

Allesley Flood Risk Management Community Information Event

7th November 2019



A wet summer?



Wet weather inspection, 24th September 2019
38.6mm rainfall over 2 days

Rainfall Data, Bablake Weather Station



385.4mm of rain June to September

Wettest June – September since 2007 (396.4mm)

Only 3 such periods have been wetter since 1870 (1878, 1879 and 2007).

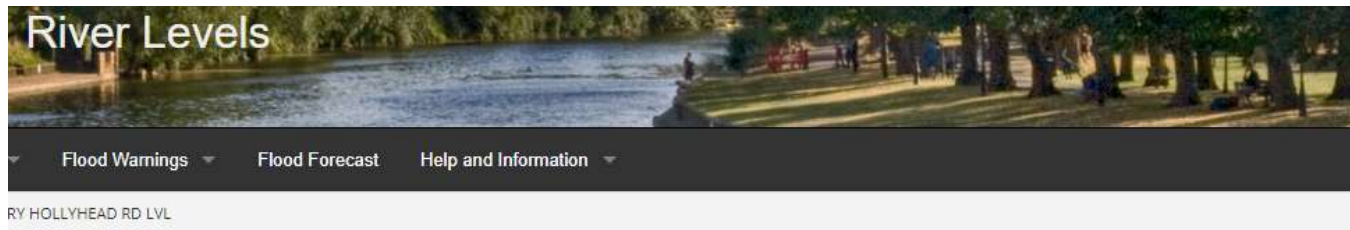
Rainfall comparison with previous flood events

Date	Flooding type	Event rainfall <i>Bablake Weather Station</i>	Notes
Previous flood events			
14/06/2007	River flooding	69.9mm / 2.75 in	19.8mm the following day
20/07/2007	River flooding	38.1mm / 1.50 in	
13/12/2008	River flooding	17.4mm / 0.69 in	29.6mm the previous day
24/11/2012	River flooding	37.4mm / 1.47 in	47.3mm over the previous 4 days
06/02/2016	River / surface water flooding	32.2mm / 1.27 in	8.6mm the previous day.
07/02/2016			20.2mm the previous 8 days
16/06/2016	Surface water flooding	27.8mm / 1.09 in	25.4mm the previous 3 days
Summer 2019 heavy rainfall			
12/06/2019	No flooding	25mm / 0.98 in	22mm on 10 th , 10.2mm on 11 th
30/07/2019	No flooding	33.4mm / 1.31 in	
24/09/2019	No flooding	20.2mm / 0.80 in	18.4mm the previous day
28/09/2019	No flooding	33.6mm / 1.32 in	

River level data

Holyhead Road Gauging Station





River Sherbourne at Coventry Hollyhead Rd LVL



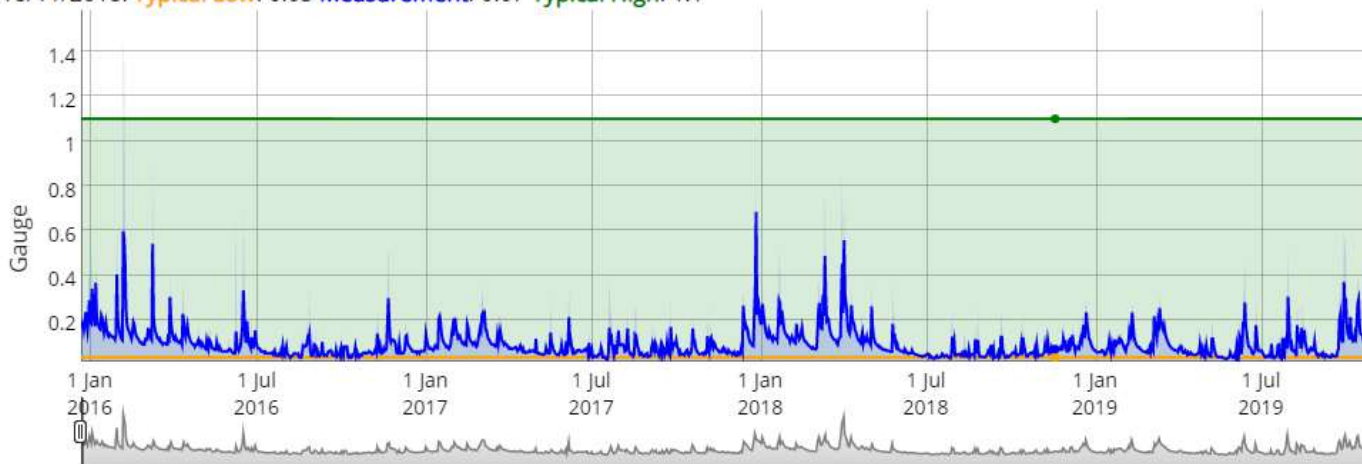
Current River Level: ↓ 0.175m, falling

Within the usual range for this location

Current level recorded at 4:00am, Tuesday 5th November GMT

Change from previous measurement: -0.019m
(recorded at 6:00pm, Monday 4th November GMT)

