

Ref	Title	Outline of Scheme/Activity/Action	Objectives, Outcome & Benefits	Additional £s or work
<b>Funded by Somerset local authorities and Internal Drainage Boards</b>				
EA12	Cannington Flood alleviation scheme	To construct a relief channel to divert flood water away from the village.	The scheme will protect an estimated 200 houses in Cannington during a one-in-a-hundred year flood event. Within the last 10 years, up to fifty properties have been flooded several times and the A39 main road has been impassable. This creates serious consequences for emergency vehicles, Hinkley Point and local services. The Environment Agency have prepared a full business case in accordance with Treasury Guidelines.	+ work
EA04	Brue Banks Set Back Project	The Environment Agency currently undertakes routine watercourse maintenance work in the form of weed-cutting operations utilising land-based tracked excavators which sit on top of earth embankments. Due to a recent fatality in Lincolnshire, when a machine slipped off an embankment into a watercourse, a new minimum clearance instruction has been adopted for delivering this type of work. As a minimum, the bank top should allow a 2-metre clearance on either side of the machine. In order to ensure this type of work is delivered safely and complies with EA Health and Safety requirements, funding will enable the top bank width to be enabled either by setting back (moving) banks where appropriate or thickening the bank in its current location. The EA has funding to deliver the routine maintenance work, but is unable to attract funding via FDGIA for this work to be delivered safely.	This bank work will enable routine maintenance work to continue and ensure that flood risk is managed appropriately in the section of the Brue Highlighted below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buttmoor Bridge to Cow Bridge (both banks)</li> <li>• Pomparees Bridge to Stileway ( right bank)</li> </ul> 1st year trial site - IDB precept can contribute to this. When the scheme is completed, routine watercourse maintenance work will be able to continue for perhaps another 50 years.	+ work
EA06	Pumping station repairs and improvements	SRA funding will allow pump platforms to be built at key permanent pumping stations. The Environment Agency will also be able to do other works to enable temporary pumps to operate, such as increasing electrical connections, constructing secure buildings for generators, upgrading lighting and security, buying custom-made road ramps and improving access routes to stations. Key aspects of pumping station repairs likely to include: North Drain PS roof; Westover PS and Midelney PS, concrete slab failing; Long Load PS, roof; Midelney PS, septic tank; West Sedgemoor PS, windows replacement; Saltmoor PS, roof repairs, new electrical equipment; Gold Corner PS, roof.	Linking to the Trigger Point Project, these works will enable rapid, effective and efficient deployment of pumps once criteria are met (i.e. when a road or property is at risk of flooding, moor levels are rising in excess of 50mm an hour or 100mm of rain is forecast for the next 5 days) as well as increasing permanent station resilience to accommodate additional temporary pump facilities.	+ work
EA01	Temporary pump platform at Andersea	A temporary platform at Andersea near Westonzoyland will allow pumps to be run efficiently and effectively. Extra work will open up ditches which have long been filled in but which could take water to pumps (and, in so doing, help maintain access to farms). In 2013/14, some lower lying buildings around Andersea were flooded, along with a large area of land.	As with the pumping station repairs and improvements, this project produces additional benefits when linked to the EA's Trigger Points. It will also complement SRA-backed projects on the River Sow and at Chedzoy Flap, the local desilting of the Penzoy river system (funded by Parrett Internal Drainage Board precept) and the EA-funded upgrading of the flood defence asset in Lakewall bank (which will allow a more flexible way of managing flood water). Pumping from Andersea into the River Parrett will provide an additional way of removing water from the Andersea/Chedzoy moors. Currently, the only means of evacuation is by gravity through Chedzoy flap and this depends on water levels in King's Sedgemoor Drain being low enough. Pumping into the Parrett does not depend on water levels so Andersea could be a constant discharge point during a flood.	+ work
IDB22	Maintaining resilience of wet grassland in Parrett & Tone floodplains for farming enterprises and nature	Almost 240 water-level control structures could be improved, replaced or removed in a scheme that will bring extra benefits to farming and wildlife for the next 20-30 years. New infrastructure will be investigated, designed and installed in key parts of the floodplains upstream of Langport that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Builds and maintains the resilience of wet grasslands on the floodplains,</li> <li>• Creates or enhances wetland habitats</li> <li>• Enables farmers to access the higher tiers of agri-environment schemes</li> <li>• Retains the skills of farming resilient wet grasslands in the floodplains</li> </ul>	Several of the water-level control structures on the 145 hectares of West Moor Raised Water Level Area (RWLA) and on Wet Moor RWLA (311ha) are beginning to fail after 20 years of service. SRA funding will enable these two RWLAs to continue to operate for another 20-30 years, improving the condition of West Moor Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Wet Moor SSSI and benefitting those that farm these wet grasslands in a nature-friendly way. Refurbishing the local water management system will help to ensure that long-term financial support can be given through agri-environment schemes. The scheme will be designed to accommodate predicted changes in climate over the next 30 years.	+ work

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LAMDC01	Wirral Park Pumping station refurbishment, Glastonbury	A 1989 facility in urgent need of upgrade and refurbishment. A second year of funding for an improvement scheme, following the completion of urgent repairs and the replacement of defective parts (eg, large gate valves), funded by the SRA in 2015/16.	In 2015/16, the SRA funded the replacement of worn-out pipes and flow control valves, which were compromising the station's ability to empty the balancing pond. Phase 2 will upgrade the station to enable remote monitoring, ensure it works well for another 25 years and continues to protect homes and businesses from flooding.	+ work

#### Funded by Heart of the South West Local Enterprise Partnership Growth Deal funding

GD1	Pioneer dredge	Dredge a 750m stretch of the River Parrett from Northmoor towards the M5. Develop a dredging strategy, including conducting trials.	Increased conveyance through the River Parrett. The dredging strategy will identify what needs to be dredged, with what frequency and how to deliver it in the most cost-effective way.	+ work
GD2	Sowy/King Sedgemoor Drain enhancements	Enhancements comprising reconnecting the watercourses under the new culverts at Beer Wall, improving Chedzoy flap, works at Dunball to remove constrictions and channel widening.	The objective of this complex scheme is to increase the amount of water that can be evacuated through the Sowy/KSD system, thereby relieving the pressure on the Parrett and Tone and reducing the risk of their overtopping.	+ work
GD3	Brue pioneer dredge	Dredge a 4 km stretch of the River Brue.	Increased conveyance.	+ work
GD4	Bridgwater Barrier	Preparatory work on the Bridgwater Barrier to the point where the project team have submitted a Transport and Works Act Order for this major scheme.	SRA funding will enable the acceleration of this key project for the protection of Bridgwater - 10,000 homes and 600 businesses.	+ work
GD5	Slow the Flow - natural flood management schemes	A capital grant scheme to enable upper and middle catchment farmers to build small-scale natural flood management schemes - woody dams, filter socks, tree and hedge planting, rain water harvesting, leaky ponds, bunds and barriers, small scale attenuation ponds, water meadow restoration.	To reduce local flooding, to 'Slow the Flow', holding the water for as long as possible in the upper and middle catchments to protect communities and businesses lower down.	+ work