

<b>Cross Section</b>	20% AEP (mAOD)	3.3% AEP (mAOD)	1% AEP level (mAOD)	0.1% AEP level (mAOD)
CS01	115.96	116.02	116.06	116.10
CS02	114.79	114.85	114.89	114.92
CS03	113.39	113.45	113.51	113.53
CS04	112.38	112.66	112.88	112.92
CS05	111.35	111.40	111.45	111.47
CS06	109.89	109.92	109.97	110.00
CS07	108.37	108.65	109.08	109.40
CS08	107.86	107.91	107.95	107.97
CS09	107.26	107.50	107.59	107.62
CS10	106.88	106.92	106.97	106.99
CS11	106.39	106.44	106.49	106.51
CS14	105.60	105.85	106.15	106.23
CS15	105.58	105.84	106.15	106.23
CS16	105.14	105.19	105.22	105.25
CS17	103.91	103.92	103.94	103.95
CS18	103.40	103.45	103.50	103.53
CS19	103.40	103.45	103.50	103.53
CS20	102.81	102.88	102.93	103.15
CS21	102.52	102.63	102.84	103.14
CS22	102.41	102.58	102.83	103.14
CS23	101.30	101.39	101.44	101.45
CS24	101.22	101.31	101.35	101.36
CS25	105.86	105.95	106.06	106.15
CS26A	105.67	105.81	105.97	106.09
CS27	105.09	105.19	105.28	105.31
CS28	104.81	104.85	104.89	104.92
CS29	104.14	104.24	104.34	104.41
CS30	103.99	104.14	104.28	104.36
CS31	103.63	103.72	103.81	103.86
CS32	103.40	103.45	103.50	103.53

Table 4: Peak 20%, 3.3%, 1% and 0.1% AEP proposed water levels



#### 6.0 LOW FLOW ANALYSIS

- 6.1 In order to determine a typical water level above which to set the levels of the surface water outfalls, a low flow analysis was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Hydrology Report number 108 (IH 108). The analysis included the soil HOST classification, the UK Hydrometric Register and the Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH) CD-ROM.
- 6.2 An extract from the soil HOST maps is shown in Figure 6, indicating that the soil classification for the catchment is 711m.

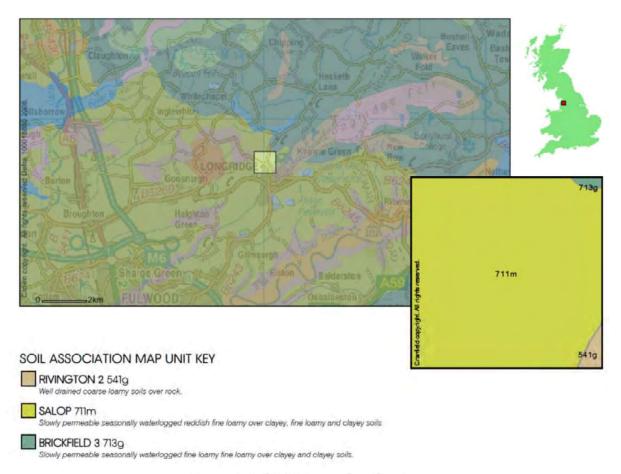


Figure 6: Soil HOST map classification

6.3 The FEH CD-ROM gives the Catchment Area = 0.52km² and standard average annual rainfall, SAAR = 1200mm. The FEH catchment is shown in Figure 7.



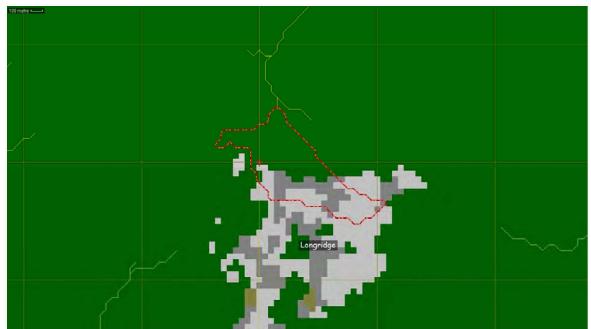


Figure 7: FEH CD-ROM catchment

6.4 From UK Hydrometric Register River Hodder @ Hodder Place (Station Number 71008):

Potential evaporation, PE = 600mm

6.5 From Institute of Hydrology (IH) report 108, section 7.3.2:

Annual Average Runoff Depth (AARD) = SAAR - Losses Losses = r x PE where r=1 for SAAR>= 850mm

AARD = 1200 - 600

AARD = 600mm

Convert AARD to Mean Flow (MF)

