

Gosforth

Flood Investigation Report No.26

**Flood Event:
30th August 2012**

This flood investigation report has been produced by Cumbria County Council as a Lead Local Flood Authority under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

Version	Undertaken by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date
Preliminary	David White	Anthony Lane		18 th April 2013
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Executive Summary

Cumbria County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) has prepared this report with the assistance of other Flood Risk Management Authorities as it considers necessary to do so under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

This Report examines the flooding at Gosforth on the 30th August 2012, detailing flood routes and reported affected properties. Drainage infrastructure was unable to accommodate the intense runoff from the steeply sloped fields above Gosforth. The fields were saturated and so they were unable to absorb the intense rainfall on that date, resulting in a flash flood beyond the capacity of watercourses, culverts and surface water drainage in Gosforth.

6 actions have been identified in the report which would reduce the risk of future flooding. The recommendations range from establishing maintenance regimes for drainage systems, installing property level protection, to longer term solutions that may require Flood Defence Grant in Aid partnership funding from Defra. Most of the actions will require a spirit of working together from the Gosforth community with clear guidance and support from LLFA working with Making Space for Water officers.

Cumbria County Council Local Flood Risk Management team has used information from a wide range of sources to compile this report. This includes details from individuals, other authorities, the Gosforth community and on-site observations. Whilst best endeavours have been made to be factual, to understand the full scope of the flooding that occurred and the mechanisms influencing it, some information has been used from secondary sources. If this has resulted in incorrect reporting, please inform the Local Flood Risk Management Team. Tel. 01228 221330.

Event Background

Flooding Incident

Gosforth is in the Lake District National Park, 9 km south-east of Egremont just off the A595. The edge of the fells rise steeply to the north-east; see Figure 1. Several ordinary watercourses flow from the fells to the north and north-east of Gosforth, including Boon Beck and Mare Beck, but most are un-named.

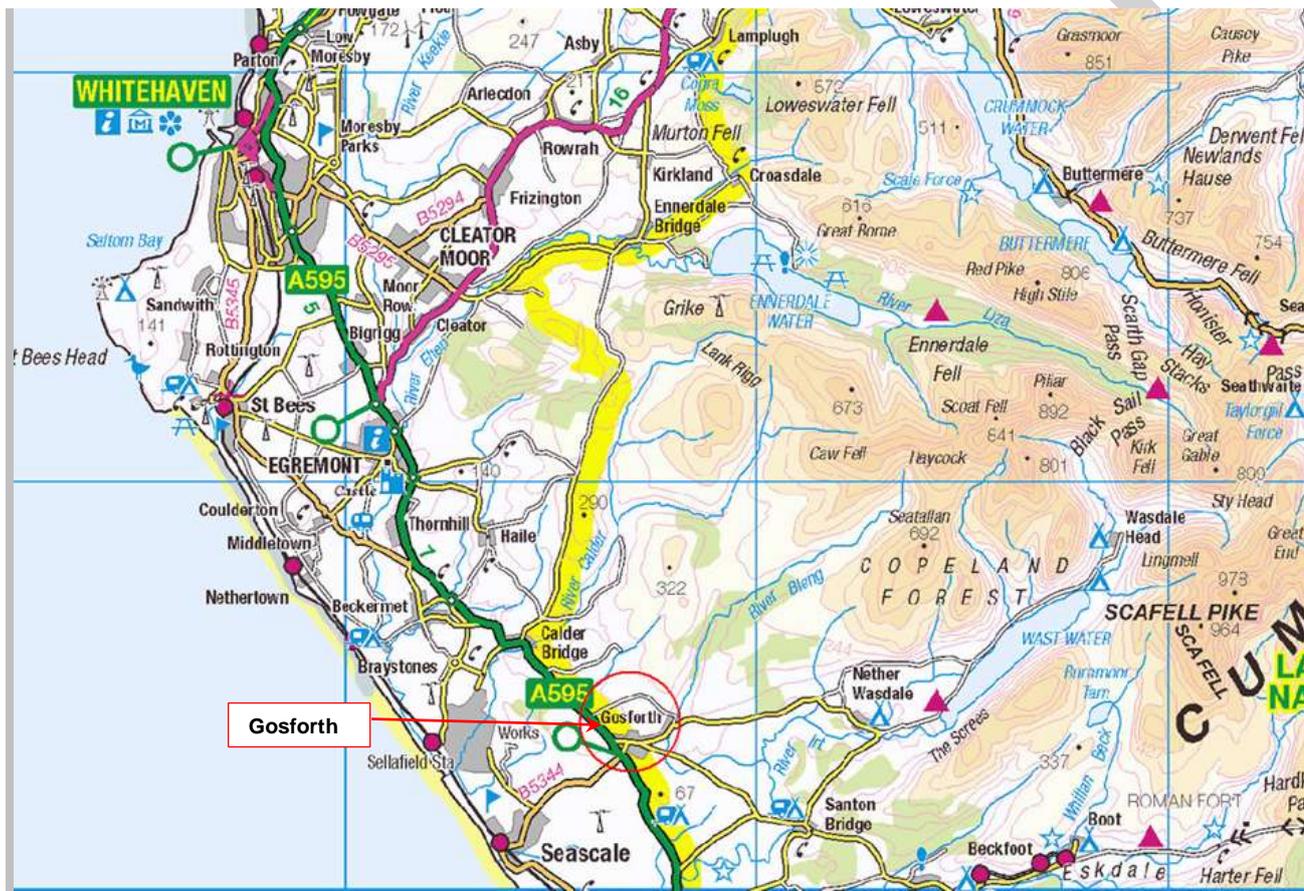


Figure 1: Location Plan.

The watercourses around Gosforth shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 shows the village layout. It can be seen that there are seven becks carrying surface water runoff from the fells down through the village.

The main becks are Boon Beck to the north-west and the main tributary of Mare Beck, issuing above Gillgrass Cottage, to the north-east.

