

# 24 Greenacres Avenue

## Flood Risk Assessment

### January 2022



## Quality Management

<b>Job No</b>	LE2022020		
<b>Project</b>	24 Greenacres Avenue Flood Risk Assessment		
<b>Location</b>	24 Greenacres Avenue, Uxbridge, UB10 8HQ		
<b>Title</b>	Flood Risk Assessment		
<b>Document Ref</b>	LE2022020FRA	<b>Issue / Revision</b>	P01
<b>Date</b>	January 2022		

## Revision Status / History

Rev	Date	Issue / Purpose/ Comment	Prepared
P01	January 2022	Final	ZY

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## Contents

Executive Summary	4
1. Introduction	5
1.1 Requirement	5
1.2 Report Objectives	5
1.3 Limitations	5
1.4 Sources of Information	5
2. Policy and Guidance	6
2.2 Flood and Water Management Act, 2010	6
2.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), July 2018	7
3. Development Site Planning Considerations	8
3.1 Location	8
3.2 Proposed Development	8
3.3 Local Geology	8
3.4 Hydrogeology	9
3.5 Flood Zone	9
3.6 Vulnerability Classification	10
3.7 Sequential Test and Exception Test	10
3.8 Existing Flood Risk Management Infrastructure	10
4. Sources of Flooding – Actual Flood Risk	11
4.2 Fluvial Flood Risk	11
4.3 Flood Risk from Land, Surface Water and Sewers	11
4.4 Tidal Flood Risk	12
4.5 Groundwater Flood Risk	12
4.6 Flood Risk from Artificial Sources	12
4.7 Residual Flood Risk	13
4.8 Summary of flood risk	13
5. Flood Risk Management	14
6. Conclusions & Recommendations	17

## Appendices

- Appendix A Existing Site and Proposed Plans
- Appendix B Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning

# Executive Summary

<b>Site Name</b>	24 Greenacres Avenue Flood Risk Assessment
<b>Location</b>	24 Greenacres Avenue, Uxbridge, UB10 8HQ
<b>Grid Reference</b>	507050, 186394
<b>Area (m2)</b>	Approximately 0.04ha
<b>EA Flood Zone Classification</b>	Flood Zone 1
<b>Current Site Use</b>	Residential
<b>Description of proposed</b>	Erection of a two storey rear extension
<b>Vulnerability Classification</b>	Residential accommodation – 'more vulnerable'
<b>Summary of Pre-development Risks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fluvial Flood Risk: Low Risk</li> <li>• Tidal Flood Risk: Negligible Risk</li> <li>• Flood Risk from Land, Surface Water and Sewers: Low Risk</li> <li>• Groundwater Flood Risk: Low Risk</li> <li>• Flood Risk from Artificial Sources: Low Risk</li> <li>• Residual Flood Risk: Low Risk</li> </ul>

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Requirement

1.1.1 Liska Environmental has been commissioned by Mr Anghaee to undertake a desk based Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) for a development at 24 Greenacres Avenue, Uxbridge, UB10 8HQ (Figure 3-1). It is understood by Liska Environmental that this report is to support a planning application for the erection of a two storey rear extension and hip to gable loft conversion.

## 1.2 Report Objectives

1.2.1 The contents of this FRA describe the assessment of the proposal and the implications of the proposed development on flood risk. The FRA has been prepared following guidance provided in the revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) and the Planning Policy Guidance (November 2016).

1.2.2 The aim of this assessment is to provide the level of detail necessary to demonstrate that the potential effects of flood risk (to the proposal) have been addressed by:

- Identifying the source and probability of flooding to the application site, including the possible effects of climate change;
- Determining the consequences of flooding to and from the proposed development proposal and advising on the how this will be managed, if necessary; and
- Demonstrating the flood risk issues described in this assessment are compliant with the relevant guidance.

## 1.3 Limitations

1.3.1 This report relies on publicly available information which Liska Environmental assumes to be correct: Liska Environmental cannot and does not verify accuracy of this data, and it is outside the scope of this commission to do so.

## 1.4 Sources of Information

1.4.1 Sources of information used during the compilation of this report include:

- Environment Agency (EA) website – ‘*Flood Map for Planning*’ [Accessed 25/01/2022];
- British Geological Survey (BGS) website – ‘*GeoIndex*’ and ‘*Lexicon of Named Rock Units*’ [Accessed 25/01/2022];
- Department of Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) website – ‘*MAGIC Map Application*’ [Accessed 25/01/2022];
- Environment Agency (EA) website - ‘*Catchment Data Explorer*’ [Accessed 25/01/2022].

## 2. Policy and Guidance

### 2.1 Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP), 2009

2.1.1 A Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) is a high-level strategic plan prepared by the EA, which identifies long-term (50 to 100 year) policies for sustainable flood risk within a catchment.

2.1.2 The relevant key messages contained within the Thames Region CFMP (2009) are that:

- Climate change will be the major cause of increased flood risk in the future; in urban areas and areas of narrow floodplain, flooding from heavy rainfall will be more regular and more severe. Surface water, sewer and fluvial flooding can occur within minutes of a severe rainfall event. Flooding can therefore occur at any time of the year, and there is very little time to provide flood warnings.
- Development and urban regeneration provide a crucial opportunity to manage flood risk; the location, layout and design of development can all reduce flood risk. For example, the use of SuDS can help to control surface water runoff.
- NPPF should be applied to ensure that flood risk is managed appropriately.

### 2.2 Flood and Water Management Act, 2010

2.2.1 Combined with the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 ('the Regulations'), (which enact the EU Floods Directive in the England and Wales) the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 ('the Act') places significantly greater responsibility on Local Authorities to manage and lead on local flooding issues. The Act and the Regulations together raise the requirements and targets Local Authorities need to meet, including:

- Playing an active role leading Flood Risk Management;
- Development of Local Flood Risk Management Strategies (LFRMS);
- Implementing requirements of Flood and Water Management legislation;
- Development and implementation of drainage and flooding management strategies; and
- Responsibility for first approval, then adopting, management and maintenance of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) where they service more than one property.

2.2.2 The Act also clarifies three key areas that influence development:

1. **Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)** - the Act makes provision for a national standard to be prepared on SuDS, and developers will be required to obtain local authority approval for in accordance with the standards, likely with conditions. Supporting this, the Act requires local authorities to adopt and maintain SuDS, removing any ongoing responsibility for developers to maintain SuDS if they are designed and constructed robustly.
2. **Flood risk management structures** - the Act enables the EA and local authorities to designate structures such as flood defences or embankments owned by third parties for protection if they affect flooding or coastal erosion. A developer or landowner will not be able to alter, remove or replace a designated structure or feature without first obtaining consent from the relevant authority.
3. **Permitted flooding of third party land** - The EA and local authorities have the power to carry out work, which may cause flooding to third party land where the works are deemed to be in the interest of nature conservation, the preservation of cultural heritage or people's enjoyment of the environment or of cultural heritage.

