

APPENDIX 9.1 - FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENTS

PEARCES FARM, WOKINGHAM

FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT AND DRAINAGE STRATEGY

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09 AUGUST 2024



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1.0 Introduction

Context

- 1.1. This Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) has been prepared by Abley Letchford Partnership Ltd (ALP), on behalf of Nicholas King Homes PLC to support an Outline planning application for up to 180 units with all matters reserved (except access to the Site) by Nicholas King Homes ("NKH Site") in South Wokingham.

Development Proposals

- 1.2. The proposals are for the provision for up to 180 residential dwellings as depicted on the Illustrative Masterplan within Appendix 1.

Requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment

- 1.3. The requirement for a FRA is set out in Section 14 of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as revised in December 2023.
- 1.4. The footnote accompanying Paragraph 172 states:
- 1.5. 'A site-specific flood risk assessment should be provided for all development in Flood Zones 2 and 3. In Flood Zone 1, an assessment should accompany all proposals involving: sites of 1 hectare or more; land which has been identified by the Environment Agency (EA) as having critical drainage problems; land identified in a strategic flood risk assessment as being at increased flood risk in future; or land that may be subject to other sources of flooding, where its development would introduce a more vulnerable use.'
- 1.6. The Site is a greenfield site that comprises of farmland with established hedges and tree lined boundaries. The Site is approximately 7.5 hectares. As the Site area extends greater than 1 hectare, a site-specific flood risk assessment is required. To comply with the requirements of the NPPF, matters related to flood risk and drainage are addressed within this report.

Report Aim and Formation

- 1.7. The principal aims of this report are to demonstrate that the proposed development complies with national and local planning policy in respect to flood risk and to demonstrate that a suitable drainage strategy can be provided as part of the development.
- 1.8. This report will also summarise the impacts the development could have on flood risk to the surrounding area and outlines the mitigation strategies that will be implemented to minimise this risk.
- 1.9. The drainage design embraces the guiding principles of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) which are central to the design of the surface water drainage strategy for the proposed development.



Report Structure

- 1.10. This report addresses the requirements of revised NPPF and considers the following aspects:
- Section 2: Policy and Sources of Information – a review of policy relevant to the assessment and sources of information used to inform the assessment.
 - Section 3: Site Setting – a description of the site location, topography, geology, and hydrology.
 - Section 4: Overview of Flood Risk – a review of data for flooding from all sources to determine the baseline flood risk to the site and an assessment of the impacts of the development on flood risk.
 - Section 5: Sequential Test and Exception Test – a description of the proposed development and a classification of the vulnerability in the context of the Sequential Test and Exception Test.
 - Section 6: Flood Risk Mitigation – the mitigation measures implemented to manage the potential flood risk to the development.
 - Sections 7 and 8: Drainage Strategy – a summary of appropriate strategies to manage the surface water and foul water from the site in the post development scenario.
 - Section 9: Conclusion – a summary of the development proposals in the context of site vulnerability and the requirements of the NPPF.

2.0 Policy and Sources of Information

Introduction

- 2.1. This chapter provides a review of policy relevant to the assessment and the available information on all sources of flood risk.

National Planning Policy

- 2.2. National Planning Policy in relation to Flood Risk is set out in Section 14 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) ID: 7 for Flood Risk and Coastal Change. Flood Risk is discussed in Paragraphs 165-175 of the NPPF.

- 2.3. Paragraphs 165-168 discuss the sequential approach. Paragraph 166 refers to a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) that would form the basis of applying the Sequential Test for local authorities to allocate development, whilst Paragraphs 168-169 relates to the Exception Test.

- 2.4. Paragraph 173 discusses the determination of planning applications stating:

‘When determining any planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere. Where appropriate, applications should be supported by a site-specific flood risk assessment. Development should only be allowed in areas at risk of flooding where, in light of this assessment (and the sequential and exception tests, as applicable) it can be demonstrated that:

- a) within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk, unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location;*
- b) the development is appropriately flood resistant and resilient such that, in the event of a flood, it could be quickly brought back into use without significant refurbishment;*
- c) it incorporates sustainable drainage systems, unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate;*
- d) any residual risk can be safely managed; and*
- e) safe access and escape routes are included where appropriate, as part of an agreed emergency plan.’*

- 2.5. The proposed development comprising of up to 180 dwellings would be classed as a Major development as it is providing more than 10 homes and the site is greater than 0.5 hectares. Paragraph 175 states:

‘Major developments should incorporate sustainable drainage systems unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate. The systems used should:

- a) Take account of advice from the lead local flood authority;*
- b) Have appropriate proposed minimum operational standards;*
- c) Have maintenance arrangements in place to ensure an acceptable standard of operation for the lifetime of the development; and*



d) Where possible, provide multifunctional benefits.'

Environment Agency

- 2.6. The Flood and Water Management Act (2010) provides the EA a strategic overview role for all forms of flooding and coastal erosion. They also have direct responsibility for the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of flood damage for main rivers and coastal areas. The EA is a statutory consultee in relation to flood risk and planning dependent upon criteria.
- 2.7. The EA Standing Advice has been consulted and reviewed within this FRA.
- 2.8. The EA Flood Map for Planning, EA Long Term Flood Risk Mapping and the Catchment Data Explorer websites have been interrogated in respect to flood risk extents and sources.

Local Authorities

- 2.9. The Site lies within the administrative area of Wokingham Borough Council (WBC). WBC is the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA).
- 2.10. Planning guidance published by WBC regarding the flood risk was referred to in order to assess the methodology best suited to suit the local area. The following key documents were reviewed:
 - WBC Core Strategy policy CP1 'Sustainable development' and CP3 'General Principles for Development' (adapted January 2010),
 - WBC Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (dated April 2015),
 - WBC Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PRFA) (dated June 2011) and PRFA addendum (dated 2017),
 - WBC Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (dated May 2023 and published May 2024), and
 - WBC Level 2 SFRA (dated August 2023 and published May 2024).
- 2.11. WBC became the LLFA under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. WBC provide guidance to assess, manage and inform flood risk.
- 2.12. As the LLFA, WBC's Flood and Water Management Team provide a Planning Application Drainage Checklist to assist developers seeking planning permission for new sites by setting criteria to be met as part of the design of the drainage strategy and a list of documentation to be presented in the associated Flood Risk Assessment. A completed Planning Application Drainage Checklist is included within Appendix 3.
- 2.13. WBC has permissive rights over any Ordinary Watercourses including land drainage ditches. If any work is required within the watercourse (improvements or crossings) then approval from the LLFA is required under the Flood and Water Management Act 1991.



Local Water Authority

- 2.14. South East Water (SEW) is responsible for the supply of clean water. Thames Water (TW) is responsible for the disposal of wastewater.
- 2.15. Information with regards to sewer and water main flooding is contained within the WBC Level 1 and Level 2 SFRA and has been reviewed as part of this FRA. All water companies have a statutory obligation to maintain a register of properties and areas which are at risk of flooding from the public sewerage system and is shown on the DG5 Flood Register.

Other Sources of Information

- 2.16. A desktop study of the site was carried out using the following websites to ascertain local features, hydrology and soil characteristics:
- DEFRA's Magic Map portal,
 - British Geological Survey (BGS) 'Geology of Britain' online viewer, and
 - Cranfield University 'Soilscapes' portal.
- 2.17. Guidance with respect to Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) is contained within DEFRA document Sustainable Drainage Systems, Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems March 2015, CIRIA C753 The SuDS Manual and within the NPPF Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) – 'Flood Risk and Coastal Change'.
- 2.18. Additional guidance on development and flood risk is contained within CIRIA C624 Development and Flood Risk – Guidance for the Construction Industry which identifies several key aims for a development to ensure it is sustainable in flood risk terms.

3.0 Site Setting

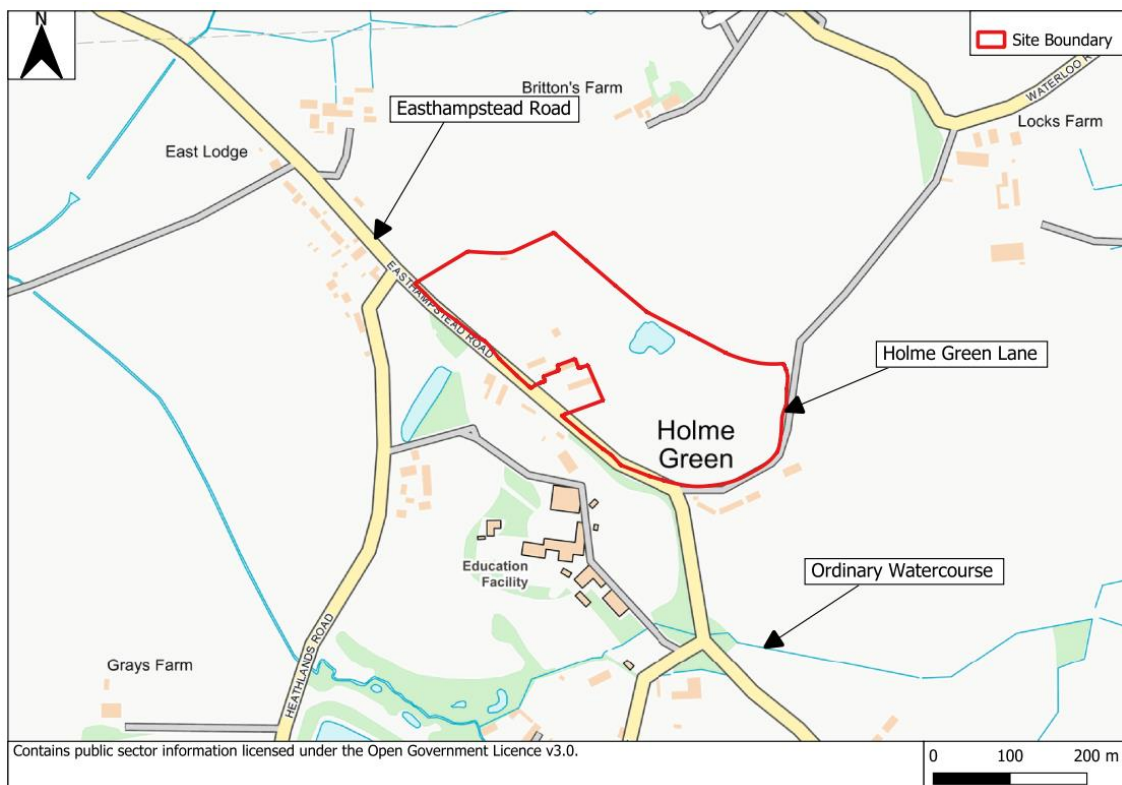
Introduction

- 3.1. This chapter provides a description of the site location, its topography, hydrological context, geology and hydrogeology.