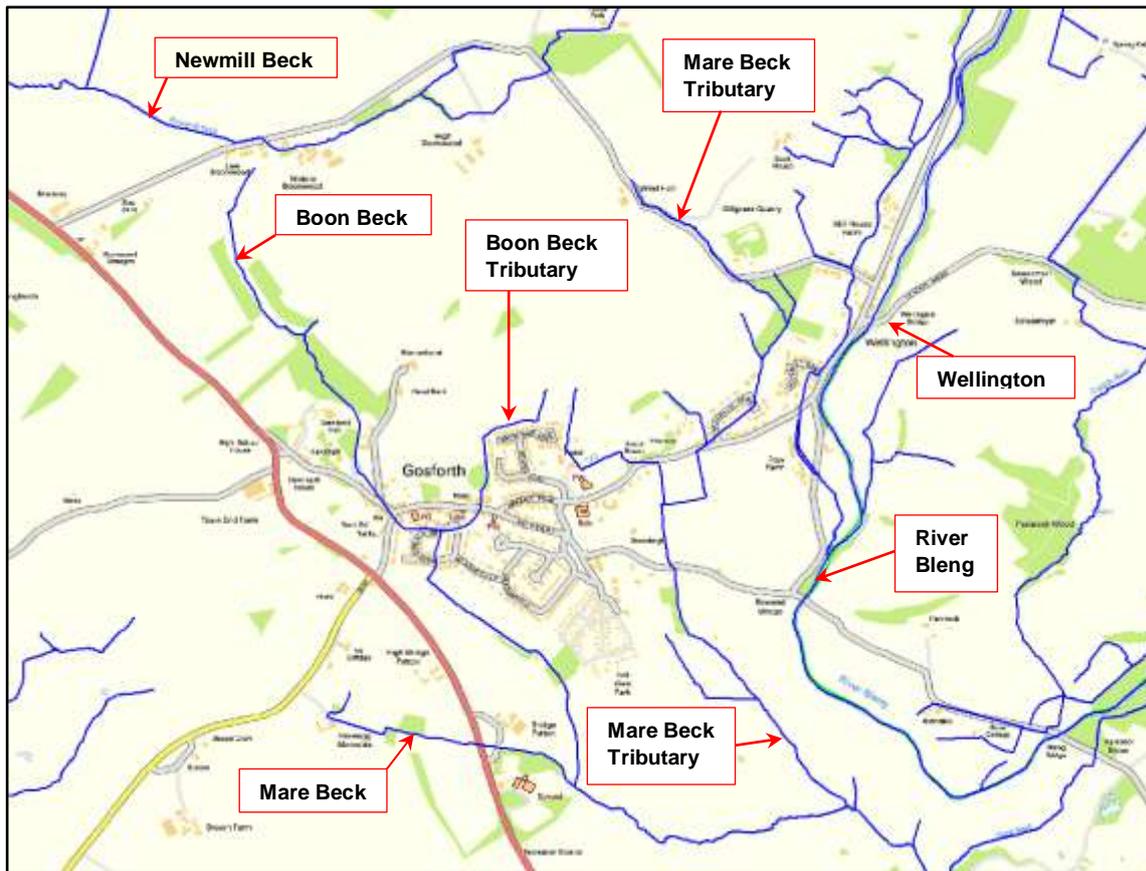


Figure 2. Watercourse Plan

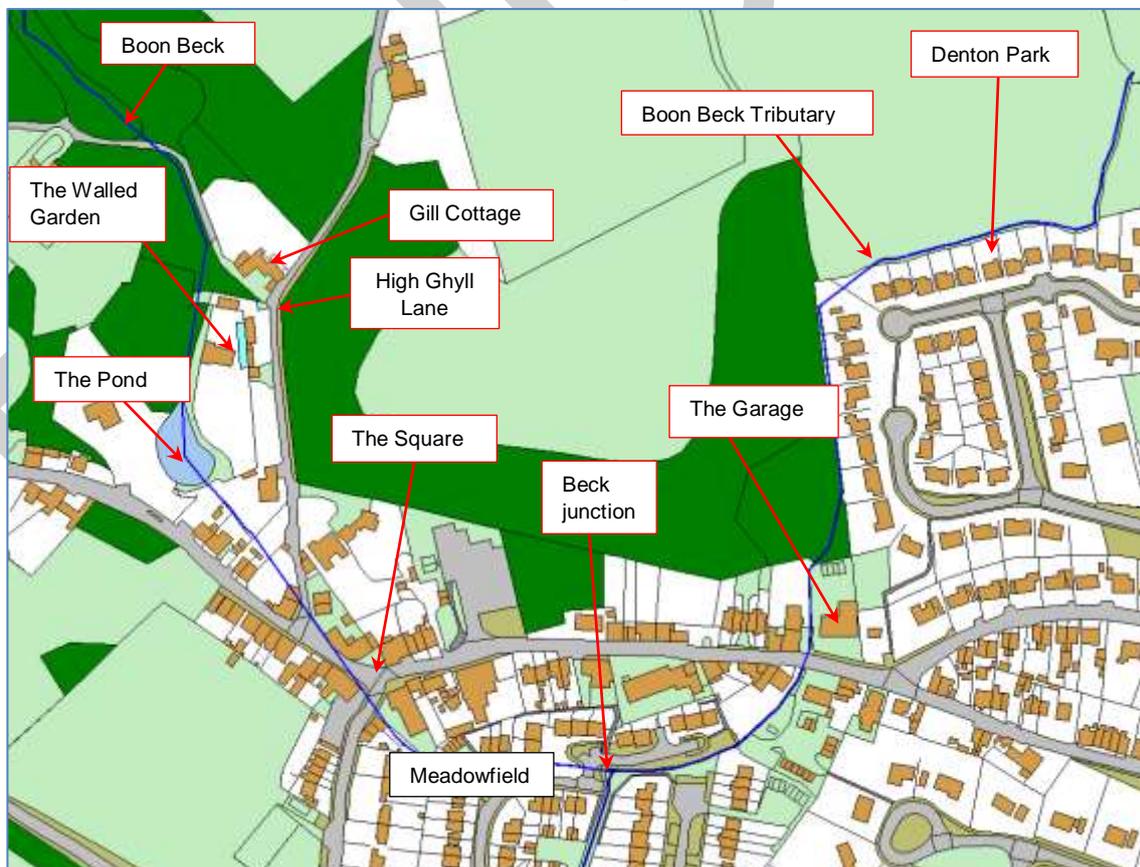


Figure 3. Village Layout Plan

The flood event occurred on the 30th August 2012 after an extreme rainfall event. The intense rainfall caused becks to burst their banks upstream, surface water then flowed overland and caused flooding. For the purpose of this report the flooded area/zones (see Figure 4), were as follows:

- 1.) **Boon Beck:** The areas along the route of Boon Beck, from where it overtopped above Gill Cottage to The Square.
- 2.) **Boon Beck and Boon Beck Tributary Junction:** The areas in Meadowfield around the junction of Boon Beck and its tributary.
- 3.) **Boon Beck Tributary:** The area around Denton Park and the culvert across the highway adjacent The Garage.
- 4.) **Mare Beck Tributary and Wellington:** The upper reaches of a tributary of Mare Beck, around Gillgrass Cottage, Wellington, Ellerslie Park & Terrace.

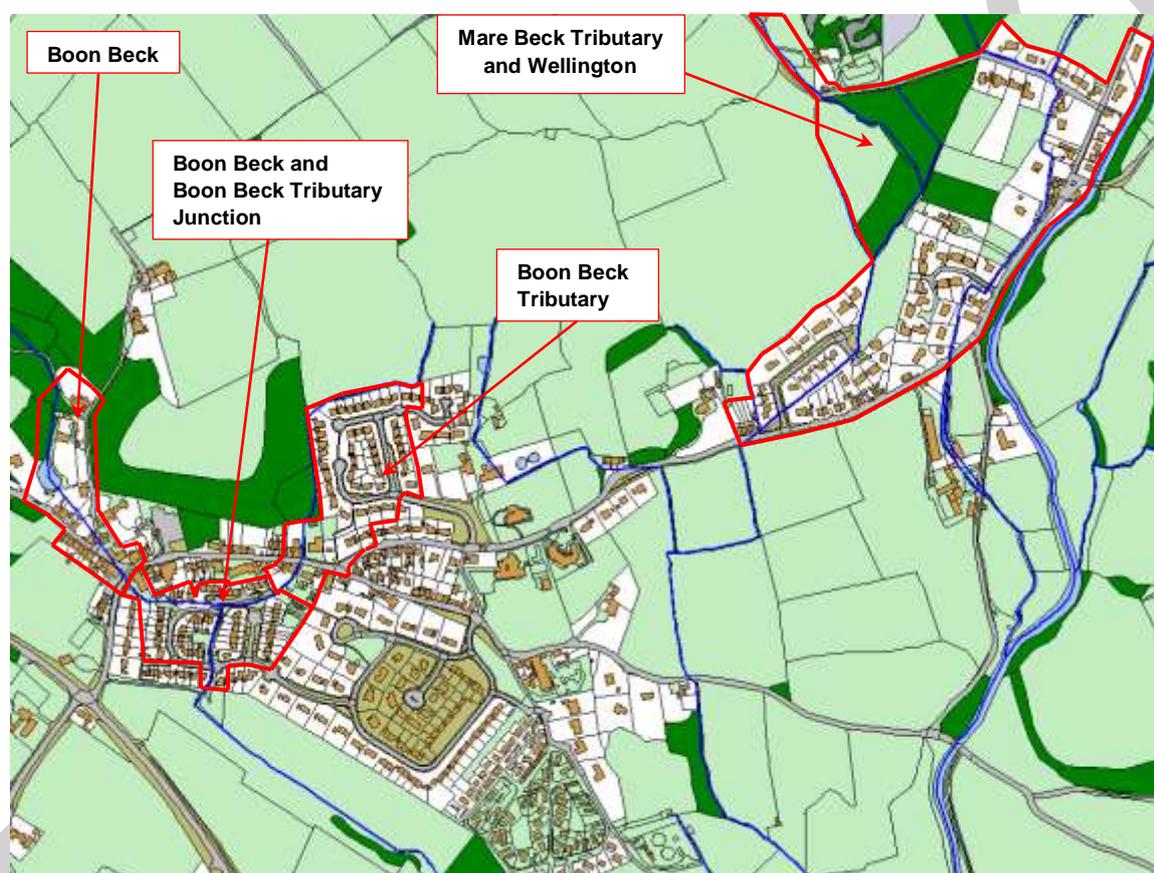


Figure 4. Flooded areas/zones

Investigation

Subsequent to the flooding event of the 30th August 2012, investigations have been carried out by the Environment Agency, Cumbria County Council, Copeland Borough Council and United Utilities. Site investigations, dialogue with residents and CCTV drainage surveys have also been carried out. These are available on request. See listing in Appendix 5.

Rainfall Event

There were many rainfall events during the month of August in 2012, with durations lasting up to 12 hours. Therefore it is likely that the ground was reaching saturation point.

According to rainfall radar data, peak rainfall intensity was about 29mm/hr and occurred at about 1:15am. The rain event started at about 9:00pm and finished at about 3:30am with a total of 37mm in 6hrs 30mins.