## 2.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), July 2018

2.3.1 In determining an approach for the assessment of flood risk for the proposal there is a need to review the policy context. The National Planning Policy Framework requires that consideration be given to flood risk in the planning process. The National Planning Policy Framework was revised and issued in July 2018 and outlines the national policy position on development and flood risk assessment.

2.3.2 The Framework states that the appropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk. Where development is necessary in flood risk areas, it can be permitted provided it is made safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

2.3.3 The essence of NPPF is that:

- Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards;
- Policies in development plans should outline the consideration, which will be given to flooding issues, recognising the uncertainties that are inherent in the prediction of flooding and that flood risk is expected to increase as a result of climate change;
- Planning authorities should apply the precautionary principle to the issue of flood risk, using a risk-based search sequence to avoid such risk where possible and managing it elsewhere;
- The vulnerability of a proposed land use should be considered when assessing flood risk;
- Opportunities offered by new developments should be used to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding;
- Planning authorities should recognise the importance of functional floodplains, where water flows or is held at times of flood, and avoid inappropriate development on undeveloped and undefended floodplains; and
- Development is based on the concept of Flood Risk Reduction, particularly in circumstances where development has been sanctioned on the basis of the "Exception Test".

## 3. Development Site Planning Considerations

### 3.1 Location

3.1.1 The site, of approximately 0.04ha, is located at 24 Greenacres Avenue, Uxbridge, UB10 8HQ at Ordnance Survey (OS) coordinates 507050, 186394.



Figure 3-1 Site Boundary. Source: Google Map

### 3.2 Proposed Development

3.2.1 The proposal consists of the erection of a two storey rear extension. Further details about the proposals have been provided in Appendix A.

### 3.3 Local Geology

3.3.1 A review of the published geological information was carried out, including information from the BGS GeoIndex and Lexicon of Named Rock Units websites<sup>1</sup>. The geological sequence underlying the Site is summarised in Table 3-1.

<sup>1</sup> <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

**Table 3-1 Underlying Geological Sequence**

Stratum	Name	Location	Parent Unit	Description
Bedrock Geology	Lambeth Group - Clay, Silt and Sand	Onsite	N/A	Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 48 to 59 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. Local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.
Superficial Deposits	None recorded	N/A	N/A	N/A

## 3.4 Hydrogeology

3.4.1 The bedrock Lambeth Group is designated as Secondary Aquifers, which are permeable strata capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.

3.4.2 The nearest surface water feature to the site is River Pinn which is located at approximately 250m to the east of the site.

## 3.5 Flood Zone

3.5.1 Flood Zones describe the extent of flooding that would occur on the assumption that no flood defences are in place. The definition of Flood Zones is provided in Table 1 of the PPG and in table 3.1 below:

**Table 3-1: Flood zone terminology**

Flood Zone	Definition
Zone 1 Low Probability	Land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding. (Shown as 'clear' on the Flood Map – all land outside Zones 2 and 3)
Zone 2 Medium Probability	Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or Land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding. (Land shown in light blue on the Flood Map)
Zone 3a High Probability	Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding; or Land having a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding. (Land shown in dark blue on the Flood Map)
Zone 3b The Functional Floodplain	This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. Local planning authorities should identify in their Strategic Flood Risk Assessments areas of functional floodplain and its boundaries accordingly, in agreement with the Environment

Flood Zone	Definition
	Agency. (Not separately distinguished from Zone 3a on the Flood Map)

3.5.2 The site lies within the Environment Agency's Flood Zone 1, which is described within PPG Table 1 as having a 'Low Probability' of flooding. The Environment Agency's flood zone map is shown in Appendix B.

## 3.6 Vulnerability Classification

3.6.1 The proposed development is considered to fall under the classification of 'More Vulnerable' land uses based on Table 2 of PPG Technical Guidance. Table 3: Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone Compatibility in PPG, states that these land uses are compatible in Flood Zone 1 (without the requirement to apply the Exception Test) (as in Table 3.2 below).

**Table 3.2: Flood Zone Risk and Vulnerability**

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

Key: ✓Development is appropriate XDevelopment should not be permitted

## 3.7 Sequential Test and Exception Test

3.7.1 Paragraph 101 of the NPPF sets out guidance on the application of the Sequential Test, the aim of which is to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding. Development should not be allocated or permitted if there are reasonably available sites appropriate for the proposed development in areas with a lower probability of flooding. Where areas of lower risk are not available, the Exception Test, as set out in paragraph 102 of the NPPF can be applied, to ensure that flood risk to people and property will be managed satisfactorily.

3.7.2 As the proposed development is classified as a 'Minor Development' and located in Flood Zone 1, the exception test and sequential test are not required.

## 3.8 Existing Flood Risk Management Infrastructure

3.8.1 According to the Environment Agency's flood zone map the Site is in Flood Zone 1 and there are no formal flood defences near the site.

## 4. Sources of Flooding – Actual Flood Risk

4.1.1 The NPPF describes potential sources of flooding. It is necessary to consider the risk of flooding from all sources within a FRA. This section provides a review of flooding from land, sewers, groundwater and artificial sources, in addition to that from rivers and the sea.

### 4.2 Fluvial Flood Risk

4.2.1 The Environment Agency's Flood map for Planning, was used to identify risk of flooding at site (refer Appendix B). These confirm that the site is in Flood Zone 1.

### 4.3 Flood Risk from Land, Surface Water and Sewers

4.3.1 Flooding from land can be caused by rainfall being unable to infiltrate into the natural ground or entering the drainage systems due to blockage, or flows being above design capacity. This can then result in (temporary) localised ponding and flooding. The natural topography and location of buildings/structures can influence the direction and depth of water flowing off impermeable and permeable surfaces.

4.3.2 Surface water flooding can be difficult to predict, much more so than river or sea flooding as it is hard to forecast exactly where or how much rain will fall in any storm. The Environment Agency classifies the development area of the site, as being within area at low risk of flooding (i.e. each year this area has a chance of flooding of between 0.1% and 1%). The rear end of the garden is within an area at high risk of flooding.