Site Location

- 3.2. The NKH Site (the Site) is located approximately 3km to the east of Wokingham. The nearest postcode is RG40 3BQ. The Site centre grid reference is 482,842E, 167,458N. The Site location is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Site Location



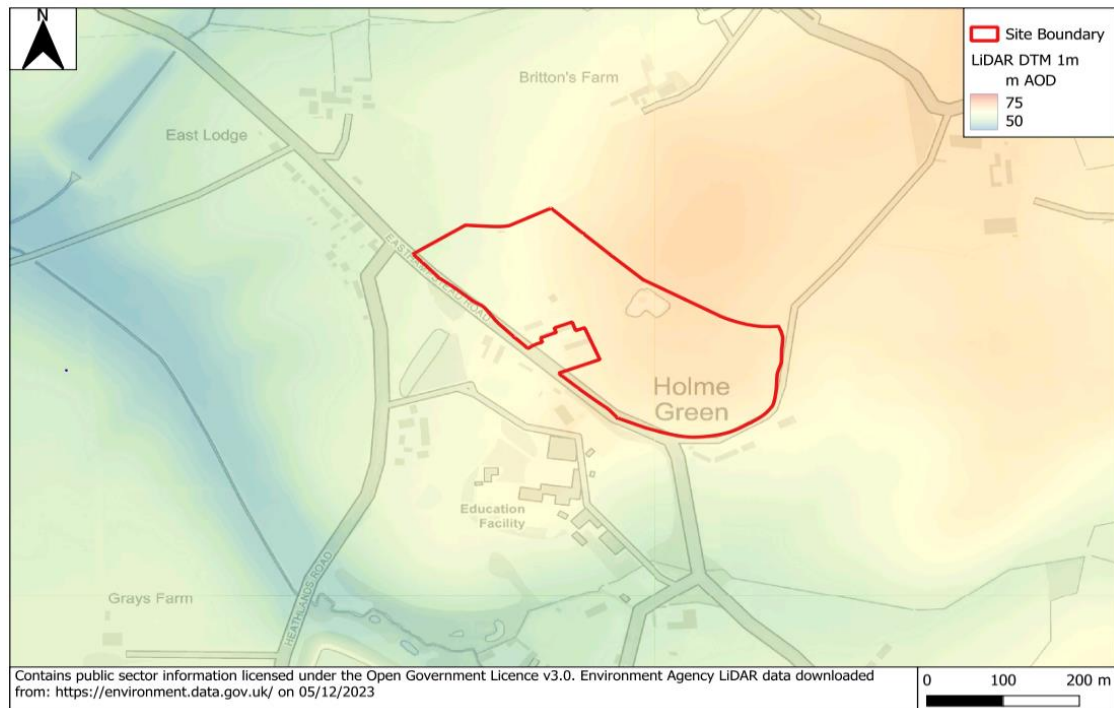
- 3.3. The Site is bounded to the south by Easthampstead Road. An education facility is also located to the south. To the north is Brittons Farm. To the west is Woods Farm and to the east is Meadows Farm. The Site comprises agricultural farmland and is boarded by trees and hedges.
- 3.4. The Site covers an area of approximately 7.5 hectares.

Topography

- 3.5. Ground levels across the Site are shown by LiDAR data in Figure 2.

- 3.6. The LiDAR data indicates that the ground levels across the site slope downwards from north-east to the south-west towards the Emm Brook. The ground levels across the site are between 66.3m AOD and 59.7m AOD.

Figure 2 – Site Topography



- 3.7. A topographical survey of the Site has been carried out by MK Surveys dated July 2021. A copy of the topographical survey is included in Appendix 1. In general, the detailed survey agrees with the LiDAR data. The ground elevations in the northeast of the Site are 65.2m AOD. The Site slopes downwards to the southwest to an elevation of 59.7m AOD.
- 3.8. Easthampstead Road to the south of the Site has an elevation of 59.6 m AOD. The ground elevations slope downwards towards the Emm Brook. This is consistent with the LiDAR elevations.

Watercourses and Ditches

- 3.9. A review of the Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping and a site walkover undertaken in February 2023 did not indicate any formal watercourses onsite. A pond is located adjacent to the Site's northern boundary.
- 3.10. The nearest watercourse is Emm Brook which is located approximately 250m to the south of the Site. The watercourse flows in an easterly direction before its confluence with the Emm Brook, which is designated a Main River by the EA.



- 3.11. A review of the topographic survey indicates that there is a drainage ditch along the north-west boundary of the Site. The drainage ditch is within the Site boundary. The drainage ditch flows in a southerly direction towards Easthampstead Road. There are drainage ditches to the north and south of Easthampstead Road to the south of the Site. The drainage ditch to the north of Easthampstead Road is located within the Site boundary. The north-western drainage ditch joins the northern Easthampstead Road drainage ditch to the south-west of the Site. There is drainage ditch along the eastern boundary of the Site, to the west of Holme Green Lane. The topographical survey and application boundary show the drainage ditch as partially within the Site boundary. The eastern drainage ditch flows in a southern direction where it connects to the drainage ditch to the north of Easthampstead Road in the south-east corner of the Site.

Surface and Foul Water Sewers

- 3.12. Sewer Asset Records obtained from Thames Water do not indicate the presence of any surface or foul water sewers within the site or within the road network immediately adjoining the Site. The nearest public asset is a foul sewer located adjacent to the Easthampstead Sewage Treatment Works on Old Wokingham Road to the south-east of the site.
- 3.13. A copy of Thames Waters Asset Record is included within Appendix 1.

Geology and Hydrogeology

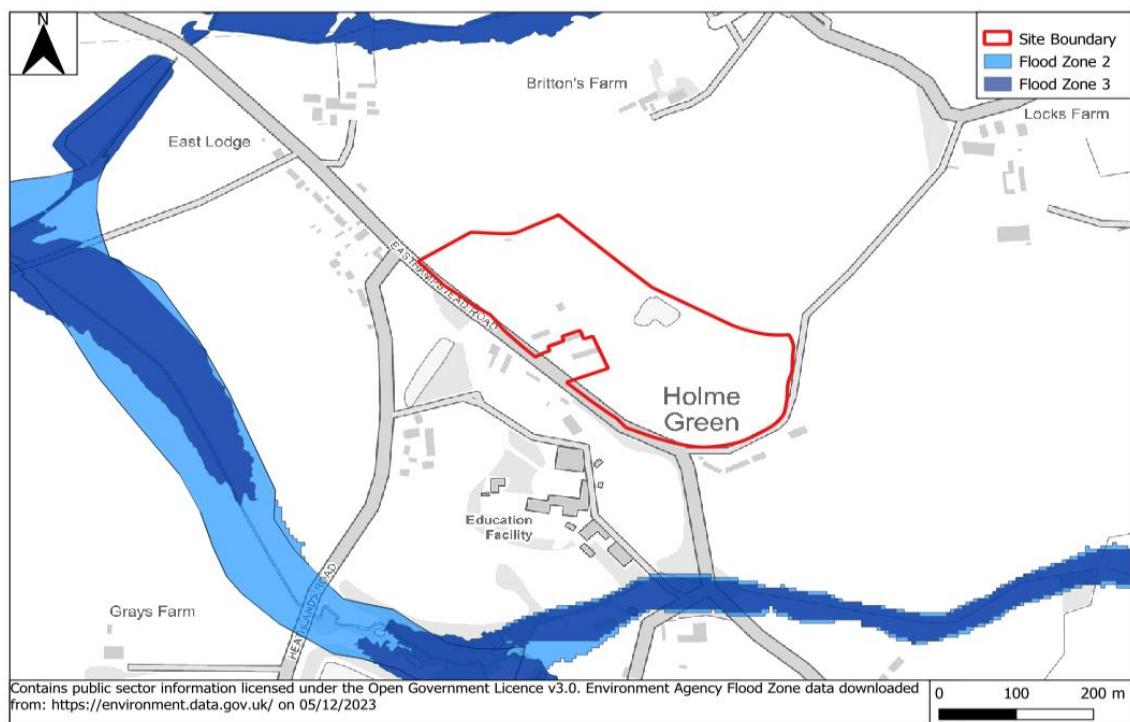
- 3.14. British Geological Survey (BGS) 'Geology of Britain' online viewer indicates that the geology underlying the Site is predominantly London Clay Formation. There are some superficial river terrace deposits of sand and gravel found across the Site.
- 3.15. The Cranfield University 'Soilscapes' online viewer indicates the Site overlies slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acidic but base rich loamy and clayey soils.
- 3.16. The DEFRA Magic Map online viewer indicates the Site lies outside of any Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ), Principal Aquifer designation or Groundwater Vulnerability Areas.

4.0 Overview of Flood Risk

EA Flood Zone Map

- 4.1. The EA Flood Map for Planning provides an initial indication of the extent of Flood Zones. In the NPPF, Flood Zones are defined as follows:
- Flood Zone 1 'Low Probability' – Land less than 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability of river or sea flooding.
 - Flood Zone 2 'Medium Probability' – Land between 1 in 100 (1%) and 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability of river flooding, or between 1 in 200 (0.5%) and 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability of sea flooding.
 - Flood Zone 3 'High Probability' – Land at 1 in 100 (1%) or greater annual probability of river flooding, or 1 in 200 (0.5%) or greater annual probability of sea flooding.
- 4.2. Figure 3 shows the EA Flood Zone mapping. It confirms that the entire Site is located within Flood Zone 1 'Low Probability' of fluvial flooding.

Figure 3 – EA Flood Zone Map

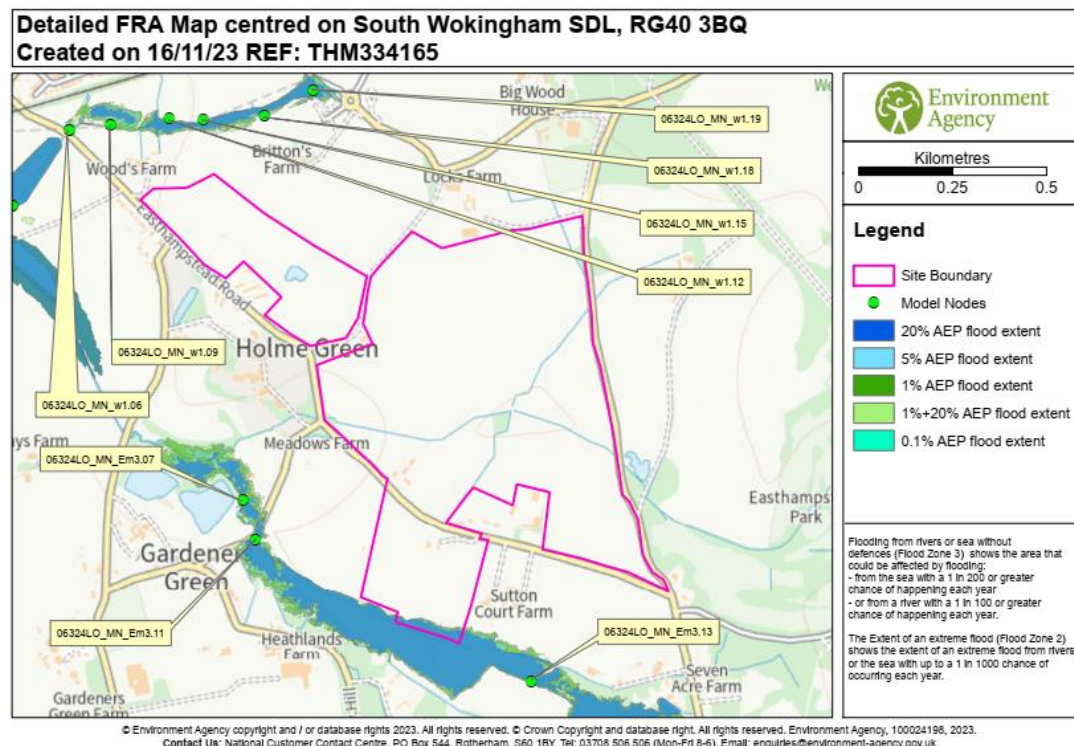


Flood Risk from Fluvial Sources

- 4.3. The Site is shown to be within Flood Zone 1 of the EA Flood Map for Planning. This indicates that the Site is not affected by fluvial flooding in the 1 in 1000 annual probability scenario. These maps are based on strategic modelling and do not take into consideration site specific information.

- 4.4. The EA has provided modelled flood levels and extents for the Site as part of their Product 4 'Detailed Flood Risk Assessment Map' dataset (EA reference: THM334165). The modelled data is from the EA River Loddon (Lower) model, dated 2009.
- 4.5. Figure 4 shows an extract from the EA Product 4 dataset.

