underlying causes and prevention work around issues such as severe multiple disadvantage.
16. The SNB also received a draft of the performance and insight document that will be used to measure the work of the Board more specifically in delivering the strategic intentions set out in the CSA. When this document is finalised, it can be shared with the Place Select Committee to inform the future crime and disorder strategy scrutiny. This performance report is being developed in conjunction with the SNB Priority Leads and subject experts.

The Nottinghamshire Community Safety Agreement 2023-2025 – Progress with delivery

Domestic Abuse

17. This is a shared focus with the Health and Wellbeing Board so will also be subject to scrutiny through other mechanisms. This work aims to improve understanding of domestic abuse to prevent the causes, respond early and protect those affected. The relationship between the SNB and the Health and Wellbeing Board around shared agendas is being explored with the Interim Director of Public Health.
18. One action in the SNB overarching delivery plan relates to ensuring there are robust processes in place to progress identified learning from Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) across the county. DHRs are legislated for via the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004. They are multi-agency reviews which seek to identify and implement lessons from a fatality where the death of a person aged sixteen or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse, or neglect by:

- a person to whom they were related or with whom they were or previously had been in an intimate personal relationship,
- a member of the same household as themselves.

19. DHRs are commissioned by Community Safety Partnerships of which there are three in Nottinghamshire covering Mansfield and Ashfield, Newark and Sherwood and Bassetlaw and South Nottinghamshire.

20. Ensuring related robust learning processes are in place has been flagged as an issue by Public Health, the Probation Service and Nottinghamshire Police. Progress has been made in achieving this objective with the recent recruitment of a fixed term Public Health and Commissioning Manager who will undertake a review of all DHRs (past and present). This will include establishing a local repository of learning; reviewing the governance of the DHR assurance approach and the Learning and Implementation Group to ensure learning is shared through the domestic abuse and safeguarding processes in the County. This will also involve working with Nottingham City Council colleagues to identify shared learning and propose joint actions.

Serious Violence

21. The SNB focus for this priority has been oversight of the implementation of the Serious Violence Duty (SVD). The SVD commenced on the 31 January 2023 and requires specified authorities for one or more local government areas to work together and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence. In addition, Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 has been amended to require Community Safety Partnerships to have serious violence as an explicit priority in their strategies and plans.

22. The authorities subject to the SVD include the Police, Local Authorities, Youth Offending Teams as a separately named entity, Probation, Fire and Rescue and the Integrated Care Boards with consultation and collaboration required with educational institutions, prisons, and youth custody.

23. The SVD includes the requirement to, by the 31 January 2024:

- Develop an understanding of local issues to establish a strategic needs assessment of serious violence.
- Prepare and implement a strategy setting out how the proposed actions will enhance and complement existing local arrangements responding to serious violence.

24. There is a requirement to publish the needs assessment and plans and these are available on the Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP) website [Information | Violence Reduction Unit \(nottsvrp.co.uk\)](https://nottsvrp.co.uk)

25. During November and December 2023 multi-agency workshops were held in each Community Safety Partnership area, led by the VRP, where the initial findings of the local needs

assessments and consultation were shared from which each area identified their local priorities around which local plans were shaped. These priorities are set out below:

Newark and Sherwood and Bassetlaw Priorities

- Mapping of County Resources and Data Resources
- Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
- Education
- Community Engagement – Building Relationships with Communities and Co-production approach/Engaging with Communities
- Safeguarding – Exploitation of Children and Young People.

Ashfield and Mansfield Priorities

- Place and Priority-Based focus
- Systems approach
- Children and Young People focus
- Better use of information and data to inform decision making.

South Nottinghamshire Priorities

- Data and Insight to improve decision making and sustainability
- Domestic and Sexual Abuse/Assault (Financial Control, Reporting and Stalking)
- Vulnerability in Young People (County Lines, Gangs, Supporting Young People to make better decisions)
- Education and Behaviour Change (Education support).

26. The VRP is not a specified authority for the SVD but has taken a convening and coordinating role due to its existing work around reducing serious violence across the City and County since 2019. The funding for the VRP is currently confirmed until March 2025.

Prevent

27. This is a strand of the UK's counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST, which aims to reduce the risk from terrorism. The latest iteration of the CONTEST strategy was published in 2023 and is based around four themes:

- Prevent: to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism
- Pursue: to stop terrorist attacks happening
- Protect: to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack
- Prepare: to minimise the impact of a terrorist attack

28. The SNB is part of the local governance arrangements for the Prevent strand and so is a priority within the CSA.

29. An annual Prevent duty assurance benchmarking exercise is undertaken each year to assess if local authorities are meeting the statutory requirements. The Home Office Regional Prevent Advisor for the East Midlands undertake this. In 2022/2023 there were two out of nine benchmark criteria where further work was required with recommendations applying to both County and District/Borough Councils. The areas requiring improvement are:

- Ensuring there is a training plan in place for relevant personnel.
- Engagement activity with a range of communities and civil society groups, both faith-based and secular, to encourage an open and transparent dialogue on the Prevent duty.

30. Actions to address these issues are included in the current Prevent Steering Group Delivery Plan overseen by the Prevent Board that reports to the SNB. The annual Prevent duty assurance benchmarking exercise for 2023/2024 will take place in March 2024.

High Harm Offences, Slavery, and Exploitation

31. The focus of this priority is tackling Modern Slavery. A core activity for this priority is overseeing the expansion of the Slavery and Exploitation Team based in the city to be a countywide service. This team, currently funded by Nottingham City Council and the OPCC, provides a structure through which professionals can refer known or suspected victims of exploitation, slavery or trafficking and share situations where suspicious activity has been highlighted.

32. The Slavery Exploitation Team triages referrals, liaises with safeguarding colleagues, undertakes lower-level investigation and intelligence gathering, assesses for emergency strategy meetings, makes necessary referrals, and offers specialist guidance and support. The team currently has some coverage in the Broxtowe, Rushcliffe, and Gedling areas but funding for 2024-2025 has been secured from all local authorities across the City and County to fund an enhanced offer in the whole County area and implementation discussions started in February 2024 to take this forward.

Fraud

33. The Nottinghamshire Fraud Partnership Charter was launched on Cyber Monday in November 2023 – setting out how a range of blue light services, local authorities, businesses, and voluntary and community sector organisations will collaborate to combat fraud. Fraud now accounts for around 40% of all crime nationally.

34. The Partnership is convened by the OPCC and members including Nottinghamshire County Council have signed up to the Charter in an agreement to work together on a range of issues, including improving public awareness, utilising the full range of powers available to partners, encouraging reporting, sharing information and intelligence, and helping to remove the stigma of becoming a victim.

35. Working alongside the SNB an action plan has been developed setting out how the strategic commitments in the Charter will be delivered. The Trading Standards and Communities

Service is represented on the Fraud Partnership Action Planning Group that developed this plan.

Reducing Reoffending

36. This is a crosscutting theme in the CSA. The Nottinghamshire Reducing Reoffending Board (RRB) discharges key statutory functions on behalf of the Safer Nottinghamshire Board and the Community Safety Partnerships including the formulation of strategies to reduce reoffending (Crime and Disorder Act 1998).
37. The partnership landscape has changed significantly since the development of the previous Nottinghamshire Reducing Reoffending Plan in 2020. Reviews independently undertaken by the Nottingham Community Safety Partnership and the SNB in 2023 highlighted areas for improvement in discharging the functions of the RRB and providing a focus for driving local improvement. As such, key partners have contributed towards a review of the RRB's terms of reference and delivery plan as part of a workshop held in September 2023.
38. Partners shared an ambition to ensure that the work of the RRB is evidence-led, outcome focussed and has clear lines of governance and accountability. Partners also supported proposals to:
- limit strategic priorities to four key areas to provide greater time limited focus and achievable suite of objectives within the collective resources available.
 - establish task and finish groups to ensure leadership, ownership, and a mechanism to help drive the objectives against each priority forward; streamlining governance and accountability arrangements to minimise duplication.
 - Consider a 'Life Course' approach to reoffending in configuring the governance structure of the RRB – including the stages of prevention, rehabilitation and recovery, children, adults, and transitions.
39. The work of the RRB will focus on the following priority thematic areas, each informed by a comprehensive needs assessment and subject to time bound evidence-led objectives and deliverables:
- Integrated Offender Management
 - Women and Girls in the Criminal Justice System
 - Early Intervention and Prevention
 - Resettlement and accommodation
40. The RRB will discharge primary governance and delivery objectives for substance use, domestic violence and abuse, weapon enabled offending, mental health, and children in care to the dedicated partnership structures in place but will remain sighted via standard 'Information only' updates.

Substance Misuse

41. This is a crosscutting theme in the CSA. The SNB has a role, alongside the Health and Wellbeing Board, in overseeing the work of the Nottinghamshire Combatting Substance Misuse Partnership. This partnership is a multi-agency forum established to oversee local delivery of the Government's Drug Strategy: From Harm to Hope which was published in December 2021. The reporting arrangements for how the SNB and the Combatting Substance Misuse Partnership will interrelate are currently being agreed to ensure the SNB adds value to this work.

Feelings of safety

42. This is a crosscutting theme in the CSA and is a key consideration in the development of the SNB Communications Strategy.

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

43. Since the CSA was last scrutinised by the Place Select Committee VAWG has been elevated from a sub-category of the Serious Violence Priority to a crosscutting theme to give more prominence to this issue across the partnership landscape recognising the complexity of the work needed. Work is now progressing to develop action plans and delivery mechanisms to operationalise the Nottinghamshire's VAWG Strategy 2023-2028.

Developing the next CSA

44. The current CSA covers the period April 2023 to March 2025 so the SNB will begin considering the process for developing the next CSA at its meeting in July 2024.

Other Options Considered

45. Other options are not available as the scrutiny of the delivery of the Nottinghamshire Community Safety Agreement 2023-2025 is required by the Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009.

Reason for Recommendations

46. To meet the requirements of the Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009.

Statutory and Policy Implications

47. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of crime and disorder, data protection and information governance, finance, human resources, human rights, the NHS Constitution (public health services), the public sector equality duty, safeguarding of children and adults at risk, service users, smarter working, sustainability and

the environment and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

Financial Implications

48. There are no specific financial implications arising directly from this report.

Crime and Disorder Implications

49. This report is driven by crime and disorder related legislation that seeks to improve community safety across the County.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

- 1) Members consider and comment on the report and the Nottinghamshire Community Safety Agreement 2023-2025.

Councillor Scott Carlton
Cabinet Member – Communities and Public Health

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Vicky Cropley, Programme Manager Safer Nottinghamshire Board, 0115 9772040, Vicky.cropley@nottscc.gov.uk

Constitutional Comments

50. The recommendations fall within the remit of the Place Select Committee by virtue of its terms of reference. [LPW 04.03.2024]

Financial Comments

51. There are no specific financial implications arising directly from this report. (PAA29 28/02/2024)

Background Papers and Published Documents

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

- None.

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

- All.

Community Safety Agreement for Nottinghamshire 2023 - 2025

This agreement is formed from two parts:

Part One: This part is public facing and sets out the purpose, principles and priorities of the Safer Nottinghamshire Board.

Part Two: This part sets out how the strategic intents set out in the CSA will be translated into operational delivery that improves community safety in Nottinghamshire.

Part One: Purpose, Principles and Priorities

Purpose

There is a statutory requirement within the Crime and Disorder (Formation and Implementation of strategy) Regulations 2007 for a county-level group in two-tier areas that has responsibility for preparing and implement a Community Safety Agreement (CSA). In Nottinghamshire the county-level group is the Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB). The regulations state that the Agreement must identify:

- The county-wide community safety priorities that arise from the strategic assessment and that require escalating to the county level.
- Ways of co-ordinating activity across the county to address priorities.
- How the responsible authorities might otherwise contribute to reducing crime, disorder and substance misuse through closer joint working across the county.

The principles that underpin the Nottinghamshire CSA 2023-2025

1. The CSA will focus on what is new and different plus statutory duties where there are performance issues.
2. The role of the Board will be adding value, identifying what things can only be done at a strategic level including identifying what the priority delivery groups need from the SNB.
3. The CSA will ensure strategic coherence – join-up with other key strategic Boards around aligned agendas but being clear on lead responsibilities to avoid duplication.
4. The priorities set out in the CSA will be aligned with the Police and Crime Plan 2021-2025.
5. The CSA and the work of the Board will be action focused, - using the agreed SNB priority setting evidence base (the Police and Crime Needs Assessment) to pinpoint where the SNB can make a distinctive and significant contribution.
6. Priorities will be set around developing agendas not the issues that are already effectively embedded.
7. The focus and range of work will relate closely to available resources.

Priorities and Cross-cutting Themes for 2023-2025

The strategic assessment used by the SNB to inform priority setting is the Police and Crime Needs Assessment produced by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire. This is also the evidence base for the Police and Crime Plan 2021-2025. This needs assessment is produced in collaboration with Nottinghamshire Police and other relevant stakeholders. It is informed by a range of local and national information sources and highlights the main issues, risks and threats that are likely to impact upon crime and community safety services. It also considers information from the Police and Crime Survey.

Police and Crime Commissioners are not a responsible authority in legislation so are not a statutory member of the Safer Nottinghamshire Board however there is a duty of mutual co-operation.

Priorities:

- Domestic Abuse
- Serious Violence (incorporating Young People at risk of offending and/or criminal exploitation and Sexual Violence)
- Prevent
- High Harm Offences – slavery and exploitation
- Fraud

Cross-cutting Themes:

- Reducing Reoffending
- Substance Misuse
- Feelings of safety
- Violence Against Women and Girls

Community Safety Partnership led priorities

- Neighbourhood Crimes – robbery, burglary, vehicle crime and rural crime
- Antisocial Behaviour

These priorities and cross-cutting themes will be reviewed annually by the SNB.

Part Two: Delivering the CSA

In preparation for the development of this CSA the mechanisms through which the strategic intents set out in part one will be translated into operational delivery were subject to a partnership self-assessment. Subsequently the Board agreed a transition phase to allow a new operating model to be implemented to ensure the effectiveness and impact of the SNB.

The SNB sits within a complex partnership landscape in which it seeks to make links with the strategies and plans of relevant organisations and partnerships to achieve its ambitions. A key relationship for the SNB is with the Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) across the county. The SNB and CSPs will work cooperatively to mutually support common aims and ambitions but with clarity on where specific responsibility and activity sits.

This part of the CSA sets out for Board members the detail of the agreed features of the new SNB operating model. An overview of the key features is set out below:

- **One overarching SNB Delivery Plan** so there is more transparency about how the strategic intents set out in the CSA will be translated into operational delivery. This identifies the specific issues the Board is addressing in relation to each priority to add value.
- **A new performance management approach** aligned to that utilised by the OPCC so there is 'one version of the truth' and based around a performance and insight document directly linked to the Overarching SNB Delivery Plan.

- **A forward plan** structured around a set agenda that intentionally builds in challenge and oversight of the work of the Board and the delivery of the CSA.
- **A Memorandum of Understanding** – setting out a shared understanding of leadership, roles and responsibilities.
- **An SNB Communication Strategy** – This strategy will describe an approach to external and internal communications. The SNB strategy will align with existing partner strategies and related planned activity designed to increase public trust and confidence.
- **A Strategic Partnership Risk Management Plan** – setting out potential risks to delivery and mitigating actions.
- **A Partnership Improvement Plan** – this is included as a section in the Overarching SNB Delivery Plan setting how the work being done to continue to address identified issues impacting on partnership effectiveness and reviewing the new arrangements put in place.

27 March 2024**Agenda Item:**

REPORT OF THE CABINET MEMBER – TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT

RESIDENTS' PARKING SCHEMES: CURRENT POLICY AND PROCESSES

Purpose of the Report

1. To detail to Place Select Committee the current policy and processes that govern the introduction and modification of Residents' Parking Schemes in Nottinghamshire.
2. To consider amendments to the processes that will provide further efficiencies to the delivery of future schemes.

Background

3. Residents' Parking schemes are controlled parking zones where parking is only permitted for vehicles displaying a valid resident or visitors permit that is issued by the County Council. They will typically be used where demand for on-street parking exceeds the road space available and this excess demand is caused by the vehicles of non-residents or their visitors. On streets where the residents mostly have access to off-street parking, or where the parking demand does not exceed parking capacity, they are not considered appropriate as the residents' access to their homes is not unreasonably affected by the parking. In situations where there is a proliferation of on-street parking and the residents have off-street parking, other controls can be considered such as double or single yellow lines where parking is causing road safety or environmental issues associated with high levels of parking. Full details of the Council's current policy on Residents' Parking Schemes from the Highway Network Management Plan are attached as **Appendix A**.
4. As residents' parking schemes are currently funded through Integrated Transport Block (DfT) funding they are introduced in locations where they will help deliver local transport and corporate objectives relating to increasing active and low carbon travel (i.e., walking, cycling, and public transport), reducing local congestion, and to improve the vitality of local centres. There are 130 residents parking schemes currently in the County covering a total of 474 streets. These schemes are typically in or near town centres where the cost and availability of parking otherwise displaces vehicles into nearby residential areas. There are a few schemes near other notable traffic generators such as factories or colleges and some, such as the area-wide scheme in West Bridgford off Albert Road, were introduced following being required by the Local Planning Authority as part of the planning process.
5. With the introduction of charging for permits in June 2010 there were a significant number

of requests for historical schemes to be either modified or removed, particularly in those areas where the original cause of the problem is no longer in existence. The need for a charge for permits for more recent schemes is now generally publicly acknowledged and in the 24/25 financial year will rise to £40 for an annual permit.

6. During the two financial years 2022/23 and 2023/34 the County Council received 157 requests for the introduction of new Residents' Parking Schemes (eight of which were petitions). Of these requests, most were not taken forward for delivery as they did not meet the existing delivery criteria. It should be noted, however, that during the last five years 36% of the requests that met the criteria still did not proceed to delivery due to not receiving local public support when the subsequent formal consultation on the schemes was undertaken. The number of new schemes has been relatively small in recent years as the most pressured streets will either have a scheme already in place, or they will have had the opportunity to have one but no majority consensus among residents was reached.
7. The remainder of this paper lays out the processes that are followed in the introduction of a scheme or for the modification of a scheme and is prompted by concerns being expressed by some Members about the length of time taken to consider and implement residents' parking scheme requests and this paper sets out how the applications are currently managed and outlines some potential amendments to the process upon which the views of Place Select Committee are sought.

The introduction of new schemes

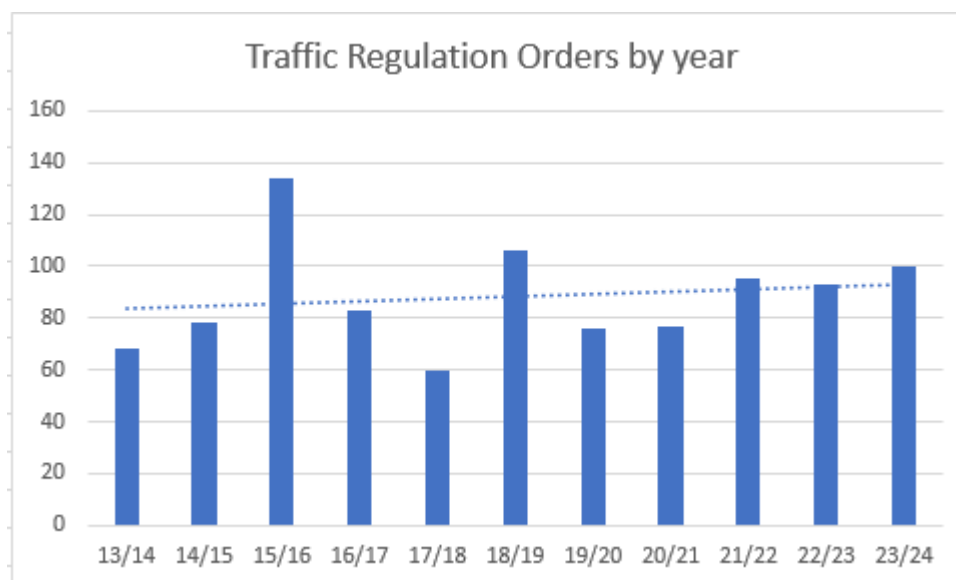
8. Residents' parking schemes are made using a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO). TROs are made by the Highway Authority using powers provided by the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 with the legislative procedure detailed within the Local Authorities' Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996 (LATOR).
9. The process can be lengthy as it requires several stages of public consultation followed by the consideration of, and if possible, resolution of objections. It is generally accepted that even relatively straightforward TROs such as double yellow lines around a junction can take around 6 months to complete and more complex ones such as Residents' Parking Schemes can take significantly longer. The Department for Transport has recognised this and has recently consulted on a proposal to simplify and speed up the time it takes by amending the legislation and removing current barriers. These proposals include amongst others the digitising of all TROs into a nationally agreed format with standard publishing regulations, the publication of maximum response times on TROs paid for by third parties and the removal of the need for consent from the Secretary of State for multiple closures on the same section of road. The DfT indicated (on 15th January 2024) that it plans to proceed with amendments to this process when Parliamentary time is available.
10. The County Council currently follows a slightly more convoluted process because legal restrictions relating to the making of TROs mean that certain functions cannot, by law, be delegated to Via East Midlands Ltd., and so the County Council must itself approve the programming of the scheme after the initial feasibility work and if necessary, it must also consider any objections that Via have been unable to resolve through discussions with stakeholders. At present, the consultations on the scheme and ultimately the physical works are undertaken by Via. **Appendix B** contains a flowchart detailing the processes

from the initial request to inception.

11. All requests for a residents' parking scheme are initially subject to a desk-based assessment against the base criterion: the request must be from a street or streets where most of the residents do not have access to off-street parking. If that is not the case, other TROs may be appropriate following more detailed site investigation.
12. The next key requirement is to collect evidence of significant and frequent unnecessary non-resident parking that supports identification of a road safety / environmental issue that may be addressed by a residents' parking scheme. This requires detailed parking surveys at different times of the day and on different days of the week (dependent on the location).
13. If the surveys support the initial request and meet the policy requirements around severity and frequency, the proposal to formally explore the making of a residents' parking scheme will then be included in the annual capital highways programme budgetary report. This programme currently provides financial approval twice a year so dependent upon the timing of the request, there may be a considerable delay at this stage before the scheme can receive formal approval to commence.
14. When the annual capital highways programme budgetary report is approved, a task order is then issued to Via who then take responsibility for the public engagement and formal consultation required by legislation. At this point, Via seeks to ascertain if there is sufficient support for the scheme to meet the policy detailed in Appendix A. In brief, at least 35% of residents must return the questionnaire and of those, at least 65% need to be in favour for the scheme to progress further. This part of the process is discussed later under proposed changes.
15. Via then follow the legislative stages and will initially consult with stakeholders such as the emergency services, public transport operatives, the local Member and freight haulage representatives to gauge if there are any significant reasons why the scheme should not progress to formal advertisement.
16. The formal advertisement period must be at least 3 weeks (although the Council does offer 4 weeks as standard). Notices are required in local newspapers and on site as well as letters to frontages which in the case of a residents' parking scheme will be all properties.
17. Objections must be made in writing and can come from any source. If they cannot be resolved by Via through discussion with stakeholders then, at this stage, the proposal must return to the County Council for consideration as Via cannot legally have the powers to determine objections to TROs. At present, an existing delegation means that a report is required to be taken to the Cabinet Member (Transport & Environment) for consideration, unless there are 3 or less objections in which case the Cabinet Member has delegated the decision to the Group Manager (Transport & Highways).
18. If there are no objections or if the objections disclose grounds that are either not relevant or not of sufficient weight such that the Council could properly conclude that the TRO ought not be made, Via will arrange for the installation of the signs and lines required and the Councils Central Processing Unit will issue permits to eligible residents and the

scheme can commence.

19. The graph below shows the number of all TROs processed by year over the last 10 years and it demonstrates that the output is increasing. The number of new Residents' Parking Schemes introduced in the last 5 years is 13.



The modification or removal of existing schemes

20. Where residents' parking schemes have been installed and residents no longer consider them appropriate, the Highway Network Management Plan states that they will be considered for review in the following circumstances:
- There must be clear evidence of dissatisfaction with the existing scheme, including high levels of complaints from residents, and
 - The circumstances regarding the initial implementation of the scheme need to have changed, e.g. closure / relocation of a factory.
21. As residents' parking schemes are introduced to support corporate objectives, removal of a scheme will also only be undertaken when it is not considered to be detrimental to the vitality of the local centre or other local transport objective.
22. As with the introduction of new schemes, a detailed review of a scheme will usually only be progressed where preliminary consultation with the directly affected residents has resulted in at least 35% of the households returning the survey and, of those, 65% of the households' state that they are in favour of a change to scheme.

Potential process amendments

23. The introduction of Residents' Parking Schemes can be complex and time-consuming as, unlike many TROs, we are considering a restriction that will impact upon all residents within a specific area and there is always the likelihood that some will not agree with restricting

parking.

24. The processes that are outlined above are all necessary to meet our legislative requirements. However, there is the potential to alter some parts of our processes around those and one suggested change is around the initial consultation letter that Via currently send to residents to ascertain support. Due to the time that can be taken with necessary parking surveys and the submission to the Capital Programme undertaken by the County Council, there may be merit in this part of the process being carried out at a much earlier stage prior to the works order being issued to Via. This would then create a clearer distinction between preparatory investigative work done by the Council to ascertain whether the base criteria are met and the formal consultative advertisement stage and subsequent works undertaken by Via on behalf of the Council. By front-loading the process to seek an indication of the level of residents' support early on, it would also reduce the amount of abortive work as a significant proportion of proposed schemes fail to achieve the necessary local support.
25. In addition, consideration could be given to increasing the frequency of updating the annual Capital Highways Programme budgetary report.
26. Furthermore, as a consequence of the Highway Services Review, the County Council now has a relatively new Network Management team reporting to the Group Manager (Transport & Highways). The interaction of this team with Via is still being developed but consideration can be given to an investigative and evaluative role in considering such schemes being placed within that team, thus assisting Via with focusing on the delivery of the Council's projects.

Other Options Considered

27. The option of doing nothing to appraise the current process has been considered though this would not address Members' concerns that some residents' parking scheme proposals take 'too long' from the initial request to installation. As indicated, much of the process is governed by legislation (and the Council welcomes the current review of that by Government) but there may be parts of the process around that that could be redesigned to streamline the process and to enable it to be expedited more efficiently.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

28. The suggested amendments to the processing of TRO requests should help reduce delays arising from the proposals moving between the Council and Via as well as potentially providing some additional capacity when necessary and making the Council more responsive to requests.

Statutory and Policy Implications

29. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of finance, equal opportunities, human resources, crime and disorder, human rights, the safeguarding of children, sustainability, and the environment and those using the service and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

Equalities Implications

30. The implications of this report relating to equality issues have been considered and it has been concluded that no protected group will be adversely affected.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1) That the Place Select Committee considers the report and current processes alongside the potential proposals detailed in paragraphs 24-26 and any other suggestions for improvement that may arise from such consideration.

Councillor Neil Clarke MBE
Cabinet Member for Transport and Environment

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Gareth Johnson, Traffic Manager

Email: gareth.johnson@nottsc.gov.uk

Constitutional Comments (SJE – 14/03/2024)

31. The responsibility for the exercise of the Authority's functions relating to parking provision is within the portfolio of the Cabinet Member (Transport & Environment). The exercise of traffic regulation, road safety and parking provision functions is within the remit of the Place Department. Responsibility for scrutiny and review of any matters within the remit of the Authority's Place Department has been delegated to the Place Select Committee.

Financial Comments (PA 23/02/2024)

32. There are no specific financial implications arising directly from this report.

Background Papers

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

None.

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

APPENDIX A

HIGHWAY NETWORK MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXTRACT

Residents parking schemes

Residents parking schemes will be considered in residential areas which are severely affected by non-residents parking.

These schemes are intended to prevent or limit loss of parking for residents by incursion by non-residents and are subject to funding priorities established in the annual ITM programme. In some locations time limited parking may be unsuitable and a controlled parking zone may be necessary to protect the area from commuter parking or similar impact.

Residents' parking schemes will only be introduced where there is an identified problem that demonstrates that a trip-attractor is directly creating non-resident intrusive parking on a specific road; and the needs of the commercial area and/or residents are being affected as a result of the parking problem. In such instances, residents' parking schemes will only be considered where time limited parking control is not appropriate. Residents of such schemes will be liable to pay for the provision of permits, including administration of such a scheme, as determined annually.

New schemes will normally only be considered where the following criteria are satisfied:

1. There must have been significant levels of requests from residents concerning non-resident intrusive parking, and
2. The non-resident parking is considered to be detrimental to the vitality of the local centre or other local transport objectives, and
3. There is a trip-attractor which causes non-resident intrusive parking.

In exceptional circumstances, schemes may also be considered where the equivalent of these criteria is met e.g. the latter two criteria are evident on a new development.

Detailed design of a scheme will only be progressed where, in addition to the above criteria being satisfied, preliminary consultation with the affected residents has resulted in at least 35% of the households returning the survey and, of those, 65% of the households being in favour of a scheme.

Where residents' parking schemes have been installed and residents no longer consider them appropriate, they will be considered for review where the following criteria are satisfied:

1. There must be clear evidence of dissatisfaction with the existing scheme, including high levels of complaints from residents, and

2. The circumstances regarding the initial implementation of the scheme need to have changed, i.e. a trip-attractor which causes non-resident intrusive parking no longer exists, or there is evidence of other changes in parking patterns.

A detailed review of a scheme will only be progressed where, in addition to the above criteria being satisfied, preliminary consultation with the affected residents has resulted in at least 35% of the households returning the survey and, of those, 65% of the households being in favour of a change to scheme.

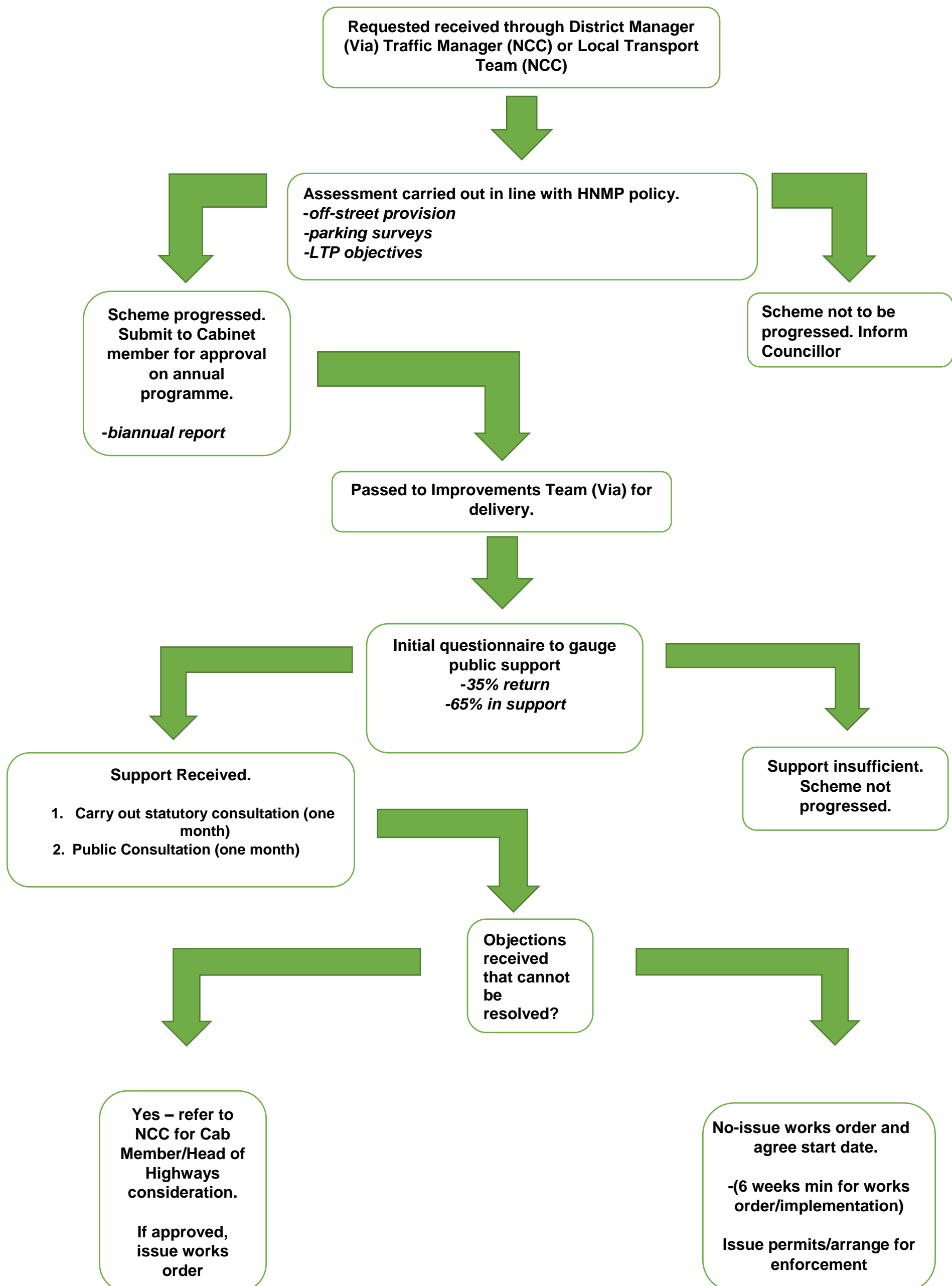
Removal of a scheme will only be undertaken when it is not considered to be detrimental to the vitality of the local centre or other local transport objective. In addition, schemes will be considered for review where the emergency services or other service providers have highlighted operational problems with the scheme such as access issues.

APPENDIX B

See attached flowchart



APPENDIX B Residents Parking Schemes - implementation flowchart



REPORT OF CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE)**SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 &
STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023****Purpose of the Report**

1. This report sets out the County Council's duties as the Lead Local Flood Authority to report on flooding incidents under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act (2010) and presents its Section 19 Reports in relation to the flooding in Eastwood in September 2023 and that caused by Storm Babet across the County over 20 – 23 October 2023. The Local Government Act 2000 (Section 21) requires that a local authority which is a lead local flood authority for an area in England must have arrangements to review and scrutinise flood risk management functions that may affect the local authority's area. Place Select Committee will fulfil this requirement. It is acknowledged that further flooding occurred across the County during December 2023 and January 2024 (Storm Henk) and these events will be the subject to a further committee report in June 2024.

Information

2. Following the severe flooding in many parts of the country during the summer of 2007, the Government commissioned an independent review (the 'Pitt Review') which in 2008 recommended that local authorities should lead on the management of local flood risk, working in partnership with other organisations. Two key pieces of legislation have brought this forward; the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 which transposed the EU Floods Directive into UK Law and the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (FWMA).
3. Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) is a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and has powers and statutory duties to manage and co-ordinate local flood risk management activities. NCC does this by working together with other organisations including the Environment Agency (EA), who manage flooding from larger rivers and watercourses known as Main Rivers, such as the River Trent and the River Erewash etc; Internal Drainage Boards (IDB) managing low lying areas; District, Borough, Parish and Town Councils; and infrastructure/ utility providers, such as Severn Trent Water (STW) and National Highways (formerly the Highways Agency). This partnership work is overseen by the Strategic Flood Risk Management Board, jointly chaired by NCC and Nottingham City Council (NCiC) and attended by all Risk Management Authorities (RMAs).
4. The LLFA provides a countywide Flood Risk Management service supported by the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy & Action Plan (LFRMS) and the Preliminary Flood Risk

Assessment (PFRA). A copy of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy is included as Appendix AO.

5. Local flood risk means flooding from surface water (overland runoff), groundwater and smaller watercourses (known as Ordinary Watercourses).
6. Section 19 of the FWMA gives NCC, as LLFA, the following duties:
 - A. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a lead local flood authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those risk management authorities has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
 - B. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) it must:
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant risk management authorities.

Purpose of a Section 19 report

7. It should be noted that the purpose of a Section 19 Report is to outline what happened during a flooding incident and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised or will exercise their responsibilities, it **does not** identify specific measures to alleviate future flood risk. It is up to each RMA if they then wish to carry out further investigation into possible flood prevention and protection measures that could be implemented.
8. At Transport and Highways Committee on 31 Oct 2013 it was decided that Section 19 Reports should be prepared where NCC is aware that five or more properties in a locality have been affected by internal flooding (over the threshold [doorstep level] of the property).

This threshold was triggered in Eastwood on 17 - 18 September 2023 and in 39 areas during Storm Babet over the weekend 20 – 23 October 2023. Each area has a separate Section 19 report and they are included as an Appendix to this covering report.

Eastwood Flooding Overview (Appendix A)

9. On the evening of Sunday 17 September 2023 and through to the early morning of the 18th of September large amounts of rain fell across the East Midlands region, with over 60mm of rainfall experienced in some locations across the county.
10. On the morning of Monday 18 September Eastwood, a town with a population of almost 20,000, was subjected to heavy localised rainfall that resulted in 5 residential properties experiencing internal flooding.
11. Eastwood was the only recorded incident of internal flooding triggering a Section 19 for the weekend in question. Nottinghamshire County Council are the Lead Risk Management Authority for the incident and the full Section 19 Report is included as Appendix A.

12. Flooding experienced by those affected can have significant effects on wellbeing and livelihoods. The impacts of this flooding have been and will continue to be felt by the community for many months as they begin their recovery journey and dealing with the impacts of the flooding.
13. The attached Section 19 Report identifies that all relevant Risk Management Authorities carried out, and continue to carry out, their respective duties.

Storm Babet Flooding Overview (Reports in Appendices B – AN)

14. Over the weekend of 20-23 October 2023 Storm Babet had a significant impact on homes, businesses, livelihoods and the welfare of many residents across the County. Over 1200 homes and businesses were flooded internally, 77 roads were officially closed with many more impacted by the flooding resulting in significant disruption to the public across the highway network.
15. Parts of the Midlands were subjected to the wettest 3 days since records began. Environment Agency statistics recorded up to 124mm of rain falling in parts of the County between 18 and 21 October with 95mm of that falling in a 24-hour period. The Environment Agency issued 17 Flood Alerts, 57 Flood Warnings and 2 Severe Flood Warnings between the 19 and 23 October, Figure 1 below shows the spread of these across the County.
16. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period. Figure 2 below shows the recorded hourly rainfall (Staythorpe gauge) for the storm between 18 – 21 October. Figure 3 summarises the Environment Agency's Flood Warning Service.

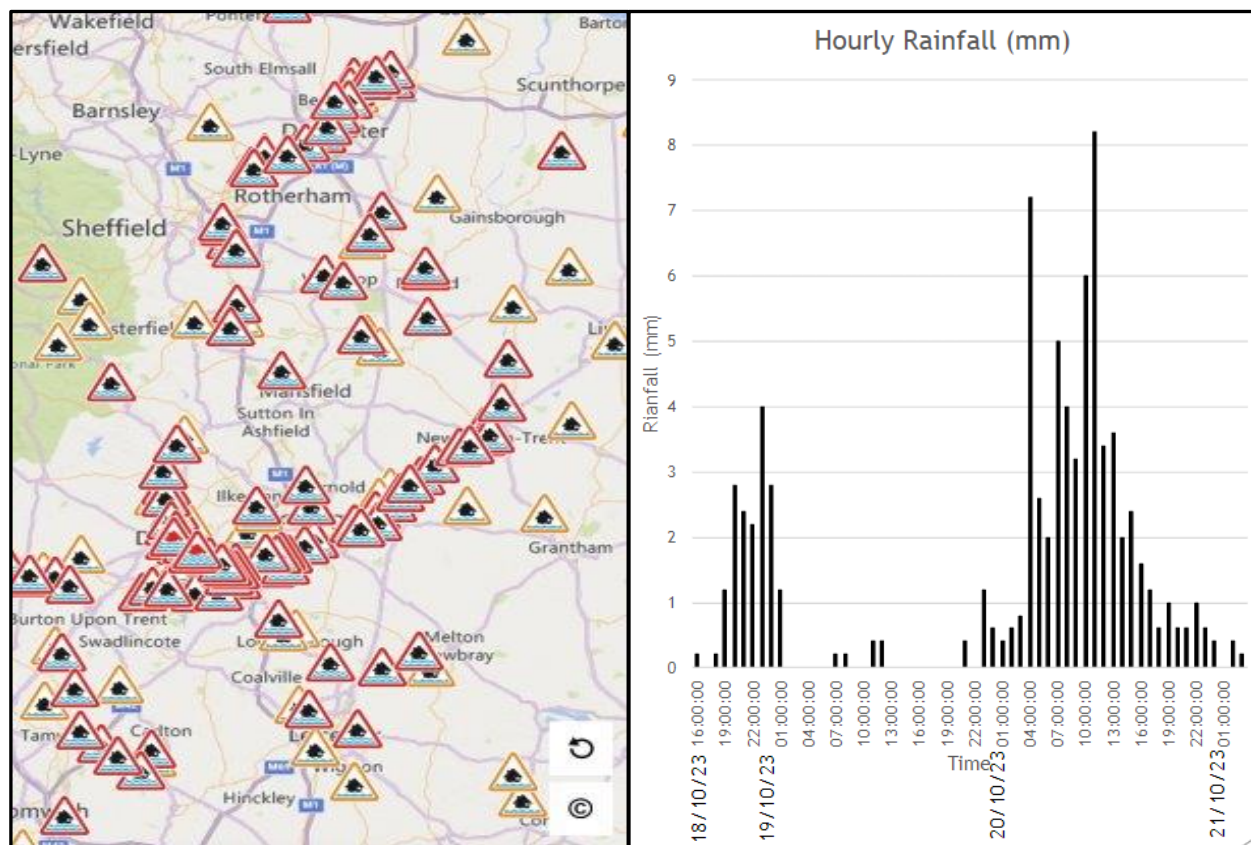


Figure 1: Flood Warnings / Alerts issued. Figure 2: Hourly rainfall for 18-21 October.

(Figure 1 and 2 source – The Environment Agency)




Flood Code	 FLOOD ALERT	 FLOOD WARNING	 SEVERE FLOOD WARNING	Warning no longer in force
What it means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding is <u>possible</u> • Be <u>prepared</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding is <u>expected</u> • Immediate action required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Severe flooding</u> • <u>Danger to life</u> 	No further flooding is currently expected for your area.
When it's used	Two hours to two days in advance of flooding.	Half an hour to one day in advance of flooding.	When flooding poses a significant disruption to communities.	When a flood warning or severe flood warning is no longer in force.
EA Triggers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forecasts that indicate that flooding from rivers may be possible. • Forecast intense rainfall for rivers that respond very rapidly. • Forecasts of high tides, surges or strong winds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High tides, surges coupled with strong winds • Heavy rainfall forecast to cause flash flooding of rivers • Forecast flooding from rivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual flooding where the conditions pose a significant risk to life and / or widespread disruption to communities • On-site observations from flooded locations • A breach in defences or failure of a tidal surge barrier or dam that is likely to cause significant risk to life • Discussions with partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of flooding as passed • River or sea levels have dropped back below flood warning levels and no further flooding is expected • Professional judgement and discussions with partners that a severe flood warning status is no longer needed.
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding of fields, recreation land and car parks • Flooding of minor roads • Flooding of farmland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding of homes and businesses • Flooding of rail infrastructure • Flooding of roads with major impacts • Extensive flood plain inundation (including caravan parks or campsites) • Flooding of major tourist / recreation attractions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep and fast flowing water • Debris in the water causing danger • Potential or observed collapse of buildings / structures • Communities isolated by flood waters • Critical infrastructure for communities disabled • Large number of evacuees • Military support. 	<p>No new impacts expected from flooding, however, there may still be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing water following flooding; • Flooded properties; • Flooded or damaged infrastructure.

Figure 3 The Environment Agency's Flood Alert / Warning levels and triggers table.

17. NCC has a duty of care role for all its communities, ultimately to provide support to its communities through all phases of and emergency from response to recovery.
18. The impacts of the flooding triggered the activation a multi-agency response process established by the Local Resilience Forum (LRF). This process sets out a structure to the management of the response to the flooding including Strategic, Tactical and Recovery Coordination Groups. Representatives from all RMAs, emergency services and support organisations such as the Red Cross attended their relevant groups. NCC's Emergency Planning Team chaired and attended the Strategic, Tactical and Recovery Coordination Group meetings and carried out relevant actions requested by these groups.
19. The LRF's Chief Officer group is responsible for overseeing the co-ordination of emergency planning within Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The group meets regularly, is led by Nottinghamshire Police, and consists of senior managers from the principal emergency planning and response organisations. The role of the LRF includes:
 - a. Agreeing joint strategic and policy approaches relating to Nottingham & Nottinghamshire's preparedness and response.
 - b. Approving the community risk register, and ensuring it provides a robust basis for planning.
 - c. Ensuring that multi-agency plans, procedures, training and exercises are in place.
 - d. Directing and overseeing the activities of subgroups which concentrate on specific subjects.

- e. Ensuring that appropriate resources are made available to working groups.
- f. Co-ordinating the individual approaches and responsibilities of each organisation to ensure they complement each other.
- g. Considering the implications of legislation and national initiatives.

Further information can be found in the LRF Constitution and LRF Strategy.

20. The main elements of Nottinghamshire County Council's role during a flood emergency, as set out in the NCC Flood Response Plan, can be summarised as:

- a. Operational on the scene response / support – providing sandbags, closing off unsafe roads, structural assessments (e.g. bridges), gully emptying and pumping where appropriate.
- b. Identifying and supporting vulnerable residents (at flood risk) that are known to NCC.
- c. Supporting emergency services and other responding agencies e.g. with evacuation.
- d. Providing emergency accommodation / transport for evacuees and addressing any other welfare needs.
- e. Ensuring NCC critical service delivery remains uninterrupted.
- f. Warning and informing the public, providing timely information and advice.
- g. Responding to animal health / welfare issues e.g. stranded livestock.
- h. Representation at multi-agency coordinating groups.

21. As a Highways Authority, Nottinghamshire County Council has a wide range of statutory duties and those relevant to flood response include:

- a. primarily to keep the highway safe.
- b. maintaining the surface of most rights of way / highways.
- c. preventing the closure or obstruction of highways, as far as possible.

22. The impact of the storm was such that a **Major Incident** was declared by Nottinghamshire County Council via the Strategic Coordination Group on Saturday October 21st.

23. During the flood event Via East Midlands Ltd. provided a critical front line response across Nottinghamshire for highway issues. They responded to 376 calls for support from communities at risk including sandbag requests and closed 77 roads across the County.

24. Nottinghamshire County Council's Emergency Planning team facilitated and participated in the Tactical and Strategic Coordination Groups and the Council's internal Risk, Safety and Emergency Management Board (RSEMB). They provided a first point of contact for Flood Wardens, volunteer groups and other NCC internal teams involved in the event.

25. In the weeks following the storm the Flood Risk Management Team, with support from RMA colleagues, verified 1259 properties and businesses in 92 different communities across the County as suffering from internal flooding as a direct result of Storm Babet. For comparison Nottinghamshire County Council have 1547 reports of internal flooding recorded in total in the 9 years between 2013 and 2022.

26. Flooding of this severity is not usually attributable to only one source or mechanism. Each individual catchment has its own response to heavy rainfall, flooding in some will happen

quickly during the rainfall - often referred to as a 'flashy' catchment, where others may experience a slower response to the rainfall with adjacent rivers and watercourses filling to capacity before overflowing and causing flooding.

27. In many catchments large open spaces such as playing fields and agricultural land can become saturated causing water to runoff the land rather than soak into it exacerbating the risk of flooding whilst highway drainage can be overwhelmed with water using the highway as a conduit more akin to a river than a road.
28. These differences merely scratch the surface of the complexities in both understanding the causes of flooding and identifying meaningful and deliverable ways of reducing the risk and consequences of future flooding events.
29. Part of the Section 19 process involves identifying a lead Risk Management Authority (RMA) for that catchment based on the primary flooding mechanism. As flooding is often a complex interaction of flooding mechanisms, e.g. river, groundwater, foul and surface water there is an expectation that the lead RMA is supported by all other RMA's that have a responsibility. The table below shows our current understanding of lead RMA's and the approximate number of internally flooded properties for that area.

Lead RMA	Nottinghamshire County Council	Environment Agency	Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board
	Hucknall (92)	Stapleford (174)	Caunton (38)
	Eastwood (76)	Lowdham (136)	Thurgaton (18)
	Oxton (30)	Worksop (132)	Egmanton (18)
	Bilsthorpe (23)	Retford (124)	Sutton on Trent (17)
	Radcliffe on Trent (18)	Woodborough (49)	Edingley (12)
	Sutton In Ashfield (16)	Trowell (25)	Kirklington (9)
	Toton (15)	Pleasley (18)	Maythorne (7)
	Southwell (14)	Newark (17)	Laneham (7)
	Carlton on Trent (8)	Ordsall (11)	
	Kirkby in Ashfield (6)	Edwinstowe (8)	
	Arnold (6)	Shireoaks (8)	
	Jacksdale (6)		
	Blidworth (6)		
	Epperstone (6)		
	East Markham (6)		
	Maplebeck (5)		
	Selston (5)		
	Ompton (5)		
	Cossall (5)		
	Treswell (5)		
TOTALS	353	702	126

30. Figure 4 below shows the 92 areas where internal property flooding has been recorded and shows how widespread the incident was. It is estimated that a further 40-50 communities experienced flooded roads, gardens, outbuildings and open spaces. Disruption across the County not only impacted its residents but also those who travel to or through the county for work or pleasure.

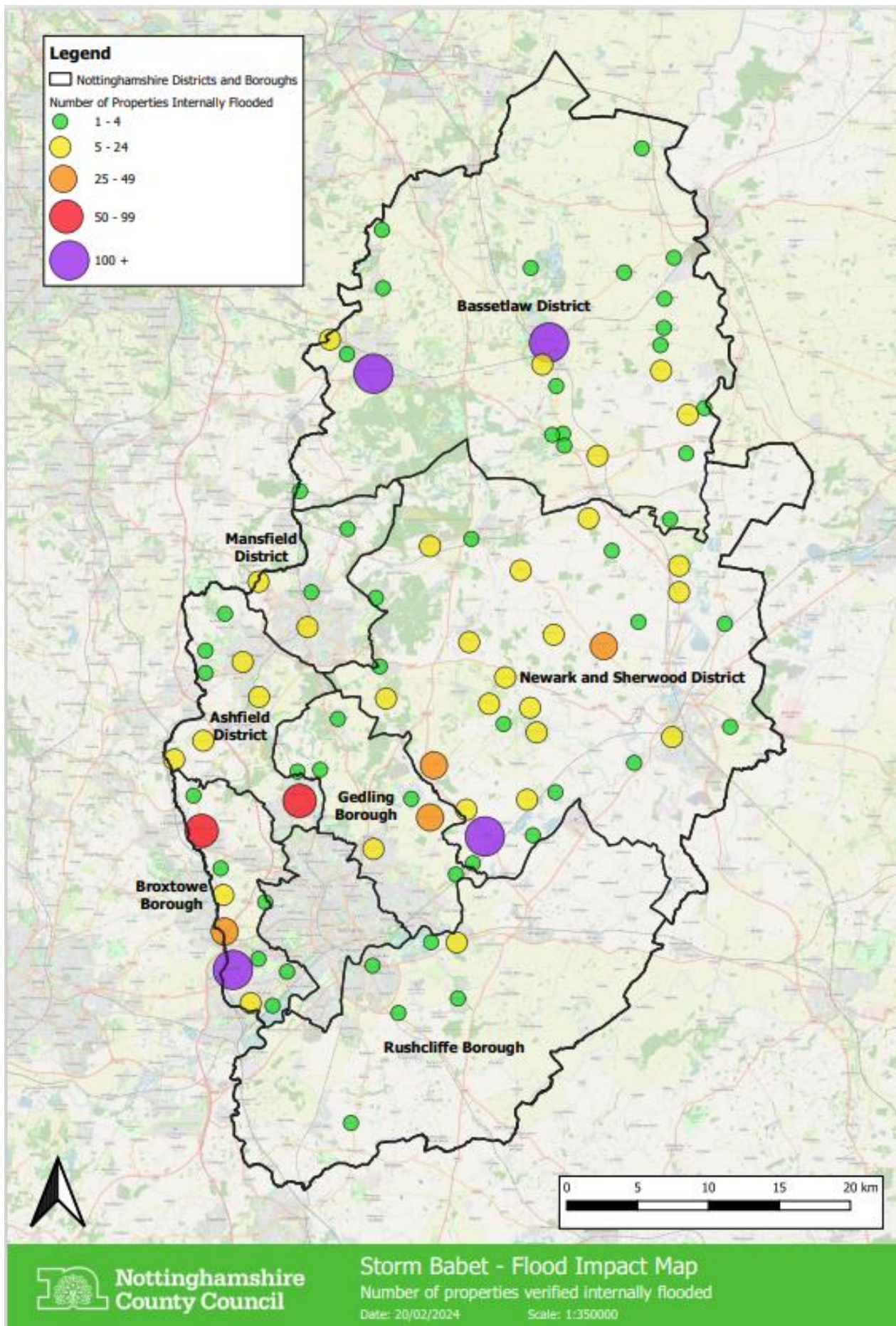


Figure 4 – Internal Flooding locations.
[Page 45 of 420](#)

31. Figure 5 below lists the 39 areas by district / borough where a Section 19 report has been triggered for Storm Babet by 5 or more properties being flooded internally. The LLFA has produced Section 19 reports as separate Appendices B-AN.

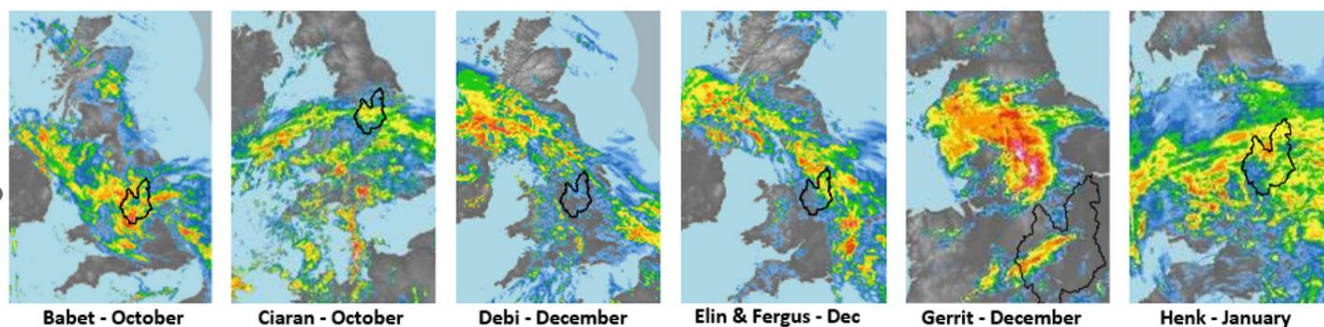
Ashfield	Hucknall (90 - M)	Jacksdale (5 - N)	Kirkby in Ashfield (6 - O)	Selston (5 - AB)	Sutton in Ashfield (16 - AF)
Bassetlaw	Ordsall (7 - W)	Retford (122 - AA)	Shireoaks (8 - AC)	Treswell (5 - AJ)	Worksop (122 - AM)
	Laneham (6 - Q)	East Markham (6 - H)			
Broxtowe	Cossall (5 - G)	Eastwood (76 - I)	Stapleford (137 - AE)	Toton (15 - AI)	Trowell (25 - AK)
Gedling	Arnold (6 - B)	Woodborough (49 - AL)			
Mansfield	Pleasley (18 - Y)				
Newark & Sherwood	Bilthorpe (22 - C)	Blidworth (6 - D)	Carlton on Trent (8 - E)	Caunton (38 - F)	Edingley (12 - J)
	Edwinstowe (8 - K)	Epperstone (6 - L)	Kirklington (7 - P)	Lowdham (135 - R)	Maplebeck (5 - S)
	Maythorne (6 - T)	Newark (17 - U)	Ompton (5 - V)	Oxton (29 - X)	Southwell (14 - AD)
	Sutton on Trent (17 - AG)	Thurgaton (17 - AH)	Egmanton (17 - AN)		
Rushcliffe	Radcliffe on Trent (17 - Z)				

Figure 5: List of Section 19 Reports by District / Borough
(Brackets show number of verified internally flooded properties and Appendix ref.).

32. During Storm Babet, 18 volunteer led community flood signage schemes (CFSS) were part of the frontline response to flooding in Nottinghamshire. Each scheme encourages community resilience and promotes road safety during flooding in their local areas. Following Storm Babet, the CFSS has been recognised by other communities at risk as a scheme which would be beneficial in increasing their community led resilience to flooding.
33. Consequently, 20 new locations have registered an interest in developing a scheme for their area, with many new volunteers signing up to the scheme. At the time of writing, 14 interested communities have now progressed to developing a formal Road Closure Policy which would increase the volunteer base to over 250 wardens.
34. The NCC Flood Risk Management team are contributing significant resources to this with policy support given, personal protective equipment (PPE) and signage provided for use by the volunteers. A countywide training event to refresh the training of existing groups and provide training for new groups was held at Castle House, Newark on Saturday February 2024.

35. In February NCC received notification that our Communities Connected – Community Flood Signage Scheme had been shortlisted for the ‘Community Involvement’ Local Government Chronical (LGC) Award. The project is led by NCC’s Flood Risk Management team and allows trained volunteers to close roads during flood events to reduce damage from bow waves whilst also promoting road safety. Over 900 entries were submitted for the prestigious award meaning the competition was highly competitive. The outcome of the award will be decided on the 12th of June. The Flood Risk Management Team are continuing to develop the scheme with 16 new schemes registering an interest following the impacts of storm Babet.
36. In the aftermath of Storm Babet Nottinghamshire County Council made its Recovery Grant available to those affected by internal flooding and has paid out 1233 claims. DEFRA and District / Borough Councils also made grants available to assist residents and businesses in recovery and resilience.
37. Where relevant and available, individual Risk Management Authorities responses to the flood event are detailed in the Appendices.
38. In the period after Storm Babet the County continued to experience persistent rainfall with a number of ‘near misses’ reported from some communities, this is hampering the recovery phase for residents, businesses and all RMAs involved in managing the impacts of the storm.
39. On 2nd January Storm Henk hit the County and caused further devastation. The detailed impacts of Storm Henk will be brought to this committee in June but the cumulative impact of the weather the County has experienced from the onset of Storm Babet to the end of Storm Henk has been unprecedented. The significant difference between storms Babet and Henk is Henk was primarily river flooding along the Trent Valley and Babet was a combination of flood mechanisms impacting the whole county. Between Babet and Henk there were several other significant storms that impacted the east midlands.

Rain Radar – October 2023 to January 2024 – Shows repeated extensive rainfall and high winds across the Trent Catchment



40. This report and Appendices deliver our statutory responsibilities as a Lead Local Flood Authority in terms of Section 19 reports however we continue to work alongside our communities and partners to provide support and help where we can.

Community Support

41. The scale of devastation from both storms will have an impact on timescales for some elements of support. The list below gives an indication of the types of support we are looking to implement.
- Investigations – for areas where the flood mechanism is complex and not necessarily the responsibility of a single RMA, we will commission consultant feasibility studies

to confirm the interaction of assets, identify if existing systems are delivering required levels of protection and whether there are any viable opportunities to pursue capital investment.

- b. Property Flood Resilience (PFR) – extending our existing PFR programme to cover new ‘at risk’ areas where appropriate. To date we have delivered 19 PFR schemes countywide protecting 231 homes. Examples include Southwell, Bingham, Rhodesia, Beeston, Jacksdale, Hucknall and Cropwell Butler.
- c. Building on our current support offer for community groups: expand resilience training, provide storage facilities / supplies, install remote monitoring / CCTV equipment etc, strengthen community road closure process.
- d. Natural Flood Management (NFM) - consider creating a 4-year programme of investment in suitable rural catchments. The NCC FRM team has been successful in bidding for and delivering multiple NFM projects. Funding has been secured for NFM projects in Southwell, Clarborough, Gotham, Woodborough and Burton Joyce. Woodborough and Burton Joyce are the most recent NFM projects to deliver interventions with £112k secured from Regional Flood Costal Committee (RFCC) Local Levy for Woodborough and £34,500 secured from the NCC Green Investment Fund for Burton Joyce. These projects have delivered many NFM interventions which hold water in the upper catchment to reduce downstream flood risk. The interventions installed also create habitat and provide environmental benefits such as carbon sequestration, sediment capture and water quality benefits. Additionally we have just been informed that our joint bid with the Notts Wildlife Trust for NRM at Worksop/Shireoaks (£1.2m) and Cropwell Butler £115k have been approved by the Minister for delivery over the next couple of years.
- e. Maintenance: promote working with landowners, work to strengthen riparian enforcement issues, review asset maintenance programme across County / Highway assets.
- f. Risk Management Authorities will continue to meet as a Strategic Flood Risk Management Board.
- g. Continue to deliver community feedback workshops with partners and the communities who have been devastated by storm Babet and storm Henk. Since the October event we have attended 40 community-based meetings including Stapleford, Lowdham, Caunton and Treswell and have 3 programmed in through till June.
- h. Facilitate conversations with partners, specialist organisation and communities concerning mental health impacts and recovery.
- i. Awareness raising with communities of how to access early flood warning notifications/alerts.
- j. Consider water exclusion strategies with communities and look at build back better initiatives such as using waterproof plaster, raising electric sockets and installing hard impermeable flooring.
- k. Consider necessary revisions to the approved Flood Risk Management capital programme.

- l. Refresh to FRM Action Plan to take account of the above ambitions.
- m. Produce a 6 monthly update to Cabinet Member on flood risk reduction relating to Storms Babet and Henk.

42. We remain committed to working with our communities and partner organisations to reduce the risk and consequences of flooding across the County guided by the objectives contained within our Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan

Other options considered

43. To not complete the Section 19 reports for the flooding and this would result in Nottinghamshire County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority failing to deliver its obligations under Section 19 of the Flood and Water management Act (2010).

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

44. The production of Section 19 reports delivers a duty defined within the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and in line with approved County Council Policy.

Statutory and Policy Implications

45. The County Council has a number of statutory duties and powers under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 including preparation of Section 19 Reports.

46. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of crime and disorder, data protection and information governance, finance, human resources, human rights, the NHS Constitution (public health services), the public sector equality duty, safeguarding of children and adults at risk, service users, smarter working, sustainability and the environment and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

Financial Implications

47. The costs of preparing and publishing the Section 19 Report are contained within existing budgets. Costs of future alleviation, protection and community support as described in paragraph 40 will be met from existing revenue and capital budgets or be subject to further approval if additional funding is sought.

Implications for Residents

48. Since becoming an LLFA, NCC has worked in collaboration with colleagues, risk management authorities, partners and local communities to help reduce the risk of flooding in Nottinghamshire.

Implications for Sustainability and the Environment

49. NCC incorporate sustainable principles within its flood risk management strategy and actively include natural flood management and SUDS works within its delivery of flood risk management projects. These methods work with natural processes to reduce flood risk whilst

creating important habitat and helping to sequester carbon in line with ambition 9 of the Nottinghamshire Plan: Protecting the environment and reducing our carbon footprint.

RECOMMENDATION/S

It is recommended that:

- 1) The Committee endorses the work outlined in this report.
- 2) The Committee approves the publishing of the Section 19 reports in Appendix A-AN in line with the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and our LLFA responsibilities.

DEREK HIGTON, CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE)

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

Gary Wood – Group Manager, Tel: 0115 9774270
Sue Jaques – Flood Risk Manager, Tel: 0115 9774368

Constitutional Comments (JL 29/02/24)

Place Select Committee is the appropriate body to consider the contents of this report by virtue of its terms of reference set out in the Constitution of Nottinghamshire County Council.

Financial Comments (PAA29 22/02/2024)

The financial implications are set out in paragraph 46 of the report. The costs of preparing and publishing the Section 19 reports will be contained within existing budgets. Costs of future alleviation, protection and community support will be met from existing revenue and capital budgets or be subject to further approval if additional funding is required.”

Background Papers and Published Documents

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

- Appendix – A – AN Section 19 Reports.
- Appendix – AO – Flood Risk Management Strategy.

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

APPENDIX A

SECTION 19 REPORT – EASTWOOD – 18 SEPTEMBER 2023

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those Risk Management Authorities has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant Risk Management Authorities.
3. This report sets out the results of such investigation detailing which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in September 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management function (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are:
 - (a) The Environment Agency (EA).
 - (b) Broxtowe Borough Council (BBC).
 - (c) Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA).
 - (d) Nottinghamshire County Council as Local Highway Authority (LHA)
 - (e) Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC (Via).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. During the evening of the 17th September 2023 Nottinghamshire was subjected to heavy localised rainfall with over 35mm of rain falling over the Eastwood area in 3 hours. This rainfall resulted in internal flooding to 5 residential properties and external flooding to gardens and roads. Figure 1 below shows the local area, the areas affected and the development site where the flooding occurred.



Figure 1. Diagram showing local area.

7. The internal flooding was very isolated in nature with 5 residential properties affected. Investigations showed that excessive surface water built up behind earthen bunds on the development site at the rear of the affected properties. These bunds were built to stop excess water flowing off site, following the stripping of the site. After the intense rainfall event this bund failed resulting in the captured water flowing down the banks of one resident's garden and eventually entering the 4 other properties. Figure 2 below shows the bund in question and the area of failure.



Figure 2. Photographs showing banks on development site.

8. Properties on Garden Road suffered flooding from the rear due to the direct breach of the bund, this water subsequently entered the highway, then travelled between properties affecting further residential properties on Greenhills Road. An additional 9 properties in the area suffered external damage to gardens, sheds, garages and outbuildings.
9. Discussions were undertaken with the development site owners with regards to ensuring additional remedial works were undertaken to reinforce existing bunds on site. As of the 4th of November, these additional measures were complete and included:
 - (a) Reinforcing and compacting of the earth bund on the North side of the site,
 - (b) installation of a land drain across the northern boundary, discharging into 2 existing manholes,
 - (c) further creation of depressions across site to spread water retention,
 - (d) installation of geo-textile membrane to stop silt build up on new assets.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

10. Nottinghamshire County Council

a) Lead Local Flood Authority

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. Lead Local Flood Authorities also have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council)

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

11. Broxtowe Borough Council

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

12. The following lists the actions taken by each Risk Management Authority in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

a) Nottinghamshire County Council:

- i. Attended site immediately after flooding occurred.
- ii. Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation.
- iii. Carried out on site investigation into the flooding.
- iv. Liaised with affected residents on site.
- v. Liaised with development site owner.
- vi. Undertook follow up site visits with development site owner.

b) Broxtowe Borough Council:

- i. Responded to residents: cleared debris from Garden Road and pavements, unblocked drain on Beach Lane, and assisted an elderly resident to clear his drive.
- ii. Assessed whether any resident was homeless and needed emergency accommodation.
- iii. Informed Emergency Planning: Nottinghamshire County Council.
- iv. Liaised with affected residents on Garden Road, Beach Lane and Greenhills Road.
- v. Planning Enforcement officer attended site and reported incident to the Health and Safety Executive.
- vi. Liaised with developer.
- vii. Liaised with Nottinghamshire County Council representatives on site.
- viii. Contacted VIAEM to initiate emergency response.
- ix. Distributed sandbags to residents.
- x. Released communications to provide media and residents with latest information.
- xi. Checking whether a breach of planning legislation / regulations has occurred.
- xii. Planning Enforcement Officer has visited the site on a number of occasions since the flooding to monitor the situation.

Additional information and future actions

- 13. This was a very isolated flooding incident and onsite investigations concluded that it was the result of a heavy localised rainfall event falling onto a stripped development, with an ultimate failure of the assets on site with no other obvious contributing factors. There was no evidence or suggestions that any flood water came from the public highway network, sewer network or nearby watercourses.
- 14. The local community spirit and resilience during the flooding must be recognised as without their efforts the impacts of the flooding could have been worse.
- 15. Further reviews on the current mitigation on the development site have been assessed by NCC and Broxtowe Borough Council to ensure their suitability and safety. The Local Planning Authority will continue to monitor and assess.
- 16. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. NCC

will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.

17. NCC will continue to work with local planning authorities and developers regarding the need for robust construction phase management plans.

APPENDIX B

SECTION 19 REPORT – ARNOLD – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Gedling Borough Council (GBC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC and Severn Trent Water (STW).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Arnold is a town within the Borough of Gedling, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 39,995 people according to the 2021 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, areas of Arnold suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 80mm of rainfall was recorded at the Calverton rain gauge (Figure 1). Consequently, 5 residential properties and 1 business were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

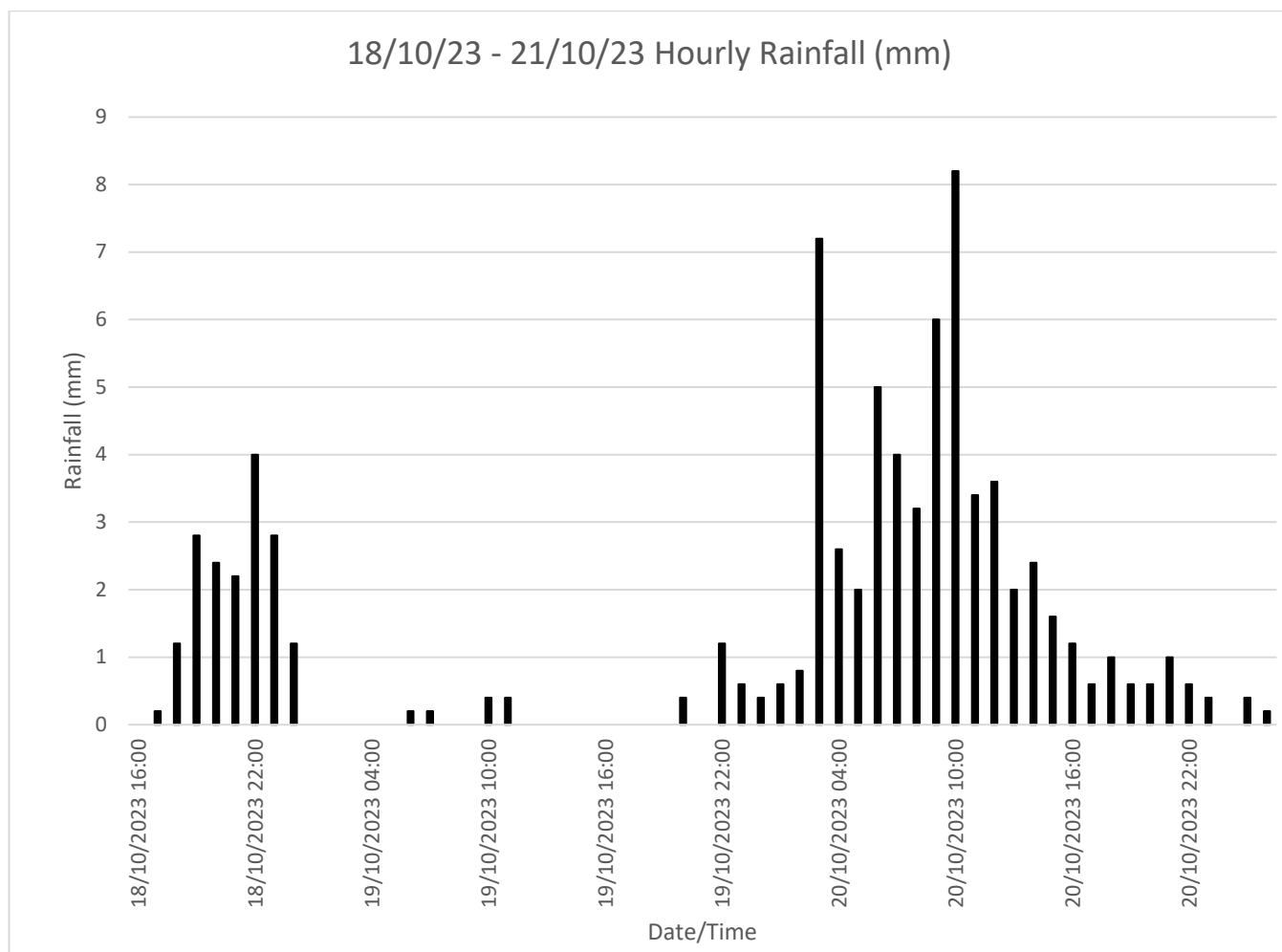


Figure 1. Calverton Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

9. A view of Arnold is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were:

- Mansfield Road (3 properties)
- Bonington Drive (2 properties)
- Georgia Drive (1 property)



Figure 2. Reference map for flood affected areas across Arnold. Mansfield Road (1), Bonington Drive (2), Georgia Drive (3).

Summary of flooding and its causes

10. Mansfield Road

Areas impacted by flooding on Mansfield Road are shown in Figure 3. In total, 2 residential properties and 1 business were impacted by flooding. As shown in Figure 4, a surface water flow path is present which flows from the east of Mansfield Road before flowing northward along Mansfield Road itself. Due to the significant volume of rainfall falling within the catchment during Storm Babet, watercourses adjacent to the road were overwhelmed which caused water to flood onto the highway. Water then entered properties as a result. In many areas, Mansfield Road was submerged to a significant depth which caused significant disruption to traffic.



Figure 3. Location Plan – Mansfield Road.



Figure 4. Surface water flood mapping for Mansfield Road. Data supplied by Environment Agency.

11. Bonington Drive

On Bonington Drive, 2 residential properties were affected by internal flooding (Figure 5). During Storm Babet, water flowed from the Coppice Road flood storage basin and through back gardens of properties of Bentwell Avenue before flooding properties on Bonington Drive. Gedling Borough Council Staff observed that the attenuation basin overtopped during this event. In addition to the residential properties that flooded a significant amount of damage was done to gardens and outbuildings.



Figure 5. Location Plan – Bonington Drive.

12. Georgia Drive

One residential property was affected by flooding on Georgia Drive. Due to intense and prolonged rainfall, overland flows occurred within the agricultural field to the north of Georgia Drive. Water flowing from the north then entered a property.



Figure 6. Location Plan – Georgia Drive.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

13. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

14. Gedling Borough Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

15. Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).

a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.

As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes;

- i. Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses.
- ii. Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated.
- iii. Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
- iv. Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.
- v. Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.

- vi. STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies Act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

16. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:
17. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a. Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
 - b. Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
 - c. Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
 - d. Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
 - e. Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
 - f. Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
 - g. Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
 - h. Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
 - i. Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
 - j. Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
 - k. Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
 - l. Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
 - m. Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
 - n. Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
 - o. Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
18. Gedling Borough Council
 - a) After reports of overtopping of the storage area on the 20th of October, GBC staff attended site to check on vulnerable residents and assess the developing situation.
 - b) Attended areas downstream of the Coppice Road Attenuation Basin to monitor the water levels.
 - c) It was concluded that evacuation was not required due to the limited impact on properties, although garden flooding was observed.
 - d) Delivered 1200 sandbags across Gedling Borough to residents who requested them.
 - e) Coordinated clean-up activities including cleansing and road sweeping in flood impacted areas.

- f) Coordinated a multi-agency meeting to discuss the impacts of Storm Babet on Arnold and partner progression towards future flood risk management options.
- g) Took an active role in the Section 19 Investigation.

19. Severn Trent Water Ltd

- a) Severn Trent are aware of flooding at Coppice Road flood storage area and are working with Gedling Borough Council and Nottinghamshire County Council to investigate and develop an action plan.
- b) Severn Trent checked that the flow control device at the downstream end of Coppice Road storage area was operational.
- c) Captured CCTV images of the storage area filling and emptying to help inform future management options.
- d) Severn Trent actively engaged with the Section 19 Flood investigation.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 20. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
- 21. Gedling Borough Council have established and coordinated a multi-agency group which will investigate the flooding impacts from the Coppice Road Flood Storage Area.
- 22. NCC are leading on a feasibility study to assess potential options for flood risk management in Arnold. The project is being undertaken in partnership with GBC and STW.
- 23. As the Lead Local Flood Authority NCC have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 24. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 25. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX C

SECTION 19 REPORT – BILSTHORPE – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Bilsthorpe is a village within the District of Newark and Sherwood, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 3,497 people according to the 2021 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, areas of Bilsthorpe suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge with 95.6mm recorded on the 20th of

October alone (Figure 1). Consequently, 23 residential properties were subject to internal flooding.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

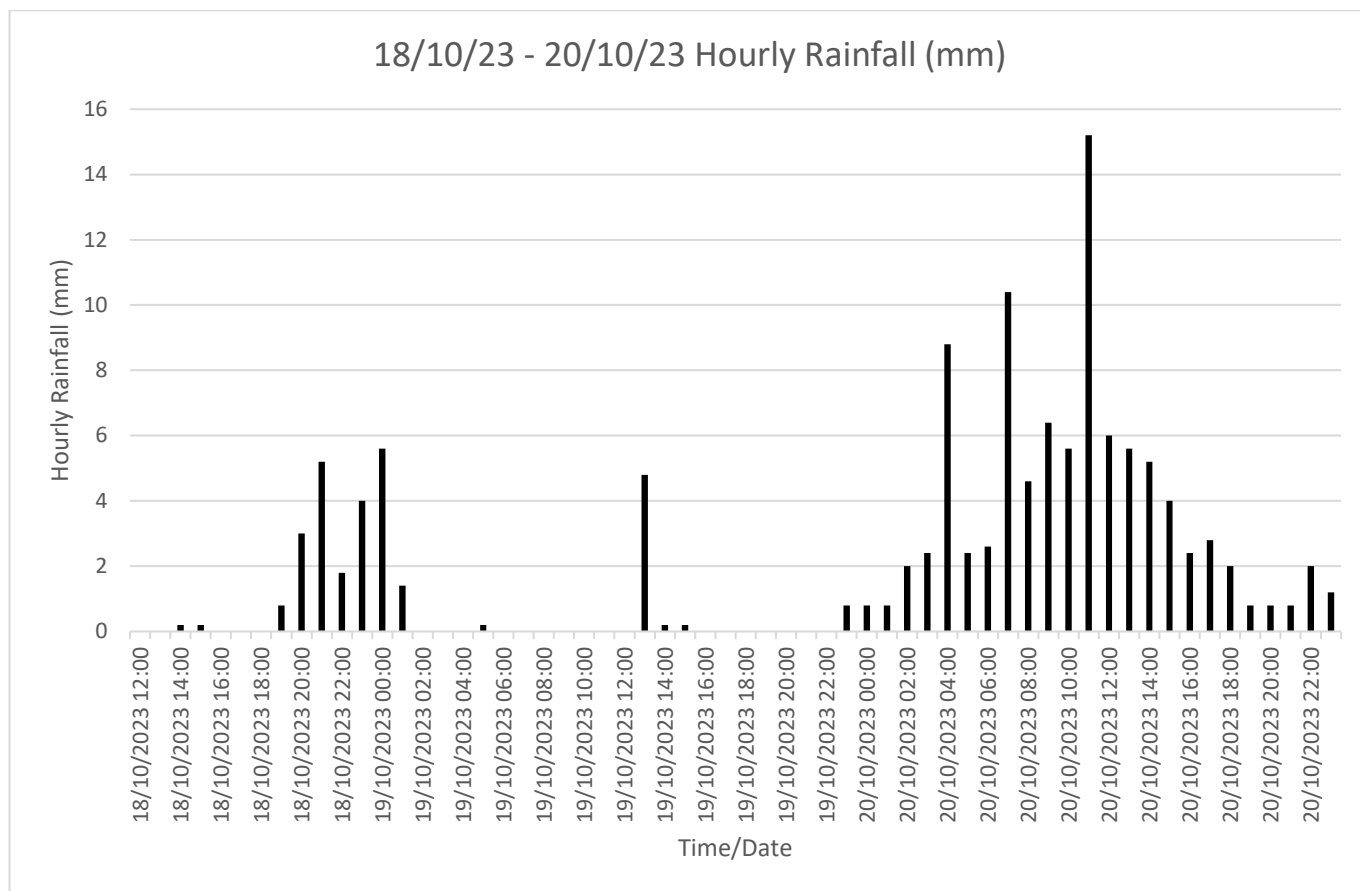


Figure 1. Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

9. A view of Bilsthorpe is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were:

- Mickledale Lane (13 properties)
- Mickledale Close (8 properties)
- Kirklington Road (2 properties)



Figure 2. Reference Map for Flood Affected Areas across Bilsthorpe. Mickledale Lane (1), Mickledale Close (2), Kirklington Road (3)

Summary of flooding and its causes

10. Mickledale Lane and Mickledale Close

Areas impacted by flooding on Mickledale Lane and Mickledale Close are shown in Figure 3. In total, 13 residential properties were impacted by internal flooding on Mickledale Lane with 8 residential properties internally flooded on Mickledale Close.

Rainworth Water (ordinary watercourse) flows adjacent to Mickledale Lane on the western side of the road. Although Mickledale Lane and Mickledale Close are not shown to have fluvial flood risk in the Environment Agency Flood Risk Mapping, the area is at risk of surface water flooding as shown in Figure 4. The watercourse (Rainworth Water) has a large catchment at this point and due to heavy rainfall during Storm Babet, high flows were generated causing the watercourse to burst its banks and flow into properties.



Figure 3. Location Plan – Mickledale Lane and Mickledale Close.

