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**Kenley Campus, Victor
Beamish Way**

Flood Risk Assessment

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		Remarks:	For Information				
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Terms of Reference

1.1 Introduction

Elliott Wood Partnership Ltd has been commissioned to produce a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment for the proposed development for an 87 home development at Kenley Campus, Victor Beamish Way, Caterham, CR3 5FX.

This report is intended to review all potential sources of flooding to the proposed development, evaluate the sensitivity of the site to flooding and consider the impact to the surrounding area that the development may cause.

This report has been carried out in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Tandridge Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Surrey Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA), and Surrey Local Flood Risk Management Strategy.



Figure 1: Site Location (Development site boundary shown in red)

2.2 Existing Development

Historically the site was used by the Royal Air Force (RAF) with various buildings and hard standing. Most of the buildings have since been demolished, although much of the northern part of the site is still underlain by concrete surfacing.

Historical imagery from 2003 (found in figure 2) shows the extents of hard surfacing prior to overgrowth which is seen in more recent imagery. The southern part of the site is currently used as a sports field.



Figure 2: Historical mapping of the site.

2.3 Existing Site Topography

A Topographical Survey has been undertaken by 360Geomatics in July 2021. The survey indicates ground levels fall to the northeast of the site, with levels varying from approximately 174mAOD falling to 171.5mAOD. Figure 3 below contains an extract of the existing topographical survey with a copy located in Appendix A.



Figure 3: Topographical Survey

2.4 Underlying Geology

British Geological Society (BGS) records have been reviewed to understand the likely ground conditions and soil profile on site. The BGS map data indicates that the underlying bedrock is made up of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation. Superficial deposits of Clay-with-flints Formation, which consist primarily of clay, silt, sand and gravel, are also expected.

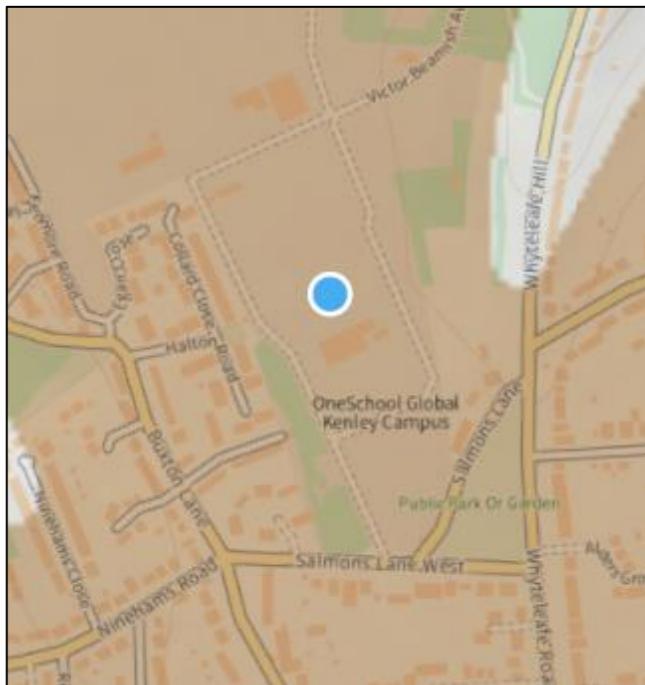


Figure 4: BGS Geology Data (Superficial)

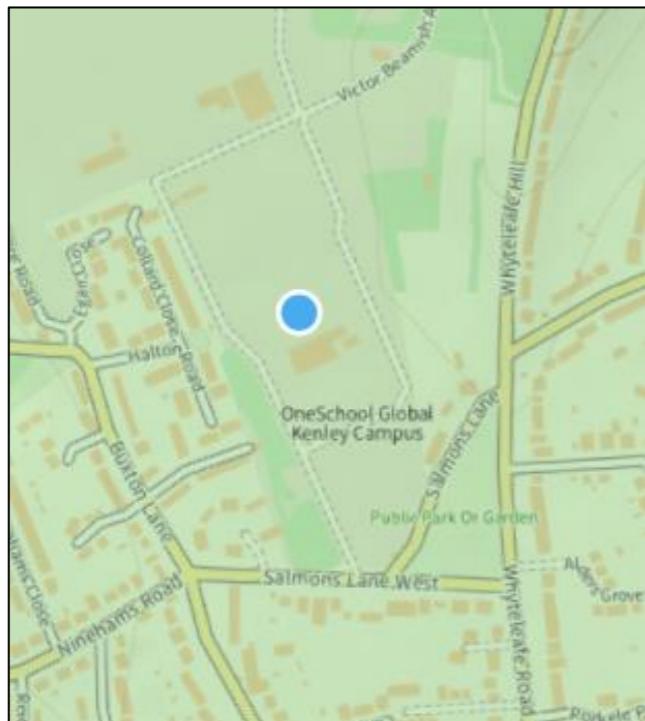


Figure 5: BGS Geology Data (Bedrock)

