

Table 3.2: Catchment B Photographs



7. View of watercourse flowing from east to west. View looking west. Watercourse shown to take flows from ditch separating Catchments A and B. Topography sloping from east to west.



8. View looking south from north of catchment. Topography visibly sloping from south to north.



9. View of Catchment B looking north from the west of the catchment. Topography visibly sloping from south to north and east to west.



10. View of Catchment B looking west from the northeast of the catchment. Topography visibly sloping from south to north leaving localised low point in northeast of catchment.



11. View of Catchment B looking west from southeast of catchment. Topography visibly sloping from west to east in the east of the catchment.



12. View of Catchment B looking north from southeast of catchment. Topography sloping from west to east in the east of the catchment.

Catchment C

Photographs for Catchment C are presented in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3: Catchment C Photographs



13. View of Catchment C looking north along western boundary of site. Topography sloping from east to west and northeast to southwest.



14. View of Catchment C looking east. Topography sloping from east to west. Likelihood is that any potential swale will need to be placed further from the site boundary to ensure a massive depth is not needed.

Catchment D

Photographs for Catchment D are presented in Table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4: Catchment D Photographs



15. View of Catchment D looking west from northeast of catchment. Topography visibly sloping from west to east.



16. View of Catchment D looking north from northwest of catchment. Topography visibly sloping from north to south.



17. View of Catchment D looking northwest from the east of the catchment. Topography visibly sloping from north to south.



18. View of Catchment D looking south along the western boundary. Topography visibly sloping from north to south.

	north to south down toward existing watercourse that separates Catchments D and E.
 <p>19. View of Catchment D looking east from the southwest of the catchment. Topography visibly sloping from north to south.</p>	 <p>20. View of Catchment D looking east from the south of the catchment. Bridge over watercourse visible in top right of image. EA Surface Water Flood Risk mapping suggests a surface water flow path is present to the south of this watercourse in Catchment E. The EA mapping does not account for culverts (like the one beneath this bridge) and the indication therefore is that the surface water flow path shown to the south of the existing watercourse is the result of the EA model assuming a blockage in the watercourse at this location.</p>

Catchment E

Photographs for Catchment E are presented in Table 3.5 below.

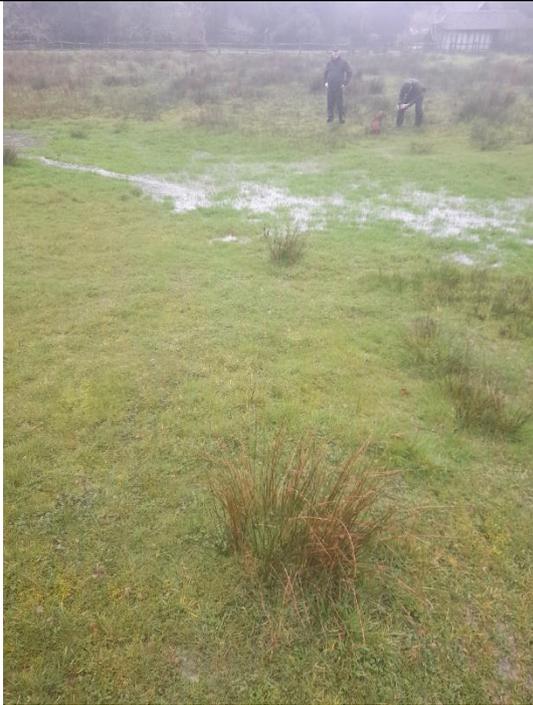
Table 3.5: Catchment E Photographs



21. View of Catchment E looking northwest from north of catchment, towards existing watercourse. Topography sloping down toward watercourse. Marshy ground ideally suited for an attenuation feature.



22. View of Catchment E looking southeast from west of catchment. Topography sloping from east to west and south to north, toward the existing watercourse.



23. Overland surface water flow path flowing from north to south toward the existing watercourse. View looking west.



24. View of Catchment E looking northwest from the south of the site. Topography sloping from east to west and southeast to northwest toward existing watercourse.



25. View of Catchment E looking east from the south of the site. Topography sloping from north to south toward the south of the site.



26. View of Catchment E looking west from the southeast of the site. Topography shown to be sloping from east to west but is gentle at location photograph was taken.

Catchment F

Photographs for Catchment F are presented in Table 3.6 below.

Table 3.6: Catchment F Photographs



27. View of watercourse between Catchments E and F flowing from east to west. View looking west from atop existing footbridge.



