

## Appendix E – Summary of flood risk in Uttlesford District

The table below summarises the areas where there are notable flood risks within the district.

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	JBA detailed groundwater flood risk map grid code					Reservoir inundation risks	Key historic, recorded flood events
				4	3	2	1	0		
<p><b>The Great Ouse Catchment / North</b></p> <p>Saffron Walden, Newport, Debden, Greater Chesterford, Little Chesterford, Ashdon, Radwinter</p>	<p>The River Cam (or Granta) has its source near Widdington and continues as an Ordinary Watercourse for 4km. The Main River receives several tributaries, such as the Debden Water, Flufen Slade and The Slade. The Flood Zones of these rivers are generally confined in the low-lying floodplains of the river. However, it is a source of flood risk along its course for the settlements of Saffron Walden, Newport, Audley End, Little Chesterford and Great Chesterford. In Saffron Walden, the areas with the greatest flood risk due to expanse of the built-up area are the B1053, Audley Road and East Street, and near the convergence of the River Slade to the Cam/Granta as the Flood Zone expands out into the floodplain. Much of the Slade is heavily culverted here. The Flood Zones expand out further as the floodplain widens to the north of the whole catchment, affecting Greater Chesterford at the boundary of the Uttlesford district boundary spilling out onto South and Church Streets. In areas where rivers converge, such as the Debden Water with the River Cam/Granta, flood risk is also greater.</p> <p>The River Bourn, and the eastern tributaries of the River Cam, including Wicken Water, are mostly surrounded by smaller hamlets and towns amongst a rural setting such as Ashdon. The Flood Zones are mostly confined to the banks the narrow floodplain, so the risk is less here.</p>	None	<p>In the 30-year (high-risk) event, surface water follows the extent of the Flood Zones in most of the catchment, confined to the banks of the rivers due to the upland catchment topography. Surface water extents extend further than the Flood Zones, where water runs off higher ground, naturally flowing down to lower topography finding the tributaries. In more urbanised areas, such as Saffron Walden, surface water flow paths are present along some roads and streets. For example, it flows south from the main Slade tributary, towards Audley End Road along Saxon Way. This path then continues further south across Newport Road towards Rowntree Way. In other less built-up areas, such as Newport and Greater Chesterford surface water is generally confined to the river floodplains due to the confined topography, only flooding minorly on some of the smaller surrounding streets.</p> <p>There are flow paths that continue to converge towards the river floodplain network, and they flow mostly across rural land where there are topographic lows. There are several small, isolated ponds of surface water across the catchment. Although there is some impoundment of surface water along roads across the whole catchment, the surface water risk is fairly low.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p><b>Flood warning information service (GOV.UK):</b> There are no reservoirs at risk of overtopping near or in this catchment.</p>	<p><b>Historic and recorded flooding incidents held by Essex County Council (LLFA):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2001 – Saffron Walden, Little Walden, Great Dunmow, Ashdon, Great Chesterford, Newport</li> <li>2003 – Catchment wide flooding affecting all areas in first column</li> <li>2007 – Ashdon</li> <li>2009 – Ashdon</li> <li>2009 – Saffron Walden</li> <li>2014 – Saffron Walden, Debden, Newport, Ashdon</li> <li>2017 – Saffron Walden</li> </ul>
<p><b>North Essex Catchment/ East</b></p> <p>Thaxted, Great Easton, Mill End, Little End, Great Dunmow, Little Dunmow, Great Sampford</p>	<p>The River Chelmer flows south through the district down towards Chelmsford out of the district. It flows through the settlements of Thaxted, Great Easton. Here Flood Zones 2 and 3 are mostly confined to the banks of the river and floodplains, only affecting roads that cross it. It flows south towards Mill End and Great and Little Dunmow. Great Dunmow has the highest flood risk as it is the largest built-up settlement, affecting parts of the B1057, and Braintree Road; however, most of the residential areas are to the east and are less affected by flooding. The Stebbing Brook is predominantly surrounded by rural land and smaller villages. Flood risk becomes greater where it converges with the River Chelmer just south of the district boundary.</p> <p>The River Pant flows southwest towards Braintree out of the district. It flows by and near mostly</p>	None	<p>In the 30-year (high-risk) event, surface water follows the extent of the Flood Zones in most of the catchment, confined due to the steeper narrow topography. Surface water extents extend further than Flood Zones by flowing off nearby hills and converging towards unnamed tributaries and to some pond networks off the River Chelmer. In Thaxted, the surface water flow continues along the smaller tributary through the town and flows along Copthall Lane. In Great Dunmow, surface water extends out of bank down the B1256 and Woodland Park Drive affecting some of the built-up areas. Significant impoundment of water exists along the A120. Little Dunmow is located north of the confluence of the River Chelmer and Stebbing Brook, and there are several surface water flow paths</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p><b>Flood warning information service (GOV.UK):</b> There is a pond near the laundry cottage at Little Easton with an inundation pathway that flows south along the River Chelmer. It is confined to the banks of the river and does not affect any properties.</p>	<p><b>Historic and recorded flooding incidents held by Essex County Council (LLFA):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2001 – Great Dunmow, Thaxted, Great Sampford</li> <li>2003 – Catchment wide flooding affecting all areas in first column</li> <li>2009 – Great Dunmow</li> <li>2012 – Little Dunmow and Great Dunmow</li> <li>2014 – Thaxted</li> <li>2016 – Great Dunmow</li> </ul>