A site survey was conducted by CGL Ltd. The survey confirms the expected ground conditions and are recorded as clay-with-flints formation over White Chalk Subgroup.

Three

Proposed Development

The proposed development will consist of the construction of 87 homes, with associated gardens, roads and driveways and landscaping areas.

An extract of the proposed development can be seen below as **Figure 6** with more detailed plans in **Appendix B**.



Figure 6: Proposed Site Layout

Four

Planning and Flood Risk Management Policy

It is important to assess the flood risk posed to the development of this site from all sources of flooding, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), local and London Plan requirements.

The flood risk sources being considered as part of this FRA are as follows:

- Rivers and Sea
- Groundwater
- Overland Flow
- Infrastructure Failure / Sewer Flooding
- Flooding from Artificial Waterbodies

4.1 Potential Sources of Flooding

Table 1 summarises the potential sources of flooding that could impact the development. These are assessed in detail within the following sections of this report.

Table 1: Potential Sources of Flooding

Flood Source	Mechanism	Site Impact
Tidal/fluvial	This is where extreme flood levels result in overtopping/breach of river defences, thus leading to tidal/fluvial flooding.	This may result in flood waters entering buildings via thresholds and other openings and flooding of external areas.
Groundwater	Rising groundwater within underlying aquifers	Rising groundwater levels could affect buildings or result in flooding of external areas if a pathway is available.
Surface Water Run-off from Heavy Storm Events	Surcharging of existing drainage networks leading to overland flows to the subject site.	This may result in flood water entering the buildings and affecting external areas.
Artificial Water Bodies	Structural failure of banks/structures serving artificial water bodies leading to rapid flood inundation. Overtopping of artificial water bodies.	Rapid flood inundation or flood waters from overtopping will lead to flood waters within external areas and may enter the buildings via low points and level thresholds.
Drainage / Infrastructure Systems	Blockages within site drainage systems or inadequate capacity within surrounding infrastructure to deal with extreme return periods.	Blockages or surcharging of public sewers will lead to surface / foul water flows backing up into site.

4.2 Tidal / Fluvial Flooding

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) defines the Flood Zone as follows:

- Zone 1:** ‘Low Probability’ – This zone comprises of land assessed having a less than a 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (<0.1%) in any year.
- Zone 2:** ‘Medium Probability’ – This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding (1%- 0.1%) or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of sea flooding (0.5% - 0.1%) in any year.
- Zone 3a:** ‘High Probability’ – This zone comprises land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year.
- Zone 3b:** ‘The Functional Floodplain’ – This zone comprises land where water must flow or be stored in times of flood. SFRAs should identify this Flood Zone (land which would flood with an annual probability of 1 in 20 (5%) or greater in any year or is designed to flood in an extreme (0.1%) flood, or at another probability to be agreed between the LPA and the environment Agency, including water conveyance routes).

Based on the EA data the site is located within Flood Zone 1. The closest area indicated at a higher risk of fluvial flooding is 1km to the northeast.