18/11/2018: Typical Low: 0.03 Measurement: 0.07 Typical High: 1.1



River level Comparison with previous flood events

Date	Flooding type	Daily rainfall <i>Bablake Weather Station</i>	River Level (post event) <i>Holyhead Road Gauging station</i>
Previous flood events			
14/06/2007	River flooding	69.9mm / 2.75 in	1.5m
20/07/2007	River flooding	38.1mm / 1.50 in	1.4m
01/08/2008	River flooding	28.6mm / 1.13 in	0.31m
13/12/2008	River flooding	12.4mm / 0.49 in	1.44m
24/11/2012	River flooding	37.4mm / 1.47 in	1.59m
06/02/2016	River / surface water flooding	32.2mm / 1.27 in	1.44m
07/02/2016			1.34m
16/06/2016	Surface water flooding	27.8mm / 1.09 in	0.69m
Summer 2019 heavy rainfall			
12/06/2019	No flooding	25.0mm / 0.98 in	0.48m
30/07/2019	No flooding	33.4mm / 1.31 in	0.51m
24/09/2019	No flooding	20.2mm / 0.80 in	0.38m
28/09/2019	No flooding	33.6mm / 1.32 in	0.59m

River levels have not been recorded over 1m at Holyhead Road since 7th February 2016

- the last river flooding event

Significant improvements made...



Ditch improvement works
Autumn 2016



Pipe improvement works
Spring 2018



Natural Flood Management
Spring 2019

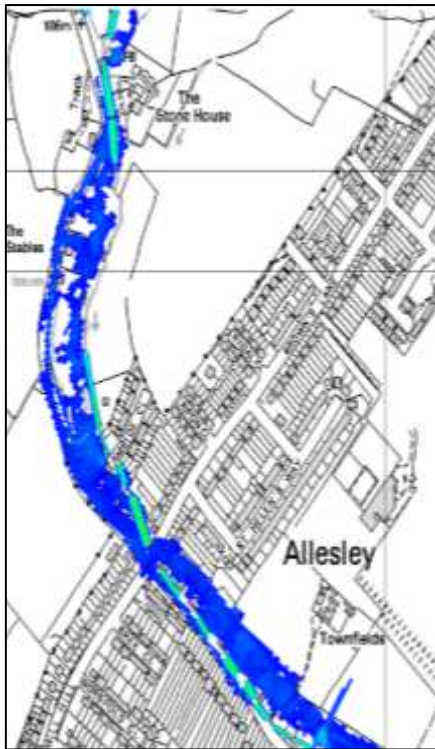
...but more work to be done

Sam Hooley, Capita

MODELLING EXISTING FLOODING

Flood Issues – Surface and River Water

Model run for a 1%
Chance of Flooding in
Any Given Year



Max Flood Extent – 9
hours

- Surface water causes flooding at the onset, later combined with high flows from the river
- Flow path from Washbrook Lane through the properties at Browns Lane to the gardens of Butt Lane
- Following threshold survey results 31 residential and 1 business properties are shown as flooding in this scenario

MODELLING OF OPTIONS

Options Carried Forward For Further Investigation:

Option 5: Wall along Washbrook Lane

Option 8: Reinstatement of the off-line Mill Pond with control structure, North of Hawkes Mill Lane

Option 9: Cattle grids or flow deflectors down Washbrook Lane

Option 11: Measures preventing flow route through houses on Browns Lane

Additional options included in the economic appraisal but not included in hydraulic modelling:

Option 12: Property Flood Resilience measures

Option 14: Combination of Option 11, Option 12 and Natural Flood Management measures

Options Modelled but Not Carried Forward:

Option	Description	Residential properties protected in the 1% Chance of Flooding in Any given Year (compared to current situation)
5	<i>Option 5 (Wall at Washbrook Lane)</i>	- 1
8	<i>Option 8 (Reinstatement of Mill Pond north of Hawkes Mill Lane)</i>	0
9	<i>Option 9 (Cattle grids or flow deflectors down Washbrook Lane)</i>	0

Based on these results 'Option 5', 'Option 8' & 'Option 9' were not taken forward to the economic appraisal as technically they do not reduce the risk of flooding

