



elliottwood

**Emmbrook Secondary
School Expansion**

Flood Risk Assessment

engineering a better **society**

		Remarks:	For Information				
Revision:	P1	Prepared by:	Joe Roche	Checked by:	Paul Chance CEng MICE	Approved by:	Paul Chance CEng MICE
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- A Topographical Survey
- B Proposed Site Layout
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One

Terms of Reference

1.1 Introduction

Elliott Wood has been commissioned to produce a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) for the proposed Sixth Form Block at Emmbrook School for Wokingham Borough Council.

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

The following documents have been reviewed during preparation of this FRA;

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
- Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)
- Wokingham Borough Council SFRA 2023



Figure 1: Site Location OS Grid Reference 479856, 169829 (Development site boundary shown in red)

2.2 Existing Development

The existing development currently consists of Emmbrook School which is made up of several buildings, pedestrian walkways, vehicular access roads, parking areas and landscaping amenities. The land use currently consists of existing hardstanding land which is utilised as a car park.

Figure 2 below describes the existing ground floor layout for Emmbrook School.

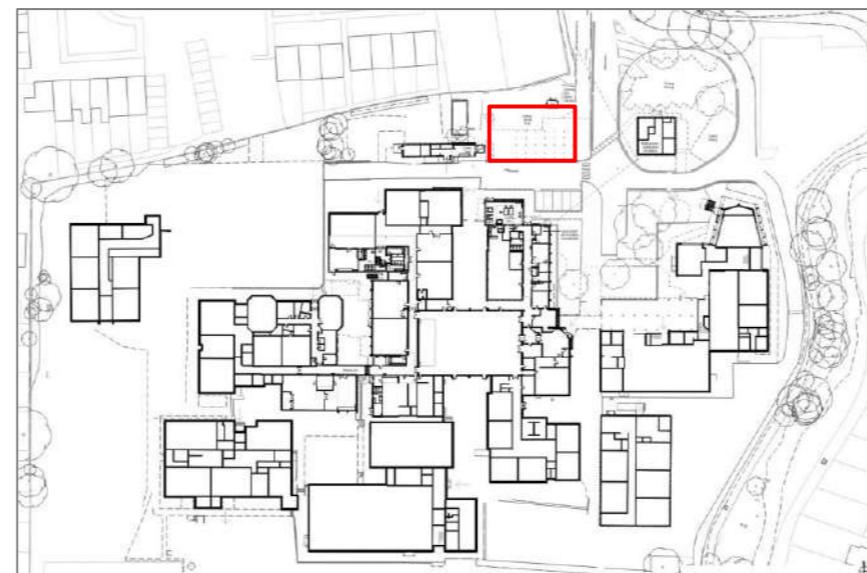


Figure 2: Existing Ground Floor Layout

2.3 Existing Site Topography

A topographical survey has been undertaken at the site and this has been included in Appendix A. The topographical survey indicates that levels within

the proposed development area range from 43.70mAOD in the northwest and 43.50mAOD in the southeast.

2.4 Existing Hydrology

The Emm Brook flows from south to north along the eastern boundary of the school site. According to the EA, it is a Main River and tributary of the River Loddon which is a tributary of the River Thames. The topographical survey indicates that the channel is approximately 0.60 to 0.90m deep along the school boundary.

2.5 Underlying Geology

A site investigation was undertaken in June 2022 and the final report was issued in September 2022. Figure 3 below shows the site investigation locations.

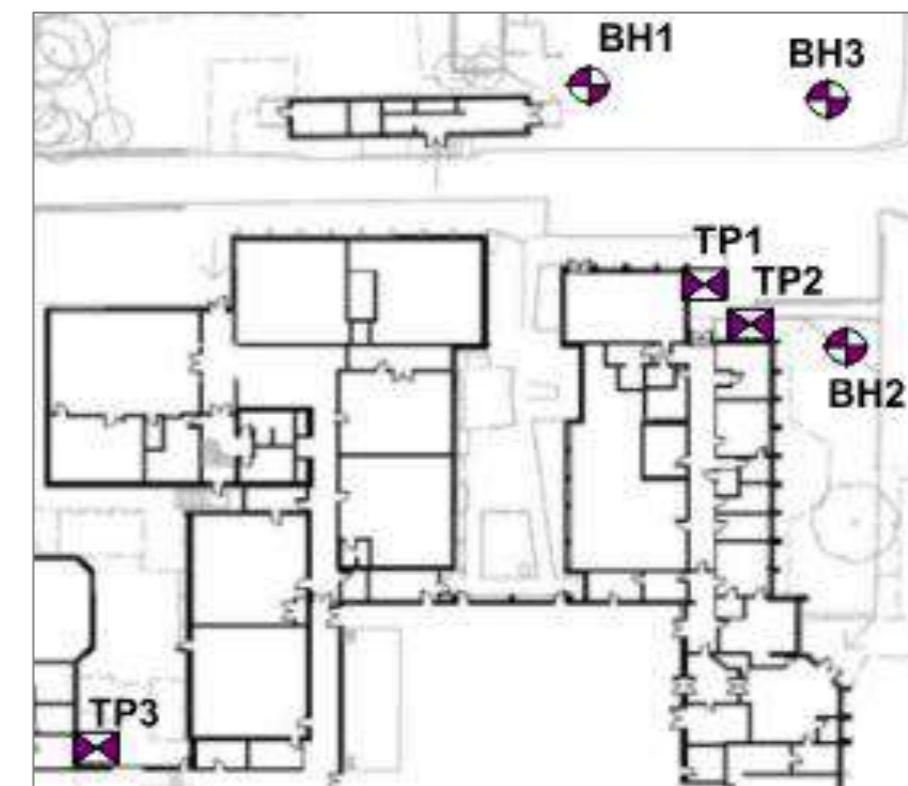


Figure 3: Ground investigation trial pits and boreholes.