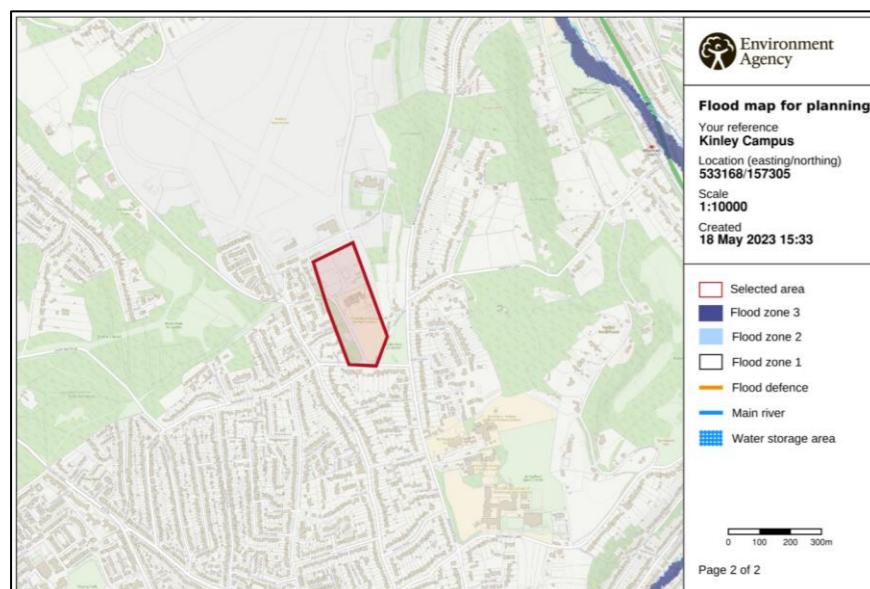


Figure 7: Extract of flood map for planning

4.3 Historic Flooding

The Tandridge Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides mapping highlighting the historic flooding within the district. Their mapping is shown in Figure 8 and this indicates that there have not been any recorded incidents of flooding either in or directly adjacent to the site. However, there has been recorded incidents of flooding in the local area, with internal property flooding occurring on Buxton Road and Ninehams Road located approximately 160m to the west of the site.

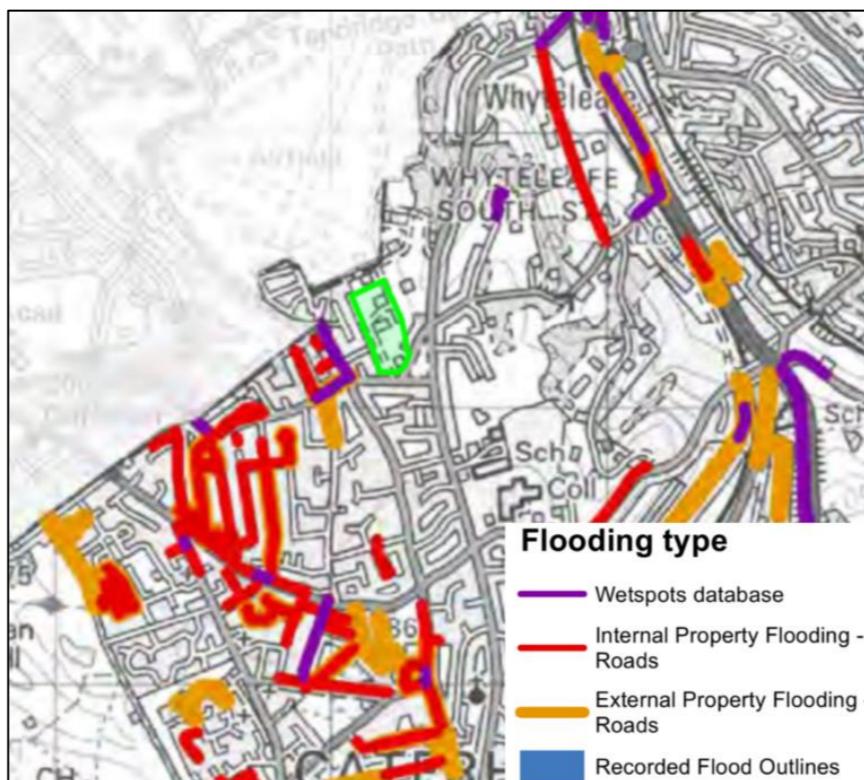


Figure 8: Historic Flooding (site shown in green)

4.4 Surface Water Flooding

Surface water flooding may occur during intense or prolonged rainfall events where there is insufficient capacity within the ground or the existing drainage infrastructure which leads to overland flows.

According to the EA Surface Water flood mapping, the majority of the site is at very low risk of flooding. However, there are areas indicated to be at low to medium risk of surface water flooding, although these areas of flooding appear to be confined to areas of existing hard standing, including the road which runs through the site and forms the boundary to the school.

