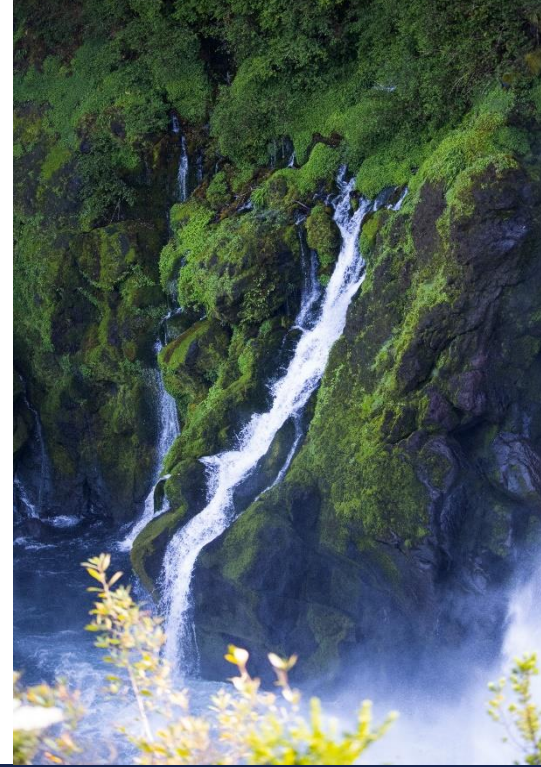




Flood Risk Assessment AEG6709_BN6_Hassocks

Site Address: 58 Parklands
Hassocks
Mid Sussex
West Sussex
BN6 8JZ

UK Experts in Flood Modelling, Flood Risk
Assessments, and Surface Water Drainage Strategies



Document Issue Record

Project: Flood Risk Assessment

Prepared for: Emily Knight

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Site Location: 58 Parklands, Hassocks, Mid Sussex, West Sussex, BN6 8JZ

Issue	Date	Author	Check	Auth.	Comments
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Summary

Development Description	Existing	Proposed
Development Type	A residential dwelling	The construction of a side and rear infill extension to the existing residential dwelling to provide greater habitable spaces.
EA Vulnerability Classification	More Vulnerable	More Vulnerable
Ground Floor Level	Ground levels within the site vary between approximately 43.1m AOD and 45.9m AOD based on EA 1m LiDAR	No change, FFLs of the proposed extension are to be set no lower than existing FFLs.
Level of Sleeping Accommodation	First floor	First floor
Surface Water Drainage	N/A ¹	Proposal is a minor development and thus runoff should be discharged via existing system. Small scale SuDS such as rainwater planters and water butts could be implemented in external areas to provide betterment over existing situation.
Site Size	Approximately 191m ²	No change
Development Size	N/A ²	Proposed development less than 250m ²
Risk to Development	Summary	Comment
EA Flood Zone	Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3	Proposed and existing footprint wholly located within Flood Zone 1.
Flood Source	Fluvial and Pluvial	Proposed and existing footprint located outside all modelled pluvial flood risk categories.
SFRA Available	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 (Mid Sussex District Council, 2015)	

Management Measures	Summary	Comment
Ground floor level above extreme flood levels	Yes	Existing and proposed footprint outside all modelled fluvial and pluvial extents.
Safe Access/Egress Route	No	Proposal is for an extension to an existing dwelling and thus access/egress arrangements would not differ from existing situation, post-development.
Flood Resilient Design	Recommended	See mitigation measures detailed in Section 5.
Site Drainage Plan	N/A ¹	Proposal is a minor development and thus runoff should be discharged via existing system. Small scale SuDS such as rainwater planters and water butts could be implemented in external areas to provide betterment over existing situation.
Flood Warning and Evacuation Plan	N/A ¹	Recommended that occupier monitor Met Office Weather Warnings for extreme weather events.
Offsite Impacts	Summary	Comment
Displacement of floodwater	Negligible	Development is classified as a minor development in terms of flood risk and therefore in isolation should not result in an increase in flood risk elsewhere in accordance with Paragraph 051 of the NPPG. In addition, proposed extension in Flood Zone 1 and outside modelled pluvial flood extents.
Increase in surface run-off generation	Negligible	Proposal is a minor development and thus runoff should be discharged via existing system. Small scale SuDS such as rainwater planters and water

Impact on hydraulic performance of channels		butts could be implemented in external areas to provide betterment over existing situation.
	Negligible	The nearest watercourse is an unnamed ordinary watercourse which borders the west boundary of the site. The proposed extension is approximately 15m from the watercourse, therefore Ordinary Watercourse Consent (OWC) is not expected to be required.

¹ not required for this assessment

² data not available.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Aegaea were commissioned by Emily Knight to undertake a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) to facilitate a planning application for the proposed development. This FRA has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the associated Planning Practice Guidance.
- 1.2. This FRA is intended to support a full planning application and as such the level of detail included is commensurate and subject to the nature of the proposals.

Site Overview

- 1.3. The site of the proposed development is 58 Parklands, Hassocks, Mid Sussex, West Sussex, BN6 8JZ (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Site Location (Base map and data from Google Satellite Imagery ©)

- 1.4. It is understood that the proposed development is for the construction of a side and rear infill extension to provide greater habitable space to the existing residential dwelling.

- 1.5. In the absence of a topographical survey, Environment Agency Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been used to review the topography of the site (Figure 2). The LiDAR data shows the ground elevation of the site varies between approximately 43.1m AOD (metres Above Ordnance Datum) and 45.90m AOD with a downwards slope travelling in the west direction. The existing residential dwelling is situated on ground level elevations of between approximately 45.4m AOD and 45.90m AOD with the proposed extension located at between approximately 44.2m AOD and 45.7m AOD.
- 1.6. It is important to note that the site boundary includes the channel slope for the ordinary watercourse in close proximity to the western site boundary. Therefore, the topography is not fully reflective of the ground level elevations at the western boundary of the site.

