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Huntingdonshire Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Site Summary

Site CfS:259

Final Draft Report

Prepared for

Huntingdonshire District Council

Date

November 2025

Document Status

Issue date	6 November 2025
Issued to	Frances Schulz
BIM reference	JFI-JBA-XX-XX-RP-EN-0020
Revision	P03
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This report describes work commissioned by Huntingdonshire District Council by an instruction via email dated 21 July 2025. The Client's representative for the contract was Frances Schulz of Huntingdonshire District Council. Mike Williamson of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

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The methodology adopted and the sources of information used by JBA in providing its services are outlined in this Report. The work described in this Report was undertaken between 21 July 2025 and 6 November 2025 and is based on the conditions encountered and the information available during the said period. The scope of this Report and the services are accordingly factually limited by these circumstances.

The conclusions and recommendations contained in this Report are based upon information provided by others and upon the assumption that all relevant information has been provided by those parties from whom it has been requested and that such information is accurate.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the Environment Agency, Cambridgeshire County Council for their assistance with this work.

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1 Background

This is a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) site screening report for Local Plan Site CfS:259. The content of this report assumes the reader has already consulted the 'HDC Level 1 SFRA' (2024) and read the 'HDC Level 2 SFRA Main Report' (2025) and is therefore familiar with the terminology used in this report.

1.1 Site CfS:259

- Location: Home Farm South, Abbots Ripton
- Existing site use: residential, greenspace
- Existing site use vulnerability: more vulnerable
- Proposed site use: mixed use (including residential)
- Proposed site use vulnerability: more vulnerable
- Site area (ha): 2.83
- Watercourse: unnamed ordinary watercourse
- Environment Agency (EA) model: no detailed model available. Flood zones based on New National Model
- Summary of requirements from Level 2 SFRA scoping stage:
    - Subject to the exception test as more vulnerable development proposed in Flood Zone 3a
    - Assessment of fluvial flood depths, velocities and hazards
    - Assessment of surface water flood extent, depths and hazards
    - Assessment of all other sources of flood risk