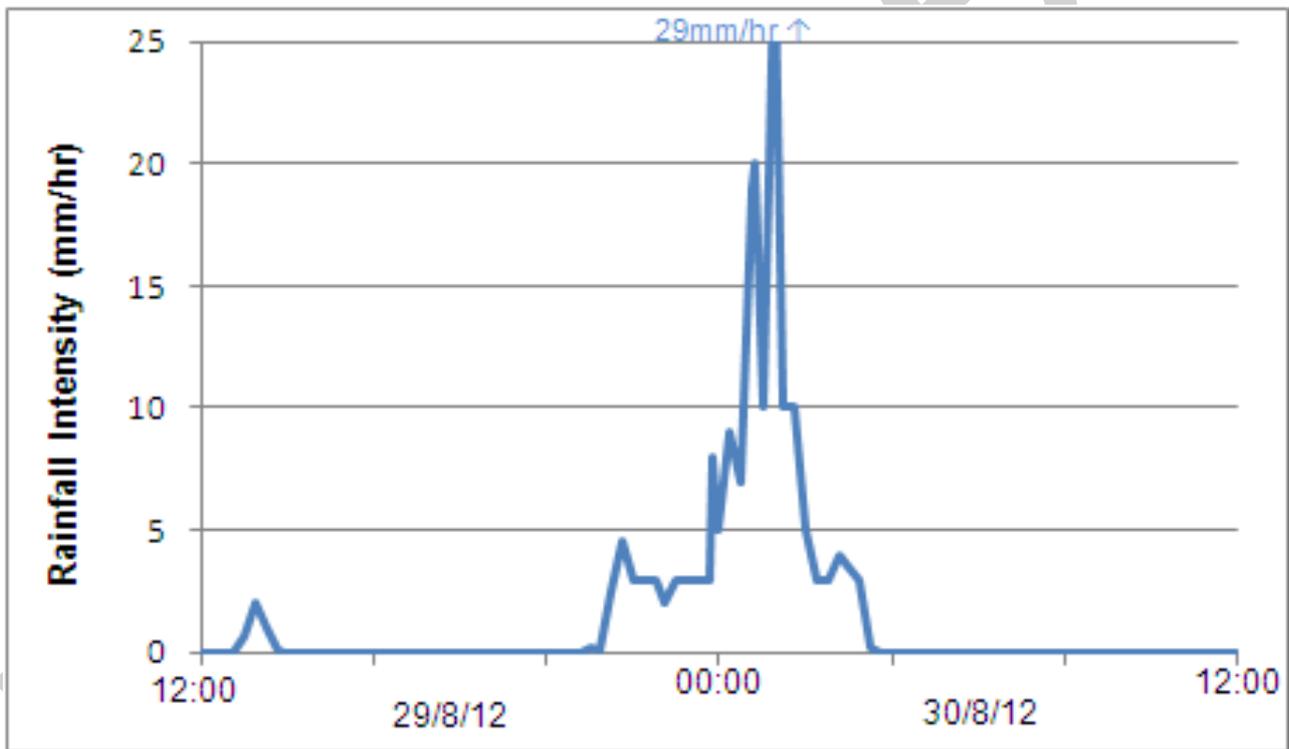


Figure 5. Rainfall Data from 29th to 30th August 2012

Environment Agency data shows the storm event to have been even more severe. 58mm fell in the 24 hours from 4:30am on 29th August 2012 to 4:30am on 30th August 2012 at the rain gauge at Calder Hall. The highest 15 minute total was an extreme 15mm (60mm/hr.) at around 1:00am.

The average total rainfall for the whole of August is 92mm (1981-2010) at St Bees Head which is the closest climate monitoring station.

Likely Causes of Flooding

The extreme rainfall event of the 30th August 2012 caused flash flooding that carried silt and debris onto roads and into watercourses, choking culverts and highway drainage. In some areas flows were restricted by silt, foliage and debris. In other areas the cross-sectional areas of the watercourses had been reduced by riparian owners.

Boon Beck

The Ordinary Watercourse Boon Beck enters a grated culvert about 60m upstream of Gill Cottage (See Figure 6). The beck burst its banks before it had reached the blocked culvert. A CCTV survey showed that the culvert had become 50% blocked with debris. Overland flows diverged on the land above the culvert with one flow scouring the gravelled drive in front of Gill Cottage and the other in a more southerly direction. The overland flow in front of Gill cottage continued down High Ghyll Lonning.

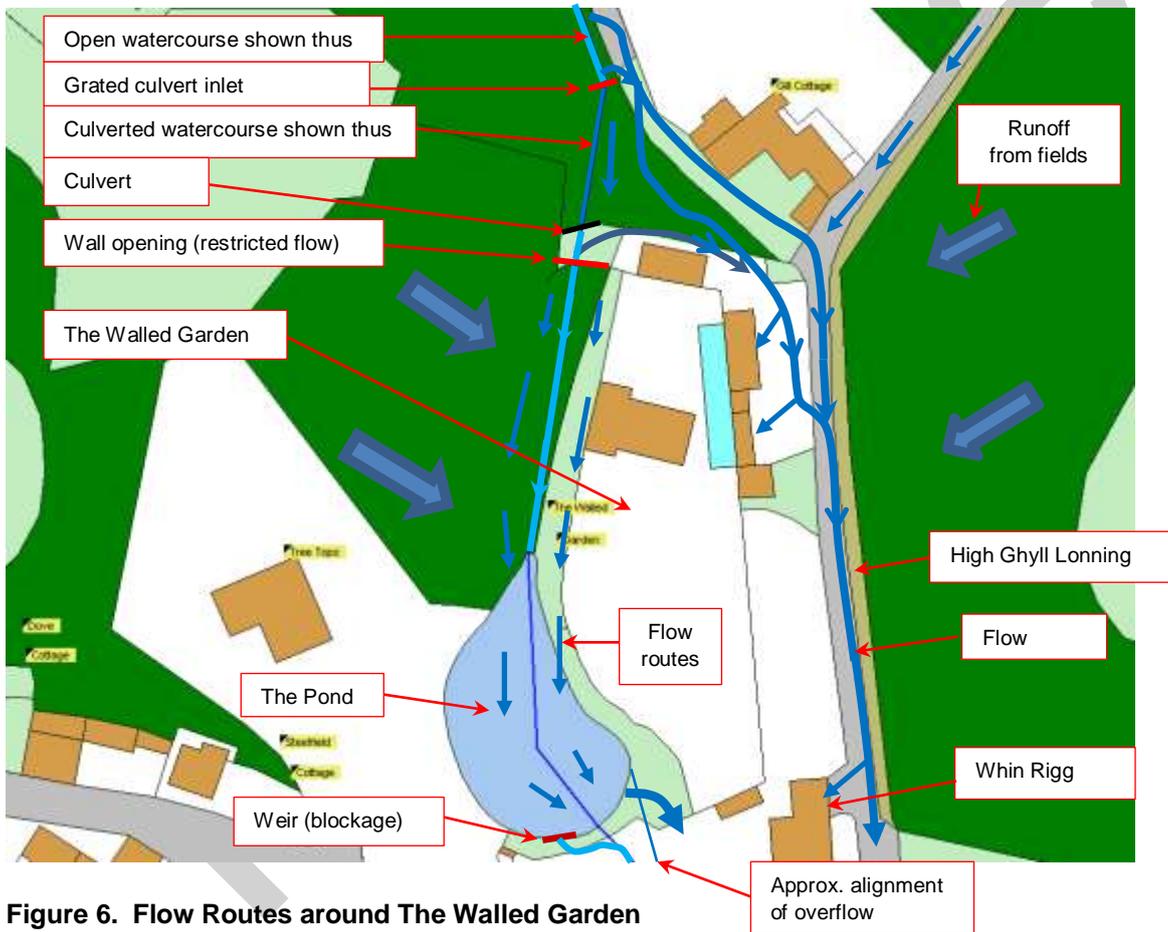


Figure 6. Flow Routes around The Walled Garden

Beyond the downstream end of the blocked culvert, the watercourse encounters The Walled Garden, which has an opening to allow normal flows. However, due to the volume of water on the day part of the flow diverted along the wall to the eastern corner of the property, flooding out buildings and then joining High Ghyll Lonning. These flows then flooded the garage of Whin Rigg on the way down to The Square.

The flows that continued through the Walled Garden scoured out the watercourse on the other side and it burst its banks. The swollen flow then proceeded down each side of the watercourse

to a shallow artificial pond, carrying with it debris and silt. Normally this pond discharges through an adjustable weir which became blocked with garden debris, in particular a staircase, and the pond overtopped, washing away the gardens below. Also it resulted in internal flooding to Meadow House and Meadow Cottage. There is an overflow for the pond but it had collapsed and blocked. Behind Meadow House the overland flows diverged down to High Ghyll Lonning, and around Meadow House to join with floodwaters coming down the highway from the fields to the northwest of the village.