 $MF = AARD \times AREA \times (3.17 \times 10^{-5})$ 

 $MF = 600 \times 0.52 \times 3.17 \times 10^{-5}$ 

 $MF = 0.0099 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ 

## 6.6 From IH 108 Appendix 4

Soil type 711m gives the 95 percentile 1-day flow, Q95(1), of 10.7% of mean flow, therefore

 $Q95(1) = MF \times 10.7/100$ 

 $Q95(1) = 0.0011 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ 



#### 6.7 From IH 108 Table 7.1:

Curve 10: Q95(1) percentage of 10.0% is closest to Q95(1) of 10.7% given by soil

Percentile	% Mean Flow	Flow (m³/s)
2	428.96	0.0425
5	303.93	0.0301
50	52.46	0.0052
80	21.25	0.0021
90	13.75	0.0014
95	10.00	0.0010
99	5.89	0.0006

Table 5: Flow duration

## 6.8 Flow duration curve is shown in Figure 8.

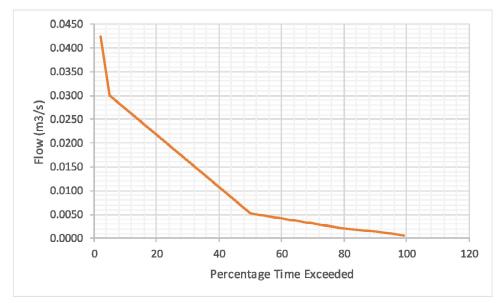


Figure 8: Flow Duration Curve

6.9 The Q95(1) flow of 0.001 m³/s is too low to be run in the hydraulic model, and so a Manning's equation calculation has been undertaken on a typical cross section to determine the typical water level. The typical cross section is shown in Figure 9.



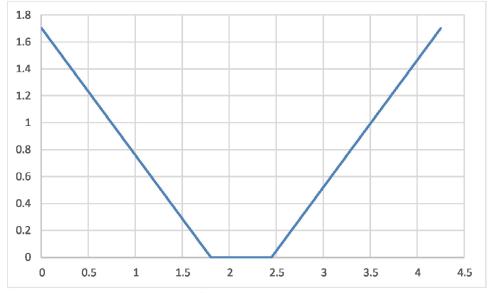


Figure 9: Typical cross section

6.10 Manning's equation is as follows:

$$Q = \frac{AR^{2/3}\sqrt{S}}{n}$$

where Q is flow, A is area of flow, R is hydraulic radius and S is gradient.

6.11 Using the average gradient of 0.025 and a Manning's roughness coefficient of 0.06, Manning's equation yields:

$$A = \frac{Qn}{R^{2/3}\sqrt{S}}$$

$$A = \frac{0.01 \times 0.06}{0.011^{2/3} \sqrt{0.025}}$$

$$A = 0.008 m^3$$

6.12 The flow area of 0.008m³ corresponds to a depth in the typical channel cross section of 0.012m. It is therefore recommended that the invert levels of surface water outfalls be set at 300mm above this level.



## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The hydraulic assessment has indicated that peak water levels in the watercourses remain largely within banks for events up to the 1% AEP plus climate change.
- 6.2 A thorough sensitivity analysis of key parameters has been undertaken and has shown that the model results are not significantly affected by changes in those parameters.
- 6.3 A low flow analysis was undertaken to determine the Q95(1) flow. The Q95(1) flow was calculated to be 0.001m<sup>3</sup>/s.
- 6.4 A Manning's equation calculation provided a typical depth in the channel of 0.012m. It is recommended that the invert levels of the surface water outfalls be set at 300mm above the Q95(1) water level.



## **BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES**

National Planning Policy Framework, CLG (2012). Planning Practice Guidance, CLG (2014) Institute of Hydrology Report No. 108 (1992)

#### **Web-based References**

Bingmaps - http://www.bing.com/Maps/

British Geological Survey - http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html

Chronology of British Hydrological Events - www.dundee.ac.uk/

CIRIA - http://www.ciria.org/

Cranfield University - http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/

Environment Agency - www.environment-agency.gov.uk/

FloodProBE - http://www.floodprobe.eu/

Flood Forum - http://www.floodforum.org.uk/

Flood London - http://www.floodlondon.com/

Flood Resilience Group - http://www.floodresiliencegroup.org/frg/

Fylde Borough Council- http://www.fylde.gov.uk/

Google Maps - http://maps.google.co.uk/

Lancashire County Council- http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/home/2010/classic/index.asp

Streetmap - http://www.streetmap.co.uk/

United Utilities - http://www.unitedutilities.com/default.aspx



APPENDIX A: LOCATION PLAN







OS X (Eastings) 360073 OS Y (Northings) 437980 Nearest Post Code PR3 2NA

Lat (WGS84) N53:50:12 (53.836529) Long (WGS84) W2:36:30 (-2.608205) Lat,Long 53.836529,-2.608205 Nat Grid SD600379 / SD6007337980