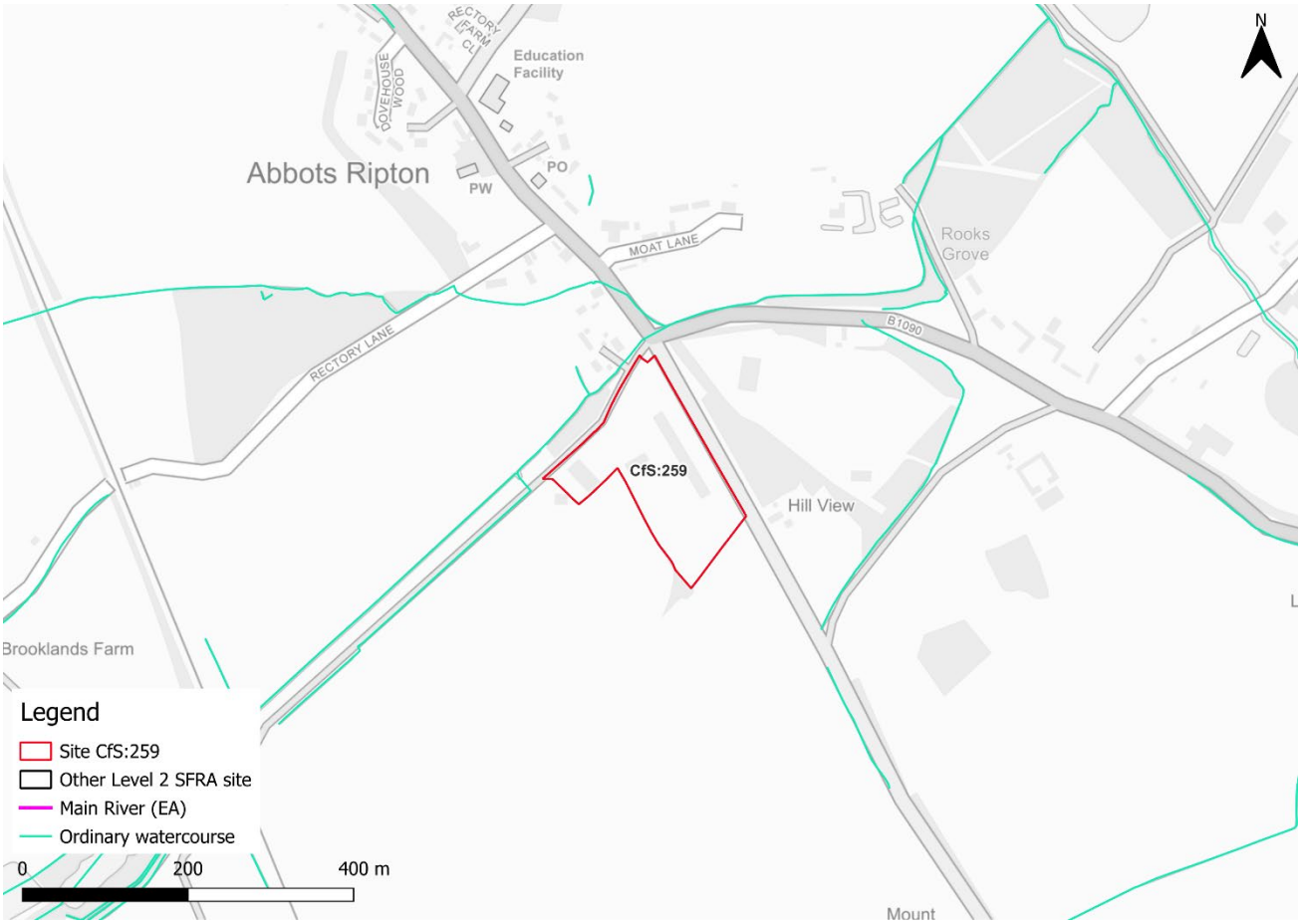

Figure 1-1: Existing site location boundary

Figure 1-2: Aerial photography

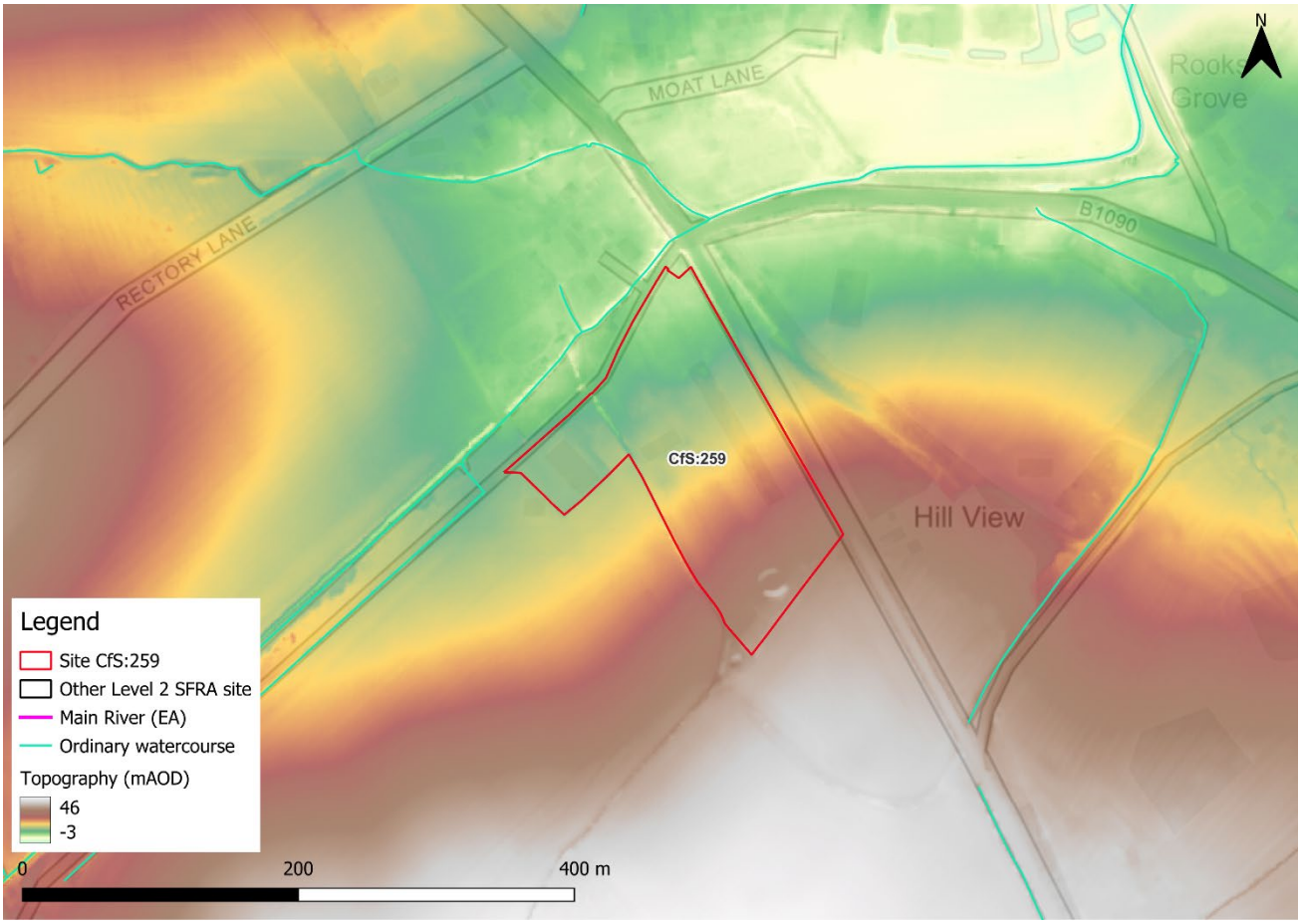

Figure 1-3: Topography

2 Flood risk from rivers and sea

2.1 Existing risk

2.1.1 Flood Map for Planning and functional floodplain

Based on the EA's Flood Map for Planning (accessed July 2025) and Flood Zone 3b (functional floodplain), as updated in this Level 2 SFRA, the percentage areas of the site within each flood zone are stated in Table 2-1 and can be viewed on Figure 2-1. This version of the Flood Map for Planning does not consider flood defence infrastructure (Section 2.2) or the impacts of climate change (Section 2.3).

The site is predominantly within Flood Zone 1 though 3% is within Flood Zone 3a. A detailed model is not available for the ordinary watercourse, therefore the risk is likely based on the EA's New National Model.

