

## Cov8 - Canley Regeneration

<b>OSNGR:</b>	429189,277630	Area: 22.1ha		Greenfield	
<b>Flood Zone Coverage:</b>		<b>FZ3b</b>	<b>FZ3a</b>	<b>FZ2</b>	<b>FZ1</b>
		6%	8%	12%	88%

### Sources of flood risk:

The primary flood risk to the potential development site is fluvial from the Canley Brook located through the centre of the potential development site as well as a small drain. The flood hazard ranges from very low to danger for most. Surface water flood risk is predominately located in the same locations as fluvial flood risk.

### Exception Test Required?

Probably, as the flood risk from the Canley Brook cuts through the site in the largest area which may constrain where development can be placed. If "More Vulnerable" and "Essential Infrastructure" development is located in FZ3a and for "Highly Vulnerable" development located in FZ2. "Essential Infrastructure" development in FZ3b will also require the Exception Test.

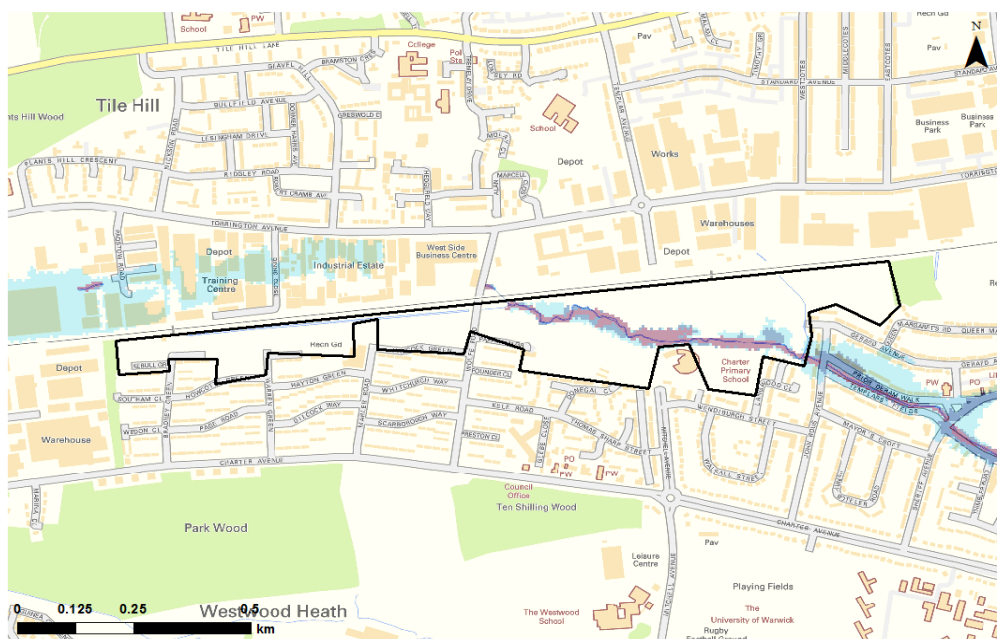
"Highly Vulnerable" development should not be permitted within FZ3a and FZ3b.

"More Vulnerable" and "Less Vulnerable" development should not be permitted within FZ3b.

### NPPF Guidance:

- The majority of the site is shown to be located within Flood Zone 1. If development is located away from the Canley Brook and drain and outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3, the Exception Test will not be required. However, the location of the flooding may be a constrain for development and limit the potential to place development away from the flood zones.
- Sites over 1 hectare will require a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), in which the vulnerability to flooding from other sources should be considered.
- If development is placed in Flood Zones 2 or 3 then, depending on the type of the development, the Exception test may be required. To pass Part 'b' of the Exception Test, a FRA should demonstrate that the development will be safe, will avoid increasing flood risk elsewhere, and will reduce flood risk overall.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.
- Developers and local authorities should seek opportunities to reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area and beyond, through the layout and form of the development and through appropriate sustainable drainage techniques.

### Flood Zone Map



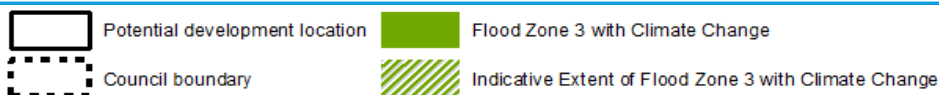
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	Potential development location		Flood Zone 3b		Flood Zone 3a
	Council boundary		Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3b		Flood Zone 2

