Nottingham City Council

Flood Investigation Report:

4th January 2024, Storm Henk Flood Event

Nottingham City Wards – Basford, Clifton West and Wollaton West

Prepared under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010

DOCUMENT CONTROL

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FLOOD INVESTIGATION REPORT SUMMARY

Nottingham City Council is a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) under the Flood and Water Management Act (2010) (FWMA).

Section 19 of the FWMA states that on becoming aware of a flood the LLFA must, where appropriate, investigate which Risk Management Authorities have relevant flood risk management functions and whether they have, or are proposing to, exercise those functions in response to the flood.

On 4th January flooding occurred at:

- Fox Grove, Basford
- Athorpe Grove, Basford
- Roland Avenue, Clifton West
- Wollaton Vale, Wollaton West

It was considered necessary to undertake a formal investigation because Nottingham City Council's thresholds were surpassed, as more than 5 properties reported internal flooding. This Flood Investigation Report has been completed by the City Council under our duties as the LLFA and summarises the formal investigation that has been undertaken.

On the 4th of January during Storm Henk, numerous locations in Nottingham city experienced flooding as a result of heavy rain which swept across the UK over the previous 2 days. Storm Henk came after an already very wet winter period, meaning that rain fell on an already saturated catchment and contributed to already high river levels and surface water runoff rates.

This weather event led to high rivers levels which could have resulted in the Day Brook overtopping. This, combined with increased surface water runoff and inundation of the drainage network may have also prevented surface water sewers from discharging into the River Leen and Day Brook. The affected properties on Roland Avenue in Wilford, Clifton West are adjacent to the River Trent which reached near record levels as a result of Storm Henk. This contributed to flooding when combined with localised rainfall events, which together resulted in issues with local drainage capacity and backing up of the network.

The Risk Management Authorities with relevant flood risk management functions with regards to this flood event are the Environment Agency (Main River), Severn Trent Water (Water and Sewerage Company), and Nottingham City Council (Highway Authority).

It is recommended that the RMA's continue to work together to identify ways to reduce surface water runoff in these catchments, keep flood risk assets and drainage infrastructure in optimal condition, monitor locations with high flood risk status, and improve communication with city residents on how to make their homes more resilient to flood risk.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is a Formal Flood Investigation?

Flooding has a devastating impact that affects people, property, business, the environment and transport. There are many different sources of flooding including rivers, sewers, surface water and groundwater and there are a number of Authorities and organisations involved in managing the risk of flooding from these different sources. Flooding can be caused by a complex interaction of different sources that can be difficult to resolve, particularly in urban areas.

Nottingham City Council is a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) under the Flood and Water Management Act (2010) (FWMA). In recognition of the complex nature of flooding and the number of different Authorities that can be involved, Section 19 of the FWMA places a duty on LLFA's to investigate flooding in their area, as appropriate. The legislative requirements of Section 19 are included below.

Flood and Water Management Act (2010) – Section 19

(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 have relevant flood risk management functions, and

(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) it must—

(a) publish the results of its investigation, and

(b) notify any relevant risk management authorities.

This report has been prepared in response to this legislative requirement.

1.2 Which Authorities are involved?

The Flood and Water Management Act (2010) identifies organisations that have flood risk management responsibilities as 'Risk Management Authorities'. Table 1 shows the key responsibilities of Risk Management Authorities that operate in the Nottingham City area.

Due to the number of different organisations involved, the City Council is responsible for the leading on flood investigations and works in partnership with relevant Risk Management Authorities. Through leading the investigation, the City Council will identify which Risk Management Authorities have flood risk management functions in relation to the flood event and what actions they propose to take, if any, to reduce flood risk in the future.

Risk Management Authority	Flood Risk Management Functions
Lead Local Flood Authority & Highway Authority: Nottingham City Council	• River (fluvial) flooding from minor watercourses ('Ordinary Watercourses') • Surface water (pluvial) flooding

	• Groundwater flooding • Provision and maintenance of highway drains and road gullies
Water and Sewerage Company: Severn Trent Water	• Providing effectual drainage • Maintaining adopted public sewerage network
Environment Agency	• River (fluvial) flooding from large watercourses ('Main Rivers') • Flooding from the sea and estuaries • Reservoir flooding

Table 1: Risk Management Authorities in Nottingham City Council's administrative area.

1.3 When are Formal Flood Investigations undertaken?

Nottingham City Council has developed thresholds and triggers for when a formal investigation will be undertaken following a flood event. These thresholds relevant to this Flood Investigation are shown below:

Nottingham City Council Thresholds for Initiating Flood Investigations

For a residential dwelling such as houses or flats, including Nottingham City Homes properties, a Section 19 flood investigation shall be carried out where:

- Internal flooding affects five or more properties, and the properties are either in close proximity, or the flooding is hydraulically linked.

1.4 Flood Investigation Report

The flood event on the 4th January 2024 caused the internal flooding of 15 properties across a range of locations around the city. This Flood Investigation Report has been compiled because the number of properties that experienced internal flooding exceeds the thresholds that have been set by the City Council.

2 SITE INFORMATION

2.1 Location of the flooding incident and the local area

Internal property flooding occurred in 3 wards; Basford, Clifton West and Wollaton West which lie to the north, west, and southwest of Nottingham city centre, within the administrative district of Nottingham City Council (NCC), see Figure 1 below.

