◆ DAVID SMITH ASSOCIATES ◆ Consulting Structural & Civil Engineers ◆
◆ London ◆ Northampton ◆ Cirencester ◆ Birmingham ◆
www.dsagroup.co.uk

FLOOD INVESTIGATION REPORT

TATHALL END

23th DECEMBER 2020

Client:	Lead Local Flood Authority Milton Keynes Council 9 Dickens Road Old Wolverton Milton Keynes
Prepared By:	Martin Andrews
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ISO 9001 REGISTERED FIRM

London	Northampton	Cirencester	Birmingham
16 Upper Woburn Place London WC1H 0AF 0203 741 8042 london@dsagroup.co.uk	**8 Duncan Close** **Moulton Park** **Northampton, NN3 6WL** **01604 782620** **northampton@dsagroup.co.uk**	Waterloo House The Waterloo Cirencester, GL7 2PY 01285 657328 cirencester@dsagroup.co.uk	Central Boulevard, Blythe Valley Business Park Solihull, B90 8AG. 01564 711008 birmingham@dsagroup.co.uk

constructionline

REVISION SCHEDULE

Milton Keynes Council
Flood Investigation Report
Tathall End

David Smith Associates Reference: 21/42983/03

Rev	Date	Details	Author	Checked	Approved
01	23/06/21	Draft Report.	Martin Andrews (David Smith Associates)		
01	30/08/21	Final Issue	Martin Andrews (David Smith Associates)		
02	15/09/21	Updated following comments from LHA	Martin Andrews (David Smith Associates)		

FOREWORD

One of the roles of Milton Keynes Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) is to carry out investigations into flooding incidents if they meet the set thresholds.

The LFFA will:

- Identify and explain the likely cause/s of flooding;
- Identify which authorities, communities and individuals have relevant flood risk management powers and responsibilities;
- Provide recommendations for each of those authorities, communities and individuals; and
- Outline whether those authorities, communities or individuals have or will exercise their powers or responsibilities in response to the flooding incident.

The LLFA cannot:

- Resolve the flooding issues or provide designed solutions; or
- Force Authorities to undertake any of the recommended actions.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Flood Investigation Report (FIR) has been completed by David Smith Associates on behalf of Milton Keynes Council (MKC) under its duties as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) in accordance with Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (F&WMA).

Statutory Context

Section 19 of the F&WMA states that on becoming aware of a flood which meets certain pre-determined criteria, the LLFA must undertake a formal flood investigation in order to determine the relevant flood risk management authorities involved and which flood risk management functions have been, or should be taken to mitigate future flood risk. Where an authority carries out an investigation it must publish the results.

Within the Milton Keynes Council 'Flood Investigation Protocol', the approved thresholds for undertaking a FIR are:

A formal flood investigation will be carried out if one or more of the following occurs:

- Flooding affecting critical infrastructure* for more than three hours from the onset of flooding;
- Internal flooding** of a building has been experienced on more than one occasion in the last five years; and/or
- Internal flooding of five buildings in close proximity*** has been experienced during a single flood incident.

* Those infrastructure assets (physical or electronic) that are vital to the continued delivery and integrity of essential national services, the loss or compromise of which would lead to severe economic or social consequences, or to loss of life.

** A situation in which a building (commercial or residential) has been flooded internally, i.e. water has crossed the threshold and entered the building. This includes;

- Basements and ground level floors of the building;
- Garages/outbuildings if they are integral to the main occupied building. Garages adjacent or separate from the main occupied building are not included;
- Occupied static caravans and park homes. Tents are not included.

*** Where it is reasonable to assume that the affected properties were flooded from the same source, or interaction of sources, of flooding.

See over for additional notes

Notes:

- The LLFA will not investigate incidents of structural dampness or where basements are affected by groundwater entering through cracks in the basement walls or floor.
- In the event that the cause of, and the responsibility for addressing the flooding is well understood, no formal investigation will be undertaken.
- The LLFA will only undertake a flood investigation if the incident is formally reported within nine months of the flood event occurring.
- In addition to internal flooding of occupied buildings, affected properties shall also include those properties (commercial or residential) where water has entered gardens or surrounding areas which restricts access, or where flooding has disrupted essential services to the property such as sewerage or electricity supply. For businesses, this includes those where the flood waters are directly preventing normal trading practices.

Flooding Incident

It was deemed necessary to complete a formal investigation into the flood incident at Tathall End that occurred on Wednesday 23rd December 2020. Internal flooding of two buildings and of the highway occurred during this event.

Cause of Flooding

The flooding was caused by intense heavy rainfall over a relatively short period of time falling on to a near saturated or saturated catchment. Following previous flood events four flood alleviation bunds have been constructed on both watercourses located upstream of Tathall End to limit the rate of flow downstream. Two of the bunds, on Woad Farm located in the same area, were observed to have failed, however, it is not known whether this failure occurred before or after the event on the 23rd December 2020.

Where the watercourses converge downstream of the bunds, the watercourses are culverted under farm accesses and the highway. In this location the culverts were unable to accommodate the significant volumes of water and breached the banks of the watercourse. Water then flowed some 300m overland until it could re-enter the watercourse.

Main Conclusion

Following this report, the local community and relevant authorities must continue to work together, sharing information and reports, and consider implementing the key recommendations set out in Section 9 of this report.

The condition of the bunds on Woad Farm should be reviewed and a remediation strategy for the bunds should be implemented.

Additional options for getting the flood water back into the channel should the capacity of the culverts be exceeded in the future should also be considered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Lead Local Flood Authority Investigation

1.1.1 Purpose of Investigation

1.1.1.1 Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act (F&WMA) 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 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.

Within the Milton Keynes Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy the thresholds for undertaking a Formal Investigation Report have been determined as:

A formal flood investigation will be carried out if one or more of the following occurs:

- Flooding affecting critical infrastructure* for more than three hours from the onset of flooding;
- Internal flooding** of a building has been experienced on more than one occasion in the last five years; and/or
- Internal flooding of five buildings in close proximity*** has been experienced during a single flood incident.

* Those infrastructure assets (physical or electronic) that are vital to the continued delivery and integrity of essential national services, the loss or compromise of which would lead to severe economic or social consequences, or to loss of life.

** A situation in which a building (commercial or residential) has been flooded internally, i.e. water has crossed the threshold and entered the building. This includes;

- Basements and ground level floors of the building;
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See over for additional notes

Notes:

- The LLFA will not investigate incidents of structural dampness or where basements are affected by groundwater entering through cracks in the basement walls or floor.
- In the event that the cause of, and the responsibility for addressing the flooding is well understood, no formal investigation will be undertaken.
- The LLFA will only undertake a flood investigation if the incident is formally reported within nine months of the flood event occurring.
- In addition to internal flooding of occupied buildings, affected properties shall also include those properties (commercial or residential) where water has entered gardens or surrounding areas which restricts access, or where flooding has disrupted essential services to the property such as sewerage or electricity supply. For businesses, this includes those where the flood waters are directly preventing normal trading practices.

1.1.2 Flood Incident

1.1.2.1 It was deemed necessary to complete a formal investigation into the flood incident at Tathall End that occurred on Wednesday 23rd December 2020. Internal flooding of two buildings and of the highway occurred during this event.

