

**FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
FOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT
6 EVERGREEN CLOSE, SPALDING**

FINAL REPORT

ECL1067-1

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ELLINGHAM CONSULTING LTD

Email: tim@ellinghamconsulting.co.uk

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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 Miss I Hall in respect of a proposed development that consists of a day room and repositioning of an approved mobile home.

A planning application (H16-0380-23) for the proposed development has been made by Alexandra Design.

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location

The site is located at 6 Evergreen Close, Spalding, PE12 6BF. The National Grid Reference of the site is 52506/32001.

The location of the site is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1 – Location Plan (© OpenStreetMap contributors)

2.2 Existing Site

The site is within an area on the western side of Drain Bank North that has permission for ten mobile homes. The site is accessible from Evergreen Close and comprises a gypsy and traveller mobile home and the surrounding land. The area of development is approximately 0.25 hectares.

Environment Agency LIDAR information shows that the site is between +2.2m OD and +2.4m OD. The carriageway level of Drain Bank North alongside the site is typically +2.6m OD.

The site is in the South Holland Internal Drainage Board (IDB) District. Surface water at the site drains through a local network and hence to the IDB drain system. There is a riparian drain on the western boundary of the site and an IDB High Priority Watercourse on the western side of Drain Bank North.

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 a day room and the repositioning of the mobile home within the site. The day room will be ancillary to the established caravan use. 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 at risk of reservoir flooding when river levels are normal.

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 in the 'Danger for Some' area	The site is in the 'Danger for Most' area
Residual Peak Depth Map for the 1% fluvial and 0.5% tidal event	The peak flood depth at the site is between 0.25m and 0.5m	The peak flood depth at the site 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 Test 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. The River Welland has defences that provide protection during the 1% annual probability (1 in 100 chance each year) fluvial event including climate change. The site therefore has a low probability of flooding.

The site has a permission for a mobile home and therefore the proposed dayroom will not increase the vulnerability classification of the site. Based upon the existing permission for a mobile home it would not be practical for the day room to be in a location away from the mobile home. The development 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.

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 1.4km east of the River Welland. Cowbit Wash is the floodplain to the River Welland and the site is protected from the River Welland by the Cowbit Wash Barrier Bank.

The site is 1.5km south of the Coronation Channel, a bypass channel of the River Welland. The embankments of the Coronation Channel were constructed in the 1950's to convey river flows around Spalding. The Coronation Channel together with the Crowland and Cowbit Washes offer flood reduction to Spalding and the surrounding district. The Cowbit Wash Barrier Bank and the Coronation Channel 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 South Holland IDB. There is an IDB High Priority Watercourse on the western side of Drain Bank North. The site and surrounding land drain into the Wisemans catchment and drain by gravity to Wisemans Pumping Station. The pumped water enters the South Holland Main Drain that discharges to the tidal River Nene at the Sutton Bridge Outfall 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 Board's 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

A summary of the sources of flooding is provided in Table 1.

Source of Flooding	Level of Risk
Drainage Network Flooding	This risk is assessed in Section 4.3.
Surface Water Flooding	Based upon the Environment Agency maps the site is not at risk of surface water flooding.
Fluvial Flooding	The risk of fluvial flooding is assessed in Section 4.3 and 4.5
Tidal Flooding	The site is not at risk of tidal flooding.
Reservoir Flooding	The residual risk of a breach of the River Welland is assessed in Section 4.6.
Groundwater Flooding	There is no evidence to suggest the site is at risk of groundwater flooding.

Table 1 – Sources of Flooding

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. Failure of Wisemans Pumping Station could increase the level of risk in the IDB Catchment.

Through the operation and maintenance of the pumping stations and the channel system the Board seek to maintain a general standard capable to providing flood protection to agricultural land and developed areas of 1 in 20 years and 1 in 100 years, respectively. The risk associated with flood events that exceed the standard of protection provided is lowered due to the South Holland IDB main drains incorporating freeboard. This freeboard provides storage during the exceedance events.