Figure 4 - EA Product 4 Extract – Detailed FRA Map



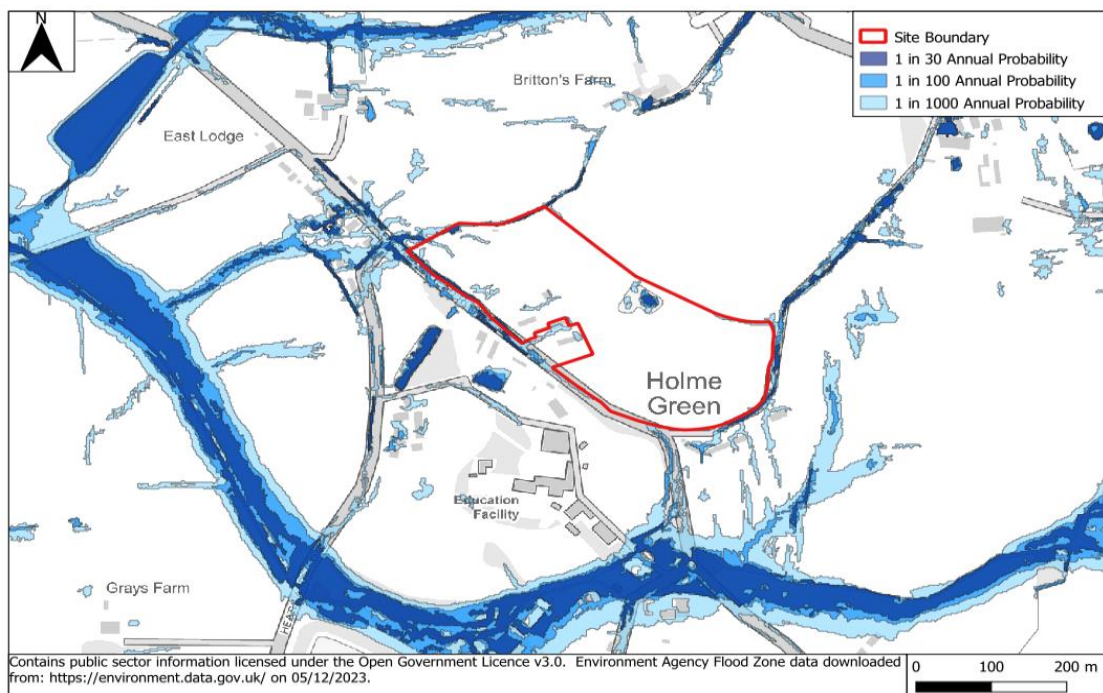
- 4.6. The mapping in Figure 4 confirms that the Site is located within Flood Zone 1.
- 4.7. The fluvial flood risk was assessed within the WBC Level 2 SFRA. The WBC Level 2 SFRA shows additional flooding to the north and north-west of the Site, that is not included within the EA Flood Map for Planning, nor Product 4 dataset. The additional flooding does not affect the Site and the WBC Level 2 SFRA mapping confirms that the Site is located with Flood Zone 1.
- 4.8. The WBC Level 2 SFRA states '*in the absence of detailed hydraulic modelling, Flood Zones 2 and 3a have been taken from the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning.*' As such the EA mapping has been taken as the best available data.

Flood Risk from Surface Water

- 4.9. The EA's Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) mapping indicates areas that could be susceptible to surface water flooding during extreme rainfall events. The EA surface water mapping defines rainfall events based on the following:
 - 1 in 30 (3.3%) annual probability 'High Risk'
 - 1 in 100 (1%) annual probability 'Medium Risk'

- 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability 'Low Risk'
 - Lower than 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability 'Very Low Risk'.
- 4.10. The NPPF PPG – 'Flood Risk and Coastal Change' includes the 1 in 100 annual probability of surface water flood (including climate change) within the definition of the design flood event to be used to inform a FRA.
- 4.11. Figure 5 shows the risk of surface water flooding.

Figure 5 – EA Flood Risk from Surface Water



- 4.12. The EA RoFSW mapping indicates that the majority of the Site is at a 'Very Low' (less than 0.1% annual probability) of surface water flooding. There is a flow route along the Site's north-western boundary. The flow route follows the location of the drainage ditch. This flows in a south-westerly direction towards Easthampstead Road.
- 4.13. There is flow route shown in the EA RoFSW mapping along Easthampstead Road to the south of the Site. The topographical survey indicates that there is drainage ditch to the north and south of Easthampstead Road. It is likely that the surface water flooding will be flow into these drainage ditches adjacent to Easthampstead Road.
- 4.14. The RoFSW mapping shows a flow route along the eastern boundary of the Site, along Holme Green Lane. There is a ditch to the west of the road. It is likely that surface water flooding from the road will flow into the drainage ditch. The ditch flows in a southerly direction towards Easthampstead Road. The ditch joins the ditch to the north of Easthampstead Road in the south-eastern corner of the Site.



- 4.15. There are a few isolated areas of surface water ponding with the Site boundary. One of the isolated areas is associated with the pond within the Site. This existing pond appears to be ornamental and as part of the Scheme this will be removed. The other isolated areas are associated with low lying areas. The areas corresponding to low lying areas are purely derived from within the Site. Therefore, these will be addressed within the surface water drainage strategy.
- 4.16. The EA surface water mapping is strategic scale which does not pick up any site-specific local information or below ground drainage infrastructure. The mapping therefore provides a guide to vulnerable areas based on the topography of the area and not a detailed assessment of surface water flooding for a specific site.
- 4.17. The WBC Level 1 and Level 2 SFRA use the EA RoFSW map to define areas at risk of surface water flooding.

Flood Risk from Groundwater

- 4.18. Groundwater flooding has the potential to occur after prolonged periods of unusually high rainfall. During such periods, more water than usual infiltrates through the ground, raising the water table above its normal depth below the surface. Where the water table is at a shallow depth in any case, the water table can reach the surface. This can cause groundwater to merge with rainfall and cause localised flooding.
- 4.19. The WBC Level 1 SFRA includes mapping of the areas susceptible to groundwater flooding and areas susceptible to groundwater flooding. The mapping for the Site is included within Appendix A, Page D3. The areas susceptible to groundwater flooding mapping indicates that the majority of the Site is located within a 1km² grid square of which <25% of the area is susceptible to groundwater flooding. The eastern part of the Site is located within a 1km² grid square where between 25% and 50% of the area is susceptible to groundwater flooding.
- 4.20. The WBC Level 1 SFRA includes mapping of the areas of groundwater emergence flooding which is shows the depth below the ground surface. The mapping for the Site is included within Appendix A, Page D3. The mapping does not include groundwater emergence flooding data for the Site.
- 4.21. In assessing the site allocation, the WBC Level 2 SFRA suggests that an appropriate assessment of the groundwater regime may be required. If necessary this can be completed at detailed design

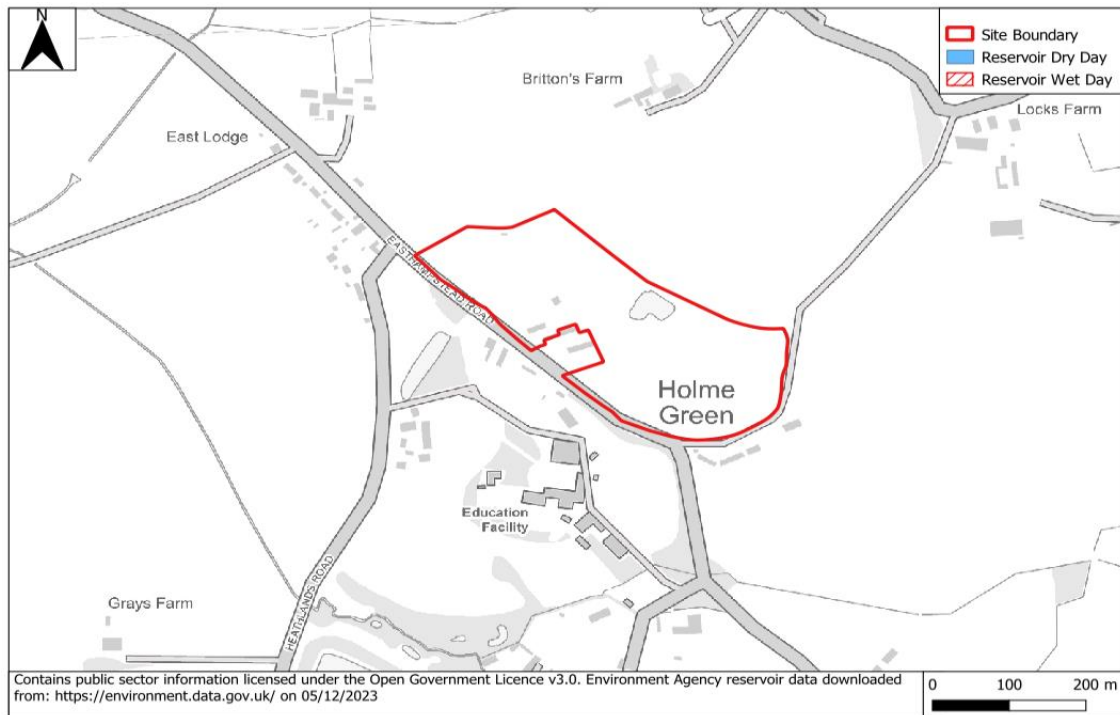
Flood Risk from Sewers

- 4.22. When exceeded, surcharged sewer networks can lead to flooding from backed up manholes and gully connections.
- 4.23. The TW Asset Location Plans (reference 2018_3887954) show that there are no sewers within the Site boundary. A copy of the Thames Water Asset Location Plans is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.24. The WBC Level 2 SFRA states that the Site *'is in a postcode area (RG40 3) with no recorded historic sewer flooding incidents, according to available incident records from Thames Water (from January 2000 up to 1 May 2022).'*

Flood Risk from Reservoirs

4.25. Figure 6 shows the flood risk from reservoirs.

Figure 6 – EA Flood Risk from Reservoirs



4.26. The mapping indicates that the Site is not at risk of flooding in the event of a reservoir breach. The Site is therefore at low risk of flooding from reservoirs.

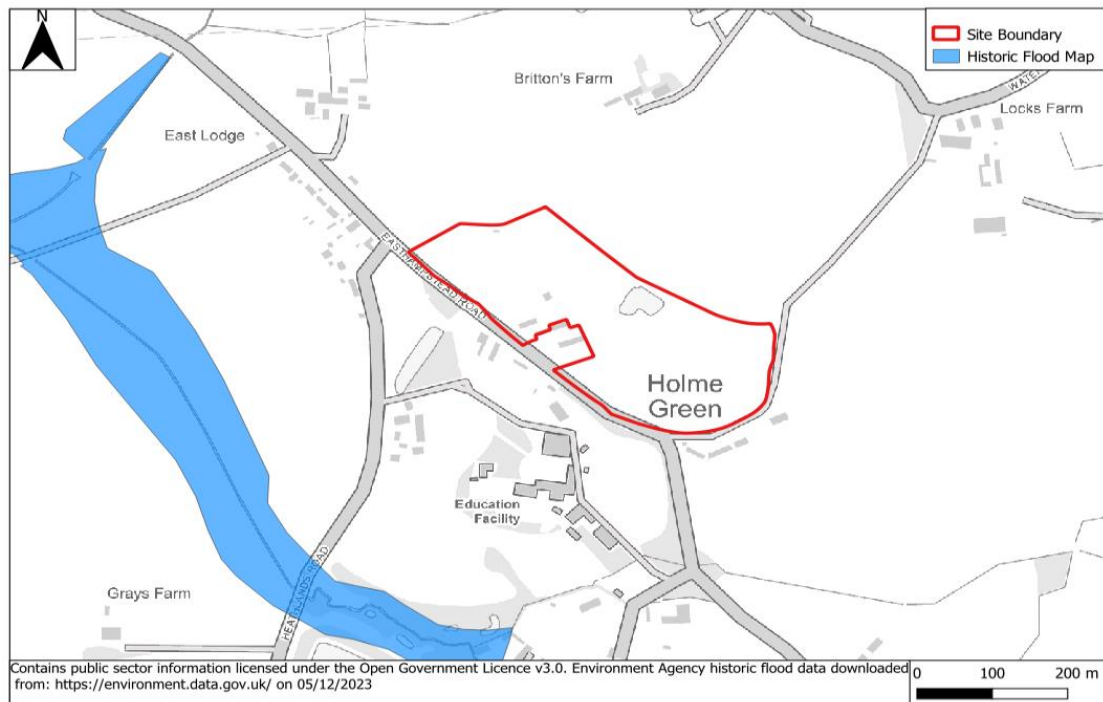
Flood Risk from Other Sources

4.27. The EA flood risk maps, WBC PFRA and WBC Level 1 and 2 SFRA indicate that the Site is not at risk of flooding from canals or other artificial sources.