1.2 Method of Investigation

1.2.1 Information Provided

1.2.1.1 Milton Keynes Council (MKC) identified that a flood investigation was required in Tathall End. MKC provided details of the appropriate contact, basic details of the incident and details of the upstream flood bunds.

1.2.2 Site Meetings

1.2.2.1 A site visit to the area of flooding was carried out by the Investigating Officer at DSA on 11th June 2021. The meeting was held with Mr Latham who was affected by this flood event and had extensive knowledge of previous flood events in the area.

1.2.2.2 The visit undertook a visual inspection of the general topography and relevant features within Tathall End. As part of the investigation a visual inspection of all four flood alleviation bunds were undertaken.

2. RAINFALL ANALYSIS

2.1.1 Environment Agency Report

2.1.1.1 The Environment Agency have prepared a 'December 2020 Flooding Great Ouse Catchment' report which sets out the rainfall data in the lead up to and the subsequent river response. A copy of this document is enclosed in Appendix A.

Long Term Average (LTA) Rainfall

2.1.1.2 The Environment Agency data highlights that whilst November was relatively dry the LTA for the three months from October – December were wet with rainfall reaching 154% of the LTA.

2.1.1.3 The Environment Agency say that:

"Over 2020, rainfall across the area was 115% of the LTA (Figure 1). The consistently above average rainfall in the months ahead of the main flood contributed to the catchment response on the 23rd December."

Soil Moisture Deficit (SMD)

2.1.1.4 On this the Environment Agency say:

"SMD is the difference between the amount of water actually in the soil and the amount of water the soil can hold, expressed in depth of water (mm). This is an indication of how saturated the ground is. A low SMD means heavy rainfall is less likely to infiltrate the ground and more likely to run off into watercourses. The impact of the excess rainfall shown in Figure 1 was an average SMD across the East of 3mm at the end of December. Statistically this is 'below normal' and an indication of how wet the catchment was."

Event Rainfall

2.1.1.5 On this the Environment Agency say:

"Up to 17mm fell across the catchment in the 3 days prior to the flood event, this filled the majority of remaining storage space, effectively saturating the catchment ahead of Storm Bella arriving on Wednesday 23rd December.

Figure 2 indicates the distribution of rainfall which fell across the Great Ouse catchment on December 23rd 2020, along with spot totals. Much of the rainfall was in the afternoon of the 23rd, rather than over the course of the day. This intensity of rainfall contributed to the fast reaction of watercourses. The December LTA of 55mm shows that almost a month's rainfall was seen in certain locations on the 23rd."

Site Specific Analysis

2.1.1.6 The nearest rainfall gauge to the site at Olney recorded 26mm of rainfall on the 23rd December. Based on a catchment average LTA of 55mm this equates to approximately 50% of a month's rain falling within a short period of time on a catchment which was either fully saturated or close to saturation. The rain gauge recorded peak rainfall intensities of nearly 15mm / hour.

2.1.1.7 Local variations in rainfall could mean that actual rainfall intensities at Tathall End could be different.

2.1.1.8 The saturated or near saturated nature of the catchment would mean that there was very limited scope for water to infiltrate into the ground. Hence, the rate at which the water reached the watercourse would be much faster than for an unsaturated catchment.

3. FLOODING HISTORY

3.1 Previous Reports of Flooding

3.1.1.1 The following table lists flooding incidents that have been recorded in the area of the flood incident:

Date	**Details**
June and July 2007	Flooding within Tathall End

3.1.1.2 Since the 2007 flood events four flood alleviation bunds have been constructed upstream to restrict the flow of water during extreme flood events. In addition, a footbridge on a public right of way which was thought to be a restriction on flow has been removed.

4. LOCATION OF FLOODING

4.1 Location in Context

4.1.1 Catchment Area

4.1.1.1 Tathall End is located approximately 9km north of Milton Keynes and 1.7km east of Hanslope. Tathall End is located on a tributary of the River Great Ouse upstream of Tathall End the tributary splits into several smaller watercourses.

4.1.1.2 Tathall End has high land on three sides from the south to the north with an upstream catchment of approximately 4.95km^2. The watercourse which flows through Tathall End begins in the north before following the carriageway southwards and leaving Tathall End heading eastward.

4.1.1.3 Tathall End is a linear settlement with the majority of dwellings located on a single road which also accommodates the watercourse within a manmade channel adjacent to the carriageway.

4.1.1.4 The context of Tathall End within the wider catchment is shown on the drawing enclosed in Appendix B.

4.1.2 Long Term Flood Risk Mapping

4.1.2.1 Long Term Flood Risk Mapping has been obtained from https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/ and https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk/map

4.1.2.2 The maps are intended for guidance and cannot provide details for individual properties. The maps have been produced by the Environment Agency.

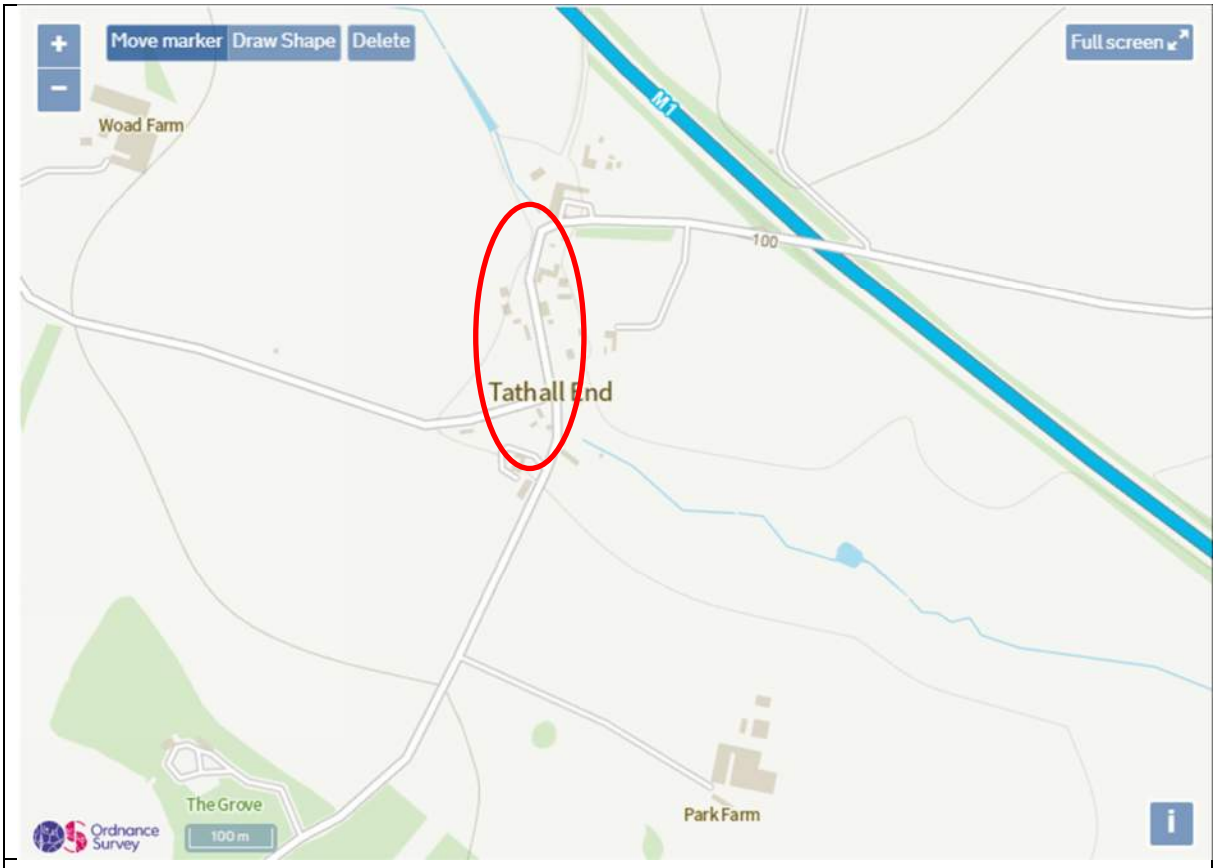
4.1.2.3 No flooding is shown on the fluvial flood map, this may or may not be accurate as the Environment Agency doesn't provide fluvial data for the smallest of watercourses.