The Coronation Channel earth embankment has a minimum crest level of +6.0m OD. The 1% annual probability (1 in 100 chance each year) peak flood level inclusive of climate change during the next 100 years in the River Welland is +5.45m OD. The Coronation Channel embankment provides a standard of protection of 1% annual probability (1 in 100 chance each year) with a minimum 0.55m freeboard.

The Cowbit Wash Barrier Bank is at a level of +5.90m OD and therefore provides 0.45m of freeboard above the flood level during the 1% annual probability (1 in 100 chance each year) event with climate change. The Cowbit Wash Barrier Bank falls within the Reservoirs Act 1975 legislation. As such it is inspected annually by a Supervising Engineer who will assess its structural integrity to provide protection to people and property.

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 Welland.

The River Welland 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 impact of a breach in 2116. When the climate change allowances are applied to the combination of a 1% annual probability (1 in 100 chance each year) fluvial event and a 0.5% annual probability (1 in 200 chance each year) tidal event the peak depth is between 0.5m and 1.0m. An extract from this map is shown in Figure 3 below.

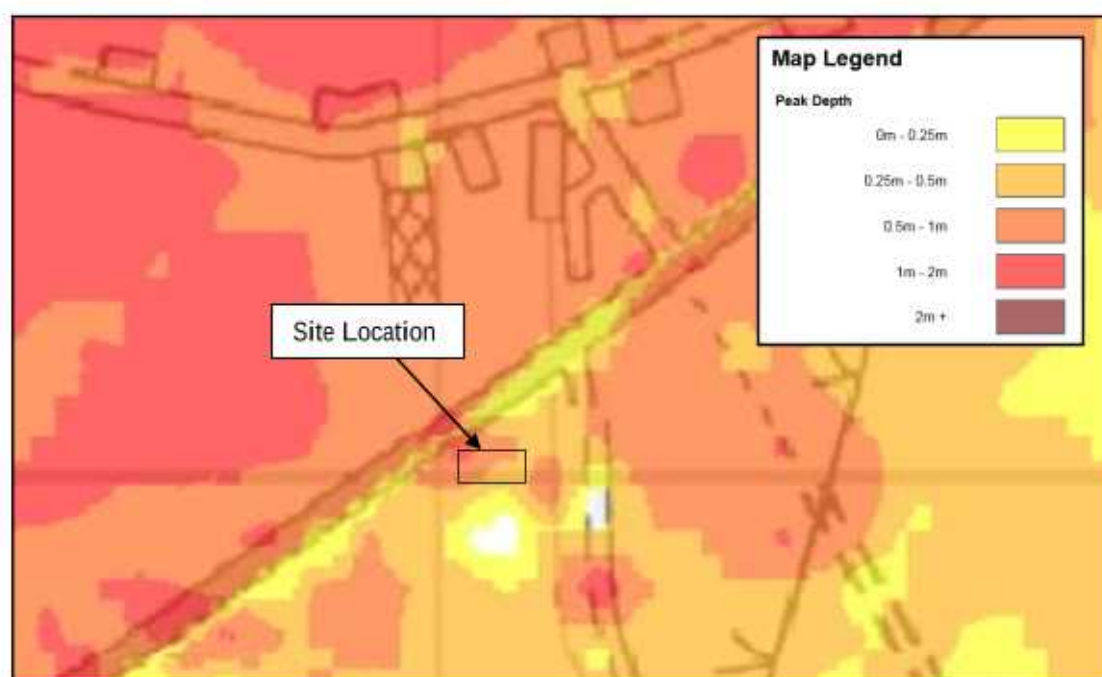


Figure 3 – SFRA 2116 Residual Peak Depth Map

The day room will be single storey and therefore it is necessary 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. The Environment Agency have advised that during the 0.1% annual probability (1 in 1000 chance each year) event in 2115 the flood depth is between 0.5m and 1.0m.

5.0 FLOOD RISK MITIGATION

5.1 Summary of Risks

The probability of this development flooding from localised drainage systems is low. Failure of Wisemans Pumping Station 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 from overtopping of the defences.

The SFRA considers the residual risk associated with a breach in the defences in 2115. The maximum flood depth during the 0.1% annual probability (1 in 1000 chance each year) event in 2115 is between 0.5m and 1.0m.

