



**NOTTINGHAM CITY COUNCIL**  
**OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**Date:** Wednesday, 4 February 2015

**Time:** 2.00 pm

**Place:** LB31-32 - Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham, NG2 3NG

**Councillors are requested to attend the above meeting to transact the following business**

**Acting Corporate Director for Resources**

**Governance Officer:** Rav Kalsi **Direct Dial:** 0115 8763759

**AGENDA**

**Pages**

<b>1</b>	<b>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>MINUTES</b> To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 7 January 2015	3 - 8
<b>4</b>	<b>NOTTINGHAM LOCAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY</b> Report of the Head of Democratic Services	9 - 64
<b>5</b>	<b>PROGRAMME FOR SCRUTINY</b> Report of the Head of Democratic Services	65 - 74

IF YOU NEED ANY ADVICE ON DECLARING AN INTEREST IN ANY ITEM ON THE AGENDA, PLEASE CONTACT THE GOVERNANCE OFFICER SHOWN ABOVE, IF POSSIBLE BEFORE THE DAY OF THE MEETING

CITIZENS ATTENDING MEETINGS ARE ASKED TO ARRIVE AT LEAST 15 MINUTES BEFORE THE START OF THE MEETING TO BE ISSUED WITH VISITOR BADGES

CITIZENS ARE ADVISED THAT THIS MEETING MAY BE RECORDED BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC. ANY RECORDING OR REPORTING ON THIS MEETING SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COUNCIL'S POLICY ON RECORDING AND REPORTING ON PUBLIC MEETINGS, WHICH IS AVAILABLE AT [WWW.NOTTINGHAMCITY.GOV.UK](http://WWW.NOTTINGHAMCITY.GOV.UK). INDIVIDUALS INTENDING TO RECORD THE MEETING ARE ASKED TO NOTIFY THE GOVERNANCE OFFICER SHOWN ABOVE IN ADVANCE.

**NOTTINGHAM CITY COUNCIL**

**OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**MINUTES of the meeting held at LB31-32 - Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham, NG2 3NG on 7 January 2015 from 14.00 - 16.02**

**Membership**

Present

Councillor Brian Parbutt (Chair)  
Councillor Glyn Jenkins (Vice Chair)  
Councillor Azad Choudhry  
Councillor Georgina Culley  
Councillor Neghat Nawaz Khan  
Councillor Ginny Klein  
Councillor Thulani Molife  
Councillor Anne Peach  
Councillor Mohammed Saghir  
Councillor Marcia Watson  
Councillor Pat Ferguson  
Councillor Carole-Ann Jones

Absent

Councillor Gul Nawaz Khan  
Councillor Roger Steel

**Colleagues, partners and others in attendance:**

Beverley Denby	- 3rd Sector Advocate
Assim Ishaque	- Parent Governor Representative
Councillor David Mellen	- Portfolio Holder for Children's Services
Alison Michalska	- Corporate Director for Children and Adults
Paul Burnett	- Chair of Nottingham Children's Safeguarding Board
Richard Henderson	- Head of Transformation
Josie Guynan	- Strategic Planning & Performance Consultant
Councillor Emma Dewinton	- Nottingham City Councillor
Rav Kalsi	- Senior Governance Officer
Phil Wye	- Governance Officer
Tanith Davis	- Governance Officer

**45 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Councillor Gul Nawaz Khan - Leave  
Councillor Roger Steel - Other Council business

**46 DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS**

None.

**47 MINUTES**

The minutes of the meeting held on 3 December 2014 were confirmed and signed by the Chair.

**48 NOTTINGHAM CHILDREN'S SAFEGUARDING BOARD - ANNUAL REPORT AND PROGRESS ON ACTION PLAN ARISING FROM OFSTED INSPECTION MAY 2014**

Paul Burnett, Chair of Nottingham City Safeguarding Children Board (NCSCB), and Alison Michalska, Corporate Director for Children and Adults delivered a presentation on the annual report of the Nottingham Children's Safeguarding Board and progress on the action plan arising from the OfSTED inspection in May 2014.

During the presentation Paul Burnett highlighted the following points in relation to the annual report of the NCSCB:

- (a) the Nottingham Children's Safeguarding Board has been a statutory function since 2006. Its purpose is to guarantee effective safeguarding of children and to make sure that the proper policies and procedures are in place for ensuring effective outcomes for children, not just from Nottingham City Council but from all agencies that work with children across the city;
- (b) the NCSCB therefore has an independent chair who has no connection to children's services in Nottingham, and a membership made up from various organisations such as health, police, the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (Cafcass), schools and the voluntary sector;
- (c) the annual report outlines the NCSCB's well established governance and accountability arrangements, and that the board has been well attended by all partner agencies. Following the OfSTED inspection, a need was identified for members from Overview and Scrutiny to hear directly from the NCSCB's independent chair on safeguarding issues and other priorities of the Board;
- (d) an increase in the number of Common Assessment Framework (CAF) referrals demonstrates that there has been an improvement of early help for children in Nottingham. These referrals are now also coming from a wider range of agencies which shows better engagement, and the majority have had positive outcomes;
- (e) there has been no reduction in the number of children under child protection, which may be a concern. However, work around these children has seen an improvement with schemes such as Signs of Safety which tackle risk by providing safer environments for children. There has also been a temporary investment in the use of Independent Review Officers (IROs);
- (f) other areas identified as requiring improvement are:
  - Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
  - E-Bullying
  - Mental Health
  - Missing Children
  - Serious Case Reviews

- (g) there has been significant progress on CSE, with an improvement of risk assessments and more proactive police intervention;
- (h) there has been 1 completed serious case review reported, as well as 2 that are complete but remain unpublished at this time;
- (i) the Child Death Overview Panel reported 30 child deaths, which is an average number for comparable local authorities;
- (j) 6 areas for improvement were identified by Ofsted as requiring improvement which can be found in paragraphs 183-187 of the inspection report. Improvements and recommendations are now either complete or in progress in all these areas.

Alison Michalska, Corporate Director for children and adults highlighted the following points around progress on the action plan arising from the OfSTED inspection in May 2014:

- (k) the OfSTED report made clear that whilst no children in Nottingham are unsafe, the Council does require improvement. The Council has therefore been working closely with OfSTED since the inspection in order to make these improvements and work towards the level of 'good' rather than 'requires improvement';
- (l) the current financial climate is a challenge to these ambitions, as demands on the Council's services continue to increase. There are currently 1800 children formally in need, with a 5% increase in the number of new Children's Services referrals each month since April as well as an 11% increase in the number of Child Protection Plans. The number of children in care has also increased by 2.6% which is lower than comparable authorities, indicating successful early intervention in Nottingham. However, the cost of these children in care has increased by 11% due to more complex needs and requirements for specialist care;
- (m) there has been an increase in statutory social work. Loss of experienced social workers, and new recruitment of replacements remains a national concern. However, the Council has successfully recruited 8 newly qualified social workers through a new recruitment scheme developed in connection with both local universities;
- (n) the IT Systems used by Children's Services were heavily criticised by OfSTED and identified as contributing to a lack of social workers' capacity. A new improved records system will be implemented by September 2016. Following suggestions from OfSTED, the templates for children's plans have been simplified and made more user-friendly, and policies and procedures have been revised;
- (o) the Fostering and Adoption Service has been redesigned and a new Head of Service for Children in Care has recently been recruited;

- (p) the Virtual School is being monitored and supported to improve the education and outcomes for Looked After Children;
- (q) there are now regular meetings of directors and heads of service to report on progress and improvement, to which OfSTED are invited.

Paul Burnett, Alison Michalska and Councillor David Mellen responded to members' questions as follows:

- (r) the new IT system for Children's Services will be more robust as it will provide a single system for all strands of Children and Adults, consolidating the various systems that currently exist. There are 3 possible systems available and so a detailed tender specification has been prepared. Children's identifying numbers will be their NHS numbers, and it will include a financial recording system for care provision, including Adult Services provisions. The system will integrate with health records (as far as this is possible), and school systems. Academies cannot be forced to integrate with the systems, however it is hoped that they will do so in order to maximise child safeguarding;
- (s) the action plan of the NCSCB does have a timescale and this will be made more clear in the Board's next report, as well as outcome indicators;
- (t) improvements must be made across all agencies, not just Nottingham City Council, and the NCSCB has a role to play here in utilising its members from across all of these agencies. It challenges partners to improve their processes and aids intercommunication;
- (u) Children and Families Direct is the main point of contact for Children's Services referrals but at the moment there is no common referral form. There is a need for a universal form to be created, and for an improvement of information gathering for children who are moving from a CAF to a full plan;
- (v) the results of the OfSTED inspection were not unexpected by either Nottingham City Council or the NCSCB, but have been useful as a guide to determine which areas need the most focus for improvement;
- (w) the Council is caring better for younger children than it used to, but the needs of older children are growing ever more complex, with support required from many services such as Special Educational Needs (SEN) and mental health;
- (x) the turnover of social workers is not excessive, but there are gaps in knowledge when experienced social workers leave. The new recruits are however trained intensively and are well supported and trained by managers. Audits are used to make sure this continues;
- (y) an engagement and participation sub-group has been set up by the NCSCB, chaired by the chair of the NCSCB and with involvement from all NCSCB members. This is aimed at improving engagement with the most vulnerable children as recommended by OfSTED in paragraph 186 of their report;

**RESOLVED to**

- (1) **thank Paul Burnett, Alison Michalska and Councillor David Mellen for the information and request an annual update from Nottingham City Safeguarding Children Board, including an update on progress made on actions arising from the OfSTED inspection in May 2014;**
- (2) **use the workshop session scheduled for Overview and Scrutiny Committee in March 2015 to identify more focussed topics for future Scrutiny Review Panels, as a result of actions arising from the OfSTED inspection.**

**49 PROGRESS IN DELIVERING COMMITMENTS CONTAINED IN THE LABOUR MANIFESTO AND ADOPTED AS COUNCIL POLICY IN JUNE 2011**

Richard Henderson, Head of Transformation presented his report on progress in delivering the commitments contained in the Labour manifesto and adopted as policy in June 2011.

During the discussion the following answers were given to members' questions:

- (a) regular quarterly meetings are held with portfolio holders and corporate directors to monitor progress on these commitments. Out of 127 commitments, 3 have not been met and are unlikely to be met before the forthcoming election in May. It is unknown whether these will form part of the next manifesto;
- (b) Nottingham is ranked 6<sup>th</sup> as a centre for shopping and so has not sustained its top 5 ranking. This is largely due to improvement of the retail offer of other cities in the region and delays in the plans for the Broadmarsh Shopping Centre;
- (c) the customer satisfaction figures in the report do not only reflect online users, but also those who took part in the citizens survey which is carried out in person;
- (d) the target for all young people to leave school with at least one qualification was very ambitious, as comparable authorities also do not achieve this. However, this should still be a target for the Council, and there are significant plans in place to address this shortcoming.

**RESOLVED to**

- (1) **thank Richard Henderson for the information and to note the progress made by the Council in delivering its commitments;**
- (2) **request a further update on the status of the 92 children who left school in 2014 with no formal Key Stage 4 qualifications.**

**50 PROGRAMME FOR SCRUTINY**

Overview and Scrutiny Committee - 7.01.15

Rav Kalsi, Senior Governance Officer, introduced a report of the Head of Democratic Services setting out the overall programme and timetable for scrutiny activity during the remainder of 2014/15.

**Resolved to**

- (1) note the items scheduled on the work programme for the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Scrutiny Review Panels for 2014/15;**
- (2) note that the Health Scrutiny Panel is to be renamed the Health Scrutiny Committee, and will meet on a monthly basis.**



<b>OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>
<b>4 FEBRUARY 2015</b>
<b>NOTTINGHAM LOCAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY</b>
<b>REPORT OF HEAD OF DEMOCRATIC SERVICES</b>

**1. Purpose**

This Committee is asked to consider and comment on the Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. Feedback from the Committee will be incorporated into a final version of the Strategy prior to its submission to Executive Board and Full Council.

**2. Action required**

This Committee is asked to consider and comment on the Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy.

**3. Background**

3.1 The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 clarified and amended the roles and responsibilities of organisations involved in flood risk management and introduced a significant new role for Nottingham City Council as ‘Lead Local Flood Authority’ (LLFA). The new responsibilities introduced include:

- Responsibility for managing flood risk from ‘local’ sources, which includes surface water, minor (‘ordinary’) watercourses and groundwater,
- Developing, maintaining, applying and monitoring a strategy for local flood risk management (a ‘local flood risk management strategy’),
- Investigating flood incidents to identify the organisation with relevant flood risk management functions,
- Developing and maintaining a register of flood risk management assets and features,
- Acting as the Sustainable Drainage Systems Approval Body (SAB) for new developments<sup>1</sup>.

3.2 Included as part of the Strategy is the Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and the Public Summary for Consultation, both of which are included in the appendices to the report.

