To Sefton MBC by e-mail.

Please confirm, by return, you will forward this communication as a late submission to the Examiner of Maghull Neighbourhood Plan. It would appear, from the dates on other submissions, that developers and agencies have been given more time than local residents to study the Plan and to prepare their comments. My late submission makes reference to comments, submitted by others, which support our own comments, made within the short time allocated to us.

Surface Water and other issues.

Planning applications are approved or disapproved on the capability of developers and other responsible consultees to manage surface water in such a way that existing built environments are protected from flooding generated by new developments, built elsewhere.

In order for surface water to be managed it must first be identified as such.

In Maghull there are four recurrent flooding issues which cannot be classed as surface water...

(1) Floodwater, imported into Maghull from elsewhere, via Melling Brook which submerges Whinney Brook and Dovers Brook before flooding into Fouracres and Sefton Lane.

Melling Brook’s massive imports into Maghull caused devastating flooding into Fouracres and Sefton Lane in 2012 and again in 2015. Sefton FCERM’s official report into the tragedy, published in 2013, did not identify Melling Brook as the cause. Some short time later, in 2013, Environment Agency made a site visit, consulted with residents at their homes and identified Melling Brook as the cause of flooding in Fouracres and Sefton Lane.

Sefton FCERM’s official report wrongly identifies excess loadings of locally generated surface water into Whinney Brook and Dovers Brook as the cause. Because of this error, Environment Agency avoided blame for mismanagement of Melling Brook, United Utilities avoided blame for connecting sewage outlets into a potentially non receptive watercourse and FCERM has colluded with its partners to hide the truth.

For confirmation of the real cause of flooding into Fouracres and Sefton Lane refer to Environment Agency Flooding Report for Maghull, under issues numbered 11 Fouracres and 13 Main Rivers. The receiving culvert for Melling Brook, at Switch Island, is more than adequate; this means there is room for more flooding incidents from this source.

(2) Canal water imported into Maghull from elsewhere, via Leeds and Liverpool Canal, submerges Old Hall Road, Hall Lane and Northway on a recurrent cycle.

Leeds and Liverpool Canal overflowed into Old Hall Road, Hall Lane and Northway Service Road in 2010, 2012 and 2015. The cause of the flooding is the curtailment of Sefton Council’s receiving culvert in Hall Lane. This prevents canal overflows from entering Whinney Brook at Northway; as a result the canal flows into local streets. United Utilities, the Waterways Ombudsman and Champion Newspaper have each declared, in writing, that Leeds and Liverpool canal overflows...
into local streets. Please refer to issues numbered 4 Canal Bridge, 6 Outlet Stream from Canal and 12 Hall Lane Electricity Substation in Environment Agency Flooding Report for Maghull.

(3) Raw infectious sewage is persistently deposited into Hall Lane and Damfield Lane from public sewers. The sewage which emerges from United Utilities’ public sewers into Hall Lane, 30 times per year, is foul and infectious. The company, by referring to these discharges as surface water, has been allowed to avoid its responsibility to provide safe and adequate removal of foul sewage in accordance with the Land Drainage Act (1991). Environment Agency, Sefton NHS and Health Protection Agency first identified the problem in 2013. United Utilities is not providing the service demanded by statutory regulation. This must be officially identified, addressed and rectified without further delay. Please refer to issue number 9 Hall Lane in Environment Agency Flooding Report for Maghull.

(4) Floodwater imported from elsewhere, via Whinney Brook, submerges Hall Lane and Northway. Environment Agency is fully aware that Whinney Brook flows into Damfield Lane because Sefton Council’s sub road receiving culvert cannot contain the river at full flow. As a result of this the river overtops its banks and runs directly into the road. Environment Agency recorded this to be the case in 2013 and the facts were recorded into Environment Agency Flooding Report for Maghull under issues numbered 1 Damfield Lane/A59 Roadways, 2 Damfield Lane Development Land, 3 Whinney Brook Culvert at Damfield Lane, and 5 Cricket/Football Fields.