4.1.2.4 Flood Risk from Surface Water

	This is in an area that has a HIGH chance of flooding from surface water. This means that each year, this area has a chance of flooding of greater than 1 in 30 (3.3%).
	This is an area that has a MEDIUM chance of flooding from surface water. This means that each year, this area has a chance of flooding of between 1 in 100 (1%) and 1 in 30 (3.3%).
	This is an area that has a LOW chance of flooding from surface water. This means that each year, this area has a chance of flooding of between 1 in 1000 (0.1%) and 1 in 100 (1%).
	This is an area that has a VERY LOW chance of flooding from surface water. This means that each year, this area has a chance of flooding of less than 1 in 1000 (0.1%).

Source: https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk/map

4.1.2.5 Flood Risk from Rivers or the Sea



Flood zone 3	Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding; or Land having a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding.
Flood zone 2	Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding.
Flood zone 1	Land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding.

Source: https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/

5. DRAINAGE SYSTEMS & WATERCOURSES

5.1 Drainage Systems General

5.1.1.1 This section describes drainage systems and watercourses in direct proximity to the flood incident. The wider catchment is drained by numerous systems, all of which have some impact on the effective management of surface water flowing to and from the area of the flood incident.

5.1.1.2 If drainage systems are exceeded higher in the catchment, this would result in overland surface water flow which would follow the overall topography of the settlement's catchment. This leads to an increasing cumulative quantity of surface water flowing to areas lower in the catchment, which is beyond the capacity of drainage systems in that area.

5.2 Natural Watercourses

5.2.1 Open Watercourses

5.2.1.1 There are two watercourses of interest both are located to the north on Tathall End and converge to the north of the highway at Tathallend Farm. These watercourses serve predominately an agricultural catchment upstream of Tathall End. The two watercourses become one and flow through Tathall End adjacent to the carriageway in a manmade channel. See Appendix B for a map of the watercourse and Appendix C for images.

5.2.1.2 Through Tathall End the watercourse has low level parapet walls stopping direct water runoff into the watercourse. The watercourse is also bridged by several accesses to the dwellings. At the southern extent of Tathall End the watercourse heads in a eastwards direction.

5.2.1.3 At the southern extent of Tathall End there are two ditches which run down either side of the Newport Road which head towards Hanslope. These small ditches are culverted at the downstream end and connect with the watercourse.

5.2.2 Buried Watercourses

5.2.2.1 The watercourse which originates from Littlewood Farm / Yew Tree Farm is culverted from the M1 in the north for approximately 185m towards Tathall End. It becomes open prior to the convergence with the other watercourse.

5.2.3 Structures

5.2.3.1 Where the two watercourses converge there are culverts for accessways and a culvert under the highway.

5.2.3.2 The watercourse is also bridged through Tathall End but these did not affect the flow of water based on our understanding of the flood event.

5.3 Drainage Systems

5.3.1 Public Sewers

5.3.1.1 There are no public sewers in Tathall End.

5.3.2 Highway Drainage

5.3.2.1 The highway is drained by kerb outlet gullies which discharge directly into the watercourse.

5.3.2.2 Road gullies were seen to be generally clear during the site visit. Although some had silting and detritus around the opening. There was no suggestion that the kerb outlet gullies were blocked.

5.3.2.3 Collection systems such as road gullies are normally provided to drain surface water from the public highway close to the system only, with no allowance for additional flow from private property or cumulative exceedance flows from higher areas of the catchment.

5.3.2.4 Modern highway drainage systems are designed to have capacity for the 1 in 5 annual exceedance probability event. Historic highway drainage systems that have become the responsibility of the Highway Authority due to dedication, as opposed to adoption, may not have been designed to any standard.

5.3.2.5 Highway drainage is required to remove water in normal wet weather conditions so that the carriageway is safe for vehicular traffic, and to reduce structural damage to pavements caused by water.

5.3.3 Private Drainage

5.3.3.1 Private residential properties have their own drainage systems to collect surface water and convey this to an outfall. These comprise roof gutters and downpipes, and gullies/channels for external areas.

5.3.3.2 We presume that all private drainage outfalls to the watercourse.

5.3.3.3 Individual property owners are responsible for their drainage systems.

5.4 Flood Resilience

5.4.1 Community or Property Level Resilience Measures

5.4.1.1 Tathall End has four flood alleviation bunds located on the watercourses upstream of the settlement, the location of these is shown on the drawing enclosed in Appendix B. Some of these were funded by MKC following flooding in 2007. During the site visit two of these bunds, those on Woad Farm which were privately constructed and not funded by MKC, were observed to have failed with water able to bypass the flow restriction, see 7.1.5.2 for more details. In addition, a footbridge on a public right of way which was thought to be a restriction on flow has been removed.

5.4.1.2 We are not aware of any property level flood resilience measures being introduced.

6. DESCRIPTION OF FLOOD EVENT

6.1 Resident/Occupier Descriptions

6.1.1 Interview Responses

6.1.1.1 We met with the resident of the worst affected property located towards the south of the settlement who advised that his property was flooded on the ground floor. Only the lower ground floor which is approximately 150mm below the higher ground floor suffered with approximately 100mm of flood water. During this and previous flood events when the property floods the water generally comes from the ground upwards.

6.1.1.2 Another property also experienced some internal flooding although this was described as 'minimal' perhaps only a thin covering on some areas of the ground floor.

6.1.1.3 The event was short in duration and no residents left their property permanently.

7. DESCRIPTION OF FLOOD EVENT

7.1 Rainfall and Flood Water

7.1.1 Rainfall

7.1.1.1 The rainfall described in Section 2 fell on the catchment from late morning onwards.

7.1.2 Direction of Surface Water Flow

7.1.2.1 A plan showing our understanding of the main flow routes during this event are enclosed in Appendix B.

7.1.2.2 The main flow of water was from north to south along the routes of the two northern watercourses. Water was generally in channel although water was flowing along the bridleway (Hanslope BW 026) where the watercourse is culverted.