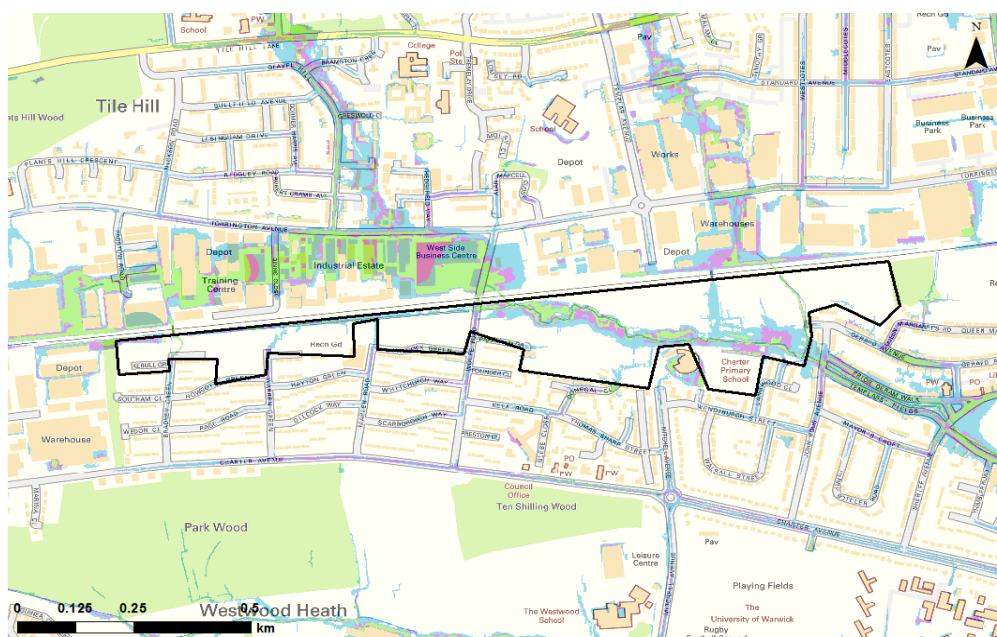
## Climate Change Map



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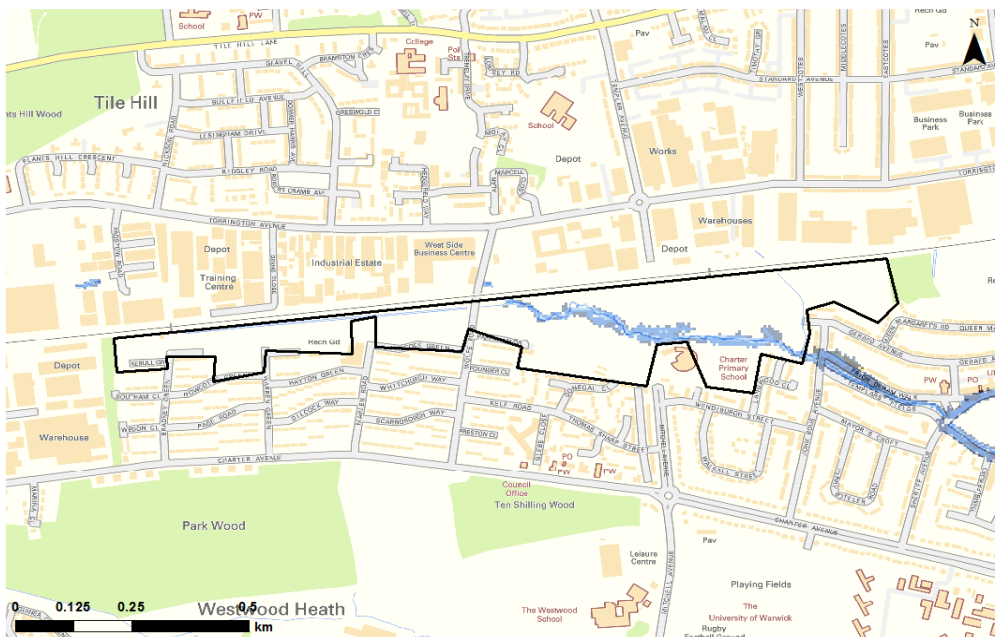
## Surface Water Map



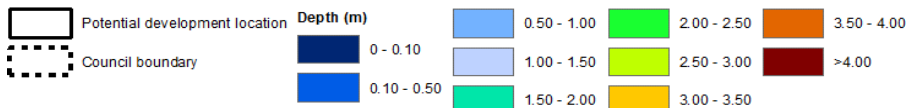
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## Depth Map - fluvial flooding (1 in 100-year event)



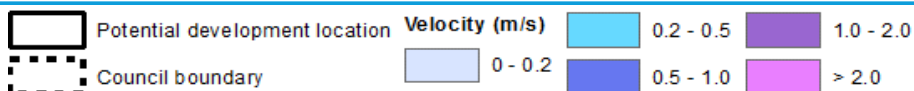
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## Velocity Map - fluvial flooding (1 in 100-year event)



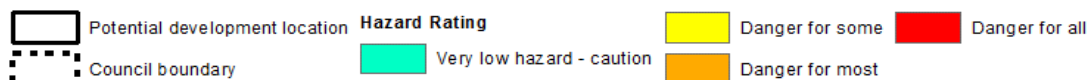
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## Hazard Map - fluvial flooding (1 in 100-year event)



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### SuDS & the development site:

SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments
Source Control		All forms of source control are likely to be suitable.
Infiltration		Infiltration likely to be suitable. Mapping suggests a low risk of ground water flooding however, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration.
Detention		This option may be feasible provided site slopes are < 5% at the location of the detention feature. A liner maybe required if there any ground contamination issues.
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.
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. If the site has groundwater contamination issues, a liner will be required.