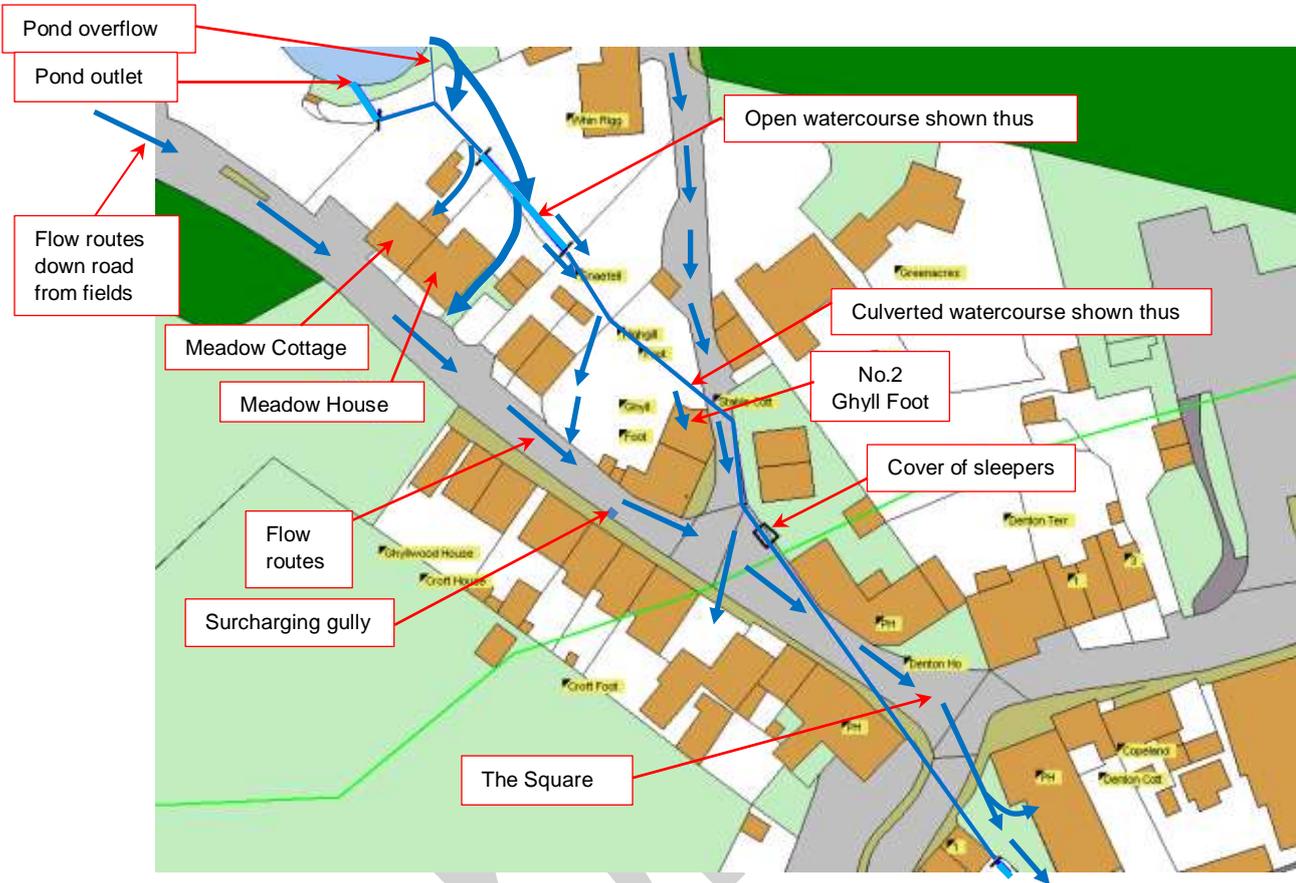


Figure 7. Flow Routes from The Pond to The Square

The culverted watercourse in the gardens and under High Ghyll Lonning (see Figure 17 “Culvert Details between The Pond Outfall and The Square” in Appendix 4) became blocked with garden debris and flooded No.2 Ghyllfoot. At the bottom of High Ghyll Lonning the culvert, covered with railway sleepers, surcharged. Overland flows then proceeded to The Square.

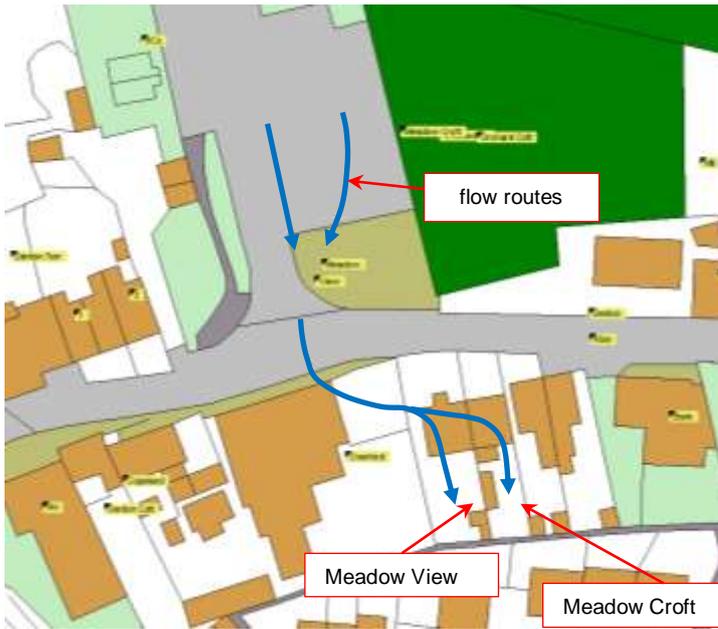


Figure 8. Flow routes from the car park

Heavy surface water runoff from the car park (see Figure 8) overwhelmed highway drainage. This flow flooded the bakery at Meadow View and Meadow Croft next door.

Boon Beck and Boon Beck Tributary Junction

All of the Boon Beck floodwaters continued down the drive alongside No.1 Gosforth Gate and internally flooding the public house “The Lion & Lamb”, washing away the gravel surfacing and depositing it in the watercourse at Meadowfield Grove. The culvert pipes at Meadowfield Grove were found to be 50% full of silt, causing a surcharge which resulted in external flooding to No.19 Meadowfield Grove.