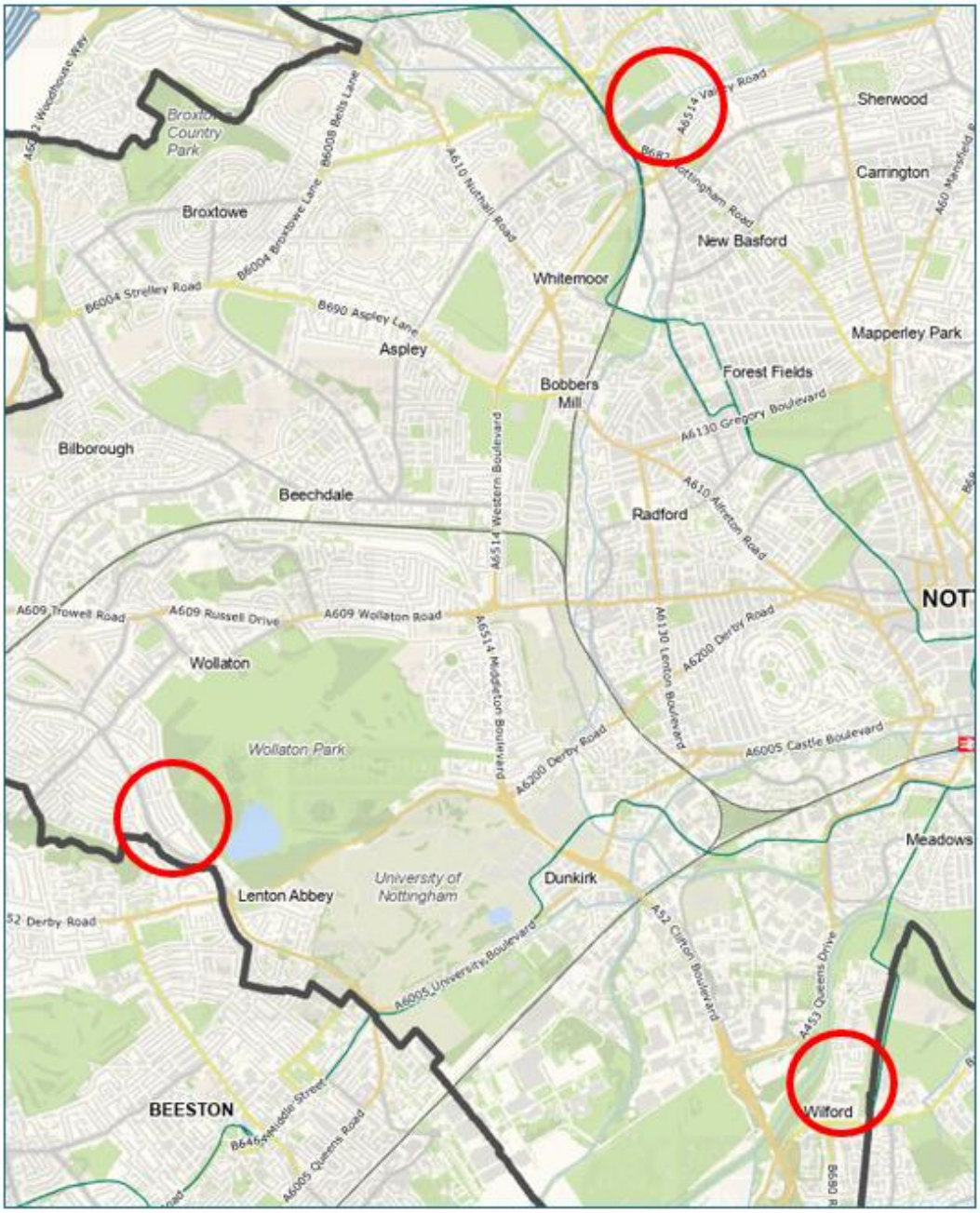


Figure 1: Flooded site locations highlighted in red circles

Basford

Basford is located approximately 4km north of Nottingham city centre and is an urbanised residential area. The affected areas on Athorpe Grove and Fox Grove, shown in Figure 2, are approximately 50m to the north of the Day Brook, and 70m to the south of the Day Brook respectively. The Day Brook is a 4km long watercourse which originates from the residential suburb of Arnold, outside of NCC's administrative area to the east. The Day Brook runs through Sherwood, remaining parallel to Valley Road (A6514) as it enters Basford where it passes through the heavily urbanised residential area and is culverted and canalised in parts. It joins the River Leen at Vernon Road which eventually outfalls into the River Trent.

Both Athorpe Grove and Fox Grove are served by a combined sewer and are located on either side of a vacant parcel of land through which the Day Brook runs. The wall at the south end of Athorpe Grove protects the street from the Day Brook at low water levels, but during flood events the water level can overtop the wall and cause flooding.

