

TECHNICAL NOTE

| Client | Redrow Homes | | |
|----------------|--|------------|------------------|
| Project Title | Neddy Lane, Billington | Project No | 20023 |
| File Reference | 20023/docs/civils/planning/discon/TN01 | | |
| Prepared By | S.Marshall, BSc(Hons) MCIWEM | Date | 09 February 2023 |
| Subject | Discharge of RVBC 3/2021/0205 Condition 21 – Compensatory Storage | Revision | - |

Introduction

This Technical Note summarises the methodology followed to calculate compensatory floodplain volumes associated with the 36-dwelling scheme on land at Neddy Lane in Billington and describes how the scheme functions.

Matters relating to legal agreements to secure the land as floodplain compensation for the lifetime of the development and details of future management are addressed separately.

Floodplain Compensation Scheme Design

LiDAR data tiles and Topographic Survey data was used to create an existing digital terrain model of the area of interest (i.e. the area around the proposed development platform, the proposed floodplain compensation area and the adjoining River Calder floodplain).

Environment Agency Product 4 data (Wider Calder 2017) was used to define the design flood level. In the absence of suitable modelling data for the 1% plus climate change annual exceedance probability event the modelled 0.1% annual exceedance probability event was used as a proxy. The Environment Agency confirmed this was a satisfactory approach in this location.

The design floodplain level was overlaid within the digital terrain model and the floodplain extent delineated.

A digital terrain model of the proposed development platform was created, and a cut/fill analysis performed to calculate the volume of floodplain lost at 0.2m level increments.

Potential floodplain compensation areas on land outside of the floodplain were then identified. The relevant parties agreed upon the final solution presented herein.

A further digital terrain model of the proposed compensation area was created and iteratively adjusted to ensure the compensatory volume was achieved on a level for level basis.

| Level | Depth | Volume (m³) | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| (mAOD) | (m) | Lost | Compensated | Difference |
| 42.98 – 43.18 | 0.2 | 20.6 | 21.0 | 0.4 |
| 43.18 – 43.38 | 0.2 | 92.6 | 96.2 | 3.6 |
| 43.38 – 43.58 | 0.2 | 234.9 | 280.3 | 45.4 |
| 43.58 – 43.78 | 0.2 | 314.1 | 320.7 | 6.6 |
| 43.78 – 43.98 | 0.2 | 417.6 | 431.6 | 14.0 |
| 43.98 – 44.18 | 0.2 | 521.1 | 525.4 | 4.3 |
| 44.18 – 44.38 | 0.2 | 626.8 | 646.9 | 20.1 |
| 44.38 – 44.58 | 0.2 | 712.6 | 718.4 | 5.8 |
| Total | 1.6 | 2940.3 | 3040.5 | 100.2 |

Table 1: Floodplain Volumes

Scheme drawings are included within Appendix A.

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Floodplain Compensation Scheme Functionality

Whilst the floodplain compensation area adjoins the design floodplain (i.e the 0.1% annual exceedance probability event floodplain) the compensatory area will become operational during lesser events. Based upon the Wider Calder 2017 model output, the compensatory area will not however be operational during the 4% annual exceedance probability event (1 in 25 year return period).

An engineered channel links the compensatory area to the more frequently inundated floodplain to ensure floodwater can flow into and out of the compensatory area on a level for level basis.

The compensatory area will gradually fill and empty in a manner commensurate with the wider floodplain; there will be no rapid inundation during either the filling or emptying phases.

The compensation area will only begin to empty when the wider floodplain recedes.

A 'living' Management Plan has been produced by others to ensure the compensatory area remains within its design parameters. The Management Plan should be periodically evaluated to ensure it remains fit-for-purpose.