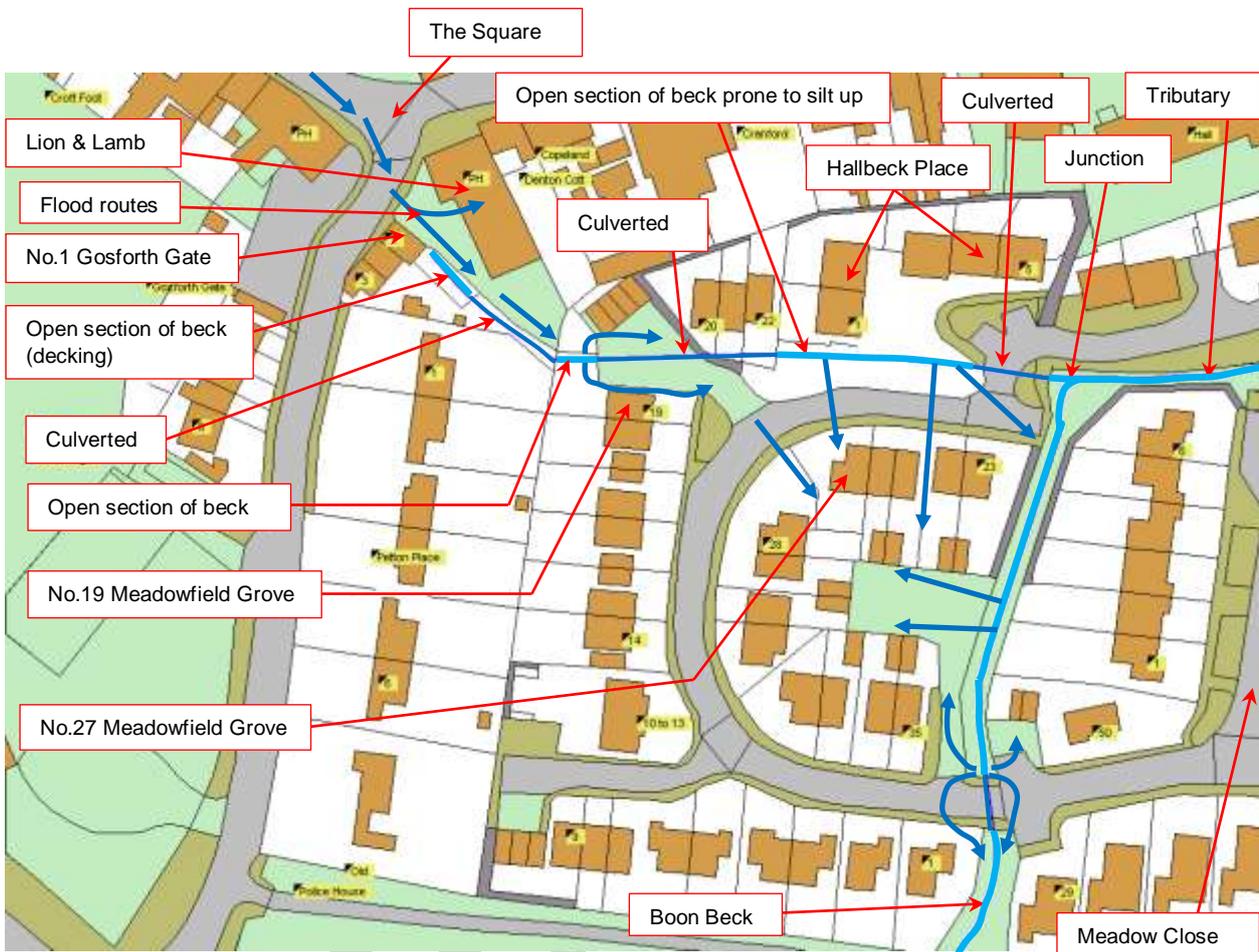


Figure 9. Flow Routes from The Square to the Tributary Junction

The floodwaters flowed overland down the route of the culvert where it met the open section of watercourse in front of Hallbeck Place, which had silted up over time. The watercourse burst its banks, flooding the garage of No.27 and the gardens of Nos. 23 to 27 Meadowfield Grove. The combined sewer in the back gardens of Hallbeck Place, which is owned by Home Group, surcharged when overwhelmed by surface water inundation and flooded internally Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Hallbeck Place.

From the junction with its tributary, the beck flows in a southerly direction behind the back gardens of Meadow Close and crosses under Meadowfield Grove in a culvert called “Meadowfield Culvert” for reference in Figure 10 “Flow Routes around Meadow Close”. There was debris in this section of beck that is understood to have been washed down from upstream. During the floods this culvert surcharged and flooded the garages behind Nos.23 to 26 Meadowfield Grove.



Figure 10. Flow Routes around Meadow Close

Boon Beck tributary burst its banks above Meadow Close, flowing down the cul-de-sac to Meadowfield Grove and re-joining the beck downstream of the Meadowfield Culvert. The flow was quite deep, reaching a depth of about a metre around Nos. 1 to 6 Meadow Close, all of which were flooded internally.

Boon Beck Tributary

A high volume of surface water flowed from the fields above Denton Park (see Figure 11). The watercourse at the rear of the properties is very narrow and full of silt, so much of the surface water flowed over the top of it into adjacent gardens. The garages of Nos. 32, 33, and 34 were flooded. Significant depths of silt were deposited and gravel drives washed away. The watercourse enters a culvert behind the back garden of No.27 Denton Park. The floodwaters continued between No.29 and No.30 and flooded the garages of Nos.21, 22 and 23. Part of the flood then flowed down the road to the east and continued round the corner, down the hill and flooded the garages of Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Denton Park. The rest of the flood waters flowed in a southerly direction, down the footpath and into the road, flooding internally No.4 Denton Park.



Figure 11. Flow Routes through Denton Park

The floodwaters flowed across the highway due to the culvert being overwhelmed by the volume of flood water. (See inset) In this area the flooding was reported to be about 450mm deep. Sandbags prevented Co-Op House from being flooded. Internal flooding was reported at Woodview, No.2 Beck Place and The Accountants.

Mare Beck Tributary and Wellington



Figure 12. Abnormal flow routes from Fells

Much of the heavy flooding originated on Bleng Fell. It is understood that past flood flow routes from the fells were in the direction of Boonwood, where it would split sending a proportion down to New Mill and a proportion down to Gosforth. However it was reported that the heavy rainfall on saturated ground that occurred during this event found an additional route across the fields down to the Mare Beck Tributary above Gillgrass Cottage.

Gillgrass Cottage:

Records show that the head of the Mare Beck Tributary issues in a grassed area just across the road from Wind Hall, about 1km north-east of Gosforth (See figure 13) The beck runs along the north-eastern side of the road to Wellington. Until the extreme rainfall event of 30th August, it ran under a culvert at the back access drive to Gillgrass House and through the roots of a large tree (see Figure 12 “Flow Routes at Gillgrass Cottage”). The beck then continues down the side of the road until Gillgrass cottage where it then flows through a culvert into a steep sided gully.

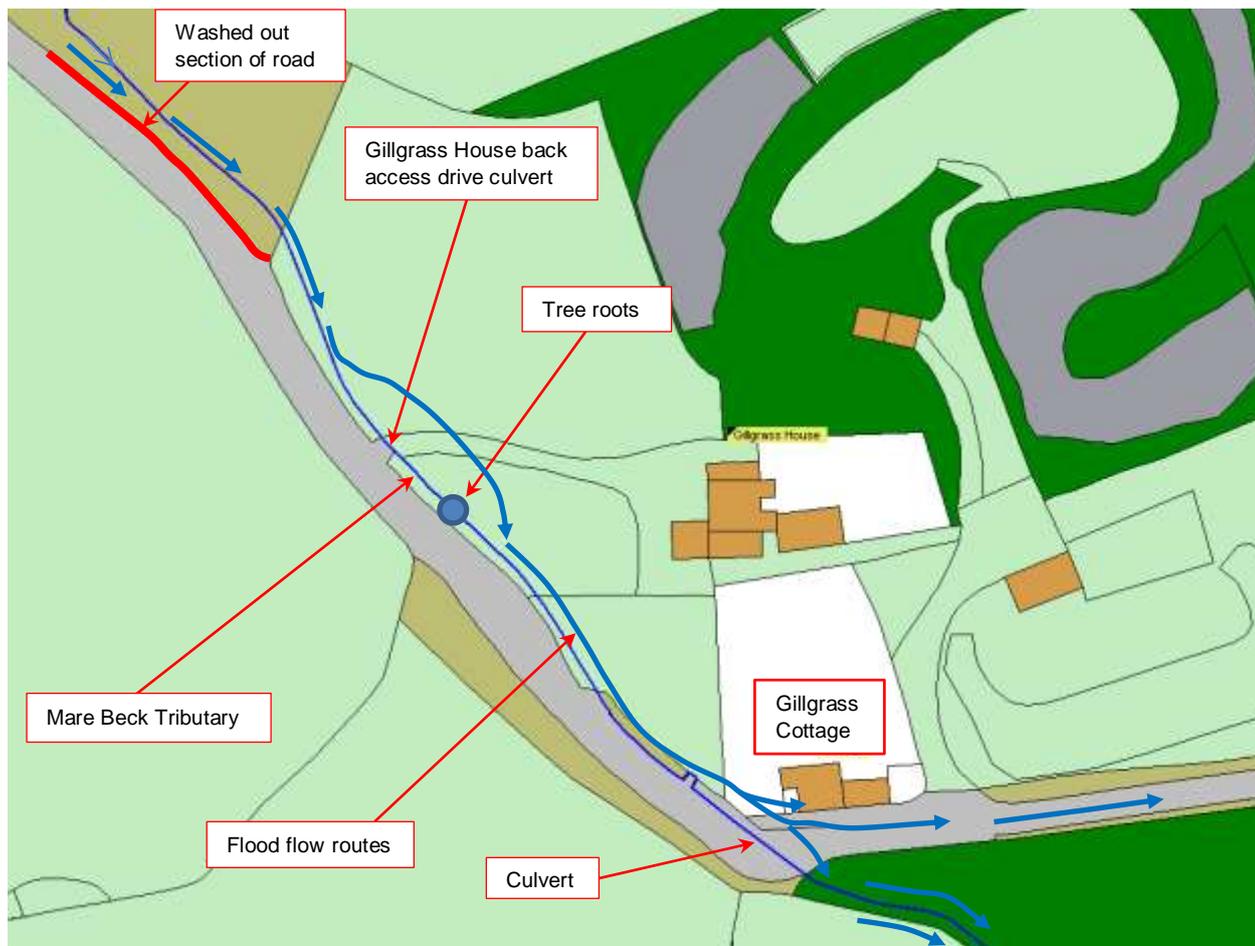


Figure 13. Flow Routes at Gillgrass Cottage

Debris from washed out road section contributed to the blocking of the back access culvert to Gillgrass House and clogging up the roots of the tree on the edge of the beck. Flows then took an alternative route clockwise round the tree and washed out the access drive just north of its culverted crossing. Debris was carried down to the highway culvert outside Gillgrass Cottage which became blocked and partly washed out. Flows then overtopped the culvert and covered the road, flooding the ground floor of the cottage on the way. Some of this flow re-entered the beck downstream of the culvert causing damage to the road and embankment, with the remainder the flow continuing down to Wellington.