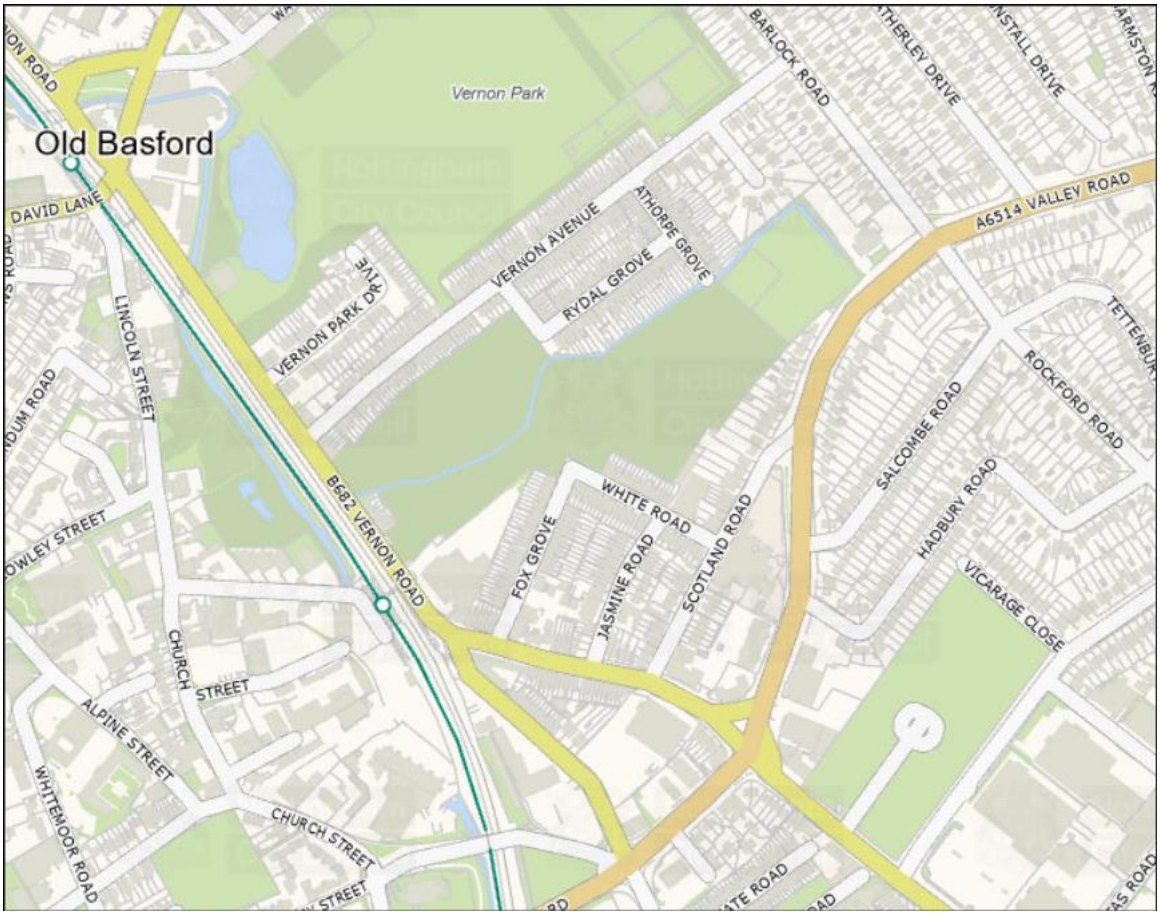


Figure 2: Flooded site location in Basford

Clifton West

Wilford, within the ward of Clifton West, is another urbanised residential area, see Figure 3. It is located adjacent to the River Trent which plays a significant role in local hydrology. Residents of Roland Avenue report that flooding is a relatively new phenomenon, with long term residents not recalling any significant flooding events prior to January 2024. Historical accounts suggest the presence of a stream running at the bottom of the gardens on the north side of Roland Avenue, which may have implications for current drainage patterns. On 4th January 2024, following a period of heavy rainfall significant, flooding occurred in the gardens, cellars, and outhouses of several properties in Wilford. The flooding was notable for its delayed onset, suggesting issues beyond surface water runoff.
A separate foul and surface water sewer network serves the area. Many of the surface water sewers discharge into the River Trent, with a number of connections in the affected area. The River Trent can rise significantly, particularly in response to long periods of rainfall which can have a detrimental effect on the ability from the Severn Trent network to effectively discharge.

Figure 3: Flooded site location in Clifton West

Wollaton West

Wollaton West is located approximately 5km southwest of Nottingham city centre and is also an urbanised residential area, but has extensive green space, specifically the 200ha Wollaton Park. The affected area of Wollaton Vale, shown in Figure 4, sits at a lower elevation compared to the surrounding streets and lies 40m to the east of the Tottle Brook which flows southwards to the rear of properties between Wollaton Vale and Appledore Avenue. From Bramcote Lane to the north, to Derby Road A52 to the south, the Tottle Brook flows openly through the rear of the gardens, parallel to Wollaton Vale road. Wollaton Vale is served by a separate foul surface water sewer, and numerous surface water sewers discharge into the Tottle Brook. During heavy rainfall events, this, combined with the impact of increased overland flows and surface water runoff means river levels can increase suddenly.

The Tottle Brook is a tributary of the River Leen, rising in agricultural land to the west of the Nottingham city boundary. It flows southeast culverted underneath residential areas, before it becomes an open watercourse to the rear of Fernwood Crescent and Wollaton Vale, before becoming culverted again until it joins the River Leen. The Tottle Brook is culverted throughout much of its length, with numerous properties built up to the very edge of the bank. A bypass-culvert also runs underneath Wollaton Vale from Woodbank Drive which takes flows out of the main Tottle Brook channel, to protect at risk properties, which then re-joins the Tottle Brook at Derby Road.

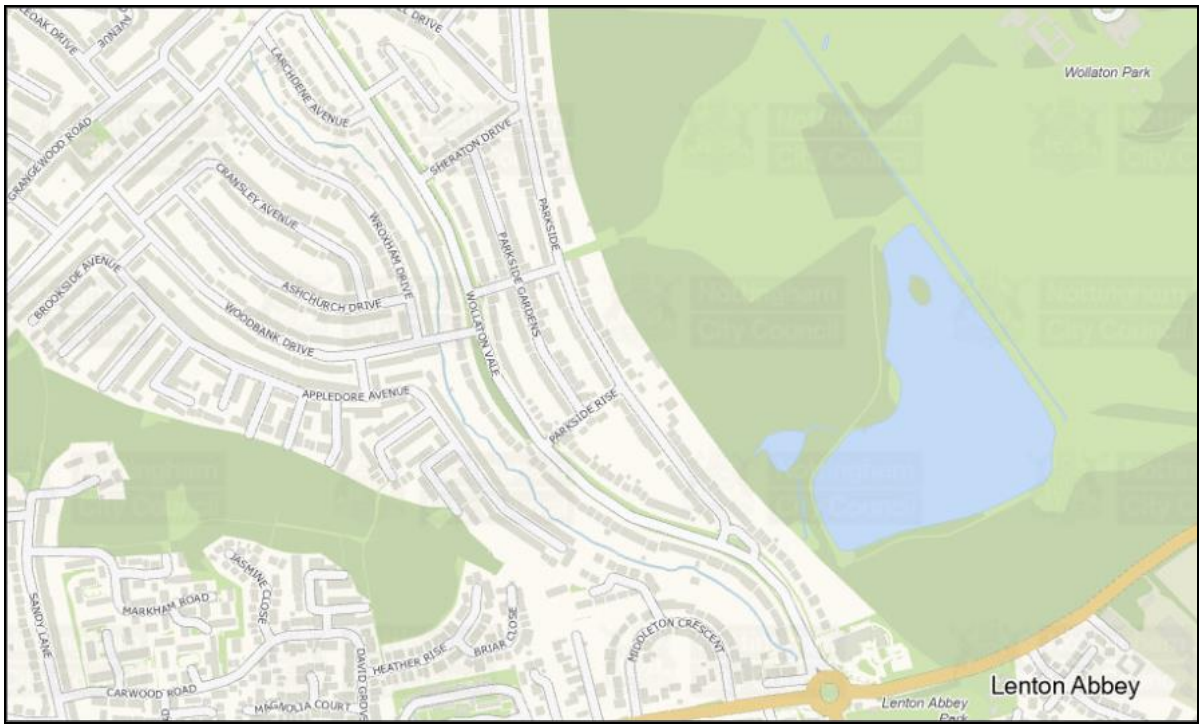


Figure 4: Flooded site location in Wollaton West

2.2 Historical Flooding

Athorpe Grove has experienced flooding on 3 separate occasions, most recently on 20th October 2023 during Storm Babet following the wettest 3 day period on record in the Midlands which saw 50-100mm of rainfall. Flooding also occurred on 12th June 2019 which caused the internal flooding of 9 properties. This was a result of a prolonged period of heavy rain from the 10th – 12th June, meaning ground surfaces were already saturated, causing significant surface water runoff and high river levels. It was likely that this affected ability of the Day Brook to freely outfall into the River Leen, leading to the Day Brook overtopping and damaging the wall at the south end of Athorpe Grove. This was exacerbated by road gullies blocked with debris which prevented floodwaters from draining away. Prior to this, flooding also occurred in 2010 on Athorpe Grove when 7 properties were internally flooded on due to extreme rainfall, high river flows, and a blocked trash screen.

