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Borehole No **BH13** Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name: Thorley Drive, Cheadle	Project No.: 13052	Co-ords: -	Hole Type: WLS
Equipment: Dynamic percussive sampling rig		Level: -	Scale: 1:30
Client: David Wilson Homes Mercia		Dates: 28/08/2013	Logged By: GD

Well	Water Strikes	Samples & In Situ Testing: Depth (m)	Type	Results	Depth (m)	Level (m AOD)	Legend	Stratum Description
					0.10			Grass over brown sandy TOPSOIL.
								MADE GROUND: Orange-brown silty sand.
					0.50			
		0.60	D					MADE GROUND: Black to grey sandy gravel of ash.
					0.70			
								MADE GROUND: Firm becoming stiff below 1.0m dark grey CLAY with many mudstone lithorelicts.
		1.00	CPT	N=7 (1,2,2,1,2,2)				
		1.50	D					
		2.00	CPT	N=8 (1,1,2,2,2,2)				
		3.00	CPT	N=4 (1,1,1,1,1,1)	3.00			MADE GROUND: Soft grey locally brown CLAY with occasional gravel of angular fine to coarse mudstone.
		4.00	CPT	N=5 (1,2,1,1,1,2)				
		5.00	CPT	N=0 (1,0,0,0,0,0)				
			Type	Results				End of Borehole at 6.00 m

1 2 3 4 5

Remarks: Groundwater encountered at 3.0m begl during drilling.
Monitoring point installed upon completion.

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Borehole No **BH14** Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name: Thorley Drive, Cheadle	Project No.: 13052	Co-ords: -	Hole Type: WLS
Equipment: Dynamic percussive sampling rig		Level: -	Scale: 1:30
Client: David Wilson Homes Mercia		Dates: 28/08/2013	Logged By: GD

Well	Water Strikes	Samples & In Situ Testing Depth (m)	Type	Results	Depth (m)	Level (m AOD)	Legend	Stratum Description
								MADE GROUND: Grass over orange-brown silty SAND with occasional brick fragments.
		1.00	CPT	N=7 (1,1,1,2,2,2)	0.90			MADE GROUND: Firm locally stiff below 2.0m pale grey and grey locally slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is angular fine to coarse coal and shale.
		2.00	CPT	N=5 (1,1,1,2,1,1)				
		3.00	CPT	N=5 (1,1,1,1,2,1)	2.60			MADE GROUND: Firm orange-brown mottled grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is angular fine to coarse mudstone.
		4.00	CPT	N=16 (0,2,3,3,5,5)	3.50			Firm to stiff dark grey to black locally gravelly CLAY. Gravel is angular fine to coarse coal. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
		4.50	CPT	25/100mm 100mm - Abandoned	4.20			Stiff pale grey CLAY. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
					4.85			Highly weathered pale grey MUDSTONE. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
					5.00			End of Borehole at 5.00 m

Type Results

Remarks: Groundwater not encountered during drilling.
Borehole backfilled with arisings upon completion.

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Borehole No
BH15
Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name: Thorley Drive, Cheadle	Project No.: 13052	Co-ords: -	Hole Type: WLS
Equipment: Dynamic percussive sampling rig		Level: -	Scale: 1:30
Client: David Wilson Homes Mercia		Dates: 28/08/2013	Logged By: GD

Well	Water Strikes	Samples & In Situ Testing: Depth (m)	Type	Results	Depth (m)	Level (m AOD)	Legend	Stratum Description
		0.50	D					Grass over firm to stiff red-brown locally slightly sandy CLAY with mudstone lithorelicts below 1.0m. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
		1.00	CPT	N=27 (2,4,4,6,7,10)				
		1.20	D					
		1.50	CPT	25/150mm 150mm - Abandoned				
					1.80			Highly weathered red-purple-brown MUDSTONE. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
					2.00			End of Borehole at 2.00 m

Type	Results

Remarks: Groundwater not encountered during drilling.
Borehole backfilled with arisings upon completion.