Table 2-1: Existing flood risk based on percentage area of site at risk

Flood Zone 1 (% area)	Flood Zone 2 (% area)	Flood Zone 3a (% area)	Flood Zone 3b (% area)
96	1	3	0

Figure 2-1: Existing risk

2.2 Flood risk management

2.2.1 Flood defences

There are no flood defences in the vicinity of the site, according to the EA's Spatial Flood Defences dataset.

2.2.2 Working with Natural Processes

The EA's Working with Natural Processes (WwNP) dataset has been interrogated to identify opportunities for Natural Flood Management (NFM) to reduce flood risk to the site and surrounding areas. These areas are shown in Figure 2-2. Note, the WwNP mapping is broadscale and indicative, therefore further investigation will be required for any land shown to have potential for WwNP.

There may be potential flood risk alleviation to areas around the site through tree planting, particularly along the ordinary watercourses and to the wider agricultural land surrounding the site.

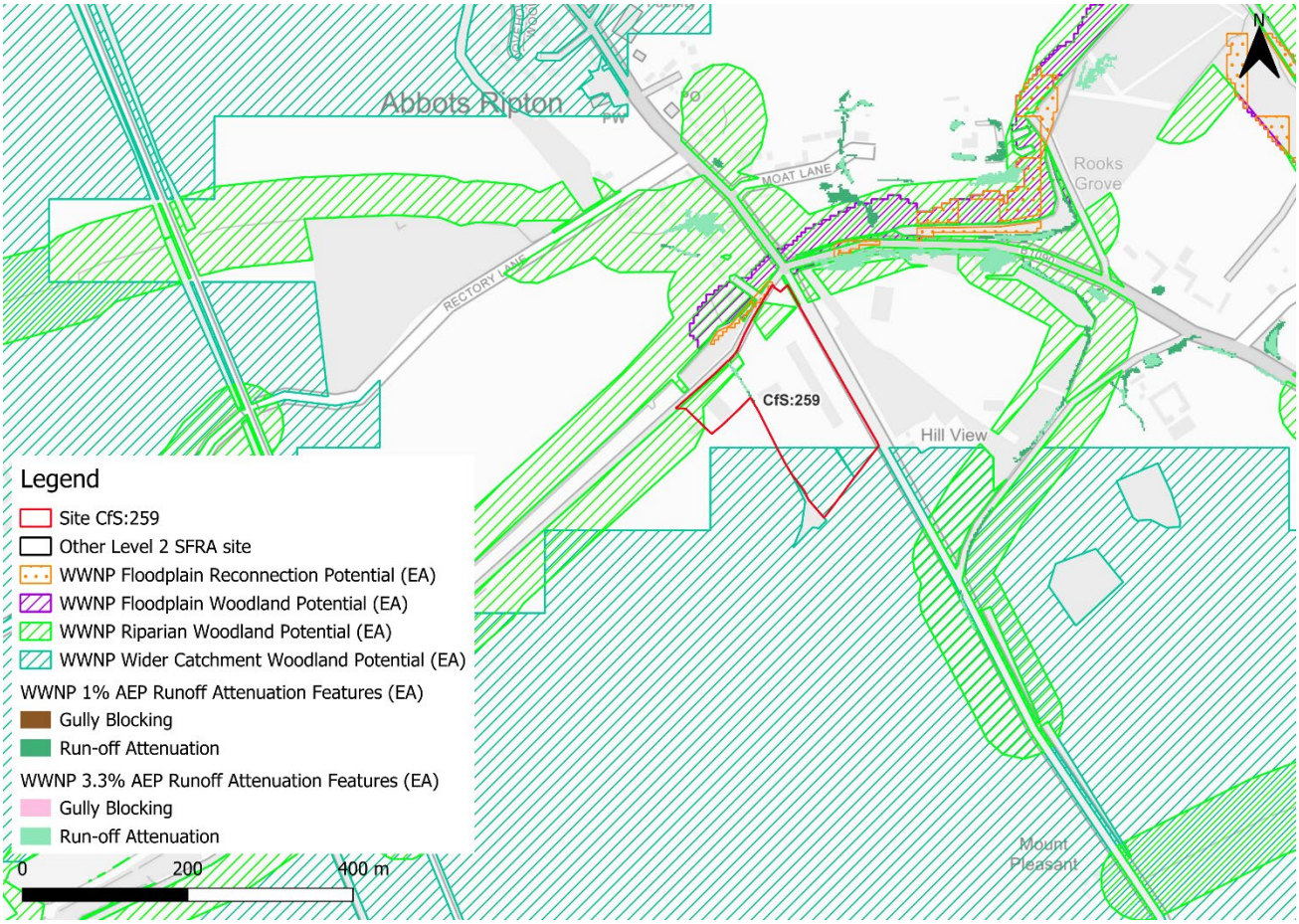

Figure 2-2: Natural Flood Management (NFM) potential mapping

2.3 Impacts from climate change

2.3.1 Fluvial

The EA's SFRA guidance states that SFRAs should assess the central allowance for less, more, highly vulnerable, and water compatible development. However, as there is no existing detailed model of the ordinary watercourse, modelling of climate change has not been possible.

The impacts of climate change on flood risk have been modelled by the EA through the New National Model which models the central allowance (+6% on peak river flows for the Old Bedford and Middle Level EA management catchment) for the 3.3% AEP defended, 1% AEP defended and undefended, and 0.1% AEP defended and undefended fluvial events.

