

**PROPOSED REPLACEMENT BUILDING ALONGSIDE MALA WALA,
BIRDS DROVE, SURFLEET, SPALDING, PE11 4BE**
FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT



View of existing building from Birds Drove

S M Hemmings B Sc C Eng MICE MIWEM,
13 Lea Gardens,
Peterborough,
PE3 6BY

This flood risk assessment has been prepared solely to support the planning application for a replacement building at Birds Drove, Surfleet. 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, or if it is used for any other purposes other than for which it was originally commissioned.

Introduction

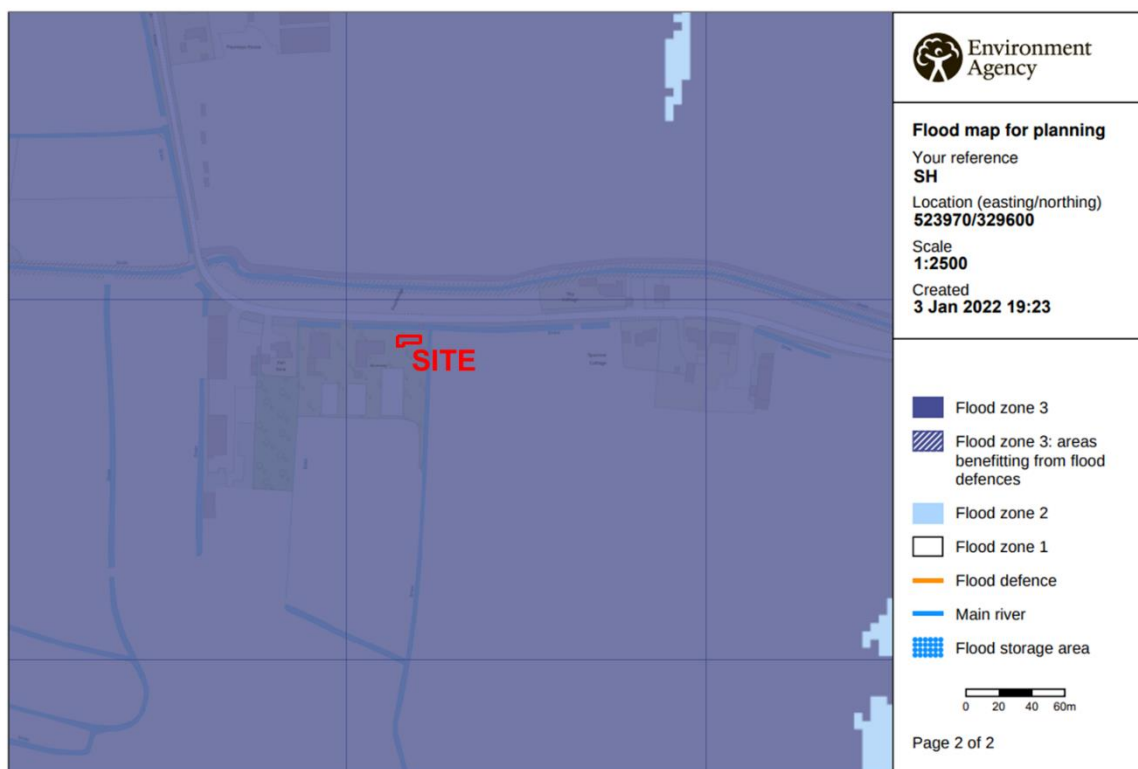
A planning application is due to be submitted to South Holland District Council for permission to demolish the existing cottage immediately east of the property called Mala Wala at Birds Drove, Surfleet, Spalding, PE11 4BE and construct a new dwelling on the site.

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 requires a Flood Risk Assessment to be carried out as specified in the Practice Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework Development and Flood Risk. 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 Welland and Deepings Internal Drainage Board district.

Environment Agency (EA) Flood Zones

The map below is taken from the Environment Agency website and shows the flood zones in the area.



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It can be seen that the whole of this area north and south of Birds Drove is in Flood Zone 3.

