

Moira, Bath Lane

Flood Report

To discuss the flood report contact the Flood Risk Management Team by
e-mail: flooding@leics.gov.uk or phone 0116 305 0001

DETAILED FLOOD INVESTIGATION

Investigation Ref.:	2012-009
Investigation:	Moira, Bath Lane
Date of Flooding:	25 November 2012
Revision	Final

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**Environment and Transport Department,
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Glenfield,
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LE3 8RJ.**



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Appendix B – Flood Map for Surface Water (FMfSW)

Appendix C – Severn Trent Water Plan

Appendix D – Ordinary Watercourse Plan

Appendix E – EA Standard Notice



1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 STATUTORY CONTEXT

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (FWMA) states that, on becoming aware of a flood which meets certain predetermined criteria, the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) must undertake a flood investigation in order to determine the relevant flood risk management authorities involved and which flood risk management actions have been (or should be) taken to mitigate future flood risk. Where an authority carries out a formal investigation, it must publish the results.

It was deemed necessary to complete a formal investigation into the flooding incident at Bath Lane, Moira on the 25 November 2012. Multiple instances of flooding have been recorded and a number of properties have been close to flooding. The cause of flooding was initially not clear and reported to be from multiple sources.

1.2 CAUSE OF FLOODING

The flooding that occurred at Bath Lane, Moira is a result of the intense rainfall that fell over a short period. The inability of existing drainage systems to collect and carry rainwater effectively meant excess surface water flowed over ground following natural contours to low points in the area.

1.3 MAIN FINDING

During the flooding incident water ponded at the junction of Bath Lane and Via Devana. The highway gullies were not able to cope with the quantity of water, subsequently flood water infiltrated the foul system which lead to contaminated water pooling in the highway. The flood water was eventually discharged slowly via the highway gullies and pumped away via the Severn Trent Water combined system.



2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 LEAD LOCAL FLOOD AUTHORITY INVESTIGATION

Section 19 of the FWMA states:

- (1) On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a lead local flood authority must, to the extent that it considers 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

2.2 FLOOD INVESTIGATION CRITERIA

A formal investigation will be carried out if one or more of the following occurs after a flooding event:

- Loss of life or serious injury
- Critical infrastructure flooded or nearly flooded from unknown or multiple sources
- Internal property flooding from unknown or multiple sources

In the following circumstances, discretion may be used to investigate a flooding incident:

- A number of properties have been flooded or nearly flooded
- Other infrastructure flooded
- Repeated instances
- Investigation requested
- Risk to health (foul water)
- Environmental or ecologically important site affected
- Depth/area/velocity of flooding a cause for concern

2.3 RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES

The following risk management authorities (RMAs) were identified as relevant to the flooding within North West Leicestershire:

- Leicestershire County Council – Lead Local Flood Authority
- Leicestershire County Council – Local Highway Authority
- Environment Agency – Staffordshire, Warwickshire and West Midlands
- North West Leicestershire District Council
- Severn Trent Water Ltd

2.4 NON-RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES

The following agencies are not prescribed as risk management authorities. However, they have a significant involvement in flood risk management:

- Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Local Resilience Forum

2.5 FLOODING INCIDENT

It was considered appropriate to complete a formal investigation into the flooding incident at Bath Lane, Moira on 25th November 2012. Repeated instances of foul water flooding have been reported, a number of properties were close to flooding and the source of the flooding was initially not clear.



3 SITE BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION

Bath Lane, Moira is situated in North West Leicestershire District, approximately 6.4 miles from Coalville. The flooding location is situated adjacent to a playing field and residential properties and is mainly contained within the highway.

The area of flooding is in a slight dip with the surrounding roads falling to the low point, at the junction of Bath Lane and Via Devana. There are significant areas around the site that are susceptible to fluvial flooding; a section of Bath Lane is situated within Flood Zone 3.

Flood Zone 3 is 'where flooding from rivers and the sea is very likely. There is a 1 per cent (1 in 100) chance or greater of flooding occurring each year. These areas are deemed as the most at risk area.'

3.2 DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

In the area around Bath Lane there are a number of ordinary watercourses; to the north east is Ashby Canal a short stretch of canal used purely for recreational purposes; to the North west of the road is a stretch of ordinary watercourse which runs in a south westerly direction (Appendix D). To the south west is the Hooborough Brook Designated as Main River by the Environment Agency.

The road junction is served by both a foul and dedicated storm public sewer systems. These systems are maintained by Severn Trent Water as the relevant water and statutory sewerage authority. The responsibility for lateral connections onto the main sewer varies and can either be the responsibility of the adjacent landowner or water company.