The Care Home development, under construction in Damfield Lane, was passed through planning procedure on the basis that recurrent flooding in Damfield Lane is surface water, when it is, in fact, river water. In recent months Environment Agency has tried to redefine what was recorded as river water in 2013 as surface water. This is because having identified flooding in Damfield Lane as river water, new developments cannot be passed through planning procedure on the basis it is surface water. Capita Symonds, Canal & River Trust and the Waterways Ombudsman have each declared, in writing, that Whinney Brook overflows into Damfield Lane. Canal & River Trust and the Waterways Ombudsman have also written that they are aware that false information was given to Sefton during the planning process which secured approval to build the Care Home Village now under construction in Damfield Lane.

The Maghull Neighbourhood Plan makes provision for 1650 houses, to be built on Land East of Maghull, to be connected to existing infrastructure. No provision is made for prior upgrades to the above four, aforementioned, items of defective infrastructure. This means, if the Plan is passed, without provision for essential infrastructural upgrades, the Town will be subjected to further totally unsustainable flooding.

For long enough we have been told, what we have to say about flooding, has no foundation. Comments made by various organisations under Regulation 16, for study by the examiner of Maghull Neighbourhood Plan, however, confirm our fears to be well founded. We are informed surface water from new developments should be managed in such a way that run offs are not increased and there should be liaison between water management companies and Environment Agency to ensure there is no confusion between what is being managed on site and what persists off site. Also Sefton Council should be able to demonstrate; whatever is approved on site is sustainable off site. In other words sustainability of new developments must be based on not increasing identifiable, out of control, flooding which is already having a serious impact on the rest of our neighbourhood. In this regard Sefton and Environment Agency are reminded of their joint responsibility to define surface water for what it is and overflows from rivers and canals for what they clearly are.
It is stressed that new developments must not import further risk of flooding pollution. It is also stresses that sustainable drainage systems, within the Local Plan area, should be directed away from at areas which are already at risk from recurrent flooding.

Environment Agency has stated the objectives, within the plan, to ensure Infrastructure is improved, are outside of its planning remit. Drainage proposals are matters for the Lead Local Flood Authority (Sefton Council).

Residents, on numerous occasions, during the past seven years, have made it clear that Maghull’s recurrently failing drainage infrastructure must be upgraded before new developments are connected to it. This demand was made long before the ambition was announced in Maghull Neighbourhood Plan to connect a further 1650 houses to infrastructure which has already been declared capable of causing multiple serious injuries and death. (See letter from Canal & River Trust dated 28th September 2012) attached.

Developers are now making it clear that implementation of upgrades to off-site infrastructure, within Maghull’s existing built environment, is the responsibility of Sefton Council. The delivery of such upgrades is outside of developers’ control. It is suggested that upgrades to offsite infrastructure might be staggered in line with the rate of new build but in view of the scale of the building programme and the immediate impact this will have on existing unsustainable drainage infrastructure, upgrades should be made before the first planning applications have been approved and before building begins. The important and overriding consideration in all of this is the achievement of sustainable development both on and off site.

NPPF aims to secure the delivery of sustainable development which does not adversely affect existing communities and the environment.

Seeking funds from developers for Town Hall Improvements, a new Sports Hall and a new Outdoor Running Track contributes, in no way, to NPPF guidelines which state such funds should be directly relatable to the development. Any contributions obtained should be used to fund drainage sustainability. If upgrades to existing inadequate drainage infrastructure are not implemented, delivery of sustainable development, elsewhere, will be prevented.

On Boxing Day 2015, Whinney Brook flooded Damfield Lane. Similar Flooding occurred twice in 2011 and again in 2012. Four times in four years. We have photographs showing a gas substation completely submerged.

On 25th June 2018, after Ofgem had been informed of the situation, we were advised that the matter is being looked into by Environmental Health Department within Sefton Council.

Also on Boxing Day 2015, Leeds and Liverpool Canal submerged an electrical substation in Hall Lane. Similar flooding occurred in 2010 and 2012, Three times in five years.

National Grid has requested to be informed if any specific proposals within the Neighbourhood Plan could affect electricity and gas apparatus? Bearing in mind that two substations get submerged because existing infrastructure is inadequate and upgrades will not be made, the only safe solution is to site both buildings elsewhere without any further delay.