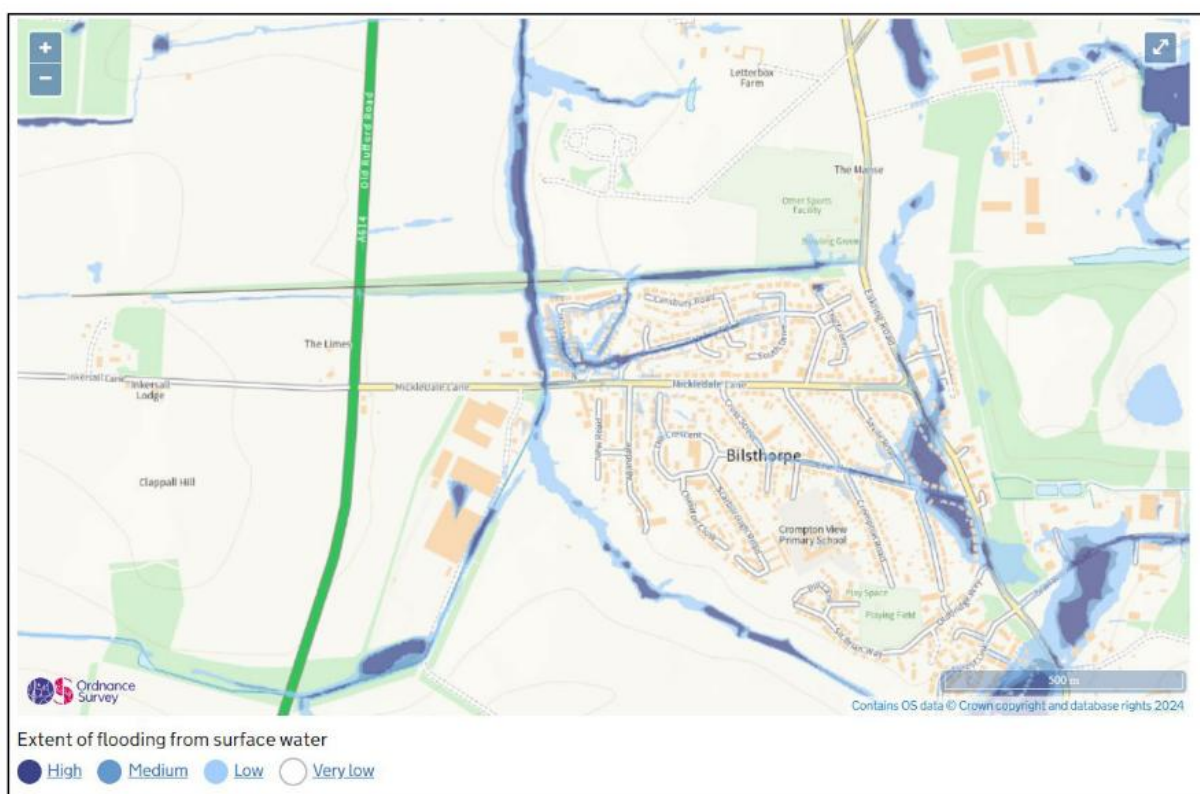


Figure 4. Surface Water Flood Risk Map - Mickledale Lane and Mickledale Close. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

11. Kirklington Road

Flooding affected 2 residential properties on Kirklington Road (Figure 5). The area affected on Kirklington Road is a natural low spot. Due to intense rainfall during Storm Babet, the highway drainage capacity was exceeded causing water to pool in the low spot on the road which then flooded into properties.



Figure 5. Location Plan – Kirklington Road.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

12. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

13. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

14. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

15. Nottinghamshire County Council

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

16. Newark and Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across

- departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
 - e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
 - f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
 - g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
 - h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads, paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
 - i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
 - j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
 - k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
 - l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
 - m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 17. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
- 18. As the Lead Local Flood Authority NCC have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 19. NCC will continue to develop its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and support given to community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible. A community flood signage scheme is being developed in Bilsthorpe with support from NCC. Officers for the Flood Risk Management team are working with the community to help them develop a local flood action group.
- 20. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 21. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX D

SECTION 19 REPORT – BLIDWORTH – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Blidworth is a village within the District of Newark and Sherwood, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 4,293 people according to the 2021 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, areas of Blidworth suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 107.6mm of rainfall was recorded at the Newstead Abbey rain gauge with 76.2mm falling within 24

hours on the 20th of October (Figure 1). Consequently, 6 residential properties were subject to internal flooding.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

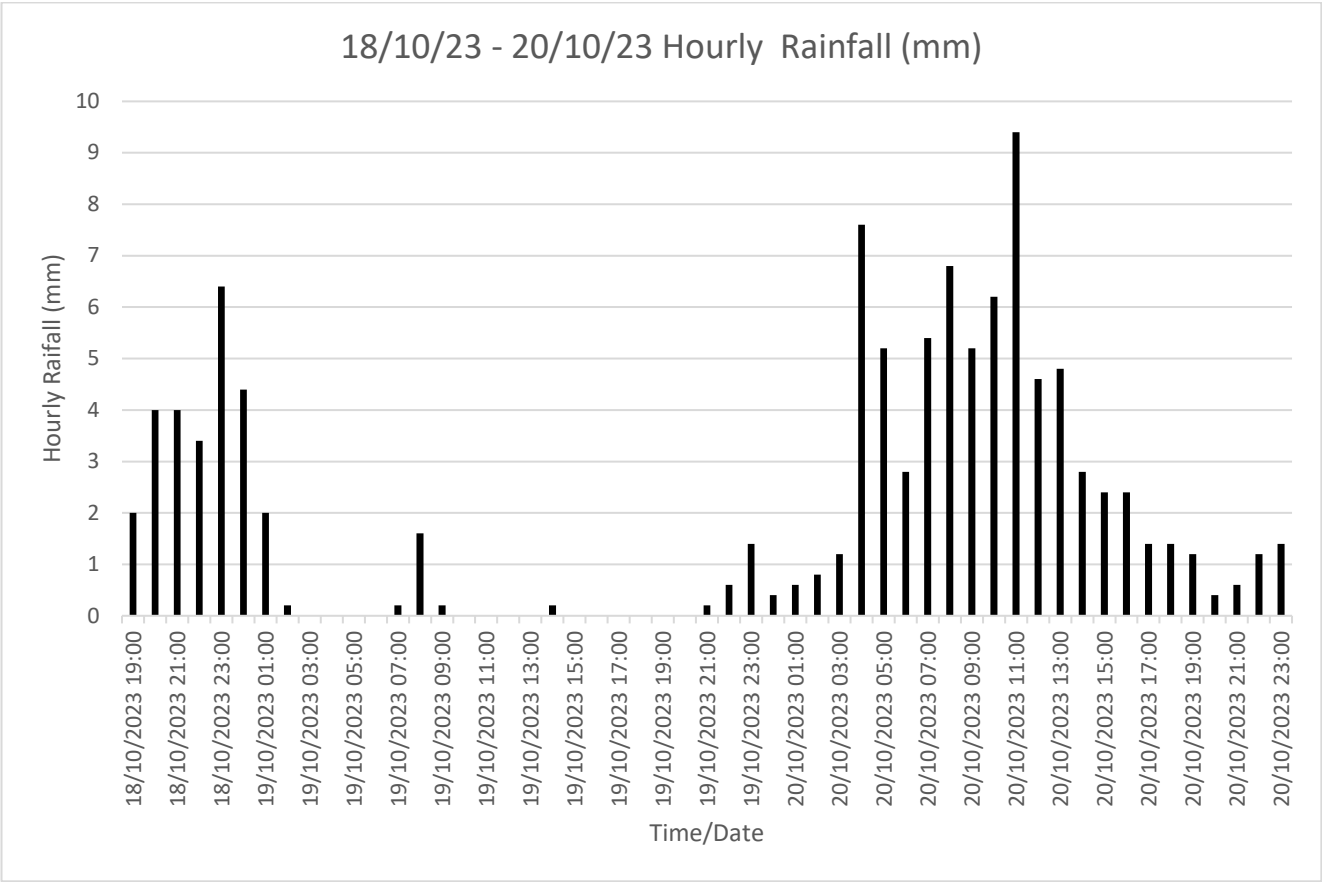


Figure 1. Newstead Abbey Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

9. A view of Blidworth is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were:
- Meadow Road (2 properties), Mansfield Road (3 properties), New Road (1 property)



Figure 2. Reference Map for flood affected areas across Blidworth. Meadow Road (1), Mansfield Road (2), New Road (3).

Summary of flooding and its causes

10. Meadow Road, Mansfield Road and New Road.

Areas impacted by flooding on Meadow Road, Mansfield Road and New Road are shown in Figure 3. In total, 2 residential properties were impacted by internal flooding on Meadow Road, 3 properties on Mansfield Road and 1 property on New Road. A surface water flowpath is present which flows through this area from west to east (Figure 4). Due to intense rainfall and resultant overland flow, this flowpath became active with water flowing into properties.



Figure 3. *View of Meadow Road, Mansfield Road and New Road.*

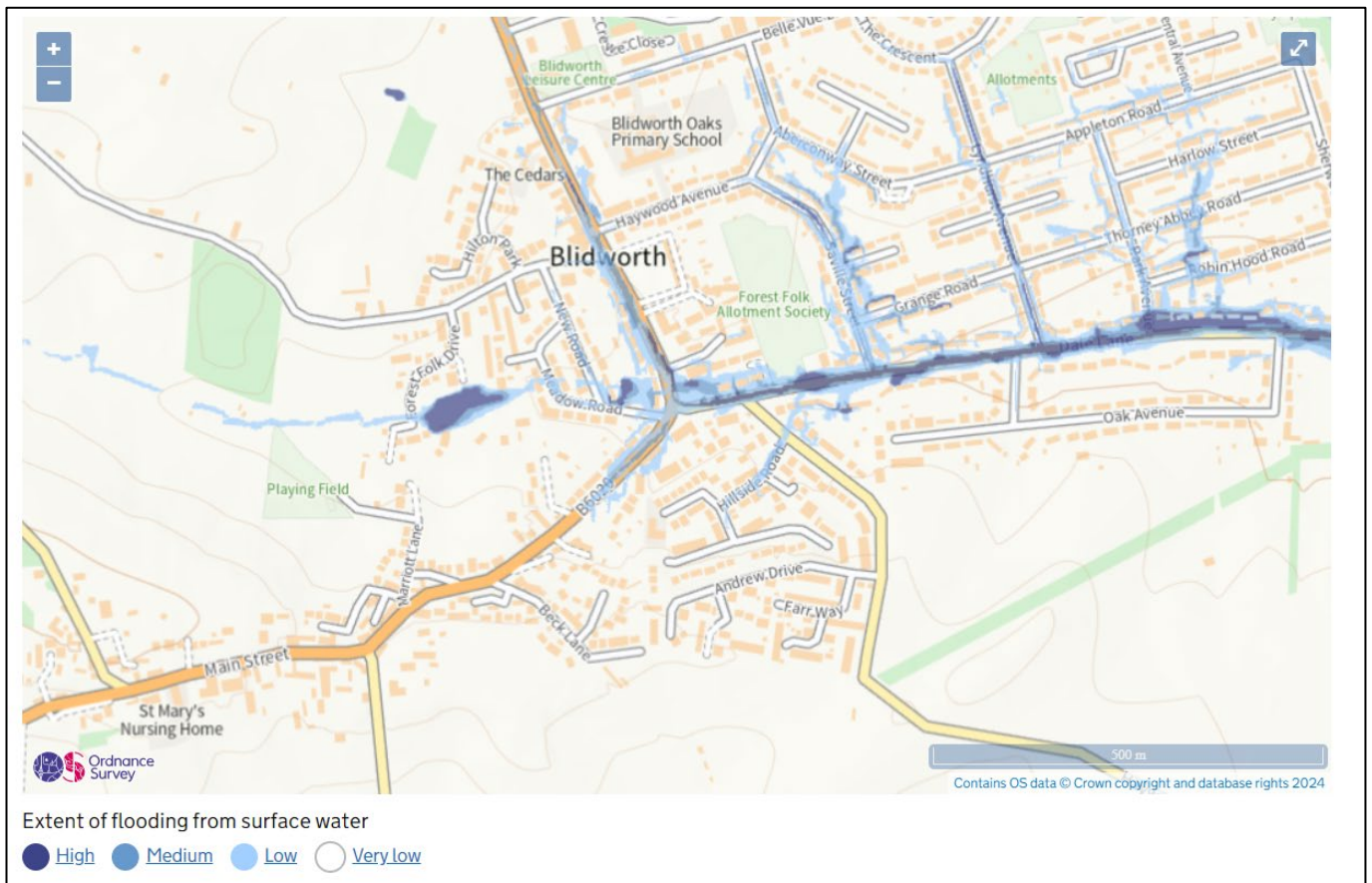


Figure 5. Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping - Meadow Road, Mansfield Road and New Road. Data Supplied by Environment Agency.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

11. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

12. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

13. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

14. The Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

15. Newark and Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.

- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads, paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 16. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
- 17. As the Lead Local Flood Authority NCC have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 18. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 19. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our critical asset inspection process.

APPENDIX E

SECTION 19 REPORT – CARLTON ON TRENT – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction:

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark and Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Carlton on Trent is a village in the Newark and Sherwood District of Nottinghamshire with a population of approximately 229 people according to the 2011 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Carlton on Trent suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 80mm of rainfall was recorded at the Calverton rain gauge (Figure 1).

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

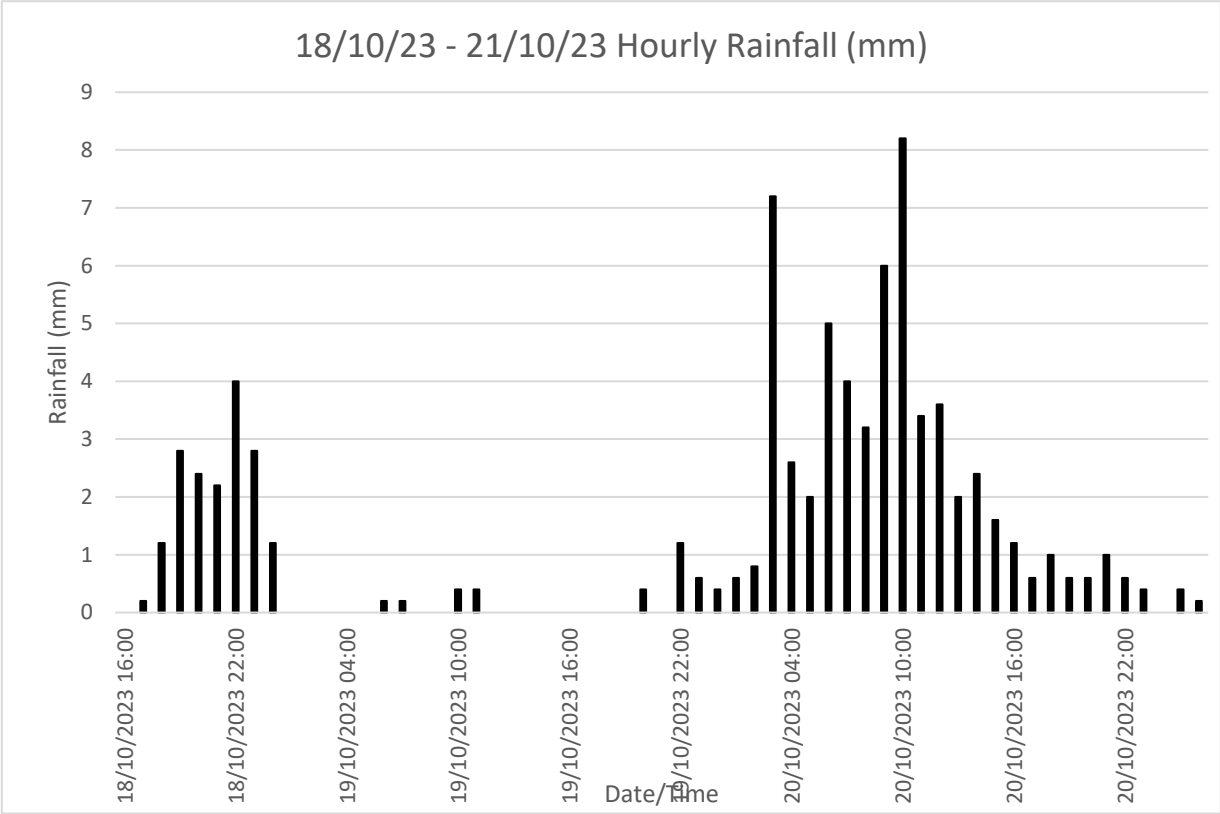


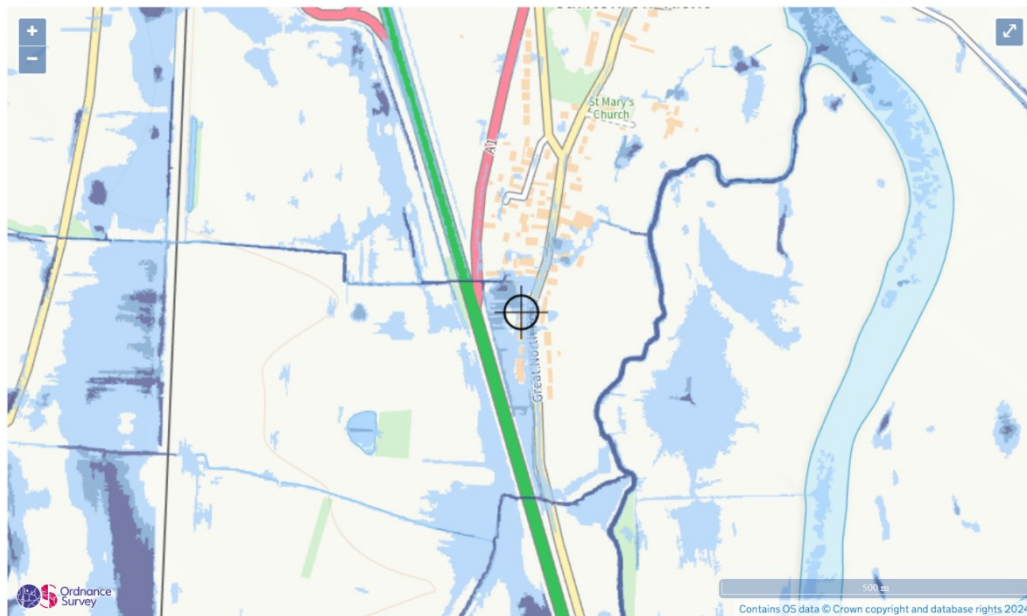
Figure 1. Calverton Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency

9. Figure 2 below shows the affected area within Carlton on Trent, with Old North Road having 8 properties affected by internal property flooding.



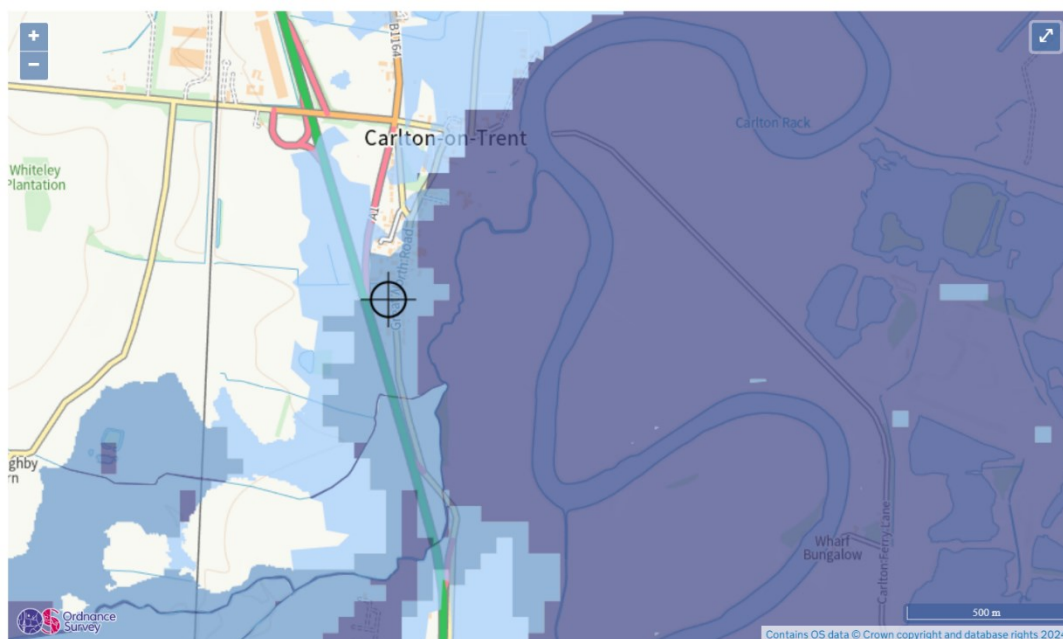
Figure 2: Reference Map for affected area in Carlton on Trent: Old North Road

10. During Storm Babet most highway drainage assets were unable to cope with discharging the amount of water that fell within the small time period. This led to various instance of highway flooding which subsequently flooded properties due to a combination of highway runoff and runoff from adjacent agricultural land.
11. Figures 3 and 4 below are an extract from the Environment Agency's surface water flood risk maps that shows the area to be at risk of surface water flooding. This area has both risk of flooding from pluvial and fluvial sources.



Extent of flooding from surface water

Figure 3: Environment Agency: Surface Water Risk Mapping for Carlton on Trent.



Extent of flooding from rivers or the sea

Figure 4: Environment Agency: Fluvial Flood Risk Mapping for Carlton on Trent.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

12. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (VIA East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

13. Newark and Sherwood District Council

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

14. The following lists the actions taken by each Risk Management Authority in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

15. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.

- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

16. Newark and Sherwood District Council:

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads , paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.

- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

Additional information and future actions

- 17. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 18. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. NCC will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 19. NCC will continue to develop its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and support given to community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible. A community flood signage scheme is being developed in Carlton on Trent with support from NCC. Officers for the Flood Risk Management team are working with the community to help them develop a local flood action group.
- 20. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 21. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX F

SECTION 19 REPORT – CAUNTON – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC, Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW) and Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Caunton is a village within the District of Newark & Sherwood District Council, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 483 people according to the 2011 census.
7. Between 12:00 noon on the 18 and 23:00 on the 20 October, 124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge, which is approximately 6km from Caunton (Figure 1).

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

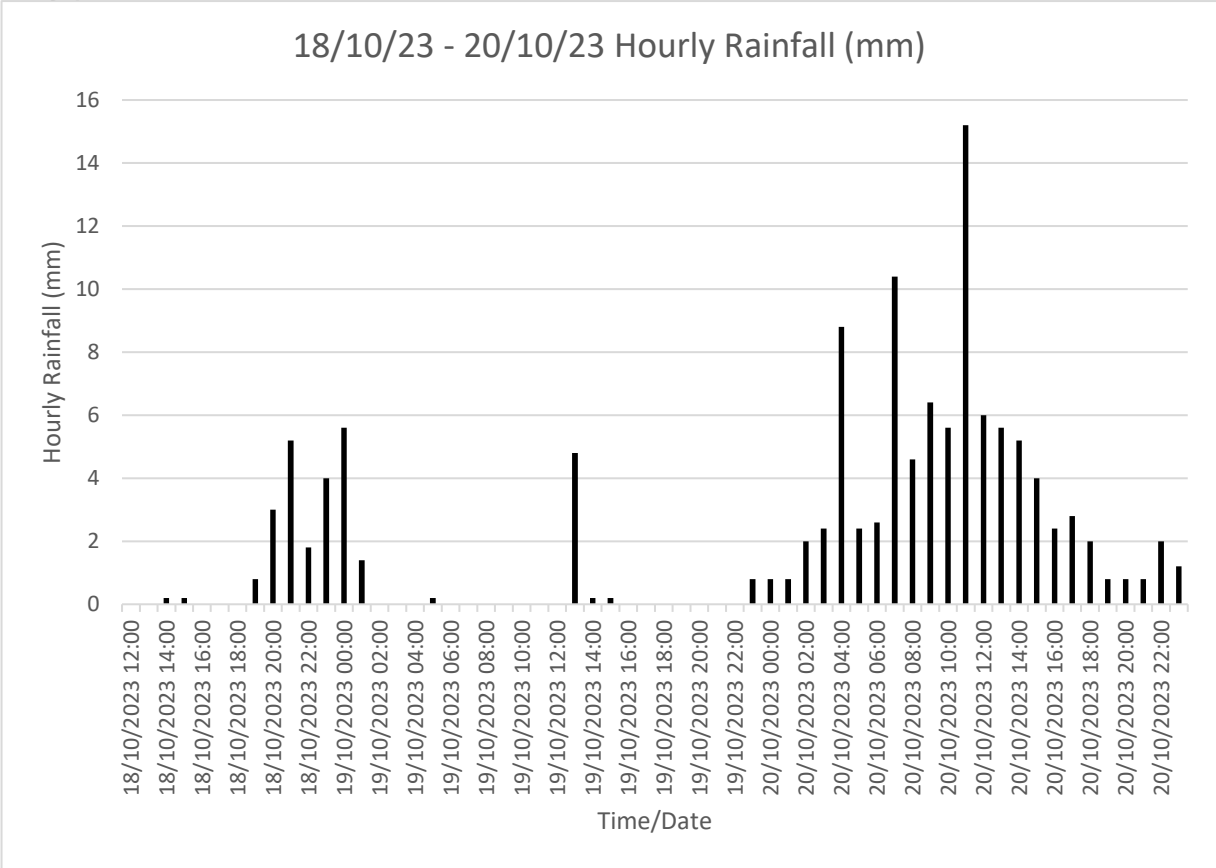


Figure 1. Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18 to 23:00 20 October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

9. During Storm Babet, 38 residential properties in Caunton were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings. The scale of flooding experienced by the village was greater than any on record. Figure 2 highlights the areas that were subjected to internal flooding.



Figure 2. Map of Cauntton highlighting areas affected by internal flooding.

Summary of flooding and its causes

10. Cauntton sits in a natural valley and is served by two watercourses; The Beck – managed by the Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board and an unnamed ordinary watercourse to the south of the village. Figure 3 shows how these two watercourses run through the village.

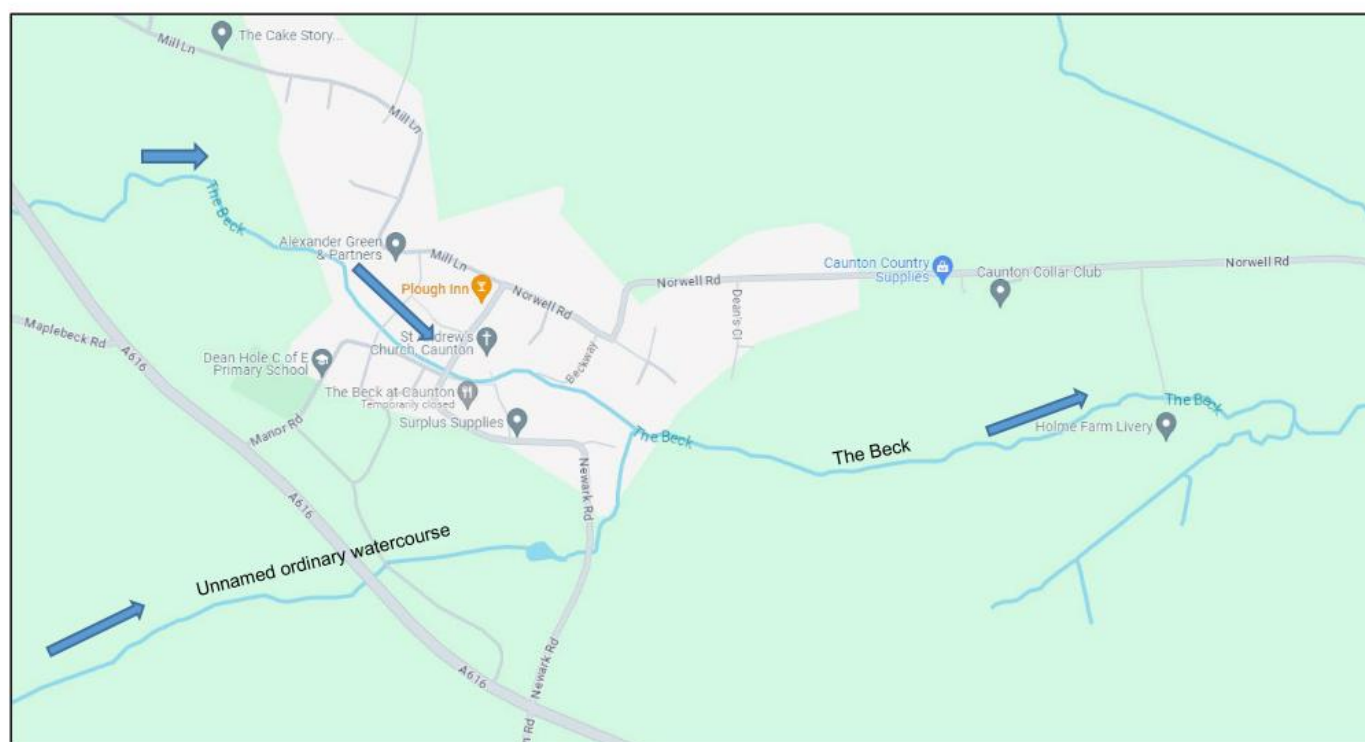


Figure 3. Map of Cauntton showing routes of The Beck and its tributary.

11. These watercourses and the topography of the village combine to create a natural risk of flooding to the area. Figures 4 and 5 show the predicted risk of flooding as published by the



Figure 4. Predicted Flood Zone Extents (FZ3 is darkest area)

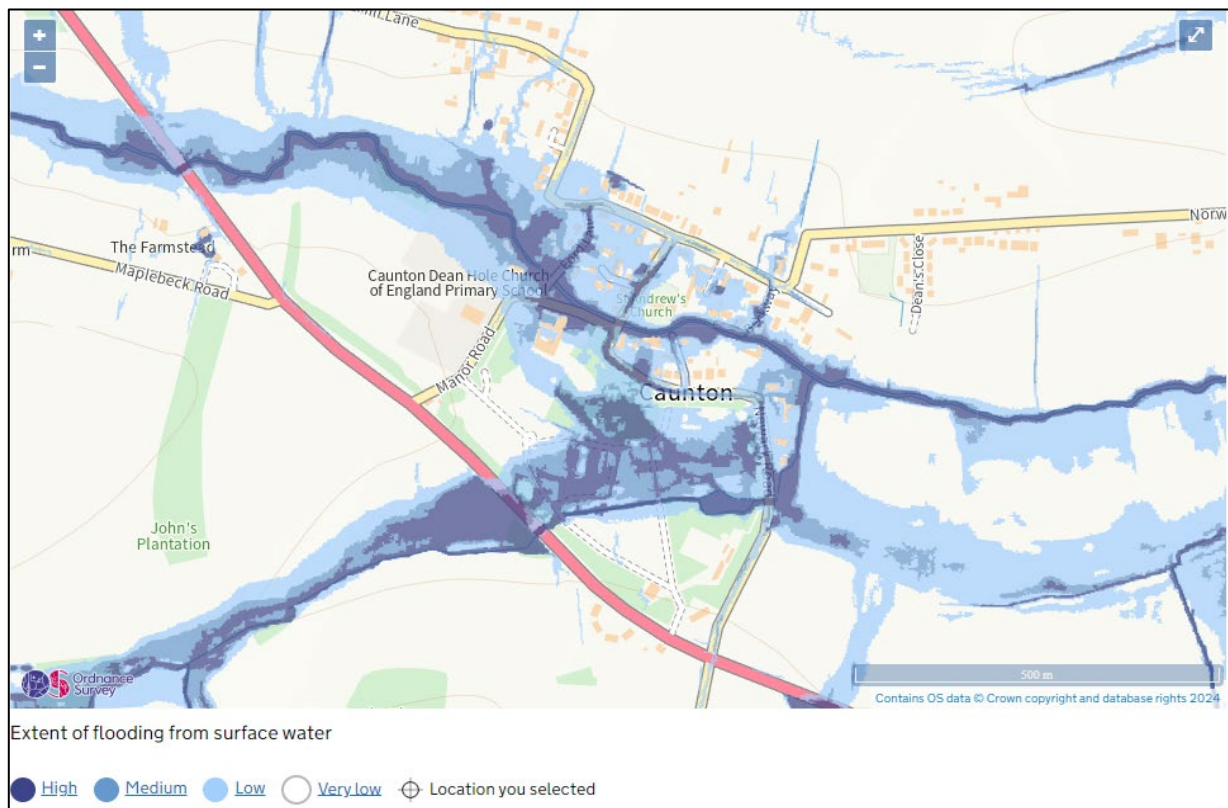


Figure 5. Predicted Surface Water Flood Extents

12. Figures 4 and 5 help to confirm the areas naturally occurring risk of flooding and correlate with the majority of flooding experienced during Storm Babet.

13. At a public meeting held in the village and attended by a representative from NCC's Flood Risk Management Team residents raised concerns regarding the hydraulic capacity of the three bridges that span The Beck in the village. These concerns have been passed to the TVIDB for their consideration and it is expected they will communicate direct with the Parish Council.
14. A number of properties in the Mill Lane area suffered from internal flooding and discussions with members of the community suggested that this was due to surface water runoff from the public highway. During these discussions concerns were raised about the effectiveness of the highway drainage network and it was agreed that an investigation into the condition and connectivity of the drainage system serving Mill Lane to its junction with Main Street / Norwell Road be carried out by NCC. This work was carried out during week 25-29 March and its findings will be used to support localised improvements.
15. During the flooding the resilience and community spirit shown within the village was exceptional and without it the consequences may well have been worse. The community adopts a very positive and proactive approach to flood resilience and the LLFA will continue to work with and support them.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

16. Nottinghamshire County Council.
 - a) Lead Local Flood Authority.
 - i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
 - ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
 - iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
 - iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
 - v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.
 - b) Emergency Planning.
 - i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
 - c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).
 - i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.
 - ii. Provided site-based presence and investigations immediately following the event.
17. Newark and Sherwood District Council.
 - a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

18. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board.
 - a) Has a duty to manage flood risk and land drainage within areas of special drainage need in the Trent Valley.
 - b) Has permissive powers to undertake work to provide water level management within their area
 - c) Undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for local needs including the maintenance of rivers, drainage channels, outfalls and pumping stations.
19. Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).
 - a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.
 - a. As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes;
 - i. Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses;
 - ii. Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated;
 - iii. Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
 - iv. Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.
 - v. Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
 - vi. STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flooding

20. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:
21. The Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.

- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Liaised with the Parish Council in the aftermath of the event.
- q) Commissioned an investigation into the surface water runoff / highway drainage on Mill Lane area.

22. Newark & Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads , paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

23. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board

- a) Staff attended site during an after flood event and cleared the Beck of debris.

- b) Regular maintenance programme was completed prior to the flooding and will continue as planned.
- c) The IDB is working closely with lead partners to identify and deliver appropriate solutions, including supporting securing funding applications and with engineering and design expertise where applicable.
- d) In all parts of the IDB districts (both Trent Valley and Isle of Axholme and Northern Nottinghamshire) the regular annual maintenance regime has been and will continue to be delivered to reduce risk and identify potential risk areas.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 24. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 25. Caunton community are considering how best to access and utilise the Governments Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant.
- 26. Caunton Parish Council and its residents have a well- established working relationship with a number of the RMAs including NCCs Flood Risk Management Tea, the Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board and Via East Midlands Ltd. and are committed to continue with that working relationship.
- 27. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 28. NCC will discuss its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme with community volunteer groups and develop as appropriate.
- 29. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 30. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX G

SECTION 19 REPORT – COSSALL – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction:

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Broxtowe Borough Council (BBC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC and Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Cossall is a village in the Broxtowe Borough of Nottinghamshire with a population of approximately 606 people according to the 2021 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Cossall suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 107mm of rainfall was recorded at the Newstead Abbey rain gauge as shown by figure one below.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

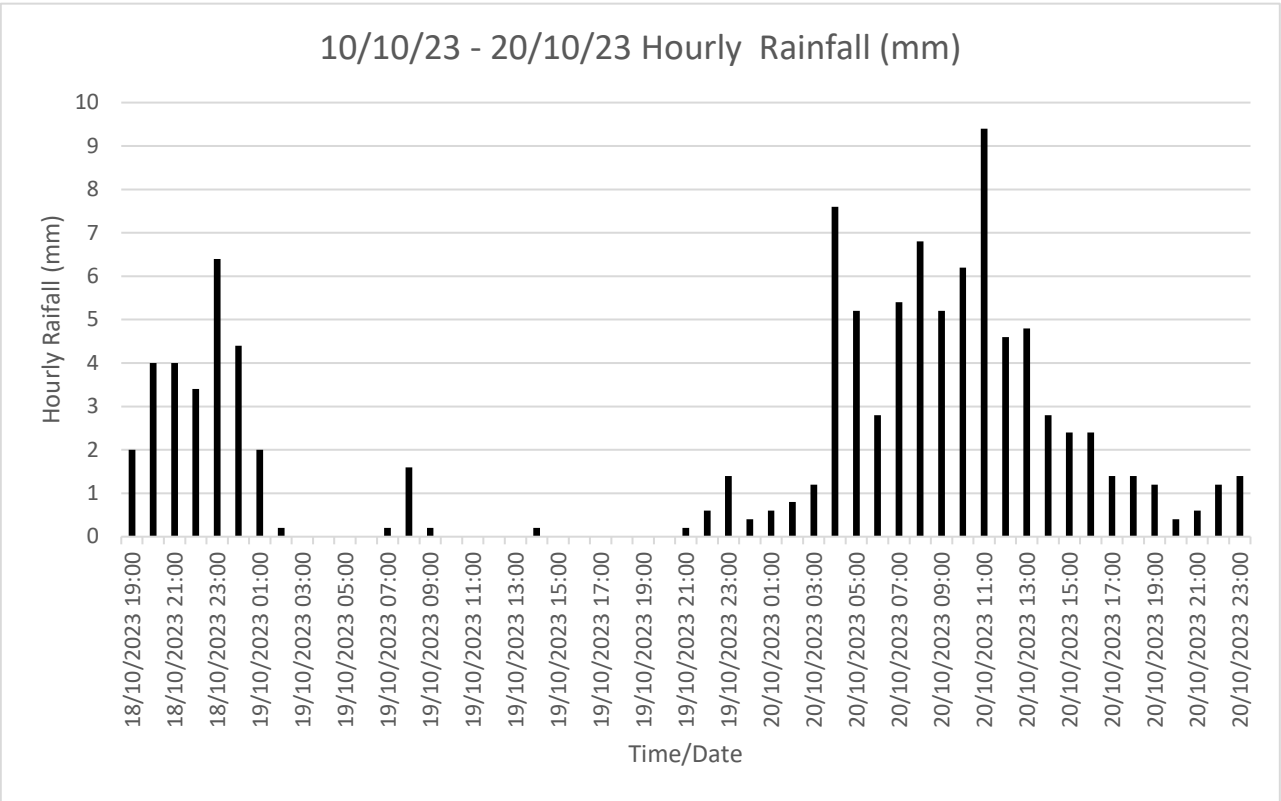


Figure 1. Newstead Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency

9. Internal flooding was localised in Cossall and the affected roads where internal property flooding was present can be seen below.

a) Cossall: Awsworth Lane – 2 properties, Church Lane – 3 properties.



Figure 2: Reference view of affected areas in Cossall.

10. Figure 3 below is an extract from the Environment Agency's surface water flood risk maps that shows the area to be at risk of surface water flooding.



Figure 3: Environment Agency: Surface Water Risk Mapping for Cossall.

11. Evidence supplied by local residents show manholes within both Awsworth Lane and Church Lane surcharging subsequently filling the highway and flowing into adjacent land and properties resulting in localised internal property flooding.
12. During storm event the ordinary watercourse at the rear of properties on Church Lane was at capacity, therefore highway gullies could not operate effectively resulting in localised highway flooding.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

13. Nottinghamshire County Council.
 - a) Lead Local Flood Authority.
 - i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
 - ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
 - iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to

help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.

- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

14. Broxtowe Borough Council

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

15. Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).

a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.

- a. As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes;
 - i. Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses;
 - ii. Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated;
 - iii. Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
 - iv. Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.
 - v. Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
 - vi. STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

16. The following lists the actions taken by each Risk Management Authority in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

17. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

18. Broxtowe Borough Council.

- a) Provided emergency response support in management of flooding event.
- b) Delivered sandbags to affected residents.
- c) Managed and continue to manage recovery in affected Broxtowe communities.
- d) Administered the flood hardship fund.
- e) Administered the council tax and business rate relief grant scheme.
- f) Actively engaged in the Section 19 Flood Investigation.
- g) Distributed sandbags to residents.

Additional information and future actions

- 19. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 20. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. NCC will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.

21. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
22. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX H

SECTION 19 REPORT – EAST MARKHAM – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Bassetlaw District Council (BDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), and Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. East Markham is a village within the District of Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 1,274 people according to the 2021 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, East Markham suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. 103.2mm of rainfall was recorded at the Worksop rain gauge, which is approximately 15km from East Markham, with 75.4mm of this rainfall on the 20th alone (Figure 1).

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.
9. Consequently, 6 residential properties were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

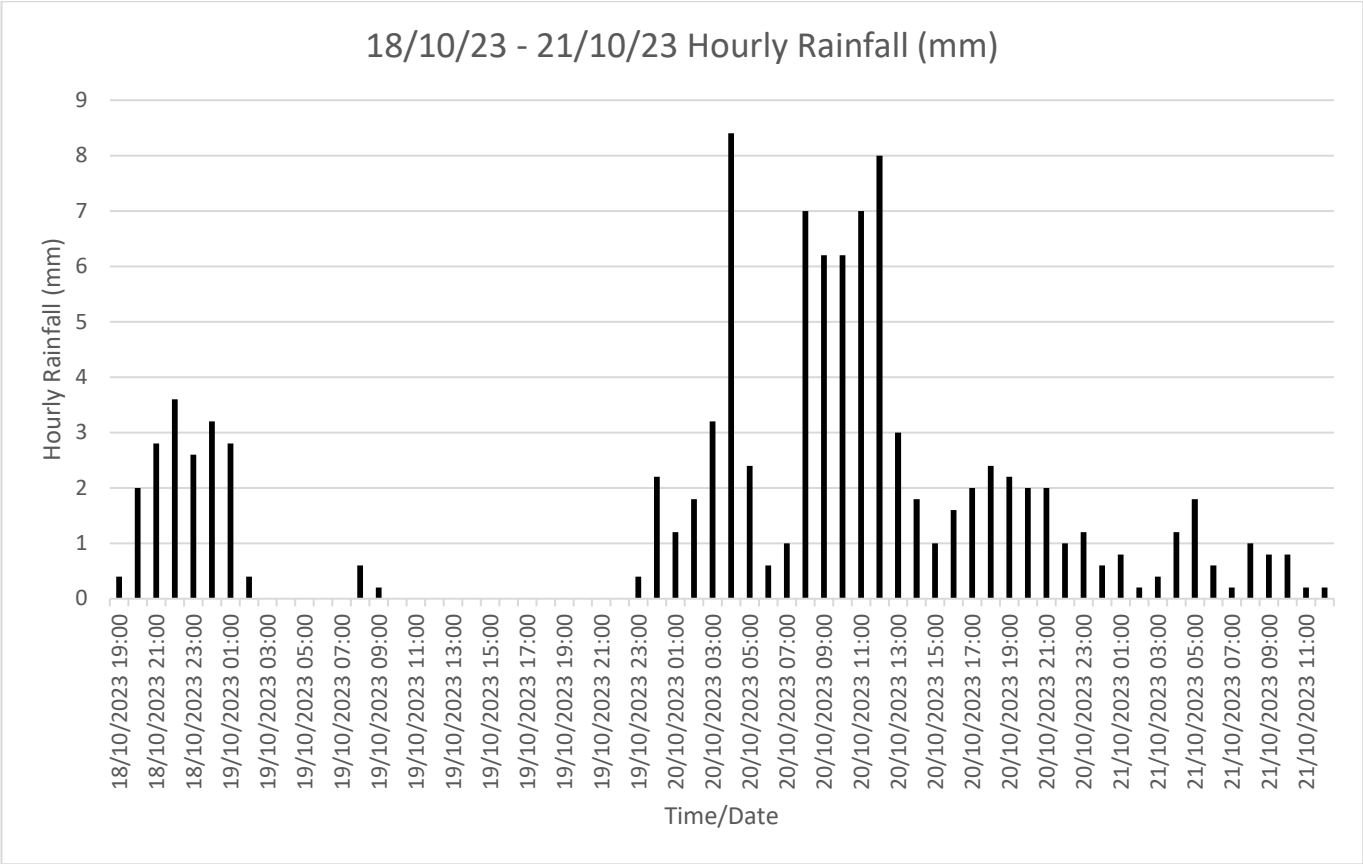


Figure 1. Worksop Hourly Rainfall 19:00 18th October – 12:00 21st October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

10. A view of affected areas in East Markham is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were York Street (4 properties) and York Paddock (2 properties).



Figure 2. View of East Markham flood affected areas.

Summary of flooding and its causes

11. Four residential properties were internally flooded on York Street and two residential properties were flooded on York Paddock, with many more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.
12. An un-named ordinary watercourse flows from higher ground to the west of the village, this then enters a culvert approximately 90 metres to the west of York Street. This culvert then runs underneath a field and York Street, before passing to the rear of York Paddock and returning to an open watercourse.
13. During the event this culvert was overwhelmed and as such water then ran overland from the culvert inlet across the field and onto York Street. This was exacerbated by flooding already present on the highway. Due to the topography of York Street and York Paddock, properties which are lower than the road then had water running down their gardens and into properties.
14. Figure 3 shows predicted surface water flow paths which correlate with those experienced.



Figure 3. Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

15. The Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

16. Bassetlaw District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

17. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

18. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

19. Bassetlaw District Council

- a) Provided emergency response support for management of the flooding event including:
 - i. Participation in all LRF Strategic Co-ordination Group, Tactical Coordination Group, Communications Cell and Recovery Coordination Group meetings.
 - ii. Active deployment of sandbags and aquasacs to vulnerable premises and residents.

- iii. Provision of community resilience stores enabling access to sandbags and aquasacs.
- iv. Public communication of key messages at different phases of the incident, including warn and inform and recovery.
- v. Provision of a rest centre at Retford Leisure Centre.
- vi. Provided temporary accommodation to affected residents in need.
- b) Provided skips, caged vans and staffing support to residents to dispose of flood damaged property.
- c) Cleansing of significant detritus from roads, car parks and paths.
- d) Rehoused affected tenants from Council properties.
- e) Undertook repairs to affected Council housing properties.
- f) Promoted and administered Business Recovery Grant and Business Rates Relief schemes.
- g) Promoted and administered the Community Recovery Grant and Council Tax Discount schemes.
- h) Worked in Partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council in relation to the verification and administration of the Property Flood Resilience Grant Scheme.
- i) Actively engaged in the section19 Flood Investigation.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 20. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
- 21. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 22. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 23. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.
- 24. Bassetlaw District Council participated in the LRF Storm Babet Debrief and learning review meeting which identified a number of future actions.
- 25. Bassetlaw District Council has undertaken an internal review of the response to Storm Babet which identified a number of future actions.
- 26. Following a motion to Bassetlaw full Council on 25 January 2024 a resolution was passed to establish a working group reporting into Cabinet to focus exclusively on flooding, to ensure continued focus and scrutiny.
- 27. Bassetlaw District Council will work with partners to lobby for a change in government policy regarding the Environment Agency funding framework to enable more flood alleviation schemes to be delivered locally.

APPENDIX I

SECTION 19 REPORT – EASTWOOD – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction:

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Broxtowe Borough Council (BBC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Eastwood is a town in the Broxtowe Borough of Nottinghamshire with a population of approximately 18,732 people according to the 2001 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Stapleford suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 107mm of rainfall was recorded at the Newstead Abbey rain gauge as shown by figure one below.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

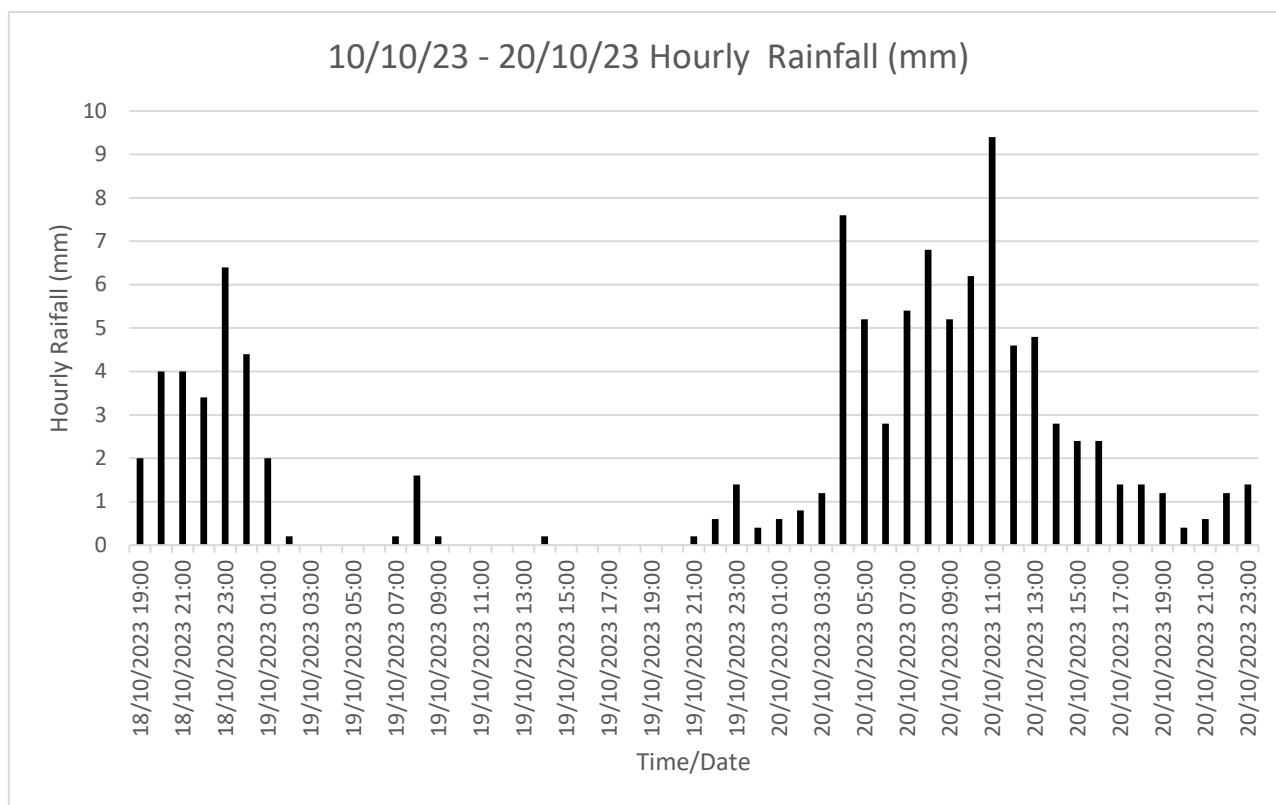


Figure 1. Newstead Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency

9. Internal flooding affected 76 properties in Eastwood; however, this was mainly within one specific area. Figure 2 highlights this area and identifies the affected roads and where internal property flooding was present.

a) Figure 2: Coach Drive (15 properties), Robey Drive (41 properties), Fryar Road (14 properties), Nether Close (6 properties).



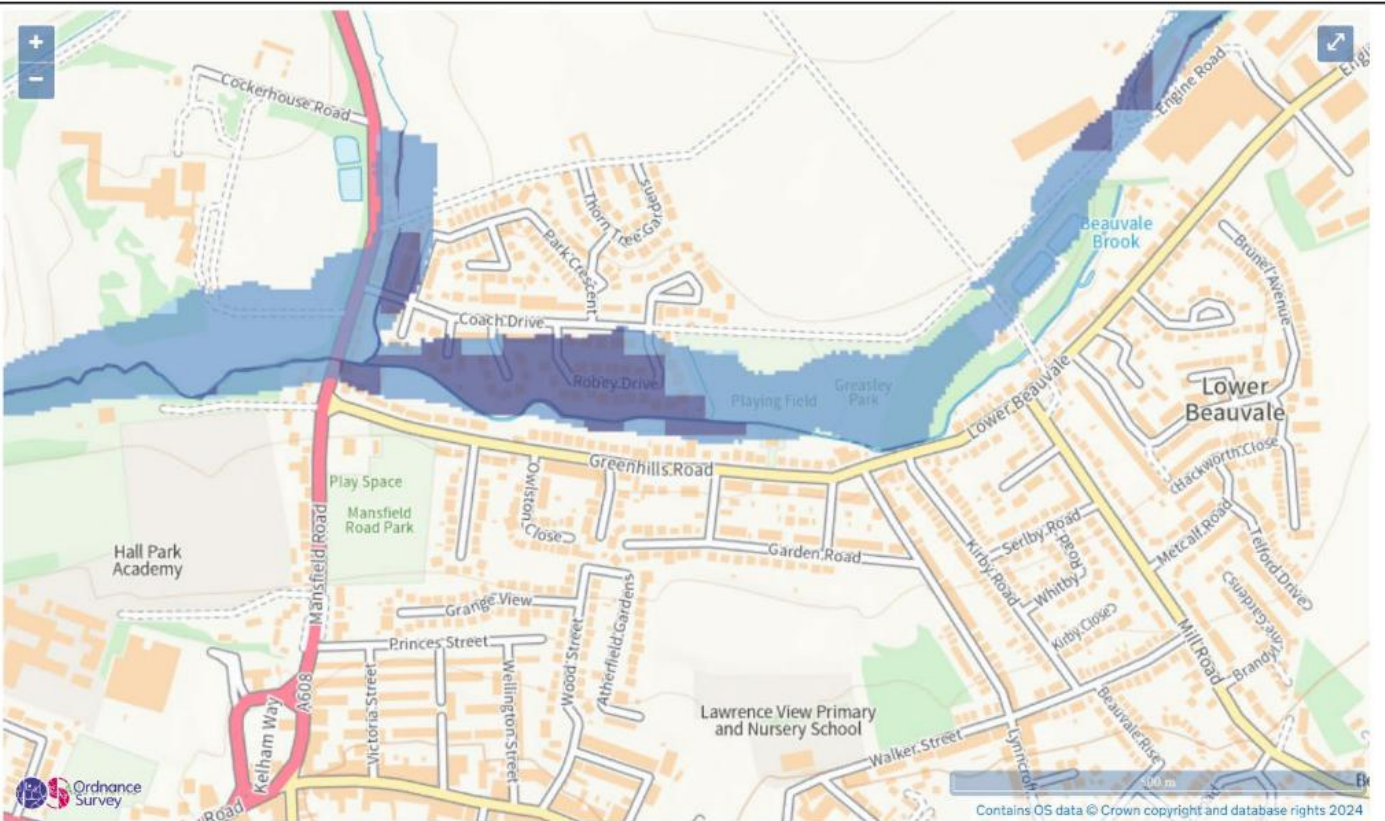
Figure 2: Reference Map for affected area in Eastwood: Coach Drive, Robey Drive, Fryar Road & Nether Close

10. The Beauvale Brook (ordinary watercourse) runs behind properties on Robey Drive, Fryar Road and Nether Close as seen below in Figure 3.



Figure 3: View of Beauvale Brook, Eastwood

11. Figures 4 and 5 below is an extract from the Environment Agency’s flood risk maps that shows the area to be at risk of both fluvial and surface water flooding.



Extent of flooding from rivers or the sea
● High ● Medium ● Low ● Very low

Figure 4: Environment Agency: Flood Risk Mapping for Eastwood



Figure 5: Environment Agency: Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping for Eastwood

12. Evidence from residents suggest that large volumes of water were discharged from Moorgreen Reservoir subsequently into the adjacent pond which discharges into the Beauvale Brook. Video evidence has been provided which shows the overflow weirs of the pond discharging large amounts of water. In previous events this watercourse has been known to have lower water levels, raising concerns of residents with regards to upstream discharge amounts into the watercourse.
13. Whilst the Beauvale Brook did subsequently overtop the bank causing flooding to the rear of several properties, large flows were also seen down Devanshire Drive. Investigations have shown this to be a combination of flows from both the brook and adjacent agricultural land runoff. These flows exacerbated the issues on Coach Drive and Robey Drive.
14. Investigations are continuing with upstream landowners and risk management authorities to ascertain the events and any failure in operational assets.
15. Several sections of the Beauvale Brook have various instances of minor blockages, excessive vegetation growth or protruding pipes and trees into the watercourse, whilst this is not the cause of flooding in this instance it should be noted that this will have exacerbated the rise of water in the brook at certain pinch points.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

16. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

17. Broxtowe Borough Council

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

18. The following lists the actions taken by each Risk Management Authority in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

19. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.

- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

20. Broxtowe Borough Council:

- a) Provided emergency response support in management of flooding event.
- b) Delivered sandbags to affected residents.
- c) Managed and continue to manage recovery in affected Broxtowe communities.
- d) Administered the flood hardship fund.
- e) Administered the council tax and business rate relief grant scheme.
- f) Actively engaged in the Section 19 Flood Investigation.
- g) Distributed sandbags to residents.

Additional information and future actions

- 21. The local community spirit and resilience during the flooding must be recognised as without their efforts the impacts of the flooding could have been worse.
- 22. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 23. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. NCC will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 24. NCC will continue to work with local landowner owners and riparian owners to ensure all assets are functioning, and investigations into the upstream catchment will continue.
- 25. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.

APPENDIX J

SECTION 19 REPORT – EDINGLEY – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC, Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW) and Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Edingley is a small village located approximately 13km to the west of Newark on Trent, Nottinghamshire. Edingley is surrounded by agricultural land and is served by the Edingley Beck and its tributaries. The tributaries run from the south west of the village, through its centre into the Edingley Beck which ultimately discharges into the River Greet some 2km to the north east of the village.
7. The Edingley Beck is managed by the Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB). Figure 3 shows how the watercourses pass through the village.

8. Between 12:00 noon on 18 and 23:00 on 20th October, 124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge, which is approximately 7km from Edingley (Figure 1).
9. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.
10. During Storm Babet, 12 residential properties in Edingley were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

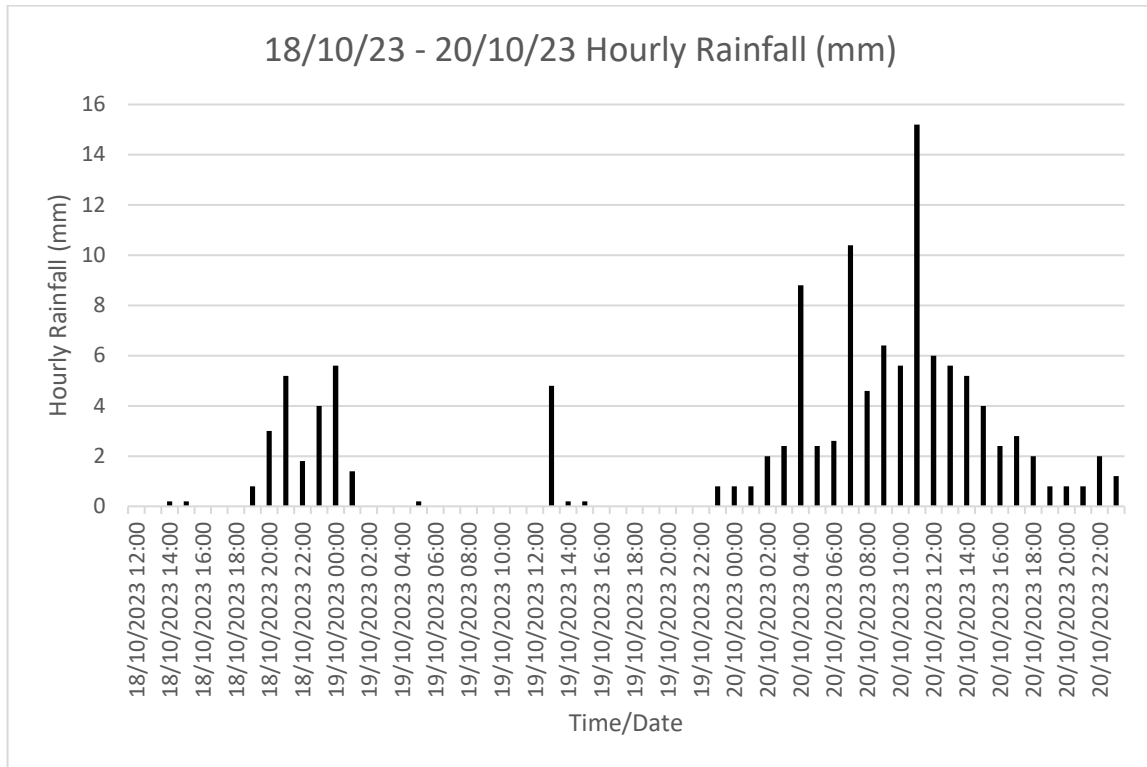


Figure 1. Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18th to 23:00 20th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

11. Figure 2 highlights the areas where the majority of internal flooding was recorded. It must be noted that internal flooding was recorded outside of the area shown but we have chosen not to identify that area with the owner's agreement.



Figure 2. View of Edingley highlighting areas affected by internal flooding.

Summary of flooding and its causes

12. The flooding that occurred in Edingley during Storm Babet came primarily from surface water runoff from the west of the village. This overwhelmed the various surface water assets including ditches and highway gullies and was unable to enter the Edingley Beck at the junction of Main Street / Edingley Hill / Station Road.
13. At a public meeting held in the village witness statements noted that some of those assets may not be operating effectively and also that Edingley Beck was free flowing downstream of this location. Concerns were also raised regarding the adequacy of the public sewerage system and these have been passed to Severn Trent Water for their consideration.

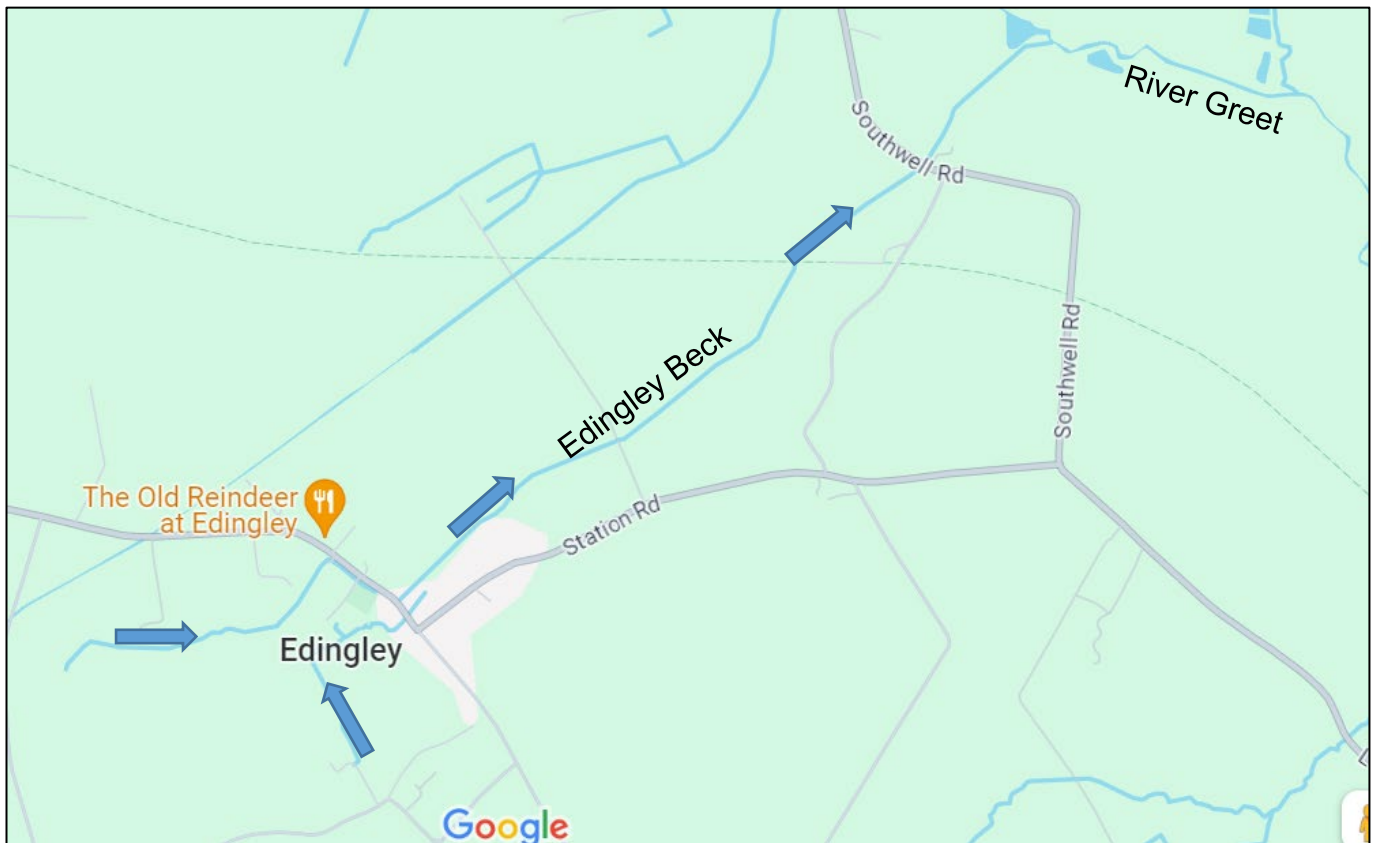


Figure 3. Map of Edingley showing watercourses running through the village

14. These watercourses and the topography of the village combine to create a natural risk of flooding to the area. Figures 4 and 5 show the predicted risk of flooding as published by the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning (<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk>).

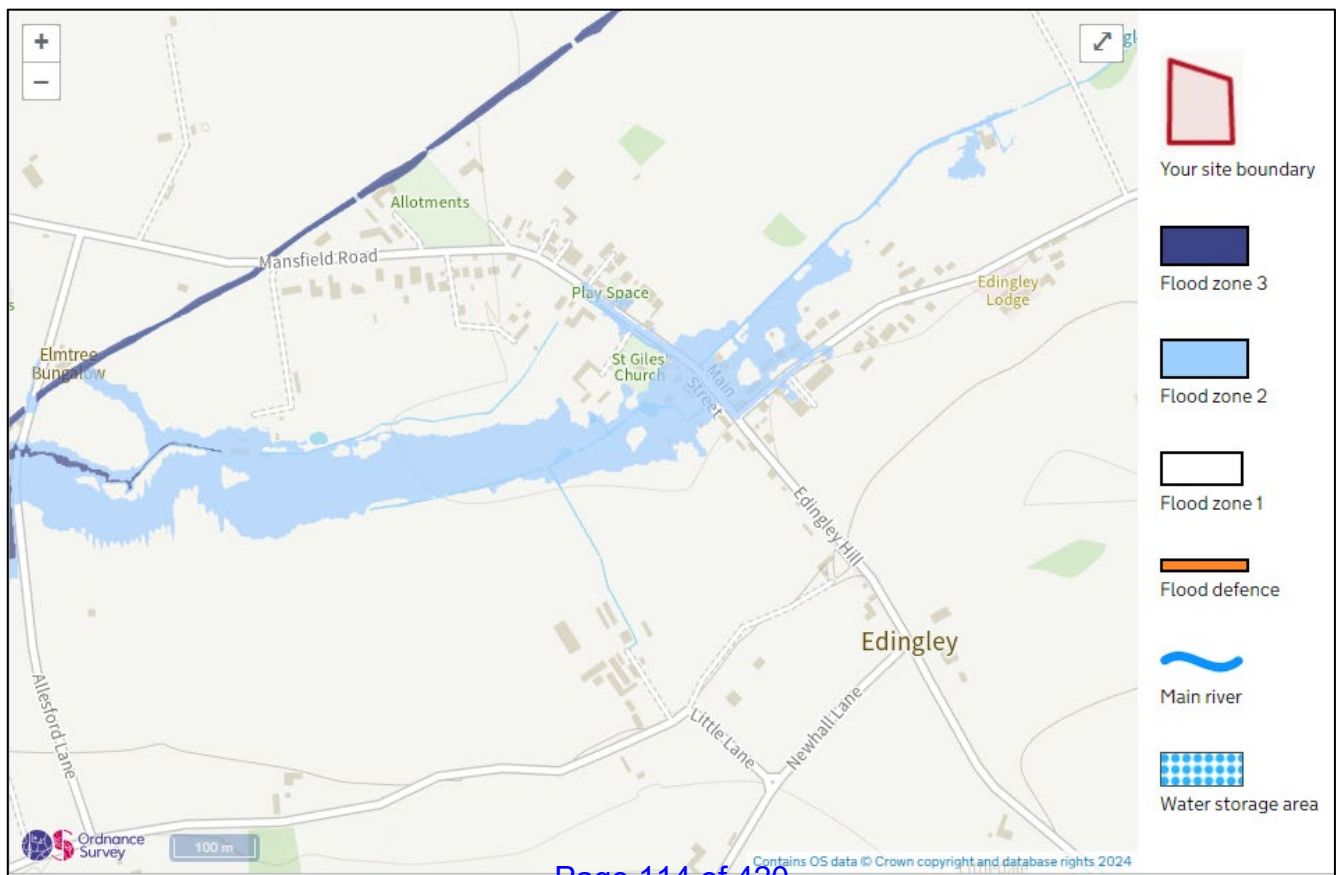


Figure 4. Predicted Flood Zone Extents

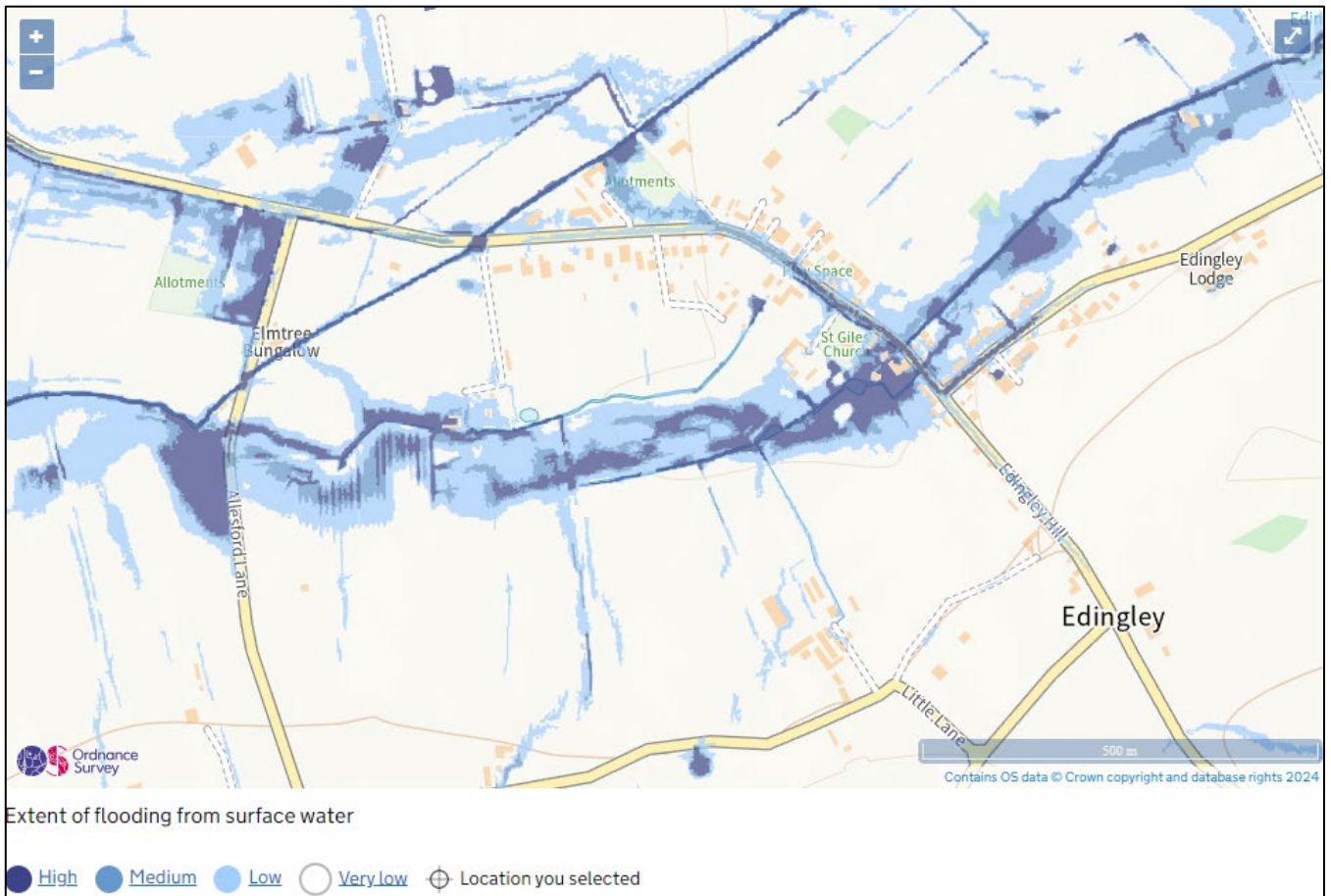


Figure 5. Predicted Surface Water Flood Extents

Figures 4 and 5 help to confirm the areas naturally occurring risk of flooding and correlate with the majority of flooding experienced during Storm Babet.

The village benefits from proactive community and Parish Council that provides support and resilience to their residents. The community adopts a very positive and proactive approach to flood resilience and the LLFA will continue to work with and support them.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

15. The Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (NCC/VIA East Midlands Ltd).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

16. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

17. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board.

- a) Has a duty to manage flood risk and land drainage within areas of special drainage need in the Trent Valley.
- b) Has permissive powers to undertake work to provide water level management within their area.
- c) Undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for local needs including the maintenance of rivers, drainage channels, outfalls and pumping stations.

18. Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).

- a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.
- b) As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes;
 - Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses;
 - Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated;
 - Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
 - Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.
 - Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
 - STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flooding

19. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

20. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Attended public Parish Council meetings to discuss the flooding and agree future actions.
- q) Liaised with residents on flood related concerns.
- r) Commissioned site investigation into various surface water assets in the village with a view to ensuring a clear understanding of condition, performance and ownership.
- s) Initiated discussions with Via East Midlands and TVIDB on feasibility of improving surface water entry to Edingley Beck.
- t) Liaised with STW regarding customer concerns about public sewerage system.

21. Newark & Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.

- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads , paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

22. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board

- a) Liaising with the Parish Council and will attend a Parish meeting to discuss the flooding and any agreed actions.
- b) The IDB is working closely with lead partners to identify and deliver appropriate solutions, including supporting securing funding applications and with engineering and design expertise where applicable.
- c) In all parts of the IDB districts (both Trent Valley and Isle of Axholme and Northern Nottinghamshire) the regular annual maintenance regime has been and will continue to be delivered to reduce risk and identify potential risk areas.

23. Severn Trent Water Ltd

- a) Will follow up and seek further information to support the concerns raised in paragraph 13.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 24. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 25. Edingley Parish Council and its residents are working with NCCs Flood Risk Management Team to develop a mutually beneficial working relationship. The Parish Council will continue to work closely with Via East Midlands and TVIDB.
- 26. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 27. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the [Climate Resilience Review](#) later this year for consideration.

28. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.
29. NCC have commissioned site investigation work in order to understand the interaction and performance of surface water assets in the centre of the village and identify possible improvements to the system. This work is scheduled for completion at the end of March 2024.

APPENDIX K

SECTION 19 REPORT – EDWINSTOWE – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

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1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC and the Environment Agency (EA).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Edwinstowe is a village within the District of Newark and Sherwood, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 5,318 people according to the 2021 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, areas of Edwinstowe suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 125.8mm of rainfall was recorded at the Sutton in Ashfield rain gauge (Figure 1). Consequently, 8 residential properties were subject to internal flooding.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period

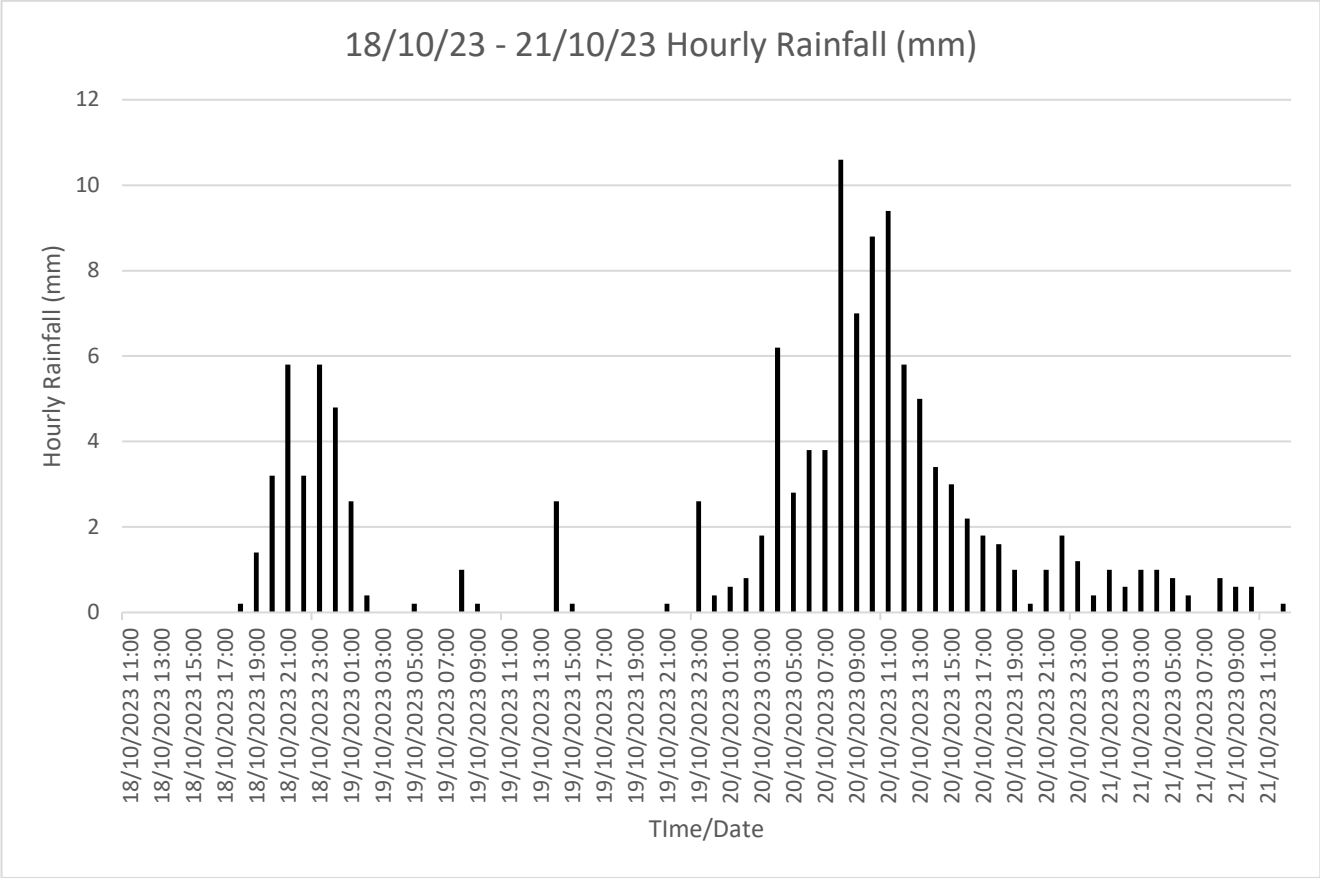


Figure 1. Sutton in Ashfield Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

Summary of flooding and its causes

9. Mill Lane and High Street

Areas impacted by flooding on Mill Lane and High Street are shown in Figure 2. In total, 7 residential properties were impacted by internal flooding on Mill Lane with 1 further property impacted on High Street.

The River Maun flows adjacent to Mill Lane before passing under a bridge at High Street. Downstream of Edwinstowe, at the Whitewater Bridge water level station, a record water level of 1.74m was recorded on the 21st of October. During Storm Babet, due to heavy rainfall over a large catchment, the River Maun flowed out of bank and into properties on Mill Lane and High Street. Two bridges on this reach provide obstructions to flow which may have caused water to flow out of bank during high water levels.



Figure 2. View of Mill Lane and High Street.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

10. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

- c) Highway Authority (VIA East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

11. The Environment Agency

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
- b) Maintenance and management of main rivers and associated flood risk.

12. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

13. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

14. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.

- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

15. Newark and Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads , paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

16. Environment Agency

- a) The Environment Agency was in contact with professional partners from the 16/10/2023 to warn of potential heavy rain from the 19/10/2023 onwards.
- b) Played an active role in Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- c) Operated incident support rosters on a 24/7 basis throughout the incident.
- d) The Environment Agency warned and informed the community and partners in a timely manner by issuing a Flood Alert for the River Maun in Nottinghamshire on 19/10/2023 and a Flood Warning for the River Maun at Edwinstowe and Ollerton on 20/10/2023.
- e) Instigated flood patrols in accordance with incident response procedures and cleared blockages in the area before and after the peak flows when it was safe to do so.
- f) Coordinated community information officers and surveyors to gather information and visit affected communities to understand the impact of flooding on affected communities and collect data.