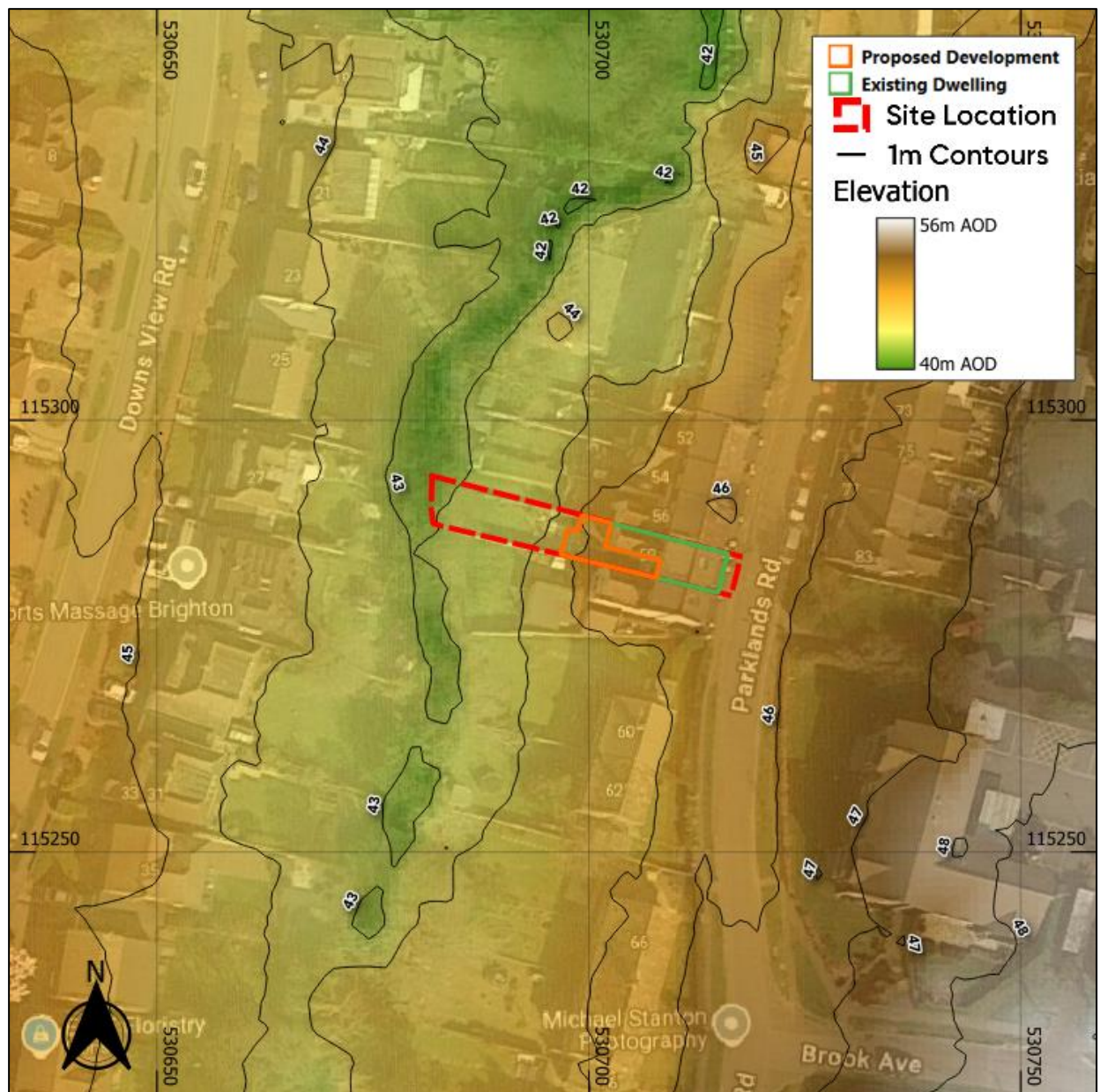


Figure 2: Site Topography (Base map and data from Google Satellite Imagery (CC-BY-SA). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0)

- 1.7. Mid Sussex District Council is the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for the site and West Sussex County Council is the designated Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA). The site sits within the Environment Agency's Solent and South Downs region.

Planning Policy and Guidance

1.8. UK government planning guidance states¹ that an FRA is required for developments which are:

- *in flood zones 2 or 3 including minor development and change of use*
- *more than 1 hectare (ha) in flood zone 1*
- *less than 1 ha in flood zone 1, including a change of use in development type to a more vulnerable class (for example from commercial to residential), where they could be affected by sources of flooding other than rivers and the sea (for example surface water drains, reservoirs)*
- *in an area within flood zone 1 which has critical drainage problems as notified by the Environment Agency*

1.9. The site boundary is affected by the Flood Zone 3 extent owed to the watercourse that flows past the site. In addition, the site is at risk of surface water flooding owed to the watercourse. As such, an FRA is required to support the planning application in accordance with Mid Sussex District Council Local Policy DP41.

1.10. The objective of this FRA is to demonstrate that the proposals are acceptable in terms of flood risk. This report summarises the findings of the study and specifically addresses the following issues in the context of the current legislative regime:

- Fluvial/tidal flood risk
- Surface water flood risk
- Risk of flooding from other sources

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessment-for-planning-applications#when-you-need-an-assessment>

2. Planning Policy

- 2.1. Inappropriate development in a flood risk area could pose significant risk in terms of personal safety and damage to property for the occupiers of the development or for people elsewhere. The approach taken in the assessment of flood risk at the planning stage is set out in national, regional, and local planning policy and associated guidance. This section summarises the key policies and guidance relevant to the proposed development.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.2. The National Planning Policy Framework² (NPPF) (MHCLG, 2024) which includes UK Government policy on development and flood risk states:

170. Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (whether existing or future). Where development is necessary in such areas, the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

176. Applications for some minor development and changes of use should also not be subject to the sequential test, nor the exception test [set out below], but should still meet the requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments set out in footnote 63.

181. When determining any planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere. Where appropriate, applications should be supported by a site-specific flood-risk assessment. Development should only be allowed in areas at risk of flooding where, in the light of this assessment (and the sequential and exception tests, as applicable) it can be demonstrated that:

- a) within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk, unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location;*

² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework>, last updated Dec 2024

- b) *the development is appropriately flood resistant and resilient such that, in the event of a flood, it could be quickly brought back into use without significant refurbishment;*
- c) *it incorporates sustainable drainage systems, unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate;*
- d) *any residual risk can be safely managed; and*
- e) *safe access and escape routes are included where appropriate, as part of an agreed emergency plan.*

2.3. Paragraph 051 of the Flood Risk and Coastal Change Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) states:

Minor development means:

- *minor non-residential extensions (industrial/commercial/leisure etc): extensions with a floorspace not in excess of 250 square metres.*
- *alterations: development that does not increase the size of buildings, e.g. alterations to external appearance.*
- *householder development: for example, sheds, garages, games rooms etc within the curtilage of the existing dwelling, in addition to physical extensions to the existing dwelling itself. This definition excludes any proposed development that would create a separate dwelling within the curtilage of the existing dwelling (e.g. subdivision of houses into flats) or any other development with a purpose not incidental to the enjoyment of the dwelling.*

2.4. As such, the proposal would be considered a Minor Development under the PPG.

2.5. Footnote 63 of the NPPF states:

A site-specific flood risk assessment should be provided for all development in Flood Zones 2 and 3. In Flood Zone 1, an assessment should accompany all proposals involving: sites of 1 hectare or more; land which has been identified by the Environment Agency as having critical drainage problems; land identified in a strategic flood risk assessment as being at increased flood risk in future; or land that may be subject to other sources of flooding, where its development would introduce a more vulnerable use.

2.6. Flood Zones in England are defined as follows:

Table 1: Flood Zone Definitions

Flood Zone	Definition
Zone 1 Low Probability	Land having less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (all land outside Zones 2 and 3).
Zone 2 Medium Probability	Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding.
Zone 3a High Probability	Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding; or Land having a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding.
Zone 3b The Functional Floodplain	This zone comprises land where water from rivers or the sea has to flow or be stored in times of flood. The identification of functional floodplain should take account of local circumstances and not be defined solely on rigid probability parameters. Functional floodplain will normally comprise: land having a 3.3% or greater annual probability of flooding, with any existing flood risk management infrastructure operating effectively; or land that is designed to flood (such as a flood attenuation scheme), even if it would only flood in more extreme events (such as 0.1% annual probability of flooding). Local planning authorities should identify in their Strategic Flood Risk Assessments areas of functional floodplain and its boundaries accordingly, in agreement with the Environment Agency. (Not separately distinguished from Zone 3a on the Flood Map)

- 2.7. An FRA should be appropriate to the scale, nature, and location of the development. It should identify and assess the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how any flood risks will be managed over the lifetime of the development.
- 2.8. An assessment of hydrological impacts should be undertaken, including to surface water runoff and impacts to drainage networks in order to demonstrate how flood risk to others will be managed following development and taking climate change into account.

Local Plan

- 2.9. The Local Plan prepared by the Local Planning Authority, Mid Sussex District Council, sets out the policies for development in the local area.
- 2.10. Policy DP41 Flood Risk and Drainage outlines the requirements for new development within the area. It states:

Strategic Objectives: 1) To promote development that makes the best use of resources and increases the sustainability of communities within Mid Sussex, and its ability to adapt to climate change; and 2) To support sustainable communities which are safe, healthy and inclusive.

Evidence Base: Gatwick Sub Region Water Cycle Study; Strategic Flood Risk Assessment; Water. People. Places SuDS guidance.

Proposals for development will need to follow a sequential risk-based approach, ensure development is safe across its lifetime and not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. The District Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) should be used to identify areas at present and future flood risk from a range of sources including fluvial (rivers and streams), surface water (pluvial), groundwater, infrastructure and reservoirs.

Particular attention will be paid to those areas of the District that have experienced flooding in the past and proposals for development should seek to reduce the risk of flooding by achieving a reduction from existing run-off rates.

Sequential and Exception Tests

- 2.11. The Sequential and Exception Tests are applied in specific cases defined by UK Government policy. Their purpose is to drive development to areas of low flood risk and to support developments which improve flood risk for developments in areas at risk of flooding.
- 2.12. The proposed development is viewed as minor development in accordance with the EA standing advice. In accordance with NPPF paragraph 176, minor developments should not be subject to the sequential or exception tests but should still meet the requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments set out in footnote 63.

Summary

- 2.13. This flood risk assessment has been prepared with due consideration to the above local and national policy.