Historic Flooding

4.28. Figure 7 shows the EA Historic Flood Map. The EA Historic Flood Map shows the maximum extent of recorded flood events.

Figure 7 - EA Historic Flooding



- 4.29. The Site is not shown to have been impacted by a historic flood event.
- 4.30. The EA historic flood outlines dataset indicates that land to the west and south of the Site was impacted by fluvial flooding from the Emm Brook in March 1947. Flooding occurred when the channel capacity was exceeded.

Flood Risk Summary

- 4.31. A summary of flooding from all sources is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 – Summary of Flood Risk

Source of Flooding	High	Medium	Low	Comments
Tidal			✓	The Site is inland and not influenced by tidal levels.
Fluvial			✓	The Site is located within Flood Zone 1 according to both the EA Flood Zone mapping and the EA detailed FRA mapping provided as part of their product 4. The WBC Level 1 and Level 2 SFRA's confirm that the Site is located within Flood Zone 1.
Pluvial			✓	The EA Risk of Flooding from Surface Water mapping indicates the majority of the Site is at a 'Very Low' risk of surface water flooding. There are flow routes along the Site's southern, western and eastern boundaries which has a 'Low', 'Medium' and 'High' risk of surface water flooding. The flow is likely to flow into the drainage ditches along these boundaries.
Groundwater			✓	The risk of groundwater flooding across the Site is considered to be low.
Sewers			✓	There are no sewers within the Site boundary.
Reservoirs, canals and other artificial sources			✓	EA and WBC Level 1 and Level 2 SFRA mapping do not indicate the Site to be at risk of flooding from reservoirs, canals or other artificial sources.

- 4.32. The Site is deemed to be at low risk of flooding once the surface water drainage strategy is implemented.
- 4.33. For the purpose of this FRA, the Site is not affected by fluvial flooding and no fluvial design event needs to be considered.
- 4.34. The pluvial design flood event should be taken as the pluvial 1 in 100 annual probability scenario with an allowance for climate change. The 2070 Upper End allowance of 40% has been used for the design of the surface water strategy. This is in line with the Loddon and Tributaries Management Catchment peak rainfall allowances.



5.0 Sequential Test and Exception Test

NPPF Sequential Test

- 5.1. NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities allocating land for development should apply the Sequential Test to demonstrate that there are no reasonably available sites in areas with a lower probability of flooding that would be appropriate to the type of development or land use proposed.
- 5.2. The Site is entirely located within Flood Zone 1.
- 5.3. The majority of the Site is located within an area of 'Very Low' risk of surface water flooding. There are isolated areas of 'Low', 'Medium' and 'High' risk of surface water flooding.
- 5.4. The flood risk from other sources is low.
- 5.5. The proposed development is for a residential development and is therefore classed within the NPPF as 'More Vulnerable' development.
- 5.6. All of the Site is located within Flood Zone 1 and the majority of the Site is at a 'Very Low' risk of flooding from surface water. Therefore it is a sequentially preferable site.
- 5.7. The site is part of a draft housing allocation in the Local Plan Update (2021) and has been subject to sequential assessment through the evidence base. As the Site is part of the draft housing allocation, the Sequential Test is deemed to have been passed as part of this.

Exception Test

- 5.8. The Level 2 SFRA states that the South Wokingham Master Planning Area extension allocation needs to pass the Exception Test. However, for this part of the allocation, the entire Site is located within Flood Zone 1 and with generally low probability of surface water flooding. The vulnerability of the development is 'More Vulnerable'. Table 2 in the NPPF PPG sets out when the Exception Test is required. The Exception Test is not required.

6.0 Flood Mitigation Strategy

Sequential Approach

- 6.1. The NPPF encourages a 'sequential approach' in master planning for new development: locating the more vulnerable uses of the development in the areas of lowest flood risk from all sources.
- 6.2. A sequential approach has been applied to the layout of the development.

Ground Floor Levels

- 6.3. The requirements for setting ground floor levels for new developments are set out in BS8533:2017 'Assessing and Managing Flood Risk in New Developments – Code of Practice'. The WBC Level 1 SFRA and EA advise a finished floor level of at least 300mm above the 1 in 100 annual probabilities plus climate change allowance.
- 6.4. The Site is located outside of the fluvial flood extents, and therefore ground floor levels should be set a minimum of 150mm above the surrounding ground level to mitigate the residual flood risk from surface water runoff events. It is recommended that surrounding ground levels are appropriately contoured to direct surface water away from the development.

Floodplain Storage and Flow Routing

- 6.5. The development areas are located outside of the fluvial and surface water flood extents. There is therefore no impact on fluvial floodplain storage or flow routes as a result of the development.
- 6.6. The potential for isolated ponding from surface water flooding will be addressed through the implementation of the surface water drainage strategy.

Safe Access

- 6.7. The entire site is in Flood Zone 1. Safe access is therefore not an issue.

Residual Risk

- 6.8. The NPPF PPG – 'Flood Risk and Coastal Change' defined residual risk as coming from 'flood risk management infrastructure' and the 'residual risk to a development once any site-specific flood mitigation measures are taken into account'.
- 6.9. Residual risk to the Site includes a breach in the raised flood defences, the failure of a reservoir and a flood event greater than the designed standards.
- 6.10. The EA AIMS dataset, which contains information of flood defences, indicates that the Site does not benefit from raised flood defences. The EA mapping for reservoir breaches indicates that the Site is not located within an area at risk of flooding in the event of a reservoir. The Site is located outside of the 1 in 1000 annual probability flood extent.
- 6.11. The residual risk to the Site is therefore low.

WBC Requirements

- 6.12. As part of the WBC Level 2 SFRA there is a site specific guidance for the South Wokingham Master Planning Area extension allocation that sets out what is required for site design and making development safe. This has been used to inform this FRA. This guidance and how this FRA demonstrates this is set out below in Table 3.

Table 2 – WBC Level 2 SFRA Guidance

WBC Level 2 SFRA Guidance	Summary of Mitigation Measures
The developer will need to show, through an FRA, that future users of the development will not be placed in danger from flood hazards throughout its lifetime. It is for the applicant to show that the development meets the objectives of the NPPF's policy on flood risk. For example, how the operation of any mitigation measures can be safeguarded and maintained effectively through the lifetime of the development, (Para 048 Flood Risk and Coastal Change PPG). This FRA has been written in accordance with WBC guidelines following data sourced from the WBC PFRA, WBC Level 1 and Level 2 SFRA, alongside using the EA Flood Risk Maps.	This FRA has been written in accordance with WBC guidance within the WBC Level 1 and Level 2 SFRA using flood risk datasets from the WBC Level 1 and Level 2 SFRA, alongside the EA flood risk mapping. Residential development will be located within Flood Zone 1, and in areas at a 'Very Low' risk of surface water flooding. Finished floor levels will be set a minimum 150mm above the finished ground level. The ground will be profiled away from the buildings to mitigate the residual risk from surface water flooding.
The risk from surface water flow routes should be quantified as part of a site-specific FRA, including a drainage strategy, so runoff magnitudes from the development are not increased by development across any ephemeral surface water flow routes. A drainage strategy should help inform site layout and design to ensure runoff rates areas close as possible to pre-development greenfield rates	The surface water flow routes are located along the surface water ditches along the southern, western and eastern boundaries of the Site. Residential development will not be located in these areas. The localised are of surface water ponding will be accommodated within the surface water drainage strategy. The surface water drainage strategy has been designed to greenfield run off rates.
Arrangements for safe access and egress will need to be provided for the 1% AEP fluvial and rainfall events with an appropriate allowance for climate change, considering depth, velocity, and hazard. Design and access arrangements will need to incorporate measures, so development and occupants are safe.	The Site is located entirely within Flood Zone 1. Continuous safe access and egress is therefore available to the Site.
Provisions for safe access and egress should not impact on surface water flow routes or contribute to loss of floodplain storage. Consideration should be given to the siting of access points with respect to areas of surface water flood risk.	The majority of the Site is located within an area of Very Low surface water flood risk, including the access to the Site.
Flood resilience and resistance measures should be implemented where appropriate during the construction phase, e.g. raising of floor levels and use of boundary walls. These measures should be assessed to make sure that flooding is not increased elsewhere.	Finished floor levels will be set a minimum of 150mm above the finished ground level to mitigate the residual risk of surface water flooding.

7.0 Surface Water Drainage

Introduction

- 7.1. This chapter provides details on the surface drainage strategy and includes measures to drain the proposed development site.

Overall Strategy

- 7.2. The proposed drainage strategy has been designed to the requirements of the NPPF by providing a comprehensive drainage system which embraces the SuDS philosophy and key principals. The utilisation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) not only provides the benefit of controlling waters at source and online treatment of collected surface water but also allows enhanced aesthetics through improved landscaping, biodiversity, and ecological opportunities.
- 7.3. These features offer a holistic treatment train and management system to the benefit of new residents, members of the wider community, downstream receptors and the environment.
- 7.4. The alteration of natural surface water flow patterns through developments can lead to problems elsewhere in the catchment, particularly flooding downstream. Changes of land uses can have significant downstream impacts where existing drainage systems may not have sufficient capacity for any additional surface water flow.
- 7.5. A surface water management strategy is therefore required to manage and reduce the flood risk posed by the surface water runoff from the Site. The surface water drainage arrangements for any development site should be such that the volumes and peak flow rates of surface water leaving a developed site are no greater than the rates to the pre-development scenario, unless specific off-site arrangements are made and result in the same net effect.
- 7.6. Sustainable water management measures (SuDS) should be introduced to control the surface water runoff from the proposed development Site therefore, managing the flood risk to the Site and surrounding areas from the surface water runoff.
- 7.7. The Construction Industry Research and Information Association, CIRIA's C690 states the following:
- **Prevention** – the use of good site design and housekeeping measures on individual sites to prevent runoff and pollution (e.g. minimise areas of hard standing surfaces)
 - **Source Control** – control of runoff at or very near its source (such as the use of rainwater harvesting)
 - **Site Control** – management of water from several sub-catchments (including routing water from roofs and car parks to one or several soakaways for the entire site)
 - **Regional Control** – management of runoff from several sites, typically in a detention basin or wetland.