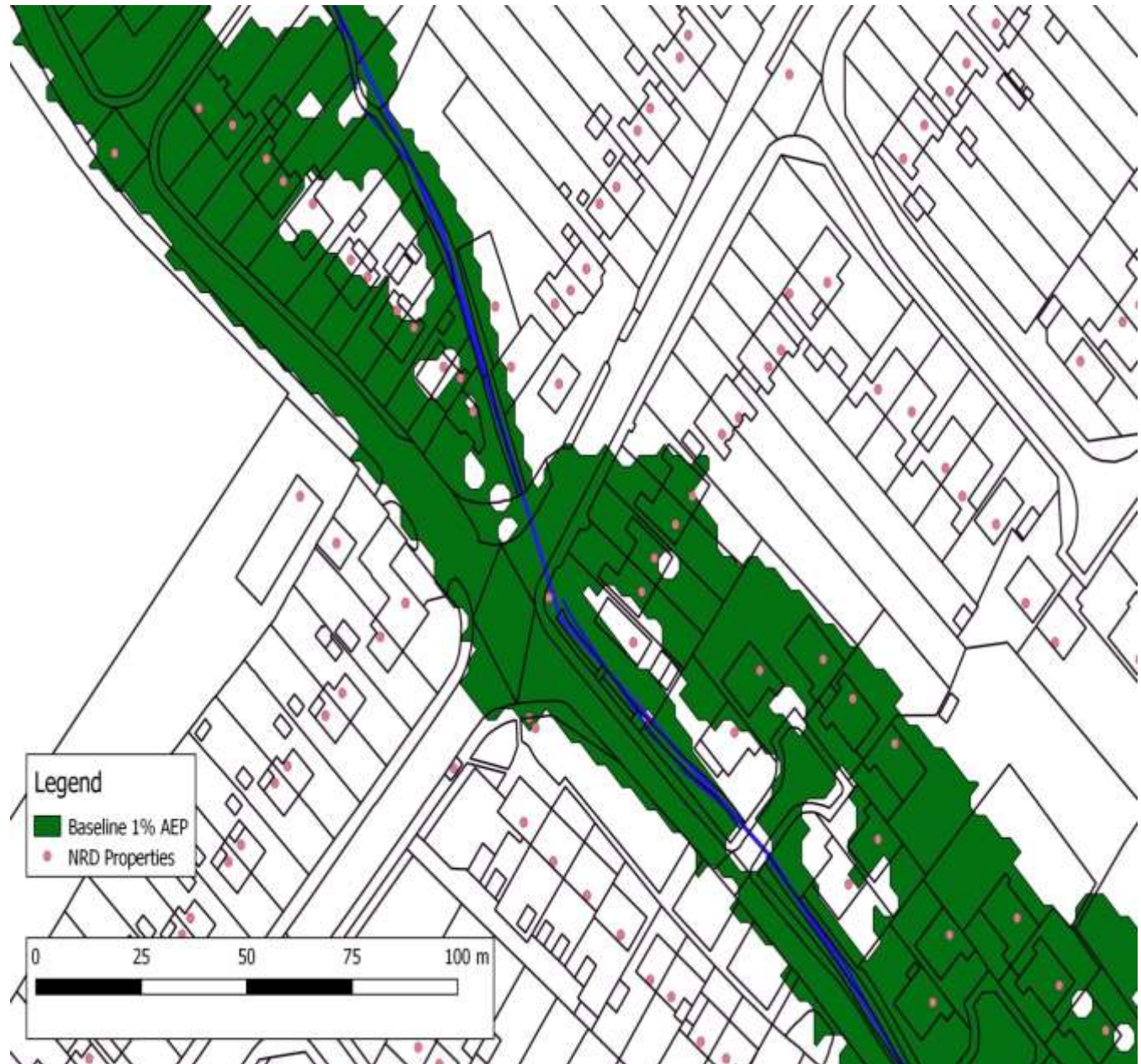
Options Modelled And Carried Forward:

Option	Description	Residential properties protected in the 1% Chance of Flooding in Any Year given (compared to current situation)
11	<i>Option 11 (Measures preventing flow route through houses on Browns Lane)</i>	7
12	<i>Option 12 Property Flood Resilience measures</i>	31
14	<i>Option 14 (Measures preventing flow route through houses on Browns Lane, Property Flood Resilience (PFR) and Natural Flood Management)</i>	31

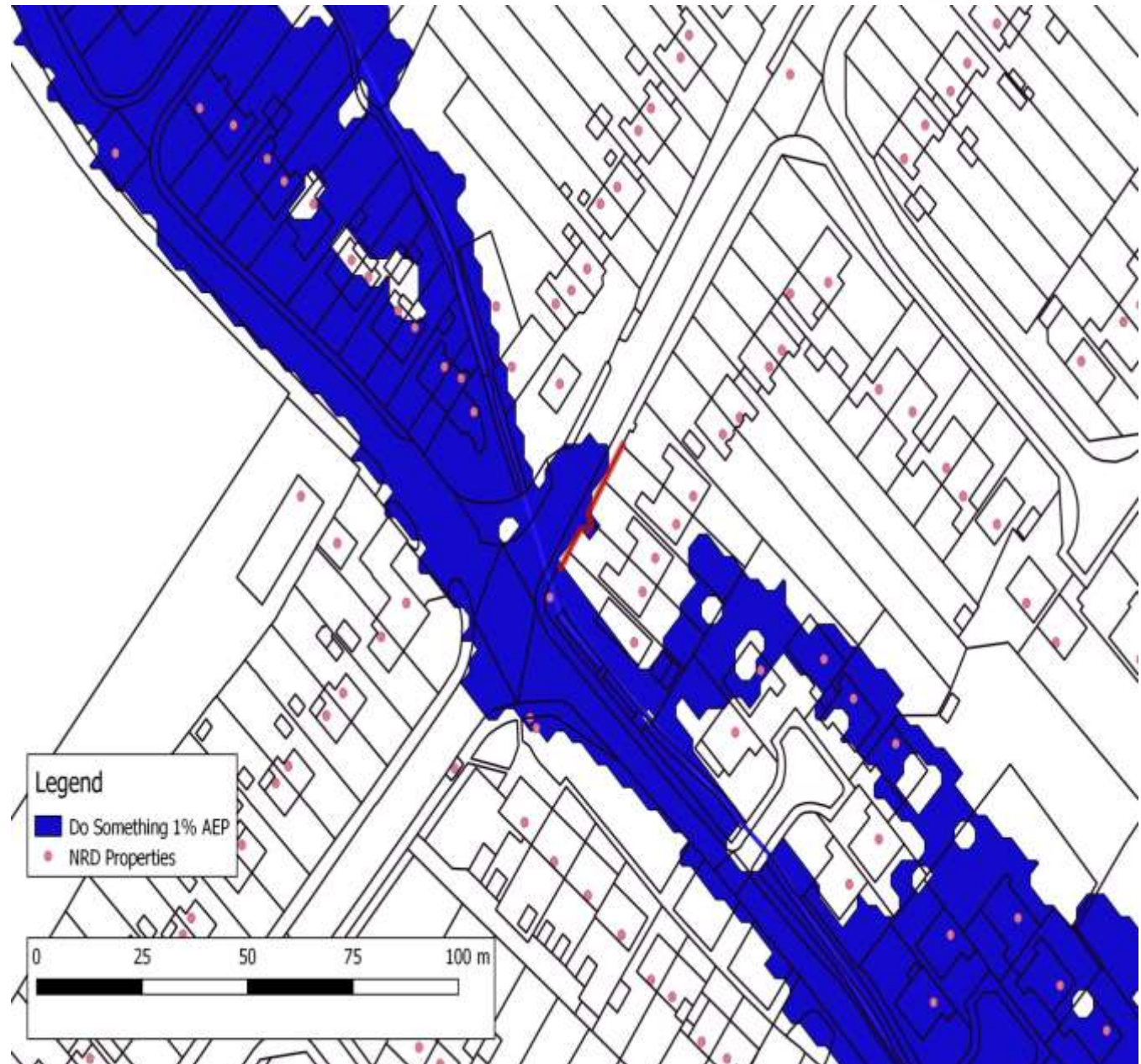
The results show these options can reduce the risk of flooding to properties and may be financially viable to progress