HYD068\_CHIPPINGLANE\_HYDRAULIC\_ASSESSMENT\_REV\_1.0





# APPENDIX B: INDICATIVE PLANNING LAYOUT







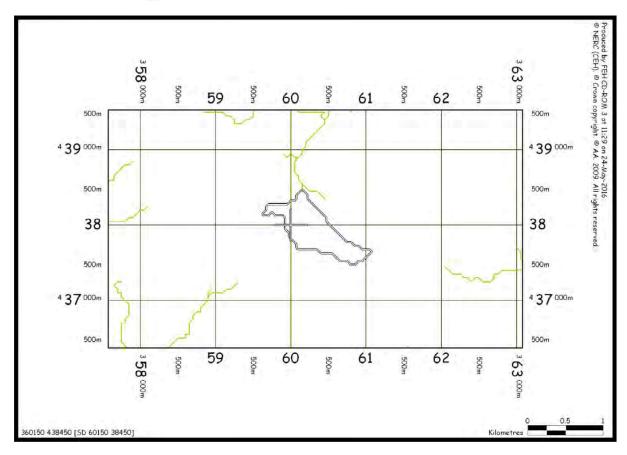


# APPENDIX C: FEH CATCHMENT DATA & DESCRIPTIONS









AREA	0.52	URBLOC1990	1.515
ALTBAR	115	С	-0.025
ASPBAR	325	D1	0.40671
ASPVAR	0.65	D2	0.33211
BFIHOST	0.417	D3	0.41529
DPLBAR	0.77	Е	0.29629
DPSBAR	22.3	F	2.45864
FARL	1	C(1 km)	-0.025
LDP	1.58	D1(1 km)	0.404
PROPWET	0.51	D2(1 km)	0.33
RMED-1H	10.5	D3(1 km)	0.417
RMED-1D	39.7	E(1 km)	0.296
RMED-2D	51.6	F(1 km)	2.453
SAAR	1200		
SAAR4170	1137		
SPRHOST	35.03		
URBCONC1990	0.964		
URBEXT1990	0.1643		