Internal flooding also occurred at 19 properties across Wollaton Vale and the adjacent Larchdene Avenue on 17th June 2020. This was caused by a sudden and heavy localised thunderstorm causing approximately 52mm of rain to fall in 2.5 hours on Bramcote Lane, which is almost an average months' worth of rain. This led to significant surface water runoff on the highway, high river levels and overtopping of the Tottle Brook, which in turn could have prevented water draining freely away from the highway into the watercourse. This led to flooding from both fluvial and pluvial sources.

No records of flooding at Roland Avenue in Wilford have been reported to Nottingham City Council's Flood Risk Management Team

2.3 Predicted Flooding

The Environment Agency's Flood Map is a national dataset which shows the areas in England and Wales predicted to flood from rivers and the sea. The dataset was made publicly available and is published on the Environment Agency's website at: https://check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk/postcode

Extracts from the Environment Agency flood maps are included in **Appendix A** which shows the locations of the flooded areas, their Flood Zones (fluvial flood risk), and their risk of flooding from surface water (pluvial).

The affected properties on Fox Grove are in Flood Zone 2, which means there is a medium chance that a flood between a 1 in 30 to 1 in 100 in year event will occur each year.
The level of surface water flood risk for the affected properties ranges from Low to High depending on their location. Where the risk is High there is more than a 3.3% chance of a surface water flood each year, and where the risk is Low there is a less than 1% chance of a flood each year.

3 FLOOD INVESTIGATION

3.1 Weather conditions before and during the event

According to Met Office reports, Storm Henk passed across England from the 2nd – 4th January 2024, bringing heavy rain and strong winds to southern and central England. This followed an already very wet winter period, and between 1st October 2023 and 4th January 2024 parts of the East Midlands, north-east England and eastern Scotland received more than 150% of the 1991-2020 long term average rainfall for the four-month period October to January (1).

The Met Office recorded rainfall amounts in Figure 5 below show that from the 1st to 4th January, Nottingham and the surrounding areas received between 20 – 50mm of rainfall (1). The average rainfall in Nottingham for January is 59.06mm (2), meaning that Nottingham received 33-85% of the January whole month average in this 4-day period.

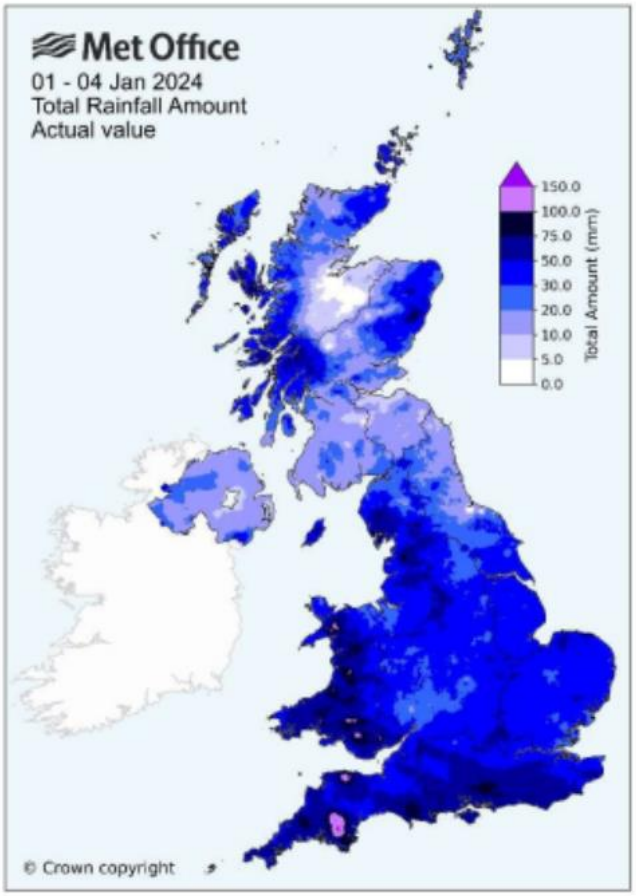


Figure 5: 1st - 4th January 2024 Total Rainfall Amount, Met Office (1)

1) Met Office Storm Henk Report
2) Met Office Climate Station Nottingham, Watnall

The nearest rain gauge to Nottingham City for which rainfall data for Storm Henk is available is the Environment Agency gauge at Watnall (on average 8km to the northwest of the affected properties).

