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Ribble Valley Borough Council
Development Control
Council Offices Church Walk
Clitheroe
Lancashire
BB7 2RA

Our ref: CE/2011/105084/01-L01
Your ref: 3/2011/0498
Date: 07 October 2011

Dear Sir/Madam

DEMOLITION OF ALL BUILDINGS ON THE SITE (EXISTING HOUSE, KENNELS AND VARIOUS OUTBUILDINGS) AND ERECTION OF A NEW DWELLING INCORPORATING A BED AND BREAKFAST BUSINESS THE EAVES, PENDLETON ROAD, WISWELL

Thank you for referring the above application which was received on 26 September 2011.

We have no objection in principle to the proposed development but wish to make the following comments:-

Surface water run off from this site should be restricted to existing rates in order that the proposed development does not contribute to an increased risk of flooding. Surface water run off can be attenuated through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS). Support for the SUDS approach to managing surface water run-off is set out in paragraph 22 of Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1: Delivering Sustainable Development and in more detail in PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk at Annex F. Paragraph F8 of the Annex notes that "Local Planning Authorities should ensure that their policies and decisions on applications support and complement Building Regulations on sustainable rainwater drainage". These not only attenuate the rate of surface water discharged to the system but help improve the quality of the water. They can also offer other benefits in terms of promoting groundwater recharge and amenity enhancements. This approach involves using a range of techniques including soakaways, infiltration trenches, permeable pavements, grassed swales, ponds and wetlands.

Approved Document Part H of the Building Regulations 2000 establishes a hierarchy for surface water disposal, which encourages a SUDS approach. Under Approved Document Part H the first option for surface water disposal should be the use of SUDS, which encourage infiltration such as soakaways or infiltration trenches. In all cases, it must be established that these options are feasible, can be adopted and properly maintained and would not lead to any other environmental problems. For example, using soakaways or other infiltration methods on contaminated land carries

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groundwater pollution risks and may not work in areas with a high water table. Where the intention is to dispose to soakaway, these should be shown to work through an appropriate assessment carried out under Building Research Establishment (BRE) Digest 365.

Flow balancing SUDS methods which involve the retention and controlled release of surface water from a site may be an option for some developments at a scale where uncontrolled surface water flows would otherwise exceed the local greenfield run off rate. Flow balancing should seek to achieve water quality and amenity benefits as well as managing flood risk.

Further information on SUDS can be found in:

- PPS25 page 33 Annex F
- PPS25 Practice Guide
- CIRIA C522 document Sustainable Drainage Systems-design manual for England and Wales
- CIRIA C697 document SUDS manual
- The Interim Code of Practice for Sustainable Drainage Systems

The Interim Code of Practice provides advice on design, adoption and maintenance issues and a full overview of other technical guidance on SUDS. The Interim Code of Practice is available on both the Environment Agency's website www.environment-agency.gov.uk and CIRIA's website www.ciria.org.uk

We recommend that the developer considers the following, as part of the scheme:-

- Water management in the development, including, dealing with grey waters
- Use of sustainable forms of construction including recycling of materials
- Energy efficient buildings

Any works to the watercourses within or adjacent to the site which involve infilling, diversion, culverting or which may otherwise restrict flow, require the prior formal Consent of the Environment Agency under Section 23 of the Land Drainage Act 1991. Culverting other than for access purposes is unlikely to receive Consent, without full mitigation for loss of flood storage and habitats.

Under the terms of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010, an Environmental Permit is required from us for any proposed sewage or trade effluent discharge to any inland freshwaters, coastal waters or relevant territorial waters. Domestic effluent discharged from a treatment plant/septic tank at 2 cubic metres or less to ground or 5 cubic metres or less to surface water in any 24 hour period may be registered as an exempt activity provided that no public foul sewer is available to serve the development and that the site is not within an inner Groundwater Source Protection Zone.

A copy of this letter has been sent to the applicant/agent.

Yours faithfully

Philip Carter
Planning Liaison Officer

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cc Wighton Jagger Shaw Architects

10 OCT 2011
FOR THE
ATTENTION OF

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