The site is generally underlain with made ground and a layer of gravelly alluvium, then London clay at depth. The trial pits indicate shallow existing foundations founded on the clay or deep in the made ground layer close to the clay. Figure 4 summarises the below ground stratum.

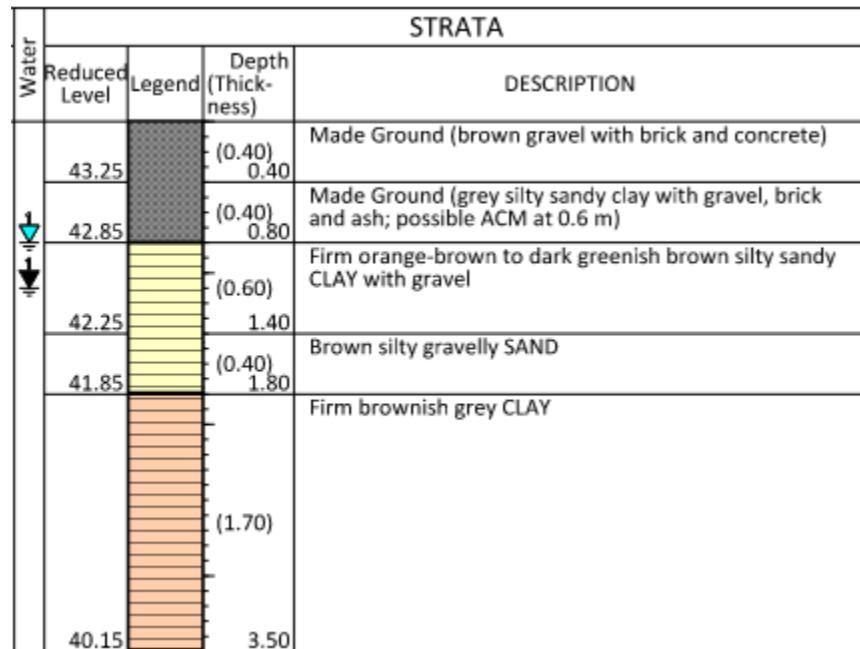


Figure 4: Summary of assumed ground stratum beneath the site

Groundwater was found typically at 700mm below ground level. A high-water table is expected due to the proximity to the river and high flood risk.

According to the British Geological Society data, the site is situated on London Clay formation and is overlain Alluvium. Further information can be found on the following website link: <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

Three

Proposed Development

The proposed expansion at Embrook School includes the construction of new Sixth Form Centre as shown below in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Sixth Form Centre

The following tables highlight the existing and proposed area breakdown for the site and the comparison to existing (land use of area used for proposed building):

Table 1 – Proposed Sixth Form Block

	Existing (m ²)	Proposed (m ²)
Buildings	-	300
Hard standing	300	-
Total	300	300

The proposed development will result in an increase of building footprint of approximately 300m² and therefore result in a loss of flood storage without mitigation measures.

Four

Planning and Flood Risk Management Policy

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

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

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

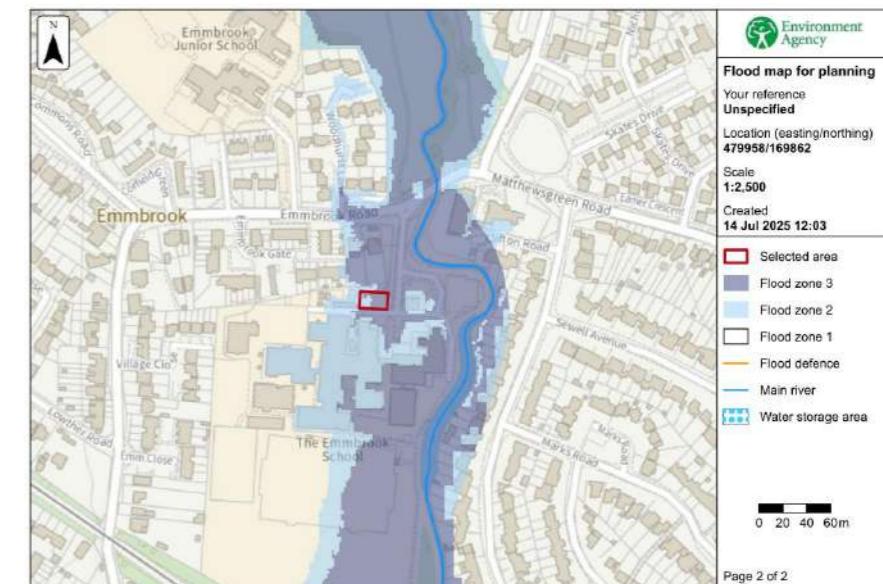


Figure 6: Extract of flood map for planning showing site (in red) is located within Flood Zone 3a

The Product 4 which was obtained from the environment agency, also provides the expected flood levels across the site for the 20%, 5%, 1% and 1% + 20% and 0.1% Climate Change Annual Exceedance Probabilities. These can be found in Table 2.