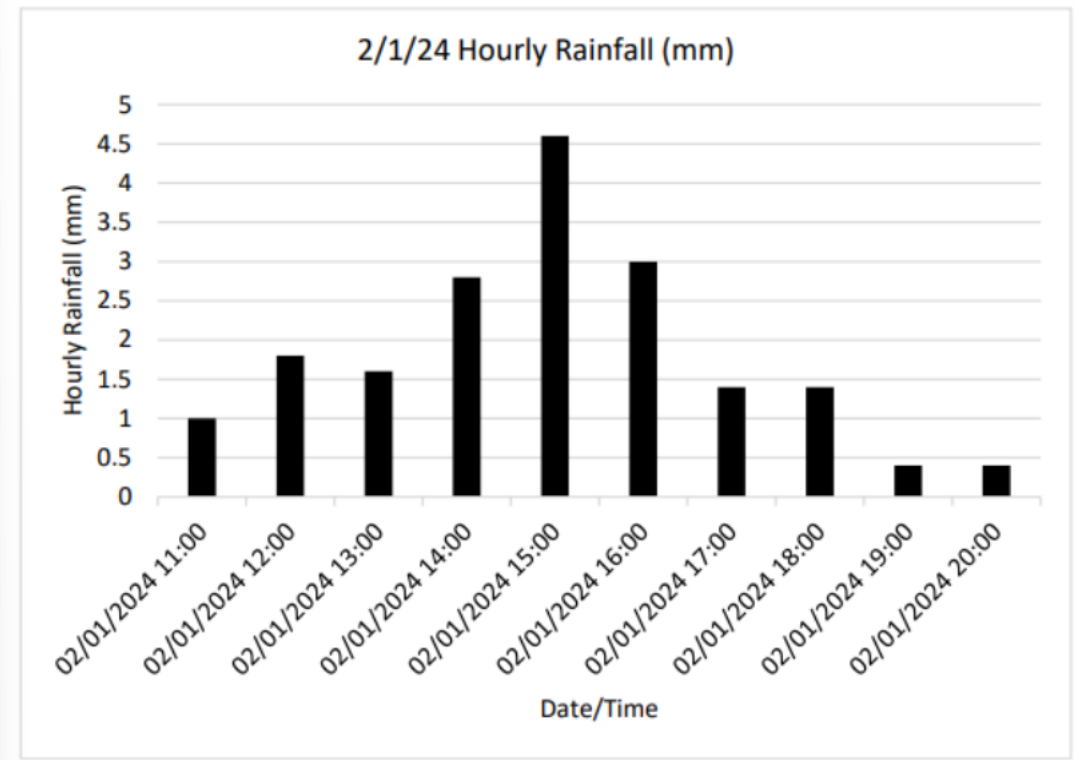


Figure 6: Watnall Hourly Rainfall 2nd January 2024. Data supplied by the Environment Agency

This data in Figure 6 shows that at this location at the northern edge of the catchment a consistent rainfall event occurred from 11:00 until 20:00 on the 2nd of January 2024. On this date, 18.4mm of rainfall was recorded at the Watnall gauge with a maximum 60-minute intensity of 4.6mm/hour.

During Storm Henk the River Trent reached near-record levels when the river crested at 5.36m at Colwick, just 15cm short of the highest recorded level in 2000.

Due to the extensive wet period from October 2023 to January 2024, ground surfaces were already saturated making infiltration difficult and therefore increasing the likelihood of river and surface water flooding. This was exacerbated when Storm Henk brought heavy rains onto a saturated catchment.

It is important to note that due to the distance between the rain gauge and the affected areas, these readings may not provide an accurate representation of the rainfall experienced in the locality of the flooding. Therefore, while the data from the Watnall rain gauge is useful for understanding regional weather patterns it may not fully capture the precicse conditions that led to the flooding following Storm Henk.

3.2 Flooding Source and Mechanism

The prolonged and intense rainfall brought by Storm Henk fell on already saturated ground, causing high surface water runoff and elevated levels in the Tottle Brook, the Day Brook and the River Trent. The urbanised nature of Nottingham means the city has extensive impermeable ground surfaces, which further increased surface water runoff and flows into the watercourses.

The Tottle Brook and the Day Brook discharge into the River Leen, and the high river levels likely reduced their ability to freely outfall into the River. This caused the drainage systems in both catchments to reach capacity, preventing surface water from discharging and leading to network overwhelm. This can occur despite the by-pass culvert which runs beneath Woodbank Drive and Wollaton Vale which takes excess flows from the Tottle Brook.

This issue was particularly acute on Wollaton Vale, where many surface water sewers outfall directly into the Tottle Brook. Elevated levels in both the Tottle Brook and the River Leen may have restricted the surface water sewers from freely outfalling, potentially causing water to back up in the sewer and highway drainage systems. Further overland flow from the surrounding streets which slope downwards towards Wollaton Vale could also have exacerbated surface water flooding.

In Clifton West there are a number of potential flooding mechanisms which may have contributed to the flooding on Roland Avenue. There may be existing capacity issues in the local drainage system, as public sewer networks are generally designed to handle rainfall events with a return period of 1 in 30 years so cannot accommodate large ongoing rainfall events. Additional issues in the area are exacerbated due to the network ultimately discharging into the River Trent. Due to high river levels during these larger events the final discharge point for the sewer network can become submerged, as a consequence of this the network is unable to effectively remove surface water from the network resulting in the network appearing “blocked”.

3.3 Preventative Measures

As identified in Section 3.1, Storm Henk came near the end of a very wet winter where parts of the East Midlands received more than 150% of the 1991-2020 long term average rainfall for the four-month period from October to January [(1)]. It is therefore almost inevitable that some form of flooding will occur in these types of extreme rainfall events, especially in a heavily urbanised area such as Nottingham city with extensive coverage of impermeable ground surfaces and numerous culverted and canalised watercourses.

The properties shown to be in Flood Risk Zone 2 or 3 in Appendix 9A have access to the Environment Agency Flood Alert/Flood Warning Service. This means that if flooding is expected (and if the residents are signed up to receive these messages) the property occupants will be made aware of the likelihood of a flood in advance, allowing them to prepare for flooding, with the aim of minimising the impact. Residents can also install flood resilience measures on their properties to mitigate the ingress of floodwaters, and ensure the materials used in their property are designed to be easily recoverable if flooding does occur. Any residents who already have Property Flood Resilience (PFR) measures installed at their property should maintain their PFR features to ensure they are in optimal working condition to protect from floodwater ingress.

Highway Services of NCC maintain a list of road gullies which are at high flood risk and ensure that gullies at these locations are cleared of blockages and running properly once a forecast for heavy rain has been issued. This aims to prevent water pooling on the highway and potentially overtopping onto the pavement and flowing towards properties.

3.4 Flooding Impacts

The total number of properties flooded internally during Storm Henk was 15. The impact of the damage varied greatly depending on the property location and their proximity to a watercourse.