There is only nominal increased risk to the site in each event for the undefended events. The defended events cover the same area as the undefended events.

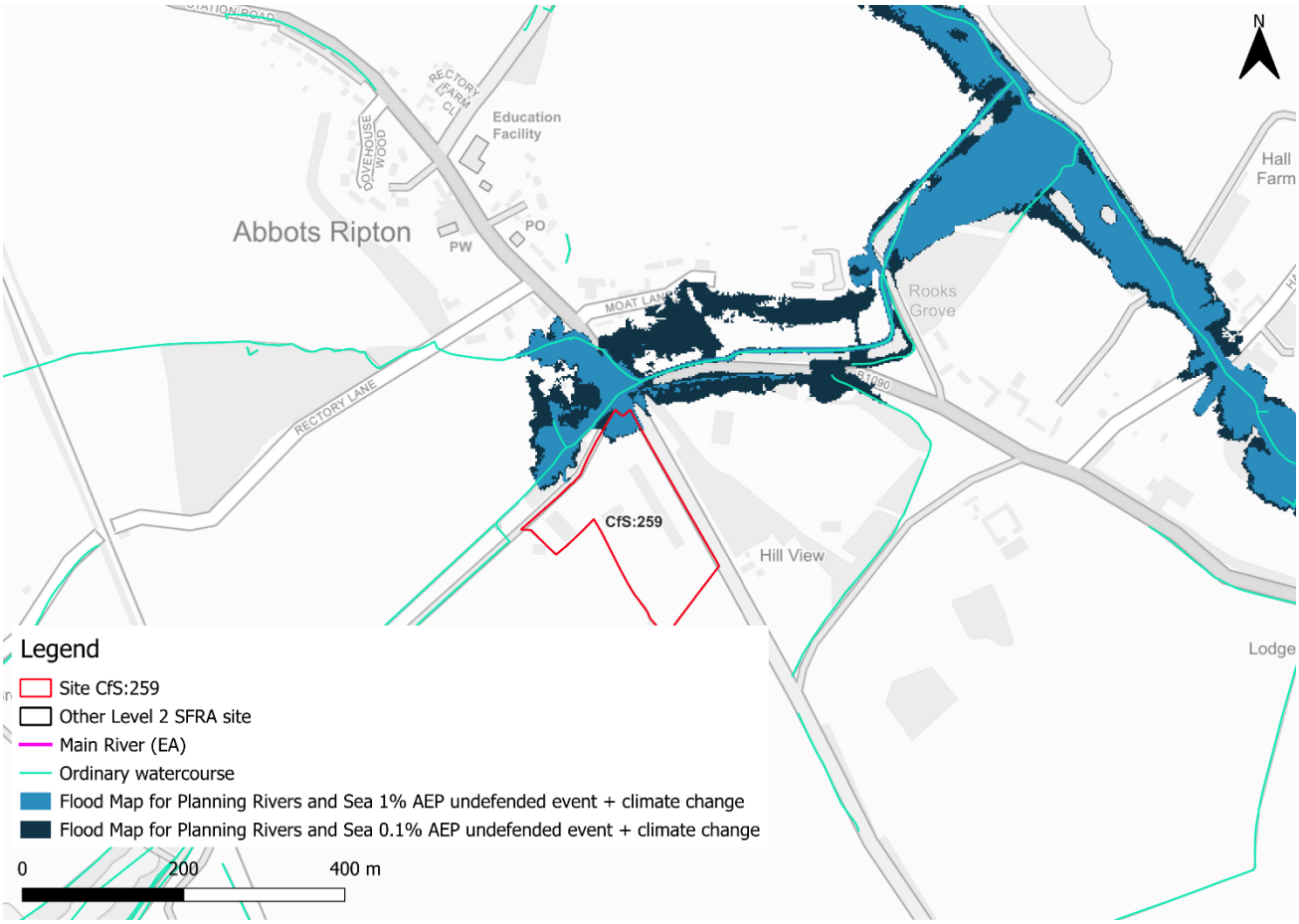

Figure 2-3: Flood Map for Planning 1% and 0.1% AEP undefended flood events +6% (central climate change allowance)

2.3.2 Tidal

The EA's Flood Map for Planning shows the site is not at risk from tidal climate change.

2.4 Historic flood incidents

The EA's Historic Flood Map (HFM) and Recorded Flood Outlines (RFO) datasets have been considered. No historic events have been recorded on or near the site, according to these datasets.

2.5 Emergency planning

2.5.1 Flood warning

The EA operates a Flood Warning Service for properties located within a Flood Warning Area (FWA) for when a flood event is expected to occur. This site is not within a FWA.

Flood alerts may be issued before a flood warning for properties located within a Flood Alert Area (FAA) to provide advance notice of the possibility of flooding. A flood alert may be issued when there is less confidence that flooding will occur in a FWA. As shown in Figure 2-4, the ordinary watercourse adjacent the northern site boundary is within a FAA, namely the Bury Brook in Cambridgeshire FAA.

Figure 2-4: EA Flood Warning Areas and Flood Alert Areas

2.5.2 Access and escape routes

Based on available information, safe access and escape routes could likely be achieved during a flood event via Station Road on the eastern boundary, as shown by the orange circle in Figure 2-5. However, the flood alert should remain in place to ensure site users can be safe and evacuate the site during the 0.1% AEP fluvial event plus climate change.