3. Documents Review

Documents and Online Mapping

- 3.1. Local Governments and Lead Local Flood Authorities provide documents which contain data and policies on flood risk and new development in their areas. These documents are introduced and briefly summarised below. For the purposes of this FRA, these documents have been reviewed for relevant information and any relevant data is discussed within the appropriate sub heading of this report.
- 3.2. The following sources of information have been reviewed for this assessment:
- Flood Map for Planning on the Environment Agency website <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>
 - Long Term Flood Risk Information on the Environment Agency website <https://www.gov.uk/check-long-term-flood-risk>
 - National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2024)
 - Planning Practice Guidance - Flood Risk and Coastal Change (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2022)
 - Geoindex Onshore (British Geological Survey, 2024)
 - Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031³ (Mid Sussex District Council, 2018)
 - West Sussex Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment⁴ (West Sussex County Council, 2011) and Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Addendum⁵ (West Sussex County Council, 2017)
 - Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment⁶ (Mid Sussex District Council, 2015)

³ <https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/media/3406/mid-sussex-district-plan.pdf>

⁴ https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/media/1626/west_sussex_pfra.pdf

⁵ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/698548/PFRA_West_Sussex_County_Council_2017.pdf

⁶ <https://www.midsussex.gov.uk/media/2609/strategic-flood-risk-assessment.pdf>

- West Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013-2018)⁷ (West Sussex County Council, 2014)

Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA)

- 3.3. The PFRA, published in 2011 and 2017, is a high-level appraisal of flood risk across Lead Local Flood Authority West Sussex County Council. The flood risk from all sources, including fluvial, surface water, groundwater, and surcharged sewers is evaluated. It is the basis upon which the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy is produced.
- 3.4. The PFRA summarises historical flood incidents in West Sussex County Council. The site is not recorded as having been affected by any flood event.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

- 3.5. The SFRA, published in 2015, provides the evidence base for the Local Planning Authority Mid Sussex District Council Local Plan and guidance for consideration when determining planning applications. The SFRA seeks to place new development into areas of lower flood risk taking into account current flood risk, future flood risk, and the effect a proposed development would have on the risk of flooding.
- 3.6. The SFRA mapping provided by Mid Sussex District Council has been used throughout production of this report as a source of information, particularly pertaining to historical flood incidents.

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS)

- 3.7. The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy sets out roles and responsibilities for flood risk management, assesses the risk of flooding in the area, where funding can be found to manage flood risk, and the policies, objectives, and actions of the Lead Local Flood Authority.
- 3.8. The West Sussex County Council LFRMS is used within this report to identify any flood management infrastructure and historical incidences of flooding.

⁷ https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/media/1595/local_flood_risk_management_strategy.pdf

4. Sources of Flood Risk

Fluvial

- 4.1. Flooding from watercourses arises when flows exceed the capacity of the channel, or where a restrictive structure is encountered, resulting in water overtopping the banks into the floodplain.

Main Rivers

- 4.2. The nearest EA Main River is the Herrings Stream which is approximately 1.3km northwest of the site. The Herrings Stream is derived from an unnamed ordinary watercourse which flows from south to north in past the site.

Ordinary Watercourses

- 4.3. The unnamed ordinary watercourse that flows into the Herrings Stream, borders the western site boundary. The watercourse is approximately 15m from the proposed development. The river flows in the northern direction past the site and through Hassocks. It then forms the EA Main River 'Herrings Stream' 1.3km downstream.

EA Flood Map for Planning

- 4.4. The site is approximately 99% located within Flood Zone 1; however, the west site boundary of the site is within Flood Zone 3 (Figure 3). Flood Zone 1 denotes a risk of flooding from fluvial sources less than 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability. Flood Zone 2 denotes a risk of flooding from fluvial sources between a 1 in 100 (1%) and 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability. Flood Zone 3 denotes a risk of flooding from fluvial sources greater than 1 in 100 (1%) annual probability.
- 4.5. The existing residential dwelling and proposed extension is wholly located within Flood Zone 1. It is important to note that, based on EA 1m LiDAR data, the proposed extension is a minimum of approximately 1.3m AOD above the Flood Zone 3 extent.



Figure 3: EA Flood Map for Planning (Base map and data from Google Satellite Imagery (CC-BY-SA). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0)

Historical Fluvial Flooding

- 4.6. The EA Recorded and Historical Flood Outlines show no record of historical fluvial flooding on or in the vicinity of the site (Figure 4).

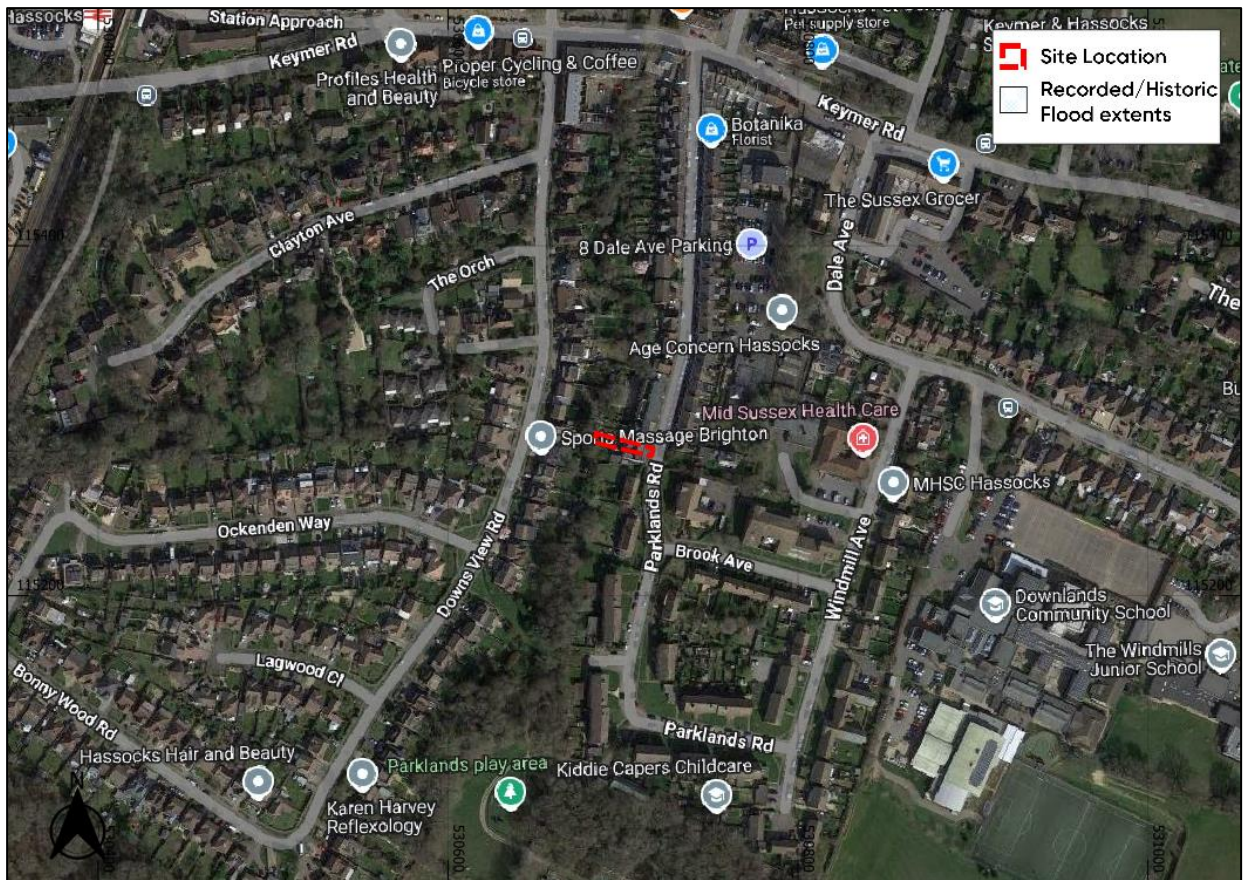


Figure 4: EA Historic Flood Mapping (Base map and data from Google Satellite Imagery (CC-BY-SA). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0)

Fluvial Flood Risk Summary

- 4.7. As the proposed extension is wholly located within Flood Zone 1 and lies outside the extent of historical fluvial flooding events; the fluvial risk to the development is considered to be low.

Tidal

- 4.8. Tidal flooding occurs when a high tide and high winds combine to elevate sea levels. An area behind coastal flood defences can still flood if waves overtop the defences or break through them. Tidal flooding can also occur a long way from the coast by raising river levels. Water may overtop the river bank or river defences when tide levels are high.
- 4.9. The site is a significant distance from any tidal source and above the anticipated extreme tidal levels, even when considering the impacts of climate change.
- 4.10. Therefore, the risk of flooding from tidal sources is considered to be low.