28. View of Catchment F looking south from the south of the catchment. View looking toward existing watercourse. Steeply sloping toward existing watercourse apparent.



29. Existing tributary watercourse flowing from north to south along eastern boundary of site. View looking north/upstream from atop existing footbridge.



30. View of tributary watercourse flowing from northeast to southwest along eastern boundary of site. Adjacent ground very saturated. View looking south.



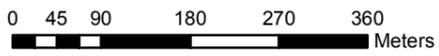
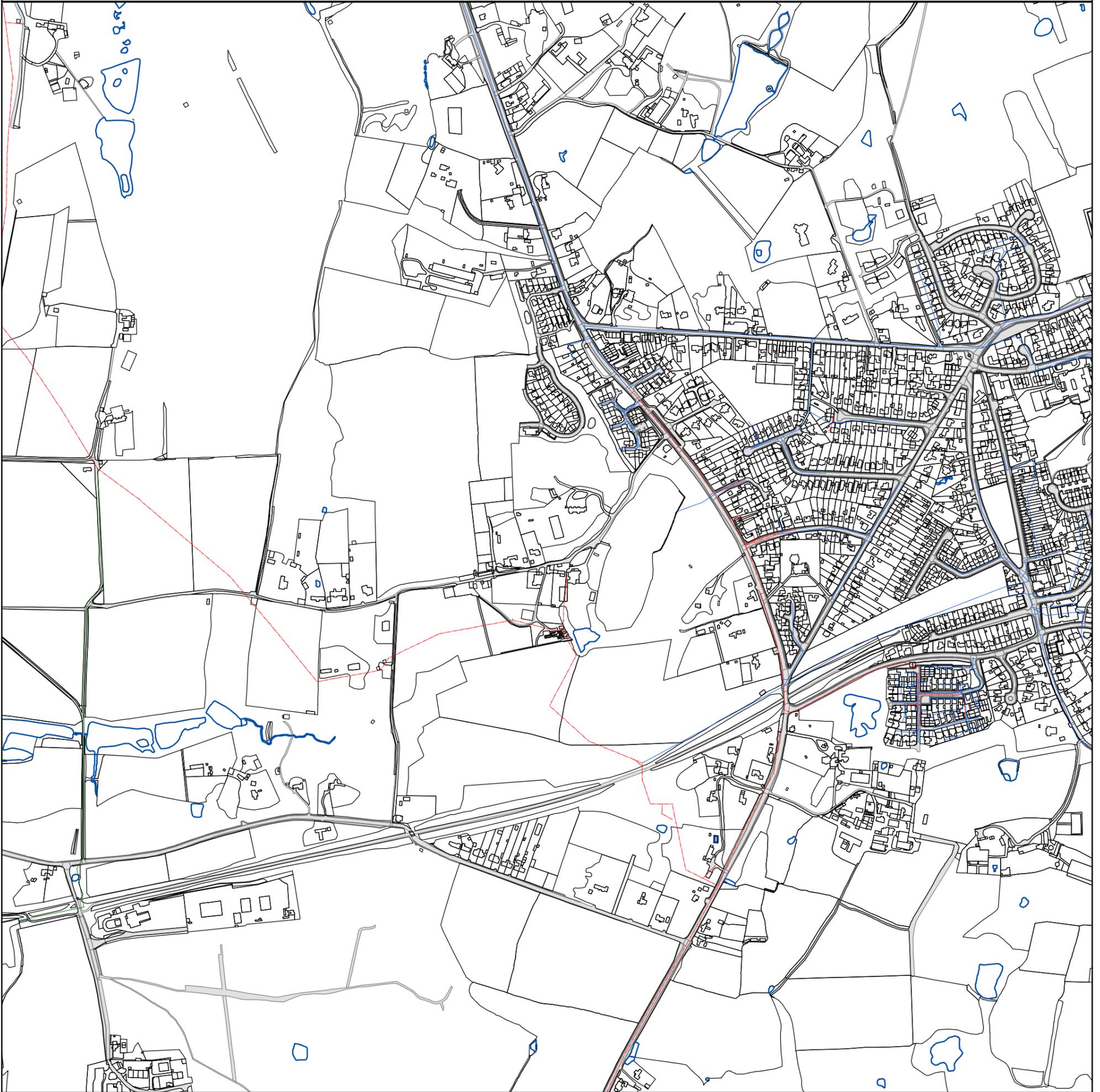
31. View of Catchment F looking northwest from east of catchment. Ground very saturated. Topography gently sloping from north to south.