Additional Information and Future Actions

17. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
18. As the Lead Local Flood Authority NCC have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
19. The Environment Agency will continue to gather data and evidence to help validate the Flood Warning Service and investigate further options to reduce flood risk in the area.
20. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
21. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX L

SECTION 19 REPORT – EPPERSTONE – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Epperstone is a village within the District of Newark and Sherwood, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 600 people according to the 2021 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, areas of Epperstone suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 80mm of rainfall was recorded at the Calverton rain gauge (Figure 1). Consequently, 6 residential properties were subject to internal flooding.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

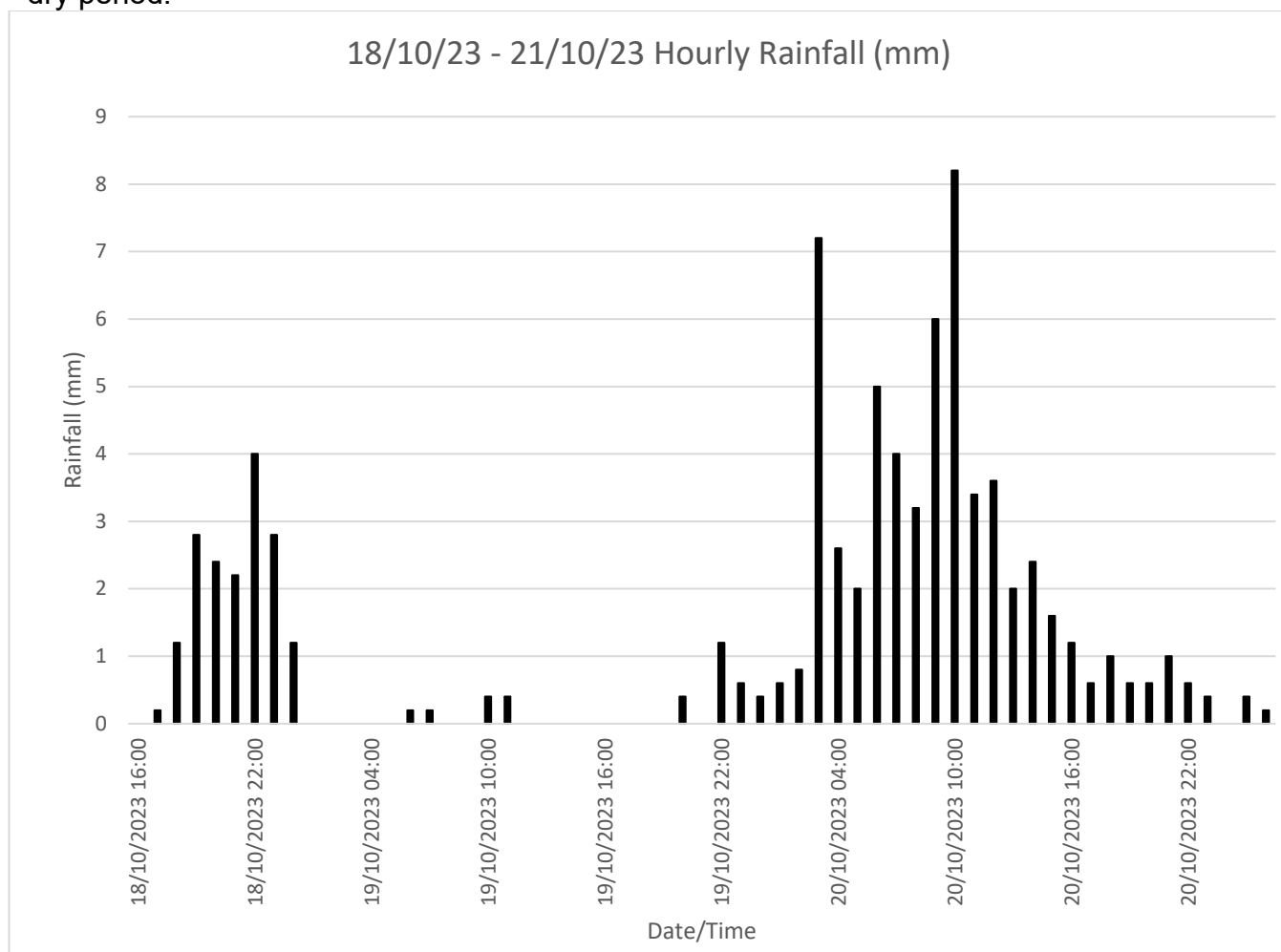


Figure 1. Calverton Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

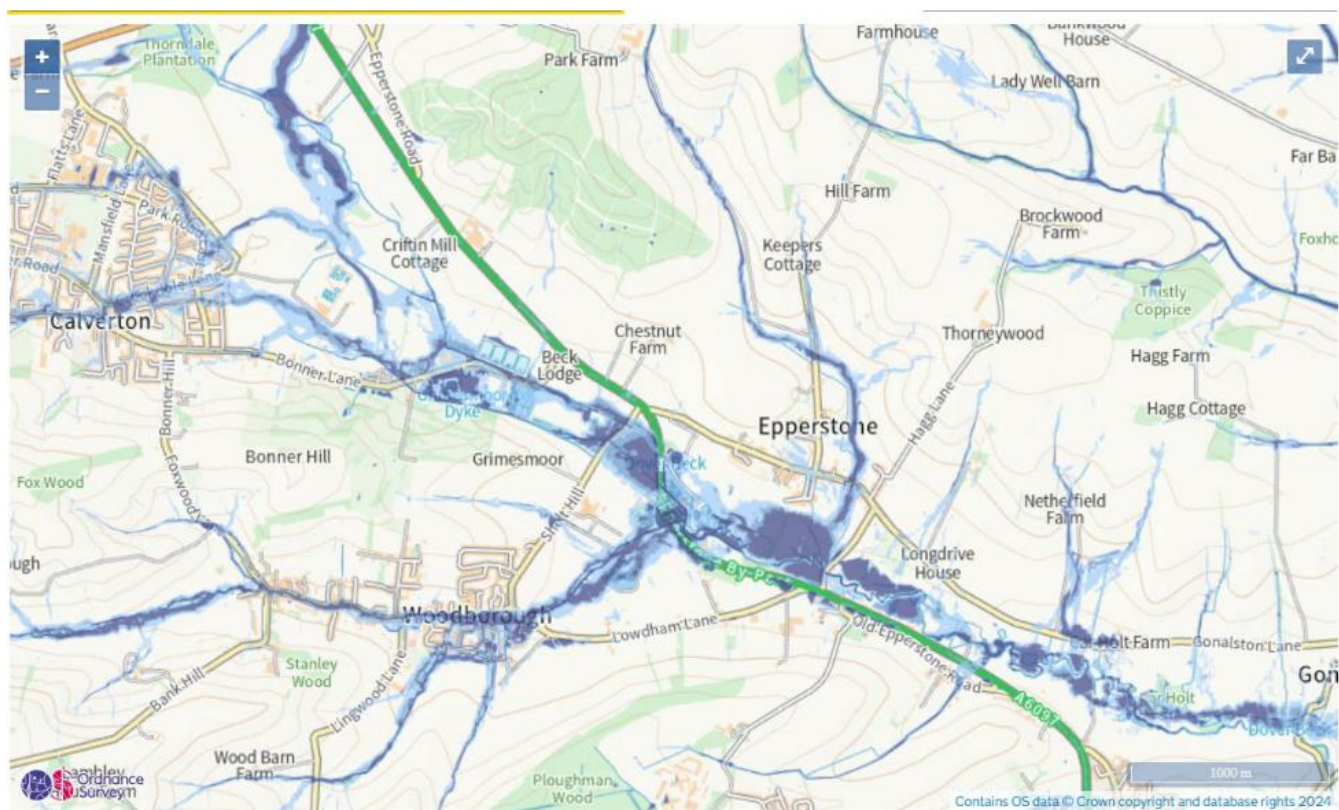
Summary of flooding and its causes

9. Main Street

Areas impacted by flooding on Main Street are shown in Figure 2. In total, 6 residential properties were impacted by internal flooding. As shown in Figure 3, a surface water flowpath exists which flows across Main Street from the north to the south. During Storm Babet, intense and prolonged rainfall caused excessive overland flow from agricultural land which overwhelmed drainage systems and flooded properties. It has been noted that a separate surface water flowpath which flowed from Hagg Lane to Main Street also contributed to flooding during Storm Babet.



Figure 2. View of Epperstone.



Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

10. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

11. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

12. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

13. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.

- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

14. Newark and Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads , paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those affected.

- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 15. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
- 16. As the Lead Local Flood Authority NCC have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 17. NCC will continue to develop its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and support given to community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible. A community flood signage scheme is being developed in Epperstone with support from NCC. Officers for the Flood Risk Management team are working with the community to help them develop a local flood action group.
- 18. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 19. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX M

SECTION 19 REPORT – HUCKNALL – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are the Environment Agency (EA), Ashfield District Council (ADC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC and Severn Trent Water Ltd (STW).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Hucknall is market town located approximately 13km to the north of Nottingham. Hucknall is surrounded on the north, east and west by rural / agricultural land. A number of watercourses run from west to east through the town discharging into the River Leen.
7. The watercourses are a mix of riparian owned and main river (EA managed) Figure 2 shows how the watercourses pass through the town.

- 8. Between 12:00 noon on 18 and 23:00 on 20 October, 125.8mm of rainfall was recorded at the Sutton in Ashfield rain gauge, which is approximately 9km from Hucknall (Figure 1).
- 9. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.
- 10. During Storm Babet, 92 residential properties and businesses in Hucknall were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

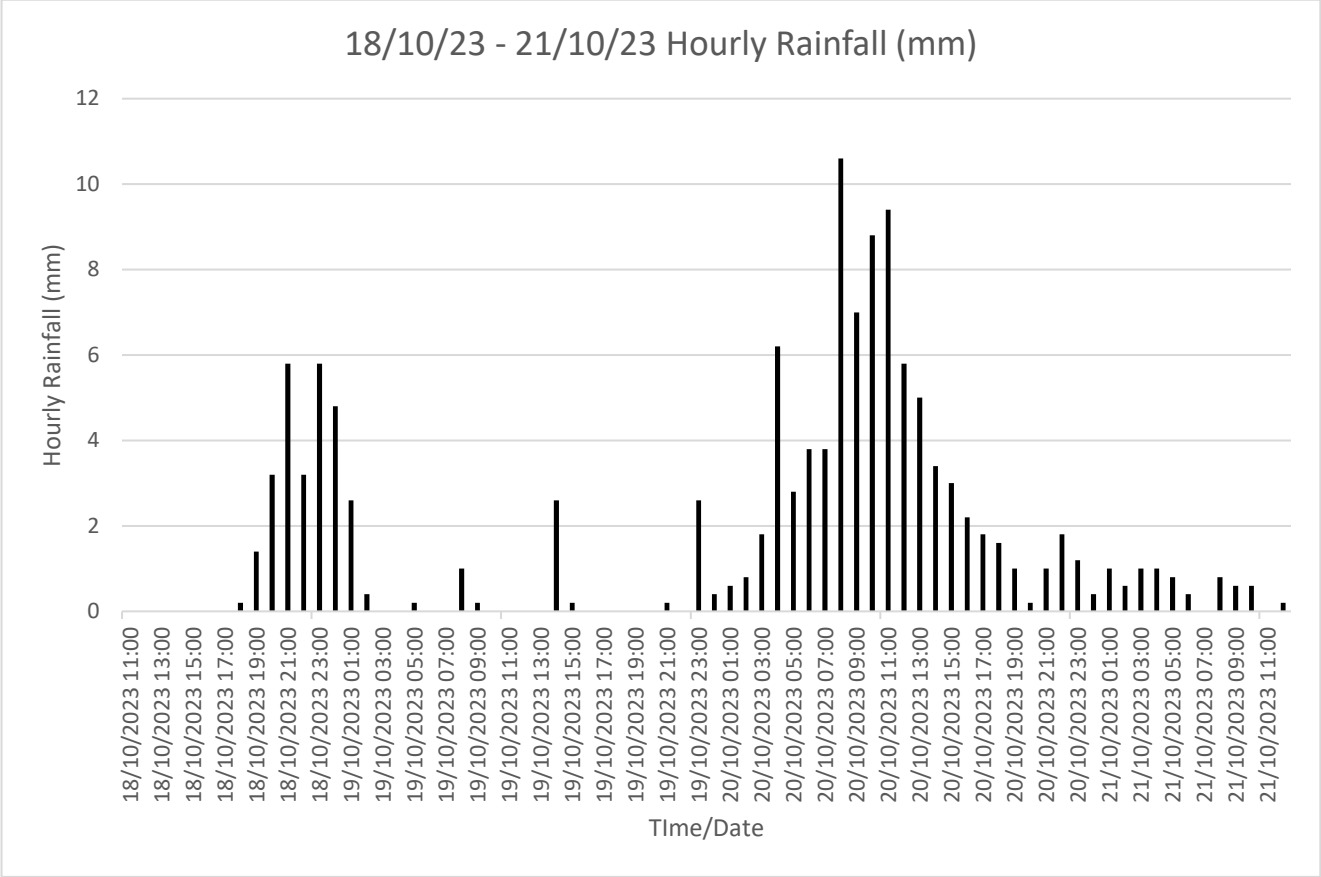


Figure 1. Sutton in Ashfield Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18 to 23:00 20 October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

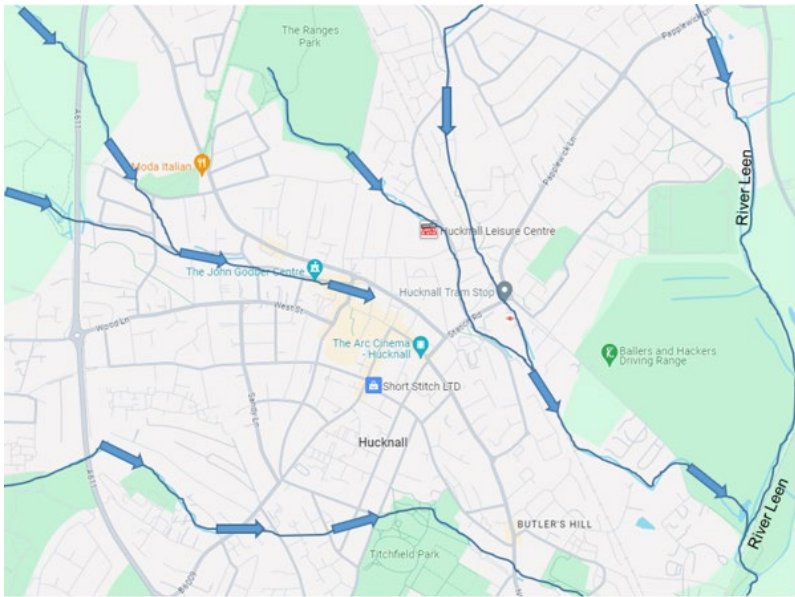


Figure 2. Map of Hucknall showing water courses running through the town.

11. The flooding in Hucknall was widespread and affected a number of different areas across the town. Figure 3 highlights the areas where internal flooding was recorded.



Figure 3. View of Hucknall highlighting areas affected by internal flooding (number of affected properties shown in brackets).

Summary of flooding and its causes

12. The watercourses and topography of the town combine to create a natural risk of flooding to the area. Figures 4 and 5 overleaf show the predicted risk of flooding as published by the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning (<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk>).

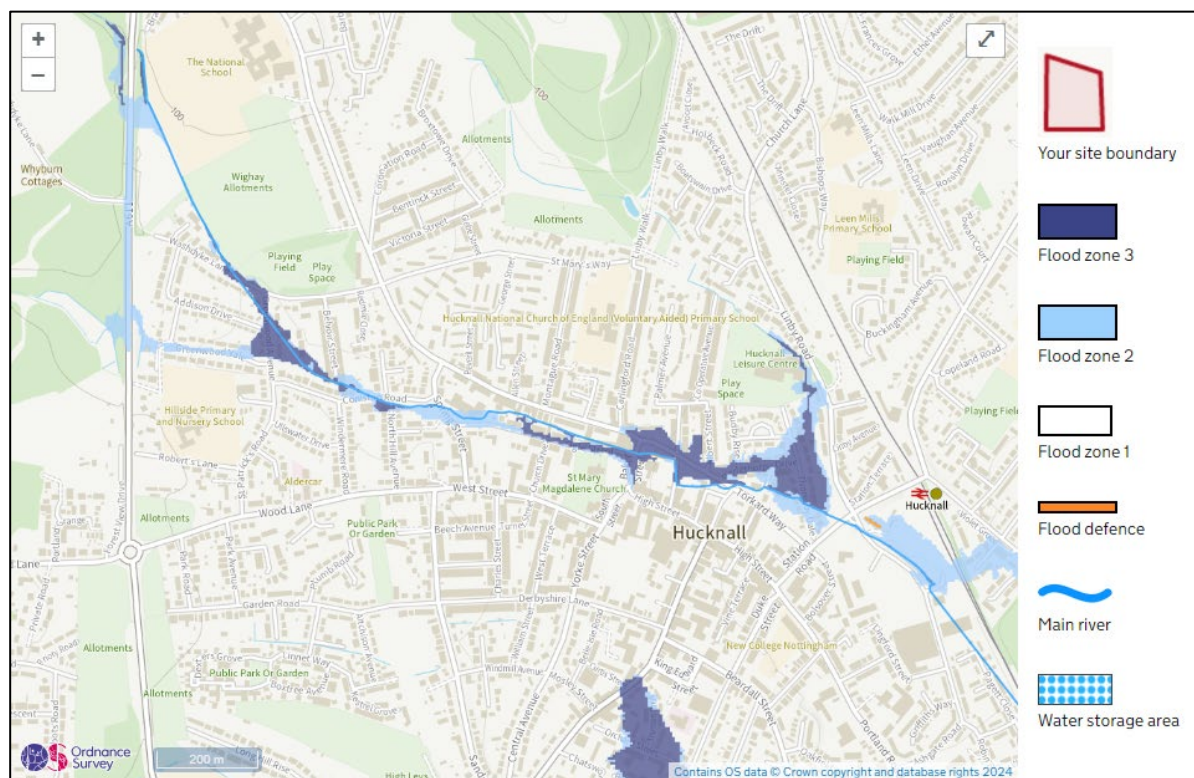


Figure 4. Predicted Flood Zone Extents

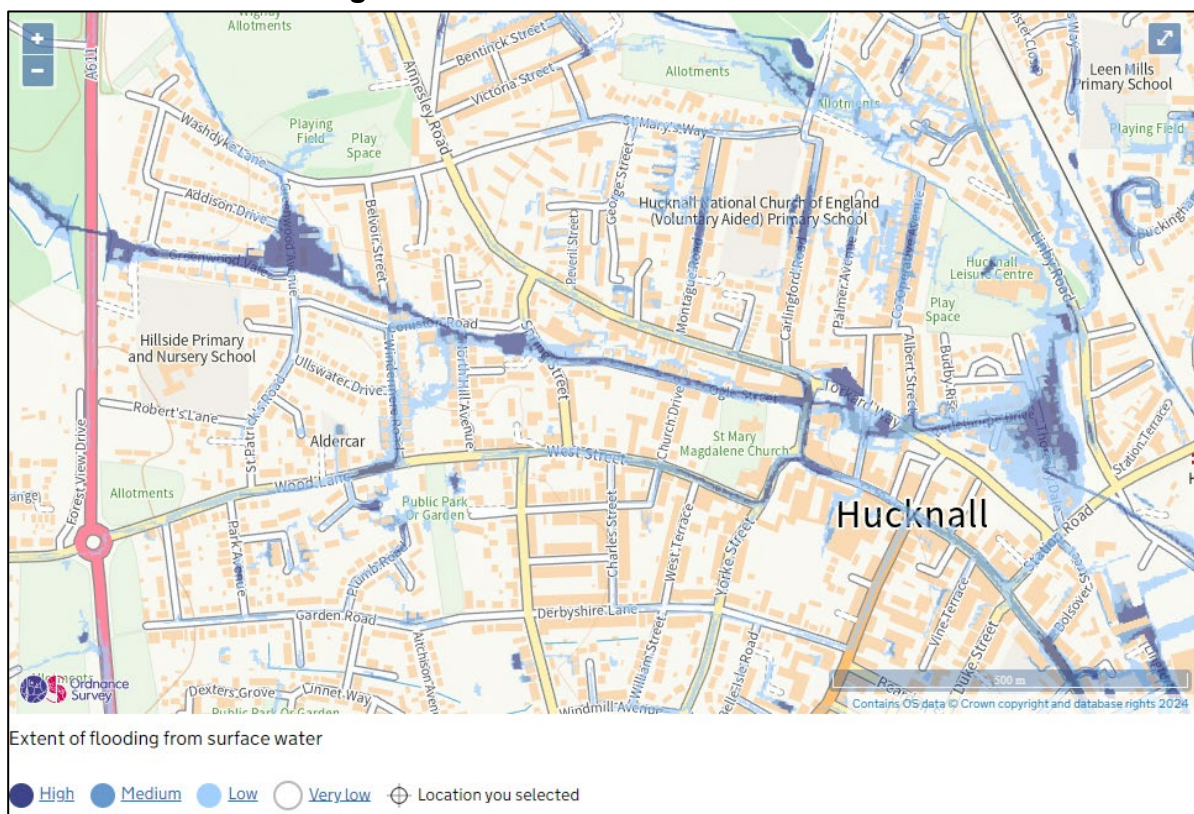


Figure 5. Predicted Surface Water Flood Extents

Figures 4 and 5 help to confirm the areas naturally occurring risk of flooding and correlate with the majority of flooding experienced during Storm Babet.

13. The flooding in Hucknall was widespread and affected a number of different areas across the town. Each of the areas affected sits either adjacent or very near to existing watercourses (open or culverted) or large open spaces. It is assumed that the flooding across the catchment was a direct result of saturated ground conditions and sheer

volume of rain that Storm Babet delivered. Witness reports acknowledged watercourses spilling over onto roads in numerous areas and this correlates with the assumptions made.

14. One of the worst affected areas of Hucknall in terms of number of properties affected is the Greenwood Vale / Avenue area with 39 properties reported as internally flooded.

The Greenwood Vale / Avenue area is built over a riparian owned culverted watercourse that takes water from a large upstream catchment and flows through the centre of the town. This catchment also includes the Dob Park Balancing Reservoir that was constructed in the early 1990s as part of the A611 Hucknall Bypass Phase 2.

The reservoir was designed to hold 24000m³ of water during storm conditions, holding the water on the western side of the A611 and reducing the risk of flooding to Hucknall.

15. Figure 6 shows the upstream catchment that feeds into Dob Park reservoir.

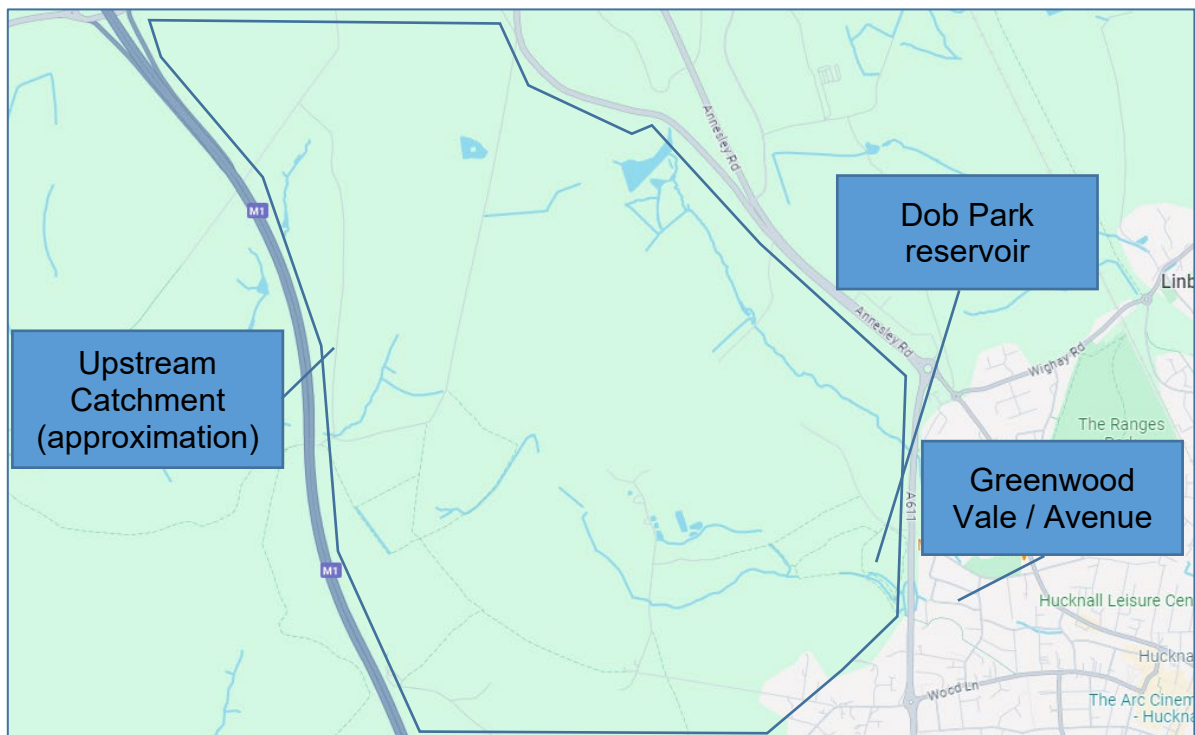


Figure 6 Upstream catchment serving Dob Park reservoir.

16. The reservoir works by catching flows from the upstream catchment and discharging them at a controlled rate into the downstream catchment (east of the A611). The flows come from two watercourses in the catchment. In certain conditions excess flows from the northern watercourse are diverted into the reservoir. This arrangement is controlled by a bifurcation manhole structure located adjacent to the A611 north of Dob Park.
17. The reservoir design includes a spillway which allows excess flows to discharge from the reservoir, bypassing the flow control structure, and preventing water flowing over the A611. This spillway is constructed at approximately 320mm lower than the A611. Figure 7 shows an extract from the original design drawings and the two levels are highlighted.

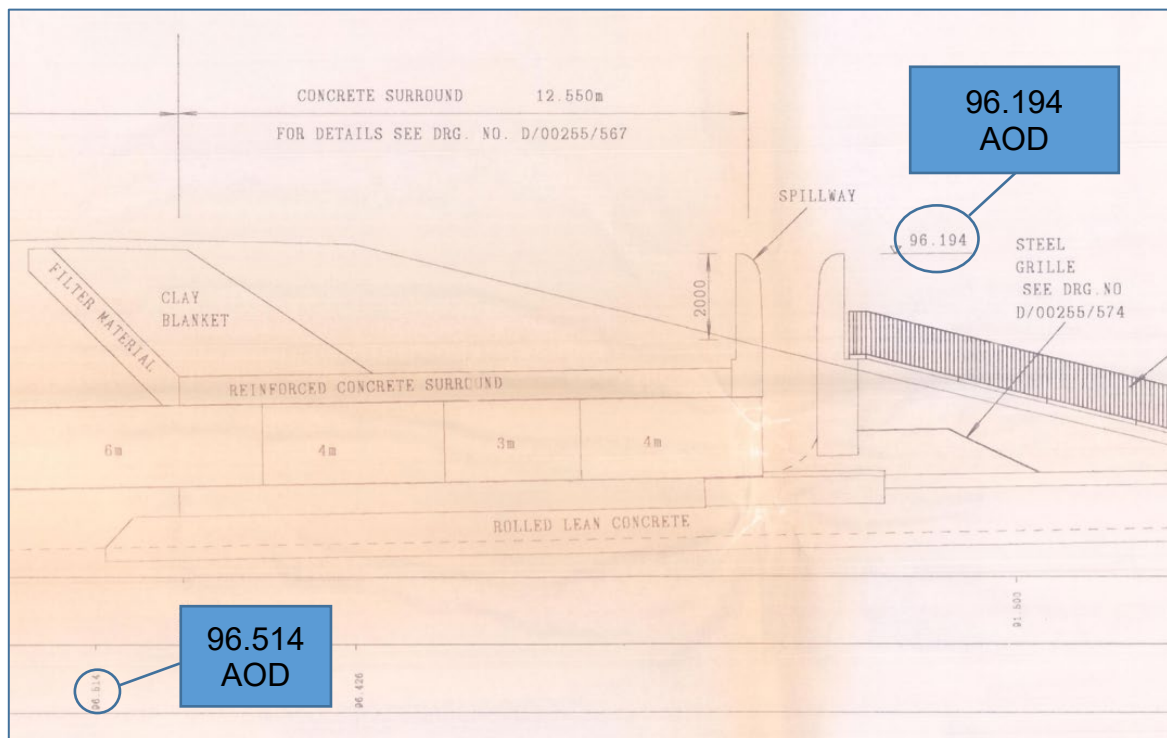


Figure 7. Excerpt from original A611 Phase 2 design drawings showing level differences between A611 and Dob Park spillway (AOD is height above ordnance data).

18. Dob Park reservoir discharge rate is hydraulically controlled by the diameter of the outgoing pipe. This pipe is protected from blocking by a steel grille / trash screen. There are no sluices on this structure. Following the flood event this trash screen was checked and debris that had accumulated was cleared. There was no evidence of any blockages and the trash screen was working effectively.
19. Drone footage of the flooding was provided by a resident local to the flooding and Figure 8 is a still taken from this footage. Stag Communications have given permission for the use of their images in this report. The still shows Dob Park reservoir storing water and surface water pooling in the low point of the A611 Hucknall Bypass.



Figure 8. Drone footage of Dob Park Reservoir and A611 after the flooding (picture courtesy of Stag Communications)

20. Witnesses report significant volumes of water flowing down Greenwood Vale towards Greenwood Avenue resulting in devastating flooding to many properties. Figure 9 shows the impacts of the flooding.



Figure 9. Flooding to Greenwood Vale / Greenwood Avenue

21. Management of surface water flows in the catchment is quite complex and, whilst there is no evidence of operational failure, it is acknowledged that the capacity of the various existing assets must have been exceeded in places. This exceedance may well be due to the unprecedented amounts of rain delivered during Storm Babet, however as part of our response to the flooding we are commissioning a detailed investigation into the current hydraulic performance and interaction of the surface water assets in the area including Dob Park Reservoir. This investigation will help to understand whether the existing assets perform to the required design standards and whether there are any improvements necessary to the system.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

22. The Nottinghamshire County Council.
- a) Lead Local Flood Authority.
 - i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
 - ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
 - iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
 - iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
 - v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

23. Ashfield District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

24. Severn Trent Water Ltd (STW).

a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.

b) As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes;

- i. Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses;
- ii. Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated;
- iii. Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
- iv. Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.
- v. Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
- vi. STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flooding

25. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

26. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.

- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Commissioned investigation into various surface water assets serving the Dob Park catchment with a view to ensuring a clear understanding of condition, performance and ownership.
- q) Liaised with residents and landowner regarding Polperro Way flooding and improvements to be made in the area.

27. Ashfield District Council

- a) From a pro-active aspect, ADC carried out inspections of the watercourses and drainage assets we are responsible for in Hucknall on the 19th October 2023 to ensure grids etc. were clear and water was flowing.
- b) Senior Officers from ADC attended all Nottingham & Nottinghamshire LRF Strategic, Tactical, and Recovery Co-ordinating Group Meetings and the LRF Communication Cell which had also been stood up.
- c) Stood up ADC Internal Incident Management Team in response to the situation.
- d) Made reference to the LRF's Local Flood Plans for guidance (covering Hucknall & Jacksdale areas).
- e) Operationally, provided emergency response support in management of the flood event, working with colleagues from the LLFA prioritising attendance to affected properties, deploying sandbags to prevent internal flooding of domestic premises.
- f) Opened a Rest Centre at Hucknall Leisure Centre for evacuees from severely flooded domestic properties in Hucknall.
- g) Made offer of assistance/mutual aid to Newark & Sherwood District Council in terms of making the Rest Centre available for use for evacuees from Newark & Sherwood.
- h) Scaled back the Rest Centre to a temporary place of safety when considered appropriate to do so once reasonably accurate numbers of evacuees requiring assistance had been established.
- i) Provided flood advice communications to members and other stakeholders through the various social media channels and platforms available to the Authority including a new Flood Advice page on the ADC website with links to well established flood advice resource such as NCC and Environment Agency web pages.
- j) Held an internal Storm Babet debrief identifying several learning outcomes and actions.

- k) Attended the Nottingham & Nottinghamshire LRF Storm Babet debrief meeting at the Environment Agency's Trentside offices – awaiting report and recommendations / learning outcomes.
- l) Actively engaged in the Section 19 Flood Investigation and provided support to the Lead Local Flood Authority.

28. Environment Agency

- a) The Environment Agency was in contact with professional partners from the 16/10/2023 to warn of potential heavy rain from the 19/10/2023 onwards.
- b) Played an active role in Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- c) Operated incident support rosters on a 24/7 basis throughout the incident.

29. Severn Trent Water Ltd

- a) Mobilised operational crews to areas that were reported as sewer flooding however did not find any sewer related issues..
- b) Actively engaged with LLFA on Section 19 report.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 30. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 31. Previous significant capital investment into Flood Risk in Hucknall reduced the impacts of Storm Babet. Dob Park reservoir held 24000m³ of water away from the residential areas of Hucknall. The areas downstream of Titchfield Park reported only one internally flooded property as did the Thoresby Dale area. Both these areas have suffered much wider spread devastation of flooding in previous storm events.
- 32. The following are actions proposed by Ashfield District Council:
 - a) Implementation of learning outcomes/recommendations from ADC's internal Storm Babet debrief including new Flood Advice page on website, Rest Centre review with NCC colleagues, production of Flood Action Card for the ADC Major Emergency Plan, undertake business continuity test/exercise(s), roll out of the LRF's 'Concept of Operations' training course for all ADC Executive and Assistant Directors.
 - b) Implementation of any additional learning outcomes/recommendations from the LRF's Storm Babet debrief applicable to ADC when these are made available.
 - c) Review need to increase internal stock of sandbags.
 - d) Work with LLFA partners in any flood attenuation/prevention works in future.
- 33. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 34. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.

35. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX N

SECTION 19 REPORT – JACKSDALE – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Ashfield District Council (ADC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Jacksdale is a village located in the Ashfield District of Nottinghamshire close to the Nottinghamshire / Derbyshire boundary. It has a population of approximately 3100.
7. Between 12:00 noon on the 18 and 23:00 on the 20 October, 125.8mm of rainfall was recorded at the Sutton in Ashfield rain gauge, which is approximately 8km from Jacksdale (Figure 1).

- 8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.
- 9. During Storm Babet, 6 residential properties in Jacksdale were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

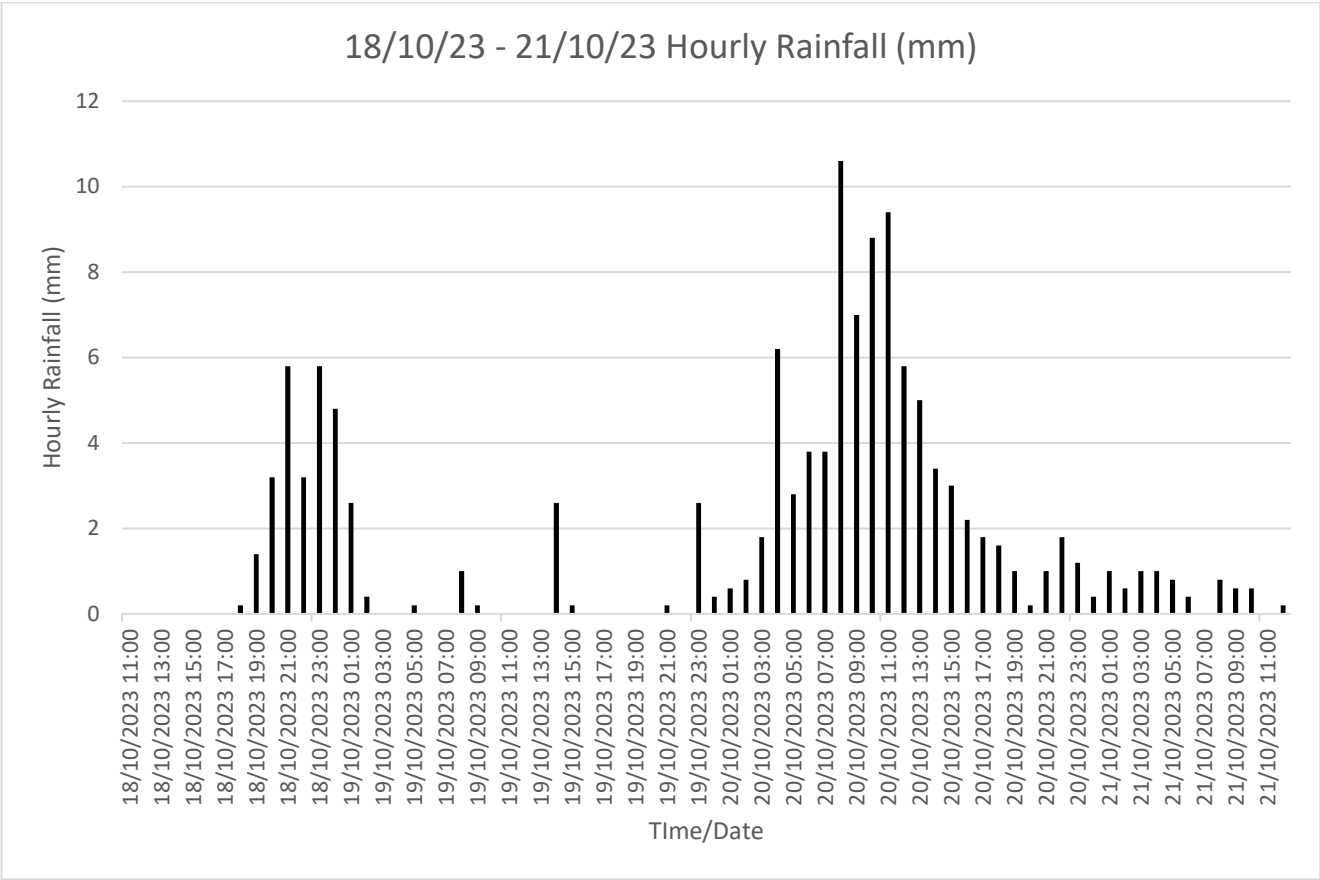


Figure 1. Sutton in Ashfield Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18 to 23:00 20 October 2023.
Data supplied by the Environment Agency.



Figure 2. View of Jacksdale highlighting areas affected by internal flooding.

Summary of flooding and its causes

10. The flooding that occurred in Jacksdale during Storm Babet came from overland surface water flows with the Brinsley Hill flooding mimicking previous flood events.
11. Surface water that fell on the catchment, already saturated following the extensive amounts of rainfall that had fallen in the period before the storm, flowed overland resulting in flooding.
12. Figures 3 and 4 show the predicted risk of flooding as published by the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning (<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk>).

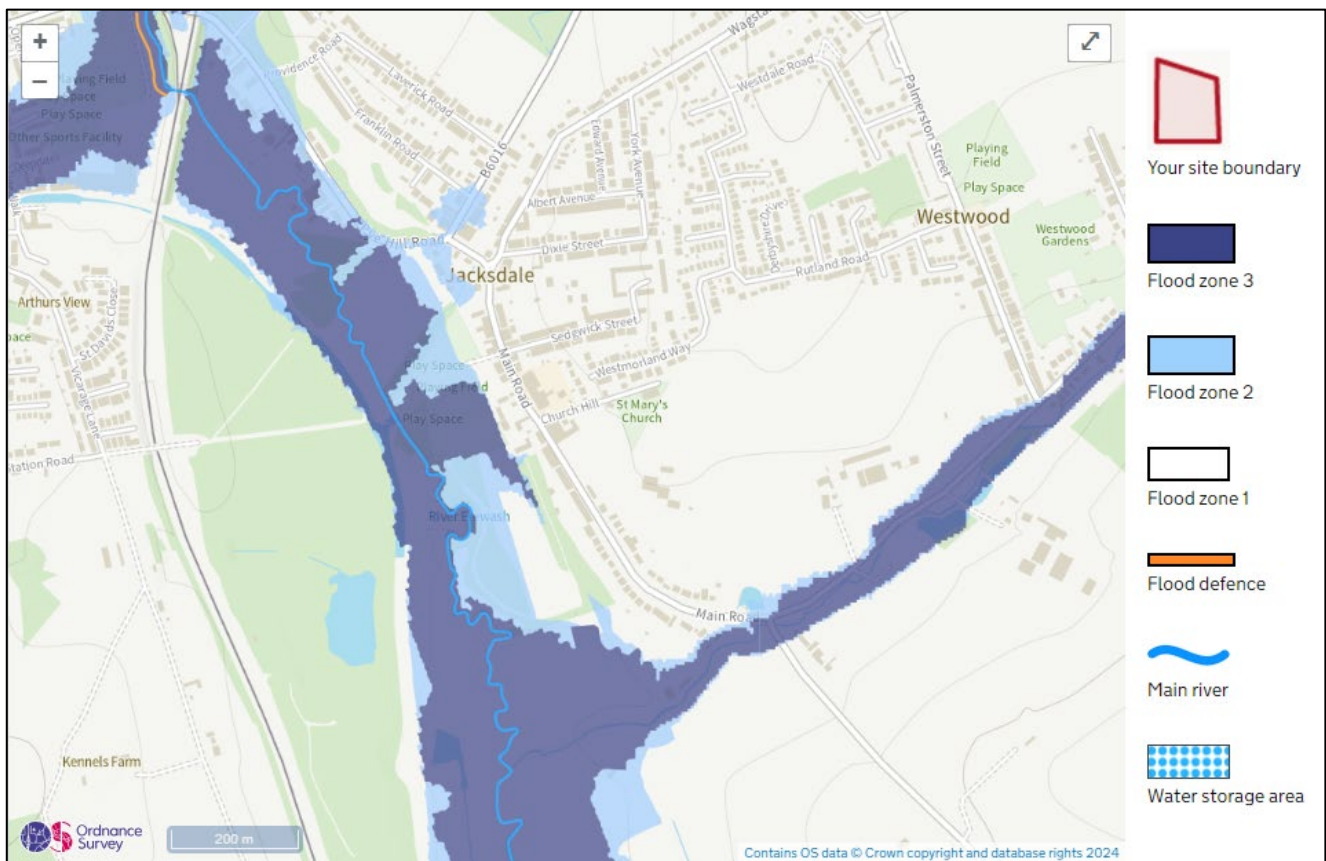


Figure 3. Predicted Flood Zone Extents (FZ3 is darkest area)



Figure 4. Predicted Surface Water Flood Extents

Figures 3 and 4 help to confirm the areas naturally occurring risk of flooding and correlate with the majority of flooding experienced during Storm Ewan.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

13. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

14. Ashfield District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flooding

15. The following lists the key actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

16. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct. [Page 147 of 420](#)

- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

17. Ashfield District Council

- a) From a pro-active aspect, ADC carried out inspections of the watercourses and drainage assets we are responsible for in Sutton, Kirkby and Jacksdale on the 19th October 2023 to ensure grids etc. were clear and water was flowing.
- b) Senior Officers from ADC attended all Nottingham & Nottinghamshire LRF Strategic, Tactical, and Recovery Co-ordinating Group Meetings and the LRF Communication Cell which had also been stood up.
- c) Stood up ADC Internal Incident Management Team in response to the situation.
- d) Made reference to the LRF's Local Flood Plans for guidance (covering Hucknall & Jacksdale areas but principles applied to Sutton and Kirkby response also).
- e) Operationally, provided emergency response support in management of the flood event, working with colleagues from the LLFA prioritising attendance to affected properties, deploying sandbags to prevent internal flooding of domestic premises.
- f) Opened a Rest Centre at Hucknall Leisure Centre for evacuees from severely flooded domestic properties in Hucknall. However this was also available for use by residents from other communities in the District of Ashfield (and other LA areas) should this have been required throughout the flood event.
- g) Provided flood advice communications to members and other stakeholders through the various social media channels and platforms available to the Authority including a new Flood Advice page on the ADC website with links to well established flood advice resource such as NCC and Environment Agency web pages.
- h) Held an internal Storm Babet debrief identifying several learning outcomes and actions.
- i) Attended the Nottingham & Nottinghamshire LRF Storm Babet debrief meeting at the Environment Agency's Trentside offices – awaiting report and recommendations / learning outcomes.
- j) Actively engaged in the Section 19 Flood Investigation and provided support to the Lead Local Flood Authority.

Additional Information and Future Actions

18. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
19. Nottinghamshire County Council have now installed property flood resilience measures to 3 of the 4 properties on Brinsley Hill as part of their Property Flood Resilience programme. This work was planned prior to Storm Babet due to historic flooding and NCC will now consider adding the remaining property onto our programme for consideration.
20. Previous investigations identified the need for improvements to the highway drainage on Brinsley Hill and this work is being considered for inclusion in future highway maintenance programmes.
21. Ashfield District Council have proposed the following actions:
 - a) Implementation of learning outcomes/recommendations from ADC's internal Storm Babet debrief including new Flood Advice page on website, Rest Centre review with NCC colleagues, production of Flood Action Card for the ADC Major Emergency Plan, undertake business continuity test/exercise(s), roll out of the LRF's 'Concept of Operations' training course for all ADC Executive and Assistant Directors.
 - b) Implementation of any additional learning outcomes/recommendations from the LRF's Storm Babet debrief applicable to ADC when these are made available.
 - c) Review need to increase internal stock of sandbags.
 - d) Work with LLFA partners in any flood attenuation/prevention works in future.
22. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
23. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the cabinet member later this year for consideration.
24. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX O

SECTION 19 REPORT – KIRKBY IN ASHFIELD – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction:

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Ashfield District Council (ADC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Kirkby in Ashfield is a market town in Nottinghamshire with a population of approximately 25,265 people according to the 2001 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Kirkby in Ashfield suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 125mm of rainfall was recorded at the Sutton in Ashfield rain gauge as show by Figure 1 below.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

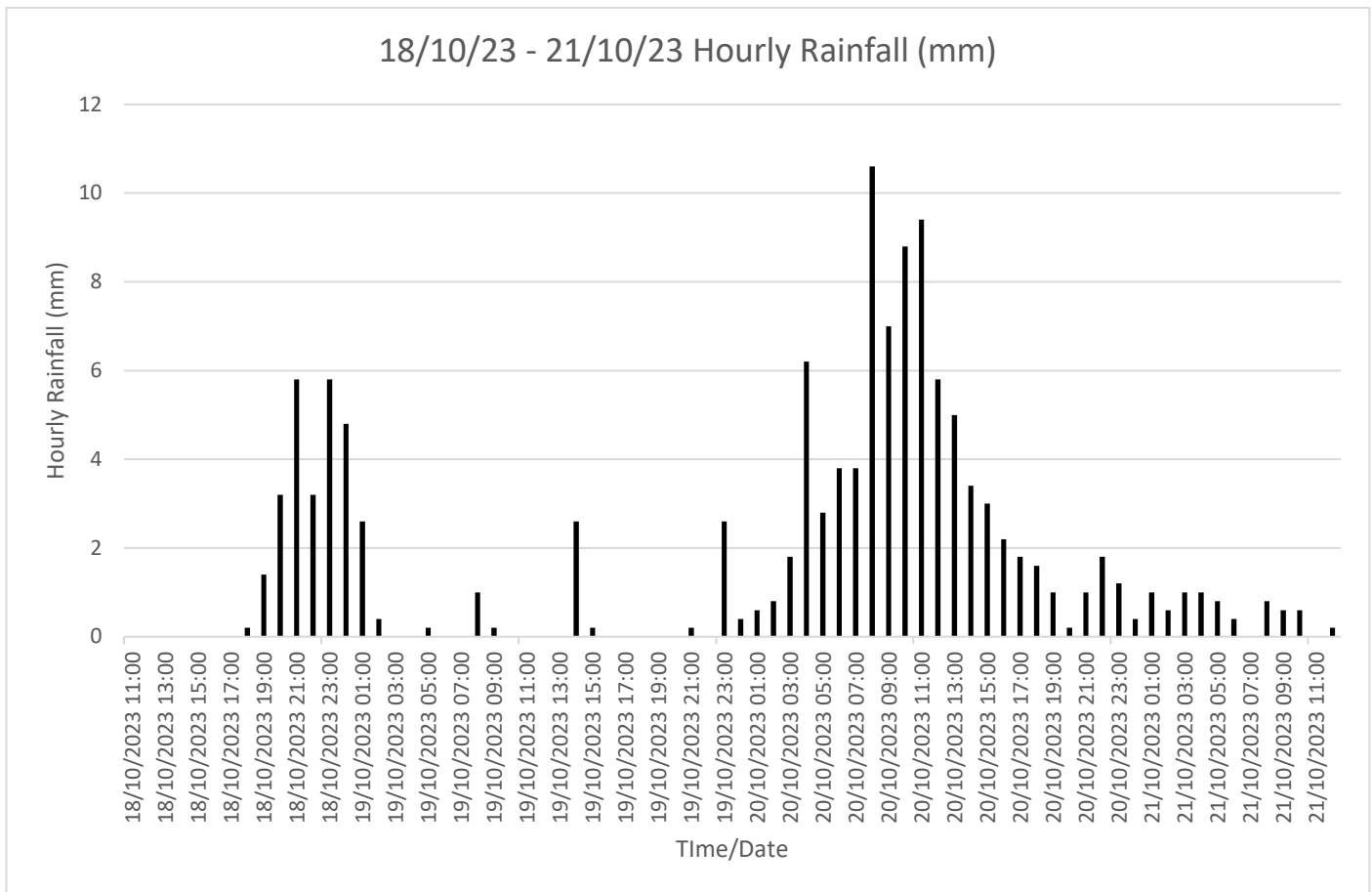


Figure 1. Sutton in Ashfield Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

9. The internal flooding was localised in nature across 4 areas of Kirkby in Ashfield. Figures 3 – 5 highlight these specific areas and identify the affected roads and where internal property flooding was present.
- a) Figure 3:
 - i. Cherry Avenue – 1 property,
 - ii. Sutton Road – 3 properties,
 - b) Figure 4:
 - i. Kirkby Mill View – 1 property,
 - c) Figure 5:
 - i. Lindley's Lane – 1 property.
10. During Storm Babet most highway drainage assets were unable to cope with discharging the amount of water that fell within the small time period, as this was beyond their design

capacity. This led to various instance of highway flooding which subsequently flooded properties due to a combination of run off and bow waves from vehicles driving through the flood water.

11. In some locations across Kirkby in Ashfield these issues were also exacerbated by additional surface water flows from adjacent fields, farmland and green spaces. Figure 2 below shows the affected areas across Kirkby in Ashfield.



Figure 2: Reference View for affected areas across Sutton in Ashfield. Cherry Avenue (1), Sutton Road (2), Kirkby Mill View (3), Lindley's Lane (4).



Figure 3: Reference View for affected roads: Cherry Avenue & Sutton Road.



Figure 4: Reference View for affected roads: Kirkby Mill View.



Figure 5: Reference View for affected roads: Lindley's Lane.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

12. Nottinghamshire County Council

a) Lead Local Flood Authority

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. Lead Local Flood Authorities also have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

- c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council)

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

13. Ashfield District Council

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

14. The following lists the actions taken by each Risk Management Authority in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

15. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

16. Ashfield District Council:

- a) From a pro-active aspect, ADC carried out inspections of the watercourses and drainage assets we are responsible for in Sutton, Kirkby and Jacksdale on the 19th October 2023 to ensure grids etc. were clear and water was flowing.
- b) Senior Officers from ADC attended all Nottingham & Nottinghamshire LRF Strategic, Tactical, and Recovery Co-ordinating Group Meetings and the LRF Communication Cell which had also been stood up.
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- j) Actively engaged in the Section 19 Flood Investigation and provided support to the Lead Local Flood Authority.

Additional information and future actions

- 17. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 18. Ashfield District Council have proposed the following actions:
 - a) Implementation of learning outcomes/recommendations from ADC's internal Storm Babet debrief including new Flood Advice page on website, Rest Centre review with NCC colleagues, production of Flood Action Card for the ADC Major Emergency Plan, undertake business continuity test/exercise(s), roll out of the LRF's 'Concept of Operations' training course for all ADC Executive and Assistant Directors.
 - b) Implementation of any additional learning outcomes/recommendations from the LRF's Storm Babet debrief applicable to ADC when these are made available.
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- 19. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. NCC will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 20. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.

APPENDIX P

SECTION 19 REPORT – KIRKLINGTON – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

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 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark and Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC & Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Kirklington is a village in the Newark and Sherwood District of Nottinghamshire with a population of approximately 400 people according to the 2011 census.

7. On the 20th of October, during Storm Babet, Kirklington suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge (Figure 1).
8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

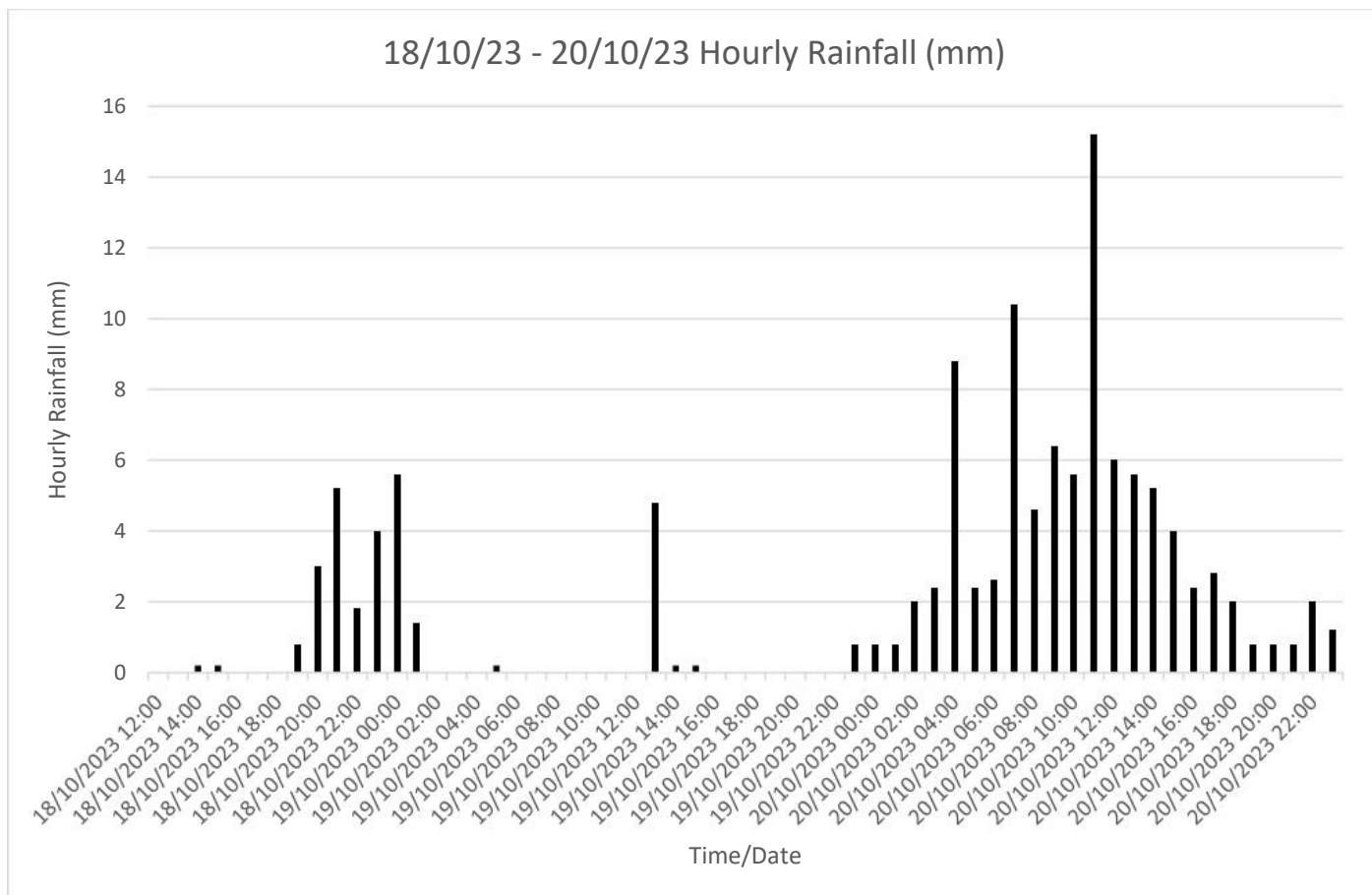


Figure 1: Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023.
Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

9. Internal property flooding affected different areas with Kirklington; Main Street (4 properties), Church Lane (1 property), Southwell Road (2 properties), and The Crops (2 properties).
10. Figures 2 and 3 highlight the areas affected.



Figure 2: Reference View for affected area in Kirklington: Main Street and Church Lane.



Figure 3: Reference View for affected area in Kirklington: Southwell Road and The Crops.

11. Evidence as to the causes of the flooding have been supplied by the local community. Figure 4 below is an extract from the Environment Agency's surface water flood risk maps that shows specific areas of risk across Kirklington.

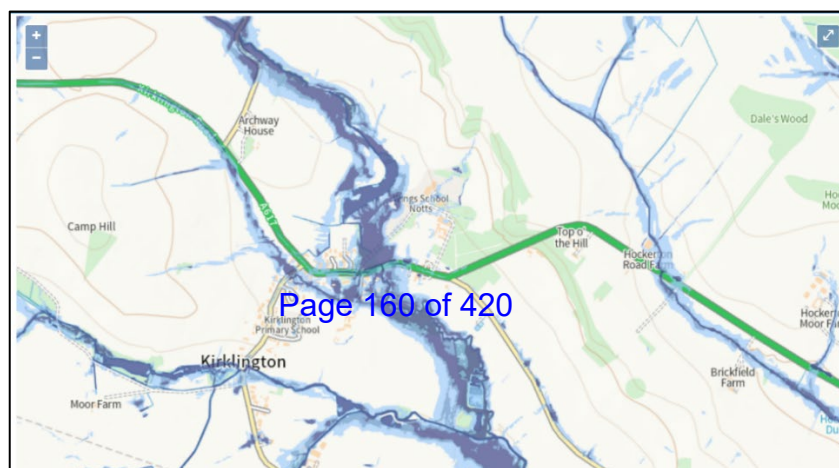


Figure 4: Environment Agency: Surface Water Risk Mapping for Kirklington

12. Main Street (A617 Flooding)

During Storm Babet substantial surface water ran off agricultural land both north and south of the A617, which subsequently flowed down the A617 towards the village. This flow overtopped the highway in areas with low and dropped kerbs resulting in various instance of internal property flooding across Main Street. The flooding was further exacerbated by additional flows from the east of the A617 with further flows from adjacent agricultural land entering the A617. Figure 5 below highlights the flow of surface water during the event.



Figure 5: Surface Water flows in Kirklington.

13. Within Kirklington there are 4 named watercourses: River Greet, Edingley Beck, Northern Drain and Southern Drain. During this event 1 property was affected due to the overtopping of the Northern Drain, 2 properties affected as a result of the Southern Drain, 2 properties affected as a result of the Edingley Beck and 1 property as a result of the River Greet. In all these instances this was caused by the overtopping of watercourses due to the quantity of water falling in and around the catchment.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

14. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.

- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

15. Newark and Sherwood District Council

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

16. Severn Trent Water Ltd.

a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.

b) As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes;

- Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses;
- Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated;
- Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
- Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.
- Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
- STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies Act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

- 17. The following lists the actions taken by each Risk Management Authority in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:
- 18. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Met with community representatives to discuss the flooding and consider ways of supporting the community.

19. Newark and Sherwood District Council:

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.

- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads, paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

20. Severn Trent Water

- i. Actively engaged with the Section 19 flood investigations.
- ii. Received reports regarding flooding from foul water sewers and are completing ongoing investigations into the source of the flooding.
- iii. Deployed tankers in January.
- iv. Received reports concerning operation / overloading of the pumping station and are undertaking further investigations into these concerns.

Additional information and future actions

- 21. The local community spirit and resilience during the flooding must be recognised as without their efforts the impacts of the flooding could have been worse. They provided a significant input into the writing of the Section 19 report and their local knowledge and understanding of the flooding will be an essential part of moving forward.
- 22. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 23. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. NCC will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 24. NCC will continue to develop its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and support given to community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible. A community flood signage scheme is being developed in Bilsthorpe with support from NCC. Officers for the Flood Risk Management team are working with the community to help them develop a local flood action group.
- 25. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 26. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX Q

SECTION 19 REPORT – LANEHAM – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Bassetlaw District Council (BDC), The Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC, Severn Trent Water Ltd (STW) and Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Laneham is a village within the District of Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 392 people according to the 2021 census.
7. The North Beck is managed by the Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board and runs from west to east through the village.
8. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Laneham suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between 12:00 noon on the 18th and 23:00 on the 20th October,

124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge, which is approximately 22km from Laneham (Figure 1). Consequently, 7 residential properties were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

9. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

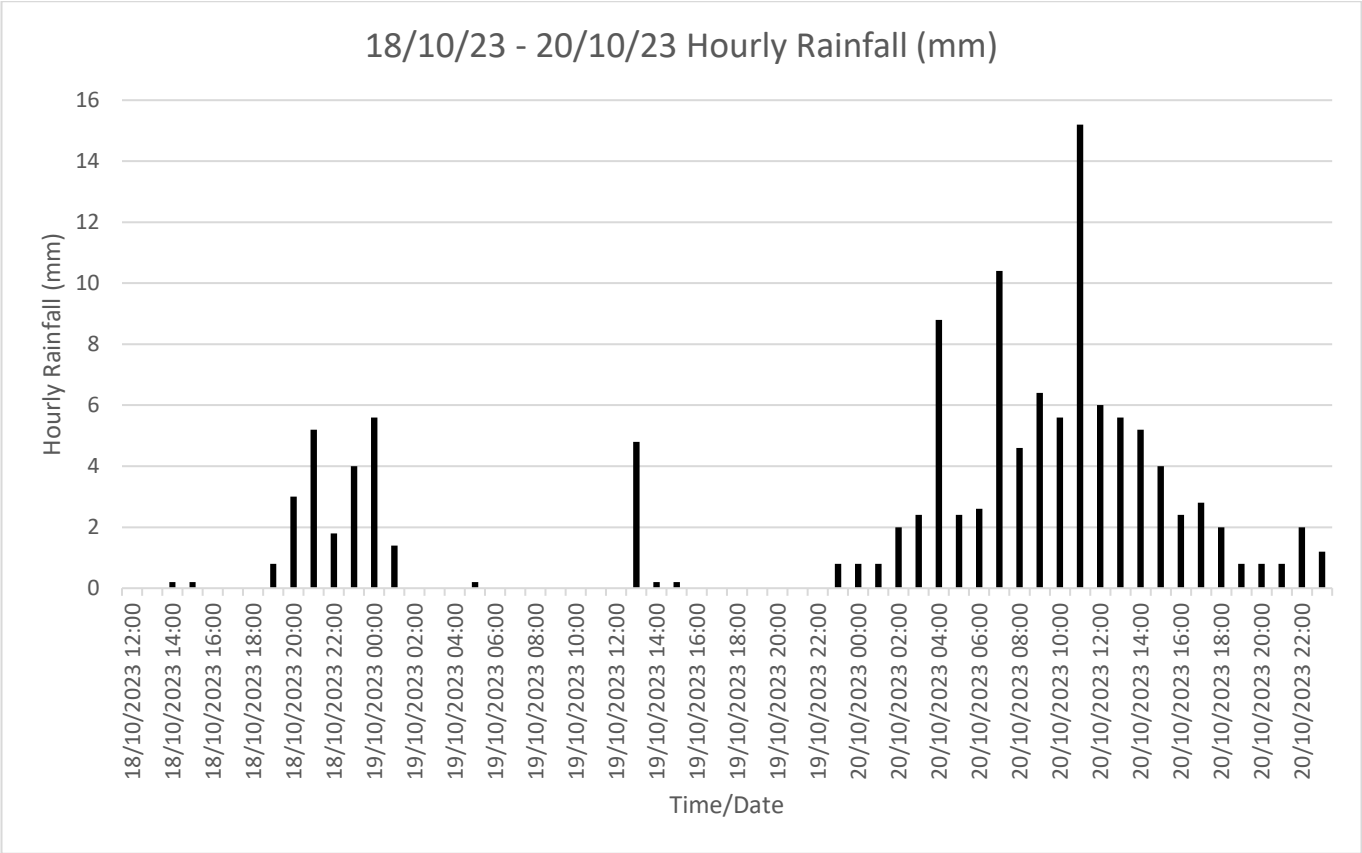


Figure 1. Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18th to 23:00 20th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

10. A location map of Laneham is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were:
- Dunham Road (5)
 - Laneham Road (2)

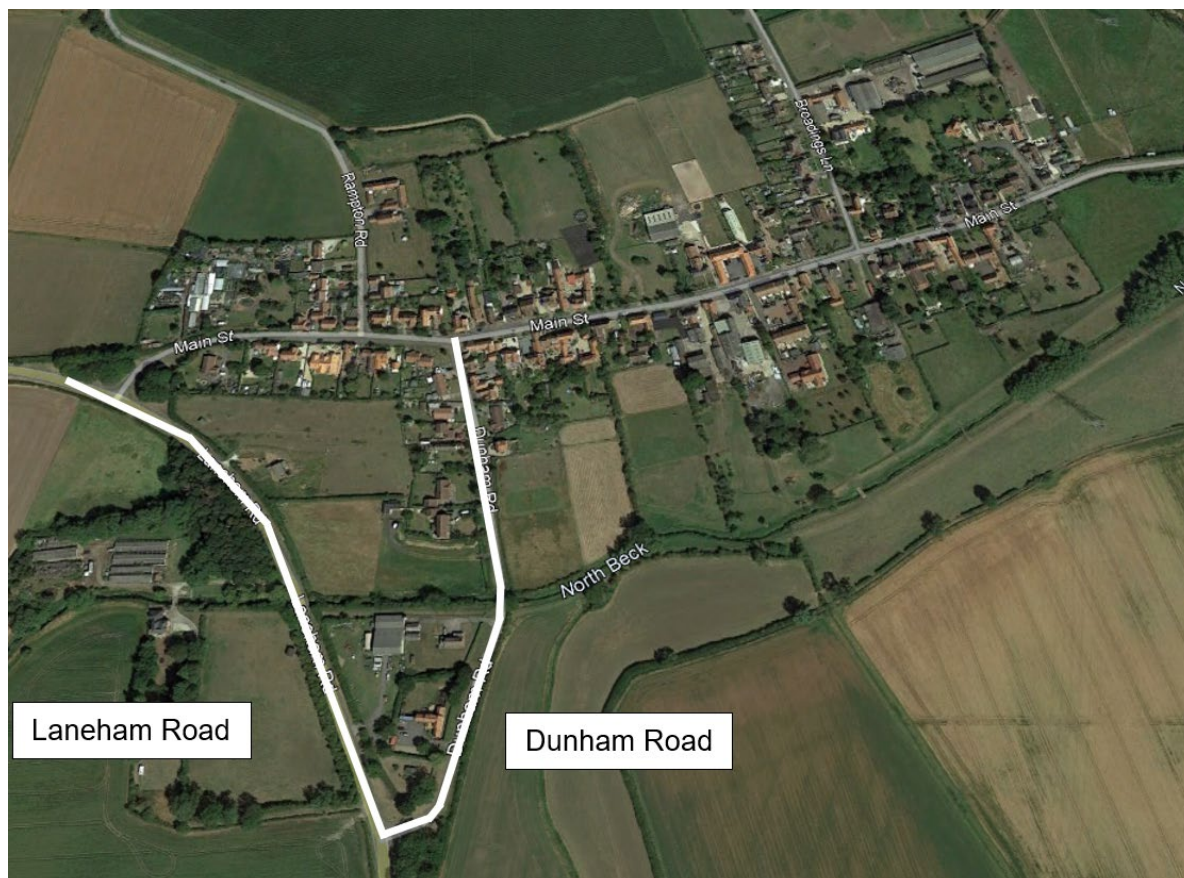


Figure 2. View of Laneham flood affected areas.

Summary of flooding and its causes

11. Due to the prolonged heavy rainfall water levels in the The North Beck rose, ultimately overwhelming the culvert under Dunham Road. Initially the resultant flood water which came out of bank here is described as passing over the road and back into the beck and open fields, however soon after it reached levels where it instead ran down the road itself. This follows the topography of the road as a result of the bridge forming a hump, pushing water to the north and south of the bridge.
12. There was also a significant flow of water identified to be coming directly off fields to the West of Laneham Road, flowing directly onto Dunham Road, with some flowing down the road and some flowing into open fields to the east. This is shown in Figure 4.
13. As a result of the above noted flows from the North Beck and across fields, five residential properties suffered internal flooding on Dunham Road.

(1)

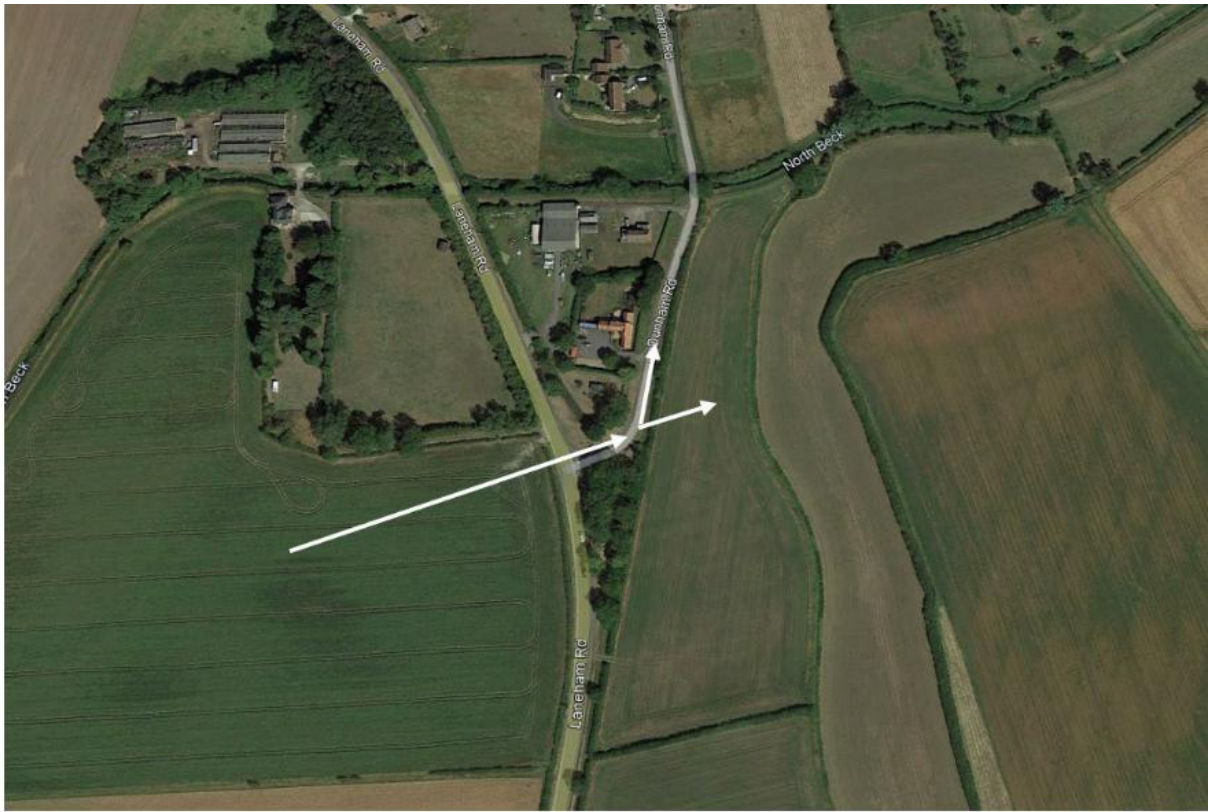


Figure 3. Observed Flow Routes

14. On Laneham Road 2 properties were internally flooded as a direct result of the North Beck bursting its banks. The fluvial flood extent mapping for this area is shown in Figure 4. While this broadly notes the trend of the flooding it does have inaccuracies due to the coarseness of the mapping at this scale.

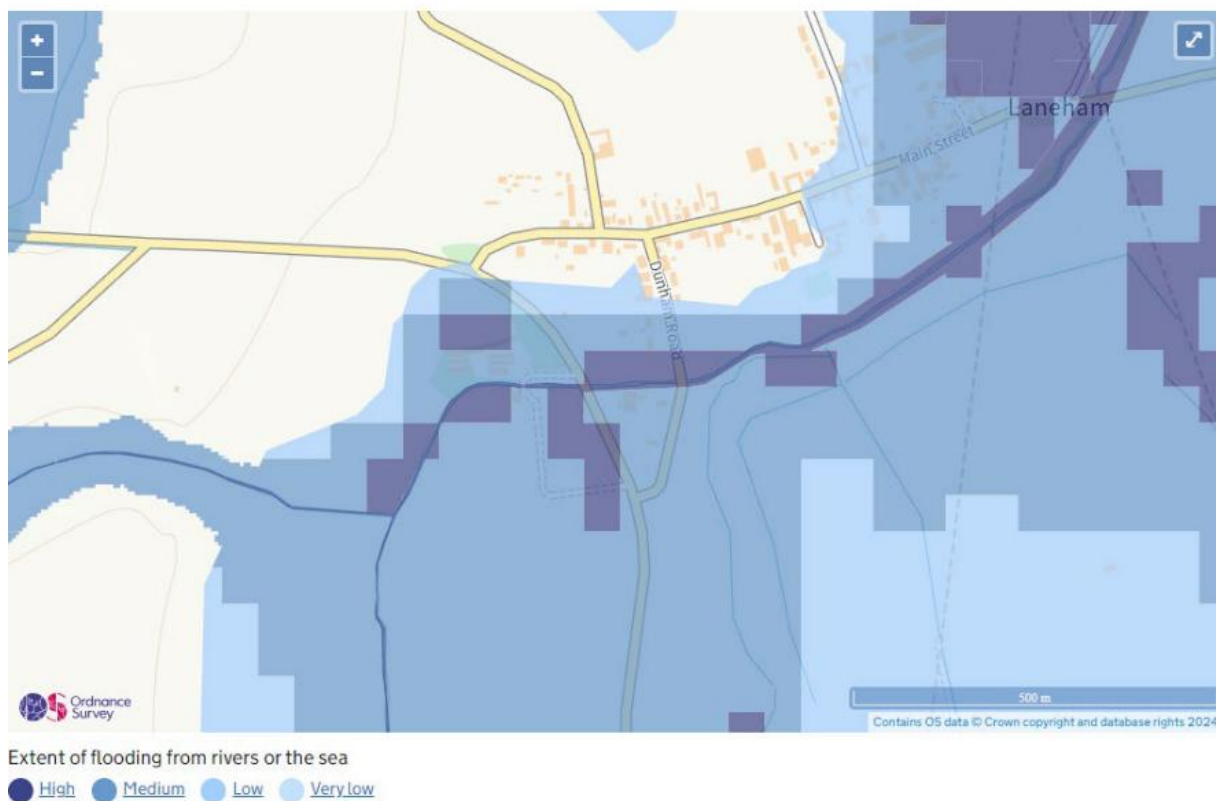


Figure 4. Fluvial Flood Risk Mapping. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

15. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

16. Bassetlaw District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

17. Severn Trent Water Ltd (STW).

a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.

b) As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes;

- Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses.
- Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated.
- Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
- Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.
- Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
- STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

18. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB)

- a) Has a duty to manage flood risk and land drainage within areas of special drainage need in the Trent Valley.
- b) Has permissive powers to undertake work to provide water level management within their area.
- c) Undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for local needs including the maintenance of rivers, drainage channels, outfalls and pumping stations.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

- 19. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:
- 20. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Met with the community following the event to understand the nature of the flooding and inform the Section 19 report and next steps.

- 21. Bassetlaw District Council

- a) Provided emergency response support for management of the flooding event including;

- i. Participation in all LRF Strategic Co-ordination Group, Tactical Coordination Group, Communications Cell and Recovery Coordination Group meetings.
- ii. Active deployment of sandbags and aquasacs to vulnerable premises and residents.
- iii. Provision of community resilience stores enabling access to sandbags and aquasacs.
- iv. Public communication of key messages at different phases of the incident, including warn and inform and recovery.
- v. Provision of a rest centre at Retford Leisure Centre.
- vi. Provided temporary accommodation to affected residents in need
- b) Provided skips, caged vans and staffing support to residents to dispose of flood damaged property.
- c) Cleansing of significant detritus from roads, car parks and paths.
- d) Rehoused affected tenants from Council properties.
- e) Undertook repairs to affected Council housing properties.
- f) Promoted and administered Business Recovery Grant and Business Rates Relief schemes.
- g) Promoted and administered the Community Recovery Grant and Council Tax Discount schemes.
- h) Worked in Partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council in relation to the verification and administration of the Property Flood Resilience Grant Scheme.
- i) Actively engaged in the section19 Flood Investigation.

22. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board

- a) The IDB is working closely with lead partners to identify and deliver appropriate solutions including supporting funding applications and with engineering and design expertise.
- b) In all parts of the IDB districts the regular annual maintenance regime has been and will continue to be delivered to reduce risk and identify potential risk areas.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 23. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
- 24. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 25. The LLFA will liaise with Severn Trent Water regarding the reported foul pumping station issues.
- 26. NCC will continue to develop its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and support given to community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible.
- 27. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.

28. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.
29. Bassetlaw District Council participated in the LRF Storm Babet Debrief and learning review meeting which identified a number of future actions.
30. Bassetlaw District Council has undertaken an internal review of the response to Storm Babet which identified a number of future actions.
31. Following a motion to Bassetlaw full Council on 25 January 2024 a resolution was passed to establish a working group reporting into Cabinet to focus exclusively on flooding, to ensure continued focus and scrutiny.
32. Bassetlaw District Council will work with partners to lobby for a change in government policy regarding the Environment Agency funding framework to enable more flood alleviation schemes to be delivered locally.

APPENDIX R

SECTION 19 REPORT – LOWDHAM – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are The Environment Agency (EA), Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC, Severn Trent Water Ltd (STW) and Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Lowdham is a village in the Newark and Sherwood District of Nottinghamshire and has a population of approximately 2832 at the 2011 census. The village sits in the Trent valley and its centre is approximately 3km from the River Trent. The village is served by a number of watercourses including the Cocker Beck and Dover Beck, both classed as main rivers. The Dover Beck runs to the north of the village whilst the Cocker Beck runs through the village, taking water from the north west to the river Trent in the south east. Figure 3 shows how the watercourses pass through the village.

7. Lowdham has a significant history of flooding with recently recorded events as follows; 1999 where 300 properties were flooded, 2007, 2012, 2013, 2019 and 2020, a number of which have been the subject of previous Section 19 reports. Triggered by this history of flooding The Environment Agency, as lead Risk Management Authority for Main Rivers have secured the necessary funding to construct a £25m flood alleviation project to protect the catchment and construction commenced late 2023. This project will reduce the risk and consequences of future flooding events. Following the significant flooding in 1999 the Environment Agency undertook flood storage works on the Cricket Pitch in 2000 to further reduce the risk in the catchment.
8. Between 12:00 noon on the 18 and 23:00 on the 20 October, 124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge, which is approximately 11km from Lowdham (Figure 1).
9. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.
10. During Storm Babet, 136 residential properties and businesses in Lowdham were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

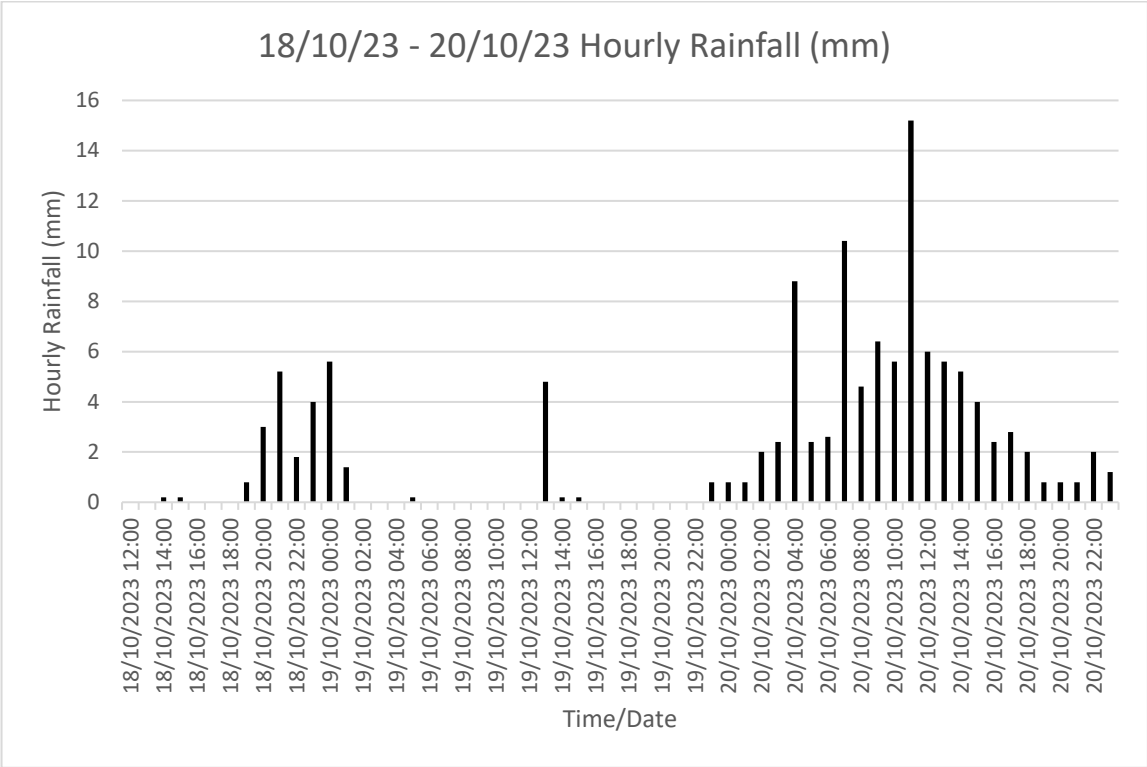


Figure 1. Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18th to 23:00 20th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

11. Figure 2 highlights the areas that were subjected to internal flooding.

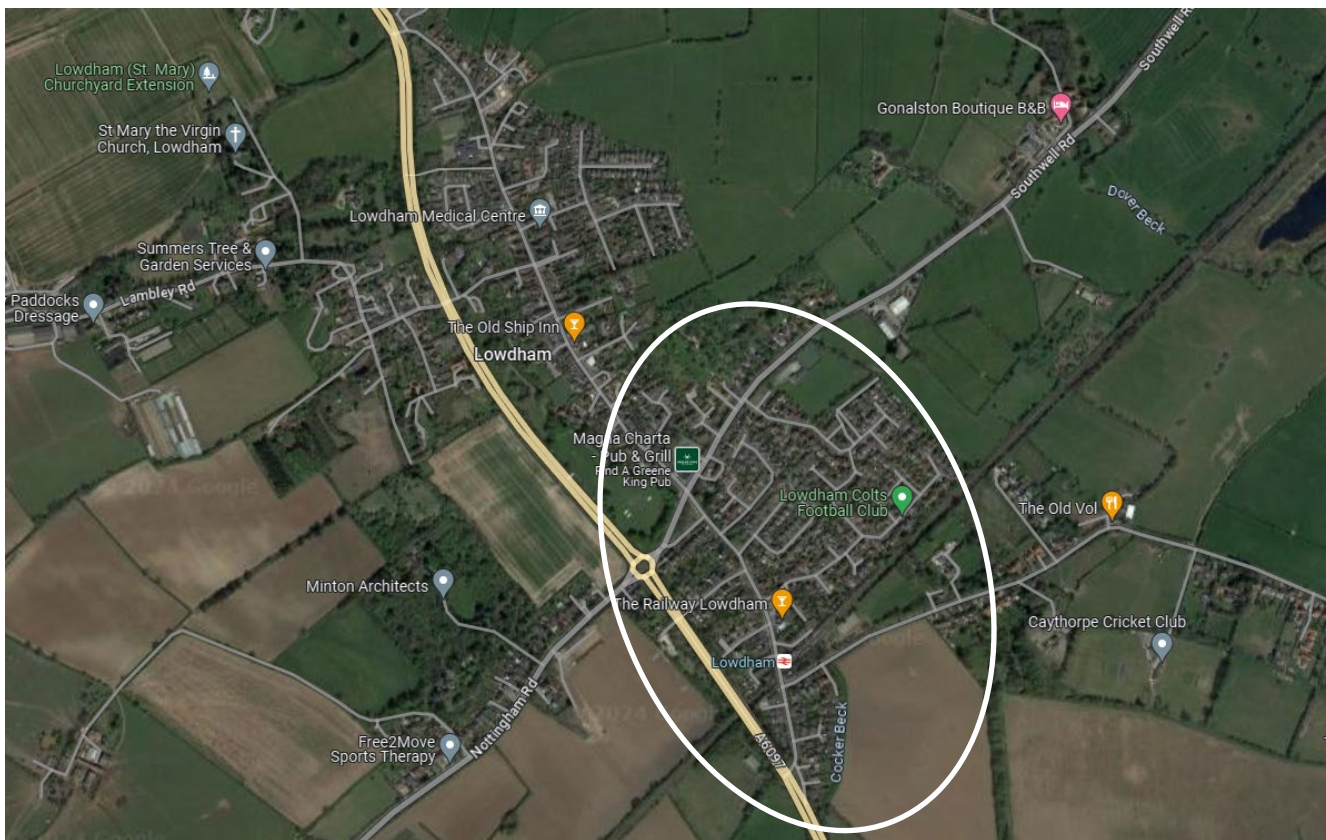


Figure 2. View of Lowdham highlighting areas affected by internal flooding.