Annual Exceedance Probabilities	Max Flood Level m AOD
20% AEP (1 in 5)	43.56
5% AEP (1 in 20)	43.81
1% AEP (1 in 100)	43.94
1% AEP + 20% CC	44.00
0.1% (1 in 1000)	0.00

Table 2: Modelled Flood Levels (Product 4 Data)

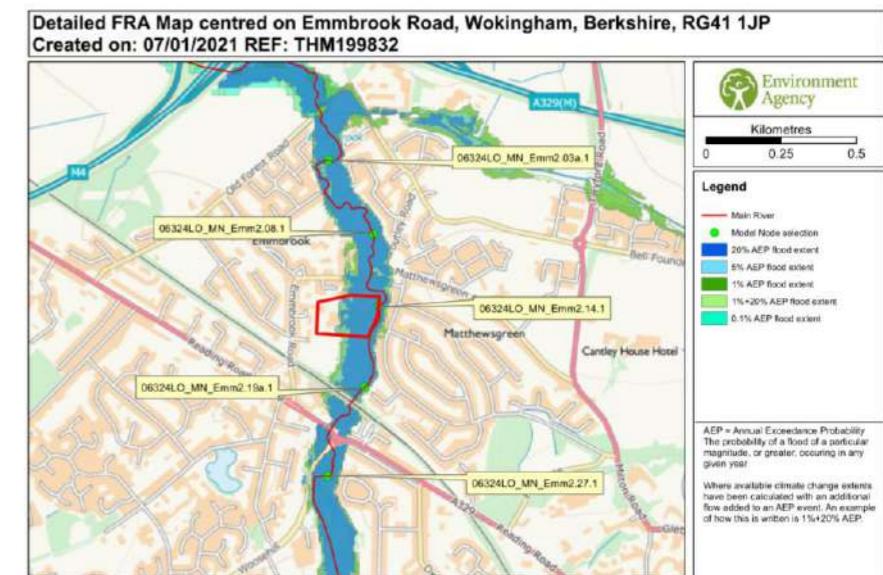


Figure 7: Product 4 Flood Extents

According to the Environment Agency Hydrology data, since the site is considered a commercial development, located in flood zone 3 and is classed as more vulnerable, the central allowance for the '2050's' model should be used, which is 4%.

Since the Product 4 data provided a flood zone extent for the 1 in 100 + 20%, it is not necessary to determine the flood level for the 4% extent.

5.2 Historic Flooding

EA Product 4 data has provided a Historic Flood Map which can be found below as Figure 8. As shown, the site was subject to flooding during the event which took place in 2007. This event was due to the channel capacity being exceeded since there are no formal flood defences.

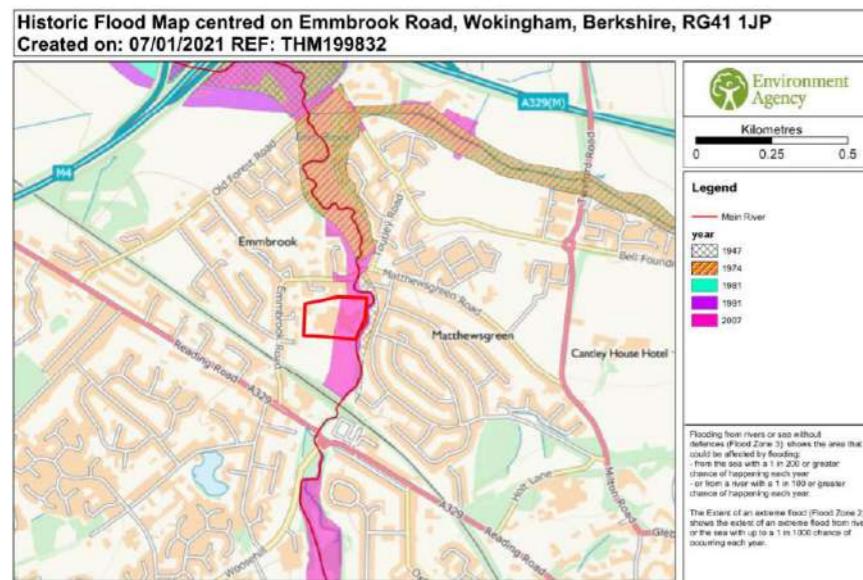


Figure 8: Historic flood event (2007)

5.3 Ground Water Flooding

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

While there are three reported historic groundwater flood events within the RG41 postcode, that the school is within, these were all located at least 1.7km to the west of the site.

There is limited risk of groundwater flooding associated with alluvium superficial geology overlying the London Clay Formation bedrock.

The ground floor level of the building is to be set considerably higher than the existing ground level and there is no proposed basement with the new sixth form centre. It is therefore considered that flood risk from groundwater is considered to be at a low level for the site.

5.4 Surface Water Flooding

Surface water flooding may occur during intense or prolonged rainfall events where there is insufficient capacity within the existing drainage infrastructure which leads to over land flows. Figure 9 below is an extract from the Environment Agency Flood Risk from Surface Water maps. This shows the school is at low, medium and high risk from surface water flooding. However, the location of the new Sixth Form Centre is located within a low risk area.