Highway drainage within the immediate area is made up of a number of highway gullies. The local highway authority is responsible for maintaining highway gullies (drains) and the lateral connections to the public sewer. This is indicated by figure 1 below:

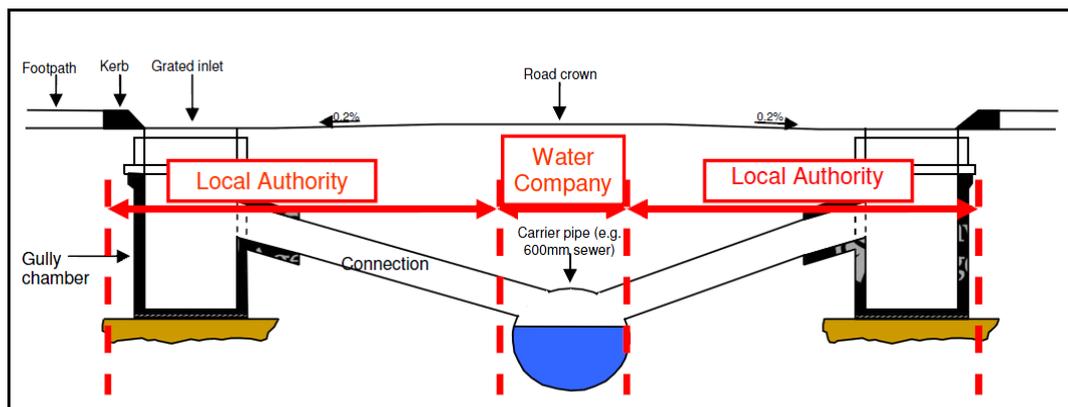


Figure 1: Highway Drainage Responsibilities

4 **FLOODING INCIDENT**

4.1 **PREVIOUS FLOODING INCIDENTS**

There is a history of flooding incidents in the area. Anecdotal evidence indicates that the junction floods regularly, however the exceptional weather in 2012 lead to deeper and more regular flooding. The following table lists flooding incidents that have been recorded via the County Councils Highway Management System since 2006:

Year	Impact
14/09/2006	Junction flooded
14/01/2008	Flooding of junction in heavy rain
12/02/2008	Heavy rain causes junction to flood sometimes with sewage
13/08/2008	Large pools of water on road
06/07/2012	Request for road closure due to flooding
26/11/2012	Water backs up and directly floods across the highway
30/11/2012	Junction flooded
23/01/2014	When it rains road is flooded

4.2 **FLOOD INCIDENT**

On the 25th November 2012, there was a rainfall event that followed a number of days and weeks of rain. The junction of Bath Lane and Via Devana suffered flooding with a depth of approximately 250mm; however the water was not running at a significant velocity.

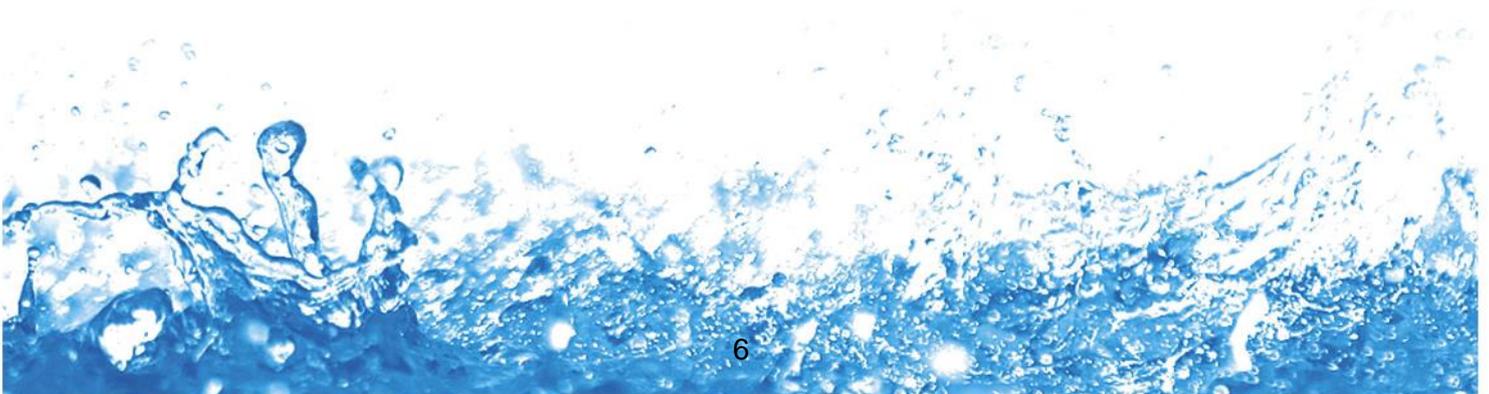
Water was seen to be running along the road surface and surcharging a number of manhole lids. The existing highway gullies were not able to cope with the quantity of water at this location. Infiltration into the foul system occurred, which lead to contaminated water backing up and ponding at this location.

