

To:	James Webster	From:	Drainage Team
------------	---------------	--------------	---------------

Planning App Ref:	PL/2026/01815
Service Ref:	Drainage
Date:	21/04/2026

PROPOSAL

Full planning permission for proposed new dwelling & landscaping.

SITE LOCATION

Land adjoining 79 Dickens Avenue, Corsham, SN13 0AQ

SUMMARY OF THE CONSULTEE POSITION

Object	
Holding Objection: Further information required	X
Support	
No comment	
No objection	
No objection subject to conditions	
Consultation not required	

APPLICATION DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

- Application Form Redacted
- Design and Access Statement
- Existing and Proposed block plans
- Existing and Proposed elevations, floor plans and Location plan

ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSAL

Context

In planning terms, flood risk refers to the potential for development to increase the likelihood or severity of flooding on-site or elsewhere, while drainage considerations relate to the capacity of the site and surrounding infrastructure to manage surface water runoff in a sustainable and effective manner.

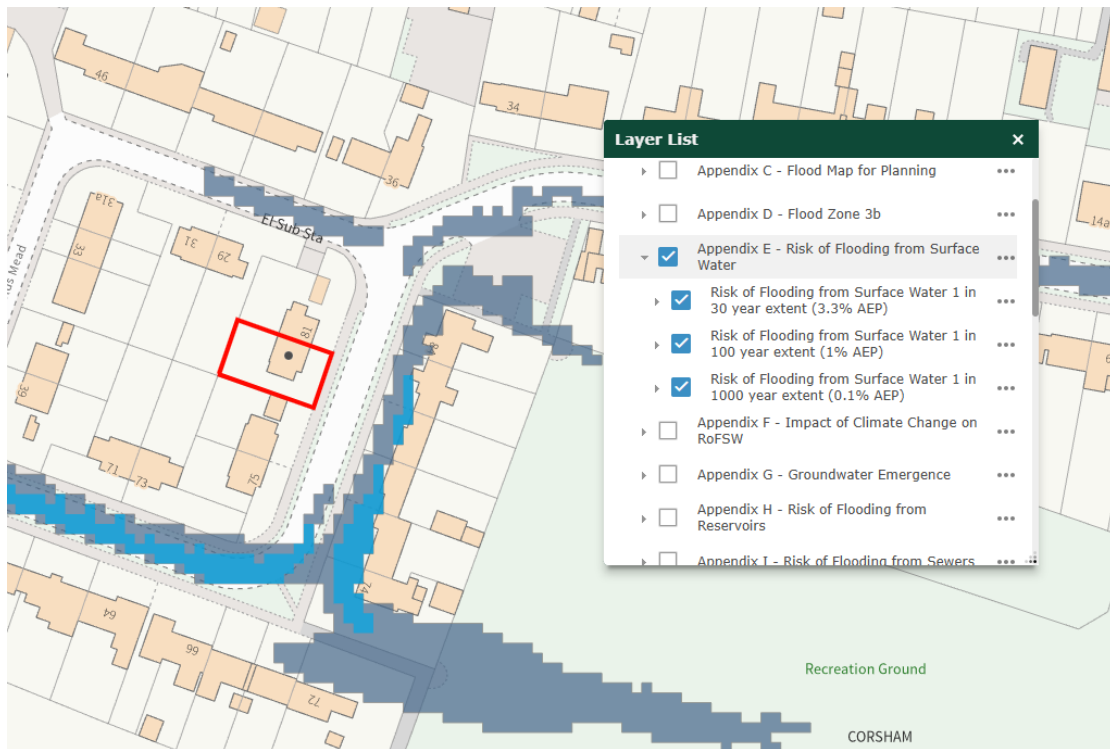
The local planning authority must be satisfied that the proposed development will not increase flood risk, either on-site or elsewhere, and that surface water will be managed in a sustainable and coordinated manner.

Where necessary, planning conditions or legal agreements may be used to secure the implementation, maintenance, and monitoring of SuDS and other drainage infrastructure.

