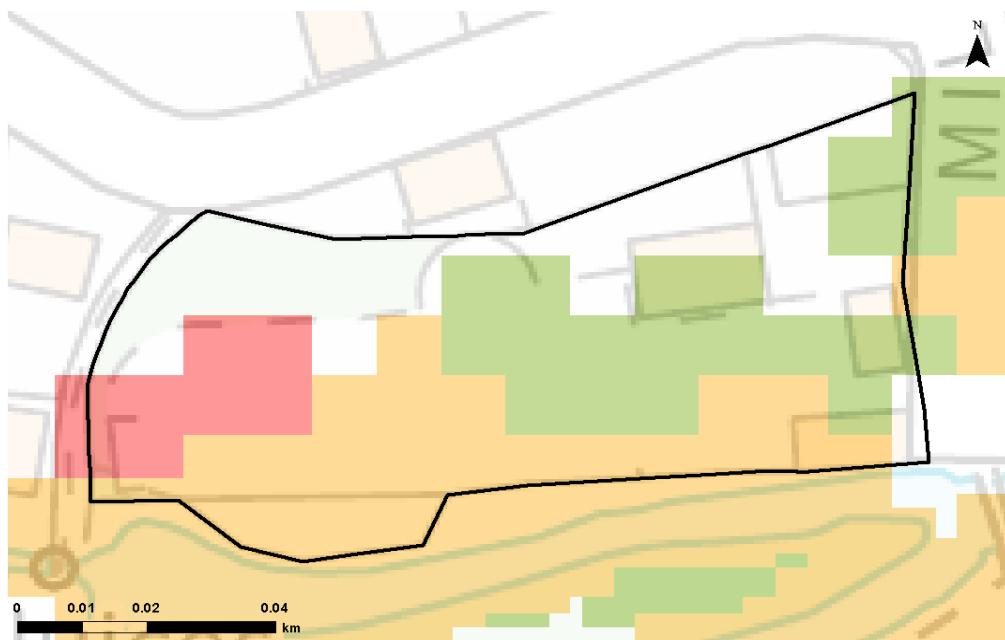
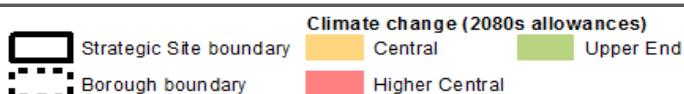


Climate Change Map



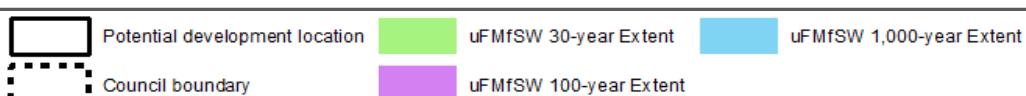
Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright and database rights 2016