7.1.2.3 At the carriageway due to a lack of culvert capacity the water breached the banks of the watercourse and flowed from south to north along the carriageway. Due to the raised kerb and parapet wall between the carriageway and the watercourse the water was not able to re-enter the channel, and the highway drainage couldn't accommodate that volume of water instead the excess water flowed south following the topography.

7.1.2.4 In one location the kerb and wall have been removed, however, this gap in the barrier was not sufficient and water continued southwards and re-entered the watercourse flowing through garden between the house and an outbuilding of a property located towards the south of the settlement. Within the property the water then turned sharply towards the watercourse.

7.1.2.5 Towards the south of the village the ditches which served the road which heads to Hanslope exceeded the capacity of the culvert and added to the flow of water within Tathall End.

7.1.3 Standing Water

7.1.3.1 There were no significant areas of standing water, the water generally flowed through Tathall End.

7.1.4 Drainage Systems

7.1.4.1 There are no adopted sewers located with Tathall End, we are not aware of any private sewers which affected the event.

7.1.5 Specific Features That May Have Affected Water Flow

7.1.5.1 The upstream catchment is predominately rural, which as discussed above was saturated or nearly saturated as a result of higher than average rainfall from October. An intense rainfall event on the 23rd December resulted in significant rainfall on a catchment with limited or no capacity for infiltration.

7.1.5.2 Bunds 1 and 2 of the upstream flood alleviation were identified as having failed during the site visit. The watercourse has created a bypass channel 'around and through' the bund to avoid the piped 'flow control' element of the bund. It is not known whether this occurred prior to or because of the flood event on the 23rd December. The resident described the flood water as arriving in a rush but this could have been due to the short duration but intense storm on a saturated catchment or because of the failure of the flood bunds. For images of the failed bunds refer to Appendix C.

7.1.5.3 Bund 3 was found to be used for the storage of telegraph poles. Water could still pass through the flow control and the water had not managed to bypass the bund.

7.1.5.4 Once the flood water had left the channel due to a lack of culvert capacity, the raised kerb and parapet wall between the carriageway and the watercourse prevented water which was now flowing along the carriageway from re-entering the watercourse immediately.

7.2 Response to Flooding

7.2.1 Immediate Response

7.2.1.1 The fire service attended site to help with the removal of vehicles which become stranded trying to pass through the flood water.

7.2.2 Follow Up Response

7.2.2.1 MKC Flood and Water Management Team processed formal reports of flooding and instigated the Section 19 Flood Incident Investigation. Individual reports of the flood incident continued to be received by the LLFA over the following weeks.

8. CONCLUSION

8.1.1.1 The flooding of Tathall End was caused by intense heavy rainfall over a relatively short period of time on a near saturated or saturated watercourse.

8.1.1.2 Flood alleviation bunds on Woad Farm constructed after the 2007 floods were found during the site visit to have failed. The watercourse has found a route around / through the bunds. The condition of the bunds prior to the flood event is not known.

8.1.1.3 The water from the upstream catchment flowed downstream towards Tathall End where several culverts restrict the flow of water. In this location the volume of water exceeded the capacity of the culvert and flooding occurred. The flood water flowed southwards along the carriageway unable to effectively re-enter the watercourse due to the raised kerb and parapet wall.

8.1.1.4 The condition of the bunds on Woad Farm should be reviewed and a remediation strategy for the bunds should be implemented.

8.1.1.5 Additional options for getting the flood water back into the channel should the capacity of the culverts be exceeded in the future should also be considered.

8.1.1.6 The affected areas are shown to be at high risk of surface water flooding on published Long Term Flood Risk Mapping.

8.1.1.7 There are no community or property level resilience measures in place that could have been deployed.

8.1.1.8 The following are the Key Recommendations resulting from the flood incident:

- Owners and/or occupiers of affected properties should consider preparing an Emergency Plan or Business Continuity Plan, and implementing Property Level Resilience.
- With support from Flood Risk Management Authorities, the community should make efforts to:
    - Appoint Community Flood Wardens,
    - Prepare a Community Emergency Plan,
    - Explore options for funding and contributions for schemes to manage surface water and flood risk.

- The LLFA should continue to work with the community and Flood Risk Management Authorities. The work should:
    - Aim to manage surface water to provide a better standard of protection to Highway infrastructure, and the community.
    - Identify further surveys, investigations and studies required to locate and record existing drainage systems in the area of the flood incident and the wider catchment.
    - Identify all legal responsibilities for drainage and watercourse maintenance in the area of the flood incident and the wider catchment, reminding relevant parties of these responsibilities and the benefits of doing it.
    - Identify further surveys, investigations and studies required to fully understand how the flooding occurred and the likelihood of it occurring again.
    - Assess the requirement and viability of engineering schemes to ensure the existing infrastructure operates as intended, and to provide a better standard of protection if required. This might include community level flood resilience measures, improving drainage to accommodate extreme rainfall events, providing attenuation storage areas and creating formal overland flood flow routes.
- Local Authorities, Emergency Services and other relevant response groups should continue to work together, and review their immediate and follow up response to the emergency.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 General

9.1.1.1 Listed below are the recommended course of actions emanating from this formal Flood Investigation Report.

9.1.1.2 It is important to note that it is for the relevant responsible body or persons to assess each recommendation in terms of the legal obligation, resource implications, priority and cost/benefit analysis of undertaking such action.

9.1.1.3 The recommendations may be included within the Action Plan linked to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy or in the relevant risk management authority's future work programmes, as appropriate.

9.2 Communities

(e.g. Town/Parish Council, Flood Forum, Community Groups, Resident and Business Associations, land owners and affected residents)

9.2.1.1 Recruit Community Flood Wardens to help coordinate the production of a Community Emergency and Flood Plan.

This can include:

- a plan of the community showing areas at risk of flooding, especially vulnerable properties and particularly vulnerable people (e.g. elderly, medical conditions, young families);
- a plan of the community outlining the ownership and maintenance regimes of drainage systems, with contact details to report any issues;
- a list of any improvements to existing drainage systems that are required.

This information should be used to inform the basis of preparing Household Emergency Plans for vulnerable properties in this area.

9.2.1.2 Regularly inspecting drainage systems in the area. Report blockages or other issues to the responsible owner and the LLFA.

Explore options for Property Level Resilience.

These measures can apply to single properties or larger systems that can be applied to protect multiple properties and communities.

9.2.1.3 Explore catchment wide solutions such as attenuation areas (balancing ponds), rain gardens, overflow routes and tree planting.

9.2.1.4 Continue to report flood incidents to the LLFA. Endeavour to obtain as much evidence of flood events as possible, such as photographic and video evidence.

9.2.1.5 Property owners should undertake regular inspection and maintenance of their drainage systems in accordance with a defined maintenance regime. Property owners should assess the capacity of their drainage systems and identify any areas with insufficient capacity. Where this could lead to runoff to the public highway or nuisance to third party private property, improvement works should be considered.