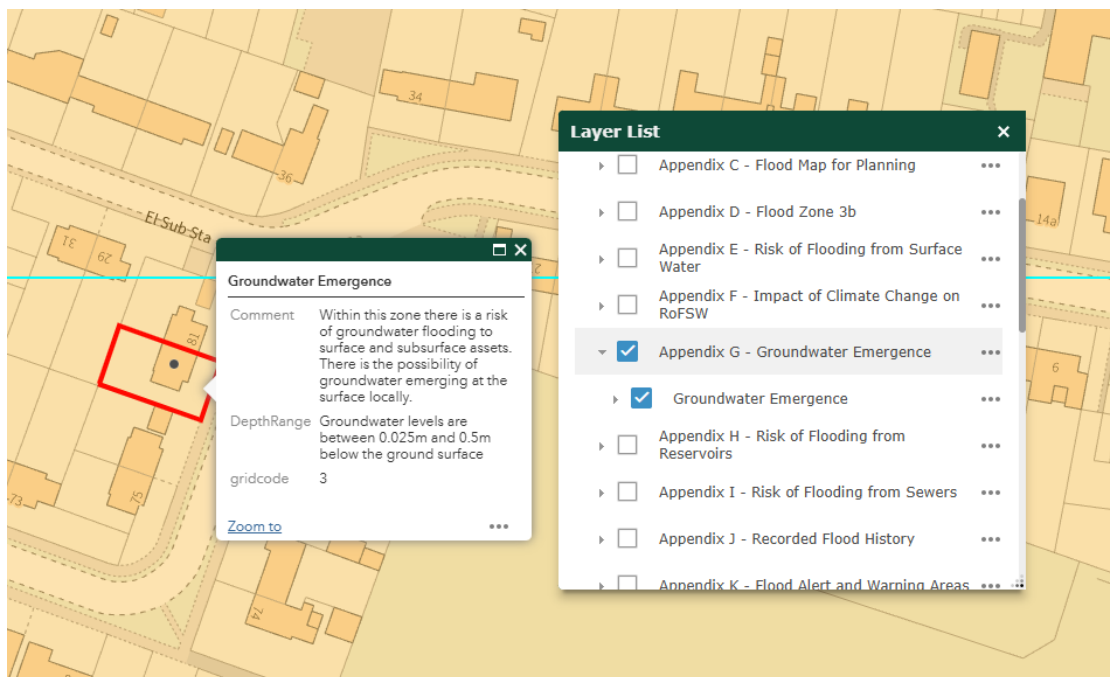
Assessment

The application has not been supported with a Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). However, the Wiltshire Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, [SFRA Data Explorer](#), has indicated that the site is located within Flood Zone 1 and has a low level of risk from fluvial flooding.

The site has a low level of risk from surface water flooding, although the road along the front of the site falls within the 1 in 1000-year flood extent.



The site has medium risk of flooding from ground water flooding; the groundwater levels are between 0.025m and 0.5m below the ground surface.



The applicant is proposing a new dwelling on land at 79 Dickens Avenue Road, with new vehicular access proposed off 79 Dickens Avenue Road. The application does not confirm whether the proposed new parking area and access will use permeable materials and does not show a drainage strategy for the site. The Application Form notes that the applicant intends to dispose of surface water via a soakaway, but no supporting information has been provided.

The application includes only a basic indicative safe access and egress route. However, no detailed assessment of flood depths or hazard levels along the access routes has been provided.

RECOMMENDATION

Holding objection as further information required

At this stage, a full assessment cannot be completed due to insufficient information. The following documents/information are required to enable a proper review of the drainage and flood risk aspects of the proposal:

In order to discharge the above drainage condition the following additional information must be provided:

- The applicant needs to confirm the extent of additional impermeable areas created by the proposed parking spaces and new access and clarify whether these surfaces will be permeable. If they are impermeable, a suitable drainage strategy must be provided to ensure surface water is managed appropriately and does not increase flood risk.
- A drainage plan showing any existing drainage features on the site and detailing the proposed drainage strategy, including provisions for any access /parking areas.
- A plan showing overland exceedance routes that minimise the risk of people and property.
- Evidence that Soil percolation tests/soakage tests have been undertaken in accordance with Building Regulations / BRE 365, and confirmation of infiltration rates. (National Standards for SuDS: [Standard 3: management of extreme rainfall and flooding](#), paragraph 3.14-3.15).