3.5 Potential Solutions

Longer term strategic measures to prevent and minimise the impact of flooding are the ongoing work of the LLFA. These measures include:

- Input into planning decisions to minimise development of more impermeable surfaces in areas of high flood risk, to prevent an increase in surface water runoff.
- Coordination with the Highways Authority to ensure that areas at high flood risk receive additional gully cleansing and street sweeping to minimise the impact of blockages in drainage pipes.
- Maintaining adequate inspections and maintenance of all flood risk assets under the management of the LLFA to ensure they are functioning optimally and do not pose a flood risk.
- Investigation of locations within the city which are suitable for retrofitting with sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) which can hold back water and decrease the rate at which it enters the sewer system and/or receiving watercourses. This can decrease the amount of water entering the drainage system at a time and therefore lower the likelihood of the system becoming overwhelmed.
- Monitoring of areas with a history of flood risk, and continuing investigations into better management of flood hotspots across the city in partnership with relevant stakeholders.
- Improvements to communication with residents on steps to take to protect their home from flooding, how to report flooding, and how to recover after a flooding incident.
- Investigation of opportunities for the development of community flood groups and community flood stores, where residents can take ownership over flood response in their local area, e.g. closing roads and putting up temporary signage.

4 RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Which Risk Management Authorities have flood risk management functions in relation to the flood event?

4.1 Lead Local Flood Authority (Nottingham City Council)

The FWMA places a number of responsibilities on LLFAs in relation to flood risk management. As stated in Section 1, LLFAs have a responsibility to investigate flood incidents, as appropriate, under Section 19 of the Act. Whilst we can investigate flood events, work with our professional partners and make recommendations for reducing the risk of future events, LLFAs do not have a responsibility or the funding to solve all flooding issues.

4.2 Highways Authority (Nottingham City Council)

NCC as the Highways Authority have a duty to maintain all highways classed as being "maintainable at public expense" that fall within their area of control. They have the lead responsibility for providing and managing highway drainage and roadside ditches under the Highways Act 1980. The owners of land adjoining a highway also have a common-law duty to maintain ditches to prevent them causing a nuisance to road users.

The Highways Authority are required to ensure that the drainage system is adequate and ensure they are maintained.

4.3 Public Sewer (Severn Trent Water)

Water companies are Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) and play a major role in managing flood and coastal erosion risks. They manage the risk of flooding to water supply and sewerage facilities and flood risks from the failure of their infrastructure.

The main roles of water and sewerage companies in managing flood and coastal erosion risks are to:

- Manage the impact of flooding to their networks by ensuring their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding.

- Maintain essential services during emergencies and support the management of flooding events as a Category 2 responder under the Civil Contingencies Act.

- Maintain and manage their water supply and sewerage systems to manage the impact and reduce the risk of flooding and pollution to the environment. They have a duty under section 94 Water Industry Act 1991 to ensure that the area they serve is “effectually drained”. This includes drainage of surface water from the land around buildings as well as provision of foul sewers.

- Maintain and manage their water supply and sewerage systems to manage the impact and reduce the risk of flooding and pollution to the environment. They have a duty under section 94 Water Industry Act 1991 to ensure that the area they serve is “effectually drained”. This includes drainage of surface water from the land around buildings as well as provision of foul sewers.

- Provide advice to LLFAs and other RMA’s on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.

- Work with developers, landowners and LLFAs to understand and manage risks – for example, by working to manage the amount of rainfall that enters sewerage systems.

- Work with the Environment Agency, LLFAs and district councils to coordinate the management of water supply and sewerage systems with other flood risk management work.

As a water and sewerage company, Severn Trent Water 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.

4.4 Main River (Environment Agency)

The Environment Agency is a key flood risk management operating authority. It has a strategic overview of all sources of flooding and coastal erosion. It is responsible for flood and coastal erosion risk management activities on both main rivers and the coast, as well as regulating reservoir safety and working in partnership with the Met Office to provide flood forecasts and warnings. It has the power (but not legal obligation) to manage flood risk from designated main rivers, such as the Day Brook. This means that the Environment Agency is responsible for managing flood risk of Main Rivers by carrying out maintenance, improvement or construction work.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC

Recommendations to the public:

- Where available, sign up to the EA's flood warnings (Floodline) by calling 0345 988 1188 or by registering online https://www.gov.uk/sign-up-for-flood-warnings.
- Where available, monitor online river gauge information as well as flood warnings https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/river-and-sea-levels.
- Owners of affected properties should consider preparing a Household Emergency Plan and an emergency kit containing essential items.
- Implement resilience infrastructure inside of the property e.g. tiles instead of carpets, PVC doors instead of wood, water compatible walls, flooring and kitchen fittings, sump and pump systems, and raised electrics/meters.
- With support from Flood Risk Management Authorities, the community should make efforts to form a local resilience/flood group and communicate with their neighbours to help each other during an event. This should include appointing Community Flood Wardens and preparing a Community Emergency Plan.
- Seek support for insuring your property https://www.floodre.co.uk/
- Regularly inspect drainage systems in the area. Report blockages or other issues to the responsible owner and the LLFA.
- Homeowners who live adjacent to the watercourse should be aware of their maintenance responsibilities through Riparian Ownership.
- Any works to be undertaken by landowners on or adjacent to the watercourse requires consent and a permit from the Environment Agency.
- For further information, please see the Environment Agency's "What to do before, during and after a flood" document [(3)].

(3) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/403213/LIT_5216.pdf

6 CONCLUSIONS & AGREED ACTIONS

6.1 Agreed Action Plan

There have been a number of actions undertaken in response to the flood event, as well as further actions planned.

Nottingham City Council (LLFA) Actions	Status
Establishment of a working group to address the flood risk in Wilford which involves: • Commissioning of a consultant to model surface water flood risk in the locality • Implementation of an automatic road closure policy on Wilford Lane when the water level reaches the kerb line. • Wilford Community Drop-in Session has been undertaken to provide an opportunity to feedback to the community and allow them to ask questions. • Community Signage Scheme is currently in development between NCC, Nottinghamshire County and local community residents.	Ongoing
Liaise with planning officers and future developers to continue to seek opportunities to improve flood resilience in the city, and ensure long-term resilience is built into all planning.	Ongoing activity
Coordinate efforts with other Risk Management Authorities, including the Environment Agency and Severn Trent Water, to identify opportunities for partnership working to decrease the likelihood of, and improve resilience to flooding.	Ongoing activity
Key actions from the Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Plan (NLFRMS): • Enable residents to become self-resilient through providing them the means and equipment to do so where possible. Ensuring support to given to our most at risk communities, and support communities in evolving flood response and action groups. • Assist residents and local communities with support and communication networks, ensuring that the most vulnerable residents have aid to become resilient to the effects of flooding. • Promotion of sustainable drainage systems across Nottingham City, and investigation of use of SuDS in public spaces.	Ongoing activity