9.3 Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)

9.3.1.1 Work with Flood Risk Management Authorities, riparian/property owners, the community and those affected by flooding. The work should:

- Aim to manage surface water to provide a better standard of protection to Highway infrastructure, and the community.
- Identify further surveys, investigations and studies required to locate and record existing drainage systems in the area of the flood incident and the wider catchment.
- Identify all legal responsibilities for drainage and watercourse maintenance in the area of the flood incident and the wider catchment, reminding relevant parties of these responsibilities and the benefits of doing it.
- Identify further surveys, investigations and studies required to fully understand how the flooding occurred and the likelihood of it occurring again.
- Assess the requirement and viability of engineering schemes to ensure the existing infrastructure operates as intended, and to provide a better standard of protection if required. This might include community level flood resilience measures, improving drainage to accommodate extreme rainfall events, providing attenuation storage areas and creating formal overland flood flow routes.

9.3.1.2 Work with the MKC Emergency Planning Team and the EA to support community based Flood Wardens, should they be recruited.

9.3.1.3 Work with the MKC Emergency Planning Team, the EA and other flood management authorities to support the community in the production of a Community/Household Emergency and Flood Plan and provide advice to residents and occupiers on how to explore options for property level resilience.

9.4 Highway Authority – Milton Keynes Highways

9.4.1.1 Undertake regular highway drainage cleansing throughout the catchment. Identify and develop a detailed plan of their assets to share with the LLFA and the community.

9.4.1.2 Consider more regular inspection and maintenance of highway drainage systems in areas identified as being at risk on the Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping, and where flooding has occurred.

9.4.1.3 Assess the capacity of their assets and identify any areas with insufficient capacity for draining normal runoff from the highway. Where this leads to flood risk to properties improvement works should be considered.

9.4.1.4 Assess the suitability of third-party drainage systems accepting discharge from Highway Drainage systems and report any unsatisfactory areas to the LLFA.

9.4.1.5 Assess the viability of works to provide overland flood flow routes from the highway to safe areas, to reduce reliance on drainage systems in extreme rainfall events.

9.4.1.6 Work with the LLFA and other parties with the work detailed in 9.3.1.1.

9.4.1.7 Assist the LLFA in publicising the Flood Toolkit information resource.

9.5 Developers

9.5.1.1 Developers should work with local authorities to ensure all development does not increase flood risk (from any source) to the site or adjacent land and is completed in accordance with approved plans, documents, and planning policy.

9.6 Environment Agency (EA)

9.6.1.1 Work with the MKC Emergency Planning Team and the LLFA to support the community and, should one be recruited, a community based Flood Warden.

9.6.1.2 Work with the LLFA and other parties with the work detailed in 9.3.1.1.

9.6.1.3 Assist the LLFA in publicising the Flood Toolkit information resource.

10. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

10.1 Communities

10.1.1.1 Communities may consist of the Town or Parish Council, a Flood Forum, Community Action Group, Resident and Business Associations, affected residents and land owners, amongst others.

10.1.1.2 Property owners who are aware that they are at risk of flooding should take action to ensure that they and their properties are protected.

10.1.1.3 Communities and residents, as property owners, have responsibility for their private drainage systems. They may have riparian responsibilities if their land boundary is next to a watercourse, a watercourse runs alongside their garden wall or hedge, and / or a watercourse runs through or underneath their land.

10.1.1.4 Community resilience is important in providing information and support to each other if flooding is anticipated. Actions taken can include subscribing to MET Office email alerts for weather warnings, signing up to the Flood Warning Direct service for river flood warnings, supporting a Community Flood Warden, producing a Community Emergency and Flood Plan, implementing property level resilience and moving valuable items to higher ground.

10.2 Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)

10.2.1.1 As stated within the introduction section, the LLFA has a responsibility to investigate flood incidents under Section 19 of the F&WMA.

10.2.1.2 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 watercourses (non-Main River) as detailed within Section 21 of the F&WMA.

10.2.1.3 The register must contain a record about each structure or feature, including the ownership and state of repair. The LLFA is also required to keep a record of flooding hotspots across the county.

10.2.1.4 As the responsible LLFA for the affected properties in Milton Keynes, MKC will be looking for support from other risk management authorities, communities and individual home owners to ensure flood incidents are reported, and any assets which have a significant effect on flood risk are recorded on the asset register.

10.2.1.5 While MKC can suggest possible causes of flooding, and make recommendations to ensure flood risk is mitigated as far as possible, the F&WMA does not provide MKC with the mandate or funding to act on identified causes of flooding or force risk management authorities to undertake any recommended actions.

10.3 Highway Authority – Milton Keynes Council

10.3.1.1 Highway Authorities have a duty to maintain the highway under Section 41 of the Highway Act 1980 but subject to the special defence in Section 58.

10.3.1.2 New highway drainage systems are designed to Highways England's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (Volume 4, Section 2). They are only required to be constructed to drain surface water run-off from within the highway catchment rather than from the wider catchment.

10.3.1.3 There are historic drainage systems in historic highways which can become the responsibility of the Highway Authority due to dedication, as opposed to adoption. These drainage systems may not have been designed to any standard.

10.4 Water Company (Anglian Water) (AW)

10.4.1.1 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.

10.4.1.2 Since October 2011, under the 'Private Sewer Transfer', AWS adopted piped systems on private land that serve more than one curtilage and were connected to a public sewer on 1st July 2011. 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.

10.4.1.3 Sewerage Undertakers 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, that drains two or more properties and conveys foul, surface water or combined sewage from one point to another, and discharges via a positive outfall.

10.4.1.4 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.

10.5 Land Owners and Developers

10.5.1.1 Land owners must let water flow through their land without any obstruction, pollution or diversion which affects the rights of others. Others also have the right to receive water in its natural quantity and quality. All riparian owners have the same rights and responsibilities.

10.5.1.2 Land owners must accept flood flows through their land, even if these are caused by inadequate capacity downstream. Legally, owners of lower-level ground have to accept natural land drainage from adjacent land at a higher level. The exception to this is where the owner of the higher level land has carried out "improvements" such that the run-off from the land cannot be considered "natural".

10.5.1.3 Land owners must keep any structures, such as culverts, trash screens, weirs, dams and mill gates, clear of debris.

These rights and responsibilities are summarised in the Government guidance – Owning a Watercourse:
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/owning-a-watercourse

10.5.1.4 Land owners and developers are responsible for working with the Local Planning Authority to ensure that their development is completed in accordance with the planning permission and all conditions that have been imposed.

10.6 Environment Agency (EA)

10.6.1.1 The EA has a strategic overview responsibility of all sources of flooding and coastal erosion under the F&WMA.

10.6.1.2 The responsibility for maintenance and repair of Main Rivers lies with the riparian owner, but the EA have permissive powers to carry out maintenance work on Main Rivers under Section 165 of the Water Resources Act 1991 (WRA).

10.6.1.3 Main River means all watercourses shown as such on the statutory Main River maps held by the EA 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.

10.6.1.4 The nearest Main River is Great Ouse. This was not a factor in the flood incident.

10.6.1.5 The EA will encourage third party asset owners to maintain their property in appropriate condition and take enforcement action where it is appropriate. They may consider undertaking maintenance or repair of third party assets only where it can be justified in order to safeguard the public interest and where other options are not appropriate.

