4. Potential Flooding Sources

4.1 Failure of any of the identified flood protection measures at a crucial time would potentially endanger to a greater or lesser degree the indicative flood plain area.

4.2 A breach or over-topping of The Wash sea-defences would have no effect on the application site as flood cell embankments are in place.

4.3 The tidal surge of January 1978 which compromised the tidal river defences of the River Welland resulted in major bank raising schemes in the areas around the Fulney Lock and Marsh Road Sluice, the SFRA gives the necessary 0.5% standard of protection.

4.4 The Coronation Channel, which was completed in 1953 to convey river flows around Spalding during high fluvial flows, the embankments are well proportioned and have a top width of approximately 3 metres. The SFRA identifies the bank crest levels to be at an acceptable level and on the assumption that the Environment Agency will maintain these levels, over-topping is un-likely.

4.5 The main source of the flooding is the fluvial River Welland some 1000 metres to the West on the other side of the Cowbit Wash functional flood plain.



RIVER WELLAND & COWBIT WASH – BARRIER BANK IN THE DISTANCE

4.6 The Cowbit wash is controlled by the Welland & Deepings Internal Drainage Board and generally land drainage flows are to the which terminates at the Locks Mill pumping station, pumping waters into the River Welland at Spalding.

4.7 The Land drainage infrastructure maintained by the South Holland Internal Drainage Board must be considered, but as the outfall into the River Nene is at such a considerable distance away, as a flooding source need not be considered. But for evacuation of floodwaters during a breach of the Coronation Channel is of up-most importance.

4.8 High ground water levels can lead to serious water – logging and potential flooding but with the site being at the same level as the barrier bank and the existence of the Internal Drainage Board the existing good maintenance of the land drainage system will continue.