Application Site

The development is located on the western side of the River Welland. The National Grid Reference of the site is 523950, 329620.

The location of the site is shown on the plan at the end of this document.

As the site is within a defended area the proposed development can be categorised as within Flood Zone 3(a) as detailed on the Environment Agency's flood zone maps without defences, as defined in Table 1 of the Technical Guidance.

Applying the flood risk vulnerability classification in Table 2 of the Guidance, a development consisting of dwelling houses is classified as "more vulnerable".

Table 3 of the Guidance is shown below:

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	✓*

Therefore it can be seen that for "More vulnerable" development the sequential and the exception tests need to be applied to the development.

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 defined 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.

The greater part of the area around Birds Drove north west of Surfleet, as can be seen from the map on page 2 of this report, is in Flood Zone 3. Therefore it would be difficult to find a similar site for development that is in a lower flood zone.

It is not possible to locate the development in an alternative location because the proposed dwelling for the replacement of an existing building on the same site.

Referring to the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2011-2036 adopted in March 2019, Policy 23 states the re-use and conversion of redundant buildings in the countryside for residential use will be permitted, subject to conditions on the state of the building and the design of the proposed development.

The safety of the development will be delivered by ensuring the floor level of the proposed replacement dwelling is above predicted residual flood levels for this area.

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

Consultants have produced a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the South Holland District Council (SHDC). This document provides details of the flood risk in the Council's area. Reference to the maps in this document give the following information for the actual flood risk and hazard at the site for the 1% fluvial event and 0.5% tidal event.

For the present day	Depth of flooding ... zero
	Extent of flooding .. Low or medium
	Velocity Nil
For year 2115	Depth of flooding ... 0 – 500mm
	Extent of flooding .. High
	Peak Velocity 0 – 0.1m/sec

The maps showing the residual flood hazard were revised in the 2016 update of the South Holland District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which can be found on the website of the South East Lincolnshire Joint Planning Committee. The hazards are as follows for the 1% fluvial or 0.5% tidal event probability:

For the present day	Depth of flooding.... zero
	Extent of flooding ...low or medium
	Hazard zero
	Velocity zero
For the year 2115	Depth of flooding0 – 250mm
	Extent of flooding ...high
	Hazard Low hazard (0 – 0.75)
	Velocity 0 – 0.3m/sec

The hazards for the 0.1% fluvial and tidal event probability are as follows

For the year 2115	Depth of flooding0 – 250mm
	Extent of flooding ...high
	Hazard Low hazard (0 – 0.75)
	Velocity 0 – 0.3m/sec

Figure 16 of the general maps shows that the site is not within the rapid inundation zone for the present day or in 2115.

Tables in the SFRA show the following details of the defence bank on the west side of the tidal section of the River Welland north of the River Glen outfall sluice, between chainage 15.0km and 16.1km.

	2007	2055	2115
Peak 1 in 200 year extreme tide level	5.99m OD	6.32m OD	7.13m OD
Peak 1 in 1,000 year extreme tide level	6.32m OD	6.65m OD	7.46m OD

With an average defence crest level between 7.50 and 7.70 m OD, apart from one low recorded level of 7.30m OD, the minimum freeboards are as follows:

	2007	2055	2115
Peak 1 in 200 year freeboard	1510mm	1180mm	370mm
Peak 1 in 1,000 year freeboard	1180mm	850mm	40mm

Tables in the SFRA show the following details for the predicted flood levels in the River Glen at chainage 3.8 km.

	2007	2115
Peak 1 in 100 year flood level	4.25m OD	4.65m OD
Peak 1 in 1,000 year flood level	4.38m OD	4.68m OD

The bank levels vary between 4.33m OD and 5.3m OD on this length of the River Glen. Therefore it can be seen there is a risk of overtopping of some of the lower lengths of bank of the River Glen overtopping in the 1 in 100 year event in 2115.

Information from the Environment Agency

The Environment Agency has provided predicted flood levels for the River Glen which are taken from the Welland Catchment Model.