4.3 **RAINFALL ANALYSIS**

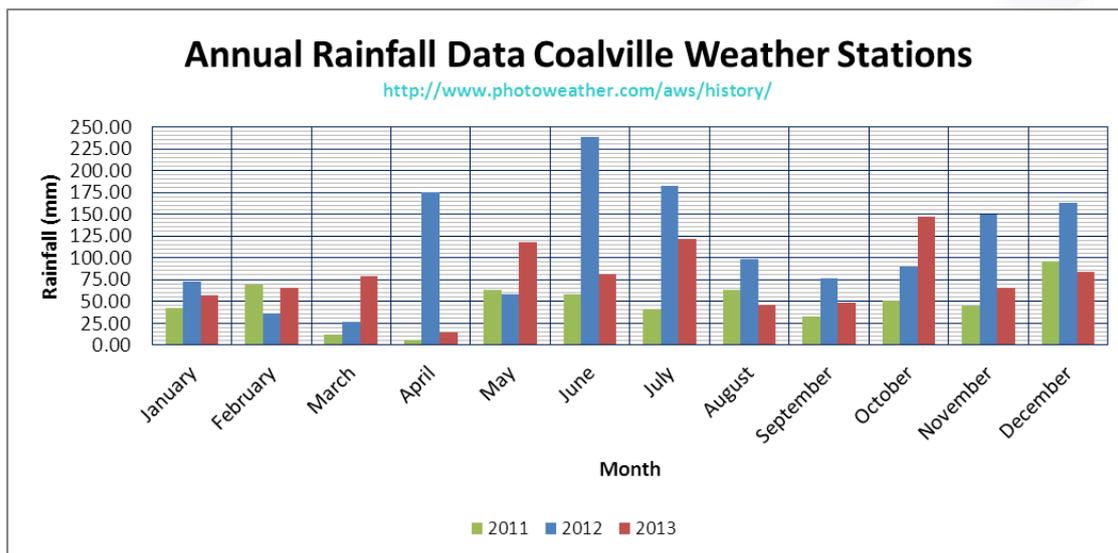
'Regional variations in rainfall have been large over the last eight months but for Britain as a whole the April-November rainfall is the highest in a series from 1910. The latter half of November was particularly unsettled, punctuated by periods of heavy and sustained frontal rainfall. With catchments close to saturation, river flows responded rapidly and floodplain inundations were both frequent and extensive. Runoff from England & Wales was outstanding during the fourth week and, although very high concentrations'

Source: <http://nora.nerc.ac.uk/20812/1/hs201211.pdf>

Above average rainfall was experienced in the East Midlands in 2012. On 25th November 2012, approx. 18.60mm of rainfall was recorded at a nearby weather station, which followed a week of above average rainfall.



Below graph depicts the annual rainfall at the Coalville weather station 2011 - 2013:



5 **SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND FINDINGS**

5.1 **IMPACTS**

People were affected by the flooding. The County Council spoke to the affected persons to establish and further quantify the physical effects of the flooding incident. Internal property flooding did not occur on this date however significant highway flooding occurred.

5.2 **HIGHWAY DRAINS**

The spacing and location of the gullies on Via Devana complies with the design criteria for a residential street, as laid out in the '6Cs Design Guide'. However Bath Lane is a historic road which has evolved rather than been designed and therefore does not meet the design requirements for a modern estate road. The limited number of gullies means that in storm conditions excess surface water tends to flow to the lowest point to be drained.

The highway gullies on Via Devanna are connected into the Severn Trent Water Ltd adopted surface water sewer, running in a southerly direction, and ultimately discharging into the culverted watercourse beneath Bath Lane via a flow control device. The gullies on Bath Lane have a dedicated highway system.

5.3 **ORDINARY WATERCOURSE**

The ordinary watercourse within the area flows in a south westerly direction and varies between an open channel or piped system of varying sizes (appendix D). The watercourse originates within the village and flows beneath the Ashby Canal, Via Devana and Whitworth Close, reverting to an open channel to the west of Via Devana. When reaching Bath Lane the watercourse is culverted once again. The culvert changes from a single 225mm to twin 150mm pipes beneath the road. This then changes to a single 450mm concrete pipe when it flows beneath the playing fields. Upon reaching the disused railway line the culvert changes again to an open bottom brick arch of approx. 900mm, and again reverting to an open watercourse within the newly planted woodland (appendix D).

The system ultimately discharges into the Hooborough Brook, designated as 'Main River'. During the investigation it was discovered that there were a number of restrictions within the culverted sections of the watercourse, primarily the high silt level within the section beneath the disused railway.

5.4 PUBLIC SEWER

Within the area immediately outside the affected location there is both a foul, combined and surface water sewer (appendix C);

