

FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT FOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT WARGATE WAY, GOSBERTON

FINAL REPORT

ECL0417/G R MERCHANT LTD

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**ATTACHMENT 1 – Proposed Floor Plan, Site Plan and Elevations
(Dwg 3512-19-06A)**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Flood Risk Assessment has been prepared in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and supporting planning practice guidance (PPG) on Flood Risk and Coastal Change.

In areas at risk of flooding or for sites of 1 hectare or more, developers are required to undertake a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment to accompany an application for planning permission. This Flood Risk Assessment has been produced on behalf of G R Merchant Ltd in respect of a development that consists of the conversion of three barns to form one residential dwelling at Ball Hall Farm, Wargate Way, Gosberton.

A planning application for the proposed development is to be submitted by G R Merchant Ltd.

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location

The site is located at Ball Hall Farm, Wargate Way, Gosberton, Lincolnshire, PE11 4HE. The National Grid Reference of the site is 52377/33084.

The location of the site is shown in Figure 1.

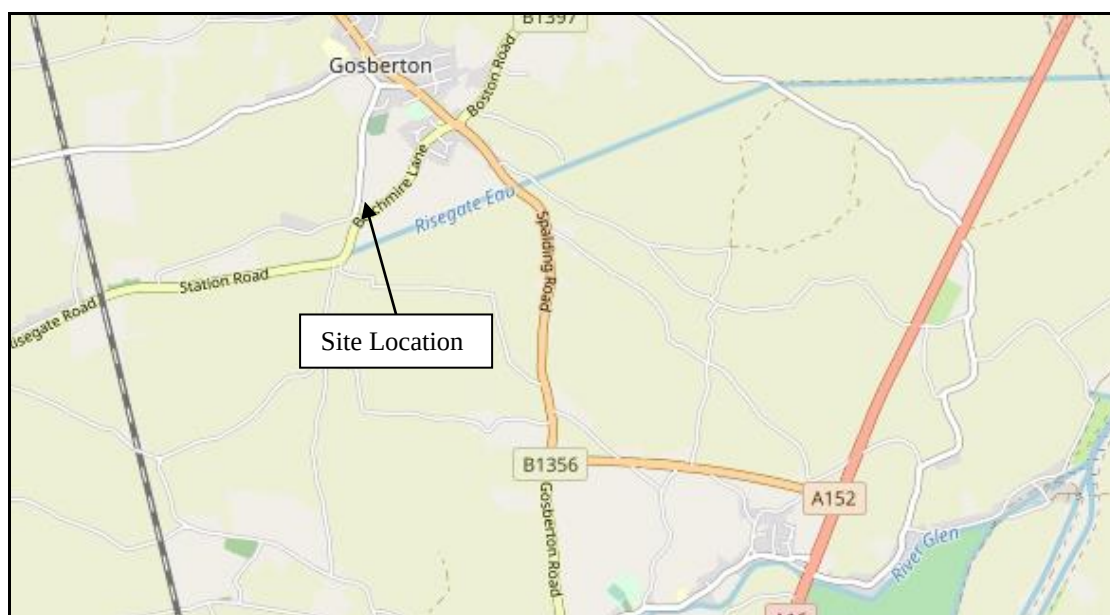


Figure 1 – Location Plan (© OpenStreetMap contributors)

2.2 Existing Site

The site is part of a residential dwelling on the eastern side of Wargate Way. The site consists of the three agricultural buildings and the surrounding land. The site is bounded by the existing dwelling to the north and Belchamie Lane to the south west. The area of development is approximately 0.22 hectares.

Environment Agency LiDAR data shows that ground levels within the site vary between +2.8m OD and +3.5m OD. The area around the existing agricultural buildings is estimated to be +3.2m OD.

The site is in the Welland and Deepings Internal Drainage Board (IDB) District. Surface water at the site drains naturally through soakaway and hence to the IDB drain system. The nearest IDB drain, Double Dyke (south), follows the south western boundary of the site.

The online British Geological Survey maps indicate that the site is likely to be underlain by Oxford Clay Formation mudstone. The bedrock is shown to be overlain with superficial deposits of clay and silt.