	2007	2115
Peak 1 in 100 year flood level	4.25m OD	5.09m OD
Peak 1 in 1,000 year flood level	4.38m OD	5.23m OD

The predicted flood levels for 2115 seem to have been computed ignoring any effect of overtopping that will occur between Bourne and the outfall once the river levels rise above 4.80m OD.

The Environment Agency website shows maps of the surface water flooding, and there are three maps showing predicted flood depths for high risk, medium risk and low risk. The table below summarises the predictions on these maps for surface water flooding:

High Risk	Greater than 3.3%	Less than 1 in 30 years	NO FLOODING
Medium Risk	Between 1% and 3.3%	Between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 years	NO FLOODING
Low risk	Between 0.1% and 1%	Between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 years	NO FLOODING

The low risk map is reproduced on page 12 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", which is considered to be passive until such time that a flood greater than the defences can withstand occurs. The likelihood of flooding occurring due to overtopping or failures of the defences is considered to be very low.

The site is located approximately 4.5 km west of the tidal section of the River Welland, which is maintained by the Environment Agency.

The site is located approximately 1.9 km north west of the River Glen, which is an embanked water course maintained by the Environment Agency.

The site is located approximately 1.0 km south of the Risegate Eau which is maintained Welland and Deepings IDB.

The main watercourses in this area north of Surfleet are maintained by Welland and Deepings IDB.

Existing Ground Levels

The existing ground level on the northern end of this site adjacent to Birds Drove is approximately 3.0m ODN.

Potential Sources of Flooding

The potential sources of flooding to the site are:-

1. Failure or overtopping of tidal defences of the River Welland.
2. Failure or overtopping of defence banks of the River Glen.
3. High water levels in IDB drainage channels.
4. Localised flooding due to failure of highway drainage

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

The west bank of the River Welland is approximately 4.5 km east of the site of the proposed development. The hazard from a breach in the River Welland east of the development site will be considered to be the major risk to the site.

The maps in the SFRA and from the EA predict flood depths of up to 250mm on the site of the barn in a 1 in 200 year and 1 in 1000 year event in 2115.

Mitigation should be provided by raising the floor level of the proposed dwelling a minimum of 300mm above the existing ground level.

2. Failure or overtopping of the River Glen

The River Glen is approximately 1.9 km south of the site. If a breach occurred in the bank in a 1 in 100 year event in 2115 flood water would flow northwards and flood low land around Northgate and Burtey Fen. The map in the SFRA showing flood depths in a 1 in 100 year residual event in 2115 indicates the flooding would extend into the low areas of land in Burtey Fen and flood water could not reach the site.

The recommendation to raise of floor levels by a minimum of 300mm above the existing ground level is considered to be adequate mitigation against this risk.

3. High Water Levels in IDB drains

Although the whole of this area is below high tide level in the River Welland, the retained water levels in the drainage channels ensure that the risk of flooding in this area is extremely low. Welland and Deepings IDB maintains a system of sluices, pumping stations, and drainage channels which convey surface water into the River Welland and the River Glen and control water levels throughout the Welland and Deepings IDB area.

There are possibilities of failure of outfall sluices, but these are mitigated by the high level of maintenance given to these structures by the IDB. If a failure did occur the IDB would immediately be warned of the problem by their telemetry system and take action to repair the fault or to bring in temporary pumps to reduce the risk of any flooding in the area. Similarly any failures of culverts or other blockages would be dealt with immediately.

IDB systems are designed to provide a freeboard of between 600mm and 1000mm to all land in a 1 in 10 year return period rainfall event. This normally provides a standard of service of between 1 in 50 years and 1 in 100 years against flooding. In an extreme

event water levels will rise but this will be a slow process and it would be at least 24 hours before levels were high enough to begin to flood low land in the area.

Welland and Deepings IDB have a policy of monitoring standards of protection in all their catchments and will carry out improvements to pumping stations, sluices and drainage channels to ensure they continue to provide satisfactory standards of protection with higher run-offs predicted with climate change.