Canals

- 4.11. The Canal and River Trust (CRT) generally maintains canal levels using reservoirs, feeders, and boreholes and manages water levels by transferring it within the canal system.
- 4.12. No CRT maintained canals are identified within a 1km radius as per the CRT Network mapping⁸.
- 4.13. Therefore, the risk of flooding to this site from canals is considered to be low.

Pluvial

- 4.14. Pluvial flooding can occur during prolonged or intense storm events when the infiltration potential of soils, or the capacity of drainage infrastructure is overwhelmed leading to the accumulation of surface water and the generation of overland flow routes.

EA Surface Water Flooding Analysis

- 4.15. Annual surface water flood risk is labelled by the EA as:
 - 'High Risk'; >3.3% AEP (annual probability greater than 1 in 30).
 - 'Medium Risk'; 1.1% to 3.3% AEP (annual probability between 1 in 100 and 1 in 30).
 - 'Low Risk'; 0.1% to 1% AEP (annual probability between 1 in 1000 and 1 in 100).
 - 'Very Low Risk'; <0.1% AEP (annual probability less than 1 in 1000).
- 4.16. Examination of the EA's Flood Risk from Surface Water mapping for 'High' Risk, 'Medium' Risk, and 'Low' Risk AEP flood events shows approximately 60% of the site is within the 'Very Low' category with the remaining 40% (approximate) of the western half of the site within 'Low', 'Medium' and 'High' risk categories (Figure 5).
- 4.17. It is important to note that the existing residential dwelling and proposed rear extension are situated within the 'Very Low' risk category.

⁸ <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/canals-and-rivers>

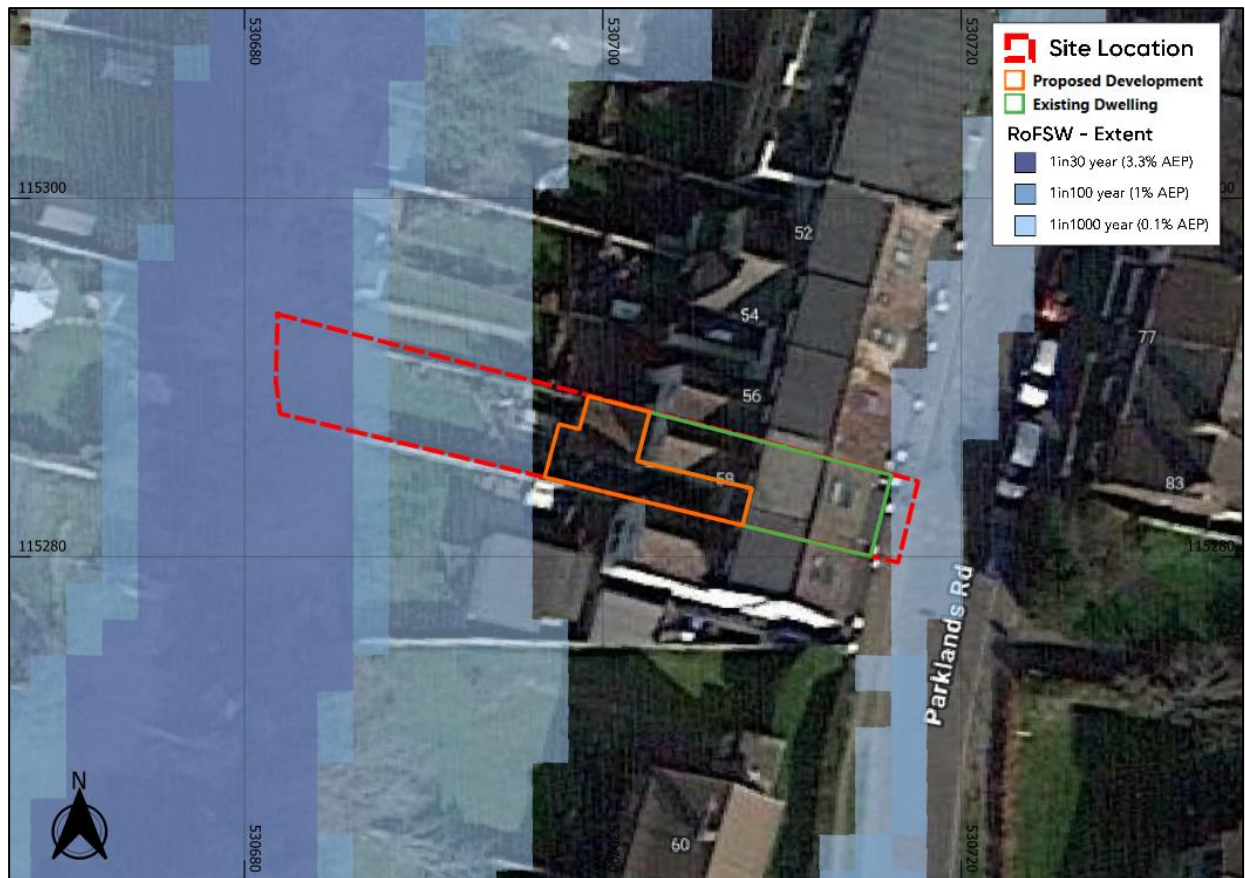


Figure 5: EA Surface Water Flood Risk Mapping (Base map and data from Google Satellite Imagery (CC-BY-SA). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0)

- 4.18. Given the existing dwelling or proposed extension is located outside of the modelled 'High', 'Medium' and 'Low' surface water flood risks, no flood depths have been recorded during the modelled 1 in 30 year (3.3% AEP), 1 in 100 year (1% AEP) or 1 in 1000 year (0.1% AEP) scenarios, respectively.

1 in 100 Year Flood Risk

- 4.19. The modelled 1 in 100 year (1% AEP) pluvial scenario has been shown below to visualise the flood depths recorded across the site during this event (Figure 6).



Figure 6: EA Modelled 1 in 100 year Pluvial Event (Base map and data from Google Satellite Imagery (CC-BY-SA). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0)

- 4.20. Analysis of the modelled 1 in 100 year (1% AEP) flood risk shows the western side of the site observing flood depths of up to 600mm. However, in this area ground level elevations decrease due to the unnamed ordinary watercourse river channel that borders the west site boundary.
- 4.21. It is important to note that the proposed and existing footprint are not affected in this modelled pluvial event.
- 4.22. As the

1 in 1000 Year Flood Risk

- 4.23. The modelled 1 in 1000 year (0.1% AEP) pluvial scenario has been shown below to observe the flood depths recorded across the site (Figure 7).



Figure 7: EA Modelled 1 in 1000 year Pluvial Event (Base map and data from Google Satellite Imagery (CC-BY-SA). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0)

- 4.24. Analysis of the modelled 1 in 1000 year (0.1% AEP) flood risk shows the western side of the site observing flood depths of up to 900mm. However, it is important to note that, in this area ground level elevations decrease due to the unnamed ordinary watercourse river channel that borders the west site boundary.

1 in 100 Year Hazard

- 4.25. As the proposals are considered a Minor Development, access/egress arrangements will remain as existing scenario.

Pluvial Flood Risk Summary

- 4.26. Due to the proposed and existing footprint being unaffected during the modelled 1 in 100 year (1% AEP) event, the risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding to the proposed development is considered to be low.

Reservoirs

- 4.27. Large waterbodies or reservoirs that have walls built above the surrounding ground level pose a risk of flooding. Walls could fail due to old age, accident, or because excess flood water has been added to the reservoir. Although a breach is unlikely the consequences would be significant, leading to rapid inundation of the downstream floodplain.
- 4.28. According to the EA's Flood Risk from Reservoirs mapping, the site is outside modelled flood extents in the event of a reservoir flooding (Figure 8).



Figure 8: EA Reservoir Flood Risk Mapping (Base map and data from Google Satellite Imagery (CC-BY-SA). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0)

- 4.29. Therefore, the risk of reservoir flooding to the site is considered low.

Groundwater

- 4.30. Groundwater flooding occurs in areas where underlying geology is permeable and water can rise within the strata sufficiently to breach the surface.