10.6.1.6 Other work carried out by the EA includes:

- Working in partnership with the Met Office to provide flood forecasts and warnings.
- Developing long-term approaches to Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM). This includes working with others to prepare and carry out sustainable Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs). FRMPs address flood risk in each river catchment. The EA also collates and reviews assessments, maps and plans for local flood risk management (normally undertaken by LLFAs).
- Providing evidence and advice to support others. This includes national flood and coastal erosion risk information, data and tools to help other risk management authorities and inform Government policy, and advice on planning and development issues. The EA are statutory consultees of the Local Planning Authority.
- Working with others to share knowledge and the best ways of working. This includes work to develop FCERM skills and resources.
- Monitoring and reporting on FCERM. This includes reporting on how the national FCERM strategy is having an impact across the country.

DISCLAIMER

This report has been prepared as part of Milton Keynes Council's responsibilities under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. It is intended to provide context and information to support the delivery of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and should not be used 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 therefore may not include all relevant information. As such it should not be considered as a definitive assessment of all factors that may have triggered or contributed to the flood event.

Any recommended actions outlined in this FIR will be for the relevant responsible body or persons to assess in terms of resource implications, priority and cost/benefit analysis of the proposal. Moving forward, these may be included in the Action Plan linked to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy or in the relevant risk management authority's future work programme as appropriate.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on assumptions made by David Smith Associates and Milton Keynes County Council when preparing this report, including, but not limited to those key assumptions noted in the report, including reliance on information provided by others.

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The implications for producing Flood Investigation Reports and any consequences of blight have been considered. The process of gaining insurance for a property and/or purchasing/selling a property and any flooding issues identified are considered a separate and legally binding process placed upon property owners and this is independent of and does not relate to the County Council highlighting flooding to properties at a street level.

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ACRONYMS

LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
EA	Environment Agency
MKC	Milton Keynes Council
AW	Anglian Water
FIR	Flood Investigation Report
F&WMA	Flood and Water Management Act 2010
LDA	Land Drainage Act 1991
WRA	Water Resources Act 1991

USEFUL LINKS

Highways Act 1980:
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1980/66/contents

Water Resources Act 1991:
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/57/contents

Land Drainage Act 1991:
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/59/contents

Gov.UK Guidance – Owning a Watercourse:
Your responsibilities and rules to follow for watercourses on or near your property, and permissions you need to do work around them.
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/owning-a-watercourse

EA - Prepare your Property for Flooding:
How to reduce flood damage Flood protection products and services
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prepare-your-property-for-flooding

Flood and Water Management Act 2010
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents

USEFUL CONTACTS

Milton Keynes Council

Highways:

Tel: 01908 252353

Website: https://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/highways-and-transport-hub/report-it-highways-and-transport/report-problems-on-roads-footways-and-redways

Email: customerservices@milton-keynes.gov.uk

Emergency Planning:

Tel: 01908 311773

Website: https://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/environmental-health-and-trading-standards/emergency-planning

Email: emergencyplanning@milton-keynes.gov.uk

Flood and Water Management Team:

Tel: 01908 691691 (Mon-Fri, 9am - 5pm)

Email: llfa@milton-keynes.gov.uk

Environment Agency

General Tel: 08708 506 506 (Mon-Fri 8-6) Call charges apply.

Incident Hotline: 0800 807060 (24 hrs)

Floodline: 0345 988 1188

Website: https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency

Email: enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk

Anglian Water

Emergency Tel: 03457 145145 (select option 1)

Website:

http://www.anglianwater.co.uk/household/water-recycling-services/sewers-and-drains.aspx

APPENDIX A

Environment Agency Rainfall Catchment Analysis

December 2020 Flooding

Great Ouse catchment

This factsheet presents rainfall data in the lead up to and on 23rd December 2020 and the subsequent river response.

Long Term Average (LTA) rainfall

The LTA is the arithmetic mean calculated from historic records. December was a very wet month with a total average rainfall of 108 mm (195% of the LTA) across East Anglia. December 2020 was the second wettest December in this area since the record started in 1981.

Even with a relatively dry November, the 3 months from October - December rainfall was 154% of the LTA. Figure 1 shows the surplus of rainfall seen in October, December and then January.

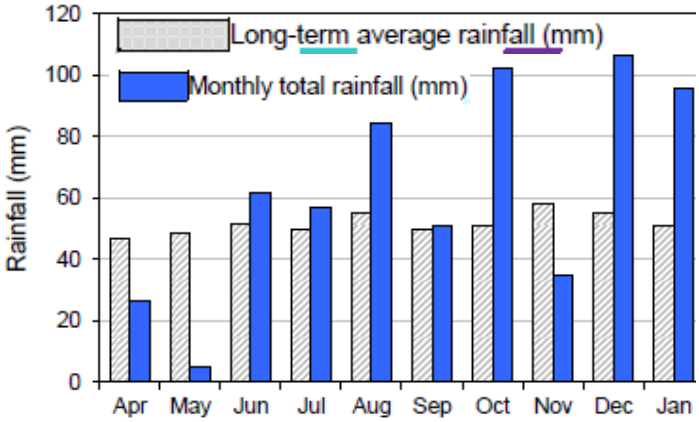


Figure 1: LTA vs 2020 observed rainfall

Over 2020, rainfall across the area was 115% of the LTA (Figure 1). The consistently above average rainfall in the months ahead of the main flood contributed to the catchment response on the 23rd December.

Soil Moisture Deficit (SMD)

SMD is the difference between the amount of water actually in the soil and the amount of water the soil can hold, expressed in depth of water (mm). This is an indication of how saturated the ground is. A low SMD means heavy rainfall is less likely to infiltrate the ground and more likely to run off into watercourses. The impact of the excess rainfall shown in Figure 1 was an average SMD across the East of 3mm at the end of December. Statistically this is 'below normal' and an indication of how wet the catchment was.

Event Rainfall

Up to 17mm fell across the catchment in the 3 days prior to the flood event, this filled the majority of remaining storage space, effectively saturating the catchment ahead of Storm Bella arriving on Wednesday 23rd December.

Figure 2 indicates the distribution of rainfall which fell across the Great Ouse catchment on December 23rd 2020, along with spot totals. Much of the rainfall was in the afternoon of the 23rd, rather