Wellington:

It was reported that floodwater from the Mare Beck Tributary flowed into the front door of “Croftside” and floodwater completely surrounded “Hallcroft”. The beck at this location is above the surrounding ground.

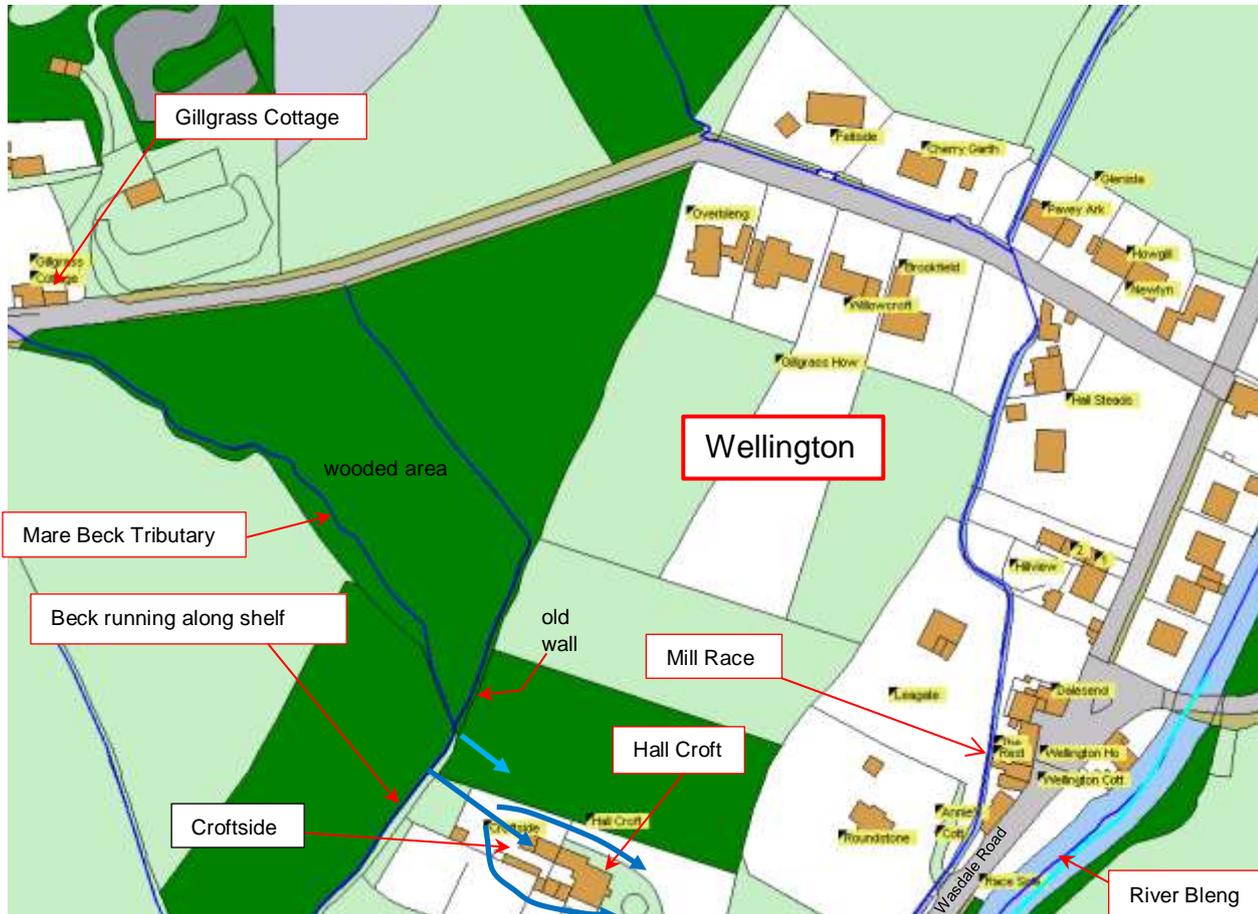


Figure 14. Flow Routes at Wellington

Ellerslie Park:

About 300m downstream of Croftside is Ellerslie Park and Walkmill Gardens (see Figure 15 “Flow Routes at Ellerslie Park and Walkmill Gardens”). The Mare Beck Tributary burst its banks adjacent Walkmill Gardens where it flowed across the field, but the flow was unable to return to the beck because of a spoil heap and so caused flooding to back gardens. Feedback reported substantial damage externally to 8, 10, 15 and 17 Walkmill Gardens.

Overland flows also came from the fields to the north of Ellerslie Park, partly joining the beck flow and partly being intercepted by a ditch that ran along the northern boundary of Ellerslie Park. This ditch discharged into a small beck that joined the Mare Beck Tributary downstream after running down the side of No.5 Ellerslie Terrace.

The beck crosses under the estate road in a twin 600mmØ culvert (Culvert A), where it surcharged and flooded the garages of Nos. 20 and 22 Ellerslie Park. The beck then burst its banks on the other side of the culvert, flooding gardens as well as flooding internally Nos.1 and

2 Leskew Cottages and No.4 Forestry Cottages. The beck then continues to run open channel to flow under the estate road again in a twin 600mmØ culvert (Culvert B).

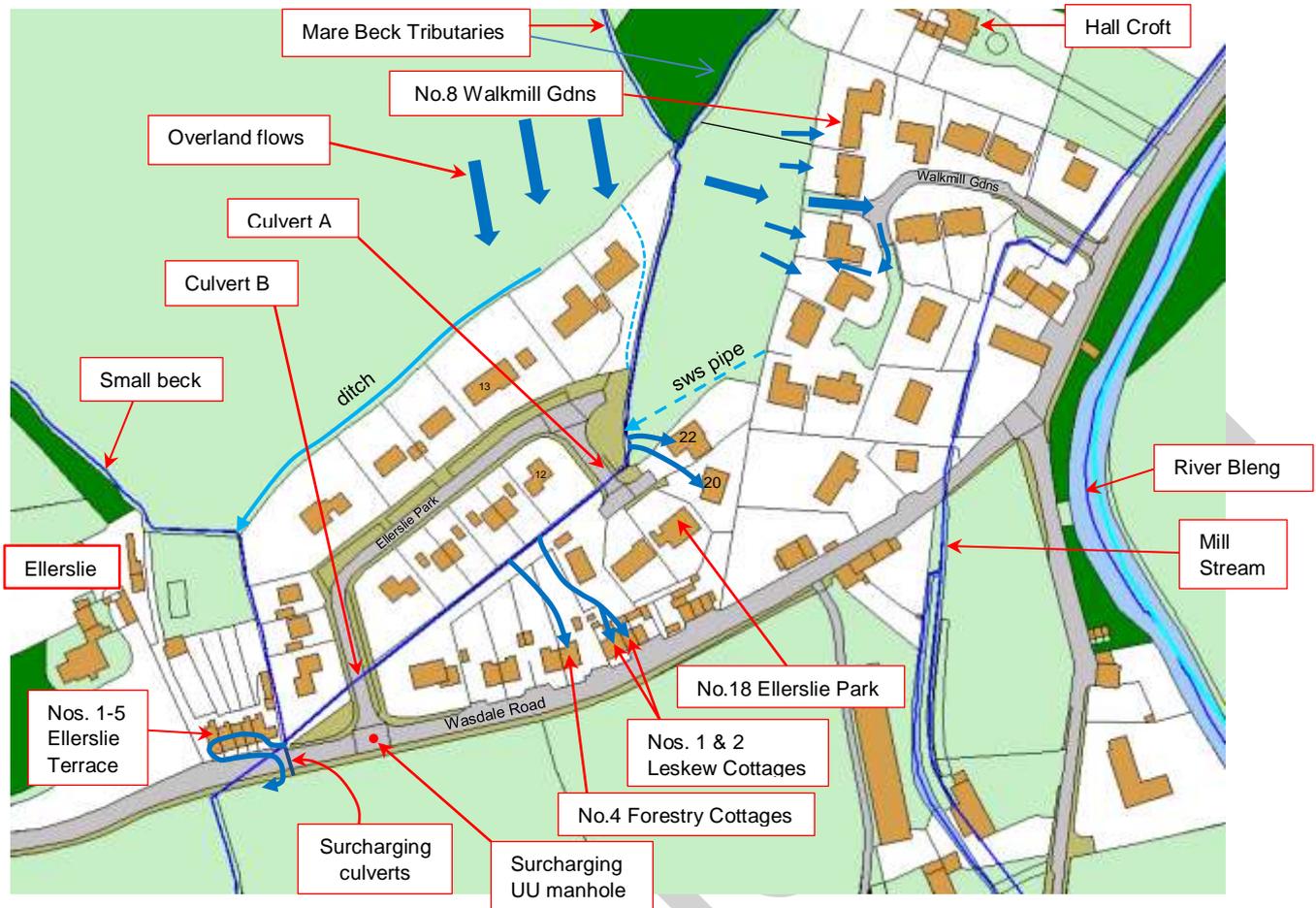


Figure 15. Flow Routes at Ellerslie Park and Walkmill Gardens

The silting up of the beck in Ellerslie Park caused the highway drainage outfalls to block, resulting in the highway drainage to surcharge out of the road gullies. The start of the highway drainage in Ellerslie Park is at the turning head. Gullies located next to No 18 and no 1 Ellerslie Park were constricted by slit and debris blocking the outlets from the gullies to the beck.

