PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT SIX HOUSE BANK, WEST PINCHBECK, SPALDING, PE11 3QG.

FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT



View of site from Six House Bank

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This flood risk assessment has been prepared solely to support the planning application for the development at Six House Bank, West Pinchbeck, Spalding. The author has made every effort to provide an accurate assessment of the flood risk but accepts no liability should the information be found to be incorrect or incomplete.

Introduction

An application is due to be made to South Holland District Council for planning permission to construct a new dwelling on a vacant plot between 28 and 54 Six House Bank, West Pinchbeck, Spalding, PE11 3QG.

The site is within Flood Zone 3 as shown on the Environment Agency's Flood Zone Map. These maps do not take into account existing flood defences.

The Planning Application therefore requires a Flood Risk Assessment to be carried out as required in the Planning Practice Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework.

The site is shown within the defended area of the South Holland District Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SHDC SFRA) map and is located in the Black Sluice Internal Drainage Board district.

Application Site

The development is located 4km west of the village of Pinchbeck and the National Grid Reference of the site is 519630 325950.

The position and extent of the site is shown on the plan at the end of this document.

As the site is within a defended area and is not in a flood plain it can be designated to be within Flood Zone 3(a) as defined in Table 1 of the Technical Guidance (see map below).



Applying the flood risk vulnerability classification in Table 2 of the Guidance, residential development is classified as "more vulnerable". Reference to Table 3 (shown below)

of the Guidance informs us that more vulnerable development is only satisfactory in Flood Zone 3 after the Sequential and Exception Test has been passed.

Flood Zones	Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification				
	Essential infrastructure	Highly vulnerable	More vulnerable	Less vulnerable	Water compatible
Zone 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zone 2	✓	Exception Test required	✓	✓	✓
Zone 3a †	Exception Test required †	X	Exception Test required	✓	✓
Zone 3b *	Exception Test required *	X	X	X	✓*

Sequential Test

The aim of the Sequential Test, as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance, is to ensure that a sequential approach is followed to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding. The flood zones as refined in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the area provide the basis for applying the Test. The aim is to steer new development to Flood Zone 1 (areas with a low probability of river or sea flooding). Where there are no reasonably available sites in Flood Zone 1, local planning authorities in their decision making should take into account the flood risk vulnerability of land uses and consider reasonably available sites in Flood Zone 2 (areas with a medium probability of river or sea flooding), applying the Exception Test if required. Only where there are no reasonably available sites in Flood Zones 1 or 2 should the suitability of sites in Flood Zone 3 (areas with a high probability of river or sea flooding) be considered, taking into account the flood risk vulnerability of land uses and applying the Exception Test if required.

If a larger scale map showing the flood zones is considered, it can be seen that all of the area around West Pinchbeck is in Flood Zone 3(a).

This plot is one of a few available undeveloped plots on the west side of Six House bank. Much of the earlier development along the west side of Six House depended on the IDB drain being piped. However now that the IDB drain has been relocated as an open drain about 20 metres to the west the plots are ideal for development. There are no plots in the village in flood zone 1 and 2 where development can be carried out.

Therefore I consider that the sequential test has been passed.

Exception Test

The Sequential Test has demonstrated that it is not possible, consistent with wider sustainability objectives, for the development to be located in zones with a lower probability of flooding. Therefore the Exception Test must be applied and for this to be passed:

- It must be demonstrated that the development provides wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risks, informed by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment; and
- A site-specific flood risk assessment must demonstrate that the development will be safe for its lifetime taking into account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and where possible will reduce flood risk overall.

Both parts of this test must be satisfied in order for the development to be considered appropriate in terms of flood risk. There must be robust evidence in support of every part of the test.

The first section will be demonstrated by the Supporting Planning Statement and compliance with South Holland District Council's planning policies.

This flood risk assessment will demonstrate that the development will be safe for its lifetime and it will not increase flood risk elsewhere.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

The following information about the flood risk in the location of this development has been sourced from the maps and reports in the SHDC SFRA.

