

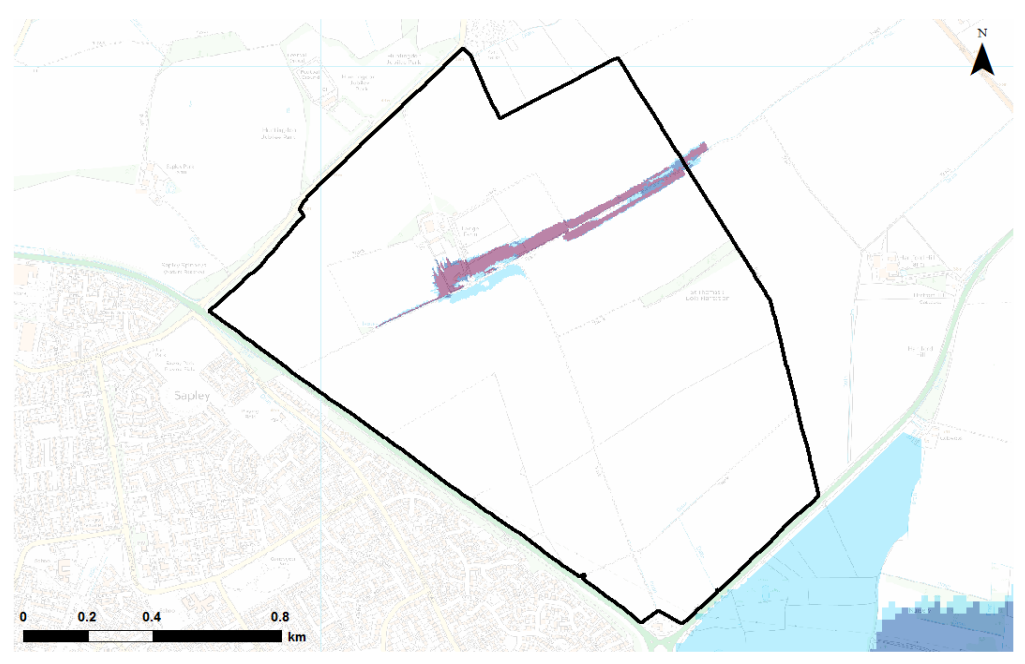
Lodge Farm, Huntingdon

OSNGR: 525705,274111	Area: 204ha		Greenfield	
Flood Zone Coverage:	FZ3b 2%	FZ3a 0%	FZ2 1%	FZ1 97%

Sources of flood risk:
 The main source of flood risk is from a small unnamed drain that runs north east through the site. The drain joins a number of other small drains before eventually discharging into the Bury Brook. (Note: mapping only shows the flood risk from the drain as it flows through the site).
 The site is also at risk from surface water flooding, predominantly from the 0.1% AEP event.

Exception Test Required?
 Yes, if More Vulnerable and Essential Infrastructure development is located in FZ3a and for Highly Vulnerable development located in FZ2.
 Highly Vulnerable infrastructure should not be permitted within FZ3a and FZ3b.
 More Vulnerable and Less Vulnerable Infrastructure should not be permitted within FZ3b.
 Essential Infrastructure in Flood Zone 3b will require the Exception Test.