Summary of flooding and its causes

12. During Storm Babet flood water came from a mixture of sources; river water from the Cocker Beck over-topping and flooding from surface water, the combination of these resulted in widespread flooding of properties, roads and open spaces across the catchment.
13. Lowdham has a significant history of flooding with recently recorded events in 1999, 2007, 2012, 2013, 2019 and 2020 some of which attributed flooding to similar causes as this event, including the over-topping of the Beck.
14. Lowdham has a steep surrounding topography with hills to the north west and east falling to create a valley which has the Cocker Beck flowing along the bottom of it. Water running off those fields feeds the Beck which runs in a southerly direction through Lowdham between the Epperstone By-Pass and Main Street.
15. Figures 6 & 7 below are extracts from the Environment Agency's flood risk mapping and clearly show how surface water flows and the over-topping of the Cocker Beck will impact on the catchment.
16. Surface water that fell on the fields in the upper catchment, already saturated following the extensive amounts of rainfall that had fallen in the period before the storm, flowed into the Cocker Beck overwhelming it causing over-topping and spilling out at points along its route. The sheer volume of water falling on the catchment resulted in significant overland flows with many of the roads including the Epperstone By-Pass and Main Street acting as channels for the water. The high levels of surface water and river water overwhelmed the existing surface water drainage system in the area resulting in the significant flooding that took place.
17. Witness statements supplied by Lowdham Flood Action Group are stated below. It must be noted that these are the views of the Lowdham Flood Action Group and have yet to

be verified by the responsible RMAs. Where applicable these statements will be used to assist in any further investigations in the catchment:

- i. The repaired left bank piling worked as it should and held the water back in the cricket/football pitch lagoon. There was then so much water that flowed down the beck that the lagoon completely filled and then over topped in all directions. The wall from the roundabout to the Magna was leaking slightly and we have a video of that that we sent to the Environment Agency.
 - ii. The first flood in the village though was at 9am and was not caused by the lagoon over topping (circa 2pm) as there was water coming through the Magna car park and flowing towards the cottages on Southwell Road. We're not sure where this water was coming from but are investigating.
 - iii. Prior to the beck overtopping significant road surface water was evident on Ton Lane West and Ton Lane East due to foul water rising from the Severn Trent system, the flooding on Ton Lane East required a road closure. This indicates that both pluvial and fluvial factors contributed to the flood and again it appears the Severn Trent sewers lacked capacity to accommodate the rainfall.
 - iv. There were also flooding events that occurred after the beck had started to recede. This caused sewage water to come up through the drains in Blenheim. While the new reservoir may solve some of the Fluvial problems the drainage system in Lowdham needs looking at by Severn Trent.
 - v. The water was slow in getting away down Old Tannery Dyke primarily because of the double culvert after Harrison's garage which is too high and too small.
18. Work has begun on an Environment Agency led £25m flood alleviation scheme that will see a storage reservoir built upstream of the village. This reservoir will hold water from the Cocker Beck reducing the likelihood of flooding to the village.



Figure 3. View of Lowdham showing approximate routes of The Cocker Beck and other watercourses through the village. (Watercourses shown as white lines with arrows showing direction of flow).

19. These watercourses and the topography of the village combine to create a natural risk of flooding to the area. Figures 4 and 5 show the predicted risk of flooding as published by

the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning (<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk>).

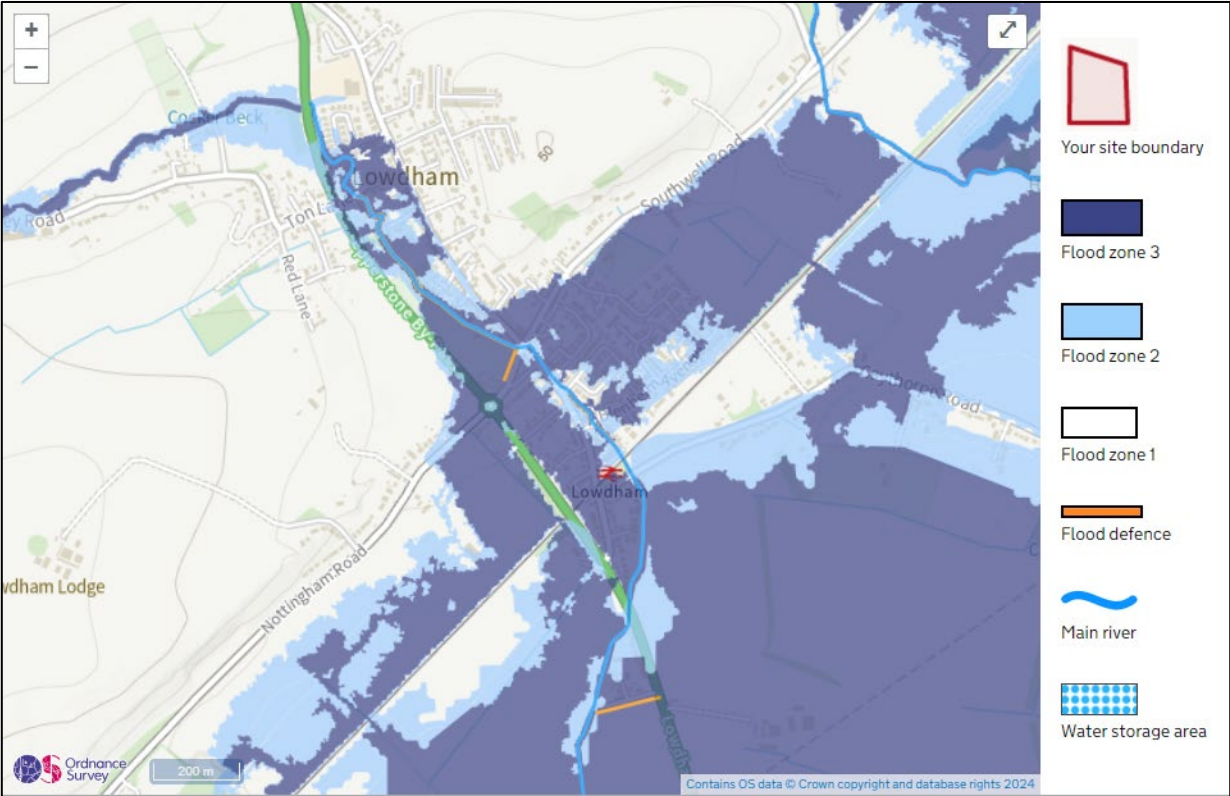


Figure 4. Predicted Flood Zone Extents (FZ3 is darkest area)

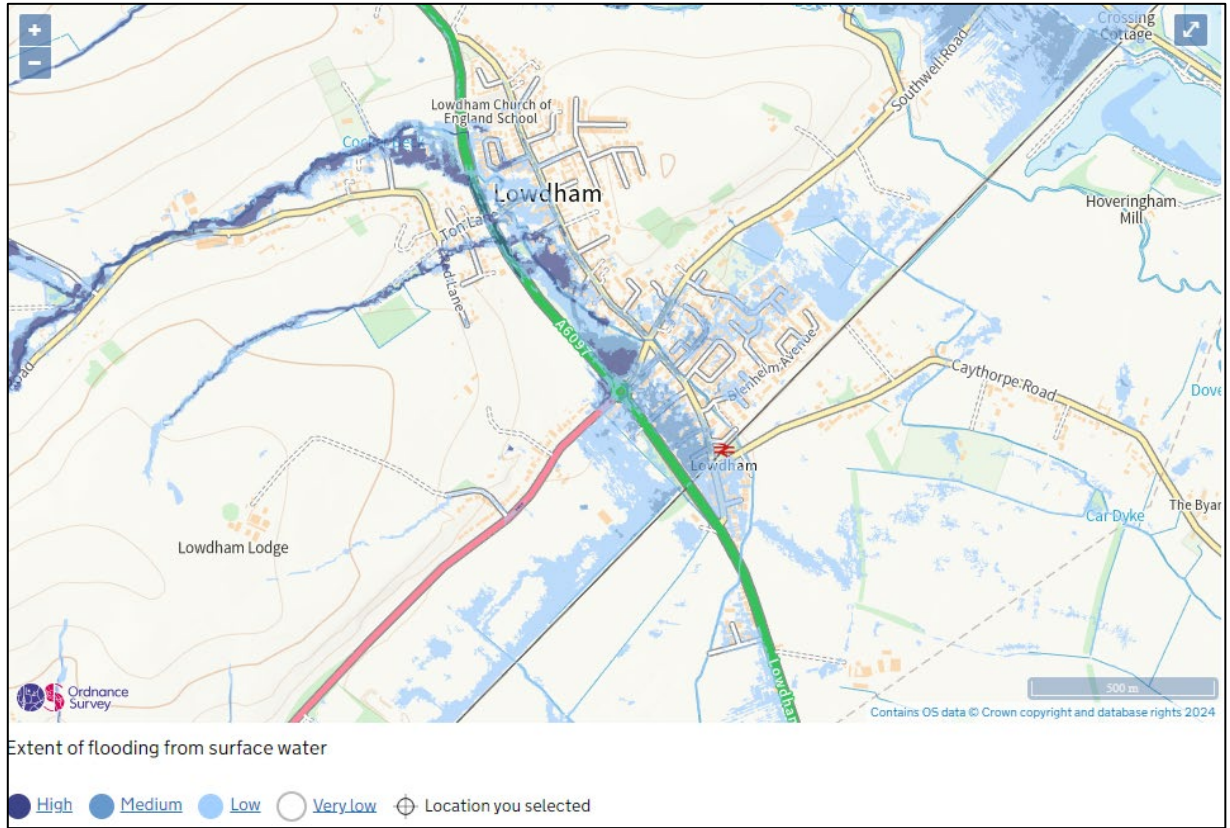


Figure 5. Predicted Surface Water Flood Extents

20. Figures 4 and 5 help to confirm the areas naturally occurring risk of flooding and correlate with the majority of flooding experienced during Storm Babet.

21. In addition to the flooding already identified there is an isolated area of flooding to the north of the catchment shown on Figure 6. This flooding occurs as surface water runoff from the catchment flows along the highway, into and across a residential property then cumulates in a discrete area causing flooding to one property. The cause of this flooding is independent to the flooding in the main village and will not benefit from any increased levels of protection provided by the flood alleviation reservoir.

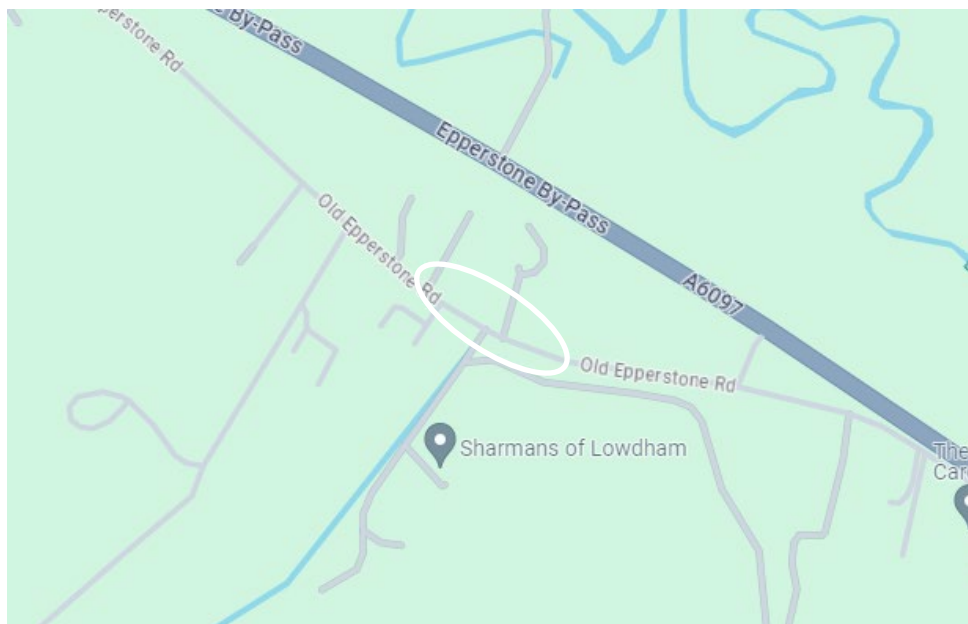


Figure 6. Isolated area of flooding to the north of Lowdham

22. The village benefits from an established and proactive community group that operates under the Lowdham Flood Action Group banner ([Flooding – Lowdham Volunteers](#)). During the flooding the resilience and community spirit shown within the village was exceptional and without it the consequences may well have been worse. The group provided valuable first-hand information on the flooding which has been used to help compile this report. The community adopts a very positive and proactive approach to flood resilience and we will continue to work with and support them.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

23. Nottinghamshire County Council.
- a) Lead Local Flood Authority.
 - i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
 - ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
 - iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
 - iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
 - v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

24. The Environment Agency

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
- b) Maintenance and management of main rivers and associated flood risk.

25. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

26. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board.

- a) Has a duty to manage flood risk and land drainage within areas of special drainage need in the Trent Valley.
- b) Has permissive powers to undertake work to provide water level management within their area
- c) Undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for local needs including the maintenance of rivers, drainage channels, outfalls and pumping stations.

27. Severn Trent Water Ltd (STW).

- a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.
- b) As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes;
 - Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses;
 - Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated;
 - Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
 - Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.
 - Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
 - STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flooding

28. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:
29. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Liaised with the Flood Action Group in the aftermath of the event.
- q) Responded to the isolated flooding on Old Epperstone Road and continue to consider options to reduce the risk of flooding to the area.

30. Newark & Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.

- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads, paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

31. The Environment Agency

- a) The Environment Agency was in contact with professional partners from the 16/10/2023 to warn of potential heavy rain from the 19/10/2023 onwards.
- b) Played an active role in Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- c) Operated incident support rosters on a 24/7 basis throughout the incident.
- d) The Environment Agency warned and informed the community of Lowdham in a timely manner by issuing a Flood Alert for the River Trent Tributaries in Nottinghamshire on 19/10/2023 and Flood Warnings for the Cocker Beck at Lowdham on 20/10/2023.
- e) The Environment Agency also instigated flood patrols to operate their structures in accordance with their incident response procedures and cleared blockages in the area before and after the peak flows.
- f) The Environment Agency commissioned a structural survey of the flood storage area's walls after concerns were raised by residents. The outcome of the survey is that the wall is structurally sound however some minor remedial works have been planned for early 2024.
- g) The Environment Agency organised and attended a multi-agency community drop in event which was attended by Nottinghamshire County Council, Severn Trent Water, Jacksons Construction and members of the Lowdham Flood Action Group. The event was hosted at Lowdham Church of England Primary School and was well attended by the community.
- h) The Environment Agency coordinated community information officers and surveyors to gather information and visit affected communities to understand the impact of flooding on affected communities and collect data.

32. Severn Trent Water

- a) Is carrying out ongoing investigations into reports of flooding from the public sewerage system in the area.
- b) Actively engaged with the Section 19 investigation.
- c) Attended community meetings with other RMAs to discuss the flooding in the area.

33. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board

The IDB is working closely with lead partners to identify and deliver appropriate solutions, including supporting securing funding applications and with engineering and design expertise. In all parts of the IDB districts (both Trent Valley and Isle of Axholme and Northern Nottinghamshire) the regular annual maintenance regime has been and will continue to be delivered to reduce risk and identify potential risk areas.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 34. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 35. Lowdham Parish Council and its residents have a well- established working relationship with a number of the RMAs including NCCs Flood Risk Management Team, the Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board and Via East Midlands and are committed to continue with that working relationship.
- 36. In 2021 Severn Trent Water in partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council completed a scheme to improve the surface water and highway drainage in Southwell Road and Willow Holt areas. NCC are currently pursuing a resolution to ownership concerns with some of the piped system in the Willow Holt area and are working with affected residents.
- 37. Construction has started on the Environment Agency's Lowdham Flood Alleviation Scheme and is due to be completed in late 2025 with final commission and operation in early 2026. This flood storage reservoir will have a storage capacity of 100,000m³ and will provide enhanced flood protection to 191 properties.
- 38. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 39. NCC will continue to support Lowdham's Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible.
- 40. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 41. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX S

SECTION 19 REPORT – MAPLEBECK – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Maplebeck is a small village within the District of Newark & Sherwood District Council, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 106 people according to the 2021 census. The village sits in a natural bowl and is surrounded by agricultural land.
7. Between 12:00 noon on the 18 and 23:00 on the 20 October, 124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge, which is approximately 8km from Maplebeck (Figure 1).

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.
9. During Storm Babet, 5 residential properties in Maplebeck were reported as subject to internal flooding, others suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings and the public highway becoming unpassable due to the flooding.

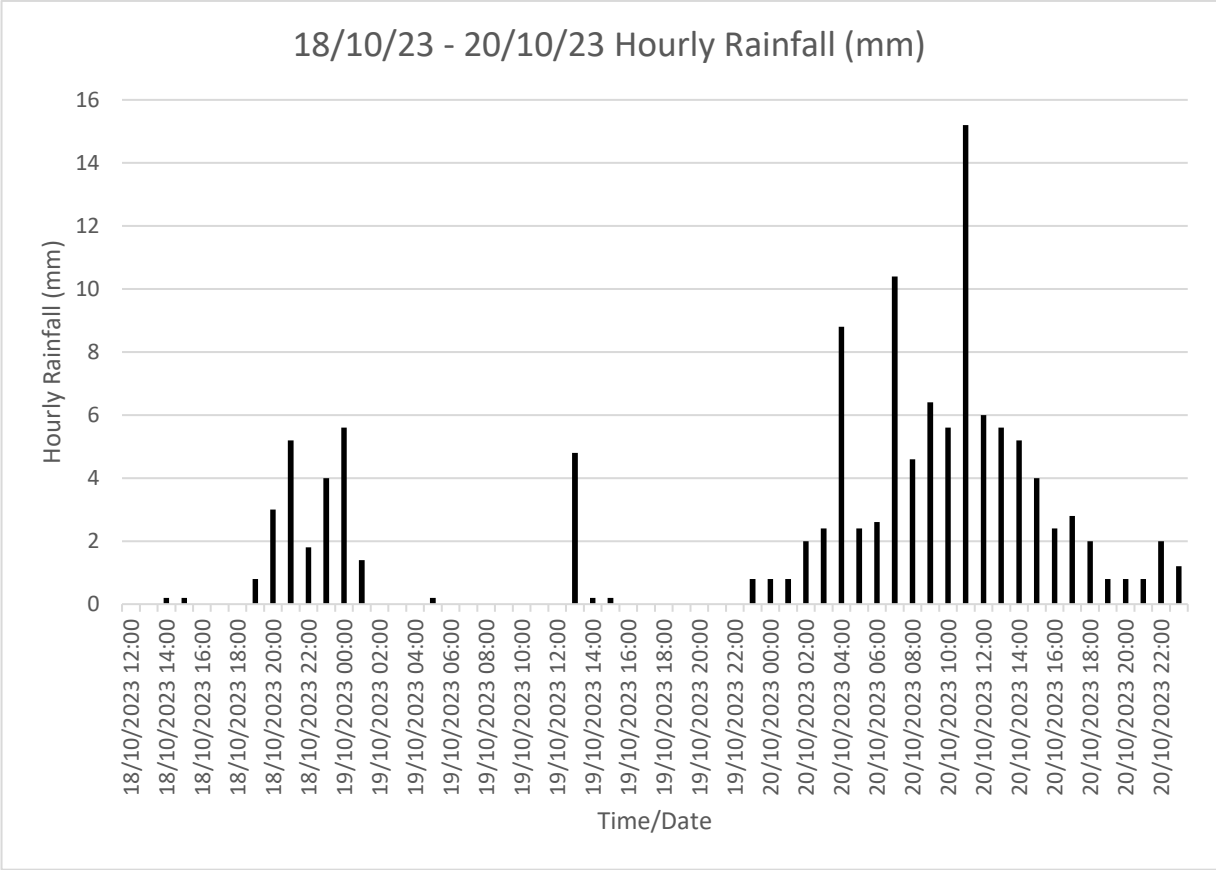


Figure 1. Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18 to 23:00 20 October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

10. Figure 2 highlights the areas that were subjected to internal flooding.



Figure 2. View of Maplebeck highlighting areas affected by internal flooding.

Summary of flooding and its causes

11. Maplebeck sits in a natural bowl and as such has a natural risk of flooding from surface water.
12. Figures 3 shows the predicted risk of surface water flooding as published by the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning (<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk>)

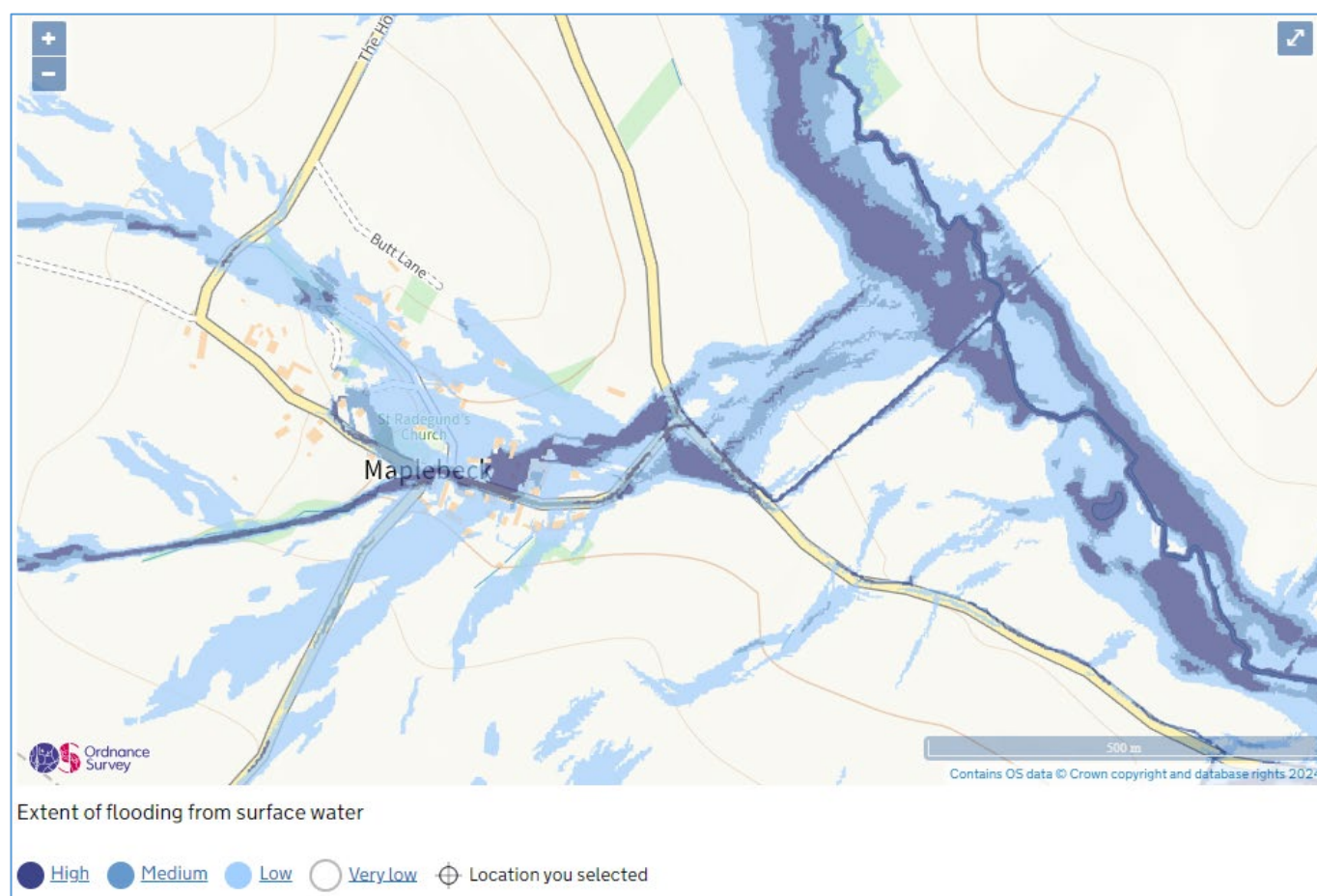


Figure 3. Predicted Surface Water Flood Extents

13. Figure 3 helps to confirm the areas naturally occurring risk of flooding and correlates with the flooding experienced during Storm Babet.
14. At a meeting held in the village and attended by representatives from the Parish Council, residents and NCC's Flood Risk Management Team concerns were raised regarding the hydraulic effectiveness of the surface water assets serving the village. These assets include trash screens on culverts, highway gullies and below ground piped systems. As part of NCCs follow up to the flooding an investigation into these concerns has been commissioned and the results will be shared with the community group and used to identify ways of reducing the risk of future flooding in the village.
15. Discussions also took place regarding the potential use of Natural Flood Management techniques in the catchment to control the flows coming off the surrounding fields into the

village. This idea is being considered within NCCs Flood Risk Management team and if feasible will be considered for inclusion in the future capital programme.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

16. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.
- ii. Provided site-based presence and investigations immediately following the event.

17. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flooding

18. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

19. The Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.

- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Considered the feasibility of including the catchment for a Natural Flood Management project.

20. Newark & Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads, paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those affected.

- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 21. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 22. NCC will review the findings of the on-site investigation and consider any actions identified. NCC will also develop the feasibility of Natural Flood Management techniques for the catchment and share / develop these with the community group and parish council.
- 23. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 24. NCC will continue to develop its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and support given to community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible. A community flood signage scheme is being developed in Maplebeck with support from NCC. Officers for the Flood Risk Management team are working with the community to help them develop a local flood action group.
- 25. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 26. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX T

SECTION 19 REPORT – MAYTHORNE – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC and Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Maythorne is a village within the District of Newark and Sherwood, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 426 people according to the 2021 census. It sits in close proximity to the River Greet which runs along the northern boundary of the Village.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, areas of Maythorne suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge with 95.6mm recorded on the 20th of

October alone (Figure 1). Consequently, 6 residential properties and 1 business were subject to internal flooding.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

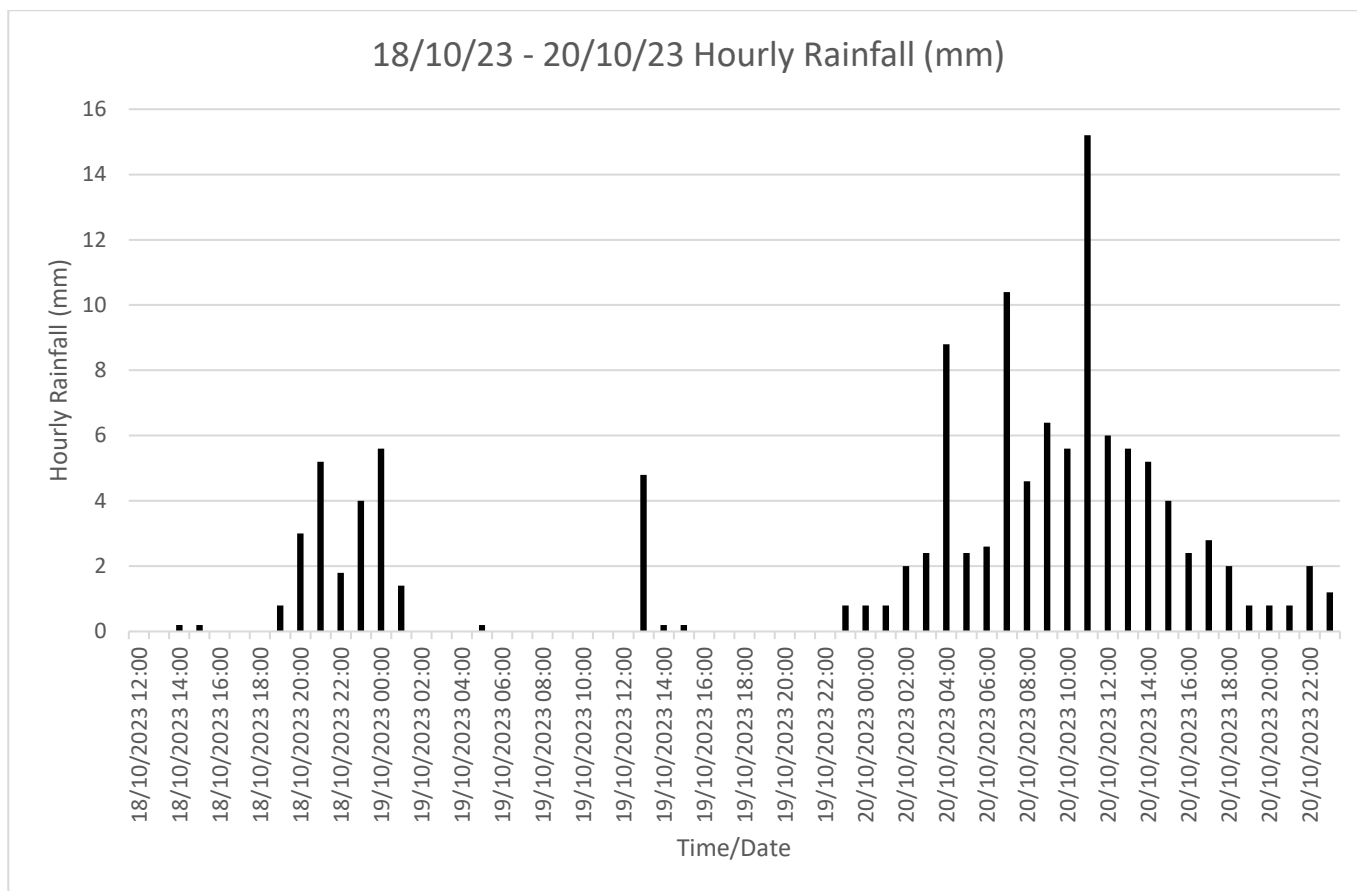


Figure 1. Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

Summary of flooding and its causes

9. Maythorne Lane

Areas impacted by flooding on Maythorne Lane are shown in Figure 2. In total, 6 residential properties and 1 business were impacted by flooding.

A watercourse flows along the southeast side of Maythorne Lane before entering the Greet. The watercourse has multiple pinch points including road crossings and culverts. As a result of high water levels experienced during storm Babet, the watercourse flowed out of bank and onto Maythorne Lane due to flow reductions at pinch points. The water then entered properties on Maythorne Lane. Capacity within the watercourse may have also been reduced by high water levels in the Greet which could have caused the watercourse to back up and flood out of bank.



Figure 2. View of Maythorne Lane.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

10. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (VIA East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

11. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

12. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board.

- a) Has a duty to manage flood risk and land drainage within areas of special drainage need in the Trent Valley.
- b) Has permissive powers to undertake work to provide water level management within their area.
- c) Undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for local needs including the maintenance of rivers, drainage channels, outfalls and pumping stations.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

13. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

14. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMAs and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMAs and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMAs, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.

- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

15. Newark and Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads, paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

16. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board

- a) Cleared the Southwell Trail trash screen following reports of a blockage.
- b) Will assess the access the capacity of the culvert further downstream of the trash screen.

Additional Information and Future Actions

17. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
18. As the Lead Local Flood Authority NCC have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
19. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
20. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX U

SECTION 19 REPORT – NEWARK-ON-TRENT – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are the Environment Agency (EA) (Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire), Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC, and Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Newark-on-Trent is a town within the District of Newark & Sherwood, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 30,433 people according to the 2021 census.
7. The River Trent (main river) runs from through the north-western edge of the Town, flowing in a generally north-easterly direction. The River Devon (main river) also runs through part of the town before outfalling into the River Trent at Newark Marina.

8. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Newark-on-Trent suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between 12:00 noon on the 18th and 23:00 on the 20th October, 124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge, which is approximately 3.5km from Newark-on-Trent (Figure 1).
9. Consequently, 15 residential properties and 2 businesses were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.
10. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

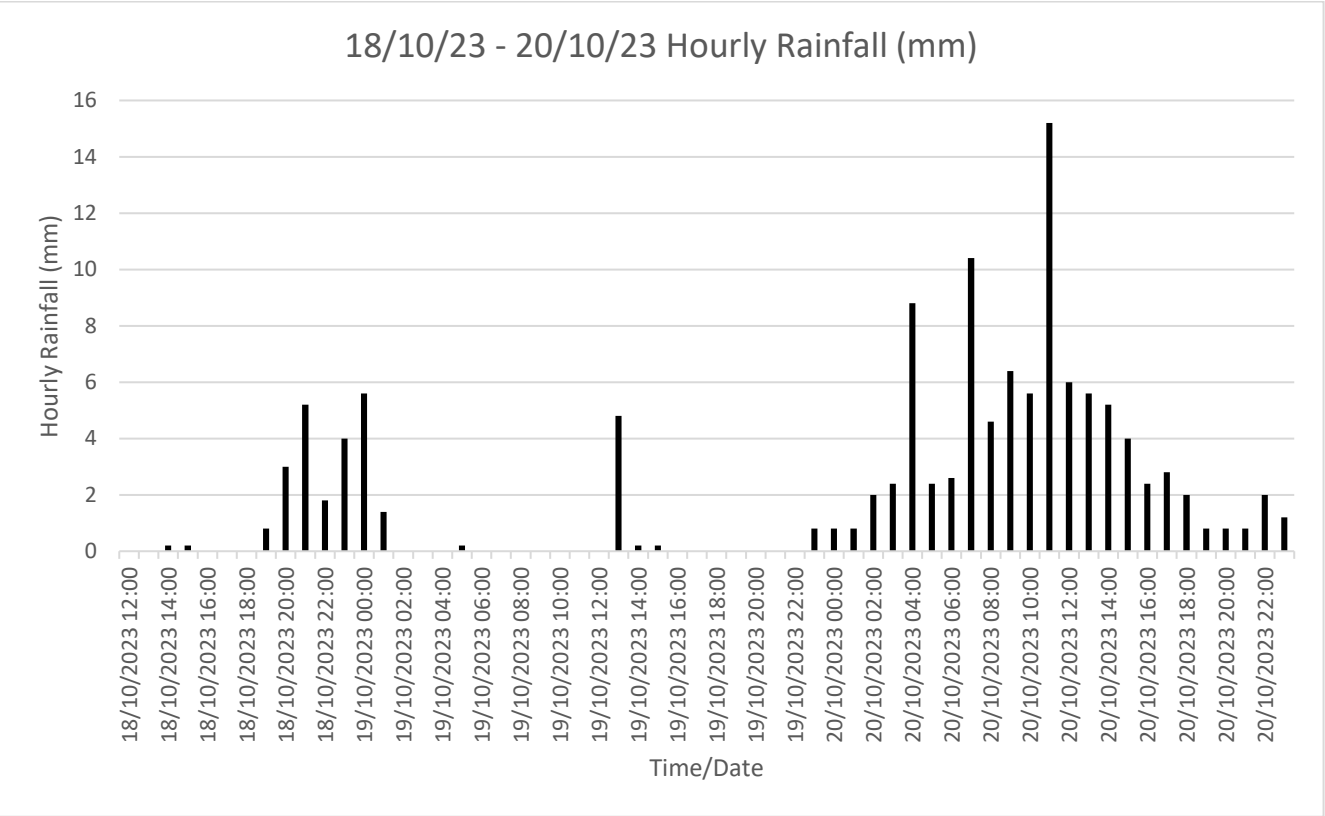


Figure 1. Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18th to 23:00 20th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

11. A view of Newark-on-Trent is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were Beacon Heights (2 properties), Bowbridge Road (1 property) and Farndon Road (14 properties).

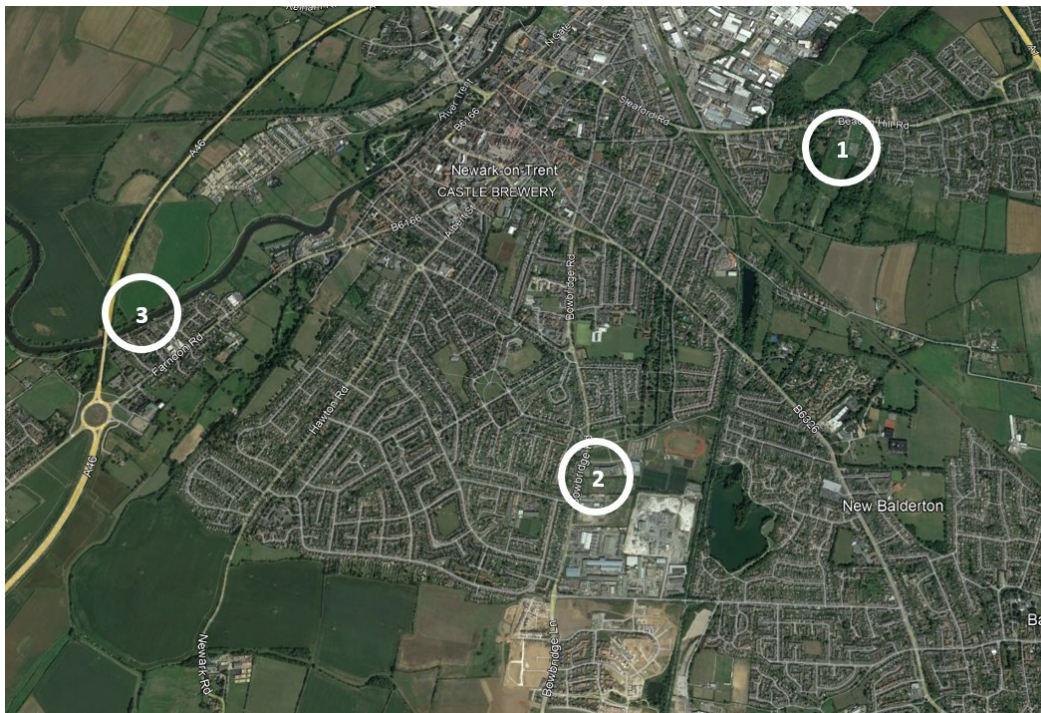


Figure 2. View of Newark-on-Trent flood affected areas. 1. Farndon Road, 2. Bowbridge Road, 3. Beacon Heights.

Summary of flooding and its causes

12. Beacon Heights

Two residential properties were internally flooded on Beacon Heights, shown in Figure 3.

Due to the sustained heavy rainfall, surface water was noted as running down both Beacon Way and Beacon Heights, following the topography of the area and the channelling nature of the highways. This flow path is predicted by Environment Agency surface water mapping shown in figure 4.

(1)



Figure 3. Beacon Heights.

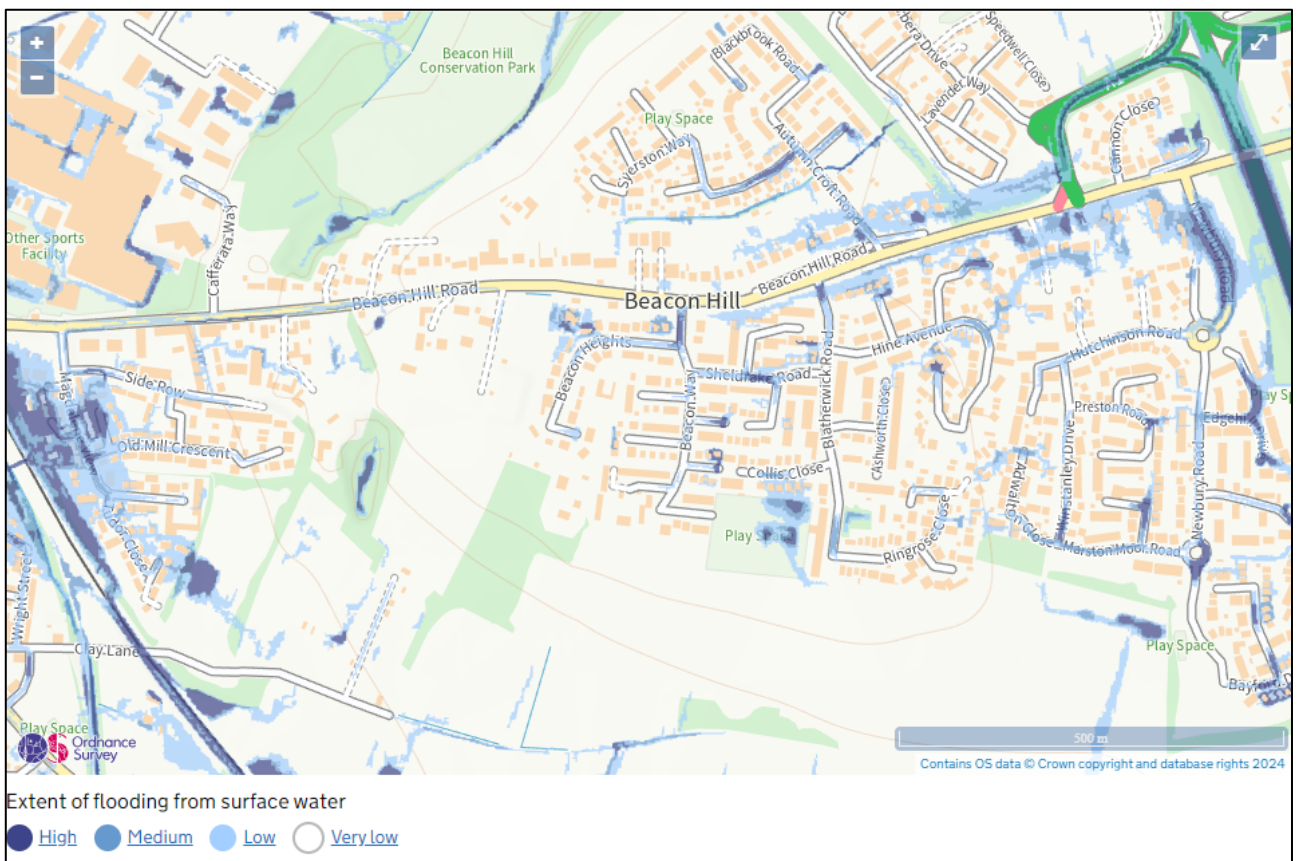


Figure 4. Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping. Data Provided by the Environment Agency.

13. Bowbridge Road

One business property was internally flooded on Bowbridge Road, shown in Figure 5. Flooding here was a result of a localised surface water flow path and ponding.



Figure 5. Bowbridge Road.

14. Farndon Road

At Farndon Road thirteen residential and one business property were internally flooded, shown in Figure 6.

Resident statements to NCC Flood Risk Management Team stated that as a result of the heavy sustained rainfall during Storm Babet the River Devon (Main River) overtopped its banks, initially flooding out into rear gardens but continuing to rise until flooding reached into properties. However, resident statements to the Environment Agency stated that the River Devon did not overtop the defences.

Figure 7 shows that the area is predicted to be at High and Medium risk of Fluvial flooding in relation to the River Devon.

Further properties on Farndon Road were flooded from groundwater rising in cellars.



Figure 6. Farndon Road.

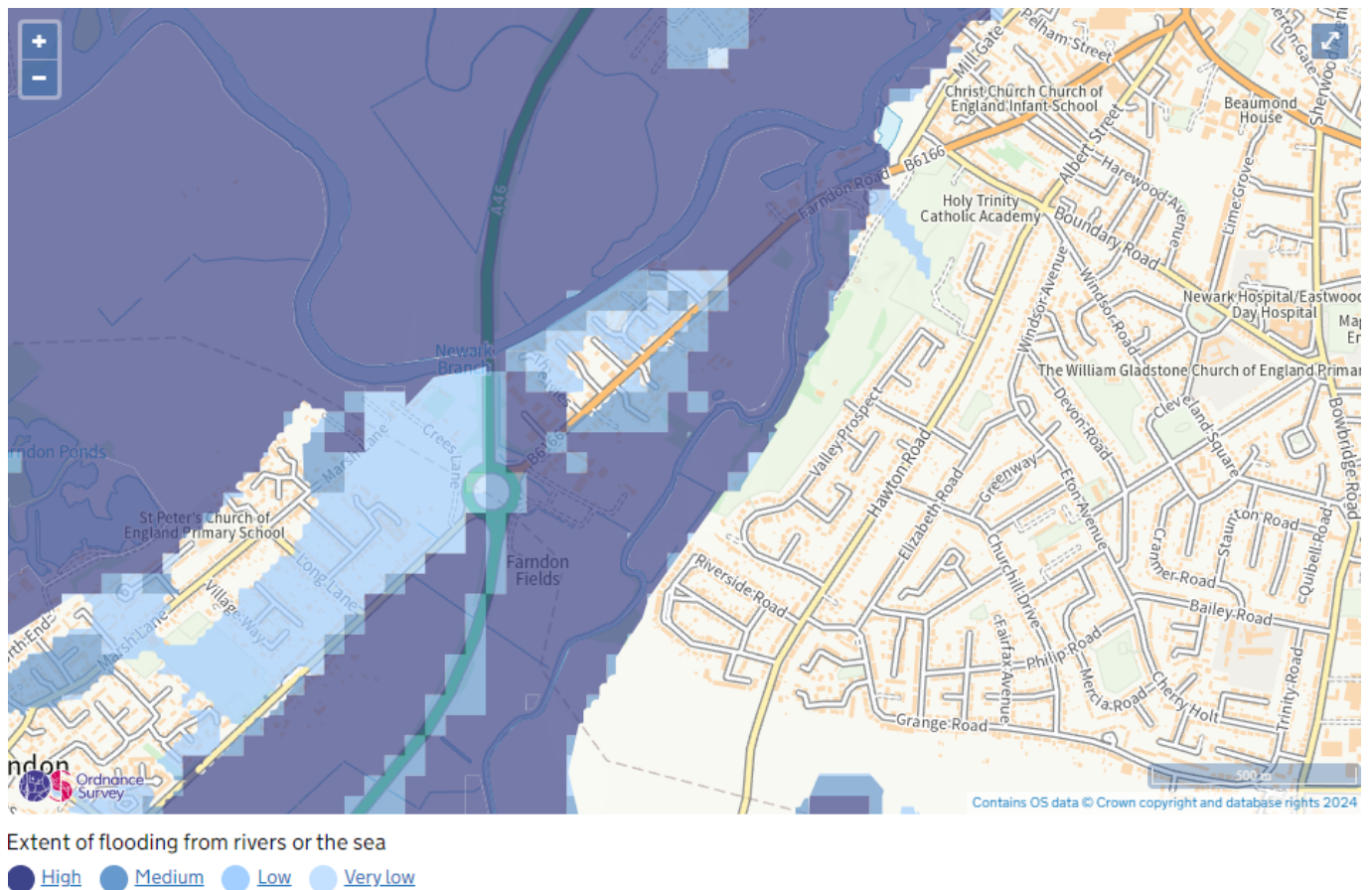


Figure 7. Fluvial Flood Risk Mapping. Data Provided by the Environment Agency.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

15. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).

- Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

16. Newark & Sherwood District Council.
 - a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
17. The Environment Agency.
 - a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
18. Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).
 - a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.
 - b) As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes:
 - Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses.
 - Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated.
 - Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
 - Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.
 - Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
 - STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

19. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

20. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum

- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMAs, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Met with the community following the event to understand the nature of the flooding and inform the Section 19 report and next steps.

21. Newark & Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads, paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

22. Environment Agency

- a) The Environment Agency was in contact with professional partners from the 16/10/2023 to warn of potential heavy rain from the 19/10/2023 onwards.
- b) Played an active role in Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- c) Operated incident support rosters on a 24/7 basis throughout the incident.
- d) The Environment Agency warned and informed the community and partners by issuing a Flood Warning for the River Devon at Bottesford, Easthorpe, Muston and Woolsthorpe on 20/10/2023, the River Trent at Newark Sugar Factory and Kelham Bridge, River Trent at Farndon riverside properties including Dorner Avenue and Wyke and Marsh Lane, River Trent at Newark for riverside properties and the River Trent at Newark Tolney Lane and Riverside Marina on the 21/10/2023.
- e) The Environment Agency also instigated flood patrols to operate their structures in accordance with their incident response procedures and cleared blockages in the area before and after the peak flows.
- f) A temporary pump was installed at Brewers Wharf, pumping water which was backflowing past leaking EA and Severn Trent Water assets.
- g) The Environment Agency coordinated community information officers and surveyors to gather information and visit affected communities to understand the impact of flooding on affected communities and collect data.

23. Severn Trent Water Ltd (STW)

- a) At the time of writing this report, Severn Trent has received reports of flooding in this area and are completing ongoing investigations into the source of flooding.
- b) Severn Trent actively engaged with the Section 19 Flood investigation.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 24. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
- 25. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 26. The LLFA will liaise with the Environment Agency in relation to the flooding from the River Devon.
- 27. The Environment Agency is organising a flood drop in event to be held in March 2024 where partner organisations will also be in attendance.
- 28. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 29. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX V

SECTION 19 REPORT – OMPTON – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), The Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Ompton is a village within the District of Newark & Sherwood, Nottinghamshire. Population data for the village is not available as for census purposes, its population count is included together with the civil parishes of Laxton and Moorhouse, and Ossington.
7. The Gallow Hole Dyke (Ordinary Watercourse) runs through the village from North to South, passing through a culvert under Newark Road. Approximately 150 metres further downstream an unnamed Ordinary Watercourse outfalls into the Gallow Hole Dyke, adjacent to Flash Lane. [Page 205 of 420](#)

8. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Ompton suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between 12:00 noon on the 18th and 23:00 on the 20th October, 124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge, which is approximately 14km from Ompton (Figure 1).
9. Consequently, 5 residential properties were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.
10. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

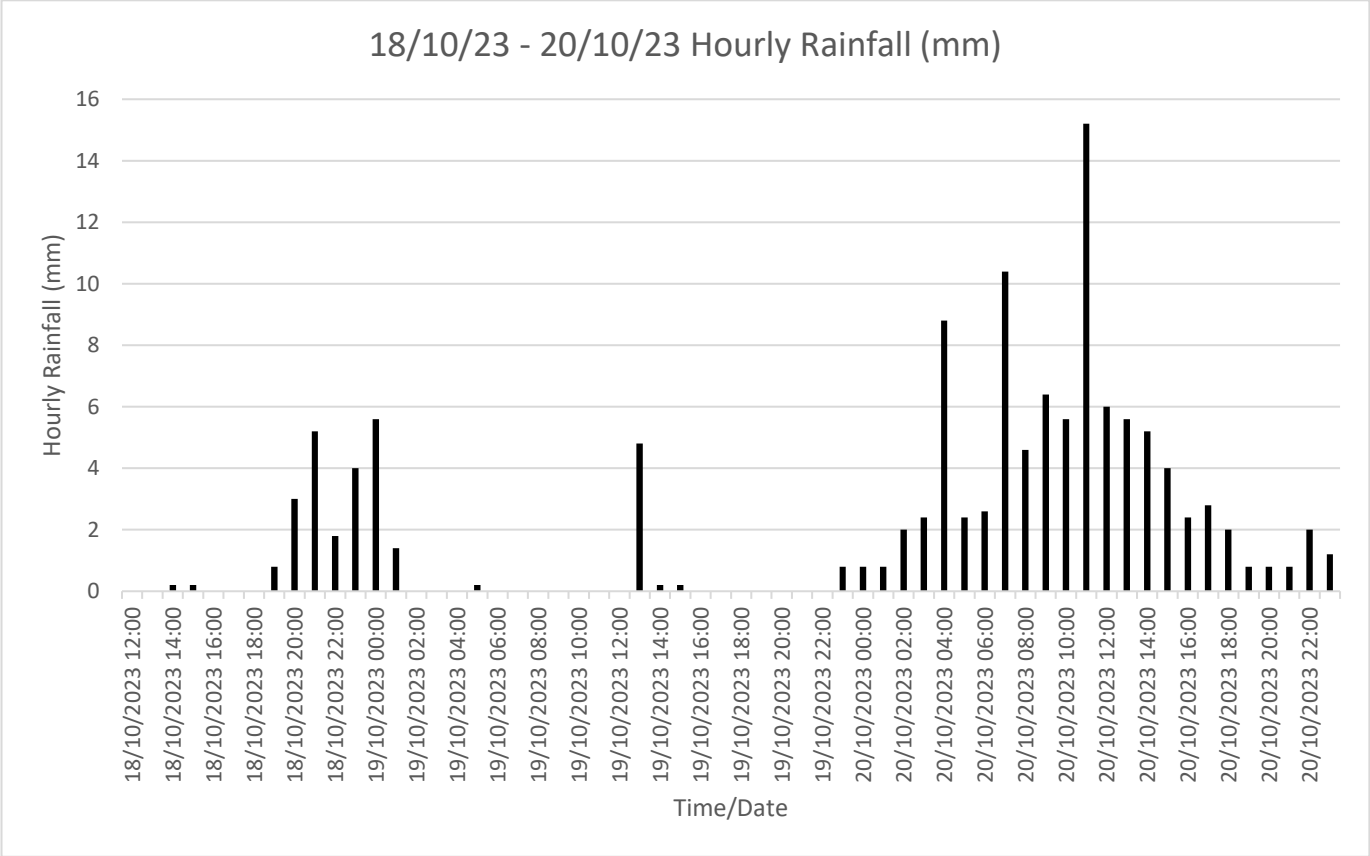


Figure 1. Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18th to 23:00 20th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

11. View of Ompton is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were:

- Flash Lane, Newark Road and Shortwood Lane.

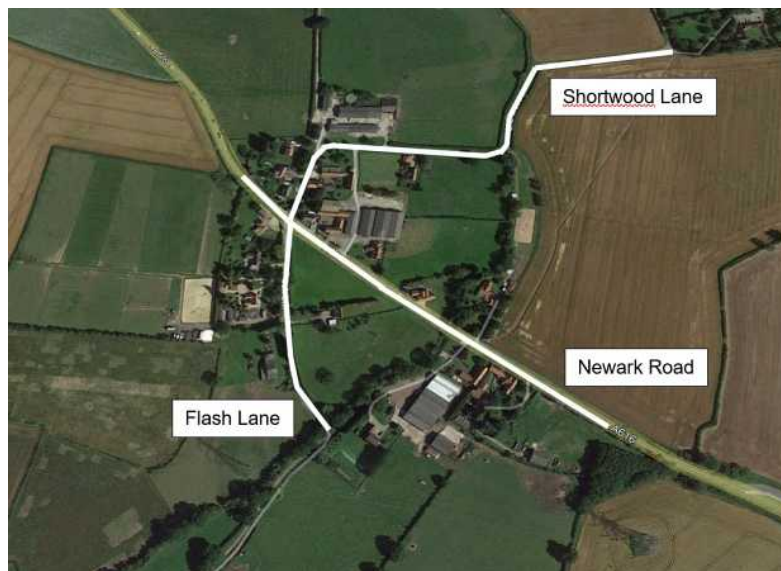


Figure 2. View of Ompton flood affected areas.

Summary of flooding and its causes

12. Five residential properties suffered internal flooding with more properties suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.
13. The topography around Ompton rises to the north, west and east, to varying gradients and distances, with the Gallow Hole Dyke passing under Newark Road and the junction of Newark Road/Flash Lane/Shortwood Lane forming the low points of the catchment. As a result runoff from the fields to the north all falls towards Newark Road.
14. During the event the predominant visual flow path was the highway. As a result this water on the highway then flowed both northerly affecting properties on Shortwood Lane, and also south affecting properties on Flash Lane. The nature of the flow paths observed are identified on the predicted surface water flood extents mapping, shown in figure 3.
15. There were also properties affected both as a joint result of the Gallow Hole Dyke rising and bursting its banks, combined with runoff directly from fields towards the properties. This was observed to much higher levels than a previous flood event in 2019.

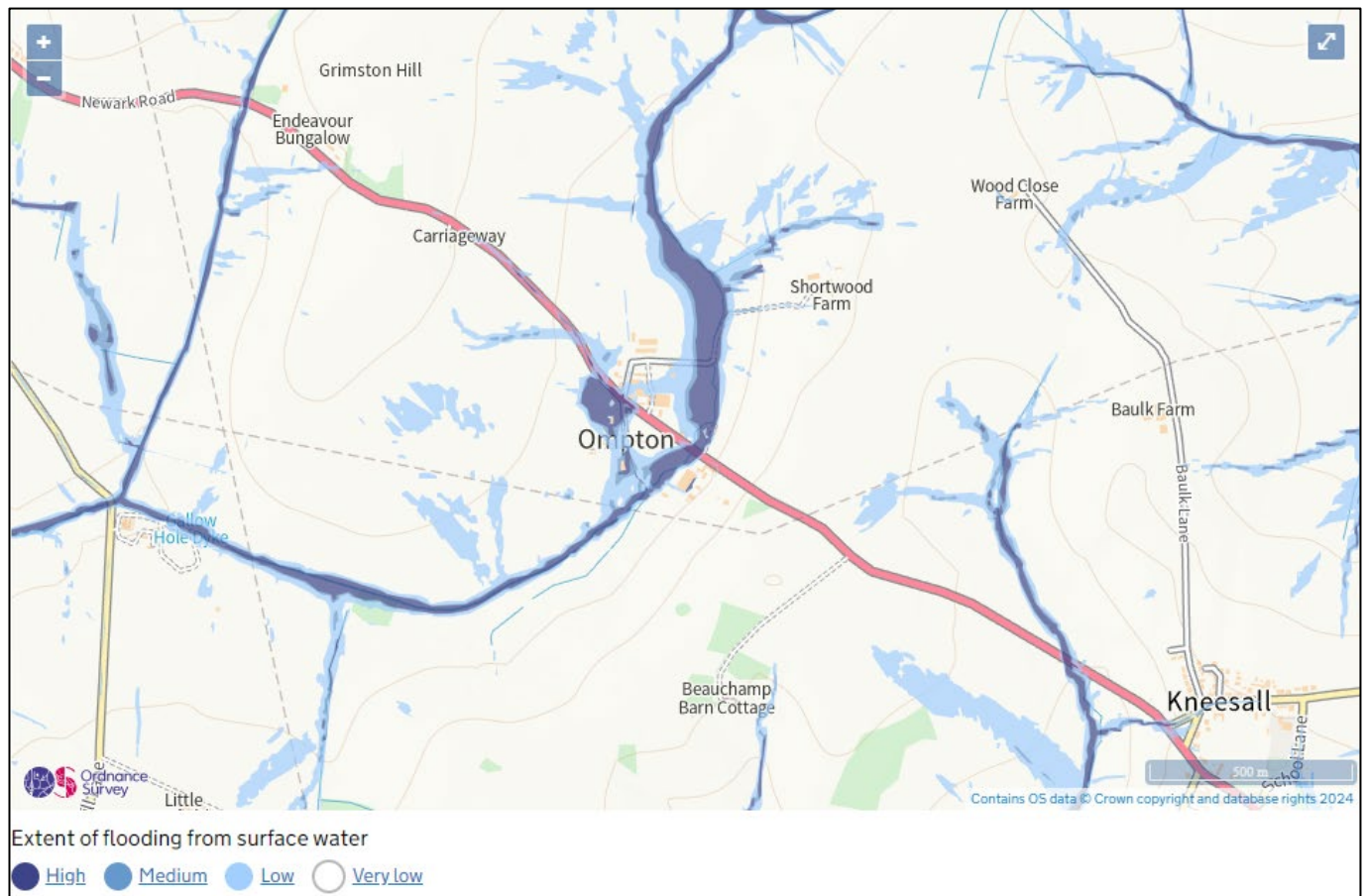


Figure 3. Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping. Data Provided by the Environment Agency

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

16. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

17. Newark & Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

18. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

19. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMAs and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMAs and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMAs, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

- p) Met with the community following the event to understand the nature of the flooding and inform the Section 19 report and next steps.

20. Newark & Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads, paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 21. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
- 22. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 23. NCC will continue to develop its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and support given to community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible.
- 24. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the [Climate Change Act 2009](#) later this year for consideration.

25. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.
26. NCC are working with the community and landowners to understand how surface water in the catchment is currently managed and identify possible improvements to reduce the risk of flooding.

APPENDIX W

SECTION 19 REPORT – ORDSALL – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are the Environment Agency (EA), Bassetlaw District Council (BDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), and Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Ordsall is a village within the District of Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 14,194 people according to the 2011 census.
7. The River Idle (main river) runs from south to north through Ordsall, passing under a bridge on Goosemoor Lane.
8. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Ordsall suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. 103.2mm of rainfall was recorded at the Worksop rain gauge,

with 75.4mm of this on the 20th alone, which is approximately 9km from Ordsall (Figure 1).

9. Consequently, 10 residential properties and 1 business were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.
10. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

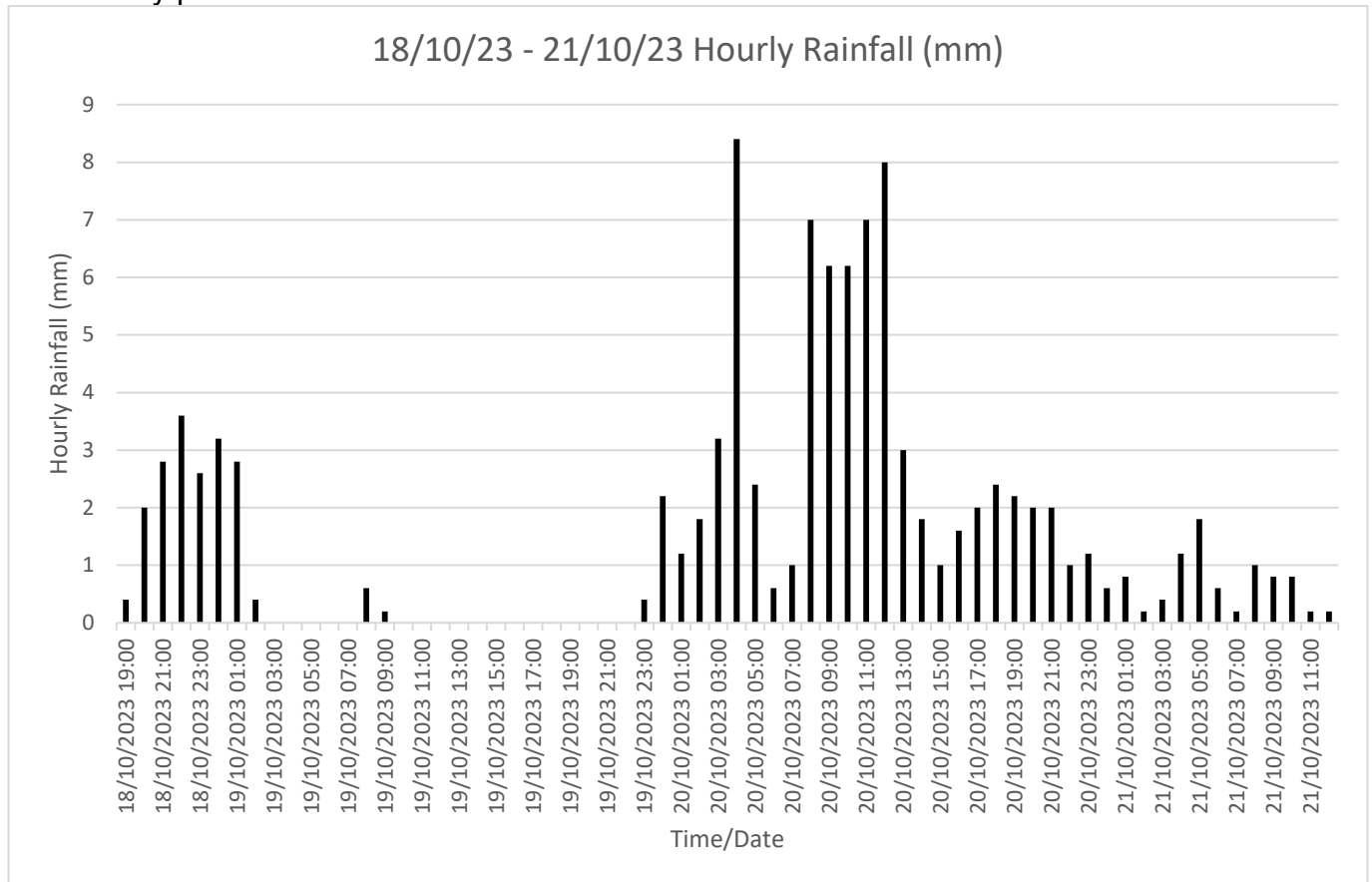


Figure 1. Worksop Hourly Rainfall 19:00 18th October – 12:00 21st October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

11. A view of Ordsall is shown in Figure 2. The affected areas were: (Internally flooded property numbers given in brackets)
 - All Hallows Street (5)
 - Goosemoor Lane (3)
 - Sunningdale (3)



Figure 2. View of Ordsall flood affected areas. 1. All Hallows Street, Goosemoor Lane. 2. Sunningdale

Summary of flooding and its causes

All Hallows Street and Goosemoor Lane

12. As a result of the heavy sustained rainfall, the River Idle rose through the 20th, 21st, 22nd and early morning of the 23rd of October. At its peak the river reached a level of 1.79m (shown in figure 4.), substantially higher than the previous highest level on record of 1.65m set in June 2007.



Figure 3. All Hallows Street and Goosemoor Lane

River Idle level at Ordsall

[Map](#) [Downstream](#) [Nearby levels](#)

Latest at 6:30am on 24 October ⓘ

Height
1.11m ⓘ

Trend
Steady ⓘ

State
High ⓘ

Normal range 0.19m to 0.85m

Height in metres over the last 5 days

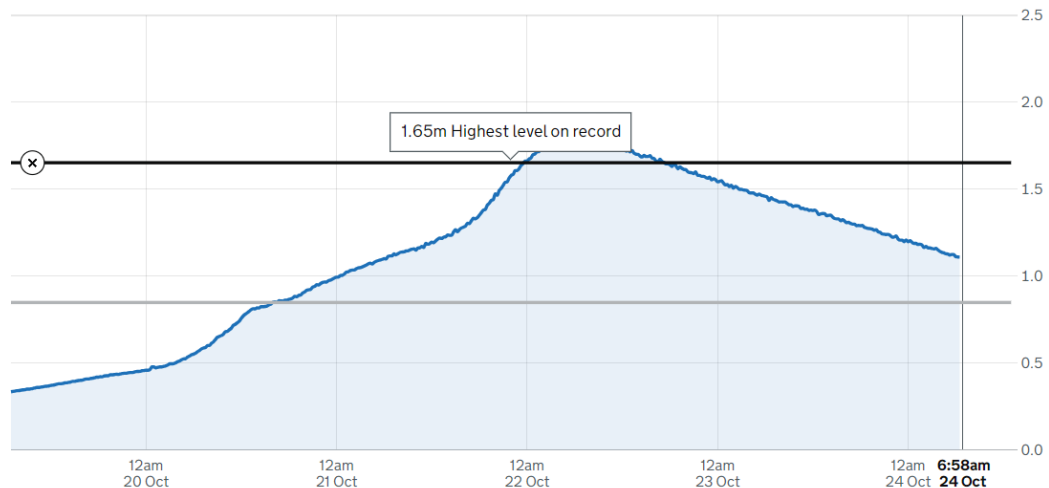


Figure 4. River Level gauge data for the River Idle at Ordsall. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

13. Accounts from residents on All Hallows Street note that once the River Idle had reached a level whereby it overtopped defences to the south side of the bridge that water poured out from the River Idle onto the highway. Following the gradient of the road this then flowed across the front of Goosemoor Lane, however it could not flow back into the River due to defences on the north side of the bridge (Concrete Blocks and Metal Gates). As a result the water then flowed further down All Hallows Street, flowing off the highway and flooding properties. It is also noted that as river levels continued to rise that All Hallows Street was flooded completely across the carriageway to a depth of approximately 2 foot, causing further internal flooding. As a result four residential and one Business were internally flooded on All Hallows Road with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.
14. Due to the rising River Idle, properties on Goosemoor Lane were surrounded both by flood water on All Hallows Street as described previously, but also from the River Idle overtopping into adjacent fields, flooding these and Goosemoor Lane to the east. This reached levels which caused internal flooding to Three residential properties on Goosemoor Lane and outbuildings and gardens of more, with the nature of the flooding isolating properties.

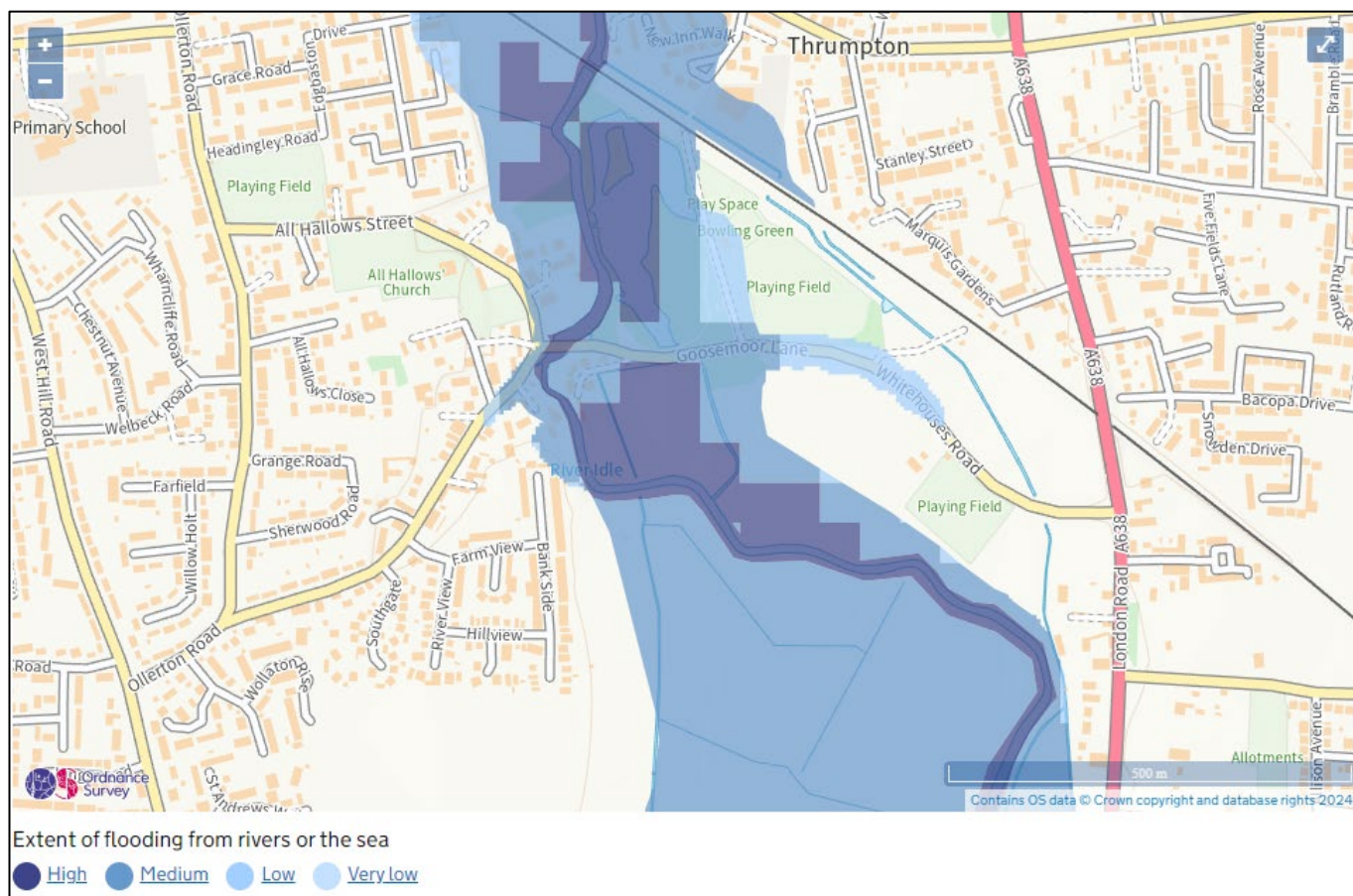


Figure 5. Fluvial Flood Risk Mapping. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

Sunningdale

15. Three residential properties were flooded on Sunningdale. As shown in Figure 6. Sunningdale has open land to the west, and further to the south.



Figure 6. Sunningdale
Page 216 of 420

16. The flooding here was a result of localised surface water. The area is highlighted by Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping (shown in figure 7), particularly identifying a ditch which runs along this boundary.



Figure 7. Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

17. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

18. Bassetlaw District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

19. The Environment Agency.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

20. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

21. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

22. Bassetlaw District Council

- a) Provided emergency response support for management of the flooding event including:
 - i. Participation in all LRF Strategic Co-ordination Group, Tactical Coordination Group, Communications Cell and Recovery Coordination Group meetings.
 - ii. Active deployment of sandbags and aquasacs to vulnerable premises and residents.
 - iii. Provision of community resilience stores enabling access to sandbags and aquasacs.
 - iv. Public communication of key messages at different phases of the incident, including warn and inform and recovery.
 - v. Provision of a rest centre at Retford Leisure Centre.
 - vi. Provided temporary accommodation to affected residents in need.
- b) Provided skips, caged vans and staffing support to residents to dispose of flood damaged property.
- c) Cleansing of significant detritus from roads, car parks and paths.
- d) Rehoused affected tenants from Council properties.
- e) Undertook repairs to affected Council housing properties.
- f) Promoted and administered Business Recovery Grant and Business Rates Relief schemes.
- g) Promoted and administered the Community Recovery Grant and Council Tax Discount schemes.
- h) Worked in Partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council in relation to the verification and administration of the Property Flood Resilience Grant Scheme.
- i) Actively engaged in the section19 Flood Investigation.

23. The Environment Agency (EA)

- a) The Environment Agency was in contact with professional partners from the 16/10/2023 to warn of potential heavy rain from the 19/10/2023 onwards.
- b) Played an active role in Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- c) Operated incident support rosters on a 24/7 basis throughout the incident.
- d) The Environment Agency warned and informed the community and partners by issuing a Flood Alert for the River Idle in Nottinghamshire Flood Alert on 19/10/2023 and a Flood Warning for the River Idle at West Retford and Ordsall on 21/10/2023.
- e) The Environment Agency issued 2 Severe Flood Warnings for the River Idle at West Retford and Ordsall and also River Idle at Retford, Eaton and Gamston on 22/10/2023.
- f) The Environment Agency instigated flood patrols on 19/10/2023 to operate structures in accordance with incident response procedures. The Environment Agency cleared blockages in the area before and after the peak flows when it was safe to do so, installing flood gates at Ordsall and setting up pumps in advance of the storm.
- g) The Environment Agency liaised with Nottinghamshire Police and Fire and Rescue Services to evacuate residents as conditions worsened.
- h) The Environment Agency coordinated community information officers and surveyors to gather information and visit affected communities to understand the impact of flooding on affected communities and collect data.
- i) The Environment Agency along with partner organisations, have been working with Bassetlaw District Council extensively since Storm Babet.

Additional Information and Future Actions

24. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
25. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
26. The Environment Agency will explore the option of targeted de-silts along the River Idle through the town centre and downstream and work to carry out tree works to improve flow in this location. Repairs will also be carried out to the Thrumpton/Poulter flood wall.
27. The Environment Agency will organise a multi-agency drop in event for Retford & Ordsall.
28. The Environment Agency are investigating options for upstream flood storage that may benefit both Ordsall and Retford in reducing flooding from the River Idle.
29. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Members later this year for consideration.
30. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.
31. Bassetlaw District Council participated in the LRF Storm Babet Debrief and learning review meeting which identified a number of future actions.
32. Bassetlaw District Council has undertaken an internal review of the response to Storm Babet which identified a number of future actions.
33. Following a motion to Bassetlaw full Council on 25 January 2024 a resolution was passed to establish a working group reporting into Cabinet to focus exclusively on flooding, to ensure continued focus and scrutiny.
34. Bassetlaw District Council will work with partners to lobby for a change in government policy regarding the Environment Agency funding framework to enable more flood alleviation schemes to be delivered locally.

APPENDIX X

SECTION 19 REPORT – OXTON – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

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Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC and Severn Trent Water (STW).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Oxtun is a village within the District of Newark and Sherwood, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 565 people according to the 2021 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, areas of Oxtun suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 80mm of rainfall was recorded at the Calverton rain gauge (Figure 1). Consequently, 28 residential properties and 1 business were subject to internal flooding.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

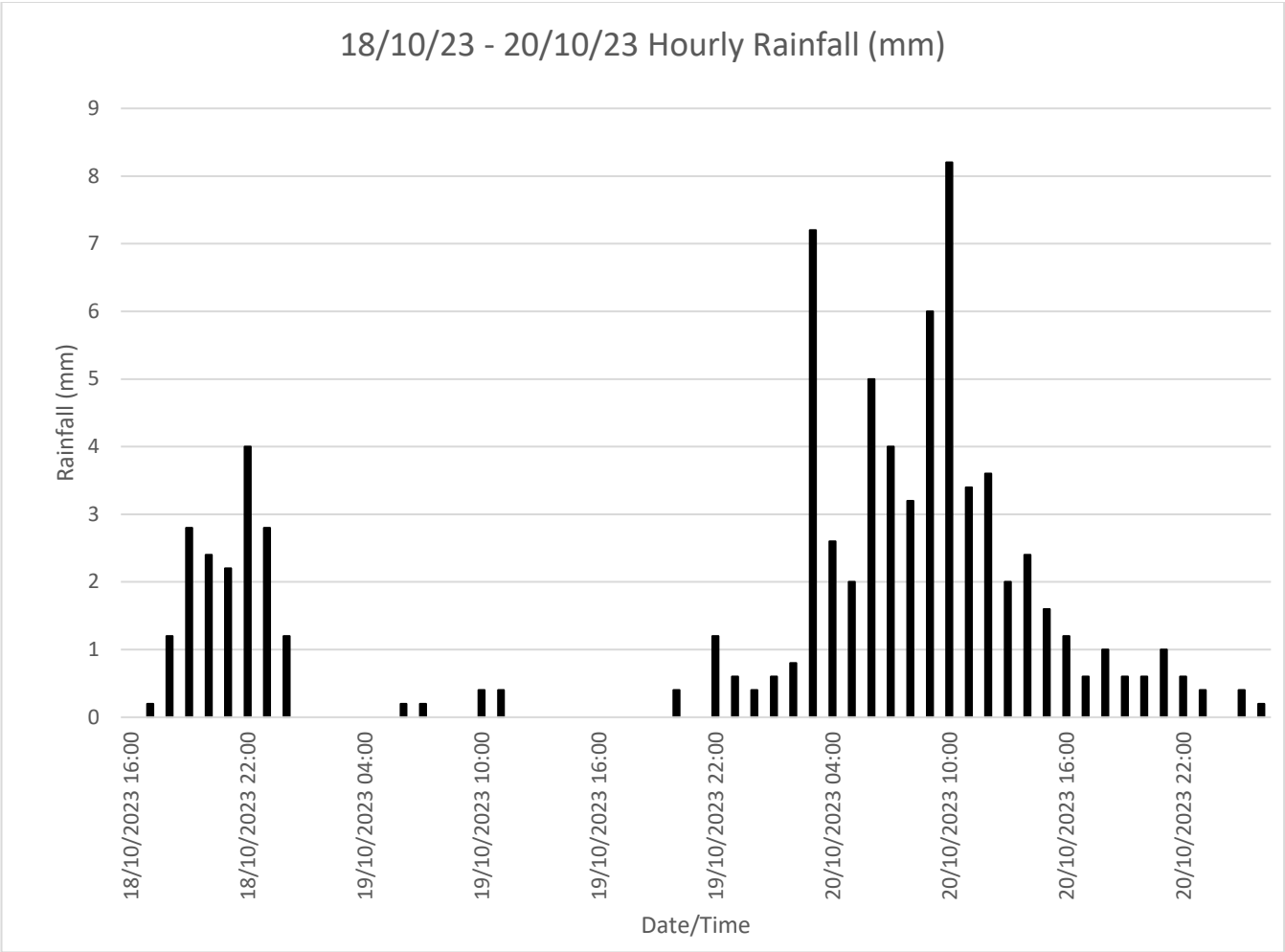


Figure 1. Calverton Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

9. A view of Oxtun is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were Nottingham Road (2 properties), Sandy Lane (5 properties), New Road (9 properties), Water Lane (7 properties) and Main Street (6 properties).



Figure 2. View of Flood Affected Areas across Oxtun. Nottingham Road (1), Sandy Lane (2), New Road (3), Water Lane (4), Main Street (5).

Summary of flooding and its causes

(1)

10. Nottingham Road

Areas impacted by flooding on Nottingham Road are shown in Figure 3. In total, 2 residential properties were impacted by internal flooding on Nottingham Road. A watercourse flows adjacent to the southeast side of Nottingham Road. Due to the heavy rainfall during Storm Babet across the large catchment above Oxtun, high flows caused the watercourse to flow out of bank into properties.

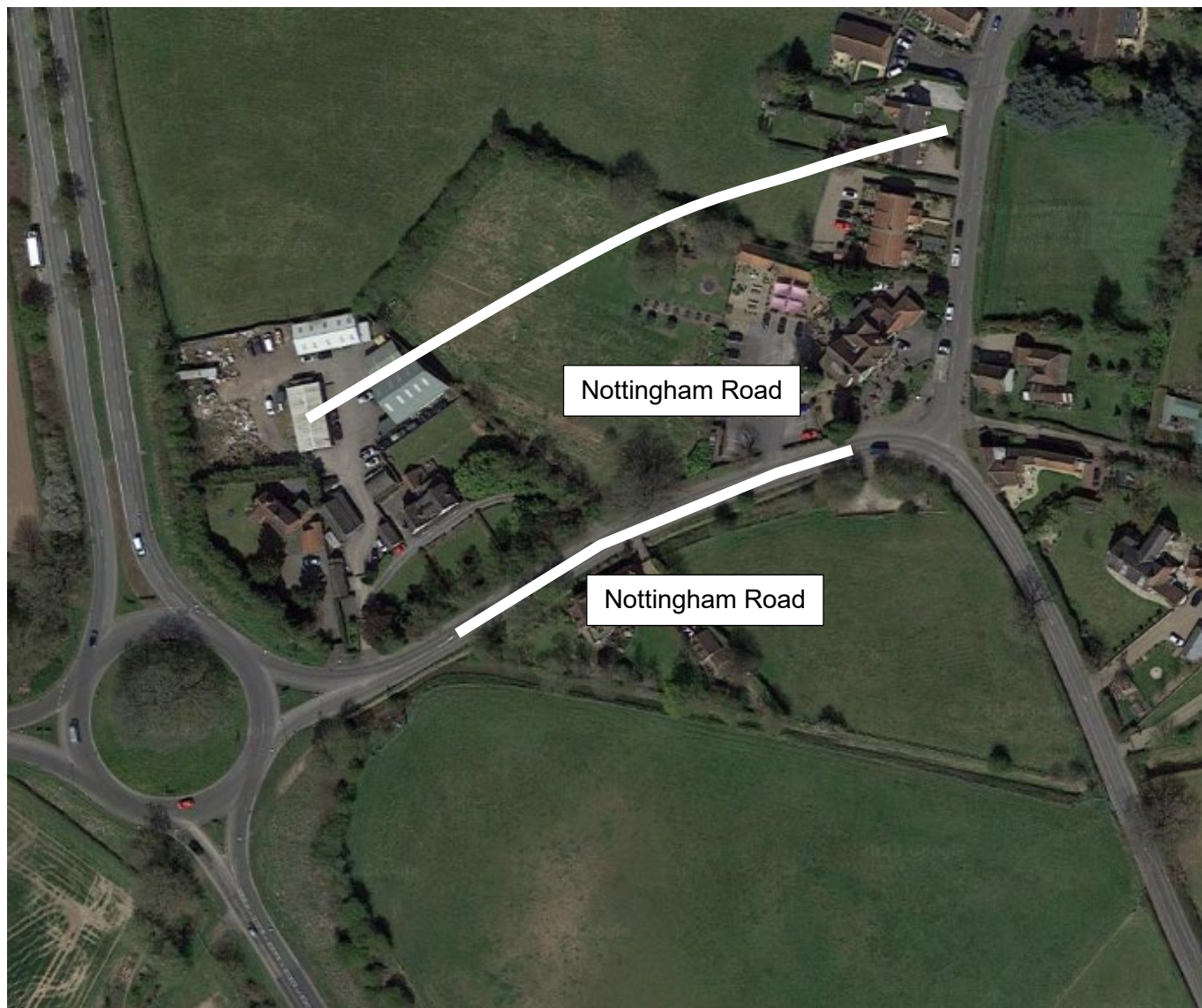


Figure 3. Nottingham Road.