Culvert B crosses Ellerslie Park road into a ditch that runs parallel with the unknown beck before crossing Wasdale Road outside No 5, via separate twin culverts.(see Figure 16). Both culverts surcharged and overflowed causing flooding internally Nos.1 to 5 Ellerslie Terrace. A United Utilities combined sewer manhole at the junction of Wasdale Road and Ellerslie Park also surcharged out of its cover, contributed to the flooding in this location.

On emerging from the culvert pipes on the southern side of the Wasdale Road, the Mare Beck Tributary turns 90° to the southwest and runs parallel with the road for about 30m. It then turns 90° southeast.

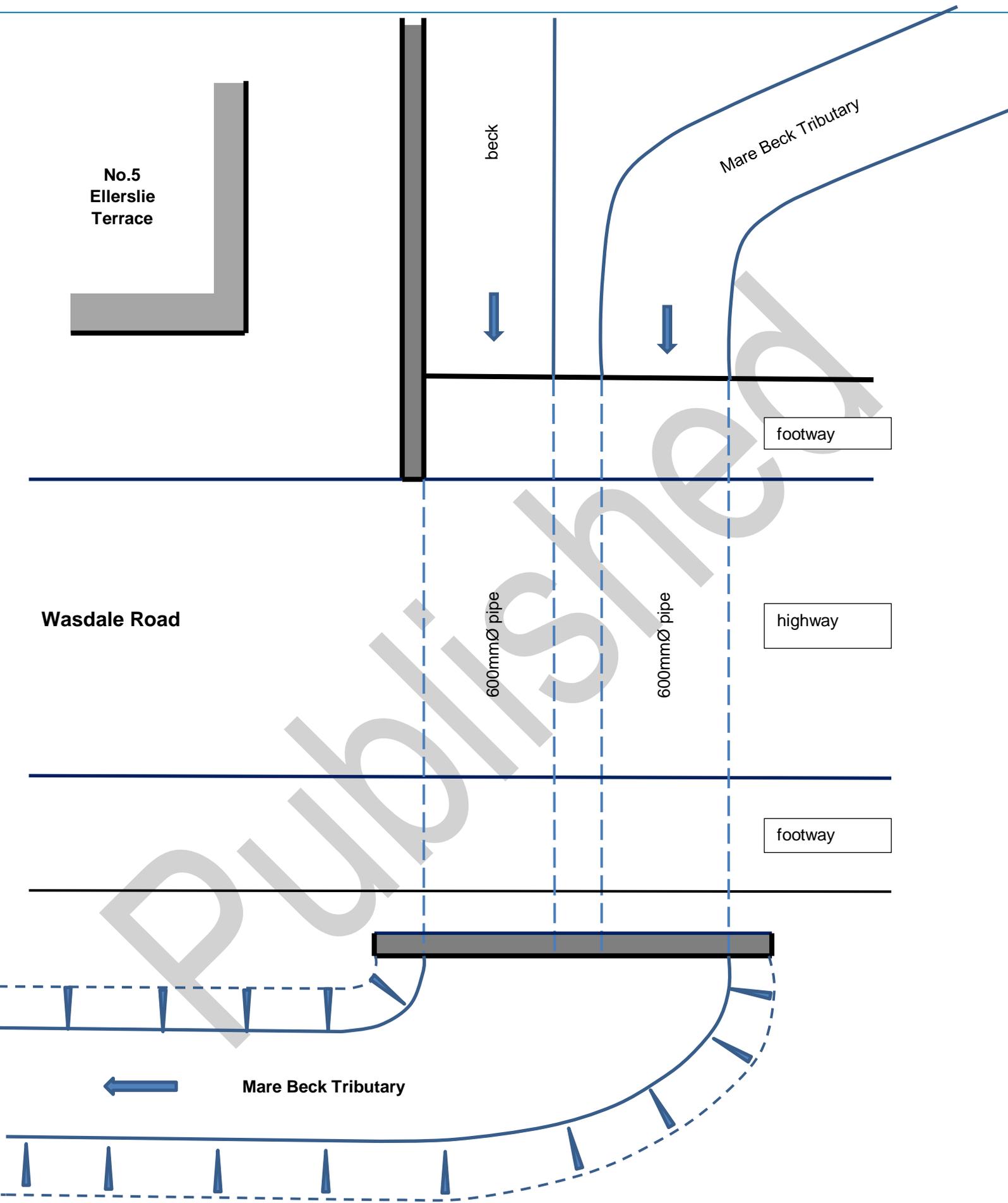


Figure 16. Wasdale Road Culvert Layout

Flooding History

It has been reported that several properties in Denton Park, together with Woodview and Beck Cottage, have flooded internally from the beck within the last decade. The Boon Beck Tributary has a history of surcharging and it has been reported that it has been the subject of investigations by Copeland Borough Council over the last 30+ years.

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Recommended Actions

Action by	Recommended Action	How
Riparian Owners	Maintain flows in watercourses	Establish a maintenance regime for clearing foliage and removing silt from sections of watercourse that fall within their area of responsibility. Home Group have carried out maintenance work to the watercourse in Meadowfield Grove
County Highways	Maintain flows through culverts under highways	Establish a maintenance regime for keeping culverts free of silt and debris. £200k has been spent by County Highways in highways and culvert reconstruction following the flood damage close to Gillgrass Cottage. The clearance of culverts has been completed by County Highways in Ellerslie Park.
LLFA/Residents	Investigate feasibility of providing an overflow at the downstream end of the Wasdale Road culvert at Ellerslie Park.	An overflow with a straight run across the pasture on the south side of the Wasdale Road to relieve the resistance to flows along the Mare Beck Tributary during heavy storms. Levels need to be taken and hydraulic flows investigated. County Highways have improved the carriageway drainage across Wasdale Road in front of Ellerslie Terrace by providing a surface water run-off route into the adjacent watercourse.
LLFA/EA/CBC/landowners/residents	Investigate options for intercepting surface water flows from fields with runoff attenuation features, such as cut-off ditches, bunds and upland storage ponds.	A forum for dialogue between the stakeholders on feasibility and possible locations FDGiA bid in place.
LLFA/EA/CBC/landowners/residents	Investigate the efficiency of watercourses and culverts.	A forum for dialogue between the stakeholders on feasibility and possible locations FDGiA bid in place.
Residents	Take action for flood protection to property	Investigate property level protection measures.

Next Steps

CCC as the LLFA will continue to ensure that any actions identified within the actions table of this report are appropriately taken forward by each Risk Management Authority identified. Actions will continue to be prioritised through the Making Space for Water process and monitored through regular meetings of the group. Details of the MSfWG members and summary of related processes are detailed in Appendix 3.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Feedback received since Flood Forum at Gosforth 24th April 2013

There was a great deal of feedback from the residents of Gosforth following the Flood Forum of the 24th April 2012. Much of this has been incorporated into this Report and the rest has been recorded for future reference.

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Appendix 2: Glossary

Acronyms

CCC	Cumbria County Council
EA	Environment Agency
FAG	Flood Action Group
FDGiA	Flood Defence Grant in Aid [funding]
LFRM	Local Flood Risk Management
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
MSfWG	Making Space for Water Group
PH	Public House
UU	United Utilities

Riparian Owner	If you own land adjoining, above or with a watercourse running through it you have certain rights and responsibilities. The legal term is that you are a riparian owner.
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Appendix 3: Summary of Relevant Legislation and Flood Risk Management Authorities

The Flood Risk Regulations 1999 and the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (the Act) have established Cumbria County Council (CCC) as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for Cumbria. This has placed various responsibilities on CCC including Section 19 of the Act which states:

Section 19

- (1) On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a lead local flood authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate—
- which risk management authorities have relevant flood risk management functions, and
 - whether each of those risk management authorities has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.
- (2) Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) it must—
- publish the results of its investigation, and
 - notify any relevant risk management authorities.