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Borehole No **BH16** Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name	Project No.	Co-ords: -	Hole Type
Thorley Drive, Cheadle	13052		WLS
Equipment: Dynamic percussive sampling rig		Level: -	Scale 1:30
Client: David Wilson Homes Mercia		Dates: 28/08/2013	Logged By GD

Well	Water Strikes	Samples & In Situ Testing Depth (m)	Type	Results	Depth (m)	Level (m AOD)	Legend	Stratum Description
								Grass over brown clayey TOPSOIL.
					0.30			Firm to stiff red-brown slightly sandy CLAY. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
		1.00	CPT	N=17 (1,1,2,3,6,6)				
					1.40			
		1.50	CPT	48/205mm 205mm - Abandoned	1.50			Highly weathered red-purple-brown MUDSTONE. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
								End of Borehole at 1.50 m

Type	Results

Remarks: Groundwater not encountered during drilling.
Borehole backfilled with arisings upon completion.

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Borehole No **BH17**
Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name: Thorley Drive, Cheadle	Project No.: 13052	Co-ords: -	Hole Type: WLS
Equipment: Dynamic percussive sampling rig		Level: -	Scale: 1:30
Client: David Wilson Homes Mercia		Dates: 28/08/2013	Logged By: GD

Well	Water Strikes	Samples & In Situ Testing: Depth (m)	Type	Results	Depth (m)	Level (m AOD)	Legend	Stratum Description
		0.20	D		0.30			Grass over brown clayey TOPSOIL.
		0.50	D					Firm to stiff red-brown slightly sandy CLAY. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
		1.00	CPT	N=10				
		1.10	D	(1,1,2,2,3,3)				
					1.45			Highly weathered red-purple-brown MUDSTONE. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
		1.60	CPT	25/200mm 200mm - Abandoned	1.60			End of Borehole at 1.60 m

Type	Results

Remarks: Groundwater not encountered during drilling.
Borehole backfilled with arisings upon completion.

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Borehole No **BH18**
Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name: Thorley Drive, Cheadle	Project No.: 13052	Co-ords: -	Hole Type: WLS
Equipment: Dynamic percussive sampling rig		Level: -	Scale: 1:30
Client: David Wilson Homes Mercia		Dates: 28/08/2013	Logged By: GD

Well	Water Strikes	Samples & In Situ Testing: Depth (m)	Type	Results	Depth (m)	Level (m AOD)	Legend	Stratum Description
					0.25			Grass over brown sandy TOPSOIL.
		0.40	D					Firm to stiff red-orange-brown slightly sandy CLAY with occasional gravel of angular fine to coarse mudstone. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
		1.00	CPT	N=25 (2,5,6,6,6,7)				
		1.30	D					
					1.50			Red-purple-brown MUDSTONE. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
		2.00	CPT	N=50 (4,16,25,25)	2.00			End of Borehole at 2.00 m
			Type	Results				

Remarks: Groundwater not encountered during drilling.
Monitoring point installed upon completion.

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Borehole No **BH19** Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name	Project No.	Co-ords: -	Hole Type
Thorley Drive, Cheadle	13052		WLS
Equipment: Dynamic percussive sampling rig		Level: -	Scale 1:30
Client: David Wilson Homes Mercia		Dates: 28/08/2013	Logged By GD

Well	Water Strikes	Samples & In Situ Testing Depth (m)	Type	Results	Depth (m)	Level (m AOD)	Legend	Stratum Description
					0.25			Grass over brown clayey TOPSOIL.
		0.40	D		0.50			MADE GROUND: Firm to stiff orange-brown slightly sandy CLAY.
					0.80			MADE GROUND: Pale grey angular gravel of SANDSTONE.
		1.00	CPT	N=21 (2,4,4,4,6,7)				Stiff to very stiff red-brown slightly sandy locally gravelly CLAY. Gravel is angular fine to coarse mudstone. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
		1.45	D		1.40			
		1.50	CPT	50/100mm 100mm - Abandoned	1.50			Red-purple-brown MUDSTONE. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
								End of Borehole at 1.50 m
			Type	Results				

Remarks: Groundwater not encountered during drilling.
Borehole backfilled with arisings upon completion.

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Borehole No **BH20**
Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name: Thorley Drive, Cheadle	Project No.: 13052	Co-ords: -	Hole Type: WLS
Equipment: Dynamic percussive sampling rig		Level: -	Scale: 1:30
Client: David Wilson Homes Mercia		Dates: 28/08/2013	Logged By: GD

Well	Water Strikes	Samples & In Situ Testing: Depth (m)	Type	Results	Depth (m)	Level (m AOD)	Legend	Stratum Description
		0.20	D		0.30			Grass over brown clayey TOPSOIL.
					0.50			Stiff red-brown CLAY. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
		1.00	CPT	N=38 (3,4,6,8,11,13)	1.00			Stiff orange-brown mottled grey CLAY. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
		1.20	D					Orange-brown mottled grey-green MUDSTONE with much clayey matrix. (PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES)
		1.50	CPT	18/150mm 150mm - Abandoned	1.50			End of Borehole at 1.50 m

Type | Results

Remarks: Groundwater not encountered during drilling.
Monitoring point installed upon completion.