MODELLING OUTPUTS

Modelling Results - No Measures In Place

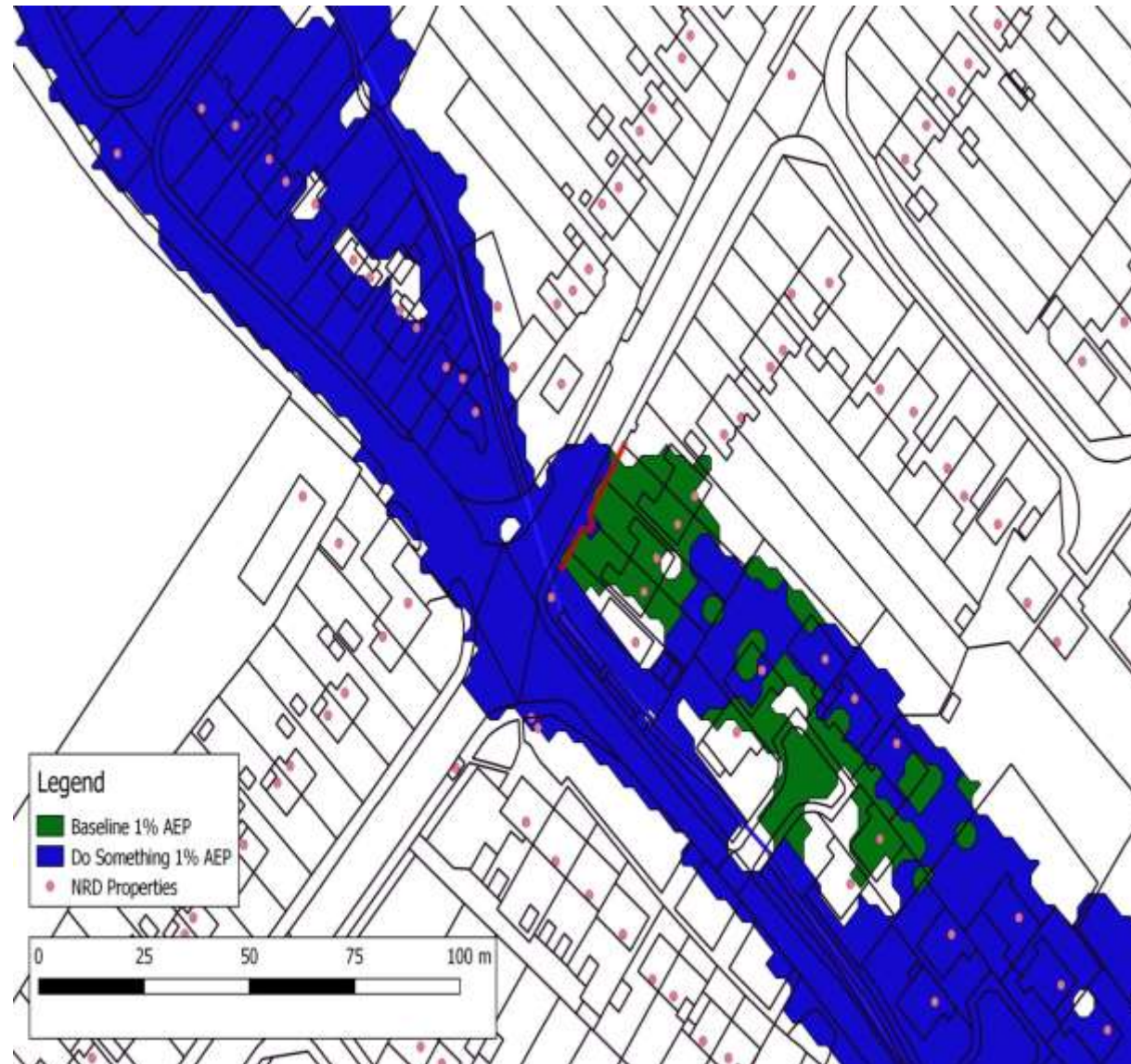


**Modelling
Output for
Measures
preventing
flow route
through
houses on
Browns Lane**



Combined Modelling output

Combination of
preventing flow off
Browns Lane and
Property Flood
Resilience is the
preferred option we
plan to take forward