The nearest IDB drain is located approximately 50 metres north of Birds Drove. This flows westwards then northwards to discharge into the Risegate Eau, which is the main drainage channel in this area. Water levels in this drain are controlled by Risegate Eau Pumping Station which is located immediately south of Fosdyke Bridge.

It is unlikely that any failure of assets such as pumping stations, sluices or drainage channels would lead to overtopping of the watercourse because Welland and Deepings IDB have an excellent maintenance regime and monitor all assets with a modern telemetry system.

Therefore the IDB system provides an adequate control of water levels in the area to mitigate against any flooding in a 1 in 100 year event.

4. Localised Flooding due to failure of local drainage systems

Any localised flooding that could occur on the site will be mitigated by raising the floor levels of the proposed dwelling by a minimum of 300mm above the existing ground level.

Extent of known Flooding

During the preparation of this assessment, no evidence was discovered of the site or any of the adjoining properties having been flooded in the past.

Probabilities and Trends of Flooding

The probability of this development flooding from Environment Agency main river is very low. In an extreme event any effect on this location would not be sudden and there would be time for residents to take precautionary measures to limit the impact of any flooding that may occur.

Residual Risk – Extreme Events

The residual risk from extreme events is very low on this site. The major risk to the site is from a breach or overtopping of the tidal defences

The risk of this happening in this case is low and the hazard from any flooding is also low.

Climate Change

The predictions of flood depths for this flood risk assessment use information provided by the Environment Agency which was produced in 2006. The EA have issued new guidance on recommended contingency allowances for predicted sea level 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.

South East Lincs Advice Matrix

Advice can be found on the recommended mitigation required by referring to a spreadsheet on the South East Lincolnshire website. As the development is in flood zone 3 and the flood hazard is 0 – 0.75 (low hazard) reference should be made to Category F7 which states:

The NPPF requires that the proposal is accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment which contains evidence that appropriate mitigation measures / flood resilience techniques have been incorporated into the development up to the predicted flood level (see maximum depth map for the 2115 scenarios).

Please refer to the following document for information on flood resilience and resistance techniques to be included “Improving Flood Performance of New Buildings – Flood resilient Construction” (DCLG 2007).

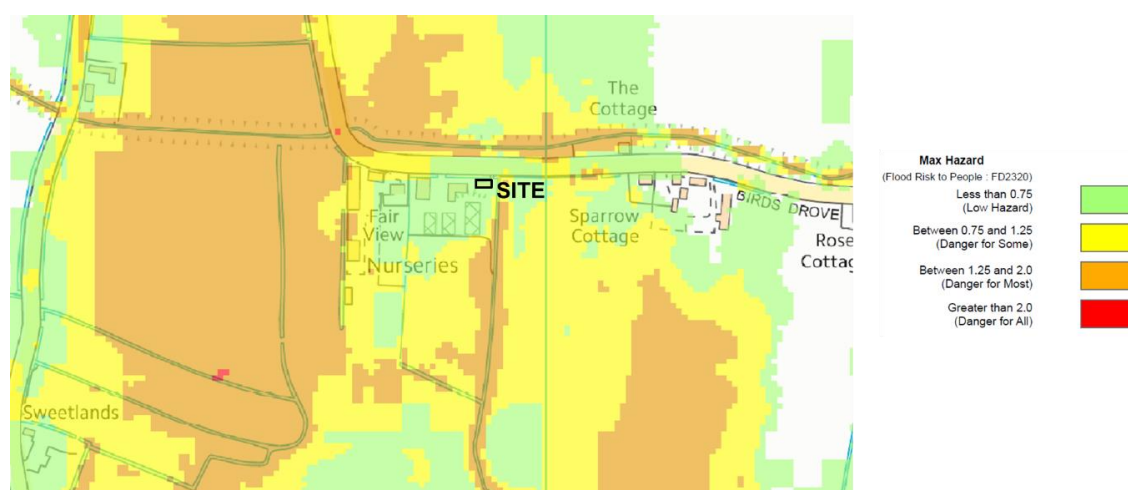
The FRA should aim to identify mitigation measures in line with those required for new build development of the same type, as far as this is possible.