APPENDIX D: REVITALISED FLOOD HYDROGRAPH METHOD

**OUTPUTS [PEAK FLOW ESTIMATES]** 





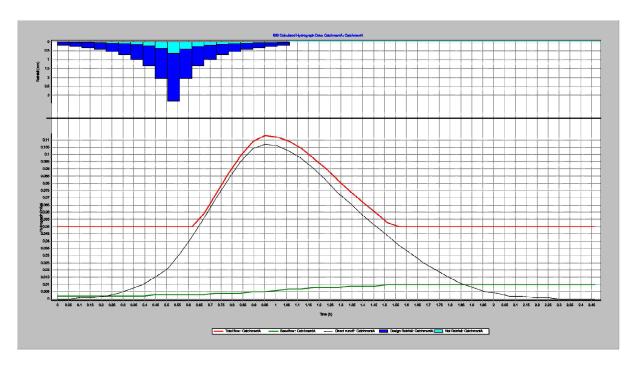


Figure D.1 Sub-catchment A 1 in 5 year (20% AEP) flow hydrograph

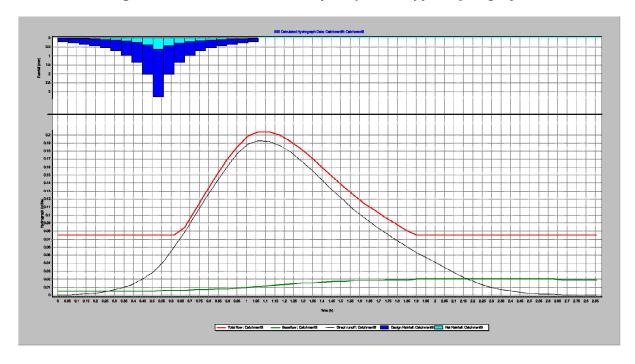


Figure D.2 Sub-catchment B 1 in 5 year (20% AEP) flow hydrograph



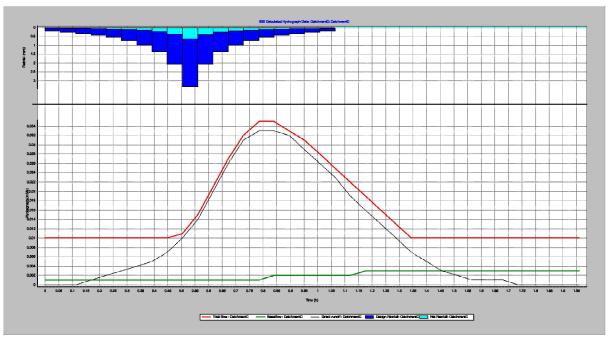


Figure D.3 Sub-catchment C 1 in 5 year (20% AEP) flow hydrograph

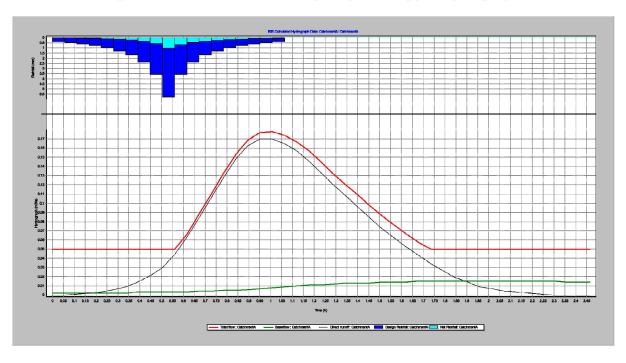


Figure D.4 Sub-catchment A 1 in 30 year (3.3% AEP) flow hydrograph



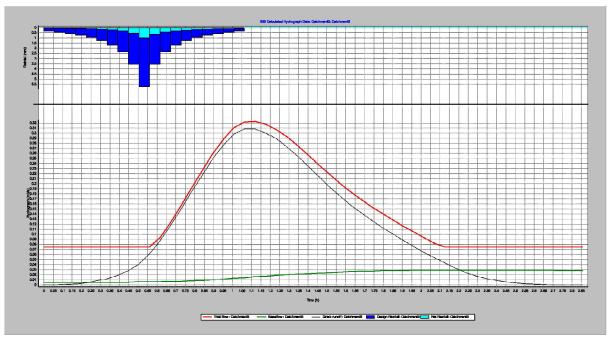


Figure D.5 Sub-catchment B 1 in 30 year (3.3% AEP) flow hydrograph

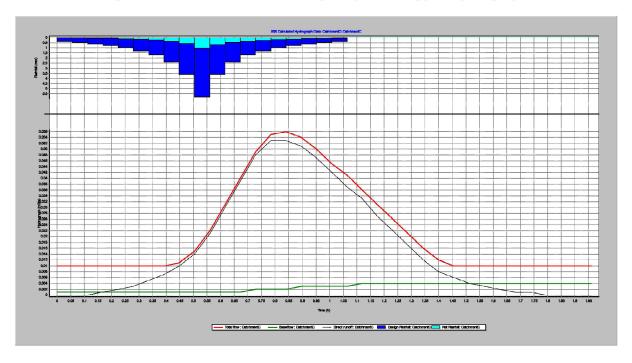


Figure D.6 Sub-catchment C 1 in 30 year (3.3% AEP) flow hydrograph



