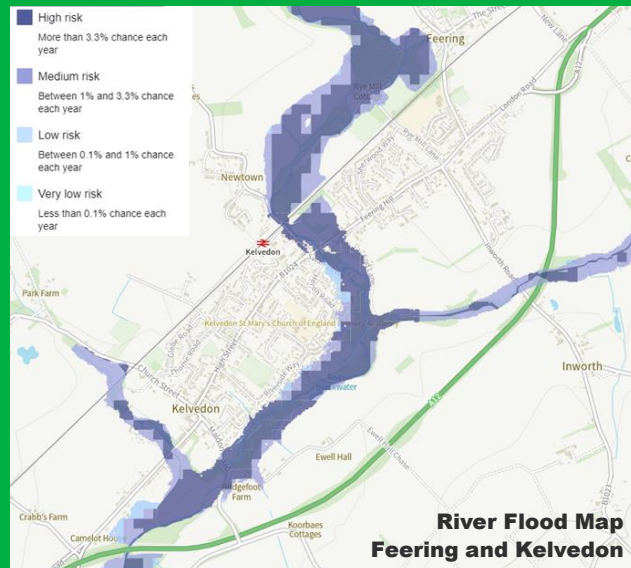
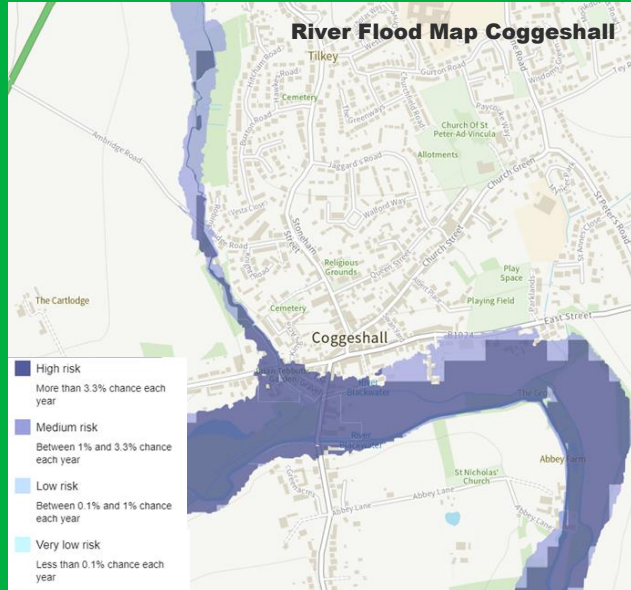


Coggeshall, Feering & Kelvedon Flood Alleviation Scheme



The flood alleviation scheme is designed to reduce the risk of flooding from the River Blackwater.

How many properties will be protected by the scheme?

There are around 300 houses that sit within Flood Zone 3 that will benefit from this scheme i.e. houses that are at risk from a 1% annual probability (1 in 100) flood from the River Blackwater and this figure excludes properties that are solely at risk from surface water flooding e.g. from Robins Brook.

At least 218 properties flooded in 2001, including 56 houses and 9 commercial premises within Coggeshall and 147 houses and 6 businesses downstream in Feering and Kelvedon. This was caused by a combination of fluvial (river) and surface water flooding following high intensity rainfall. Prior to that, the 1947 event flooded a larger area and was caused by prolonged rainfall and snowmelt.

Environment Agency modelling of a 1% annual probability flood plus climate change allowance (similar to the flood of 2001) has demonstrated that houses within the villages of Coggeshall, Feering and Kelvedon that sit within Flood Zone 3 will have their risk reduced by the scheme.

What is the difference between river (known as fluvial) flooding and surface water flooding?

Fluvial, or river, flooding is caused when water levels in the river channel rise and overflow into the floodplain. The extent of a river flood is determined by topography and the duration and intensity (volume) of rainfall in the river's catchment area and the ability of the land to hold water. Climate change means that rainfall duration and intensity are increasing over time

Surface water (also known as pluvial) flooding is caused by periods of heavy rainfall causing water to flow over the land before reaching a river or draining into the ground. Surface water flooding is exacerbated by hard standing in urban areas preventing natural drainage into the land. Surface water flooding is worsened when the local drainage system becomes overwhelmed with the amount of water entering the drainage system.

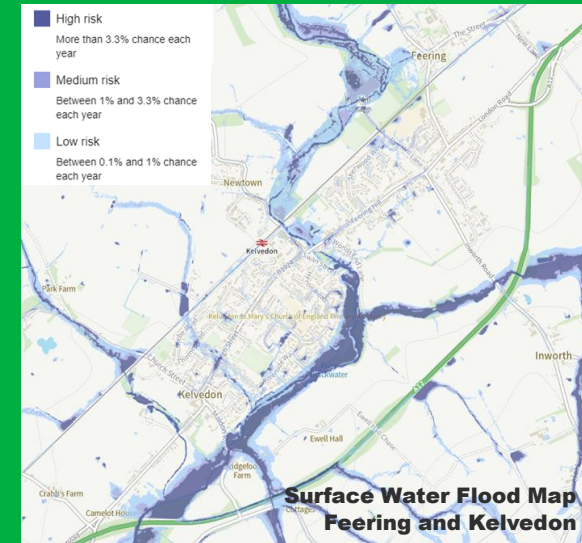
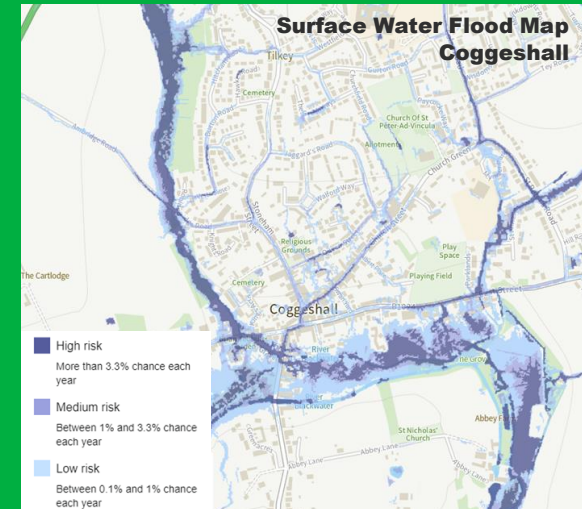
The flood alleviation scheme is designed to reduce the risk of flooding from the River Blackwater.

Surface water flooding is often more localised and away from the main river, sources of this type of flooding includes:

- surface water runoff; runoff as a result of high intensity rainfall when water is ponding or flowing over the ground surface before it enters the underground drainage network or watercourse, or cannot enter it because the network is full to capacity, thus causing flooding (known as pluvial flooding)
- flooding from groundwater
- sewer flooding
- flooding from open-channel and culverted watercourses
- overland flows
- overland flows resulting from groundwater sources

Surface water flooding is the responsibility of the local district and county authorities of Braintree District and Essex County Council. Surface water sewer flooding is Anglian Water.

With the dam in place there would be more options available to reduce surface water flooding at locations such as 'The Gravel' in Coggeshall.



Blackwater Aggregates

To find out more please scan the QR code or head to the website below:

<https://www.gov.uk/check-long-term-flood-risk>