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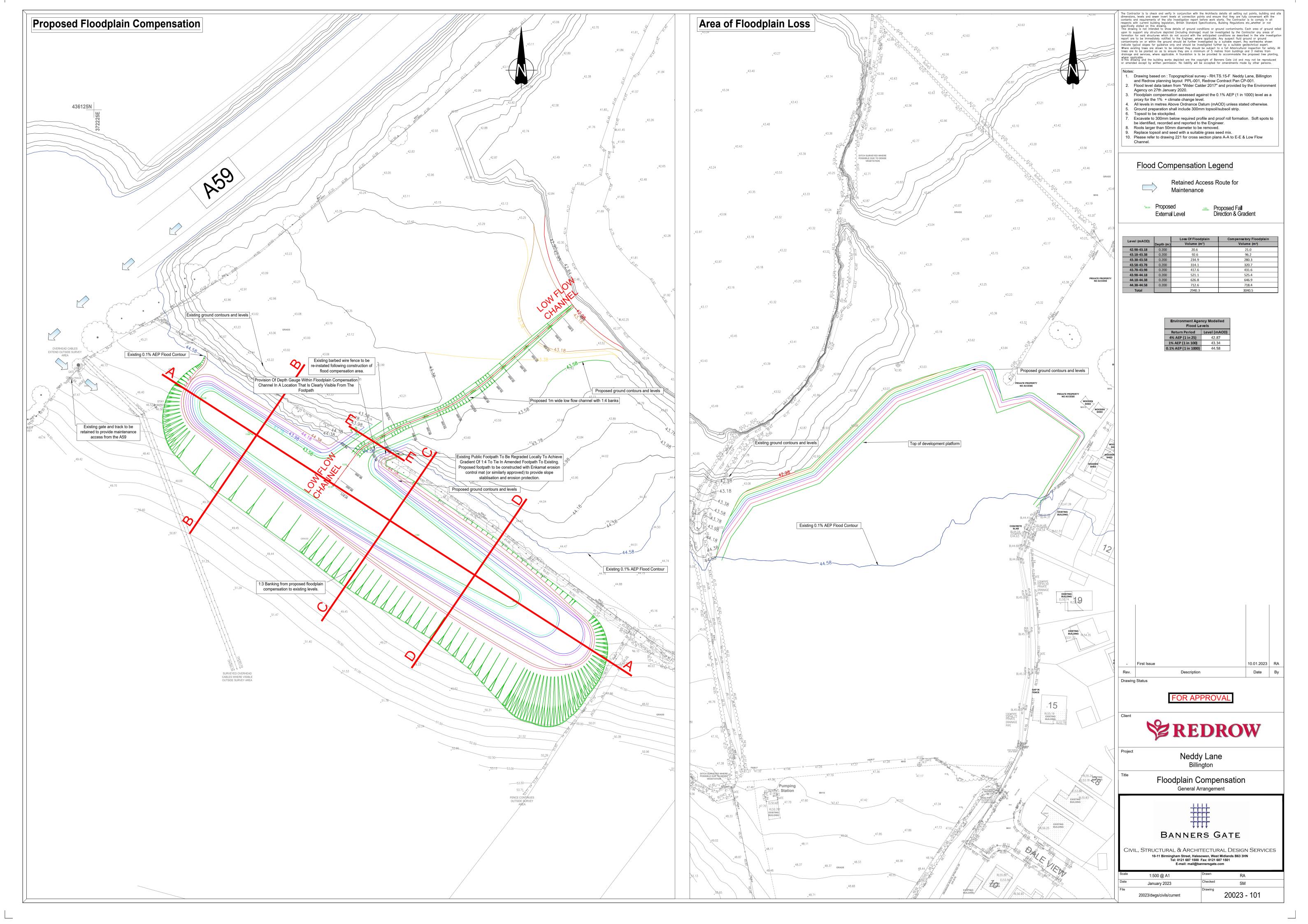