1. Report Maps

   Map 5 shows that the site is at low or medium risk, but reliant on flood defences for this standard.

   Map 6 indicates the peak depth is zero for the present day 1% fluvial and 0.5% tidal event probability.

   Map 7 indicates the peak velocity is zero for the present day 1% fluvial and 0.5% tidal event probability.

   Map 12 indicates the actual risk is high for the year 2055 1% fluvial and 0.5% tidal event probability.

   Map 13 indicates the actual risk is high for the year 2115 1% fluvial and 0.5% tidal event probability.

   Map 14 indicates it will be at least 3 hours, and possibly at least 6 hours, from the start of an event before flood water would reach the site.

   Map 16 shows that the site is not within a rapid inundation zone.

Flood Maps Table D1

The maps illustrate the actual flood hazard which is as follows:

For the present day — Depth of flooding ... zero
Extent of flooding .. Low or medium flood probability
Peak Velocity ..... Nil

For year 2115 — Depth of flooding ... zero
Extent of flooding.... Low or medium flood probability
Peak Velocity ..... Nil

The maps also illustrate the residual flood hazard which is as follows:-

For the present day — Depth of flooding ...zero
Extent of flooding .. Low or medium flood probability
Peak Velocity .. Nil

For the year 2115 — Depth of flooding ... zero
Extent of flooding .. Low or medium flood probability
Peak Velocity .. Nil

Maximum flood level and bank levels in the River Glen

Maximum flood levels in the River Glen at chainage 10.2 km are shown in the reports as follows:

	Present	Including Climate Change
1 in 100 year	4.66	4.93
1 in 1,000 year	4.94	5.16

The defences west of the A151 bridge consist of earth banks with minimum levels of 5.70m OD and some higher levels of up to 6.20m OD.

Information from the Environment Agency

The Environment Agency has provided predicted flood levels for the River Glen. The levels quoted below are approximately 100 metres downstream of the road bridge at West Pinchbeck.

	2007	2115
Peak 1 in 100 year flood level	4.68m OD	5.23m OD
Peak 1 in 1,000 year flood level	4.96m OD	5.49m OD

The Environment Agency has provided the following predicted fluvial flood flows measured in cumecs for the River Glen at the same location.

	2007	2115
Peak 1 in 100 year flow	32.35	39.11
Peak 1 in 1,000 year flow	39.83	49.54

Site levels

The site slopes from a level of 3.36m OD on the east side adjacent to Six House Bank to 2.33m OD at the rear of the site, which is 6.0 metres from the brink of the Dovehirn Drain. The floor level of the house on the south side of the plot is 3.50m OD, which is the same level as the road.

The normal water level in Dovehirn Drain as measured on the 26th August was 0.3m OD.

A plan showing all these levels is shown on page 10 of this report.

Existing Flood Alleviation Measures

The site is within a defended flood plain, as defined in Appendix 1 of the Environment Agency's "Policy and Practice for the Protection of Flood Plains". The area is considered to be passive until such time that a flood greater than the defences can withstand occurs. The likelihood of flooding due to overtopping or failures of the defences to the River Welland is very low.

The site is approximately 1.5 km north of the River Glen, which is main river and maintained by the Environment Agency.

Potential Sources of Flooding

The following sources of flooding have been identified:

1) Failure or overtopping of the south bank of the River Glen.
2) Failure or overtopping of tidal defences of the River Welland
3) Failure or overtopping of South Forty Foot Drain
4) Overtopping of IDB drainage systems.
5) Flooding from local surface water systems.

1. Failure or Overtopping of the South Bank of the River Glen

The River Glen is located 1.5km south of the site. The maximum predicted 1 in 100 year water level in 2115 in the SHDC SFRA is 4.93m OD, but advice from the Environment Agency based on later modelling of the River Glen predicts a higher 1 in 1000 year level in 2115 of 5.23m OD. All of these levels are below the lowest level of 5.70m OD of the earth banks west of the A151 bridge.

The risk of flooding from this source can be considered to be low.

