

SUTTONS SITE, CROPPER ROAD, BLACKPOOL, FY4 5LB

FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT V1.2

August 2021

Weetwood Suite C22 Joseph's Well Hanover Walk Leeds LS3 1AB

0113 244 1377 info@weetwood.net www.weetwood.net



Report TitleSuttons Site, Cropper Road, Blackpool, FY4 5LB
Flood Risk Assessment
Final Report v1.2ClientBreck Homes Ltd
Eden Land and Development LimitedDate of issue26 August 2021

 Prepared by
 Colette Lancaster BSc (Hons) MSc Graduate Flood Risk Consultant

 Checked and approved by
 Kevin Tilford BSc MSc PhD MBA CEnv CWEM FCIWEM Managing Director

This document has been prepared solely as a Flood Risk Assessment for Breck Homes Ltd and Eden Land and Development Ltd. This report is confidential to Breck Homes Ltd and Eden Land, Development Ltd and Weetwood Services Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by Breck Homes Ltd and Eden Land and Development Ltd for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.



Contents

Signatu Conter	ure Sheet	i ii
		iii
1	Introduction	4
1.1	Purpose of Report	л
1.1	Structure of the Report	
1.3	Relevant Documents	
2	Site Details and Proposed Development	5
2.1	Site Location	5
2.2	Existing and Proposed Development	
2.3	Waterbodies in the Vicinity of the Site	
2.4	Ground Conditions	6
2.5	Site Levels	
2.6	Access and Egress	
2.7	Flood Zone Designation	6
3	Planning Policy and Guidance	9
3.1	National Planning Policy and Guidance	9
3.2	Local Planning Policy and Guidance	
3.3	Environmental Permitting and Land Drainage Consent 1	
3.4	Legislation Originating from the European Union1	0
4	Review of Flood Risk	.1
4.1	Sequential Test and Exception Test1	.2
4.2	Historical Records of Flooding	.2
4.3	Fluvial Flood Risk 1	
4.4	Flood Risk from Surface Water 1	2
4.5	Flood Risk from Reservoirs, Canals and Other Artificial Sources	
4.6	Flood Risk from Groundwater 1	3
5	Flood Risk Mitigation Measures	4
6	Summary and Recommendations1	.5



List of Tables

Table 1:	Site Flood Information	12

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Site Location	. 5
Figure 2:	Flood Map for Planning	. 6
Figure 3:	Revised Flood Zones	
Figure 4:	Flood Risk from Surface Water	13
Figure 5:	JBA Groundwater Flood Risk Indicator Map	13

List of Appendices

Appendix A:	Development Proposals
Appendix B:	Topographic Survey

List of Annexes

Annex A:	Red Bridge Pumping Station HMS Outputs – Baseline Scenario
Annex B:	Red Bridge Pumping Station HMS Outputs – Pump Failure Scenario



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Report

Weetwood Services Ltd ('Weetwood') has been instructed by Breck Homes Ltd and Eden Land and Development Ltd to prepare a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) report to accompany a detailed planning application for the proposed redevelopment of Suttons Site, Cropper Road, Blackpool ("the site").

The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) updated on 27 July 2021 and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) updated on 24 June 2021.

An assessment of surface water drainage and a preliminary surface and foul water drainage scheme is presented in the accompanying Drainage Assessment report.

1.2 Structure of the Report

The report is structured as follows:

- Section 1 Introduction and report structure
- Section 2 Provides background information relating to the site, the development proposals, ground conditions, existing site access arrangements and the flood zone designation
- Section 3 Presents national and local flood risk and drainage planning policy
- Section 4 Assesses the potential sources of flooding to the site
- Section 5 Presents flood risk mitigation measures based on the findings of the assessment
- Section 6 Presents a summary of key findings and the recommendations

1.3 Relevant Documents

The assessment has been informed by the following documents:

- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Fylde Borough Council, November 2011
- Red Bridge Pumping Station Hydraulic Modelling Study, Weetwood, July 2020



2 SITE DETAILS AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Site Location

The approximately 1.9 hectare (ha) site is located west of Cropper Road, Blackpool at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SD 344 327, as shown in **Figure 1**.

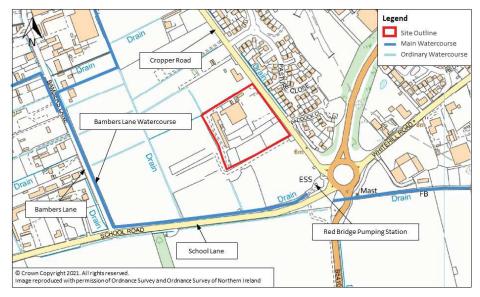


Figure 1: Site Location

2.2 Existing and Proposed Development

The site is occupied by a garden centre and associated businesses.

The site is allocated for residential development in the 2018 Fylde Council Local Plan (site HSS5 Cropper Road West, Whitehills). The proposals are for the construction of a local centre and 65 residential dwellings with associated access and public open space (**Appendix A**).

The NPPG classifies residential development as More Vulnerable to flood risk.

2.3 Waterbodies in the Vicinity of the Site

Waterbodies within the vicinity of the site are presented in Error! Reference source not found.1.