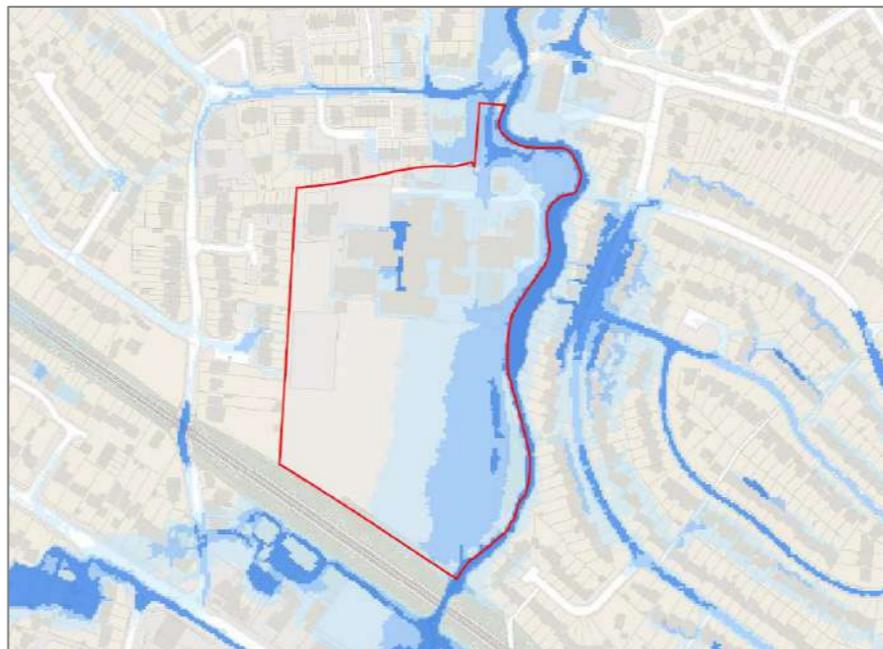


Figure 9: Flood Risk from Surface Water

The topography of the site shows levels fall from west to east i.e. to the watercourse. As mentioned, the proposed Sixth Form Centre is to be located within the 'low' risk area, however the building is to be constructed higher than the ground floor, with purpose built flood voids, and will therefore not be subject to surface water flooding.

Given the above, it is considered that the site has sufficient mitigation measures making surface water flood risk at an acceptable level.

5.5 Sewer Flooding

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

In 2007 and 2008, the school was affected by sewer flooding associated with two large Thames Water foul sewers that pass south to north through the centre of the site between the western and eastern school building complex.

Since then, the School flood defence system has been designed to ensure that all manholes associated with these sewers are outside of the defened

area. The Schools private foul pipes which link to these are now also fitted with non-return valves.

It is important to note that due to the urbanised nature of Wokingham Borough, it is inevitable that localised flood events will occur from problems arising from the limited capacity of a largely ageing sewerage system and increasing pressures due to climate change.

5.6 Flood Defences

As mentioned, the Product 4 data states there are no flood defences along the Emm Brook which benefit the school. However, there is a site wide flood defence present at the school, which is protecting the buildings. The defence consists of flood walls with demountable flood boards and in some locations a waterproof wall treatment with a height of 0.6m above ground levels.

The crest level equates to 44.25mAOD for the defence surrounding the main school, and 44.35mAOD for the separate defence around the reception building.

During a previous site visit, it was noted that there was a gap in the defence wall, thus rendering the defence incomplete. Emmbrook School will prioritise completing the gap in the Flood Defence.

There are currently no flood defences serving the area to which the new sixth form centre will be located.

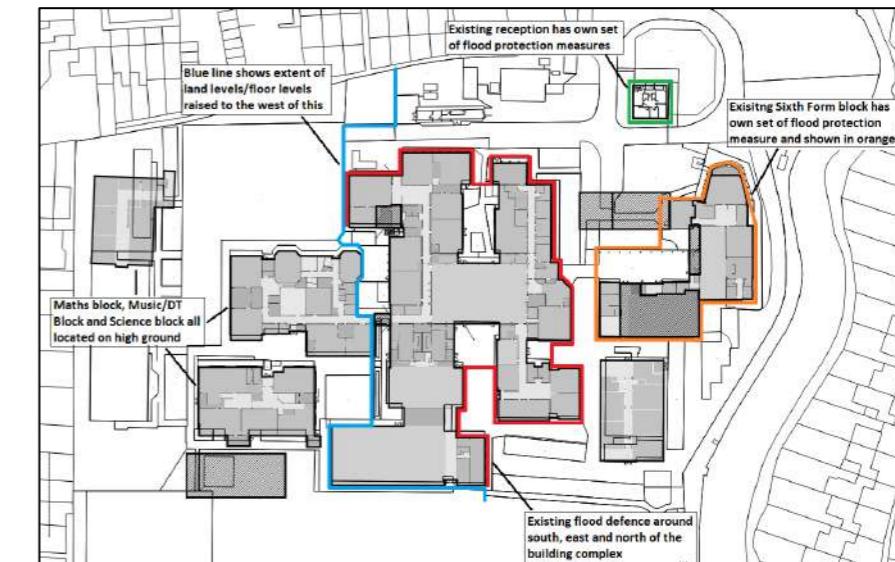


Figure 10: Existing Flood Defences

5.7 Flooding from Artificial Water Bodies

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

The EA reservoir flood risk mapping shows that the eastern half of the school field is subject to flooding, as well as the school buildings found to the east

of the site. The risk comes from the unlikely case of the impoundment failure of the Queens Mere Reservoir, which would pose flood depths of between 0.3m and 2.0m.