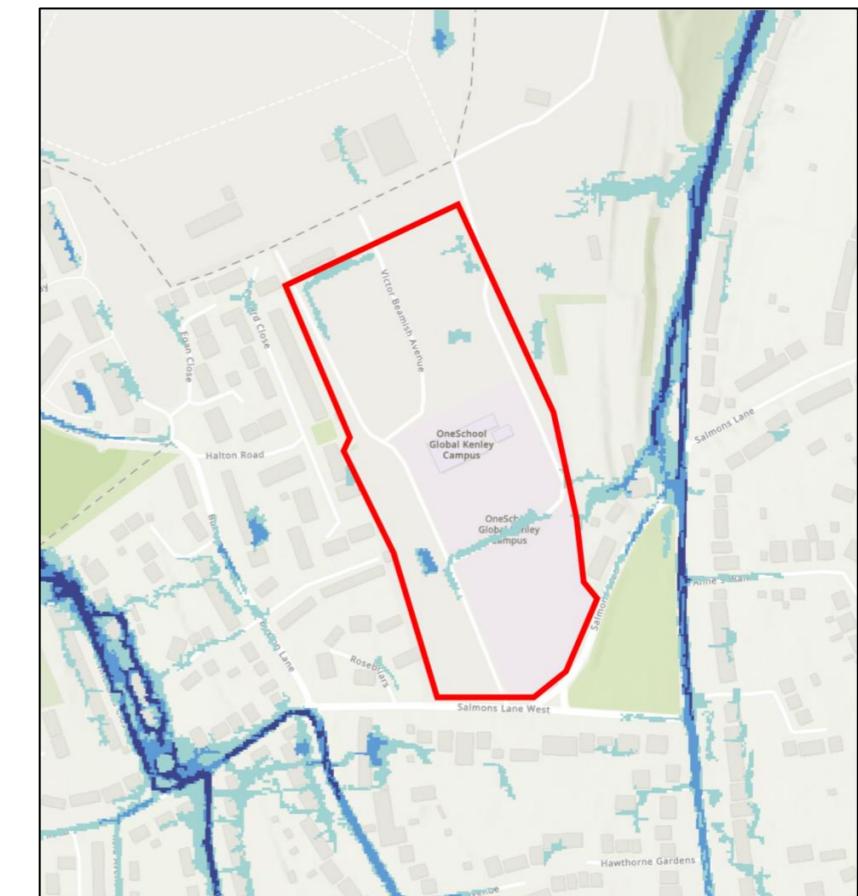


Figure 9: EA Surface Water Flood Map

4.5 Ground Water Flooding

Groundwater flooding occurs when water levels in the ground rise above surface levels. It is most likely to occur in areas underlain by permeable ground, called aquifers.

According to the DEFRA magic map, the site is located within a groundwater vulnerability area classed as ‘Medium-High’, as well as being located with a Zone II source protection zone.

The Tandridge SFRA indicates that the site is on the border between two areas. The west of the site is deemed to have negligible risk from groundwater, whilst the east side is at risk of subsurface flooding although surface flooding is deemed unlikely. This can be found below as Figure 10.

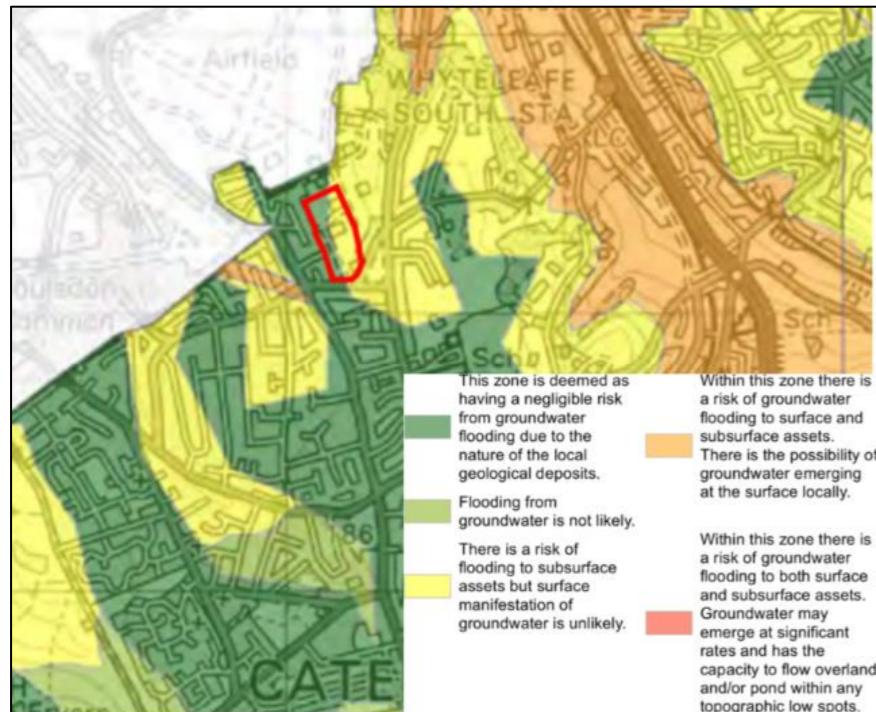


Figure 10: Ground Water Flood Incidents

4.6 Sewer Flooding

Sewer flooding is usually localised and short lived, it can be caused by intense rainfall events overloading the capacity of the sewer, blockages, poor maintenance or structural failure of sewers.