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APPENDIX D: Proposed Site Layout

Revision	Date	Details
Rev A	[illegible]	Emergency access indicated to Thorley Drive. [illegible]
Rev B	11.01.16	[illegible] Footpath added. Turning heads made [illegible]
Rev C	[illegible]	Plot 15-17 [illegible]
Rev D	[illegible]	Balancing pond amended [illegible]
Rev E	[illegible]	Landscaped buffer zone amended [illegible]

nicol thomas

[illegible]

Subject to:

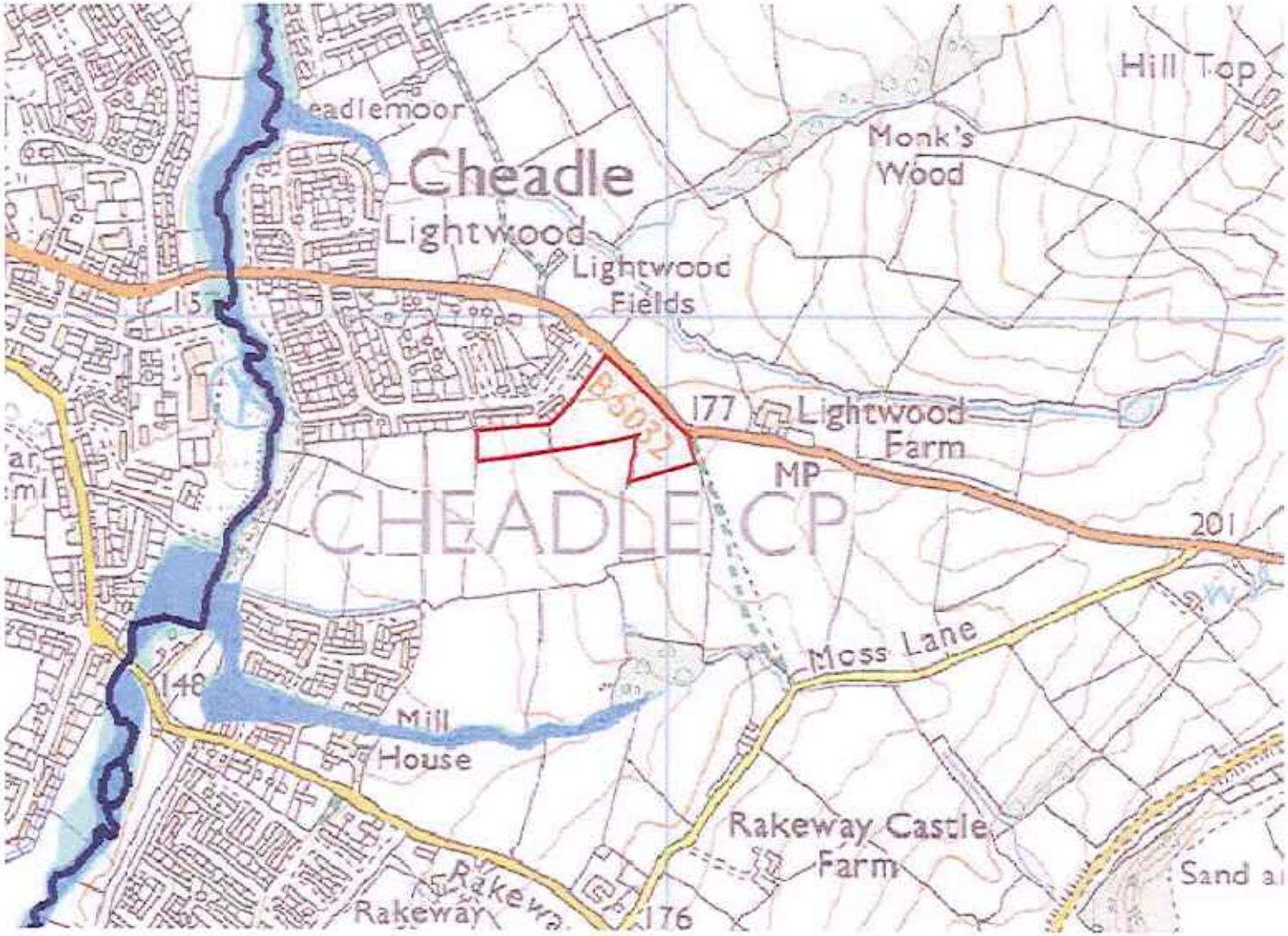
- Utilities searches
- LA comments

SCALE 1 [illegible]