Bambers Lane Watercourse flows in a southerly and then easterly direction to the west and south of the site. The watercourse is pumped at the Red Bridge pumping station approximately 120 south-east of the site. There is a complex network of drainage channels in the vicinity of the site which drain into Bamber Lane Watercourse.

Bambers Lane Watercourse is a designated main river. All other watercourses in the vicinity of the site are ordinary watercourses. The Environment Agency carries out maintenance, improvement and construction work on main rivers to manage flood risk. Lead local flood authorities, district councils and internal drainage boards carry out flood risk management work on ordinary watercourses.



2.4 Ground Conditions

According to the Soilscapes soils dataset produced by the Cranfield Soil and AgriFood Institute¹, soil conditions at the site and within the surrounding area are Fen peat soils.

British Geological Survey mapping of surface geology² indicates that the site is underlain by peat and mudstone bedrock (Kirkham Mudstone Member).

According to the MAGIC website³ the mudstone bedrock is designated a Secondary B aquifer whilst the superficial peat deposits are designated as unproductive. The site is not shown to be located within a designated groundwater source protection zone.

2.5 Site Levels

A topographic survey of the site has been undertaken by SurveyEng Ltd and is provided in **Appendix B**. Site levels are shown to gradually fall from east to west from approximately 4.5 m AOD adjacent to Cropper Road to 3.4 - 3.8 m AOD along the western boundary.

2.6 Access and Egress

Access and egress to the site is provided via Cropper Road to the north-east of the site. According to the topography survey in **Appendix B**, levels along Cropper Road adjacent to the site vary from 4.5 to 5.2 to m AOD.

2.7 Flood Zone Designation

The Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)⁴ (Figure 2) indicates the site to be principally located in flood zone 3 and flood zone 2, with a small area along the sites eastern boundary located flood zone 1.

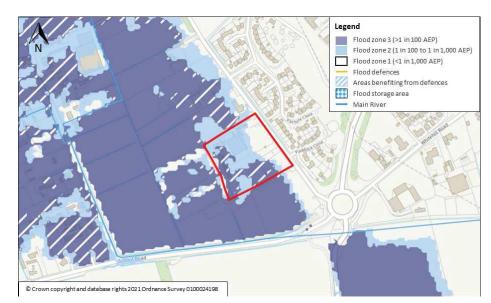


Figure 2: Flood Map for Planning Source: gov.uk website; Accessed: July 2021

- ² http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html
- ³ https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx
- ⁴ https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/

¹ www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/



Flood zones refer to the probability of river and sea flooding. Table 1 of the NPPG defines flood zones as follows⁵:

- Flood zone 1: Low Probability. Land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding
- Flood zone 2: Medium Probability. Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding
- Flood zone 3a: High Probability. Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding
- Flood zone 3b: Functional Floodplain. Land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood.

The flood zones shown on the flood map in the vicinity of the site are defined by the predicted extent of flooding during the present day 1 in 100 (non-tidal rivers), 1 in 200 (tidal rivers and sea) and 1 in 1,000 (rivers and sea) annual exceedance probability (AEP) events. The zones do not take account of the possible impacts of climate change and consequent changes in the future probability of flooding.

Where an area benefits from formal flood defences providing a minimum standard of protection, the defended area may be indicated as an area benefiting from flood defences. However, not all areas are shown as such, and unless specifically indicated, the Flood Map for Planning conservatively shows land at risk of flooding in the absence of flood defences.

A small area in the south-western part of the site is shown to benefit from the presence of flood defences, although no flood defences are understood to be present.

Flood zone 3b (functional floodplain) is not separately distinguished on the Flood Map for Planning but is usually identified by local planning authorities in their SFRAs. The boundary of flood zone 3b is normally defined as land that would flood during the present day 1 in 20 AEP event, although definitions may vary particularly in some districts and in urban areas.

The flood extents presented on the Flood Map for Planning are based on a hydraulic modelling study undertaken by Mott Macdonald in 2018.

To improve the mapping of fluvial flood risk from the local watercourse/drain network in the vicinity of the site, Weetwood has undertaken detailed site specific hydraulic modelling based on an update to the 2018 model⁶. The modelling was submitted to the Environment Agency for review and was duly approved in October 2020.

The outputs of the Red Bridge Pumping Station Modelling Study are discussed in **Section 4.3** of this report. However, the revised Flood Map presented in **Figure 3** demonstrates that based on the best available information, the site is entirely located within flood zone 1.

⁵ https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change#flood-zone-and-flood-risk-tables

⁶ Red Bridge Pumping Station Hydraulic Modelling Study, Weetwood, 2020.



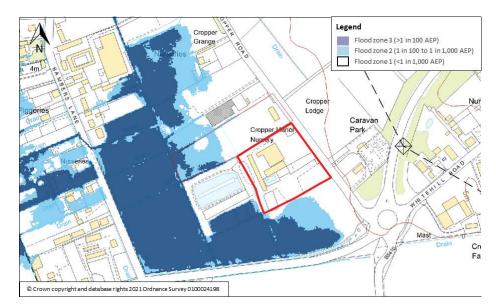


Figure 3: Revised Flood Zones Source: Red Bridge Pumping Station Hydraulic Modelling Study (2020)

3 PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

3.1 National Planning Policy and Guidance

The NPPF sets out government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF seeks to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process and is appropriately addressed.