3.3 In line with statutory requirements, the above documents were made available for public and statutory consultation for 8 weeks between 1

---

<sup>1</sup> This legislation has been superseded by Government’s recent announcement to strengthen the National Planning Policy Framework and make Lead Local Flood Authorities a statutory consultee to the planning process

December 2014 and 30 January 2015 and a summary of public responses will be made available to members at the Committee meeting on 4 February.

**4. List of attached information**

Appendix 1 – Report of the Director of Planning and Transport  
Appendix 2 – Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy  
Appendix 3 – Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy: Public Summary for Consultation

**5. Background papers, other than published works or those disclosing exempt or confidential information**

None

**6. Published documents referred to in compiling this report**

None.

**7. Wards affected**

City-wide

**8. Contact information**

Rav Kalsi  
Senior Governance Officer  
Tel: 0115 8763759  
Email: [rav.kalsi@nottinghamcity.gov.uk](mailto:rav.kalsi@nottinghamcity.gov.uk)

## **Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

**4 February 2015**

### **The Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy**

#### **Report of the Director of Planning and Transport**

#### **1. Purpose**

The purpose of this paper is to allow the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to consider and comment on the Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. Feedback from the Committee will be incorporated into a final version of the Strategy, which will be presented to the Executive Board and Full Council.

#### **2. Action required**

The Committee is asked to review the Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (both the full and public summary documents) and provide feedback on the documents to ensure that they reflect the needs of the community.

#### **3. Introduction**

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 clarified and amended the roles and responsibilities of organisations involved in flood risk management and introduced a significant new role for Nottingham City Council as 'Lead Local Flood Authority' (LLFA). The new responsibilities introduced include:

- Responsibility for managing flood risk from 'local' sources, which includes surface water, minor ('ordinary') watercourses and groundwater,
- Developing, maintaining, applying and monitoring a strategy for local flood risk management (a 'local flood risk management strategy'),
- Investigating flood incidents to identify the organisation with relevant flood risk management functions,
- Developing and maintaining a register of flood risk management assets and features,
- Acting as the Sustainable Drainage Systems Approval Body (SAB) for new developments<sup>1</sup>.

This paper relates to the statutory duty to develop, maintain, apply and monitor the Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (hereafter referred to as 'the Strategy').

---

<sup>1</sup> This legislation has been superseded by Government's recent announcement to strengthen the National Planning Policy Framework and make Lead Local Flood Authorities a statutory consultee to the planning process

#### 4. Development of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

The overarching aim of the Strategy is to reduce the impact of flooding on people, property and businesses in Nottingham. There are a number of organisations that have interests involving or affecting flood risk in the City, as many of the flooding issues experienced are complex and involve assets that are managed by different organisations and individuals. The Strategy has therefore been developed in consultation with these key organisations, reflecting the complicated nature of flood risk management in an urban environment.

A stakeholder workshop was held in May 2014 and brought together over 20 staff representing relevant internal teams<sup>2</sup> and external organisations<sup>3</sup>. The workshop involved gathering opinions on the objectives for flood risk management, identifying and confirming opportunities for reducing flood risk to citizens and potential funding streams. The information and feedback gathered at the workshop was used to shape the Strategy.

Technical analysis of flood risk information was undertaken to identify the areas of the City that are at greatest risk from 'local' flood sources, which includes minor watercourses, surface water and groundwater. The numerous documents that consider different aspects of national and local flood risk were also reviewed, including Strategic Flood Risk Assessments, the Surface Water Management Plan and the Environment Agency's National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. Based on the technical analysis and literature review, an Action Plan was developed to identify measures that the City Council plans to deliver, subject to funding, to reduce the risk of flooding to the communities at greatest risk. Measures listed in the Action Plan include structural measures, such as constructing flood storage areas and flood defences, as well as non-structural measures, such as watercourse and road gully maintenance, community engagement and supporting development management activities.

During the course of developing the Strategy, central Government developed their six year Medium Term Plan for investment in flood risk management. As part of this process, the City Council submitted several bids to Defra, all of which were accepted and indicative funding has been allocated across the six year programme. This allocation of funding has been reflected in the Strategy Action Plan, but it is subject to change over the six year programme.

It is important to note that the delivery of the Action Plan is subject to receiving adequate funding for flood risk management. The Government funding that has been secured for physical flood risk management measures is on a partnership funding basis and so delivery of these schemes is dependent on attracting funding from other sources. Delivery of smaller scale schemes in the Action Plan will require approximately £70,000 of partnership funding per year to release central Government funds that have been allocated. There are also two larger scale schemes that will release land for housing development (the Day Brook at Old Basford and the River Leen at Bobbers Mill), which will require partnership funding of approximately £1million per scheme to release central Government funding. Partnership funding sources may include Council capital funds, Area Capital, new developments (s106 contributions and New Homes Bonus) and Local Enterprise Partnership funding as well as funding from relevant partners such as Nottingham City Homes and Severn Trent Water.

---

<sup>2</sup> **Teams represented:** Planning Policy, Development Management, Regeneration, Highway Services, Parks & Open Spaces, Neighbourhood Development, Energy Services, Transport Strategy, Drainage

<sup>3</sup> **External organisations represented:** Nottinghamshire County Council, Environment Agency, Severn Trent Water, Groundwork Greater Nottingham, English Heritage, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust

Under the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, the Strategy required a Strategic Environmental Assessment. This work was undertaken in parallel to ensure that the SEA informed the Strategy and vice versa. The purpose of the SEA was to ensure that the impacts of the Strategy would not have an adverse environmental impact and, where possible, take opportunities to achieve environmental enhancement.

The draft Strategy and SEA were circulated to relevant internal teams and external organisations to seek feedback and ensure that they reflected the outcome of the workshop and provided a balanced and realistic plan for managing flood risk in Nottingham. Comments from teams and organisations were incorporated into a final draft.

## **5. Public and Statutory Consultations**

Three documents have been produced as part of this Strategy and are included as appendices to this report, where necessary:

- Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Appendix A)
- Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy: Public Summary for Consultation (Appendix B)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment: Environment Report (available upon request)

In order to ensure that the Strategy meets the needs of our communities and to meet legislative requirements, the above documents were made available for public and statutory consultation for eight weeks between 1 December 2014 and 30 January 2015. The following media were used during the consultation period:

- Article in the December 2014 issue of the Nottingham Arrow,
- Press releases and use of social media,
- Leaflets, copies of the Public Summary for Consultation and questionnaires available at all libraries and leisure centres,
- Direct written communications and leafleting of all domestic and commercial properties that have experienced flooding,
- Circulation of leaflets by Neighbourhood Development Officers,
- Written communications with community groups on the Parks & Open Spaces distribution list,
- Communications with Risk Management Authorities and other key organisations involved in flood risk management in Nottingham.

At the time of writing, the public consultation is still underway. A summary of the public consultation responses and resulting actions will be presented at the Committee meeting.

Under the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, there are a number of statutory consultees for the SEA Environmental Report, including the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage. These statutory consultees have been contacted and a summary of responses and resulting actions will be presented at the Committee meeting.

## **6. Next Steps**

The outcome of the public consultation, statutory consultation and Overview and Scrutiny comments will be incorporated into a final version of the Nottingham Local Flood Risk

Management Strategy. The Strategy will then be taken to the Executive Board and Full Council to become adopted by the City Council.

## **7. Background papers, other than published works or those disclosing confidential or exempt information**

- Section 9, Flood and Water Management Act 2010: 'Local flood risk management strategies: England'
- URS (2014) Nottingham City Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Strategic Environmental Assessment: Environmental Report
- Local Government Association (2014) Framework to assist the development of the Local Strategic for Flood Risk Management

## **8. Published documents referred to in compiling this report**

None

## **9. Wards affected**

City-wide

## **10. Contact colleague**

Fay Bull, Flood Mitigation Manager  
0115 8765516  
[Fay.Bull@nottinghamcity.gov.uk](mailto:Fay.Bull@nottinghamcity.gov.uk)

**Appendix A: Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (full document)**

**Appendix B: Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy: Public Summary for Consultation**



# Nottingham City Council

## Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

### Draft for Public Consultation

December 2014



Safer, cleaner, ambitious  
**Nottingham**  
A city we're all proud of



## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	What is local flood risk management? .....	1
1.2	Why has the Strategy been produced? .....	2
1.3	Who should read this Strategy? .....	2
<b>2</b>	<b>LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK.....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Introduction.....	3
2.2	Flood Risk Regulations 2009 & Flood and Water Management Act 2010.....	3
2.3	National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy .....	3
2.4	National Planning Policy Framework .....	4
2.5	The Local Plan .....	4
2.6	Water Framework Directive.....	4
<b>3</b>	<b>ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES .....</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1	What is a Risk Management Authority? .....	6
3.2	Other Key Stakeholders .....	6
3.3	Local Partnerships and Governance Arrangements .....	7
<b>4</b>	<b>FLOOD RISK IN NOTTINGHAM .....</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1	What is Flooding?.....	9
4.2	The Nottingham City Landscape .....	9
4.3	Local Flood Risk in Nottingham .....	11
4.4	Flood Sources in Nottingham.....	11
4.5	Priority Flood Risk Locations.....	14
4.6	Managing Future Flood Risk.....	17
<b>5</b>	<b>MANAGING LOCAL FLOOD RISK IN NOTTINGHAM .....</b>	<b>20</b>
5.1	What do we want to achieve? .....	20
5.2	Objectives of the Strategy .....	20
5.3	How will we deliver the Strategy - The Local Flood Risk Management Action Plan.....	21
<b>6</b>	<b>FINANCING THE STRATEGY.....</b>	<b>25</b>
6.1	Introduction.....	25
6.2	Summary of funding streams .....	25
<b>7</b>	<b>STRATEGY MONITORING &amp; REVIEW.....</b>	<b>27</b>
7.1	Monitoring Progress and Success .....	27
7.2	Reviewing the Strategy .....	27
7.3	Frequency .....	27
7.4	Governance Arrangements.....	27

**APPENDICES:**

**APPENDIX A: DEMONSTRATING THE STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS OF  
THE STRATEGY**

**APPENDIX B: RELEVANT LEGISLATION & GUIDANCE**

**APPENDIX C: RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES ROLES &  
RESPONSIBILITIES**

**APPENDIX D: MONITORING PROGRESS & SUCCESS**

## Foreword

The effects of flooding can be devastating. It can cause people to be displaced from their homes for several months, cause major disruption to transport and have significant impacts for the local economy.

Parts of Nottingham recently benefited from the construction of a £45 million flood defence scheme along the River Trent, but there is still work to do to improve the level of protection to other areas of the City. One of our biggest challenges is dealing with flash flooding, which is difficult to predict and can affect the City with little or no warning. With a changing climate and the predicted increase in rainfall events it is important that the Council works closely with other organisations and takes a long-term and strategic approach to flood risk management.

We are committed to managing flood risk through routine measures, such as maintenance, and physical measures, such as flood defences. We also recognise the importance of supporting our citizens and businesses so that they know if they are at risk of flooding and what measures they can take to protect their own properties. It is important that we focus our resources on the communities that suffer the greatest impacts of flooding.

This Strategy has been developed in consultation with the many different organisations that have a role to play in managing flood risk across Nottingham. As part of this consultation exercise, we would like to hear your views about our draft Strategy and our proposals for managing flood risk in the future.



**Councillor Jane Urquhart**

Portfolio Holder for Planning & Transportation  
Nottingham City Council

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 What is local flood risk management?

Flooding can have devastating impacts that affect people, property, business, the environment and transport. The risk of flooding is expected to increase in the UK due to climate change and whilst it is not possible to prevent all flooding there are actions that can be taken to manage the risks and reduce the impacts on our communities.

There are many different sources of flooding, including rivers, sewers, surface water and groundwater. 'Local' flood risk refers to flooding from surface water, smaller watercourses and groundwater. This Local Flood Risk Management Strategy focuses on these 'local' flood risks and does not specifically include the risk of flooding from sewers or large rivers such as the River Trent and River Leen. However, flooding that occurs within the urban area it is often a combination of a number factors and local flood risk cannot be considered in isolation of the importance of larger rivers or the sewer network.

There are many different measures that can be taken by individuals, communities and authorities to manage local flood risk and the associated impacts. These can include non-physical measures such as surveying, mapping and communicating risks or creating a flood plan for your home or business. Physical measures can also be implemented, such as removing blockages from watercourses, building flood defences or installing flood protection measures at your home.



**Figure 1-1:** Flooding in Nottingham City Centre

## **1.2 Why has the Strategy been produced?**

Flooding affects a number of areas in Nottingham and the frequency and impacts of flooding at each location vary considerably. The funding and resources available to reduce flood risk is limited and it is important that the available resources are focused towards the areas that suffer the greatest impacts.

Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (FWMA), Nottingham City Council is a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and we have a statutory duty to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management – a ‘Local Flood Risk Management Strategy’. The Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (hereafter ‘the Strategy’) has been developed to direct investment and resources to reduce flood risk to our communities using a prioritised approach.

The FWMA outlines what the Strategy must include. These requirements are included in Appendix A, along with the Sections of this report that meet each requirement.

## **1.3 Who should read this Strategy?**

The Strategy outlines the work that the City Council is planning to do to manage local flood risk to our communities now and in the future. It is a source of information for all individuals, communities and businesses prone to flooding in Nottingham City. It is also intended to be an information source for the many different organisations that we work with to manage flood risk across the City.