Additional loadings from 1650 houses, connected to infrastructure which is already causing flooding on this scale, will result in tragedy. SP Energy Networks was alerted, in 2016, by residents living next to its substation in Hall Lane, that the canal can overflow into the substation at any time because its overflow network has been decommissioned by Sefton Council. During the past year substantial flood defences have been applied but the underlying cause has not been rectified. The same situation applies to the gas substation in Damfield Lane which, as yet, has no flood defence system. It is unbelievable that National Grid is asking to be informed if Maghull Neighbourhood Plan will have any impact on its assets when it is being kept in the dark about
existing threats to the community from assets, owned by Sefton Council, which are no longer fit for purpose.
In order that facts recorded in Environment Agency Flooding Report for Maghull can be referred to, as suggested above, a copy of this important document is attached, herewith.

Yours faithfully,

Gerry Crilly (Maghull Resident, speaking up for the Neglected Neighbourhood of Maghull).
Dear Mr Crilly,

Thank you for your letter which I received on 26 September 2012.

I will endeavour to respond to your observations in the order that you have raised them below.

1. The canal is leaking through a 200 year old stone gateway wall and the leak can only be cured by draining the canal which is impractical.
   A. Correct.

2. Regular repairs are made but no guarantee can be given that the canal in time will not make a full breach and flood a large area of Maghull.
   A. Correct.

3. British Waterways do not own the ditch into which the canal is leaking and are not responsible for the ditch’s maintenance and upkeep.
   A. Correct.

4. Whinney Brook Culvert 34 is in three sections. Two of these, from Damfield Lane inspection hatch to towpath, and from towpath back to brook, are the sole responsibility of British Waterways. Detailed updated records giving material construction, direction, shape, diameter, length and depth are available.
   A. Culvert 34 is owned by Canal & River Trust. Previous Principal inspection information is available. We can confirm that the culvert is functioning as required.

5. Records state the two sections are in fair condition and fit for purpose but the consequence of failure would lead to multiple serious injuries and death.
   A. Correct.

North West Waterways
Canal & River Trust Waterside House Waterside Drive Wigan WN3 5AZ
T: 0303 046 0540 E: enquiries.northwest@canalrivertrust.org.uk W: www.canalrivertrust.org.uk
Patron: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. Canal & River Trust, a charitable company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales with company number 7180776 and registered charity number 1145792, registered office address First Floor North, Station House, 503 Elder Gate, Milton Keynes MK9 1BB
6. The third and sub road section of culvert 34 is not of British Waterways’ ownership and they have no records of its age, material construction, condition, or strength ability to withstand heavy traffic. Whether its collapse would also lead to multiple serious injuries is a question which must be posed to whoever is responsible for its maintenance and upkeep.
A. Correct

As outlined by our engineer during the meeting of 4 July 2012, Canal & River Trust property is currently contributing little to no impact on the issues that residents have been experiencing. As such, there is no significant contribution that we can make to a resolution.

Canal & River Trust is working with very finite resources and as such, we must place all of our works in priority order with health & safety related issues our paramount concern. Our asset teams complete monthly inspections and note any deterioration and required works accordingly. Notifications are raised to reflect required works and these notifications are prioritised on our system and addressed in line with other works.

Sadly, we have many high priority safety related works which must be completed. All of our resource is under immense strain. As such, we must concentrate all of our time, finances and efforts on addressing issues where there is an imminent risk. That is not the case at this location and as such, we cannot dedicate resource to implement mitigation measures to a low risk section of waterway.

I hope that the above helps clarify matters for you. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any further enquiries.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Acting Waterway Manager
North West Waterways
The following data has been collated from information gathered from site inspections, during which a number of residents, at risk of flooding in key locations, were visited and their observations noted. During the past five years various Flood Resilience Officers from Environment Agency have offered help to Maghull...