2.3 Proposed Development

The proposed development consists of the conversion of three agricultural buildings to form one residential dwelling. The dwelling will be single storey. A Site Plan of the proposed development is provided in Attachment 1.

2.4 Local Development Documents

The South East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2011 – 2036, adopted in March 2019, is the Local Plan for the district. Policy 4: Approach to Flood Risk states the requirements for flood risk reduction.

The South East Lincolnshire Level 1 and Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was prepared in June 2017.

The Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy has been prepared by Lincolnshire County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority. The purpose of the Strategy is to increase the safety of people across Lincolnshire by reducing the number of people at risk of flooding, increasing the resilience of local communities, and reducing the impact of flooding.

2.5 Available Flood Risk Information

The site is located within Flood Zone 3, an area with a high probability of flooding, of the Environment Agency Flood Maps for Planning as shown in Figure 2.

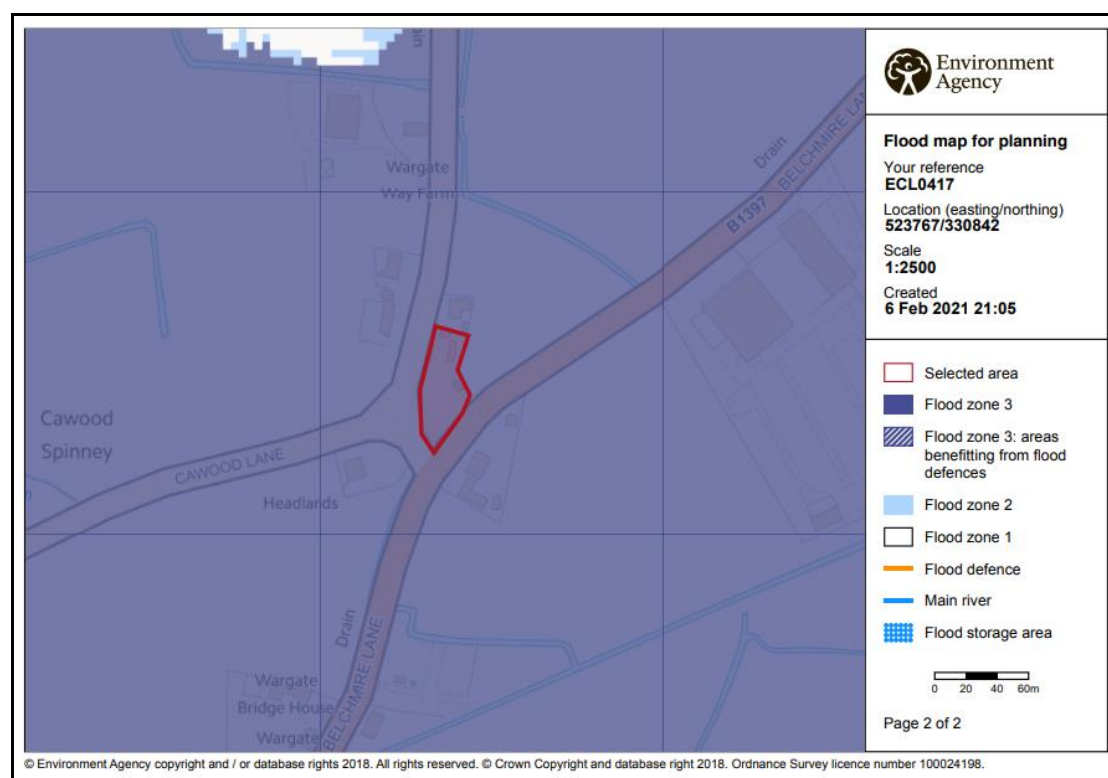


Figure 2 – Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning

The Environment Agency Long Term Flood Risk maps show that:

- the site has a medium risk of flooding (annual probability between 1% and 3.3%);
- the site has a very low risk of surface water flooding (annual probability less than 0.1%); and
- the site is not within an area at risk of reservoir flooding.