## 2 Legislative Framework

### 2.1 Introduction

This Strategy has been developed with regard to all current legislation and guidance relating to flood risk management in Nottingham City. This chapter describes key legislation and guidance relating to flood risk management in Nottingham. A complete list of legislation and guidance referred to in the preparation of this Strategy is included in Appendix B.

### 2.2 Flood Risk Regulations 2009 & Flood and Water Management Act 2010

The European Union Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) was transposed into UK law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009. The Regulations designated County Councils and Unitary Authorities as 'Lead Local Flood Authorities' (LLFAs). Under the Regulations, the City Council has a duty to undertake a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA), which we completed in 2011. The PFRA summarises flood risk within the City and is available on the City Council's website<sup>1</sup>.

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 placed a number of new responsibilities on the City Council as LLFA. Under Section 9 of the Act, LLFA's have a statutory duty to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management – a 'Local Flood Risk Management Strategy'.

### 2.3 National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy

The Environment Agency (EA) and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) jointly developed and published a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (hereafter 'the National Strategy') for England in 2011.

The National Strategy identifies the following six Guiding Principles for all LLFAs to follow in fulfilling their flood risk management activities:

- Community focus and partnership working
- A catchment and coastal 'cell' based approach
- Sustainability
- Proportionate, risk-based approaches
- Multiple benefits
- Beneficiaries should be encouraged to invest in risk management

Local Flood Risk Management Strategies must be consistent with the National Strategy, especially these six Guiding Principles.

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=31465&p=0>

## 2.4 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was released in March 2012 and replaced Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk. Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) accompanies and amplifies the NPPF and together outline the principles for sustainable development on flood risk grounds.

## 2.5 The Local Plan

The Local Plan sets out the strategic and spatial land-use planning framework for the City. The Local Plan currently comprises the Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategy (ACS) (part 1 Local Plan - adopted 8 September 2014) which sets out strategic planning policies and development principles for Nottingham City to guide development until 2028, and the 'saved' Local Plan policies which were adopted in November 2005. Many other policies in the previous 'saved' 2005 Local Plan have been deleted as set out in Appendix E of the ACS.

Work is currently underway to prepare a new part 2 Local Plan known as The Nottingham City Land and Planning Policies Development Plan Document which together with the ACS will replace the 'saved' 2005 plan. This will sit alongside the ACS and set out planning policies which will guide how decisions on planning applications will be made in the future. It will also include potential sites for new development with adoption scheduled for late 2015.

Both part 1 and part 2 Local Plans include policies on flood risk management in new developments, in particular outlining the flood risk constraints to individual sites and the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). The policies provide a framework for ensuring sustainable development in terms of flood risk and water quality considerations.

Two Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) were undertaken as part of the evidence base for the new Local Plan. These SFRAs cover the River Leen & Day Brook catchments<sup>2</sup> and the Greater Nottingham area<sup>3</sup> and aim to direct strategic development towards the areas of least flood risk. Where there are overriding reasons for developing in a flood risk area, the SFRAs present flood risk management measures that would be required for the development to be at a low risk of flooding. The SFRAs also include policies on sustainable development that have informed the planning policies included in the Local Plan documents.

## 2.6 Water Framework Directive

The European Union (EU) Water Framework Directive (WFD) was introduced in 2000. In 2003, it was transposed into English law by the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations.

---

<sup>2</sup> Black & Veatch (2008) River Leen & Day Brook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Technical Report

<sup>3</sup> Black & Veatch (2008) Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Technical Report



The WFD aims to enhance and prevent deterioration of aquatic ecosystems, reduce water pollution, promote the sustainable use of water and reduce of groundwater pollution. In England, the Environment Agency is the competent authority for delivering all WFD objectives.



**Figure 2-1:** Wildlife at Wollaton Park Lake

## 3 Roles and Responsibilities

### 3.1 What is a Risk Management Authority?

There are a number of organisations that operate in the Nottingham City area with responsibilities relating to flood risk management. The Flood & Water Management Act 2010 (FWMA) defines organisations with flood risk management functions and responsibilities as 'Risk Management Authorities' (RMAs).

The FWMA identifies which authorities are classed as RMAs. In Nottingham, the RMAs are:

- The **Environment Agency** has a Strategic Overview of all forms of flooding. They have developed a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. The Environment Agency is responsible for managing flood risk from larger watercourses ('Main Rivers'), estuaries, the sea and reservoirs.
- **Nottingham City Council** is the Lead Local Flood Authority, responsible for managing flood risk from smaller watercourses ('Ordinary Watercourses'), surface water and groundwater. The City Council is also the Highway Authority and is responsible for the provision and maintenance of highway drainage features.
- **Severn Trent Water** is the Water and Sewerage Company that covers Nottingham. They have a duty to provide effectual drainage and are responsible for public sewers and associated infrastructure.

Further details on the roles and responsibilities of the Risk Management Authorities are included in Appendix C.

RMAs have a duty to act consistently with both the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2011) and Local Flood Risk Management Strategies. Water and Sewerage Companies must act consistently with the National Strategy and have regard to the Local Strategy when carrying out their flood risk management functions. This Strategy has been developed in consultation with the Risk Management Authorities.

### 3.2 Other Key Stakeholders

There are a number of other key stakeholders that are not statutory Risk Management Authorities but are important partners to the City Council when managing local flood risk in Nottingham. These stakeholders include:

- Citizens and communities are critical in managing flood risk in Nottingham. Citizens and communities can take measures to reduce the flood risk and work with other authorities to understand flooding issues and appropriate solutions,
- Nottinghamshire County Council, which is the Lead Local Flood Authority for the neighbouring area,

- Nottingham City Homes is the organisation that manages the City Council's social housing stock,
- Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board, which is responsible for maintaining a small length (approximately 250m) of the Fairham Brook in Clifton and the upstream catchment,
- Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council and Gedling Borough Council as neighbouring Districts,
- The Canal and River Trust (formerly British Waterways) which is the responsible Authority for the Nottingham & Beeston Canal that passes through the City,
- Network Rail, which maintain operational railway land to ensure the safe and effective operation of the railway and associated infrastructure, which includes drainage and flood risk,
- The Trent Regional Flood and Coastal Committee, which brings together members appointed by LLFAs and independent members to ensure coherent plans and targeted, risk-based investment across the Trent catchment.
- The Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum, which brings together the emergency planning and response organisations and provides direction and policies for responding to flooding incidents.
- Natural England, which is responsible for enhancing and protecting the natural environment,
- English Heritage, which advises on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment,
- Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, which is the largest conservation charity operating in the City,
- Trent Rivers Trust, which works with anglers, landowners, partner organisations and the general public to improve the river environment in the Trent catchment.
- Riparian land owners who are responsible for maintaining watercourses through or adjacent to their land under common law.

### **3.3 Local Partnerships and Governance Arrangements**

As Lead Local Flood Authority, the City Council works in partnership with Risk Management Authorities and other relevant partners. The City Council has established a framework for working in partnership with flood risk management authorities, consisting of governance and meetings described below.

The joint Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Strategic Flood Risk Management Board brings together Senior Management from the City Council and Risk Management Authorities. The Board oversees flood risk management activities across the City and County Areas. The City Council's Portfolio Holder for Planning and Transportation is the co-chair of the Board.

Officers from across the City Council and representatives from Risk Management Authorities sit on three Operational Groups:

- The Flood Response and Maintenance Group which meets quarterly with the main aim of complimenting the work of the Local Resilience Forum, identifying specific emergency planning and drainage issues and discussing operations and maintenance activities.
- The Development and Flood Risk Group which meets quarterly to discuss development policy, sustainable development, flood risk management schemes linked to new development and sustainable drainage policy.
- Community Engagement Group which meets on an ad hoc basis to deliver specific community engagement initiatives linked to flood risk management.

The City Council and Risk Management Authorities report annually to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on flood risk management activities. The Committee provides accountability and transparency and ensures that flood risk management activities undertaken by the City Council and Risk Management Authorities meet the needs of communities and citizens. The Committee will monitor progress against this Strategy.

## 4 Flood Risk in Nottingham

### 4.1 What is Flooding?

Flooding is defined as a situation where land that is normally dry becomes covered by water that arises from rivers, surface water, groundwater, sewers, canals or reservoirs and is normally caused by natural weather events. The risk of an area flooding is related to the surrounding landscape such as soil type, slopes, vegetation cover and paved surfaces. Flood risk management relates to any activity that can be carried out by individuals or organisations to reduce the adverse effect of flooding.

There are many measures that can reduce the risk of flooding including flood defences, pumping stations and road gullies. The need to adequately maintain these features should not be underestimated because any obstruction to flow could result in flooding during dry weather conditions or make flooding worse following rainfall. Structural defects could cause an asset to fail resulting in flooding of an area that would otherwise be protected.

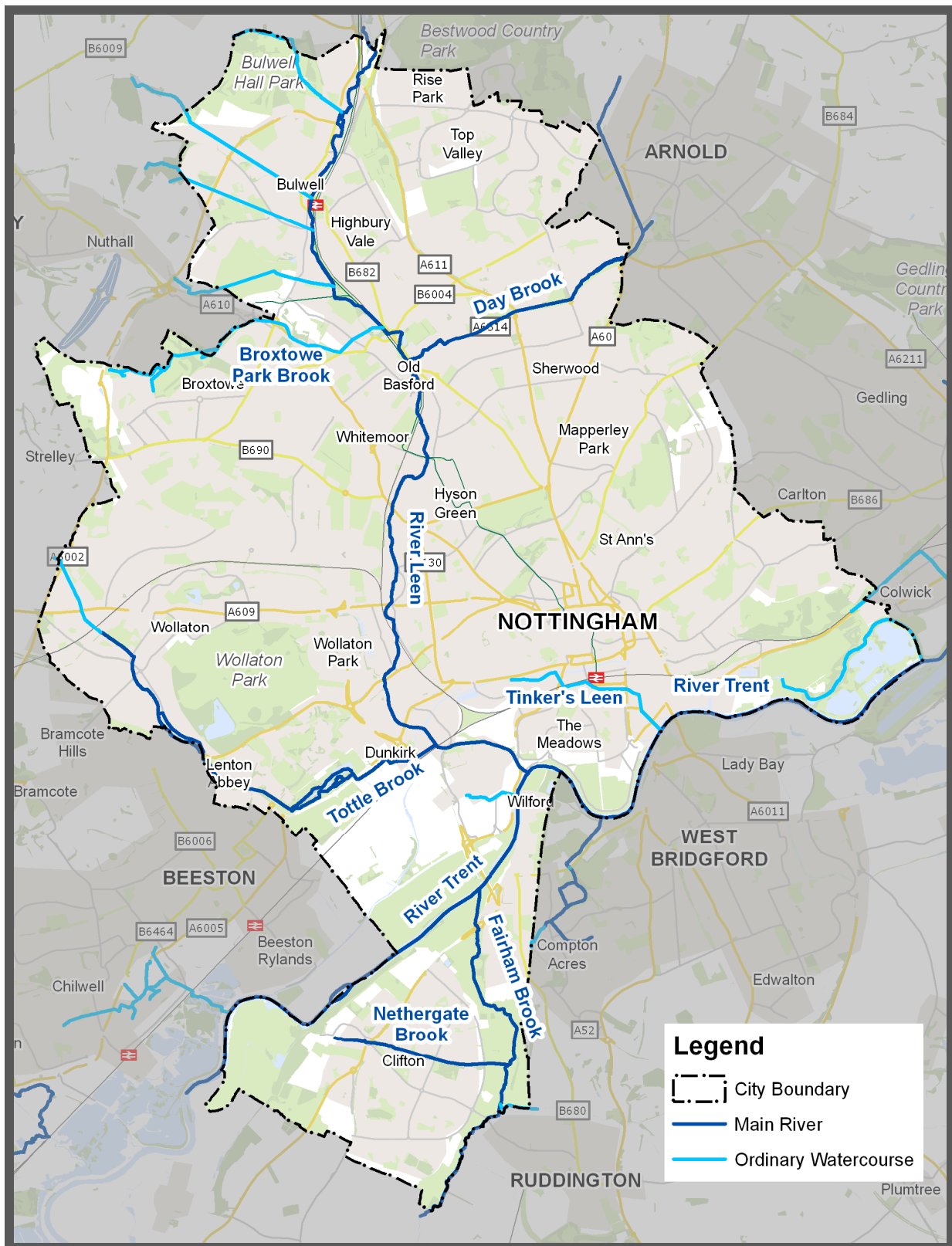
### 4.2 The Nottingham City Landscape

Nottingham City Council's administrative area, shown in Figure 4-1, comprises the City of Nottingham and smaller settlements including Bulwell, Top Valley, Broxtowe, Old Basford, Sherwood, Hyson Green, St Ann's, Wollaton and Clifton. According to the 2011 census, the population of Nottingham is approximately 305,700. Parts of the City contain large areas of retail, industry and commerce that provide jobs and services for the local population.