	smaller hamlets and towns amongst a rural setting, such as Ashdon. The Flood Zones are mostly confined to the narrow floodplain, so the risk is less here.		that converge here from flow paths along the smaller streets and Station Road.  Along the River Pant, surface water extends further around the Flood Zones, particularly near Great Sampford. There are flow paths that continue to flow towards the river floodplain network and Flood Zones, and they flow mostly across rural land where there are topographic lows, particularly along Stebbing Brook. Although there is some impoundment of surface water along roads across the whole catchment, the surface water risk is fairly low.							
<b>Thames Catchment/ South East</b>  Stansted Mountfitchet, Elsenham, Takeley, Clavering, Little Hallingbury, Manuden	<p>The River Stort flows south passing Clavering, towards the southeast of the district. It converges with the Stansted Brook (a tributary of the Stort) just southeast of Stansted Mountfitchet. Along the Stort, the Flood Zones are mostly contained in bank, with some places where Flood Zone 2 extends on the floodplain of the river, where there are a number of small villages and roads here. There is an increased risk of flooding near Stansted Mountfitchet as it is the largest built-up area along this river, particularly around High Lane, the train station and train line.</p> <p>Along the Pincey Brook, the Flood Zones are quite expansive at the northern-most end, in between Takeley and Stansted Airport affecting the A120 (although the surrounding area is not very urbanised here), then also further south near Hatfield Broad Oak. Otherwise, most of the Flood Zone is surrounded by rural areas and smaller villages.</p> <p>The River Roding flows south out of the district, where Flood Zones 2 and 3 and generally confined to the narrow floodplain. It flows by and near mostly smaller hamlets and towns amongst a rural setting. The Bourne Brook is a small tributary and flows south; again Flood Zones are confined to the floodplain of the river and surrounded by smaller hamlets, so the risk is low.</p>	None	In the 30-year (high-risk) event, surface water follows the extent of the Flood Zones in most of the catchment, confined to the river floodplains due to the narrow topography. Across the district, surface water flows extend further than Flood Zones from flowing from higher ground towards the course of smaller tributaries, for example off the Bourne Brook. There is some surface water impoundment along the train line (extending to Elsenham) and Silver Street in Stansted Mountfitchet. Further south, there is high-risk water impoundment along the A120 near Pincey Brook, and across the district. There is also impoundment along the built-up areas of Stansted Airport and along the runways. To the south-eastern area of the district, there is impoundment of surface water along the M11, where it has been channelled down the banks of the River Stort. Although there is some impoundment of surface water along roads across the whole catchment, the surface water risk is fairly low.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>Flood warning information service (GOV.UK):</b> There is an inundation pathway that flows from a series of ponds near Takeley down the Pincey Brook out of the district. It is confined to the banks of the river and does not affect any properties.	<b>Historic and recorded flooding incidents held by Essex County Council (LLFA):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2001 – Clavering, Stansted Mountfitchet, Elsenham, Takeley, Hatfield Heath.</li> <li>• 2002 – Clavering</li> <li>• 2003 - Catchment wide flooding affecting all areas in first column</li> <li>• 2009 – Stansted Mountfitchet</li> <li>• 2009 – Stansted Mountfitchet</li> <li>• 2012 – Little Hallingbury</li> <li>• 2014 – Stansted Mountfitchet and Clavering</li> </ul>