

16-18 Oatlands Drive, Weybridge

Flood Risk Assessment

November 2022 221584/FRA/MK/RS/01 Rev B



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#### **DOCUMENT STATUS**

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- Title: Flood Risk Assessment

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#### CONTENTS

1	INTR	ODUCTION1
	1.1	Scope1
2	BASE	LINE PARAMETERS
	2.2	Geology 4
	2.3	Proposed Development 5
3	SOU	RCES OF FLOODING
	3.1	Fluvial/Tidal Flooding6
	3.2	Surface Water and Groundwater Flooding7
	3.3	Flood from Reservoirs
	3.4	Sewer Flooding
	3.5	Flood Defences
	3.6	Historical Flooding
4	FLOC	DD PROBABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE11
	4.1	Flood Probability 11
	4.2	Climate Change
5	IMPA	ACTS OF FLOODING
	5.1	Impact on Flood Waters 16
	5.2	Impact on Storage Volumes 16
	5.3	Impact of Flood on Development 16
	5.4	Safe Access 17
6	DRAI	NAGE
	6.1	Existing Drainage
	6.2	Proposed Drainage
7	SEQL	JENTIAL TEST 19
8	SUM	MARY AND CONCLUSION

#### TABLES

TABLE 4.1 – RIVER THAMES FLOOD LEVELS	13
TABLE 4.2 – CLIMATE CHANGE ALLOWANCE	14
TABLE 7.1 – FLOOD RISK VULNERABILITY AND FLOOD ZONE COMPATIBILITY	19

#### **FIGURES**

4
7
8
9
11
12
12

### APPENDICES

#### APPENDIX A

JAS Topographical Survey SFRA Figure B2 – Bedrock Geology SFRA Figure B3 – Superficial Geology Drawing MA212-250-255 - Proposed Site Plan (Basement, Lower Ground and Ground Floor)

#### APPENDIX B

SFRA Figure C1 – Flood Risk from Rivers
SFRA Figure F1 – Flood Risk from Surface Water
SFRA Figure B5 – Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding
SFRA Figure B7 – Recorded Incidents of Internal Sewer Flooding
SFRA Figure B8 - Recorded Incidents of External Sewer Flooding
SFRA Figure E1 – Historic Flood Incidents

#### APPENDIX C

221584/FRA/10 – Detailed Flood Extents Map for Existing Site 221584/FRA/11 – Detailed Flood Extents Map for Proposed Site

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Scope

- Lanmor Consulting Ltd has been appointed to prepare a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) report for the proposed development site at 16-18 Oatlands Drive, Weybridge, Surrey, KT13 9JL.
- 1.1.2 This report describes the existing and proposed development, the implications of flooding and the impact of the development will have on the flood plan in accordance with the governments guidance document; National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and its planning practice guidance.
- 1.1.3 This report will consider the following:
  - Location of the site;
  - Development Proposals;
  - Existing information on extents and depths of flood events or on flood predictions;
  - Sources of Flooding;
  - The impact of flooding on site;
  - Safe access and egress from the site and;
  - An assessment of the run-off likely to be generated
- 1.1.4 This Flood Risk Assessment report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework and will demonstrate that the proposed development will be safe and will not increase the risk of flooding in the surrounding areas.
- 1.1.5 This report has been updated to reflect recent comments from the Environment Agency (EA). In their response dated 16th May 2023, the EA state that to overcome their objection a revised FRA should be submitted which will need to:

- Determine the 1% AEP plus a 47% allowance for climate change flood extent and level and use this as the design flood event.
- Finished floor levels should then be raised to be a minimum of 300mm above the estimated design flood level, so the development will be safe from flooding.
- The applicant should also demonstrate the proposed built footprint will be located outside the flood event. We recommend that a plan is submitted comparing the proposed buildings to a topographical survey and the design flood level.
- 1.1.6 The FRA was prepared having regard to the LPA's SFRA which shows the site not to be in the functional floodplain. Therefore, we consider the 35% allowance has been correctly applied and there is no need to apply 47%. However, noting the comments of the EA, this FRA has been updated as requested.
- 1.1.7 In the EA's most recent response of 2 June 2023, they maintain that the site must be assessed with the 47% allowance for climate change due a portion of it being in Flood Zone 3b Functional Floodplain. They also state that the assessment must use the best available data which in this case shows the site partially lies within the 5% annual exceedance probability flood event (Flood Zone 3b Functional Floodplain) and therefore the FRA must assess the higher central climate change allowance of 47%.
- 1.1.8 We consider such an approach goes against the advice in Table 1 of paragraph 078 of the PPG that states "Local planning authorities should identify in their Strategic Flood Risk Assessments areas of functional floodplain and its boundaries accordingly, in agreement with the Environment Agency. (Not separately distinguished from Zone 3a on the Flood Map)".

- 1.1.9 The LPA's SFRA acknowledges the above point in paragraph 2.3.12 of the SFRA. The SFRA under paragraph 1.6 Living Documents states that "New information may influence future development management decisions within these areas. Therefore it is important that the SFRA is adopted as a 'living' document and is reviewed regularly in light of emerging policy directives, flood risk datasets and an improving understanding of flood risk within the Borough".
- 1.1.10 The updated flood data mentioned by the EA has been available for the last 3 years however unfortunately the LPA have not updated their SFRA to incorporate the comments from the EA in relation to the functional floodplain. Whilst we consider our original approach was correct, this FRA has been updated following the EA's request to consider the 47% climate change allowance.

#### 2 BASELINE PARAMETERS

2.1.1 This site is currently developed with 2 residential properties, it has an area of approximately 0.65hectares. The application site is situated on Oatlands Drive, an area highly developed with residential dwellings and is to the east of Engine River and approximately 245m from the River Thames. The site compromises of 2 residential houses with individual accesses, garages and landscaping. Figure 2.1 below shows the location of the site. The topographical survey of the site by JAS is included within Appendix A.



Figure 2.1 – Site Location

#### 2.2 Geology

2.2.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the site sits on a sedimentary bedrock formation of Bagshot Formation containing sand formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period.

- 2.2.2 Superficial deposits of Taplow Gravel Member have been recorded overlaying the bedrock which contains sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods.
- 2.2.3 The Elmbridge Borough Council's SFRA (2019) provides both a bedrock geology and superficial geology map and confirms the site's bedrock is Bagshot Formation overlaid with superficial deposits of Taplow Gravel. SFRA Figures B2 and B3 are provided within Appendix A.

#### 2.3 Proposed Development

2.3.1 The proposed development will seek to demolish the existing 2 residential dwellings to make way for two blocks of apartments, the Front Block fronting onto Oatlands Drive will contain 15 apartments and the Rear Block 18 apartments. The development will consist of 3 one-bedroom units, 24 two-bedroom units and 6 three-bedroom units, a total of 33 units. Parking for 32 vehicles and cycle storage will also provided within the development. The proposed site plans have been enclosed within Appendix A as drawings MA212-250 to 255.

#### 3 SOURCES OF FLOODING

#### 3.1 Fluvial/Tidal Flooding

- 3.1.1 Detailed flood information was requested from the Environment Agency (EA) for the site. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) defines the flood zones as follows:
  - Zone 1: 'Low Probability' This zone comprises land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (less than 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 sea flooding (>0.5%) in any year.
  - Zone 3b: 'The Functional Floodplain' This zone comprises land where water has to 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.
- 3.1.2 The most significant source of fluvial flooding to the development comes from the River Thames which is located approximately 250m to the west. The Thames presents the greatest risk of fluvial flooding to the site and the Environment Agency (EA) flood mapping indicates the application site lies within the Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3 however the majority of the site is in Flood Zone 1. Figure 3.1 below shows the location of the site and its relationship to the flood zones, provided by the EA. The SFRA Figure C1 – Flood Risk from Rivers is also provided in Appendix B outlining the majority of the site is within Flood Zone 1.



