

Project Ref: RAC/SJB/161513

Date: 03 October 2017

## Flood Risk Screening

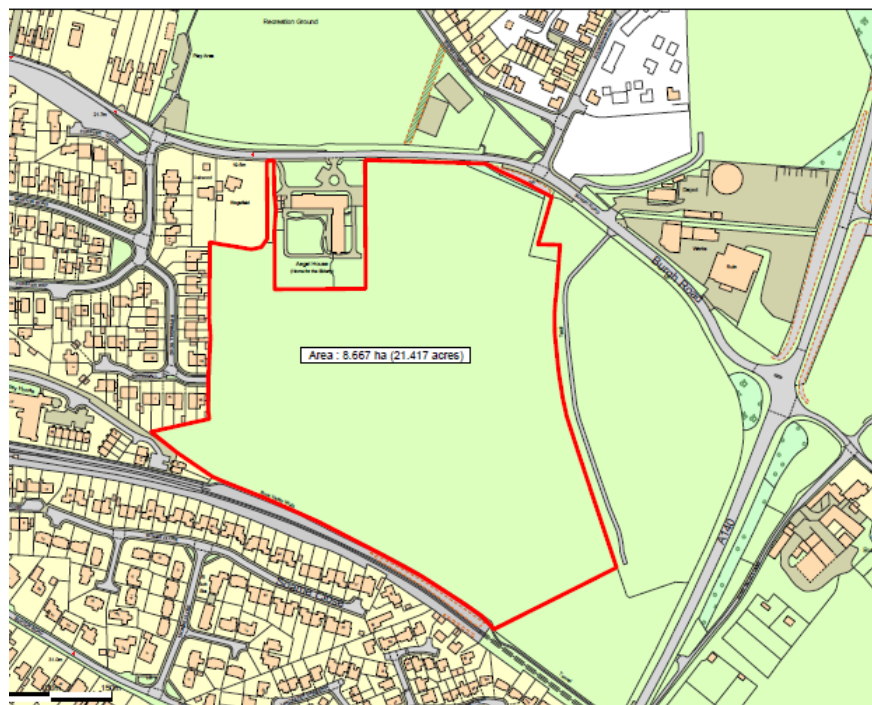
Land south of Burgh Road

Aylsham

Norfolk

### 1.0 Introduction

We were instructed by Kier Living Ltd to prepare a Flood Risk Screening and Scoping Exercise for land south of Burgh Road, Aylsham. The site is being promoted for residential development and this report is required to assess preliminary flood risk and surface water drainage issues. A location plan is shown below:



## 2.0 Site Description

The site, 8.667 hectares of land, is situated south of Burgh Road, Aylsham and to the west of the A140 and north of the Bure Valley Railway. The Ordnance Survey grid reference at the centre of the site is TG 200 265. Ordnance Survey mapping shows that the 20.0m AOD contour passes through the centre of the site with ground levels falling towards the north-east. The River Bure is located east of the A140 road with ground levels below 10.0m AOD.

A site survey has been completed and the contours confirm the general fall of the land towards the north-east corner. Ground levels in the south-west corner are at about 23.5m AOD, falling to 12.50m AOD in the north-east corner. The survey confirms that foul and surface water sewers are located both on the site and in Burgh Road to the north.

## 3.0 Ground Conditions

The Desk Study Summary Site Investigation and BGS mapping show the south of the site is situated upon superficial deposits of Brickearth (Clay, Silt and Sand). No superficial deposits are shown across the north of the site. The underlying bedrock geology is the Wroxham Crag Formation (Sand and Gravel).

In terms of groundwater vulnerability, the south of the site overlies a Secondary B Aquifer with respect to the superficial geology. The site overlies a Principal Aquifer with respect to bedrock geology.