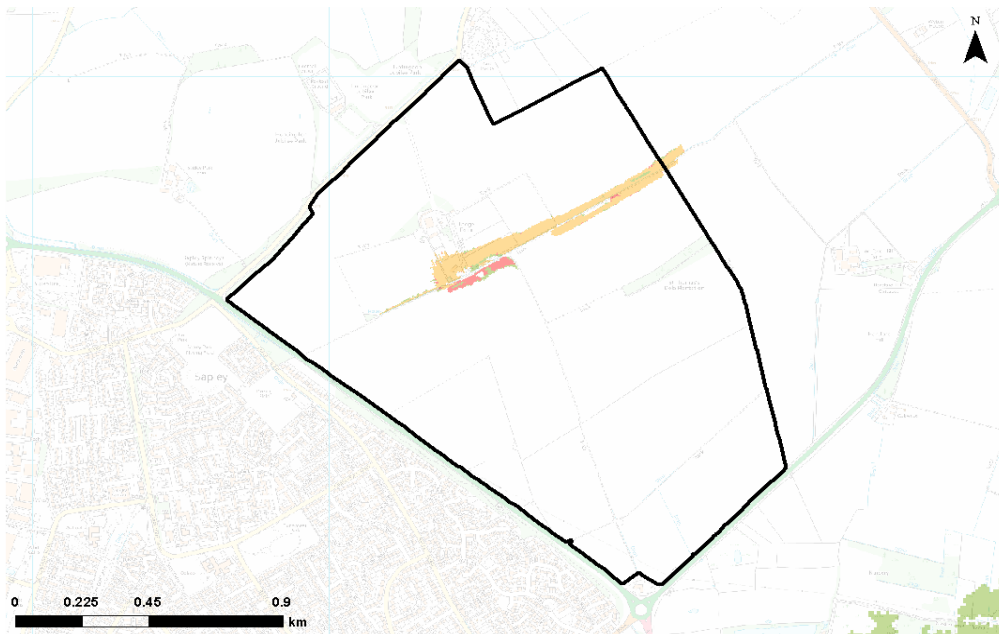
Flood Zone Map



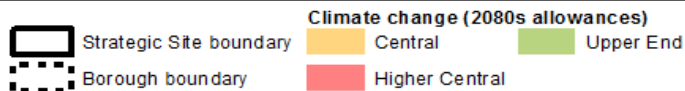
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Potential development location	Flood Zone 3b	Flood Zone 3a
Council boundary	Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3b	Flood Zone 2