Footnote 55 of the NPPF states that a site-specific flood risk assessment should be provided for all development in flood zones 2 and 3 [whilst] in flood zone 1, an assessment should accompany all proposals involving: sites of 1 ha or more; land which has been identified by the Environment Agency as having critical drainage problems; land identified in a strategic flood risk assessment as being at increased flood risk in future; or land that may be subject to other sources of flooding, where its development would introduce a more vulnerable use.

NPPF paragraph 159 states that inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk but accepts that where development is necessary in such areas, the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere. The policy of seeking to direct development away from areas at highest risk of flooding is implemented through the application of the sequential test (NPPF paragraph 161).

Paragraph 162 of the NPPF states that if it is not possible for a development to be located in zones with a lower risk of flooding, taking into account wider sustainable development objectives, the exception test may have to be applied. The need for the exception test will depend on the flood zone of the site and the vulnerability of the development proposed (as set out in Annex 3 of NPPF and NPPG Tables 2 and 3).

NPPF paragraph 164 states that application of the exception test for development proposals at the application stage should be informed by a site-specific flood risk assessment. For the test to be passed it should be demonstrated that: the development would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risk; and the development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.

NPPF Paragraph 165 states that both elements of the exception test should be satisfied for development to be permitted.

NPPF paragraph 167 states that development should only be allowed in areas at risk of flooding if it incorporates sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate. NPPF paragraph 169 states that applications for major developments should incorporate sustainable drainage systems to appropriate operational standards and with maintenance arrangements in place unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate.

Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage published by DEFRA in March 2015 set out how surface water runoff generated during the present day 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 AEP rainfall events and for events exceeding the present day 1 in 100 AEP event should be managed, how peak runoff rates should be restricted and how runoff volumes should be controlled.

3.2 Local Planning Policy and Guidance

Policy CL1: Flood Alleviation, Water Quality and Water Efficiency of the Fylde Council Local Plan states:

"All new development is required to minimise flood risk impacts on the environment, retain water quality and water efficiency, and mitigate against the likely effects of climate change on present and future generations. This will be achieved by:

- a) Ensuring that development incorporates the most sustainable form of managing surface water, subject to the requirement for approval from the drainage authority. This will be expected to be investigated and confirmed as part of any planning application submission. It will be necessary to attenuate any discharge of surface water through the incorporation of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), following the SuDS hierarchy. This would be greenfield run-off rate on greenfield sites. On previously developed land, surface water betterment will be expected. The preference will be for no surface water to discharge to the public sewer, directly or indirectly, if more sustainable alternatives are available. The priority options for the management of surface water are set out in detail in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- b) Supporting the retrofitting of SuDS in locations that generate surface water run-off.
- c) Improving water efficiency standards by minimising the use of potable mains water in new development and incorporating measures to recycle and conserve water resources.
- d) Ensuring that new development is directed away from areas at high risk of flooding and incorporating appropriate mitigation against flooding in areas of lower risk.
- e) Ensuring that watercourses, which require watercourse consent are protected from encroachment and adverse impacts and that water quality is maintained and improved.
- *f*) Seeking to maximise the potential of the Green Infrastructure network within developments to reduce the risk of flooding.
- g) Ensuring that new development does not adversely affect the quality of surface and groundwater resources in Source Protection Zones and where possible contributes towards improving it.
- *h)* Ensuring there is no risk of pollution to controlled waters from land contamination on previously developed sites.
- *i)* Ensuring that the layout of new sea defences and coastal protection measures are of an appropriately robust design and are fit for purpose.
- *j)* Ensuring that wherever necessary land is identified to be used for wetland or flood storage through negotiation with landowners.

Developer contributions will be required for the provision and maintenance of SuDS, where this is not provided as part of the development. Contributions will be made through Section 106 agreements or the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), as set out in policy INF2.

Developer contributions will be required for the repair or replacement of the sea defences and coastal protection measures and the maintenance of the sand dunes system. Developer contributions will be made through the CIL. Where appropriate, the Council will permit developers to provide the necessary infrastructure themselves as part of their development proposals, rather than making financial contributions."

3.3 Environmental Permitting and Land Drainage Consent

Under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 an Environmental Permit for Flood Risk Activities⁷ is required from the Environment Agency for any permanent or temporary works, including works:

- In, over or under a designated main river
- Within 8 m of the top of bank of a designated main river or of the landward toe of a flood defence (16 m if it is a tidal main river or a sea defence).

In addition, any permanent or temporary works within the floodplain of a designated main river may also require an Environmental Permit for Flood Risk Activities. A permit is separate to and in addition to any planning permission granted.

Land drainage consent may be required from the lead local flood authority or drainage board for work to an ordinary watercourse.

looment • Planning • Environmen

⁷ https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-activities-environmental-permits



Undertaking activities controlled by local byelaws also requires the relevant consent.