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.

These risks will be addressed through the mitigation measures set out below.

5.2 Mitigation Measures

The recommended mitigation against the remote risk of flooding has considered the maximum height of the day room such that the structure is in keeping with other development at the site. The development at the site is single storey and the mobile home that the day room will serve has a finished floor level 0.5m above surrounding ground level. It is proposed that the floor level of the day room is 0.5m above ground level with 0.5m of flood resilient construction above finished floor level.

The developer should ensure that the occupier of the day room is sufficiently aware of the risk of flooding, and the standard of the existing defences. The Environment Agency operates a flood warning system for properties at risk of flooding to enable householders to protect life or take actions to manage the effect of flooding on property. Floodline Warnings Service is a national system run by the Environment Agency for broadcasting flooding warnings. The occupier of the day room should register to receive flood warnings.

Should there be a failure of Wisemans Pumping Station 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 using temporary pumping equipment.

Surface water run-off will be managed so that stormwater from the development will not affect any adjoining properties or increase the flood risk elsewhere.

6.0 CONCLUSION

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

- The proposed development consists of a day room that will be ancillary to the established caravan use at the site at 6 Evergreen Close, Spalding.
- The site is located within an Internal Drainage Board catchment and through the operation and maintenance of the pumping stations and the channel system the Board seek to maintain a general standard capable to providing flood protection to agricultural land and developed areas of 1 in 20 and 1 in 100 years, respectively.
- The proposed development is in Flood Zone 3. The site benefits from defences on the River Welland and Coronation Channel that provide protection during the 1% annual probability (1 in 100 chance each year) fluvial event including an allowance for climate change.
- The site is at risk during a breach of the defences with a peak flood depth between 0.5m and 1.0m.
- Considering the constraints at the site it is proposed that the finished floor level of the day room is 0.5m 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.