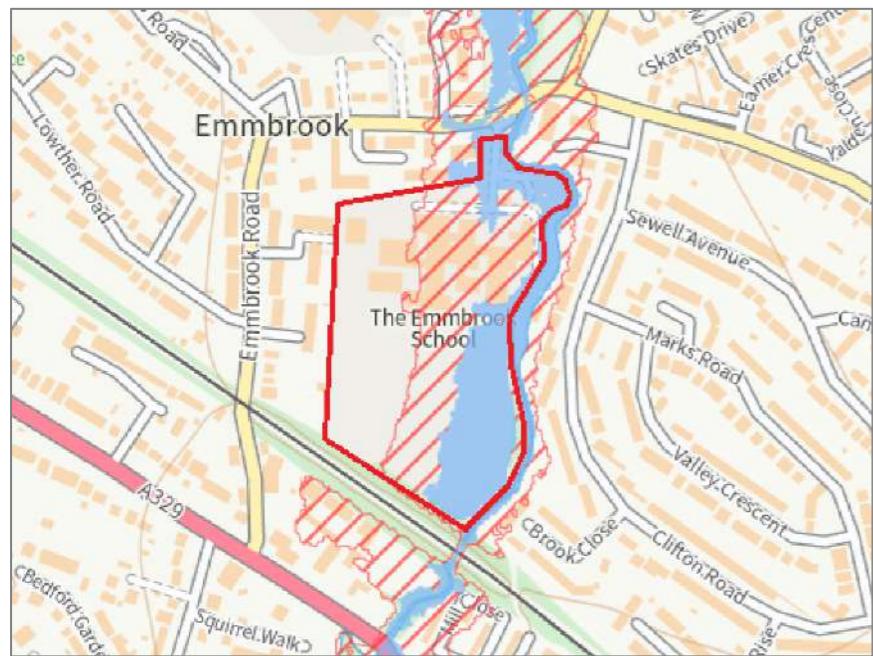


Figure 11: Flood risk from reservoirs to the site. (GOV.UK Flood Maps)

The reality of a flood occurring due to a reservoir failure is extremely low. Reservoirs must be properly maintained and, in this case, will be regulated under the Reservoirs Act 1975. This legislation is enforced by the Environment Agency which requires reservoirs to be routinely inspected and maintained to an appropriate standard.

Six

Sequential and Exception Test

6.1 Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification

When considering the flood risk vulnerability, the proposed development consists of more vulnerable uses reviewed in line with Table 2 Flood Vulnerability classification on the UK.gov website.

6.2 Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone 'Compatibility'

Following a desktop study, the existing site is located within Flood Zone 3a and flood zone 1, with the proposed Sixth Form Centre located within flood zone 3a. As such the proposal is deemed to be a permitted development in line with Figure 12 below subject to an exception test.

Flood Zones	Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification				
	Essential infrastructure	Highly vulnerable	More vulnerable	Less vulnerable	Water compatible
Zone 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zone 2	✓	Exception Test required	✓	✓	✓
Zone 3a †	Exception Test required †	✗	Exception Test required	✓	✓
Zone 3b *	Exception Test required *	✗	✗	✗	✓*

Key:

✓ Development is appropriate

✗ Development should not be permitted.

Figure 12: Flood risk vulnerability and flood zone compatibility (taken from Flood Risk and Coastal Change NPPG, October 2019)

6.3 Sequential and Exception Test

6.3.1 Sequential Test

The aim of the sequential test is to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding.

The sequential test is concerned specifically with the availability of sites that can accommodate buildings of this scale, including parking and amenity space.

It is noted that Wokingham Borough Council have considered detailed school requirements for the future which includes the proposals set out in this report. Therefore, the proposed works must be located on the existing Embrook School site and therefore it is impractical to consider other sites within the borough in lower flood risk areas.

In terms of locating either of the proposed Sixth Form Centre in flood zone 1 to the west, it was deemed practical and necessary to locate both where they are proposed due to the following reasons:

- The area available in flood zone 1 is the only area of hard standing on the site that is remote from the main vehicle routes and parking where outside play can be supervised.
- The hard standing area is an essential resource that is used daily by the PE department.
- Any construction in this area would have a significant impact on the day to day running of the school.
- Construction of a multi-storey building in this area would have a significant impact on neighbouring properties.

Previously, a Flood Risk Assessment was undertaken for the proposed replacement teaching block for Embrook School dated 23rd April 2014. The proposals included works within flood zone 3, again, which was deemed

necessary for the benefit of the school as advised by Wokingham Borough Council.

6.3.2 Exception Test

The exception test as laid out in Paragraph 164 of the NPPF is defined as follows:

The application of the exception test should be informed by a strategic or site-specific flood risk assessment, depending on whether it is being applied during plan production or at the application stage. For the exception test to be passed it should be demonstrated that:

- The development would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risk; and;*
- The development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.*

Since the site is an existing brownfield site and a community school, the improvement of facilities at Embrook School will only benefit the local community. The school is also listed as a priority by Wokingham Borough for investment in terms of improving facilities to support educational needs. It is therefore considered

Seven

Mitigation Measures

7.1 Flood Storage Compensation

The positions of the sixth form block are located within flood zone 3 and therefore a flood storage compensation analysis has been undertaken.