There are vast expanses of paved surfaces in urban areas of the City, which can cause large amounts of surface water to runoff and accumulate in low lying areas, resulting in flash flooding. There are also extensive areas of public open space and green infrastructure networks, particularly in suburban areas.

The topography of the area is varied, ranging from the flat expanses of the River Trent floodplain to the moderate and steep gradients of Mapperley Park, Top Valley and Sherwood. Due to the urban nature of the study area, the areas of steep topography and valleys are often unnoticed but they are a significant feature that affects surface water and sewer flood risk in the City.

The majority of the study area is underlain by a major aquifer that carries groundwater. Some parts of the City such as Old Basford and Sneinton suffer the effects of a high groundwater table, resulting in water ingress into cellars and waterlogged land.



**Figure 4-1: Nottingham City Council Geographical Setting**

© Crown copyright and database right 2014. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019317.

### 4.3 Local Flood Risk in Nottingham

Flooding can occur from a number of different sources including rivers, sewers, surface water, reservoirs and groundwater. Different Risk Management Authorities have flood risk management functions for the different flood sources, as defined in Section 4.4 below. Flood sources that are classed as 'local' include Ordinary (minor) Watercourses, surface water and groundwater and the City Council has flood risk management functions for these sources.

It is recognised that in urban areas such as Nottingham it is not possible to consider 'local' flood risk in isolation due to the interaction with other water bodies, such as sewers and Main (major) Rivers. Therefore, this Strategy focuses on local flood risk but also promotes a collaborative and holistic approach to managing all flood risk within the City by working with other Risk Management Authorities.

Within Nottingham, floods can occur very quickly as a result of intense rainfall that overwhelms drainage systems. This flash flooding is difficult to predict and can occur with little warning and a single rainfall event can cause extensive damage to property and infrastructure. Typically flooding occurs from local sources following intense rainfall events. Nottingham is also vulnerable to floods that occur following prolonged rainfall over a number of days. This type of flooding could occur from larger watercourses (Main Rivers), such as the River Trent and Fairham Brook. This type of flooding can be predicted and warnings can be given to the public to take precaution or evacuate properties.

### 4.4 Flood Sources in Nottingham

Flooding can occur from many different sources or a combination of sources. The main flood sources in Nottingham are summarised below.

**River flooding** occurs when the volume of water exceeds the capacity of a river channel. Different river systems respond differently to rainfall. Large rivers such as the River Trent respond slowly to rainfall, giving time to issue flood warnings. Urban watercourses such as the River Leen respond rapidly to rainfall, giving less time to respond. Maps showing the areas at risk of flooding from rivers are available on the Environment Agency's website.

There are two different categories of river, as described below:

- **Main Rivers** are usually larger watercourses, but also include some smaller watercourses that have strategic flood risk importance. In Nottingham, Main Rivers include the River Trent, River Leen, Day Brook, parts of Tottle Brook, Fairham Brook and Nethergate Brook. The Environment Agency is responsible for managing Main River flood risk.
- **Ordinary Watercourses** are smaller watercourses that are not Main River. There are numerous Ordinary Watercourses within the City, including Broxtowe Park Brook, the upstream reaches of

Tottle Brook, Robins Wood Dyke and Tinkers Leen. Nottingham City Council is responsible for managing Ordinary Watercourse flood risk.



**Figure 4-2:** The River Leen at Basford Tram Station

**Surface water flooding** has significant impacts in urban areas such as Nottingham. It occurs when intense rainfall generates overland flow that can overwhelm drains and sewers causing water to accumulate in low lying areas. Maps showing the areas at risk of flooding from surface water are available on the Environment Agency's website. Generally speaking areas of greatest flood risk are in low lying areas with large paved and urbanised upstream areas that generate significant volumes of surface water. It is in response to this type of flooding where the City Council can have the greatest effect in reducing the flood risk to citizens and where we work proactively to reduce risk in our highest risk areas.

**Highway flooding** is similar to surface water flooding and can occur when rainfall overwhelms the capacity of gullies or highway drains or when the sewers or watercourses that they connect into are full to capacity. Flooding can also occur when gullies are blocked, for example by leaves or silt, and maintenance is therefore an important aspect of flood risk management. The City Council has a proactive, risk-based gully cleansing regime. All gullies are cleansed annually with gullies in known flood risk areas cleansed quarterly or prior to known severe weather.





**Figure 4-3:** Surface water flooding at University Boulevard

**Groundwater flooding** relates to situations where land at or above the ground surface that is not normally covered by water becomes flooded by groundwater. Compared to rivers and surface water, groundwater levels respond more slowly to rainfall, river levels and abstraction activities. Since the decline in water-intensive industry, groundwater levels in Nottingham are recovering to natural levels. The City Council has had a number of reports of groundwater ingress into basements and cellars in areas such as Old Basford and Sneinton that have historically been dry. These properties were likely to have been built at a time when the groundwater table was artificially lowered by water-intensive industry that relied on abstracting groundwater to support operations. As a result of the decline in water-intensive industry, groundwater is rebounding to natural levels and consequently is entering below-ground voids. The water in cellars that is experienced by some residents is therefore a natural phenomenon. Artificially reducing the level of groundwater is an unsustainable option because the aquifer causing these issues is large and extends north to Doncaster. In the unlikely event that groundwater would rise above the surface of the land, the Council would be responsible for managing this flood risk.

**Sewer flooding** can occur when the capacity of the sewerage network is overwhelmed or when there is a blockage or collapse of a sewer that prevents the sewerage network from conveying flow effectively. The risk of sewer flooding varies across the City according to available capacity and condition of assets. Some areas of the City experience high levels of blockages due to sewer misuse as a result of flushing sanitary products into toilets or pouring fats, oils and grease down the sink. Severn Trent Water is responsible for managing flooding from the sewerage network in the Nottingham City area.

**Reservoir flooding** can occur when all or part of a reservoir dam structure fails. Wollaton Park Lake is a large reservoir that is categorised as high risk due to the number of properties at risk of flooding if the dam wall failed. Martin's Pond in Wollaton is a smaller and lower risk reservoir. There are a number of smaller lakes within the City area that provide effective flood storage and control flows in watercourses. It should be noted that reservoir failure is rare and that inspection regimes are in place to ensure that high risk reservoirs are in good condition. The Environment Agency is responsible for managing flood risk from reservoirs.

**Canal flooding** could occur where there are issues with the management of water levels or a breach in embanked sections. Generally, locks and weirs on canals will control water levels and the risk of flooding is therefore low. In the City, the Nottingham and Beeston Canal interacts with the River Trent and flood gates are operated to manage the flood risk. The Canal and River Trust is responsible for managing flood risk from canals.

**Integrated flooding** can occur when two or more flood sources interact. A lack of capacity in one system can lead to flooding and the cause of flooding can be difficult to attribute. For example, when river levels are high, sewers may become 'tide locked' and unable to drain away resulting in a backing up effect, which can lead to flooding some distance away from the watercourse itself.

#### 4.5 Priority Flood Risk Locations

Priority flood risk locations were identified at a strategic level in the Nottingham City Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA). Following the PFRA, the Nottingham City Surface Water Management Plan (2014 revision) was undertaken, which identifies priority areas based on flood risk. The assessment undertaken as part of the Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) included all forms of local flood risk and has been used to inform priority areas for this Strategy.

Priority areas were identified using a risk-based approach, which involved comparing historic flood records with predicted flood outlines for both river flooding and surface water flooding. Each area where there is a known and predicted flood risk was classed as a 'Local Flood Hotspot Area'. Each Local Flood Hotspot Area was prioritised based on the numbers of domestic properties, businesses and critical infrastructure at risk of flooding. The level of social deprivation was also taken into account. This approach will ensure that investment is directed towards locations where people, property and businesses suffer the greatest impacts of flooding.

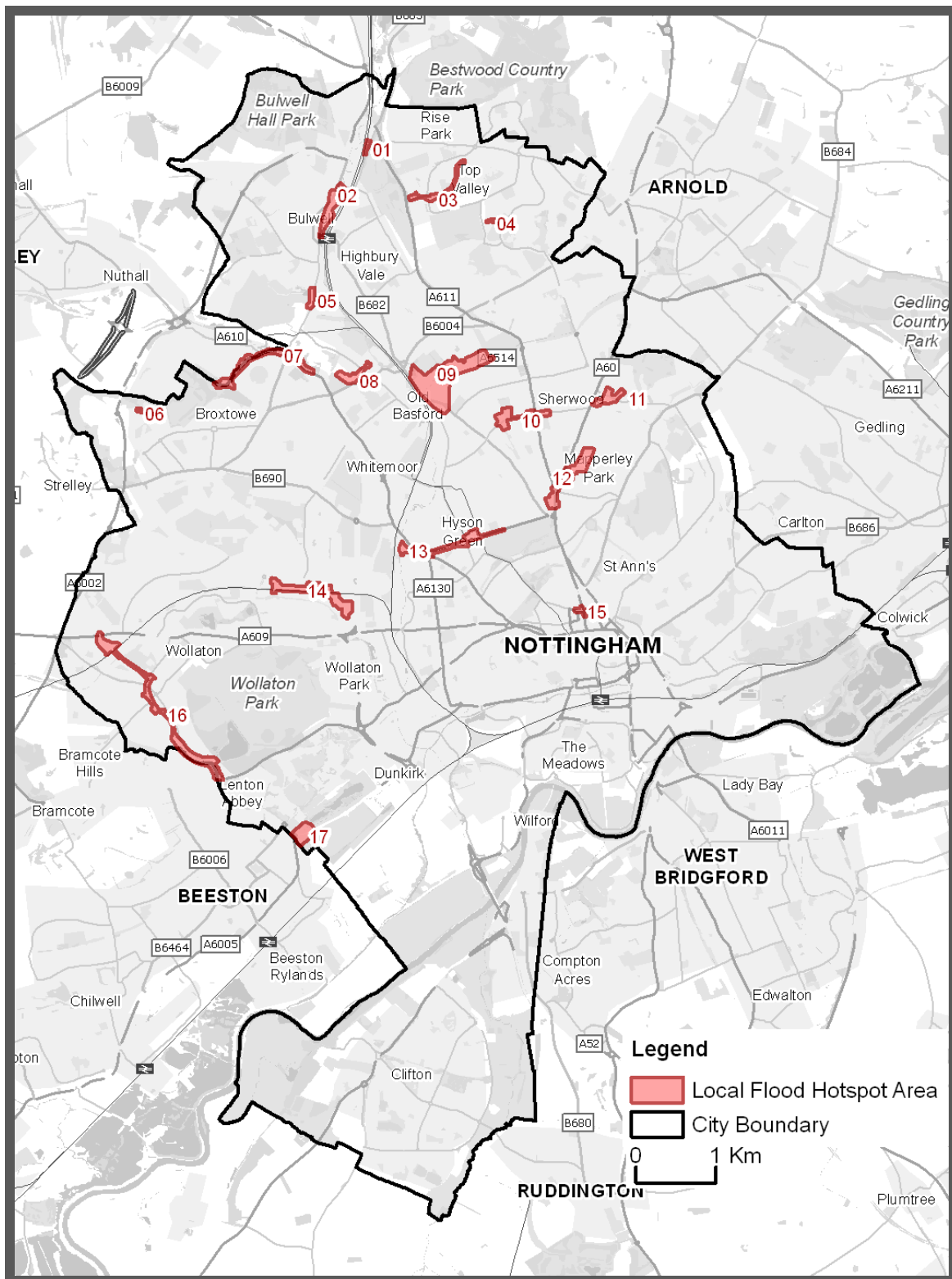
Seventeen Local Flood Hotspot Areas were identified based on the number of properties at risk of flooding, historic flooding records and social deprivation. Further information on the methodology can be found in the SWMP document. The SWMP presents a high level action plan for each location, which will be taken forward to inform the Action Plan in Section 5.3 of this Strategy. This list will be

reviewed periodically in line with the Strategy, as detailed in Section 7. The Local Flood Hotspot Areas are listed in **Table 4-1** and shown on a map in Figure 4-4.

In addition, there are a number of locations in the City where individual properties are regularly affected by localised flooding, which causes property damage and disruption to people's lives. These locations may not appear on the priority list included in Table 4-1 but it is important to note that the City Council is constantly seeking funding opportunities to resolve flooding at such locations.

**Table 4-1: Nottingham City Local Flood Hotspot Areas**

Local Flood Hotspot Area	Ward(s)	Priority	Map Reference (Figure 4-4)
Bestwood Road	Bulwell	Medium	01
Main Street Bulwell	Bulwell	Medium - High	02
Top Valley Way	Bulwell Forest	High	03
Colmon Close	Bestwood	Medium	04
Cinderhill Road	Bulwell	Medium	05
Woolsington Close	Bilborough	Medium	06
Nuthall Road	Aspley, Nuthall East & Strelley, Basford	Medium	07
Stockhill	Basford	Medium - High	08
Old Basford	Basford	High	09
Haydn Road	Berridge, Sherwood	Medium - High	10
Winchester Street	Sherwood	Medium	11
Mansfield Road	Mapperley, Sherwood, Berridge	Medium	12
Gregory Boulevard	Radford & Park, Arboretum, Berridge	Medium	13
Felstead Road	Bilborough, Wollaton West, Leen Valley	Medium - High	14
Shakespeare Street	St Ann's	Medium	15
Tottle Corridor	Bilborough, Wollaton West (Beeston N, Broxtowe BC)	High	16
University Boulevard	Dunkirk & Lenton, Wollaton East & Lenton Abbey	Medium	17



**Figure 4-4: Local Flood Hotspot Areas in Nottingham City**

© Crown copyright and database right 2014. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019317.