- Residential developments / mixed use developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment. Industrial developments should provide at least three independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.

- The site is not located in an area designated by the Environment Agency as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within any Environment Agency designated ground source protection zones.

### **Flood Defences:**

There are no flood defences at this site.

### **Flood Warning:**

This potential development site is not covered by a FWA; however it is partly covered by the River Sowe, River Sherbourne, Canley Brook and Finham Brook Flood Alert Area.

### **Access & Egress:**

Access and egress to the potential development site can be achieved via a number of highways around the site boundary. The majority of these routes are impacted by surface water with some highways potentially impacted by fluvial flooding. Consideration should be given to the safest route to and from the site in times of flood to ensure safe access and egress can be achieved at all times. Fluvial flood risk divides the site into two; it is important that development on both sides of the watercourse have safe access and egress in times of flood.

### **Climate Change:**

- Increased storm intensities.
- Increased water levels in the Canley Brook and the drain.

### **Flood Risk Implications for Development:**

- At the planning application stage, a site-specific FRA will be required for any development or re-development within the potential development site as detailed by the standing conditions in the LFRMS. Site-specific FRAs should be produced to current national and local standards and consider all sources of flood risk (including residual risk). Strategic documents such as the SWMP, PFRA and SFRA should be used as sources of information.
  - 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.
  - A detailed hydraulic model of the unnamed tributary of the Canley Brook may be required to demonstrate the flood risk posed to the development and to help establish a sequential approach to the overall site layout. Detailed models should consider any potential blockage locations to help inform flood risk across the potential development site.
  - No ordinary watercourse should be culverted unless there is an overriding need to do so and justification is provided in line with current Environment Agency policy. This is to ensure risk of blockage is minimal and the ecological status of watercourses are not degraded.
  - No building, structure (whether temporary or permanent), or planting of vegetation within 5 metres of an ordinary watercourse, even if the watercourse is culverted.
  - The peak flows on the Canley Brook and its tributary should be considered when reviewing drainage.
  - Any designated features of significance to flood risk should be removed or altered without prior consent from the designated authority.
  - No overland flow route or channel is to become obstructed without appropriate interception and diversion of flows (agreed in writing with the LLFA). This is to prevent damage to property.
  - Resilience measures will be required if buildings are situated in the flood risk area.
  - New or re-development should adopt source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff. These should be predominately open air SuDS techniques and will be assessed in accordance with National and Local standards and guidance as agreed by the LLFA. The LLFA and relevant stakeholders should be consulted at an early stage to ensure SuDS are implemented and designed to overcome site-specific constraints.
  - Rainwater runoff from a drainage system shall discharge to one of the following (listed in order of priority)
    - 1) an adequate soakaway or some other adequate infiltration system
    - 2) a watercourse
    - 3) surface water sewer.
- Surface water discharge to foul or combined systems will not be accepted.

- Flows and volumes should be restricted to the Greenfield QBar less 20% for any site using the most appropriate form of calculation agreed with the LLFA. This is required for both new and redeveloped sites.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- Green infrastructure should be considered as part of the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development. This infrastructure should be used to help improve the quality of water received by the Canley Brook to help its current 'Moderate' WFD status. Consideration should also be given to using Flood Zones 2 and 3 as public open space.
- It is important to ensure that any new connections to sewer systems or watercourses do not have a detrimental impact to third party lands downstream. Any connection should be approved with the consent from the relevant flood risk management authority.
- On-site attenuation schemes would need to be tested against the hydrographs of the Canley Brook and its tributary to ensure flows are not exacerbated downstream within the catchment.
- All developments need to utilise water harvesting techniques to reduce the use of fresh water within a development and reduce the discharge volumes from the site. This must be implemented unless evidence can be provided that it is unsuitable.
- Groundwater levels should be considered when developing or redeveloping areas of potential development sites. Development should not cause or increase groundwater flood risk.
- If required an intrusive ground investigation report should be provided to establish depth and type of strata, including percolation results in accordance with BRE 365 as well as the presence and risk with migrant contaminants.
- Safe access and egress will need to be demonstrated.
- Consultation with the Local Authority and the Environment Agency should be undertaken at an early stage.