2. Failure or overtopping of tidal defences of the River Welland

The tidal defences of the River Welland are only 5 to 6 km east of the development site. However if the defence bank breached directly east of the site flood water could not reach the site as it would have to flow over the embanked River Glen.

Therefore the only way the site could be affected would be if the tidal banks breached north of Surfleet Sluice at Surfleet Reservoir where the River Glen discharges into the River Welland. The location of this breach would be at least 10 km from the development site and therefore the risk of flooding from this source can be considered to be remote.

3. Failure or Overtopping of South Forty Foot Drain

The South Forty Foot Drain is located 3km west of the site. This watercourse is maintained by the Environment Agency. The Drain is embanked from the southern end at Black Hole drove Pumping station to north of Donington. The maximum water levels in the Drain are approximately 3.0m OD. If levels exceed 3.0m OD water will overtop the banks of the Drain and the embanked highland watercourses that lead into the Drain from the west.

As the proposed ground floor level of the house is 3.60m OD then this source of flooding can be discounted.

4. Overtopping of IDB Systems

The Drain on the western side of the property is the Dovehirn Drain which is maintained by Black Sluice IDB. The level of water in this drain is controlled by Gosberton Fen Pumping Station which is located alongside the South Forty Foot Drain approximately 5km north west of the development site.

Black Sluice IDB have carried out modelling of the flows in this catchment and have advised that the maximum predicted water levels at the junction of Dovehirn Drain and the Graft Drain 400 metres north of the site are:

1 in 100 year event ……2.490m OD

1 in 100 year + climate change …..2.570m OD

Drainage channels maintained by the Black Sluice IDB generally have a 1 in 10 year standard with up to 1.0 metre of freeboard, which generally provides between 1 in 50 and 1 in 100 year standard against flooding.

As the proposed level of the house is 3.60m OD then this source of flooding is remote.

5. Flooding from local foul or surface water systems

It is assumed that the foul water from the proposed house will discharges into a septic tank or a similar system. As the proposed ground floor level will be raised above the

ground level outside any malfunction of this or an accumulation of surface water around the building would not cause any flooding to the proposed dwelling.

Extent of known Flooding

During the preparation of this assessment, no evidence was discovered of the site or any of the adjoining properties being flooded.

Probabilities and Trends of Flooding

The probability of this development flooding from Environment Agency main river is very low. However in an extreme event at this location water levels could rise quickly and residents would need to take refuge in the upper floors of the building.

Residual Risk – Extreme Events

The residual risk from extreme events is very low on this site.

There are no records of the area around Six House Bank having been flooded in the last 60 years.

Climate Change

The recommendations for flood depths for this flood risk assessment use information mostly taken from the South Holland DC SFRA which was last updated in 2010. The EA have issued new guidance on recommended contingency allowances for predicted sea rises, fluvial flows and rainfall intensities which from 19th February 2016 needs to be considered in the FRA. The effects of these new recommendations are considered in Appendix A of this report (pages 13 to 16). It is concluded that no extra mitigation measures are necessary to comply with the new guidance on climate change.

Summary of Risk of Flooding to the Site

There are no records of the site ever having been flooded in the past.

The maps in the SFRA indicate that no flooding of the road called Six House Bank is predicted take place in a 1 in 100 year residual event in 2115.

Land levels on the west (rear) of the site are 2.34m OD in the 6.0 metre access strip alongside the IDB drain and then rise by approximately 1.0 metre to the road on the east (front) of the plot and the level of Six House Bank is 3.42m OD. The recommended ground floor level of the proposed house is 3.60m OD. If the north bank of the River Glen just west of the A151 bridge breached during a 1 in 100 year event in 2115 flood water would flow northwards onto the lower land west of the site. This depth of this flood water would need to be at least 1.2 metres before the proposed property was at risk of flooding.

Similarly flooding from the South Forty Foot drain would need to be 1.2 metres deep before the proposed property was at risk of flooding.

Therefore the mitigation of raising the floor level of the new building 180mm above the level of the road at a level of 3.60m OD is considered acceptable.