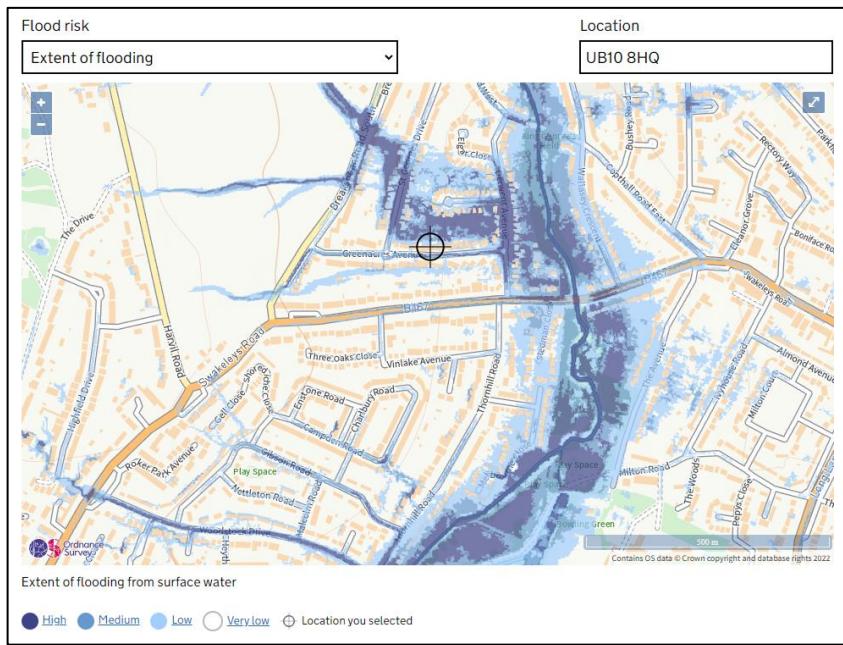


Figure 4-1: Surface Water Flood Map (Source Environment Agency<sup>2</sup>)

<sup>2</sup> <http://watermaps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiyby.aspx?&topic=ufmfsw#x=357683&y=355134&scale=2>  
 [accessed 25/01/2022]

## 4.4 Tidal Flood Risk

4.4.1 Tidal flooding occurs when a high astronomical tide and storm (tidal surge) exceeds the level of coastal land or coastal flood defences. Tidal flooding can also be caused by 'tide locking' of rivers or estuaries. Tide locking prevents a river from discharging into the sea, causing 'backing up' and resulting in tidal/fluvial flooding.

4.4.2 The Site is not located within an area at risk from tidal flooding.

## 4.5 Groundwater Flood Risk

4.5.1 According to the West London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, the site is not located in the area with the increased potential for Elevated Groundwater, as the proposed development is on ground level or above, the risk of flooding from this source could be considered low.

## 4.6 Flood Risk from Artificial Sources

4.6.1 Artificial sources of flooding include reservoirs, canals, ponds and mining abstraction.

4.6.2 A review of the Environment Agency Reservoir Maps indicates that the site is not within an area at risk from reservoir flooding.

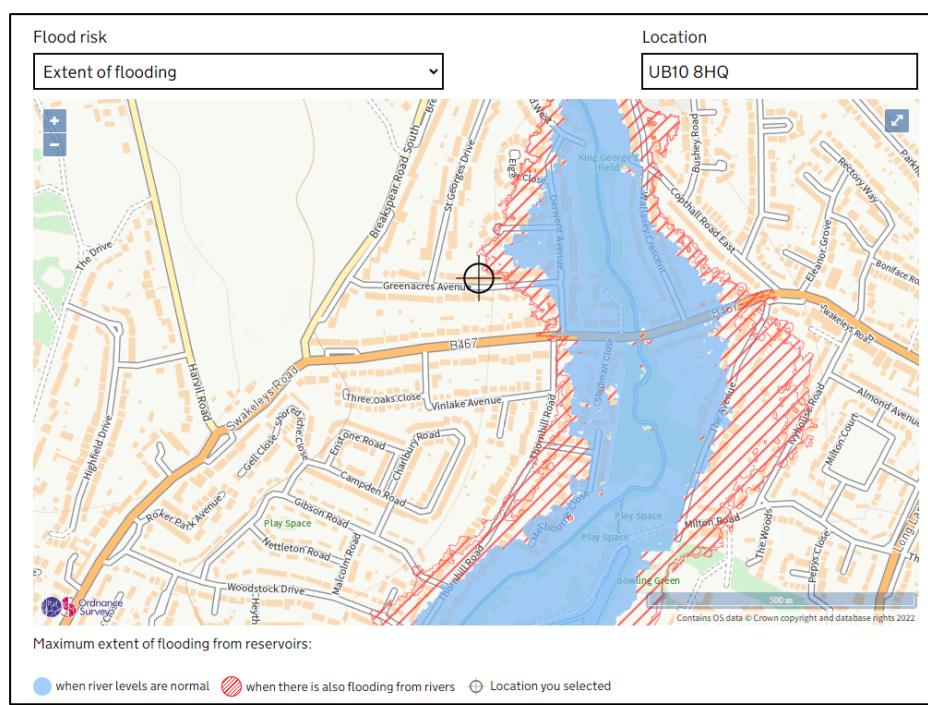


Figure 4-2: Extent of flooding from reservoirs Flood Map (Source Environment Agency<sup>3</sup>)

<sup>3</sup> <http://watermaps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiyby.aspx?&topic=ufmfsw#x=357683&y=355134&scale=2>  
 [accessed 25/01/2022]

## 4.7 Residual Flood Risk

4.7.1 Residual Risk is defined as 'the risk which remains after risk avoidance, reduction and mitigation measures have been implemented'. For the purpose of assessing flood risk, it is assumed that events greater than those assessed as Actual Risk are considered a 'Residual Risk'.

4.7.2 The site is also located in a low flood risk zone (Flood Zone 1), therefore the residual flood risk is assessed as low.

## 4.8 Summary of flood risk

4.8.1 Table 4.1 below summarises the types of flood risk at the Site:

**Table 4-1: Summary of flood risk**

<b>Source of risk</b>	<b>Ongoing risk</b>
Fluvial Flood Risk	Low Risk
Tidal Flood Risk	Negligible Risk
Flood Risk from Land, Surface Water and Sewers	Low Risk
Groundwater Flood Risk	Low Risk
Flood Risk from Artificial Sources	Low Risk
Residual Flood Risk	Low Risk

# 5. Flood Risk Management

## ***Principles of Flood Risk Management***

- 5.1.1 NPPF requires a precautionary approach to be undertaken when making land use planning decisions regarding flood risk. This is partly due to the considerable uncertainty surrounding flooding mechanisms and how flooding may respond to climate change. It is also due to the potentially devastating consequences of flooding to the people and property affected.
- 5.1.2 Flood risk is a combination of the probability of flooding and the consequences of flooding. Hence 'managing flood risk' involves managing either, the probability of flooding or the consequences of flooding, or both.
- 5.1.3 NPPF requires flooding from tidal, fluvial, land, surface water & sewerage and from groundwater to be considered. The flood risk management measures discussed in this section are based on the sources of flooding identified in Section 4 that are considered to pose a risk to the development proposals.

