



LEGEND

GENERAL

- OUTLINE PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY
- DETAILED PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY

REV.	DESCRIPTION	APP. DATE
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LD A DESIGN

PROJECT TITLE
 NEW ABERFELDY MASTERPLAN
 STAGE 2 OUTLINE PLANNING APPLICATION

DRAWING TITLE
 ILLUSTRATIVE COLOUR MASTERPLAN
 FOR SUPPORT

ISSUED BY	London	T: 020 7467 1470
DATE	Sept '21	DRAWN LS
SCALE	1:1,250	CHECKED BG
STATUS	Draft	APPROVED AH

DWG. NO AVL-LDA-SBX-XX-DR-L-0004

No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.
 All dimensions are to be checked on site.
 Area measurements for indicative purposes only.

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 Sources: Ordnance Survey



APPENDIX B

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY PRODUCT 4 DETAILED FLOOD RISK MAPS

Product 4 (Detailed Flood Risk) for: Aberfeldy Village, London, E14 0PT

Reference: HNL 195148 AS

Date: 03/12/2020

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The information provided is based on the best data available as of the date of this letter.

You may feel it is appropriate to contact our office at regular intervals, to check whether any amendments/ improvements to the data for this location have been made. Should you re-contact us after a period of time, please quote the above reference in order to help us deal with your query.

Please refer to the [Open Government Licence](#) which explains the permitted use of this information.

Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)

The Flood Map:

Our Flood Map shows the natural floodplain for areas at risk from river and tidal flooding. The floodplain is specifically mapped ignoring the presence and effect of defences. Although flood defences reduce the risk of flooding they cannot completely remove that risk as they may be over topped or breached during a flood event.

The Flood Map indicates areas with a 1% (0.5% in tidal areas), Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) - the probability of a flood of a particular magnitude, or greater, occurring in any given year, and a 0.1% AEP of flooding from rivers and/or the sea in any given year. In addition, the map also shows the location of some flood defences and the areas that benefit from them.

The Flood Map is intended to act as a guide to indicate the potential risk of flooding. When producing it we use the best data available to us at the time and also take into account historic flooding and local knowledge. The Flood Map is updated on a quarterly basis to account for any amendments required. These amendments are then displayed on the internet at <https://www.gov.uk/check-flood-risk>

At this Site:

The Flood Map shows that this site lies within Flood Zone 3 - with a 1% chance of flooding from rivers (fluvial flooding) and a 0.5% chance of flooding from the sea (tidal flooding) in any given year.

Enclosed is an extract of our Flood Map which shows this information for your area.

Method of production

The Flood Map at this location has been derived using detailed modelling of the tidal River Thames through the Thames Tidal Defences Study completed in 2006 by Halcrow Ltd.

Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100)

You have requested in-channel flood levels for the tidal river Thames. These have been taken from the Thames Estuary 2100 study completed by HR Wallingford in 2008. The modelled Thames node closest to your site is **2.46**; the locations of nearby nodes on the River Thames are also shown on the enclosed map.

Details about the TE2100 plan

The Plan sets out how the Environment Agency and our partners can work together to manage tidal flood risk, from now until the end of the century. It is an adaptive plan for managing the Thames Estuary, including the tidal defence system, until 2100 so that current standards of flood protection are maintained or improved taking into account climate change effects e.g. sea level rise. The Plan has 3 phases of activity:

- Until 2035 – maintain and improve current defences, safeguard areas required for future improvements, and monitor climate change indicators.
- 2035-2050 – raise existing walls, defences & smaller barriers whilst reshaping the riverside environment.
- 2050-2100 – determine and implement an option for the future of the Thames Barrier, and adapt other defences as required to work alongside this to protect the estuary.

The Thames Estuary 2100 Plan can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/thames-estuary-2100-te2100>

Details about the TE2100 in-channel levels

The TE2100 in-channel levels take into account operation of the Thames Barrier when considering future levels. The Thames Barrier requires regular maintenance and with additional closures the opportunity for maintenance will be reduced. When this happens, river levels – for which the Barrier would normally shut for the 2008 epoch – will have to be allowed through to ensure that the barrier is not shut too often. For this reason, levels upriver of the barrier will increase and the tidal walls will need to be heightened to match.