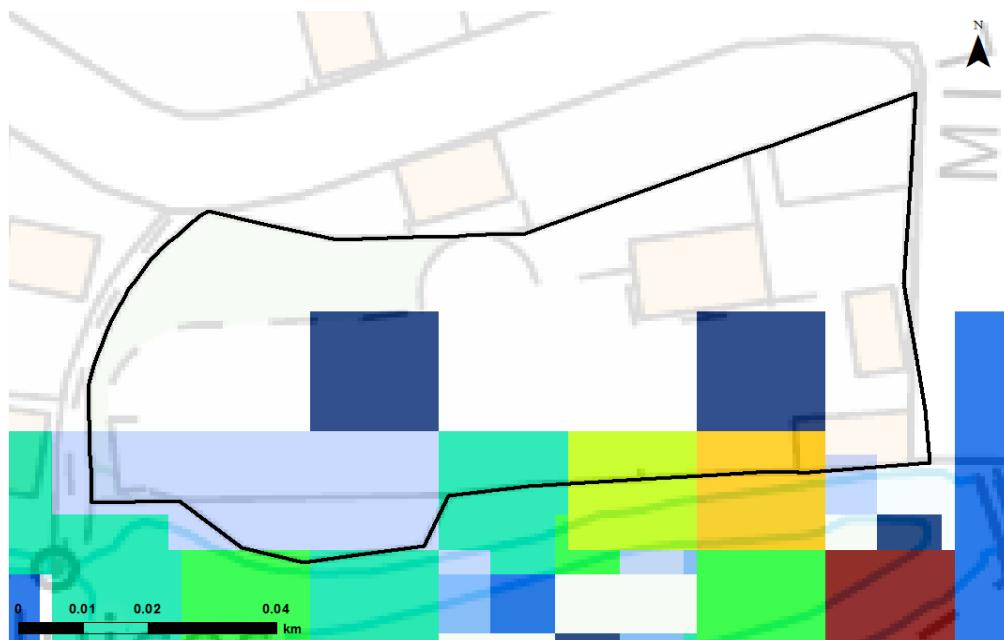
Surface Water Map



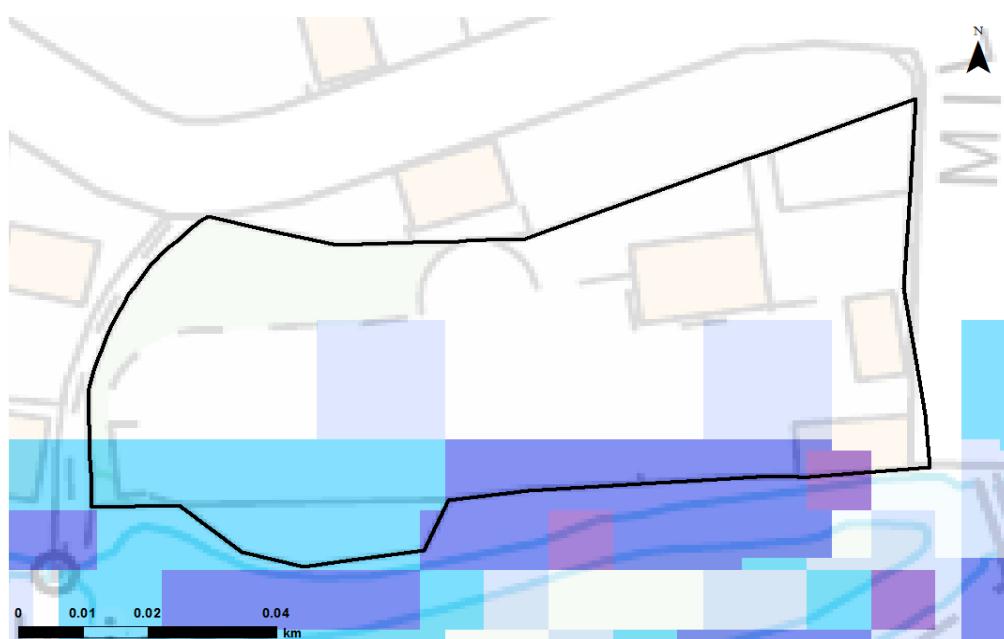
Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright and database rights 2016



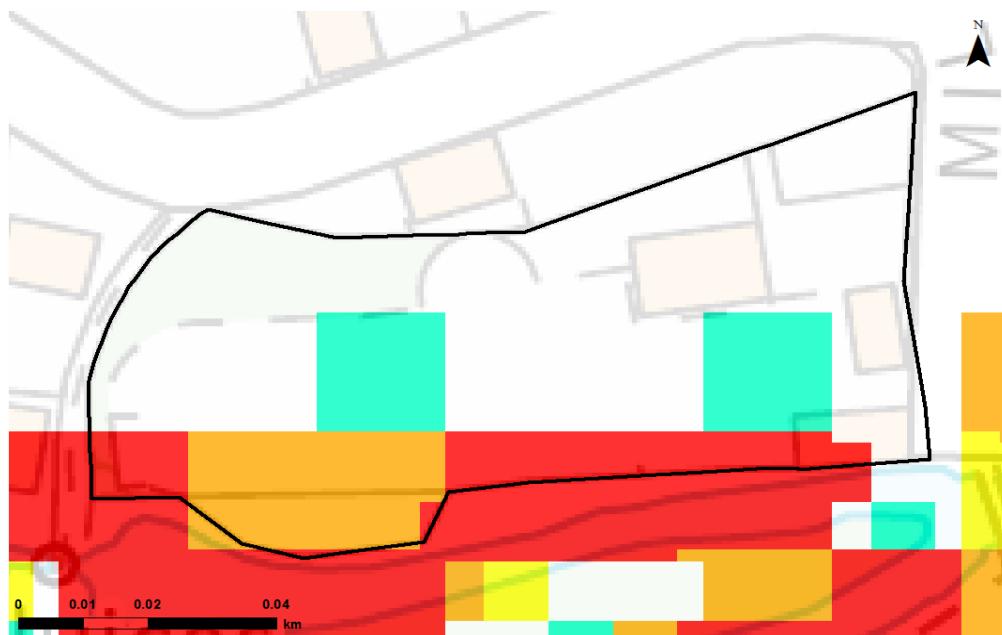
Depth Map - fluvial flooding (1% Annual exceedance probability)



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



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



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright and database rights 2016

	Potential development location		Danger for some	Danger for all
	Council boundary		Very low hazard - caution	Danger for most

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 from groundwater and that the site is classified as Brownfield.
Infiltration		Infiltration may be suitable. Mapping suggests a medium risk of groundwater flooding and underlying soils may be permeable. Further site investigation should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration. If infiltration is suitable it should be avoided in areas where the depth to the water table is <1m.
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site slopes are suitable for all forms of detention. A liner may be required to prevent the egress of groundwater or if there are any contamination issues.
Filtration		All filtration techniques are likely to be suitable. A liner may be required to prevent the egress of groundwater or 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).

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Emergency Planning:

This site is partially covered by the Huntingdon and Hartford Flood Warning Area

Access & Egress:

Access and egress for the site is via Mill Common which is unaffected by both fluvial and surface water flooding.

Climate Change:

Currently the site is only slightly covered by Flood Zone 3. However, modelling shows that the 1% AEP event will cover the site when the Central, Higher Central and Upper End climate change allowances are applied. This suggests that, in the future, what is currently considered as Flood Zone 2 may become Flood Zone 3.

Climate change may increase the extent of surface water flooding in the future.

Implications for Development:

Use of the Sequential Approach means development may be placed away from Flood Zones 2 and 3, with the area affected by the Flood Zones left undeveloped - approximately 0.35 hectares of land is available for development 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 likely to be limited by the amount of land available for development.

The site is partially covered by the Environment Agency's Flood Warning Service. However, if development is placed outside of the Flood Zones, then access to the Flood Warning Service 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 unlikely the site could be used to implement strategic solutions to alleviate flood risk elsewhere in the Alconbury Brook catchment given the land requirement that any strategic storage solution would require.

Guidance for Developers:

Mapping in this table is based on results from the Environment Agency's Alconbury Brook 1D-2D model.

At the planning application stage, a site-specific flood risk assessment will be required if any development is located within Flood Zones 2 or 3. 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 Alconbury Brook 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 Alconbury Brook 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.