## ***Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)***

- 5.1.4 A sustainable drainage system (SuDS) is recommended to help to reduce the surface water discharge rate based on the proposed development. The requirements for SuDS will ensure that any redevelopment or new development does not negatively contribute to the surface water flood risk off site and instead provides a positive benefit to the level of risk in the area. It will also ensure that appropriate measures are taken to increase the flood resilience of new properties and developments in surface water flood risk areas, such as those identified as being in an area with critical drainage problems.

The SuDS hierarchy and management train has been discussed in the SuDS Manual (C753) which aims to mimic the natural catchment processes as closely as possible. The general hierarchy of the SuDS measures is provided in Table 5-1 below.

Table 5-1 SuDS measures Hierarchy

Measures	Description
Prevention	The use of good site design and housekeeping measures to prevent runoff and pollution (e.g. rainwater harvesting/reuse, Water butt).
Source control	Control of runoff at or very near its source (e.g. soakaways, porous and pervious surfaces, green roofs).
Site control	Management of water in a local area on site (e.g. routing water to large soakaways, infiltration or detention basins)
Regional control	Management of runoff from a site or several sites (e.g. balancing ponds, wetlands).

Table 5-2 below presents the feasibility assessment of the SuDS measures for the site.

**Table 5-2 Feasibility Assessment of SuDS measures for the site**

SuDS Measures	Description	Feasibility for the site
Prevention	Surface runoff can be improved by rainwater harvesting system	Yes

Based on the general assessment of the potential SuDS measures above, it is recommended that a water butt could be implemented in order to improve the surface runoff from the site.

### ***Flood Resistance/Resilience Measures***

5.1.5 The Environment Agency classifies the site is located in an area with low risk of surface water flooding. In low risk scenario the flood depth is predicted to be below 300mm, with flood velocities over 0.25 m/s.

#### *Wall construction*

5.1.6 It is recommended to use a twin-skin wall construction (E.g. Solid brickwork, Brick-brick cavity or brick-blockwork cavity) in line with British Standards. This can provide have high quality pointing and will offer suitable resistance to floodwater entry. We recommend the use of lime plaster or cement render rather than conventional gypsum plaster.

#### *Floor construction*

5.1.7 Concrete ground-supported floors are the preferred option and concrete slabs of at least 100mm thickness should be specified.

#### *Doorways and Windows*

5.1.8 For any new external opening doors, PAS 1188 or similar certified doors should be used to keep in line with the current standards.

5.1.9 Standard moveable flood barriers should be available for doors and windows in exterior walls.

#### *Service entries (Cables and pipes)*

5.1.10 Non-return valves will be used in the drainage system to prevent back-flow of diluted sewage in situations where there is an identified risk of the foul sewer surcharging.

5.1.11 Wiring for telephone, TV, Internet and other services will be protected by suitable insulation to minimise damage.

5.1.12 Wall sockets will be raised to as high as is feasible and practicable to avoid damage if flood waters inundate the property.

### ***Finished Floor level***

5.1.13 Finished floor levels of the rear extension are to be set no lower than the existing ground floor level.

### ***Off Site Impacts***

5.1.14 The proposed development is for the erection of a two storey rear extension at 24 Greenacres Avenue. It is understood that as a result of the proposed development there would be no increase in impermeable area. The proposed rear extension will be built on the existing hard standing area.

5.1.15 Given the small scale of the development there is limited scope to implement large scale SuDS on site. Furthermore, the small extension is likely to have minimal impact on runoff rates post-development. However, it is recommended that the developer assess the feasibility to implement SuDS (i.e. Water Butt) as part of the proposed design to limit the runoff generated by the proposed development and consequently, provide betterment to the existing surface water flooding on site.

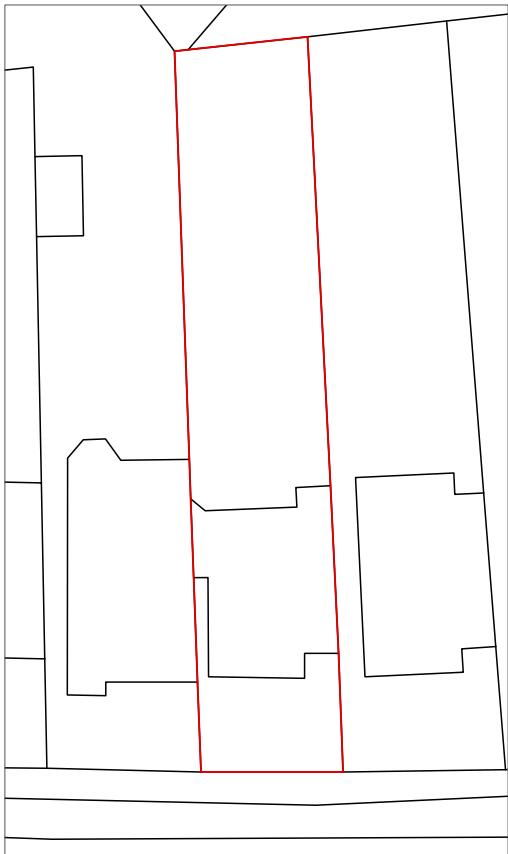
5.1.16 As such, there will likely be negligible change in the surface water runoff rate under post-development conditions.

## 6. Conclusions & Recommendations

- 6.1.1 An assessment of areas potentially at risk from flooding has been undertaken and the development proposals have been examined in relation to their potential to increase flood risk both on and off site. This desk based FRA accompanies the full planning application for the erection of a two storey rear extension at 24 Greenacres Avenue, to demonstrate that flood risk has been given material consideration throughout the development planning process and development should not be restricted at this Site due to flood risk.
- 6.1.2 The site is located within Flood Zone 1 according to the Environment Agency Flood Zones Maps. The current and proposed development Site use is classified as a 'More Vulnerable' land use according to NPPF. Therefore, the site is compatible with the Environment Agency's vulnerability tests.
- 6.1.3 In line with the NPPF, all sources of flooding have been considered and assessed, using readily available sources of information. The site is located in the area with low risk from all sources including fluvial/tidal risk, surface water, groundwater, sewer and reservoir.
- 6.1.4 The development proposal has considered flood risk at all stages throughout the development of the final layout and reflects the flood risk constraints and the need to manage, and where possible reduce, flood risk in compliance with the guidance in NPPF. The proposal will not increase the risk of flooding to others and as a result, proposed development at this site should not be restricted as a result of flood risk.