Evidence or calculations to demonstrate that the proposed soakaway has been designed for:

- 1 in 10yr + cc flows
- Half drain time <24hrs
- Highest groundwater level at least 1m from base of the soakaway
- Appropriate factor of safety in line with CIRIA C753 (Table 25.2) guidance has been included.

TABLE 25.2 Suggested factors of safety, F, for use in hydraulic design of infiltration systems (designed using Bettess (1996). Note: not relevant for BRE method)			
Size of area to be drained	Consequences of failure		
	No damage or inconvenience	Minor damage to external areas or inconvenience (eg surface water on car parking)	Damage to buildings or structures, or major inconvenience (eg flooding of roads)
< 100 m ²	1.5	2	10
100–1000 m ²	1.5	3	10
> 1000 m ²	1.5	5	10

INFORMATIVES

- The EA's standing advice for minor extensions will apply.
- All new drainage will need to comply fully with Building Regulations Part H (and they should engage with the building control department in order to ensure this).
- In line with the NPPF and National Standards for SuDS, the applicant should seek to use SuDS wherever practicable as part of the surface water drainage strategy.

RELEVANT PLANNING POLICY & GUIDANCE

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) [NPPF December 2024 Link](#)
Planning and Flood Risk (Paras 170–182)

Wiltshire Core Strategy – Adopted January 2015 [Wiltshire Core Strategy Link](#)
Core Policy 67 requires that all new development must address flood risk from all sources and not increase flood risk elsewhere. It supports the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and requires that developments demonstrate how surface water will be managed sustainably.

Wiltshire Local Plan (emerging) [Local Plan Review Link](#)
Development must avoid high flood risk areas using the sequential approach. Proposals require a Flood Risk Assessment, Surface Water Drainage Strategy, and Groundwater Assessment where relevant. All schemes must include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), with major developments achieving a 30% reduction in runoff compared to greenfield rates, following the surface water discharge hierarchy.

Culverting and building over watercourses is discouraged, and natural drainage features should be retained or restored. Drainage strategies must ensure safety during extreme flood events (1-in-100-year + climate change) and provide safe access/egress. SuDS should also deliver biodiversity, amenity, and water quality benefits.

Supplementary Planning Documents

Wiltshire Council Drainage Betterment Strategy (2024) [SPD Link](#)
This technical guidance outlines expectations for surface water discharge hierarchy, attenuation, exceedance routes, water quality, and post-development monitoring.

Wiltshire Design Guide (March 2024) [SPD Link](#)
Includes principles of good design, including integration of SuDS and flood resilience.

Other Relevant Policies and Guidance

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) – Flood Risk and Drainage [Guidance Link](#)
Covers detailed expectations for flood risk assessments, SuDS design, discharge hierarchy, sequential testing and climate change allowances.

Wiltshire SFRA (2024) [SFRA Link](#)
This document underpins the Sequential and Exception Test application and provides site screening evidence.

Section 19 Flood Investigation Reports [Section 19 Reports Link](#)
These documents summarise investigations into significant local flood incidents and establish what caused the flooding, how authorities responded, and actions needed to prevent future floods.

National Standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) June 2025 [Guidance Link](#)
Establishes mandatory criteria for runoff destination hierarchy, interception, flood resilience, water quality, amenity, biodiversity, and long-term maintenance for all new developments in England.

SuDS Manual (CIRIA C753)

This document sets out design principles, especially where attenuation, exceedance routing, and water quality are discussed.

Infiltration drainage design must be supported by ground investigations, including infiltration testing in accordance with *British Research Establishment (BRE) Digest 365 – Soakaway Design*, and groundwater level monitoring that accounts for seasonal variation.