## 4.6 Managing Future Flood Risk

### 4.6.1 Impacts of Future Climate Change

The predicted effects of climate change will be far reaching and the East Midlands is expected to see hotter, drier summers and warmer, wetter winters with an increase in extreme weather events <sup>4</sup>.

'Climate change adaptation' involves making changes to prepare for the potential impacts of climate change. In relation to flooding, adaptation measures include increasing community awareness and taking steps to improve the resilience of homes and businesses. Nottingham City Council's Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan<sup>5</sup> outlines high level steps that have been integrated into the work of service areas across the Council to improve adaptation. At a community level, the Nottingham Community Climate Change Strategy<sup>6</sup> outlines the need for behavioural change, including creating 'green' social norms, engaging with communities, incentivising changes and making it easy for communities to make changes. There are a number of actions in the Strategy that relate to flood risk management indirectly, but the specific action relating to flood risk is included below:

**CC6:** Resilience awareness programme designed and rolled out for communities most at risk of flooding and heat waves.

In light of the predicted climatic changes, it is essential that the effects of more extreme flooding are managed. Any flood risk management activities within the City should take account of the predicted climatic changes to improve community resilience to more extreme weather. This Strategy has been developed in line with local and national climate change strategies, plans and guidance and many of the outcomes of the Strategy will support the vision of local climate change plans and strategies.

The Environment Agency recommends national precautionary ranges for peak rainfall intensity and peak river flow<sup>7</sup>. This guidance is included in Table 4-2 below and should be used in the assessment of flood risk, for example for new developments, and when designing flood risk management measures.

**Table 4-2:** Climate Change Projections<sup>7</sup>

Parameter	1990 to 2025	2025 to 2055	2055 to 2085	2085 to 2115
Peak rainfall intensity	+5%	+10%	+20%	+30%
Peak river flow	+10%		+20%	

<sup>4</sup> United Kingdom Climate Projections 2009 (UKCP09)

<sup>5</sup> Nottingham City Council, Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan, available at: <http://m.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=27634&p=0>

<sup>6</sup> Nottingham City Council, The Nottingham Community Climate Change Strategy 2012 – 2020, available at: <http://m.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=33519&p=0>

<sup>7</sup> Environment Agency (2013) Climate Change Allowances for Planners, available at: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/296964/LIT\\_8496\\_5306da.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/296964/LIT_8496_5306da.pdf)

#### 4.6.2 Spatial Planning, Flood Risk Management and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and accompanying planning practice guidance aims to ensure that new development is sustainable on flood risk grounds. The Policy ensures that flood risk is considered at all stages in the planning process and seeks to guide new development away from flood risk areas. Where development in flood risk areas cannot be avoided suitable mitigation and resilience measures should be incorporated into the design of the development to ensure that the risk to people and property within the new development is mitigated.

The legacy of using conventional piped drainage systems in new developments over many decades has resulted in numerous locations in the City that are vulnerable to flash flooding. Sustainable Drainage Systems ('SuDS') mimic natural processes and slow the flow of surface water following rainfall events. They also help to reduce pollution and improve wildlife habitat. Typical SuDS features include swales, permeable paving and attenuation ponds.



**Figure 4-5: Examples of SuDS schemes that have been installed in Nottingham**  
*Top left: Attenuation basin at Nottingham Business Park; top right: green roof at Nottingham Trent University; bottom left: geocellular units at Ruddington Lane, bottom right: example of permeable paving*

The National Planning Policy Framework and Building Regulations encourage the use of SuDS in all new developments. Over recent years, the City Council has been successful in increasing the use of SuDS in new developments by encouraging developers at the pre-application stage and by using the planning process to require the use of SuDS, particularly in major developments.

Under Schedule 3 of the Flood & Water Management Act 2010 the Government is implementing SuDS Approving Bodies ('SABs') to address long-standing issues with adoption and maintenance of SuDS in new developments. As Lead Local Flood Authority, the City Council will take on the statutory role of the SAB. Currently, this legislation is expected to be enacted in 2015.

## 5 Managing Local Flood Risk in Nottingham

### 5.1 What do we want to achieve?

The aim of this Local Flood Risk Management Strategy is to reduce the impact of flooding on people, property and businesses in Nottingham. There are many different elements to flood risk management and this aim will be achieved through a variety of activities and measures over a range of timescales, which are outlined throughout this chapter.

### 5.2 Objectives of the Strategy

A number of objectives have been derived that reflect the requirements of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (Section 2.3). The objectives for local flood risk management in Nottingham have been developed in consultation with Risk Management Authorities and are outlined below.

<b>Local Flood Risk Management Aim:</b> <b>Reduce the impact of flooding on people, property and businesses in Nottingham</b>	
<b>Objective 1: Work collaboratively with partners</b>	Work collaboratively with Risk Management Authorities and stakeholders to deliver effective maintenance, understand flood risk, to jointly invest in schemes and share expertise.
<b>Objective 2: Sustainable new developments</b>	Ensure that new development is sustainable, is not at risk of flooding and does not increase flooding elsewhere. Promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage water quality, water quantity and biodiversity improvements.
<b>Objective 3: Economically sustainable activities</b>	Deliver cost-effective, proportionate and risk-based flood risk management schemes and maintenance activities.
<b>Objective 4: Community education &amp; engagement</b>	Educate and engage with communities and politicians to raise awareness of flood risk, resilience measures, preparedness and riparian responsibilities.
<b>Objective 5: Multiple benefits</b>	Promote flood risk management activities that consider climate change, enhance the natural environment, deliver blue-green infrastructure, improve water quality and provide biodiversity and amenity benefits.
<b>Objective 6: Catchment based approach</b>	Promote a joined-up and catchment-based approach to flood risk management whilst supporting the delivery of improvements to the water environment.
<b>Objective 7: Local flood risk information</b>	Further improve data, asset information and knowledge of current and future local flood risk using a risk-based approach.



### 5.3 How will we deliver the Strategy - The Local Flood Risk Management Action Plan

An Action Plan has been developed to guide the management of local flood risk in Nottingham. The Action Plan draws on available plans and guidance and considers all elements of flood risk management, including flood alleviation schemes, maintenance activities, strategies and studies, community engagement and asset information improvements. The delivery timescales included in the Action Plan are indicative and their delivery is subject to viability, feasibility, funding availability and community buy-in. If a scheme is listed in the Action Plan it is not a guarantee that the measures will be delivered. Moreover it is an indication of where the City Council intends to invest if funding becomes available.

An estimated timescale is provided for each Action according to the below categories:

- **Short Term:** 2014/15 to 2016/17
- **Medium Term:** 2017/18 to 2020/21
- **Long Term:** 2021/22 and beyond

The Strategy is a Living Document and this Action Plan will be updated annually to reflect work that has been completed, any change in funding status or priorities and new schemes that could be delivered.

Flood Risk Management Actions		Strategy Objectives Met	Priority	Timescale	Lead & Partner Organisations	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources	Funding Status	
								Under investigation	Indicative Allocation
<b>Statutory Duties</b>									
S1	Develop a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Section 9 of the Flood & Water Management Act (FWMA))	All	High	Short	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City <b>Partners:</b> all RMAs	Existing resource	Existing resource		✓
S2	Lead on investigations into flooding incidents that meet local thresholds (Section 19 FWMA)	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	High	Ongoing	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City <b>Partners:</b> all RMAs	Existing resource	Existing resource		✓
S3	Develop a comprehensive register of flood risk management assets and features to replace the interim register (Section 21 FWMA)	1, 3, 7	Medium	Medium	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City	Existing resource	Existing resource		✓
S4	Continue to support the work of the Development Management, Regeneration and Planning Policy teams, Severn Trent Water and the Environment Agency to ensure that development is sustainable on flood risk grounds (Section 27 FWMA)	1, 2, 5, 6	High	Ongoing	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City	Existing resource	Existing resource		✓
S5	Identify and designate features that may have a significant impact on flood risk (Schedule 1 FWMA)	1, 4, 7	Low	Ongoing	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City <b>Partners:</b> all RMAs	Existing resource	Existing resource		✓
S6	Make preparations for the implementation of the Sustainable Drainage Systems Approving Body (SAB), pending an announcement from Defra (Schedule 3 FWMA)	1, 2, 5	Medium	Short (pending further information)	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City	TBC	Existing resource supplemented using Defra's SAB Grant Award	✓	
<b>Asset Management</b>									
A1	Continue to implement the recommendations of the Urban Highway Drainage Good Practice Guide, including asset data collection and condition surveys, electronic records of maintenance and flooding and a targeted risk-based approach to maintenance regimes.	1, 3, 6, 7	High	Ongoing	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City	Existing resource and revenue budgets	Existing NCC Highway Services budget		✓
A2	Continue to clear watercourse trash screens proactively and reactively, informed by telemetry systems.	3, 7	High	Ongoing	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City	Existing resource and revenue budgets	Existing NCC Drainage budget		✓
A3	Implement and record a cyclical programme of asset inspections, including CCTV surveys, asset data improvements and site inspections.	1, 3, 5, 6, 7	Medium	Short	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City	£10,000 per annum	Defra Area Based Grant	✓	
<b>Community Engagement</b>									
C1	Working in partnership with RMAs, develop a prioritised and targeted community engagement strategy with at risk communities.	1, 3, 4	Medium	Medium	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City <b>Partners:</b> Environment Agency & Severn Trent	Existing resource	Existing resource		✓
C2	Investigate options for entering into partnerships with suppliers to support communities in protecting their own properties by obtaining self-help measures at a lower cost.	1, 3, 4, 5	Medium	Short	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City	Existing resource	Existing resource		✓

Flood Risk Management Actions	Associated Strategy Objectives	Priority	Timescale	Lead & Partner Organisations	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources	Funding Status	
							Under investigation	Indicative Allocation
<b>Nottingham City Medium Term Plan (Capital Investment Schemes)</b>								
<b>Broxtowe Park Brook, Nuthall: Capital Maintenance and Flood Alleviation Scheme (Map Reference 07 in Figure 4-4)</b>					<b>£1,130,000</b>			
Silt removal and silt management	1, 3, 5	High	Short	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City <b>Partner:</b> Severn Trent, Nottinghamshire County, Broxtowe Borough	£90,000	Central Government (Flood Defence Grant in Aid (FDGiA)), Local Levy, Nottingham City Council	✓	
Modelling, mapping and flood risk management option development	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Medium	Medium		£40,000			✓
Design, construction and delivery flood risk management scheme	3, 5, 6	Medium	Long		£1,000,000			✓
<b>Tottle Brook, Wollaton: Flood Alleviation Scheme (Map Reference 16 in Figure 4-4)</b>					<b>£800,000</b>			
Modelling, mapping and flood risk management option development	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Medium	Medium	<b>Lead:</b> Environment Agency <b>Partner:</b> Nottingham City, Severn Trent, Nottinghamshire County, Broxtowe Borough	£50,000	Central Government (FDGiA), Local Levy, Nottingham City Council		✓
Design, construction and delivery flood risk management scheme	3, 5, 6	Medium	Long		£750,000		✓	
<b>Colmon Close, Top Valley: Surface Water Management Scheme (Map Reference 04 in Figure 4-4)</b>					<b>£390,000</b>			
Modelling, mapping and flood risk management option development	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Medium	Medium	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City	£30,000	Central Government (FDGiA), Local Levy, Nottingham City Council		✓
Design, construction and delivery flood risk management scheme	3, 5, 6	Medium	Long		£360,000			✓
<b>Day Brook Flood Alleviation Scheme (Map Reference 09 in Figure 4-4)</b>					<b>£2,300,000</b>			
Catchment-Based Approach scoping study	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	High	Short	<b>Lead:</b> Environment Agency <b>Partner:</b> Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire County, Severn Trent, Gedling Borough, developers / landowners	£30,000	Local Enterprise Partnership, Central Government (FDGiA), Local Levy, Nottingham City Council, New Homes Bonus, Developer contributions		✓
Modelling, mapping and flood risk management option development	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	High	Medium		£50,000		✓	
Design, construction and delivery flood risk management scheme	3, 5, 6	High	Long		£2,220,000		✓	
<b>City-wide Individual Property Level Protection Programme</b>					<b>£338,238</b>			
Deliver Property Level Protection to approximately 70 properties across the City between 2015/16 – 2021/22	1, 3, 4	High	Short through to long	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City	£4,832 per property	Central Government (FDGiA), Local Levy, Nottingham City Council, Property owner contributions	✓	✓

Flood Risk Management Actions	Associated Strategy Objectives	Priority	Timescale	Lead & Partner Organisations	Estimated cost	Potential funding sources	Funding Status	
							Under investigation	Indicative Allocation
<b>Nottingham City Medium Term Plan (Capital Investment Schemes)</b>								
<b>Mapperley Park Surface Water Management Scheme (Map Reference 12 in Figure 4-4)</b>					<b>£970,000</b>			
Modelling, mapping and flood risk management option development	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Medium	Medium	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City <b>Partner:</b> Severn Trent	£40,000	Central Government (FDGiA), Local Levy, Nottingham City Council, Severn Trent Water	✓	
Design, construction and delivery flood risk management scheme	3, 5, 6	Medium	Long		£850,000		✓	
<b>River Leen, Bobbers Mill Flood Alleviation Scheme</b>					<b>£2,700,000</b>			
Modelling, mapping and flood risk management option development	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Medium	Long	<b>Lead:</b> Nottingham City <b>Partner:</b> Environment Agency, developers / landowners	£50,000	Local Enterprise Partnership, Central Government (FDGiA), Local Levy, Nottingham City Council, New Homes Bonus, Developer contributions	✓	
Design, construction and delivery flood risk management scheme	3, 5, 6	Medium	Long		£2,650,000		✓	
<b>Woolsington Close, Strelley: Surface Water Management Scheme (Map Reference 06 in Figure 4-4)</b>					<b>£270,000</b>			
Modelling, mapping and flood risk management option development	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Medium	Short	Lead: Nottingham City	£30,000	Central Government (FDGiA), Local Levy, Nottingham City Council		✓
Design, construction and delivery flood risk management scheme	3, 5, 6	Medium	Short		£240,000			✓

## 6 Financing the Strategy

### 6.1 Introduction

There are resource and funding pressures facing central Government and local authorities across the Country. As a consequence the national level of investment in flood risk management infrastructure has decreased in real terms in recent years.