11. Sandy Lane, New Road and Water Lane

In total, 5 residential properties on Sandy Lane, 9 residential properties on New Road and 8 residential properties on Water Lane were internally flooded (Figure 4).

A watercourse flows from the northern side of New Road before passing through a ford and flowing adjacent to Water Lane. As can be seen in Figure 5, the properties adjacent to the watercourse have some associated flood risk. The watercourse has various pinch points and engineered obstructions. Due to the heavy rainfall during Storm Babet across the large catchment above Oxton, high flows caused the watercourse to flow out of bank into properties. Many properties affected have low thresholds which are lower than the road. A flood relief channel exists which flows along Sandy Lane before flowing south across the agricultural fields, although

this was utilised during Storm Babet, it is not fully understood if this flow was optimal and so further investigation is required.



Figure 4. *Sandy Lane, New Road and Water Lane.*

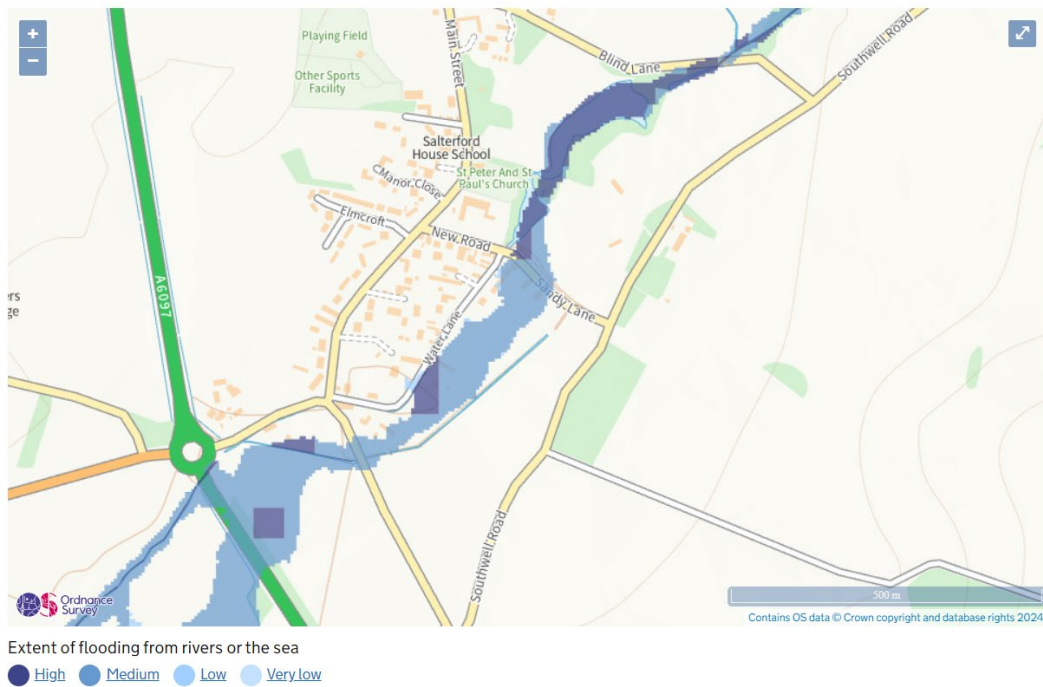


Figure 5. Risk of Flooding from Rivers – Sandy Lane, New Road and Water Lane. Data Supplied by Environment Agency.

12. Main Street

On Main Street 5 residential properties and 1 business were impacted by internal flooding (Figure 6). The area affected on Main Street is a natural low spot. Due to intense rainfall during Storm Babet, the drainage capacity was exceeded causing water to pool in the low spot on the road which then flooded into properties. There also may have been some interaction with the watercourse which flows along Water Lane which exacerbated the flooding on Main Street.



Figure 6. Location Plan – Main Street.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

13. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.

- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

14. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

15. Severn Trent Water

a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.

b) As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes:

- Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses.
- Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated.
- Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
- Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.
- Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
- STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

16. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

17. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.

- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) NCC met with the Parish Council on site and have arranged regular meetings to agree and move forward with ways to reduce risk and consequences of flooding in the village.

18. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads, paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.

- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

19. Severn Trent Water.

- a) A confirmed report of internal flooding has been recorded. STW will work with the LLFA to investigate this further.
- b) Actively engaged with the LLFA on the Section 19 investigation.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 20. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
- 21. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, NCC have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 22. NCC will continue to develop its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and support given to community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible. A community flood signage scheme is being developed in Oxtun with support from NCC. Officers for the Flood Risk Management team are working with the community to help them develop a local flood action group.
- 23. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 24. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX Y

SECTION 19 REPORT – PLEASLEY – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Mansfield District Council (MDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC and the Environment Agency (EA).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Pleasley is a village within the District of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 2,590 people according to the 2021 census. The river Meaden flows through Pleasley under Chesterfield Road.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, areas of Pleasley suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 125.8mm of rainfall was

recorded at the Sutton in Ashfield rain gauge (Figure 1). Consequently, 12 residential properties and 5 businesses were subject to internal flooding.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

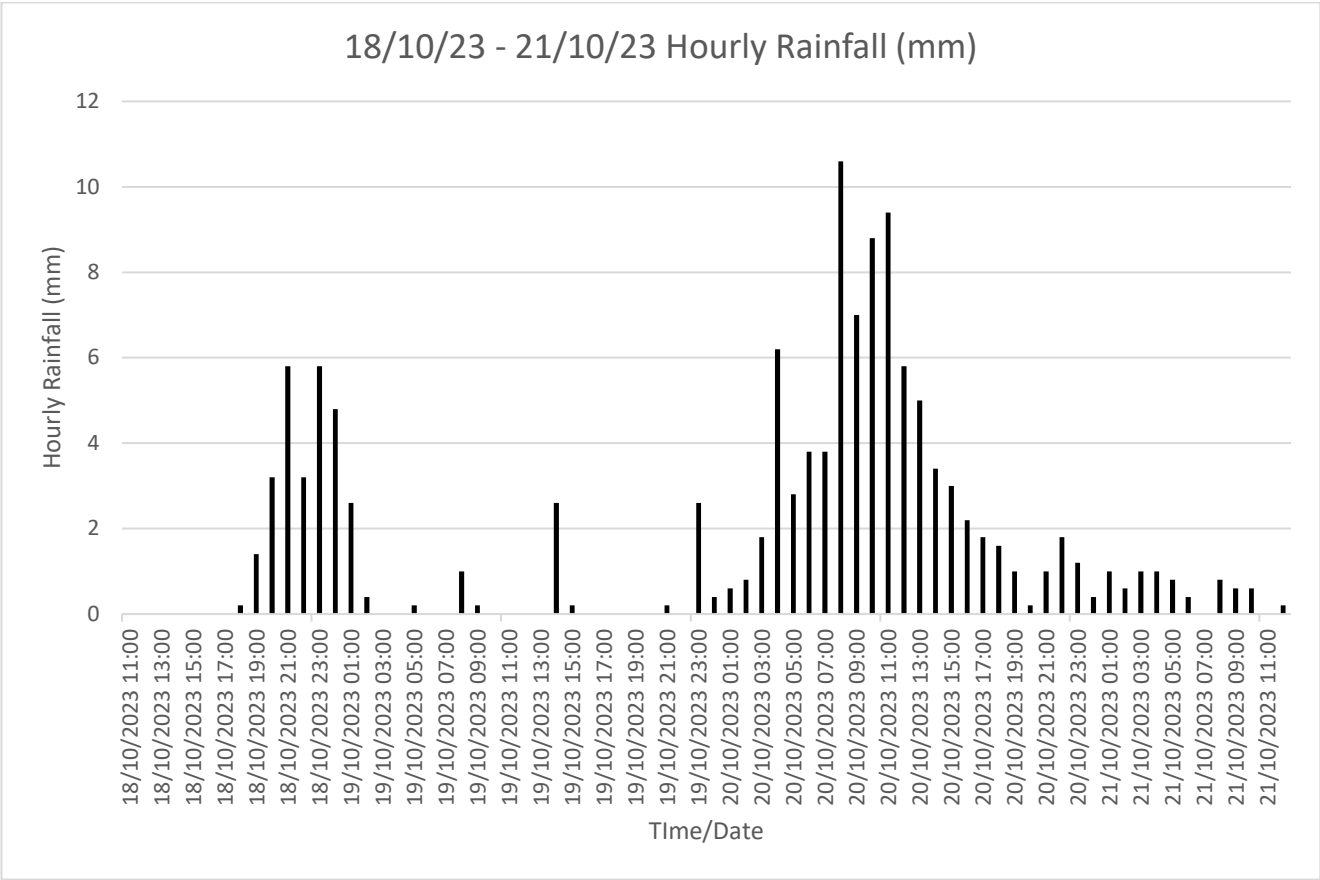


Figure 1. Sutton in Ashfield Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

9. A view of Pleasley is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were Chesterfield Road (15 properties) and Meden Square (2 properties)



Figure 2. View of flood affected areas across Pleasley. Chesterfield Road (1),Meden Square (2).

Summary of flooding and its causes

10. Chesterfield Road and Meden Square

Areas impacted by flooding on Chesterfield Road and Meden Square are shown in Figure 3. In total, 12 residential properties and 3 businesses were impacted by flooding on Chesterfield Road with 2 business impacts on Meden Square. The River Meden, which is a Main River, flows under Chesterfield Road. As can be seen in Figure 4, the areas of Meden Square and Chesterfield Road are located within the high and medium river flood risk areas.

During Storm Babet at the River Meden measuring station at Pleasley, water reached the highest ever level recorded at the station with the water level peaking at 3.34m. It should be noted that the water level record for this gauge is limited with monitoring commencing in 2021. The water depth was significant enough for the river to flood onto Meden Square and Chesterfield Road with water consequently flooding properties.

Eyewitness reports suggest that Meden Square flooded from the south side of Chesterfield Road before water came out of bank from the millpond on the north side of Chesterfield Road.



Figure 3. *Chesterfield Road and Meden Square.*

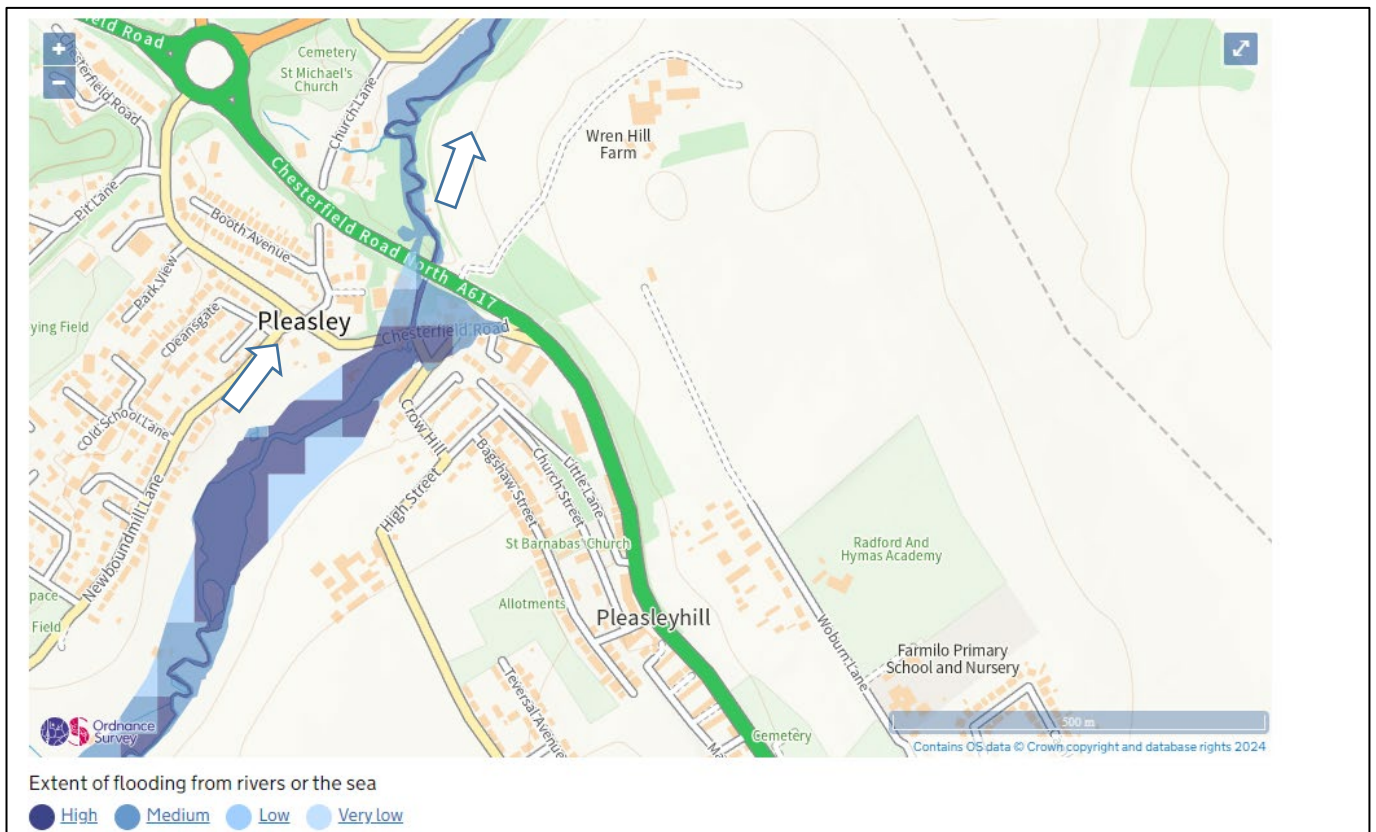


Figure 4. EA Flood Risk from Rivers mapping for Pleasley. Data supplied by Environment Agency.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

11. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

12. The Environment Agency

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
- b) Maintenance and management of main rivers and associated flood risk.

13. Mansfield District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

14. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

15. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the NCC played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Met with members of the Parish Council to gather information which was used to inform this report.

16. Mansfield District Council

- a) Established an Incident Management Team and supported the wider LRF response to flooding.
- b) Offered housing to displaced residents.
- c) Collected bulky items & debris cleaning.
- d) Liaised directly with the local Ward councillor who provided the link with the community.
- e) Provided advice and signposted to community to relevant support e.g. requests for sand bags.
- f) Signposted local businesses and people living in domestic properties who suffered from internal flooding to support grants and funding.

17. Environment Agency

- a) The Environment Agency was in contact with professional partners from the 16/10/2023 to warn of potential heavy rain from the 19/10/2023 onwards.
- b) Played an active role in Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- c) Operated incident support rosters on a 24/7 basis throughout the incident.
- d) The Environment Agency warned and informed the Community and Partners, instigated flood patrols in accordance with incident response procedures and cleared blockages in the area before and after the peak flows when it was safe to do so.
- e) The Environment Agency warned and informed the community of Pleasley in a timely manner by issuing a Flood Alert for the River Meden in Nottinghamshire on 19/10/2023 and issued the Flood warning for the River Meden at Pleasley on 20/10/2023.
- f) The Environment Agency coordinated community information officers and surveyors to gather information and visit affected communities to understand the impact of flooding on affected communities and collect data.
- g) In the Summer of 2023, a large desilt was carried out on the River Meden downstream of Pleasley Square.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 18. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
- 19. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 20. Mansfield District Council aim to:
 - a) Support Pleasley develop a Flood Resilience Store and Pleasley Flood Plan.
 - b) Support Pleasley volunteers work with the EA and NCC on signing up to be Flood Warnings / Flood Signage Scheme.
 - c) Development of web pages with advice on flooding.
 - d) Development of customer services protocol for response to flooding.
 - e) Environment health support the businesses affected by flooding.
- 21. The Environment Agency will continue to gather data and evidence to help validate the Flood Warning Service and investigate further options to reduce flood risk in the area.

22. NCC will continue to develop its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and support given to community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible. A community flood signage scheme is being developed in Pleasley with support from NCC. Officers for the Flood Risk Management team are working with the community to help them develop a local flood action group.
23. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
24. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX Z

SECTION 19 REPORT – RADCLIFFE ON TRENT – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction:

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Rushcliffe Borough Council (RBC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Radcliffe on Trent is a village in Rushcliffe Borough of Nottinghamshire with a population of approximately 8145 people according to the 2021 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Radcliffe on Trent suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 75mm of rainfall was recorded at the Colwick rain gauge (Figure 1).

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

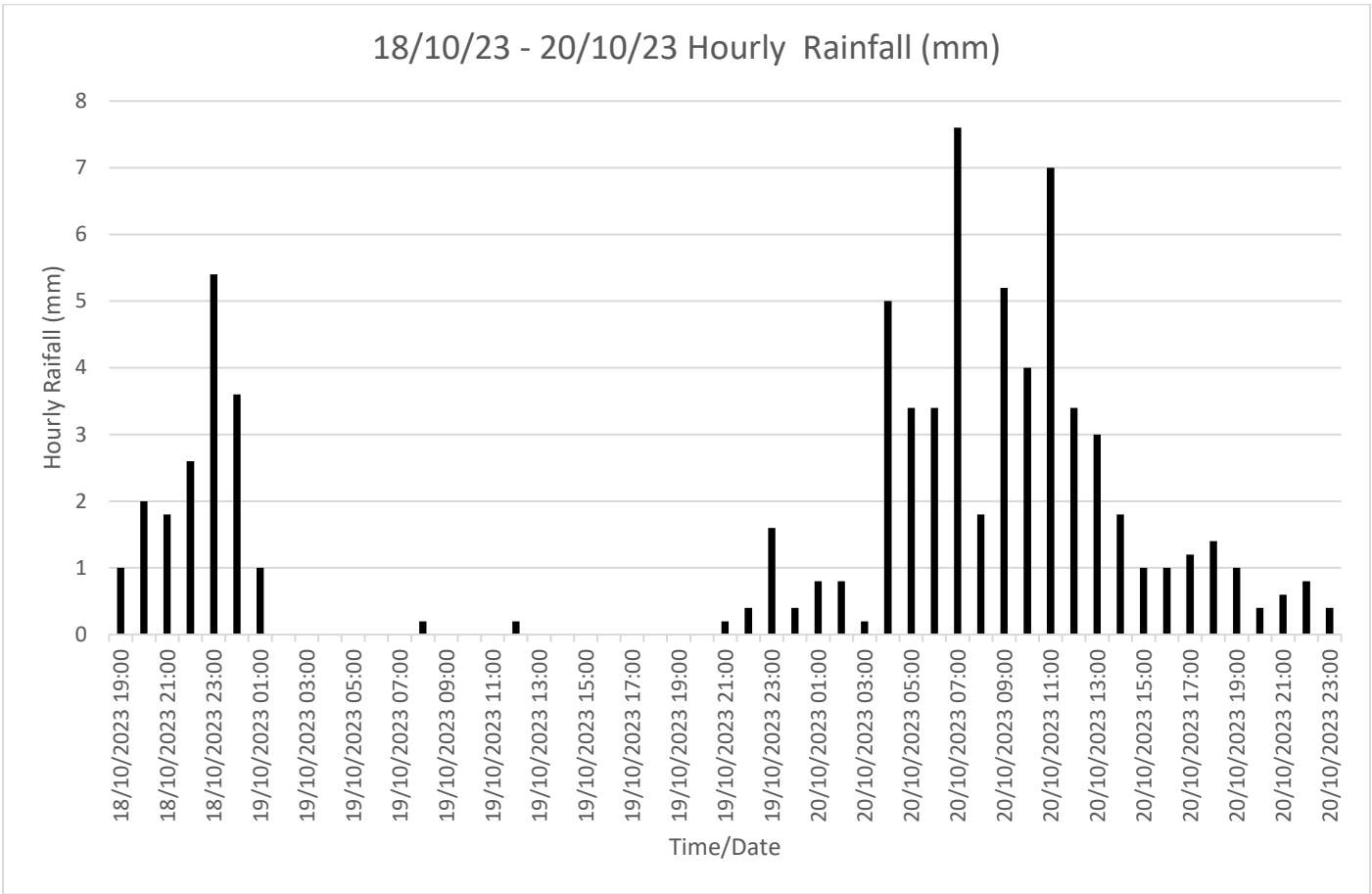


Figure 1. Colwick Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency

9. Figure 2 below shows the affected areas within Radcliffe on Trent.



Figure 2: View of affected area in Radcliffe on Trent.

10. The internal flooding was very localised in nature in Radcliffe on Trent and the affected roads where internal property flooding occurred are listed below.
 - a) Radcliffe on Trent
 - i. Clumber Drive – 14 properties,
 - ii. Penrith Avenue – 3 properties,
 - iii. Bingham Road – 1 property.
11. The area affected lies along the line of the Sykes Drain, an ordinary watercourse that serves a rural area to the east of Radcliffe and ultimately flows into the centre of the village via a largely culverted route.
12. Figure 3 below is an extract from the Environment Agency's surface water flood risk maps that shows the area to be at risk of surface water flooding. This area has suffered flooding events previously, in 1977 and 2020. The cause of flooding in 2020 was evidenced to be due to a blockage on the trash screen behind the boundary of 87 Clumber Drive. In this instance the flooding during Storm Babet does not appear to have been caused by a blockage but rather by the volume of water.



Figure 3: Environment Agency: Surface Water Risk Mapping for Radcliffe on Trent.

13. Evidence from members of the local community shows Sykes Drain surcharging the trash screen located behind the boundary of 87 Clumber Drive, this water then follows the natural topography of the area subsequently flowing down Clumber Drive towards Penrith Avenue.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

14. Nottinghamshire County Council

- a) Lead Local Flood Authority

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. Lead Local Flood Authorities also have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

- b) Emergency Planning

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

- c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

15. Rushcliffe Borough Council

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

16. The following lists the actions taken by each Risk Management Authority in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:
17. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Liaised with site development owner to ensure assets were functioning.

18. Rushcliffe Borough Council:

- a) Provided emergency response support in management of flooding event.
- b) Delivered sandbags to affected residents.
- c) Managed and continue to manage recovery in affected Rushcliffe communities.
- d) Actively engaged in the Section 19 Flood Investigation.
- e) Liaised with affected residents on site.

Additional information and future actions

- 19. The local community spirit and resilience during the flooding must be recognised as without their efforts the impacts of the flooding could have been worse.
- 20. NCC are currently working with the developer to provide additional flood water storage in the location of the site to allow for overflow during large storm events. Further details of these works will be shared to the community as they are available.
- 21. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. NCC will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 22. NCC will continue to develop its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and support given to community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible. A community flood signage scheme is being developed in Radcliffe on

Trent with support from NCC. Officers for the Flood Risk Management team are working with the community to help them develop a local flood action group.

23. NCC is currently working to install bespoke Property Flood Resilience measures to affected properties as part of its Property Flood Resilience capital programme.
24. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX AA

SECTION 19 REPORT – RETFORD – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are the Environment Agency (EA), Bassetlaw District Council (BDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC, Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW) and the Isle of Axholme Internal Drainage Board (IOAIDB).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Retford is a town within the District of Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 23,740 people according to the 2021 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Retford suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. 103.2mm of rainfall was recorded at the Worksop rain gauge, with 75.4mm of this on the 20th alone, which is approximately 9.5km from Retford (Figure 1). Consequently, 120 residential properties and 4 businesses were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

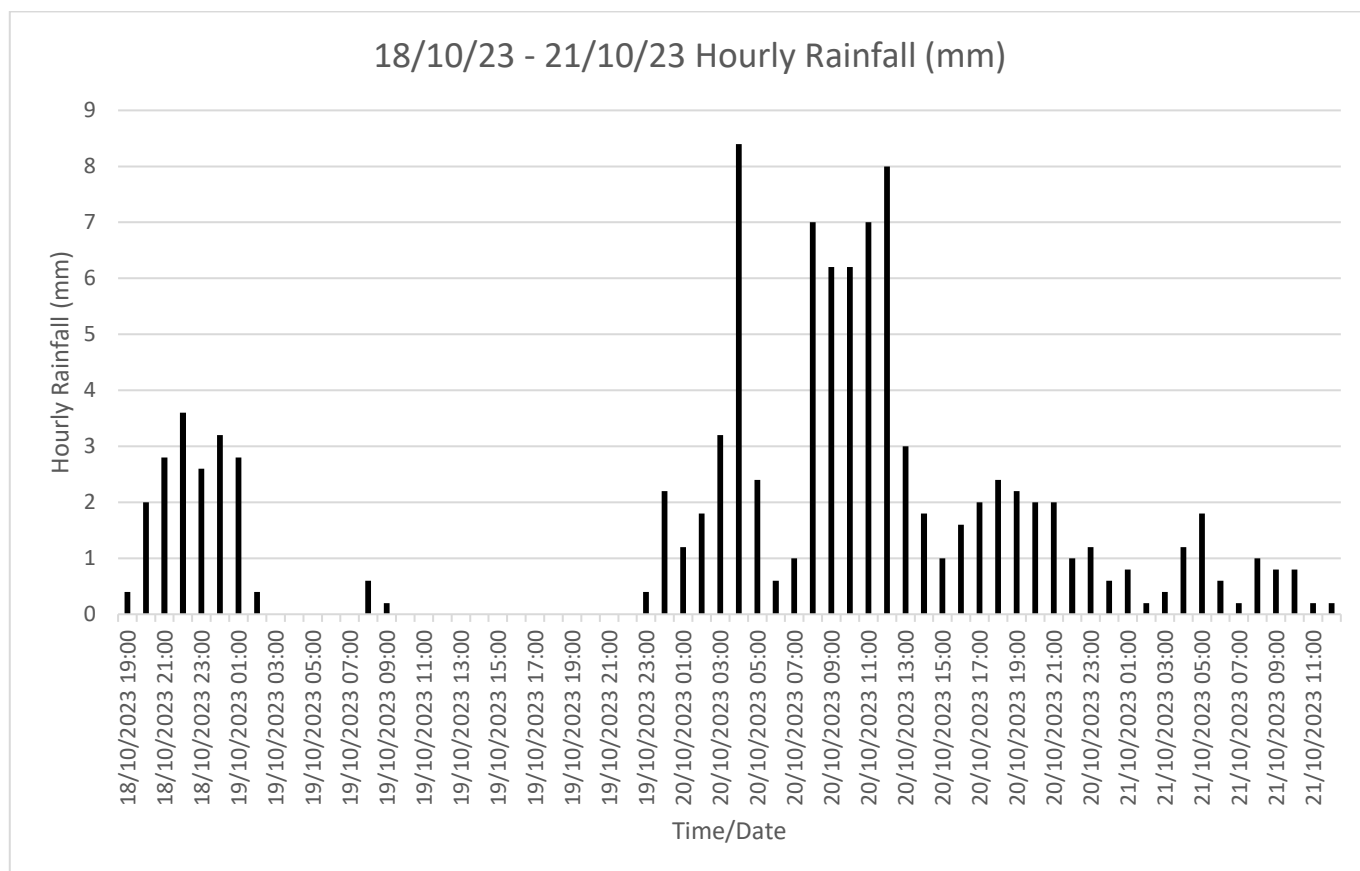


Figure 1. Worksop Hourly Rainfall 19:00 18th October – 12:00 21st October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

9. A location map of Retford is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were: (Internally flooded property numbers given in brackets)

- Blackstope Lane (12)
- Claters Close (2)
- Darrel Road (25)
- Grove Lane (10)
- Hallcroft Road (1)
- Leverton Road (5)
- Maun Close (10)
- Meden Way (26)
- Poulter View (5)
- Station Terrace (1)
- Thrumpton Close (15)
- Victoria Road (2)
- West Street (1)
- Whitehall Court (9)



Figure 2. View of Retford flood affected areas. 1. Darrel Road and Victoria Road 2. Blackstope Lane and Grove Lane. 3. Maun Close, Meden Way, Poulter View, Station Terrace, Thrumpton Close and Whitehall Court 4. Claters Close and Leverton Road 5. Hallcroft Road 6. West Street.

Summary of flooding and its causes

Darrel Road and Victoria Road

10. The Carr Dyke (IDB managed watercourse) and River Idle (main river) are both located to the east of Darrel Road and Victoria Road and flow in a northerly direction, as shown in Figure 3. Due to the sustained heavy rainfall during Storm Babet, levels in the Carr Dyke and River Idle rose, with the River Level gauge at Ordsall showing the River Idle to rise through the 20th, 21st and early morning of the 22nd of October (shown in figure 4.). At its peak the River Idle recorded a new record level of 1.79m, substantially higher than the previous highest level on record of 1.65m set in June 2007.
11. Eyewitness reports from residents note the Carr Dyke to initially come out of bank and flood gardens and outbuildings. During the event the River Idle also overtopped its banks, filling adjacent fields to the south of the railway line. This subsequently flowed into the Carr Dyke via a culvert under the railway embankment, where a throttle was overtopped, and by flowing over a lower area of land just to the north of the railway bridge. The exact interactions between the Carr Dyke and River Idle and the timeline of these in relation to the observed flooding is unclear, however as a result of water levels continuing to rise through the flood event properties then suffered internal flooding and further damage to gardens and outbuildings.

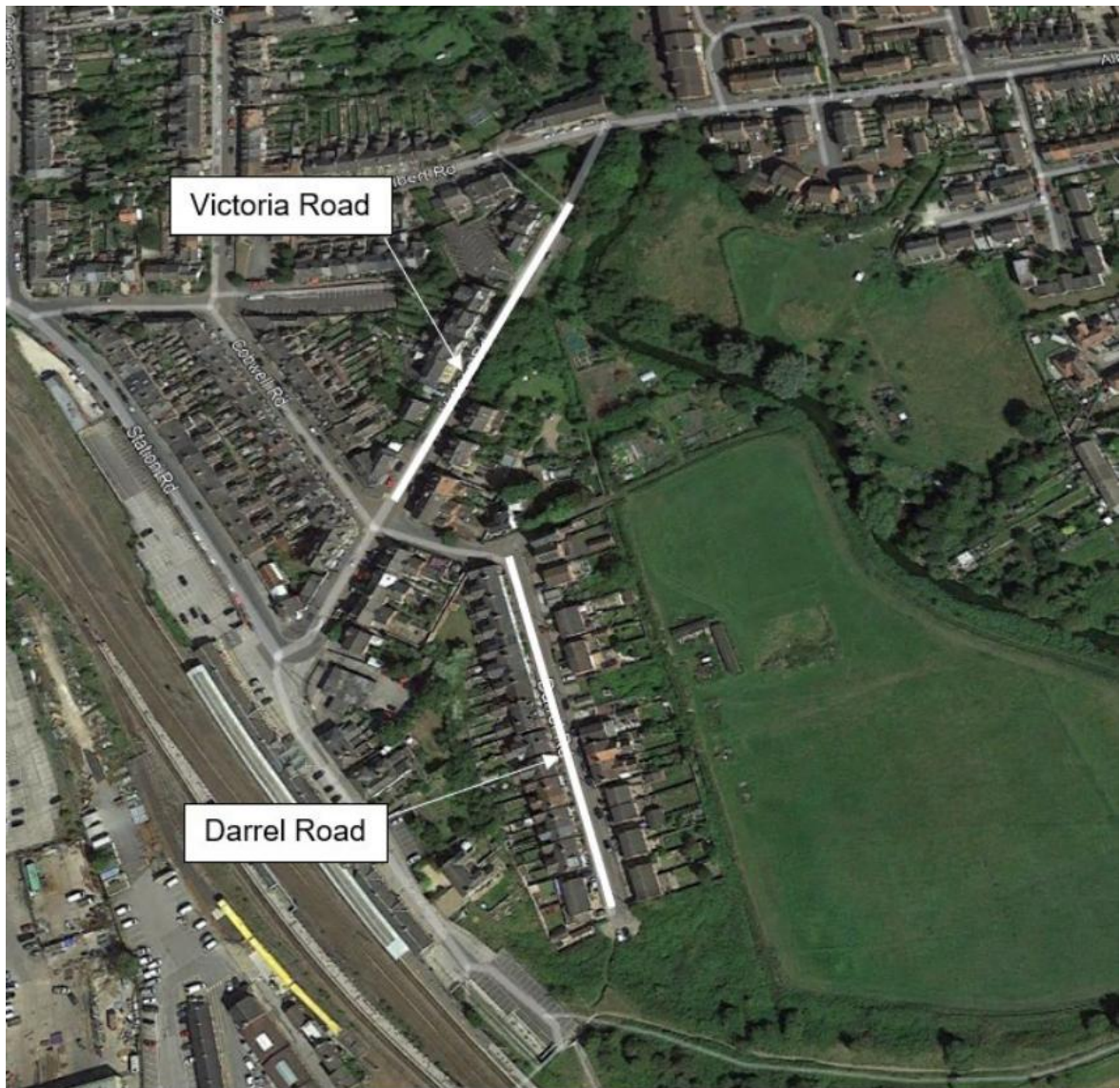


Figure 3. Darrel Road and Victoria Road.

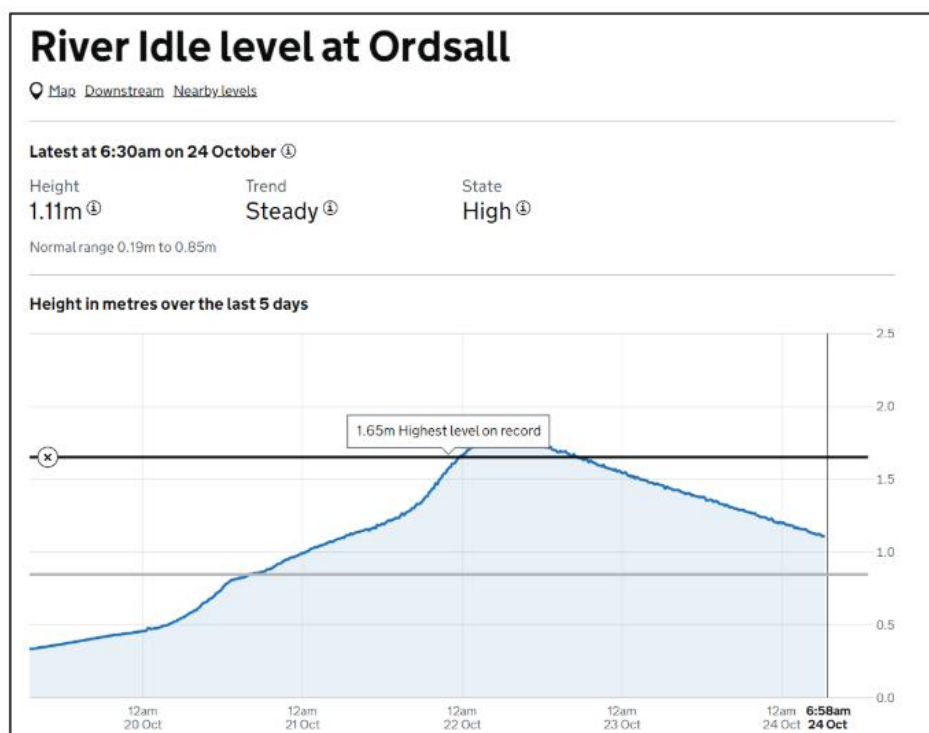


Figure 4. River Level gauge data for the River Idle at Ordsall.

12. While the Fluvial Flood Risk Mapping (Figure 5) broadly indicates this trend of flooding, it should be noted that not the entire field to the east of Darrel Road was flooded during the event. The additional flood flows from the River Idle, combined with the already high water levels in the Carr Dyke, resulted in water levels to rise along the western edge of the field and rear gardens, which increased enough to cause internal flooding to properties. As a result, twenty-five residential properties suffered internal flooding on Darrel Road and two residential properties suffered internal flooding on Victoria Road with more properties suffering from external flooding.

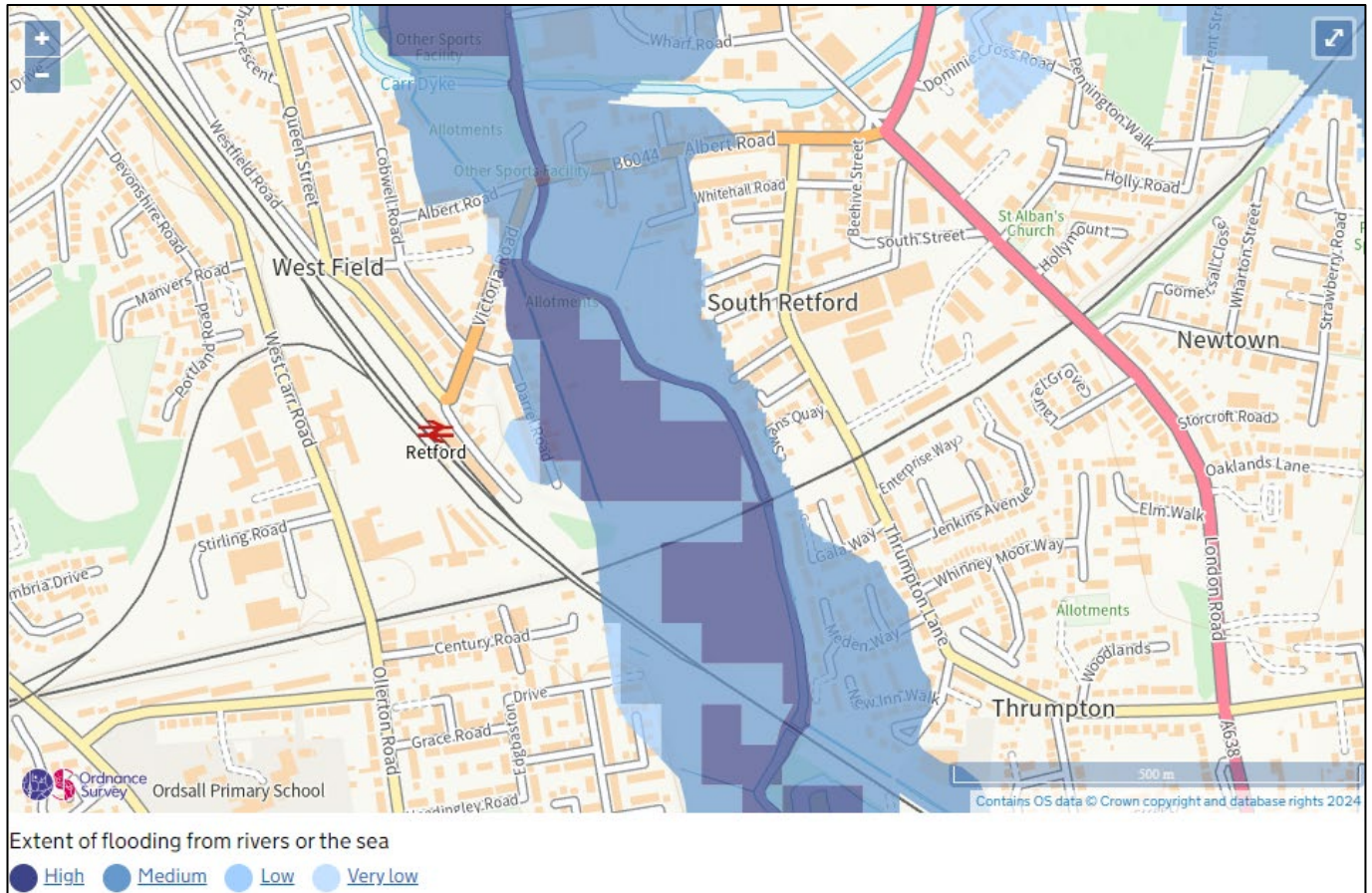


Figure 5. Fluvial Flood Risk Mapping. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

Blackstope Lane and Grove Lane

13. Blackstope Lane and Grove Lane, shown in figure 6, are located on the eastern edge of Retford between the Chesterfield Canal and the Retford to Gainsborough railway line. The Retford Beck originates to the south-east of Retford and flows in a generally northerly direction, until it reaches Grove Lane where it heads west. This and an un-named watercourse on Blackstope Lane receive runoff from land to the east of Retford and convey this under the Chesterfield Canal to its outfall into the River Idle. Due to the rising land to the east of Retford these watercourses respond quickly to heavy rainfall. This has caused flooding on Blackstope Lane and Grove Lane on previous occasions.
14. In anticipation of the forecasted rainfall the Environment Agency deployed pumps which were operated 24 hours a day for 5 days. During Storm Babet however the heavy sustained rainfall caused these watercourses to rapidly rise and despite the pumping efforts, overwhelm the culverts on Grove Lane and Blackstope Lane. As a result, twelve residential properties were internally flooded on Blackstope Lane and eight residential properties and two business properties were internally flooded on Grove Lane.



Figure 6. Blackstope Lane and Grove Lane

15. Figure 7 shows the Flood Risk Mapping for this area, which generally correlates with the flooding observed.

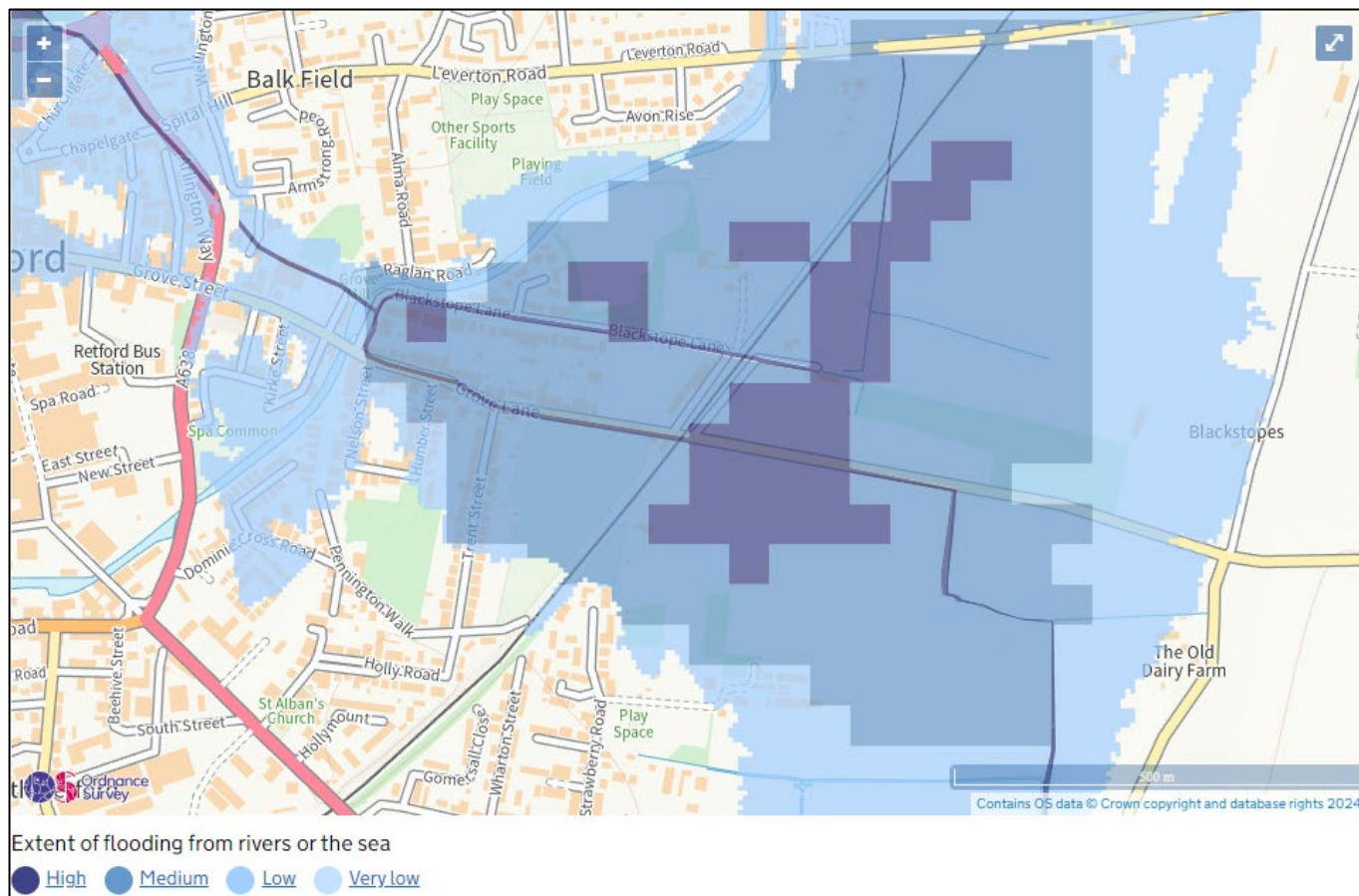


Figure 7. Fluvial Flood Risk Mapping. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

Maun Close, Meden Way, Poulter View, Station Terrace, Thrumpton Close, Whitehall Court

16. The below streets are all located in the Thrumpton area of Retford, identified in Figure 8. Internally flooded property numbers are given in brackets.

- Maun Close (10)
- Meden Way (26)
- Poulter View (5)
- Station Terrace (1)
- Thrumpton Close (15)
- Whitehall Court (9)

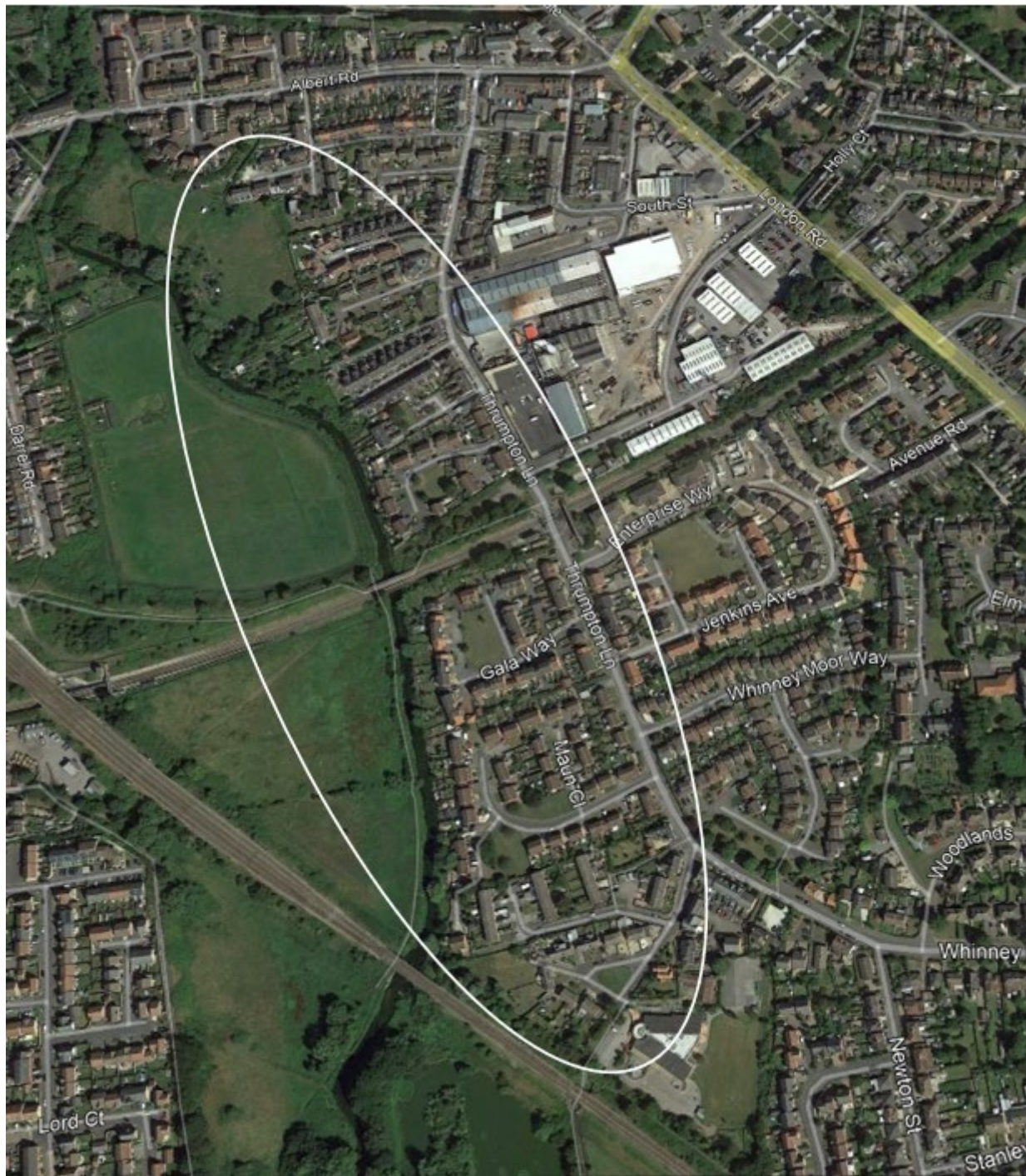


Figure 8. Maun Close, Meden Way, Poulter View, Station Terrace, Thrumpton Close, Whitehall Court

17. The River Idle runs to the east of this area. The sustained heavy rainfall saw the river level rise through the 20th, 21st and early morning of the 22nd of October. At its peak the River Level gauge at Ordsall recorded a new record level of 1.79m (shown in figure 4.)
18. As a result, the River Idle overtopped its banks and a section of flood wall causing internal flooding, also resulting in a section of flood wall being damaged on Poulter View. It is also understood that as a result of the high levels in the River Idle, and subsequent overtopping, that the highway drainage would have been unable to outfall, and would then have subsequently been overwhelmed by flood water from the river.
19. Figure 9 shows the predicted fluvial flood risk for the area which correlates with the flooding observed in this area.

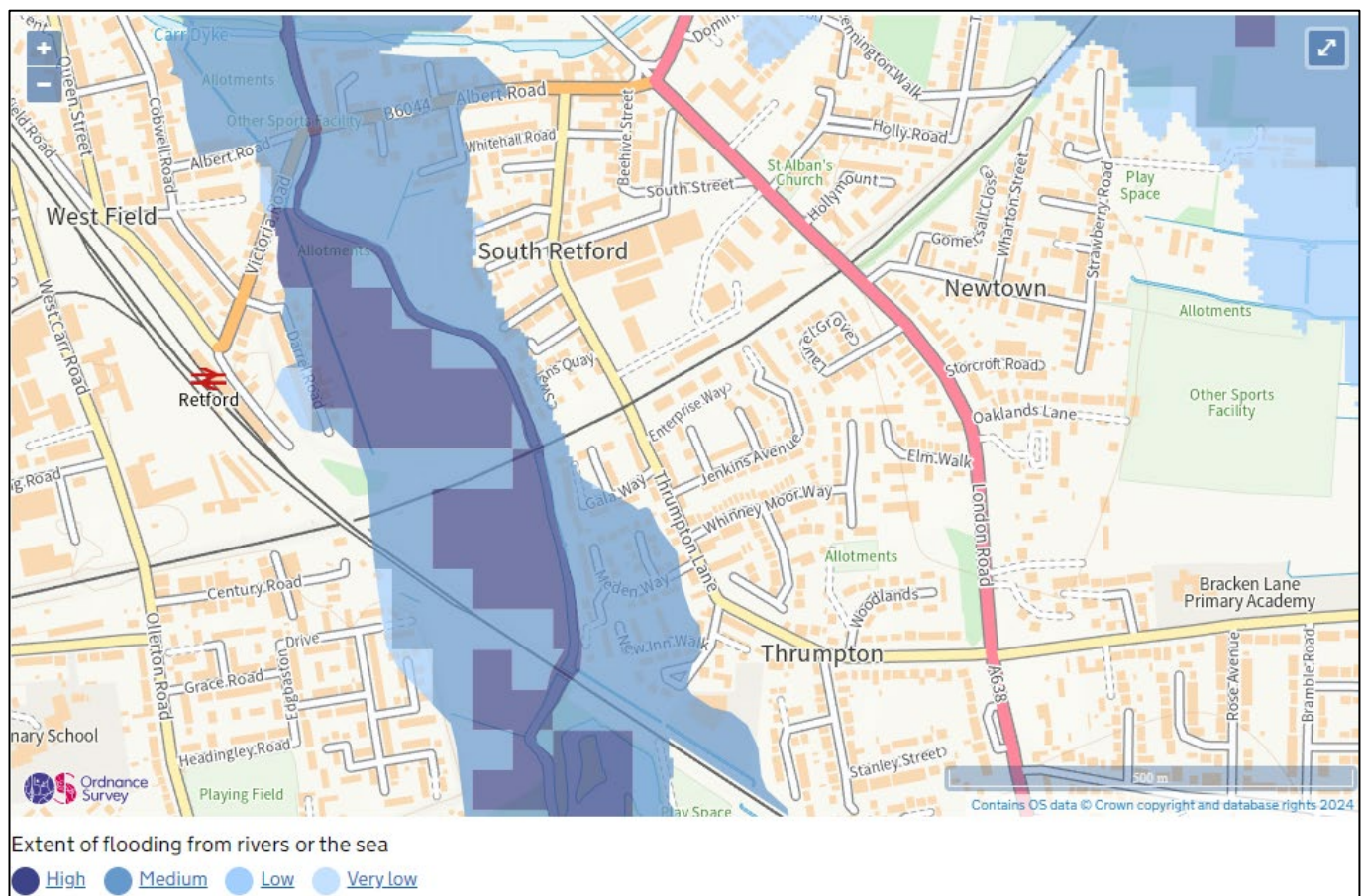


Figure 9. Fluvial Flood Risk Mapping. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

Claters Close and Leverton Road

20. Claters Close and Leverton Road are located in the north east of Retford, to the west of the Chesterfield Canal. Two residential properties on Claters Close and five residential properties on Leverton Road suffered internal flooding due to surface water running down the highways towards properties.
21. This surface water flooding correlates with the predicted surface water extents as shown in figure 11 below. There is also understood to be interaction with a Severn Trent pumping station in the area which may have contributed to the flooding and will need to be assessed to fully understand the cause of the flooding in this location.



Figure 10. Claters Close and Leverton Road



Figure 11. Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

Hallcroft Road

22. Hallcroft Road is located in the north of Retford, shown in Figure 12, and has the River Idle to the east. Due to the sustained heavy rainfall, levels rose until the river came out of banks, filling the adjacent lakes. River levels continued to rise and as a result one business property suffered internal flooding.

23. River levels recorded at the gauge at Ordsall reached a new record level of 1.79m (shown in figure 4.). Figure 13. Shows the predicted fluvial flood risk for this area, which correlate with the observed flooding.



Figure 12. Hallcroft Road.

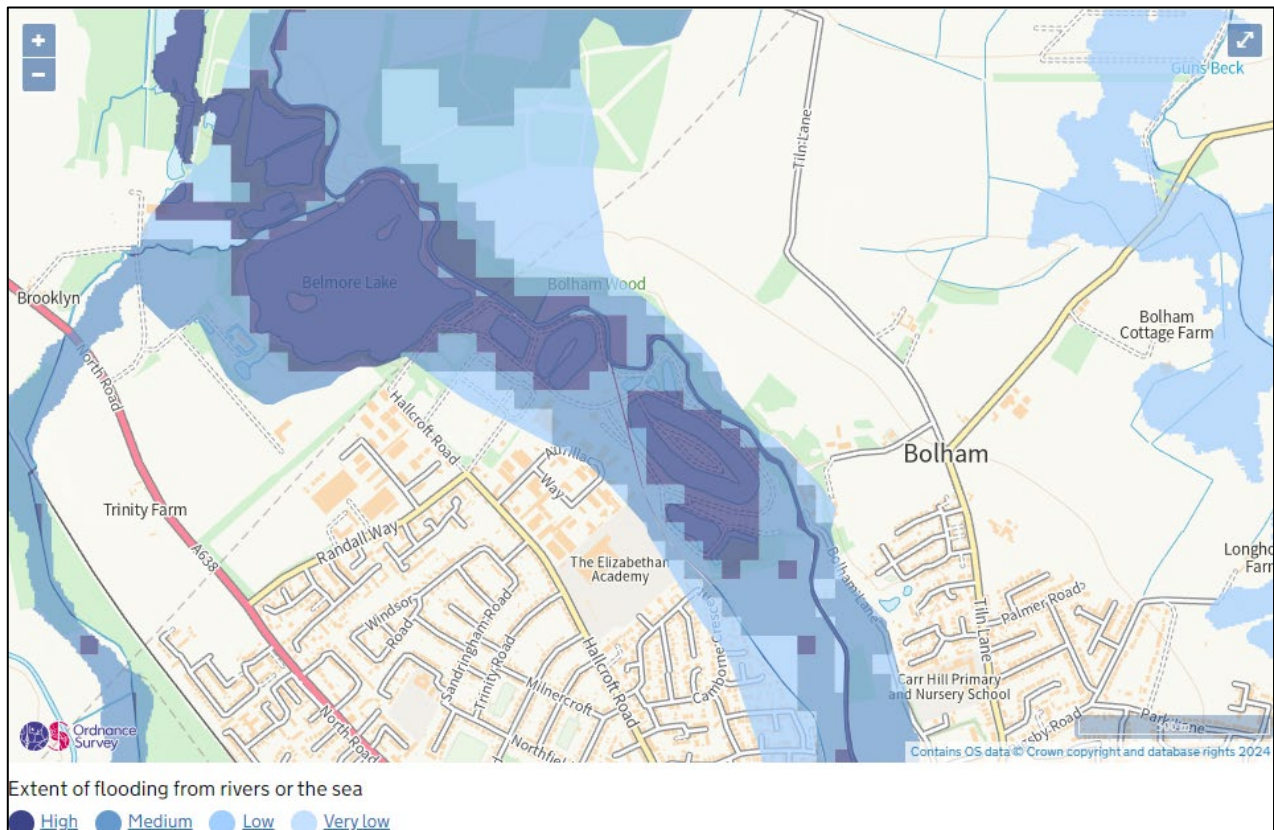


Figure 13. Fluvial Flood Risk Mapping. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

West Street

24. One business property suffered internal flooding on West Street as a result of Storm Babet. The River Idle is located approximately 125 metres to the west, which due to the sustained heavy rainfall recorded a record level of 1.79m at the gauge at Ordsall (shown in figure 4.).
25. As a result, the river exceeded its channel capacity and flooded onto Wharf Road and Chancery Lane. This reached levels where it also flowed onto West Street.



Figure 14. West Street

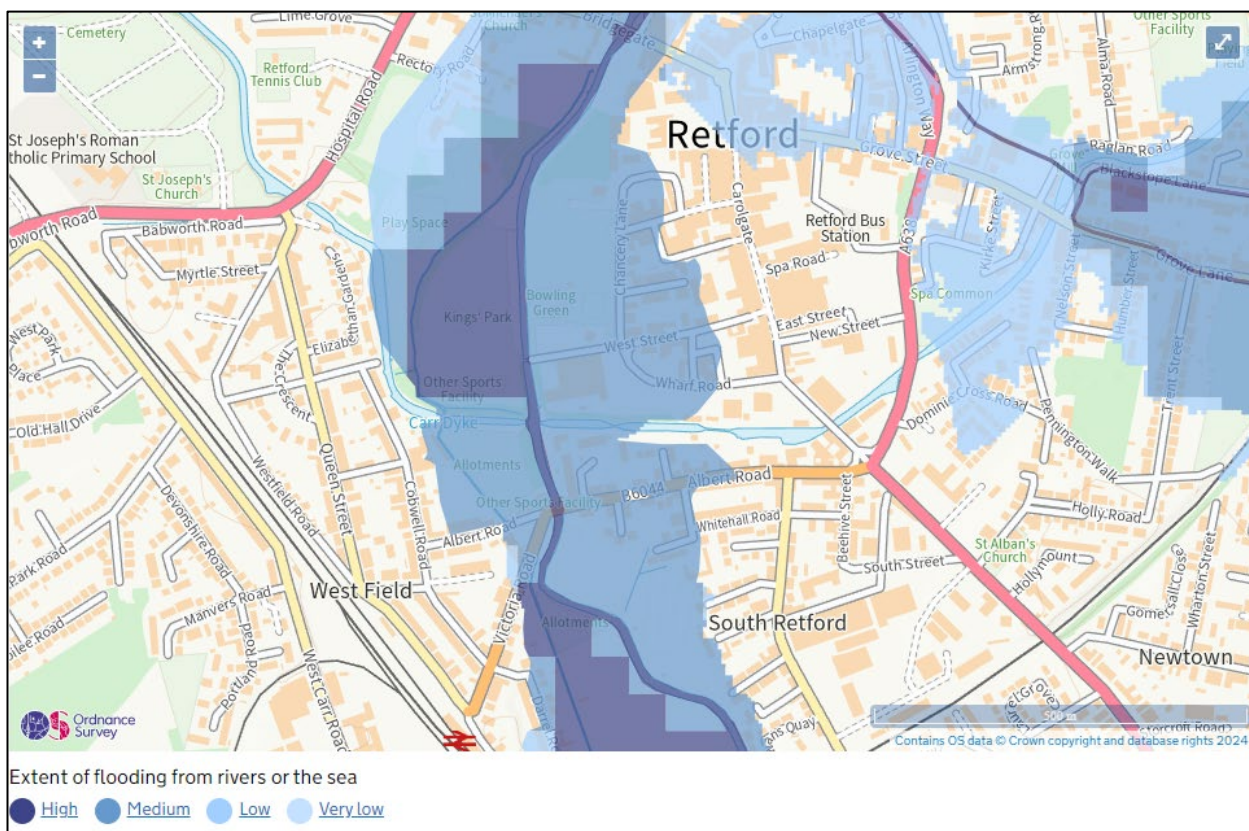


Figure 15. Fluvial Flood Risk Mapping. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

26. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

27. Bassetlaw District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

28. The Environment Agency.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

29. Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).

a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.

b) As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes:

- Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses.
- Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated.
- Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
- Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.

- Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
- STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

30. Isle of Axholme Internal Drainage Board (IOAIDB).

- a) Has a duty to manage flood risk and land drainage within areas of special drainage need in the Trent Valley.
- b) Has permissive powers to undertake work to provide water level management within their area.
- c) Undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for local needs including the maintenance of rivers, drainage channels, outfalls and pumping stations.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

31. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

32. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

33. Bassetlaw District Council

- a) Provided emergency response support for management of the flooding event including:
 - i. Participation in all LRF Strategic Co-ordination Group, Tactical Coordination Group, Communications Cell and Recovery Coordination Group meetings.
 - ii. Active deployment of sandbags and aquasacs to vulnerable premises and residents.
 - iii. Provision of community resilience stores enabling access to sandbags and aquasacs.
 - iv. Public communication of key messages at different phases of the incident, including warn and inform and recovery.
 - v. Provision of a rest centre at Retford Leisure Centre.
 - vi. Provided temporary accommodation to affected residents in need
- b) Provided skips, caged vans and staffing support to residents to dispose of flood damaged property.
- c) Cleansing of significant detritus from roads, car parks and paths.
- d) Rehoused affected tenants from Council properties.
- e) Undertook repairs to affected Council housing properties.
- f) Promoted and administered Business Recovery Grant and Business Rates Relief schemes.
- g) Promoted and administered the Community Recovery Grant and Council Tax Discount schemes.
- h) Worked in Partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council in relation to the verification and administration of the Property Flood Resilience Grant Scheme.
- i) Actively engaged in the section19 Flood Investigation.

34. The Environment Agency.

- a) The Environment Agency was in contact with professional partners from the 16/10/2023 to warn of potential heavy rain from the 19/10/2023 onwards.
- b) Played an active role in Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- c) Operated incident support rosters on a 24/7 basis throughout the incident.
- d) The Environment Agency warned and informed the community and partners by issuing a Flood Alert for the River Idle in Nottinghamshire Flood Alert on 19/10/2023 and a Flood Warning for the River Idle at West Retford and Ordsall on 21/10/2023.
- e) The Environment Agency issued 2 Severe Flood Warnings for the River Idle at West Retford and Ordsall and also River Idle at Retford, Eaton and Gamston on 22/10/2023.
- f) The Environment Agency instigated flood patrols on 19/10/2023 to operate structures in accordance with incident response procedures. The Environment Agency cleared blockages in the area before and after the peak flows when it was safe to do so, installing flood gates at Ordsall.
- g) The Environment Agency installed pumps on 19/10/2023 at Grove Lane and Blackstope Lane in anticipation of the forecasted rain. These were operated 24 hours a day for 5 days when the flood water receded, pumping 399,120m³ in partnership with the Fire and Rescue Service.
- h) The Environment Agency liaised with Nottinghamshire Police and Fire and Rescue Services to evacuate residents as conditions worsened.
- i) The Environment Agency coordinated community information officers and surveyors to gather information and visit affected communities to understand the impact of flooding on affected communities and collect data.

- j) The Environment Agency along with partner organisations, have been working with Bassetlaw District Council extensively since Storm Babet with further detail outlined in the next section.

35. Severn Trent Water Ltd.

- a) At the time of writing this report, Severn Trent has received reports of flooding in this area and are completing ongoing investigations into the source of flooding.
- b) Severn Trent actively engaged with the Section 19 Flood investigation.

36. Isle of Axholme Internal Drainage Board.

- a) The IDB is working closely with lead partners to identify and deliver appropriate solutions including supporting funding applications and with engineering and design expertise.
- b) In all parts of the IDB districts the regular annual maintenance regime has been and will continue to be delivered to reduce risk and identify potential risk areas.
- c) The IDB is undertaking checks to ensure the temporary throttle placed at the head of Carr Dyke, to reduce the flooding impacts from previous inundation of the lowland system by main river – River Idle, remains in good working order.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 37. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
- 38. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 39. The Environment Agency will review and make improvements to the pumping strategy for Retford.
- 40. The Environment Agency will organise a multi-agency drop in event for Retford & Ordsall.
- 41. The Environment Agency are investigating options for upstream flood storage that may benefit both Ordsall and Retford in reducing flooding from the River Idle.
- 42. Subject to funding availability and in agreement with Bassetlaw District Council, the Environment Agency intends to deliver a package of recovery works and intermittent revenue projects. These will take place in the 2024/2025 Financial Year and subsequent years following. The proposed works include:
 - Retford Beck culvert renewal / replacement for Grove Lane and Blackstope Lane.
 - Modelling to better understand the interaction between the River Idle and the Carr Dyke to see whether it may be possible to reduce flooding in the area
 - River Idle targeting de-silts through the town centre and downstream.
 - River Idle conveyance and tree works through town centre and downstream.
 - Thrumpton/Poulter View wall repair.

43. NCC will discuss its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme with community volunteer groups.
44. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
45. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.
46. Bassetlaw District Council participated in the LRF Storm Babet Debrief and learning review meeting which identified a number of future actions.
47. Bassetlaw District Council has undertaken an internal review of the response to Storm Babet which identified a number of future actions.
48. Following a motion to Bassetlaw full Council on 25 January 2024 a resolution was passed to establish a working group reporting into Cabinet to focus exclusively on flooding, to ensure continued focus and scrutiny.
49. Bassetlaw District Council will work with partners to lobby for a change in government policy regarding the Environment Agency funding framework to enable more flood alleviation schemes to be delivered locally.

APPENDIX AB

SECTION 19 REPORT – SELSTON – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a lead local flood authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Ashfield District Council (ADC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and VIA East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Selston is a large village located in the Ashfield District of Nottinghamshire close to the Nottinghamshire / Derbyshire boundary. It has a population of approximately 12,240 people according to the 2021 census.
7. Between 12:00 noon on the 18 and 23:00 on the 20 October, 125.8mm of rainfall was recorded at the Sutton in Ashfield rain gauge, which is approximately 7km from Selston (Figure 1).
8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

9. During Storm Babet, 4 residential properties and 1 business in Selston were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

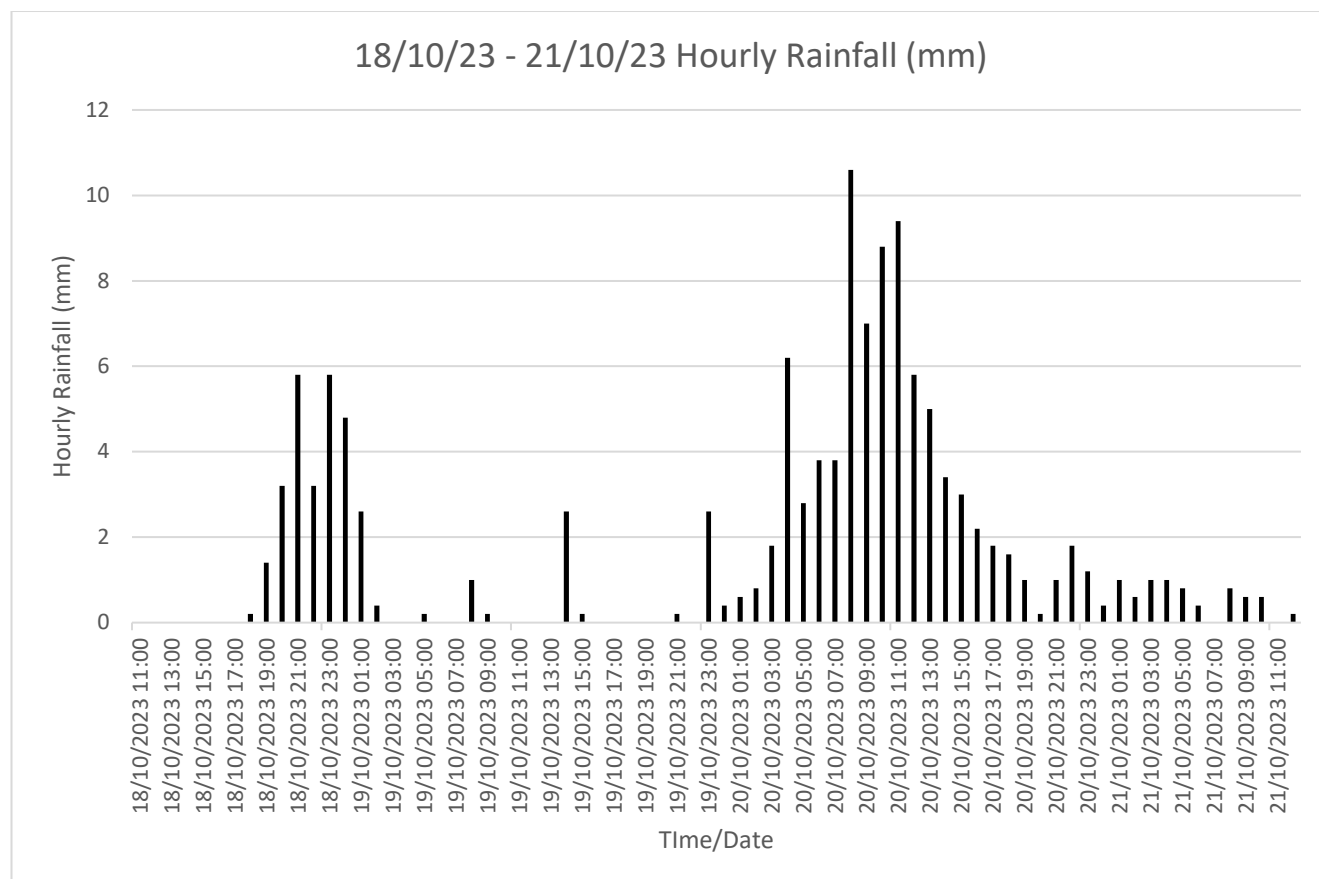


Figure 1. Sutton in Ashfield Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18 to 23:00 20 October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.



Figure 2. View of Selston, highlighting areas affected by internal flooding.

Summary of flooding and its causes

10. The localised flooding that occurred in Selston during Storm Babet appears to have been caused by overland surface water flows. There is no supporting evidence at present that allows any further detailed comments to be made on the cause of the flooding.
11. It is likely that surface water that fell on the catchment, already saturated following the extensive amounts of rainfall that had fallen in the period before the storm, flowed overland resulting in flooding.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

12. Nottinghamshire County Council.
 - a) Lead Local Flood Authority.
 - i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
 - ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
 - iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
 - iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
 - v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.
 - b) Emergency Planning.
 - i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
 - c) Highway Authority (VIA East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).
 - i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.
13. Ashfield District Council.
 - a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flooding

14. The following lists the key actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

15. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

16. Ashfield District Council

- a) Senior Officers from ADC attended all Nottingham & Nottinghamshire LRF Strategic, Tactical, and Recovery Co-ordinating Group Meetings and the LRF Communication Cell which had also been stood up.
- b) Stood up ADC Internal Incident Management Team in response to the situation.
- c) Operationally, provided emergency response support in management of the flood event, working with colleagues from the LLFA prioritising attendance to affected properties, deploying sandbags to prevent internal flooding of domestic premises.
- d) Opened a Rest Centre at Hucknall Leisure Centre for evacuees from severely flooded domestic properties in Hucknall. However this was also available for use by residents from other communities in the District of Ashfield (and other LA areas) should this have been required throughout the flood event.
- e) Provided flood advice communications to members and other stakeholders through the various social media channels and platforms available to the Authority including a new Flood Advice page on the ADC website with links to well established flood advice resource such as NCC and Environment Agency web pages.
- f) Held an internal Storm Babet debrief identifying several learning outcomes and actions.

- g) Attended the Nottingham & Nottinghamshire LRF Storm Babet debrief meeting at the Environment Agency's Trentside offices – awaiting report and recommendations / learning outcomes.
- h) Actively engaged in the Section 19 Flood Investigation and provided support to the Lead Local Flood Authority.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 17. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 18. Ashfield District proposed the following actions:
 - a) Implementation of learning outcomes/recommendations from ADC's internal Storm Babet debrief including new Flood Advice page on website, Rest Centre review with NCC colleagues, production of Flood Action Card for the ADC Major Emergency Plan, undertake business continuity test/exercise(s), roll out of the LRF's 'Concept of Operations' training course for all ADC Executive and Assistant Directors.
 - b) Implementation of any additional learning outcomes/recommendations from the LRF's Storm Babet debrief applicable to ADC when these are made available.
 - c) Review need to increase internal stock of sandbags.
 - d) Work with LLFA partners in any flood attenuation/prevention works in future.
- 19. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 20. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 21. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX AC

SECTION 19 REPORT – SHIREOAKS – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are the Environment Agency (EA), Bassetlaw District Council (BDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC, and Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Shireoaks is a village within the District of Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 1,779 people according to the 2021 census.
7. The River Ryton (Main River) runs from West to East through the village, passing under a bridge on Thorpe Lane first and then under a bridge on Spring Lane approximately 350 metres downstream.

8. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Shireoaks suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. 103.2mm of rainfall was recorded at the Workstop rain gauge, with 75.4mm of this on the 20th alone, which is approximately 2km from Shireoaks (Figure 1).
9. Consequently, 8 residential properties were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

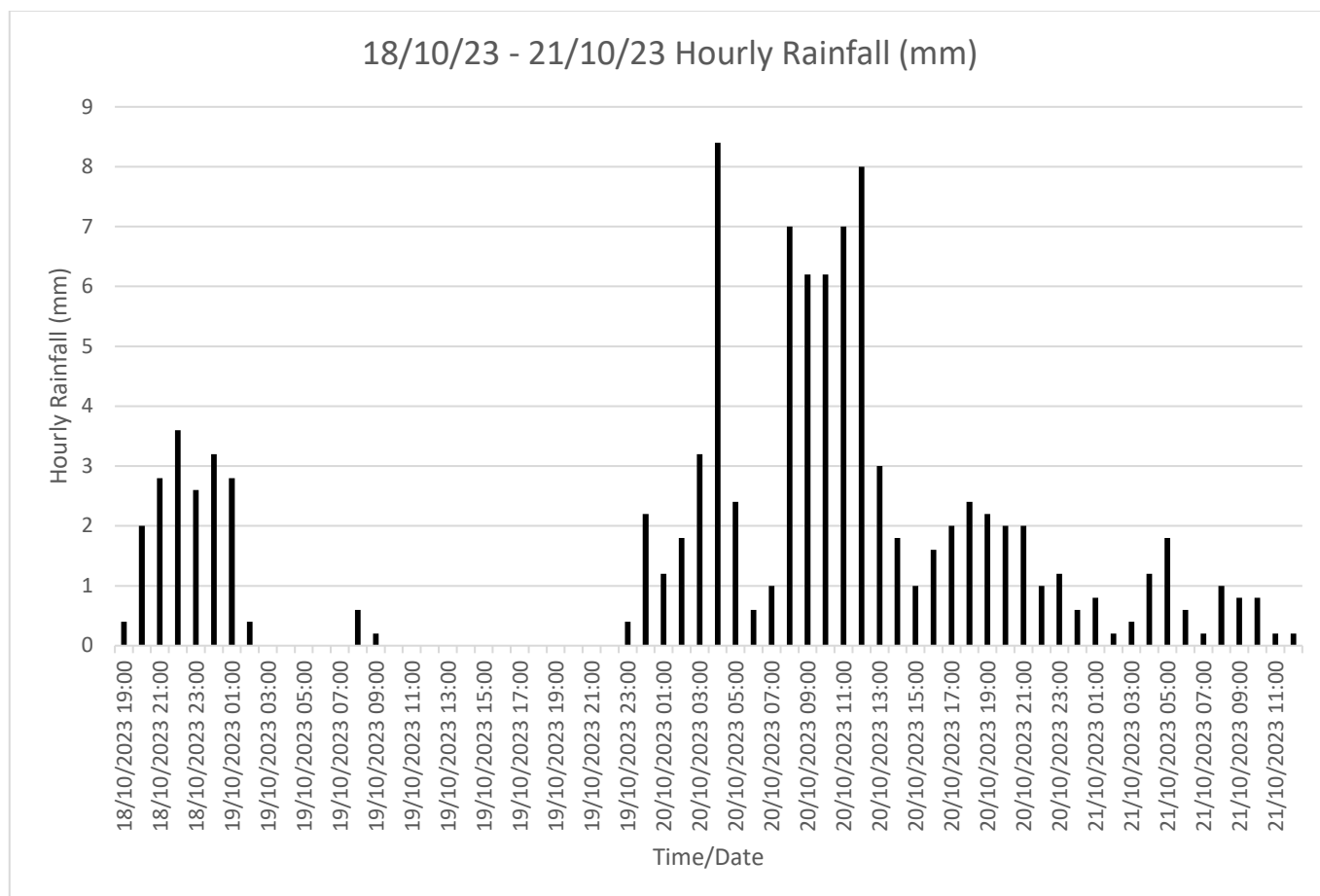


Figure 1. Workstop Hourly Rainfall 19:00 18th October – 12:00 21st October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

10. A location map of Shireoaks is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were Shireoaks Road (4 properties), Bethel Terrace (2 properties) and Spring Lane (2 properties).

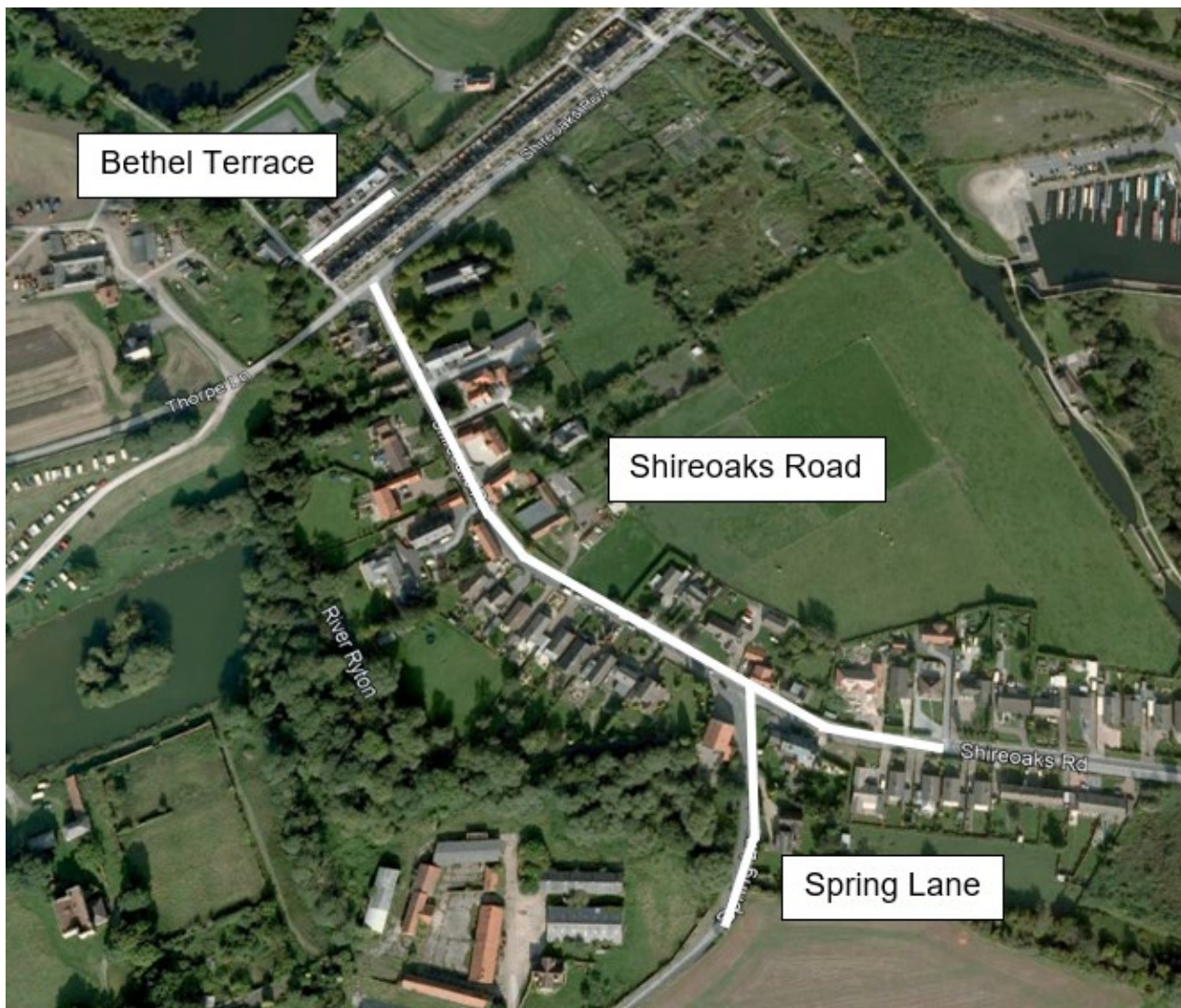


Figure 2. View of Shireoaks flood affected areas.