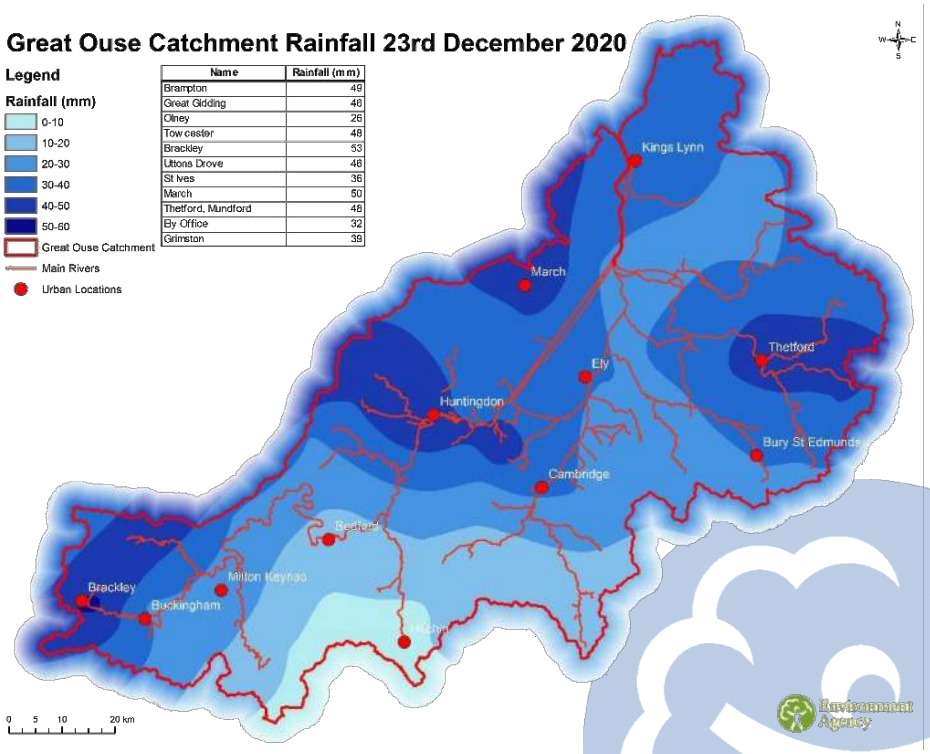


Figure 2: Rainfall distribution on 23rd December 2020

than over the course of the day. This intensity of rainfall contributed to the fast reaction of watercourses. The December LTA of 55mm shows that almost a month's rainfall was seen in certain locations on the 23rd.

River Levels

The most significant river levels were seen on the River Great Ouse, the Tove, Kym, Alconbury Brook and Bury Brook.

The high degree of saturation within the catchment and the rainfall in the days preceding the 23rd December contributed to higher in-channel levels, taking up any spare storage within the system. This culminated in a very high runoff from the 23rd December rainfall and significant flooding from fluvial, surface water and groundwater sources.

The most significant flood event of this scale prior to December 2020 was the 1998 flood event. For the Great Ouse, this is often the benchmark by which other floods are measured and compared.

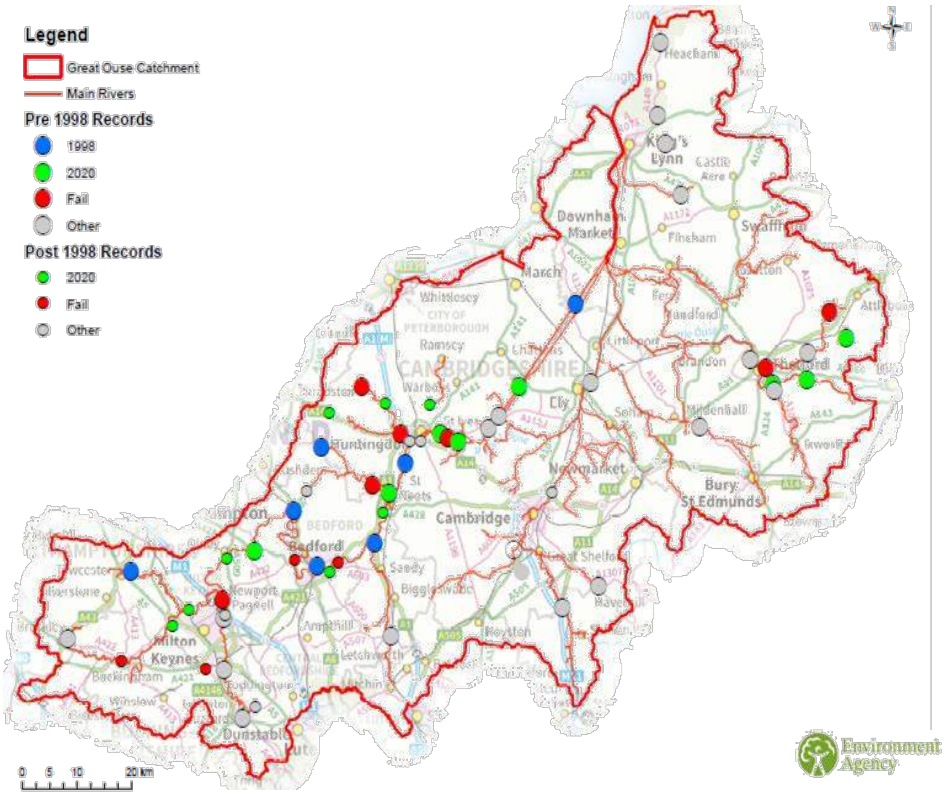


Figure 3: Year of highest recorded gauge level. 'Fail' indicates the gauge did not record an accurate level during the December 2020

Figure 3 shows a number of river level gauges in the Great Ouse catchment. The map shows that following the 23rd December rainfall, several gauges recorded river levels exceeding those of 1998 and are the highest level on record. The river response reflects the severity of rainfall.

Flood Frequency Analysis

The likelihood of flood events are often expressed in terms 'Annual Exceedance Probability' (AEP), i.e. an event of X size has Y% probability of being exceeded each year, although this figure will vary from location to location. It is possible to calculate the AEP of December's flooding, determining how often you would expect to see this size event based on the historic record. The work to calculate this is ongoing.

Summary

The widespread flooding impacts seen on and after 23rd December 2020 were as a consequence of heavy rainfall on December 23rd, falling on an already wet catchment which was especially sensitive to intense rainfall. The LTA shows that the rainfall experienced was exceptionally high in December. The rainfall in the 3 days preceding the 23rd December also contributed to the severity of the event.

The Environment Agency are continuing to collect and process data related to the December flooding and subsequent impacts. Asset inspections are underway and any subsequent work being scoped. The performance of the flood warning service is being reviewed and we are working with a number of communities to help them increase their resilience to flooding.

Our monthly water situation reports and weekly rainfall and river flow reports are published online at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/water-situation-reports-for-england

APPENDIX B

Flood Incident Plan

Notes:

1. Based on Ordnance Survey mapping. ©Crown Copyright and database rights 2021 OS Licence no. 100019980
2. Extent of flooding and direction of flows based on evidence provided during site observations.
3. Extent of flooding is approximate and shows the broad area of flooding only and should not be used to accurately determine the extent of flooding during the event. All items shown on this drawing are approximate only and should not be relied upon for accuracy.
4. David Smith Associates and Milton Keynes Council expressly disclaim responsibility for any error in, or omission from, this drawing arising from or in connection with any of the assumptions being incorrect.