The recommended mitigation for new build development of the same type for the same flood hazard reference should be made to category F8 which states the identical initial two paragraphs and the third paragraph states:

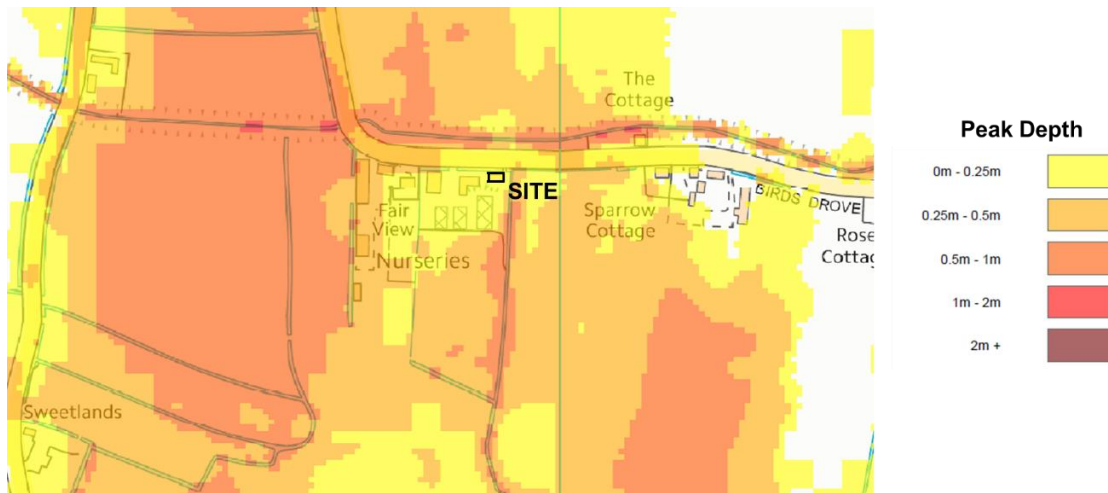
FFL must be set 300mm above existing ground level for two storey proposals. Single storey proposals must set FFL's above the 0.1% event breach depth in the 2115 scenario.

Summary of Risk of Flooding to the Site

The relevant part of the Environment Agency map showing the predicted hazards in this area if a breach occurred in the west bank of the River Welland in 2115 in a 0.1% fluvial or tidal event probability is shown on the next page.



The relevant part of the Environment Agency map showing the predicted peak depths in this area if a breach occurred in the west bank of the River Welland in 2115 in a 0.1% fluvial or tidal event probability is shown on the next page.



The map predicts flood depths of up to 250mm in a 1 in 1000 year event in 2115 in the immediate area of the building.

The main risk of flooding to the site is if a breach were to occur in the west bank of the tidal River Welland. The risk of this happening along this section of bank can be considered to be low. The bank has a wide top and bank slopes are not steep.

The risk of flooding from high water levels in the IDB system is extremely low, and will be adequately mitigated by raising ground floor levels of the proposed dwelling a minimum of 300mm above the existing ground level.

Recommendations

In any area at risk of flooding it is recommended that new dwellings should be of two story construction with all bedrooms at first floor level. This will provide a refuge for residents if the building becomes flooded after a major breach of the tidal bank, and ensure there is no danger to residents when they are asleep.

The ground floor level of the proposed dwelling should be raised a minimum of 300mm above the existing ground level.

As the maximum predicted flood depth in a 1 in 1000 year event in 2115 is 250mm it is considered that sleeping accommodation is satisfactory on the ground floor.

The Environment Agency operates a 24 hour a day Floodline service providing advice and information on flooding. Occupiers of the property should register to receive automatic telephone flood warnings from the Environment Agency's Floodline Warnings Direct Service.