Support residents who have existing Property Flood Resilience (PLR) features by issuing guidance on maintenance to ensure their PLR is in the optimal condition and will effectively prevent floodwater ingress up to the designed level.	To investigate
Nottingham City Council (Highway Services) Actions	
Continue to maintain road gullies on a regular basis to ensure they are clear for floodwater to drain away. In Wilford, several assets have been checked (including Nottinghamshire County Council highways pumps/gullies), and relevant spots have been added to the NCC Hotspot Gully cleansing area which encompasses all gullies being emptied more frequently before and after any potential storm period events.	Ongoing maintenance activity.
Severn Trent Water Actions	
During Storm Henk Severn Trent Water received reports of flooding from the community. In line with their standard operational response, any reports are reviewed to understand the source and impacts of flooding, and whether there are any asset related concerns. These reviews also look to identify whether any follow up work is required by Severn Trent Water.	Ongoing
Environment Agency	
Review hydraulic model of the River Leen to help future calibration	Ongoing
Environment Agency / Nottingham City Council to set up drop in event at Bulwell Library where residents can share flood experiences.	Complete in July 2024 in partnership with the Bulwell Regeneration Project Team
Raise flood awareness and encourage residents to sign up to the Flood Warning Service	Ongoing through the event described above and through the Leen Strategy website
Maintenance and repair works undertaken to erosion damage along the Hucknall Lane/Sandhurst Road junction section	Complete
Continual long-term review of sustainable options on the developing River Leen Flood Risk Strategy	Ongoing

7 DISCLAIMER

This report has been prepared by the Council solely for the purpose of complying with its duties under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 to establish:

1. Which risk management authorities have relevant flood risk management functions, and
2. Whether each of those risk management authorities has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.

Nottingham City Council does not accept any liability arising from reliance on or the use of this report or its contents by any third party for any other purpose.

The findings of the report are based on a subjective assessment of the information available by those undertaking the investigation and should not be considered as a definitive statement of all factors that may have triggered or contributed to the flood event.

Nottingham City Council expressly disclaim responsibility for any error in, or omission from, this report and the supporting technical assessment Report and for any error in, or omission from, this report arising from or in connection with any opinion, conclusion and recommendations expressed.

Although the Council may have commented upon contextual issues related to the flood event, it is not the purpose of this report to determine any private rights arising from the flood event. Nor is the purpose of this report to reach conclusions as to whether any Risk Management Authority or other stakeholder (e.g. private landowners, public bodies or government agencies) has breached any duty of care (whether statutory or common law) that they may have held.

Any party wishing to assert any rights or cause of action related to the flooding event or in the process of buying/selling or insuring property should not place reliance on this report but should conduct and rely on their own investigations.