3.4 Legislation Originating from the European Union

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) provides a legal framework for the protection, improvement and sustainable use of inland surface waters, groundwater, transitional waters, and coastal waters across England, and seeks to:

- Prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters
- Achieve at least 'good' status for all waterbodies by 2015
- Promote the sustainable use of water as a natural resource
- Conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water
- Progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment
- Progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants; and
- Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.

The WFD applies to any proposed development which has the potential to impact on a waterbody. Where this is the case, the Environment Agency may require evidence demonstrating that the proposed development does not compromise the aims of the WFD.



4 REVIEW OF FLOOD RISK

4.1 Sequential Test and Exception Test

The site has been allocated for residential use within the Fylde Council Local Plan and therefore satisfies the requirements of the Sequential Test. This report addresses the second part of the Exception Test.

4.2 Historical Records of Flooding

The Environment Agency historic flood map⁸ and recorded flood outlines database indicates there is no record of historic flooding at the site.

4.3 Fluvial Flood Risk

Outputs from the approved 2020 Red Bridge Pumping Station Hydraulic Modelling Study presenting the maximum extent and depth of flooding at the site for the present day 1 in 100, and 1 in 1,000 annual exceedance probability (AEP) events and the 1 in 100 AEP event plus 36%, 46% and 71% climate change are provided in **Annex A**. Peak flood levels are presented in **Table 1**.

The outputs confirm that the site would not flood during any of the aforementioned events.

Table 1: Site Flood Information

AEP Event	Max Level (m AOD)
Present day 1 in 100	2.94
1 in 100 plus 36% climate change	3.17
1 in 100 plus 46% climate change	3.23
1 in 100 plus 71% climate change	3.35
Present day 1 in 1,000	3.26

A pump failure scenario has also been considered to assess the residual risk of flooding associated with a failure of the Red Bridge pumping station during the 1 in 100 AEP event plus 36% climate change.

During a pump failure, a relief culvert would activate when water levels exceed 2.39 m AOD. The model output provided in **Annex B** indicates that the site would not flood in the event of a pump failure.

4.4 Flood Risk from Surface Water

The Flood Risk from Surface Water map (Figure 4) indicates that the site is at a Very Low risk of flooding from this source.

⁸ https://data.gov.uk/dataset/76292bec-7d8b-43e8-9c98-02734fd89c81/historic-flood-map





Figure 4: Flood Risk from Surface Water Source: gov.uk website; Accessed: July 2021

4.5 Flood Risk from Reservoirs, Canals and Other Artificial Sources

There are no canals or other impounded waterbodies located within the immediate vicinity of the site. The Flood Risk from Reservoirs map indicates that the site is not at risk of flooding from such sources. The site is therefore not assessed to be at risk of flooding from reservoirs, canals or other artificial sources.

4.6 Flood Risk from Groundwater

The JBA Groundwater Flood Risk Indicator map (Figure 5) indicates that the site and the surrounding area at negligible risk of groundwater emergence.

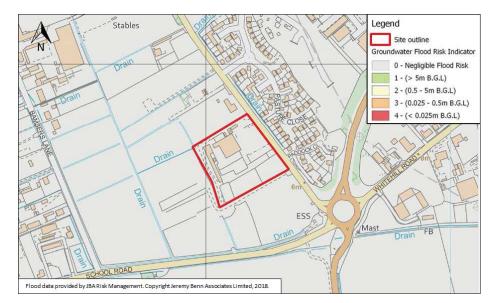


Figure 5: JBA Groundwater Flood Risk Indicator Map Source: Blue Sky Maps; Accessed: July 2021



5 FLOOD RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

The risk of flooding to the proposed development will be mitigated through the implementation of the measures proposed within the following section of this report.

• Finished floor levels should be set at a minimum of 3.47 m AOD and a minimum of 0.15 m above adjacent ground levels following reprofiling of the site⁹.

This provides a freeboard of 300 mm above the peak modelled flood level during the 1 in 100 AEP event plus 36% climate change, 120 mm freeboard for the 1 in 100 AEP event plus 71% climate change, and 210 mm freeboard above the present day 1 in 1,000 AEP event.

The above measure will, subject to the implementation of an appropriately designed surface water drainage scheme (refer accompanying Drainage Assessment report) enable any potential overland flows to be conveyed safely across the site without affecting property in accordance with the approach promoted by government policy¹⁰.

The approved Red Bridge Pumping Station Hydraulic Modelling Study indicates that the site is located within flood zone 1 and would not flood during the 1 in 100 AEP event plus 36%, 46% and 71% climate change scenarios. As such, the proposals will not increase off-site flood risk.

⁹ In accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document C⁹

¹⁰ Making Space for Water, Taking forward a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England, March 2005, Dept for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs



6 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report has been prepared on behalf of Breck Homes and relates to the proposed redevelopment of Suttons Site, Cropper Road, Blackpool.

The development site has been allocated for residential use within the Fylde Council Local Plan and therefore satisfies the requirements of the Sequential Test. This report addresses the second part of the Exception Test.

According to the Flood Map for Planning the proposed development site is located within flood zones 1, 2 and 3. However site specific hydraulic modelling, approved by the Environment Agency in October 2020 confirms that the site is actually located outside of the flood extent of the present day 1 in 1000 AEP event, and is therefore located entirely in flood zone 1. The modelling also confirms that the site would not flood during the 1 in 100 APE event including a 36%, 46% and 71% climate change allowance.