nicol thomas

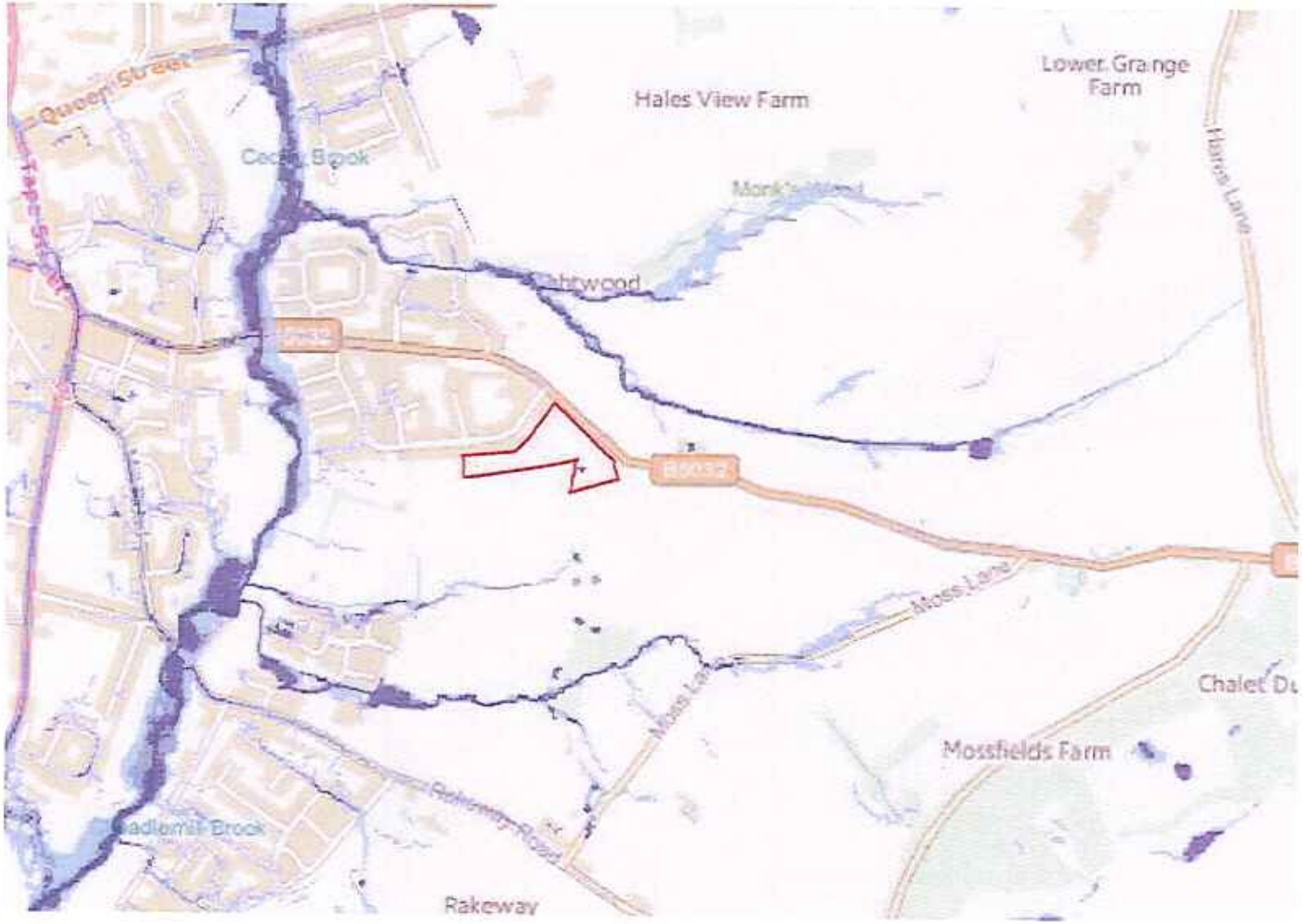
Client:	Providence Land Ltd			
Job:	Thorley Drive, Cheadle			
Drawing title:	Site Layout Plan			
Drawing Number:	B5580	SK	03	Revision: E
Scale:	[illegible]			
Date:	22.12.15			
Drawn by/ checked by:				