Within the Tandridge SFRA it highlights postcode areas which have been affected by surface water flooding. This can be found below as Figure 11 below.

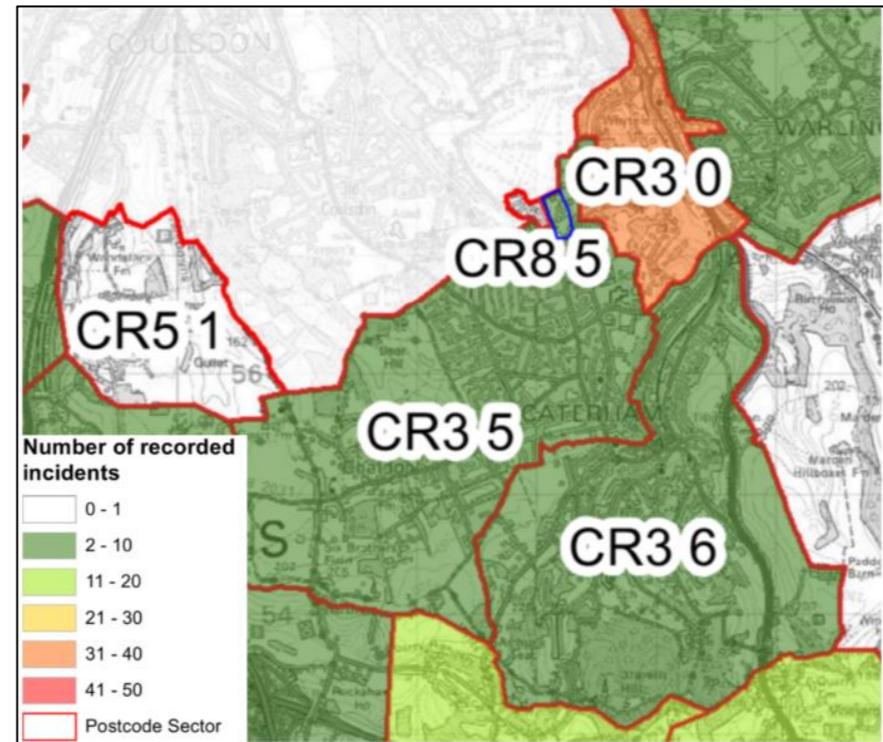


Figure 11: Sewer Flood Events (site shown in blue)

As shown, the CR3 5 post code in which the site is located has experienced a total of 2-10 recorded incidents of sewer flooding. The SFRA goes on to state that there has been a total of 3 incidents for the post code area.

4.7 Reservoir Flooding

Reservoirs are artificially created lakes typically they are formed by building a dam across a river. If one of the dams failed then water could escape from the reservoir, resulting in land or property being flooded.

EA mapping for reservoir flooding is shown in Figure 12 and indicates that the site is not at risk of flooding from reservoirs.