Central Government's funding mechanism for flood risk management schemes is called Flood Defence Grant in Aid (FDGiA). Since 2011 FDGiA has operated on a partnership funding basis. The amount of central funding that a scheme attracts is based on a series of complex calculation but in summary is based on the benefits (domestic properties protected) and the amount of funding secured from 'other' sources.

### 6.2 Summary of funding streams

In partnership with Risk Management Authorities, the City Council will continue to explore all opportunities for funding flood alleviation schemes. The main sources of funding that could contribute to flood risk management activities in Nottingham are listed below<sup>8</sup>.

Funding Source	Description of funding	Administering Body	Qualifying Activities
Flood Defence Grant in Aid (FDGiA)	Central government funding for flood (and coastal) risk management projects. The funding mechanism was recently revised to encourage a partnership funding approach. No schemes are fully funded by central Government under this funding stream and other beneficiaries are expected to contribute towards the scheme.	Environment Agency	Medium to large capital flood risk management projects
Local Levy	All Lead Local Flood Authorities within a Regional Flood and Coastal Committee area contribute to the Local Levy fund. The allocation of funds is more flexible than FDGiA regarding the type, size and benefits.	Trent RFCC / Environment Agency	Smaller flood risk management projects or as a contribution to partnership funding
Private Contributions	Voluntary funding from beneficiaries of projects, such as businesses or householders, could improve the economic case for schemes. Contributions can be financial or 'in kind' (e.g., land, plant, labour).	Nottingham City Council	All projects

<sup>8</sup> Further funding sources are available at the following reference:  
Local Government Association, Defra, Environment Agency (2012) Partnership funding and collaborative delivery of local flood risk management: a practical resource for LLFAs

Funding Source	Description of funding	Administering Body	Qualifying Activities
Water and Sewerage Company Investment	Water and Sewerage Company investment is regulated by Ofwat and the number of properties on the flooding registers. Companies aim to reduce the risk of flooding to properties that have suffered flooding historically by investing in the sewer network and undertaking proactive cleansing.	Severn Trent Water	Areas with a history of sewer flooding / projects that help remove surface water from combined sewers
Section 106 contributions (Town and Country Planning Act)	Contributions from developers, linked to specific development sites where off-site improvements to infrastructure are required to ensure proposals are acceptable.	Nottingham City Council	Larger development sites
Council Capital Funding	There is no specific budget for flood risk management capital schemes. However, in some situations there may be funding available from Area Capital funds.	Nottingham City Council	Small sized flood risk management capital projects or partnership funding contributions
Council Revenue Funding	<p>The Council currently funds maintenance of existing assets via the revenue budgets of the relevant department.</p> <p>Defra funding has been provided to finance the execution of the Council's new duties as Lead Local Flood Authority. Funding at this level is expected to continue until 2015. Beyond this date the funding will be subject to government spending review.</p> <p>The City Council allocates annual revenue budget to maintain highway drainage systems and to clear trash screens on culverted watercourses.</p>	Nottingham City Council	Measures requiring officer time and / or maintenance activity
Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)	D2N2 is the LEP that covers Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The LEP is a local partnership between local authorities and businesses and they play a central role in deciding local economic priorities and undertaking activities to drive economic growth and create local jobs. Flood risk management schemes that have the potential to deliver economic growth may be eligible for funding through the LEP and will be put forward for consideration.	D2N2 LEP	Infrastructure improvements delivering economic benefits
New Homes Bonus	A financial incentive to build new housing that could be used to fund any additional local infrastructure needed.	Nottingham City Council	Where a development is dependent on flood risk management
Landfill Communities Fund	Tax credit scheme enabling landfill operators to fund schemes that deliver environmental enhancement. Some funds are only available directly to charities and community groups.		Multiple benefit schemes with community links

## **7 Strategy Monitoring & Review**

### **7.1 Monitoring Progress and Success**

The Strategy is a Living Document and will be monitored to ensure that progress is being made against the strategic objectives outlined in Section 5.1 and the Strategy Action Plan.

The monitoring process will involve measuring actions against indicators for each objective. Progress against each action in the Action Plan will also be monitored. The indicators for monitoring progress are included in Appendix D.

### **7.2 Reviewing the Strategy**

The review process will ensure that the Strategy document remains up-to-date and relevant to flood risk management in Nottingham.

### **7.3 Frequency**

Monitoring the progress and success of the Strategy will take place annually. An annual update of the Action Plan will be undertaken and published on the City Council's website.

The City Council will update the Strategy every three years from the date of final approval. The most up-to-date version of the Strategy will be available for download from the City Council's website. The City Council may choose to update the document more frequently outside these timescales, for example if there is a change in legislation or if a major flood event occurs.

### **7.4 Governance Arrangements**

The monitoring and reviewing process will be undertaken alongside the City Council's Development & Flood Risk Group and Flood Response & Maintenance Group, which include representatives from key teams from across the Council and Risk Management Authorities. The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Strategic Flood Risk Management Board will oversee the monitoring and reviewing of the Strategy.

## Appendix A: Demonstrating the Statutory Requirements of the Strategy

Requirement	Section of this report
The risk management authorities in the Nottingham City area	Section 3.1
The flood and coastal erosion risk management functions that may be exercised by those authorities in relation to the area	Section 3 and Appendix C
The objectives for managing local flood risk (including any objectives included in the authority's flood risk management plan prepared in accordance with the Flood Risk Regulations 2009)	Section 5.2
The measures proposed to achieve those objectives	Section 5.3
How and when the measures are expected to be implemented	Section 5.3
The costs and benefits of those measures, and how they are to be paid for	Sections 5.3 and 6
The assessment of local flood risk for the purpose of the strategy	Section 4
How and when the strategy is to be reviewed	Section 7
How the strategy contributes to the achievement of wider environmental objectives	Section 5



## Appendix B: Relevant Legislation & Guidance

### National legislation and guidance

- Department for Transport (2014) Transport Resilience Review: A review of the resilience of the transport network to extreme weather events
- Department for Communities and Local Government (2013) National Planning Policy Framework Planning Practice Guidance
- Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework
- Environment Agency (2011) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy
- HM Government (2011) Water White Paper
- HM Government (2011) Localism Act
- HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act
- HM Government (2010) Building Regulations Approved Document H – Drainage and Waste Disposal
- Met Office (2009) UK Climate Projections 2009
- HM Government (2009) Flood Risk Regulations
- HM Government (2008) Climate Change Act
- CIRIA (2007) The SuDS Manual (C697)
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2004) Making Space for Water
- HM Government (2004) Civil Contingencies Act
- European Union (2001) Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive
- European Union (2000) Water Framework Directive
- HM Government (1991) Land Drainage Act
- HM Government (1975) Reservoirs Act

### Local policy and guidance

- Nottingham City Council (2014) Nottingham City Surface Water Management Plan
- Nottingham City Council, Gedling Borough Council, Broxtowe Borough Council (2012) Aligned Core Strategy
- Nottingham City Council (2012) Urban Forestry Strategy
- Nottingham City Council (2011) Local Transport Plan
- Nottingham City Council (2011) Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
- Nottingham City Council (2011) Nottingham Community Climate Change Strategy 2012 – 2020
- Nottingham City Council (2011) Biodiversity Position Statement 2011 - 2020
- Nottingham City Council (2010) Breathing Space: Revitalising Nottingham's Open and Green Spaces
- Environment Agency (2010) River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan
- Nottingham City Council (2010) Greater Nottingham Outline Water Cycle Study
- Environment Agency (2009) Humber River Basin Management Plan
- Nottingham City Council / Environment Agency (2008) Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
- Nottingham City Council / Environment Agency (2008) River Leen & Day Brook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
- Nottingham City Council River Leen Access and Biodiversity Study  
<http://gossweb.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/bigdownloads/riverleen.pdf>

## Appendix C: Risk Management Authorities Flood Risk Management Roles and Responsibilities

**Nottingham City Council** is a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) under the Flood Risk Regulations 2009. As LLFA, the City Council is responsible for managing flood risk from surface water, groundwater and Ordinary Watercourses.

In addition to the responsibilities as an LLFA, the City Council is the **Highway Authority** and must provide and manage highway drainage and roadside ditches under the Highways Act 1980.

The City Council is also the **Local Planning Authority** and responsible for ensuring sustainable development on flood risk grounds.

**The Environment Agency** (EA) has a 'strategic overview' role for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England. The EA has developed a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy, which provides a framework for their strategic overview role. The EA is responsible for managing flood risk from Main Rivers, estuaries, the sea and reservoirs. Flood risk management from rivers and the sea must be risk based and the EA has a regulatory role for all reservoirs over 25,000 m<sup>3</sup>.

**Severn Trent Water** (ST) is the Water and Sewerage Company (WaSC) covering the Nottingham City area. They have a duty to provide, maintain and operate systems of public sewers and sewage treatment works for the purpose of effectually draining their area, which encompasses Nottingham City. They undertake a range of activities to monitor and manage the sewerage network including telemetry, CCTV, asset surveys and hydraulic modelling. They also repair, rehabilitate, replace and cleanse (e.g. jetting) assets as required. ST must plan the future development and maintenance of assets and services and have regard of Local FRM Strategies in their own planning process. ST is regulated by Ofwat.

## Appendix D: Monitoring Progress & Success

Aim / Objective	Measure of Success
<b>Aim:</b> Reduce the impact of flooding on people, property and businesses in Nottingham	Number of people, properties, businesses and critical infrastructure with a reduced risk of flooding as a result of investment in flood risk management infrastructure Number of people with a reduced risk of flooding in deprived areas
<b>Objective 1:</b> Work collaboratively with partners	Number of community events with other Risk Management Authorities in attendance Number of projects and schemes completed in a formal Partnership Number of projects and schemes with external funding contributions
<b>Objective 2:</b> Sustainable new developments	Number of planning applications approved that incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems Number of planning applications approved that incorporate resilient design
<b>Objective 3:</b> Economically sustainable activities	Monitoring of progress against actions in the Local Flood Risk Management Action Plan Cost : Benefit scores of flood risk management schemes
<b>Objective 4:</b> Community education & engagement	Number of community sessions attended (e.g. Ward Forums, Area Committees etc) and number of people attending those sessions Number of flood risk management communications campaigns
<b>Objective 5:</b> Multiple benefits	Number of projects and schemes that consider climate change impacts Number of projects and schemes that provide environmental enhancement (green infrastructure, water quality improvements, amenity benefits)
<b>Objective 6:</b> Catchment based approach	Number of projects and schemes where measures across the entire the catchment are considered Number of projects and schemes where engagement has taken place with Partners that operate within a catchment
<b>Objective 7:</b> Local flood risk information	Complete and maintain a robust asset register Number of asset inspections completed Number of studies completed that quantify local flood risk

This page is intentionally left blank

A photograph of a park scene. In the foreground, there is a large, leafless tree with a thick trunk. The ground is covered in green grass with some fallen brown leaves. In the background, a river flows through the park, with some people visible on the water. The sky is overcast.