APPENDIX E: EA Maps and Staffordshire Moorlands Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update

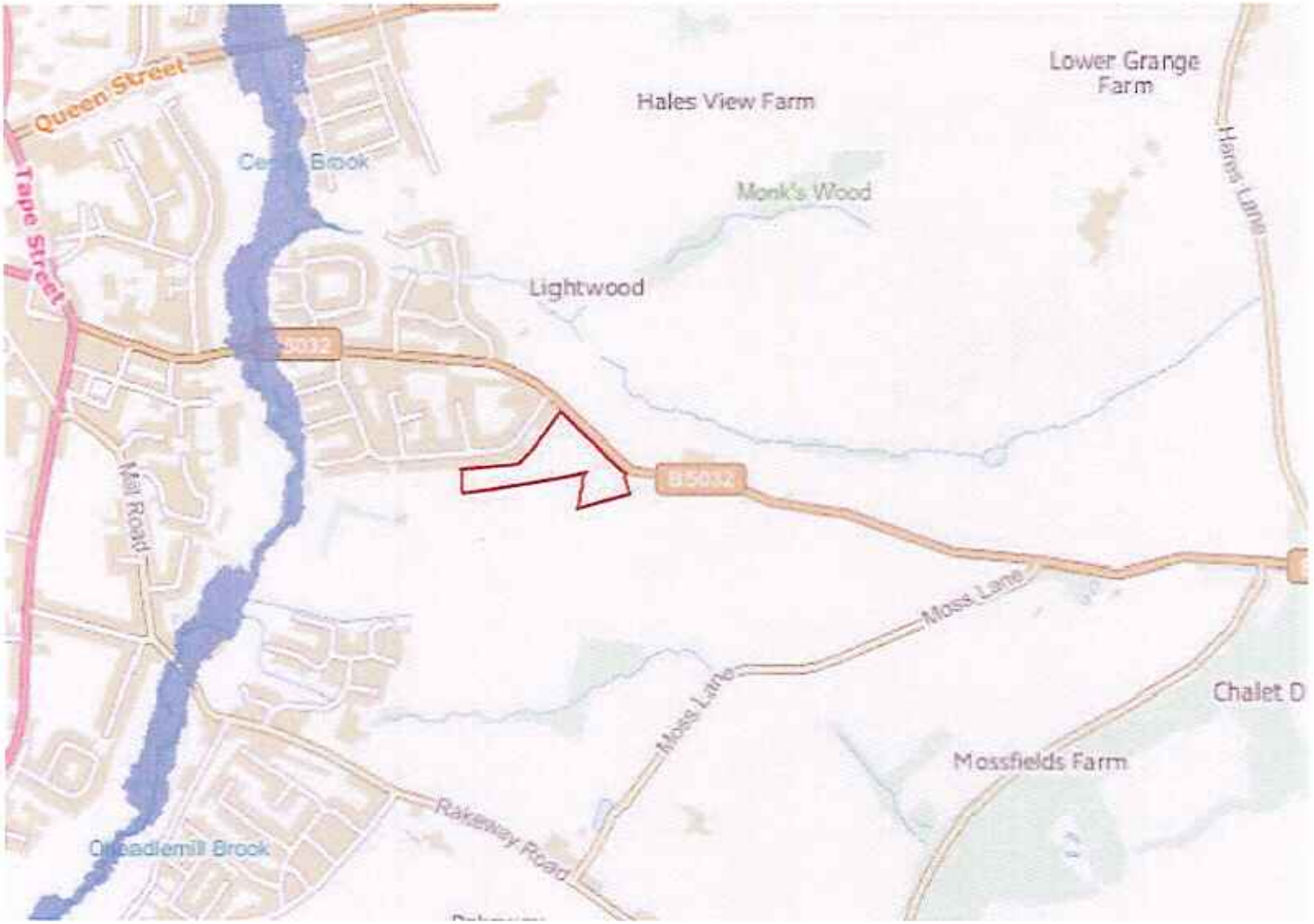


Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)

Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea



Risk of Flooding from Surface Water



Risk of Flooding from Reservoirs

AECOM

Flood and Water Management

Submitted to
Staffordshire Moorlands
District Council

Submitted by
AECOM Infrastructure
& Environment UK Ltd
Royal Court
Basil Close
Chesterfield
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Staffordshire Moorlands Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update

Final Report
October 2015

Staffordshire Moorlands Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update

Prepared by: Craig Boorman
Assistant Hydrologist

Checked by: Helen Burton
Senior Consultant

Approved by: Andrew Woodliffe
Associate Director

Rev No	Comments	Checked by	Approved by	Date
0	Draft	HB	AW	29/07/2015
1	Final	HB	AW	01/10/2015

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Job No: 47074340 Date Created: October 2015

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List of Acronyms

ABD	Areas Benefiting from Defences
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AIMS	Asset Information Management System
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AStGWF	Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding
AStSWF	Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding
BGS	British Geological Survey
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan
CRT	Canal and River Trust
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
Defra	Department for Environment, Flood and Rural Affairs
FCERM	National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management
FMfSW	Flood Map for Surface Water
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FRMP	Flood Risk Management Plan
FSA	Flood Storage Area
FWD	Flood Warning Direct
FWEP	Flood Warning and Evacuation Plan
FWMA	Flood and Water Management Act 2010
GES	Good Ecological Status
GIS	Geographical Information System
HFM	Historic Flood Map
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
LDF	Local Development Framework
LFRMS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LRF	Local Resilience Forum
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NS	National Standards
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
SMDC	Staffordshire Moorlands District Council
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SCC	Staffordshire County Council
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SMDC	Staffordshire Moorlands District Council
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
ST	Severn Trent Water
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
uFMfSW	Updated Flood Map for Surface Water
UU	United Utilities
WFD	Water Framework Directive

Glossary of Terms

TERM	DEFINITION
1D Hydraulic Model	Hydraulic model which computes flow in a single dimension, suitable for representing systems with a defined flow direction such as river channels, pipes and culverts
2D Hydraulic Model	Hydraulic model which computes flow in multiple dimensions, suitable for representing systems without a defined flow direction including topographic surfaces such as floodplains
Annual probability	Annual probability of occurrence in any one year, expressed as a percentage. For example, a 1% annual probability event has a 1 in 100 chance of occurring in any year.
Areas Benefitting from Defences (ABD)	Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences shows those areas that would benefit from the presence of formal flood defences in the event of flooding from rivers with a 1% (1 in 100) chance in any given year. If the defences were not there, these areas would be flooded.
Asset Information Management System (AIMS)	Environment Agency database of assets associated with main rivers including defences, structures and channel types. Information regarding location, standard of service, dimensions and condition.
Aquifer	A source of groundwater comprising water bearing rock, sand or gravel capable of yielding significant quantities of water.
Attenuation	In the context of this report - the storing of water to reduce peak discharge of water.
Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP)	A high-level planning strategy through which the Environment Agency works with their key decision makers within a river catchment to identify and agree policies to secure the long-term sustainable management of flood risk.
Climate Change	Long term variations in global temperature and weather patterns caused by natural and human actions. For fluvial events a 20% increase in river flow is applied and for rainfall events, a 30% increase. These climate change values are based upon information within the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance.
Culvert	A channel or pipe that carries water below the level of the ground.
DG5 Register	A water-company held register of properties which have experienced sewer flooding due to hydraulic overload, or properties which are 'at risk' of sewer flooding more frequently than once in 20 years.
Exception Test	A tool that should be applied following the application of the sequential test. Conditions need to be met before the Exception Test can be applied.
Flood Defence	Infrastructure used to protect an area against floods as floodwalls and embankments; they are designed to a specific standard of protection (design standard).
Flood Resilience	Measures that minimise water ingress and promotes fast drying and easy cleaning, to prevent any permanent damage.
Flood Resistant	Measures to prevent flood water entering a building or damaging its fabric. This has the same meaning as flood proof.
Flood Risk	The level of flood risk is the product of the frequency or likelihood of the flood events and their consequences (such as loss, damage, harm, distress and disruption).
Flood Storage Area	An area of land designated to attenuate/store flood water.
Flood Zone	Flood Zones show the probability of flooding, ignoring the presence of existing defences