First visit, one EA representative, 17th May 2012...Second visit, one EA representative, 17th July 2012...Third visit, two EA representatives, 23rd April 2013...Fourth visit, one EA representative, 5th July 2013...Fifth visit, one EA representative, 23rd June 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISUSE</th>
<th>Location in which problematic flooding keeps occurring.</th>
<th>Issues as defined by residents with experience of localised flooding issues caused by infrastructural deficiencies.</th>
<th>Leads = Agencies with responsibility to provide solutions.</th>
<th>Suggested Way Forward from visits made by EA 17/5/2012, 17/7 2012, 23/4/2013, 5/7/2013 and 23/6/2016.</th>
<th>Updates made by EA 24th July 2013, 26th April 2016, 20th July 2016, 4th December 2016 as under...</th>
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<td>(1) Damfield Lane/ A59 Roadways. EA Site visits... 17th May 2012. 23rd April 2013. 21st August 2016.</td>
<td>Flooding on Road. Culvert wall very low. Used to be a debris screen in place but this disappeared sometime in 2011. Sefton MBC reports... Where Whinney Brook crosses Damfield Lane there have been two major incidents of flooding reported in 2011 alone, due to blockages and incapacity of the culverts carrying the brook under the road. Residents say that water comes over wall and up into lane via culvert inspection hatch. Further major incident with all above flooding elements, December 2015. Road under water and closed to traffic by police. The Land Drainage Act (1991) places duties and responsibilities on riparian owners, one of which is to make provision to adequately convey flows.</td>
<td>SEFTON EA CRT</td>
<td>Keep Drains Cleared. Do not allow run offs from new development to enter Whinney Brook. The Land Drainage Act (1991) places duties and responsibilities on riparian owners, one of which is to make provision to adequately convey flows.</td>
<td>Culvert was inspected in 2013. CRT’s culvert was shown to be partially blocked where Whinney Brook enters cricket field. Sefton MBC subsequently jetted the culvert. EA reckons flooding may be caused by surface water rather than the brook.</td>
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<td>(2)</td>
<td>Damfield Lane Development land.</td>
<td>EA’s inspector was first alerted on site visit during May 2012, to sewage coming up through manholes, and down the slope into Whinney Brook. Photograph taken showing overloaded system discharging foul sewage from manhole. UU looking at introducing cess pit. UU advises blockages have been cleared and pre-existing issues repaired.</td>
<td>SEFTON UU EA CRT</td>
<td>Look at drainage options that are being considered for new development.</td>
<td>Work on new development has been allowed to commence.</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
<td>Whinney Brook Culvert at Damfield Lane.</td>
<td>Capacity overflowed twice in 2011 as reported by Sefton MBC. Culvert wall very low. Used to be a debris screen in place but this disappeared sometime in 2011. Residents say water comes over wall and up into the road through culvert inspection hatch. The 900mm dia. metal pipe which runs below canal and is a wholly owned asset of CRT cannot adequately convey combined flows of drains and Whinney Brook at full flow. Canal &amp; River Trust has stated that The Land Drainage Act (1991) places duties on riparian owners, one of which is to make provision to contain flows. CRT’s receiving 900mm metal pipe is woefully inadequate to contain both Whinney Brook and drains.</td>
<td>SEFTON. EA. CRT.</td>
<td>Look to clear the brook, investigate if culvert may be blocked. Ensure general maintenance along brook is performed regularly. Install debris screen which was intentionally removed by contractors in 2011. Screen has recently been replaced to cater for new development.</td>
<td>EA did not remove debris screen, which presumably was removed prior to management becoming EA’s responsibility. EA currently looking into getting screen reinstalled at its original position protecting culvert running beneath Damfield Lane and further on under Leeds and Liverpool Canal. CCTV inspection revealed CRT culvert in cricket field to be 40% blocked – Jet clearance planned for August 2013. Whinney Brook cleared with Weed bucket in March /April 2013. Hand maintenance carried out August 2013. If more enhanced maintenance required (desilting), this will need to be justified via survey and modelling. Contractors carried out routine maintenance on Dovers and</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
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<td>Whinney Brooks during Autumn 2013. Walkthroughs and debris removal, ongoing as part of maintenance programme, detailed above. EA will continue to maintain this section of Whinney Brook as part of rolling maintenance programme.</td>
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<td>(4)</td>
<td><strong>Canal Bridge.</strong> EA Site visits... 17th May 2012. 23rd April 2013. 23rd June 2016.</td>
<td>Canal is currently leaking into overflow ditch running alongside the road. The overflow ditch is in place to cater for exceptional discharges which occur whenever the canal reaches optimal level and massive amounts of water cannot be contained within the canal basin. Because culvert has been dramatically reduced in size at Old Hall Road, overflows can no longer access Whinney Brook. Overflows from the canal currently discharge into properties in Old Hall Road, Hall Lane and Northway. Roads and houses and an electrical substation were submerged in 2015 similar flooding occurred in 2010 and 2012.</td>
<td>CRT. SEFTON. OFWAT EA to find out who is responsible for the overflow drain. Need to understand risk of failure- what has been done? What measures are in place? EA to make sure CRT is aware of current leaking canal. CRT is aware of the leaking canal which is being monitored on a regular basis. The leak is containable but overflows can no longer be contained because of riparian curtailments at Hall Lane to what was originally a faultless and workable system constructed by British Waterways engineers. The system originally prevented canal overflow water being discharged into roadways, homes and properties including the electrical substation in Hall Lane. The risk of...</td>
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A spokesman for CRT has stated, It is clear there is a problem with water from the canal overflowing into local streets. He has also stressed, The Land Drainage Act (1991) places duties and responsibilities on riparian owners, one of which is to make provision to adequately convey flows. He also affirms, Once canal water flows onto adjoining land, owned by Sefton Council, Canal & River Trust’s responsibility comes to an end.