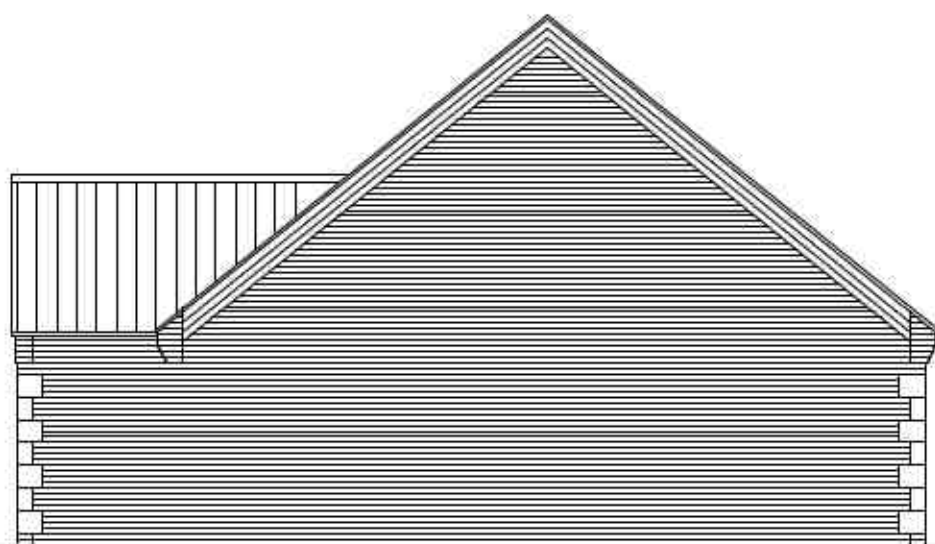
ATTACHMENT 1

**PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN
(Dwg 167/PL01/A)**

**EXISTING AND PROPOSED SITE PLANS
(Dwg 167/PL02/A)**