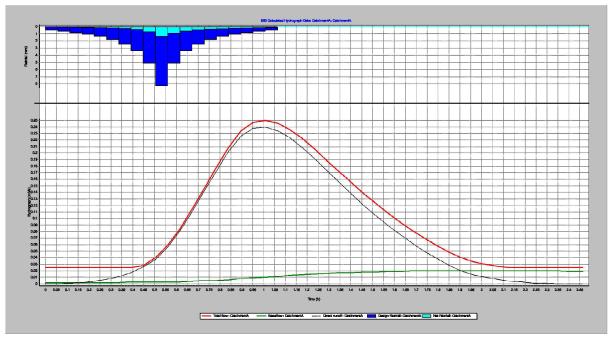


Figure D.7 Sub-catchment A 1 in 100 year (1% AEP) flow hydrograph

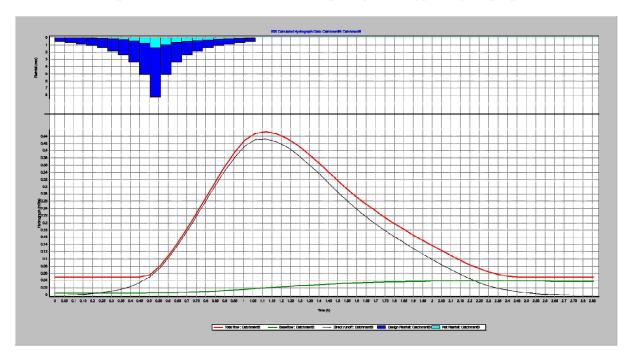


Figure D.8 Sub-catchment B 1 in 100 year (1% AEP) flow hydrograph



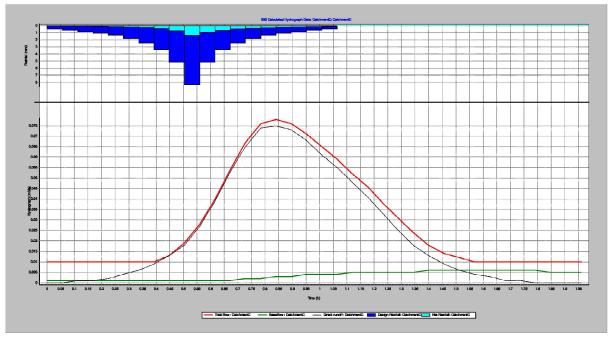


Figure D.9 Sub-catchment C 1 in 100 year (1% AEP) flow hydrograph

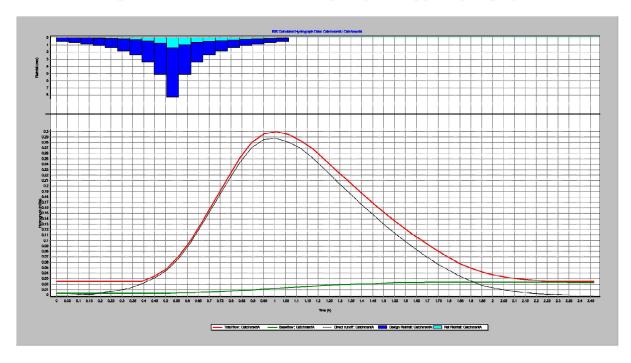


Figure D.9 Sub-catchment A 1 in 100 year (1% AEP) plus climate change flow hydrograph



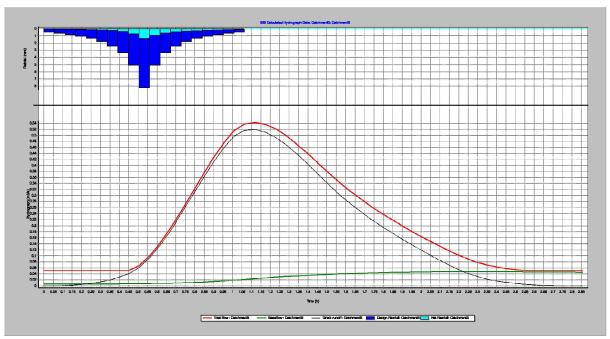


Figure D.9 Sub-catchment B 1 in 100 year (1% AEP) plus climate change flow hydrograph

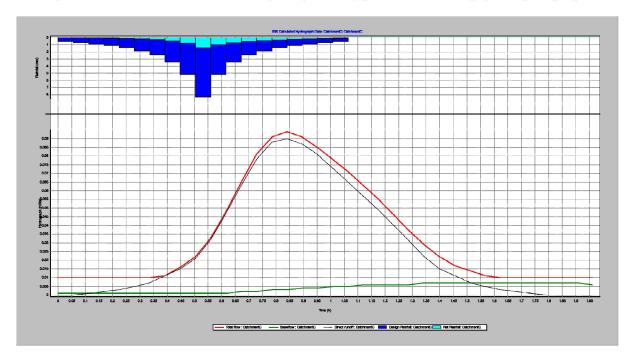


Figure D.10 Sub-catchment C 1 in 100 year (1% AEP) plus climate change flow hydrograph