electrocution to passersby has never been assessed.

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<tr>
<th>Cricket / Football Fields.</th>
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<td>EA Site visits...</td>
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<tr>
<td>17th May 2012.</td>
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<tr>
<td>23rd April 2013.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21st August 2016.</td>
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Back garden walls and fences of properties in Hall Lane are on the verge of collapse into Whinney Brook. Debris is building up. Trash Screen removed by contractors during 2011 from culvert under road= (Tommy Gent Way) at rear of 21 Hall Lane. On Boxing Day 2015 water from Whinney Brook overflowed the culvert and ran along Tommy Gent Way into Hall Lane to submerge homes. The electrical substation nearby was also submerged and lives were put at risk. The Land Drainage Act (1991) places duties and responsibilities on riparian owners, one of which is to make provision to adequately convey flows. The receiving culvert at Tommy Gent Way cannot contain Whinney Brook at full flow.

EA SEFTON.

Make sure residents know about riparian ownership. Look at maintenance schedule Find out why the trash screen removed? Agree responsibility for erosion causing gardens to disintegrate with walls and fences falling into watercourse.

EA did not remove screen which was removed before EA took over brook. New Debris screen scheduled for 2014 has not yet been installed. EA advise there are now no plans in 2016 to have screen reinstalled. One of Hall Lane’s residents has rebuilt back garden wall to excellent standard. Whinney Brook which flows within cricket field erodes gardens away causing fences and walls to collapse into river. The Boxing Day incident produced further erosion causing fences to collapse and trees to be uprooted near to where screen was removed. EA has been informed and is investigating.
|   | Outlet stream from Canal.  
EA Site visits  
17th May 2012  
23rd April 2013  
23rd June 2016. | Chopped trees blocking the watercourse which was constructed to cater for overflows from Leeds and Liverpool canal. Watercourse bed is significantly higher than original level through mismanagement and neglect. Capacity to contain overflows has been significantly reduced. Canal & River Trust's only responsibility is to maintain a wholly owned asset of five sub towpath culverts and a stepped stone embankment situated within its own land which includes little more than the towpath. A spokesman for CRT has stated, It is clear there is a problem with water from the canal overflowing into local streets. Canal & River Trust has stated it has no continuing responsibility for water which flows out of the canal and onto the land belonging to other landowners. This is not a policy decision by Canal & River Trust, but what the law says. Canal & River Trust has also stated that the Land Drainage Act (1991) places duties and responsibilities on riparian owners, one of which is to make provision to adequately convey flows. Once canal water flows onto adjoining land, owned by Sefton Council, Canal & River Trust's responsibility comes to an end. | CRT  
SEFTON. | Find out who has responsibility for the stream and maintenance/clearance. CRT has stressed that the Land Drainage Act (1991) places duties and responsibilities on riparian owners, one of which is to make provision to adequately convey flows. | SEFTON cleared the debris in 2011. Matter referred to SEFTON during Making Space for water meetings. Maintenance of the overflow ditch has been abandoned. |
<p>|   | A59 Northway (east) Service | Service road floods outside 172 Northway when rainfall is heavy. Floodwater drains from the school | SEFTON | EA to query if Sefton have investigated the flooding problem? CCTV? | SEFTON currently looking into the culverts around this road. Culvert which conducts flow beneath |</p>
