

APPENDIX D: EA INFORMATION & CORRESPONDENCE

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Chris Pickles

From: Chris Pickles
Sent: 24 July 2014 2:53 PM
To: enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk
Subject: Former Watergate School Site, Speke Road L25 8QA
Attachments: LOCATION PLAN.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Former Watergate School Site, Speke Road L25 8QA

Please could you confirm whether you have any information that you feel would be valuable to a Flood Risk Assessment for the above site (location plan attached), including details of historical flooding; this would be greatly appreciated.

Please do not hesitate to contact me on the details below to discuss further should you require additional information or clarification.

Kind regards
Chris

Christopher Pickles
Flood Risk & Engineering Technician

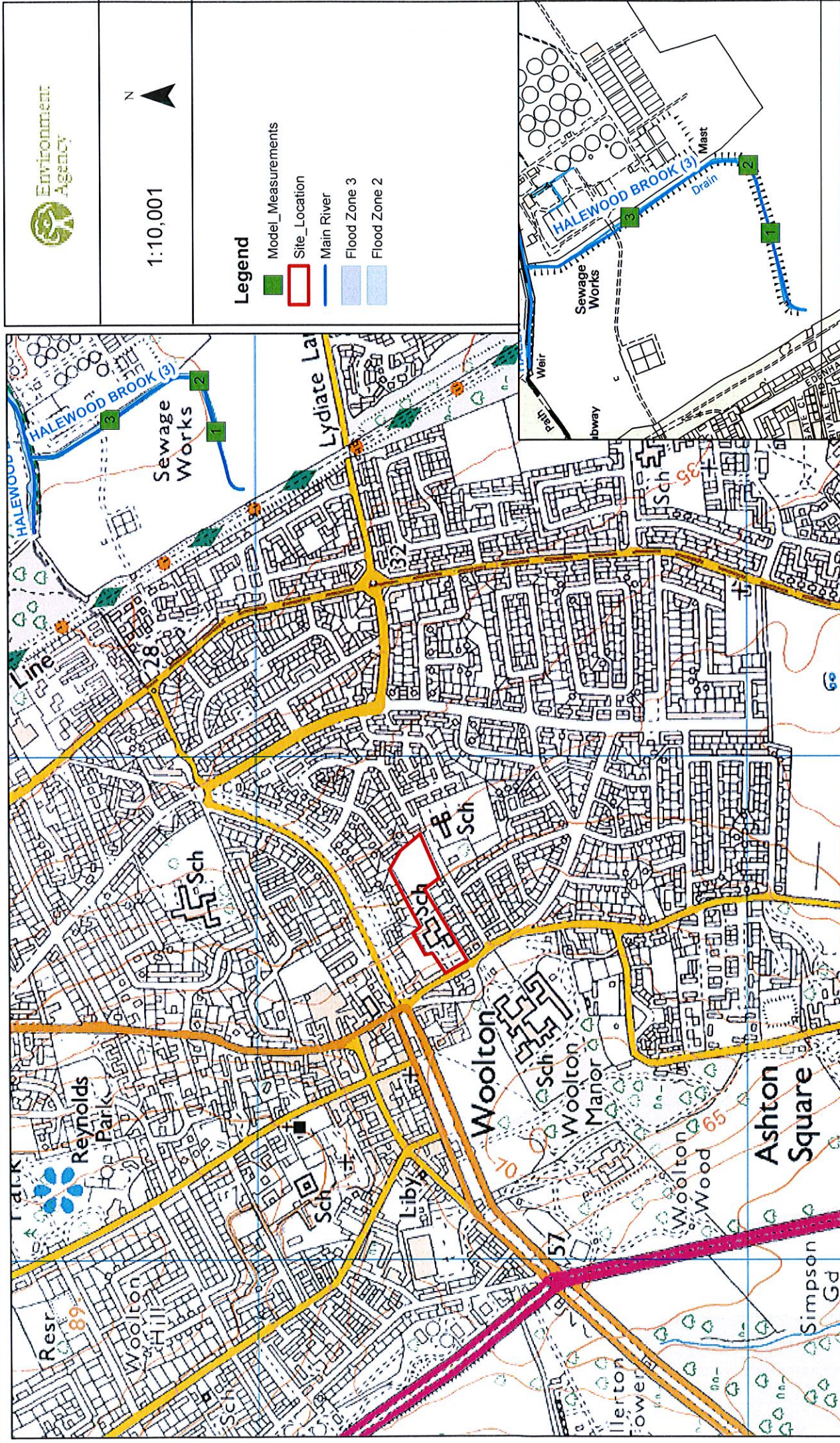
Betts Associates Ltd
Old Marsh Farm Barns, Welsh Road, Sealand, Flintshire, CH5 2LY
T - 01244 288178
F - 01244 288516
chris.pickles@betts-associates.co.uk
www.betts-associates.co.uk