- 7.8. The SuDS Manual 2015 (C753) provides best practice guidance on the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of SuDS. This document provides guidance to ensure that SuDS are planned and designed to maximise the opportunities and benefits of surface water management.
- 7.9. The four main categories of benefits that can be achieved by SuDS, referred to as the four pillars of SuDS design, are:
- **Water quantity** – control the quantity of runoff to support the management of flood risk, and maintain and protect the natural water cycle;
 - **Water quality** – manage the quality of the runoff to prevent pollution
 - **Amenity** – create and sustain better places for people
 - **Biodiversity** – create and sustain better places for nature.
- 7.10. Supplemental to CIRIA guidance, Document H of the Building Regulations 2015 sets out three possible options to discharge surface water runoff. Rainwater shall discharge to one of the following, listed in order of priority:
- An adequate soakaway or some other adequate infiltration system; or where that is not reasonably practicable,
 - A watercourse; or where that is not reasonably practicable
 - A sewer.
- 7.11. As the underlying geology is not conducive to the use of infiltration type techniques (Ref: Para 3.19 above), the surface water drainage proposals will be designed to attenuate runoff with controlled discharge to the existing local watercourses i.e. the existing open field ditch on site which would be feasible point of discharge.
- 7.12. Implementation of SuDS will ensure that flood risk downstream is not increased due to the proposed development. These features will also provide positive improvements to the quality of surface water runoff.
- 7.13. The following SuDS components are deemed applicable to the site:
- Pervious surfacing systems – structural surfaces that allow water to penetrate into a granular layer thus providing storage and treatment, e.g. pervious paving.
 - Conveyance systems – components that convey flows to downstream storage systems, e.g. swales and filter drains.
 - Storage systems – components that control flow, and possibly volumes, by storing water and releasing it slowly, e.g. geocellular units, attenuation basins and wetlands.
 - Treatment systems – components that remove or facilitate the degradation of contaminants present in runoff, e.g. filter strips and proprietary treatment systems.

Pre and Post Development Areas/Rates

- 7.14. To quantify any potential increase in surface water runoff, the existing Greenfield/Pre-Development runoff rate from the site must be determined. The rates of runoff have been determined using the current 'industry best practice' guidelines as outlined in the Interim Code of Practice for SuDS. The recommended methodology for sites up to 50 hectares in area is the ICP SuDS method.
- 7.15. An assessment of existing surface water runoff has been undertaken, to determine the potential surface water options and attenuation requirements for the Site utilising the following parameters taken from the UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology Flood Estimation Handbook Web Service:
- NGR: SU 83354 671164
 - BFIHOST: 0.395
 - BFIHOST19: 0.389
 - PROPWET: 0.29
 - SAAR6190: 662mm
 - Q_{BAR} / Q_{MED} Factor: 1.14
- 7.16. The calculated Greenfield run off discharge rates, based on a discharge rate per hectare of impermeable area, are as presented in Figure 8. The corresponding runoff outputs created with H R Wallingford Greenfield runoff rate estimation tool can be found within Appendix 4.

Table 3 – Pre-Development Runoff Rates/Volumes per Hectare

Annual Probability	Greenfield/Pre-Development Runoff Rate per hectare (l/s)	Greenfield/Pre-Development Volume 360 minute storm (m ³)
1 in 1 year event	3.3	106
QBar	3.9	-
1 in 30 year event	8.9	253
1 in 100 year event	12.4	328

- 7.17. Based on the Illustrative Masterplan, it has been conservatively estimated that the impermeable surfaces will be approximately 60% of the developable area. Depending upon how future Reserved Matters Site Layouts evolve, this percentage typically reduces slightly to around 50-55%.
- 7.18. The use of 60% therefore provides for a robust assessment which allows for fluctuations in residential density, and future urban creep of up to 10% on private curtilage areas, which typically results in approximately 5% of the total area, in accordance with The SuDS Manual (CIRIA 753).
- 7.19. In order to comply with best practice as stipulated in EA Report SC030219 'Rainfall Runoff Management for Developments', proposed discharge rates should be restricted to one of two methods for all storms up to and including the 1 in a 100 year storm event plus a 40% allowance for climate change.

1. Variable Greenfield discharge rates

- 7.20. This would require traditional on-site attenuation to hold back flows controlled by a complex control device, such as multiple vortex control devices. Discharge rates would be set so as not to exceed the pre-development 1in1, 1in30 and 1in100 year runoff rates set out in Figure 13 based upon the appropriate catchment area.
- 7.21. In addition to this onsite attenuation, consideration of Long Term Storage would also be necessary given the increase in discharge volume generated by the proposed development, over and above that pre-development. This storage would need to be release into the surrounding watercourses at a low rate of 2.0 l/s/ha. This would normally be controlled by a secondary attenuation area and supplemental control device.
- 7.22. The Long Term Storage (LTS) requirement calculations based upon CIRIA EQ 24.10, have been included in Appendix 4 with the calculated value being 42.4m³/ha.
- 7.23. The drainage simulation software Causeway Flow has been used to determine the combined 100 + 40% Climate Change Long Term and basic attenuation requirements per hectare of impermeable catchment. The output of this model can be seen within Appendix 4.

Table 4 – Variable Rate Discharge Attenuation Storage Volumes

Attenuation	Volume requirements (per hectare of impermeable catchment)
Attenuation Volume	857.6 m ³
Long Term Storage (Discharged at 2 l/s/ha)	42.4 m ³
Total Attenuation Required	890 m³

2. QBar Greenfield discharge rate

- 7.24. Alternatively, all discharge flows could be restricted to QBar. This would negate the requirement for Long Term Storage and again flows would be attenuated on Site and discharged utilising an onsite control device, such as a vortex control device. This normally requires a greater volume of attenuation.
- 7.25. For the purposes of this report and to provide a robust analysis, all attenuation requirements have been calculated utilising all discharge flows restricted to QBar, as this is normally the worst case scenario. Appendix 4 establishes the 'per hectare' calculation of QBar as being 3.9 litres/second.
- 7.26. The use of QBar gives a value for the average annual peak runoff rate, this provides a comprehensive SuDS scheme with the volume runoff being reduced for intense storms. However, either method described above is viable and will be investigated further during detailed design.
- 7.27. With the above in mind, and having assessed limiting the offsite discharge rate to QBar, the anticipated attenuation volumes for a 100 year storm with a 40% allowance for climate change are as follows:

Table 5 – Calculated Attenuation Volumes based upon QBar

Attenuation	Volume requirements (per hectare of impermeable catchment)
Total Attenuation Required	990 m³



- 7.28. It likely that at the detailed design a mixture of both strategies may be beneficial as complexities can lie within the use of the variable discharge rates especially when used at source but the reduction of the required storage volumes can have other benefits for the use of the development such as dedicated green space areas and play areas.

Surface Water Proposals

- 7.29. It is proposed to provide a network of trapped gullies, pipes and Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) features to collect the surface water runoff from impermeable areas such as roads, roofs and driveways. The traditional system will work in combination with such features as permeable paving, roadside swales and filter drains, within the residential parcels and Green Blue corridors, to filtrate, store and transport water to attenuation basins to provide attenuation storage and high-quality water benefits.
- 7.30. The final attenuation basins will drain, with a controlled discharge into the existing ordinary watercourses which run alongside the northern verge of Easthampstead Road and discharge eventually to the west and the Emm Brook.
- 7.31. Even though the end point attenuation basins located across the Site will provide the full storage requirements on their own to attenuate the flows at the proposed discharge rate, it will be necessary to provide storage features upstream of these basins to facilitate the function of the surface water drainage system and provide filtration at source. These features may come in the form of permeable paving, swales, filter drains, crate storage or even smaller attenuation basins to mimic the existing Greenfield conditions as well as enhance the Green Blue corridors through the Site.
- 7.32. Drawing A218-026, a copy of which is included within Appendix 4, provides a high level overview of the drainage proposals together with the estimated requirements for the required storage and SuDS features for the parcels within the various zones of the proposed development.
- 7.33. The banks of the SuDS basins will be designed in accordance with the SuDS Manual C753 in respect to having a maximum gradient of 1 in 4 and an appropriate freeboard above the maximum water level. This allows landscaping of both wetland and wildflower mixes to provide an appropriate landscape context in the vicinity of the features through the provision of an aquatic shelf.
- 7.34. Open SuDS features will be designed so as not to compromise the safety of residents, visitors and their property. Generally open boundaries are provided, and perimeter planting could be utilised to define the extents of the features.
- 7.35. Proposed discharge rates will be restricted to QBAR for all storm events up to and including the 1 in 100 year storm event plus 40% allowance for climate change. This would negate the requirement for Long Term Storage and flows would be attenuated on site and discharged utilising an on-site flow control device such as a Hydrobrake.
- 7.36. All conveyance systems will be designed to cater for the 1:30 year storm event, in accordance with industry standard, with all attenuation features designed to allow for the 1 in 100 year storm event plus 40% climate change allowance.



- 7.37. The proposals draw reference to the DEFRA document Sustainable Drainage Systems, Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems March 2015, as well as CIRIA C753 The SuDS Manual.
- 7.38. Current uncontrolled pluvial runoff exhibited onsite during high rainfall events will be mitigated as a result of the Development. This will occur by virtue of the change in surface from greenfield to positively drained impermeable areas, which will serve to capture, attenuate and delay surface water runoff eastwards beyond Green Lane. This will be a benefit to downstream receptors.
- 7.39. This proposal identifies the principal components of the surface water strategy and is subject to further detailed localised investigations as part of the subsequent Reserved Matters applications. These assumptions are subject to evolution as the design develops and the individual parcels are further realised.
- 7.40. There is scope to utilise source control techniques (such as swales, granular strips and permeable paving) which will assist with the reduction of larger attenuation storage features. This should be embraced and investigated as the project progresses.
- 7.41. Subject to the provision of additional geotechnical information, the attenuation basins may require partial lining to protect against the ingress of natural groundwater. Such lining provides the ability to create localised, small permanent bodies of water which adds landscaping and biodiversity opportunities to the scheme.

Exceedance Flood Routing

- 7.42. Flows in excess of the above design storms, which may flood from the network for storms in excess of the 1 in 100 year storm plus 40% climate change, will be kept within the internal road network, until such time as they can be directed into adjacent landscaping areas or existing vegetation/woodland. This ensures that no onsite or offsite residential units are afforded an increased level of protection from flood waters until such time as the rain events become significant.
- 7.43. The attenuation basins along the eastern edge of the Development are designed to provide 300mm freeboard and therefore can accept additional flood water from manholes upstream.

Water Quality Improvements

- 7.44. CIRIA report C753 The SuDS Manual outlines the methodology for assessing water quality risks associated with new development. This is a simple index approach which provides a high level scoping analysis of the land usage and gives guidelines for appropriate treatment stages.
- 7.45. This process identifies features necessary to provide adequate substance removal in line with EA requirements. This is a three step process of Allocation, Mitigation and Review.
- 7.46. Surfaces generating runoff are 'graded' on their potential to contribute to various harmful pollutants and gives each surface a risk of pollution from each element. An extract of Table 26.2 within the SuDS Manual is set out overleaf.

Table 6 – Extract from Table 26.2 SuDS Manual

Land Use	Pollution Hazard Level	Total Suspended Solids	Metals	Hydrocarbons
Residential Roofs	Very Low	0.2	0.2	0.05
Other Roofs	Low	0.3	0.2-0.8	0.05
Low traffic residential roads and non-residential parking with infrequent change.	Low	0.5	0.4	0.4
Commercial yard, parking with frequent change, other roads,	Medium	0.7	0.6	0.7
Sites with heavy pollution	High	0.8	0.8	0.9

- 7.47. Historically, PPG3 documentation would recommend that pollutants were removed utilising oil separators, but since its superseding, more recent guidance has shifted to the use of SuDS features to remove pollutants; thereby providing significant improvements in treatment.
- 7.48. The use of non-mechanical features decreases the requirements for maintenance and increase natural biodiversity. That said, the SuDS Manual does not remove the possibility of utilising separators, so long as they are considered in partnership with a comprehensive overall SuDS regime.
- 7.49. Without adequate treatment, the pollutants would cause damage if they were to enter the watercourse or water table in large volumes. The use of SuDS features to slow down and degrade these pollutants is critical to the provision of an acceptable discharge.
- 7.50. The respective cleansing abilities of common SuDS features are given by corresponding mitigation indices within the SuDS Manual. An extract of Table 26.3 is set out below.