## Appendix A Existing Site and Proposed Plans

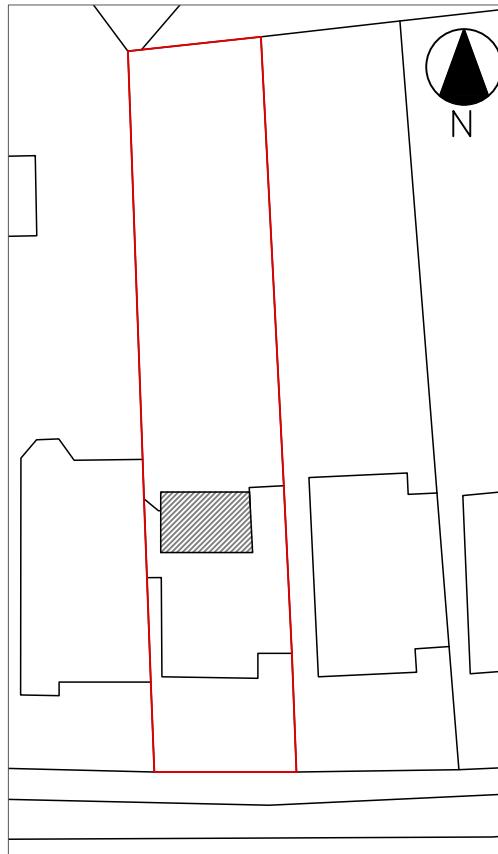
# 3 Colne Avenue, West Drayton, UB7 7AJ



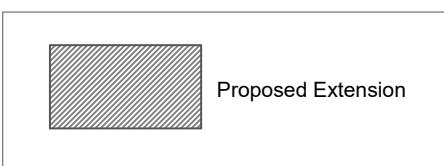
Existing Block Plan

0 5m 10m 15m 20m 25m

SCALE 1:500



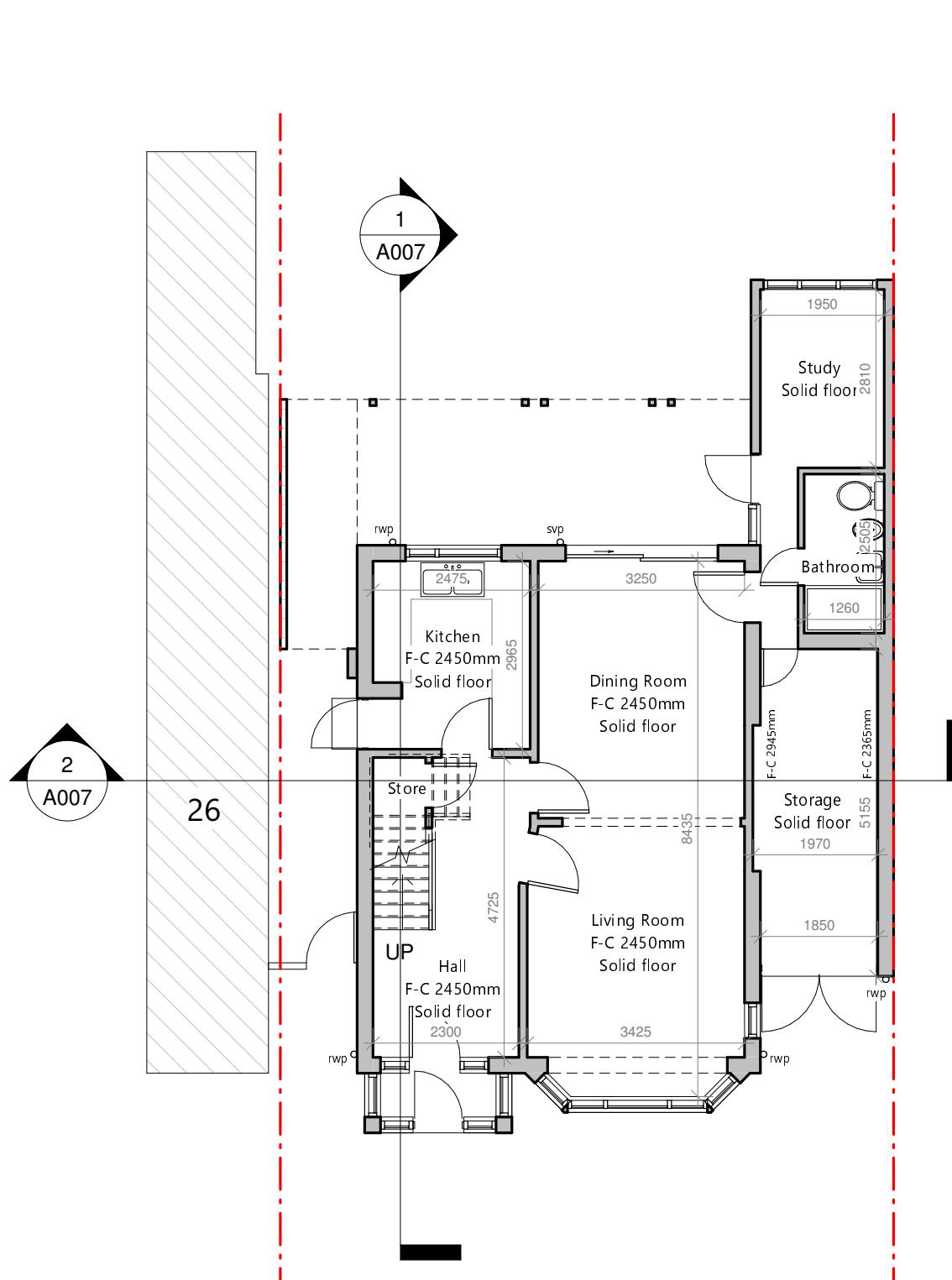
Proposed Block Plan



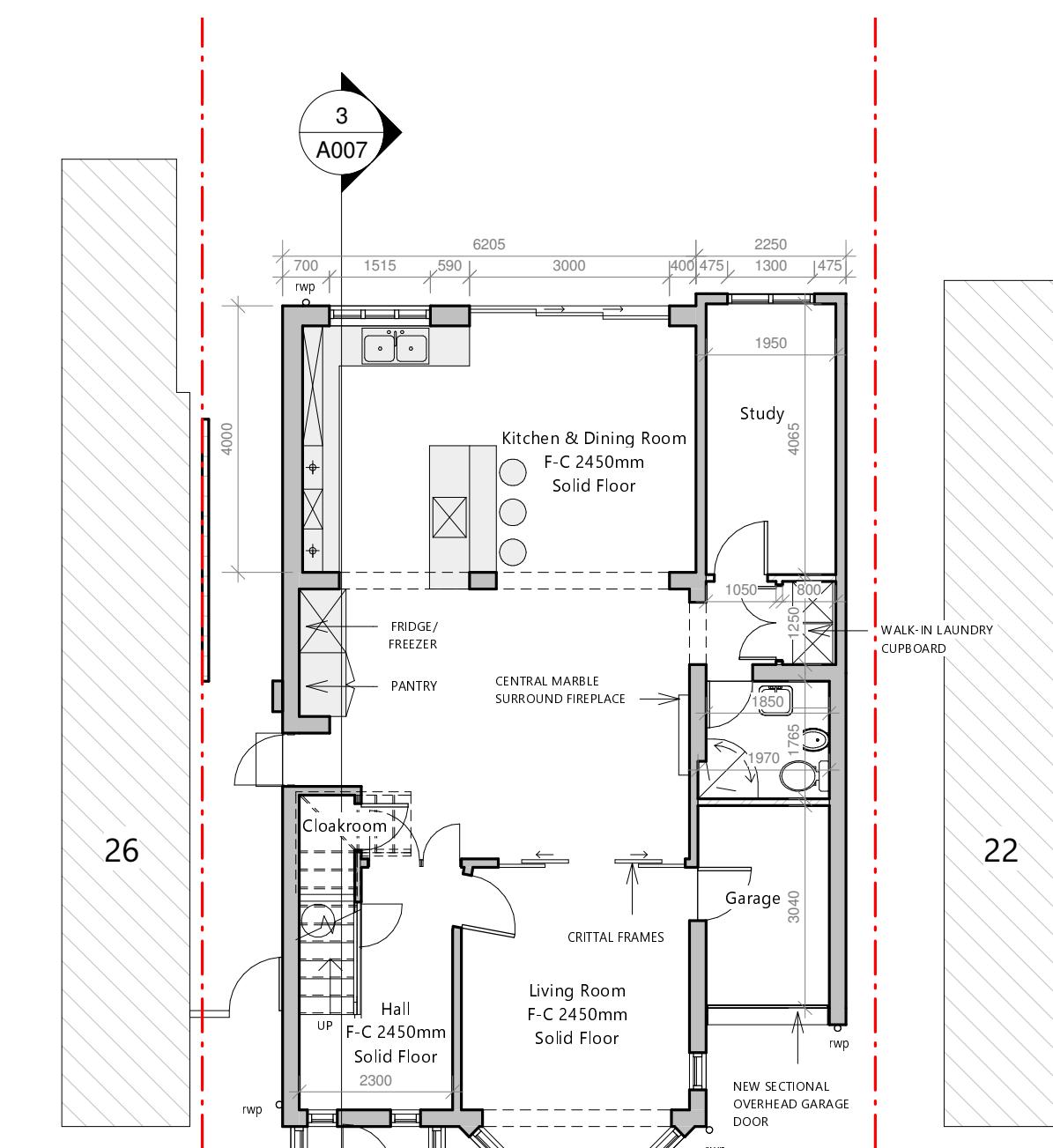