The proposed building has an increase in floor area of approximately 300m², therefore compensation will be required for the loss of flood storage on site.

To mitigate this, for the proposed Sixth Form block, it is considered feasible to construct flood voids beneath the building to allow the area beneath to flood. This is similar to the approach used on the drama building. The void under the building will be accessible by flood water by secure floodable openings located along the southern and eastern edges of the building. These openings shall be in the order of 0.5m high by 0.6m wide with at least 1 opening per 5.0m length of wall.

The underside of the ground floor slab will be raised approximately 50mm higher from the 1% + 20% CC AEP extent of 44.00mAOD, with the FFL to be set a minimum of 300mm above said flood extent to approximately 44.30mAOD.

As mentioned, there is approximately 300m² in increase of building floor area, however since the proposed Sixth Form Centre is to be constructed with flood voids, the overall increase in floor area falls to approximately 7m².

To mitigate the decrease in flood storage volume on site, due to proposed substructure works, it is proposed to lower the ground level beneath the proposed sixth form block to 43.500m.

A supplementary document has been produced, referenced 2220077-EWP-ZZ-XX-TN-C-0001-FVMP-P2, which includes the proposed flood void details and maintenance strategy.

Eight

Flood Warning and Evacuation

8.1 Flood Warning

The school is in a Flood Warning area. Flood Warnings provide more specific advance notice of flooding to locations at risk than Flood Alerts which are more general. The school has been registered with the flood alert system, meaning the school will receive flood alert via, phone, email and text. This will allow the users of the building to safely evacuate the flood area well in advance of severe flooding if they choose to do so.

The Environment Agency endeavours to provide a minimum flood warning of 2 hours via the Flood-Line service. The Environment Agency operated Flood-Line service is based on flood forecast and warnings and is in operation 24-hours per day. It relies on the measurement of rainfall, river levels, predictive models, rainfall radar data and information from the Met Office.

Emmbrook School should be registered via the following site address:
<https://www.fws.environment-agency.gov.uk/app/olr/register>

8.2 Evacuation Plan

While it is understood that the school has a flood evacuation plan which has been verbally agreed by senior staff, this is currently classed as informal and therefore won't be presented in this report.

Instead, since the area at risk of flooding covers most of the east side of the site and the existing vehicular and access road is located within flood zone 3, the proposed route away from the site will begin at the pedestrian only access point heading towards Emm Brook gate. From there, staff and students will head north onto Emmbrook Road before following that road west to high higher ground and refuge.

The construction of the Sixth Form Centre, the FFL will be set ideally at 300mm above the 1% + 20% CC AEP flood extent of 44.00mAOD according to the Product 4 data.

Consideration shall be given to the development of a detailed evacuation plan in conjunction with the building owner / operator.

residents will have sufficient time to evacuate prior to a flood event. Consideration should be given to the production of a flood evacuation plan in conjunction with the building owner / operator.

Nine

Surface Water Drainage Strategy

Refer to separate surface water drainage strategy report produced by Elliott Wood reference '2220077-EWP-ZZ-XX-RP-C-0002'.

Foul Water Drainage Strategy

As part of the below-ground drainage proposals, a new separate foul water network will be installed to serve the new sixth form block. The Finished Floor Level (FFL) of the building will be raised at least 300 mm above the 1-in-100-year flood extent plus 20% allowance for climate change (AEP). This design ensures that the building will remain free from flooding, even in the event of foul water network surcharge.

Ten

Conclusion

The Environment Agency Product 4 data shows that the proposed site is located within Flood Zones 3a and is a "more vulnerable" in line with the PPG.

The exception and sequential tests have been carried out which show there are no alternative suitable sites, that the benefits of the development outweigh the flood risk and the development is safe for the duration of its design life.

Flood risk from groundwater, surface water, infrastructure/ sewer and artificial water bodies is deemed to be acceptable on site.

Flood mitigation methods have been put in place which include the use of flood voids, raising the FFL of buildings.

Since the proposals will see an increase in building footprint, flood compensation is proposed through the uses mentioned above.

It is recommended that the occupier/proprietor of the development registers with the GOV.UK flood warning and alert system service.

In the event of a flood event, all staff and students will follow the flood evacuation route set out in this report. As flash flooding is highly unlikely


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Appendices

engineering a better society

A Topographical Survey

B Proposed Site Layout



CDM
The logo is a notification to other designers and contractors of foreseeable exceptional risks resulting from the design of the building. It is intended for use by those who are beyond those reasonably expected to be consulted under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 (CDM 2007) and is governed by the CDM (2007).

DRAWING REVIEWED
11/11/2022

EXCEPTIONAL RISKS / RISK CONTROL MEASURES
none or see warning triangle

1:200

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100 M

150 M

200 M

250 M

300 M

350 M

400 M

450 M

500 M

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C Product 4 Data

Product 4 (Detailed Flood Risk) for Emmbrook Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG41 1JP

Our Ref: WT 14606

Product 4 is designed for developers where Flood Risk Standing Advice FRA (Flood Risk Assessment) Guidance Note 3 Applies. This is:

- i) "all applications in Flood Zone 3, other than non-domestic extensions less than 250 sq metres; and all domestic extensions", and
- ii) "all applications with a site area greater than 1 ha" in Flood Zone 2.