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<th></th>
<th>EA Site visits...</th>
<th>Playing fields. Culvert beneath A59 backs up from from115 Northway directly opposite and floods service roads both sides of A59. The problem emanates from the blocking off of the watercourse beneath Liverpool Road South, thereby denying access of floodwater to Whinney Brook. The Land Drainage Act (1991) places duties and responsibilities on riparian owners, one of which is to make provision to adequately convey flows.</th>
<th>Liverpool Road South has been blocked off and water within the system can no longer access Whinney Brook alongside Meadows Hotel.</th>
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<td>(7)</td>
<td>Road. 17th May 2012. 23rd April 2013.</td>
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<td>(8)</td>
<td>A59 Northway (west) Service Road. Other side of A59 EA Site visits... 17th May 2012. 23rd April 2013.</td>
<td>Service road floods during heavy rainfall around house no 115. There is a pipe blocked around the back of the house. All houses have water under the floorboards. Water has nowhere to go because culvert conducting water beneath Liverpool Road South into Whinney Brook has been blocked off at Meadows Hotel and this is the cause of both issues (7) and (8). Full access to the river must be restored because The Land Drainage Act (1991) places duties and responsibilities on riparian owners, one of which is to make provision to adequately convey flows.</td>
<td>EA to query if Sefton have investigated the flooding problem? CCTV?</td>
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<td>EA to query with UU and SEFTON Highways about suggested solutions to this flooding. Surface water issue. Sefton MBC has been made aware of problem at various Making Space for Water meetings.</td>
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<td>(9)</td>
<td>Hall Lane EA Site visits... 17th May 2012. 23rd April 2013.</td>
<td>Road floods up to a couple of feet in foul sewage water. UU say this is due to hydraulic inadequacy which cannot be cured without capital investment. Such expenditure needs to be prioritised but UU advises there are no current plans for work in the area. Ref (AMP) 2015-</td>
<td>Taken forward to SEFTON at Making Space for Water meeting. Matter has been raised again and again with SEFTON and UU at Making Space for Water meetings.</td>
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2020. Contamination from contact with foul sewage is a public health issue. Such contamination places pedestrians, particularly schoolchildren at risk of disease.

| 10) | Damfield Lane  
EA Site visits... 17th May 2012. 23rd April 2013. | Proposed housing development. Residents are concerned that run offs from the estate will cause flooding issues similar to those experienced in 2015 and in 2011 (twice) when Damfield Lane was closed to traffic. Inadequate metal 900mm dia. culvert below canal cannot contain combined throughput from three highway drainage runs and Whinney Brook. The Land Drainage Act (1991) places duties and responsibilities on riparian owners, one of which is to make provision to adequately convey flows. |
| | | SEFTON PLANNING. |
| | | Update sought on planning decision |
| | | What were EA’s recommendations for the planning approval? Planning documents showed surface water discharge rates are to be limited. No grounds to object |

| 11) | Fouracres  
EA Site visits... 23rd April 2013 5th July 2013. | Water backing up through outfalls during high river flows. Maintenance required along watercourse. |
| | | UU EA |
| | | UU to install flap valve at outlet. Maintenance along Whinney/ Dovers Brooks Planned for end July 2016.  
*See Main Rivers=Item (13)* |
| | | EA walks Dovers Brook twice per year and flails it with a weed bucket once per year. Dovers Brook when overwhelmed with excesses from Melling Brook acts as a feed into Fouracres by overtopping flap valves and submerging gardens. |