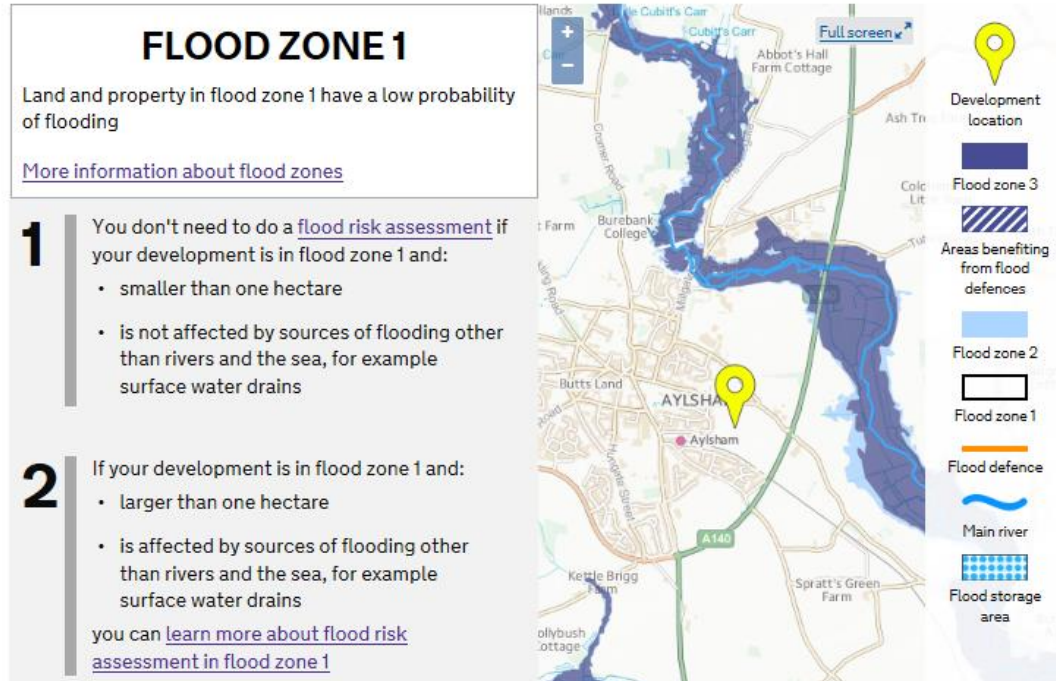
The site is not situated within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone.

## 4.0 Flood Risk

Fluvial Flooding: Environment Agency fluvial flood risk mapping is shown below and confirms that the site is situated in Flood Zone 1. Flood Zone 1 is a 'low probability' flood zone and comprises land assessed as having a less than 1 in 100 annual probability of river flooding in any year (<0.1%). All uses of land are appropriate in Zone 1 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Sequential and Exception Tests are not required (see overleaf):