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FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT | STRUCTURAL SURVEYS | PARTY WALL DUTIES | ECOLOGY

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Detailed Flood Map centred on Speke Road L25 8QA. Created 13 August 2014 [STH3756SR]



Ref. Reference	Model Node Reference	Eastings	Northing	Data	1 % AEP (1 in 100 year)	1 % AEP (1 in 100 year) + Climate Change*	0.1 % AEP (1 in 1000 year)
1	HAL3_0507i	343648	387078	Modelled Water Level (m aod) Modelled Flow (cumecs)	19.41 1	19.48 1.2	19.64 1.87
2	HAL3_0394d	343749	387112	Modelled Water Level (m aod) Modelled Flow (cumecs)	18.37 1	18.43 1.2	18.60 1.87
3	HAL3_0186	343672	387294	Modelled Water Level (m aod) Modelled Flow (cumecs)	17.13 1	17.20 1.2	17.39 1.86

Model data taken from Netherley and Halewood 2012 Study

Notes:

AEP - Annual Exceedence Probability

m aod - metres above ordnance datum

cumecs - cubic metres per second

*Climate Change Scenario - 20% increase in flow

From: NW Info Requests <NWInfoRequests@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Sent: 14 August 2014 8:21 AM
To: Chris Pickles
Subject: STH3756SR
Attachments: P3_Table_STH3756SR.pdf; Product3_Map_STH3756SR.pdf; Standard_Notice1.pdf

Dear Chris

Enquiry regarding Watergate School site, Speke Road

Thank you for your enquiry which was received on 24 July 2014 and subsequent payment received on 5 August 2014.

We respond to requests under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and Environmental Information Regulations 2004.

Please find attached the data you requested for the above site.

I have attached our Standard Notice or licence which explains the permitted use of this information.

Please get in touch if you have any further queries or contact us within two months if you'd like us to review the information we have sent.

Kind regards


Sarah

Sarah Rogerson
Customers and Engagement Officer
Cumbria and Lancashire + Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Cheshire
Environment Agency
Ghyll Mount, Gillan Way, Penrith 40 Business Park, Penrith, Cumbria, CA11 9BP
Telephone: 01768 215764
Email: NWinforequests@environment-agency.gov.uk

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Enter a postcode or place name:

Other topics for this area...

Go

Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea

[View other Interactive Maps](#)

Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea

River flooding happens when a river cannot cope with the amount of water draining into it from the surrounding land. Sea flooding happens when there are high tides and stormy conditions.

The shading on the map shows the risk of flooding from rivers and the sea in this particular area.

Click on the map for a more detailed explanation.