Nottingham  
**Local Flood Risk  
Management Strategy**  
Public Summary for Consultation

December 2014

# Foreword •

**The effects of flooding can be devastating. It can cause people to be displaced from their homes for several months, cause major disruption to transport and have significant impacts for the local economy.**

Parts of Nottingham recently benefited from the construction of a £45 million flood defence scheme along the River Trent, but there is still work to do to improve the level of protection to other areas of the city. One of our biggest challenges is dealing with flash flooding, which is difficult to predict and can affect the city with little or no warning. With a changing climate and the predicted increase in rainfall events it is important that the Council works closely with other organisations, including the Environment Agency and Severn Trent Water, and takes a long term and strategic approach to flood risk management.

We are committed to managing flood risk through both routine maintenance and physical measures, such as flood defences. We also recognise the importance of supporting our citizens and businesses so that they know if they are at risk of flooding and what measures they can take to protect their own properties. It is important that we focus our resources on the communities that suffer the greatest impacts of flooding.

This Strategy has been developed in consultation with the many different organisations that have a role to play in managing flood risk across Nottingham. As part of this consultation exercise, we would like to hear your views about our draft Strategy and our proposals for managing flood risk in the future.



**Councillor Jane Urquhart**

**Portfolio Holder for  
Planning & Transportation**

**Nottingham City Council**

# Introduction ●

**Sources of water, including the River Trent and its tributaries, were historically important factors in the growth of Nottingham.**

Flooding is a natural process but the urbanisation of the city over many centuries has changed the way that water flows in our rivers, beneath the ground and over the surface of the land.

Flooding can occur in a number of areas in Nottingham and can have devastating impacts that affect people, property, business, the environment and transport.

The risk of flooding is expected to increase in the UK due to climate change. As Nottingham continues to grow, it is important that new development happens sustainably and does not increase the risk of flooding, both in the city and elsewhere. Whilst it is not possible to prevent all flooding there are many actions that can be taken to reduce the impacts on our communities. It is important that the limited resources that are available are focused on the areas and communities that suffer the greatest impacts of flooding to have the best possible impact.

The **Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy** has been developed to highlight what the City Council is planning to do to manage local flood risk to our communities now and in the future. It is a source of information for all individuals, communities and businesses prone to flooding in Nottingham City. It is also intended to be an information source for the many different organisations that we work with to manage flood risk across the city.

The full version of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy is available at [www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/floodstrategyhys](http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/floodstrategyhys). This document summaries key information contained in the full strategy document.



# What flood sources affect Nottingham? ●

## Types of flooding

**River flooding** occurs when the volume of water exceeds the capacity of a river channel. Maps showing the areas at risk of flooding from rivers are available on the Environment Agency's website at [maps.environment-agency.gov.uk](https://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk)

There are two different categories of river:

- **Main Rivers** are usually larger watercourses. Main Rivers in Nottingham include the River Trent, River Leen, Day Brook, parts of Tottle Brook, Fairham Brook and Nethergate Brook. The Environment Agency is responsible for managing Main River flood risk.
- **Ordinary watercourses** are smaller watercourses that are not Main Rivers. There are numerous ordinary watercourses within the city, including Broxtowe Park Brook, the upstream reaches of Tottle Brook, Robins Wood Dyke and Tinkers Leen. Nottingham City Council is responsible for managing ordinary watercourse flood risk.

**Surface water flooding** occurs when intense rainfall generates overland flow that overwhelms drains and public sewers, causing water to flow overland and accumulate in low lying areas. Maps showing the areas at risk of flooding from surface water are available on the Environment Agency's website at [maps.environment-agency.gov.uk](https://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk)

**Groundwater flooding** relates to situations where land that is not normally covered by water becomes flooded by water emerging from the ground. Groundwater levels respond slowly to rainfall, river levels and abstraction activities and can occur following prolonged rainfall, depending on the local geology. In the unlikely event that groundwater would rise above the surface of the land, the Council would be responsible for managing this flood risk.

**Sewer flooding** can occur when the capacity of the sewerage network is overwhelmed or when there is a blockage or collapse of a sewer. Some areas of the city experience high levels of blockages due to citizens and businesses flushing sanitary products into toilets or pouring fats, oils and grease down the sink. Severn Trent Water is responsible for managing flooding from the sewerage network.

**Reservoir flooding** can occur when all or part of a reservoir dam structure fails. Wollaton Park Lake is a reservoir that is categorised as being at high risk due to the number of properties at risk of flooding if the dam wall was ever to fail. The reservoir is regularly inspected. The Environment Agency is responsible for managing flood risk from reservoirs.

**Canal flooding** could occur where there are issues with the management of water levels or a breach in embanked sections. Generally, locks and weirs on canals will control water levels and the risk of flooding is therefore low. In the city, the Nottingham and Beeston Canal interacts with the River Trent and flood gates are operated to manage the flood risk. The Canal and River Trust is responsible for managing flood risk from canals.

**Integrated flooding** occurs when two or more flood sources interact. For example, when river levels are high, sewers may be unable to drain away resulting in a backing up effect, which can lead to flooding.





## Existing plans and strategies for managing flood risk

Nottingham City Council and other partners with flood risk management responsibilities have plans and strategies for managing flood risk. Key documents that the City Council uses include:

- **Strategic Flood Risk Assessments** covering Greater Nottingham, the River Leen and Day

Brook. These aim to direct new development away from flood risk areas and promote sustainable development

- The **Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment** provides an overview of the risk from all sources of flooding in Nottingham
- The **Surface Water Management Plan** identifies priority locations for managing flood risk from surface water and identifies an action plan for each area.

These documents can be found on the City Council's website at [www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk](http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk) or to request a copy email [drainage@nottinghamcity.gov.uk](mailto:drainage@nottinghamcity.gov.uk) or call **0115 876 5516**.

The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy aims to pull together and build on all of these documents to provide a succinct Action Plan for managing flood risk.

# Who has responsibility for managing flood risk in Nottingham? ●



There are many authorities that have responsibilities for managing flood risk in Nottingham. Due to the complex nature of flooding in urban areas it is important that these organisations work together in partnership.

## Nottingham City Council

In 2010, Nottingham City Council became a Lead Local Flood Authority which introduced a number of new responsibilities:

- Lead on managing of flood risk from surface water, groundwater and ordinary (minor) watercourses
- Develop a strategy for managing local flood risk in Nottingham

- Work with other organisations to lead investigations into significant flood incidents in the city
- Maintain a register of structures or features that have a significant effect on flood risk
- Prepare for new responsibilities regarding the sustainable drainage of new developments.

The City Council is the Local Planning Authority and has a responsibility to ensure that the flood risk to new developments is managed and that the future growth of the city does not create flooding problems or make existing flooding situations worse.

The City Council is the Highway Authority and is responsible for providing

and maintaining highway drainage features, such as road gullies.

## The Environment Agency

The Environment Agency is defined as a Risk Management Authority and has a Strategic Overview of all forms of flooding. They have developed a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. The Environment Agency is responsible for managing flood risk from larger watercourses ('main rivers'), estuaries, the sea and reservoirs.

# Severn Trent Water

Severn Trent Water is defined as a Risk Management Authority as they are the water and sewerage company that covers Nottingham. They have a duty to provide effectual drainage and are responsible for public sewers that collect waste water and rain water and associated infrastructure.

## Other key partners

There are a number of other organisations and partners that are not statutory Risk

Management Authorities but work closely with the City Council when managing local flood risk in Nottingham.

These stakeholders include:

- Councillors, citizens and communities, particularly those in flood risk areas
- Nottingham City Homes and other social housing providers
- Nottinghamshire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority for the neighbouring area
- Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council and Gedling Borough Council as neighbouring District Councils
- Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (Fairham Brook)
- The Canal and River Trust (formerly British Waterways)
- Network Rail
- The Trent Regional Flood and Coastal Committee
- The Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Local Resilience Forum
- Natural England
- English Heritage
- Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust
- Trent Rivers Trust
- Riparian land owners
- Developers



## Working together to manage flood risk

Water flows between systems that are operated by different authorities. For example, when rain water flows overland, into highway drains, sewers and ultimately watercourses there are several organisations involved. It is crucial that partners, particularly the City Council, the Environment Agency and Severn Trent Water, work together to effectively manage flooding for Nottingham's residents.

The City Council has established good working relationships with relevant partners, sharing information

and taking appropriate actions, where practicable, to manage flood risk in Nottingham.

## How can you help to manage flood risk in Nottingham?

Everyone has a role to play in managing flood risk. Simple measures that all Nottingham residents and businesses can take include:

- Check whether your home or business is at risk of flooding from rivers or surface water using the Environment Agency's website at **[maps.environment-agency.gov.uk](https://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk)**
- If you are at risk of flooding or if you have suffered flooding at your home or business before, take measures to prepare your property, such as making a flood plan or installing flood protection measures.
- Sign up for Environment Agency flood warnings by calling **0845 988 1188**.
- Manage surface water in a sustainable way if you extend your home or pave over your driveway.
- Avoid pouring fats, oils and greases down drains or flushing nappies, wipes or other sanitary products down the toilet.
- Report flooding problems to the City Council's Drainage Team, should they occur, by emailing **[drainage@nottinghamcity.gov.uk](mailto:drainage@nottinghamcity.gov.uk)** or calling **0115 876 5516**.



# What are the objectives for managing local flood risk? ●

Working with its partners, the City Council has developed a number of objectives for managing flood risk. Considering these objectives in all flood risk management activities will help the City Council to achieve the overall aim of reducing the impact of flooding on people, property and businesses in Nottingham.

## Local Flood Risk Management Aim:

Reduce the impact of flooding on people, property and businesses in Nottingham

### **Objective 1:**

Work collaboratively with partners

Work collaboratively with Risk Management Authorities and stakeholders to deliver effective maintenance, understand flood risk, to jointly invest in schemes and share expertise.

### **Objective 2:**

Sustainable new developments

Ensure that new development is sustainable, is not at risk of flooding and does not increase flooding elsewhere. Promote the use of sustainable drainage systems to manage water quality, water quantity and biodiversity improvements.

### **Objective 3:**

Economically sustainable activities

Deliver cost-effective, proportionate and risk-based flood risk management schemes and maintenance activities.

### **Objective 4:**

Community education and engagement

Engage with communities and politicians to raise awareness of flood risk, resilience measures, preparedness and riparian responsibilities.

### **Objective 5:**

Multiple benefits

Promote flood risk management activities that consider climate change, enhance the natural environment, deliver blue-green infrastructure, improve water quality and provide biodiversity and amenity benefits.

### **Objective 6:**

Catchment-based approach

Promote a joined-up and catchment-based approach to flood risk management whilst supporting the delivery of improvements to the water environment.

### **Objective 7:**

Local flood risk information

Further improve information on flood drainage assets and knowledge of current and future local flooding risk using a risk-based approach.

# What specific measures will be taken to manage flood risk in Nottingham? ●

Existing plans and strategies have been used to identify priority areas for focusing available resources to manage flood risk. Proposed measures have been identified for each priority area and these form an action plan for managing flood risk in the short, medium and long term.

Activity	Short term actions	Medium term actions	Long term actions
<b>Community engagement &amp; resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement resilience stores containing flood equipment located in high risk communities</li> <li>• Investigate options for entering into partnerships with suppliers to support citizens in implementing self-help measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with the Environment Agency to improve community resilience in Old Basford</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue working with communities to raise awareness and promote self-help measures</li> </ul>
<b>Asset management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver inspection programme for priority flood risk and drainage assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued inspection programme and asset register development</li> <li>• Identify private structures to be designated as flood risk management infrastructure</li> </ul>	
<b>Maintenance activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City-wide highway drainage maintenance and improvements and targeted activities in flood risk areas</li> <li>• Ordinary watercourse maintenance, trash screen clearance and telemetry systems</li> </ul>		



Activity	Short term actions	Medium term actions	Long term actions
Surface water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme delivery for Lincoln Street Park River Leen Wetland Creation</li> <li>• Scheme delivery for Woolsington Close area, Strelley</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme delivery of individual property level protection</li> <li>• Scheme feasibility for Colman Close area of Top Valley</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme delivery for: Colman Close area of Top Valley Individual property level protection</li> <li>• Scheme feasibility for Mapperly Park surface water management</li> </ul>
Watercourses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with the Environment Agency, Nottinghamshire County Council and Severn Trent Water to complete Day Brook flood risk management feasibility study</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake capital maintenance works on Broxtowe Park Brook</li> <li>• Identify funding for Day Brook flood risk management scheme</li> <li>• Scheme feasibility for the River Leen at Bobbers Mill</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme delivery for: Day Brook Old Basford flood alleviation scheme River Leen Bobbers Mill flood alleviation scheme</li> <li>• Flood modelling and mapping for: Broxtowe Park Brook, and Tottle Brook, Wollaton</li> </ul>
Development Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) guide for developers</li> <li>• Prepare and build capacity for new SuDS planning legislation</li> </ul>		
Lead local flood authority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support development management, regeneration and planning policy activities and seek opportunities to manage flood risk through development</li> <li>• Investigate flood incidents, identify responsible authorities and appropriate mitigation measures</li> <li>• Improve the resilience of communities and businesses, multi-agency emergency planning and civil contingency activities</li> </ul>		
Environment Agency schemes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme delivery for River Leen flood defence improvements at Queen's Medical Centre</li> </ul>	
Severn Trent Water schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme feasibility for Bagnall Road sewer capacity improvements</li> </ul>		



## Tell us what you think

We welcome your comments on our proposed approach to managing flood risk.