Why is there no return period for levels upriver of the barrier?

The levels upriver of the barrier are the highest levels permitted by the operation of the Thames Barrier. If levels and flows are forecast to be any higher, the Thames Barrier would shut, ensuring that the tide is blocked and the river maintained to a low level. For this reason the probability of any given water level upriver of the Barrier is controlled and therefore any associated return period becomes irrelevant. The Thames Barrier and associated defence system has a 1 in 1000 year standard which means it ensures that flood risk is managed up to an event that has a 0.1% annual probability. The probability of water levels upriver is ultimately controlled by the staff at the Thames Barrier.

TE2100 2008 levels:

Levels downriver of the Thames Barrier are 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000) and levels upriver are the highest levels permitted by the Thames Barrier, described as the Maximum Likely Water Levels (MLWLs). The defence levels (left defence, right defence) are the minimum levels to which the defences should be built.

Node	Easting	Northing	Extreme water level (m)	Present Day Statutory Defence Level (Thames Left Bank) (m)	Allow for future 2100 defence raising to a level of... (Thames Left Bank)
2.46	538943	180471	4.67	5.23	6.20
2.46au	539436	180390	4.66	5.18	6.20

TE2100 climate change levels:

Node	Easting	Northing	2065 to 2100		2100	
			Design water level	Defence level (both banks)	Design water level	Defence level (both banks)
2.46	538943	180471	5.16	5.70	5.65	6.20
2.46au	539436	180390	5.15	5.70	5.64	6.20

Thames Tidal Upriver Breach Inundation Modelling

The map attached displays site-specific modelled flood levels at your site. These have been taken from the Thames Tidal Upriver Breach Inundation Modelling Study 2017 completed by Atkins Ltd. in May 2017.

We have developed a modelling approach where all upriver breach locations along the Thames are equitably modelled, to ensure a consistent approach across London. This modelling simulates 5679 continuous tidal breaches along the entire extent of the Thames from Teddington to the Thames Barrier. For hard and composite defences breaches are set at 20 m wide; for soft defences, breaches are 50 m wide. In both cases, the defence breach scour distance was assumed to extend into the floodplain by the same distance as the breach width.

For breaches upriver of the Thames Barrier, there is no return period for modelled levels as the levels are controlled by barrier closures. The levels used are referred to as Maximum Likely Water Levels (MLWLs). Therefore 2005 and 2100 epochs were modelled on that basis.

This modelling has two epochs to consider; the 2005 epoch is a representation of today's flood levels without climate change considerations taken into account, and the 2100 epoch which takes into account changes likely to be seen due to climate change.

Defence Details

The design standard of protection of the flood defences in this area of the Thames is 0.1% AEP; they are designed to defend London up to a 1 in 1000 year **tidal** flood event. The defences are all raised, man-made and privately owned. It is the riparian owners' responsibility to ensure that they are maintained to a crest level of **5.23m** mAODN (the Statutory Flood Defence Level in this reach of the Thames). We inspect them twice a year to ensure that they remain fit for purpose. The current condition grade for defences in the area is **3 (fair)**, on a scale of 1 (very good) to 5 (very poor). For more information on your rights and responsibilities as a riparian owner, please see our document 'Living on the edge' found on our website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/riverside-ownership-rights-and-responsibilities>

There are no planned improvements in this area. Please see the 'Thames Estuary 2100' document on our website for the short, medium and long term Flood Risk Management strategy for London:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/thames-estuary-2100-te2100>

Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences

This site is within an area benefiting from flood defences, as shown on the enclosed extract of our Flood Map. Areas benefiting from flood defences are defined as those areas which benefit from formal flood defences specifically in the event of flooding from rivers with a 1% (1 in 100) chance in any given year, or flooding from the sea with a 0.5% (1 in 200) chance in any given year.

If the defences were not there, these areas would be flooded. An area of land may benefit from the presence of a flood defence even if the defence has overtopped, if the presence of the defence means that the flood water does not extend as far as it would if the defence were not there.

Recorded Flood Events Data

We hold records of historic flood events from rivers and the sea. Information on the floods that may have affected the area local to your site are provided in the enclosed map.