| 12) | Hall Lane Electricity substation. | Serious flooding to substation. Walls of building swamped on Boxing Day 2015. Culvert conducting canal overflows beneath Old Hall Road into Whinney |
| | | CRT. EA.  
SEFTON SP Energy Networks |
| | | SP Energy Networks instructed their Consultants Total Flood Solutions (TFS) to conduct a site survey of |
| | | Flooding, similar to Boxing Day 2015 incident, occurred in 2010 and 2012 because of reduction in capacity of culvert at Old Hall Road. Properties will remain at |
|   | 12) | EA Site visit...  
23rd April 2013.  
23rd June 2016. | Brook reduced from catchment of 4 square metres to a mere 60cm dia. beneath Hall Lane. Restriction denies adequate access for overflows into main river causing canal water to flow directly into Old Hall Road, Hall Lane (East) and Northway. Flooding is further augmented by surface water being piped from Glentworth Close into same culvert. Surface water from this housing estate combines with canal overflows and floods into Hall Lane/Northway and Old Hall Road. United Utilities advise none of its assets contribute to flooding in Hall Lane. |
|   | 13) | Main Rivers | Configuration and naming of main rivers and the effects they have on large areas of Maghull. Maps provided by Defra to EA show Whinney flowing into Dovers Brook and onwards to Sefton Lane. The same map indicates the primary substation in accordance with ENA guidelines in document ETR 138 (Engineering Technical Report) 138. SP Energy Networks contacted UU and EA. (20th July 2016) in regard to what actions each were taking in respect to the independent survey. (20th August 2016). EA to conduct further survey with Sefton following contact by SP Energy Networks. |

It was noted during a site visit with EA that Melling Brook far exceeds, in width, depth and total capacity, other brooks to which it is conjoined. In times of risk until culvert’s outlet is restored to its original capacity of four square metres. Following site surveys SP Energy Networks instigated plans to install flood mitigation measures at their primary substation in accordance with ETR 138 guidelines. Agencies/riparian owners with connected assets will need to take similar, prompt, positive remedial action to protect Old Hall Road, Hall Lane and Northway from preventable flooding. People are being subjected to unnecessary risks. SP Energy Networks also contacted Sefton Council CEO in regard to flooding risks from the canal and Whinney Brook. United Utilities inspected the overflow network on behalf of residents and issued a report dated 27th October 2016 confirming culverts to be cause of canal water flooding for which riparian owners are responsible.

The Land Drainage Act (1991) places duties and responsibilities on riparian owners, one of which is to make provision to adequately convey flows. The only flows being adequately
| EA Site visits... | 23rd April 2013. 5th July 2013. | shows Melling Brook flowing into Old Alt Brook and disappearing as if it never existed. Residents are unaware of the existence of Old Alt Brook. Melling Brook may have disappeared but the water it imports submerges Fouracres on a regular basis. Maps produced by Capita Symonds and Google do not show Old Alt Brook as an entity and no distinction was evident during EA’s site visit. Melling Brook was observed as one continuous watercourse flowing from beyond Switch Island directly to Fouracres where it meets up with Dovers brook and Whinney Brook | fullness Melling Brook discharges into all other connected brooks causing backups and overflows into Fouracres and Sefton Lane. Floodwater imported from outside of the neighbourhood into Maghull, via Melling Brook, swamps into the Town’s two brooks which once comfortably managed to drain the whole of Maghull Maghull’s two main rivers are Dovers Brook and Whinney Brook. | conveyed are those which are imported from out of town. These flows should be diverted into River Alt at Switch Island where Melling Brook and River Alt enter the region side by side. |

Key to Lead Column abbreviations...
DEFRA...Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
OFTWAT...Water Services Regulation Authority.
SP Energy Networks References approved 8th May 2017.
Total Flood Solutions...Total Flood Solutions.
OFGEM...Office of Gas and Electricity Markets.
SEFTON...Sefton MBC.