Map of L25 8QA at scale 1:10,000

[Data search](#)

Map legend

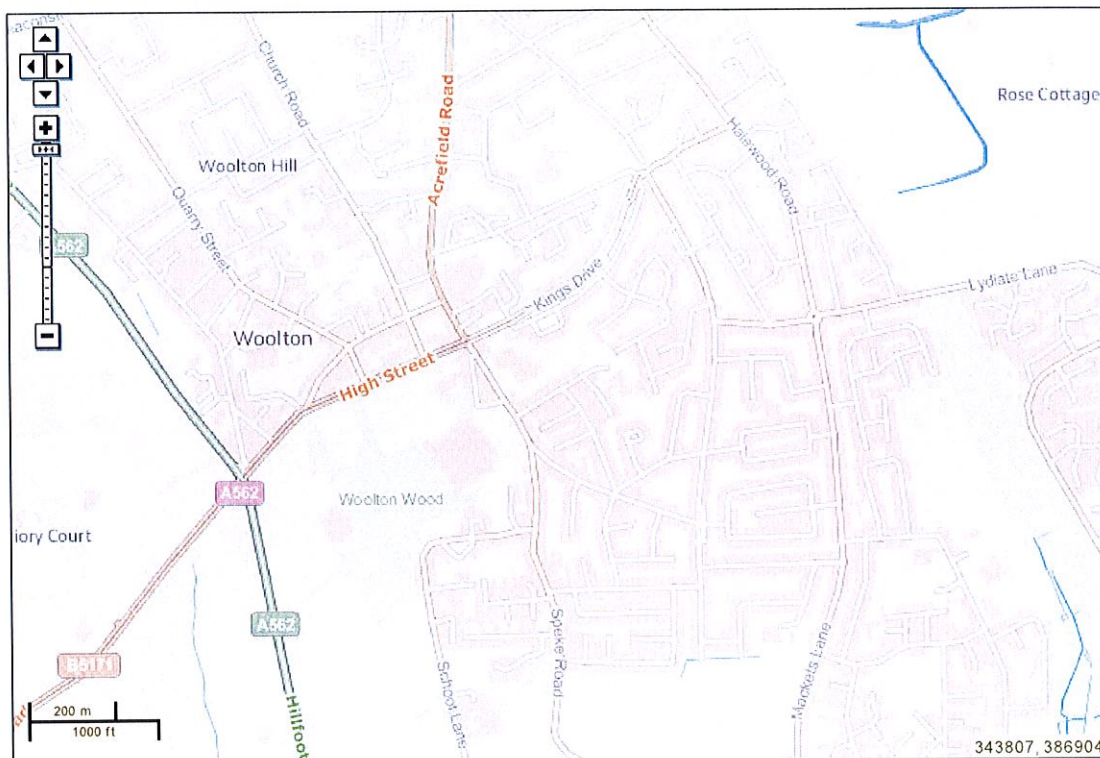
☒ Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea

High

Medium

Low

Very Low



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Interactive Maps

Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea for X:342696, Y:386664

The location you have selected is in an area that has a very low chance of flooding from rivers or the sea.

Very Low

Low

Medium

High



What does 'very low' mean?

Very low means that each year, this area has a chance of flooding of less than 1 in 1000 (0.1%).

This takes into account the effect of any flood defences that may be in this area. Flood defences reduce, but do not completely stop the chance of flooding as they can be overtopped or fail.

Floods Destroy. Be prepared

It is important to remember that while the risk is low, we can never eliminate all flooding. Surrounding roads and services may still be affected and could impact you.

- Check if you can receive free flood warnings
- Complete a flood plan
- Find out how to prepare your property for flooding

Planning a development

This information is not suitable for use in land-use planning. If you are planning a development, you need to use the Risk of Flooding for Land-Use Planning (Rivers and Sea) for England or Development Advisory Map for Wales. This is because for planning purposes you need to use information based on flooding without defences.

Further information

You can also check the level and flow estimates for rivers and sea, and the latest river and sea levels.

If you have questions about how the map was produced, please call Floodline on 0845 988 1188.

This area may be at risk from other types of flooding.

- Check your risk of flooding from surface water.
- Check your risk of flooding from reservoirs.