Figure 3.1 – EA Flood Map

#### 3.2 Surface Water and Groundwater Flooding

- 3.2.1 The surface water flood mapping provided by the EA is the best available source of national information on surface water flooding. It is a starting point for understanding patterns and probability of surface water flooding. The EA accept that the mapping has limitations and state that "these maps cannot definitively show that an area of land or property is, or is not, at risk of flooding, and the maps are not suitable for use at an individual property level".
- 3.2.2 The site is indicated as having a very low risk of surface water flooding, as shown in Figure 3.2 below for the 1.0% event. The site and Oatlands Drive is not highlighted to be at risk, nor has there been any records of past surface water flooding incidents. The SFRA mapping provided by Elmbridge Borough Council also outlines the site to be at very low risk of surface water flooding, SFRA Figure F1 is provided in Appendix B and shows the flood risk from surface water flooding in Weybridge, It is therefore considered the site is to be in a location where there is low risk of surface water flooding.



Figure 3.2 – Surface Water Flood Map

3.2.3 Mapping provided from Elmbridge Borough Council's SFRA, indicates that the area around the site has a greater than or equal to a 75% susceptibility to groundwater flooding to occur however the site is elevated compared to the land to the west, there have been no historic groundwater flooding incidents on site. Therefore, the risk is considered to be low as any groundwater flooding if any is likely to occur on the land to the west of the site. The SFRA Figure B5 indicates the BGS susceptibility to groundwater flooding and is included in Appendix B.

#### 3.3 Flood from Reservoirs

3.3.1 To the north west of the site is Queen Mary Reservoir and to the north east is Knight Reservoir, Bessborough Reservoir, Queen Elizabeth 2 Storage Reservoir and Island Barn Reservoir. Therefore, a failure of one of these could be disastrous to the surrounding area. Despite this, reservoirs in the UK have an extremely good safety records with no fatal incidents since 1925. Following this incident, reservoirs are maintained with more care which reduces the probability of reservoirs flooding significantly. Reservoirs are regularly inspected and any essential safety work is carried out by Thames Water – reservoir panel engineers must inspect and supervise all large reservoirs regularly. The risk of a major failure is therefore highly unlikely and the risk of flooding is considered low.

- 3.3.2 The application site is located on the border of the maximum extent of flooding for the reservoirs – Figure 3.3 below shows the extent of flooding that could occur if the local reservoirs were to fail. The figure shows that the site is defined as having a high risk by the EA.
- 3.3.3 Elmbridge Borough Council's SFRA states that Thames Water have provided assurance that the reservoirs are actively managed and that all required safety standards are met. On the basis of the possible risk of failure of these reservoirs is considered to be minimal, the risk of flooding is considered low.



Figure 3.3 – EA Reservoir Flood Map

#### 3.4 Sewer Flooding

3.4.1 Sewer flood mapping prepared for the SFRA shows that in the wider area there have been some incidents of sewer flooding. This mapping however does not indicate specific sites that were affected, it does however show that the area around the site had 0 recorded incidents of internal and external sewer flooding. Figures B7 and B8 from the SFRA is included in Appendix B and outlines the areas of historic internal and external sewer flooding.

#### 3.5 Flood Defences

3.5.1 According to the SFRA mapping provided by Elmbridge Borough Council, there is one maintained flood defence on the River Thames which is identified as 'high ground'. The SFRA Figure C1 outlines the maintained flood defences and is provided in Appendix B. 3.5.2 The EA has confirmed that they are currently working on The River Thames Scheme from Datchet to Teddington. The scheme proposes measures to reduce the risk of flooding to the 15,000 properties which are currently at risk from flooding in the area. These measures include the construction of three flood diversion channels, increasing the capacity to Desborough Cut and improvements to Sunbury and Mosely Weirs and Teddington Lock. Further information on these proposals are provided in the EA's Product 4, included in Appendix C.