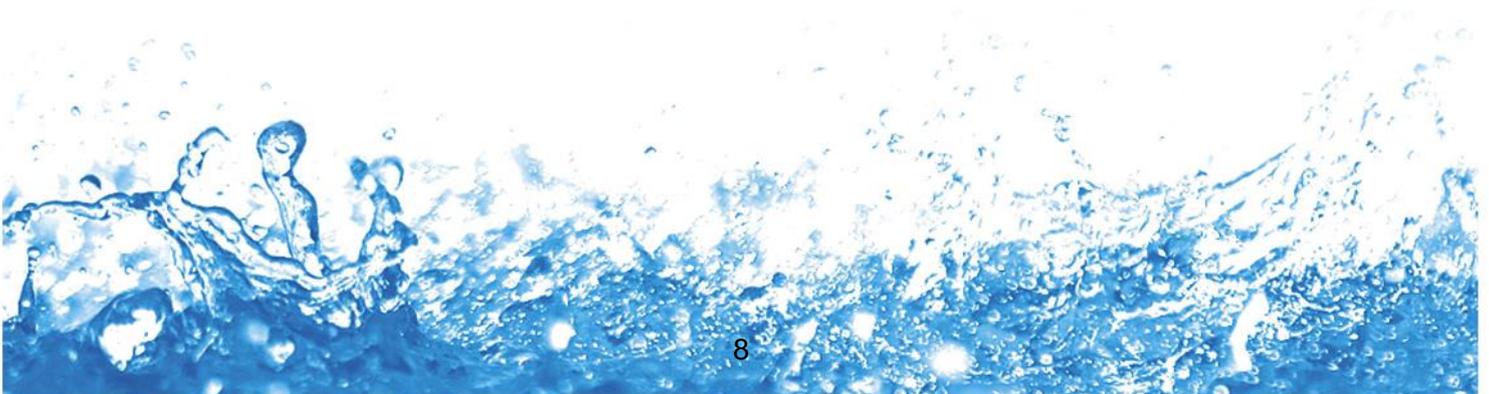
- The foul sewer connects to the combined system which is pumped via a nearby pumping station to be treated. In heavy rainfall, the additional storm water exceeds the stations capacity and is discharged via an over flow arrangement into the culverted watercourse beneath the playing field. Due to the restriction on this system the additional water is thought to back up through the system, flooding out onto the Bath Lane, Via Devana junction.
- The surface water sewer runs down Via Devana in a south westerly direction and outfalls into the culverted watercourse beneath Bath Lane.

5.5 THE HOOBOROUGH BROOK

The Hooborough Brook runs north west to south east adjacent to predominantly farm or woodland and is designated by the Environment Agency as 'Main River', which means that the Environment Agency has permissive powers to undertake work to reduce flood risk.

5.6 EXTENT OF FLOODING

The extent of the flooding is broadly reflective of the low lying areas indicated by the Flood Map for Surface Water (appendix B). The Environment Agency's Flood Map for Surface Water shows areas where surface water would be expected to flow or pond.



6 RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 LEAD LOCAL FLOOD AUTHORITY (LCC)

As stated within the introduction, the County Council as the LLFA has a responsibility to investigate flood incidents under Section 19 of the FWMA.

The LLFA also has a responsibility to maintain a register of assets which have a significant effect on flooding from surface runoff, groundwater or ordinary watercourse, as detailed within Section 21 of the FWMA. The register must contain a record about each structure or feature, including the ownership and state of repair.

Whilst the County Council can suggest possible causes of flooding in Leicestershire and make recommendations to ensure flood risk is mitigated as far as reasonably practicable, the FWMA does not provide the County Council with the mandate or funding to tackle all identified causes of flooding.

The County Council also has powers to serve notice on individuals, requiring them to maintain the proper flow of ordinary watercourses in accordance with Section 25 of the Land Drainage Act 1991 (LDA)

6.2 NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

NWLDC has powers under Section 14 of the LDA to undertake flood risk management works on ordinary watercourses (non-Main River), where deemed necessary. Under Section 20 of the LDA, NWLDC has the powers to (by agreement of any person and at their expense) undertake drainage work which that person is entitled to carry out and maintain.

6.3 ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

The Environment Agency has a strategic overview responsibility under the FWMA as well as permissive powers to carry out maintenance work on Main Rivers under Section 165 of the Water Resources Act (WRA). Main River means all watercourses shown on the statutory Main River maps held by the Environment Agency and the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, and can include any structure or appliance for controlling or regulating the flow of water into, in or out of the channel.

The Environment Agency has permissive powers to carry out works of maintenance and improvement on these rivers. These powers can be used to undertake works to reduce flood risk where landowners fail to undertake their responsibilities under the WRA.

The Environment Agency can undertake enforcement action where third party asset owners fail to maintain their property/land in appropriate condition. They may consider undertaking maintenance or repair of third party assets in order to safeguard the public interest and where other options are not appropriate.

6.4 HIGHWAY AUTHORITY (LCC)

LCC, in its role as local highway authority, has a duty to maintain the highway under Section 41 of the Highway Act 1980. Section 100 of the Highways Act 1980 also gives the power to prevent water running on to a highway. Further information on the Highways Act 1980 is available via the link identified within the Useful Contacts/Links section of this report.

6.5 WATER COMPANY (SEVERN TRENT WATER)

Water and sewerage companies are responsible for managing the risks of flooding from surface water, foul water or combined sewer systems. Public sewers are designed to protect properties from the risk of flooding in normal wet weather conditions. However, in extreme weather conditions, there is a risk that sewer systems can become overwhelmed and result in sewer flooding.

Since October 2011, under the 'Private Sewer Transfer', Water Companies are required to adopt piped systems on private land that serve more than one curtilage and were connected to a public sewer on or prior to 1st July 2011. Statutory sewerage undertakers have a duty under Section 94 of the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide sewers for the drainage of buildings and associated paved areas within property boundaries.

Water companies are responsible for public sewers and lateral drains. A public sewer is a conduit, normally a pipe that is vested in a water and sewerage company (or predecessor thereof) that drains two or more properties and conveys foul, surface water or combined sewage from one point to another point and discharges via a positive outfall. There is no automatic right of connection for other sources of drainage to the public sewer network. Connection is therefore discretionary, following an application to connect.