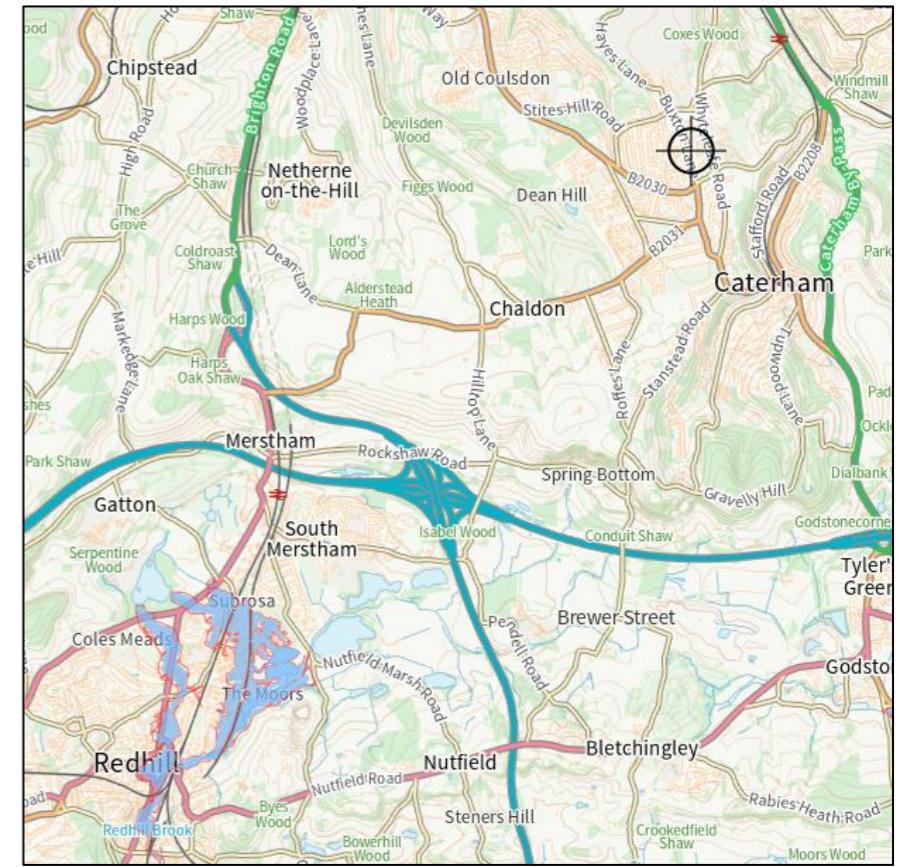


Figure 12: EA Reservoir Flood Mapping

Five

Flood Risk Vulnerability

5.1 Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification

The proposed development is residential therefore the vulnerability is classed as more vulnerable in line with PPG.

5.2 Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone Compatibility

The site is located within Flood Zone 1 therefore when considering the flood zone compatibility (as shown in Table 2), the development is permitted.

Flood risk vulnerability classification	Essential infrastructure	Water compatible	Highly vulnerable	More vulnerable	Less vulnerable
Zone 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zone 2	Yes	Yes	Exception Test required	Yes	Yes
Zone 3a	Exception Test required	Yes	No	Exception Test required	Yes
Zone 3b functional floodplain	Exception Test required	Yes	No	No	No

Table 2 – Flood Zone Compatibility

Eight

Conclusion

The proposed development is located to the north of Caterham, Surrey. The site will comprise of 87 homes across an area of 4.4ha.

The site is located solely in Flood Zone 1, and it is deemed to be at low risk from tidal and fluvial flooding, sewers, and artificial water bodies. The east of the site is noted from the SFRA as being at risk of ground water flooding for subsurface structures and there are areas of low to medium risk of surface water flooding.

Limited mitigation measures are required however ground floor levels for buildings shall be elevated a minimum of 150mm above ground levels and surface water will be managed through the inclusion of SuDS as outlined in a separate report referenced 2230131-EWP-ZZ-XX-RP-C-0002 SuDS Report.

Six

Mitigation Measures

As is good practice building levels should be set a minimum of 150mm above adjacent ground levels.

Seven

Surface Drainage Strategy

Surface water discharge shall be managed to mimic greenfield conditions as closely as possible. Drainage proposals can be found in a separate surface water management report produced by Elliot Wood Partnership Ltd references as 2220481-EWP-ZZ-XX-RP-C-0001-SuDS for the surface water drainage proposals.




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Appendices

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A Topographical Survey



Coordinate Table			
Station	Eastings	Northings	Level
STN A1	533126.364	157363.201	172.63
STN A2	533116.367	157468.836	171.90
STN A3	533171.964	157512.032	171.73
STN A4	533121.503	157454.460	172.04
STN A5	533121.109	157229.601	173.35
STN A11	533173.817	157215.213	172.96

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Physical boundary detail may not represent the extent of legal conveyance ownership.

Grid, Survey and Ordnance Datum Newlyn (ODN) coordinates.