#### 3.6 Historical Flooding

3.6.1 Records of historical flood event that affected the local area have been provided by the Environment Agency as well as Elmbridge Borough Council as part of their SFRA. The mapping shows that the site may have been affected by three events of historical flooding, which occurred in 1947, 1968 and 2002/2003 due to an exceedance in the channel capacity (no raised defences). The flood extents of these events did not affect the properties and only slightly entered the rear gardens of the dwellings. The SFRA Figure E1 is included within Appendix B and shows the historic flood incidents.

#### 4 FLOOD PROBABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

#### 4.1 Flood Probability

- 4.1.1 The main source of flooding for the site is the River Thames which is located approximately 250m away. Furthermore, information provided from the EA states that the site is situated in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3 however much of the site including the residential properties are in Flood Zone 1.
- 4.1.2 Detailed site-specific flood information has been provided by the EA, this consists of Product 5, 6 and 7 data. The flood data provided shows the flood levels associated with flood events for different return periods.
- 4.1.3 Figure 4.1 & 4.2 below shows an extract from the EA flood model, the site is shown as being within flood zone 1, 2 and 3, with zones 2 and 3 confined to west of the site along the river corridor. Flood outlines were provided for the defended and undefended scenarios for the 1 in 100 & 1000 return periods and also the 1in100+35% allowance for climate change.



Figure 4.1 – Undefended Flood Extents



Figure 4.2 – Defended Flood Extents

4.1.4 Figure 4.3 below shows the flood extent for the 1.0%+35% allowance and the flood level from the JBA model for the Lower Thames 2019 (issued July 2020) for each scenario at flood point 1 are tabulated below.



Figure 4.3 – 1.0% Flood Extent Plus 35% CC

		Flood Levels (mAOD)							
	1% AEP	1% AEP	0.1% AEP	0.1% AEP	1% AEP				
Node Label	(FZ3)	(FZ3)	(FZ3)	(FZ3)					
	Defended	Undefended	Defended	Undefended	(135% 66)				
Flood Point 1	10.871	10.873	11.559	11.149	11.472				

Table 4.1 – River Thames Flood Levels

#### 4.2 Climate Change

- 4.2.1 The Environment Agency have published new climate change allowances. The allowance to be implemented is based on the management catchment area, flood zone and site vulnerability. The site is within the Maidenhead and Sunbury Management Catchment Area, as identified on the Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs climate change allowances website.
- 4.2.2 The site lies partially within Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3, it is residential use and is considered a more vulnerable use. Based on the "Flood Risk Assessment: Climate Change Allowance guidance". The EA consider the lower ground floor to be basement dwellings which is not accepted as these apartments are cut into the slope of the land, they are not subterrain to be considered basements. However as there is no difference between the uses when considering the application of climate change allowances, whether the development is considered a more or highly vulnerable use the allowance for climate change will be the same.
- 4.2.3 The EA also insist that the higher central allowance should be used as part of the site falls within the functional floodplain. Under Flood Risk Assessment: Climate Chance Allowances, Guidance "using peak river flow allowances for flood risk assessments" more vulnerable uses are not permitted in Flood Zone 3b, however it goes on to state "If the local planning authority consider the development is appropriate, even though it will not follow the flood zone compatibility categories for flood zones 2, 3a or 3b, use the higher central allowance".
- 4.2.4 The DEFRA website provides climate change allowances for the Management Catchment and area, for the central and higher allowance the following percentage increase in peak river flows should be allowed.

Climate Change Allowance						
	Central	Higher				
2020's	14%	19%				
2050's	17%	25%				
2080's	35%	47%				