Next Steps

Melanie Dinnis

Environment Agency, Project Manager

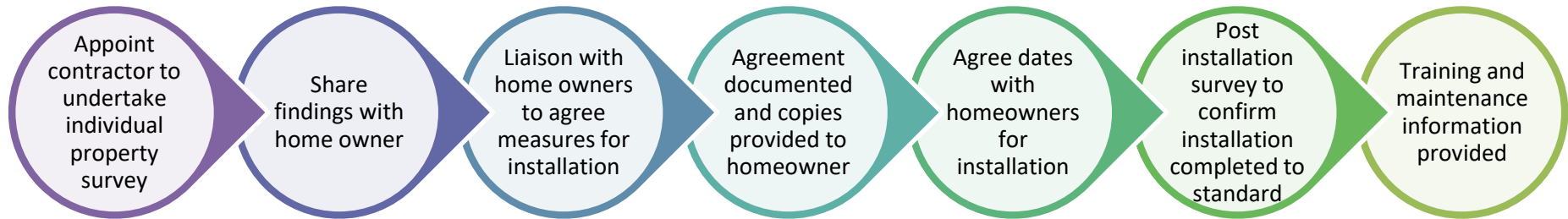
Options being taken forward

- Property Flood Resilience Measures
- Natural Flood Management
- Measures Preventing Flow Route through houses on Browns Lane

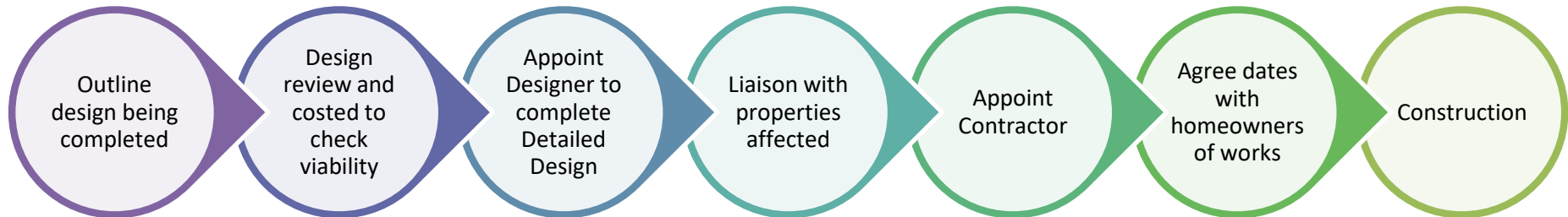


Next Steps

Property Flood Resilience



Measures Preventing Flow Route through Houses on Browns Lane



Door Protection



Protection from Other Flow Routes

Non-return Valves



Airbricks



Sump and Pump



Push Fit Valve



Approvals Prior to Installation





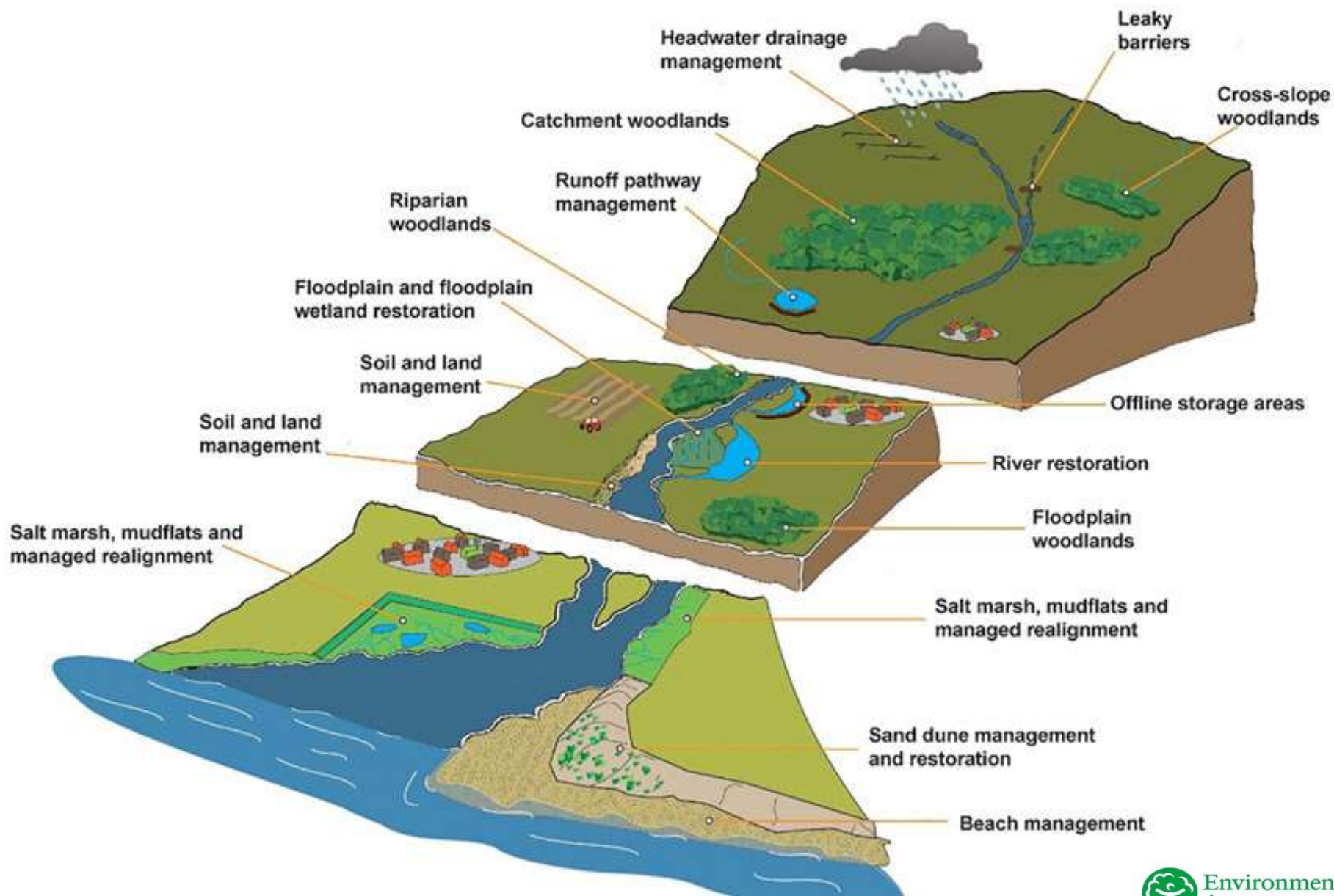
Upper Sherbourne Natural Flood Management