For the purposes of the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 and the EU Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks, this is a Flood Hazard Map

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Enter a postcode or place name:

Other topics for this area...



Risk of Flooding from Reservoirs

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Risk of Flooding from Reservoirs

Reservoir flooding is extremely unlikely to happen.

The shading on the map shows the area that could be flooded if a large reservoir were to fail and release the water it holds. A large reservoir is one that holds over 25,000 cubic metres of water, equivalent to approximately 10 Olympic sized swimming pools. Since this is a worst case scenario, it's unlikely that any actual flood would be this large.

Click on the shading to see details of reservoirs that could cause flooding in this area.

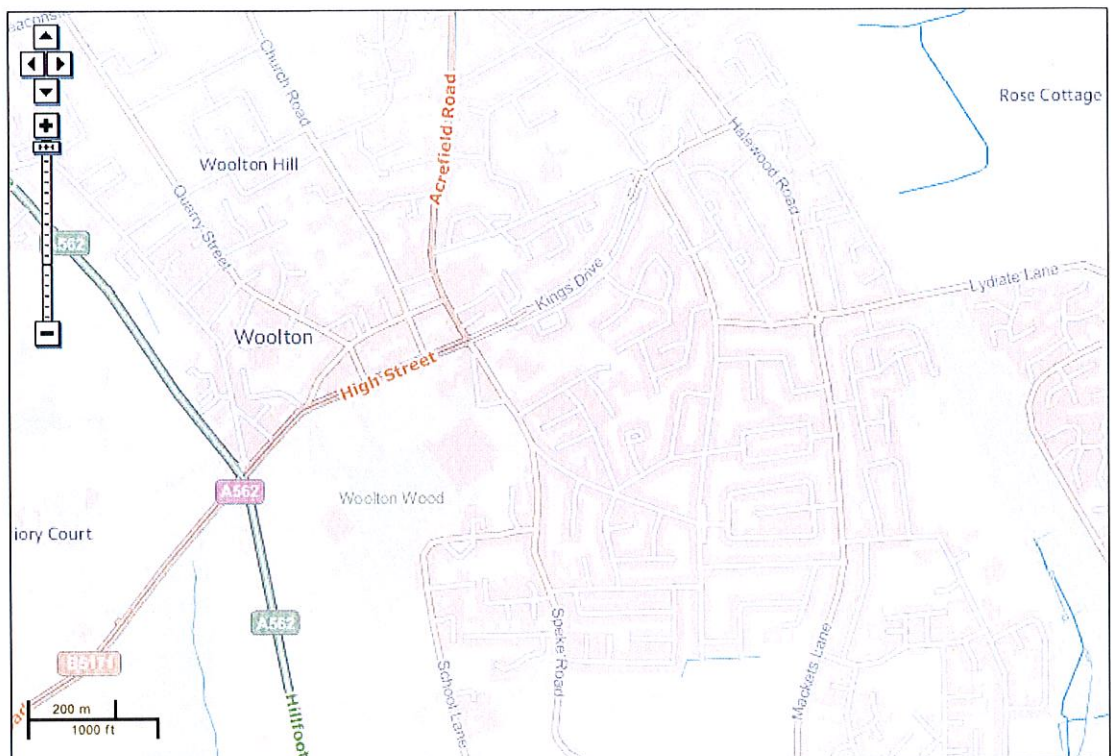
Map legend

☒ Risk of Flooding from Reservoirs

Maximum extent of flooding

Map of X: 342,724; Y: 386,605 at scale 1:10,000

[Data search](#)



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Enter a postcode or place name:

Other topics for this area...

Go

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water

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Risk of Flooding from Surface Water

Surface water flooding happens when rainwater does not drain away through the normal drainage systems or soak into the ground, but lies on or flows over the ground instead.

The shading on the map shows the risk of flooding from surface water in this particular area.

Click on the map for a more detailed explanation.