Table 7 – Extract from Table 26.3 SuDS Manual

Type of SuDS component	Total Suspended Solids	Metals	Hydrocarbons
Filter strip	0.4	0.4	0.5
Filter Drain	0.4	0.4	0.4
Swale	0.5	0.6	0.6
Bioretention system	0.8	0.8	0.8
Permeable Paving	0.7	0.6	0.7
Detention Basin	0.5	0.5	0.6

Pond	0.7	0.7	0.5
Wetland	0.8	0.8	0.8

- 7.51. The individual pollution indices are totalled, with the first SuDS component utilising its full value and subsequent downstream SuDS features acting with 50% efficiency. This provides a realistic strategy which mimics the reduced cleansing effectiveness as the concentration of a pollutant decreases along the SuDS train.
- 7.52. In line with EA guidance, before the design phase is concluded, the proposals are reviewed and analysed in order to identify potential shortcomings and to ensure that adequate volume of SuDS features are provided to mitigate the risk of pollution from each source.

SuDS Maintenance Strategy

- 7.53. For the water treatment effects of SuDS features to remain effective, a comprehensive maintenance strategy should be implemented.
- 7.54. During construction, maintenance of SuDS features should be undertaken by the Contractor. Upon completion, the assets should be passed over to the Management Company, statutory authority, or community group commissioned to maintain the features in perpetuity.
- 7.55. As part of the strategy, a regular maintenance regime will be created, which consists of several primary measures required to ensure the longevity of the system. These should be undertaken on a regular basis to ensure consistent performance. Typical maintenance activities consist of:
- Inspecting and reporting; relatively regular review of the condition identifying issues and providing resolutions. Periodic review from the maintenance contractor;
 - Litter and debris removal;
 - Grass trimming, overall cutting and localised strimming preventing blockages;
 - Weed and evasive plant control;
 - Shrub management;
 - Aquatic and shoreline vegetation management;
 - Sweeping pervious surfaces; and
 - Oil removal from proprietary systems.
- 7.56. A remedial maintenance schedule would be recommended as part of the handover of the SuDS features, remedial maintenance is required to provide repairs to the system and monitor long term damage ensuring the system remains consistently productive. the schedule could consist of;
- Structure rehabilitation and repair;
 - Infiltration surface rehabilitation;
 - Scarifying to remove “Thatch”;



- Spiking or Tining the soil;
 - Air pressure treatment.
- 7.57. The maintenance schedule contents and timing will depend upon multiple factors including usage, contents of water utilising the system, location and biology. To this end, it is suggested that the schedule be finalised as part of detailed design; ensuring the most comprehensive maintenance schedule is incorporated for the phase in hand.
- 7.58. Community outreach can be undertaken as part of the development, which will raise awareness on the importance of SuDS to both flood risk and water quality in the local area. Imparting the new residents with knowledge on the risks associated with pollution to the surface water drainage system is key, as is the direct effect their actions may have on water quality and biodiversity in the area.

Ownership

- 7.59. The drainage system is designed to the appropriate standards including the new Sewerage Sector Guidance (SSG), the Building Regulations and the requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 7.60. Suitable ownership/adoption details and maintenance regimes for SuDS should be submitted in support of the Reserved Matters application.

8.0 Foul Water Drainage

Introduction

- 8.1. This chapter provides details on the proposed foul water drainage strategy and measures to convey effluent.

Overall Strategy

- 8.2. Due to the topography of the Site and location of the existing foul sewer point of connection, wastewater from the Site will require pumping to the receiving public sewer.
- 8.3. There are currently no public sewers located within the adjacent roads bordering the Site, therefore construction of the infrastructure necessary to service the site will be required.
- 8.4. Discussions are currently ongoing with Thames Water as to the best possible location for the final connection for the foul water coming from the Site depending on capacity of the sewage treatment works and incoming pipework.
- 8.5. Two possibilities for the general direction of the ultimate foul discharge point currently exist. Option one is to pump flows North, through the adjacent Priors farm development, to the strategic pump station located on the SDL which pumps flows underneath the existing railway line eventually discharging to the Sewage Treatment plant to the North of Dalley Road in Wokingham. The alternative option is to pump flows South, eventually discharging to the Easthampstead Sewage Treatment works located to the East of Old Wokingham Road.
- 8.6. The topography of the site and the location and invert of the existing foul sewers in either direction will requires wastewater from the development to be pumped as it cannot drain by gravity.
- 8.7. Discussions are ongoing with Thames Water regarding the exact location(s) and specifications of possible pump stations that will be required to provide sufficient capacity to service the development.
- 8.8. Notwithstanding this, the delivery of the proposed on-site foul water sewers will be designed in collaboration with Thames Water as approving body in accordance with the new Sewerage Sector Guidance (SSG) and will be offered to Thames Water for adoption under S104 Agreement of the Water Industry Act. The connection to the existing public sewer system will be made via a S106 Agreement of the Water Industry Act with Thames Water as part of the overall adoption process.

Adoption and Ownership

- 8.9. The drainage system is designed to the appropriate standards including the new Sewerage Sector Guidance (SSG), the Building Regulations and British Standards.
- 8.10. Foul water sewers within development parcels and offsite to the point of connection are to be offered for adoption to Southern Water under the Section 104 process of the Water Industry Act.

9.0 Conclusion

Flood Risk

- 9.1. The EA Flood Risk mapping has been reviewed alongside the Wokingham Borough Council (WBC) Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) and WBC Level 1 and Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRA).
- 9.2. This Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) concludes that:
- The Site is located within Flood Zone 1 'Low Probability' (land at less than 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability of river or sea flooding').
 - The majority of the Site is located in an area with a 'Very Low' (land lower than 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability) risk of flooding from surface water. There are isolated areas of surface water ponding with a 'Low' 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability, 'Medium' 1 in 100 (1%) annual probability and 'High' 1 in 30 (3.3%) annual probability risk of surface water flooding associated with the pond with the Site and low lying areas within the Site.
 - There are surface water flow routes along the southern, western and eastern boundaries of the Site. The flow most likely goes into the drainage ditches along these boundaries.
 - The WBC Level 1 SFRA susceptibility to groundwater flooding map indicates that the majority of the Site is located within a 1km grid square of which <25% is susceptible to groundwater flooding. The eastern part of the Site is located in a 1km grid square that is between 25 and 50% that is susceptible to groundwater flooding.
 - The TW asset location plans show that there are no sewers within the Site boundary. The Site is therefore at a low risk of flooding from sewers.
 - The EA reservoir mapping shows that the Site is located outside of the reservoir breach flood extents.
 - In summary the majority of the Site is at a low risk of flooding from all sources.

Sequential Test and Exception Test

- 9.3. The Site is located within Flood Zone 1.
- 9.4. The site is part of a draft housing allocation in the Local Plan Update (2021) and has been subject to sequential assessment through the evidence base. As the Site is part of the draft housing allocation, the Sequential Test is deemed to have been passed as part of this.
- 9.5. The Site is located in Flood Zone 1. The residential development is classed as 'More Vulnerable'. This use is considered in the NPPF PPG as acceptable without the need for the Exception Test to be carried out.

- 9.6. The Level 2 SFRA states that the South Wokingham Master Planning Area extension allocation needs to pass the Exception Test. However, for this part of the allocation, the entire Site is located within Flood Zone 1 and with generally low probability of surface water flooding. The vulnerability of the development is 'More Vulnerable'. Table 2 in the NPPF PPG sets out when the Exception Test is required. The Exception Test is not required.

Mitigation Strategy

- 9.7. As the Site is located outside of the fluvial flood extent, ground floor levels should be set a minimum of 150mm above the surrounding ground level to mitigate the residual flood risk from surface water runoff events. It is recommended that surrounding ground levels are appropriately contoured to direct surface water away from houses.
- 9.8. The isolated areas of surface water ponding within the Site will be managed through the surface water drainage strategy.
- 9.9. The proposed surface water drainage strategy will manage the flood risk posed by uncontrolled surface water runoff from the site. Any increase in surface water run-off can be managed using SuDS source control techniques as well as attenuation features to provide storage in extreme storm events. This provides the minimum of two treatment storage stages which is in accordance with the recommendations of CIRIA C753. All surface water drainage systems will be designed to restrict drainage discharge rates to QBAR runoff rates and store the balance of water for all events up to and including the 1 in 100 year event including allowance for a 40% increase in rainfall intensities as a result of climate change and urban creep.
- 9.10. The WBC Level 2 SFRA has considered this Site (South Wokingham Master Planning Area extension) and sets out key criteria to be addressed as part of any development of the Site. These are summarised in Table 8.

Table 8 - WBC Level 2 SFRA Key Message

Key Message	This FRA Demonstrates That
Development is steered away from the south border of the Site as this is affected by both fluvial flooding and surface water flooding.	The Site is located away from the south border of the wider allocated development site.
A carefully considered and integrated flood resilient and sustainable drainage design is put forward, with development to be steered away from the areas identified to be at risk from both fluvial and surface water flooding, particularly along the southern border and south east corner of the site.	The Site is located away from the south border of the wider allocated development site. Surface water flow routes are located along the southern, western and eastern boundaries of the Site, within the drainage ditches. Built development will be located away from these areas.
Safe access and egress can be demonstrated in the 1% AEP plus 40% climate change surface water event. This includes measures to reduce flood risk along these routes such as raising access, but not displacing flood water elsewhere. A detailed hydraulic model of Emm Brook along the southern border of the site and the unnamed watercourse within the site may be required	The Site is located entirely in Flood Zone 1. Continuous safe access and egress is available.



at FRA stage to accurately represent the risk from these watercourses.	
A site-specific FRA demonstrates that the site is not at an increased risk of flooding in the future and that development of the site does not increase the risk of surface water flooding on the site and to neighbouring properties.	This FRA has reviewed all sources of flooding and confirms that there will be no increase in offsite flood risk as a result of the Proposed Development.
If any flood mitigation measures implemented are tested to check they will not displace water elsewhere (for example if land is raised to permit development on one area, compensatory flood storage will be required in another.	This FRA has reviewed all sources of flooding and confirms that there will be no increase in offsite flood risk as a result of the Proposed Development.
The development reviews the suitability of the Emm Brook model to inform this site and carries out any further modelling work deemed necessary.	The Site is located within Flood Zone 1. It is not at risk of flooding from the Emm Brook, therefore detailed modelling work is not necessary.

Summary

- 9.11. This FRA demonstrates that the proposed development complies with national and local planning policy with respect to flood risk and drainage. The risk of flooding is adequately managed, and, with the implementation of a suitable surface water drainage strategy, the offsite flood risk is not increased.