Product 4 includes the following information:

Ordnance Survey 1:25k colour raster base mapping;
Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3;
Relevant model node locations and unique identifiers (for cross referencing to the water levels, depths and flows table);
Model extents showing *defended* scenarios;
FRA site boundary (where a suitable GIS layer is supplied);
Flood defence locations (where available/relevant) and unique identifiers; (supplied separately)
Flood Map areas benefiting from defences (where available/relevant);
Flood Map flood storage areas (where available/relevant);
Historic flood events outlines (where available/relevant, not the Historic Flood Map) and unique identifiers;
Statutory (Sealed) Main River (where available within map extents);

A table showing:

- i) Model node X/Y coordinate locations, unique identifiers, and levels and flows for *defended* scenarios.
- ii) Flood defence locations unique identifiers and attributes; (supplied separately)
- iii) Historic flood events outlines unique identifiers and attributes; and
- iv) Local flood history data (where available/relevant).

Please note:

If you will be carrying out computer modelling as part of your Flood Risk Assessment, please read the enclosed guidance which sets out our requirements and best practice for computer river modelling.

This information is based on that currently 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 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.

This information is provided subject to the enclosed notice which you should read.

This letter is not a Flood Risk Assessment. The information supplied can be used to form part of your Flood Risk Assessment. Further advice and guidance regarding Flood Risk Assessments can be found on our website at

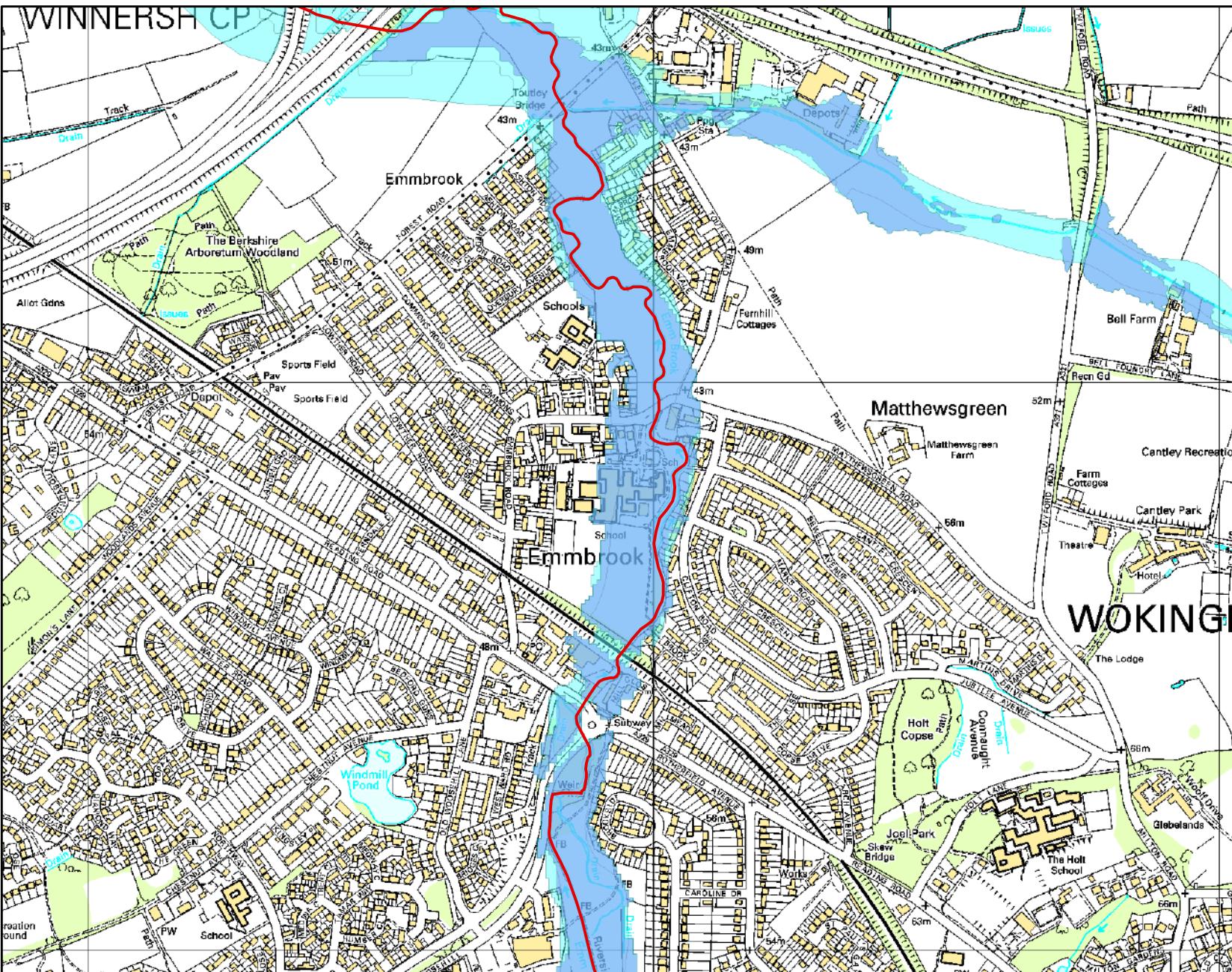
<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/82584.aspx>

If you would like advice from us regarding your development proposals you can complete our pre application enquiry form which can be found at

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33580.aspx>

Flood Map for Planning Centred on Emmbrook Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG41 1JP

Created 24/03/2014 - REF: WT14606



Kilometres

0 0.1 0.2

Legend

- Main River
- Flood defences
- Areas benefiting from flood defences
- Flooding from rivers or sea (FZ3)
- Extent of extreme flood (FZ2)
- Flood Map - flood storage areas

Flooding from rivers or sea without 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.