The surface water from the roof and any new hardstandings should be discharged into soakaways, and these should be designed to conform with BRE Digest 365 and approved under the Building Regulations.

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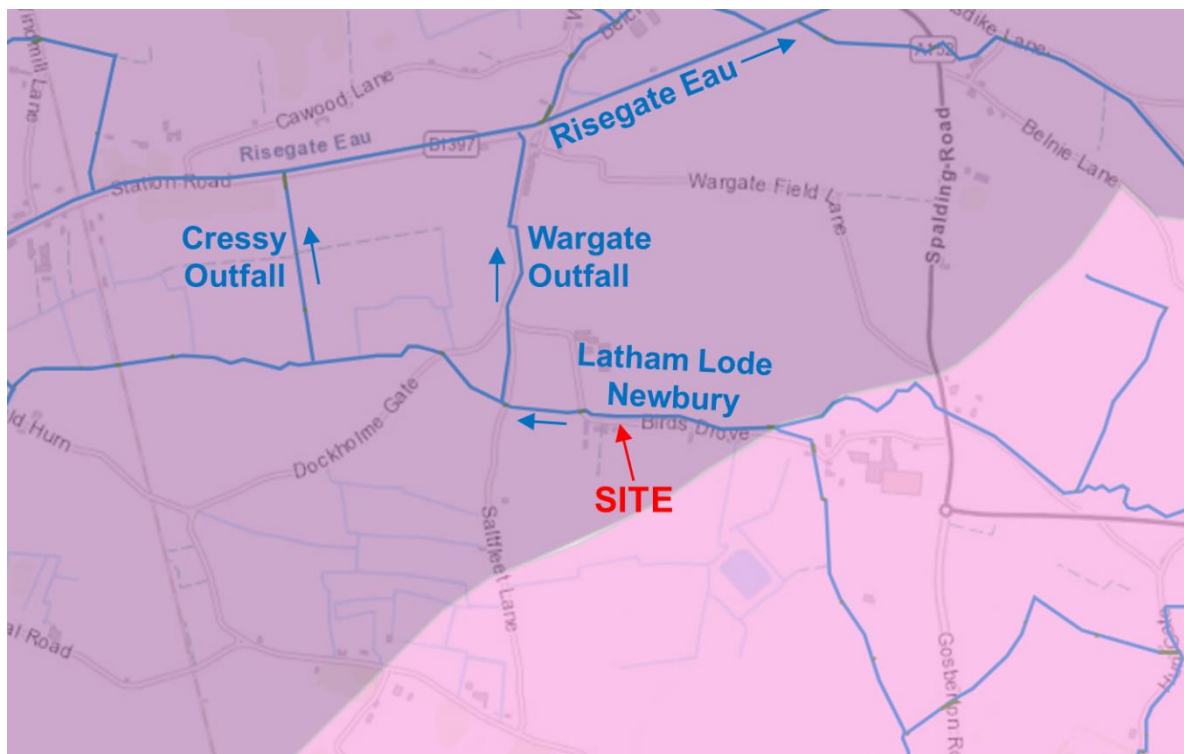
stuart.hemmings@btinternet.com

