FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
FOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT
89 LONDON ROAD, LONG SUTTON

FINAL REPORT

ECL0602/STATUS DESIGN

DATE OCTOBER 2021

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CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION
- 2.1 Site Location
- 2.2 Existing Site
- 2.3 Proposed Development
- 2.4 Local Development Documents
- 2.5 Available Flood Risk Information

3.0 FLOOD RISK VULNERABILITY
- 3.1 The Sequential and Exception Test
- 3.2 Vulnerability Classification
- 3.3 Application of the Sequential and Exception Test

4.0 SITE SPECIFIC FLOOD RISK
- 4.1 Local Flood Assets
- 4.2 Sources of Flooding
- 4.3 Probability of Flooding
- 4.4 Historic Flooding
- 4.5 Climate Change
- 4.6 Residual Risks

5.0 FLOOD RISK MITIGATION
- 5.1 Summary of Risks
- 5.2 Mitigation Measures

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

ATTACHMENT 1 – Site Plan (Dwg sd21-028/1)

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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 Status Design in respect of a development that comprises one residential dwelling at 89 London Road, Long Sutton.

A planning application for the proposed development is to be submitted by Status Design.

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location

The site is located to the rear of The Ship Public House, 89 London Rod, Long Sutton, Spalding, PE12 9EE. The National Grid Reference of the site is 54382/32250.

The location of the site is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1 – Location Plan (© OpenStreetMap contributors)

2.2 Existing Site

The site is on the north side of London Road on land to the rear of The Ship Public House. There are residential dwellings to the west of the site and Long Sutton Pit to the east. The area of development is approximately 0.12 hectares.

Environment Agency LiDAR shows that the site is flat with ground levels typically between +3.2m OD and +3.3m OD. The carriageway level of London Road alongside the development is +3.9m OD.

The site is in the South Holland Internal Drainage Board (IDB) District. Surface water at the site would naturally drain through soakaway or to the Long Sutton Pit to the east of the site. There is an IDB pumping station at Long Sutton Pit and an IDB High Priority Watercourse approximately 200m east of the site.

The online British Geological Survey maps indicate that the site is likely to be underlain by Ampthill 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 one residential dwelling. The dwelling will have two storeys. Details of the proposed development are 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 Flood Zones

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.

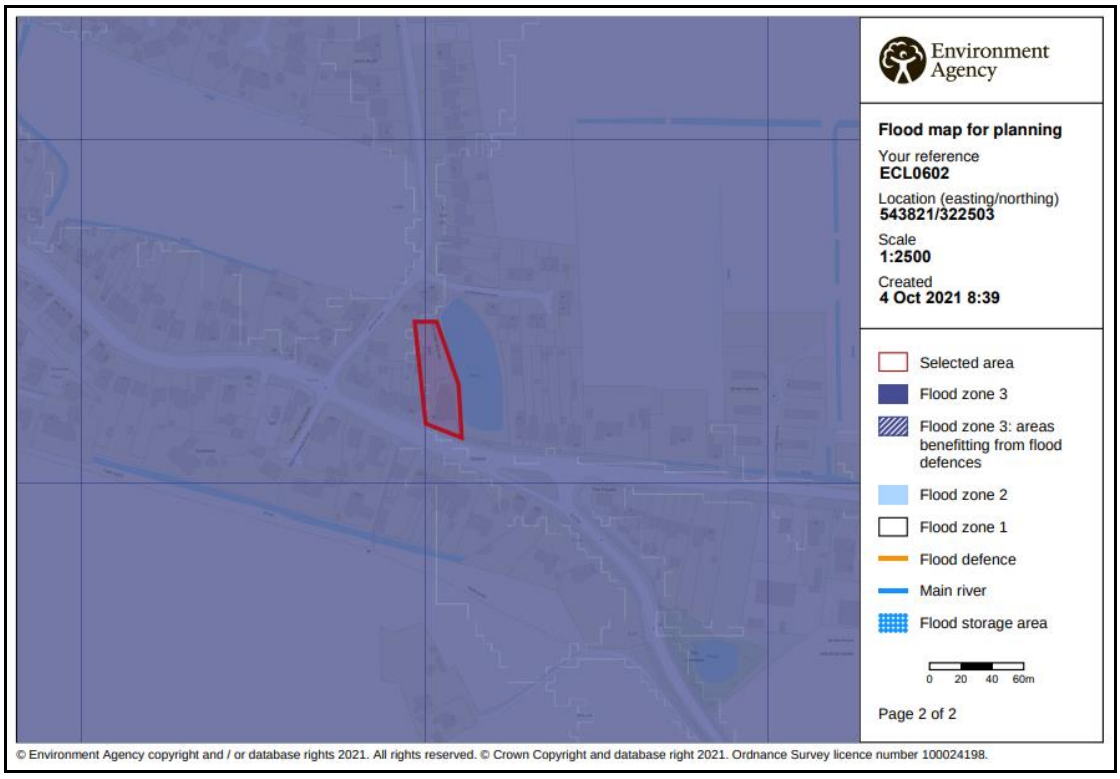


Figure 2 – Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning

The Environment Agency Long Term Flood Risk maps show that:

- the site has a low risk of flooding from rivers or the sea (annual probability between 0.1% and 1%);
- 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	Year 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 in the 'Danger to Most' area
Residual Peak Depth Map for the 1% fluvial and 0.5% tidal	The site is outside the area at risk	The peak flood depth is between 0.5m and 1.0m.