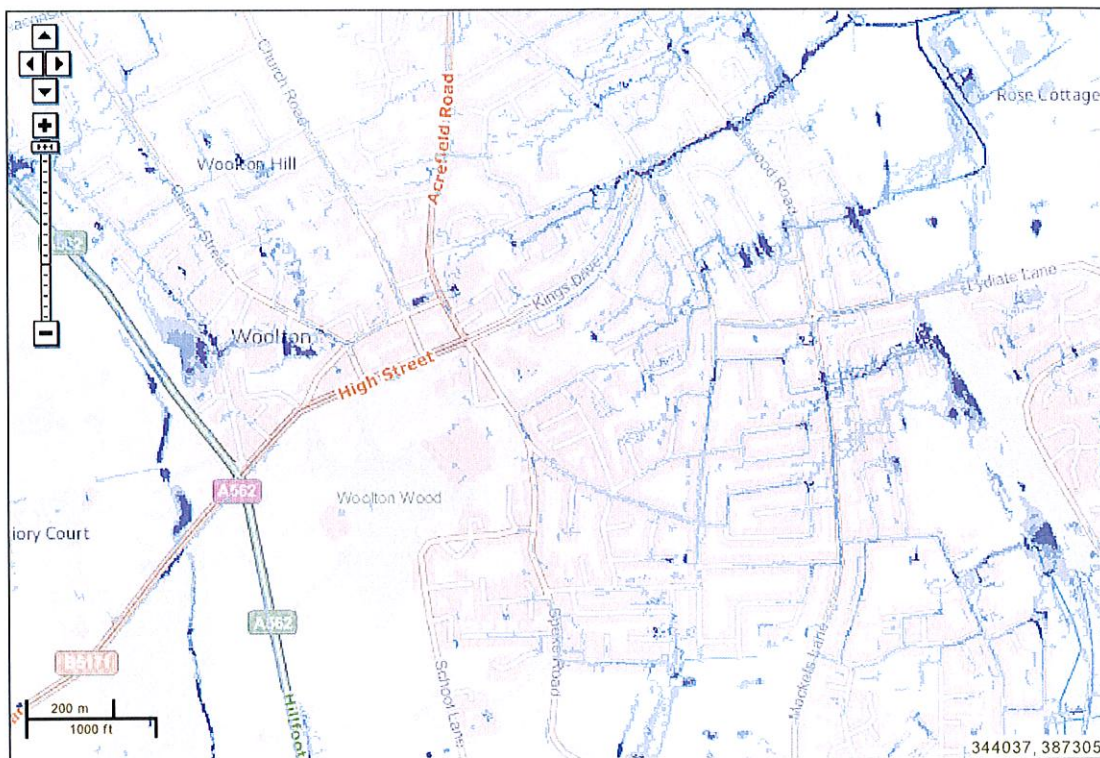
Map of X: 342,724; Y: 386,605 at scale 1:10,000

[Data search](#)

Map legend

☒ Risk of Flooding from Surface Water

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low



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Risk of Flooding from Surface Water for X:342710, Y:386656

The location you have selected is in an area that has a very low chance of flooding from surface water.

Very Low



Low

Medium

High

What does 'very low' mean?

Very low means that each year, this area has a chance of flooding of less than 1 in 1000 (0.1%).

This type of 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.

This is based on the best information we have available, such as ground levels and drainage.

Floods Destroy. Be prepared

Don't wait until it's too late. Prepare for flooding by taking some simple steps to reduce the impact on your home or business.

- Complete a flood plan
- Find out how to prepare your property for flooding
- Check the three-day flood risk forecast

Further Information

The map has been produced by the Environment Agency, using information from Lead Local Flood Authorities where it is available. Lead Local Flood Authorities are responsible for managing the risk from surface water flooding.

If you have questions about how the map was produced, please call Floodline on 0845 988 1188.