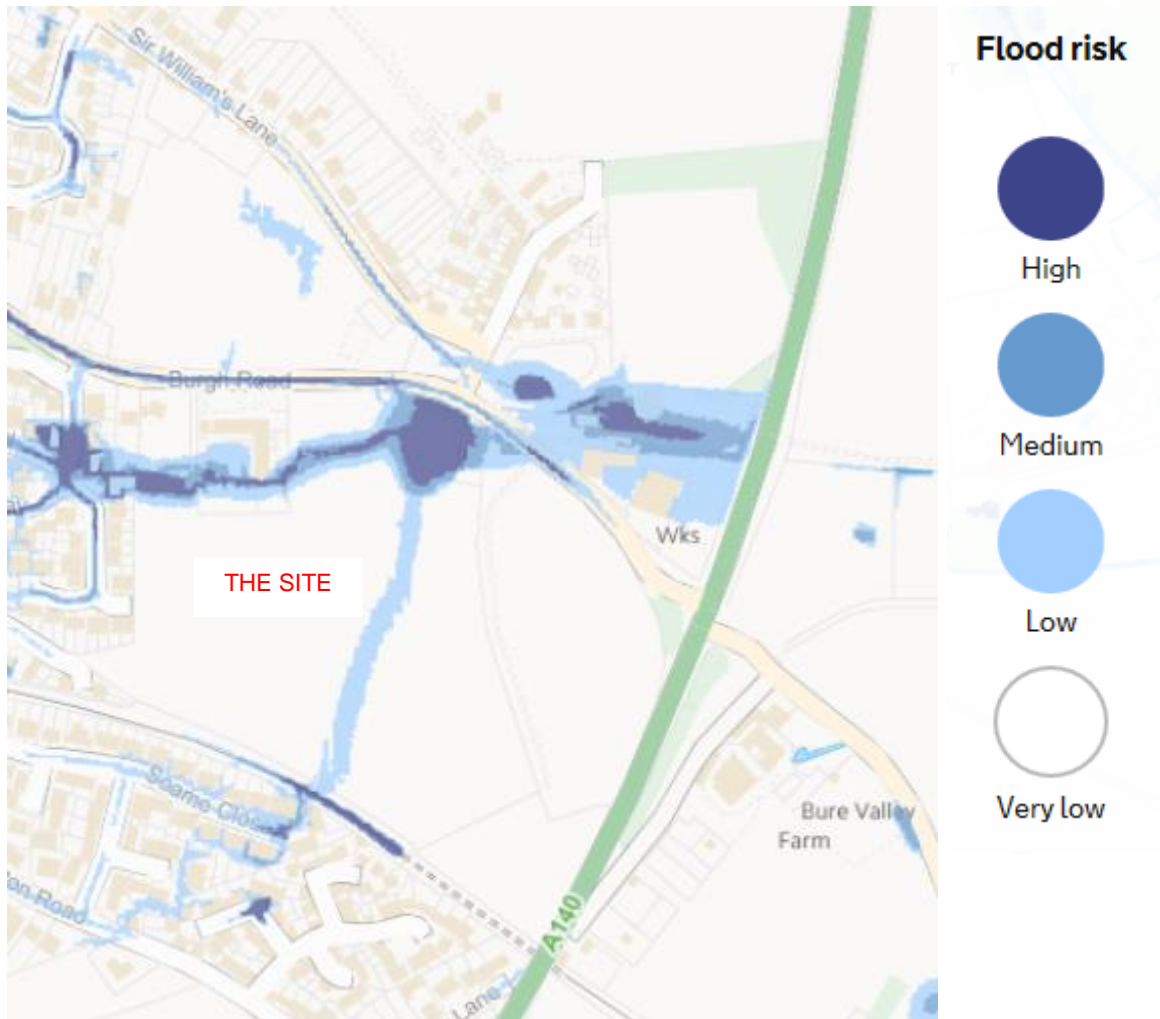
## Flood probability

Your proposed development is in an area with a low probability of flooding



For development proposals on sites in Zone 1 comprising one hectare or above, a Flood Risk Assessment is principally required to consider the management of surface water run-off together with flood risk from sources other than rivers and the sea. Surface water arising from a developed site should, as far as practicable, be managed in a sustainable manner to mimic the surface water flows arising from the site prior to the proposed development, while reducing the flood risk to the site itself and elsewhere, taking climate change into account.

Surface water flooding occurs when intense rainfall is unable to soak into the ground or enter drainage systems but lies on or flows over the ground instead. The Environment Agency publishes mapping showing the risk of flooding from surface water; an extract of which is shown overleaf:



The mapping shows an area of land close to the north boundary at **high risk** of surface water flooding. 'High' risk means that each year this area has a chance of flooding of greater than 3.3% (> 1 in 30); 'Medium' risk means that each year this area has a chance of flooding of between 1.0% and 3.3% (1 in 100 to 1 in 30); 'Low' risk means that each year this area has a chance of flooding of between 0.1% and 1.0% (1 in 1000 to 1 in 100); and 'Very low' risk means that each year this area has a chance of flooding of less than 0.1% (< 1 in 1000).

Further interrogation of the surface water flood risk map indicates a potential depth of flooding of 'over 900mm' for all scenarios in the 'high' risk area. If the site is developed, this area should be reserved for open space with all housing located in areas at 'very low' or 'low' risk of surface water flooding.