Appendices



Appendix 1 - Plans

Illustrative Masterplan

Topographical Survey

Thames Water Sewer Asset Plan



WKH2104
22/12/2023

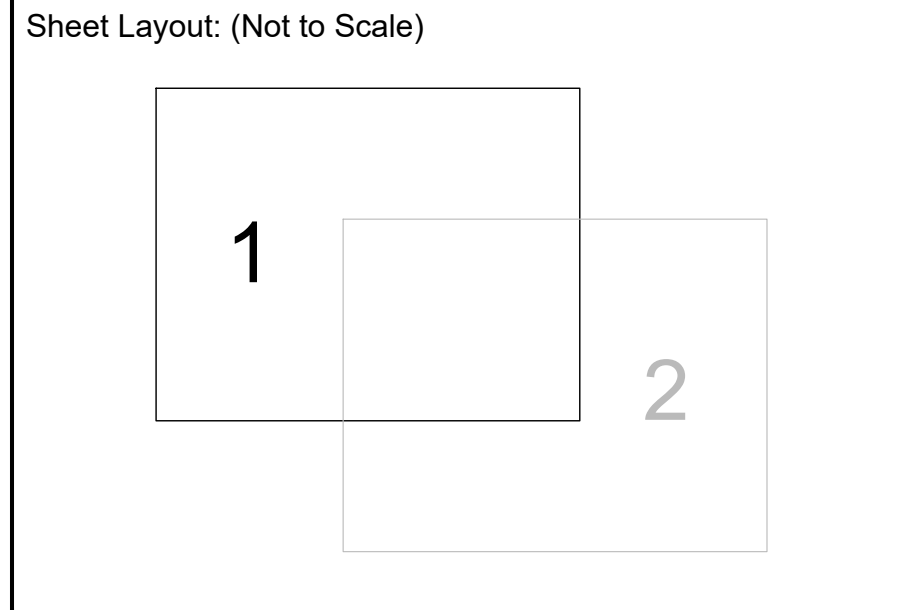
PROJECT EIA ILLUSTRATIVE MASTERPLAN
PHASE 4B, 4C & 4C(i) OF THE SOUTH
WOKINGHAM SDL EXTENSION

Drawing No: SK02.4.1G
Scale: 1:2500 @A1

- Notes:
1. GRID AND LEVELS BASED ON ORDNANCE DATUM, DERIVED FROM THE NATIONAL OSNS NETWORK. LOCAL SCALE FACTOR 0.99996 APPLIED.
 2. DRAINAGE INFORMATION HAS BEEN DETERMINED WITHOUT MAN ENTRY INTO CHAMBERS AND WHILST EVERY EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE TO CORRECTLY IDENTIFY THIS INFORMATION, IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE CHECKED IN AREAS THAT ARE CRITICAL TO THE FUTURE PROPOSAL.
 3. ALL SEWERS ARE PRESUMED TO BE STRAIGHT BETWEEN CHAMBERS, WITH ROUTES CONNECTIVITY OBTAINED USING ACOUSTIC METHODS ONLY. THESE ARE TO BE CONSIDERED ASSUMED AND SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED FURTHER IN CRITICAL AREAS.
 4. TREE AND HEDGE SPECIES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE BUT SHOULD BE CROSS CHECKED IN CRITICAL AREAS.

Coordinate Table				
Station	Description	Easting	Northing	Level
S6	ROAD NAIL	482750.516	167447.470	63.016
S9	ROAD NAIL	482744.966	167423.024	62.816
S9A	ROAD NAIL	482752.305	167432.907	63.046
S10	ROAD NAIL	482736.968	167399.211	62.263
S19	ROAD NAIL	482927.174	167271.067	62.231
S25	ROAD NAIL	482511.951	167601.989	58.903

TOPOGRAPHICAL KEY	
SURVEY STATION	5
BANKING	TOP BOTTOM
HEDGE SPREADS	WOODLAND CANOPY
ARROW ON STEPS / RAMP INDICATES DIRECTION UPWARDS	ARROW ON STEPS / RAMP INDICATES DIRECTION DOWNWARDS
TREES	WALL
GATE	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
KERB CHANNEL	ROAD UNWEAR
FOOTPATH	CHANGE IN SURFACE
FENCE	OVERHEAD TELECOM
WALL	FOUL SEWER
OVERHEAD ELECTRIC	SURFACE SEWER
P-TRAP	BACK DROP (EXTERNAL)
OPEN SIDED BUILDING	GLASSHOUSE
CONTOUR	BRDF LEVEL
SONAR LEVEL	BORE HOLE
TRIAL HOLE	
FENCE ABBREVIATIONS	
BARBED WIRE FENCE	CLOSE BOARD FENCE
CONCRETE PANEL FENCE	CORRUGATED IRON FENCE
CHALK AND WIRE FENCE	CHERRY PALING
NON-INTRUSIVE	LARGE LAP FENCE
POST AND RAIL FENCE	POST AND WIRE FENCE
WIRE MESH FENCE	



Topographical Survey



Easthampstead Road
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG40 3BN

Scale:	Sheet Size:	Sheet Number:	Date:
1:500	A0	1	July 2021
Project Number:	Rev:	Surveyed by:	Checked by:
30092	-	DD	AJ
Approved by:	RPE		



- Notes:
- GRID AND LEVELS BASED ON ORDNANCE DATUM, DERIVED FROM THE NATIONAL DNS NETWORK. LOCAL SCALE FACTOR 0.99996 APPLIED.
 - DRAINAGE INFORMATION HAS BEEN DETERMINED WITHOUT MAN ENTRY INTO CHAMBERS AND WHILST EVERY EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE TO CORRECTLY IDENTIFY THIS INFORMATION, IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE CHECKED IN AREAS THAT ARE CRITICAL TO THE FUTURE PROPOSAL.
 - ALL SEWERS ARE PRESUMED TO BE STRAIGHT BETWEEN CHAMBERS, WITH ROUTES CONNECTIVITY OBTAINED USING ACOUSTIC METHODS ONLY. THESE ARE TO BE CONSIDERED ASSUMED AND SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED FURTHER IN CRITICAL AREAS.
 - TREE AND HEDGE SPECIES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE BUT SHOULD BE CROSS CHECKED IN CRITICAL AREAS.

Coordinate Table			
Station	Description	Easting	Northing
S6	ROAD NAIL	482750.516	167447.470
S9	ROAD NAIL	482744.956	167423.024
S9A	ROAD NAIL	482752.305	167432.907
S10	ROAD NAIL	482736.968	167399.211
S19	ROAD NAIL	482927.174	167271.067
S25	ROAD NAIL	482511.951	167601.989

TOPOGRAPHICAL KEY

SURVEY STATION 5

BANKING

HEDGE SPREADS

WOODLAND CANOPY

TREES

GATE

KERB CHANNEL

ROAD UNWEARDED

FOOTPATH

CHANGE IN SURFACE

FENCE

OVERHEAD ELECTRIC

FOUL SEWER

SURFACE SEWER

P-TRAP

BACK DROP (EXTERNAL)

BACK DROP (INTERNAL)

BUILDING

OPEN SIDED BUILDING

OVERHANG / CANOPY

GLASSHOUSE

CONTOUR

PROF LEVEL

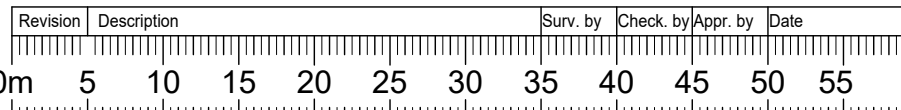
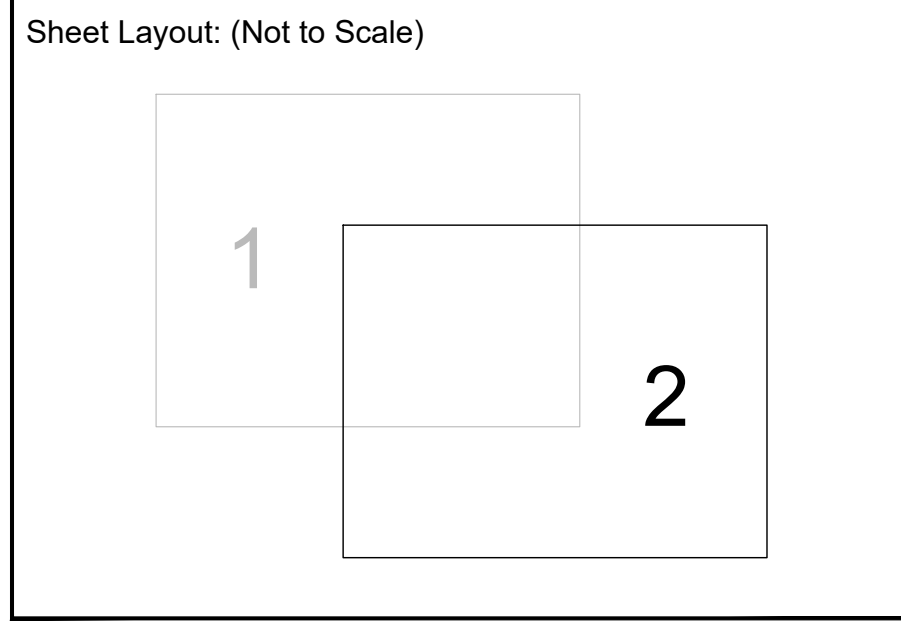
SONAR LEVEL

BONE HOLE

TRIAL HOLE

FENCE ABBREVIATIONS

GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS



Topographical Survey



Easthampstead Road
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG40 3BN

Scale:	Sheet Size:	Sheet Number:	Date:
1:500	A0	2	July 2021
Project Number:	Rev:	Surveyed by:	Checked by:
30092	-	DD	AJ
			RPE

mk surveys

www.mk-surveys.com www.surveys4bim.co.uk

Head Office: Milton Keynes t: 01908 565561 e: mail@mk-surveys.co.uk

Further contacts:

Waste Water queries

Should you require verification of the invert levels of public sewers, by site measurement, you will need to approach the relevant Thames Water Area Network Office for permission to lift the appropriate covers. This permission will usually involve you completing a TWOSA form. For further information please contact our Customer Centre on Tel: 0845 920 0800. Alternatively, a survey can be arranged, for a fee, through our Customer Centre on the above number.

If you have any questions regarding sewer connections, budget estimates, diversions, building over issues or any other questions regarding operational issues please direct them to our service desk. Which can be contacted by writing to:

Developer Services (Waste Water)
Thames Water
Clearwater Court
Vastern Road
Reading
RG1 8DB

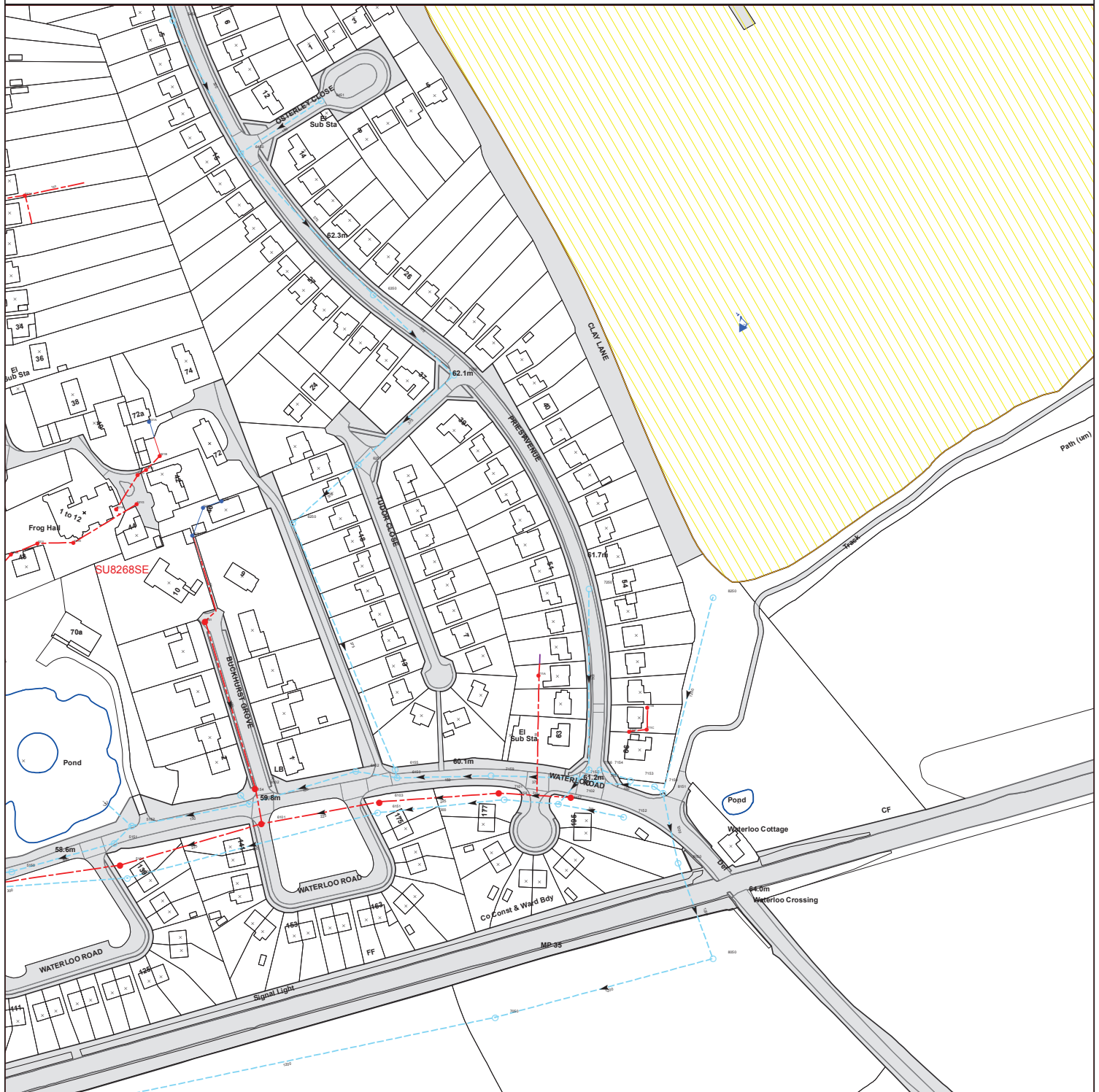
Tel: 0800 009 3921
Email: developer.services@thameswater.co.uk