Location Plan

0 12.5m 25m 37.5m 50m 62.5m

SCALE 1:1250



1 Existing Ground Floor  
1 : 100



2 Proposed Ground Floor  
1 : 100



[www.autodesk.com/revit](http://www.autodesk.com/revit)

No.	Description	Date

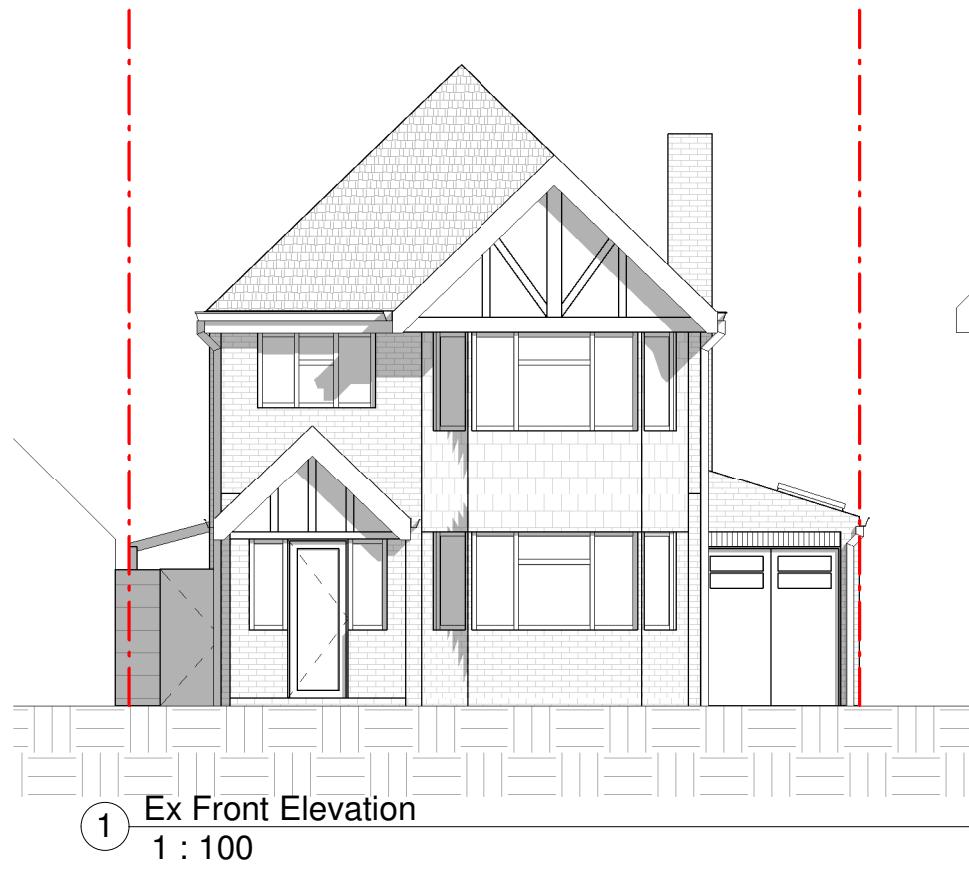
24 Greenacres Ave, Ickenham, Uxbridge  
UB10 8HQ