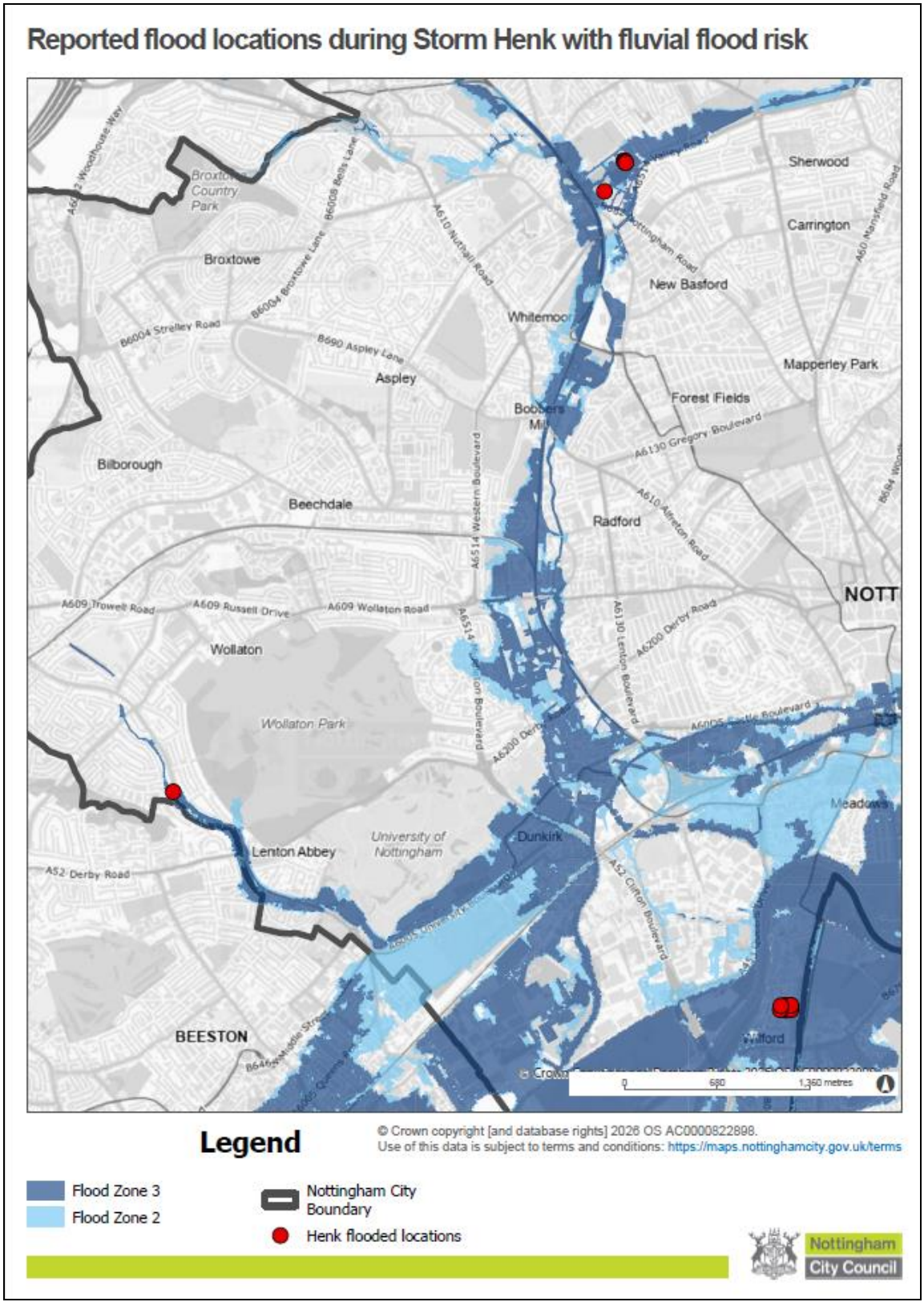
8 CONTACTS & USEFUL LINKS

Nottingham City Council Contacts & Links		
Nottingham City Council	0115 915 5555 Customer Contact Centre 9am – 5pm	https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/reportit Report issues in your neighbourhood including parking, bins, housing, anti-social behaviour https://myaccount.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/service/report_it___report_a_blocked_gully Report a blocked gully in the highway which may be causing flooding https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/your-council/contact-us/have-your-say-comments-compliments-and-complaints/ Make a comment, compliment, or complaint
Flood Risk Management Team	floodriskmanagement@nottinghamcity.gov.uk 011587 65227	Report experience of flooding at your property and get advice on improving the level of protection to your property
Bulky Waste Collection	0115 915 5555	Free of charge bulky waste collection http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/bulkywaste
Useful Web Pages	https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/information-for-residents/community/emergency-planning-in-nottingham/flooding-and-drainage/flood-risk-management/flood-document-library/	
Environment Agency Contact & Links		
Environment Agency	https://www.gov.uk/report-flood-cause	Reporting a flood
Environment Agency incident hotline	0800 80 70 60	Environment Agency incident hotline (24 hours) to report urgent issues such as flooding, pollution, or other environmental damage
Environment Agency Floodline	0345 988 1188	Floodline helpline Gives the most recent information on flood warnings in the UK, allows you to sign up for flooding updates, and provides advice

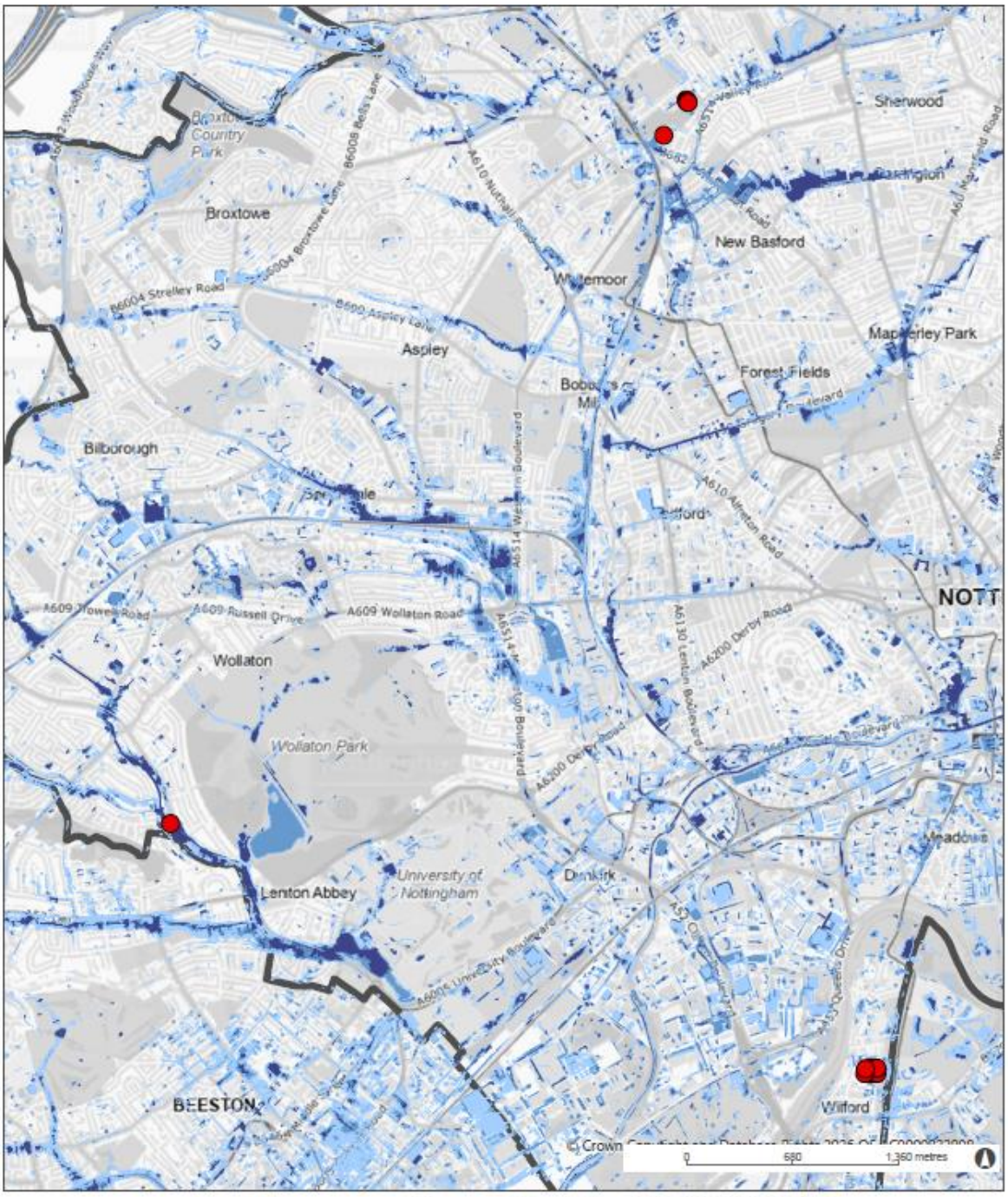
Severn Trent Water Contacts & Links		
Severn Trent Water	https://www.stwater.co.uk/in-my-area/check-my-area/	Report a drainage problem and check for issues (non-emergency)
Severn Trent Water emergency	0800 783 4444 24 hours a day 7 days a week	Emergencies (24 hours) e.g. leaking water main causing flooding, burst pipe, very low water pressure, or sewer flooding

9 APPENDICES

Appendix A: Predicted Flood Risk Maps (Data source: Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2025. All rights reserved.)



Reported flood locations during Storm Henk with pluvial flood risk



Legend

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water

Risk_band

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Nottingham City Boundary
- Henk flooded locations

Nottingham City Council