Table 4.2 – Climate Change Allowance

- 4.2.5 The proposed development is a residential use so will have a life span of 100 years and the EA have stipulated the use of higher allowance of 47% be used for assessing the application site. The EA have not provided flood levels for the 47% allowance only for the 35% climate change scenario, therefore, to assess the flood level for the 47% allowance a discharge rating curve has been prepared. The flood level for the 1.0% + 47% allowance has been estimated at 11.570m AOD.
- 4.2.6 Drawing 221489/FRA/10 in Appendix C shows the flood extents map for the 1.0% and 0.1% events based on the topographical survey and flood levels from the latest EA flood model.
- 4.2.7 The proposed flood level for the application site has been estimated at 11.570mAOD, the finished floor level for the residential blocks has been set at a minimum of 11.925mAOD, 350mm above the estimated flood level and indicated on the section plan included in Appendix A. The design flood level has been taken as the 1% AEP +47%CC therefore flood waters will not exceed the finished floor level and the dwellings will be safe from flooding even when the new climate change allowances set out by the NPPF are included.
- 4.2.8 Drawing 221489/FRA/11 in Appendix C shows the flood extents for the 1.0% and 1.0% + 47% climate change allowance over laid on the development layout. Based on the assessments undertaken it is considered that the buildings would not be subject to flooding with a probability of 1.0% +47% CC. Only the northern corner of the building will project into the 1.0%+47% event, the area of building in the flood extent is less than 1sqm.

- 4.2.9 This will have no impact on the current or future flood regime, but an area has been allocated on site to be reduced in level to compensate for any potential loss, therefore the proposed development will not have any impact on the free flow of flood waters or result in the loss of flood storage volumes across the site.
- 4.2.10 According to flood modelling carried out by the EA the building floor level will be 300mm above the flood level and, therefore the proposed development is not at risk of damage from flooding for an event with a probability of 1.0% +CC and will not put residents at risk.

#### 5 IMPACTS OF FLOODING

#### 5.1 Impact on Flood Waters

- 5.1.1 The proposed development involves the demolition of the existing 2 properties and construction of two new residential bocks to provide 3 one-bedroom, 24 two-bedroom and 6 three-bedroom apartments. The buildings will be situated in Flood Zone 1 and there is no history of the existing properties being subject to fluvial flooding or from any other source.
- 5.1.2 The proposed buildings have a combined footprint of approximately 1,145m<sup>2</sup> the buildings will be located within Flood Zone 1 and above the maximum estimated flood level. Drawing 221489/FRA/11 shows the proposed buildings in relation to the design flood level extent. This clearly demonstrated that the development will not have any impact on the flow of flood waters for events up to a probability of 1.0% including climate change allowances.

#### 5.2 Impact on Storage Volumes

- 5.2.1 The footprint of the proposed development will be larger than the existing buildings on site, but the proposed buildings will be located above the design flood levels for a 1.0% probability event including climate change allowances. The existing ground levels will not be altered by the proposals consequently, although an area of land has been identified to be lowered to compensate for any potential loss of flood storage volumes for storm events up to 1.0% +CC probability.
- 5.2.2 The proposals will therefore not result in the loss of any flood storage volumes.

#### 5.3 Impact of Flood on Development

5.3.1 According to flood modelling carried out within this assessment based on the design flood level the proposed buildings will be 300mm above the flood level. All habitable rooms have been assessed as being elevated above the flood level from the nearest fluvial sources and all other sources of flooding, therefore the proposed development is not at risk of damage from flooding for an event with a probability of 1.0% +CC and will not put residents at risk.



#### 5.4 Safe Access

- 5.4.1 Since the residential units on the lower ground floor will be a minimum of 300mm above the 1.0% +CC flood level and the other apartments will be one storey higher a dry access from the site can be provided from the site to Oatlands Drive. Oatlands Drive is indicated to be in flood zone 1 so a safe access can always be provided during flood events.
- 5.4.2 Overall, the residual risk is considered extremely minimal as a dry access can be provided to Flood Zone 1.



#### 6 DRAINAGE

#### 6.1 Existing Drainage

6.1.1 The Thames Water Sewer Records show there are existing foul and surface water sewers in Oatlands Drive to the east of the site.

#### 6.2 Proposed Drainage

- 6.2.1 The proposals will see an increase to the existing built footprint a separate Drainage Strategy report has been prepared by Lanmor Consulting ref:-221584/DS/MS/RS/01 for the site and covers all aspects of drainage for the new development and should be read in conjunction with this report.
- 6.2.2 The drainage strategy has clearly demonstrated that the development can be drained without increasing the risk of flooding in the area.