32. View of headwall and culvert along tributary watercourse flowing from northeast to southwest along

	<p>eastern boundary of site. Further tributary ditch visible in top of image.</p>
 <p>33. View of Catchment F looking approximately west from the northeast of the catchment. Ground very saturated and topography indicative of potential surface water flow path in part due to lowered edge of small ditch ("tributary watercourse"). See Photo 34 for source of overland flow.</p>	 <p>34. View of the tributary watercourse in the northeast of the catchment, beneath tree cover. Backing up and overspill of watercourse onto main catchment area visible. Local land management and potential localised ground raising required to ensure flow remains in the tributary watercourse and is not directed through centre of catchment.</p>

Appendix D Thames Water Sewer Records



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: TSOMASUN
Print Date: 26/02/2024
Map Centre: 533768,137565
Grid Reference: TQ3337NE

Comments:

Appendix E Long Sections and Additional Information/Figures

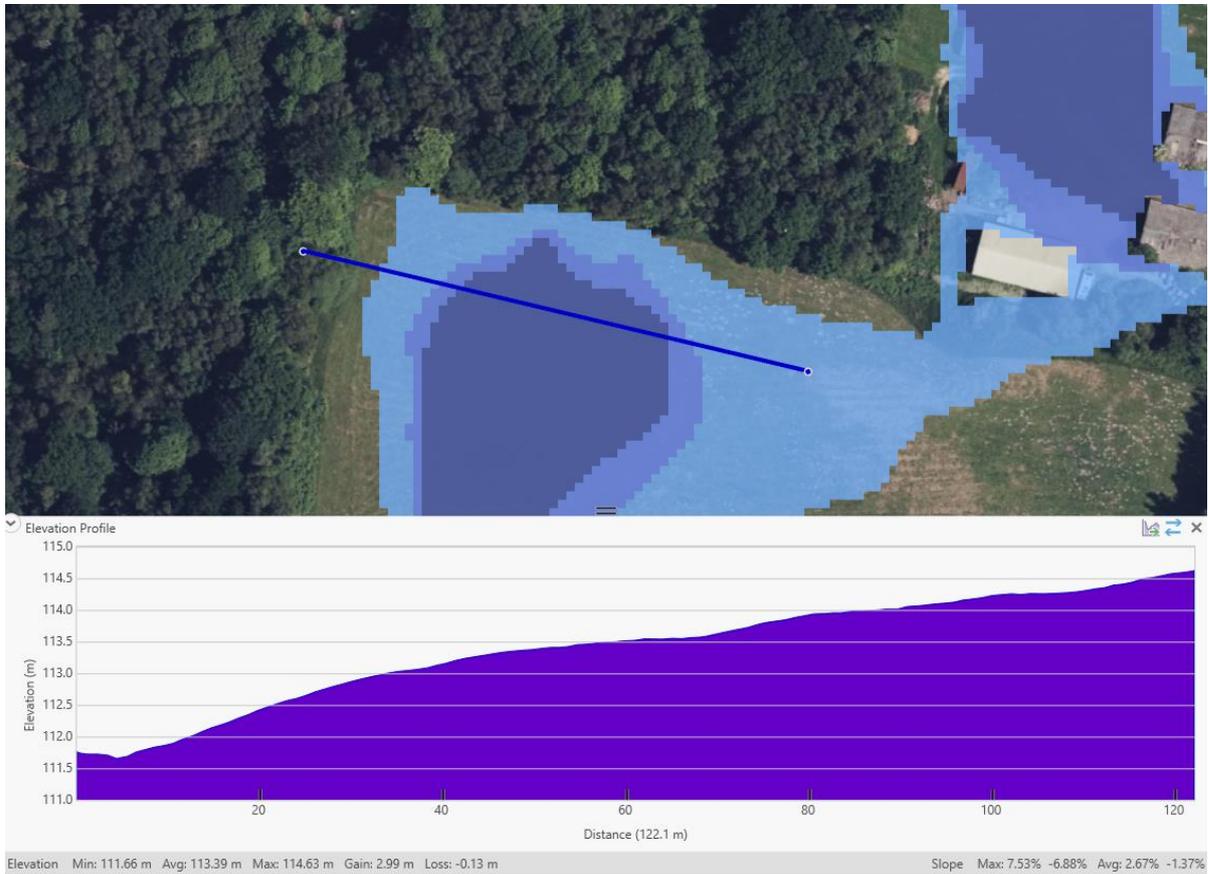


Figure AE.1: Field 1 Long Section

The cross section profile presented in Figure AE.1 shows the topography of the dark blue line drawn in the above related image, as it moves across the land from approximately west to east.