Groundwater flooding occurs when water levels in the ground rise above surface elevations. BGS mapping includes information on a nearby borehole that indicates an 'at rest' GWL 11.0m below ground level. The risk of groundwater flooding is 'low' but is subject to confirmation from detail site investigation.

Flooding from surface water sewers occurs when sewers are overloaded following heavy rainfall. Surface water sewers are shown crossing the site and Anglian Water, Broadland Council and the LLFA should be consulted regarding any records of this type of flooding.

Flooding from Reservoirs and other artificial sources: The Environment Agency publishes mapping that shows the extent of flooding from these sources and confirms the site is not at risk.

## 5.0 Surface Water Drainage

BGS mapping indicates that site ground conditions may not be suitable for infiltration of surface water run-off. National Planning Policy requires that sustainable drainage systems for the management of run-off are put in place, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate. Generally, the aim should be to discharge surface run-off as high up the following hierarchy of drainage options as reasonably practicable:

- Into the ground (infiltration);
- To a surface water body;
- To a surface water sewer, highway drain or another drainage system;
- To a combined sewer.

Site investigation is required to confirm ground conditions and should include infiltration testing in accordance with BRE Digest 365 requirements. For any off-site discharge of surface water, run-off should be limited to the equivalent 'greenfield' run-off rate for all storms up to and including the 1 in 100 year event plus allowance for climate change. This is to ensure that the development does not increase the risk of flooding on or off the site. Peak flows would need to be attenuated in a lagoon or below ground storage tanks with a flow control device. If there are no watercourses available, agreement will need to be reached with Anglian Water for a discharge to a public surface water sewer. Public sewer details are included in the Appendix to the rear of this report.

The development layout will need to accommodate the existing on-site public sewers providing an appropriate easement distance dependent upon the diameter and depth of the sewers. Easement distances in the range of 3.0 – 6.5m either side of the centre line of the sewer will be required.