APPENDIX E: ISIS OUTPUTS: EXISTING SCENARIO SCHEMATIC,

**LONG-SECTION AND CROSS-SECTIONS** 





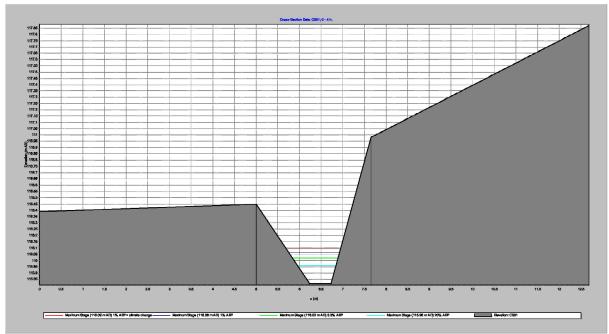


Figure E.1 Peak levels at cross section CS01

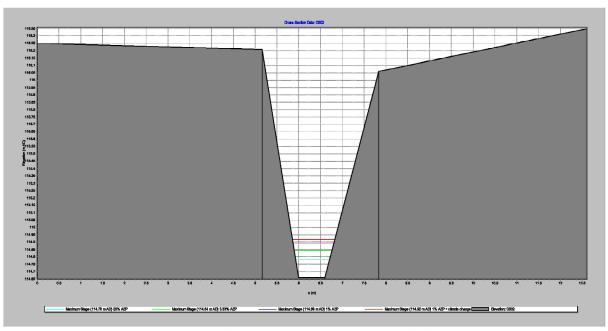


Figure E.2 Peak levels at cross section CS02



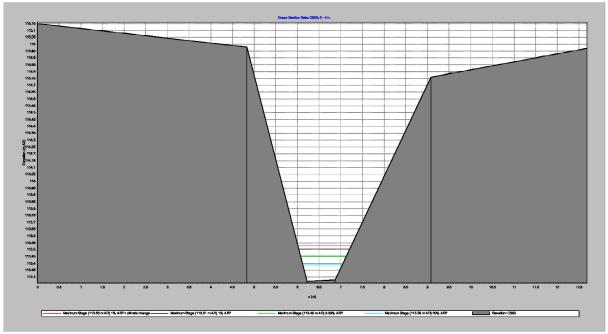


Figure E.3 Peak levels at cross section CS03

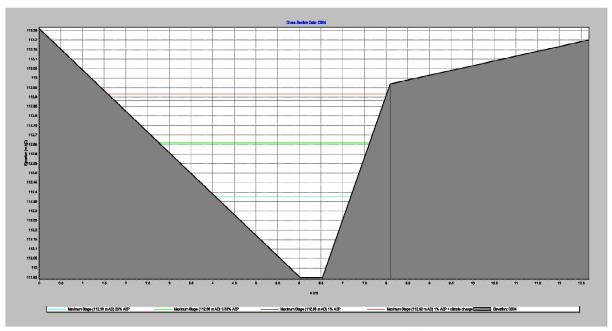


Figure E.4 Peak levels at cross section CS04



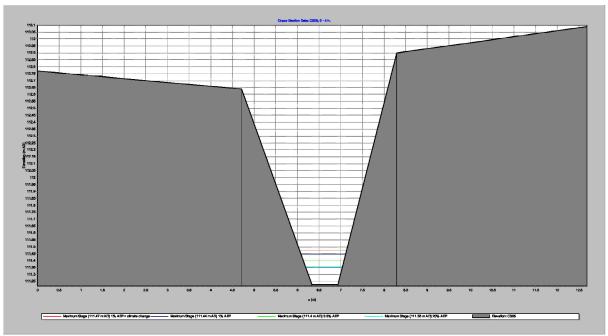


Figure E.5 Peak levels at cross section CS05

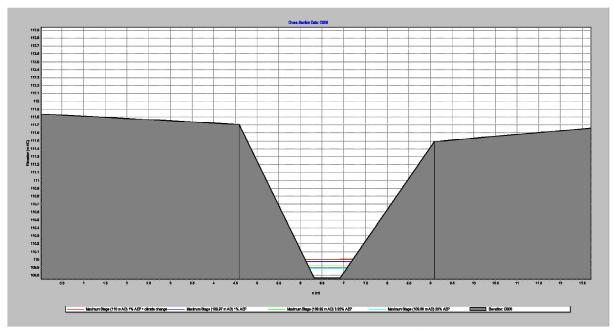


Figure E.6 Peak levels at cross section CS06



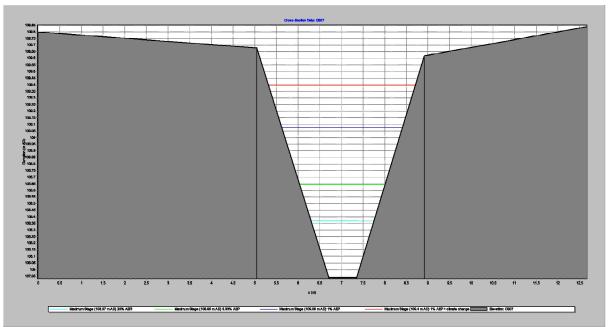