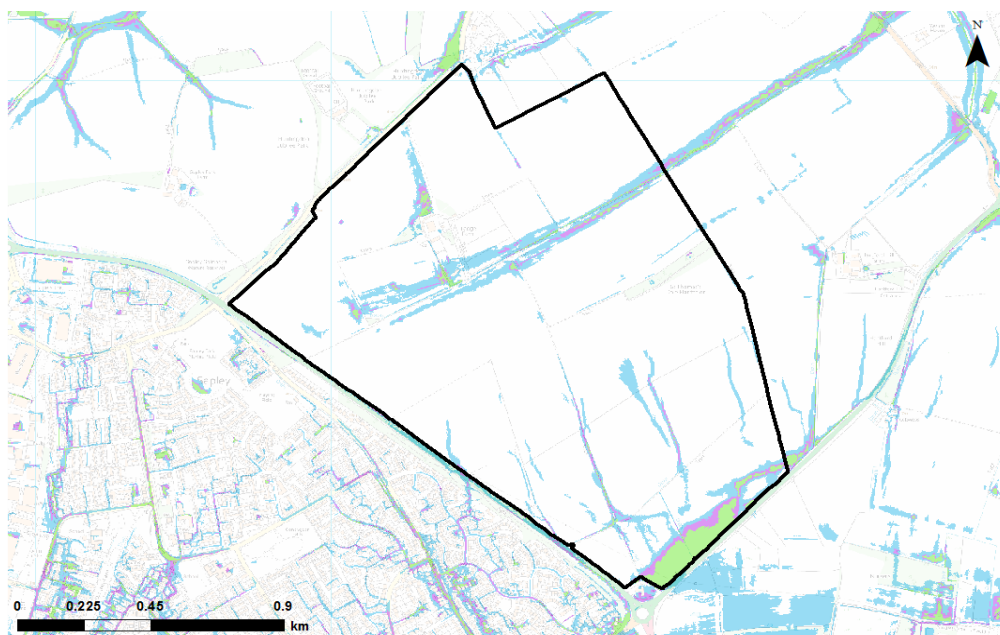
Climate Change Map



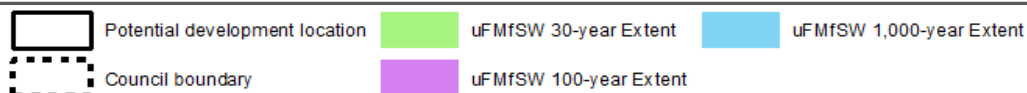
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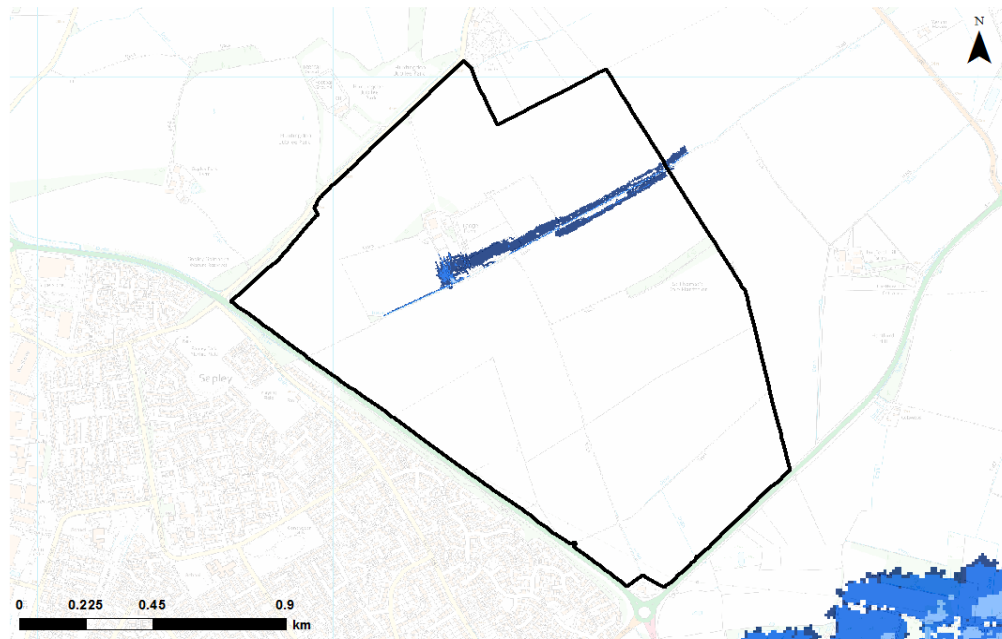
Surface Water Map



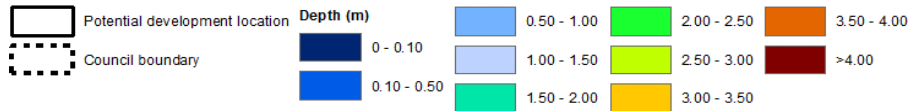
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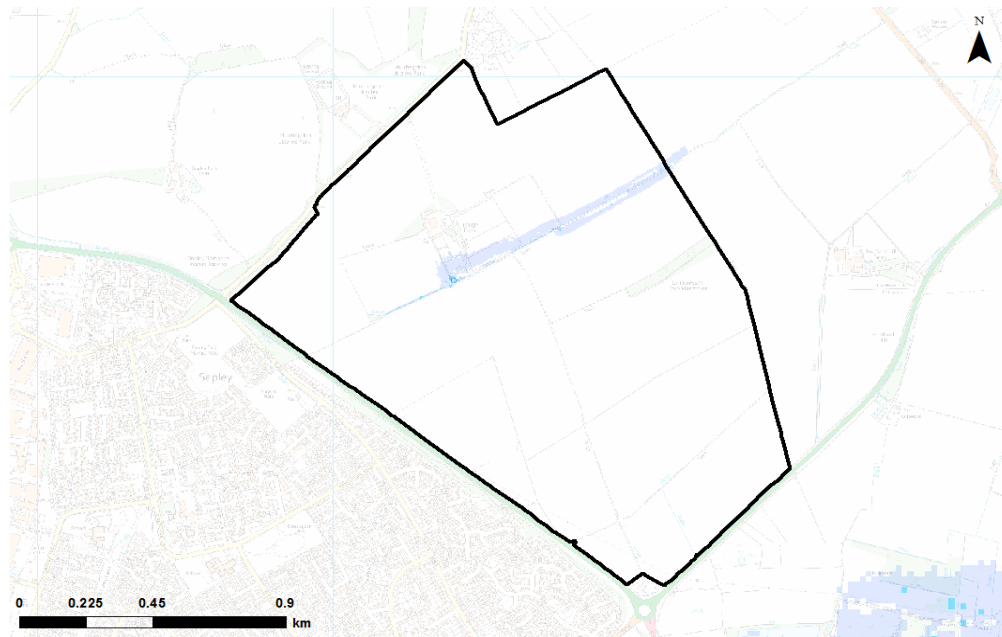
Depth Map - fluvial flooding (1% Annual exceedance probability)