TERM	DEFINITION
Fluvial	Relating to the actions, processes and behaviour of a watercourse (river or stream).
Freeboard	Height of flood defence crest level (or building level) above designed water level
Functional Floodplain	Land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood.
Groundwater	Water that is in the ground, this is usually referring to water in the saturated zone below the water table.
Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)	As defined by the Flood and Water Management Act, in relation to an area in England, this means the unitary authority or where there is no unitary authority, the county council for the area. Essex County Council is therefore the LLFA.
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	Body that is responsible for controlling planning and development through the planning system.
Main River	Watercourse defined on a 'main river map designated by Defra. The Environment Agency has permissive powers to carry out flood defence works, maintenance and operational activities for main rivers. However overall responsibility for maintenance lies with the riparian owner.
Mitigation measure	An element of development design which may be used to manage flood risk or avoid an increase in flood risk elsewhere.
Ordinary Watercourse	A watercourse that does not form part of a main river. This includes "all rivers and streams and all ditches, drains, cuts, culverts, dikes, sluices (other than public sewers within the meaning of the Water Industry Act 1991) and passages, through which water flows" according to the Land Drainage Act 1991.
Residual Flood Risk	The remaining flood risk after risk reduction measures have been taken into account.
Return Period	The average time period between rainfall or flood events with the same intensity and effect.
Risk	Risk is a factor of the probability or likelihood of an event occurring multiplied by consequence: Risk = Probability x Consequence. It is also referred to in this report in a more general sense.
Sequential Test	A tool that aims to steer vulnerable development to areas of lowest flood risk.
Sewer Flooding	Flooding caused by a blockage or overflowing in a sewer or urban drainage system.
Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	Defined areas in which certain types of development are restricted to ensure that groundwater sources remain free from contaminants.
Surface Water	Flooding caused when intense rainfall exceeds the capacity of the drainage systems or when, during prolonged periods of wet weather, the soil is so saturated such that it cannot accept any more water.
Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	Methods of management practices and control structures that are designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable manner than some conventional techniques.
Topographic survey	A survey of ground levels.

1 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

AECOM were commissioned by Staffordshire Moorlands District Council (SMDC) in April 2015 to review and revise the Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the Staffordshire Moorlands District administrative area.

1.2 Project Aims and Objectives

The National Planning Policy Framework[1] (NPPF) and associated Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) for Flood Risk and Coastal Change[2] emphasise the active role Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) should take to ensure that flood risk is understood and managed effectively and sustainably throughout all stages of the planning process.

The NPPF outlines that Local Plans should be supported by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and LPAs should use the findings to inform strategic land use planning. Figure 1-1 overleaf, reproduced from the PPG, illustrates how flood risk should be taken into account in the preparation of a Local Plan.

The original Level 1 SFRA was produced for SMDC in collaboration with the Stafford, Lichfield and Tamworth local authorities by in 2008[3]. The SFRA was produced to satisfy the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Development Plan Documents which make up the Local Development Framework (LDF) and outline the spatial planning strategy for the District. A key commitment made by the Council in the Core Strategy is to undertake an early review of the Core Strategy by 2017, extending the plan period to 2031 to ensure that future provision will continue to adequately meet objectively assessed needs and reflect development potential. This is to become part of a single Local Plan, combined with the work currently underway on site specific allocations.

The Local Plan covers only that part of the District for which SMDC has responsibility as a LPA and therefore excludes the Peak District National Park which is covered by a separate LDF prepared by the Peak District National Park Authority.

Since the publication of the original Level 1 SFRA, there have been a number of changes in legislation and guidance relating to planning and flood risk. The introduction of the Localism Act in 2011 was intended to create a planning system oriented around consideration of local planning issues. Planning Policy Statements (PPS), covering all aspects of national planning policy have since been replaced by the NPPF including Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) Development and Flood Risk[4]. Its accompanying PPS25 Practice Guidance[5] document relating to flood risk, has been recently replaced by the PPG. Furthermore, the wider planning system has been subject to considerable change since 2008 with the withdrawal of the previous regional planning framework and the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) in 2010.

As well as legislative and planning policy changes, a number of new and revised datasets have been made available since the release of the original Level 1 SFRA. Environment Agency flood risk mapping has been revised and updated national surface water flood risk mapping has been released by the Environment Agency. These can both be used by LPAs in their SFRAs.

