Giffords Park				
OSNGR: 532715,272899	Area: 126.97ha		Greenfield	
Flood Zone Coverage:	**FZ3b** 0%	**FZ3a** 0%	**FZ2** 3%	**FZ1** 97%

Sources of flood risk:

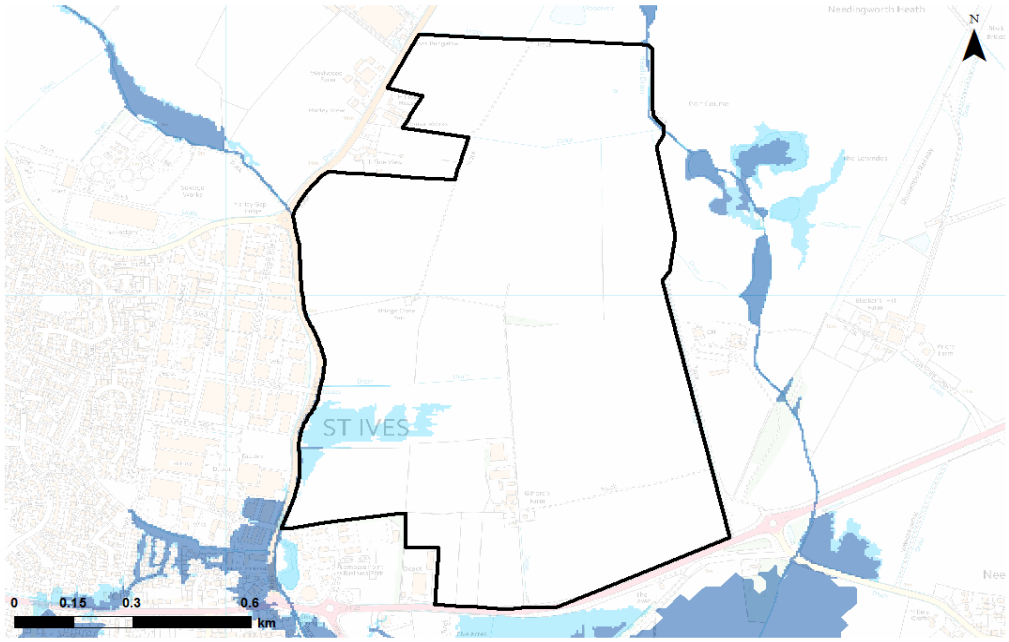
The western boundary of the site is shown to be at risk from Parsons Drove and the north east corner of the site is slightly at risk from Heath Drain.

The site is also at risk from surface water flooding. The surface water risk is predominantly in the south west and west of the site, with another smaller area in the north east.

Exception Test Required?

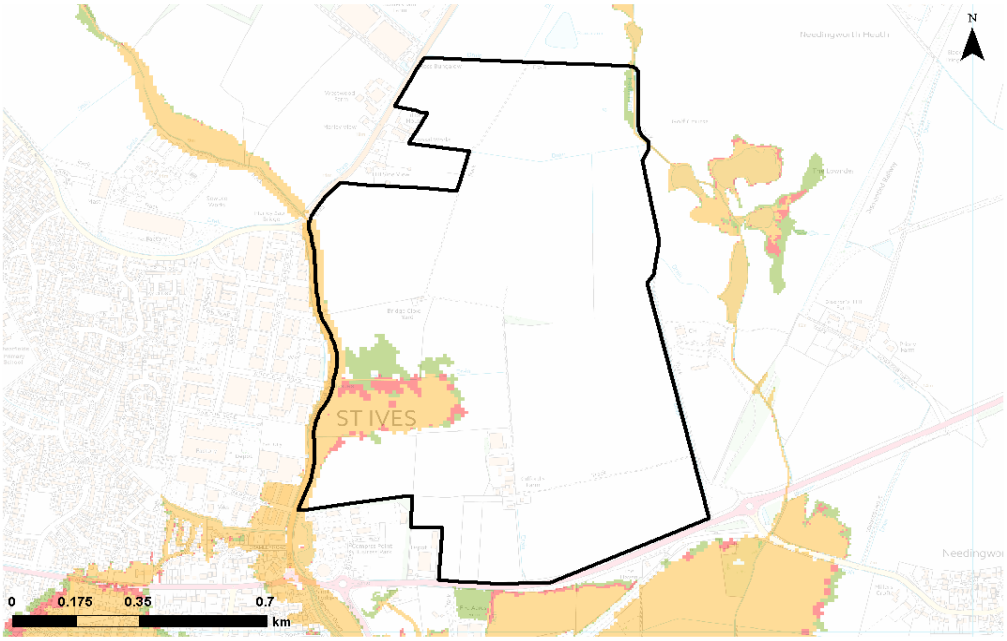
Yes, for Highly Vulnerable development located in FZ2.