Conclusions

The following conclusions can be made:

- The proposed development is not in a functional flood plain as defined by PPS25.
- The risk of the site flooding from any Environment Agency watercourse is very low.
- The risk of flooding from IDB watercourses is also extremely low.

Recommendations

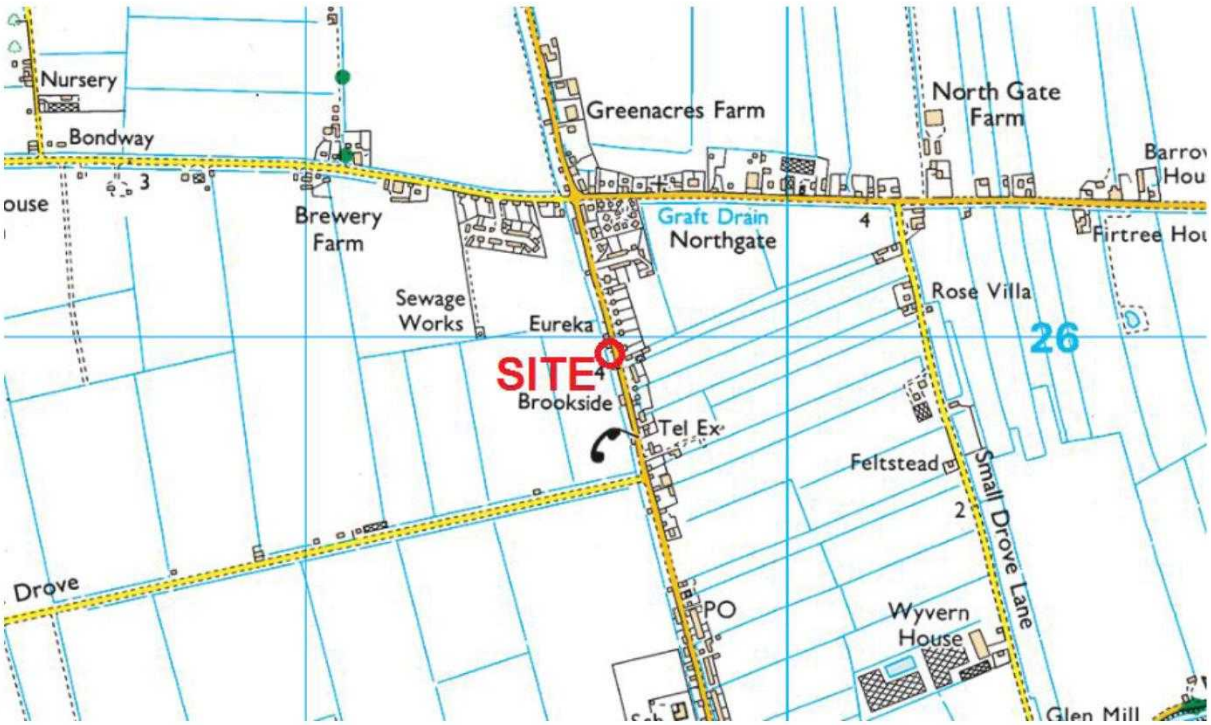
- In any area where there is a risk of flooding, although the risk at this site is low, it is preferable to construct new buildings with two stories with all sleeping accommodation on the first floor, in order that the first floor can provide a safe refuge if any flooding were to occur.
- The ground floor level of the proposed property should be no lower than 3.60m OD, which is 180mm above the level of the road.
- Occupiers of the Property should register with the Environment Agency's Floodline Warnings Direct Service to receive automated early warnings of potential flooding.
- Although the risk of flooding is extremely low, if through a set of circumstances acting together any flooding were to begin to occur, residents would have adequate time to evacuate the area and remain safe.
- On site surface water drainage will be discharged into soakaways and these should be designed to BRE Digest 365 and approved under Building regulations.