#### 7 **SEQUENTIAL TEST**

- 7.1.1 The principal of the sequential test is to assess locations and prioritise development to areas at less risk of flooding. National Planning Policy Framework suggests that Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities should ensure their spatial strategies include a broad consideration of flood risk.
- 7.1.2 The application site could be subject to some flooding along it western boundary. This assessment has shown that the extent of flooding is limited, and the majority of the site is at low risk (flood zone 1). A sequential approach has been taken with regards to development of the site and the proposed buildings will be located within zone 1 the low flood risk areas of the site.
- 7.1.3 Table 3 of the "Flood Risk and Coastal Change" guidance published by Department for Communities and Local Government as part of the Planning practice guidance categorizes what developments are appropriate based on their vulnerability and flood zone. This table indicates that more vulnerable developments located in Flood Zone 1 are appropriate and the exception test is not required.

Flo vuli clas (se	od risk nerability ssification e table 2)	Essential infrastructure	Water compatible	Highly vulnerable	More vulnerable	Less vulnerable
	Zone 1	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	~	~	~	~
ble 1)	Zone 2	1	×	Exception Test required	*	1
ie (see ta	Zone 3a	Exception Test required	· ·	×	Exception Test required	~
Flood zon	Zone 3b functional floodplain		~	×	×	×

Table 3: Flood risk vulnerability and flood zone 'compatibility'

Key:

- Development is appropriate. \* Development should not be permitted.

Table 7.1 – Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone Compatibility

7.1.4 The proposals therefore meet the requirements of the sequential test to allocated development to lower flood risk areas.

#### 8 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- 8.1.1 The proposed application seeks to demolish the existing 2 residential dwellings to make way for two blocks of apartments containing 3 one-bedroom units, 23 two-bedroom units and six three-bedroom units with associated private outdoor space and parking.
- 8.1.2 The greatest risk of flooding comes from the River Thames, which is located approximately 250m to the west. The majority of the site is however identified as being located within Flood Zone1 (low risk), land assessed as having less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding in any year. This assessment has assessed the flood risk comparing the topographical survey with the EA flood levels. The risk of flooding from all sources to the site is considered to be minimal.
- 8.1.3 The proposals will increase the built footprint area, however the buildings will be located outside of the flood extent for a 1.0% + CC probability event. The lowest floor level within the development will be 11.925mAOD, a minimum of 350mm above the estimated design flood level, so the development will be safe from flooding. Given the proposed buildings will be outside of the flood extent for a 1.0% + CC event so it will not restrict the flow of flood waters or result in a loss of storage volumes.
- 8.1.4 The development is located to a low flood risk area, so the proposals meet the requirements of the sequential test. Access to the site is provided to Flood Zone
  1 along Oatlands Drive and therefore a safe and dry route is available during flood events.
- 8.1.5 This assessment has demonstrated the proposals will be safe at low risk of flooding from all sources. The proposals will not result in an increase in flood risk to the site or the surrounding area. A safe and dry access to and from the site can be provided at all times during a flood event. Therefore, for these reasons we feel the site is suitable for development in terms of flooding.

## **APPENDIX A**

JAS Topographical Survey



## Note:

For safety reasons all underground drainage

details are by visual inspection only.

Drainage must be verified on site before the commencement of any works.

All tree information is indicative and if required should be verified by a specialist .