Figure 2-5: Potential access and escape route

2.6 Observations, mitigation options, site suitability, sequential approach to development management - fluvial and tidal

- Observations:
  - The majority of the site is in Flood Zone 1.
  - There is no detailed model available for the ordinary watercourse. The flood zones, including for climate change, are likely to be based on the EA's New National Model.
  - The risk area should be left as open greenspace and allowed to flood.
- Mitigation:
  - Risk from the ordinary watercourse should be confirmed in the site-specific FRA. A detailed model may be required to fully understand the onsite fluvial risk.

- Given the proximity of the site to the ordinary watercourse, a flood risk activity permit for development may be required. The type of permission required must be sought from the Environment Agency, Lead Local Flood Authority or Internal Drainage Board. For non-tidal main rivers, a flood risk activity permit may be required if the development of the site is within 8 metres of a riverbank, flood defence structure or culvert.

- Access and escape:
  - Safe access and escape routes must be available at times of flood and appear to be available via Station Road.
  - The EA flood alert should remain to ensure early evacuation of site users before an extreme flood event occurs.

3 Flood risk from surface water

3.1 Existing risk

The NaFRA2 Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) mapping received a significant update and was published January 2025, including for surface water flood extents and depths. However, at the time of writing, the EA has confirmed that the depth information available is not structured in a way that is suitable for planning purposes. Therefore, this Level 2 SFRA considers the third generation RoFSW depth and hazard mapping in addition to the NaFRA2 extents, as agreed with the EA. Surface water depth and hazard should be modelled at the site-specific FRA stage.

3.1.1 Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - NaFRA2 extents

Based on the EA's national scale RoFSW map, as updated in January 2025, the majority of the site is at very low risk. However, there is ponding in the area at fluvial risk and also a flow path along the western boundary.

Table 3-1: Existing surface water flood risk based on percentage area at risk using the NaFRA2 RoFSW map

Very low risk (% area)	Low risk (% area)	Medium risk (% area)	High risk (% area)
93	3	2	2

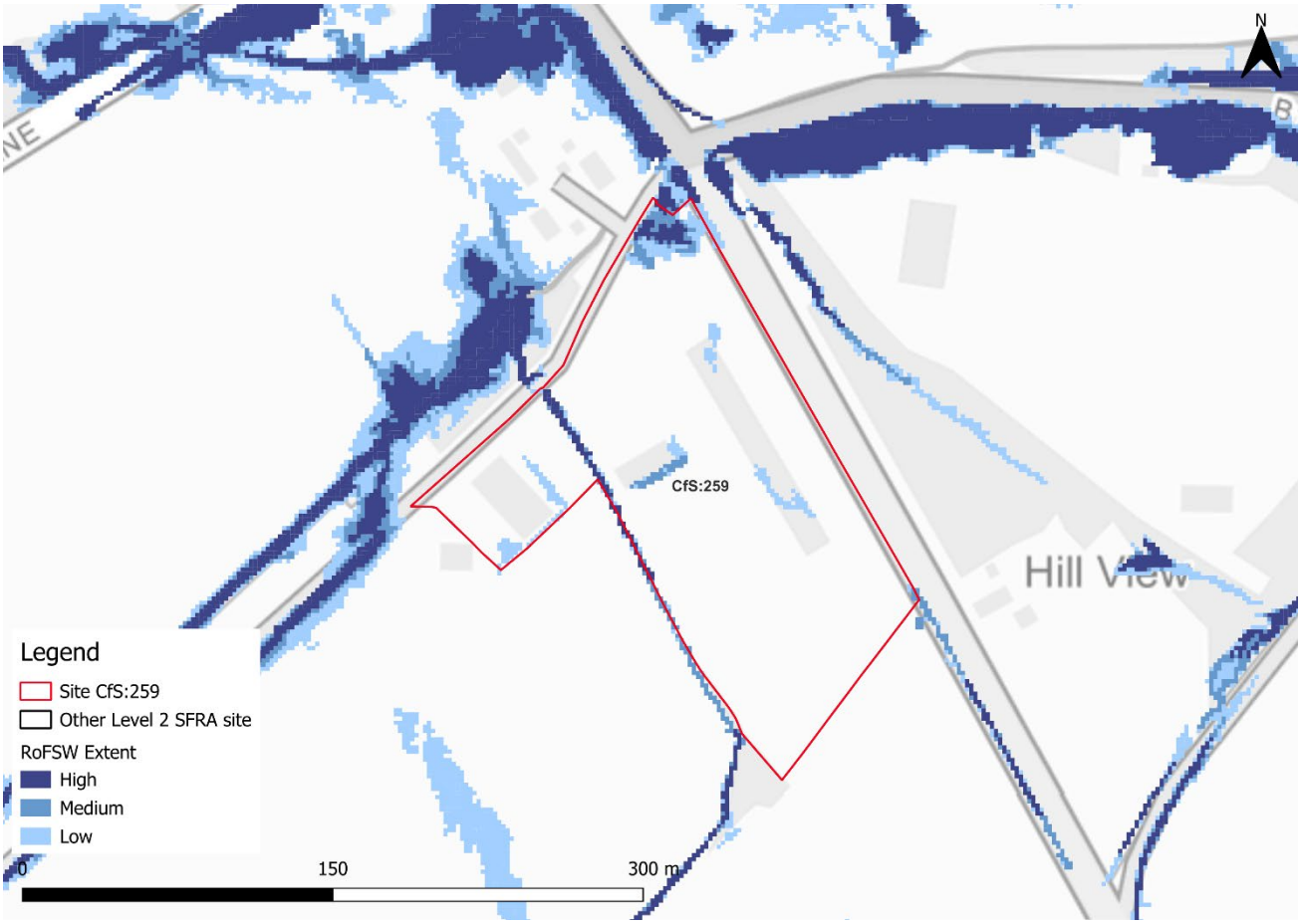

Figure 3-1: Surface water flood extents (NaFRA2 - Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map)