- 4.31. The British Geological Survey's (BGS) mapping shows no superficial deposits underlying the site. The bedrock geology underlying the site is mapped as Folkestone Formation comprised of sandstone.
- 4.32. On review of the BGS borehole records, no boreholes were identified within a 300m radius of the site.
- 4.33. The Mid Sussex District Council SFRA (2015) details the following on groundwater flooding.
- *Area affected by groundwater flooding: 0.164km², 0.049% of Total Area.*
 - *The majority of the district is considered to have medium potential for groundwater flooding.*
 - *The West Sussex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010), produced by Capita Symonds on behalf of West Sussex County Council, identified a single groundwater flooding event at Cuckfield.*
- 4.34. Considering the information above from the SFRA (2015), coupled with the fact that the development proposals do not include any proposed basements, the risk from groundwater flooding to the development is considered to be low.

Sewers

- 4.35. Foul or surface water sewers can be a cause of flooding if the drainage network becomes overwhelmed, either by blockage or due to local development beyond the designed capabilities of the drainage system.
- 4.36. The SFRA (2015) includes mapping of internal and external sewer incidents provided by Southern Water DG5 database. The site is not located within areas identified as being impacted by historical internal or external sewer incidents (Figure 9).

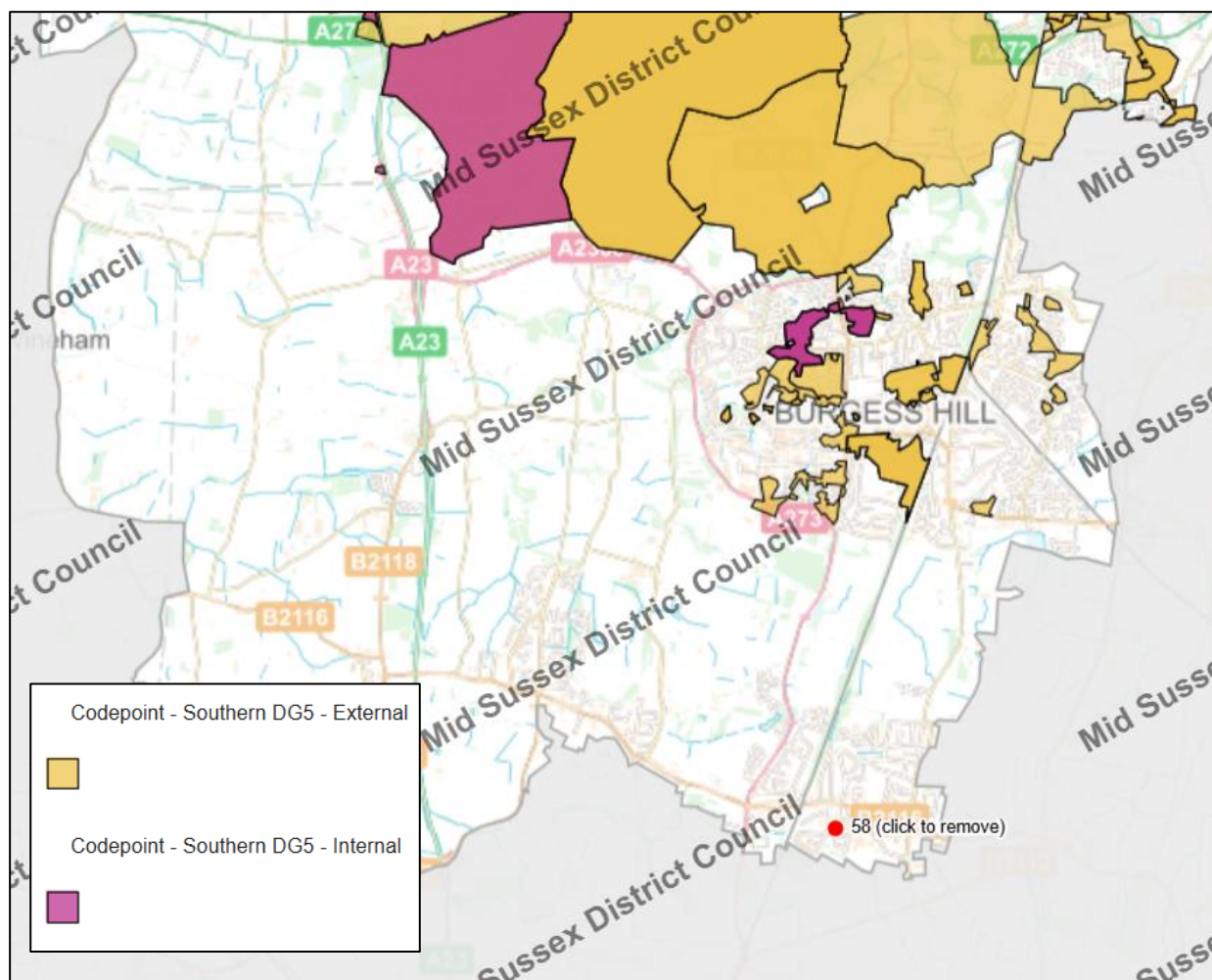


Figure 9: Southern Water Internal and External Flooding Incidents (Mid Sussex District Council SFRA, 2015). Site represented by red circle labelled '58' (click to remove)

4.37. Therefore, the site is considered to be at a low risk from sewer flooding.

5. Flood Risk Mitigation

Sources of Flooding

- 5.1. Based on the data reviewed above and analysis in Section 4 of this report, flood risk to the proposed development from fluvial, tidal, canal, pluvial, reservoir, groundwater and sewer flood sources are considered to be low.
- 5.2. However, as the site is affected during all modelled pluvial events, a precautionary approach should be taken to reduce the flood risk to the site.
- 5.3. Therefore, it is recommended that the extension incorporates flood resistance and resilience measures in accordance with *Improving the Flood Performance of New Buildings – Flood Resilient Construction*⁹. The following measures are recommended, but are not limited to, to be incorporated into the design where possible:

- *Air brick covers to be installed.*
- *Engineering bricks to be used to at least 300mm to act as a freeboard; this will increase resistance to water penetration.*
- *External renders are effective barriers to water penetration and should be used with blocks (or bricks) to at least 300mm for a freeboard. External cement renders with lime content (in addition to cement) can induce faster surface drying.*
- *All new plumbing insulation to be a closed cell design.*
- *Cavity insulation should preferably incorporate rigid closed cell materials as these retain integrity and have low moisture take-up.*
- *Non-return valves should be installed on the new drainage systems throughout the new development. It is also recommended that these valves are retrofitted on to any reused existing sewer connections to prevent backflow of diluted sewage. Maintenance of these valves is important to*

⁹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a797ab2ed915d07d35b5da4/flood_performance.pdf

ensure their continued effectiveness so should be maintained in line with manufactures recommendations.

- 5.4. Small scale SuDS such as rainwater planters and water butts should be incorporated into the rear garden of the residential dwelling to provide betterment over the existing scenario.
- 5.5. Residents of the residential dwelling should also monitor Met Office Weather Warnings to be prepared for extreme weather events.
- 5.6. The Met Office issues weather warnings up to 5 days in advance, through the National Severe Weather Warning Service, when severe weather has the potential to bring impacts to the UK. It is also possible to stay up to date with weather warnings through the Met Office app (available on Apple and Android devices), social media e.g. X (formerly Twitter) and Facebook or email alerts.
- 5.7. Flood warnings/alerts can be enforced at any time of the day or night. Signing up for this service provides residents some notice before a flood event. The amount of time afforded before a flood occurs depends on the site-specific location (e.g. proximity to the source of flooding, topography of the surrounding area) and the flood mechanism (e.g. bank over topping versus a breach event). Flood alerts and warnings provide residents with time to take necessary action, e.g. communication of the risk of flooding to others, evacuation of residents offsite or to a safe level and the removal of valuable items out of reach of flooding.

Increase to Flood Risk Elsewhere

- 5.8. The proposal constitutes a Minor Development under the NPPF and Paragraph 051 of the Flood Risk and Coastal Change Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) states:

Minor developments are unlikely to raise significant flood issues unless:

- *they would have an adverse effect on a watercourse, floodplain or its flood defences;*
- *they would impede access to flood defence and management facilities, or;*
- *where the cumulative impact of such developments would have a significant effect on local flood storage capacity or flood flows.*

- 5.9. As such, and given that the proposed extension is in Flood Zone 1 and outside the modelled pluvial flood events, the proposed development in isolation should have a negligible impact on flood risk elsewhere.