Summary of flooding and its causes

11. Due to the sustained heavy rainfall the River Ryton (main river) rose quickly from approximately 10am on the 20th, reaching a peak level of 2.11m at 11pm on the 20th at the Worksop river gauge. This was the 3rd highest level on record following 2.16m in November 2019 and 2.19m in June 2007. The peak level remained steady until gradually falling from approximately 9am on the 21st. Figure 3 shows the recorded levels on the River Ryton at Worksop, approximately 2.5km away.

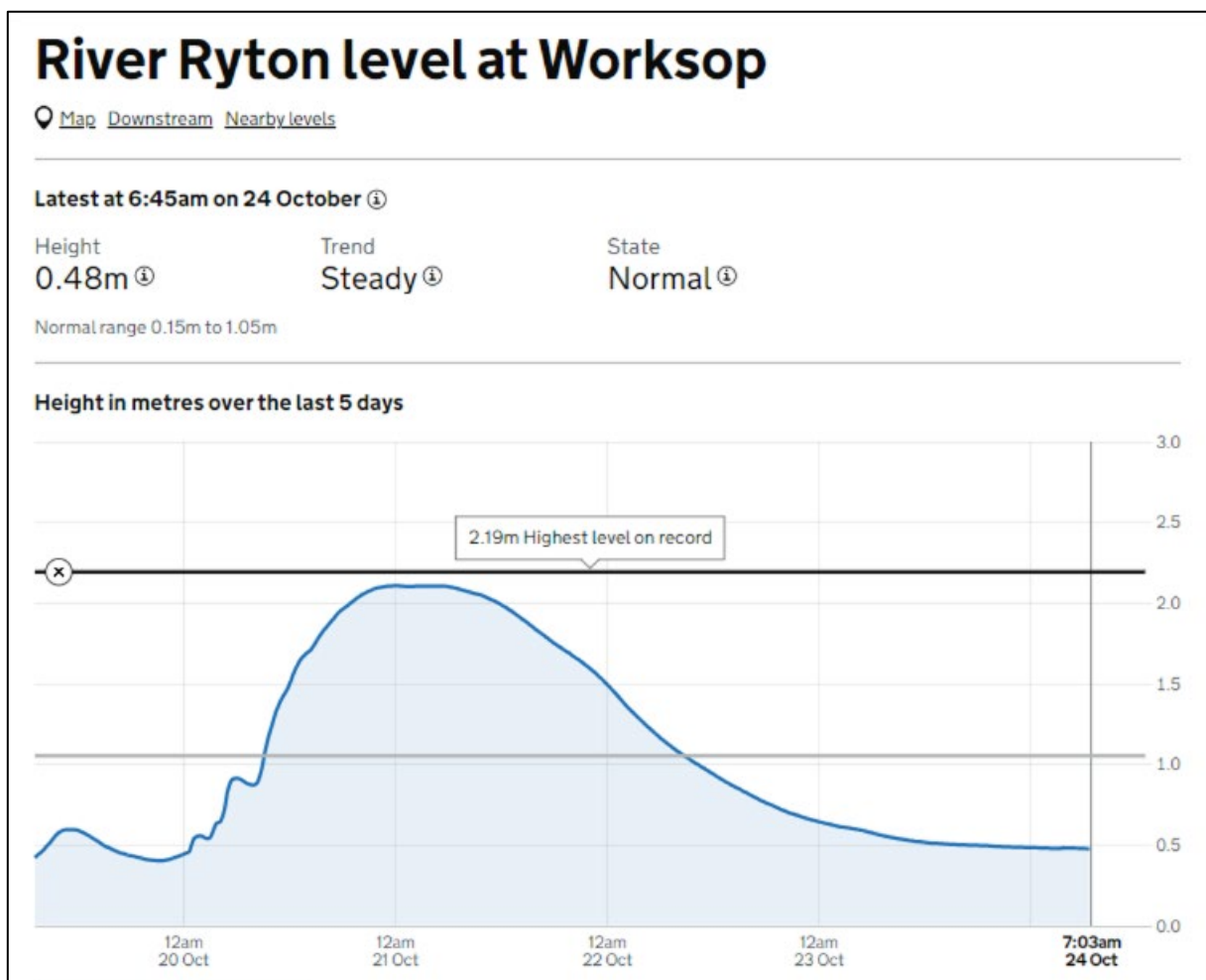


Figure 3. River Ryton level gauge at Worksop from 19th to 24th October. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

12. As a result the river overtopped its banks through Shireoaks. This directly caused flooding to many of the properties affected. Properties on Bethel Terrace were also aware of pumping interaction from the local fishing lakes to the River Ryton. There is no further evidence at present that allows any further detailed comment on this interaction.
13. On Spring Lane it was observed that water levels were deep enough that cars which had attempted to drive through were left stranded in the floodwater.
14. The flooding broadly follows that predicted by the fluvial flood extents shown in Figure 4, albeit to a slightly enlarged area.

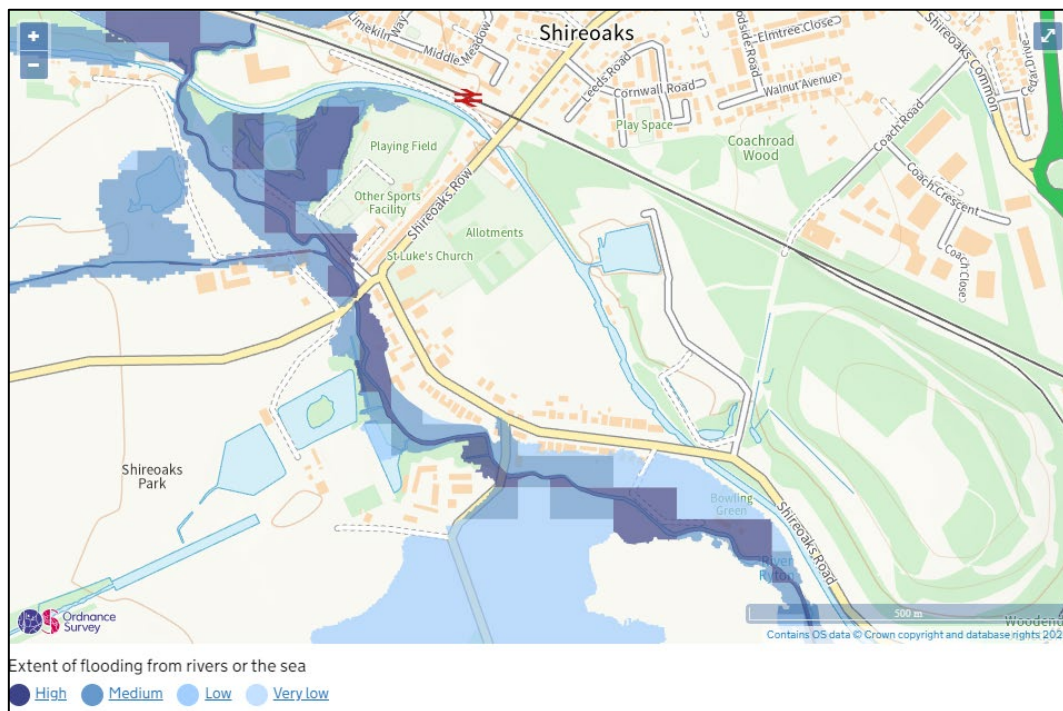


Figure 4. Fluvial Flood Risk Mapping. Data Provided by the Environment Agency – Main Road.

15. It must also be noted that flooding on Shireoaks Road was evident during the event which had now come from the River Ryton coming out of bank, and led to internal flooding of at least one residential property.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

16. Nottinghamshire County Council.
 - a) Lead Local Flood Authority.
 - i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
 - ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
 - iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
 - iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
 - v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.
 - b) Emergency Planning.
 - i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
 - c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).
 - i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

17. Bassetlaw District Council.
 - a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
18. The Environment Agency.
 - a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
19. Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).
 - a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.
 - b) As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes:
 - Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses.
 - Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated.
 - Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
 - Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.
 - Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
 - STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

20. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

21. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum

- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

22. Bassetlaw District Council

- a) Provided emergency response support for management of the flooding event including:
 - i. Participation in all LRF Strategic Co-ordination Group, Tactical Coordination Group, Communications Cell and Recovery Coordination Group meetings.
 - ii. Active deployment of sandbags and aquasacs to vulnerable premises and residents.
 - iii. Provision of community resilience stores enabling access to sandbags and aquasacs.
 - iv. Public communication of key messages at different phases of the incident, including warn and inform and recovery.
 - v. Provision of a rest centre at Retford Leisure Centre.
 - vi. Provided temporary accommodation to affected residents in need.
- b) Provided skips, caged vans and staffing support to residents to dispose of flood damaged property.
- c) Cleansing of significant detritus from roads, car parks and paths.
- d) Rehoused affected tenants from Council properties.
- e) Undertook repairs to affected Council housing properties.
- f) Promoted and administered Business Recovery Grant and Business Rates Relief schemes.
- g) Promoted and administered the Community Recovery Grant and Council Tax Discount schemes.
- h) Worked in Partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council in relation to the verification and administration of the Property Flood Resilience Grant Scheme.
- i) Actively engaged in the section19 Flood Investigation.

23. The Environment Agency

- a) The Environment Agency was in contact with professional partners from the 16/10/2023 to warn of potential heavy rain from the 19/10/2023 onwards.
- b) Played an active role in Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- c) Operated incident support rosters on a 24/7 basis throughout the incident.
- d) The Environment Agency warned and informed the community of Shireoaks in a timely manner by issuing a Flood Alert for the Ryton Oldcotes catchment on

20/10/2023 and issuing a Flood Warning for the River Ryton at Worksop Town Centre including Shireoaks on 20/10/2023.

- e) The Environment Agency also instigated flood patrols in accordance with their incident response procedures and cleared blockages in the area before and after the peak flows.
- f) The Environment Agency has no operational structures in the area.

24. Severn Trent Water Ltd.

- a) At the time of writing this report, Severn Trent has received reports of flooding in this area and are completing ongoing investigations into the source of flooding.
- b) Severn Trent actively engaged with the Section 19 Flood investigation.
- c) Severn Trent have been in contact with affected residents post flood event to further investigate sewer flooding issues.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 25. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
- 26. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 27. NCC will liaise with the Environment Agency to further understand the interactions between the fishing lakes and the River Ryton which was observed by residents.
- 28. The Environment Agency will continue to gather data and evidence to help validate the Flood Warning Service and investigate further options to reduce flood risk in the area.
- 29. The Environment Agency will organise a multi-agency drop in event for Worksop & Shireoaks.
- 30. NCC will continue to support its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible.
- 31. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 32. Bassetlaw District Council participated in the LRF Storm Babet Debrief and learning review meeting which identified a number of future actions.
- 33. Bassetlaw District Council has undertaken an internal review of the response to Storm Babet which identified a number of future actions.
- 34. Following a motion to Bassetlaw full Council on 25 January 2024 a resolution was passed to establish a working group reporting into Cabinet to focus exclusively on flooding, to ensure continued focus and scrutiny.

35. Bassetlaw District Council will work with partners to lobby for a change in government policy regarding the Environment Agency funding framework to enable more flood alleviation schemes to be delivered locally.

APPENDIX AD

SECTION 19 REPORT – SOUTHWELL – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Southwell is a town within the District of Newark & Sherwood District Council, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 7491 people according to the 2021 census.
7. Between 12:00 noon on the 18th and 23:00 on the 20th October, 124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge, which is approximately 6km from Southwell (Figure 1).

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.
9. During Storm Babet 14 residential properties in Southwell were subject to internal flooding.

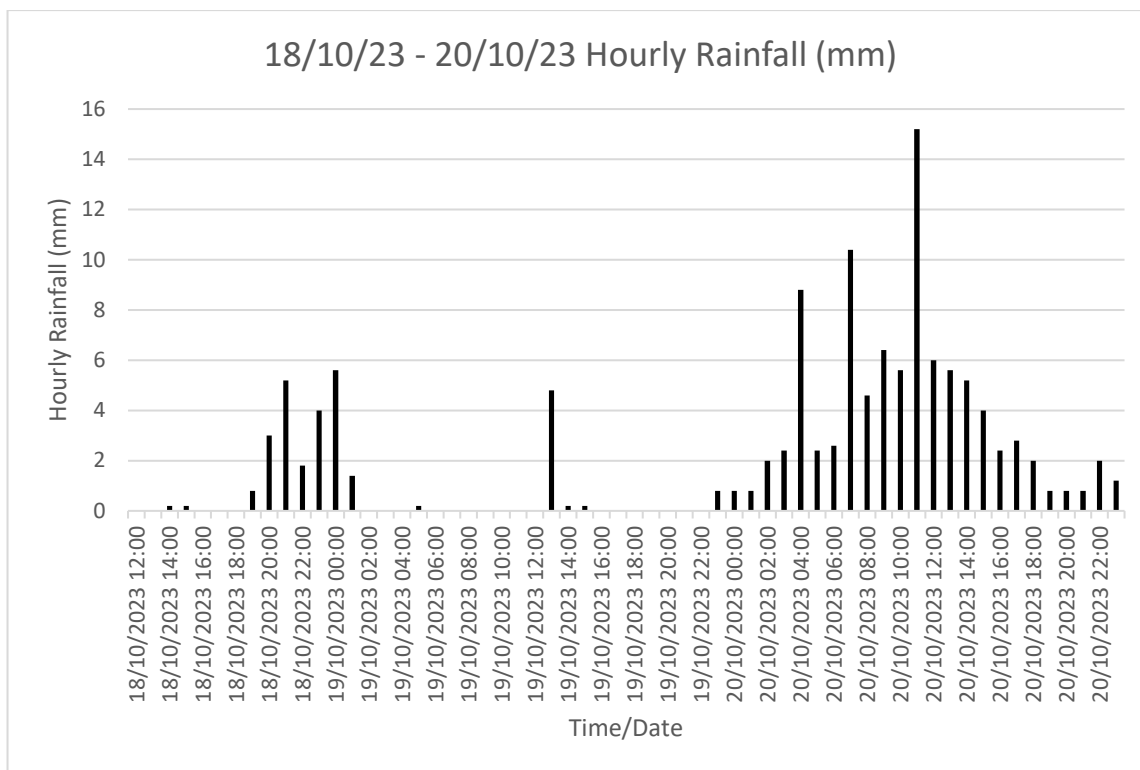


Figure 1. Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18th to 23:00 20th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

10. Figure 2 highlights the areas that were subjected to internal flooding.

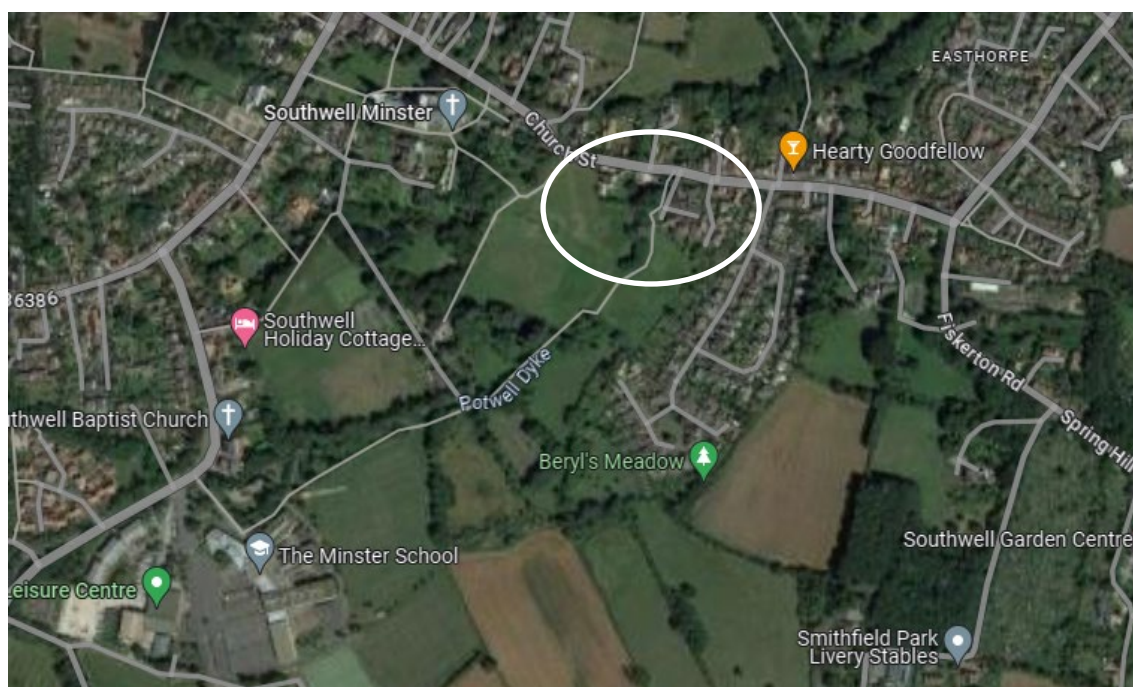


Figure 2. View of Southwell highlighting areas affected by internal flooding.

Summary of flooding and its causes

11. Southwell has a history of flooding which ultimately led to Nottinghamshire County Council leading a £5m flood alleviation project for the catchment. Southwell sits in a natural valley surrounded by agricultural land and is served by several watercourses including the Potwell Dyke. Subsequently the catchment has several areas that are naturally prone to flooding.
12. The Potwell Dyke runs through the centre of the town as shown on Figure 3 and runs underneath Church Street. During Storm Babet this area experienced flooding that manifested itself in a manner similar to previous flood events.
13. The area has been identified as a key point for flooding and part of the £5m capital investment is to facilitate the construction of a storage reservoir upstream of the Church Street crossing and install property flood resilience on properties on Church Street. The reservoir and property flood resilience will reduce the risk and consequences of flooding in the area. The storage reservoir is currently in the feasibility stage with planning submission programmed for summer 2024.

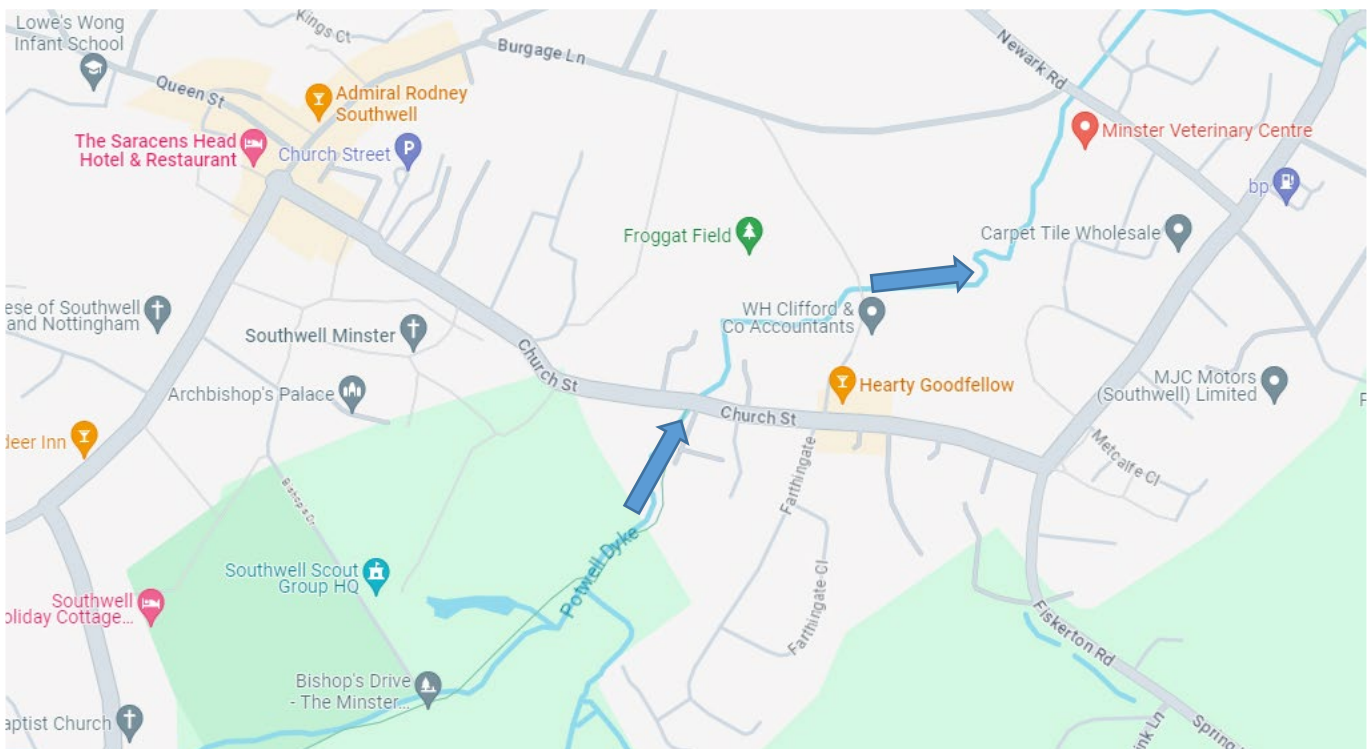


Figure 3. Map of Southwell showing routes of the Potwell Dyke and its crossing with Church Street and its tributary.

14. These watercourses and the topography of the village combine to create a natural risk of flooding to the area. Figures 4 and 5 show the predicted risk of flooding as published by the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning (<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk>)

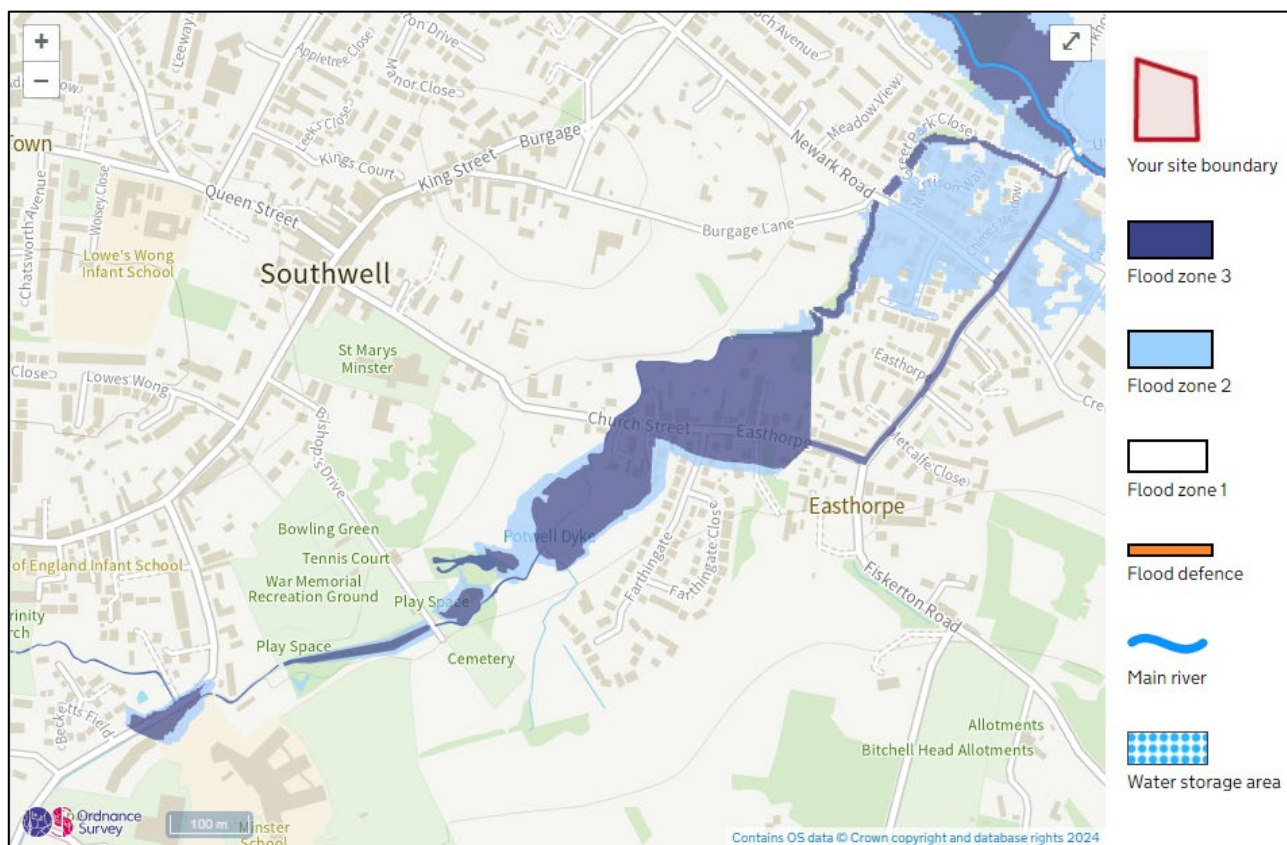


Figure 4. Predicted Flood Zone Extents (FZ3 is darkest area)

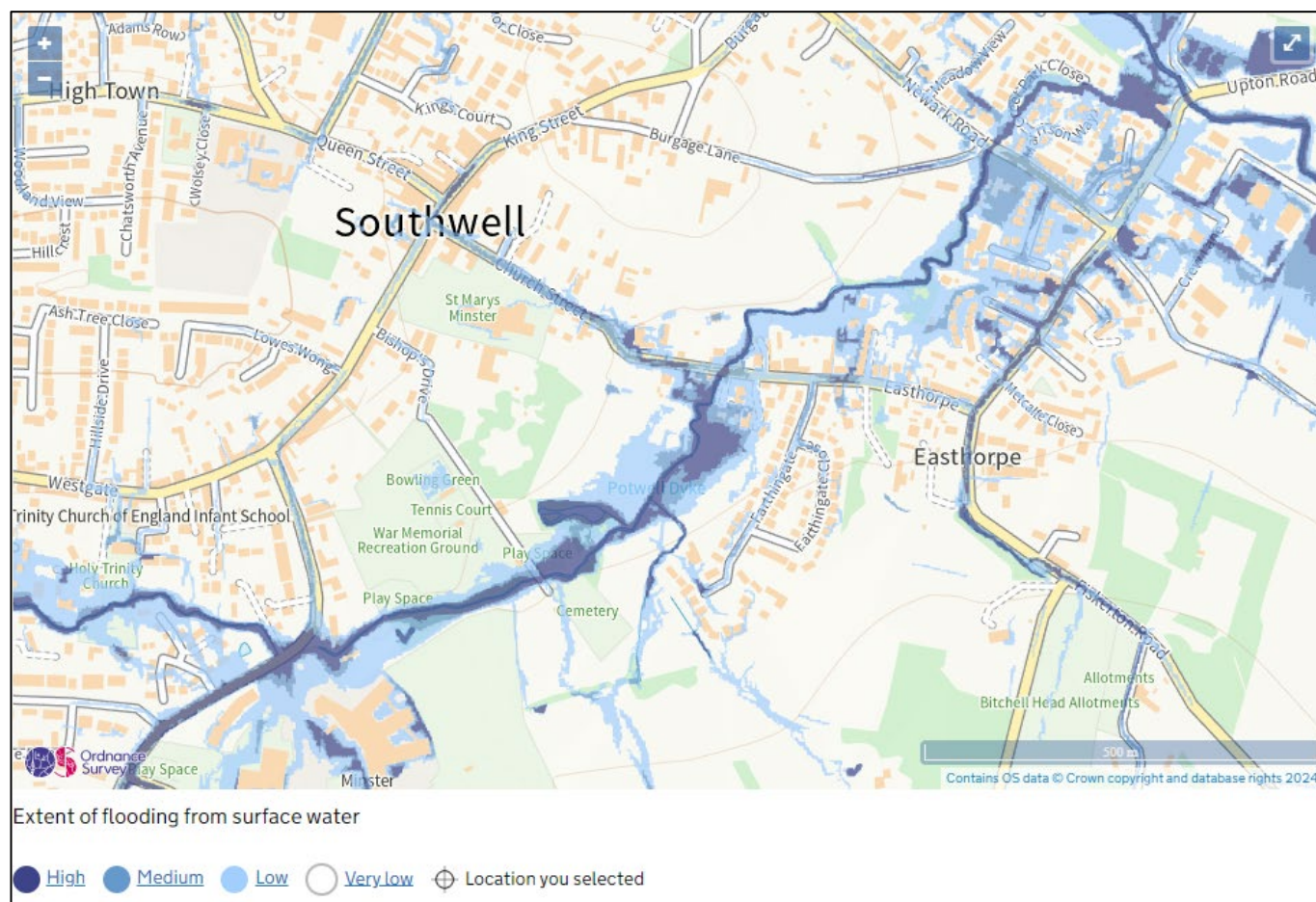


Figure 5. Predicted Surface Water Flood Extents

Figures 4 and 5 help to confirm the areas naturally occurring risk of flooding and correlate with the majority of flooding experienced during Storm Babet.

Southwell benefits from a well-established Flood Forum ([Southwell Flood Forum ~ Community Protection & Support](#)) who provide exceptional support and advice to their community. They adopt a very positive and proactive approach to flood resilience and we will continue to work with and support them.

The work carried out as part of the Southwell Flood Alleviation scheme and Southwell Flood Forum to date has clearly reduced the likelihood of flooding on other parts of the catchment as several areas that had experienced flooding in the past were not affected by Storm Babet.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

15. The Nottinghamshire County Council.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.
- vi. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

b) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.
- ii. Provided site-based presence and investigations immediately following the event.

16. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flooding

17. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:
18. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Liaised with Southwell Flood Forum in the aftermath of the event.
- q) Responded to highway flooding in the catchment and carried out ditch clearance. to reduce the risk of flooding in the Nottingham Road / Minster School area.

19. Newark & Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads, paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.

- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 20. Nottinghamshire County Council continue to progress with the proposals to construct a surface water reservoir in the catchment and deliver property flood resilience measures as part of the Southwell Flood Alleviation Scheme.
- 21. Southwell Flood Forum have a well- established working relationship with a number of the RMAs including NCC's Flood Risk Management Team, and Via East Midlands and are committed to continue with that working relationship.
- 22. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 23. NCC will continue to support its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible.
- 24. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX AE

SECTION 19 REPORT –STAPLEFORD – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

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Introduction:

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
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 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Broxtowe Borough Council (BBC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC & the Environment Agency (EA).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Stapleford is a town in the Broxtowe Borough of Nottinghamshire with a population of approximately 15,241 people according to the 2001 census.

7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Stapleford suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 107mm of rainfall was recorded at the Newstead Abbey rain gauge as shown by figure one below.
8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

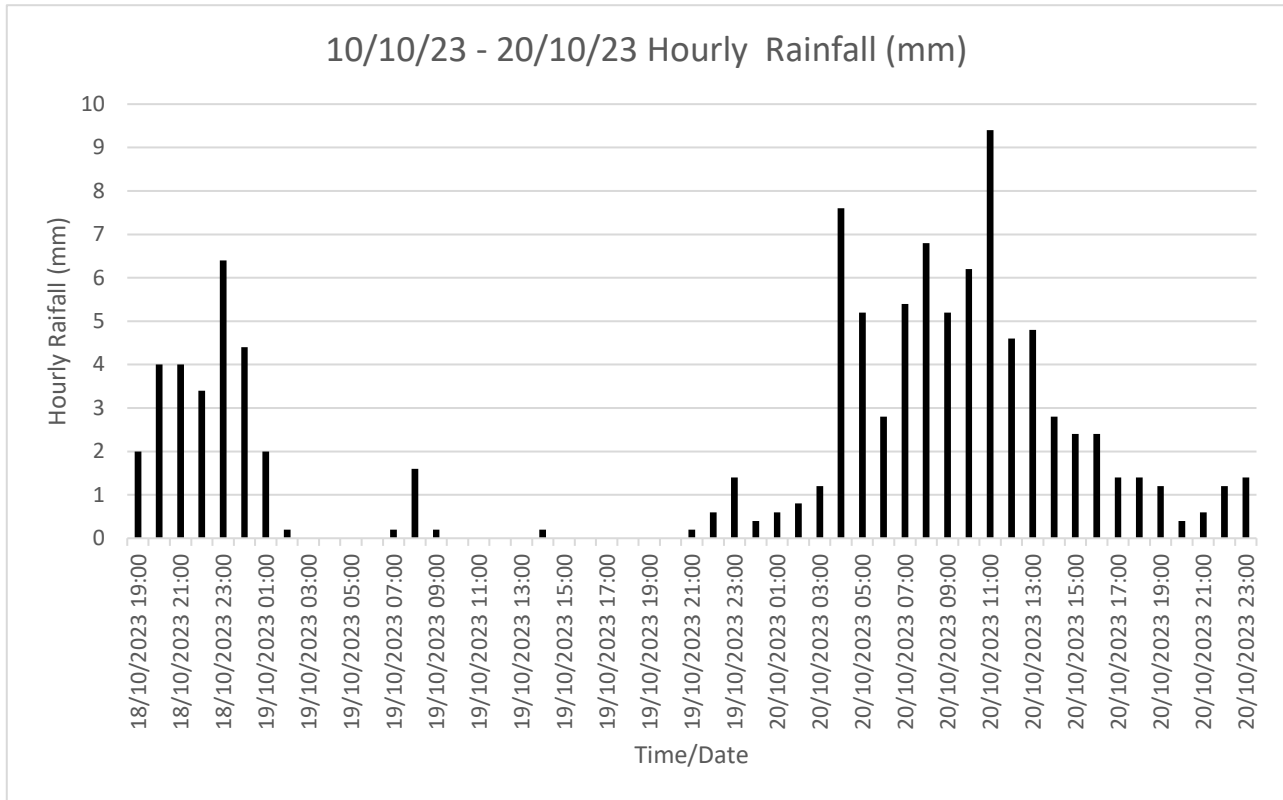


Figure 1. Newstead Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency

9. Internal flooding affected 174 properties across Stapleford. Figures 2 – 5 highlight these specific areas and identify the affected roads and where internal property flooding was present.
 - a) Figure 2:
 - i. Mill Road – 6 properties,
 - b) Figure 3:
 - i. Horace Avenue – 6 properties,
 - ii. Park Street – 9 properties,
 - iii. Lower Park Street – 22 properties,
 - iv. Sandiacre Road – 5 properties,
 - v. Wellington Street – 55 properties,
 - c) Figure 4:
 - i. Wellington Street (cont.) – 55 properties (cont.),
 - ii. Bailey Street – 13 properties,
 - iii. West End Street – 11 properties,
 - iv. Derby Road – 6 properties,
 - d) Figure 5:
 - i. Bessell Lane – 35 properties,
 - ii. Kelvin Close – 1 property.

- e) Figure 6:
 - i. Moorbridge Lane – 5 properties,

10. Figure 2 - Mill Road:

6 properties were affected on Mill Road with evidence suggesting they were affected by an ordinary watercourse which runs behind the properties. With a large amount of rainfall falling on already saturated ground the watercourse surcharged at the point of culverting under Mill Road. This water then subsequently followed the route of the highway affecting 6 properties.



Figure 2: Mill Road, Stapleford.

11. Figure 3 & 4 – Horace Avenue, Park Street, Lower Park Street, Sandiacre Road, Wellington Street, Bailey Street, West End Street and Derby Road.

Residents provided accounts of the flooding which indicate that whilst they were not directly affected by the River Erewash (main river) where it runs behind their properties, they found that the river overtopped its banks downstream. This flooded the road network and subsequently followed the topography of the land and highway to flood the properties from both the front and the back.



Figure 3: *Affected Areas: Horace Avenue, Park Street, Lower Park Street, Sandiacre Road & Wellington Street.*



Figure 4: *Affected Areas: Wellington Street, Bailey Street, Derby Road & West End Street.*

12. Figure 5 – Bessell Lane and Kelvin Close.

Various reports were provided by local businesses in this area that there were a large number of blocked gullies. Whilst this may have slowed down the release of water in the area, due to the high level in the River Erewash these gullies would not have been able to discharge effectively. A combination of overland flows from the River Erewash and surface water appear to be the main contributing factor to the flooding in this instance.



Figure 5: *Affected Areas: Bessell Lane & Kelvin Close.*



Figure 6: *Affected Areas: Moorbridge Lane.*

13. Figure 6 – Moorbridge Lane

Details provided by the residents show that water subsequently breached the Erewash at this location and flowed across the green space to the North of the properties. This overland flow then found its way towards the properties internally flooding and flowing towards the highway which then moved east affecting further properties on Moorbridge Lane.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

14. Nottinghamshire County Council

a) Lead Local Flood Authority

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. Lead Local Flood Authorities also have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
- c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council)
 - i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

15. Broxtowe Borough Council

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

16. Environment Agency (EA)

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

17. The following lists the actions taken by each Risk Management Authority in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

18. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.

- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Attended a public meeting concerning flood risk in Stapleford.

19. Broxtowe Borough Council:

- a) Provided emergency response support in management of flooding event.
- b) Delivered sandbags to affected residents.
- c) Managed and continue to manage recovery in affected Broxtowe communities.
- d) Administered the flood hardship fund.
- e) Administered the council tax and business rate relief grant scheme.
- f) Actively engaged in the Section 19 Flood Investigation.
- g) Distributed sandbags to residents.

20. Environment Agency:

- a) The Environment Agency was in contact with professional partners from the 16/10/2023 to warn of potential heavy rain from the 19/10/2023 onwards.
- b) Played an active role in Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- c) Operated incident support rosters on a 24/7 basis throughout the incident.
- d) The Environment Agency warned and informed the community of Stapleford in a timely manner by issuing a Flood Alert for the River Erewash in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire on 19/10/2023. Flood Warnings were issued for the River Erewash and Boundary Brook at Trowell and Stapleford Moorbridge Lane on 20/10/2023 and the River Erewash around Stapleford Oakfield Road on 20/10/2023. Instigated flood patrols to operate their structures, removing blockages from watercourses and facilitating the conveyance of water through the main river systems.
- e) Attended a public meeting concerning flood risk in Stapleford. Coordinated community information officers and surveyors to gather information. Visited affected communities and residents.

21. Severn Trent Water

- a) Severn Trent has received reports of flooding in this area and are completing ongoing investigations into the source of flooding.
- b) Severn Trent actively engaged with the Section 19 Flood investigation.
- c) Attended MP / public meeting.

Additional information and future actions

- 22. The local community spirit and resilience during the flooding must be recognised as without their efforts the impacts of the flooding could have been worse.
- 23. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.

24. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. NCC will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
25. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
26. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX AF

SECTION 19 REPORT – SUTTON IN ASHFIELD – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction:

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Ashfield District Council (ADC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC.
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Sutton in Ashfield is a market town in Nottinghamshire with a population of approximately 48,527 people according to the 2019 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Sutton in Ashfield suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 125mm of rainfall was recorded at the Sutton in Ashfield rain gauge as show by Figure 1 below.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

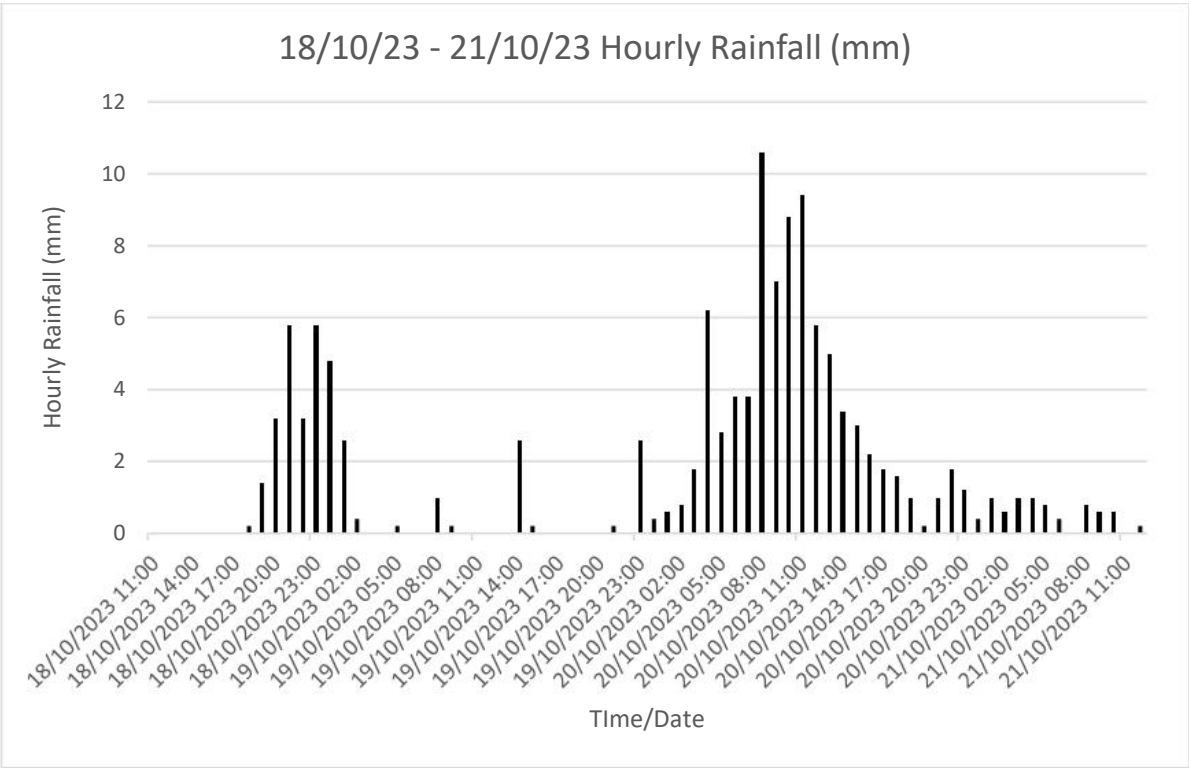


Figure 1. Sutton in Ashfield Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

9. During Storm Babet most highway drainage assets were unable to cope with discharging the amount of water that fell within the small time period. This led to various instance of highway flooding which subsequently flooded properties due to a combination of run off and bow waves from vehicles driving through the flood water.
10. In some locations across Sutton in Ashfield these issues were also exacerbated by additional surface water flows from adjacent fields, farmland and green spaces. Figure 2 below shows the affected areas across Sutton in Ashfield.



Figure 2: Affected areas across Sutton in Ashfield. The Oval (1), Ashgate (2), Peel Street (3), Searby Road, Sotherby Avenue, Farndon Road & Cardinal Court (4), Cauldwell Road (5).

11. The internal flooding was very localised in nature across 5 different areas of Sutton in Ashfield. Figures 3 – 6 highlight these specific areas and identify the affected roads and where internal property flooding was present.
- a) Figure 3:
 - i. Searby Road – 5 properties
 - ii. Sotherby Avenue – 2 properties
 - iii. Farndon Road – 1 property
 - iv. Cardinal Court – 3 properties
 - b) Figure 4:
 - i. Peel Street – 2 properties
 - c) Figure 5:
 - i. The Oval – 1 property
 - ii. Ashgate – 1 property
 - d) Figure 6:
 - i. Cauldwell Road – 1 property



Figure 3: Affected roads: Searby Road, Sotherby Avenue, Farndon Road & Cardinal Court.



Figure 4: Affected roads: Peel Street.



Figure 5: Affected roads: The Oval & Ashgate.

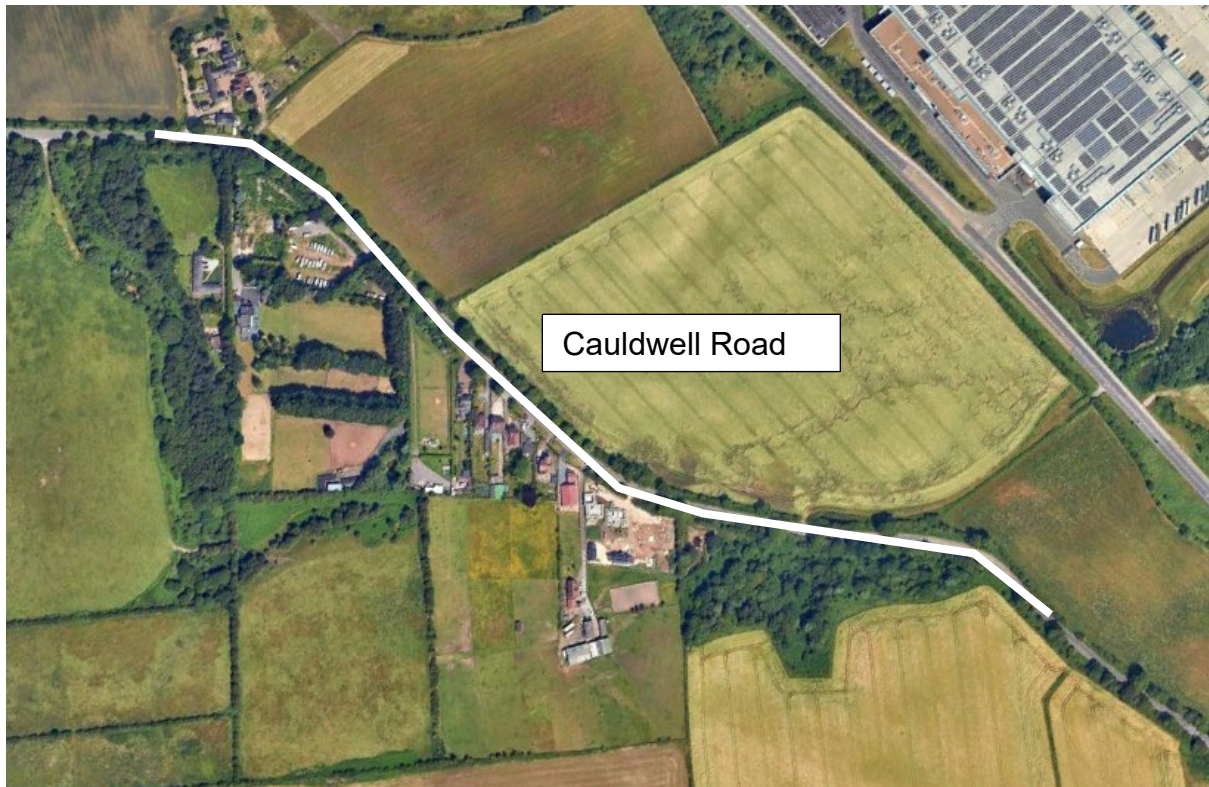


Figure 6: Affected roads: Cauldwell Road

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

12. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

- c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

13. Ashfield District Council

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

14. The following lists the actions taken by each Risk Management Authority in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

15. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

16. Ashfield District Council:

- a) From a pro-active aspect, ADC carried out inspections of the watercourses and drainage assets we are responsible for in Sutton, Kirkby and Jacksdale on the 19th October 2023 to ensure grids etc. were clear and water was flowing.
- b) Senior Officers from ADC attended all Nottingham & Nottinghamshire LRF Strategic, Tactical, and Recovery Co-ordinating Group Meetings and the LRF Communication Cell which had also been stood up.
- c) Stood up ADC Internal Incident Management Team in response to the situation.
- d) Made reference to the LRF's Local Flood Plans for guidance (covering Hucknall & Jacksdale areas but principles applied to Sutton and Kirkby response also).
- e) Operationally, provided emergency response support in management of the flood event, working with colleagues from the LLFA prioritising attendance to affected properties, deploying sandbags to prevent internal flooding of domestic premises.
- f) Opened a Rest Centre at Hucknall Leisure Centre for evacuees from severely flooded domestic properties in Hucknall. However this was also available for use by residents from other communities in the District of Ashfield (and other LA areas) should this have been required throughout the flood event.
- g) Provided flood advice communications to members and other stakeholders through the various social media channels and platforms available to the Authority including a new Flood Advice page on the ADC website with links to well established flood advice resource such as NCC and Environment Agency web pages.
- h) Held an internal Storm Babet debrief identifying several learning outcomes and actions.
- i) Attended the Nottingham & Nottinghamshire LRF Storm Babet debrief meeting at the Environment Agency's Trentside offices – awaiting report and recommendations / learning outcomes.
- j) Actively engaged in the Section 19 Flood Investigation and provided support to the Lead Local Flood Authority.

17. Severn Trent Water Ltd

- a) Severn Trent has received reports of flooding in this area and are completing ongoing investigations into the source of flooding.
- b) Severn Trent actively engaged with the Section 19 Flood investigation.
- c) Since the flood event, Severn Trent have completed CCTV work on the surface water system.

Additional information and future actions

- 18. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 19. Ashfield District Council proposed the following actions:
 - a) Implementation of learning outcomes/recommendations from ADC's internal Storm Babet debrief including new Flood Advice page on website, Rest Centre review with NCC colleagues, production of Flood Action Card for the ADC Major Emergency Plan, undertake business continuity test/exercise(s), roll out of the LRF's 'Concept of Operations' training course for all ADC Executive and Assistant Directors.
 - b) Implementation of any additional learning outcomes/recommendations from the LRF's Storm Babet debrief applicable to ADC when these are made available.

- c) Review need to increase internal stock of sandbags.
 - d) Work with LLFA partners in any flood attenuation/prevention works in future.
20. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. NCC will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
21. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
22. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX AG

SECTION 19 REPORT – SUTTON ON TRENT – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC and Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Sutton-on-Trent is a rural village located 8 miles north of Newark-on-Trent that sits between the Great North Road (A1) and the west bank of the River Trent. It is surrounded primarily by agricultural land and is served by a number of watercourses, some of which are maintained by the Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB). Figure 3 shows how the watercourses pass through the village. According to the 2021 census it has a population of approximately 3195 people.

7. Between 12:00 noon on the 18th and 23:00 on the 20th October, 124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge, which is approximately 12km from Sutton on Trent (Figure 1).
8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.
9. During Storm Babet, 17 residential properties in Sutton on Trent were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

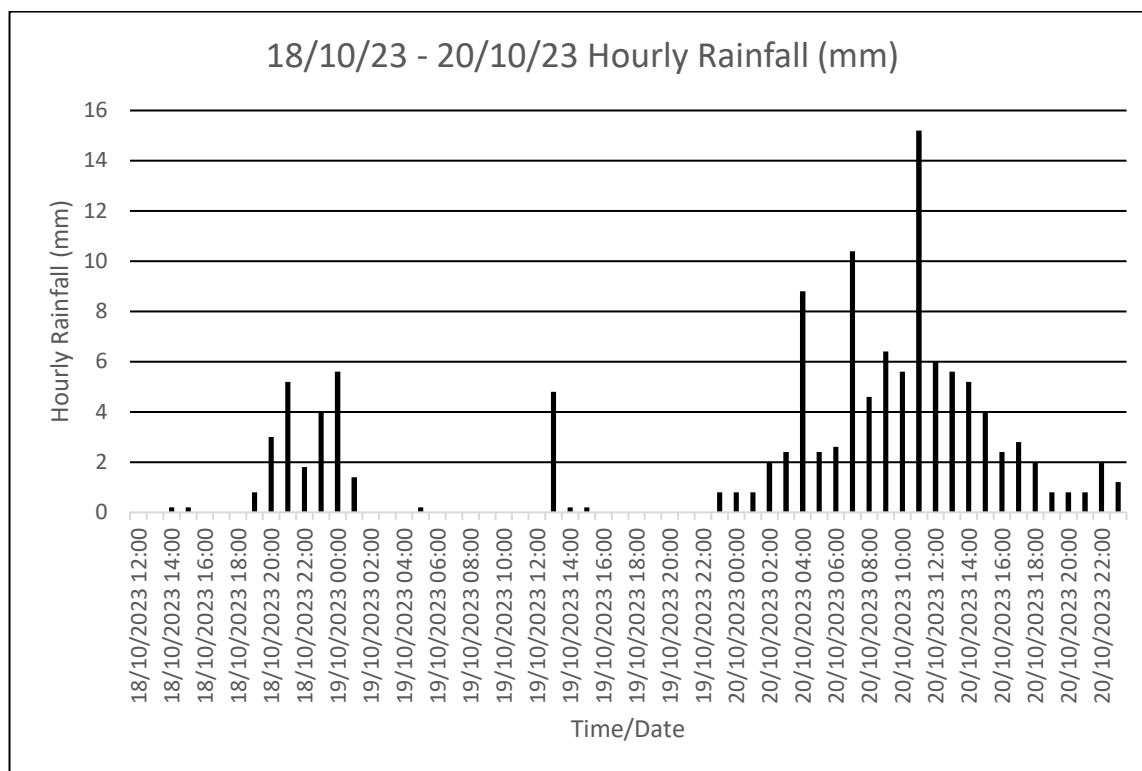


Figure 1. Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18th to 23:00 20th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

10. Figure 2 highlights the areas that were subjected to internal flooding.



Figure 2. View of Sutton on Trent highlighting areas affected by internal flooding.

Summary of flooding and its causes

11. The flooding that occurred in Sutton on Trent during Storm Babet came from a mixture of sources; surface runoff is understood to have caused the flooding in the northern area (Grassthorne) whilst the flooding in the Mill Close area was described by witnesses as coming from the watercourse adjacent to the area. The flow of water was such that it was unable to follow its natural path and came out of bank, flooding the area. Residents also reported ground water coming up through the floors of their properties.
12. Figures 6 & 7 below are extracts from the Environment Agency's flood risk mapping and clearly show how surface water flows and the over-topping of the Cocker Beck will impact on the catchment.
13. Surface water that fell on the catchment, already saturated following the extensive amounts of rainfall that had fallen in the period before the storm, flowed into the watercourse overwhelming it resulting in it over-topping and spilling out of bank. The sheer volume of water falling on the catchment resulted in overland flows in the area causing flooding.

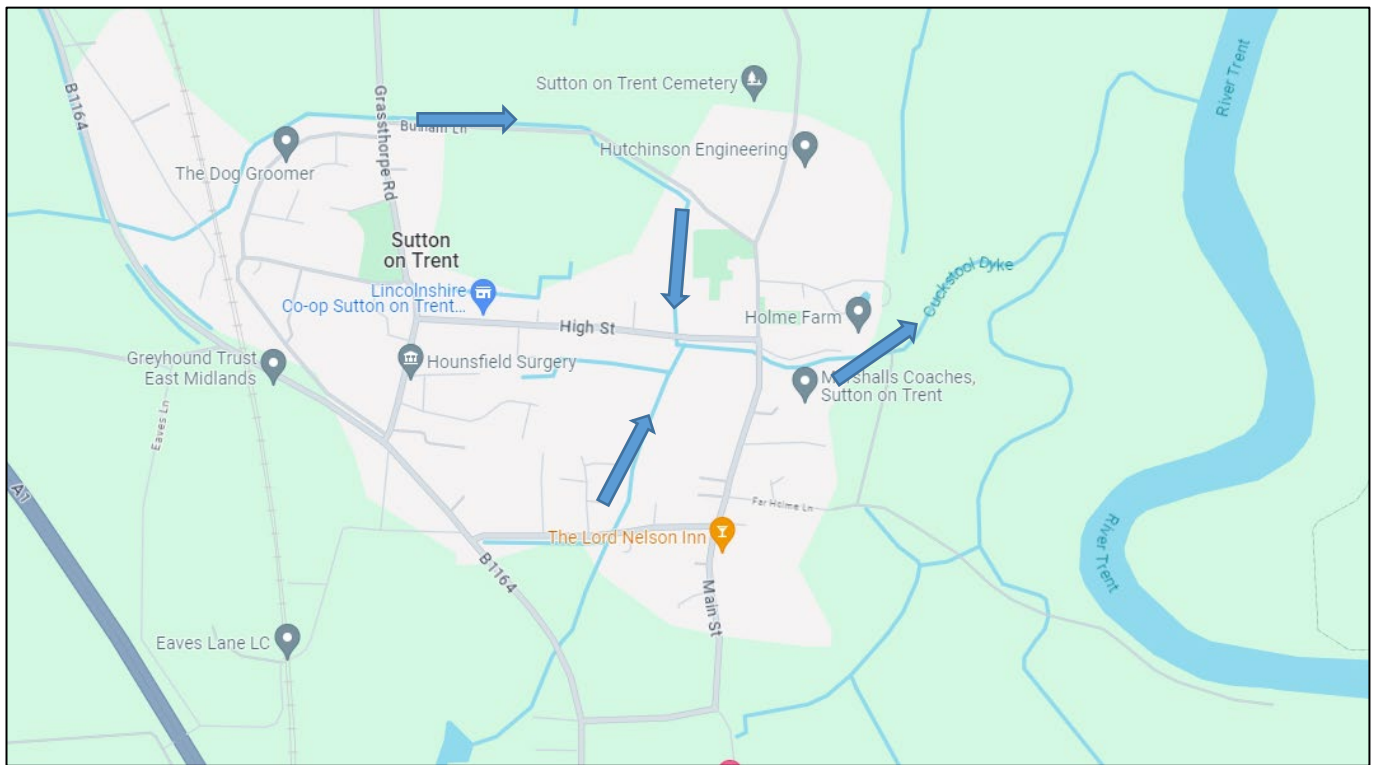


Figure 3. Map of Sutton on Trent showing watercourses running through the village

14. These watercourses and the topography of the village combine to create a natural risk of flooding to the area. Figures 4 and 5 show the predicted risk of flooding as published by the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning (<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk>)

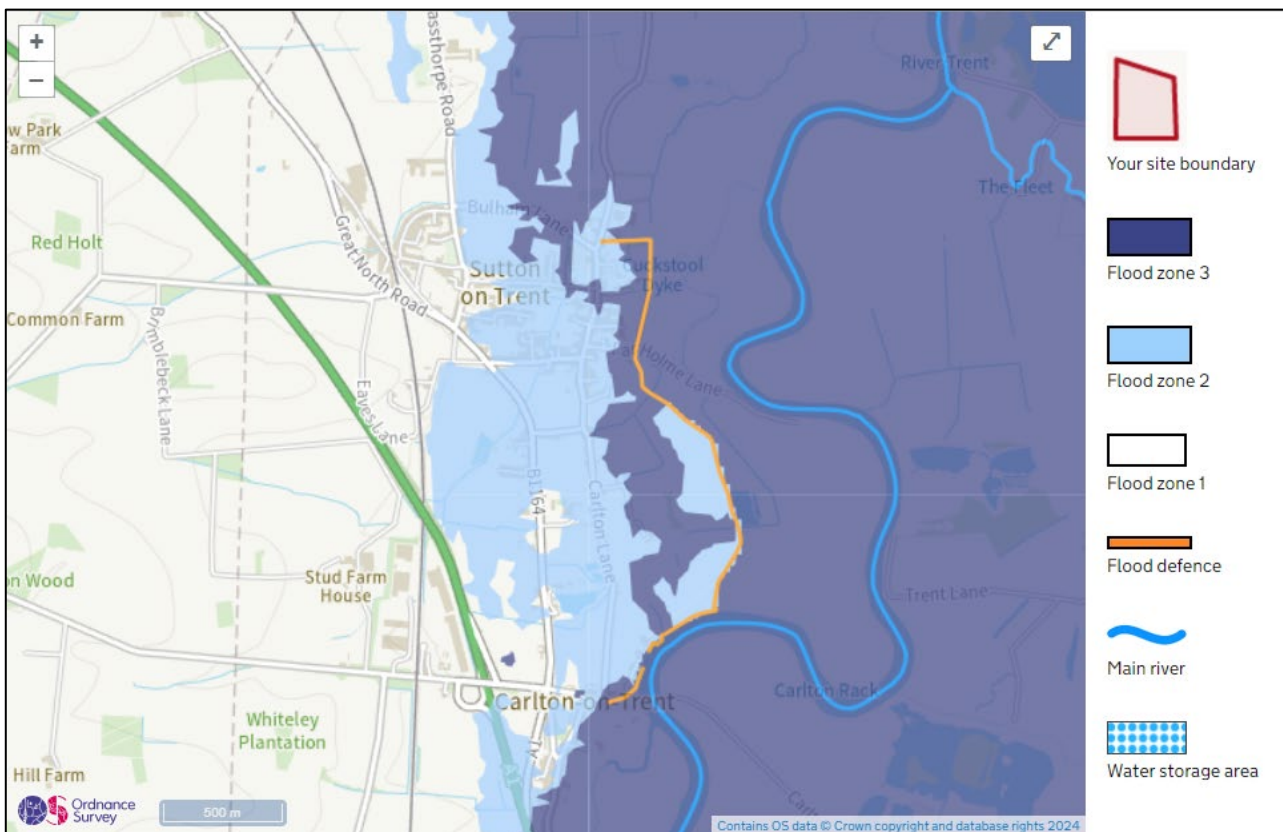


Figure 4. Predicted Flood Zone Extents (FZ3 is darkest area)

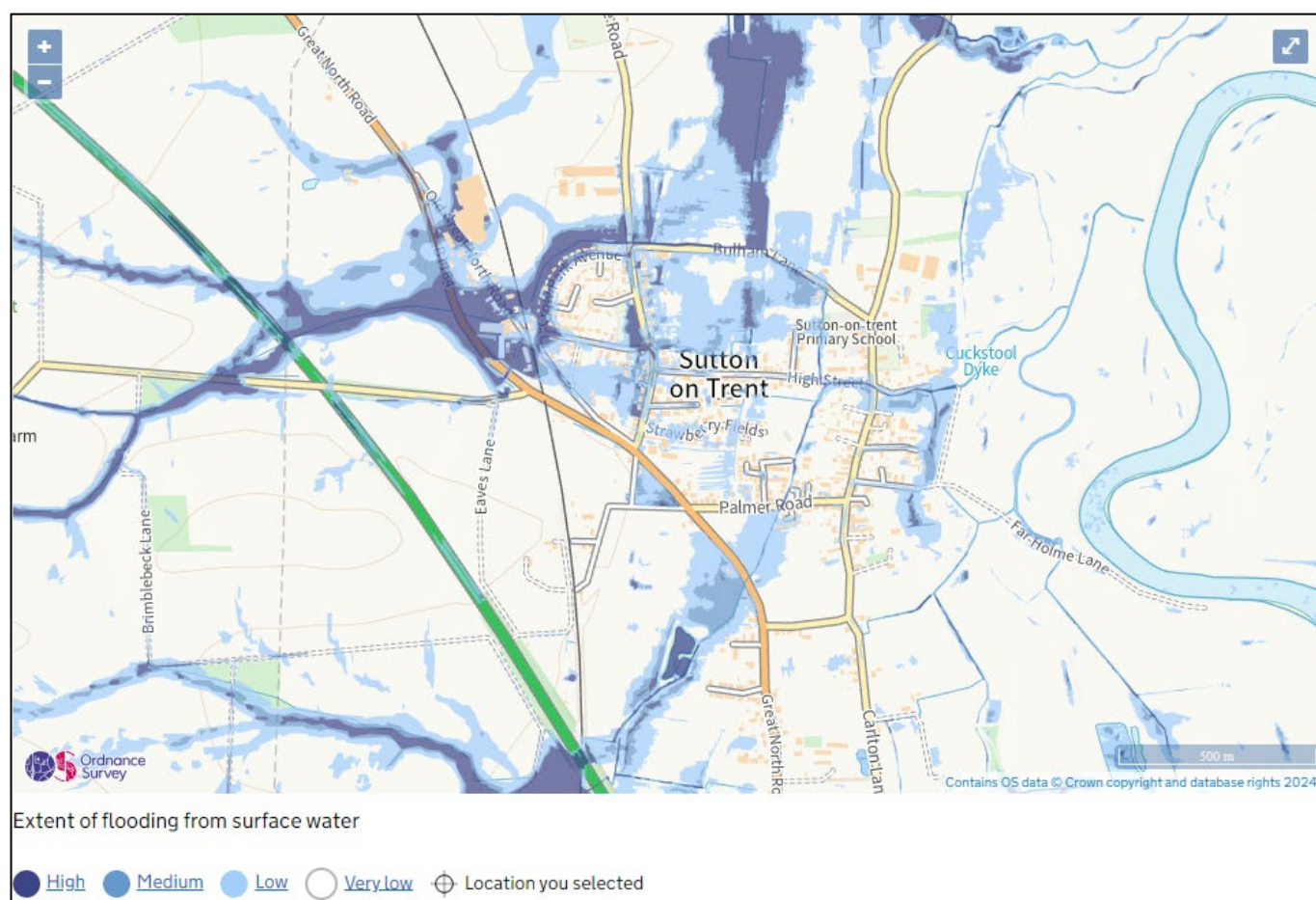


Figure 5. Predicted Surface Water Flood Extents

15. Figures 4 and 5 help to confirm the areas naturally occurring risk of flooding and correlate with the majority of flooding experienced during Storm Babet.
16. The village benefits from proactive community and Parish Council that provides support and resilience to their residents. The community adopts a very positive and proactive approach to flood resilience and we will continue to work with and support them.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

17. Nottinghamshire County Council.
 - a) Lead Local Flood Authority.
 - i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
 - ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
 - iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
 - iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
 - v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

18. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

19. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board.

- a) Has a duty to manage flood risk and land drainage within areas of special drainage need in the Trent Valley.
- b) Has permissive powers to undertake work to provide water level management within their area
- c) Undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for local needs including the maintenance of rivers, drainage channels, outfalls and pumping stations.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flooding

20. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

21. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.

- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

22. Newark & Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads , paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

23. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board

- a) The IDB is working closely with lead partners to identify and deliver appropriate solutions, including supporting securing funding applications and with engineering and design expertise.
- b) In all parts of the IDB districts (both Trent Valley and Isle of Axholme and Northern Nottinghamshire) the regular annual maintenance regime has been and will continue to be delivered to reduce risk and identify potential risk areas.

24. Severn Trent Water Ltd.
 - a) Investigating reports of sewer flooding on Grassthorpe.
 - b) Actively engaged with the Section 19 investigation.

Additional Information and Future Actions

25. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
26. Information on the overtopping of the watercourse has been passed to the IDB for their consideration as they are responsible for managing the watercourse.
27. Sutton on Trent Parish Council and its residents have a well- established working relationship with a number of the RMAs including NCCs Flood Risk Management Team, the TVIDB and Via East Midlands and are committed to continue with that working relationship.
28. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
29. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
30. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX AH

SECTION 19 REPORT – THURGATON – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

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3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC and Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Thurgaton is a small village located on the A612 (Nottingham Road) between Lowdham and Southwell in Nottinghamshire. It is surrounded primarily by agricultural land and the Thurgaton Beck runs from west to east through the centre of the village. The catchment ultimately discharges to the River Trent 2km to the east of the village. The majority of the residential area of the village sits to the east of the A612. Watercourses between the A612 and the River Trent are managed by the Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB). Figure 2 shows how the watercourses pass through the village.

7. Between 12:00 noon on the 18th and 23:00 on the 20th October, 124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge, which is approximately 7km from Thurgaton (Figure 1).
8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.
9. During Storm Babet, 18 residential properties in Thurgaton were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

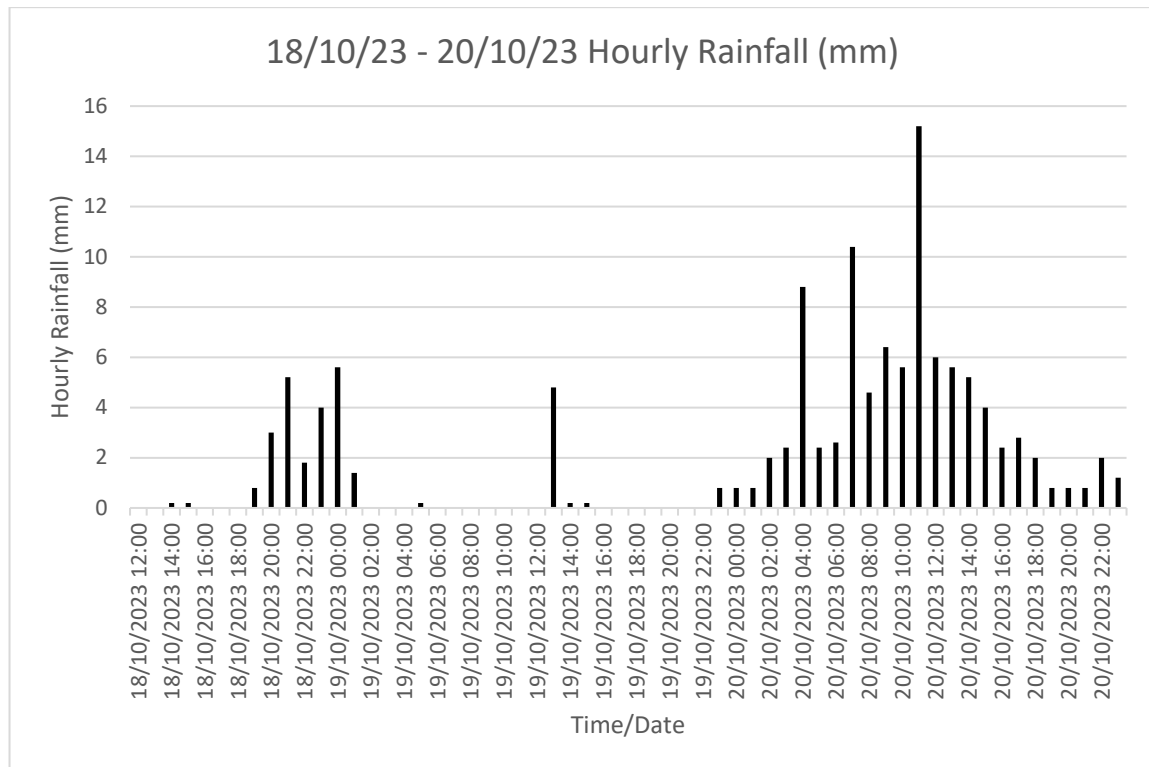


Figure 1. Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18th to 23:00 20th October 2023.
Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

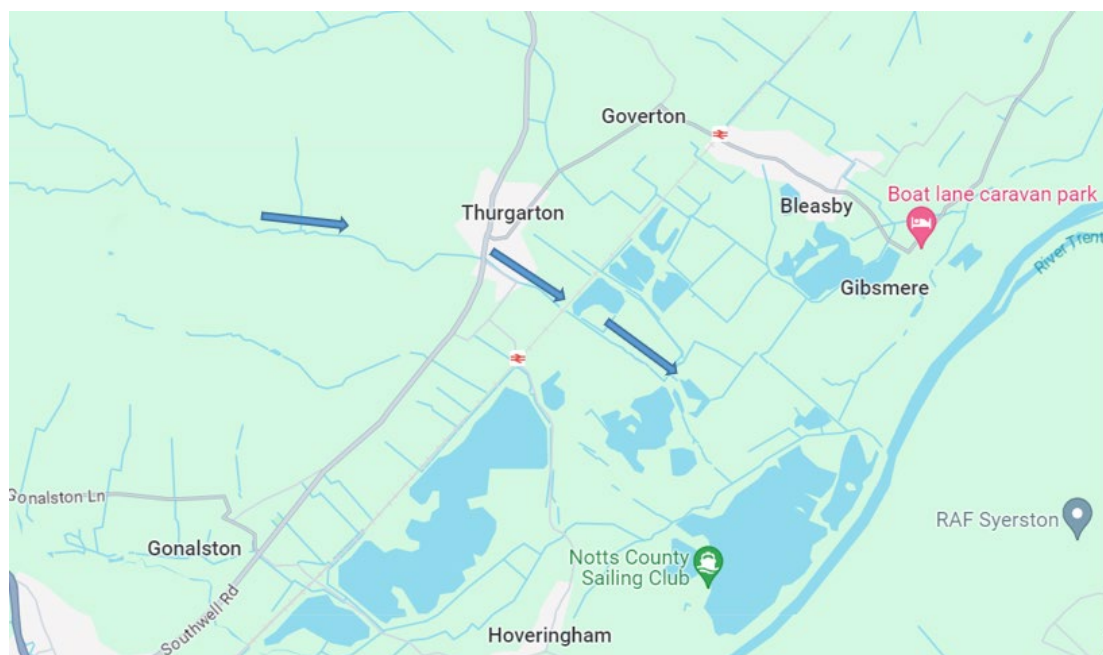


Figure 2. Map of Thurgaton showing watercourses running through the village

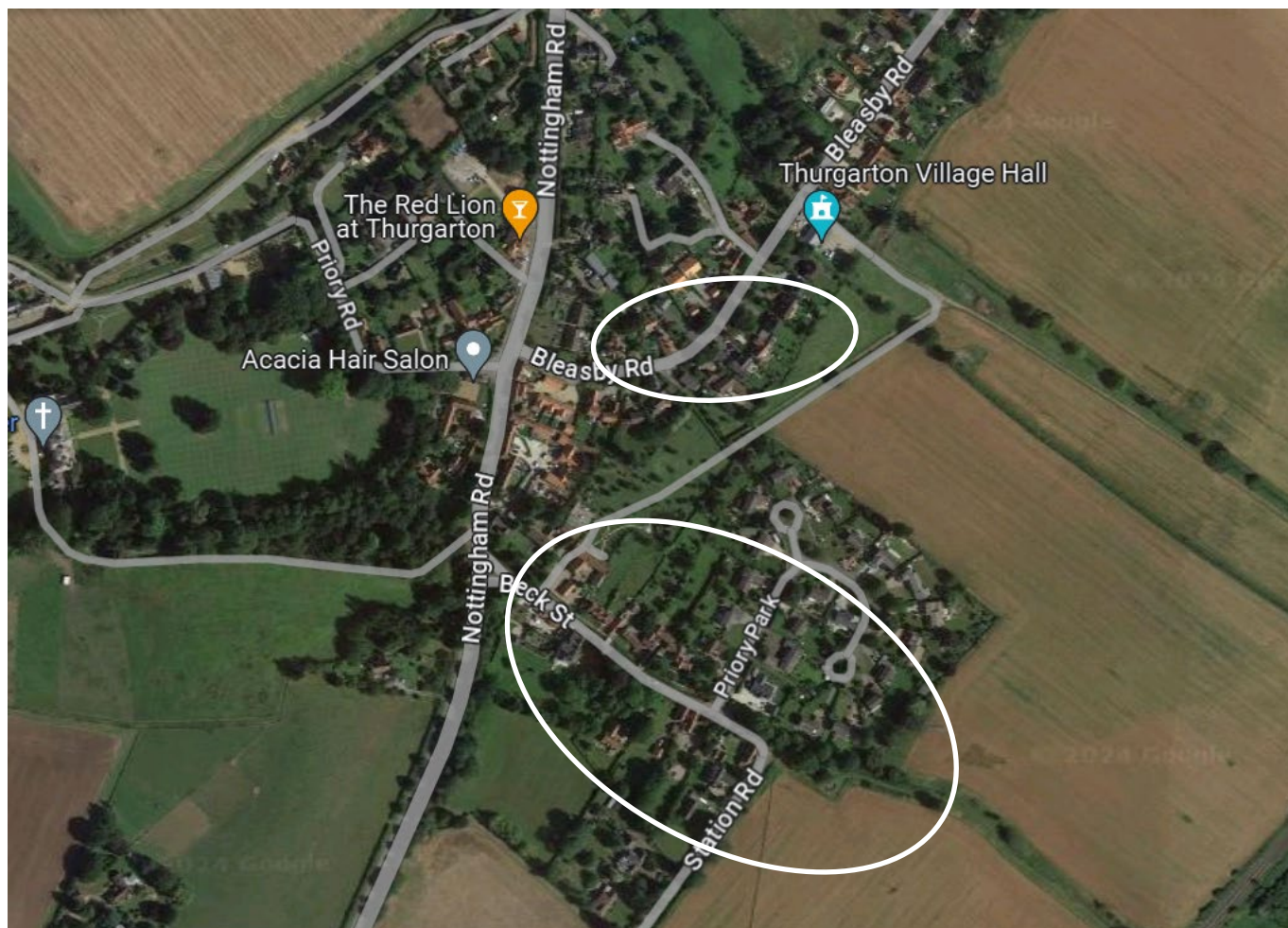


Figure 3. View of Thurgarton highlighting areas affected by internal flooding.

Summary of flooding and its causes

10. The flooding that occurred in Thurgarton during Storm Babet came from a mixture of sources but primarily caused by the Thurgarton Beck bursting its banks and flooding the area around Beck Street / Station Road and Priory Park. There are some surface water runoff concerns that contribute to the flooding however the key issue is the hydraulic performance of the Thurgarton Beck.
11. Surface water that fell on the catchment, already saturated following the extensive amounts of rainfall that had fallen in the period before the storm, flowed into the watercourse overwhelming it resulting in over-topping and spilling out of bank.
12. These watercourses and the topography of the village combine to create a natural risk of flooding to the area. Figures 4 and 5 show the predicted risk of flooding as published by the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning (<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk>).

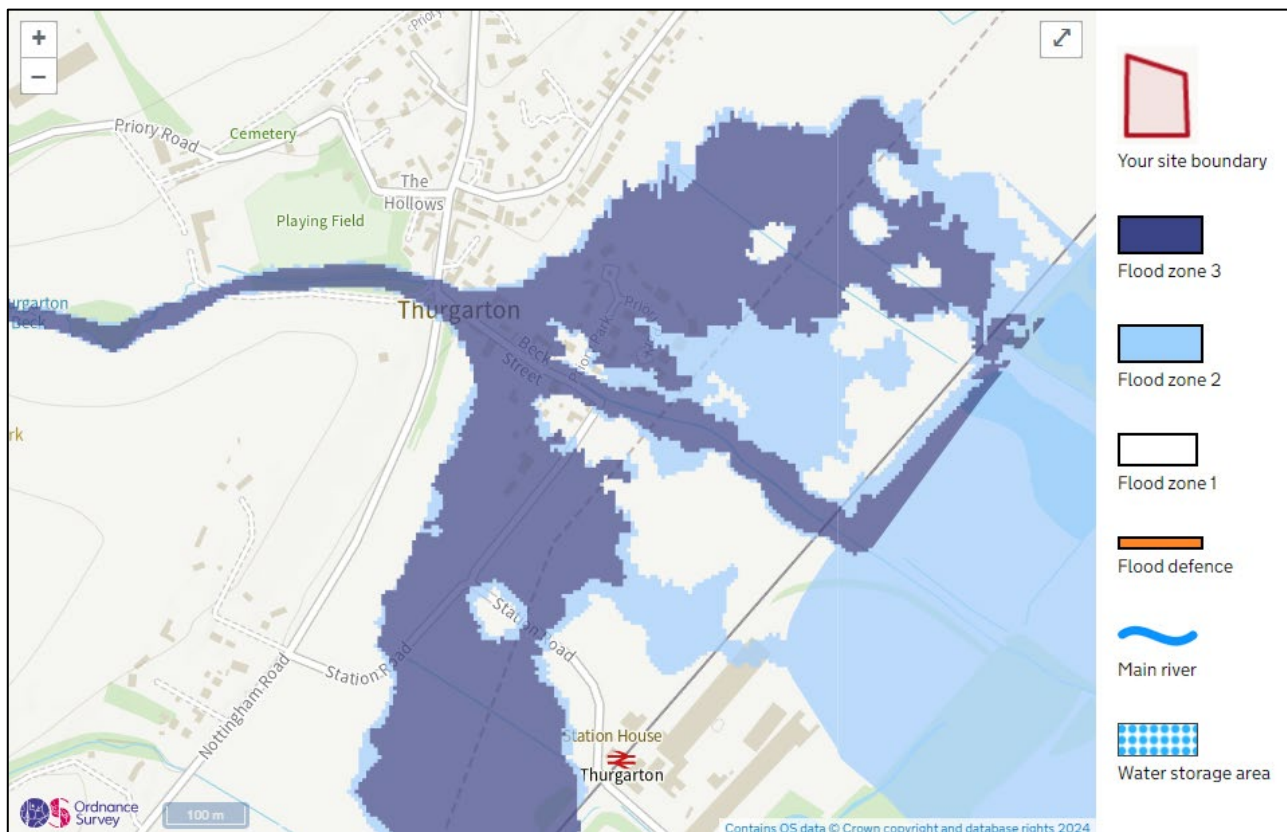


Figure 4. Predicted Flood Zone Extents (FZ3 is darkest area)

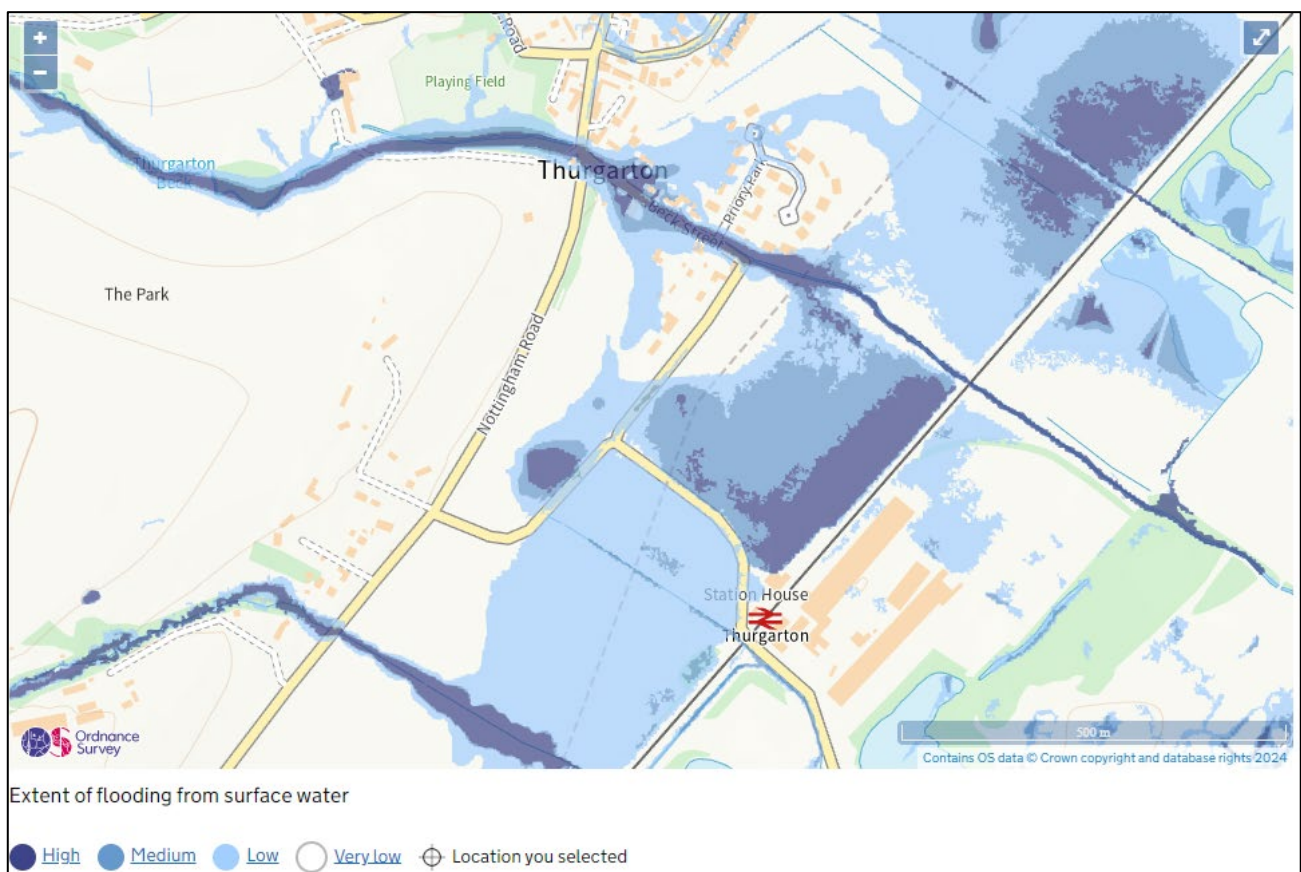


Figure 5. Predicted Surface Water Flood Extents

13. Figures 4 and 5 help to confirm the areas naturally occurring risk of flooding and correlate with the majority of flooding experienced during Storm Babet.