3.1.2 Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - third generation depths and hazard

Based on the EA's national scale third generation RoFSW map there is no risk in the ponded area. The flow path on the western boundary is shorter though is >0.6m in places. There are therefore clear differences between the NaFRA2 RoFSW map and the third-generation depths and hazard mapping. This reinforces the requirement for detailed assessment of surface water at the FRA stage to establish surface water flood risk conditions.

Figure 3-2: Medium risk event surface water flood depths (Third generation - Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map)

Figure 3-3: Medium risk event surface water flood hazard[1] (Third generation - Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map)

3.2 Impacts from climate change

The NaFRA2 RoFSW mapping now includes one modelled climate change scenario, the 2050s central allowance for the high, medium and low risk events. However, the upper end allowance on peak rainfall for the 2070s should be assessed in SFRAs. Therefore, at the time of writing, the available national surface water climate change mapping is unsuitable for consideration in development planning. This Level 2 SFRA considers the low risk surface water event as a conservative proxy for the medium risk event plus climate change, as agreed with the EA. The impact of climate change on surface water flood risk should be fully accounted for at the site-specific FRA stage.

Based on the information available, surface water flood risk to the site may increase with climate change. Proxy depths in the ponded area remain shallow with low to moderate hazard. The flow path is larger and has significant hazard within the northwest of the site. The potential access and escape route remains at very low risk.

1 Based on Section 7.5 Hazard rating. What is the Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map? Report version 2.0. April 2019. Environment Agency