Flood Zone Map



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

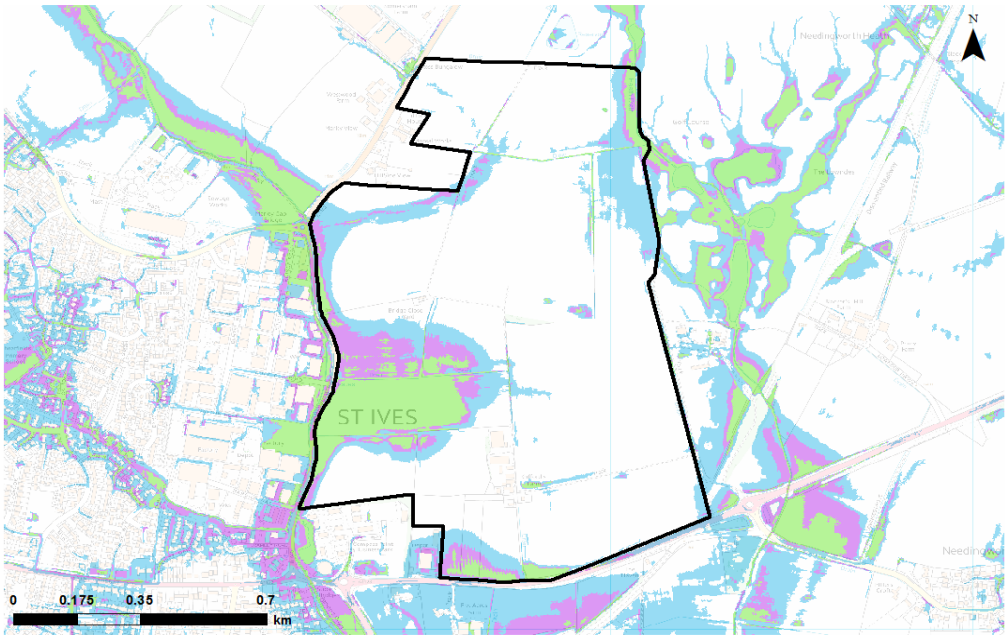
Climate Change Map



Climate change (2080s allowances)