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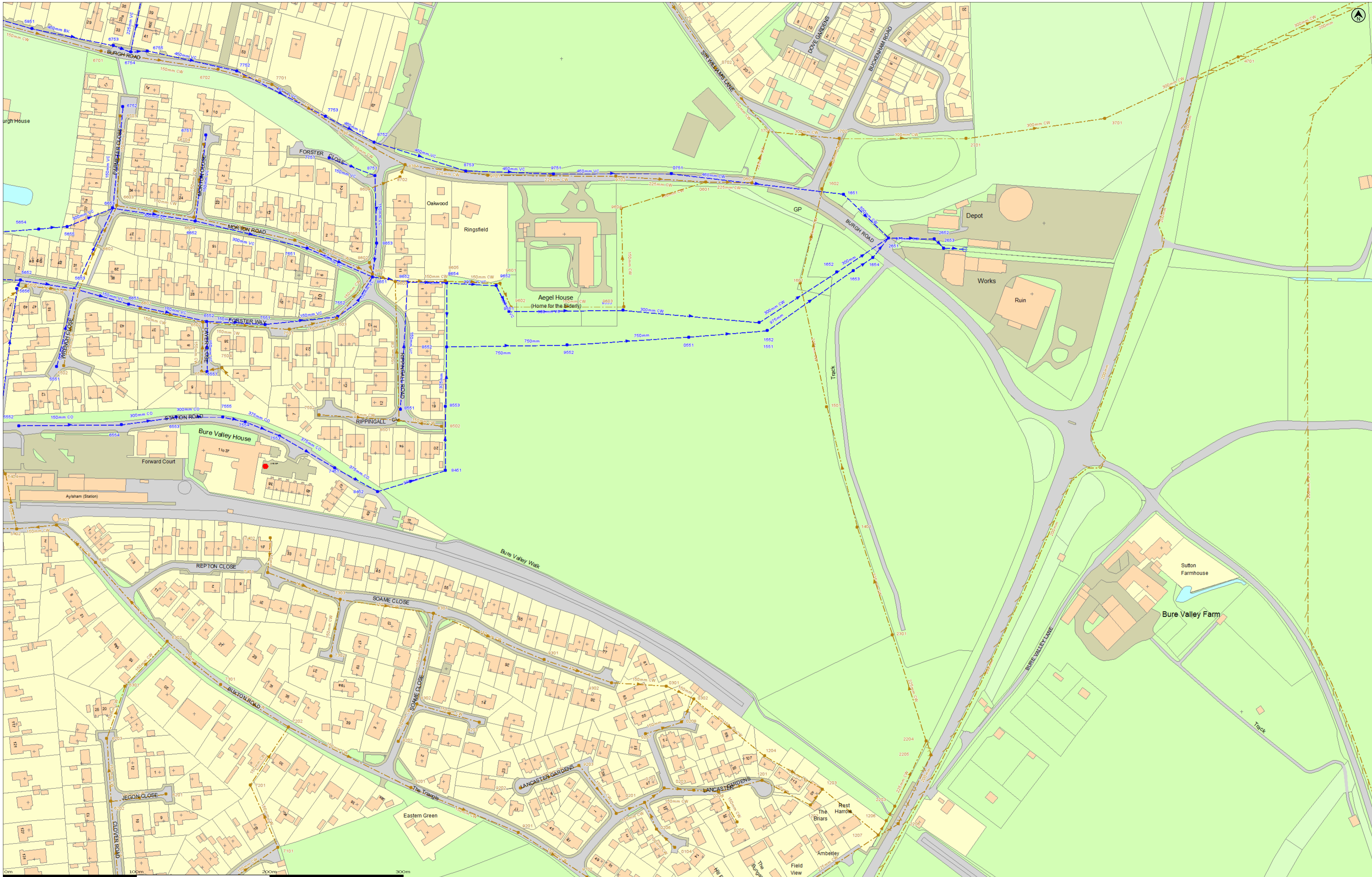
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Appendix – Public Sewer Details



(c) Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100022432 Date: 27/02/17 Scale: 1:1250 Map Centre: 620050,326505 Data updated: 24/10/16 Our Ref: 214701 - 1 Wastewater Plan A1

This plan is provided by Anglian Water pursuant to its obligations under the Water Industry Act 1991 sections 198 or 199. It must be used in conjunction with any search results attached. This information on this plan is based on data currently recorded but position must be regarded as approximate. Service pipes, private sewers and drains are generally not shown. Users of this map are strongly advised to commission their own survey of the area shown on the plan before carrying out any works. The actual position of all apparatus MUST be established by trial holes. No liability whatsoever, including liability for negligence, is accepted by Anglian Water for any error or inaccuracy or omission, including the failure to accurately record, or record at all, the location of any water main, discharge pipe, sewer or disposal main or any item of apparatus. This information is valid for the date printed. This plan is produced by Anglian Water Services Limited (c) Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100022432. This map is to be used for the purposes of viewing the location of Anglian Water plant only. Any other uses of the map data or further copies is not permitted. This notice is not intended to exclude or restrict liability for death or personal injury resulting from negligence.

- |                                |           |                                |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Foul Sewer                     | — — — — — | Outfall                        | — — — — — |
| Surface Sewer                  | — — — — — | (Colour denotes effluent type) |           |
| Combined Sewer                 | — — — — — | Inlet                          | — — — — — |
| Final Effluent                 | — — — — — | (Colour denotes effluent type) |           |
| Rising Main                    | — — — — — | Manhole                        | — — — — — |
| (Colour denotes effluent type) |           | (Colour denotes effluent type) |           |
| Private Sewer                  | — — — — — | Sewage Treatment Works         | — — — — — |
| (Colour denotes effluent type) |           |                                |           |
| Decommissioned Sewer           | — — — — — | Pumping Station                | — — — — — |
| (Colour denotes effluent type) |           |                                |           |

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