Table 1 shows the level of risk at the site within the South East Lincolnshire SFRA.

SFRA Map	Present Day	2116
Residual Flood Hazard Map for the 1% fluvial and 0.5% tidal event	The site is outside the 'Low Hazard' area	The site is outside the 'Low Hazard' area
Residual Peak Depth Map for the 1% fluvial and 0.5% tidal	The site is outside the area at risk during a breach	The site is outside the area at risk during a breach

Table 1 – Flood Risk within SFRA Maps

3.0 FLOOD RISK VULNERABILITY

3.1 The Sequential and Exception Test

The NPPF requires the application of a Sequential Test to ensure that new development is in areas with the lowest probability of flooding.

The Exception Test is a method to demonstrate and help ensure that flood risk to people and property will be managed, while allowing necessary development to go ahead in situations where suitable sites at lower risk of flooding are not available.

3.2 Vulnerability Classification

Table 2 of the PPG Flood Risk and Coastal Change categorises different types of uses and development according to their vulnerability to flood risk. The proposed development is covered by the description of buildings used for dwellings and is classified as 'More Vulnerable'.

Table 3 of the PPG Flood Risk and Coastal Change sets out Flood Risk Vulnerability and flood zone 'compatibility'. The site is in Flood Zone 3 and the development is 'More Vulnerable' therefore it is necessary to complete the Exception Test.

PPG Flood Risk and Coastal Change defines that the lifetime of the development in terms of flood risk and coastal change is 100 years.

3.3 Application of the Sequential and Exception Test

It is for the Local Planning Authority, taking advice from the Environment Agency as appropriate, to consider the Sequential Test.

Paragraph 033 of planning practice guidance (PPG) on Flood Risk and Coastal Change states that 'The Sequential Test does not need to be applied for applications for Change of Use (except for a change of use to a caravan, camping or chalet site, or to a mobile home or park home site)'.

Paragraph 048 of the PPG states that 'A Change of Use may involve an increase in flood risk if the vulnerability classification of the development is changed. In such cases, the applicant will need to show in their flood risk assessment that future users of the development will not be placed in danger from flood hazards throughout its lifetime.' The mitigation measures proposed in Section 5.2 of this flood risk assessment are such that risks to future users are mitigated.

The Exception Test requires consideration of the wider sustainability benefits of a development and that the development would be safe and residual risks managed.

The Local Plan has a target of a net increase of at least 11,681 dwellings in South Holland over the 25-year local plan period. The Plan considers this new housing is

required to ensure the sustainability of the Local Plan area. The proposed development will contribute to this target.

Section 5 of this Flood Risk Assessment describes the flood mitigation measures and the management of the residual risks, demonstrating that this development will be safe and not increase flood risk elsewhere. The development is considered to pass the Exception Test.

4.0 SITE SPECIFIC FLOOD RISK

4.1 Local Flood Assets

The site is 4.7km north west of the tidal River Welland downstream of Spalding. The River Glen, a tributary of the River Welland, is 3.0km to the south of the site. The defences on the River Welland and the River Glen are the responsibility of the Environment Agency.

There is a long-term strategy for the maintenance of the Environment Agency defences which is reviewed and updated periodically.

There is an extensive local drainage network managed by Welland and Deepings IDB. An IDB maintained watercourse, Double Dyke (south), follows the south west boundary of the site. The site and the surrounding land drains to the Risegate Eau which is 250m south of the site. The catchment drains in an easterly direction to Risegate Eau Pumping Station which discharges to the tidal River Welland.

During the operation and maintenance of its pumping stations, associated structures, and channel systems, the IDB seeks to maintain a general standard capable of providing flood protection to its district. A routine maintenance programme is in place to ensure that the Boards assets are commensurate with the standard of protection that is sought.

Current maintenance standards of the Welland and Deepings IDB and the Environment Agency are generally good.

4.2 Sources of Flooding

The potential sources of flooding identified during this assessment are:

- local blockages to the Welland and Deepings IDB main drain system;
- an event in the local drainage network greater that exceeds that standard of protection;
- failure of Risegate Eau Pumping Station;
- overtopping and / or breaching of the River Glen defences; and
- overtopping and / or breaching of the River Welland tidal defences.