4th January 2022

LOCATION PLAN



PLAN OF IDB DRAINS



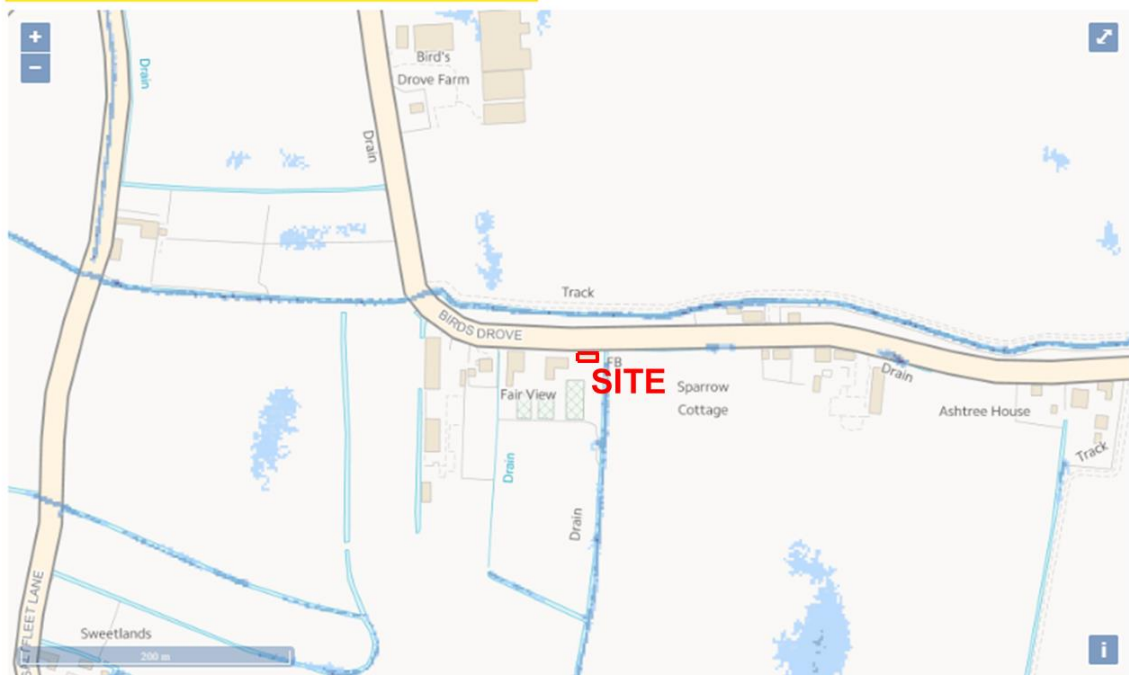
PREDICTED SURFACE WATER FLOODING (LOW RISK)

Flood risk

Low risk: depth

Location

PE11 4BE



Surface water flood risk: water depth in a low risk scenario

Flood depth (millimetres)

● Over 900mm ● 300 to 900mm ● Below 300mm ⊕ Location you selected

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 PPS25¹. 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

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%	

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

The FRA has identified three sources of flooding where the new climate change recommendations could affect the predictions of flood levels in 2115 at the development site. These are flooding from the tidal River Welland, the fluvial River Glen and IDB drainage systems.

Flooding from the tidal River Welland

The contingency allowance in metres for the years 2055 and 2115 using 1990 as a baseline in the SFRA compared with the guidelines is as follows

Year	SFRA	2013 guidance	Revised 2016 guidance
2055	0.33	0.395	0.412
2115	1.14	1.205	1.24

Therefore it can be seen that the revised guidance increases the maximum allowance for sea rise in 2115 by 100mm. This will not have the effect of increasing the predicted flood level at the site in a 1 in 1000 year breach event in 2115 by the maximum of 100mm, but it will probably be only between 10mm and 50mm. It is unlikely that this

increase will significantly change the maps of flood risk at present issued by the Environment Agency.

Fluvial Flooding from the River Glen.

As the development is in flood zone 3 and is classed as more vulnerable, the advice from the Environment Agency is that the higher central climate change allowance, which is 35%, should 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.

Maximum flood levels in the River Glen will not be increased by the increase in flows projected in the new climate change allowances. If flows increase by between 35% and 65% in this river systems it will have the effect of flooding over the long sections of bank between Bourne and Surfleet Reservoir and the maximum levels will not increase significantly.

Flooding from IDB drainage system

As the development is in flood zone 3 and is classed as more vulnerable, the advice from the Environment Agency is that the higher central climate change allowance, which is 35%, should 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.

IDB's have been using an allowance of 20% for climate change over the past few years in their assessments and modelling of their systems. Generally IDB's are happy that their systems provide a 1 in 100 year standard to most urban areas at the present time.

Welland & Deepings 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 Welland & Deepings 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 the 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 level should be minimum of 300mm above the ground level, is satisfactory.