Double Storey Rear Extension & Loft  
Conversion

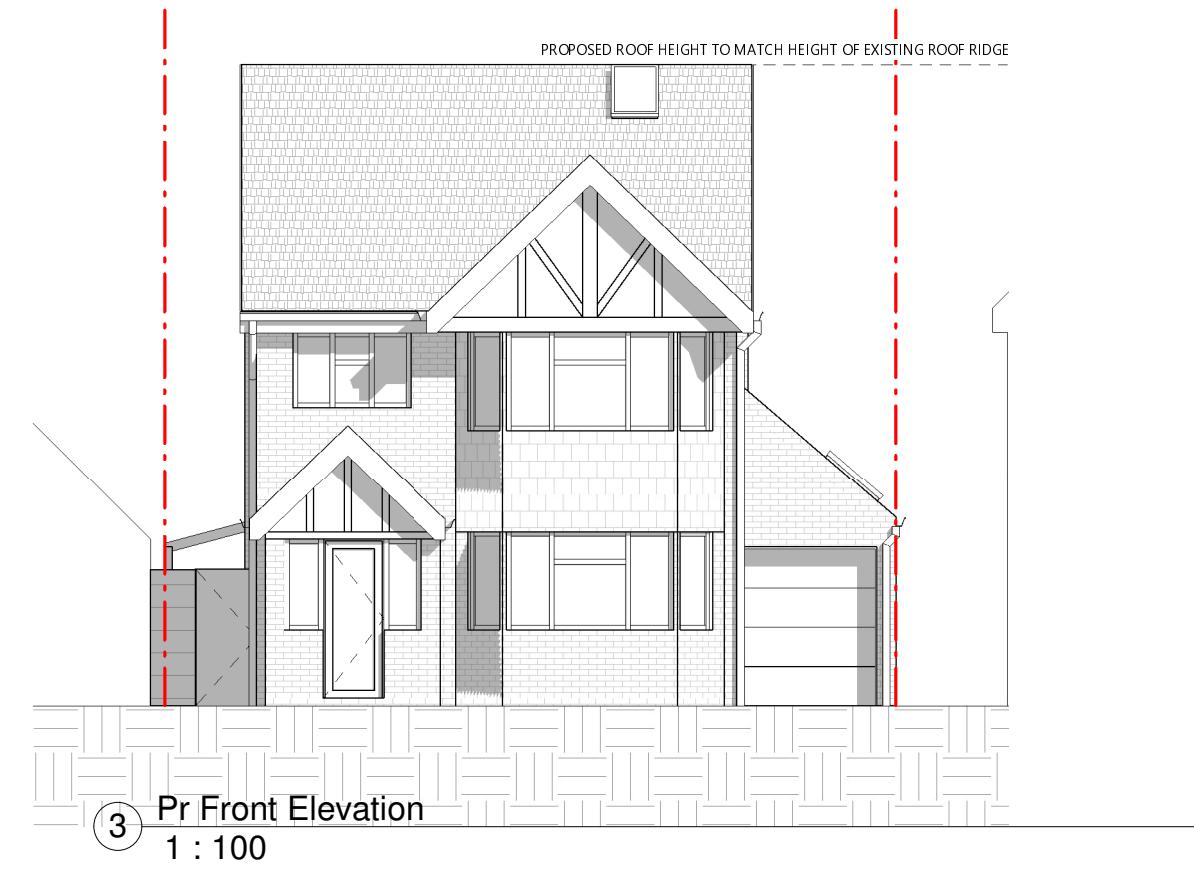
Ground Floor Plan

Project number	Project Number
Date	20.01.2022
Drawn by	KEVCADS
Checked by	KEVCADS

A001



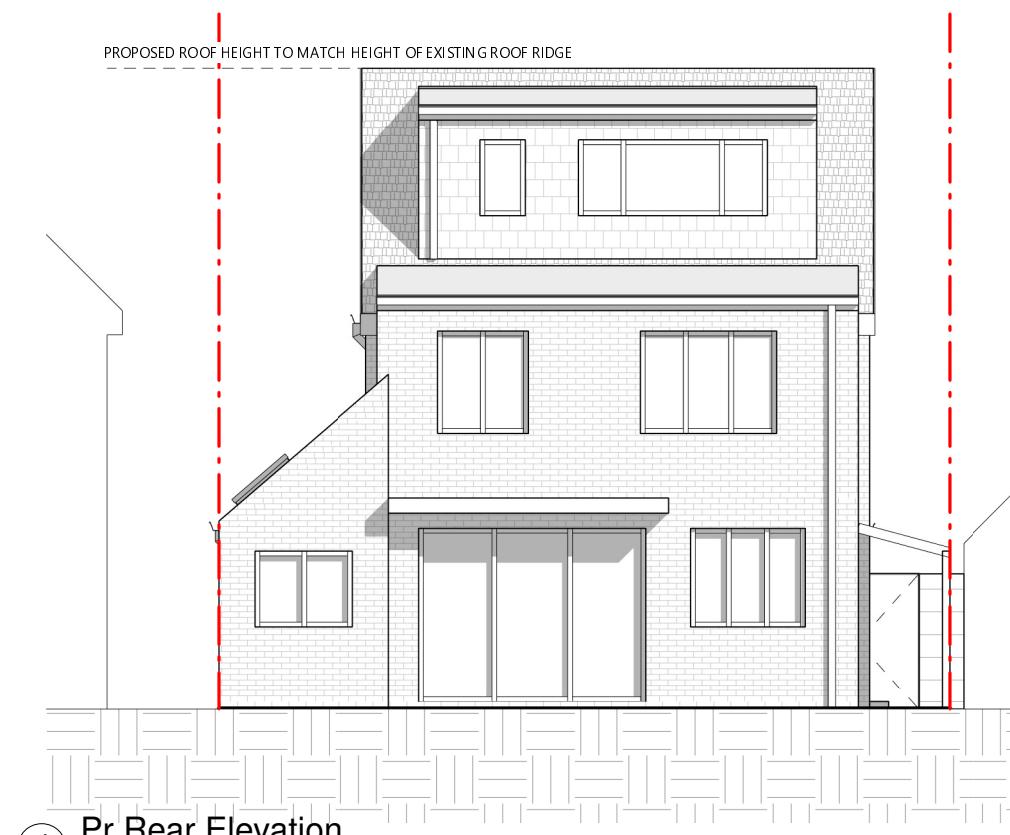
1 Ex Front Elevation  
1 : 100



3 Pr Front Elevation  
1 : 100



2 Ex Rear Elevation  
1 : 100



4 Pr Rear Elevation  
1 : 100



[www.autodesk.com/revit](http://www.autodesk.com/revit)