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, using the evidence provided and taking advice from the Environment Agency as appropriate, to consider whether an application passes the Sequential Test.

Large parts of the South Holland district between the River Welland and River Nene lie within Flood Zone 3. As such, opportunities to undertake the development at an alternative site with a lower flood risk are limited.

The SFRA states that as it is necessary to use the refined flood risk information (hazard and depth maps) to assist with the application of the sequential test. The refined flood risk information contained within the SFRA demonstrates the site is not at risk during the present day 1% fluvial and 0.5% tidal event. The site therefore has a low probability of flooding and is considered to pass the Sequential Test.

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 and the provision of rural housing is a benefit.

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 4.5km west of the tidal River Nene. The site is protected by the River Nene tidal defences. The River Nene is 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 South Holland IDB. The Long Sutton Pit pumping station discharges water from Long Sutton Pit to the IDB Main Drain system. There is high priority pumping station approximately 200m east of the site. The site and the surrounding land are within the Lutton Leam catchment and which discharges to the tidal River Nene at Lutton Leam Tidal Sluice.

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 South Holland Internal Drainage Board and the Environment Agency are generally good.

4.2 Sources of Flooding

The potential sources of flooding that have been identified during this assessment are:

- local blockages to the South Holland IDB drainage system;
- an event in the local drainage network greater that exceeds the standard of protection;
- failure of Long Sutton Pit Pumping Station or Lutton Leam Tidal Sluice; and
- overtopping and/or breaching of the tidal River Nene.

4.3 Probability of Flooding

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

The standard of drainage provided by South Holland 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 South Holland IDB high priority watercourses incorporating a freeboard. This provides storage during events greater than 2% annual probability (1 in 50 chance each year).

The site benefits from defences on the River Nene that provide protection during a 0.5% annual probability (1 in 200 chance each year) tidal event and a 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 flood levels in the River Nene.

The River Nene tidal defences have been designed to include an allowance for climate change.

In summary the existing systems and defences are appropriate for the design life of the development (i.e., 100 years).

4.6 Residual Risk

There is a residual risk of flooding at the site should a breach occur. The South East Lincolnshire SFRA includes maps demonstrating the residual peak depth in 2116. When climate change allowances are applied to the 1% annual probability (1 in 100 chance each year) fluvial event and 0.5% annual probability (1 in 100 chance each year) tidal event the peak depth at the site from direct overtopping together with breach failure is up to 0.5m. An extract from this map is shown in Figure 3 below.