14. The village benefits from proactive community and Parish Council that provides support and resilience to their residents. The community adopts a very positive and proactive approach to flood resilience and the LLFA will continue to work with and support them as best we can.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

15. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (VIA East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

16. The Environment Agency

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
- b) Maintenance and management of main rivers and associated flood risk.

17. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

18. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board.

- a) Has a duty to manage flood risk and land drainage within areas of special drainage need in the Trent Valley.
- b) Has permissive powers to undertake work to provide water level management within their area.

- c) Undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for local needs including the maintenance of rivers, drainage channels, outfalls and pumping stations.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flooding

- 19. The following lists the key actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

- 20. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Attended and presented at Parish Council community meeting on 7 February.

- 21. Newark & Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.

- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.
- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads, paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

22. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board

- a) TVIDB had staff on site during and after the flood event.
- b) The Thurgaton Flood Alleviation Scheme is due to start on site in October 2024.
- c) The IDB is working closely with lead partners to identify and deliver appropriate solutions, including supporting securing funding applications and with engineering and design expertise where applicable.
- d) In all parts of the IDB districts (both Trent Valley and Isle of Axholme and Northern Nottinghamshire) the regular annual maintenance regime has been and will continue to be delivered to reduce risk and identify potential risk areas.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 23. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 24. The TVIDB continue to pursue approvals and funding to progress with a flood alleviation scheme for the village. Nottinghamshire County Council have allocated a £50k capital contribution to the project.
- 25. Residents affected by the flooding are looking to pool the Governments £5k Flood Resilience Grant and use it as a contribution to the TVIDB project funding requirements.
- 26. Thurgaton Parish Council and its residents have a well- established working relationship with a number of the RMAs including NCCs Flood Risk Management Team, the TVIDB and Via East Midlands and are committed to continue with that working relationship.

27. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
28. NCC will continue to support its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible. NCC have procured data monitoring equipment that will allow the flood group to remotely monitor levels in the beck and respond accordingly.
29. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX AI

SECTION 19 REPORT – TOTON – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction:

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Broxtowe Borough Council (BBC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC & Environment Agency (EA).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Toton is a large suburban settlement in the Broxtowe Borough of Nottinghamshire with a population of approximately 8,238 people according to the 2011 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Stapleford suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 107mm of rainfall was recorded at the Newstead Abbey rain gauge as shown by figure one below.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

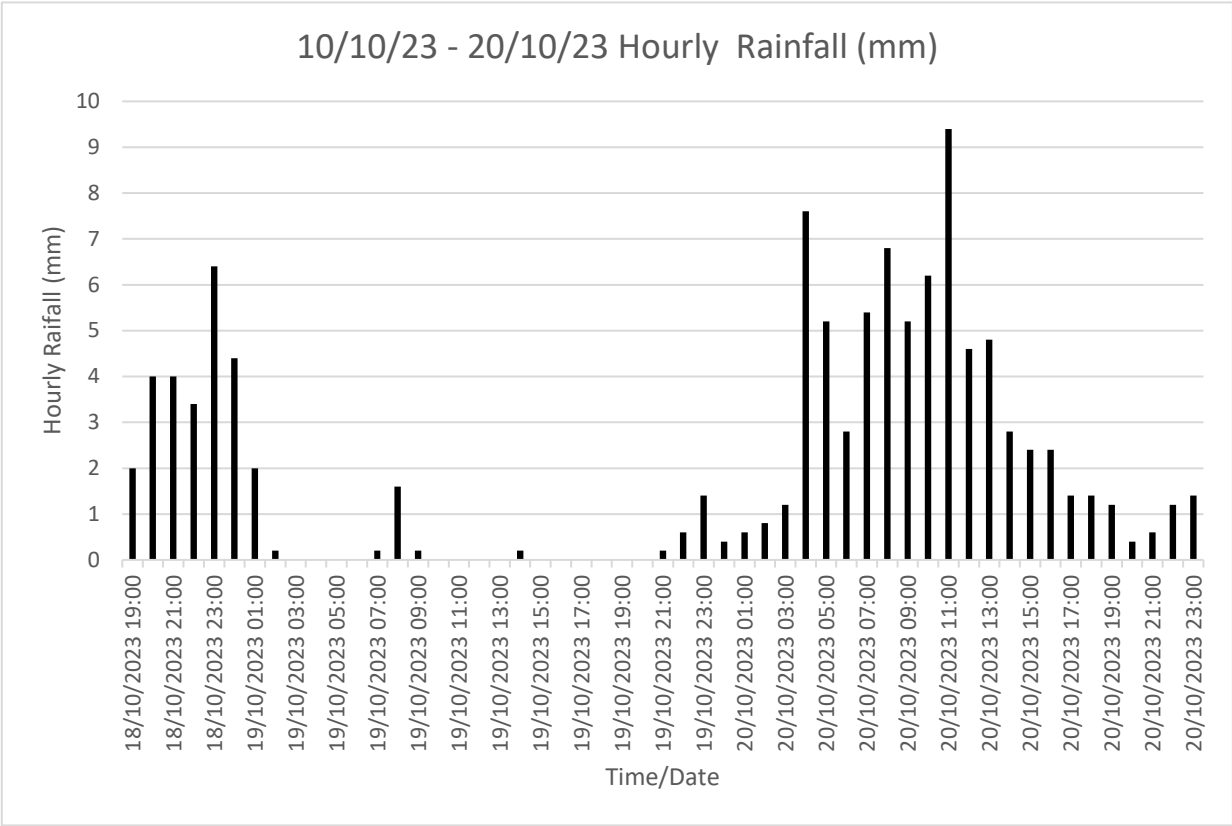


Figure 1. Newstead Abbey Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency

- i. Localised flooding occurred in Toton at Nottingham Road and Portland Road, with a total of 15 properties suffering internal flooding. Figure 2 highlights this area and identifies the affected roads and where internal property flooding was present. Nottingham Road (14 properties), Portland Road (1 property).



Figure 2: Affected area in Toton: Nottingham Road & Portland Road.

9. Evidence from local community identify that the properties on Nottingham Road were effected from the rear of the properties from the River Erewash (main river). As you can show below in Figure 3, the River Erewash recorded it's highest ever peak at 2.25m.

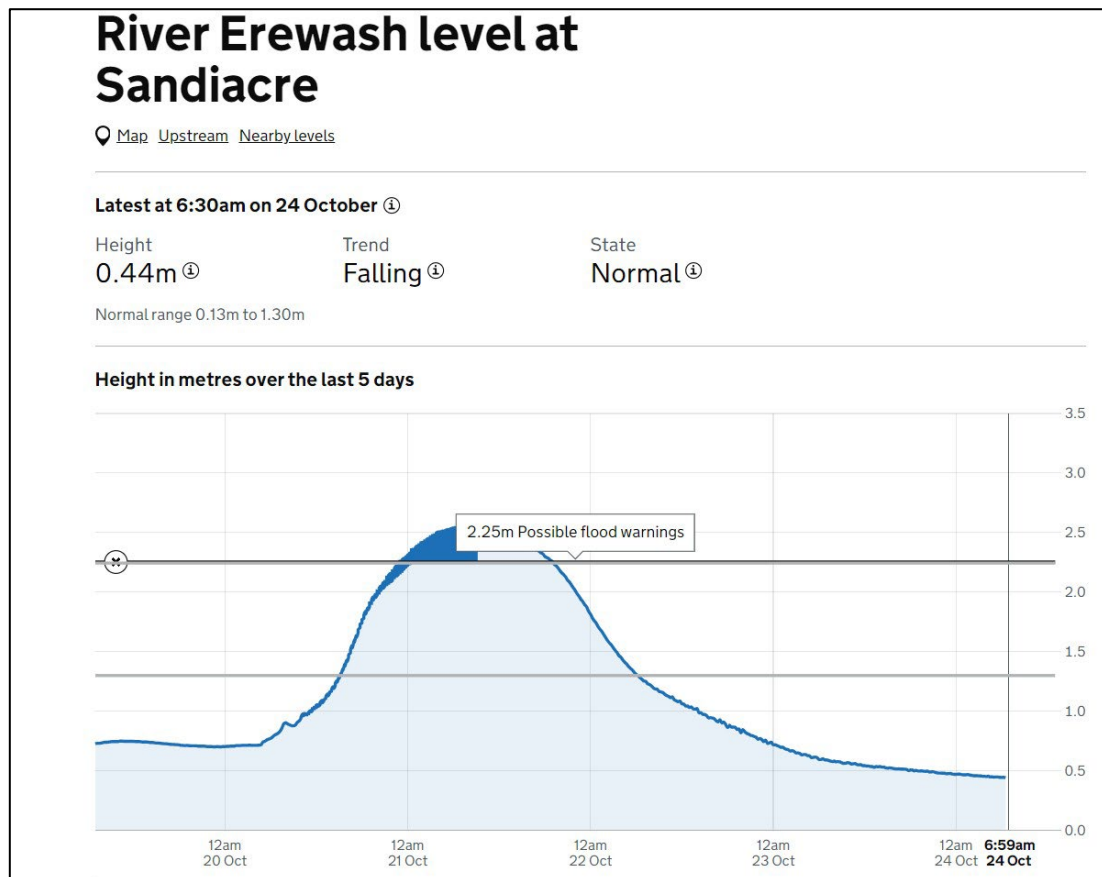


Figure 3: Environment Agency River Level Gauge – River Erewash at Sandiacre

10. The Environment Agency provided the following information for inclusion in this report:
- "The flooding seen in Toton was a result of the Erewash coming out of bank upstream of Nottingham Road in the Manor Farm open space recreational area, left bank. The water then moved across this area, through the carpark where the entrance is lower than surrounding level allowing water to flow through on to Nottingham Road. The road slopes away to the east and the water flowed toward the Manor Pub and row of semi-detached properties on Nottingham Road on the left bank of the Erewash. The Erewash runs behind these properties and comes out of bank here, causing flooding from both sides. The properties further east are lower lying and flooded from the road and back internally. Those further west nearer the bridge over the Erewash sit higher and more likely to have flooded from behind and experienced external flooding. Residents reported water from road, surface water, and Erewash at the back, with car bow waves making the flooding from the road worse."*

11. Figure 4 below is an extract from the Environment Agency's flood risk maps that shows the area to be at risk of fluvial flooding. For the properties on Nottingham Road they are situated with Flood Zone 3 and for the property on Portland Road they are situated within Flood Zone 2 & 3.

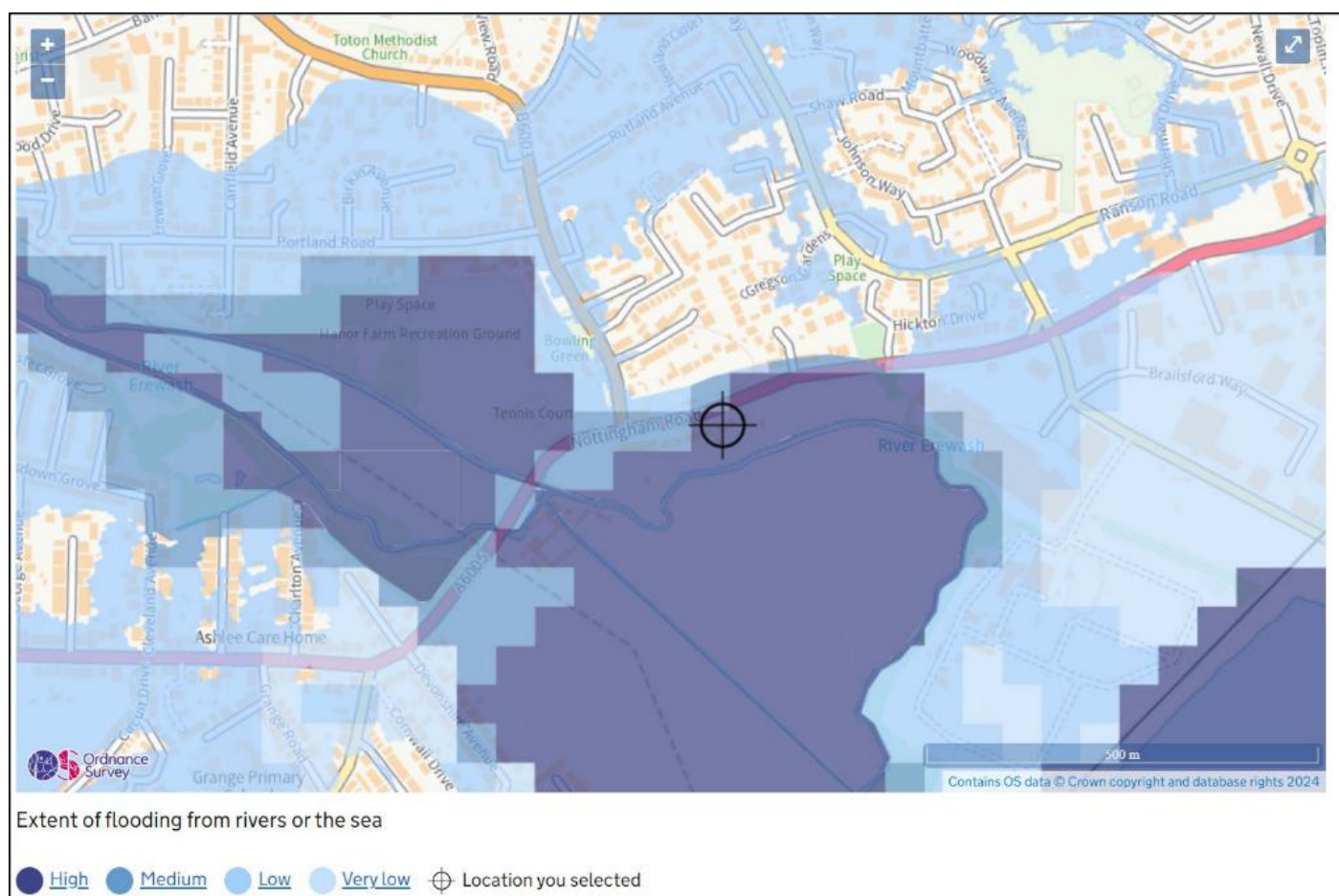


Figure 4: Environment Agency: Flood Risk Mapping for Eastwood

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

12. Nottinghamshire County Council

a) Lead Local Flood Authority

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. Lead Local Flood Authorities also have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
- c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council)
 - i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

13. Broxtowe Borough Council

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

14. Environment Agency (EA)

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

- 15. The following lists the actions taken by each Risk Management Authority in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:
- 16. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.

- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

17. Broxtowe Borough Council:

- a) Provided emergency response support in management of flooding event.
- b) Delivered sandbags to affected residents.
- c) Managed and continue to manage recovery in affected Broxtowe communities.
- d) Administered the flood hardship fund.
- e) Administered the council tax and business rate relief grant scheme.
- f) Actively engaged in the Section 19 Flood Investigation.

18. Environment Agency:

- a) The Environment Agency was in contact with professional partners from the 16/10/2023 to warn of potential heavy rain from the 19/10/2023 onwards.
- b) Played an active role in Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- c) Operated incident support rosters on a 24/7 basis throughout the incident.
- d) Issued Flood Alerts for the River Erewash.
- e) Instigated flood patrols to operate their structures, removing blockages from watercourses and facilitating the conveyance of water through the main river systems.
- f) Coordinated community information officers and surveyors to gather information.

Additional information and future actions

- 19. The local community spirit and resilience during the flooding must be recognised as without their efforts the impacts of the flooding could have been worse.
- 20. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 21. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. NCC will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 22. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 23. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX AJ

SECTION 19 REPORT – TRESWELL – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Bassetlaw District Council (BDC), The Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC, and Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Treswell is a village within the District of Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 225 people according to the 2021 census.
7. The Lee Beck (ordinary watercourse) runs from west to east through the village, before outfalling into the Catchwater Drain (IDB managed watercourse) at the junction of Cottam Lane and Rampton Lane.

8. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Treswell suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. 103.2mm of rainfall was recorded at the Worksop rain gauge, with 75.4mm of this on the 20th alone, which is approximately 18km from Treswell (Figure 1).
9. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.
10. Consequently, 5 residential properties were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

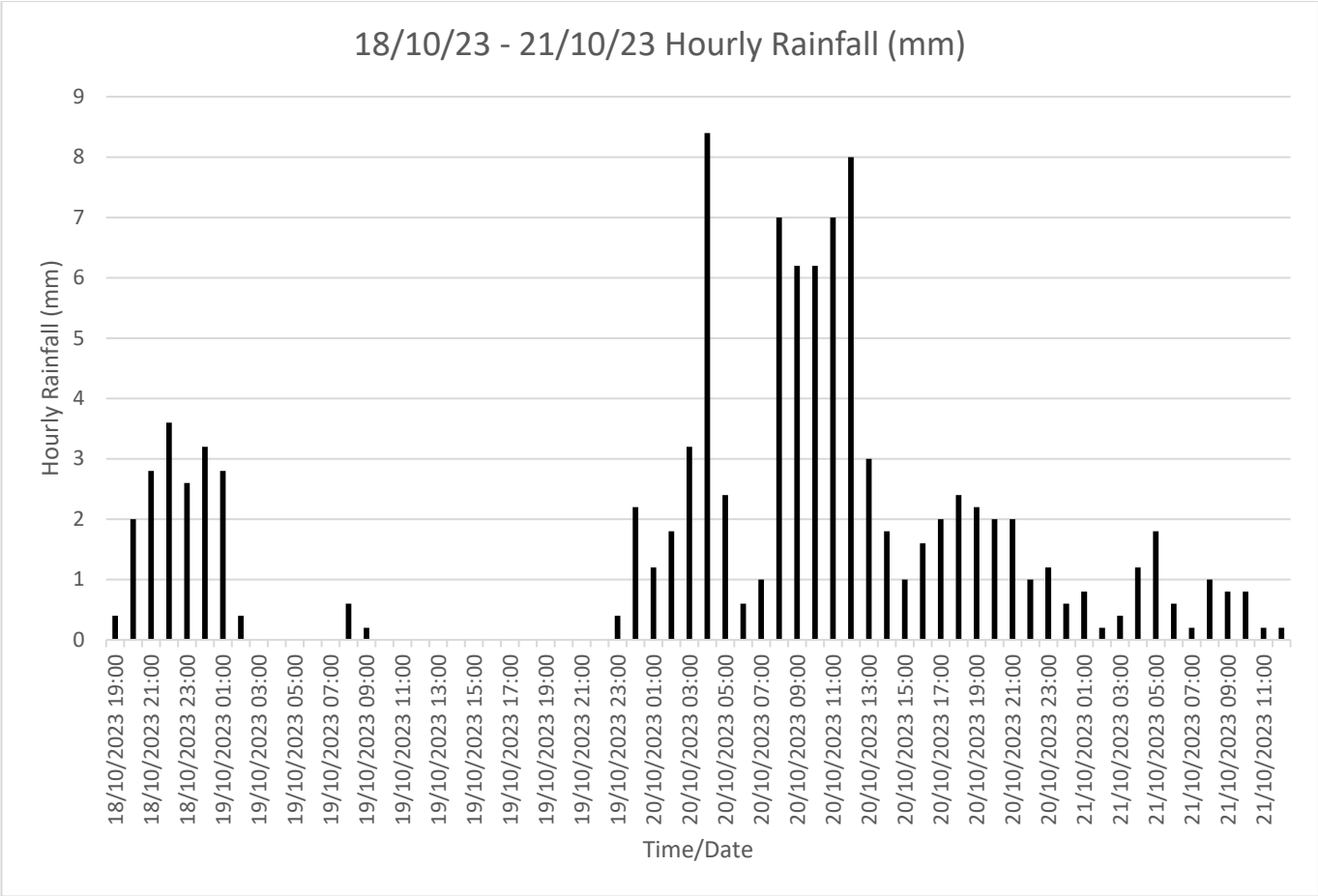


Figure 1. Worksop Hourly Rainfall 19:00 18th October – 12:00 21st October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

11. View of Treswell is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were Townside Lane and Town Street.



Figure 2. View of Treswell flood affected areas.

Summary of flooding and its causes

12. The Lee Beck (ordinary watercourse) meanders from Leverton Road, between a storage yard, residential properties and fields and passes underneath Townside Lane to Town Street. Due to the heavy sustained rainfall the water levels in the Lee Beck rose quickly, ultimately resulting in the water coming out of channel.
13. Reports and video footage of the event show water flowing out of the channel at the end of Townside Lane and flowing along the Lane. This flooded the Lane to a depth of around 1-2ft. As a result five residential properties were internally flooded on Townside Lane and Town Street with more properties suffering from external flooding. Figure 3. shows predicted fluvial flood extents which broadly align with the flooding experienced.

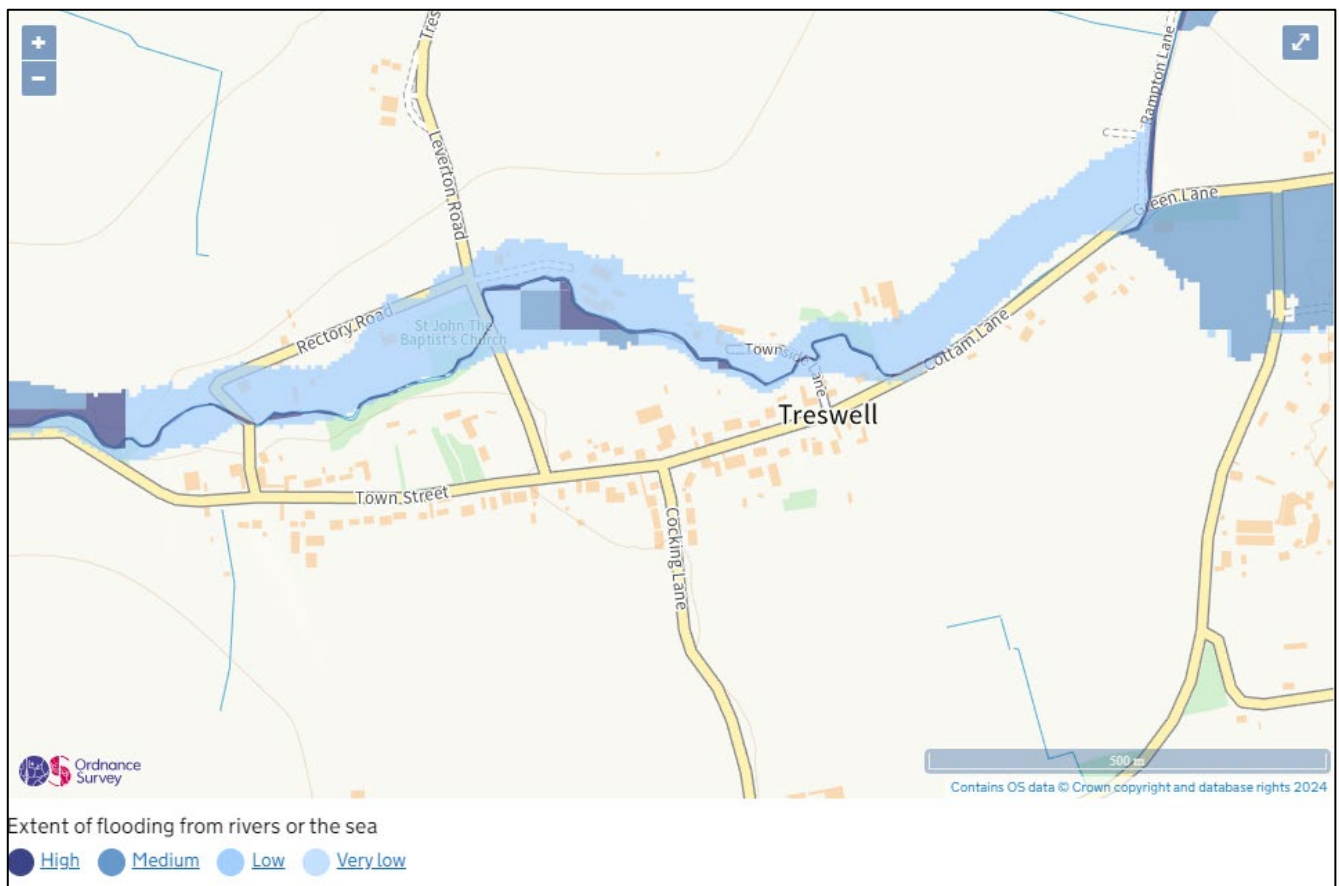


Figure 3. Fluvial Flood Risk Mapping. Data Provided by the Environment Agency.

14. While Townside Lane had been flooded by the Lee Beck there was also water observed running down Town Street, which then reached the low point and flowed down Townside Lane, further affecting properties.

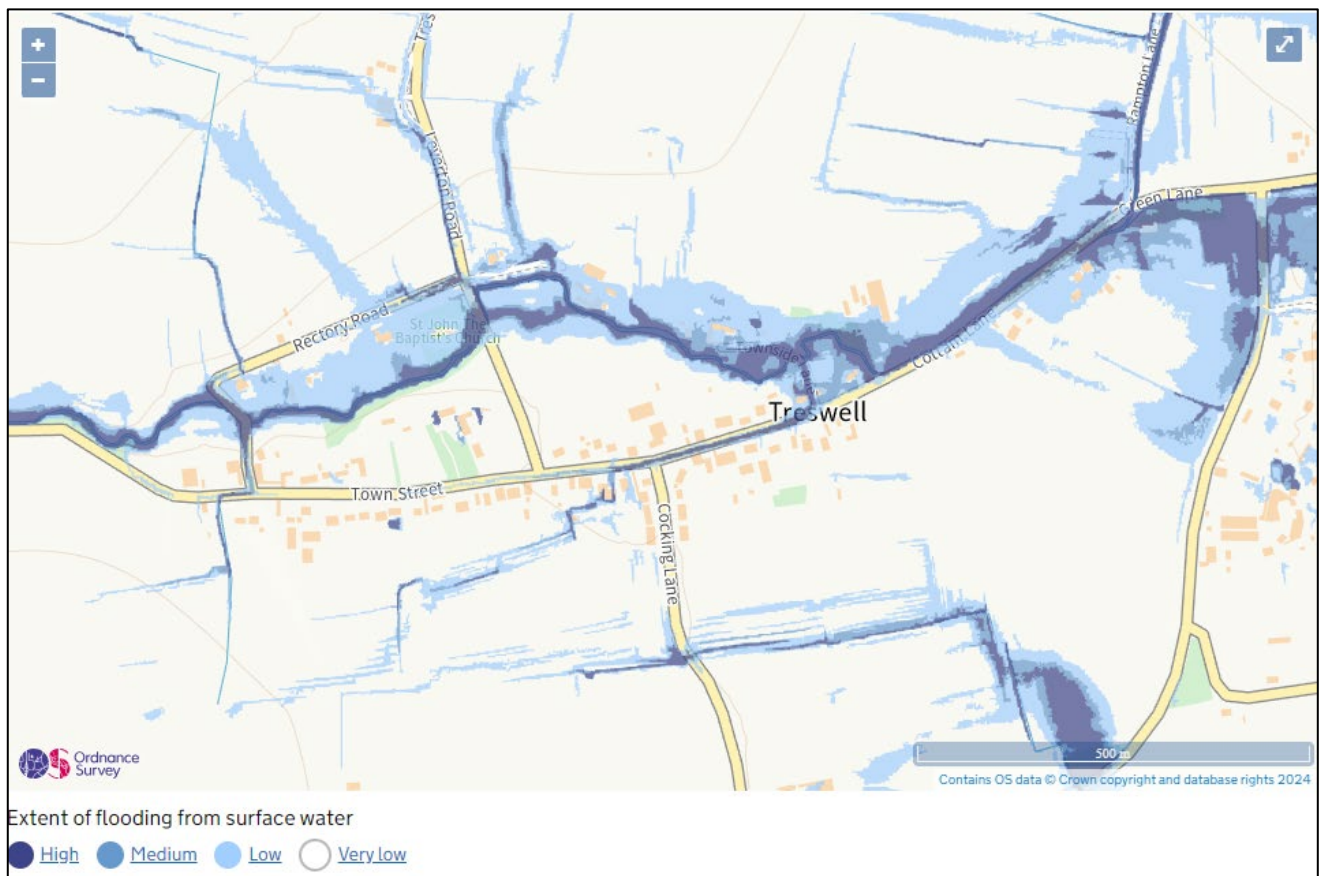


Figure 4. Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

15. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

16. Bassetlaw District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

17. Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).

- a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.
- b) As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes:
 - Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses.
 - Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated.
 - Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
 - Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.
 - Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
 - STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

18. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB).

- a) Has a duty to manage flood risk and land drainage within areas of special drainage need in the Trent Valley.
- b) Has permissive powers to undertake work to provide water level management within their area.
- c) Undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for local needs including the maintenance of rivers, drainage channels, outfalls and pumping stations.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

19. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

20. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.

- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Met with the community following the event to understand the nature of the flooding and inform the Section 19 report and next steps.

21. Bassetlaw District Council

- a) Provided emergency response support for management of the flooding event including:
 - i. Participation in all LRF Strategic Co-ordination Group, Tactical Coordination Group, Communications Cell and Recovery Coordination Group meetings.
 - ii. Active deployment of sandbags and aquasacs to vulnerable premises and residents.
 - iii. Provision of community resilience stores enabling access to sandbags and aquasacs.
 - iv. Public communication of key messages at different phases of the incident, including warn and inform and recovery.
 - v. Provision of a rest centre at Retford Leisure Centre.
 - vi. Provided temporary accommodation to affected residents in need.
- b) Provided skips, caged vans and staffing support to residents to dispose of flood damaged property.
- c) Cleansing of significant detritus from roads, car parks and paths.
- d) Rehoused affected tenants from Council properties.
- e) Undertook repairs to affected Council housing properties.
- f) Promoted and administered Business Recovery Grant and Business Rates Relief schemes.
- g) Promoted and administered the Community Recovery Grant and Council Tax Discount schemes.
- h) Worked in Partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council in relation to the verification and administration of the Property Flood Resilience Grant Scheme.
- i) Actively engaged in the section19 Flood Investigation.

22. Severn Trent Water Ltd

- a) Actively engaged with the Section 19 investigation.
- b) Carried out a CCTV survey of surface water sewers and confirmed there are no issues with the public sewerage system.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 23. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
- 24. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 25. The LLFA will liaise with Severn Trent and the Trent Valley Internal Drainage board to further understand the condition and role of their assets in the area.
- 26. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 27. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.
- 28. Bassetlaw District Council participated in the LRF Storm Babet Debrief and learning review meeting which identified a number of future actions.
- 29. Bassetlaw District Council has undertaken an internal review of the response to Storm Babet which identified a number of future actions.
- 30. Following a motion to Bassetlaw full Council on 25 January 2024 a resolution was passed to establish a working group reporting into Cabinet to focus exclusively on flooding, to ensure continued focus and scrutiny.
- 31. Bassetlaw District Council will work with partners to lobby for a change in government policy regarding the Environment Agency funding framework to enable more flood alleviation schemes to be delivered locally.

APPENDIX AK

SECTION 19 REPORT –TROWELL – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

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Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

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 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Broxtowe Borough Council (BBC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC & Environment Agency (EA).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Trowell is a village in the Broxtowe Borough of Nottinghamshire with a population of approximately 2,378 people according to the 2001 census.
7. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Trowell suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 107mm of rainfall was recorded at the Newstead Abbey rain gauge as shown by figure one below.

8. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

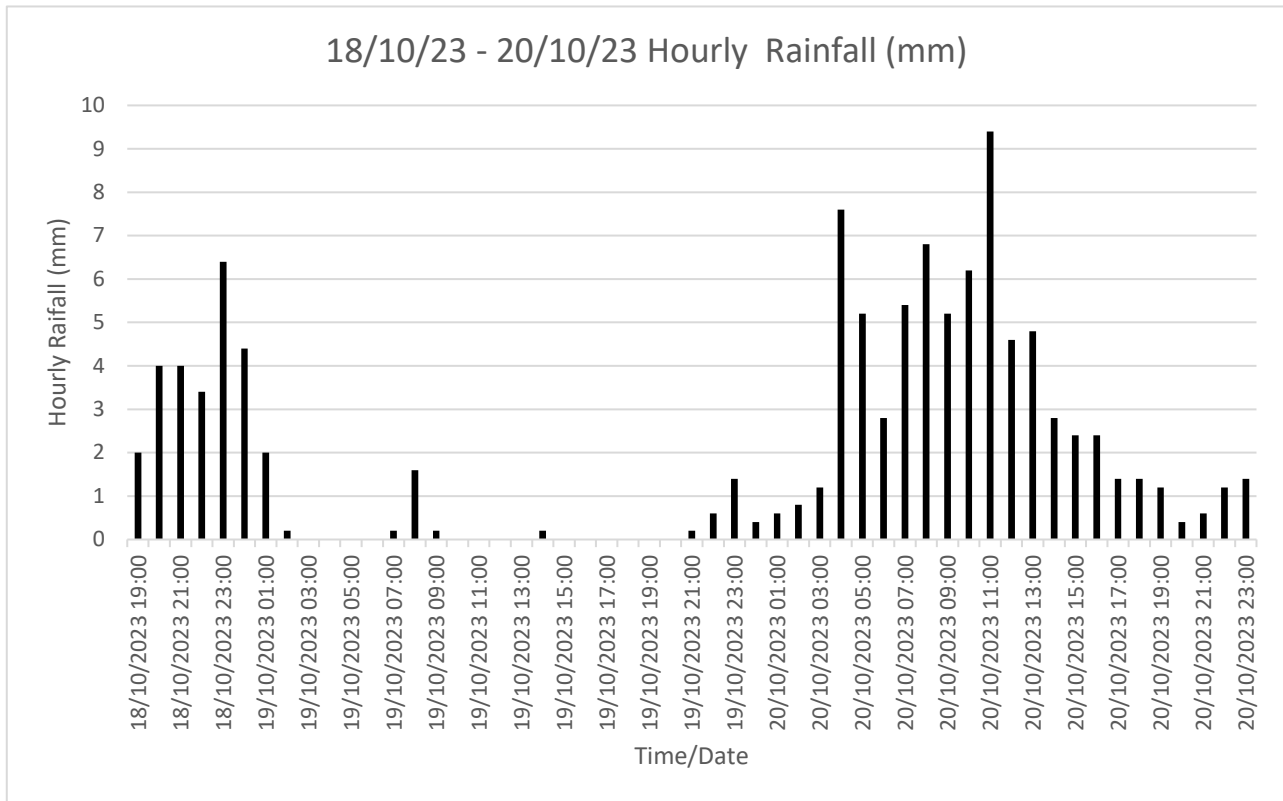


Figure 1. Newstead Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency

9. Internal flooding was very localised in nature in Trowell and the affected roads and where internal property flooding was present are detailed below, with a total of 25 properties suffering from internal flooding.
- i. Cranbourne Close – 7
 - ii. Needwood Avenue – 6
 - iii. Dawn View – 9
 - iv. Trowell Park Drive – 2
 - v. Roehampton Drive – 1



Figure 2: Reference Map for affected area in Trowell.

10. Figure 3 below is an extract from the Environment Agency's surface water flood risk maps that shows the area to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is worth noting that the indicated line of risk as shown below is the route of the Boundary Brook. To the north east of Trowell Road the brook is designated as an ordinary watercourse to the south west it is designated as a main river.

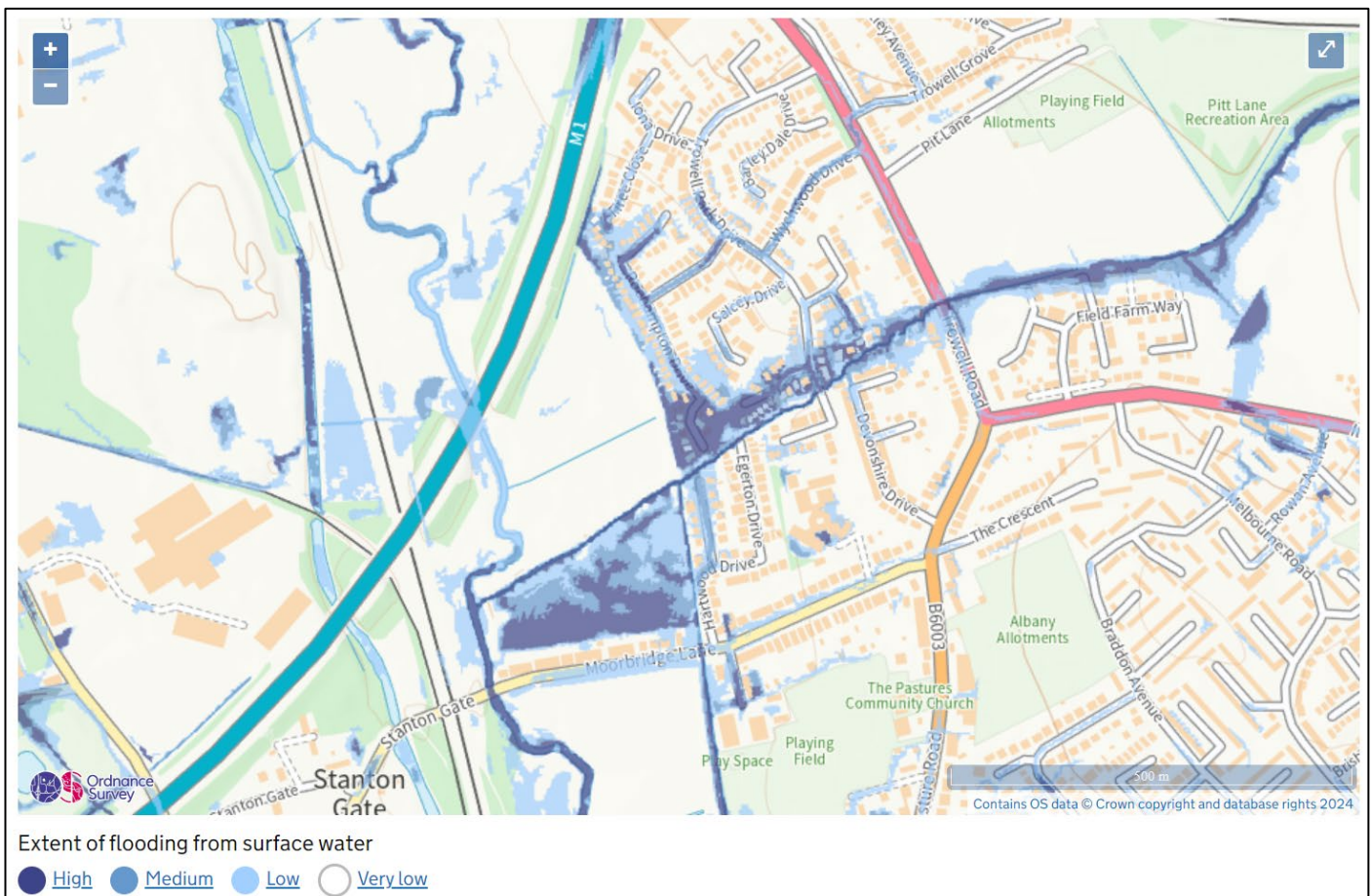


Figure 3: Environment Agency: Surface Water Risk Mapping for Radcliffe on Trent.

Summary of flooding and its causes

11. Evidence supplied by local residents show the mechanism for flooding in this instance, to be different to that of previous events. Information supplied by the community highlight that water from the Boundary Brook overtopped Trowell Road (A6007). Underneath this section of road is a culvert owned and maintain by NCC as Highways Authority. Information from the Environment Agency also noted the Boundary Brook to overtop banks downstream of the A6007. The water subsequently flowed through the gardens of the adjacent properties and flowing towards Cranbourne Close.
12. Water quantities by residents were described as a “torrent” raising concerns about upstream developments holding back water. To date there is no evidence that a release of water happened, but ongoing conversations will be held with all upstream developments to ensure that industry water management practices are met.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

13. Nottinghamshire County Council

a) Lead Local Flood Authority

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. Lead Local Flood Authorities also have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council)

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

14. Broxtowe Borough Council

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

15. Environment Agency (EA)

- i. Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

16. The following lists the actions taken by each Risk Management Authority in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

17. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Attended a public meeting concerning flood risk in Trowell.

18. Broxtowe Borough Council:

- a) Provided emergency response support in management of flooding event.
- b) Delivered sandbags to affected residents.
- c) Managed and continue to manage recovery in affected Broxtowe communities.
- d) Administered the flood hardship fund.
- e) Administered the council tax and business rate relief grant scheme.
- f) Actively engaged in the Section 19 Flood Investigation.

19. Severn Trent Water Ltd.

- a) Actively engaged with the Section 19 investigation.
- b) Investigating concerns and issues relating to the surface water pumping station in the area.
- c) Attended a public meeting with MP and other RMAs.

20. Environment Agency:

- a) The Environment Agency was in contact with professional partners from the 16/10/2023 to warn of potential heavy rain from the 19/10/2023 onwards.
- b) Played an active role in Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.

- c) Operated incident support rosters on a 24/7 basis throughout the incident.
- d) The Environment Agency warned and informed the community of Trowell in a timely manner by issuing a Flood Alert for the River Erewash Tributaries in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire on 19/10/2023 and Flood Warnings for the River Erewash and Boundary Brook at Trowell and Stapleford Moorbridge Lane on 20/10/2023.
- e) The Environment Agency instigated flood patrols to operate their structures in accordance with their incident response procedures and clear blockages in the area before and after the peak flows.
- f) Attended a public meeting concerning flood risk in Trowell.
- g) Coordinated community information officers and surveyors to gather information.
- h) Visited affected communities and residents.
- i) Commissioned effectiveness surveys into installed PRF measures.
- j) Commissioning repairs to Property Flood Resilience installations in collaboration with Framework Contractors.

Additional information and future actions

- 21. The local community spirit and resilience during the flooding must be recognised as without their efforts the impacts of the flooding could have been worse.
- 22. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. NCC will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 23. EA is undertaking a detailed walkover of the Boundary Brook to see if there are any opportunities for enhanced maintenance and will continue to gather data and evidence to help validate the Flood Warning Service.
- 24. NCC will continue to liaise with developers upstream via the planning process to ensure that any further flows into the Boundary Brook are restricted as per industry water management standards.
- 25. NCC will continue to develop its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and support given to community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible. A community flood signage scheme is being developed in Trowell with support from NCC. Officers for the Flood Risk Management team are working with the community to help them develop a local flood action group.
- 26. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
- 27. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX AL

SECTION 19 REPORT – WOODBOROUGH – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: “SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023”.

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act (2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Gedling Borough Council (GBC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC and the Environment Agency (EA).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Woodborough is a village within the Borough of Gedling, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 1,648 people according to the 2021 census.
7. The Woodborough Brook flows through the village directly adjacent to Main Street. It has two tributaries, one flowing from the west and the other from the southwest. The Woodborough Brook itself is designated as a Main River. The upper catchment of the Brook features clay soils with steep topography and a mainly agricultural land use. These

characteristics influence increased overland flow rates and areas of high hydrological connectivity.

8. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Woodborough suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. Between the 18th and 20th of October, 80mm of rainfall was recorded at the Calverton rain gauge (Figure 1). A peak water level of 1.115m was recorded at the Woodborough Brook Level Gauge at 11:45. Consequently, 49 residential properties were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.
9. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

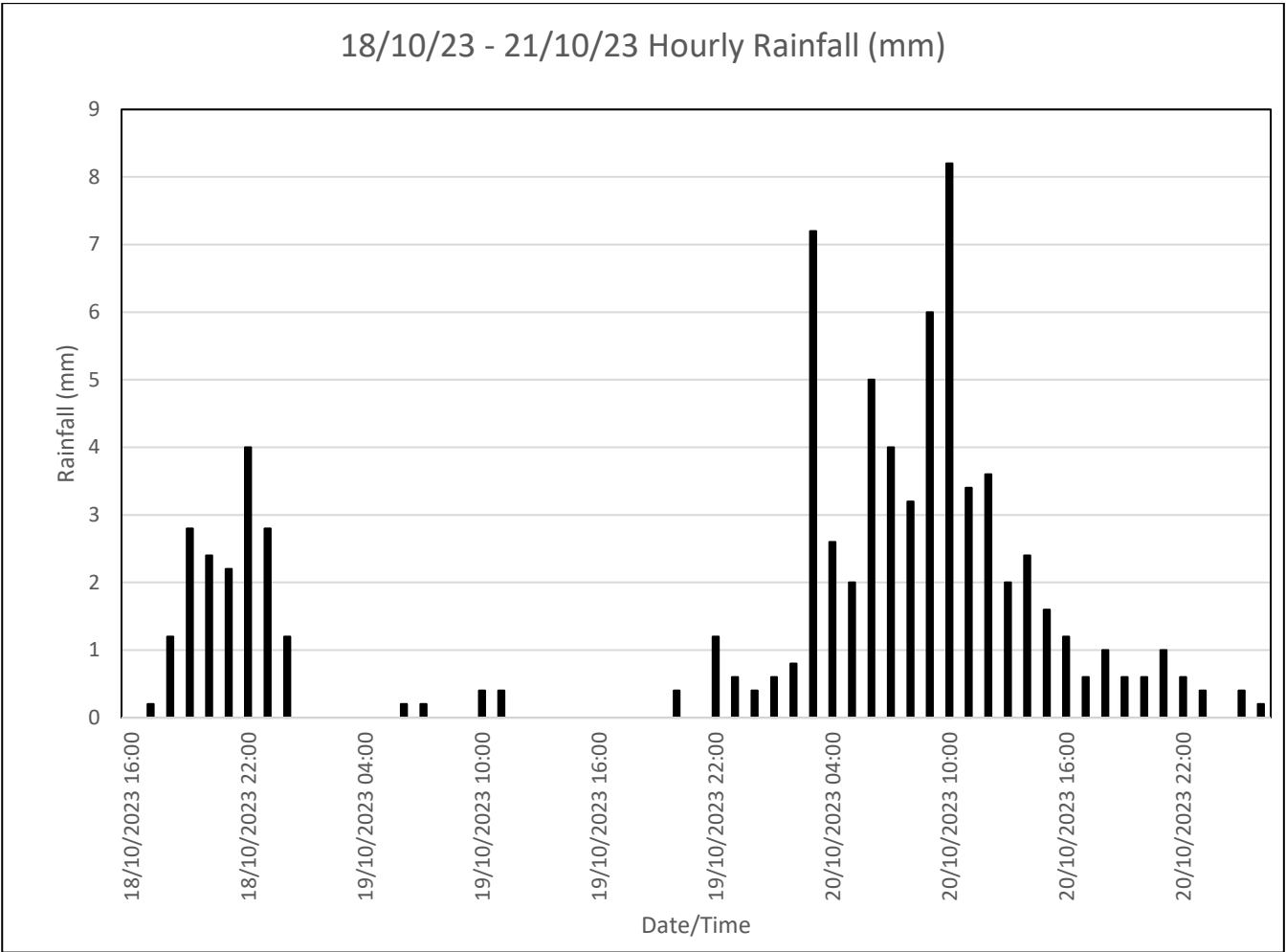


Figure 1. Calverton Hourly Rainfall 18th October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

10. A location map of Woodborough is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were:
- Main Street (30 properties)
 - Smalls Croft (11 properties)
 - Pinfold Crescent (2 properties)

- Shelt Hill (2 properties)
- Bank Hill (3 properties)
- Pinfold Close (1 property)



Figure 2. Flood affected areas across Woodborough. Main Street (1), Smalls Croft (2), Pinfold Crecent (3), Shelt Hill (4), Bank Hill (5), Pinfold Close (6).

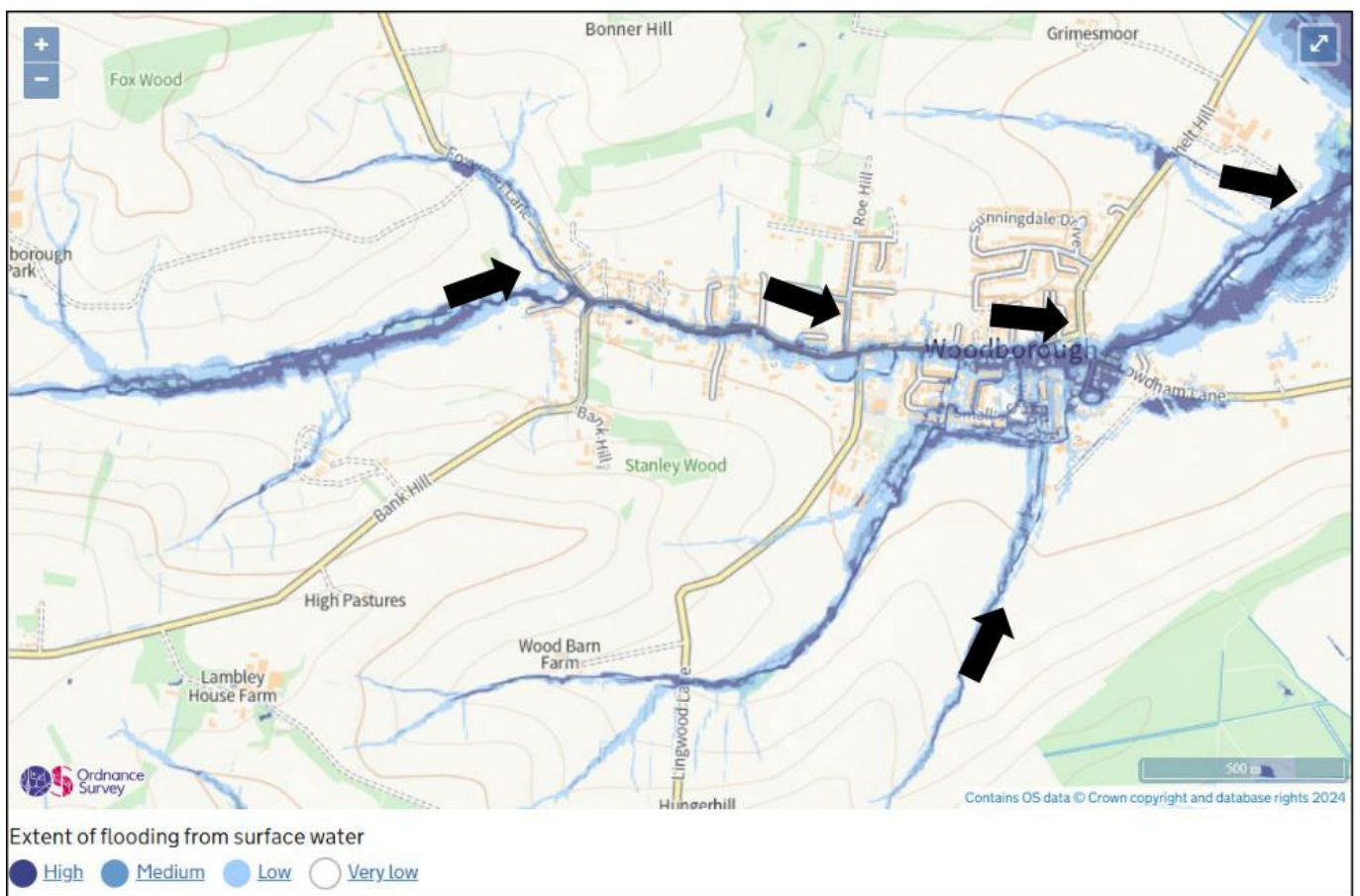


Figure 3. Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping for Woodborough. Main Street (1), Smalls Croft (2), Pinfold Crecent (3), Shelt Hill (4), Bank Hill (5), Pinfold Close (6).

Summary of flooding and its causes

11. Main Street

Areas impacted by flooding on Main Street are shown in Figure 4. In total, 28 residential properties and 2 businesses were impacted by flooding.

The Woodborough Brook flows along the south side of Main Street and is joined on Main Street by two tributaries originating from the south of the catchment.

During Storm Babet, upper catchment runoff influenced by intense rainfall caused a record water level to be recorded at the Woodborough Brook water level gauge. During the event, the watercourse channel capacity was exceeded resulting in water flowing eastward along Main Street which is shown as a surface water flow path in Figure 3. The water entered several properties as it flowed along the road. Some properties along Main Street are built at a lower elevation than the road itself. As a result, water flowing along the highway flowed through property boundaries and into some properties.

The flooding along Main Street also cut off many residents in Woodborough who were unable to get out of or into the village for many hours.



Figure 4. Main Street.

12. Smalls Croft

On Smalls croft, 11 residential properties were internally flooded by water from the Woodborough Brook which came out of bank and flowed down Main Street. A location plan is shown in Figure 5. Due to its lower topography, water pooled on Smalls Croft which was observed to be of a depth of roughly 1m in some places.



Figure 5. *Smalls Croft.*

13. Pinfold Crescent

On Pinfold Crescent, two residential properties were internally flooded (Figure 6). A ditch is present to the South of Pinfold Crescent which joins a tributary of the Woodborough Brook. A surface water flowpath is also present which flows across the field from the South. Intense rainfall and significant upper catchment runoff caused the ditch to flood some properties on Pinfold Crescent.



Figure 6. *Pinfold Crescent.*

14. Shelt Hill

Two residential properties suffered internal flooding on Shelt Hill (Figure 7). A surface water flowpath is present which flows from the west of Shelt Hill to the East (Figure 3). The water is managed by a drainage ditch system in the field which then flows under the road of Shelt Hill. Due to intense rainfall and enhanced overland flow, the culvert was overwhelmed and water pooled on the western side of the road as the road is higher than the properties. This caused internal flooding to properties adjacent to the road.



Figure 7. Shelt Hill.

15. Bank Hill

Three residential properties were flooded on Bank Hill (Figure 8). A drainage ditch on the south of Bank Hill flows into a culvert which was reported to be overwhelmed during Storm Babet. Water then flowed into properties after flowing along the highway.



Figure 8. Bank Hill.

16. Pinfold Close

On Pinfold Close, one residential property was internally flooded by water from the Woodborough Brook when the channel capacity was exceeded and water flowed down Main Street (Figure 9). Due to its lower topography, water pooled in areas of Pinfold Close which then affected the property.

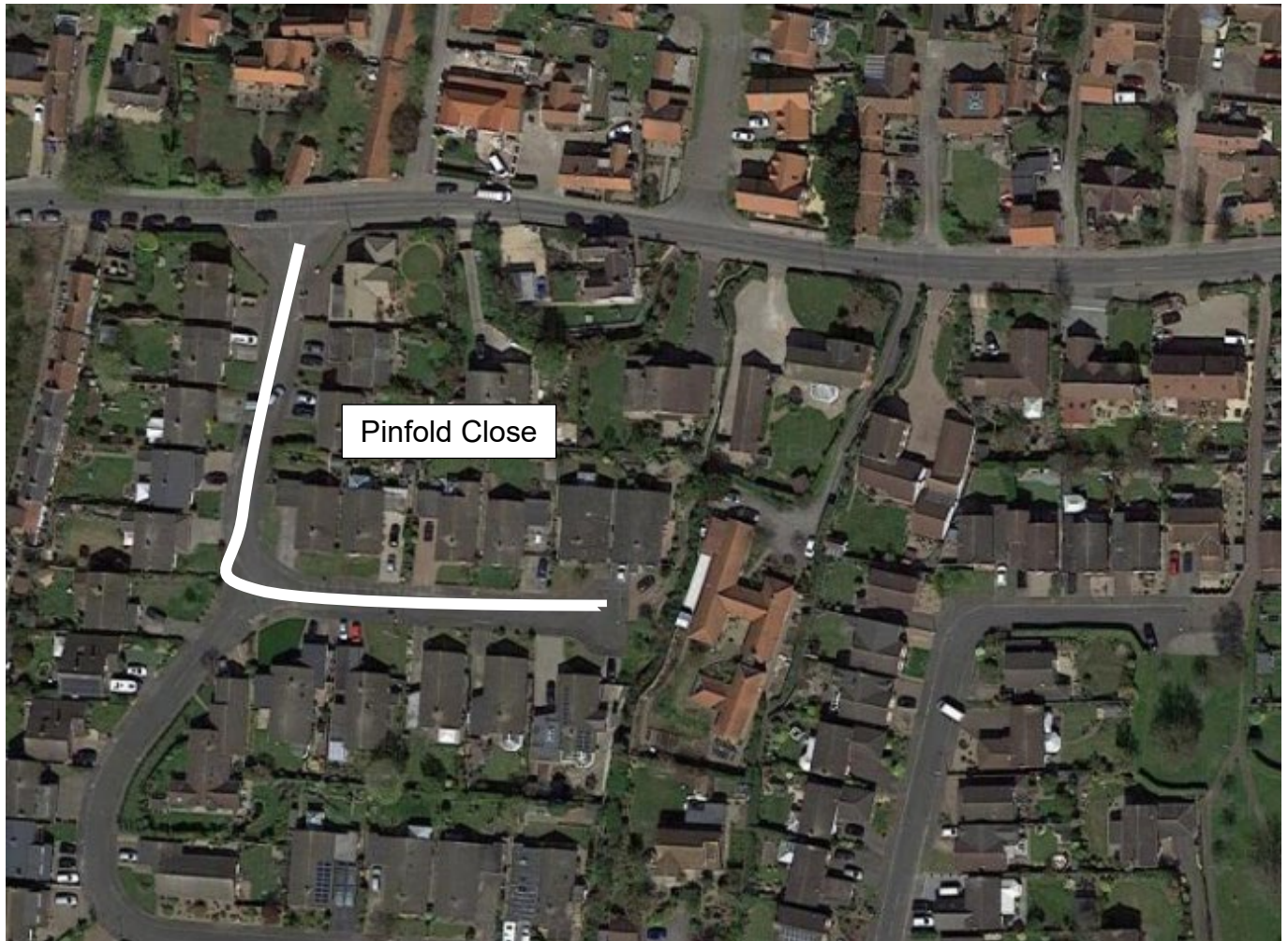


Figure 9. Pinfold Close.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

17. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

18. The Environment Agency

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.
- b) Maintenance and management of main rivers and associated flood risk.

19. Gedling Borough Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

20. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

21. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Attended a public meeting coordinated by the local Member of Parliament concerning flood risk in Woodborough.

22. Gedling Borough Council

- a) Delivered 1200 sandbags across Gedling Borough to residents who required them.
- b) Coordinated clean-up activities including cleansing and road sweeping in flood impacted areas.
- c) Took an active role in the Section 19 Investigation.

23. Environment Agency

- a) The Environment Agency was in contact with professional partners from the 16/10/2023 to warn of potential heavy rain from the 19/10/2023 onwards.
- b) Played an active role in Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- c) Operated incident support rosters on a 24/7 basis throughout the incident.
- d) The Environment Agency warned and informed the community of Woodborough and partners in a timely manner by issuing a Flood Alert for River Trent Tributaries in Nottinghamshire on 20/10/2023.
- e) The Environment Agency also instigated flood patrols to operate their structures in accordance with their incident response procedures and clear blockages in the area before and after the peak flows.
- f) The Environment Agency attended a public meeting coordinated by the local Member of Parliament concerning flood risk in Woodborough.

- g) The Environment Agency coordinated community information officers and surveyors to gather information and visit affected communities to understand the impact of flooding on affected communities and collect data.

Additional Information and Future Actions

24. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
25. The Woodborough Flood Action Group have collated information on flooding mechanisms impacts within the village. This was shared with NCC officers and has informed this report. The Flood Action Group has a strong working relationship with RMA's including NCC, the EA, Via EM Ltd. and Severn Trent Water.
26. At the time of writing, a natural flood management project is being delivered within the upper catchment of Woodborough. Delivery of the scheme will continue with an aim to create storage to temporarily attenuate water during flood events and reduce flood risk.
27. Investigations by NCC into flooding on Bank Hill and Shelt Hill are ongoing. Meetings with residents have been held to discuss the flooding experienced.
28. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
29. The Environment Agency will support other Risk Management Authorities to hold community drop-in sessions for those affected to share their experiences and to get help and advice.
30. The Environment Agency will continue to gather data and evidence to help validate the flood warning service.
31. NCC will continue to support its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible.
32. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
33. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

APPENDIX AM

SECTION 19 REPORT – WORKSOP – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are the Environment Agency (EA) (Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire), Bassetlaw District Council (BDC), The Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC, and Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Worksop is a town within the District of Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire. It has a population of approximately 43,439 people according to the 2021 census.
7. The River Ryton (main river) runs through Worksop from West to East, with several bridges and culverts through the town. The Worksop River Level gauge is located near Stubbing Lane, and a rain gauge is present in the Manton area of the town.

8. On the 20th October, during Storm Babet, Worksop suffered a flood event caused by sustained heavy rainfall. 103.2mm of rainfall was recorded at the Worksop rain gauge, with 75.4mm of this on the 20th alone (Figure 1). Consequently, 94 residential properties and 38 business properties were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.
9. This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

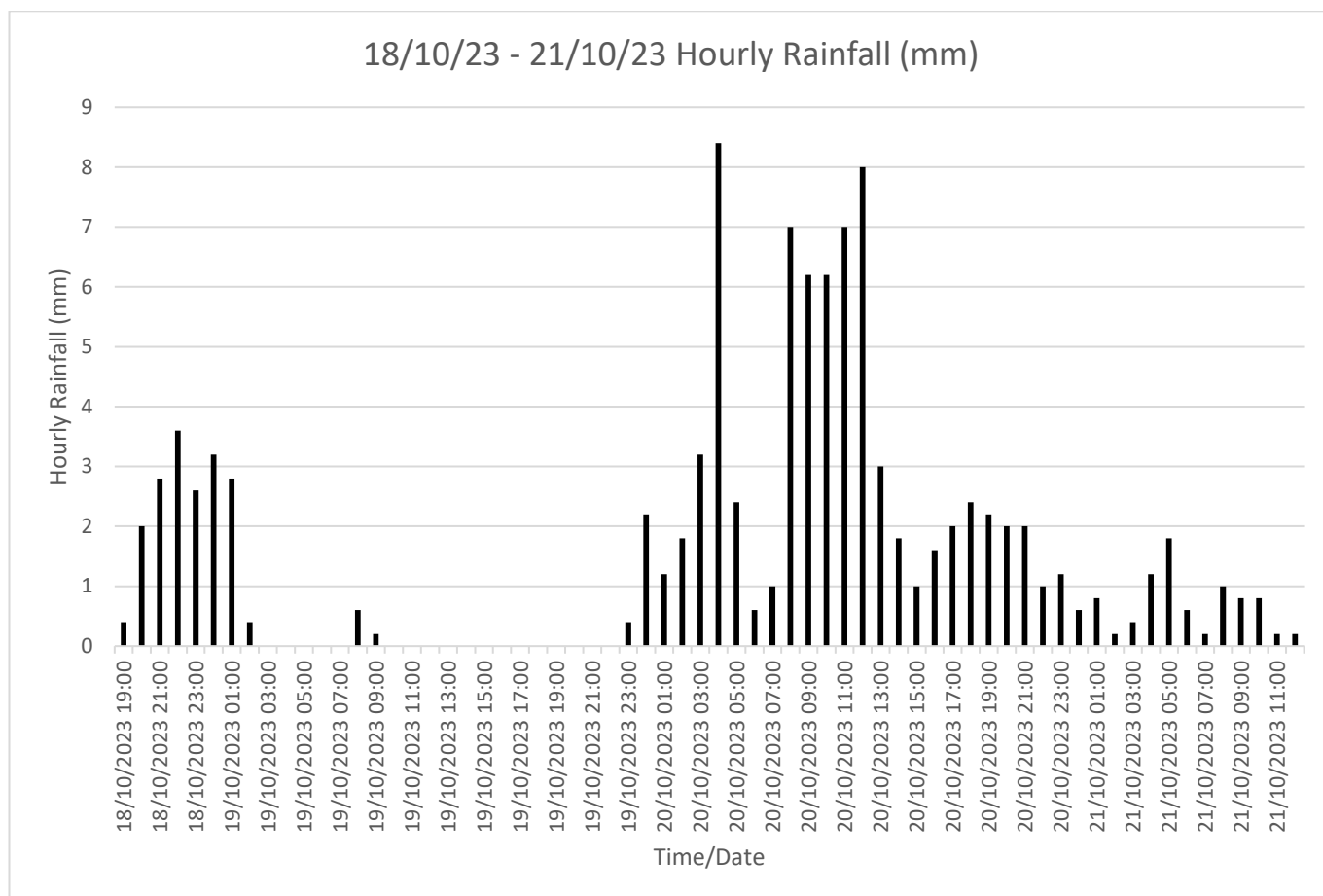


Figure 1. Worksop Hourly Rainfall 19:00 18th October – 12:00 21st October 2023. Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

10. A location map of Worksop is shown in Figure 2. The areas affected were: (Internally flooded property numbers given in brackets)
 - Allen Street (19)
 - Carlton Road (1)
 - Central Avenue (33)
 - Chapel Walk (1)
 - Devonshire Street (1)
 - Dunlin Court (1)
 - Hardy Street (8)
 - King Street (20)
 - Lady Walk (2)
 - Newcastle Avenue (21)
 - Old Bakery Yard (11)

- Poplar Close (2)
- Redwing Close (3)
- Redwood Avenue (1)
- The Willows (8)
- Watson Road (3)



Figure 2. View of Worksop flood affected areas. 1. Allen Street, Central Avenue, Chapel Walk, Hardy Street, King Street, Newcastle Avenue, Old Bakery Yard, Stubbing Lane and The Willows 2. Dunlin Court, Lady Walk and Redwing Close 3. Watson Road 4. Poplar Close 5. Carlton Road

Summary of flooding and its causes

Allen Street, Central Avenue, Chapel Walk, Devonshire Street, Hardy Street, King Street, Newcastle Avenue and Stubbing Lane

- Due to the sustained heavy rainfall, the River Ryton which flows through Worksop rose rapidly through the 20th of October, peaking at 2.11m at the Worksop gauge on Stubbing Lane, as shown on Figure 3.
- Allen Street, Central Avenue, Chapel Walk, Devonshire Street, Hardy Street, King Street, Newcastle Avenue and The Willows (location plan included as Figure 4.) are located to the south of the River Ryton, which runs from west to east. The Bull Brook (ordinary

watercourse) also runs from south to north through the area, out falling into the river Ryton.

- 13. Accounts from residents note that there was significant flooding of Farr Park and flows of flood water down Brook Terrace, which then caused internal flooding on Newcastle Avenue and King Street. Flooding on all surrounding streets is understood to be a combination of floodwater from the river Ryton, Bull Brook and the local drainage system being unable to effectively discharge into the wider drainage system or river directly.
- 14. The clarity on the extent to which each contributor to the flooding is unclear and needs further investigation from all partners.

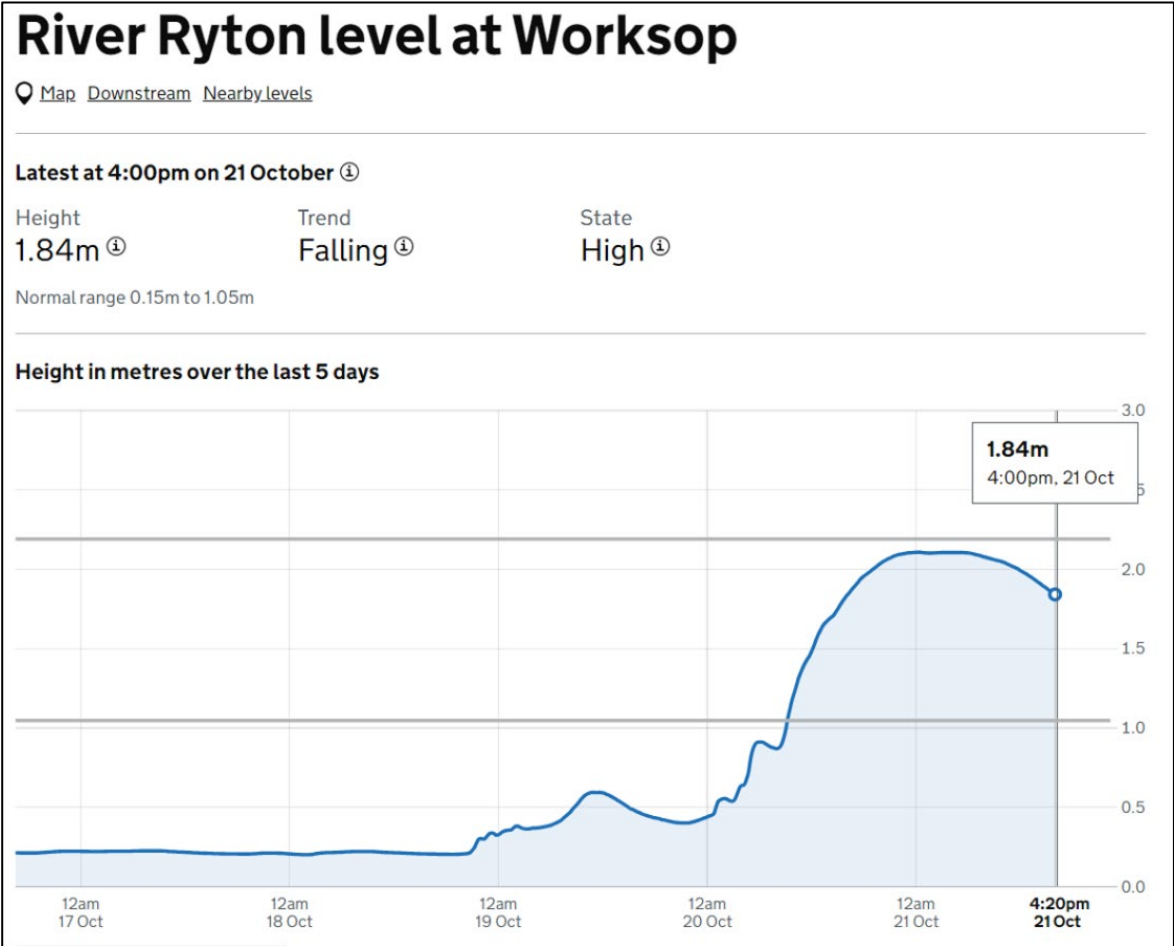


Figure 3. River Level gauge data for the River Ryton at Worksop.



Figure 4. Allen Street, Central Avenue, Chapel Walk, Devonshire Street, Hardy Street, King Street, Newcastle Avenue, Stubbing Lane

Dunlin Court, Lady Walk and Redwing Close

15. Dunlin Court, Lady Walk and Redwing Close are located in the Gateford Area of Worksop, with locations shown in figure 5. Due to the sustained heavy rainfall during Storm Babet, drainage systems were overwhelmed. As a result, highway flooding began initially, however levels were reached whereby surface water flowed off the highway and into properties. A total of 6 properties suffered internal flooding in this area.
16. This localised surface water flood risk is identified by mapping, shown in figure 6, which correlates with the flooding experienced.



Figure 5. Dunlin Court, Lady Walk, Redwing Close

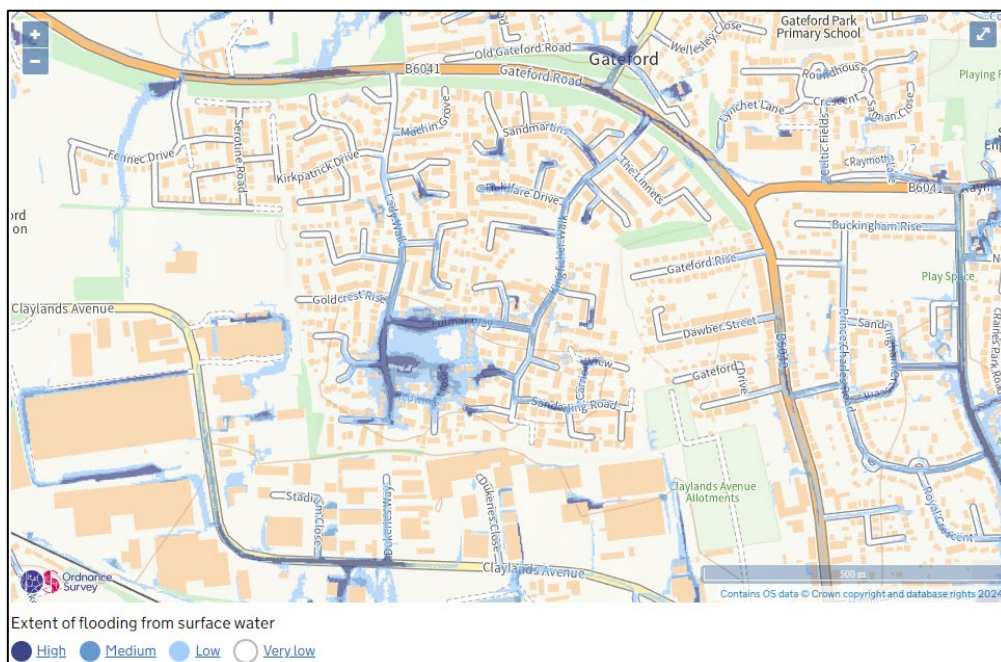


Figure 6. Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

Watson Road

17. At Watson Road, 2 residential properties and one business property were internally flooded. As shown in Figure 7, the road crosses a bridge over the River Ryton, which due to the sustained heavy rainfall had overtopped its banks.
18. As a result, the resultant flood water then followed the surrounding topography and pooled in the low spot causing internal flooding.



Figure 7. Watson Road

Poplar Close

19. As shown in Figure 8, Poplar Close is located to the south of Farr Park which has the Bull Brook (ordinary watercourse) run through it.
20. Residents accounts note that during Storm Babet areas of Farr Park were subject to flooding to a depth of approximately 1 foot. Surface water flowing down Poplar Close could not outfall effectively into the drainage system which would usually take this to the Bull Brook. As a result, surface water built up and then flowed off the highway, internally flooding two residential properties.
21. Predicted Fluvial Flood Extents as shown in Figure 9. correlate with this observed flooding on Farr Park.



Figure 8. Poplar Close

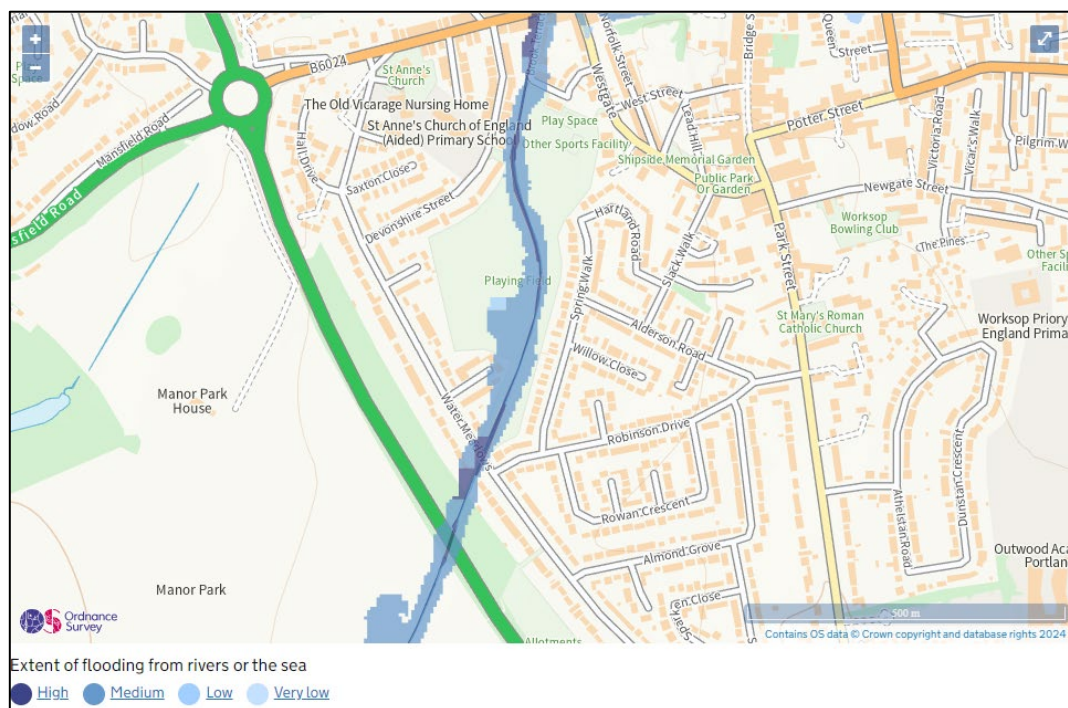


Figure 9. Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping. Data provided by the Environment Agency.

Carlton Road

22. One business property suffered internal flooding on Carlton Road. From accounts from staff it is understood that the flooding came from surface water runoff from the rear yard of the property.



Figure 10. Carlton Road

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

23. Nottinghamshire County Council.
- a) Lead Local Flood Authority.
 - i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
 - ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.

- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a new duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (NCC/Via East Midlands Ltd).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

24. Bassetlaw District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

25. The Environment Agency.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

26. Severn Trent Water Ltd. (STW).

- a) Maintenance of the public sewerage system.
- b) As a water and sewerage company, STW manage the risk of flooding from their water supply and sewerage facilities. This includes:
 - Surface water sewers – these carry rainfall and surface water away from properties to watercourses;
 - Foul water sewers – these carry wastewater away from properties to be treated;
 - Combined water sewers – these drain both wastewater and surface water from properties along with run off from highways.
 - Managing the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.
 - Engage with RMAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
 - STW are Category 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies act, providing emergency response and supporting the management of flooding events.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flood

27. The following lists the actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

28. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.

29. Bassetlaw District Council.

- a) Provided emergency response support for management of the flooding event including:
 - i. Participation in all LRF Strategic Co-ordination Group, Tactical Coordination Group, Communications Cell and Recovery Coordination Group meetings.
 - ii. Active deployment of sandbags and aquasacs to vulnerable premises and residents.
 - iii. Provision of community resilience stores enabling access to sandbags and aquasacs.
 - iv. Public communication of key messages at different phases of the incident, including warn and inform and recovery.
 - v. Provision of a rest centre at Retford Leisure Centre.
 - vi. Provided temporary accommodation to affected residents in need.

- b) Provided skips, caged vans and staffing support to residents to dispose of flood damaged property.
- c) Cleansing of significant detritus from roads, car parks and paths.
- d) Rehoused affected tenants from Council properties.
- e) Undertook repairs to affected Council housing properties.
- f) Promoted and administered Business Recovery Grant and Business Rates Relief schemes.
- g) Promoted and administered the Community Recovery Grant and Council Tax Discount schemes.
- h) Worked in Partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council in relation to the verification and administration of the Property Flood Resilience Grant Scheme.
- i) Actively engaged in the section19 Flood Investigation.

30. The Environment Agency.

- a) The Environment Agency was in contact with professional partners from the 16/10/2023 to warn of potential heavy rain from the 19/10/2023 onwards.
- b) Played an active role in Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- c) Operated incident support rosters on a 24/7 basis throughout the incident.
- d) The Environment Agency warned and informed the community of Worksop in a timely manner by issuing a Flood Alert for Ryton Oldcotes catchment on 19/10/2023 and Flood Warnings for River Ryton at Worksop, Shelley Street on 20/10/2023 and River Ryton at Worksop Town Centre including Shireoaks on 20/10/2023.
- e) The Environment Agency also instigated flood patrols to operate their structures in accordance with their incident response procedures and cleared blockages in the area before and after the peak flows.
- f) The Environment Agency proactively opened the Canch penstocks a day in advance of the rain and instructed Canal and Rivers Trust to open their penstocks in the same location to lower levels in advance and increase capacity.
- g) The Environment Agency along with partner organisations, have been working with Bassetlaw District Council extensively since Storm Babet with further detail outlined in the next section.
- h) The Environment Agency coordinated community information officers and surveyors to gather information and visit affected communities to understand the impact of flooding on affected communities and collect data.

31. Severn Trent Water Ltd.

- a) At the time of writing this report, Severn Trent has received reports of flooding in this area and are completing ongoing investigations into the source and mechanisms of flooding.
- b) Severn Trent attended site and deployed a tanker to suck up some of the flood water to reduce water levels.
- c) Severn Trent's monitor in the Gateford tank showed that this filled up during the storm event, suggesting it was operating as designed.
- d) Severn Trent actively engaged with the Section 19 Flood investigation.
- e) Severn Trent will support Nottinghamshire County Council on their investigation work into Worksop and proposed actions.

Additional Information and Future Actions

32. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not listed below.
33. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
34. The LLFA will liaise with all RMA's to further understand the multi-source flooding in the Central Avenue and Newcastle Avenue Area.
35. The Environment Agency will continue to deliver the enhanced maintenance regime, hold regular reviews with partners and gather data and evidence to help validate the flood warning service.
36. The Environment Agency will organise a multi-agency drop in event for Worksop & Shireoaks.
37. Subject to funding availability and in agreement with Bassetlaw District Council, the Environment Agency intends to deliver a package of recovery works and intermittent revenue projects. These will take place in the 2024/2025 Financial Year and subsequent years following. The proposed works include:
- Desilting works on the:
 - River Ryton through town centre and downstream
 - Canch
 - Worksop River Ryton conveyance and tree works through town centre and downstream.
 - Consider taking on operational control of the Canch Canal and River Trust sluice gates and investigate which works are required to bring them up to an expected standard.
 - Canch Canal feeder – options around spillway to bring water back into River Ryton, downstream of the Canal and River Trust penstocks will be explored.
 - Potential for a section of new floodwall along Priorswell Road at the Canch – if modelling shows this to be viable.
 - Explore the potential for Natural Flood Management (NFM) measures in the upper Ryton catchment to reduce and slow the flow of water into the river during periods of high rainfall.
38. NCC will continue to support its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible.
39. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and will take recommendations through the Cabinet Member later this year for consideration.
40. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.
41. Bassetlaw District Council participated in the LRF Storm Babet Debrief and learning review meeting which identified a number of future actions.