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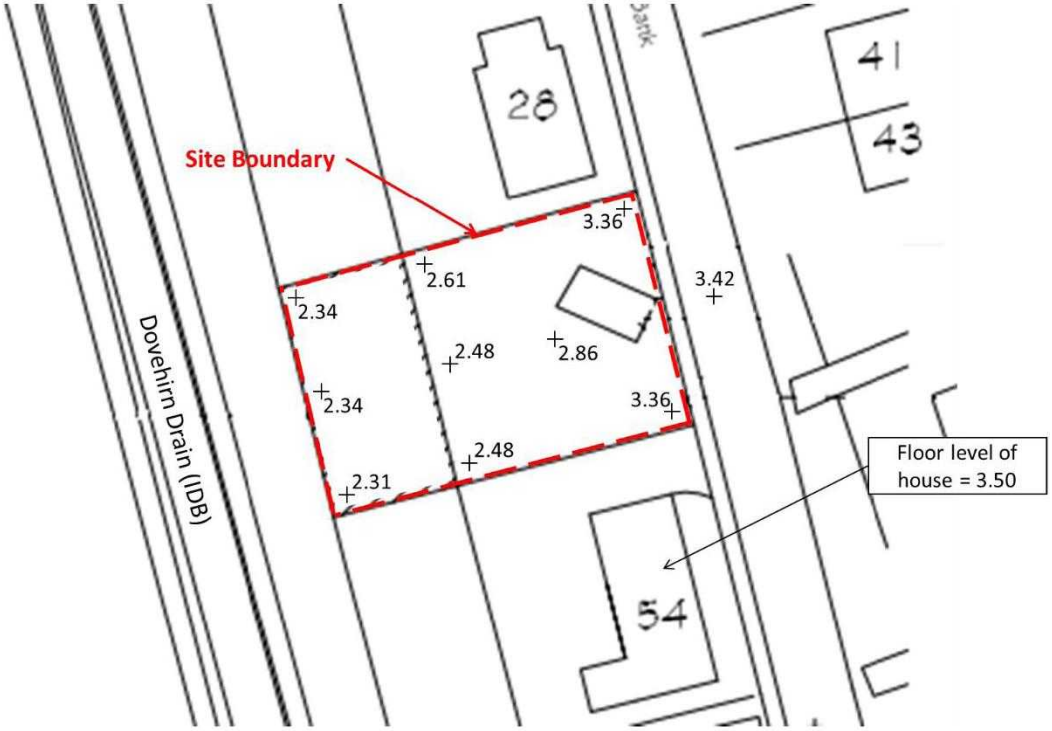
stuart.hemmings@btinternet.com

18th September 2016

LOCATION PLAN



PLAN OF SITE LEVELS



APPENDIX A CLIMATE CHANGE

The Environment Agency has issued revised guidance on climate change and have now stated that the new predictions should be considered and incorporated into all flood risk assessments produced after 19th February 2016.

Listed below are the climate change allowances in three documents:

- South Holland SFRA
- EA guidance (2013)
- Revised EA guidance

The recommendations in each document are shown below.

2010 South Holland DC SFRA

The SHDC SFRA states that the the following allowances have been made for climate change:

4.4 Climate Change

Scenarios for the years 2055 and 2115 include for climate change contingency allowances to the amount suggested by PPS25[1]. These allowances are expressed in *Table 2*. Percentage increases are relative to the present-day.

Table 2 – Adopted Climate change contingency allowances

Parameter	Year 2055	Year 2115
Sea level rise (m)	+ 0.33	+ 1.14
Extreme wave height	+ 10%	+ 10%
Peak river flow and volume	+ 20%	+ 20%
Peak rainfall intensity	+ 20%	+30%

Where flows arise from pumping rather than natural run-off, notably in the Vernatt's Drain and for the Fenland subcatchments of the South Forty Foot Drain, peak flow rates for future eras have been taken as equal to current rates since this SFRA assumes all flood risk management measures will remain in their current state.