Figure E.7 Peak levels at cross section CS07



Figure E.8 Peak levels at cross section CS08



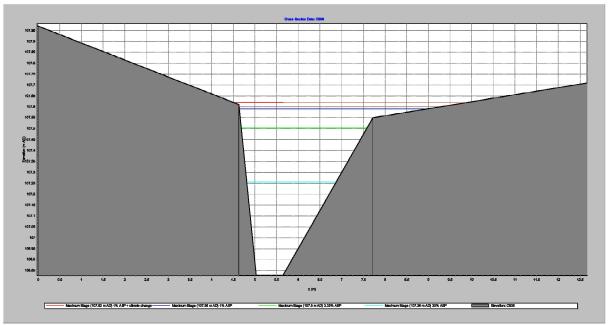


Figure E.9 Peak levels at cross section CS09

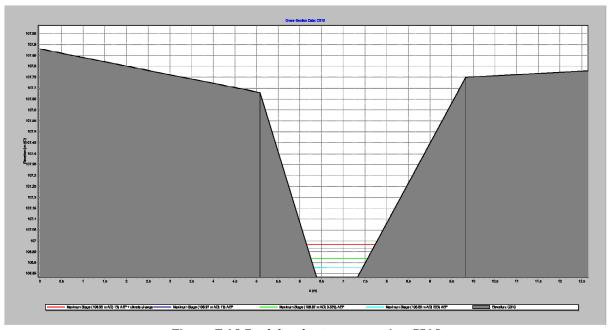


Figure E.10 Peak levels at cross section CS10



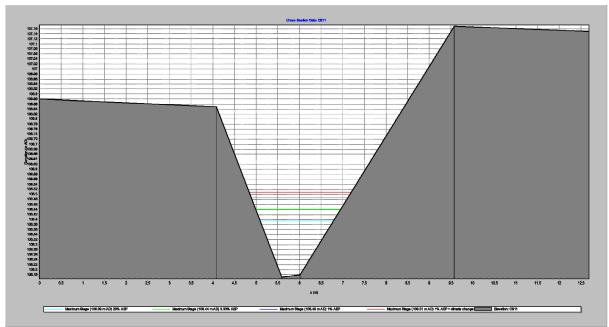


Figure E.11 Peak levels at cross section CS11

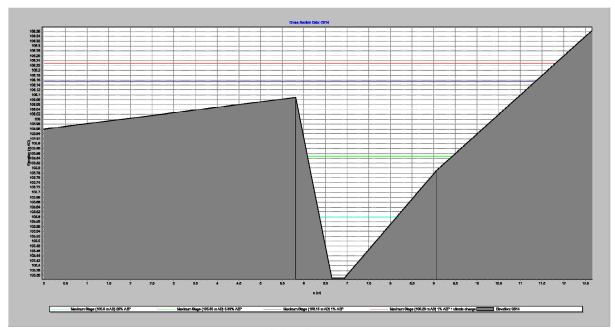


Figure E.12 Peak levels at cross section CS14



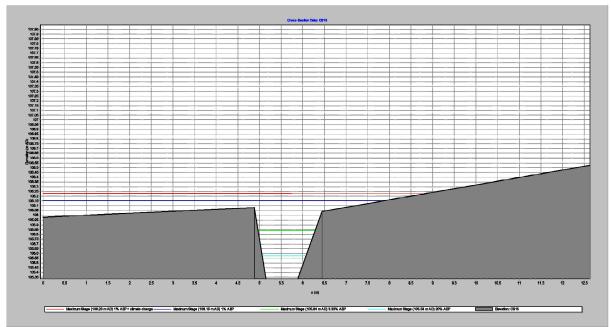


Figure E.13 Peak levels at cross section CS15

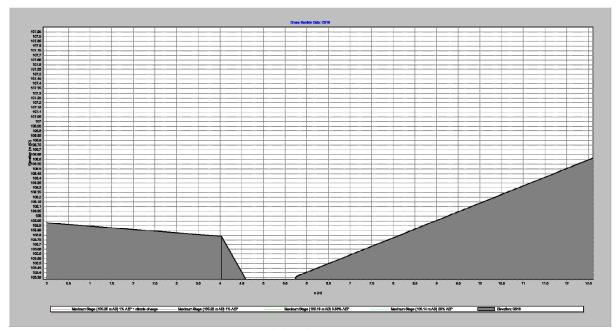


Figure E.14 Peak levels at cross section CS16



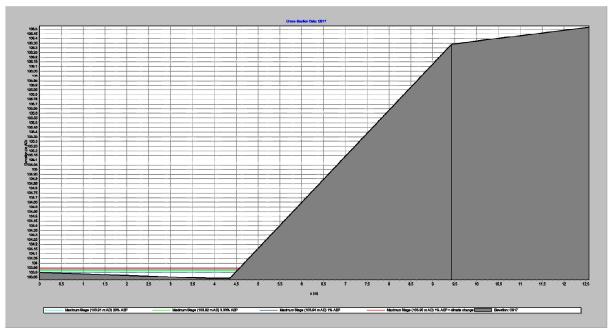