6.6 RIPARIAN LANDOWNERS OF WATERCOURSES

As detailed within the EA document 'Living on the Edge', riparian landowners have certain rights and responsibilities, including the following:

- They must maintain the bed and banks of their watercourse, and also the trees and shrubs growing on the banks;
- They must clear any debris, even if it did not originate from their land. This debris may be natural or man-made;
- They must keep any structures that they own clear of debris. These structures include culverts, trash screens, weirs and mill gates.

The following link provides further information:

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/floods/31626.aspx>.

6.7 RESIDENTS AND TENNANTS

Local residents and tenants who are aware that they are at risk of flooding should take action to ensure that they and their properties are protected.

Community resilience is important in providing information and support to each other if flooding is anticipated. Actions taken can include signing up to Flood Warning Direct (if available), nominating a community flood warden, producing a community flood plan implementing property level protection and moving valuable items to higher ground, to more permanent measures such as installing floodgates, raising electrical sockets and fitting non-return valves on pipes.



6.8 COMPLIANCE

There is no evidence to suggest that any of the risk management authorities or stakeholders listed above did not comply with either internal policy or any legal duties.



CONCLUSION

The flooding that occurred on Bath Lane is a result of the amount of rainfall that fell, combined with restrictions within the culverted sections of watercourse. The existing drainage systems failed to cope with the deluge of water, which resulted in excess surface water flowed over ground following natural contours to low points in the area.



7 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 LEAD LOCAL FLOOD AUTHORITY (LLFA)

The LLFA will continue to monitor the locality and revisit when required. The LLFA will continue to coordinate the management of flood risk and the interaction of RMA's across Leicestershire. The LLFA will also utilise its powers under the LDA to ensure the proper flow of the ordinary watercourse is maintained.

A particular item of concern is the culverted watercourse beneath Bath Lane, where the maintenance liability is uncertain. If deemed necessary the LLFA should coordinate discussions between the relevant RMA's.

8.2 NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL (NWDC)

North West Leicestershire District Council should continue to monitor the locality and liaise with the LLFA when necessary.

8.3 THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY (EA)

In some circumstances watercourse maintenance can reduce the effect of flooding and improve land drainage. The Environment Agency should continue to monitor the Hooborough Brook and asses any impacts on local drainage systems.

8.4 LOCAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY (LCC)

The Highway Authority should check the gullies and lateral connections to ensure that they are in good working order and not blocked. If deemed necessary, consideration should be given to additional drainage on Bath Lane and/or increasing the size of the culvert beneath Bath Lane which is a known restriction on the system.

8.5 SEVERN TRENT WATER (STW)

Severn Trent Water should continue to monitor their network and asses any areas of restriction or capacity. Consideration should be given to installing a non-return valve on the pumping station overflow to reduce the chances of contaminated water backing up through the system.



8 **ACRONYMS**

EA	Environment Agency
LCC	Leicestershire County Council
NWLDC	North West Leicestershire District Council
FIR	Flood Investigation Report
FWMA	Flood and Water Management Act 2010
LDA	Land Drainage Act 1991
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
WRA	Water Resources Act 1991
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
STW	Severn Trent Water Ltd
FMfSW	Flood Map for Surface Water
RMAAs	Risk Management Authorities

9 **USEFUL CONTACTS**

9.1 **ENVIRONMENT AGENCY**

9.2

General enquiries 03708 506 506 (Mon-Fri, 8am – 6pm)
Incident hotline 0800 80 70 60 (free phone, 24hours)

9.3 **SEVERN TRENT WATER**

Emergencies 0800 783 4444(24hours)
Website: www.stwater.co.uk

9.4 **LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

Highways 0116 305 0001 (24hours)

9.5 **LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

Lead local flood authority 0116 305 0001 (Mon-Fri, 9am – 5pm)
Email: flooding@leics.gov.uk

9.6 **NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Customer Services 01530 454545

9.7 **USEFUL LINKS**

OFWAT Guidance on sewers

http://www.ofwat.gov.uk/consumerissues/rightsresponsibilities/sewers/prs_web_sewertransfer

Environment Agency:

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/>

North West Leicestershire District Council Website:

<https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/>

Leicestershire County Council Flood Risk Team:

<http://www.leics.gov.uk/flooding>

Local Resilience Forum:

<http://www.localresilienceforum.org.uk/>

Land Drainage Act 1991:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/59/contents>

Water Resources Act 1991:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/57/contents>

Highways Act 1980:

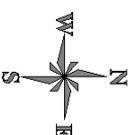
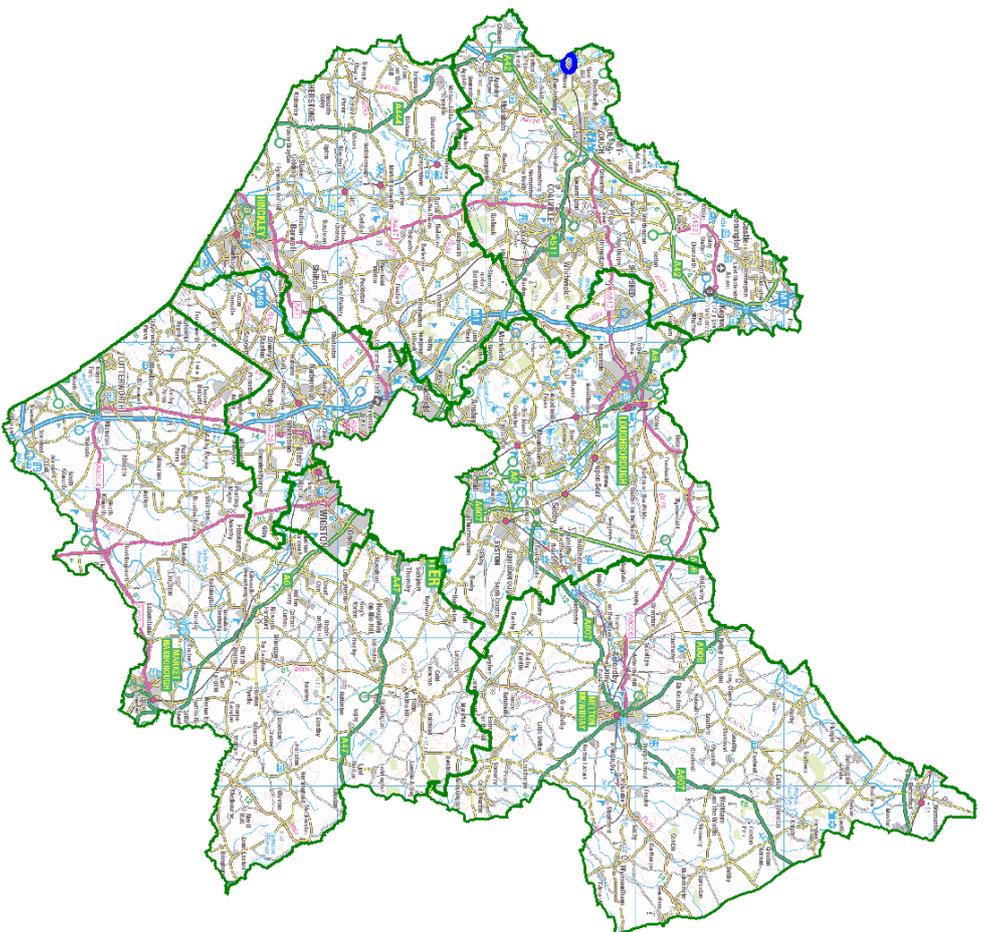
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1980/66>



APPENDIX A

SITE LOCATION PLAN





NOTES:
 1. The blue circle indicates the approximate location of the flooding



ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT
 DEPARTMENT

ON BEHALF OF THE
 DIRECTOR

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
 ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT
 SERVICE:
 LEAD LOCAL FLOOD AUTHORITY

TITLE:
 Location Plan, Via Devana

LOCATION:
 VIA DEVANA, MOIRA

DRAWING NUMBER
 2012-Eng-009-LP SCALE
 Not To Scale

CREATED BY: Chris Bramley DATE: 27-12-2013
 APPROVED BY: Daniel Rawle SIZE: A4

E-MAIL: flooding@leics.gov.uk
 PHONE: 0116 305 0001 FAX:
 COUNTY HALL • GLENFIELD • LEICESTER • LE3 8RJ