Surveyed boundary features are not necessarily legal boundaries

Oct 22: Position of electrical supply to lamp columns

Abbreviatio	ns:		
BE	Bare Earth	OBF	Open Board Fence
Bol	Bollard	O/H	Overhead
BP	Brick Paving	OHC	Overhead Cable
BRW	Brick Retaining Wall	Р	Post
BS BW CATV CBF CL Cyp Conc CPS	Bus Stop Brick Wall Cable TV Close Board Fence Cover Level Cypress Concrete Concrete Paving Slabs	PCF PWL PRF PWF RE RG RL	Post & Chain Fence Parapet Wall Level Post & Rail Fence Post & Wire Fence Rodding Eye Road Gully Ridge Level Pood Name Plate
DPC	Damp Proof Level	RS	Road Sign
DK	Drop Kerb Door Theshold	RW	Retaining Wall
F	Electricity	RWP	Rain Water Pipe
EL EP	Eaves Level Electricity Pole	SB SP	Silver Birch Sign Post
ER FH FRL G	Earthing Rod Fire Hydrant Flat Roof Level Gas	SC SPF SRW St	Stop Cock Stock Proof Fence Stone Retaining Wall Stump
GP	Gate Post	SV	Ston Valve
Gu	Gully	SW	Stone Wall
n	Height (metres)	Svc	Svcamore
		T	Telephone
	Iron Railing	TFL	Top of Fence Level
JB	Junction Box	TWL	Top of Wall Level Unidentified
	Letter Box	UTL	Unable to Lift
Mkr	Marker	V	Vent
IC	Inspection Cover	VP	Vent Pipe
MPF	Metal Palisade Fence	W	Water

## Benchmark Details:

Survey Grid set to Ordnance Survey Grid via RTK network. All Levels related to Ordnance Survey Datum via RTK network.

## Drawing Title:

# Topographical Survey

Job Title:



SFRA Figure B2 – Bedrock Geology



SFRA Figure B3 – Superficial Geology



Drawing MA212-250-255 - Proposed Site Plan (Basement, Lower Ground and Ground Floor)



Drawing : Proposed Site Basement Plan Drawing No. : MA212 250 Revision : P7

Scale : 1:200 @ A1 / 1:400 @ A3 Date : June 2023



16-18 Oatlands Drive, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 9JL





Drawing : Proposed Site Lower Ground Drawing No. : MA212 251 Revision : P6

Scale : 1:200 @ A1 / 1:400 @ A3 Date : June 2023



16-18 Oatlands Drive, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 9JL





Drawing : Proposed Site Ground Drawing No. : MA212 252 Revision : P7



16-18 Oatlands Drive, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 9JL





Drawing : Proposed Site 1st Floor Drawing No. : MA212 253 Revision : P6



16-18 Oatlands Drive, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 9JL





Drawing : Proposed Site 2nd Floor Drawing No. : MA212 254 Revision : P6



Please note that these drawings are for planning purposes only. This document has been prepared for the sole use of the client. All dimensions

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: Proposed Site Roof Plan Drawing Drawing No. Revision : MA212 255 : P7



Please note that these drawings are for planning purposes only. This document has been prepared for the sole use of the client. All dimensions

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0m 1.5m

15m

Please note that these drawings are for planning purposes only. This document has been prepared for the sole use of the client. All dimensions should be checked on site. The client should be aware of their duties under the CDM regulations

16-18 Oatlands Drive, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 9JL



## **APPENDIX B**

SFRA Figure C1 – Flood Risk from Rivers



SFRA Figure F1 – Flood Risk from Surface Water



SFRA Figure B5 – Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding





SFRA Figure B7 – Recorded Incidents of Internal Sewer Flooding



Ir New¼ - PROJECTS\6056160565750 Elmbridge SFRA update & WC.

SFRA Figure B8 - Recorded Incidents of External Sewer Flooding



rr New/4 - PROJECTS\6056\6056\5055750 Elmbridge SFRA1

SFRA Figure E1 – Historic Flood Incidents



## **APPENDIX C**

221584/FRA/10 – Detailed Flood Extents Map for Existing Site

![](_page_51_Figure_0.jpeg)

16,21×16.36	NZ.			NC	DTES					
BL 25/28/X	1									
.45 .73	16.33 ×									
16.38 X16.38										
16.48 16.38 16.38 16.38 16.38 16.39 1	=16.33 Z. <i>T</i> a									
	RL /4 19.25									
×16.27	6 30									
	/ 16									
	16.27									
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			Telephon	e: 0208 339 78 e-mail: info www.la	99 Fax: 020 @lanmor.co.uk nmor.co.uk	8 339	7898			
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221584/FRA/11 – Detailed Flood Extents Map for Proposed Site

![](_page_53_Figure_0.jpeg)

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