4.3 Probability of Flooding

The probability of flooding associated with blockages in the Welland and Deepings IDB drainage system is low due to the maintenance standards achieved and managed by the IDB.

The standard of drainage provided by Welland and Deepings IDB is assessed at 2% annual probability (1 in 50 chance each year), compatible with the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) target level of service for rural drainage and flood defence works. The risk associated with flooding due to events

greater than 2% annual probability (1 in 50 chance each year) is lowered due to the Welland and Deepings IDB main drains incorporating a freeboard. This provides storage during events greater than 2% annual probability (1 in 50 chance each year).

The River Welland tidal defences provide protection during the 0.5% annual probability (1 in 200 chance each year) tidal event. The River Glen has defences that provide protection during the 1% annual probability (1 in 100 chance each year) fluvial event.

4.4 Historic Flooding

During the preparation of this assessment, no evidence was discovered of the site being flooded.

4.5 Climate Change

Climate change is likely to impact the site through increased rainfall intensity and duration affecting the local drainage network and increased tide levels.

The River Welland tidal defences provide protection during the 0.5% annual probability (1 in 200 chance each year) event inclusive of the effects of climate change. The estimated tide level during this event is +7.13m OD and typical defence levels are more than +7.5m OD. In summary the existing systems and defences are appropriate for the design life of the development (i.e. 100 years).

4.6 Residual Risks

There is a residual risk of flooding to land close to the River Welland should a breach of the tidal defences occur. The South East Lincolnshire SFRA includes maps demonstrating the residual peak depth in 2116. The Residual Peak Depth maps within the SFRA show that when the climate change allowances are applied to the 1% annual probability fluvial (1 in 100 chance each year) and the 0.5% annual probability tidal (1 in 200 chance each year) event the site is not at risk.

The proposed development is single storey and therefore any mitigation measures will need to consider the 0.1% annual probability (1 in 1000 chance each year) event in 2115. The South East Lincolnshire SFRA includes 0.1% annual probability (1 in 1000 chance each year) maps for specific locations, but these do not cover the site. Through a comparison of the flood depths in the areas covered by the maps during the 1% and 0.1% annual probability events for 2115 it can be estimated that flood depths are 0.1m higher for the more extreme event. Based upon the areas at risk during the lower return period event and a review of the LiDAR data it is not considered that the site is at risk during a breach during the 0.1% annual probability (1 in 1000 chance each year) event in 2115.

5.0 FLOOD RISK MITIGATION

5.1 Summary of Risks

The probability of this development flooding from localised drainage systems is low. Failure of Risegate Eau Pumping Station could lead to an increased level of risk at the site.

Due to the standards of the existing defences the site is not at risk of flooding from any Environment Agency system during the 1% annual probability (1 in 100 chance each year) fluvial event or the 0.5% annual probability (1 in 200 chance each year) tidal event. Over time there will be a gradual increase in risk to the site due to climate change. During the design life of the development, it is not anticipated that the site would flood.

The proposed arrangement increases the impermeable area and therefore there will be an increased volume of surface water that has the potential to increase flood risk.

5.2 Mitigation Measures

The site has a low 'actual risk' of flooding. Based upon the information available during the preparation of this flood risk assessment, to mitigate against the remote risk of flooding, it is recommended that the floor level of the dwelling is constructed 0.3m above surrounding ground levels. Furthermore, there should be 0.3m of flood resilient construction above finished floor level.

The developer should ensure that the eventual occupier of the dwelling is sufficiently aware of the risk of flooding, and the standard of the existing defences. The Environment Agency provides a Flood Warning Service which includes Flood Warning Codes and uses direct warning methods where the risks and impacts of flooding are high.

In addition to direct and indirect flood warnings, the Environment Agency operates a 24 hour a day Floodline Service providing advice and information on flooding. The occupier of the dwelling should register with the Floodline Direct Warnings Service to receive any future flood warnings.