A 'Risk Management Authority' (RMA) means:

- the Environment Agency,
- a lead local flood authority,
- a district council for an area for which there is no unitary authority,
- an internal drainage board,
- a water company, and
- a highway authority.

The table below summarises the relevant Risk Management Authority and details the various local source of flooding that they will take a lead on.

Flood Source	Environment Agency	Lead Local Flood Authority	District Council	Water Company	Highway Authority
RIVERS					
Main river					
Ordinary watercourse					
SURFACE RUNOFF					
Surface water					
Surface water on the highway					
OTHER					
Sewer flooding					
The sea					
Groundwater					
Reservoirs					

The following information provides a summary of each Risk Management Authority's roles and responsibilities in relation to flood reporting and investigation.

Government – Defra develop national policies to form the basis of the Environment Agency's and Cumbria County Council's work relating to flood risk.

Environment Agency has a strategic overview of all sources of flooding and coastal erosion as defined in the Act. As part of its role concerning flood investigations this requires providing evidence and advice to support other risk management authorities. The EA also collates and reviews assessments, maps and plans for local flood risk management (normally undertaken by LLFA).

Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) – Cumbria County Council is the LLFA for Cumbria. Part of their role requires them to investigate significant local flooding incidents and publish the results of such investigations. LLFAs have a duty to determine which risk management authority has relevant powers to investigate flood incidents to help understand how they happened, and whether those authorities have or intend to exercise their powers. LLFAs work in partnership with communities and flood risk management authorities to maximise knowledge of flood risk to all involved. This function is carried out at CCC by the Local Flood Risk Management Team.

District and Borough Councils – These organisations perform a significant amount of work relating to flood risk management including providing advice to communities and gathering information on flooding.

Water and Sewerage Companies manage the risk of flooding to water supply and sewerage facilities and the risk to others from the failure of their infrastructure. They make sure their systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding and where frequent and severe flooding occurs they are required to address this through their capital investment plans. It should also be noted that following the Transfer of Private Sewers Regulations 2011 water and sewerage companies are responsible for a larger number of sewers than prior to the regulation.

Highway Authorities have the lead responsibility for providing and managing highway drainage and certain roadside ditches that they have created under the Highways Act 1980. The owners of land adjoining a highway also have a common-law duty to maintain ditches to prevent them causing a nuisance to road users.

Flood risk in Cumbria is managed through the Making Space for Water process which involves the cooperation and regular meeting of the Environment Agency, United Utilities, District/Borough Councils and CCC's Highway and LFRM Teams to develop processes and schemes to minimise flood risk. The MSfWGs meet approximately 4 times per year to cooperate and work together to improve the flood risk in the vulnerable areas identified in this report by completing the recommended actions. CCC as LLFA has a responsibility to oversee the delivery of these actions.

Where minor works or quick win schemes can be identified, these will be prioritised and subject to available funding and resources will be carried out as soon as possible. Any major works requiring capital investment will be considered through the Environment Agency's Medium Term Plan or a partners own capital investment process.

Flood Action Groups are usually formed by local residents who wish to work together to resolve flooding in their area. The FAGs are often supported by either CCC or the EA and provide a useful mechanism for residents to forward information to the MSfWG.

Appendix 4: Detail Plans

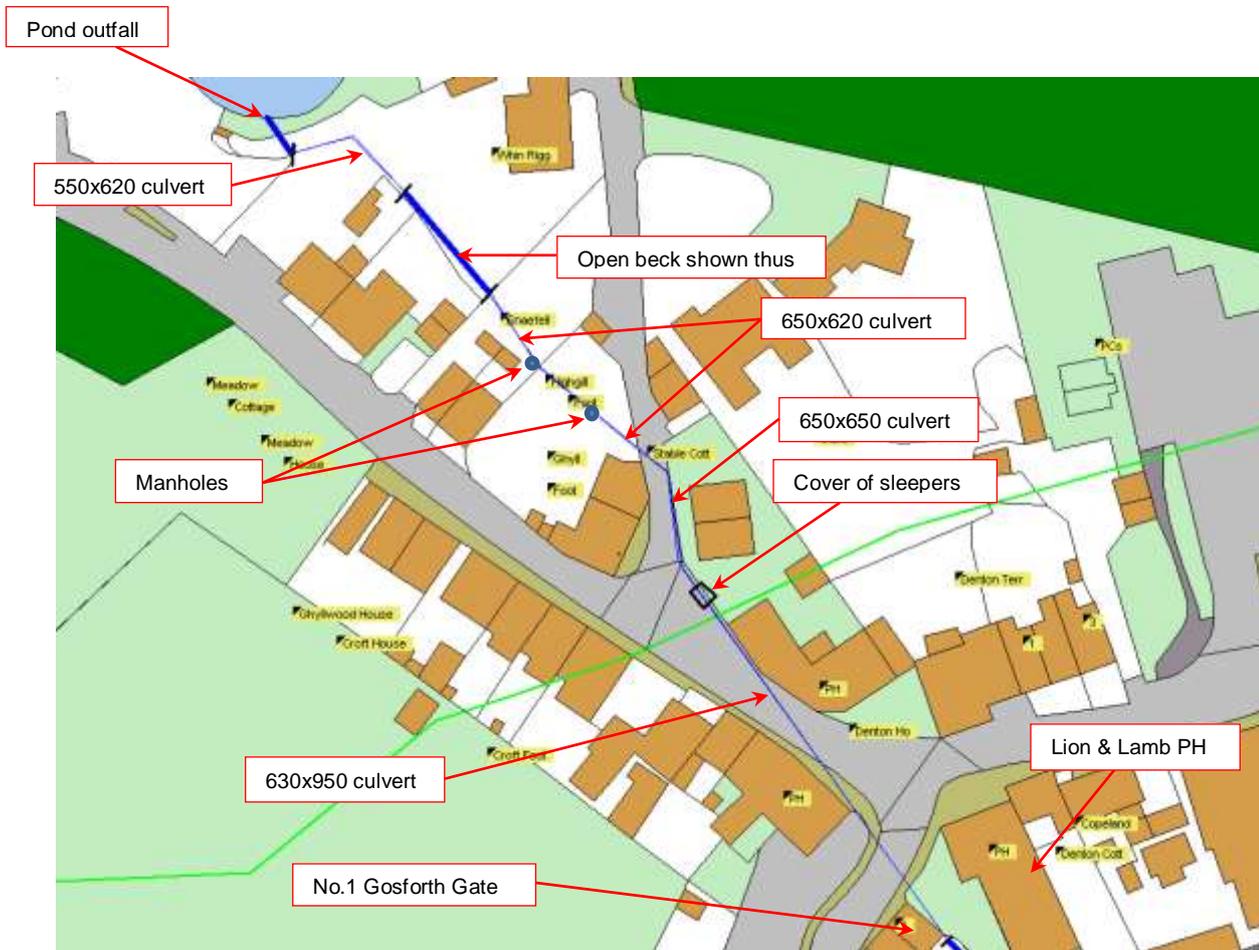


Figure 17. Culvert Details between The Pond Outfall and The Square

Appendix 5. CCTV surveys

November 2012. Commissioned by Cumbria LLFA. Available on request. Culverts surveyed in the following locations: -

- Denton Park
- Beck Place
- Meadowfield Grove
- Hallbeck Place
- Rear of 'The Lion & Lamb' PH
- Bottom of High Ghyll Lonning

November 2012. Commissioned by Mr A. Millard. Culverts surveyed in the following locations: -

- Gill Cottage
- Meadow Cottage
- Meadow House
- High Ghyll Foot
- 2 Ghyll Foot

Appendix 6: Useful contacts and links

To report flooding: Incident hotline tel: 0800 80 70 60 (24hrs)

Floodline: tel. 0845 988 1188

Cumbria County Council (Local Flood Risk Management):

lfrm@cumbria.gov.uk, www.cumbria.gov.uk, tel: 01228 221330

Cumbria County Council (Highways):

highways@cumbria.gov.uk, www.cumbria.gov.uk, tel: 0845 609 6609

Cumbria County Council Neighbourhood Forum: tel: 01946 505022

cumbria.gov.uk/sayit

United Utilities: tel: 0845 746 2200

Copeland Borough Council

info@copeland.gov.uk, www.copeland.gov.uk, tel: 0845 054 8600

Flood and Water Management Act 2010:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents>

Water Resources Act 1991:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/all?title=water%20resources%20act>

Land Drainage Act:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/all?title=land%20drainage%20act>

Highways Act 1980:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/all?title=highways%20act>

EA – ‘Living on the Edge’ a guide to the rights and responsibilities of riverside occupation:

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

EA – ‘Prepare your property for flooding’ how to reduce flood damage including flood protection products and services:

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/floods/31644.aspx>

Translation services

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