Environment Agency mapping indicates that the site is at a Very Low risk of surface water flooding and that the site is not at risk of flooding from reservoirs. The site is also assessed to not be at risk of flooding from canals or other artificial sources. The site is assessed to be at a negligible risk of groundwater flooding.

This report has demonstrated that the proposed development may be completed in accordance with the requirements of planning policy subject to the following:

• Finished floor levels to be set at a minimum of 3.47 m AOD and not less than 0.15 m above adjacent ground levels

The proposals would not impact flood risk elsewhere.



APPENDIX A

Development Proposals

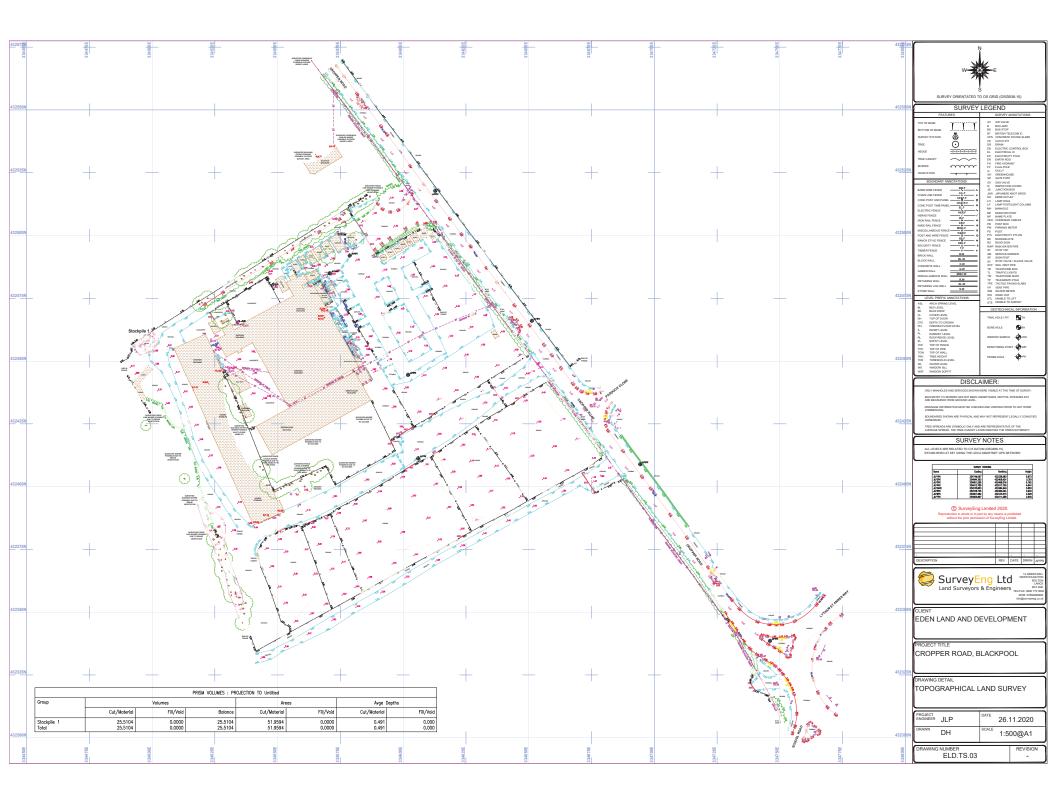






APPENDIX B

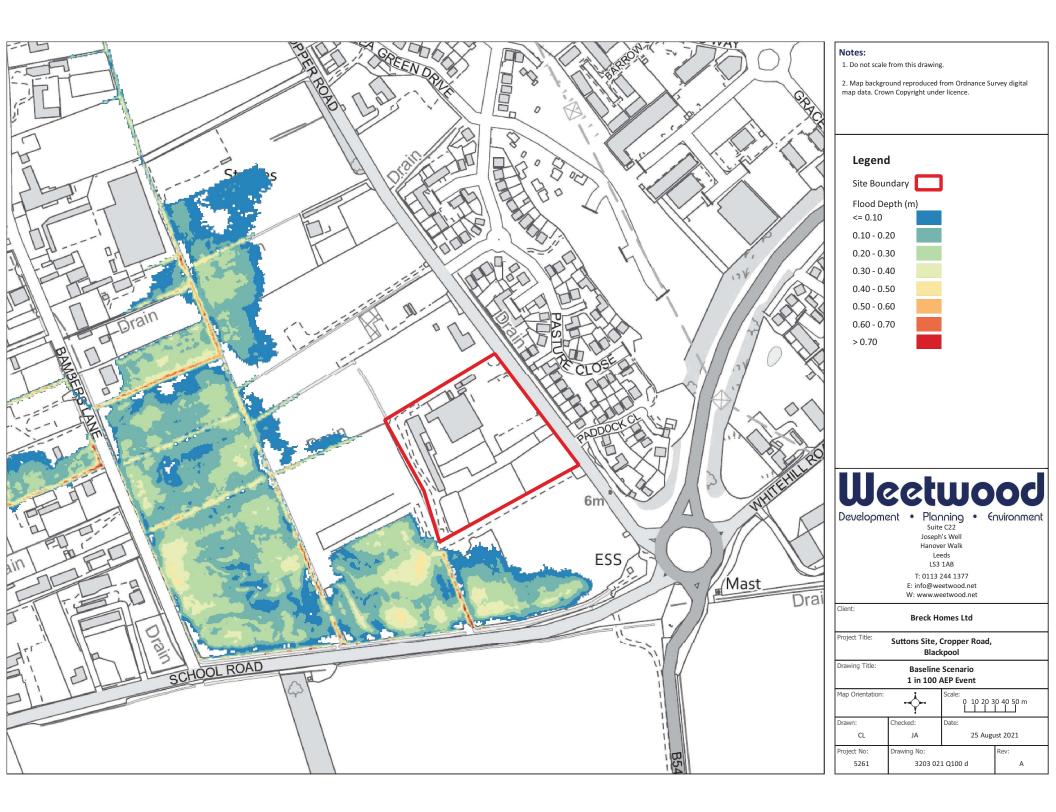
Topographic Survey