6. Conclusions

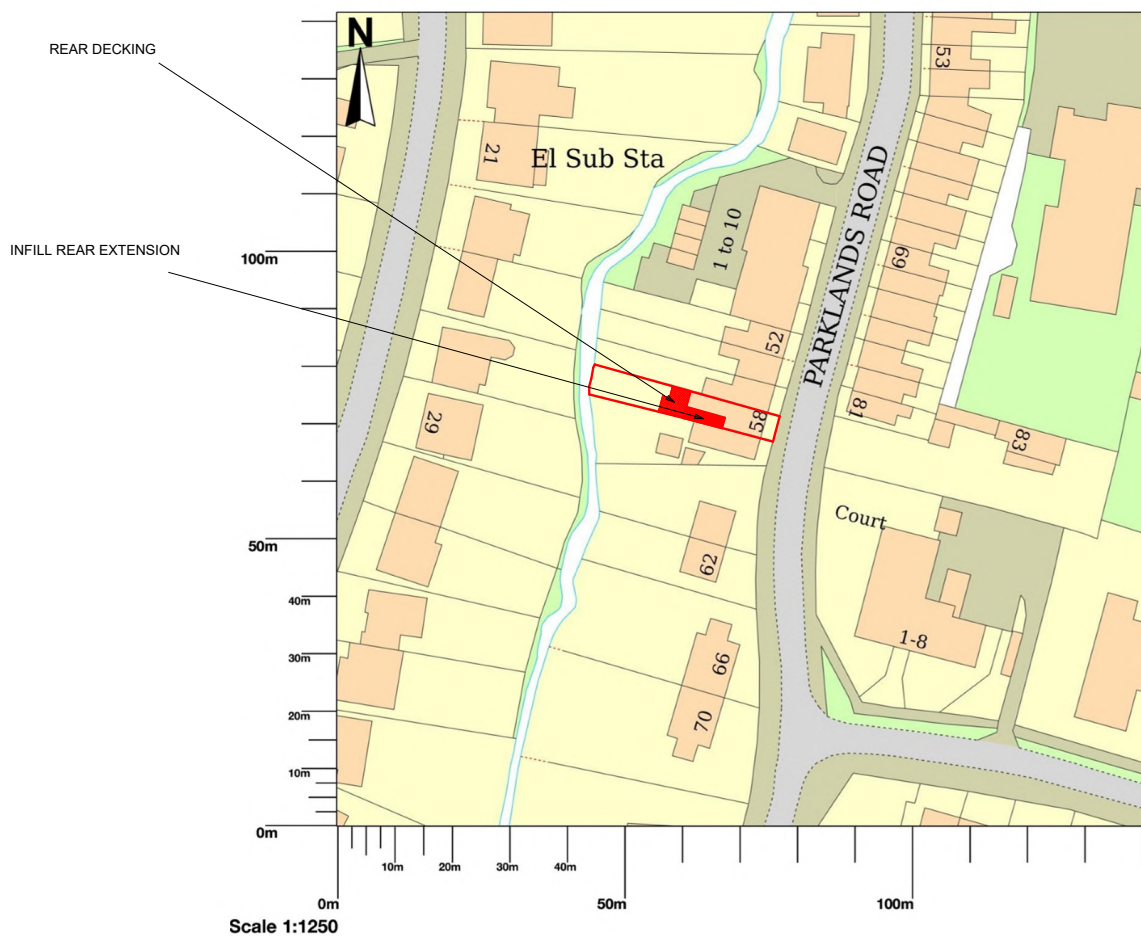
- 6.1. This FRA has been undertaken with reference to the requirements of NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance with respect to the development at 58 Parklands, Hassocks, Mid Sussex, West Sussex, BN6 8JZ. It has been written to support a planning application and prepared with due consideration to the nature of the proposed development to provide the appropriate level of detail.
- 6.2. An assessment of the risk of flooding from all sources has been undertaken and is summarised in the table below:

Source of Flooding	Flood Risk Summary
Fluvial Pluvial Tidal Reservoirs Groundwater Sewers Canals	The proposed development is considered to be at low risk from these sources of flooding.

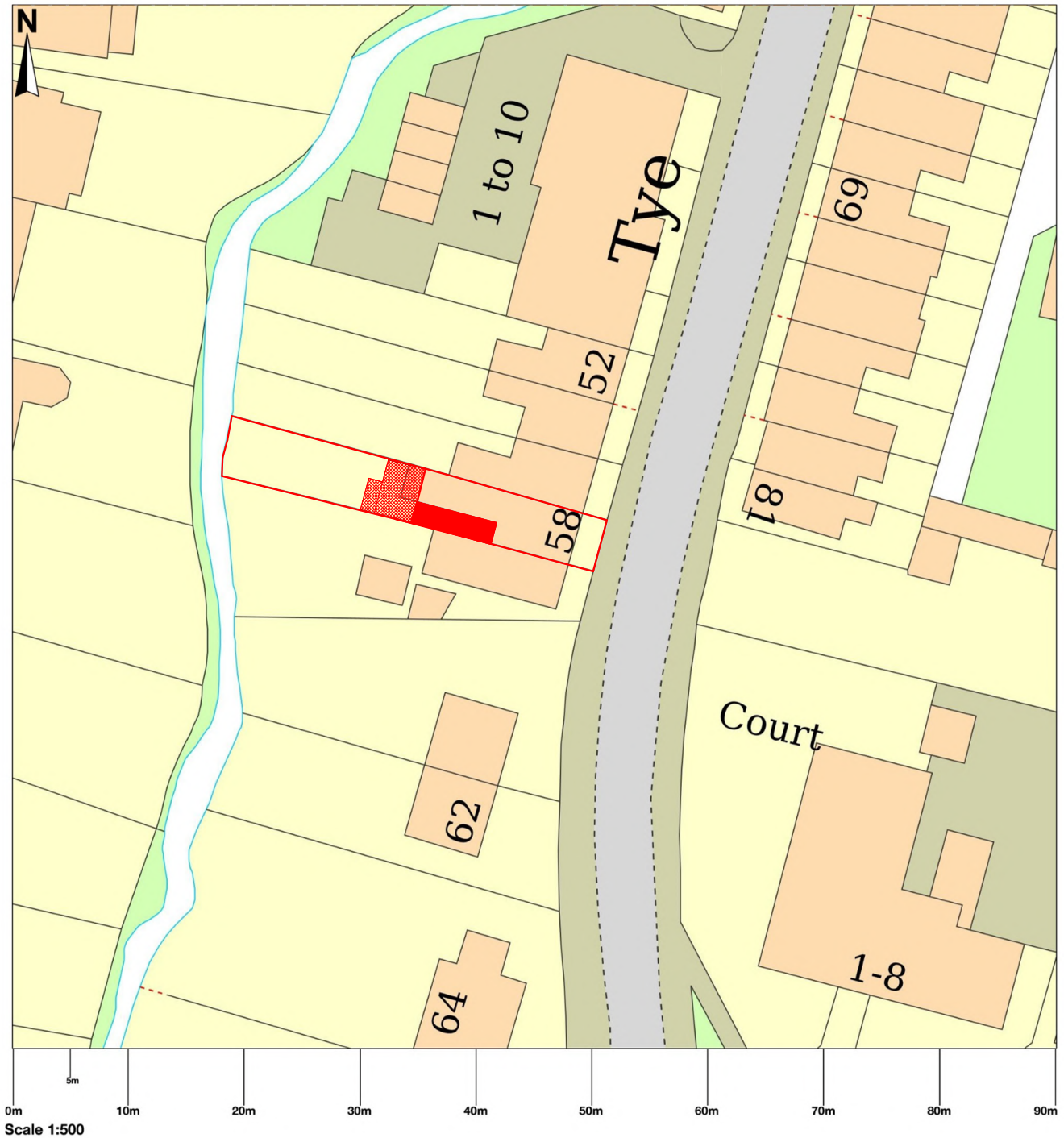
- 6.3. The FRA supports the planning application and demonstrates that there is an acceptable level of flood risk to the site. The development does not increase flood risk off site or to the wider area.
- 6.4. This Flood Risk Assessment should be submitted as part of the planning application to satisfy the requirements under NPPF.