The Extent of an extreme flood (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.

Defence information

WT 14606

Defence Location: No defences on Main River

Description: This location is not currently protected by any formal defences and we do not currently have any flood alleviation works planned for the area. However we continue to maintain certain watercourses and the schedule of these can be found on our internet pages.

Model information

WT 14606

Model: Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007

Description: The information provided is taken from the Lower Loddon Detailed Flood Risk Mapping study which was completed in January 2007. This model is a 1D-2D model using ESTRY-TUFLOW. The study consisted of five model areas:
Emm Brook (Wokingham)
Emm Brook (Upstream)
Ashridge Stream
Waterloo Road Stream
Barkham Brook

There was no water level data available to verify these models, so we do not know the model accuracy.

Model design runs:
1 in 5 / 20% AEP; 1 in 20 / 5% AEP; 1 in 100 / 1% AEP; and 1 in 100+20% / 1% AEP with climate change

Mapped outputs:
1 in 5 / 20% AEP; 1 in 20 / 5% AEP; 1 in 100 / 1% AEP; and 1 in 100+20% / 1% AEP with climate change

Model accuracy:
Levels \pm 250mm

Detailed FRA Centred on Emmbrook Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG41 1JP

Created 24/03/2014 - REF: WT14606



Kilometres

0 0.050.1

Legend

- Nodes
- Main River
- 20% AEP flood extent
- 5% AEP flood extent
- 1% AEP flood extent
- 1%CC AEP flood extent

AEP = Annual Exceedance Probability
The probability of a flood of a particular magnitude, or greater, occurring in any given year

1%CC = 1% Climate Change extent
This is the 1% AEP event with an allowance for climate change (+20% on river flows)

Modelled in-channel flood flows and levels
WT 14606

The modelled flood levels and flows for the closest most appropriate model node points for your site that are within the river channel are provided below:

Node label	Model	Easting	Northing	Flood Levels (mAOD)				
				20% AEP	5% AEP	1% AEP	1% AEP with climate change allowance (+20% on river flows)	0.1% AEP
06324LO_MN_Emm2.02.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	479881	170324	42.38	42.55	42.75	42.84	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.04.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	479863	170255	42.65	42.82	42.99	43.08	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.08.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	480017	170081	42.93	43.06	43.22	43.30	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.12a.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	480008	169944	43.16	43.32	43.52	43.67	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.14.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	480036	169843	43.56	43.81	43.94	44.00	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.16.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	480002	169702	43.63	43.87	44.02	44.10	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.19a.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	479989	169573	43.95	44.12	44.31	44.40	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.22.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	479882	169443	45.10	45.16	45.25	45.30	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.26R1.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	479885	169361	45.15	45.26	45.44	45.57	0.00

Node label	Model	Easting	Northing	Flood Flows (m3/s)				
				20% AEP	5% AEP	1% AEP	1% AEP with climate change allowance (+20% on river flows)	0.1% AEP
06324LO_MN_Emm2.02.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	479881	170324	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.04.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	479863	170255	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.08.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	480017	170081	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.12a.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	480008	169944	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.14.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	480036	169843	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.16.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	480002	169702	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.19a.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	479989	169573	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.22.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	479882	169443	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06324LO_MN_Emm2.26R1.1	Loddon (Lower Tribs) 2007	479885	169361	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Historic Flood Map Centred on Emmbrook Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG41 1JP

Created 24/03/2014 - REF: WT14606



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Legend

— Main River

Historic Flood Outlines

Flooding from rivers or sea without 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.

The Extent of an extreme flood (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.

Historic flood data

WT 14606

Our records show that the area of your site has been affected by flooding.

Information on the floods that have affected your site is provided in the table below:

Flood Event Code	Flood Event Name	Start Date	End Date	Source of Flooding	Cause of Flooding
EA0619470300172	06MarchSpring1947	01/01/1947	12/12/1947	main river	channel capacity exceeded (no raised defences)
EA0619741100119	06NovemberAutumn1974	01/01/1974	12/12/1974	main river	channel capacity exceeded (no raised defences)
EA0619811200042	06DecemberWinter1981	01/01/1981	12/12/1981	main river	channel capacity exceeded (no raised defences)
EA062007030125	Thames SE area July 2007	20/07/2007	21/07/2007	main river	channel capacity exceeded (no raised defences)

Please note the Environment Agency maps flooding to land not individual properties. Floodplain extents are an indication of the geographical extent of a historic flood. They do not provide information regarding levels of individual properties, nor do they imply that a property has flooded internally.

Start and End Dates shown above may represent a wider range where the exact dates are not available.



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