This document summarises the City Council's draft Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and accompanying Strategic Environmental Report. If you would like to read the full version of these documents they can be downloaded at [www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/floodstrategyhys](http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/floodstrategyhys) or by calling **0115 876 5516**.

**Consultation on these documents is open from 1 December 2014 to 30 January 2015. You can have your say on these plans in the following ways:**

Online by visiting [www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/floodstrategyhys](http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/floodstrategyhys)

By email: [drainage@nottinghamcity.gov.uk](mailto:drainage@nottinghamcity.gov.uk)

If you would like to request a paper copy of the consultation documents, please call **0115 876 5516**



<b>OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>
<b>4 FEBRUARY 2015</b>
<b>PROGRAMME FOR SCRUTINY</b>
<b>REPORT OF HEAD OF DEMOCRATIC SERVICES</b>

**1. Purpose**

To consider and set the overall programme and timetable for scrutiny activity for the forthcoming year.

**2. Action required**

**note the items scheduled on the work programme for the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Scrutiny Review Panels for 2014/15.**

**3. Background information**

3.1 One of the main roles of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee is setting, managing and co-ordinating the overall programme of scrutiny work. This includes:

- mapping out an initial programme for scrutiny at the start of the municipal year
- monitoring progress against the programme throughout the year, and making amendments as required
- evaluating the impact of scrutiny activity and using lessons learnt to inform future decisions about scrutiny activity.

3.2 Councillors are asked to note that a new Senior Governance Officer has been appointed who is responsible for scrutiny and that one of the Scrutiny Review Panels will now be progressed but only 1 at a time.

3.3 As a development opportunity for the Scrutiny Review Panel chairs agreed to chair a single meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee. This includes preparation and discussion at the chairs briefing, as well as being supported and mentored by Councillor Parbutt (and the scrutiny team), on best practice how to draw together key points, a conclusion and any recommendations.

3.4 In setting the programme for scrutiny activity, the Committee should aim for an outcome-focused work programme that has clear priorities and is matched against the resources available to deliver the programme. It is intended to hold fewer, but more in depth reviews which will enable panels to explore and challenge more.

Commissioning scrutiny reviews

3.5 Delivery of the programme will primarily be through the commissioning of time-limited (2 to 3 meetings maximum) review panels to carry out

reviews into specific, focused topics. All reviews must have the potential to make a positive impact on improving the wellbeing of local communities and people who live and/or work in Nottingham; and to ensure resources are used to their full potential, reviews must have a clear and tight focus and be set a realistic but challenging timetable for their completion.

- 3.6 In setting the programme of scrutiny reviews, it is important that the programme has flexibility to incorporate unplanned scrutiny work requested in-year. However, the Committee will only be able to schedule unplanned work after it has reassessed priorities across the scrutiny programme and considered the impact on existing reviews of the diversion of resources. When the Committee monitors the overall programme for scrutiny at each meeting there will be opportunity to do this.
- 3.7 The Committee has already been provided with background information on potential scrutiny review items which were discussed at the meeting held on 5 March 2014. The scopes, chair and memberships will need to be agreed for these at forthcoming meetings.
- 3.8 When establishing a review panel, the Committee needs to decide on:
- a clear and tight remit for the review
  - a timescale within which the review should be carried out
  - size of review panel, including whether any co-opted members should be involved
  - chair of the review panel (to be appointed from the pool of five scrutiny chairs)

and should have regard to the need over the year to engage as many councillors as possible in the scrutiny process.

#### Schedule of 'overview' items

- 3.9 The Committee also needs to agree a schedule of 'overview' items to come to future Overview and Scrutiny Committee meetings which is shown at Appendix 1. At each meeting, the Committee will look in-depth at one key strategic issue however, on occasion it may be necessary to have an additional 'topical' or 'urgent' item on the agenda. In addition to providing an opportunity for scrutiny of strategic issues, this approach will support Committee members in having an overview of key current issues affecting Nottingham to inform work programming decisions.

#### Policy briefings

- 3.10 Through the process of developing the programme for scrutiny, the Committee may identify issues which call for a policy briefing. The purpose of these briefings is to inform councillors about a current key issue or to prepare councillors for review work that has been commissioned. These informal briefings will not be occasions for scrutiny to be carried out, although they may result in a suggestion for a new scrutiny topic, which would need to be considered by this

Committee against the current programme for scrutiny and available resource. Policy briefings will not form part of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee's agenda but will be held separately and be open to all councillors to attend.

Monitoring programme for scrutiny

- 3.11 On an ongoing basis the Committee will be responsible for managing and co-ordinating the programme for scrutiny and assessing the impact of scrutiny activity. At all future meetings the Committee will monitor the progress of the programme, making amendments as appropriate.

4. **List of attached information**

The following information can be found in the appendices to this report:

**Appendix 1** - Overview and Scrutiny Committee agenda

**Appendix 2** - Policy Briefing sessions

**Appendix 3** - SRP topics for 2014/15

**Appendix 4** - Long-list of potential future OSC/SRP topics

5. **Background papers, other than published works or those disclosing exempt or confidential information**

None

6. **Published documents referred to in compiling this report**

None

7. **Wards affected**

Citywide

8. **Contact information**

Contact Colleagues

Rav Kalsi

Senior Governance Officer

[Rav.kalsi@nottinghamcity.gov.uk](mailto:Rav.kalsi@nottinghamcity.gov.uk)

0115 8763759

The feasibility criteria includes:

<b>Decision making and being a critical friend</b>	<b>Is it a topic/key decision which requires consultation with Overview and Scrutiny <u>prior</u> to the decision being taken.</b>	Yes – include. No – apply other criteria and consider removing
<b>Public Interest and relevance</b>	<b>Is the topic still relevant in terms of it still being an issue for citizens, partners or the council in terms of performance, delivery or cancellation of services?</b>	Yes – apply other criteria and consider inclusion No – apply other criteria and consider removing
<b>Ability to change or influence</b>	<b>Can the Committee actively influence the council or its partners to accept recommendations and ensure positive outcomes for citizens and therefore be able to demonstrate the value and impact that scrutiny can have?</b>	Yes – apply other criteria and consider inclusion No – apply other criteria and consider removing
<b>Range and scope of impact</b>	<b>Is this a large topic area impacting on significant areas of the population and the council’s partners <u>or significant impact on minority groups</u>.</b>  <b>Is there interest from partners and colleagues to undertake and support this review and will it be beneficial?</b>	Yes – apply other criteria and consider inclusion No – apply other criteria and consider removing
<b>Avoidance of duplication of effort</b>	<b>Is this topic area very similar to one already being scrutinised in another arena or has it already been investigated in the recent past?</b>	Yes – consider involvement in the existing activity or consider removing No – apply other criteria and consider inclusion.

**Overview and Scrutiny Committee agenda - List of topics for ‘overview’ items**

Below is a list of ‘overview’ items (based on background research and intended to encompass the broad remit of Overview and Scrutiny) to be included on the agendas for meetings of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee for 2014/15. It is intended that the Committee will consider one strategic overview item at each of its meetings. Agreed items will be scheduled depending upon timeliness for the item and availability of contributors.

Date of meeting	Focus
<b>4 February 2015</b> Chair: Councillor C Jones	<p><b><u>Citizen First/Customer Access Programme Implementation</u></b> – progress and what difference is this making to citizens?                      (last attended 8 January 2014)</p> <p><b><u>The Council’s Flood Risk Management Strategy</u></b> – consultation on draft policy (Fay Bull) - TBC</p>
4 March 2015	Overview and Scrutiny workshop to identify possible topics for review for 2015/16
8 April 2015	TO BE DETERMINED
Future items:	Good to Great Operational Plan - update
	Nottingham Growth Plan – update
	Nottingham City Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report and actions arising from OfSTED inspection in May 2014

**List of potential policy briefings**

Below is a list of potential topics for policy briefings that have been put forward by councillors to date. The Committee will need to identify any topics to be put forward as ideas for potential policy briefing sessions at this stage – this process can be ongoing throughout the year.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Comments</b>
TBA	Individual Electoral Registration	
TBA	Combined Authorities and devolution	

**Scrutiny Review Topics 2014/15**

	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	<p><b>To review school attendance for children with disabilities or special education needs and the support mechanisms in place to support them to improve attendance and the progress of the transition from the Statement of Special Educational Needs or 323 assessments to the new Educational Health and Care Plans arising from the Children and Families Act 2014 Act</b></p>	<p><b>Status – to be scheduled</b></p> <p>Proposed by Beverly Denby, 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector Advocate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chair and membership needs appointing at OSC in October 2014</li> <li>• Panel will include the co-opted representatives for educational issues</li> <li>• Scope to be finalised and submitted for approval to OSC</li> </ul>
2	<p><b><u>NOTTINGHAM CITIZEN’S SURVEY</u></b></p> <p><b>To review the responses of sub-groups of the population, including the differing views by area and demographic factors such as age, ethnicity and disability</b></p>	<p><b>Status – to be scheduled</b></p> <p>CHAIR: Councillor C A Jones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified as a review at the Overview and Scrutiny workshop held in March 2014</li> <li>• Scope needs to be finalised with chair and submitted for approval to OSC</li> <li>• Membership needs to be appointed</li> </ul>
	<p>Exploring the implications of the changing educational landscape Part 2 (final meeting)</p> <p><b>Last met on Wednesday 2 April 2014 at 2.00 pm</b> <b>Review temporarily suspended by OSC at July 2014 meeting</b></p>	<p>Glyn Jenkins (chair) Azad Choudhry Sally Longford Thulani Molife Eileen Morley</p>

**2014/15 long-list of possible future items for the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and/or Scrutiny Review Panels**

<p><b>ANNUAL UPDATE ON PUPIL ATTAINMENT,</b> Governance and the role of councillors (arising from discussions being held at OSC on 8 October 2014)</p>
<p><b>ANNUAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT</b> Required annually, carried out by an SRP in January 2014 (next proposed date 18 months from Jan 2014)</p>
<p><b>NOTTINGHAM CITY SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD (NCSCB) ANNUAL REPORT</b> (being considered at OSC in January 2015 – need to decide best time of year for this to be scheduled at the meeting)</p>
<p><b>POTENTIAL ITEMS</b></p>
<p><b>THE COUNCIL'S BUDGET PROCESS</b> New scrutiny councillors will need to have training on how to effectively scrutinise the Council's budget process prior to scheduling this item after the new Council is elected and members are appointed.  (Previously an SRP was carried out in November 2011 on the budget consultation process used by the Council)</p>
<p><b>FUEL POVERTY</b> What actions are being taken by the Council to support its citizens who in fuel poverty since the Scrutiny Review Panel published its recommendations in 2011?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• focus on enabling citizens to reduce their energy bills through insulation schemes</li> <li>• the development of the Council's energy company</li> <li>• the pilot being run by Nottingham City Homes and Experian to enable tenants to develop a credit score by using the rent account data. This should enable tenants to move from pre-payment meters and access better energy tariffs with energy companies</li> </ul>
<p><b>HOUSING IN THE CITY</b> How is the Council addressing the issue of creating family housing and social/affordable housing Given the census data showing families moving out of city to find suitable family housing?</p>
<p><b>COMMERCIALISM</b> With significant budgetary pressures expected for local government until 2019/20 how can Nottingham City Council engender a 'commercial culture' to help manage these pressures? How can we maximise the benefits of grants/charitable funding for the city?</p>
<p><b>DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES, EXPLORING TRENDS AND CHALLENGES IN NOTTINGHAM CITY</b> Understanding our changing population and potential implications to service delivery. Need to explore the changes in demography in Nottingham and how this will impact on : The ageing population; Council services; Health Services etc.</p>



**FE COLLEGES** - How far is Nottingham City Council supporting Nottingham's Further Education (FE) colleges in order to equip young people with the right skills for local employment?

**IT** - How is the Council ensuring its IT infrastructure is fit for purpose and meets the requirements of citizens, colleagues and councillors?

**TOURISM** – what is the Council doing to make Nottingham a tourist destination of choice and how does it know what citizens and tourists want?

**STAFF ENGAGEMENT** – how can the councillors be sure that colleagues are fully engaged with changes in work practices (commercialism) and need for leaner cost efficient services and structural changes (Good to Great). How are staff morale being measured and their views being sought? When was the last staff questionnaire and when is the next one due? What lessons have been learnt? Are these changes and austerity measures impacting on staff retention?

**FIXED ODDS GAMBLING** – a recent article in the Nottingham Post highlighted research carried out by the Campaign for Fairer Gambling, gamblers in Nottingham spent £40,896,139 on the machines. Nottingham is amongst the 55 most deprived English boroughs which lost £470m on the gaming machines last year, against £231m in the 115 most affluent areas in the country.

**CREDIT UNIONS** - An effective way of addressing citizen's increasing use of pay day lenders?

This page is intentionally left blank