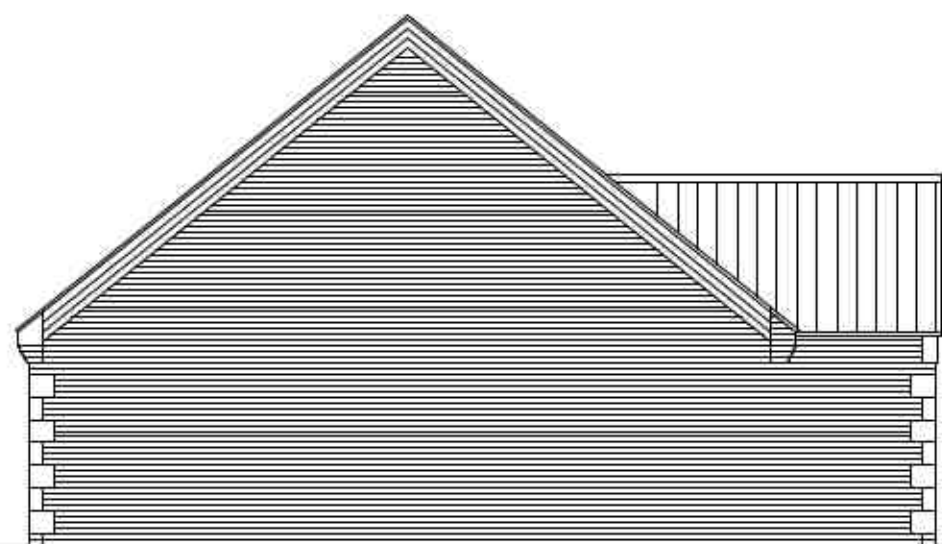
Proposed Front Elevation 1:100



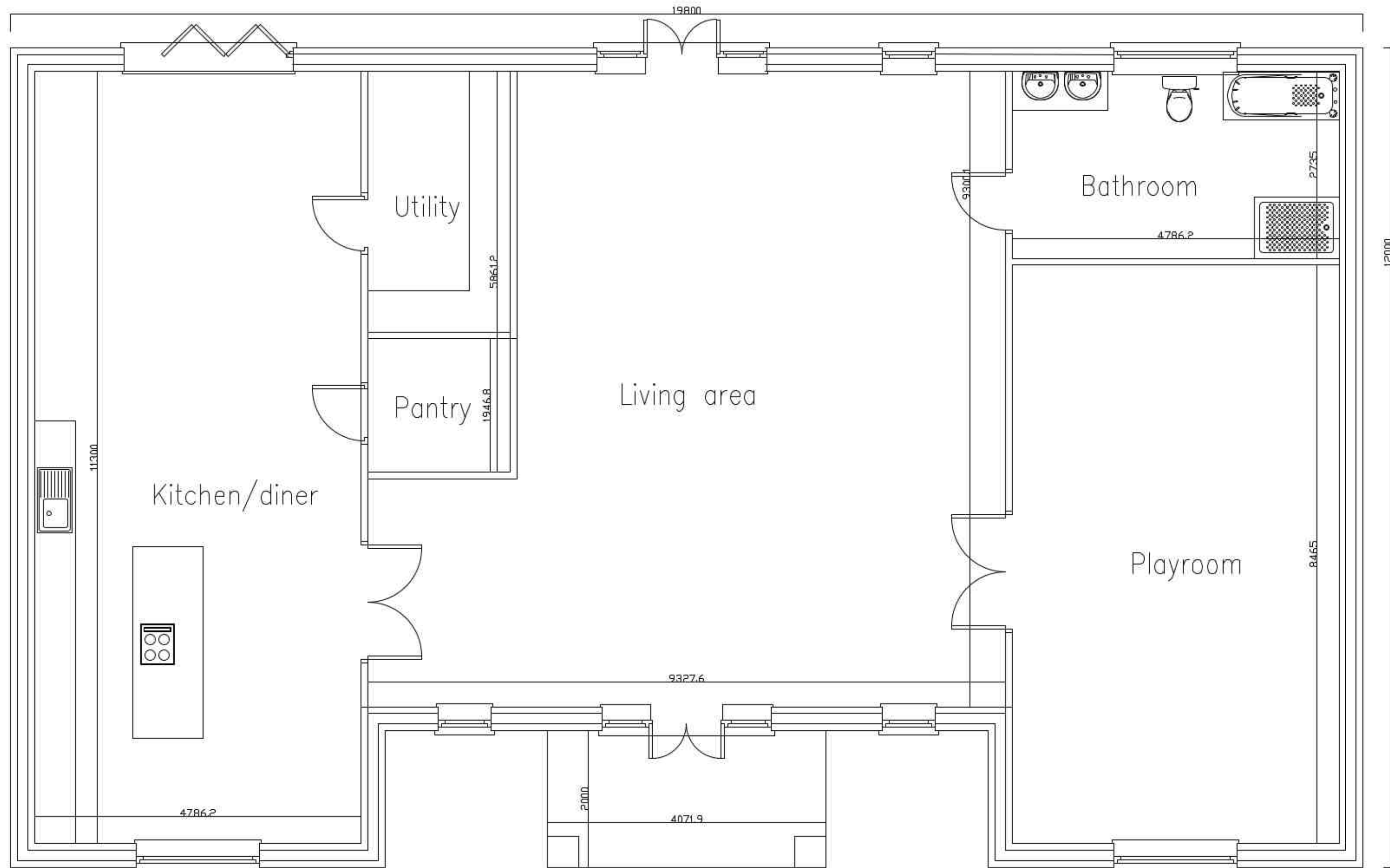
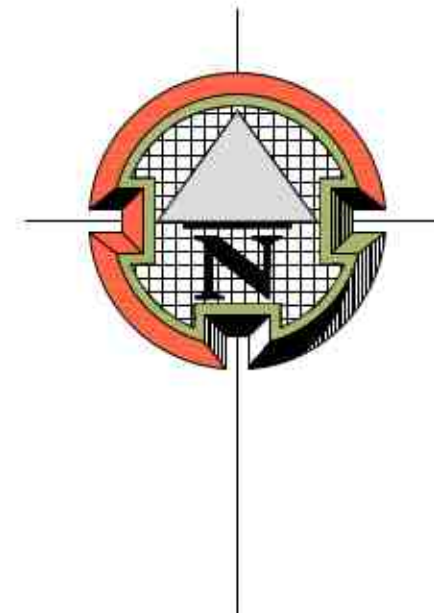
Proposed Side Elevation 1:100