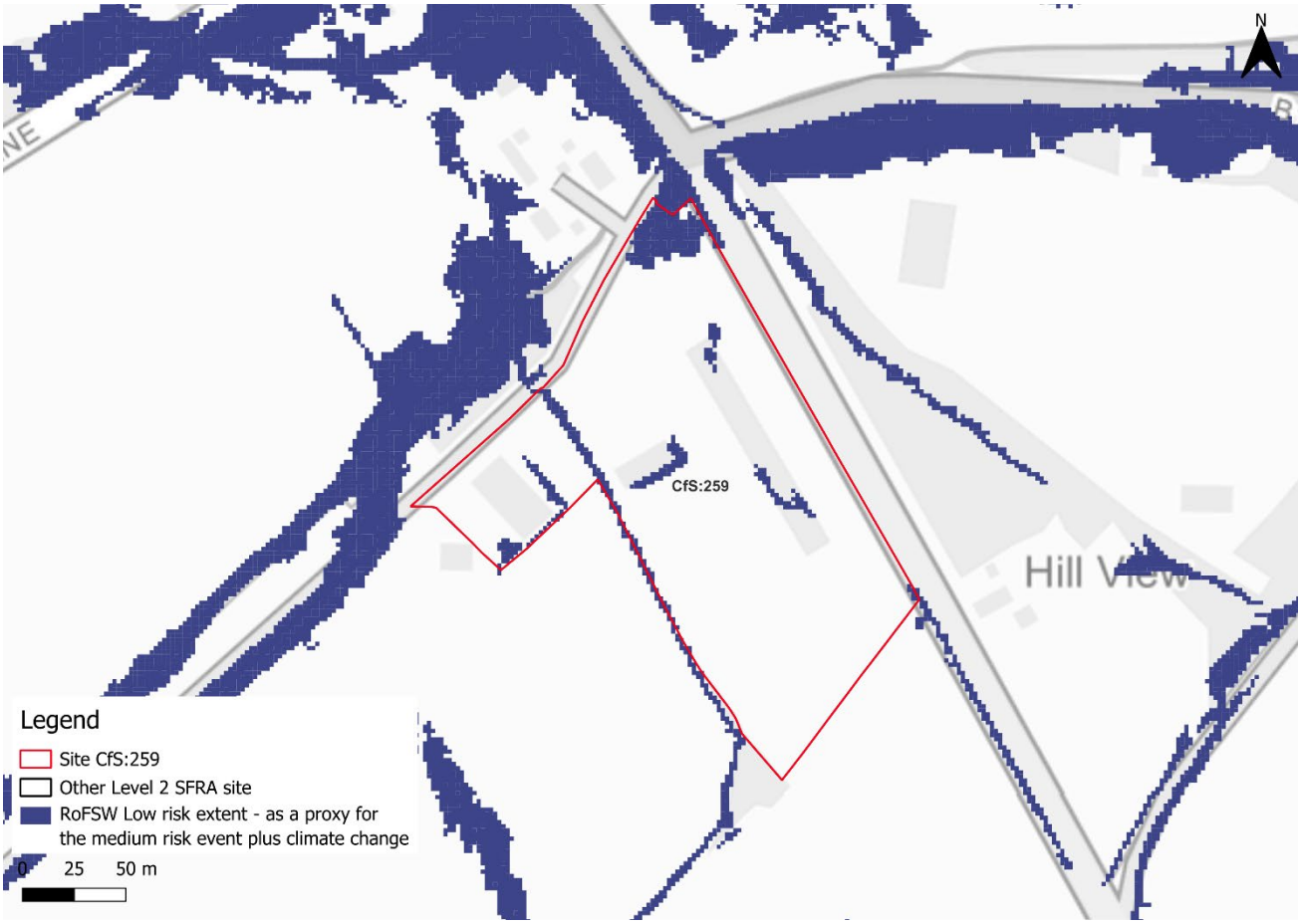

Figure 3-4: Low risk event surface water flood extent, as a proxy for the medium risk event plus climate change (NaFRA2 - Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map)

Figure 3-5: Low risk event surface water flood depths, as a proxy for the medium risk event plus climate change (Third generation - Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map)

Figure 3-6: Low risk event surface water flood hazard, as a proxy for the medium risk event plus climate change (Third generation - Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map)

3.3 Observations, mitigation options, site suitability, sequential approach to development management - surface water

- Current risk to the site is predominantly very low, with 93% of the site being at very low surface water flood risk. Surface water risk in the high and medium risk events is confined to an area of ponding and a flow path.
- The effects of climate change on surface water have not been modelled for this SFRA, however the low risk surface water event has been used as a proxy for the medium risk event plus climate change. Risk is shown to increase in extent though not depth and hazard, in the main.
- Surface water flood depths, hazards, including for the impact of climate change should be considered further through the site-specific FRA and drainage strategy. Any surface water modelling at the FRA stage should consider flood depths and hazards.
- The drainage strategy must ensure there is no increase in surface water flood risk elsewhere as a result of new development. Greenfield rates will apply, and the developer should follow the National SuDS guidance and any local guidance available from the LLFA.

- Safe access and escape appear to be possible when accounting for climate change.
- The RoFSW map is not suitable for identifying whether an individual property will flood and is therefore indicative. The RoFSW map is not appropriate to act as the sole evidence for any specific planning or regulatory decision or assessment of risk in relation to flooding at any scale without further supporting studies, modelling, or evidence.

4 Cumulative impacts assessment and high risk catchments

4.1 Level 1 cumulative impacts assessment

A cumulative impact assessment was completed through the Huntingdonshire Level 1 SFRA (2024), which aimed to identify catchments sensitive to the cumulative impact of new development. This site is located within one catchment, namely, the Bury Brook catchment. This catchment is ranked as a medium sensitivity catchment. Planning considerations for sites at medium sensitivity to the cumulative impacts of development can be found in Appendix G of the Level 1 SFRA. Cumulative impacts of development should also be considered as part of a site-specific FRA.

5 Groundwater, geology, soils, SuDS suitability

Risk of groundwater emergence is assessed in this SFRA using JBA's 5m Groundwater Emergence Map. This dataset is recommended for use by the EA in the SFRA Good Practice Guide[2]. Figure 5-1 shows the map covering this site and the surrounding areas. Table 5-1 explains the risk classifications.

Figure 5-1: JBA 5m Groundwater Emergence Map

The whole site is shown to be at no risk. Infiltration SuDS should therefore be appropriate at this site.

2 Strategic flood risk assessment good practice guide. ADEPT. December 2021.

Table 5-1: Groundwater Hazard Classification

Groundwater head difference (m)*	Class label
0 to 0.025	Groundwater levels are either at very near (within 0.025m of) the ground surface in the 100-year return period flood event. Within this zone there is a risk of groundwater flooding to both surface and subsurface assets. Groundwater may emerge at significant rates and has the capacity to flow overland and/or pond within any topographic low spots.
0.025 to 0.5	Groundwater levels are between 0.025m and 0.5m below the ground surface in the 100-year return period flood event. Within this zone there is a risk of groundwater flooding to surface and subsurface assets. There is the possibility of groundwater emerging at the surface locally.
0.5 to 5	Groundwater levels are between 0.5m and 5m below the ground surface in the 100-year return period flood event There is a risk of flooding to subsurface assets, but surface manifestation of groundwater is unlikely.
>5	Groundwater levels are at least 5m below the ground surface in the 100-year return period flood event. Flooding from groundwater is not likely.
N/A	No risk. This zone is deemed as having a negligible risk from groundwater flooding due to the nature of the local geological deposits.
*Difference is defined as ground surface in mAOD minus modelled groundwater table in mAOD.	

Figure 5-2: Soils and geology

6 Residual risk

Although a site may be afforded some protection from defences and / or drainage infrastructure, there is always a residual risk of flooding from asset failure i.e. breaching / overtopping of flood defences, blockages of culverts or drainage assets.

Based on available information, there is potential for a blockage of the culverted ordinary watercourse under Station Road, as shown in Figure 6-1. Potential blockage of this structure should be carried out at the FRA stage, along with culvert course and condition surveys.