Appendix A - Development Proposals

58 Parklands Road, Hassocks, BN6 8JZ



58 Parklands Road, Hassocks, BN6 8JZ

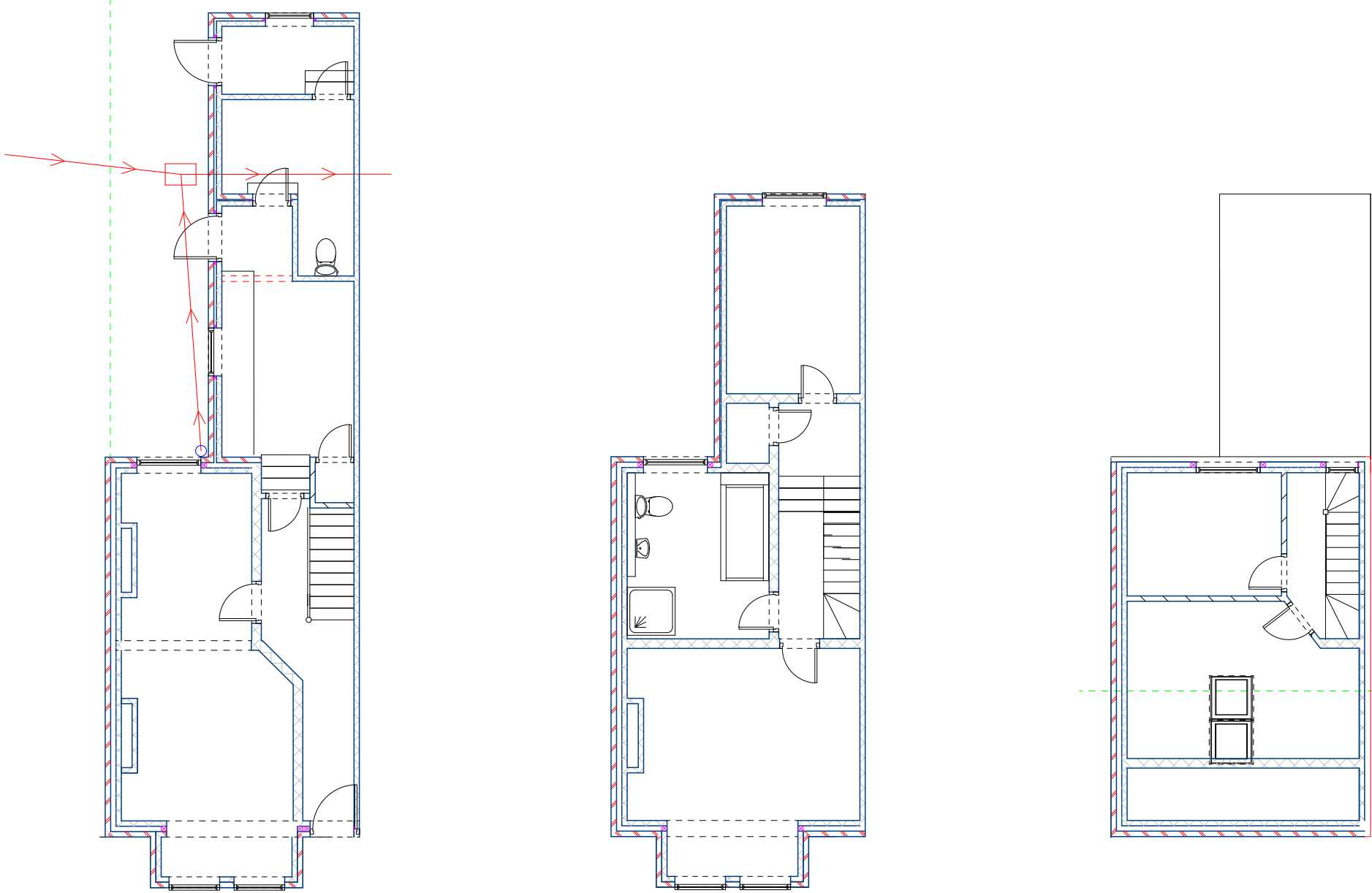


Planning Drawings

Existing Layout

Scale 1 : 100

2000mm



Elevations Existing

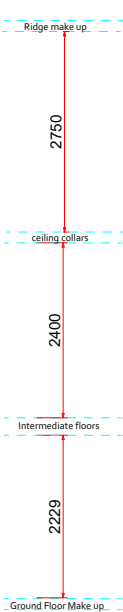
Scale 1 : 100

2000mm

Front Elevation



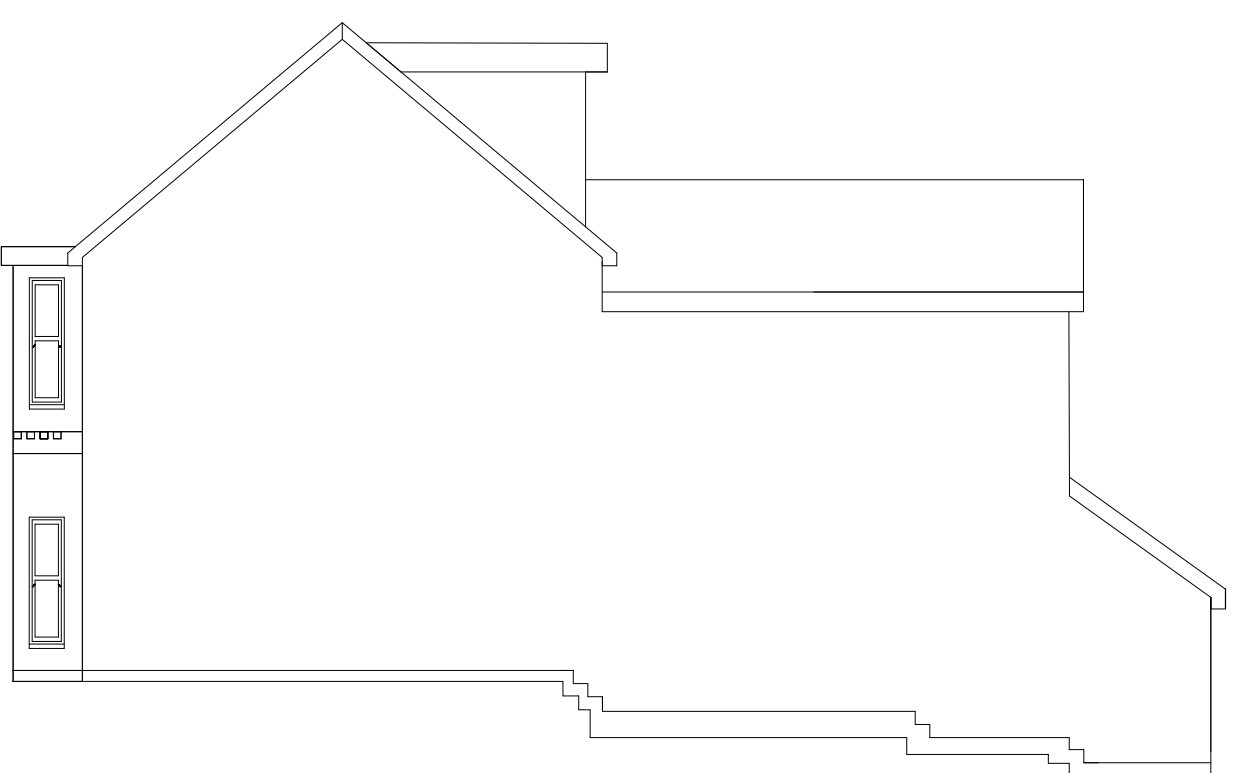
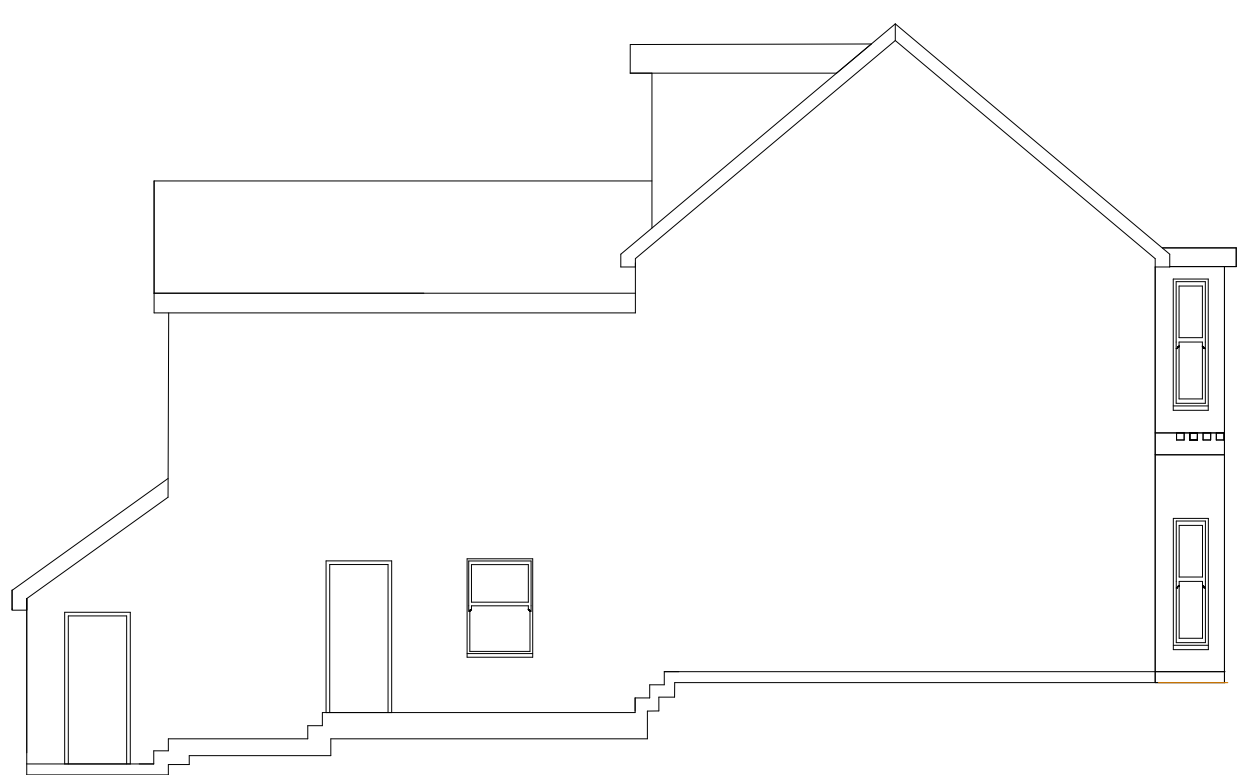
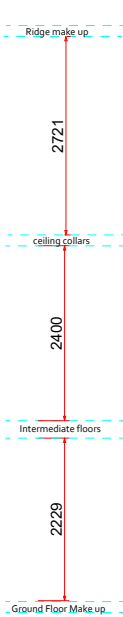
Side Elevation