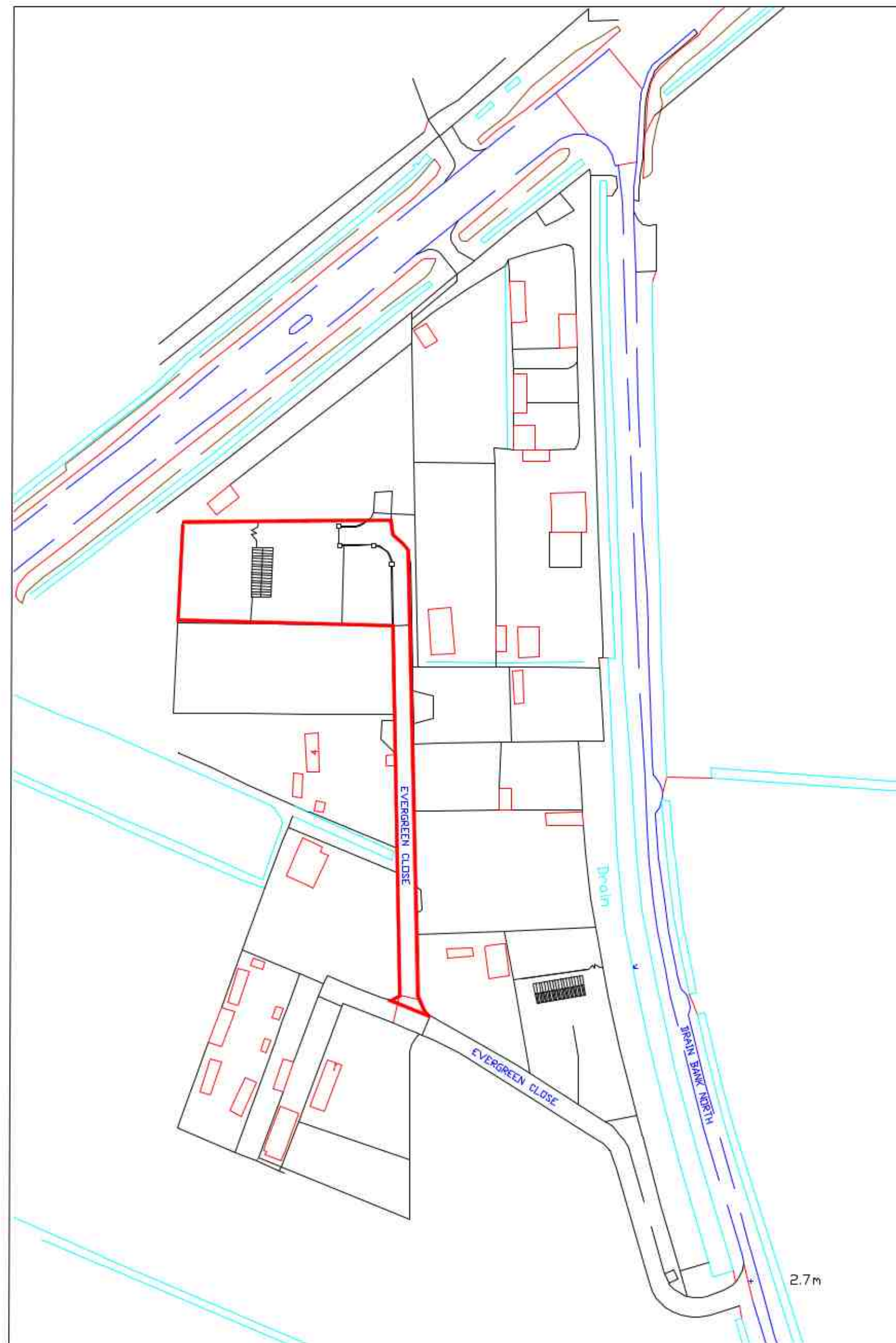
Proposed Rear Elevation 1:100



Proposed Side Elevation 1:100



Proposed Ground Floor Plan 1:50



Existing Site Plan 1:500

General Notes:
 -Dimensions on all drawings are shown in "mm".
 -The contractor,sub-contractor and supplies must verify all dimensions before commencement of any works on site.
 -This drawing is to be read in conjunction with any relevant engineers and specialist sub-contractor drawings and specifications.

Revisions:
 3m extend

Reference:
 167/PL01/A

Pages:
 1

Scale:
 as shown

Project:
 Proposed Day room

Site Address:
 6 Evergreen Close
 Spalding
 PE12 6BF

Client:
 Miss I Hall
 6 Evergreen Close
 Spalding
 PE12 6BF



Southfork Farm
 Seadyke Bank
 Murrow
 Cambridgeshire
 PE13 4SD

T: 07891175649
 E: info.alexandradesign@gmail.com



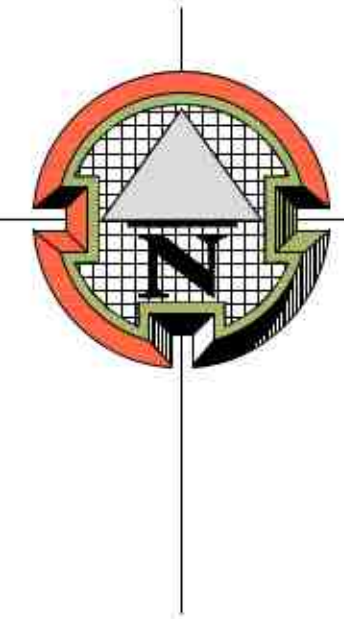
Proposed Site Plan 1:500



Existing Site Plan 1:500

General Notes:

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Revisions:

Reference: 167/PL02/A	Pages: 2
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Scale:
as shown

Project:
Proposed Day room

Site Address:
6 Evergreen Close
Spalding
PE12 6BF

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Miss I Hall
6 Evergreen Close
Spalding
PE12 6BF



Southfork Farm
Seadyke Bank
Morrow
Cambridgeshire
PE13 4SD

T: 07891175649
E: info.alexandradesign@gmail.com