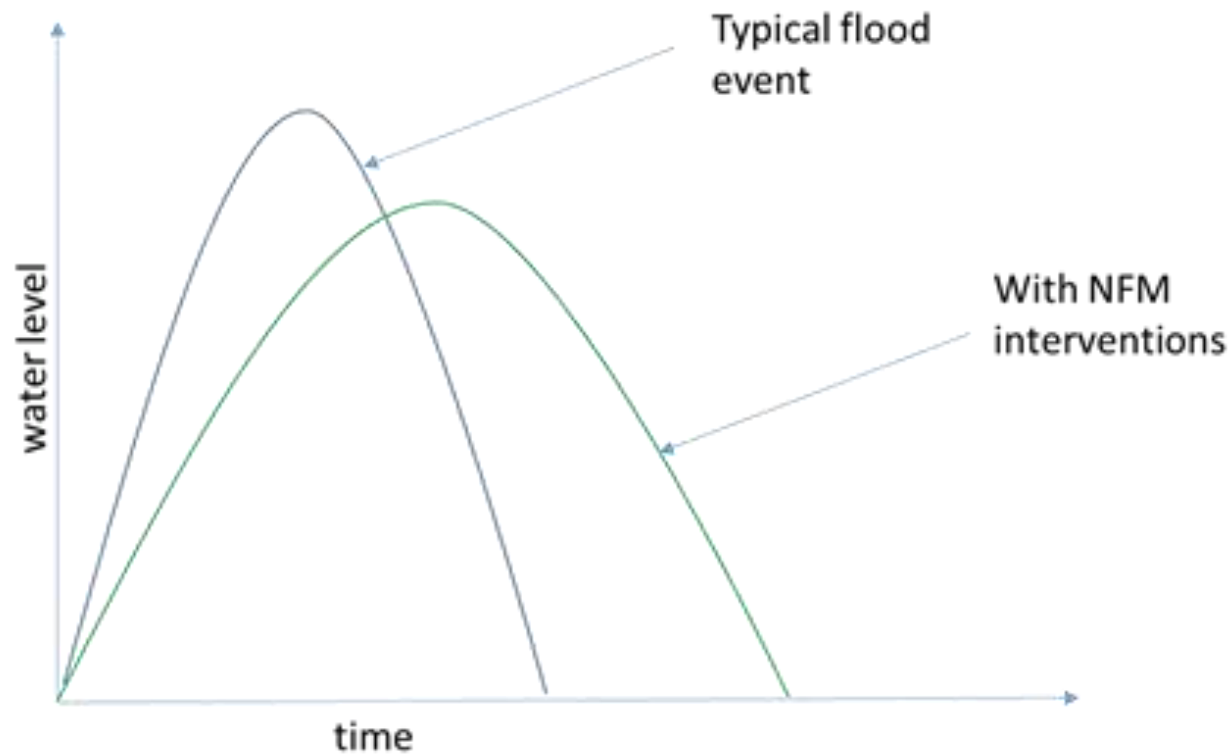
What is natural flood management?