No.	Description	Date

24 Greenacres Ave, Ickenham, Uxbridge  
UB10 8HQ  
Double Storey Rear Extension & Loft  
Conversion

Front & Rear Elevations

Project number Project Number

Date 20.01.2022

Drawn by KEVCADS

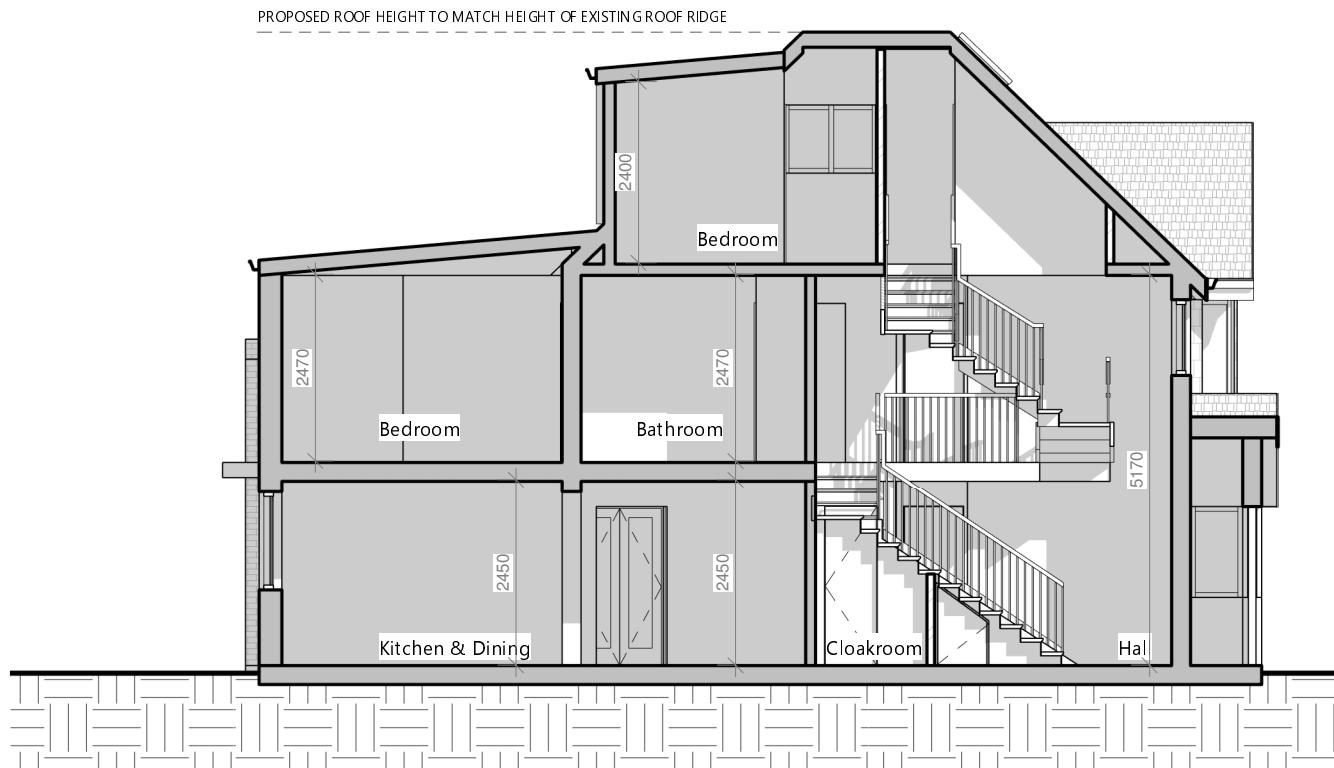
Checked by KEVCADS

A005

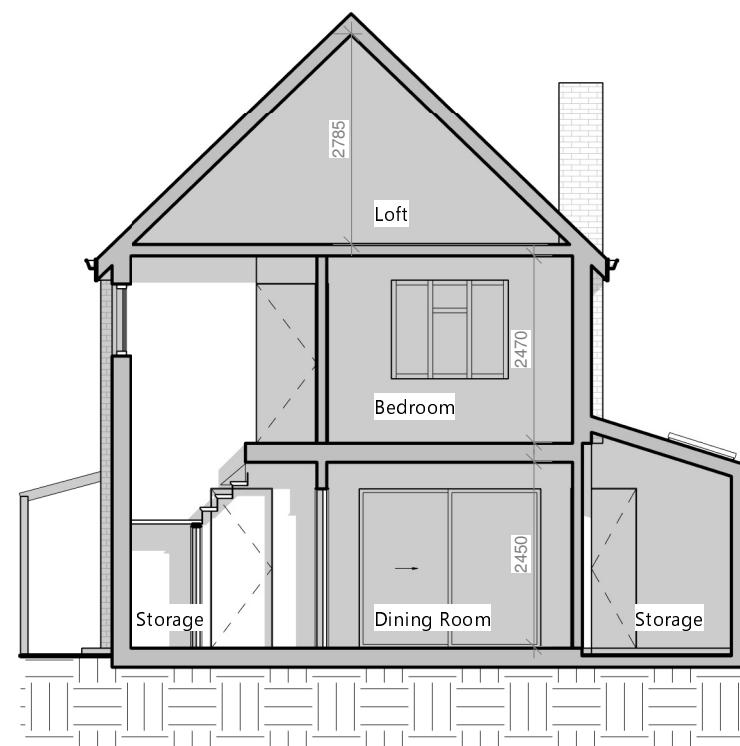
1 : 100



1 Existing section  
1 : 100



3 Proposed section  
1 : 100



2 Existing section1  
1 : 100



[www.autodesk.com/revit](http://www.autodesk.com/revit)

No.	Description	Date

24 Greenacres Ave, Ickenham, Uxbridge  
UB10 8HQ  
Double Storey Rear Extension & Loft  
Conversion

Section

Project number	Project Number
Date	20.01.2022
Drawn by	KEVCADS
Checked by	KEVCADS

A007

# Appendix B Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning

 Environment Agency

## Flood map for planning

Your reference: UB10 8HQ      Location (easting/northing): 507044/186388      Created: 25 Jan 2022 21:10

Your selected location is in flood zone 1, an area with a low probability of flooding.

**This means:**

- you don't need to do a flood risk assessment if your development is smaller than 1 hectare and not affected by other sources of flooding
- you may need to do a flood risk assessment if your development is larger than 1 hectare or affected by other sources of flooding or in an area with critical drainage problems

**Notes**

The flood map for planning shows river and sea flooding data only. It doesn't include other sources of flooding. It is for use in development planning and flood risk assessments.

This information relates to the selected location and is not specific to any property within it. The map is updated regularly and is correct at the time of printing.

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Page 1 of 2