Figure E.15 Peak levels at cross section CS17

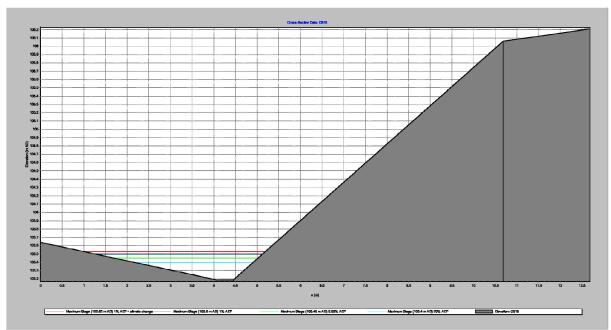


Figure E.16 Peak levels at cross section CS18



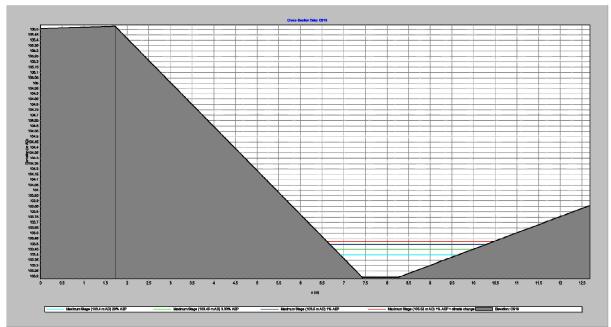


Figure E.17 Peak levels at cross section CS19

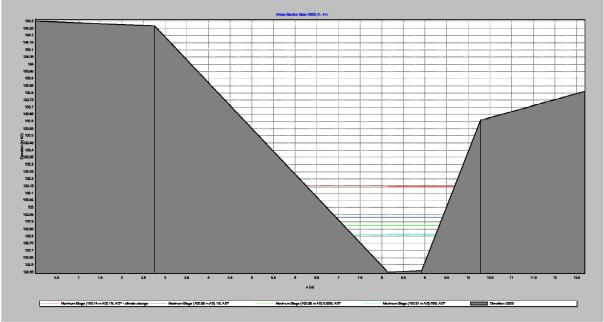


Figure E.18 Peak levels at cross section CS20



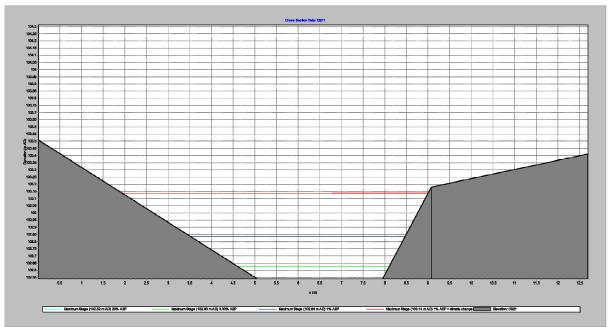


Figure E.19 Peak levels at cross section CS21

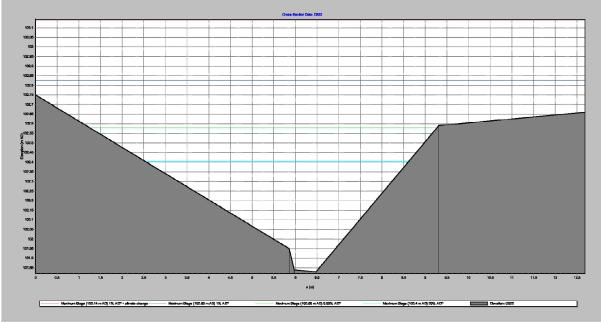


Figure E.20 Peak levels at cross section CS22



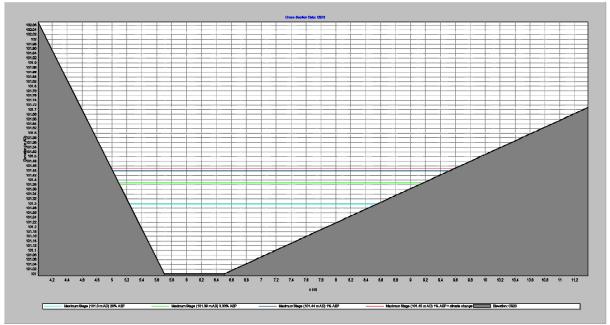


Figure E.21 Peak levels at cross section CS23

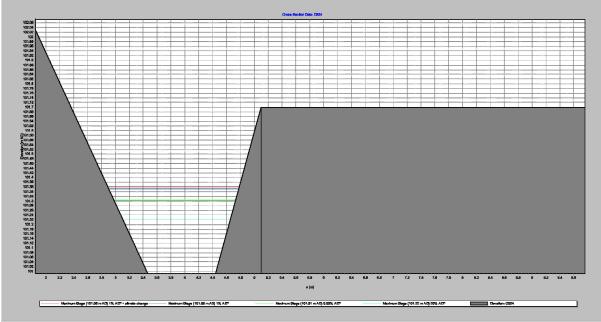


Figure E.22 Peak levels at cross section CS24