Due to the fact that our records are not comprehensive, we would advise that you make further enquiries locally with specific reference to flooding at this location. You should consider contacting the relevant Local Planning Authority and/or water/sewerage undertaker for the area.

We map flooding to land, not individual properties. Our historic flood event record outlines are an indication of the geographical extent of an observed flood event. Our historic flood event outlines do not give any indication of flood levels for individual properties. They also do not imply that any property within the outline has flooded internally.

Please be aware that flooding can come from different sources. Examples of these are:

- from rivers or the sea;
- surface water (i.e. rainwater flowing over or accumulating on the ground before it is able to enter rivers or the drainage system);
- overflowing or backing up of sewer or drainage systems which have been overwhelmed,
- groundwater rising up from underground aquifers

Currently the Environment Agency can only supply flood risk data relating to the chance of flooding from rivers or the sea. However you should be aware that in recent years, there has been an increase in flood damage caused by surface water flooding and drainage systems that have been overwhelmed.

Other Sources of Flood Risk

The Lead Local Flood Authority for your area are responsible for local flood risk (i.e. surface runoff, ground water and ordinary watercourse) and may hold further information .

You may also wish to consider contacting the appropriate relevant Local Planning Authority and/or water/sewerage undertaker for the area. They may be able to provide some knowledge on the risk of flooding from other sources.

Additional Information

Use of Environment Agency Information for Flood Risk / Flood Consequence Assessments

Important

If you have requested this information to help inform a development proposal, then we recommend that you undertake a formal pre-application enquiry using the form available from our website:-

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pre-planning-application-enquiry-form-preliminary-opinion>

Depending on the enquiry, we may also provide advice on other issues related to our responsibilities including flooding, waste, land contamination, water quality, biodiversity, navigation, pollution, water resources, foul drainage or Environmental Impact Assessment.

In **England**, you should refer to the Environment Agency's Flood Risk Standing Advice, the technical guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework and the existing PPS25 Practice Guide for information about what flood risk assessment is needed for new development in the different Flood Zones. These documents can be accessed via:

<https://www.gov.uk/flood-risk-standing-advice-frsa-for-local-planning-authorities>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-technical-guidance>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/development-and-flood-risk-practice-guide-planning-policy-statement-25>

You should also consult the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment produced by your local planning authority.

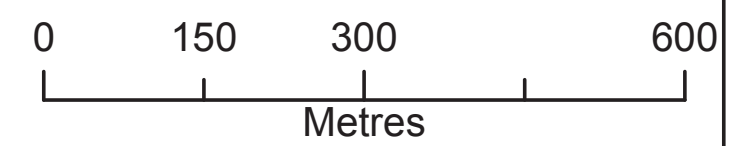
You should note that:

1. Information supplied by the Environment Agency may be used to assist in producing a Flood Risk / Consequence Assessment (FRA / FCA) where one is required, but does not constitute such an assessment on its own.
2. This information covers flood risk from main rivers and the sea, and you will need to consider other potential sources of flooding, such as groundwater or overland runoff. The information produced by the local planning authority referred to above may assist here.
3. Where a planning application requires a FRA / FCA and this is not submitted or deficient, the Environment Agency may well raise an objection.
4. For more significant proposals in higher flood risk areas, we would be pleased to discuss details with you ahead of making any planning application, and you should also discuss the matter with your local planning authority.

Detailed FRA/FCA for: Aberfeldy Village, London, E14 0PT - 03/12/2020 - HNL 195148 AS



Environment Agency
 Alchemy,
 Bessemer Road,
 Welwyn Garden City,
 Hertfordshire,
 AL7 1HE



Legend

- Main Rivers
- Site location
- TE2100Nodes
- 1707 Flood Outline
- 1928 Flood Outline
- 1953 Flood Outline
- Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences
- Flood Zone 3
- Flood Zone 2

Flood Map for Planning (assuming no defences)

Flood Zone 3 shows the area that could be affected by flooding:
 - from the sea with a 1 in 200 or greater chance of happening each year
 - or from a river with a 1 in 100 or greater chance of happening each year.

Flood Zone 2 shows the extent of an extreme flood from rivers or the sea with up to a 1 in 1000 chance of occurring each year.

Produced by:
 Partnerships & Strategic Overview,
 Hertfordshire & North London