42. Bassetlaw District Council has undertaken an internal review of the response to Storm Babet which identified a number of future actions.
43. Following a motion to Bassetlaw full Council on 25 January 2024 a resolution was passed to establish a working group reporting into Cabinet to focus exclusively on flooding, to ensure continued focus and scrutiny.
44. Bassetlaw District Council will work with partners to lobby for a change in government policy regarding the Environment Agency funding framework to enable more flood alleviation schemes to be delivered locally.

APPENDIX AN

SECTION 19 REPORT – EGMANTON – STORM BABET, OCTOBER 2023

FOR COMPLETENESS THIS APPENDIX SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR (PLACE) TO PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 27 MARCH 2024: "SECTION 19 REPORTS: EASTWOOD FLOODING SEPTEMBER 2023 & STORM BABET FLOODING OCTOBER 2023".

<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice/the-councils-role>

Introduction

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 states:

1. On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a Lead Local Flood Authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:
 - (a) Which Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) have relevant flood risk management functions.
 - (b) Whether each of those RMAs has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
2. Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) of Section 19 it must:-
 - (a) Publish the results of its investigation.
 - (b) Notify any relevant RMAs.
3. The objective of this report is to investigate which RMAs had relevant flood risk management functions during the flooding in October 2023 and whether the relevant RMAs have exercised, or propose to exercise, their risk management functions (as per section 19(1) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010).
4. The Risk Management Authorities for this area of Nottinghamshire are Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC), Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Via East Midlands Ltd as Highways Authority on behalf of NCC and Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB).
5. It should be noted that this duty to investigate does not guarantee that flooding problems will be resolved and cannot force others into action.

Background

6. Egmanton is a small rural village located 1 mile south of Tuxford and west of the A1 in the north of the County. It is surrounded by agricultural land and is served by two watercourses that run from west to east, converging in the centre of the village before leaving the village along the line of Weston Road. These watercourses are managed by the Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (TVIDB). Figure 2 shows how the watercourses pass through the village.

7. Between 12:00 noon on the 18th and 23:00 on the 20th October, 124mm of rainfall was recorded at the Staythorpe rain gauge, which is approximately 15km from Egmonton (Figure 1).

This storm came after a prolonged period of persistent rain which had saturated the ground resulting in flooding of roads and properties quicker than they would following a dry period.

During Storm Babet, 18 residential properties in Egmonton were subject to internal flooding with more suffering flooding to gardens and outbuildings.

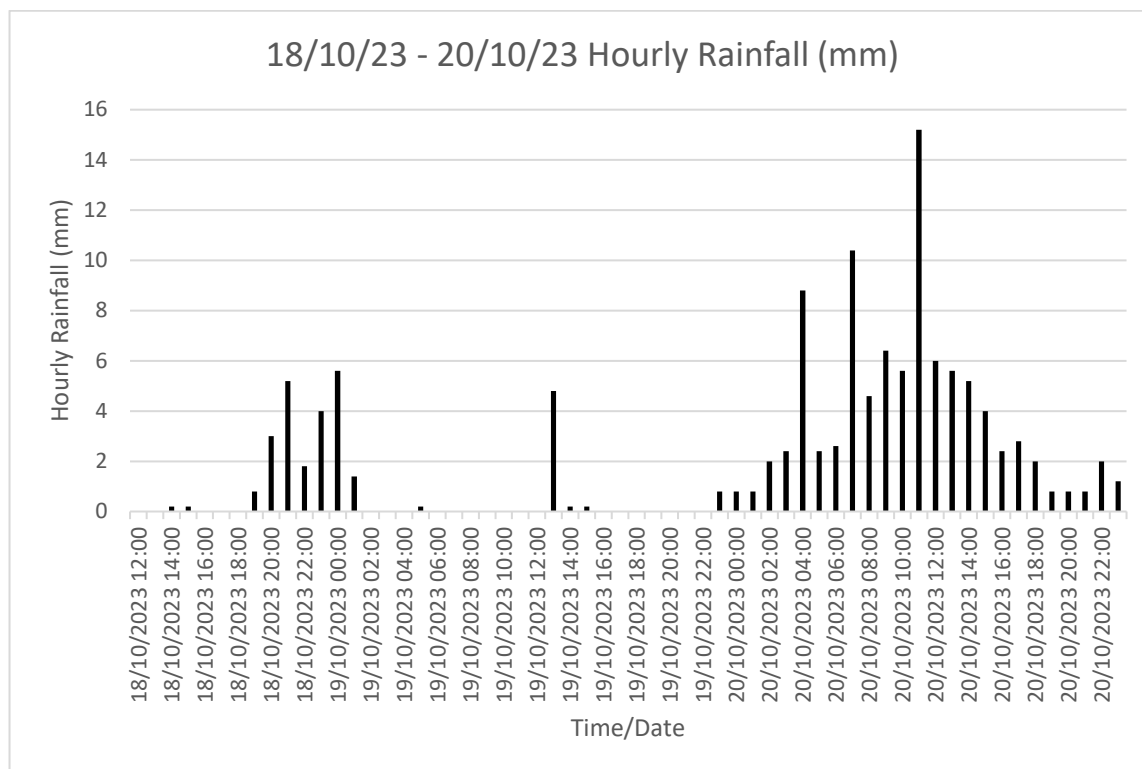


Figure 1. Staythorpe Hourly Rainfall from 12:00 18th to 23:00 20th October 2023.
Data supplied by the Environment Agency.

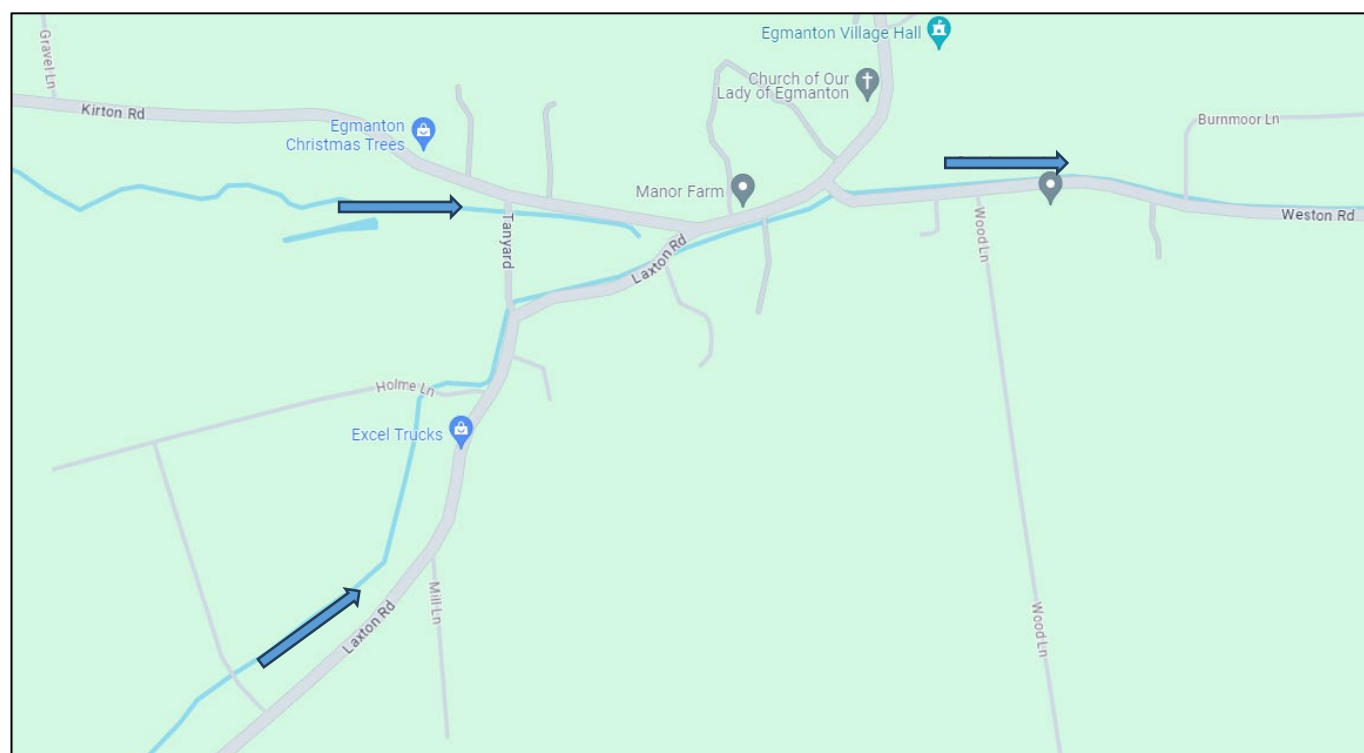


Figure 2. Map of Egmonton showing water courses running through the village

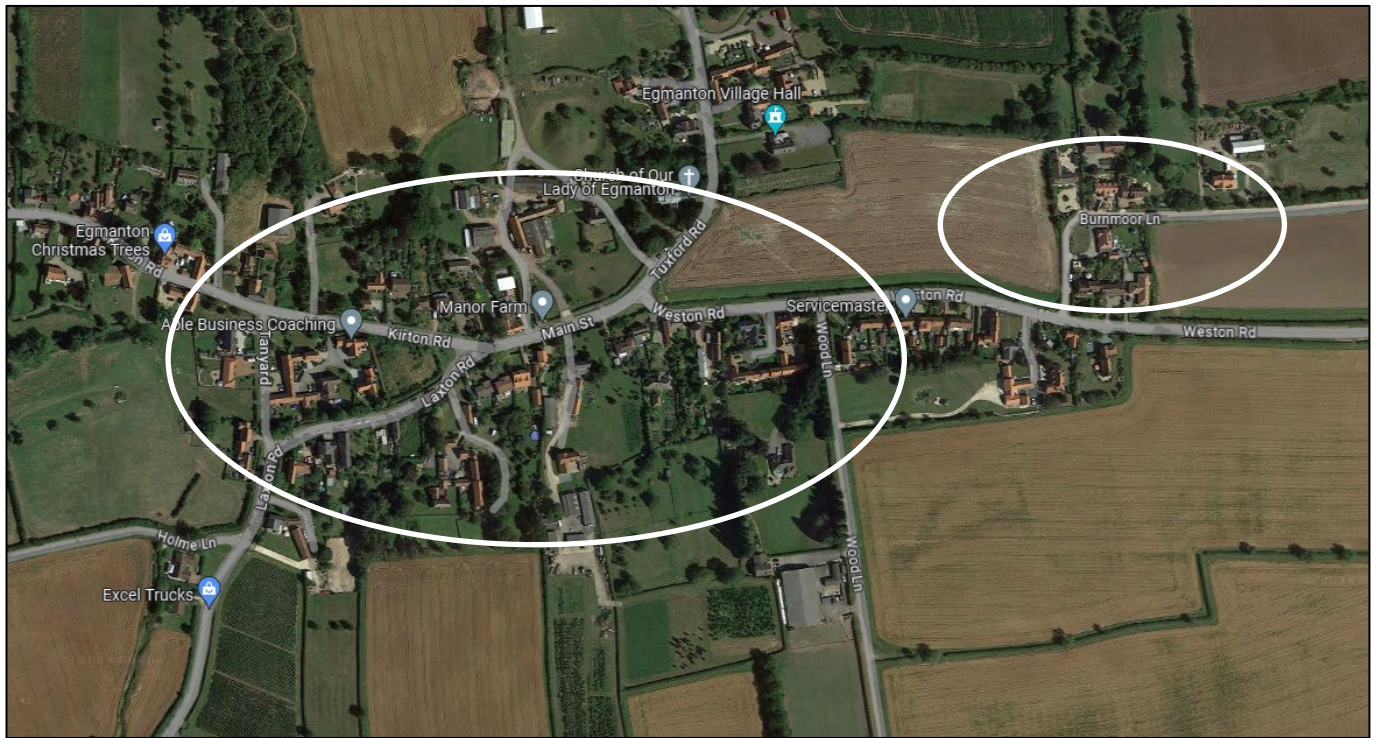


Figure 3. Map of Egmonton highlighting areas affected by internal flooding.

Summary of flooding and its causes

8. The flooding that occurred in Egmonton during Storm Babet came from a mixture of sources but primarily caused by the watercourses bursting their banks. Witness statements referenced significant flows entering the village from the roads to the west of the village which exacerbated the flooding.
9. The watercourses and the topography of the village combine to create a natural risk of flooding to the area. Figures 4 and 5 show the predicted risk of flooding as published by the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning ([Flood map for planning - GOV.UK \(flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk\)](https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk)).

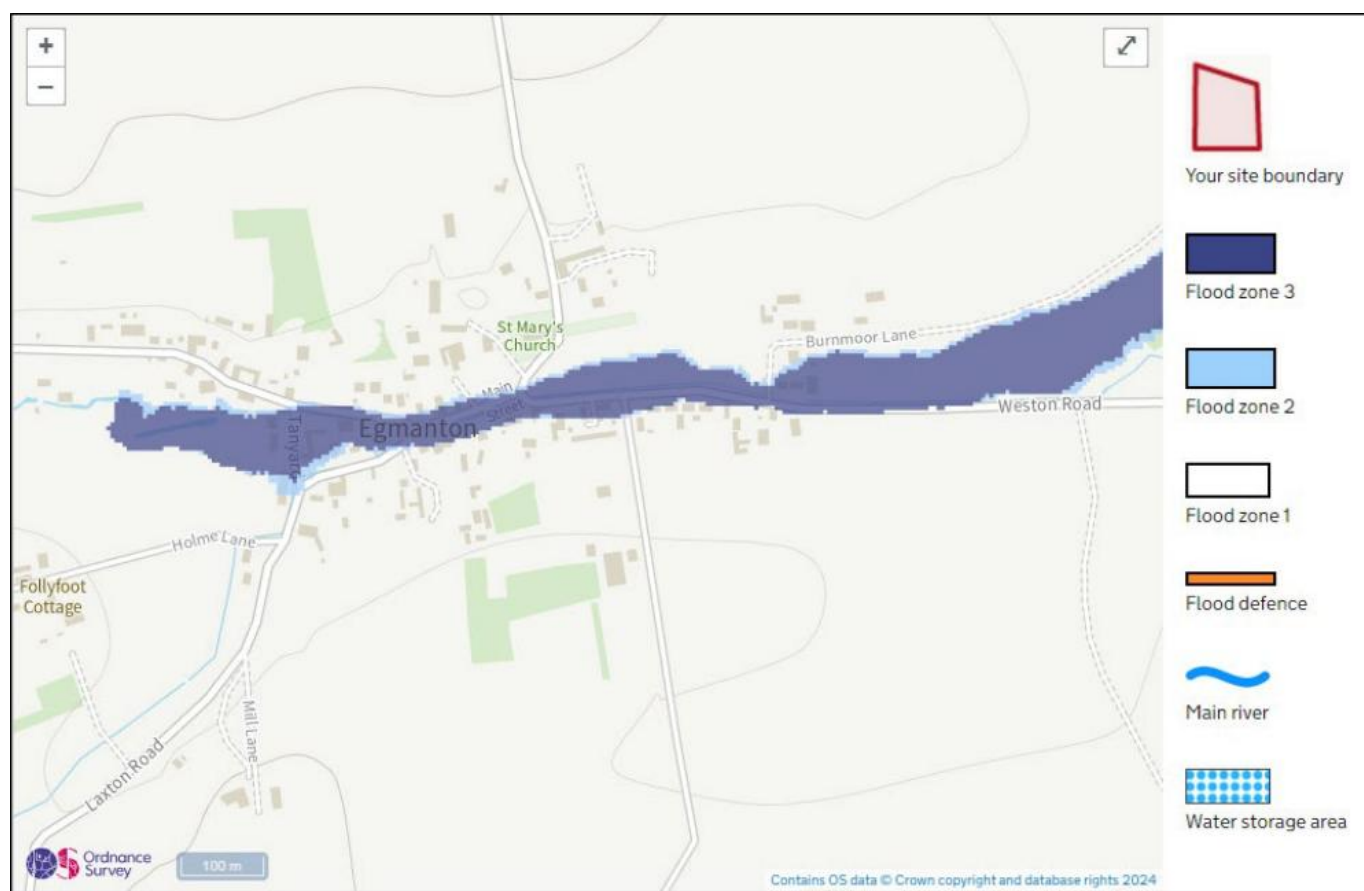


Figure 4. Predicted Flood Zone Extents

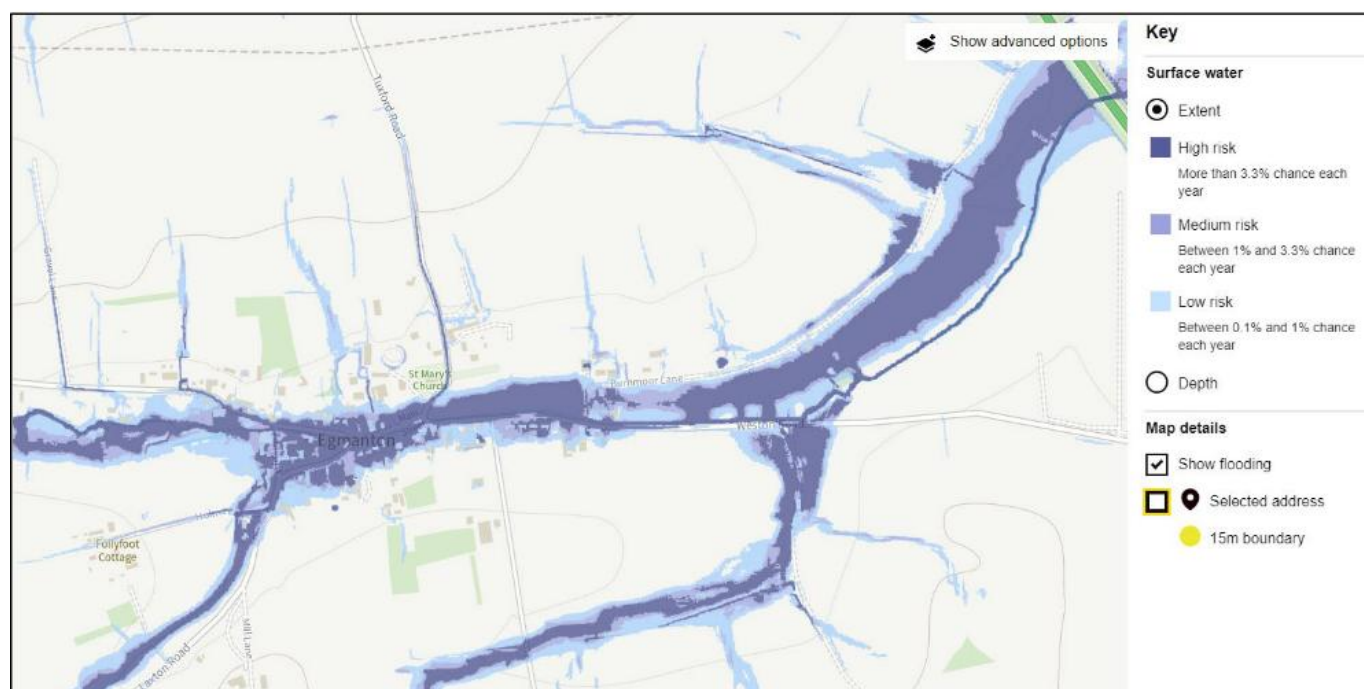


Figure 5. Predicted Surface Water Flood Extents

10. Figures 4 and 5 help to confirm the areas naturally occurring risk of flooding and correlate with the majority of flooding experienced during Storm Babet.
11. The village benefits from proactive community and Parish Council that provides support and resilience to their residents. The community adopts a very positive and proactive approach to flood resilience and we will continue to work with and support them as best we can.

Risk Management Authorities and their responsibilities

12. Nottinghamshire County Council.

a) Lead Local Flood Authority.

- i. Investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations.
- ii. Play a lead role in emergency planning and recovery after a flood event.
- iii. As the Lead Local Flood Authority, we have a duty to determine which risk management authorities have relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers.
- iv. By working in partnership with communities, Lead Local Flood Authorities can raise awareness of flood risks.
- v. Lead Local Flood Authorities should encourage local communities to participate in local flood risk management.

b) Emergency Planning.

- i. If a flood happens, all local authorities are 'category one responders' under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

c) Highway Authority (Via East Midlands Ltd. on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council).

- i. Maintenance of the public highways including highway drainage assets.

13. Newark and Sherwood District Council.

- a) Category one responder under the Civil Contingencies Act. This means they must have plans in place to respond to emergencies and control or reduce the impact of an emergency.

14. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board.

- a) Has a duty to manage flood risk and land drainage within areas of special drainage need in the Trent Valley.
- b) Has permissive powers to undertake work to provide water level management within their area.
- c) Undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for local needs including the maintenance of rivers, drainage channels, outfalls and pumping stations.

Risk Management Authority Responses to Flooding

15. The following lists the key actions taken by each RMA in response to the flooding both in the immediate aftermath as well as in the longer term:

16. Nottinghamshire County Council.

Officers from across the County Council played a key role in the response to the Major Incident that had significant impacts across the county. The following lists the key actions taken by Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a) Initiated its Community Flood Recovery Grant to support individuals affected by internal flooding as a short-term recovery aid.
- b) Attended site after flooding occurred to verify scale of internal flooding, offer support, guidance and advice to affected residents and businesses.
- c) Information gathered on site was fed back to relevant RMA's and partners.
- d) Collated flood impact data from other RMA's and partners and published verified data on Resilience Direct.
- e) Visited flood affected residents and businesses to establish sources and mechanisms of flooding and severity of flood impacts.
- f) Chaired and attended Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Group meetings initiated by the Local Resilience Forum.
- g) Provided 24-hour support through the Emergency Planning team.
- h) Carried out relevant actions requested by Strategic / Tactical / Recovery Coordination Groups.
- i) Initiated and led the Section 19 Flood Investigation, including liaison with relevant RMA's, parish councils, community groups, affected residents and businesses.
- j) Leading on procurement and delivery of DEFRA Property Flood Resilience Repair Grant Scheme.
- k) Liaised with and supported existing community flood signage schemes during the flooding.
- l) Delivered sandbags to affected areas and communities.
- m) Closed 77 roads across Nottinghamshire to promote road safety and avoid additional flood damage to at risk areas.
- n) Supported District and Borough partners by sharing resources during the emergency response.
- o) Utilised existing communication channels to update the public, partners and Elected Members with key messages during the event.
- p) Due to attend Parish Council community evening meeting on 27 March.

17. Newark & Sherwood District Council

- a) Played a full and intensive role alongside other agencies and community representatives.
- b) Worked to deliver whatever support was possible from the skills and resources available.
- c) Ahead of the storm the council stood up a team of managers to prepare for potential impacts across the district. A large team of staff was formed from across departments prioritising the flood response. Staff worked throughout the flood event, working beyond the normal working hours and days.
- d) Staff visited impacted communities and vulnerable individuals.
- e) Many hundreds of aqua sacs were delivered and people were helped to evacuate their homes.
- f) The council prepared to support evacuated residents and provided emergency accommodation when necessary.
- g) The communications officers worked with other agencies to warn and inform the public of the risks and the support that was available. Daily briefings were also provided to councillors and community leaders.

- h) As the flood event changed from the surface water flooding to the continued risk of river flooding the council commenced actions to help clean up roads, paths and remove bulky waste from flooded homes.
- i) Staff contacted affected individuals to identify humanitarian needs and offer direct support or liaised with other agencies to find the appropriate assistance.
- j) Due to the predicted extreme levels for the River Trent, the council coordinated in person visits to communities at high risk of flooding to reinforce the need to take immediate action to prepare for potential flooding.
- k) Once the risk of further flooding had passed the council commenced its role in meeting the recovery needs of impacted communities and individuals. Grant funding is being delivered to those eligible.
- l) An internal and multi-agency debrief was conducted to identify any lessons learned.
- m) Since the flood the council has worked with parish and town councils to restock stores of aqua sacs.

18. Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board

- a) TVIDB had staff on site during and after the flood event.
- b) Due to attend Parish Council community evening meeting on 27th March.
- c) The IDB is working closely with lead partners to identify and deliver appropriate solutions, including supporting securing funding applications and with engineering and design expertise where applicable.
- d) In all parts of the IDB districts (both Trent Valley and Isle of Axholme and Northern Nottinghamshire) the regular annual maintenance regime has been and will continue to be delivered to reduce risk and identify potential risk areas.

Additional Information and Future Actions

- 19. All the Risk Management Authorities involved in this event are committed to continuing the investigations into the causes of this incident. Those investigations may identify further actions not contained within this report.
- 20. Egmanton Parish Council and its residents have a well- established working relationship with the TVIDB and are committed to continue with that working relationship.
- 21. As the Lead Local Flood Authority we have witnessed and have experience of how flooding devastates communities. The most vulnerable in the community will be our priority. Nottinghamshire County Council will continue to work closely with partners and communities to identify ways of proactively reducing the risk, likelihood and consequences of future flooding events.
- 22. NCC will continue to develop its Flood Warden / Road Closure training programme and support given to community volunteer groups to help ensure they operate as effectively and safely as possible.
- 23. The Flood Risk Management team will look at the suitability of its Property Flood Resilience Programme for communities affected by Storm Babet and Henk and will take recommendations through Committee later this year for consideration.
- 24. NCC will work with its partners to look at ways of strengthening the enforcement of riparian responsibilities alongside developing our asset inspection process.

LOCAL FLOOD RISK

Management Strategy



2021 - 2027

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 requires that, as a Lead Local Flood Authority, Nottinghamshire County Council must lead on managing local flood risks within its administrative boundary.

Our Local Flood Risk Management Strategy sets out our approach to achieving this and details our aims and actions to reduce the impact and likelihood of local flooding across the County.

Our role is further structured and supported through:

- County Council Members, Committees and departmental plans.
- Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment.
- Partner Risk Management Authorities.
- Parish Council & Community Groups.

OUR ROLE IN MANAGING FLOOD RISK Across Nottinghamshire

Local flood risk means the flooding caused by surface water, small watercourses, groundwater and rainfall.

We assess flood risk using data from our Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, mathematically modelled flood risk mapping and historical flood events. With over 85,000 properties at risk of flooding in Nottinghamshire, managing the risk is a significant challenge for us.

Since 2012 over 3000 homes and businesses across the County have suffered the physical and mental devastation caused by internal flooding.

In this document we share real success stories from around the County showing how our role makes a difference to those at risk of flooding.

We want you to be informed about flood risk, what can be done, how it can be done and who is responsible.

Every year we are involved in helping more of our residents and businesses become flood resilient with our ultimate goal to reduce the risk of flooding to all our communities.

If you need further information or support, please talk to us using the information below.



Over 3000
properties
internally
flooded
since 2012.

The impacts of flooding do not disappear with the flood water, often the physical impacts are still being felt several years after the event and the psychological impacts much longer.

12 major
flood events
in 12 years.

OUR APPROACH to managing flood risk

Whilst our strategy and duties provide the structure within which we operate our people provide the ability and purpose.

Our Flood Risk Management Team contains the experience and abilities to deliver and make a difference, our residents provide our purpose and focus.

Flooding can be a complicated problem, often involving many different people and organisations and we pride ourselves in our ability to navigate our way through those complexities and secure solutions.

An Action Plan provides detailed objectives, measures and actions and provides a focus under which we operate.

Our action plan is under constant review with formal changes made every 5 years. A copy of it can be found by following this link:
<https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/3655473/appendixbnccllocalfloodriskmanagementstrategyactionplan.pdf>

We use our collective experience and understanding of flood risk management to ensure our objectives align with local and national expectations.

Our teams experience also allows us to understand the potential psychological, financial and mental health impacts of flooding on our residents.

We work closely with all our partners, our elected Members and communities. Committee meetings, drop-in sessions, Liaison meetings, community groups and site visits all help compliment our work.

We listen to the concerns, needs and expectations of others, an understanding of what others want and need helps provide a strong platform for decision making.

"It is now over 8 months since the events of that morning and i finally have the energy and motivation to enlighten you about how that situation devastated my life.

I continue to live with memory, wading through filthy water in the darkness of the morning, to discover the ground floor of my house flooded throughout, not one of my rooms spared by the great tide that forced its way in as it surged along the road and through the houses, cars and gardens.

My hard-earned furniture, belongings, and precious things some bought to remind me of my travels and experiences, some cared for gifts from family and friends - all lost and irreparable.

I was not able to grieve for those lost memories - i was in shock.

My house was uninhabitable, I had to find emergency accomodation the duration of which was then unending as the Covid-19 pandemic took hold and all work to make good the damage was halted before it even began.

I cannot begin to fully describe the stress, upset and trauma I endured during those months.

I was finally able to return to live at my home on Friday 21 August 2020. 255 days after the flood.

With no remaining furniture, only a garden chair to sit on, no television or modern comforts. No curtains to keep out the night."

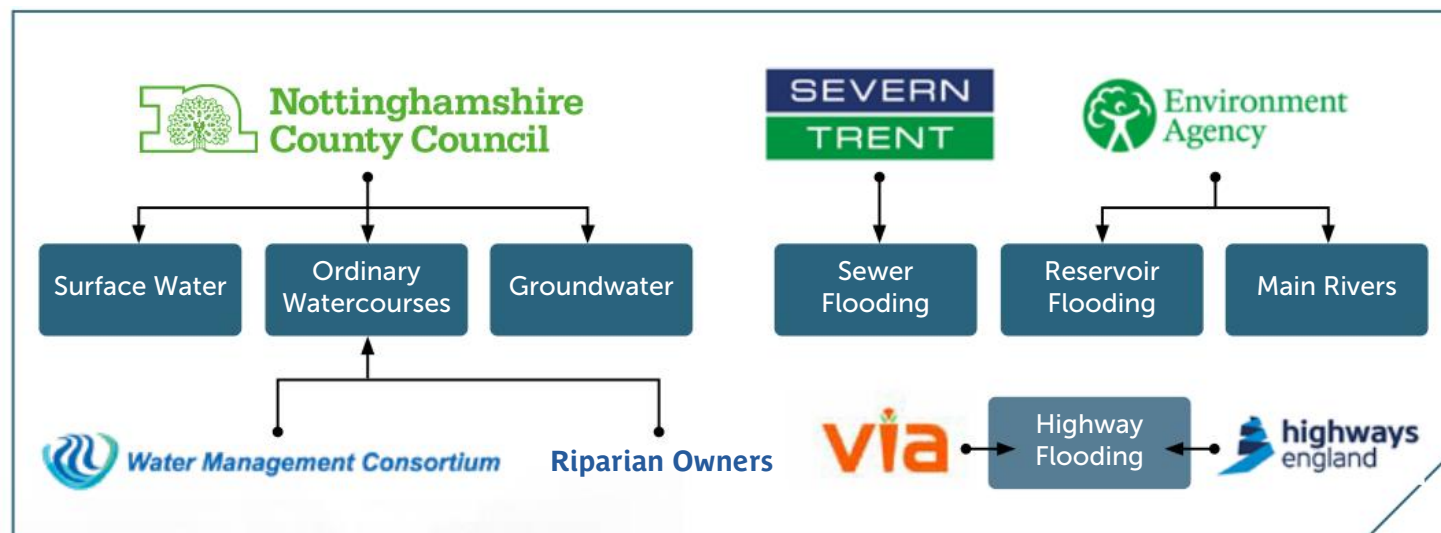
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Who we work with

– our 'Partners'

Local flooding isn't the only type of flooding faced by Nottinghamshire communities. Flooding from major rivers, the public sewerage system, watercourses and public highways has caused devastating outcomes across the County.

We work closely with our partners: Severn Trent Water, VIA East Midlands, the Environment Agency, Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board, Nottingham City Council, District and Borough Councils, Riparian owners and communities who each have their own role to play in managing flood risk.



We understand that the type of flooding doesn't really matter when you're in need of our help. We pride ourselves on our working relationships with all organisations involved in managing flood risk and will always work together when flooding happens.

We hold regular liaison meetings with our partners to ensure we retain a cohesive approach to flood risk and an understanding of each partner's priorities.

Bi-annual Strategic Flood Risk Management Board meetings bring Elected Members and Officers from all partners together to review and discuss the management of flood risk across the County.

Formal updates on our progress are presented to the relevant County Council Committees and we routinely liaise with other departmental colleagues.

Our ambition is to contribute to making Nottinghamshire a great place to live and work. We want to enhance our built environment and ensure Nottinghamshire is safe and sustainable in terms of flood risk. We have witnessed how flooding devastates communities and understand the long-term impacts that can have on quality of life. We will keep our communities informed and educated about flood risk, to help embrace resilience, and to understand what is being done to manage flood risk across the County.

Making a difference

How and when we will meet our objectives.

Having set out what we'd like to do, we want to evidence how our work is helping us achieve this.

Over the following pages we set out objectives in a little more detail, linking their supporting measures.

We endeavour to reduce all risks of flooding however our priority is to help anyone who has suffered internal flooding to their property. If you would like to discuss how flooding has affected you, please contact us using the information found at the end of this document.

Our strategic approach to managing flood risk focusses on five objectives:

- To pursue new solutions, partnerships and alleviation schemes to manage future flood risks and adapt to climate change in Nottinghamshire to ensure it is a great place to live, work, visit and relax.
- To improve delivery of flood risk management by working in partnership across functions and organisations, taking a catchment-based approach.
- To increase levels of awareness within local organisations and communities by enabling and supporting them so they can become more resilient to flooding and understand their land drainage responsibilities.
- To integrate local flood risk management into the planning process and support sustainable growth.
- To consider the environmental impact of proposed flood risk management measures, maximise opportunities to contribute to the sustainable management of our environment and deliver wider benefits.



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Objective 1

£164m
external
investment
on flood risk
secured
since 2012.

Objective 1: To pursue new solutions, partnerships and alleviation schemes to manage future flood risks and adapt to climate change in Nottinghamshire to ensure it is a great place to live, work and relax.

.....

Legislation gives Nottinghamshire County Council a duty to investigate floods. In Nottinghamshire not only do we investigate what happened in a local flood we also look at ways we may be able to mitigate future risks and their consequences. We work with our partners to effectively utilize the breadth of experience and expertise available to us and seek funding opportunities to help us deliver mitigation schemes.

Any capital schemes we pursue are designed to allow for climate change and ensure they deliver the required standard of protection into the future. We embrace the opportunity to use Natural Flood Management techniques where possible and continually seek innovative ways of delivering our projects.

Case Study: Southwell

On the 23rd July 2013 the community of Southwell suffered the devastation of a major flood event with over 240 properties and businesses suffering internal flooding.

Following the event in 2013 Nottinghamshire County Council began looking at ways to reduce the future risk of flooding undertaking a catchment wide study to understand exactly what had happened. Alongside the surveying of flood risk assets, a significant focus of the study was capturing first-hand experience and observations from those local residents affected an approach that was to be invaluable in our understanding of the event.

Our approach led us to secure £4.368m for catchment wide improvements with contributions being secured from Flood Defence Grant in Aid, Local Levy, DEFRA, Nottinghamshire County Council Capital, Newark and Sherwood District Council and Southwell Town Council.

The scheme represents our largest single investment in Flood Risk to date in the County and our success would not have been possible without the inputs from all our partners.

The scheme protects over 250 properties and businesses against future flooding events. Measures including improved surface water flow path management and storage, property flood resilience and natural flood management combined with a wider understanding and acceptance of maintenance roles and responsibilities will reduce the likelihood and consequences of future flooding events and increase the level of protection against flooding in the catchment.

Objective 2

Objective 2: To increase levels of awareness within local organisations and communities by enabling and supporting them so they can become more resilient to flooding and understand their land drainage responsibilities.

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We all have a part to play in managing flood risk, and often local organisations and communities can make a significant difference.

Our approach is underpinned by the motto 'Prepare Not Repair' one that captures a proactive message and seeks to empower others.

We work with Parish Councils and local flood action groups across the County to help them understand flood risk and improve local resilience. Having a localised awareness can be crucial in managing flood risk particularly during times of high risk, local knowledge spans both the topography of the catchment as well as the demographic which has proven invaluable.

We also ensure our online information is kept up to date and presented in a manner that encourages interaction, we use a FAQ's section to help with the more common issues and provide links to more details where necessary. We keep a register of critical flood risk assets and monitor changes to ordinary watercourses through our Consenting process. Our flooding pages can be found here using the link at the bottom of the page

Case Study: Bleasby

Bleasby is a small rural community that sits between the River Trent to the east and steeply sloping agricultural land to the west. The community is at risk both from surface water (pluvial) and river (fluvial) flooding.

Our work with the community began in 2018 when we started to attend and support their established Flood Action Group. This groups aim was to develop a proactive approach to local flood risk and our role was to further support and expand their understanding.

To date we have resolved a number of localised issues in the catchment and our foresight has resulted in securing external funding that has allowed us to commission a detailed hydraulic study of the western element of the catchment. It is hoped this study will help us identify further ways of reducing the risk of flooding in the catchment.

Once completed we plan to use the outputs of the study as a centerpiece for a community led Flood Awareness drop-in session and support the ongoing work with the flood action group.



Objective 3

Objective 3: To improve delivery of flood risk management by working in partnership across functions and organisations, taking a catchment-based approach.

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Flooding is usually a result of several contributing factors, themselves usually the responsibility of several organisations. Rather than split flooding down into its separate parts we endeavor to adopt a catchment-based approach to our investigations.

We believe this approach allows a truly effective understanding of the issues and allows us to work with our partners on recovery and mitigation.

This approach also allows us to draw on the significant experience and expertise from within our partner organisations and communities whilst ensuring expectations of those involved are kept clear and realistic.



Case Study: Upper Daybrook Catchment

The Upper Day Brook catchment serves the heavily urbanised Arnold and Daybrook areas of Nottinghamshire. There is a significant history of flooding in the catchment from a number of sources including surface water, public sewer network, watercourses (both ordinary and main river designated) and highway drainage.

A complex network of surface water assets interacts with each other to manage the flow of water through the catchment.

In 2018 we secured £99k of external funding to carry out a detailed and comprehensive study of these assets. The aim of the study was to clarify ownership, responsibility and condition of the surface water assets as well as create a prioritized list of areas to be considered for future capital investment.

The team involved in delivery consisted of:

- Nottinghamshire County Council Flood Risk Management Team
- Gedling Borough Council
- Severn Trent Water
- WSP Consultants
- Environment Agency

We used WSP, one of Severn Trent Water's consultants, to carry out the detailed hydraulic modelling, carry out site surveys and compile the report. We also managed to align our study with other programmed works within the catchment, allowing us to widen the scope of our investigations and not incur additional costs.

Our report was completed and met all of our partners expectations. The report provides us all with a significantly improved understanding of the catchment and our pursuit of improvements to the management of surface water will continue over the coming years.

Objective 4

Objective 4: To integrate local flood risk management into the planning process and support sustainable growth.

As Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) we are a statutory consultee in the planning process. This means that each of the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) consults with us on the proposed management of surface water for major planning applications. We provide our comments for the LPAs consideration in their decision making process.

We encourage and promote the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) in all new developments and provide bespoke responses to all major application consultations. Our comments have helped protect tens of thousands of new properties and support sustainable growth across the County.

We engage with our LPAs to ensure as far as possible that they take full account of flood risk in Local Plan policies and allocations and supplementary planning documents.

Average
850 bespoke
consultation
responses
per year.

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Case Study: Queen Elizabeth Crescent - Rhodesia

Our involvement helped shape the sustainable drainage for the development which, as well as incorporating a large, open surface water attenuation feature, also linked into an adjacent local wildlife site. Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust acknowledged that additional surface water from the development may benefit their site.

The sitewide surface water drainage design allows for 40% uplift due to climate change as well as an allowance for urban creep to cope with smaller localized changes in surfaces such as driveways and gardens.



Objective 5

Objective 5: To consider the environmental impact of proposed flood risk management measures, maximise opportunities to contribute to the sustainable management of our environment and deliver wider benefits.

.....

As our role and its impact on the wider environment continues to develop, we seek opportunities to promote sustainability and capture as many benefits as possible from our work.

The built environment is changing, and our challenge is to ensure we align our strategic direction with those changes whilst supporting the wider goals of the Authority.

Our working relationships with our partners afford us enviable opportunities to pursue innovative and sustainable ways of managing our environment.

Case Study: Mansfield Green Recovery

As part of the Government's Green Recovery plans a large scale roll out of a nature-based approach to reducing flood risk is being planned in Nottinghamshire. The proposals, being led by Severn Trent Water with Nottinghamshire County Council as a key partner, are looking to install natural flood management measures such as green embankments, ponds and grassed areas that will help reduce the broader harm that flooding brings to local communities. This will be the first catchment scale flood resilient project of its type and is being planned for the Mansfield area.

What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creating the first catchment-scale resilient community by rolling out a range of nature based solutions to reduce the risk of flooding.• Installing sufficient blue-green interventions to store the equivalent of 58000m³ of surface water.
How?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work in partnership with Lead local Flood Authority and local councils to install and maintain a mixture of blue-green soft infrastructure.• Target areas to prioritise financially vulnerable areas of the demographic.
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant reduction in risk of flooding to the catchment.• Creating additional biodiversity of Combined Storm Overflows.• Improving local amenities.• Job creation.

The project is programmed to deliver £85M worth of flood risk improvements by 2025.

WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES to raise awareness and resilience – how you can help.

Localised awareness and understanding of flood risk and basic responsibilities can help ensure issues are dealt with effectively and often without them creating serious problems.

We can support you and your Community with knowledge sharing, either through our webpage or working with you direct. A number of our communities already benefit from our support through localised Flood Action Groups, usually formed as part of Parish or Town Council arrangements.

We want this strategy to be a simple living document, allowing you to find detailed information via existing links and make further contact where you have interest to do so.

Talking with us and sharing concerns and ideas is always appreciated.

For further information please use the information below.



These events are not only a great way to meet our residents, but also enable us to work together to raise awareness and resilience whilst directly protecting properties from flooding.

Over 2000 critical assets recorded and mapped.



We have come a long way since we became responsible for local flooding in 2010 and continue to develop each year, working with more residents, communities and partners to protect property and make positive changes. Should you wish to contact us, please use the details below.

flood.team@nottscc.gov.uk

www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/flooding-help-and-advice

0300 500 8080

Nottinghamshire County Council
Flood Risk Management Team
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NG2 7QP

September 2021 – All figures quoted are correct at date of publishing

This document is issued by the: Flood Risk Management Team, Nottinghamshire County Council and can be translated, and/or made available in alternative formats, on request.

27 March 2024**Agenda Item: 7****REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE****OUTCOMES OF THE SCRUTINY REVIEW OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE
RECYCLING CENTRES****Purpose of the Report**

1. To share the findings from the scrutiny task and finish review of Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) with the Place Select Committee.
2. To seek the Select Committee's endorsement for the review's recommendations to be submitted to Cabinet for consideration.

Information

3. In January 2022, the Transport and Environment Committee gave approval for the commissioning of a Strategic Review of the Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) network in Nottinghamshire. This review would support the planning of activity that would ensure that both individual HWRC facilities, as well as the wider network, were fit for the future.
4. At the meeting of the Place Select Committee held on 5 July 2023 members received a report that provided an update on the work that had been carried out as part of the HWRC Strategic Review. Members of the committee were advised that the recommendations that had so far been identified still required further analysis and evaluation to fully understand their potential impact on how the Council's HWRC network operated and what the network could look like in the future. It was also noted that as the full impact of the changes from the implementation of the Environment Act 2021, as well as of other Government changes around waste and recycling requirements were still not clear, it was not yet possible to fully understand their impact on the provision of HWRCs and other waste and recycling services.
5. As a result of the discussion that took place it was resolved:

"That a scrutiny task and finish working group be established to carry out further scrutiny on, and to feed into the work being carried out on the review of Household Waste Recycling Centre provision.

(That) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, in consultation with officers create a scope that will determine the work of the task and finish working group".

Scoping the Review

6. Subsequently work was carried out to “scope” the review. This work was carried out by the Chairman Place Select Committee, in consultation with the Interim Service Director - Place and Communities and the Group Manager - Place Commissioning. This work identified the key objectives for review as well as setting out the strategic context in which the issues involved would be considered.
7. As a result of the scoping work that was carried out, the key objectives that would guide the review were identified as being:
 - To gain an understanding of the current HWRC network and to consider how the network could look in the future: e.g. range of materials accepted, opening times, accessibility etc.
 - To consider the work undertaken so far of the HWRC Strategic Review.
 - To gain an understanding of the potential implications on the delivery of HWRCs due to the changes to the waste system through the Resources and Waste Strategy and the Environment Act 2021.
 - To review how the HWRC service could be delivered in the future within the current contractual framework to improve the efficiency and performance.
 - To examine how the Council’s approach to the delivery of HWRCs could look in the future to deliver a sustainable service that also provides the best possible service to Nottinghamshire residents.

Once the scoping document had been approved by the Chairman, it was circulated to all members of the Place Select Committee. At this point all members of the committee were invited to express their interest in being part of the review group or to nominate another member of their Group to take their place.

Link to Council Priorities

9. The work of the scrutiny function should always focus on supporting the delivery of the Council’s strategic priorities, which will in turn develop the provision of the best possible services to the residents of Nottinghamshire. The work that was carried out in scoping the review identified that it would support a range of strategic priorities, as well as the strategies and policies that underpinned them.

The Nottinghamshire Plan 2021 - 2031

10. The Nottinghamshire Plan 2021-31 sets out the strategic vision for the future of the county and the Council. The activity in the Nottinghamshire Plan is built around achieving a 10-year vision for a ‘healthy, prosperous and greener future for everyone’. This vision is supported by nine ambitions that act as a framework for all Council activity. The scoping of the review identified that it would support the following ambition of the Plan:
 - Ambition 9: Protecting the environment and reducing our carbon footprint.

Medium-Term Financial Strategy

11. The Council continues to operate in an extremely challenging and uncertain financial environment following a period of significant budget reductions, on-going spending pressures and the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Review process

12. The members of the review group were:

- Councillor Nigel Moxon (Chairman)
- Councillor Richard Butler
- Councillor Anne Callaghan BEM
- Councillor Robert Cordon
- Councillor Jim Creamer

13. The review was carried out using a variety of methods, including informal meetings, HWRC site visits and the consideration of written evidence. The different stages of the review are detailed below.

Review Meeting One

14. The first meeting of the review group took place on Tuesday 10 October 2023. At this meeting members received a presentation from Mark Walker, Interim Service Director, Place and Communities and Mick Allen, Group Manager Place Commissioning. The following issues were covered.

Changes to Government legislation

15. The implementation of the Environment Act 2021. The Resource and Waste Strategy for England sets out a series of proposals to improve the preservation of material resources through minimising waste and promoting resource efficiency. Whilst guidance on implementation is still to be finalised, the strategy put forwards the key proposals of extended producer responsibility, deposit return schemes would impact on HWRC service.

The HWRC contract and network

16. The Nottinghamshire Waste Management is managed predominantly through a 26-year PFI contract with Veolia, that commenced in June 2006. The contract, worth approximately £35m per annum covers recycling, composting and energy recovery services. Nottinghamshire has a total of 12 Recycle Centres that are located across the seven districts and boroughs, in line with core population centres. Many are also located near to old landfill locations. All HWRCs in Nottinghamshire are open every day of the year except Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day.
18. Veolia subcontracts HWRC operations to individual site licensees. This method of operation used a performance driven payment mechanism alongside a minimal hourly charge for site operators. In this model, site licensees generated income to cover their operating costs by sorting through the waste carefully and selling it on through various outlets. This operating

model, known as “Totting”, offers the Council value for money, whilst also incentivising high recycling performance by site operators.

19. HWRC provision in neighbouring areas

Local Authority	Population	No. of sites	Sites per 100,000 of population	Total operating hours	Opening hours per head of population	Opening hours per 100,000 people
Nottinghamshire	824,800	12	1.45	45,024	0.055	5,459
Derbyshire	794,600	9	1.13	30,951	0.039	3,895
Doncaster	286,866	6	2.09	14,738	0.051	5,138
Leicestershire	712,366	14	1.97	27,846	0.039	3,868
Lincolnshire	768,364	11	1.43	21,331	0.028	2,776
NE Lincolnshire	157,000	2	1.27	7,240	0.046	4,611
Nottingham	323,600	1	0.31	3,752	0.012	1,159
Rotherham	265,800	4	1.50	8,736	0.033	3,287

20. HWRC Performance

- In 2021/22 the HWRC network in Nottinghamshire collected 89,629 tonnes of waste of which 23,251 tonnes is construction and demolition waste.
- For the 66,279 tonnes of household waste collected, 77% was recycled.
- The average household waste collected at HWRCs in Nottinghamshire per person per year is 82kg/per person/per year compared to a national average of 80kg/ per person/per year.
- Five materials make up 71% of overall output tonnages – hardcore, green waste, chipboard, timber, and ferrous metals.
- Currently 98% of the Nottinghamshire population live within 20 minutes of their nearest HWRC (based on peak travel times). It was noted that the National Assessment of Civic Amenity Sites recommended a maximum driving time of 20 minutes in urban areas and 30 minutes in rural areas for most residents.

21. Performance information for each HWRC site (2021/22):

Site	Total Tonnage	Household Waste Tonnage	Household Waste %	Overall Recycling Rate %	Household Waste Recycling Rate %
Beeston	6,252	4,864	78%	87%	83%
Bilthorpe	5,360	3,823	71%	85%	80%
Calverton	8,823	6,856	78%	89%	86%
Giltbrook	6,125	4,394	72%	84%	77%

Hucknall	5,374	4,214	78%	75%	69%
Kirkby	7,988	5,722	72%	73%	63%
Mansfield	7,925	5,953	75%	78%	71%
Newark	10,032	7,537	75%	85%	80%
Retford	7,030	5,290	75%	81%	75%
Warsop	7,277	4,881	67%	87%	80%
West Bridgford	6,909	5,241	76%	77%	70%
Worksop	10,535	7,504	71%	87%	81%
Average	7,469	5,523	74%	82%	77%

Customer Satisfaction

22. The annual customer satisfaction survey that was carried out across the HWRC network in 2023 showed that 98% of users were either “quite” or “very” satisfied with the service that was provided across the network. It was noted that Newark, Bilsthorpe, and Calverton were the top performing sites for customer satisfaction, with Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Mansfield, and Retford being the sites where users were least satisfied. Suggestions for improvement that had been made had been around site layout and size, queuing to access sites and the accessibility of waste containers.

The challenges that were being faced in the operation of the HWRC network.

23. A number of operational were outlined which have significant financial and capacity implications for the sites including:

Trade waste abuse

- Inappropriate use of sites by traders' that placed additional disposal costs on the Council.
- Estimates had shown that circa 10% of the tonnage of materials received at HWRCs was either trade waste or from outside of Nottinghamshire (or both). These activities created additional costs to the Council of at least £400,000 for disposal alone.

Cross border inputs

- High utilisation of sites with low population coverage such as Newark and Worksop, indicated that there was a potential issue with residents from outside of Nottinghamshire making use of the HWRCs.

Population growth and distribution

- By 2032 forecasts were showing that Nottinghamshire's population would have grown by approximately 47,000 residents.
- Continued housing growth would place additional pressure on sites that were already close to capacity, such as Mansfield, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Retford and West Bridgford. Contributions from housing developers were also being sought in the areas that were closest to these sites.

Site specific related constraints

- Members of the review group were advised of the constraints and limitations of each of the 12 HWRC sites that impacted on the optimal operation of each site. Issues that were being experienced at some sites across the HWRC network were related to, small sites, site location, vehicle access, congestion on nearby roads, ramp access to disposal containers and sites having to close when disposal containers were being moved around on site.

23. After receiving the information, members of the review group took the opportunity to ask questions and to discuss the issues that had been raised.

Review Meeting Two – HWRC Site Visits

24. The second meeting of the review group took place on Tuesday 17 October where members carried out site visits to the Newark, Warsop, Mansfield, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Calverton and West Bridgford HWRCs. Members were accompanied on the visits by Mark Walker, Interim Service Director, Place and Communities and Mick Allen, Group Manager Place Commissioning. These site visits provided members with the opportunity to view a representative range of sites that made up the HWRC network and enabled members to gain a thorough understanding of the benefits, limitations, and operational issues of each site as well as of the wider HWRC network.

Review Meeting Three

25. The third meeting of the review group took place on Tuesday 21 November 2023. At this meeting members received a presentation from Mick Allen, Group Manager Place Commissioning on the strategic review of the HWRC network that had been carried out by the Council with the advice and support of independent consultants AECOM.

The agreed scope for the strategic review had been:

- to assess the condition and potential of the current network of 12 HWRCs using appropriate assessment criteria i.e., scope for development, accessibility, suitability of location/surrounding land use, household coverage, travel times/distances, environmental impact, meeting RWS requirements and affordability.
- to recommend a core long-term network of HWRCs for the county, including consideration of the above criteria, the need to replace those sites that had a limited life span, and any opportunities for providing sites in new locations to serve key areas of the county.

- to identify strategic locations of any new HWRCs.
- to consider the issues of cross border usage and trade waste.
- to assess the potential to expand the reuse offer.

Financial context

26. Members considered the financial context in relation to the delivery of the HWRC network.

- The Budget Update Report to Cabinet on the 9 November 2023 noted the County Council was currently forecasting a three-year deficit to 2026/27 of £60.2m.
- Services are reviewing ongoing expenditure and seeking opportunities to reduce revenue spend where appropriate and feasible.
- As Waste Disposal Authority, the Council must arrange and pay for all waste collected by the Borough and District Council's as Waste Collection Authorities and all waste delivered to the recycling centres by residents.
- Waste savings accrue mainly from limiting the amount of waste collected/received.
- The County Council cannot limit the collections by the WCAs without agreement but can partly control the waste received at the recycling centres.

As such, it was noted reviewing how the HWRC network could be delivered provided an opportunity for efficiencies and savings to be identified.

Alternative scenarios for the delivery of the HWRC network

27. A range of illustrative potential options for how the HWRC network could look like in the future were presented.
28. The options that had been developed considered issues around the operational constraints, efficiency, scope for improvement, population coverage and the proximity to other sites. It was also noted that in developing the illustrative options that consideration of any site-specific planning related issues or land availability had not been factored in.
29. The principle that a well-managed and well-designed site, with minimal queueing would provide a better user experience for residents than a site that may be closer but that had queueing at the entrance had been adopted throughout.
30. It was noted that a reconfigured service could deliver operational savings of up to £1.7m per annum and would have minimal service impact, with 97% or more of the population still within a 20 minute drive of a site in any of the illustrative scenarios.
31. After receiving the information, members of the review group took the opportunity to ask questions and to discuss the issues that had been raised.

Review activity and recommendations

32. Members of the review group examined the provision of the current HWRC network and the level of service that it delivered to residents.

The current HWRC network

33. The current HWRC network is made up of 12 sites of varying quality that are mostly located around previous landfill disposal sites, other sites with a history of waste use, or on areas of land owned or controlled by the County Council. Members of the review group noted how the current HWRC network had not been designed strategically around considerations such as site location and size, site accessibility, the needs of residents when using sites, or strategically around overall network provision.

HWRC site limitations

34. Many of the HWRCs in the current network are located on relatively small sites where there is very limited or no capacity for them to expand. This creates numerous issues that adversely impact on their ability to deliver the best and most efficient service as well as negatively impacting on the experience of residents when using the sites.
35. Members of the review group noted how the location and accessibility of each HWRC impacted on the experience of residents when using HWRCs. The highest levels of resident satisfaction are at the newer HWRCs that are located on purpose built sites with good vehicular access. During the sites visits members of the review group saw at first hand the delays and difficulties of entering and exiting HWRCs when a relatively small number of vehicles were present at any one time. These issues are particularly difficult at the West Bridgford HWRC.
36. Members noted however that due the size and location of some of the current HWRCs (such as Mansfield and West Bridgford that are located in built up areas and near the locations of previous landfill disposal sites), it would not be possible for these sites to be expanded or redesigned to improve access and to create a better user experience for residents. Members of the review group agreed that ideally that HWRC sites should be located where there was adequate space for disposal containers to be serviced without sites needing to be closed, enabled residents' vehicles to move easily around sites and where the operation of the sites did not impact on the operation of neighbouring businesses.

HWRC Site efficiency

37. As part of the review process members considered performance information for each HWRC site for 2021/22. Across all sites 82% of all waste and 77% of household waste was recycled with the highest performing site for household waste recycling being Calverton at 86% of waste deposited and the lowest being Kirkby-in-Ashfield at 63%. Full performance information is detailed at paragraph 20.
38. As noted earlier, the service delivery model, known as "Totting", offers the Council value for money, but also incentivises high recycling performance by site operators as it is in their financial interest to recycle as much of the waste taken to HWRCs as possible. Having reviewed the performance information, members found that HWRCs located on purpose built or larger sites performed better in terms of recycling than sites that were located on small, cramped sites.
39. Members agreed that these sites, such as Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Mansfield, did not have the available space to enable the site operators to sort the waste as effectively as they would like.

Customer satisfaction

40. Members of the review group agreed that the current HWRC network, due to the limitations of some of the existing sites, did not provide an optimal or equal level of service to residents across Nottinghamshire, and that some sites, due their limited space and inability to expand had little potential to be improved further and to respond to the areas of improvement raised by residents through the annual Customer Survey.

Changes to the waste system through the Resources and Waste Strategy and the Environment Act 2021

41. These changes are likely to impact on the type and amount of waste taken by HWRCs as well as changing the responsibilities of both Borough and District Councils as Waste Collection Authorities and of the County Council as the Waste Disposal Authority. Members of the review group noted that these changes as well as future potential changes to legislation around the disposal of waste could also impact on the amount and type of waste collected at HWRCs. Members of the review group agreed that the current HWRC network did not have the flexibility around service delivery that would be required due the legislative changes.

Recommendation One

That having considered the operational constraints, site efficiency, and the potential and scope for improvement of the existing HWRC network, a reconfiguration of the HWRC network should be carried out as the HWRC network in its current form does not provide the required level of customer service to residents or the flexibility to adequately adapt to the changes being introduced through the Environment Act 2021 and other Government guidance on recycling.

Recommendation Two

That in any future network configuration, HWRC sites should be located where:

- a) there is adequate space for disposal containers to be serviced without sites needing to be closed and that also enable residents' vehicles to move easily around sites.**
- b) vehicles accessing sites to deposit waste do not create traffic flow problems on approach and surrounding roads.**
- c) there is the potential for them to expand and to adapt to legislative changes in the type of waste that HWRCs are required to receive.**

Strategic Review/How the HWRC network could look like in the future.

42. Members of the review group noted that a reconfiguration of the HWRC network, as well as providing opportunities to deliver an enhanced level of service to residents, would also enable efficiencies and savings within the service to be identified which would support the activity being carried out across the Council to protect and enhance key services whilst also supporting the financial sustainability of the Council.

43. Members of the review group now considered a range of illustrative potential options that had been developed as part of the Strategic Review for how the HWRC network could look like in the future.
44. Members of the review group were in agreement that minimal, small scale changes to the existing HWRC network, whilst requiring significant work to implement, did not adequately support the work being carried across the Council to make financial savings as well as not offering a significantly improved service to residents in large areas of Nottinghamshire.
45. All of the scenarios that were considered by the review group proposed the opening of new “supersites”. No firm locations for these new sites had been considered as part of the production of these scenarios. There are however a range of possible sites across Nottinghamshire that are either owned by the Council or are designated as industrial/waste sites in the district and borough council’s Local Plans and where these “supersites” could potentially be located.

Recommendation Three

That having considered the potential alternative scenarios of how the HWRC network could look like in the future, that a reconfiguration of the HWRC network should be investigated further to gain a detailed understanding of potential benefits and limitations.

Recommendation Four

That having considered the potential alternative scenarios, minimal small-scale changes should not be considered further as that does not address many of the current challenges being faced in the delivery of the wider HWRC network.

46. Currently residents must register their vehicles online on the Council’s website before visiting a HWRC. Registration of vehicles can also be carried out over the phone through the Customer Service Centre. These processes were introduced to help support activities to ensure that only Nottinghamshire residents used the HWRCs and to discourage cross border use and the disposal of trade waste. HWRC staff are able to check vehicle number plates using electronic devices to determine their registration status. If the registration number of the vehicle being used has not been registered when accessing a HWRC, access may be refused.
47. Due to the manual process of checking registrations, every vehicle accessing a HWRC is not checked, with HWRC staff checking registrations where there is a suspicion of cross border or trade waste use. Members of the review group considered whether the introduction of technology, such as Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) could be used to tighten the controls around unauthorised use at HWRCs.
48. ANPR technology is used by other authorities such as Lincolnshire, Hampshire, and Kent County Councils to support the enforcement of their HWRC access rules. Members agreed that the introduction of ANPR could have benefits in reducing cross border and trade waste use of HWRCs (and the associated costs of disposing of this waste incurred by the Council) but noted that its implementation across the HWRC network would have a financial impact and also could also increase pressure on HWRC staff who would be required to turn more vehicles away from HWRCs.

49. As noted, the annual customer satisfaction survey that was carried out across the HWRC network during 2023 showed that 98% of users were either “quite” or “very” satisfied with the service that was provided across the network, but the issue of residents having to queue to access sites had been raised by residents as an area that required improvement. Members of the review group noted that the reconfiguration of the HWRC network with the building of purpose built and well-designed sites could alleviate the problem of queuing to access HWRCs but agreed that queuing to access sites could still be an issue, particularly at busy times during the summer and at weekends despite the extensive opening hours of Nottinghamshire HWRCs in comparison to those offered by other local authorities.
50. Members of the review group considered how the use of technology could be used to alleviate problems of queuing at HWRCs with residents being able to see in advance how busy a site was before travelling to a HWRC with their waste. Information is currently available online through Google that shows the opening times of each HWRC but is also accompanied by real time information on how busy each HWRC currently is. Members agreed that this technology had the potential to be integrated into the Council’s website and the “MyNotts” app in order to enable residents to see how busy a HWRC was in advance of making their visit. Members of the review group agreed that providing information on busyness that would then enable residents to plan their visit had many benefits and was preferable to the introduction of booked time slots that would require systems and processes to be developed.

Recommendation Five

That further work be carried out to gain an understanding of potential benefits of introducing ANPR and other technological solutions to maximise the experience of residents using HWRCs.

51. Trade waste disposal is an ongoing problem across the HWRC network, despite the ongoing focus of the site operators to enforce the no trade waste rule. It is estimated that around 10% of the tonnage currently collected at HWRCs is either trade waste or cross border waste or both. This trade waste and cross border misuse of the HWRC network incurs additional costs for the Council. Members of the review group agreed that the inappropriate use of HWRCs was a significant problem and one that created significant financial impact for the Council in disposal and other related costs.
52. During the summer of 2023 Veolia, in partnership with the County Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council launched a trial Waste Disposal Service for small traders at Newark Waste Transfer Station. This trial runs until March 2024. The scheme enables small traders to dispose of their non-recyclable waste for a competitive fee with no minimum load charge - something which is currently viewed as one of the main barriers to traders responsibly disposing of their waste. Small traders are also able to dispose of separately collected cardboard free of charge. Members noted that having a dedicated trade waste site could reduce the amount of trade waste taken to HWRCs and the related financial impact on the Council.
53. Members of the review group agreed that the potential to provide a dedicated trade waste site should be considered during any reconfiguration of the HWRC network.

Recommendation Six

That should there be a point where an HWRC site is no longer part of the network, work should be carried out to examine the potential for that HWRC site being repurposed to become a dedicated trade waste disposal site.

54. The HWRC acceptance policy was updated in January 2024 to reflect that the Council now has a legal duty to accept small amounts of DIY wastes following the introduction of the Controlled Waste Regulations 2023. There are some items that cannot be taken to HWRCs such as asbestos, car tyres, trade, commercial or industrial waste.
55. Across the current HWRC network there are some differences in the type of waste that is accepted. Small amounts of plasterboard are accepted at all sites apart from Mansfield, and paint is only accepted at Beeston, Calverton, Newark and Warsop HWRCs. As part of the review process, members of the review group learnt that the differences in what could be accepted at each HWRC were due to the limitations created by the size of HWRCs, with the collection, sorting and redistribution of paint requiring significant space that many of the HWRCs did not have. Members of the review group agreed that ideally all HWRCs in the network would accept the same types of waste to avoid creating confusion with residents and to reduce the risk of waste being disposed of inappropriately, for example through kerbside collections of household waste.
56. As already noted, members of the review group have recommended that all HWRC sites should be located on sites where there is the potential for them to expand and to adapt to legislative changes in the type of waste that HWRCs are required to be accept. Members of the review group agreed that by ensuring that HWRCs had the capacity to expand to cope with legislative changes would also have the benefit of enabling the types of waste accepted at HWRCs to be the same across the HWRC network into the future.

Recommendation Seven

That there should be an ambition to harmonise the types of waste accepted by HWRCs across the network to maximise recycling opportunities and to improve the experience of residents using HWRCs.

57. In Nottinghamshire, the Council has a strong history of asking people what they think about the issues and services that affect their lives. The Council regularly consults residents and other stakeholders to seek their views on proposed changes to Council services, plans, policies, and other important issues. As well as consulting on specific issues, the Council also works to carry out longer term engagement. This involves working closely with communities to ensure that they are empowered, supported, and developed to be involved in decisions that affect their lives.
58. Members of the review group agreed that extensive engagement and consultation activity should be carried out with both residents and the borough and district councils on any proposals to reconfigure the Council's HWRC network to ensure that the views and needs of residents were fully understood and used to feed into the development of any final proposal. Any changes to the Council's HWRC network would also be subject to approval by both the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), as well as with HM Treasury.

59. In addition to the engagement and consultation activity carried out as part of the development of proposals to reconfigure the Council's HWRC network, members of the review group were in agreement that a high profile and extensive programme of communication activity should be carried out with residents throughout the transition period as well as once any new HWRC network was fully operational. Members noted that extensive communication activity would support residents to know clearly what changes there had been to the HWRC network and on how the reconfigured service operated.
60. Members of the review of the group also agreed that effective engagement the district and borough councils, in their role as Waste Collection Authorities, should be carried out before, during and after any changes to the configuration of the HWRC network.

Recommendation Eight

That any changes to the HWRC network should be supported with large scale engagement and communication with the district and borough councils and with residents.

61. Summary of recommendations

	Recommendation
1.	That having considered the operational constraints, site efficiency, and the potential and scope for improvement of the existing HWRC network, a reconfiguration of the HWRC network should be carried out as the HWRC network in its current form does not provide the level of customer service to residents that is required or the flexibility to adequately adapt to the changes being introduced through the Environment Act 2021 and other Government guidance on recycling.
2.	That in any future network configuration, HWRC sites should be located where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) there is adequate space for disposal containers to be serviced without sites needing to be closed and that also enable residents' vehicles to move easily around sites. b) vehicles accessing sites to deposit waste do not create traffic flow problems on the approach and surrounding roads. c) there is the potential for them to expand and to adapt to legislative changes in the type of waste that HWRCs are required to receive.
3.	That having considered the potential alternative scenarios of how the HWRC network could look like in the future, that reconfiguration of the HWRC network should be investigated further to gain a detailed understanding of potential benefits and limitations.
4.	That having considered the potential alternative scenarios, minimal small-scale changes should not be considered further as that does not address many of the current challenges being faced in the delivery of the wider HWRC network.

5.	That further work should be carried out to gain an understanding of potential benefits of introducing ANPR and other technological solutions to maximise the experience of residents using HWRCs.
6.	That should there be a point where an HWRC site is no longer part of the network, work should be carried out to examine the potential for that HWRC site being repurposed to become a dedicated trade waste disposal site.
7.	That there should be an ambition to harmonise the types of waste accepted by HWRCs across the network to maximise recycling opportunities and to improve the experience of residents using HWRCs.
8.	That any changes to the HWRC network should be supported with large scale engagement and communication with the district and borough councils and with residents.

Acknowledgments

62. The Chairman and members of the review group would like to express their thanks for the invaluable support provided during review process to, Mick Allen, Group Manager for Place Commissioning, Mark Walker, Interim Service Director for Place and Communities and Alex Dodd, Waste Strategy and Development Officer.

Other Options Considered

63. None. The recommendations of the review, if approved and to comply with the requirements of the Constitution are required to be submitted to Cabinet their consideration.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

64. To comply with the requirements of the Constitution that the findings of a scrutiny review are submitted to the Cabinet for their consideration.

Statutory and Policy Implications

65. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of crime and disorder, data protection and information governance, finance, human resources, human rights, the NHS Constitution (public health services), the public sector equality duty, safeguarding of children and adults at risk, service users, smarter working, sustainability and the environment and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

Financial Implications

66. There are no direct financial implications relating to the recommendation of the report.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1) That the recommendations from the scrutiny review of the Household Waste Recycling Centre network, as detailed in the report, be endorsed, and referred to Cabinet for their consideration.

Councillor Mike Adams
Chairman, Place Select Committee

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Martin Elliott, Senior Scrutiny Officer,
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Constitutional Comments

67. The recommendations fall within the remit of the Place Select Committee by virtue of its terms of reference. (LPW 14/03/2024)

Financial Comments

68. There are no specific financial implications arising directly from this report. (PAA29 13/03/2024)

Background Papers and Published Documents

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

- All

**REPORT OF SERVICE DIRECTOR, CUSTOMERS, GOVERNANCE AND
EMPLOYEES****WORK PROGRAMME****Purpose of the Report**

1. To consider the Committee's work programme.

Information

2. The attached work programme will assist the management of the committee's agenda, the scheduling of the committee's business and forward planning.
3. The work programme has been developed using suggestions submitted by committee members, the relevant Cabinet Member(s) and senior officers and has been approved by the Overview Committee. The work programme will be reviewed at each pre-agenda meeting and committee meeting, where any member of the committee will be able to suggest items for possible inclusion.

Other Options Considered

4. None

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

5. To assist the committee in preparing its work programme.

Statutory and Policy Implications

6. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of crime and disorder, data protection and information governance finance, human resources, human rights, the NHS Constitution (public health services), the public sector equality duty, safeguarding of children and adults at risk, service users, smarter working, sustainability and the environment and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) That the work programme be noted.
- 2) That committee members make any further suggestions for consideration by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman for inclusion on the work programme, in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member(s) and senior officers, and subject to the required approval by the Chairman of Overview Committee.

Marjorie Toward

Service Director, Customers, Governance & Employees

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Martin Elliott, Senior Scrutiny Officer, martin.elliott@nottsc.gov.uk.

Constitutional Comments (HD)

7. The Committee has authority to consider the matters set out in this report by virtue of its terms of reference.

Financial Comments (NS)

8. There are no direct financial implications arising from the contents of this report. Any future reports to Committee on operational activities and officer working groups, will contain relevant financial information and comments.

Background Papers and Published Documents

- None

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

- All

WORK PROGRAMME 2023/24 – PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE: UPDATED 8 FEBRUARY 2024

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Purpose/Outcomes	Resolutions
20 September 2023	Section 19 Report – Ravenshead Flooding	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	Statutory Section 19 report following flooding in Ravenshead	<p>1) That in accordance with Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and the Council's Lead Local Flood Authority responsibilities, the Section 19 Report – Ravenshead – April 2023, as attached as an appendix to the officer's report, be approved and published.</p> <p>2) That the work (as detailed in the officer's report) that has taken place in response to the flooding incident in Ravenshead in April 2023 be endorsed.</p>
	Safer Nottinghamshire Board – Progress Report	Cabinet Member – Communities	<p>(As the Council's statutory Crime and Disorder Committee) Resolved at the July 2023 meeting:</p> <p>a) That a further report be submitted to the September 2023 meeting of the Place Select Committee that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. acknowledges the commitments of the Motion of Full Council in March 2023. ii. includes information around performance issues under the current strategic priorities of the Nottinghamshire Community Safety Agreement. iii. provides information on the suitability of those assigned to lead on priorities. 	That the report be noted.

WORK PROGRAMME 2023/24 – PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE: UPDATED 8 FEBRUARY 2024

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Purpose/Outcomes	Resolutions
20 September 2023	HWRC Strategic Review – Task and Finish Review Scope		<p>To approve the scope for the task and finish project on the HWRC Review.</p> <p>Resolved at July 2023 meeting: That a scrutiny task and finish working group be established to carry out further scrutiny on, and to feed into the work being carried out on the review of Household Waste Recycling Centre provision.</p>	That the proposed scope for the Place Select Committee's review around Household Waste Recycling Provision be approved.
	Recycling	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	<p>To receive the response from the resolution made at the March 2023 meeting: <i>"That the Cabinet Member for Transport and Environment, in consultation with officers, gives further consideration to what further activities could be carried out through the Joint Waste Management Board to increase recycling rates across Nottinghamshire."</i></p> <p>Page 404 of 420</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) That the report be noted. 2) That the following issues raised by the Committee in its consideration of the report on the work with the Joint Waste Management Board to increase recycling rates across Nottinghamshire be progressed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) That the delivery of effective communications that encourage residents to recycle should continue to be a key focus of activity for the Nottinghamshire Joint Waste Management Board. b) That information on recycling rates in the districts and boroughs that show the amount of glass collected through kerbside collections as well as at bring sites be circulated to members of the Place Select Committee. c) That information on contamination levels of recycling collected through kerbside collections in the districts and boroughs be circulated to members of the Place Select Committee. d) That the invitation that has been made to all district and borough councillors across Nottinghamshire to visit the Materials Recovery Facility be reaffirmed.

WORK PROGRAMME 2023/24 – PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE: UPDATED 8 FEBRUARY 2024

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Purpose/Outcomes	Resolutions
20 December 2023	Highways Joint Continuous Improvement Plan – Progress Report	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	Resolved at January 2023 meeting “That a progress report on the delivery of the Highways Joint Continuous Improvement Plan be brought to the December 2023 meeting of the Place Select Committee.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the report be noted. 2. That the following issues raised by the Committee in its consideration of the report on the Highways Joint Innovation and Continuous Improvement Plan be progressed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) That the Cabinet Member for Transport and Environment, in consultation with officers examines how communication with residents can be enhanced on the responsibilities around highway management that are the responsibility of Nottinghamshire County Council, and on which are the responsibility of National Highways and other delivery partners. b) That the Cabinet Member for Transport and Environment, in consultation with officers considers what further activity can be carried out to ensure that the accessibility and needs of wheelchair users are taken into account when constructing and maintaining pavements. c) That the proposed six-monthly update for Place Select Committee members on highways matters should, in addition to the information detailed at paragraph 21 of the report, include information on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the amount of Viafix used. ii. the number of repairs/maintenance carried out in comparison to previous years.

WORK PROGRAMME 2023/24 – PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE: UPDATED 8 FEBRUARY 2024

				<p>iii. the response times for the completion of work.</p> <p>iv. areas of the highway network where repeat requests for repairs have been requested.</p> <p>and that the information that is included should be provided in a tabulated form.</p> <p>d) That further information on the processes for dealing with compensation claims submitted by drivers arising from damage to vehicles caused by highway defects be provided to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman to inform the consideration of any further scrutiny activity.</p> <p>e) That work should be carried out to enable the claim form for dealing with compensation claims submitted by drivers arising from damage to vehicles caused by highway defects to be made available on the Council's website.</p>
	Electrical Vehicle Charging	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	<p>Resolved at the March 2023 meeting: That a further progress report on Electric Vehicle Infrastructure be brought to a future meeting of the Place Select Committee at a date to be agreed by the Chairman of the Committee. To include information on NCC doorstep and community EV charging schemes</p> <p>Page 406 of 420</p>	<p>1. That the report be noted.</p> <p>2. That the following issues raised by the Committee in its consideration of the report on On-Street Low Emission Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Programme and Electric Vehicle Cable Channel (EVCC) Pilot Project be progressed:</p> <p>a) That further information on the marketing activity planned to promote the Electric Vehicle Cable Channel (EVCC) Pilot Project be circulated to members of the Place Select Committee.</p>

WORK PROGRAMME 2023/24 – PLACE SELECT COMMITTEE: UPDATED 8 FEBRUARY 2024

				<p>b) That individual feedback from initial charge point site selection consultation exercise that was carried out with all elected members be shared with each elected member who took part in the consultation.</p> <p>c) That a further report on the delivery of the On-Street Low Emission Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Programme be brought to a future meeting of the Place Select Committee at a date to be agreed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee.</p>
	Annual Library Plan/Strategy	Cabinet Member – Communities and Public Health		<p>1. That the report be noted.</p> <p>2. That a further report on the development of Inspire in the delivery of cultural, learning and library services across Nottinghamshire be brought to the December 2024 meeting of the Place Select Committee.</p>
	Catering and Facilities Management	Cabinet Member – Communities and Public Health	To receive a report on the Catering and Facilities Management Service	<p>1. That further scrutiny work be undertaken through the establishment of a task and finish group to consider the issues being faced by the Catering and Facilities Management Service and to offer subsequent recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Public Health and Communities.</p> <p>2. That the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, in consultation with officers create a scope that will determine the work of the task and finish working group.</p>

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Meeting Date	Agenda Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Purpose/Outcomes	Resolutions
27 March 2024	Crime and Disorder	Cabinet Member – Communities and Public Health	To sit as the Council's statutory Crime and Disorder committee to scrutinise delivery of crime and disorder strategies. To meet the requirements of the Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009.	
	Section 19 Reports – October 2023 Flooding	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	Statutory Section 19 reports following the flooding in October 2023. Also to include report on Eastwood flooding event.	
	Resident Parking	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	To consider the processes around resident parking schemes.	
	Outcomes of the review of Household Waste Recycling Centres		To consider the outcomes of the task and finish review of Household Waste Recycling Centres.	

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Meeting Date	Agenda Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Purpose/Outcomes	Resolutions
26 June 2024	Flooding	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	To scrutinise the activity that is being carried out around kerbside drainage and other activities to mitigate flooding.	
	Visitor Economy Framework	Cabinet Member – Economic Development and Asset Management	To scrutinise the implementation of the Visitor Economy Framework	
	Access to Digital Services and Digital Inclusion	Cabinet Member – Economic Development and Asset Management	To receive a report on, and to scrutinise activity regarding the Council's activity regarding access to superfast broadband and digital inclusion.	
	Section 19 Reports – January 2024 Flooding	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	Statutory Section 19 reports following the flooding in January 2024.	

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Items pending scheduling or removal.

Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Details	Status
Lane Rental Scheme	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment		To be scheduled
Review of Active Travel/Staff Travel	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment		To be scheduled
Environmental Impact of hybrid working		To gain an understanding of the environmental impact of the Council's hybrid working strategy.	To be considered for scheduling

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Reviews

Project Start Date	Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Purpose of Review	Current Status and activity
January 2024	Catering and Facilities Management	Cabinet Member – Communities and Public Health	<p>Resolved at the December 2023 meeting:</p> <p><i>“That further scrutiny work be undertaken through the establishment of a task and finish group to consider the issues being faced by the Catering and Facilities Management Service and to offer subsequent recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Public Health and Communities.</i></p> <p><i>That the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, in consultation with officers create a scope that will determine the work of the task and finish working group.”</i></p>	Scope to be created and programme of review activity agreed.

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Project Start Date	Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Purpose of Review	Current Status and activity
October 2023	HWRC Review	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	<p>Resolved at July 2023 meeting.</p> <p>a) That a scrutiny task and finish working group be established to carry out further scrutiny on, and to feed into the work being carried out on the review of Household Waste Recycling Centre provision.</p>	<p>Scope approved at September meeting,</p> <p>Review activity carried out during October/November.</p> <p>Report to be considered by at the March 2024 meeting.</p>

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Project Start Date	Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Purpose of Review	Current Status and activity
TBC	Free School Meals	Cabinet Member – Communities and Public Health	To gain assurance that the quality of Free School Meals is not being negatively impacted by the increased number of children in receipt of Free School Meals.	

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Project Start Date	Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Purpose of Review	Current Status and activity
TBC	Flooding	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	<p>Resolved by Council on 7 December 2023.</p> <p>“Requests that the Place Select committee carry out a full review of Nottinghamshire County Council’s preparation for and response to the flooding caused by Storm Babet, including consideration of information and recommendations that are automatically brought forward in Section 19 reports and from reports of the Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum in response to all significant flooding incidents.”</p>	

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Project Start Date	Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Purpose of Review	Current Status and activity
TBC	Gully Cleaning	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	<p>Resolved by Council on 7 December 2023.</p> <p>“Requests that the Place Select committee carry out a full review of gully cleaning across Nottinghamshire, including the role and responsibilities of other local councils (e.g.) in relation to street cleaning.”</p>	

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Project Start Date	Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Purpose of Review	Current Status and activity
TBC	Inward investment Framework	Cabinet Member – Economic Development and Asset Management	To feed into the development of the framework that will allow inward investment activities to be coordinated and prioritised.	

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Project Start Date	Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Purpose of Review	Current Status and activity
TBC	20mph Pilot Schemes	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	Resolved at the January 2023 meeting that the Place Select Committee carries out scrutiny in advance of any decisions taken by the Cabinet Member for Transport and Environment on the location of 20mph speed limit pilot schemes.	

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Items to be scheduled for 2024/25

Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Details	Status
Concessionary Travel	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	<p>To receive a progress report on the implementation of the recommendations made by the task and finish review. And to cover:</p> <p>Resolved at the March 2023 meeting:</p> <p>“That a report on the feasibility of introducing free off-peak travel for armed forces veterans in Nottinghamshire be presented at a future meeting of the Place Select Committee at a date to be agreed by the Chairman of the Committee</p>	To be scheduled
Annual Library Plan/Strategy	Cabinet Member – Communities and Public Health	<p>Resolved at the December 2023 meeting:</p> <p>“That a further report on the development of Inspire in the delivery of cultural, learning and library services across Nottinghamshire be brought to the December 2024 meeting of the Place Select Committee.”</p>	To be scheduled for December 2024 meeting.
Highways Joint Innovation and Continuous Improvement Plan	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	Last considered at December 2023 meeting	To be scheduled.
EV Charging	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	<p>Resolved at December 2023 meeting:</p> <p>“That a further report on the delivery of the On-Street Low Emission Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Programme be brought to a future meeting of the Place Select Committee at a date to be agreed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee.”</p>	To be scheduled

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Items for information briefings for committee members

Item	Cabinet Member Responsibility	Details	Status
Subsidised Bus Services	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	Briefing note to be circulated to members of the committee.	
Bus Network Review	Cabinet Member – Transport and Environment	Briefing note to be circulated to members of the committee.	