The dark blue line measures approximately 122 m in length. At the western edge of Field 1, at a chainage of approximately 12 m, the elevation stands at approximately 112 m AOD. At a chainage of approximately 38 m, where the area at a High risk of surface water flooding is met, the elevation stands at approximately 113 m AOD.

As is clear from the long section profile presented in Figure AE.1, the topography continues to rise along the entire length of the chainage as it moves from west to east. Hence, it is not possible for the area along the middle part of the chainage to be at a higher surface water flood risk than that further west.

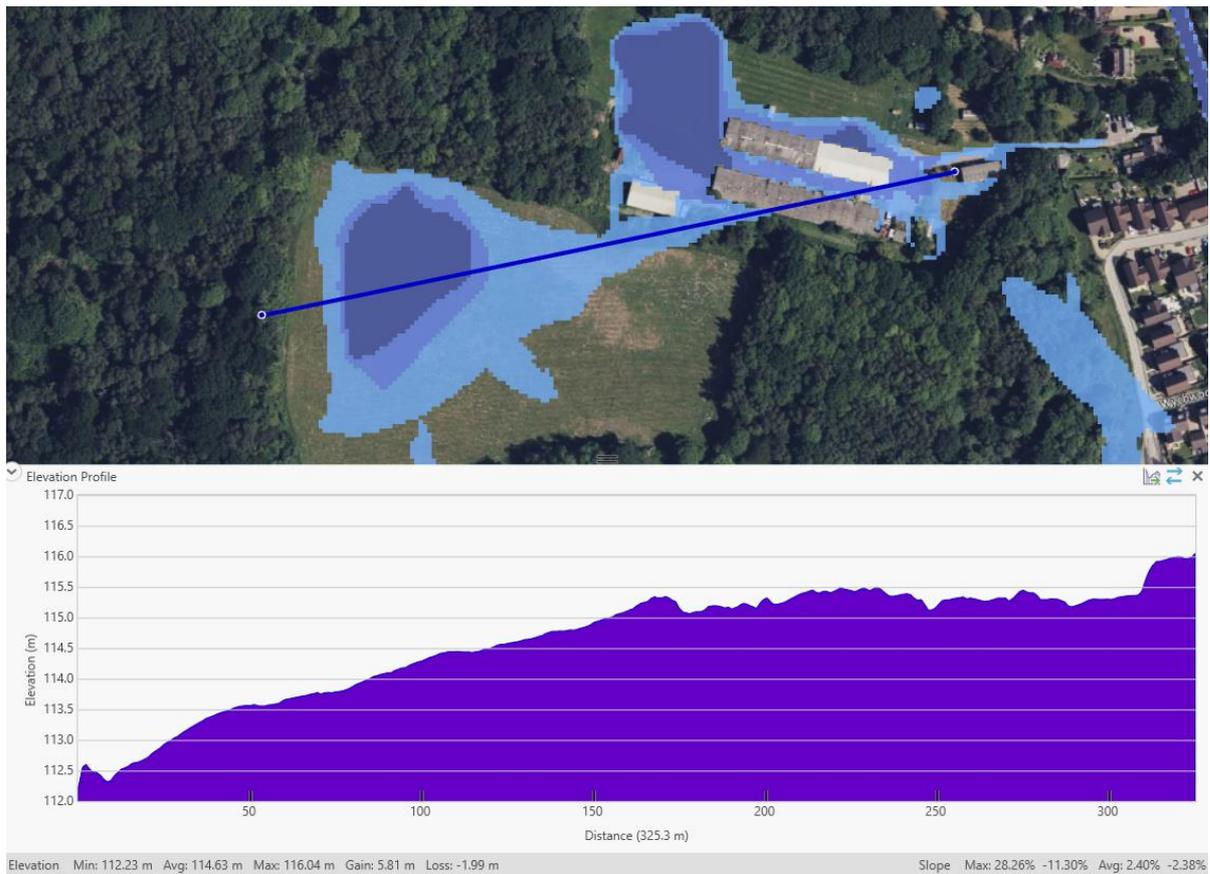


Figure AE.2: Field 1 Long Section 2

The cross section profile presented in Figure AE.2 shows the topography of the dark blue line drawn in the above related image, as it moves across the land from approximately west to east.