2013 Guidance to Planners

Guidance to planners was issued by EA in September 2013

Table 1: Recommended contingency allowances for net sea level rises (Net sea level rise (mm per year) relative to 1990)

	1990 to 2025	2025 to 2055	2055 to 2085	2085 to 2115
East of England, east midlands, London, south-east England (south of Flamborough Head)	4.0	8.5	12.0	15.0
South-west England	3.5	8.0	11.5	14.5
North-west England, north-east England (north of Flamborough Head)	2.5	7.0	10.0	13.0

document is out of date'a'

Table 2: Recommended national precautionary sensitivity ranges for peak rainfall intensity, peak river flow, offshore wind speed and wave height

Parameter	1990 to 2025	2025 to 2055	2055 to 2085	2085 to 2115
Peak rainfall intensity	+5%	+10%	+20%	+30%
Peak river flow	+10%	+20%		
Offshore wind speed	+5%		+10%	
Extreme wave height	+5%		+10%	

s been withdrawn (19

Revised 2016 EA Guidance

Table 1 peak river flow allowances by river basin district (use 1961 to 1990 baseline)

River basin district	Allowance category	Total potential change anticipated for '2020s' (2015 to 39)	Total potential change anticipated for '2050s' (2040 to 2069)	Total potential change anticipated for '2080s' (2070 to 2115)
Anglian	Upper end	25%	35%	65%
	Higher central	15%	20%	35%
	Central	10%	15%	25%

For more vulnerable development in flood zone 3(a) the higher central and upper end should be used to assess the range of allowances.

Table 2 peak rainfall intensity allowance in small and urban catchments (use 1961 to 1990 baseline)

Applies across all of England	Total potential change anticipated for 2010 to 2039	Total potential change anticipated for 2040 to 2059	Total potential change anticipated for 2060 to 2115
Upper end	10%	20%	40%
Central	5%	10%	20%

Table 3 sea level allowance for each epoch in millimetres (mm) per year with cumulative sea level rise for each epoch in brackets (use 1990 baseline)

Area of England	1990 to 2025	2026 to 2050	2051 to 2080	2081 to 2115	Cumulative rise 1990 to 2115 / metres (m)
East, east midlands, London, south east	4 (140 mm)	8.5 (212.5 mm)	12 (360 mm)	15 (525 mm)	1.24 m

Table 4 offshore wind speed and extreme wave height allowance (use 1990 baseline)

Applies around all the English coast	1990 to 2050	2051 to 2115
Offshore wind speed allowance	+5%	+10%
Offshore wind speed sensitivity test	+10%	+10%
Extreme wave height allowance	+5%	+10%
Extreme wave height sensitivity test	+10%	+10%

Effects on Predictions of Flood Risk in FRA

Fluvial Flooding from River Glen.

As the development is in flood zone 3 and is classed as more vulnerable, the upper end climate change allowance, which is 35%, should first be considered. After considering the effects of this increase the upper end allowance, which is 65%, should be considered to assess the effect of this.

The EA have been using an allowance of 20% for climate change over the past few years in their assessments and modelling of their systems. The increase to 35% will not significantly change the conclusion in the SFRA of what might happen if a breach occurred in the bank of the River Glen. If there are additional flows along this part of the River Glen it will lead to overtopping of banks in numerous places between Bourne and the outfall at Surfleet Sluice. This will prevent the water level rising much above the predicted levels for the present day.

The upper end allowance predicting a 65% increase in flows above the 1 in 100 year predicted flows now needs to be considered. This level of predicted river flows again

will not lead to increased river levels as the river will be overtopping the banks in numerous places.

To conclude a breach in the north bank of the River Glen will not lead to a depth in excess of 1.2 metres on the feland west of the site and course flooding to the proposed property even with the significant prediction of 65% for river flows.

Effect on IDB Systems

Black Sluice IDB, and all IDB's, are aware that climate change will affect the operations of pumping stations, sluices and drainage channels. Pumping stations and sluices only have a 30 year life and will need to be refurbished or rebuilt within this timespan. It is assumed that Black Sluice IDB will continue to review the modelling they have already carried out and when the Board consider these refurbishments adequate arrangements will be made to incorporate the latest climate change projections in order that Board continues to provide the same standard of service as the present day.

Therefore it is considered that the mitigation proposed for the development, with the recommendation that the floor levels should be a minimum level of 3.60m OD is satisfactory.