Figure 6-1: Potential blockage location

6.1 Flood risk from reservoirs

The EA's Reservoir Flood Maps (RFM) (2021) show where water may go in the unlikely event of a reservoir or dam failure. Figure 6-1 shows the RFM in a 'dry day' and 'wet day' scenario. A 'dry day' scenario assumes that the water level in the reservoir is the same as the spillway level or the underside of the roof for a service reservoir and the watercourses upstream and downstream of the reservoir are at a normal level. A 'wet day' scenario assumes a worst-case scenario where a reservoir releases water held on a 'wet day' when

local rivers have already overflowed their banks. The site is shown to not be at risk from reservoir failure.

7 Overall site assessment

7.1 Can part b) of the exception test be passed?

This site is required to pass part b) of the exception test as it is located within Flood Zone 3a and is proposed for more vulnerable development.

Based on the evidence presented in this SFRA, it should be possible for this site to pass the exception test.

7.2 Recommendations summary

Based on the evidence presented in the Level 1 SFRA (2024) and this Level 2 SFRA:

- It should be appropriate to develop the majority of this site for more vulnerable purposes given a large proportion of the site is within Flood Zone 1.
- The risk area should be left free of development and remain as greenspace that is allowed to flood.
- A detailed model may be required for the ordinary watercourse, including for appropriate modelling residual risk from the culvert and accounting for climate change to more robustly confirm risk, given the flood zones are based on the New National Model.
- A detailed drainage strategy will be required for any new development, given the area of surface water ponding and the flow route.
- Wider opportunities for NFM features to reduce flood risk to the site in the future through tree planting in the surrounding areas should be explored at the site-specific FRA stage.

7.3 Site-specific FRA requirements and further work

At the planning application stage, the following should be considered:

- Detailed flood modelling of the ordinary watercourse, in consultation with the EA and LLFA, to robustly define existing and future fluvial flood risk to the site. This should include residual risk from the culvert with course and condition assessments.
- Further consideration of surface water flood risk, including a drainage strategy. Discharge rates should remain at greenfield rates at a minimum. The LLFA should be consulted.
- The FRA should be carried out in line with the latest versions of the NPPF; FRCC-PPG; EA online guidance; the HDC Local Plan, and national and local SuDS policy and guidelines.
- Throughout the FRA process, consultation should be carried out with, where applicable, the local planning authority; the lead local flood authority; emergency planning officers; the Environment Agency; Anglian Water; the highways authorities; and the emergency services.

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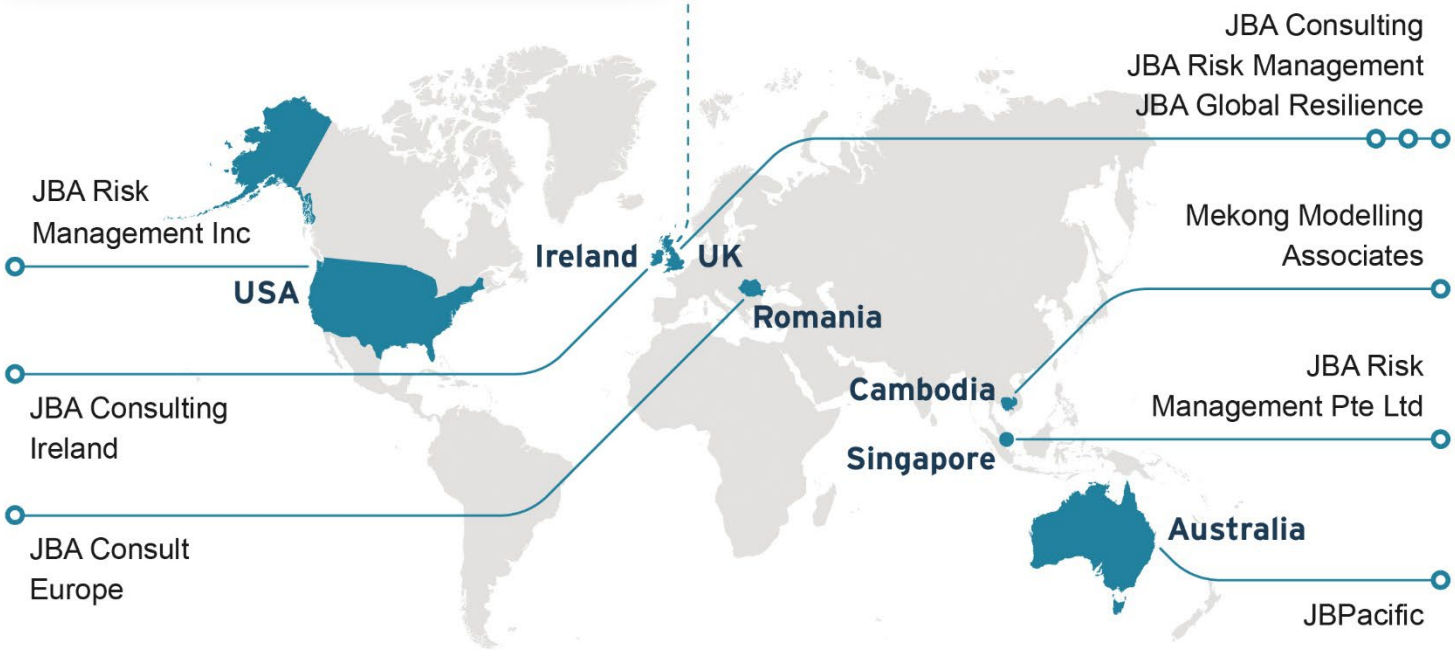

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