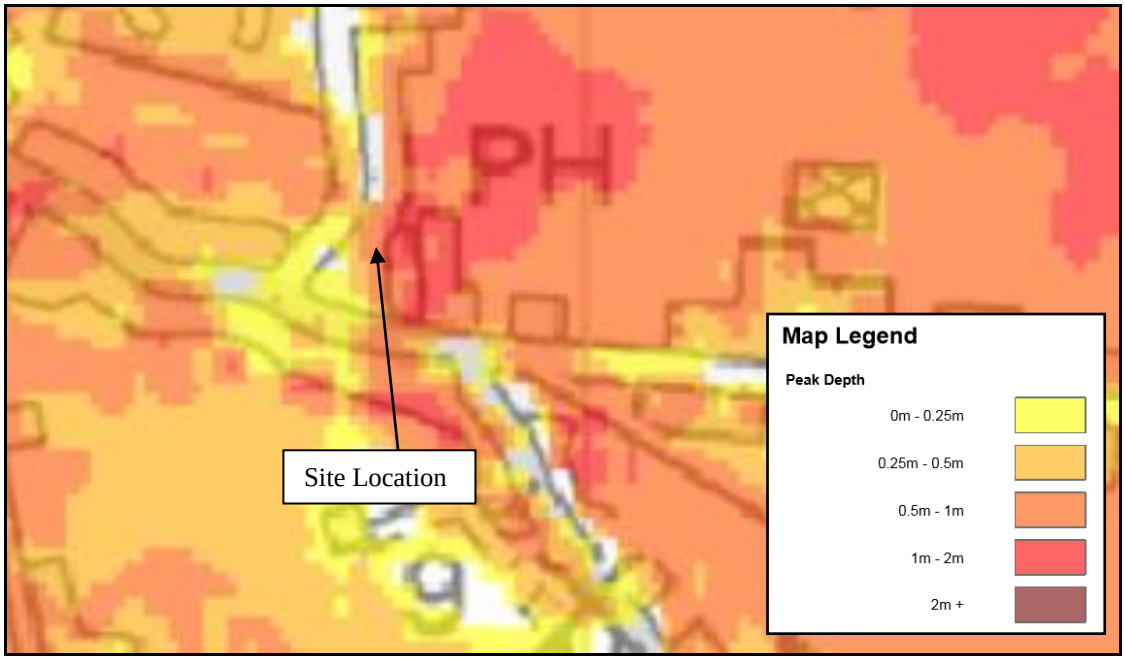


Figure 3 – SFRA 2116 Residual Peak Depth Map

5.0 FLOOD RISK MITIGATION

5.1 Summary of Risks

The probability of this development flooding from localised drainage systems is low. Failure of Long Sutton Pit Pumping Station or Lutton Leam Tidal Sluice could lead to an increased level of risk at the site.

The probability of the site flooding from any Environment Agency system is less than 1% annual probability (1 in 100 chance each year) because of the standards of the existing flood defences. 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 SFRA considers the residual risk associated with overtopping and a breach in the defences in 2116. The estimated breach depth during the 0.5% annual probability (1 in 200 chance each year) tidal event is 1.0m.

The development 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, it is recommended that the floor level of the dwelling is 1.0m above surrounding ground levels and there is 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.

During an exceedance event it is anticipated that sufficient time would be available to take precautionary actions to limit the potential impact of flooding.

Should there be a failure of Long Sutton Pumping Station or Lutton Leam Outfall Sluice and conditions were such to put properties and land at risk of flooding, the Internal Drainage Board 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

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

- The proposed development consists of a 2-storey residential dwelling on land to the rear of The Ship, London Road, Long Sutton.

- The proposed development is in Flood Zone 3. The site benefits from tidal defences on the River Nene that provide protection during the 1% annual probability (1 in 100 chance each year) fluvial event and 0.5% annual probability (1 in 200) tidal event including climate change.

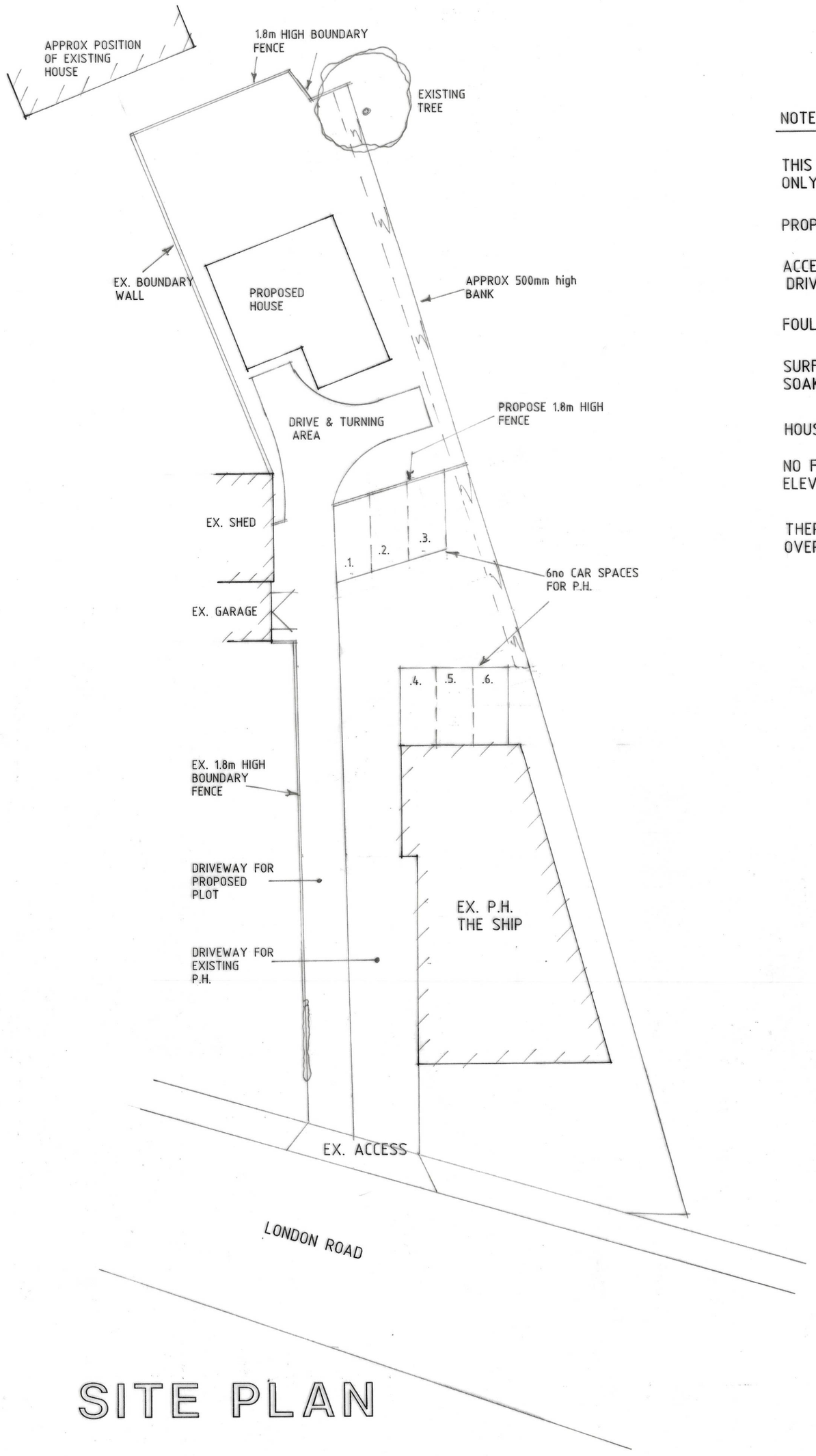
- The site is located within an Internal Drainage Board catchment with a minimum standard of drainage of 2% annual probability (1 in 50 chance each year) which accords with DEFRA guidelines for rural development. The risk of flooding is lowered further due to the South Holland IDB high priority watercourses incorporating a significant freeboard. This provides storage during events greater than 2% annual probability (1 in 50 chance each year).