[1] Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) *National Planning Policy Framework*. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2
[2] Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) *Planning Practice Guidance: Flood Risk and Coastal Change*. Available at: http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change/
[3] Halcrow (January 2008), Staffordshire Moorlands District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Local Development Framework, Level 1 Final.
[4] Department for Communities and Local Government (2010) *'Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk*, TSO: London.
[5] Department for Communities and Local Government (2009) *'Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk Practice Guide'*. TSO: London.

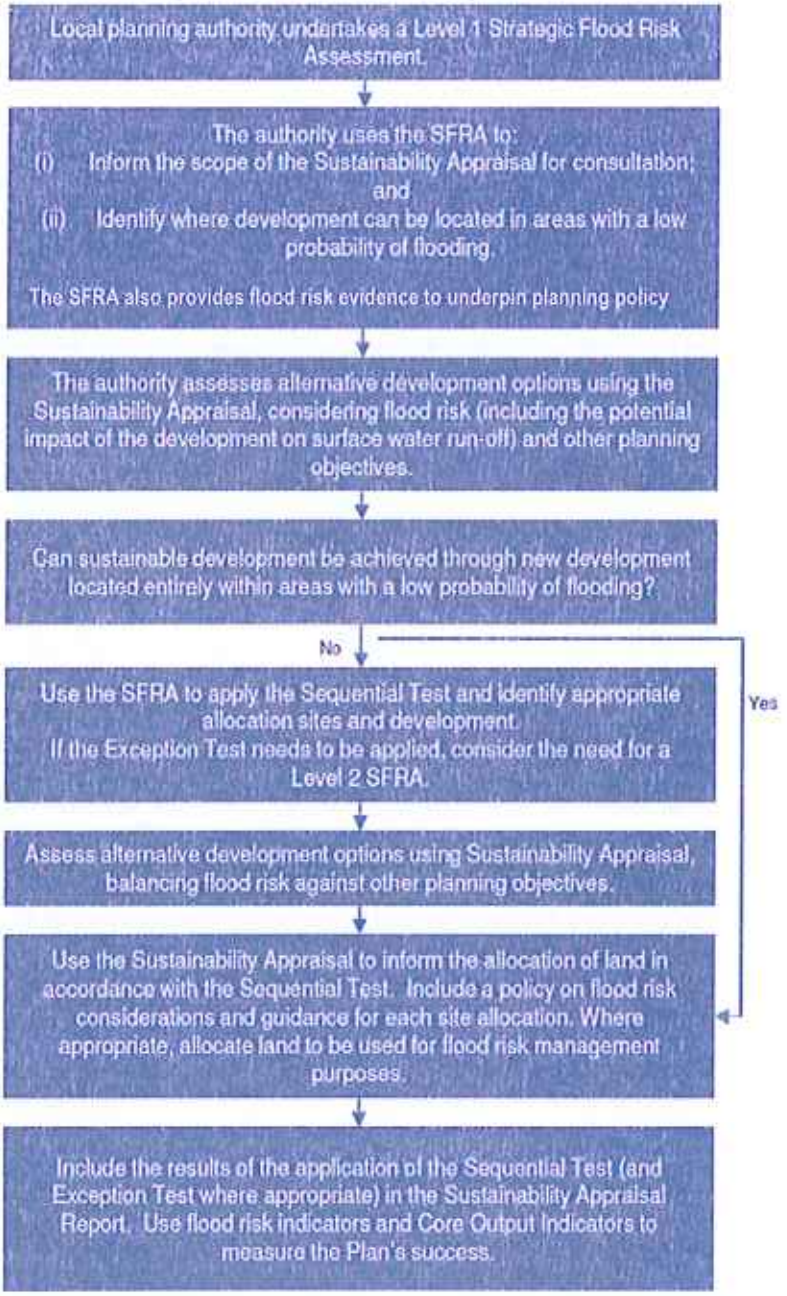

Figure 1-1: Taking flood risk into account in the preparation of a Local Plan (Adapted from the Planning Practice Guidance for Flood Risk and Coastal Change, p6)

The objectives of the Level 1 SFRA update are to:

- Collate and analyse the most up to date flood risk information across the SMDC administrative area, and incorporate the findings from more recent studies;
- Provide an up to date, robust flood risk evidence base to inform SMDC's Local Plan, taking into account all sources of flooding;
- Provide an up to date evidence base for applying the Sequential Test and Exception Test to inform and enable the sequential approach towards spatial planning, as required by NPPF; and
- Support prudent decision-making by Development Management Officers on a day-to-day basis and satisfy the Sustainability Appraisal.