Clean Water queries

Should you require any advice concerning clean water operational issues or clean water connections, please contact:

Developer Services (Clean Water)
Thames Water
Clearwater Court
Vastern Road
Reading
RG1 8DB

Tel: 0800 009 3921
Email: developer.services@thameswater.co.uk



0 10 20 40 60 80
Meters

The position of the apparatus shown on this plan is given without obligation and warranty, and the accuracy cannot be guaranteed. Service pipes are not shown but their presence should be anticipated. No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Thames Water for any error or omission. The actual position of mains and services must be verified before any works are undertaken. Crown copyright Reserved

Scale: 1:1790
Width: 500m
Printed By: SAsirvat
Print Date: 09/10/2018
Map Centre: 482750,168250
Grid Reference: SU8268SE

Comments:

ALS/ALS Standard/2018_3887954

NB: Level quoted in metres Ordnance Newlyn Datum. The value -9999.00 indicates no Survey information is available.

REFERENCE	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL
711A		
5450	62.13	60.58
7050	61.15	57.55
6250		
6151	60.28	58.3
6154	59.72	58.72
6251	61.6	59.95
7153	61.64	60.35
8150	62.17	59.12
5152	59.72	57.23
7155	60.99	57.97
6102	59.7	58.4
8050	61.5	58.62
7156	61.2	59.9
7151	61.17	58.77
5101	59.42	57.57
8151	62.05	59.45
6451	62.83	61.34
6155	60.05	59.14
521C		
521K		
521G		
6152	60	58.35
521B		
7157	61.13	58.93
521D		
521F		
711B		
541A		

REFERENCE	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL
7158	60.72	58.77
7159	60.43	57.69
7101	60.71	58.71
6350	62.38	60.25
6103	60.31	58.31
6450	62.11	60.43
7152	61.62	60.32
7350	62.13	60.07
5050	59.15	57.29
7102	61.15	58.9
6153	59.67	57.92
6101	59.8	58.03
8250		
7250	61.46	60.39
7154	61.22	60.02
7150	62.17	59.4
5151	58.92	56.4
5150	58.25	55.86
6150	60.02	57.2
521J		
521I		
521H		
521A		
531A		
5201	60.15	58.99
521E		
711D		
711C		



0 45 90 180 270 360
Meters

The position of the apparatus shown on this plan is given without obligation and warranty, and the accuracy cannot be guaranteed. Service pipes are not shown but their presence should be anticipated. No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Thames Water for any error or omission. The actual position of mains and services must be verified before any works are undertaken. Crown copyright Reserved

Scale: 1:7161
Width: 2000m
Printed By: SAsirvat
Print Date: 09/10/2018
Map Centre: 483465,167688
Grid Reference: SU8367NW

Comments:



ALS Sewer Map Key

Public Sewer Types (Operated & Maintained by Thames Water)

	Foul: A sewer designed to convey waste water from domestic and industrial sources to a treatment works.
	Surface Water: A sewer designed to convey surface water (e.g. rain water from roofs, yards and car parks) to rivers or watercourses.
	Combined: A sewer designed to convey both waste water and surface water from domestic and industrial sources to a treatment works.
	Trunk Surface Water
	Trunk Foul
	Storm Relief
	Vent Pipe
	Proposed Thames Surface Water Sewer
	Proposed Thames Water Foul Sewer
	Gallery
	Surface Water Rising Main
	Sludge Rising Main
	Vacuum
	Foul Rising Main
	Combined Rising Main
	Proposed Thames Water Rising Main

Notes:

- 1) All levels associated with the plans are to Ordnance Datum Newlyn.
- 2) All measurements on the plans are metric.
- 3) Arrows (on gravity fed sewers) or flecks (on rising mains) indicate direction of flow.
- 4) Most private pipes are not shown on our plans. as in the past, this information has not been recorded.
- 5) 'na' or '0' on a manhole level indicates that data is unavailable.

Sewer Fittings

A feature in a sewer that does not affect the flow in the pipe. Example: a vent is a fitting as the function of a vent is to release excess gas.

	Air Valve
	Dam Chase
	Fitting
	Meter
	Vent Column

Operational Controls

A feature in a sewer that changes or diverts the flow in the sewer. Example: A hydrobrake limits the flow passing downstream.

	Control Valve
	Drop Pipe
	Ancillary
	Weir

End Items

End symbols appear at the start or end of a sewer pipe. Examples: an Undefined End at the start of a sewer indicates that Thames Water has no knowledge of the position of the sewer upstream of that symbol. Outfall on a surface water sewer indicates that the pipe discharges into a stream or river.

	Outfall
	Undefined End
	Inlet

- 6) The text appearing alongside a sewer line indicates the internal diameter of the pipe in millimetres. Text next to a manhole indicates the manhole reference number and should not be taken as a measurement. If you are unsure about any text or symbology present on the plan, please contact a member of Property Insight on 0845 070 9148.

Other Symbols

Symbols used on maps which do not fall under other general categories

	Public/Private Pumping Station
	Change of characteristic indicator (C.O.C.I.)
	Invert Level
	Summit

Areas

Lines denoting areas of underground surveys, etc.

	Agreement
	Operational Site
	Chamber
	Tunnel
	Conduit Bridge

Other Sewer Types (Not Operated or Maintained by Thames Water)

	Foul Sewer
	Combined Sewer
	Culverted Watercourse
	Surface Water Sewer
	Gully
	Proposed
	Abandoned Sewer

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All sales are made in accordance with Thames Water Utilities Limited (TWUL) standard terms and conditions unless previously agreed in writing.

1. All goods remain in the property of Thames Water Utilities Ltd until full payment is received.
2. Provision of service will be in accordance with all legal requirements and published TWUL policies.
3. All invoices are strictly due for payment 14 days from due date of the invoice. Any other terms must be accepted/agreed in writing prior to provision of goods or service, or will be held to be invalid.
4. Thames Water does not accept post-dated cheques-any cheques received will be processed for payment on date of receipt.
5. In case of dispute TWUL's terms and conditions shall apply.
6. Penalty interest may be invoked by TWUL in the event of unjustifiable payment delay. Interest charges will be in line with UK Statute Law 'The Late Payment of Commercial Debts (Interest) Act 1998'.
7. Interest will be charged in line with current Court Interest Charges, if legal action is taken.
8. A charge may be made at the discretion of the company for increased administration costs.

A copy of Thames Water's standard terms and conditions are available from the Commercial Billing Team (cashoperations@thameswater.co.uk).

We publish several Codes of Practice including a guaranteed standards scheme. You can obtain copies of these leaflets by calling us on 0800 316 9800

If you are unhappy with our service you can speak to your original goods or customer service provider. If you are not satisfied with the response, your complaint will be reviewed by the Customer Services Director. You can write to her at: Thames Water Utilities Ltd. PO Box 492, Swindon, SN38 8TU.

If the Goods or Services covered by this invoice falls under the regulation of the 1991 Water Industry Act, and you remain dissatisfied you can refer your complaint to Consumer Council for Water on 0121 345 1000 or write to them at Consumer Council for Water, 1st Floor, Victoria Square House, Victoria Square, Birmingham, B2 4AJ.

Ways to pay your bill

Credit Card	BACS Payment	Telephone Banking	Cheque
Call 0845 070 9148 quoting your invoice number starting CBA or ADS / OSS	Account number 90478703 Sort code 60-00-01 A remittance advice must be sent to: Thames Water Utilities Ltd., PO Box 3189, Slough SL1 4WW. or email ps.billing@thameswater. co.uk	By calling your bank and quoting: Account number 90478703 Sort code 60-00-01 and your invoice number	Made payable to ' Thames Water Utilities Ltd ' Write your Thames Water account number on the back. Send to: Thames Water Utilities Ltd., PO Box 3189, Slough SL1 4WW or by DX to 151280 Slough 13

Thames Water Utilities Ltd Registered in England & Wales No. 2366661 Registered Office Clearwater Court, Vastern Rd, Reading, Berks, RG1 8DB.



Search Code

IMPORTANT CONSUMER PROTECTION INFORMATION

This search has been produced by Thames Water Property Searches, Clearwater Court, Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB, which is registered with the Property Codes Compliance Board (PCCB) as a subscriber to the Search Code. The PCCB independently monitors how registered search firms maintain compliance with the Code.

The Search Code:

- provides protection for homebuyers, sellers, estate agents, conveyancers and mortgage lenders who rely on the information included in property search reports undertaken by subscribers on residential and commercial property within the United Kingdom
- sets out minimum standards which firms compiling and selling search reports have to meet
- promotes the best practise and quality standards within the industry for the benefit of consumers and property professionals
- enables consumers and property professionals to have confidence in firms which subscribe to the code, their products and services.

By giving you this information, the search firm is confirming that they keep to the principles of the Code. This provides important protection for you.

The Code's core principles

Firms which subscribe to the Search Code will:

- display the Search Code logo prominently on their search reports
- act with integrity and carry out work with due skill, care and diligence
- at all times maintain adequate and appropriate insurance to protect consumers
- conduct business in an honest, fair and professional manner
- handle complaints speedily and fairly
- ensure that products and services comply with industry registration rules and standards and relevant laws
- monitor their compliance with the Code

Complaints

If you have a query or complaint about your search, you should raise it directly with the search firm, and if appropriate ask for any complaint to be considered under their formal internal complaints procedure. If you remain dissatisfied with the firm's final response, after your complaint has been formally considered, or if the firm has exceeded the response timescales, you may refer your complaint for consideration under The Property Ombudsman scheme (TPOs). The Ombudsman can award compensation of up to £5,000 to you if he finds that you have suffered actual loss as a result of your search provider failing to keep to the Code.

Please note that all queries or complaints regarding your search should be directed to your search provider in the first instance, not to TPOs or to the PCCB.

TPOs Contact Details

The Property Ombudsman scheme
Milford House
43-55 Milford Street
Salisbury
Wiltshire SP1 2BP
Tel: 01722 333306
Fax: 01722 332296
Email: admin@tpos.co.uk

You can get more information about the PCCB from www.propertycodes.org.uk

PLEASE ASK YOUR SEARCH PROVIDER IF YOU WOULD LIKE A COPY OF THE SEARCH CODE