Should there be a failure of Risegate Eau Pumping Station and conditions were such to put properties and land at risk of flooding, the IDB would take emergency action to maintain the drainage level of service by utilising temporary pumping equipment.

It is recommended that surface water run-off is managed so that stormwater from the development will not affect any adjoining properties or increase the flood risk elsewhere.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the assessment, the following conclusions have been reached.

- The proposed development consists of the conversion of three agricultural buildings to form one residential dwelling at Wargate Way, Gosberton.
- The proposed development is in Flood Zone 3. The development is protected by defences during the 1% annual probability (1 in 100 chance each year) fluvial event and 0.5% annual probability (1 in 200 chance each year) tidal event including an allowance for climate change. The site is not at risk during a breach of the tidal defences.
- The site is located within an Internal Drainage Board catchment with a minimum standard of drainage of 2% annual probability (1 in 50 chance each year) which accords with DEFRA guidelines for rural development. The risk of flooding is lowered further due to the Welland and Deepings IDB main drains incorporating a significant freeboard. This provides storage during events greater than 2% annual probability (1 in 50 chance each year).
- It is recommended that the floor level is 0.3m above ground level with 0.3m of flood resilient construction above finished floor level.
- The development passes the Sequential Test and Exception Test and is therefore suitable for the proposed location.

ATTACHMENT 1

**PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN, SITE PLAN AND ELEVATIONS
(DWG 3512-19-06A)**



Contractor To Check All Setting Out Dimensions Prior To Works
Commencing And Any Discrepancy Reported
Site Boundaries Have Been Determined From Ordnance Survey
Mapping Only

A. CLIENT AGREEMENTS		Jan 2021
ref	revision	date
G. R. MERCHANT LTD. I.ENG AMICE FIWO ARCHITECTURAL, STRUCTURAL AND LAND DRAINAGE CONSULTANTS 4 Wrights Mews 12A Park Road, Holbeach, Spalding, Lincs. PE12 7EE Tel: 01406 490800 Fax: 01406 425744 E-Mail: gr.merchant@btconnect.com 		
Project	BARN CONVERSION BALL HALL FARM WARGATE WAY, GOSBERTON SPALDING, LINCOS. PE11 4HE	
Client	MR & MRS J DOBBS	
Drawing	GROUND FLOOR PLAN - PROPOSED ELEVATIONS - PROPOSED SITE PLAN - PROPOSED	
Job Ref	Drawing No.	
3512-19	06A	
Date	Drawn	
AUG 2020	SLB	
Scales	1:50 & 1:100 (Unless Otherwise Stated)	
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING The drawing is copyright and may not be copied, stored, photographed or used for any other purpose other than that for which it is issued. The General Contractor is to check all dimensions on site and report any discrepancies to the Architect. All details shown on this drawing including foundations are based upon typical site conditions related to the work. No responsibility can be accepted for abnormal conditions which may be discovered during construction unless reported to the Architect so that design amendments may be considered to the work. Site soil surveys are recommended to establish specific design parameters before finalising the design. This drawing is limited to the amount of information contained and does not purport to contain a full specification of the works. It is solely for the purpose of obtaining Planning. Building Regulation approval. This drawing must not be used as a contract document. All the works will not be supervised or inspected on site by G R Merchant or its representatives and therefore it is the client or their appointed agents responsibility to control workmanship, substitution of materials, adherence to specification, variations to contract etc. All materials shall conform to appropriate British standard specification or BSIA certificate or European code equivalent. The Employer / Client must ensure that the selected contractor is conversant with and fulfils all measures necessary to achieve compliance with Health and Safety legislation for Building sites and Work places. The Employer / Client is advised that the should the works need to be completed by the Construction Design and Management Regulations an independent Planning Supervisor will be required. The works shall comprise of all that is shown on the drawing and details. Work that may not specifically be shown that may be reasonably ordered is necessary to carry out the works shall be deemed to be included. It is the joint / land owners responsibility to be aware of the Rules that apply, from 1998, when building in close proximity to adjoining neighbours boundaries.		