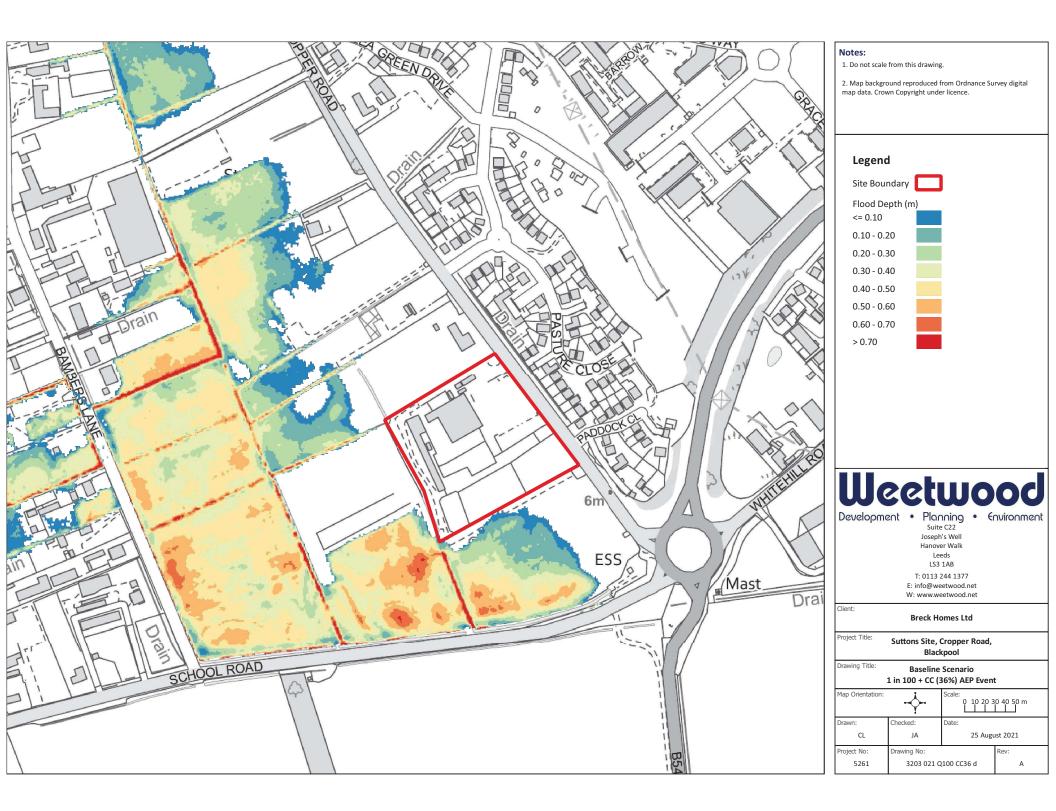


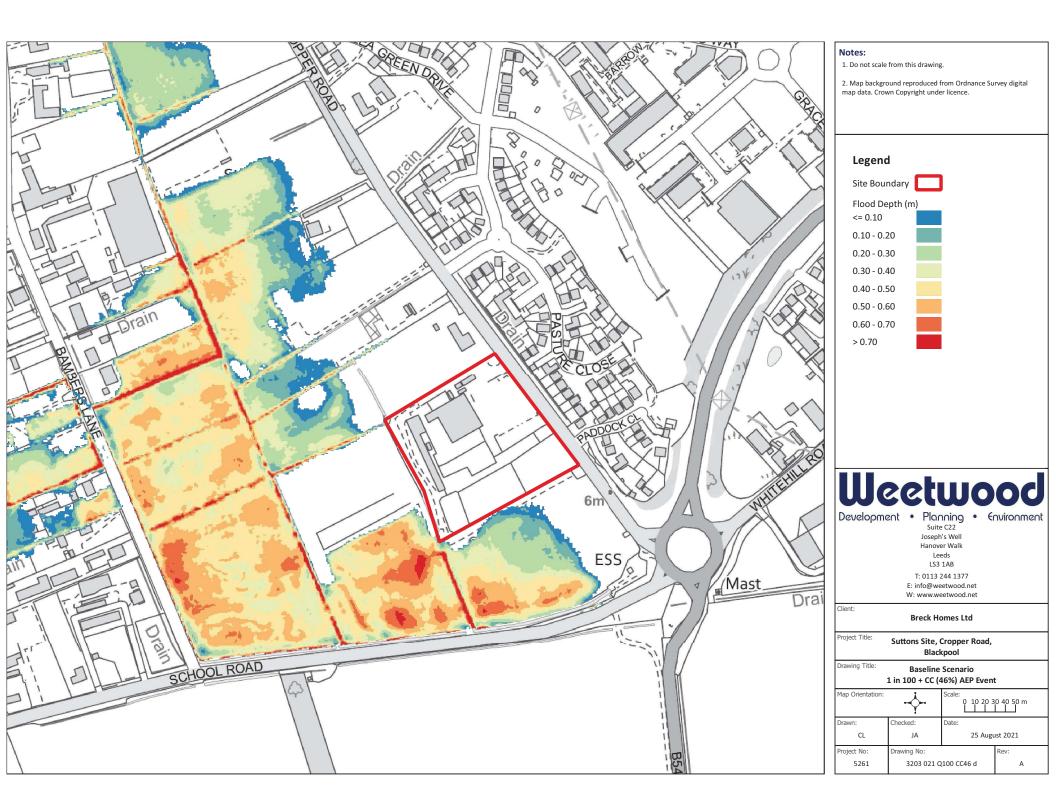


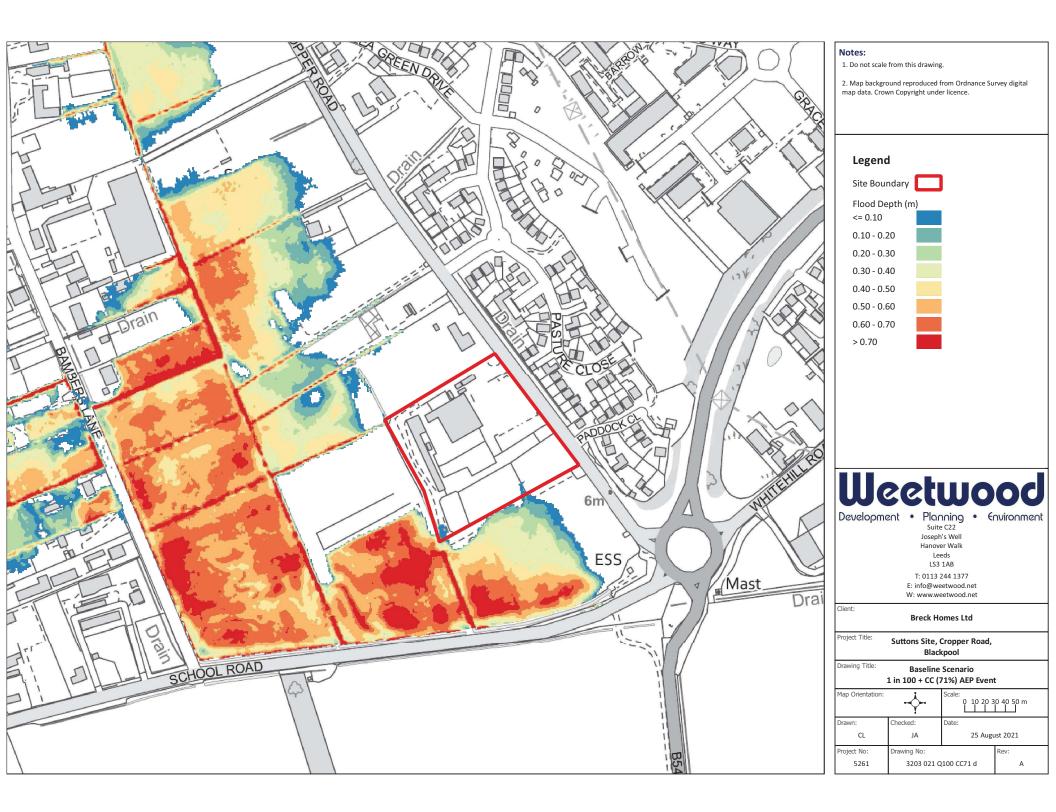
ANNEX A

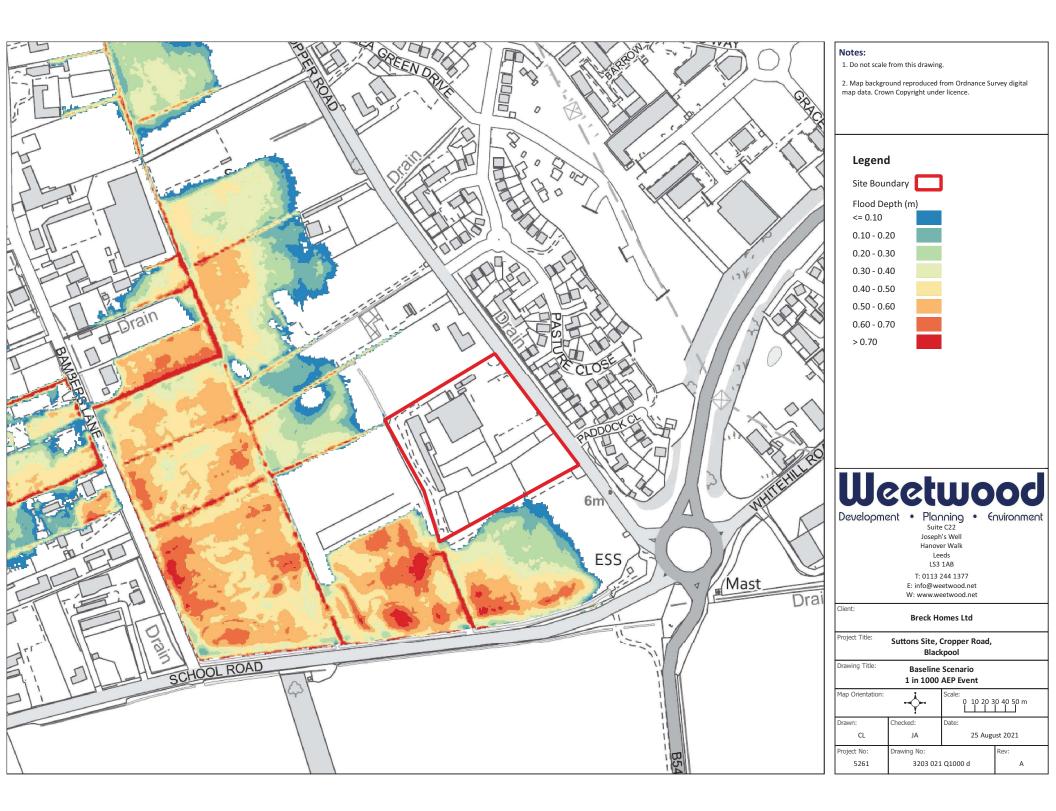
Red Bridge Pumping Station HMS Outputs – Existing (Baseline) Scenario







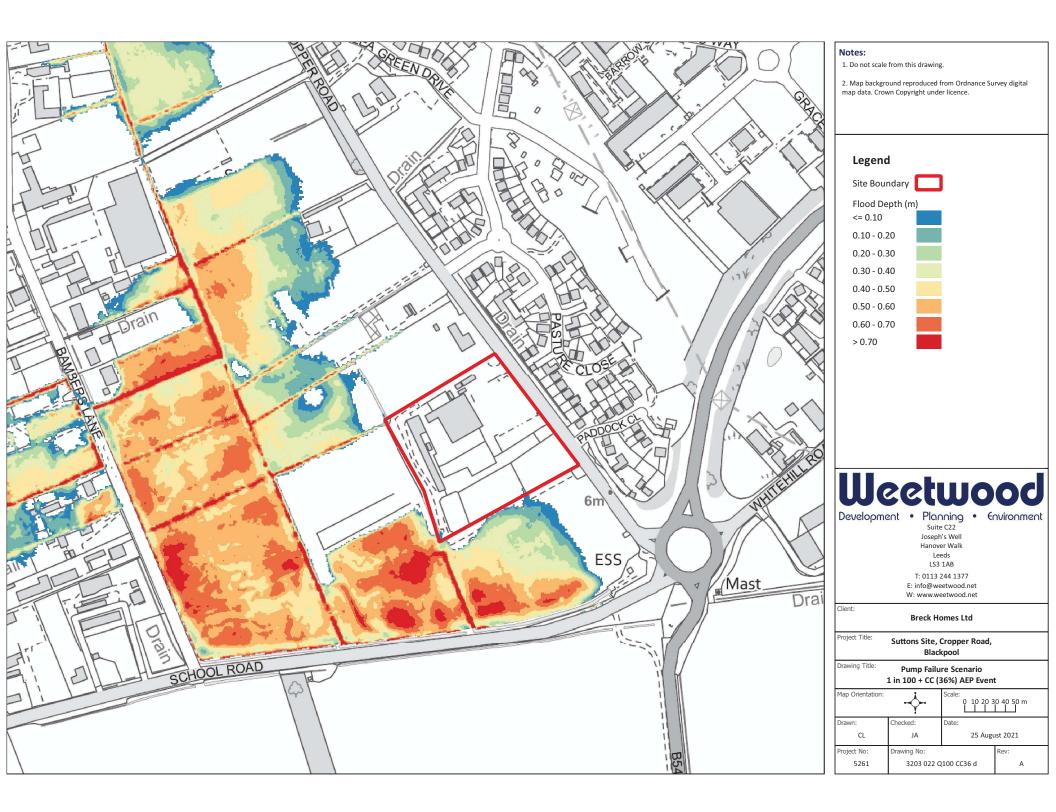






ANNEX B

Red Bridge Pumping Station HMS Outputs – Pump Failure Scenario





Delivering client focussed services from offices in Leeds, London and Mold

Flood Risk Assessments Flood Consequences Assessments Surface Water Drainage Foul Water Drainage Environmental Impact Assessments River Realignment and Restoration Water Framework Directive Assessments Environmental Permit and Land Drainage Applications Sequential, Justification and Exception Tests Utility Assessments Expert Witness and Planning Appeals Discharge of Planning Conditions

www.weetwood.net