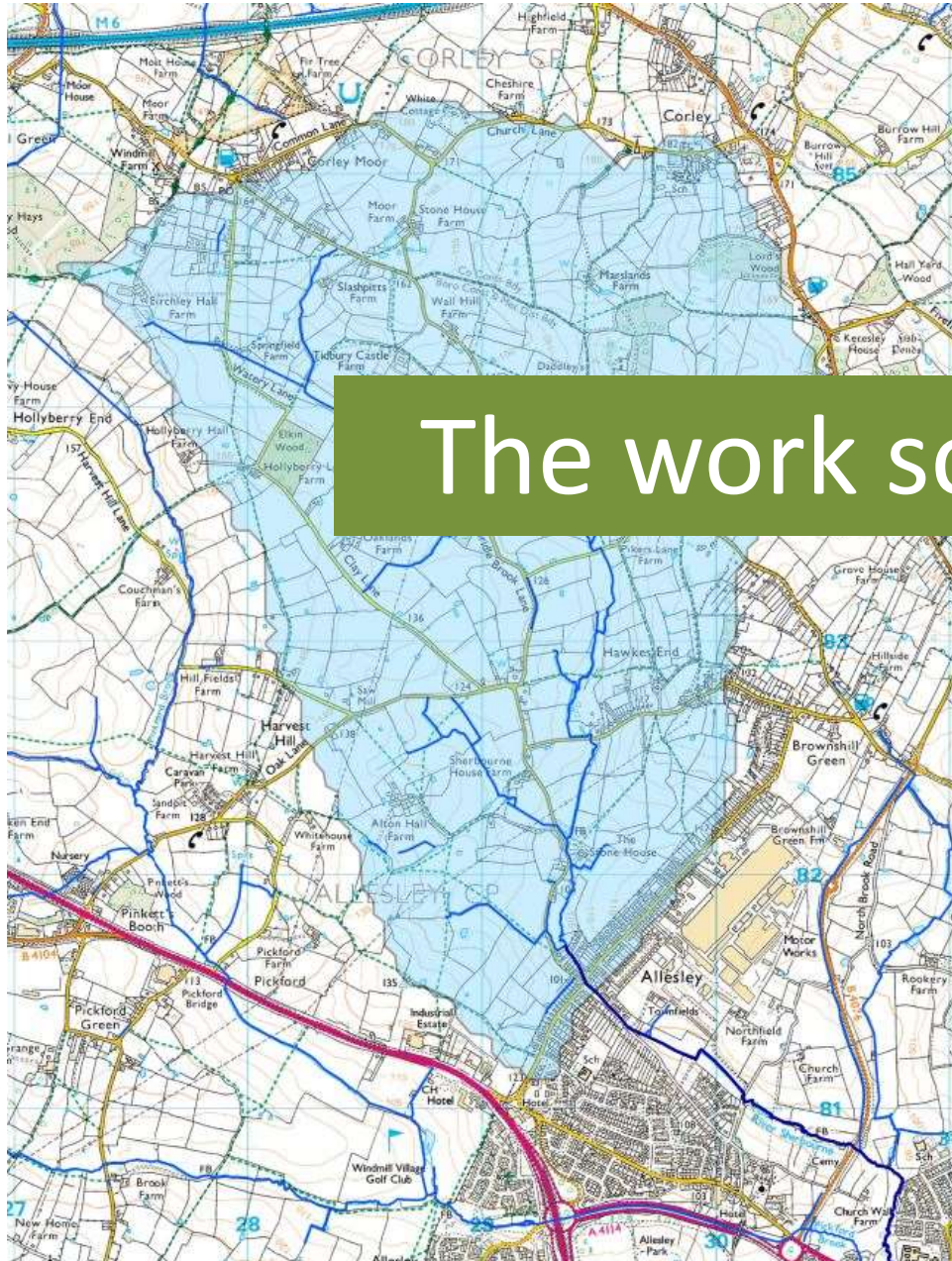
1. **Slowing water down** – by installing woody debris, planting hedges and creating buffer strips.
2. **Storing water** – by creating capacity in ponds, scrapes, swales and ditches so that they fill and then empty slowly after 12-24 hours.
3. **Intercepting rainfall** - Vegetation, especially tree leaves, intercept rainfall so it doesn't reach the ground. Water is then evaporated from the leaves, reducing the volume of flood water. Trees can reduce the amount of water reaching the ground by 25 – 45%.
4. **Increasing soil infiltration** – by improving soil structure and reducing compaction, which can increase the volume of water which is stored in the soil.





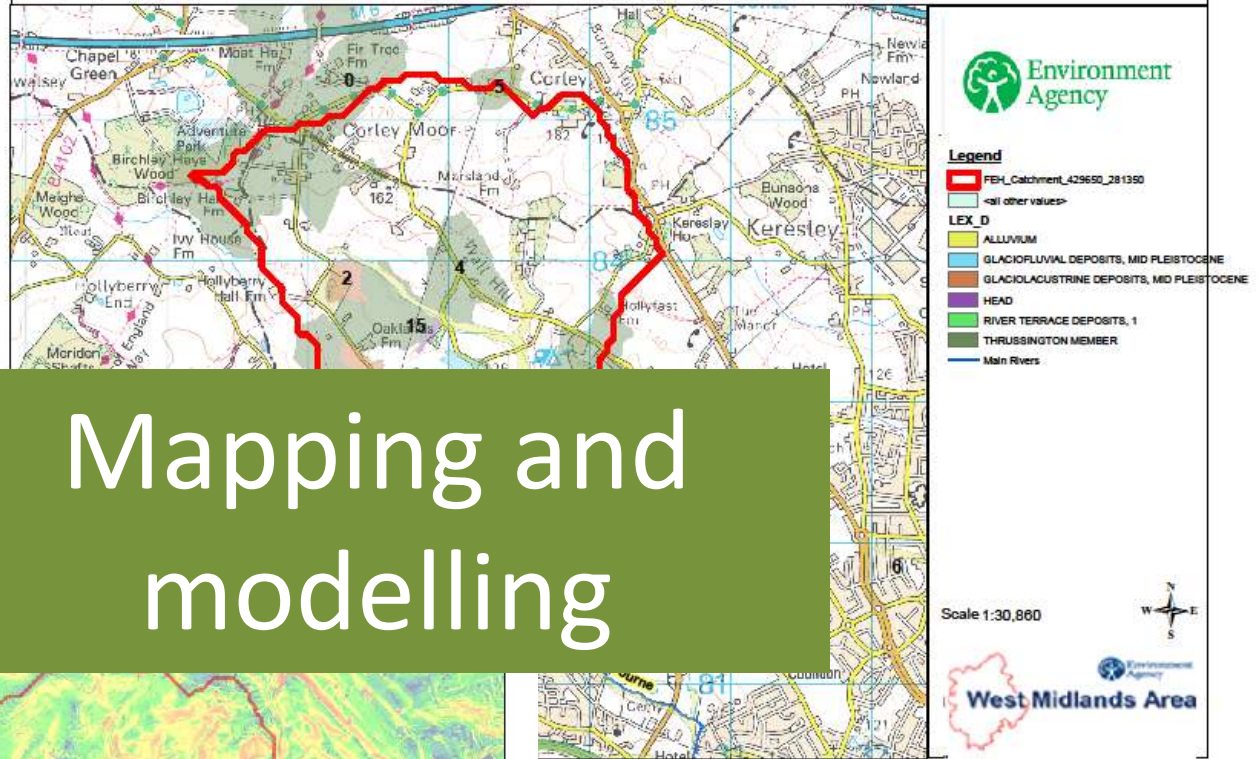
Hydrograph comparison





The work so far

Allesley Superficial Geology, created 08.07.2019.