The dark blue line measures approximately 325 m in length. At the western edge of Field 1, at a chainage of approximately 9 m, the elevation stands at approximately 112 m AOD. At a chainage of approximately 40 m, where the area at a High risk of surface water flooding is met, the elevation stands at approximately 113 m AOD.

As is clear from the long section profile presented in Figure AE.2, the topography typically continues to rise along the length of the chainage as it moves from west to east. Hence, it is not possible for the area along the middle part of the chainage to be at a higher surface water flood risk than that further west.

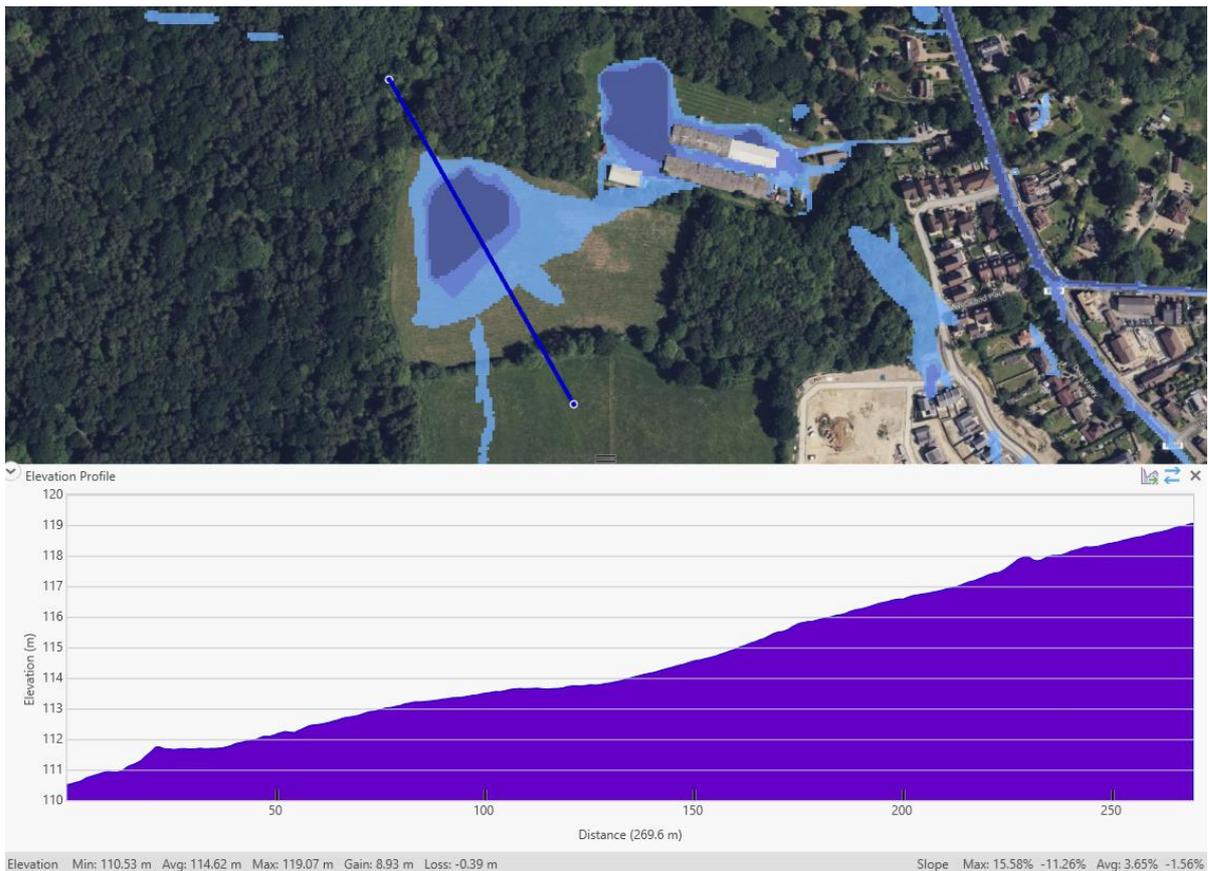


Figure AE.3: Field 1 Long Section 3

The cross section profile presented in Figure AE.3 shows the topography of the dark blue line drawn in the above related image, as it moves across the land from approximately northwest to southeast.

The dark blue line measures approximately 270 m in length. At the northwestern point of the line, at a chainage of 0 m, the elevation stands at approximately 110.5 m AOD. At a chainage of approximately 86 m, where the area at a High risk of surface water flooding is met, the elevation stands at approximately 113 m AOD.