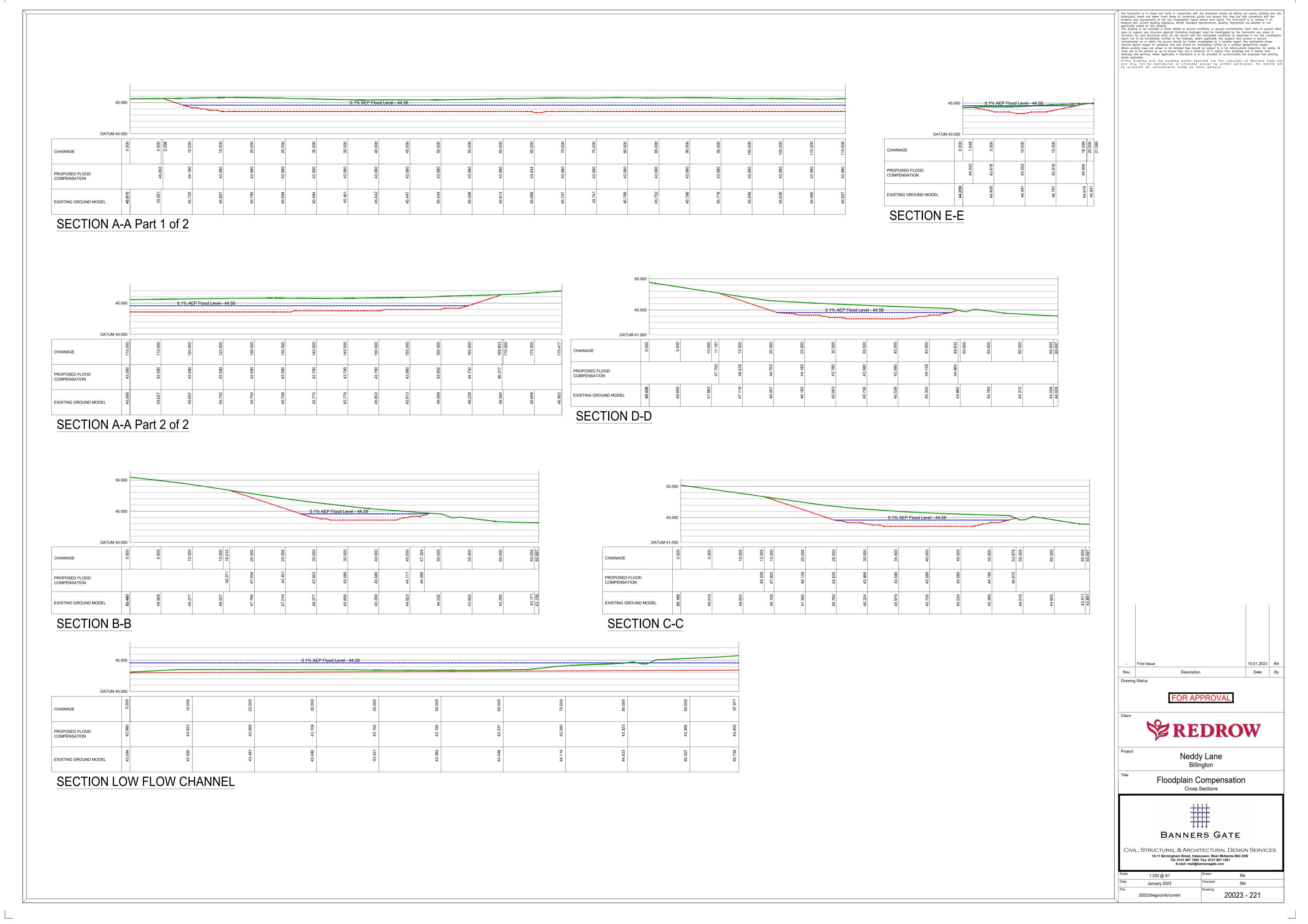
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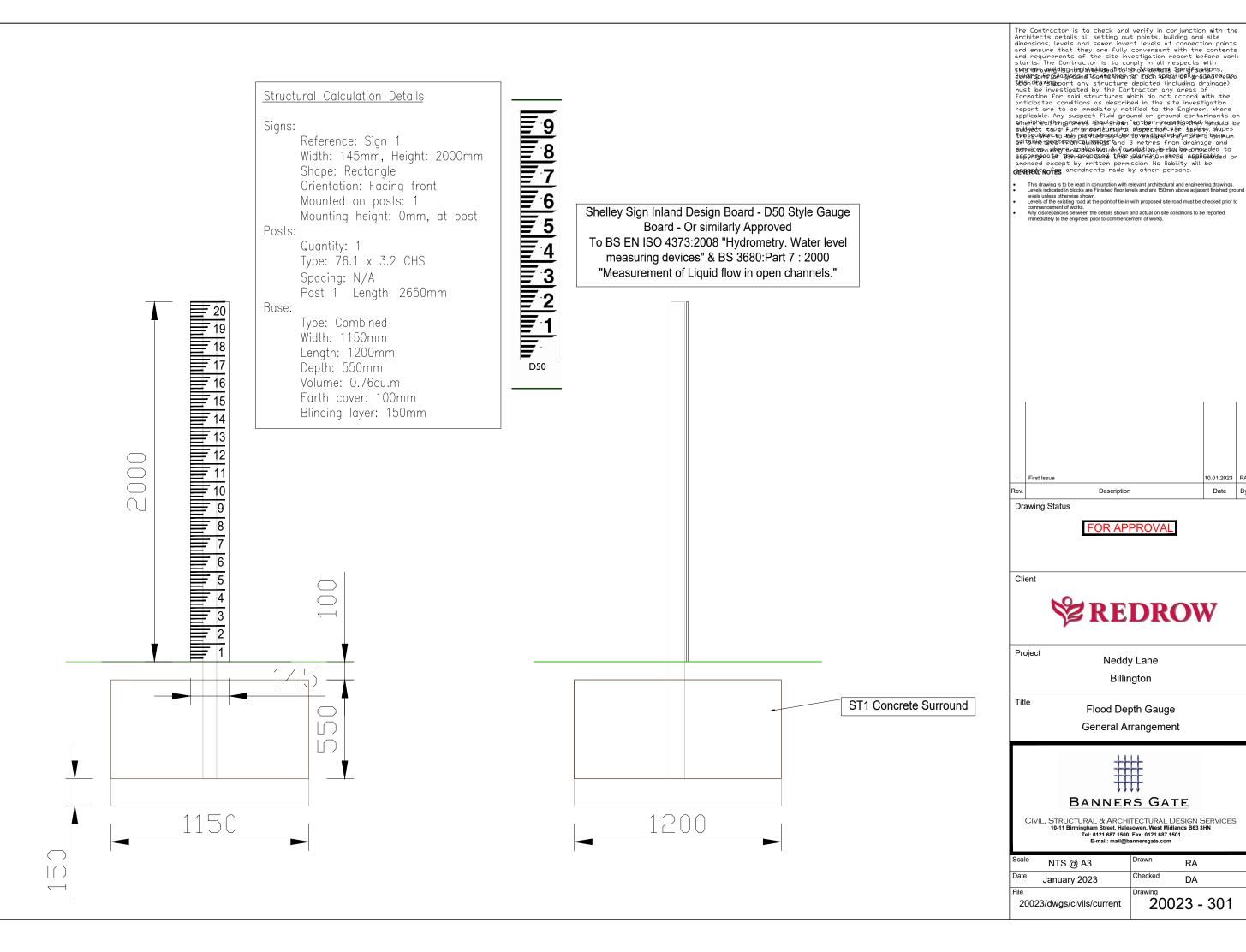
Appendix A: Compensation Scheme Drawings

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