A.L.P. AMBROSE MINERALS PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANCY

Flood Risk Assessment

Flood Zone 1

Williams Recycling Ltd

August 2011

Flood Risk assessment in Flood Zone 1 of development between 1 and 5 hectares in accordance with PPS 25 and EA Guidance Notes and Development & Flood Risk Practice Guide.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction..... 1

2. Environment Agency..... 1

3. Flood Risk Assessment..... 1

4. Conclusions..... 2

Document	Reference	Scale
Location Plan		1/25000
EA Flood Map		1/25000
Site Plan		1/1000

For sections and supporting document see planning application.

1. Introduction

Flooding is a natural event. It occurs when there is heavy rainfall that fills rivers and streams above their normal capacity, or if there are very high river or coastal tides that cause levels to rise or surge. The excess water that gathers cannot be restrained by normal boundaries (such as a river embankment) and follows the path of least resistance.

This means areas that are low lying and close to the source of a flood will be the most vulnerable. Floods can also occur when rainwater collects on the ground and cannot find a source to drain into. A typical example is surface water run-off. Localised flooding mainly happens when the ground cannot absorb any more water in a particular area, or if sewers and underground drains become blocked or cannot cope with the excess water trying to drain into them.

2. Environment Agency

The Environment Agency has produced standing advice to enable local planning authorities in England to make decisions on planning applications where flood risk is an issue.

The EA mapping for the area shows the site to be located outside of areas susceptible to flood.

3. Flood Risk Assessment

JBA Consulting were commissioned by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council in May 2007 to undertake a strategic flood risk assessment for the area and their report was published November 2007.

The assessment covered the application area and identified the area as being at no risk of flooding.

The site sits in an elevated position in comparison to the nearest flood plain of the Soar Brook some 23 metres below and 1.2 km away. The land has been used for industrial purposes for many years and no known flood events have occurred.

The development proposal is an area of c1.6 hectares with one building including all operations contained inside with limited storage or baled or containerised material externally.

The site sits at an elevation of 113m AOD and relatively level, dipping slightly towards the north east.

Rain water from the site is intended to be harvested and used as part of the process on site to reduce the reliability on potable water and reduce the Company's carbon footprint. Storage capacity has been calculated for each roof and rain water harvesting tanks are shown on the attached site plan.

Trafficed areas are to be serviced by road gullies and flow will be controlled through the sediment pit and interceptor before discharge through the existing outlet to the unnamed water course.

Tanks for the storage of water have been calculated using recommended Environment Agency guidance for the Conservation of water in buildings. Rainfall data from the Bablake Coventry weather station which indicates an annual average rainfall 667.6 mm.

To assess the tank sizes the formula: roof area x drainage factor x filter efficiency x average rainfall x five per cent of annual yield.

As the proposed roofs are pitched a drainage factor of 0.9 was used, a filter efficiency factor of 0.9 and 5% of annual yield.

Tank sizes are therefore calculated at:

Recycling building: 138m³

4. Conclusions

The use of the site, with ground levels that are consistent with the existing topography and based upon the information that is available for the carrying out of this study able to be carried out with:

1. Little risk of any *significant harm,*
2. Little risk of a *significant possibility of harm;*
3. *No impact upon the FZ1;*
4. Little risk of *actual or likely pollution of controlled waters*.

In our opinion based upon the criteria listed in this report there is no reason why the use of this temporary site should adversely influence the flooding regime locally or more remotely as a consequence of the development.

*****