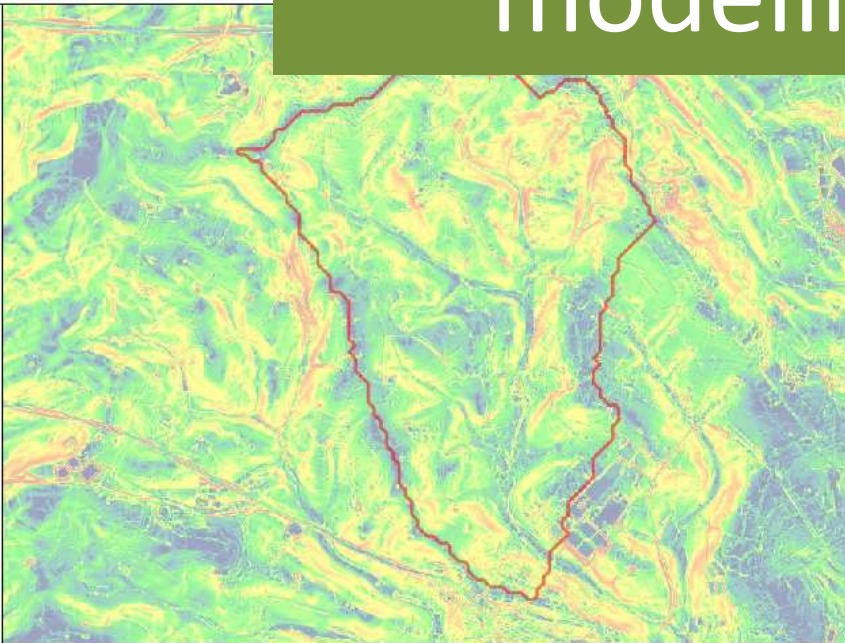
Mapping and modelling

Allesley Slope (5m)

Legend

Slope Degrees 5m Maximum Cont:

- High : 30.395
- Low : 0



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Walkover surveys





Landowner engagement





NFM installation





NFM installation

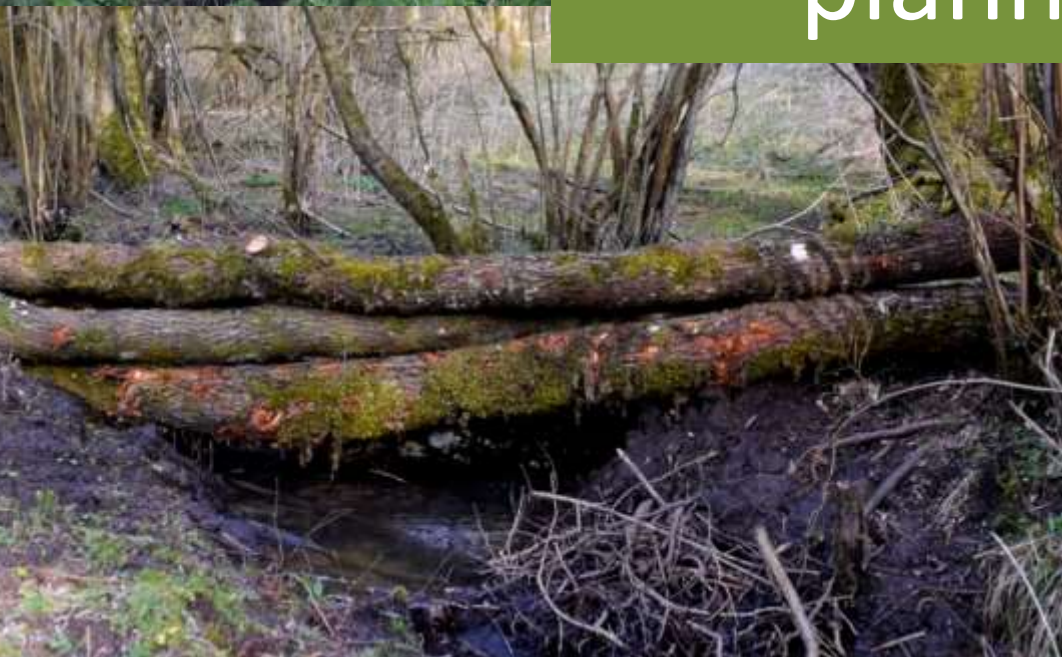


Monitoring,
maintaining and
improving





Further NFM planning





Further NFM planning





Monitoring results





○ ⓘ 2 °C 35 °F 11/03/2019 09:26:41 0418

What Happens Next?



Winter
2019/2020

- Property Flood Protection Surveys
- Natural Flood Management install
- Engagement with home owners

Spring 2020

- Liaison with home owners to agree Property Flood Resilience measures
- Appoint Contractor

By Spring
2021

- Complete install Property Flood Resilience measures

Thanks for Listening

To view this information after the event,
please visit:

www.coventry.gov.uk/SherbourneFRM



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