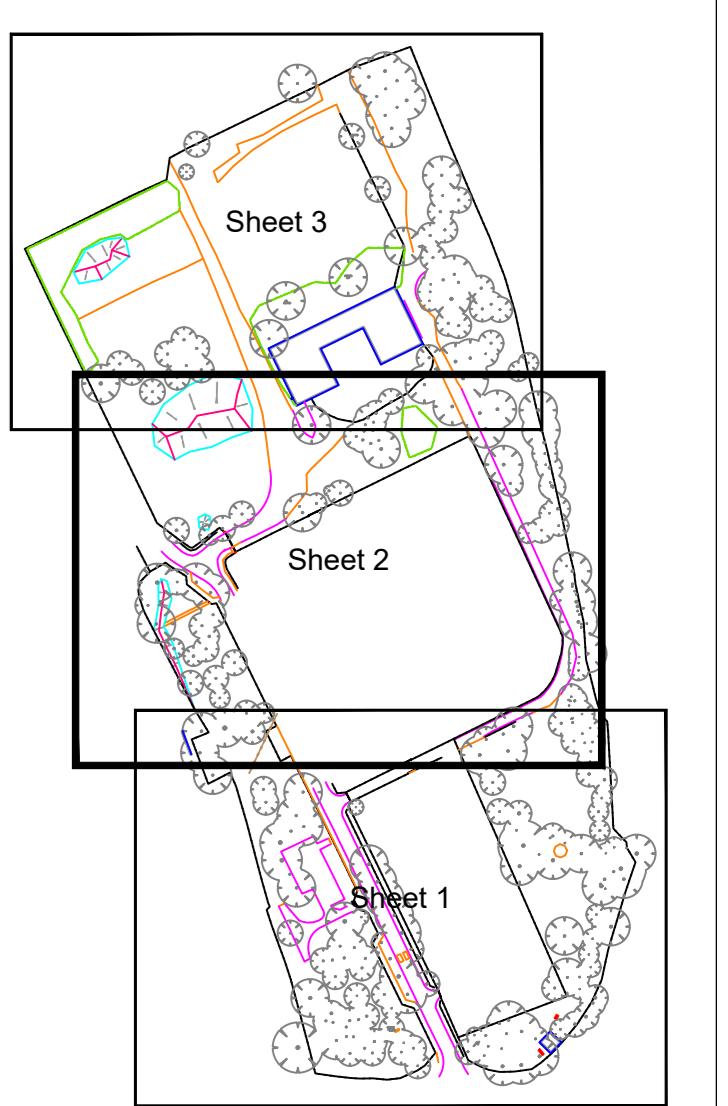
Level datum: Ordnance Datum Newlyn (ODN).

All levels on kerb lines are channel levels unless noted otherwise.

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Abbreviations (Where Applicable)	
AR	Assumed Route
BH	Borehole
BOL	British Telecom Cover
BW	Barbed Wire Fence
CATV	Cable TV Cover
CC	Cherry Picker
CCTV	Closed Circuit TV
CF	Choker Fence
CHPL	Chestnut Palisade Fence
CM	Cover Level
CMR	Cover Marker
CPL	Catch Pit Base Level
DRA	Drop Pipe
DP	Drainage Junction Box
EC	Electricity Cover
ER	Earthling Rod
FH	Fire Hydrant
FG	Feed Into Ground
GU	Ground Water
GV	Gas Valve
HCC	Hidden Conduit
IL	Instrument Level
IRF	Iron Railing Fence
IL	Instrument Level
LB	Litter Bin
LP	Lamp Post
MH	Mammal
SP	Spout
Down Pipe	Down Pipe
DR	Driveway
TS	Traverse Station
DPV	Drop Pipe - Vent
SV	Sol Vent Pipe
DB	Drainage Branch
TB	Telephone Box
TFR	Temporary Survey Mark
TR	Taken From Records
TRB	Temporary Reference
JB	Telephone Junction Box
TL	Traffic Light
UTL	Under To Lift
UL	Used To Lift
VTP	Vent Pipe
WH	Water Hole
WP	Water Pipe
WV	Water Valve
AP	Approximate

Sheet Layout



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
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Drawing Title: TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

Drawing No: 360G/21067T/100 **Rev Suffix:**

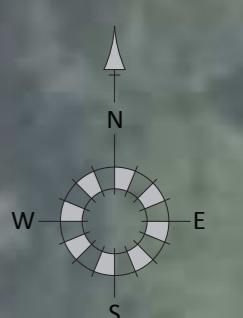
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Job No: 21067T **Sheet:** 2 of 3 **Sheet Size:** A0





B Proposed Site Layout



0 10m 20m



Colour Site Layout
Kenley Campus

21125 / C104

Scale 1:500 @ A1 June 2023

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