

## PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT LAND AT BANK AND RIDGE FARM CHICKERELL

# SITE DRAINAGE STRATEGY

Report No. 2810/DR/1/1 May 2010 LAURENCE RAE ASSOCIATES LTD Consulting Engineers

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#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The subject of this report is a parcel of land known as Bank and Ridge Farm located to the north of the existing residential boundary in Chickerell, near Weymouth. C G Fry & Son, seek to promote this land through the Core Strategy and Local Development Framework planning process as a site suitable for a development of between 350 and 400 new dwellings.
- 1.2 This report identifies a drainage strategy for the development of the land principally for residential use although this could be mixed with small scale employment uses. The purpose of the study is solely to identify whether there is a viable mechanism to provide a means of draining foul and surface water from the site and to determine whether there is any drainage related reason why the land should not be promoted for new residential development. At future stages of the planning process it will be necessary to provide appropriate Flood Risk Assessments in accordance with PPS 25 and these would relate to the actual form and phasing of development.

#### 2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

#### The Site

- 2.1 The site is located to the north eastern edge of Chickerell and is approximately 600m from the centre of the community (as the crow flies). Its western boundary is with a parcel of land known as Flood's Yard. This land is currently identified for a development of 60 residential dwellings. School Hill marks the eastern boundary. This road links Chickerell to Nottington and the A354 to the east. The location of the site relative to the local community is shown of Figure 1. The overall area of the site is 11.3 Ha and encompasses Bank Farm and Ridge Farm.
- 2.2 The site generally rises from its southern boundary where the lowest point at a level of 34m is adjacent to Barr Lane up towards the northern boundary, where the highest level of 50m is located in the northeast corner. The northern boundary of the land is close to the ridge and therefore the local topographic watershed.
- 2.3 A preliminary site investigation was undertaken by Terra Firma and this indicated that within the site the soils comprise broadly of a sandy gravely clay topsoil overlaying a firm silty sandy clay. Within the centre of the southern boundary of the site the trial pits located limestone at depth of in the order of 2m. Infiltration tests were undertaken on 12 trial holes located over the site and these indicated that the soils

were broadly impermeable and draining to soakaways would not form a viable option for managing surface water. However, typically limestone does permit some percolation of surface water and thus further site investigation may establish that some soakaway management may be possible.

#### **Existing Foul Sewerage**

2.4 Figure 2 shows the location of the existing foul sewer network in the vicinity of the site. Whilst in the northern part of Chickerell, there is a dedicated gravity foul drainage system, as it falls towards the south this system connects with a combined sewer system. Combined sewers carry both foul and surface water and thus during periods of heavy rainfall, the capacity is significantly constrained. Wessex Water, the drainage statutory undertaker, has advised that the existing system is unlikely to have capacity for additional large increases in foul flows and that hydraulic modelling would be necessary. The treatment works has available capacity as does the terminal pumping station.

#### **Existing Surface Water Drainage**

2.5 Figure 3 is an extract from a plan prepared by West Dorset District Council in their capacity as the Land Drainage Authority and it shows the existing surface water drainage system to the south of the site. This system connects to ditches which run along Barr Lane, which traverses the site in a north to south direction. The pipe network carries surface water runoff southwards to the ditch system located on the land east of Putton Lane and south of Lower Putton Lane. Some sections of the existing surface water system is in need of repair. In the vicinity of North Square this system does surcharge and cause localised flooding. It is hypothesised that during intense rainfall events, surface water runoff from Bank and Ridges farms surcharges the existing system and contributes to the flooding.

#### Flood Risk

- 2.6 The Environment Agency flood map indicates that the whole of the site is within flood zone 1. Zone 1 is identified in PPS 25 as being land which is subject to a flood risk by tidal or fluvial effects of 0.1% or that a flood could occur once in one thousand years. As such the site would not be subject to a sequential test or an exception test as would otherwise be required to accord with PPS 25.
- 2.7 The land does generally slope towards the existing, mainly residential properties, which are located along the southern boundary of the site. Due to the generally impermeable nature of the soils, during intense rainfall, water would tend to run directly off the land towards those existing properties and would thus create a threat of short term (flash) flooding.

#### Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

2.8 West Dorset District Council published the level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) in August 2008. This identified that in Chickerell 24 properties are at risk of foul sewage flooding. The SFRA also identified that in Chickerell there have been 40 recorded incidents of surface water flooding although some of these may relate to roads and undeveloped land.

#### 3.0 INDICATIVE DRAINAGE STRATEGY

#### **Foul Drainage**

- 3.1 It is conceivable that prior to the Bank and Ridge farms site coming to fruition, Wessex water may have upgraded the foul drainage system within Chickerell thus creating additional capacity. This could be accomplished by such measures as removing some of the surface water that currently discharges into the foul system and discharging that into a separate system or by constructing additional capacity. The actual methodology would be evaluated following hydraulic modelling of the system.
- 3.2 Whichever approach is taken to upgrade the foul sewer system in order to create additional capacity, this matter can be resolved and would not prejudice the future 'bringing forward' of the land for development.

#### Surface Water Management

3.3 The general requirement of PPS 25 and the Environment Agency is that surface water from new development should be managed using sustainable drainage methods. The preliminary strategy for draining the site would be to agree a permitted discharge rate for surface water from the whole site such that the existing pipe system shown in figure 3 could easily accommodate it. It is most likely that this discharge rate would be less than the existing 'greenfield' runoff but in any event would not be greater. The rate of flow would be controlled by a flow control device such as a hydrobrake. During some storm events the rate of flow from the development would exceed the rate of discharge, thus it would be necessary to store surface water. The storage would accommodate the runoff from a 1 in 100 year rainfall event (plus 30% for climate change). Preliminary calculations indicate that this could be in the order of 1500 cum. The preferred method of storage would be in the form of ponds and swales although the topography of the site limits the number of locations where this could be achieved. Storage crates under car parking areas and some underground tank storage may also be necessary. A flood risk assessment would identify the methodology appropriate for the development.

- 3.4 In order to protect properties to the south of the site from the effects of overland flow particularly during intense rainfall events, it is proposed that a system of ditches and bunds would direct excess flow toward the storage facilities. Figure 4 is schematic diagram showing the likely surface water management measures.
- 3.5 By managing surface water runoff flowing from the upper reaches of the catchment in Chickerell, it will be possible to relieve the existing properties in North Square from future flooding thus improving conditions for the existing community.

#### 4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- 4.1 The sewage treatment works and pumping stations have adequate capacity to accommodate the additional flow from a mainly residential development on the site. The capacity of the existing foul drainage pipe network is likely to require upgrading to create additional capacity. The scale of the works would be determined following hydraulic modelling. There no evidence to suggest that the necessary works could not be successfully undertaken to accommodate the existing foul flows. Improving the existing foul drainage system would assist in reducing the existing risk of foul water flooding events for a few residents.
- 4.2 The site is located within flood zone 1 and there is a very low risk of tidal or fluvial flooding. Although soakaways are unlikely to provide a viable means of surface water management for a development on this site, water could be discharged via an existing piped surface water drainage system at an agreed rate, the maximum value of which would be equivalent to 'greenfield' runoff. Surface water would need to be stored on site in a sustainable way in ponds, swales and possibly underground piped storage.
- 4.3 Overland flow from the site is currently directed towards the existing residential properties along the southern boundary. The provision of bunds and ditches as part of the development surface water management strategy would protect those properties from surface water flooding particularly during intense rainfall events. This would reduce flood risk for existing residents, particularly those in the vicinity of North Square.
- 4.4 It is concluded that there are no drainage reasons why the site could not be developed.





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# FIGURE 1

Sites already subject to a residential planning application







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BANK AND RIDGE FARMS CHICKERELL MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT

DRAINAGE STRATEGY SITE LOCATION PLAN

Not to Scale A3 Size