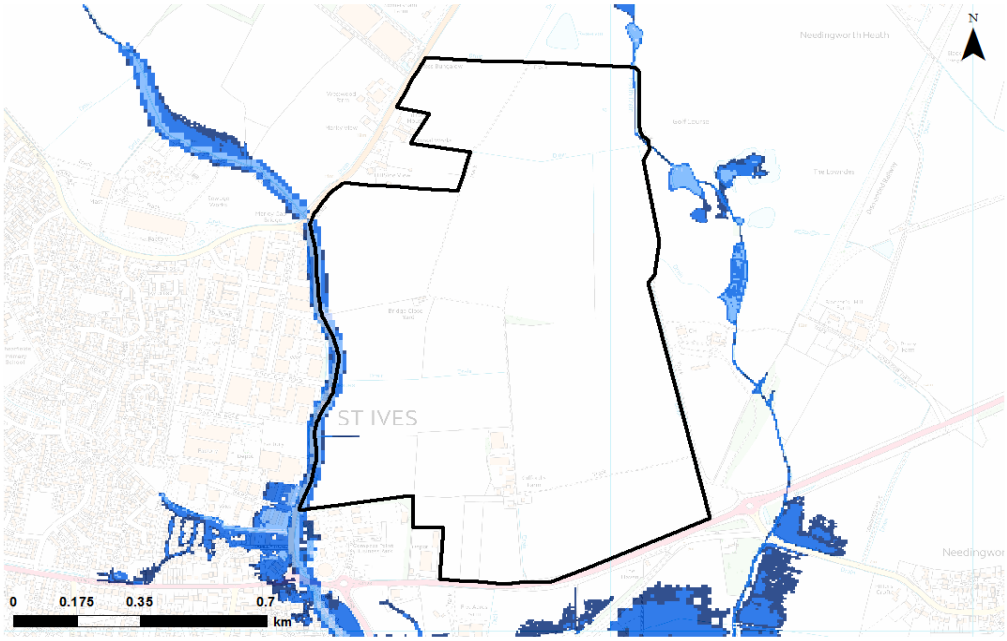
Strategic Site boundary
Borough boundary
Central
Higher Central
Upper End

Surface Water Map



Potential development location
Council boundary
uFMfSW 30-year Extent
uFMfSW 100-year Extent
uFMfSW 1,000-year Extent

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

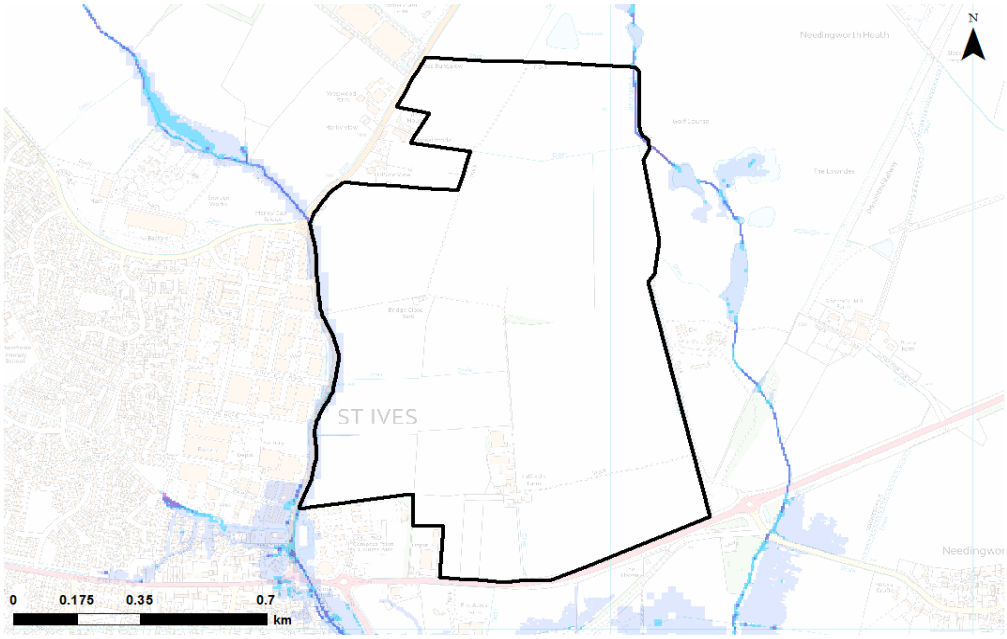


Potential development location
Council boundary

Depth (m)

0 - 0.10	0.50 - 1.00	2.00 - 2.50	3.50 - 4.00
0.10 - 0.50	1.00 - 1.50	2.50 - 3.00	>4.00
	1.50 - 2.00	3.00 - 3.50	