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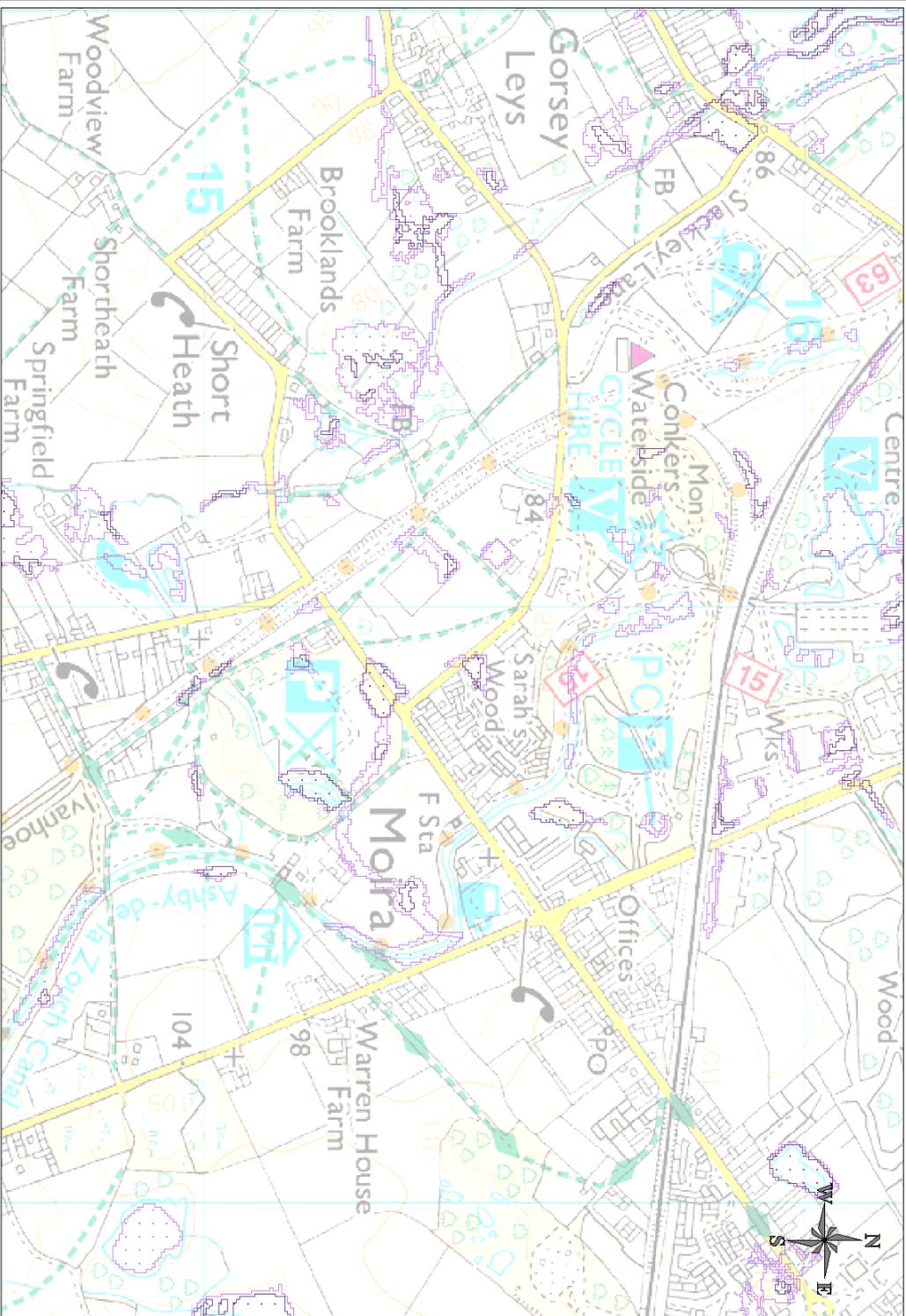
This is not a definitive record, but is based on the best available information and is given without warranty. If roadside ditches are present, the normal presumption is that these do not generally form part of the publicly maintainable highway. This plan has been produced in relation to the specified area of enquiry and should not be used for any other purpose, since its accuracy can not be guaranteed.

This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.

APPENDIX B

FLOOD MAP FOR SURFACE WATER (FMfSW)





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- Key**
- 1 in 30 Year Flood Map
 - Surface Water
 - Surface Water Deep

NOTES:
 1. N/A



ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT
 DEPARTMENT

ON BEHALF OF THE
 DIRECTOR

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
 ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT

SERVICE:
 LEAD LOCAL FLOOD AUTHORITY

TITLE:
 1 in 30 year surface water flood map
 Via Devana

LOCATION:
 VIA DEVANA, MOIRA

DRAWING NUMBER SCALE

2012-lnv-009-SW30 Not To Scale

CREATED BY: Chris Bramley DATE: 24-12-2013

APPROVED BY: Daniel Rawle SIZE: A4

E-MAIL: flooding@leics.gov.uk

PHONE: 0116 305 0001 FAX:

COUNTY HALL · GLENFIELD · LEICESTER · LE3 8RJ

APPENDIX C

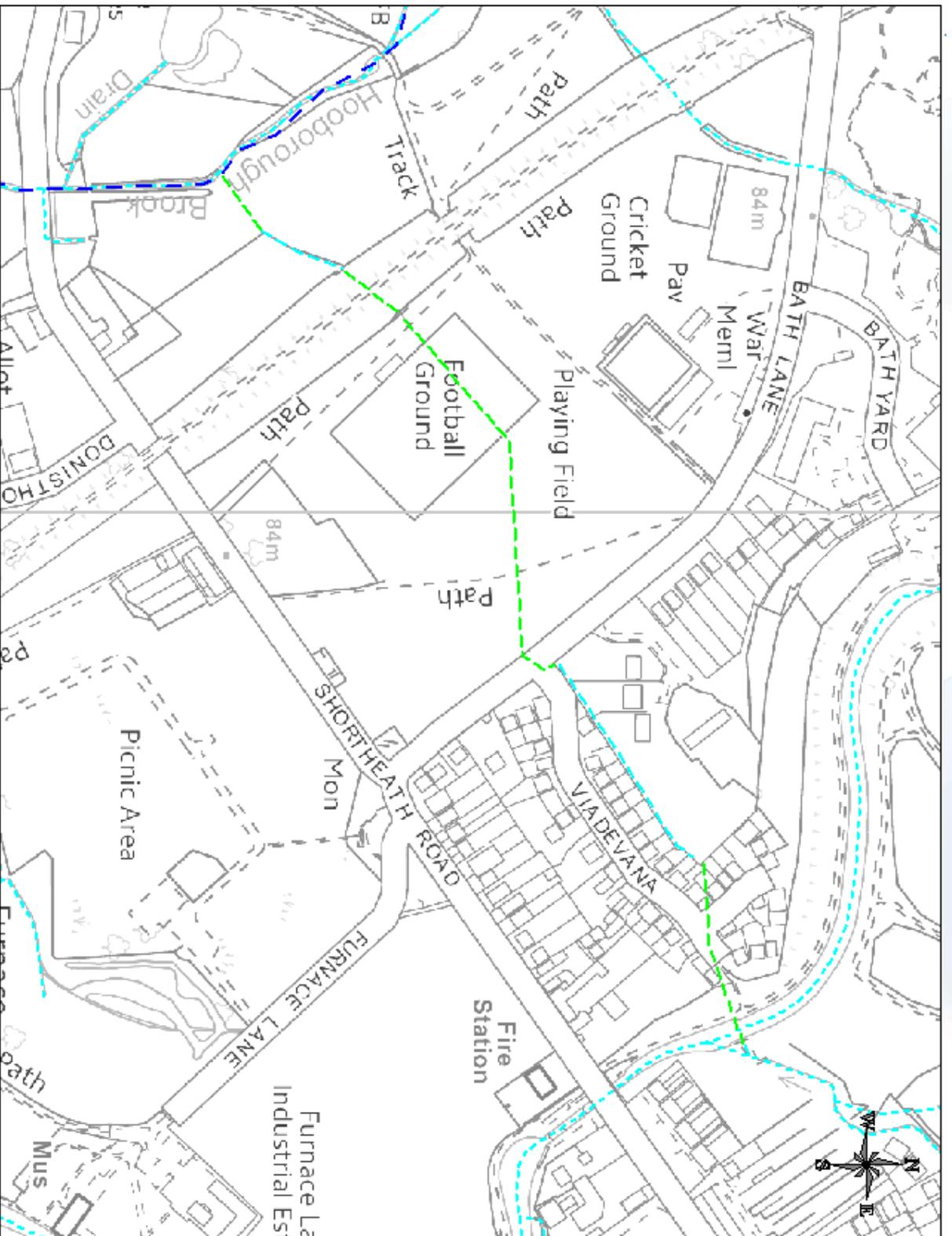
SEVERN TRENT WATER PLAN



APPENDIX D

ORDINARY WATERCOURSE PLAN





Location Map

- Main Rivers**
— Line
- Ordinary watercourses**
--- Line
- Ordinary watercourse - Culverted sections**
- - - Line
- Location approximate**
- - - Line



ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT
DEPARTMENT

ON BEHALF OF THE
DIRECTOR

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT

SERVICE:
LEAD LOCAL FLOOD AUTHORITY

TITLE:
Appendix D

LOCATION:
MOIRA, ASHBY WOLDS

DRAWING NUMBER: SCALE

2015-INC-009 Not To Scale

CREATED BY: Edwin Knight DATE: 25-08-2015

APPROVED BY: Daniel Rawle SIZE: A4

E-MAIL: flooding@leics.gov.uk

PHONE: 0116 305 0001

COUNTY HALL · GLENFIELD · LEICESTER · LE3 89J

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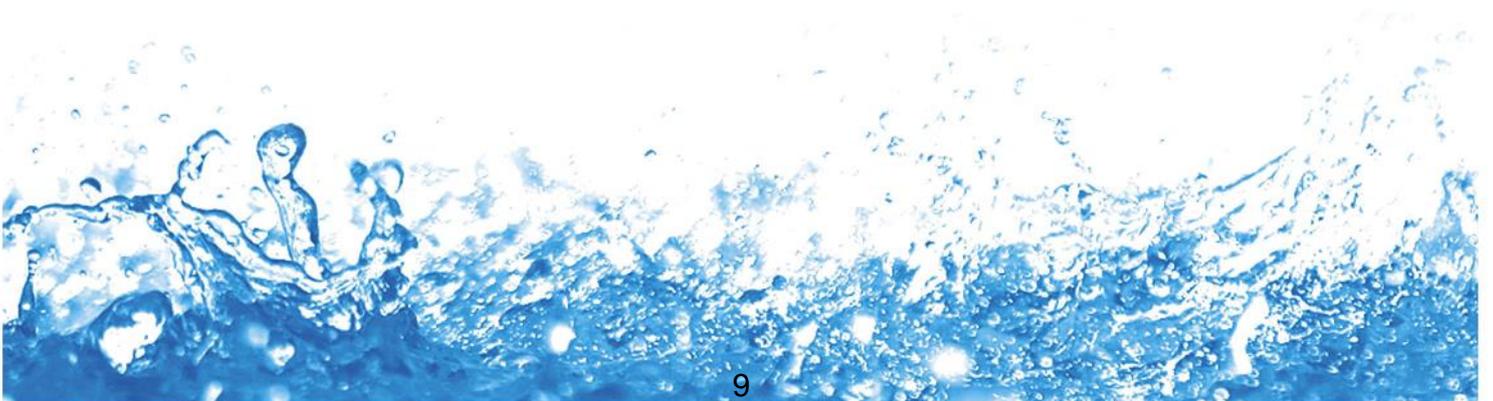
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APPENDIX E

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Standard notice [not for use with Special Data, Personal Data or unlicensed 3rd party rights]



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