Rear Elevation



Side Elevation



Photographic Survey



Client - Adam Walsh

Address - 58 Parklands,
Hassocks,
BN6 8JZ

Page Size - A1

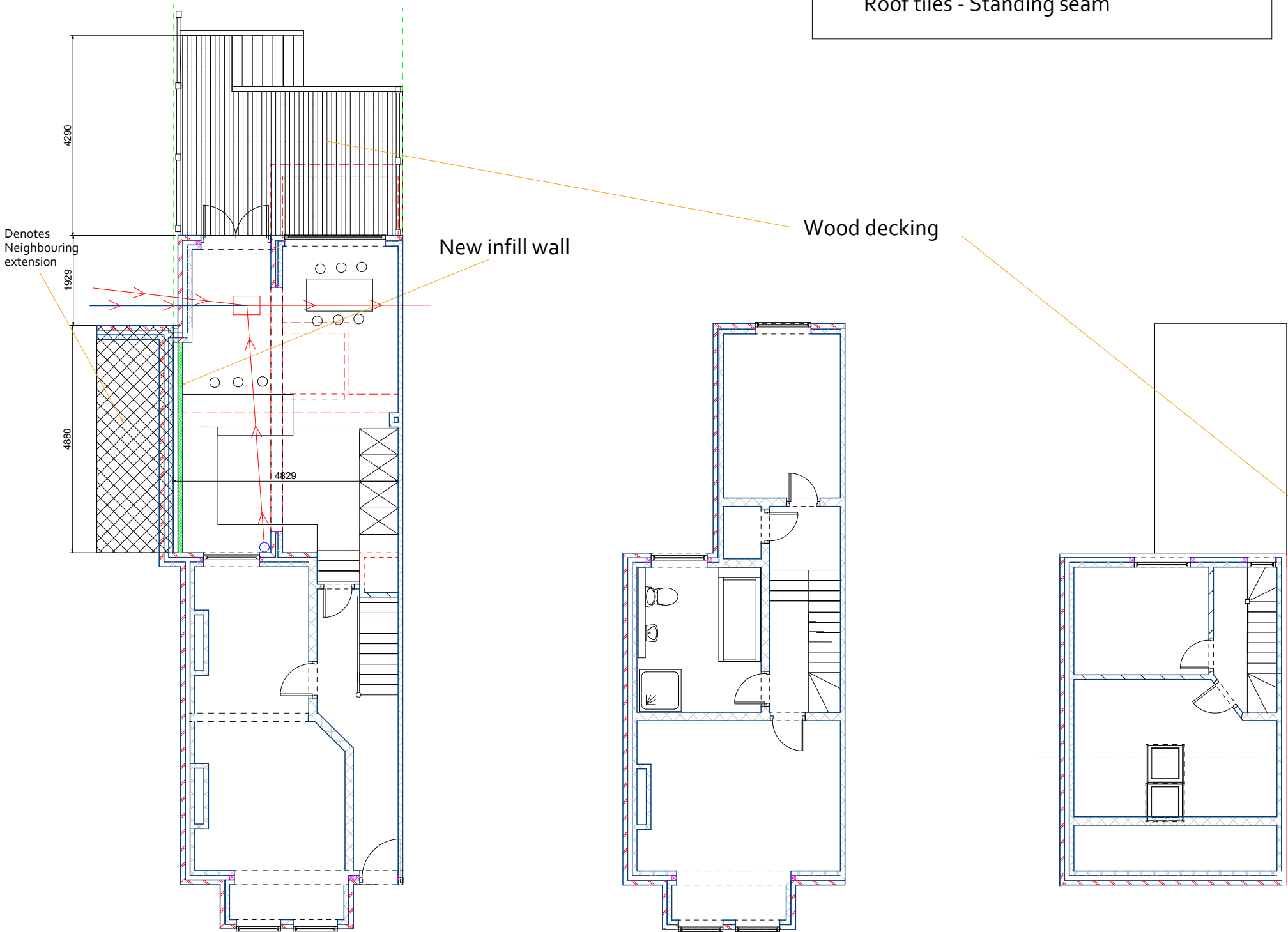
2000mm



Elevations Proposed

Scale 1 : 100

2000mm



Material Schedule

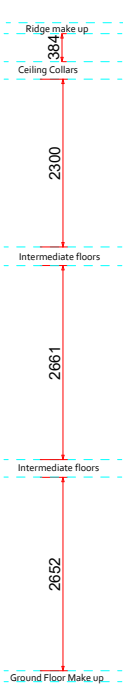
wall brickwork - standing seam finish
wall brickwork - stock brickwork
Balustrade - Wood panels and posts
Roof tiles - Slate
Roof tiles - Standing seam

Elevations Proposed

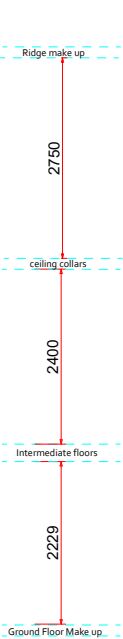
Scale 1 : 100

2000mm

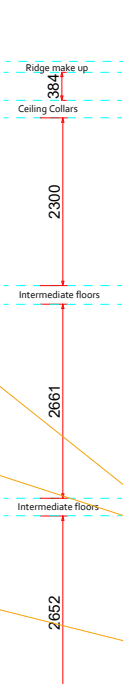
Front Elevation



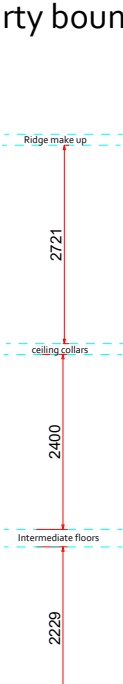
Side Elevation



Rear Elevation



Side Elevation



Box gutter discharge onto flat roof

Neighbouring property boundary line

Picture window

Wood / posts balustrade