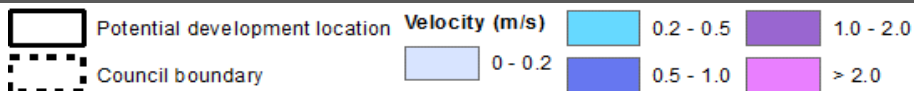
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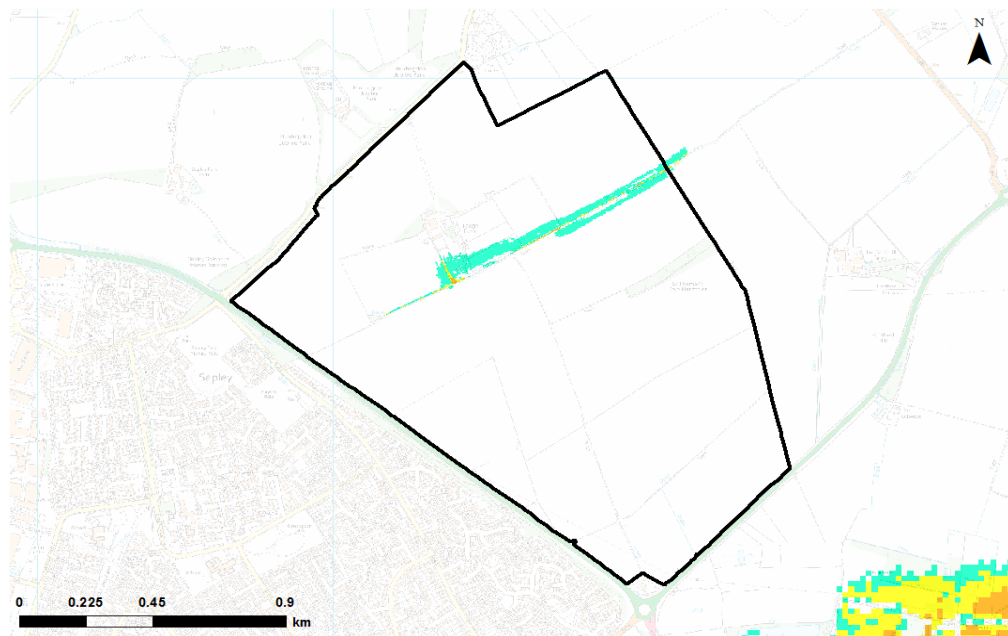
Velocity Map - fluvial flooding (1% Annual exceedance probability)



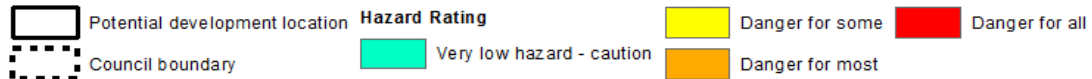
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Hazard Map - fluvial flooding (1% Annual exceedance probability)



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SuDS & the development site:

SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments
Source Control		Most source control techniques are likely to be suitable. Mapping suggests that permeable paving may have to use non-infiltrating systems given the possible risk both to and from groundwater.
Infiltration		Mapping suggests that there is a high risk of groundwater flooding at this location, therefore it is possible infiltration techniques will not be suitable. This should be confirmed via site investigations to assess the potential for infiltration. If possible, proposed SuDS should be discussed with relevant stakeholders (LPA, LLFA and EA) at an early stage to understand possible constraints given that the site is located with a Source Protection Zone.
Detention		This option may be feasible provided site slopes are < 5% at the location of the detention feature. A liner may be required to prevent the egress of groundwater and if there are any contamination issues.
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are < 5% and the depth to the water table is > 1m. A liner may be required to prevent the egress of groundwater and if there are any contamination issues.
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are > 5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows. A liner may be required to prevent the egress of groundwater and if there are any contamination issues.

Drainage strategies should demonstrate that an appropriate number of treatment stages have been delivered. This depends on the factors such as the type of development, primary source of runoff and likelihood of contamination. Guidance should be sought from the LLFA and other guidance documents such as the CIRIA SuDS Manual (C753).

The site is located within a Source Protection Zone. As such, infiltration techniques should only be used where there are suitable levels of treatment, although it is possible that infiltration may not be permitted. Proposed SuDS should be discussed with relevant stakeholders (LPA, LLFA and EA) at an early stage to understand possible constraints

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Emergency Planning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

The main access and egress route for the site, the A141, is not affected by fluvial or surface water flooding.

Climate Change:

The floodplain of the drain appears to be fairly constrained within this area - there is not much difference in extent between the 1% AEP event and the 1% AEP with the 2080s climate change scenarios applied. However, the depth of flooding in the area affected may increase with climate change.

Climate change may also increase the extent, depth and frequency of surface water flooding in the future.

Implications for Development:

Use of the Sequential Approach means, given the size of the site, development can be placed away from Flood Zones 2 and 3, with the area affected by flood risk left undeveloped. Approximately 199 hectares of land is available outside of the Flood Zones.

Safe access and egress is not an issue for this site.

Broadscale assessment of suitable SuDS has indicated a number of different types may be possible; given the size of the site, the type of SuDS system used is less likely to be limited by the amount of land available for development.

The site is not covered by the Environment Agency's Flood Warning Service. However, if development is placed outside of the Flood Zones, then access to a Flood Warning would not be required.

The site is not known to benefit from any flood defences. Given the size and location of the site, it is possible the site could be used to implement strategic solutions to alleviate flood risk in urban areas downstream; development should consider the feasibility of including any strategic storage solution, depending on the land available.

Guidance for Developers:

[Mapping in this table is different to the Flood Map for Planning as it based on results from a 2D model developed for this SFRA.](#)

At the planning application stage, a site-specific flood risk assessment will be required to confirm Flood Zone extents.

Other sources of flooding should also be considered. Where a site specific FRA has produced modelling outlines which differ from the Flood Map for Planning then a full evidence based review would be required; where this is acceptable to the EA then amendments to the Flood Map for Planning may take place.

The unnamed drain has been modelled using a 2 D approach for the purposes of this SFRA; as part of a site specific flood risk assessment the watercourse should be surveyed and a detailed hydraulic model produced to verify the possible extent of flooding from this watercourse.

Resilience measures will be required if buildings are situated in the flood risk area.

The peak flows on the unnamed drian should be considered when considering drainage.

Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.

New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.

Onsite attenuation schemes would need to be tested against the hydrographs of the unnamed drain to ensure flows are not exacerbated downstream within the catchment.

New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:

- o Reducing volume and rate of runoff
- o Relocating development to zones with lower flood risk
- o Creating space for flooding.
- o Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development and consider using Flood Zones 2 and 3 as public open space.

Consultation with the Local Authority and the Environment Agency should be undertaken at an early stage.