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

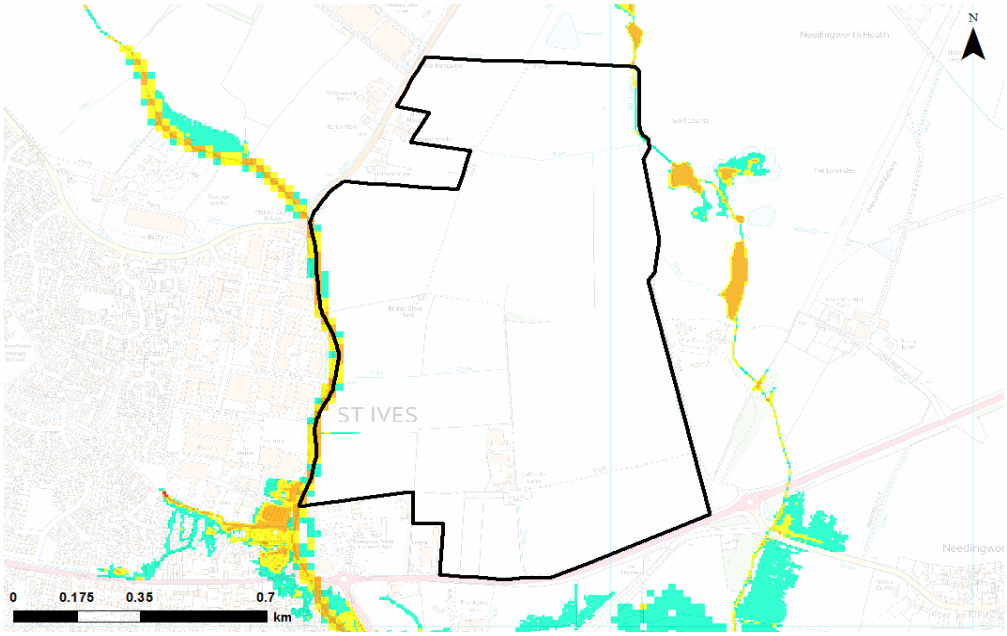


Potential development location
Council boundary

Velocity (m/s)

0 - 0.2	0.2 - 0.5	1.0 - 2.0
	0.5 - 1.0	> 2.0

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



Potential development location
Council boundary

Hazard Rating

Very low hazard - caution
Danger for some
Danger for most
Danger for all

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		Mapping suggests that the site slopes are suitable for all forms of detention.
Filtration		All filtration techniques are likely to be suitable. 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.

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).

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 is Somersham Road which is largely unaffected by fluvial flooding. However, mapping shows the route is considerably at risk from surface water flooding as it passes the site.

Climate Change:

Water levels in Parsons Drove and Heath Drain may increase in the future and flooding may become more frequent. Additionally, climate change modelling suggests that the area of the site that is currently considered as Flood Zone 2 may become Flood Zone 3 in the future.
Climate change may increase the extent and depth 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 Zone 2, with the area affected by Flood Zone 2 left undeveloped. Approximately 122 hectares of land is available outside of Flood Zone 2.
Safe access and egress is potentially an issue for this site. Development will need to ensure that safe access and agress can be provided for the lifetime of the development. Development should also ensure that there is no increase in flood risk that may exacerbate flooding to routes.
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 the urban areas downstream; development should consider the feasibility of including any strategic storation solution, depending on the land available.

Guidance for Developers:

Mapping in this table differs from the Flood Map from Planning as it is based on results from the Environment Agency's Heath Drain 2D model. More detailed modelling has been developed by PBA consultants in this area but was not available at the time of preparing this report.
At the planning application stage, a site-specific flood risk assessment will be required if any development is located within Flood Zone 2. 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.
Resilience measures will be required if buildings are situated in the flood risk area.
The peak flows on the Parsons Drove and Heath Drain 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 Parsons Drove and Heath 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:

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

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