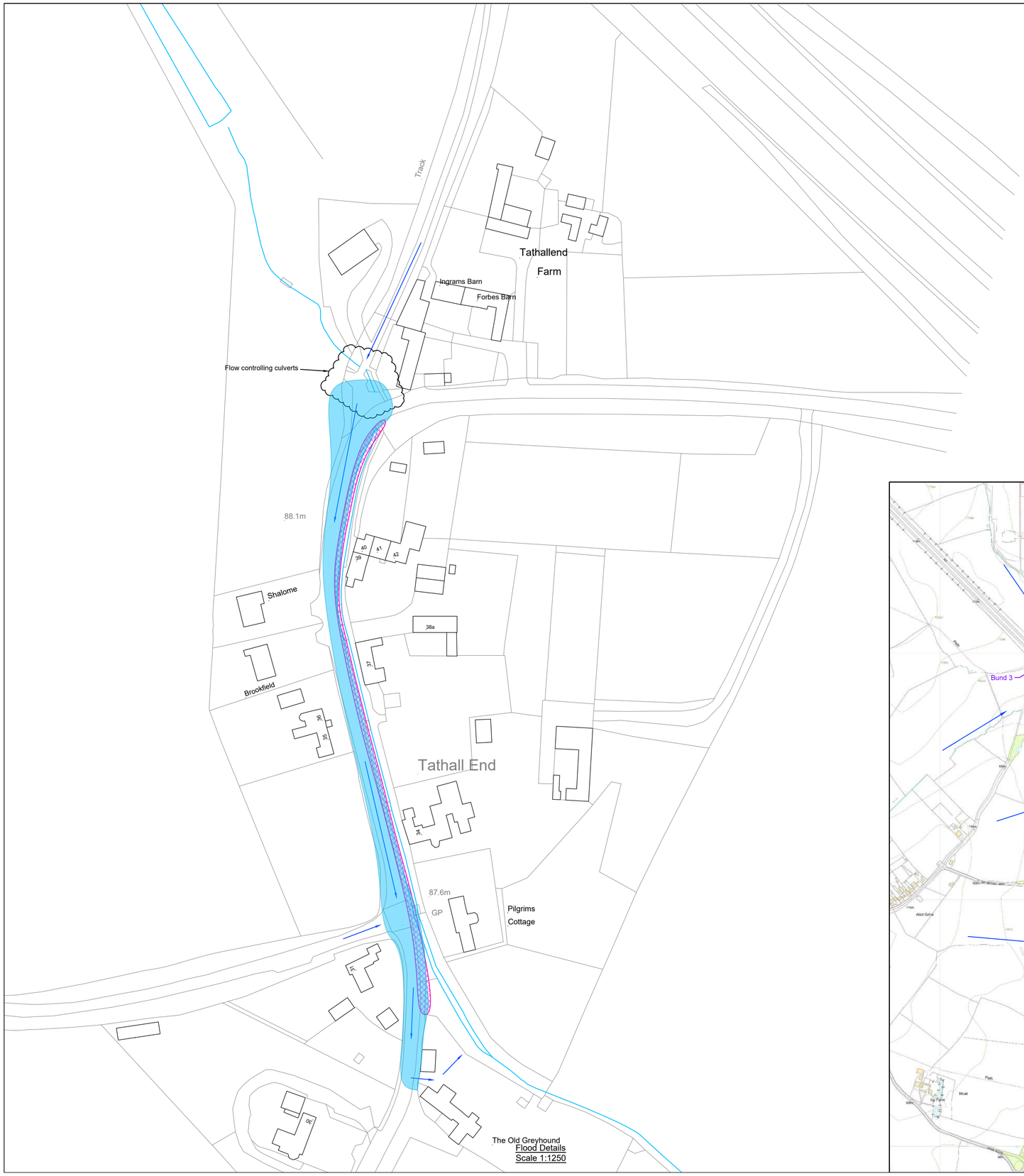
Key:

Key:

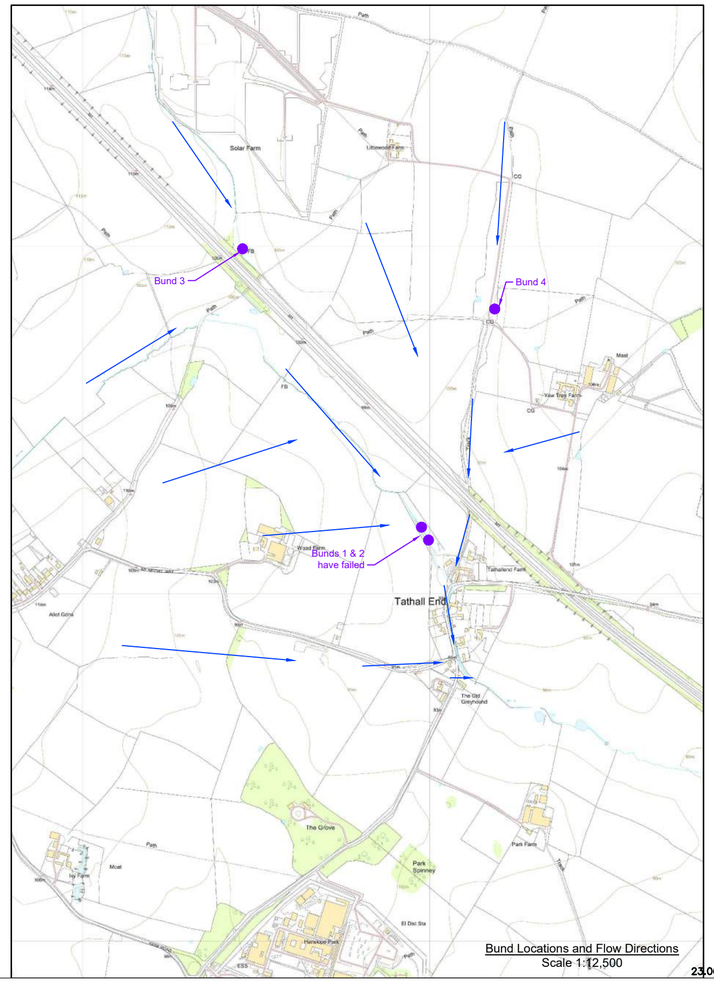
Schematic area of flooding - does not show affected properties

Main route of overland flow during flood incident.

Indicative areas of raised ground



Flood Details
Scale 1:1250



Bund Locations and Flow Directions
Scale 1:12,500

23.06.21

ISSUE	REVISION	BY	DATE

CLIENT
MILTON KEYNES COUNCIL

CONTRACT
SECTION 19
FLOOD INCIDENT INVESTIGATION

TITLE
TATHALL END
INCIDENT PLAN
SHEET 2 OF 2

FLOOD INCIDENT DATE
23 DECEMBER 2020

DRAWN	CH,KD	DATE	SCALE
MA	RJ	JUN '21	AS SHOWN @ A2

David Smith Associates
Consulting Structural & Civil Engineers
8 Duncan Close
Moulton Park
Northampton NN3 6WL
Tel: (01604)782620
Fax: (01604)782629
Email: northampton@dsagroup.co.uk

DRAWING NUMBER	21	42983/63	REVISION P1

APPENDIX C

Photographs

Various photographs of the flood incident area taken by the Investigating Officer

Figure 1: Typical watercourse detail through Tathall End

Figure 2 Watercourse looking upstream away Tathall End

Figure 3: Watercourse looking downstream towards Tathall End

Figure 4: Convergence of watercourses upstream of highway

Figure 4: Bund 1 (Failed) - with new flow route

Figure 4: Bund 2 (Failed) - with new flow route

Figure 4: Telegraph poles in Bund 3

APPENDIX C

Environment Agency Standard Notice

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