As is clear from the long section profile presented in Figure AE.3, the topography continues to rise along the length of the chainage as it moves from northwest to southeast. Hence, it is not possible for the area along the middle part of the chainage to be at a higher surface water flood risk than that further northwest.

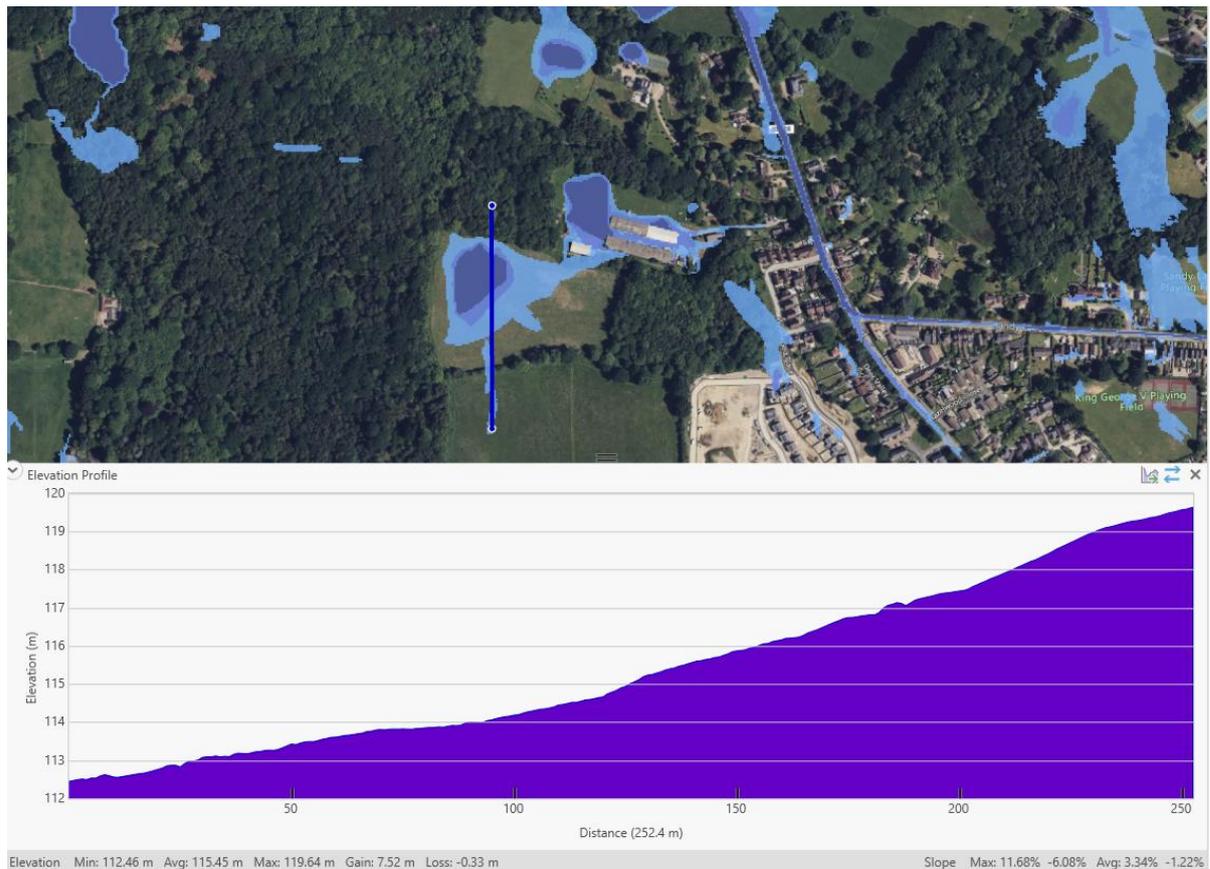


Figure AE.4: Field 1 Long Section 4

The cross section profile presented in Figure AE.4 shows the topography of the dark blue line drawn in the above related image, as it moves across the land from approximately north to south.

The dark blue line measures approximately 252 m in length. At the northern end of the line, at a chainage of 0 m, the elevation stands at approximately 112.5 m AOD. At a chainage of approximately 56 m, where the area at a High risk of surface water flooding is met, the elevation stands at approximately 113.5 m AOD.

As is clear from the long section profile presented in Figure AE.4, the topography continues to rise along the length of the chainage as it moves from north to south. Hence, it is not possible for the area along the middle part of the chainage to be at a higher surface water flood risk than that further north.

