



Mineral Site Drainage Strategy Advice

Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) advice for mineral sites drainage strategy

All mineral planning applications are classed as major development as defined within the Town and Country Planning Order 2010.

The drainage strategy is important to consider at an early stage of the planning process for mineral site applications. Within the Flood Risk and Coastal Change Guidance it states, 'mineral working should not increase flood risk elsewhere and sites need to be designed, worked and restored accordingly.'

In order to comply with the City of Doncaster Councils [Technical and Developer Requirements SPD](#) the following information should be provided for major planning applications:

Pre-app	Outline	Full	Reserved Matters	Discharge of Conditions	Documents Required
X	X	X			Site plan and location plan (with geographical features including watercourses),
X	X	X			Flood Risk Assessment/Statement
X	X	X			Drainage Strategy/Statement and sketch of layout plan.
	X				Preliminary layout drawings including site topographical survey.
	X				Preliminary 'outline' hydraulic calculations.
	X				Preliminary landscape proposals.
	X				Ground investigation report (infiltration).
	X	X			Evidence of third party agreement to discharge into their system (in principle/consent). Evidence of third party agreement to cross third party land (may require easement agreements for access and maintenance).
		X		X	Maintenance programme and ongoing maintenance responsibilities.

Report

Pre-app	Outline	Full	Reserved Matters	Discharge of Conditions	Documents Required
		X	X		Detailed development layout.
		X	X	X	Detailed flood and drainage design drawings
		X	X	X	Full structural, hydraulic and ground investigation reports.
		X	X	X	Geotechnical factual and interpretational reports including infiltration results.
		X	X	X	Detailed landscaping design.
		X	X	X	Discharge agreements (temporary and permanent).
		X	X	X	Development management and construction phase plan.

Flood risk should be considered in any development which involve alterations to ground levels, or to existing drainage networks and surface water flow paths.

Where flood storage from any source of flooding is to be lost as a result of development, on-site level-for-level compensatory storage, accounting for the predicted impacts of climate change over the lifetime of the development, should be provided.

Climate change allowance and residual risk should also be considered and accounted for over the lifetime of the development.

The National Planning Policy Framework is clear that flood risk should not be increased elsewhere, including over the lifetime of the permission not just at the point of grant of permission.

For further advice on drainage strategies, please see Flood risk and coastal change guidance, the City of Doncaster Councils Local Plan, the SY interim guidance for Suds, the Flood Risk SPD and the Technical and Developer Requirements SPD to ensure you have supplied sufficient drainage information for the planning application. The documents can be found on the websites:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change>

[Local Plan - City of Doncaster Council](#)

<https://www.doncaster.gov.uk/services/planning/development-and-floodrisk>

<https://www.doncaster.gov.uk/services/planning/ldf-supplementary-planning-documents>