- There is a residual risk to the site associated with a breach of the tidal defences. To mitigate this risk, it is recommended that the floor level is 1.0m above the surrounding ground levels and there is 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

SITE PLAN
(Dwg SD21-028/1)



SITE PLAN

NOTES

THIS IS AN INDICATIVE LAYOUT ONLY

PROPOSAL FOR 1No HOUSE

ACCESS VIA EXISTING ACCESS AND DRIVE AS SHOWN

FOUL DRAINS TO MAIN FOUL SEWER

SURFACE WATER DRAINS TO ONSITE SOAKAWAYS

HOUSE TO FACE TOWARDS POND

NO FIRST FLOOR WINDOWS TO NORTH ELEVATION

THERE IS AN EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY OVER THE EXISTING DRIVEWAY

General Notes

Do not scale from this drawing.

This drawing is copyright and may not be altered, traced, copied, photographed or used for any purpose other than that for which it is issued without written permission from Messrs Status Design.

The General Contractor is to check all dimensions on site and report discrepancies to the Architect.

All details shown on this drawing are based upon typical site conditions related to the area. No responsibility can be accepted for abnormal conditions unless reported to the Architect so that design amendments may be considered. Site soil surveys are recommended in respect of foundations to establish specific site conditions before foundation work is undertaken.

Please note this drawing is not a conveyance drawing.

Proposed on-site soakaways to be maintained by the owner for the life duration of the property.

This drawing is limited in 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 and Building Regulations approvals. This drawing must not be used as a contract document alone. The works will not be supervised or inspected by Status Design unless specifically contracted to do so. It is the client or their agent's responsibility to control workmanship, substitution of materials, adherence to specification, variations to contract, etc.

All materials to be new unless stated otherwise and all components and materials, etc. to be used, fixed and installed, etc. in strict accordance with manufacturers' instructions and relevant Code of Practice. Materials should conform to appropriate British Standard specification or BBA Certificate or European Code equivalent.

The Employer/Client shall ensure that the selected contractor is conversant with and adopts all measures necessary to achieve compliance with Health and Safety Legislation for Building Sites and Work Places. The Employer/Client is advised that should the works need to comply with the Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015 (CDM) and Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974 (HSW Act) an independent Planning Supervisor will be required, whom should be supplied with a set of all relevant drawings, etc.

The works shall comprise of all that shown on the drawings and information, etc. Works that may not specifically be shown but may be reasonably inferred as necessary to carry out the works shall be deemed to be included.

These notes relate to this drawing and all associated drawings.

It is the property/landowner's responsibility to be aware of the Party Wall, etc Act 1996 when building or carrying out alterations in close proximity to adjoining neighbour's boundaries.

Status DESIGN
CONSULTANTS IN ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING

PROPOSED HOUSE TO THE REAR OF THE SHIP P.H., 89 LONDON ROAD, LONG SUTTON FOR

MR. A. SKINNER.

SITE PLAN

1:200	SD21-028/1
JULY-21	B.GILHAM.

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