If you would like more information on how surface water is being managed in this area, you can speak to [Liverpool City Council](#).

You can use the information in this area to see which areas are more likely to flood first, deepest, or most often.

The potential impact of surface water flooding can vary according to the depth of the water, and its velocity (speed and direction that it is flowing in).

This area may be at risk from other types of flooding.

- Check your risk of flooding from [rivers and sea](#).
- Check your risk of flooding from [reservoirs](#).

For the purposes of the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 and the EU Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks, this is a Flood Hazard Map.

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Enter a postcode or place name:

Other topics for this area...



Risk of Flooding from Surface Water



[View other Interactive Maps](#)

Surface Water Depth - Low Chance of Occurring

Surface water flooding happens when rainwater does not drain away through the normal drainage systems or soak into the ground, but lies on or flows over the ground instead.

The shading on the map shows the estimated water depth when there is a low chance of flooding.

Click in the legend to see estimated water depths for high and medium chances of flooding, and for estimated velocity (speed and direction of the water).

Map legend

- ☒ Surface Water Depth - Low Chance of Occurring
- Over 900mm
 - 300-900mm
 - Below 300mm

Chance of occurring

- ☒ Low
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ High

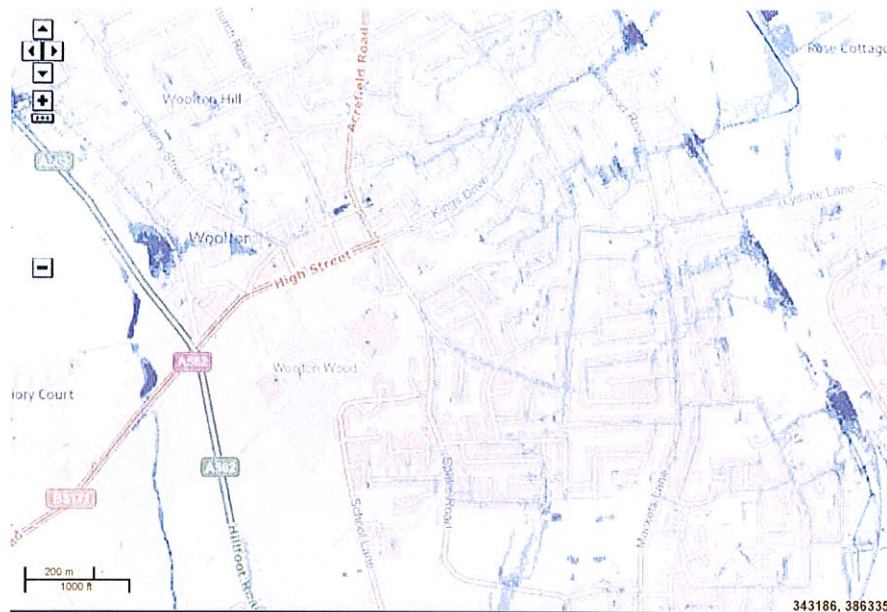
Other layers

Switch to layer

- [Surface water extent](#)
- [Surface water velocity](#)

Map of X: 342,731; Y: 386,507 at scale 1:10,000

[Data search](#)



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Other topics for this area...



Risk of Flooding from Surface Water



[View other Interactive Maps](#)

Surface Water Velocity - Low Chance of Occurring

Surface water flooding happens when rainwater does not drain away through the normal drainage systems or soak into the ground, but lies on or flows over the ground instead.

The shading on the map shows the estimated water speed when there is a low chance of flooding. The estimated direction of the water is shown when you zoom in.

Click in the legend to see estimated water velocities for high and medium chances of flooding, and for estimated water depth.

Map of X: 342,731; Y: 386,507 at scale 1:10,000

[Data search](#)

Map legend

- ☒ Surface Water Velocity - Low Chance of Occurring
- Over 0.25 m/s
- Less than 0.25 m/s
- Direction of water

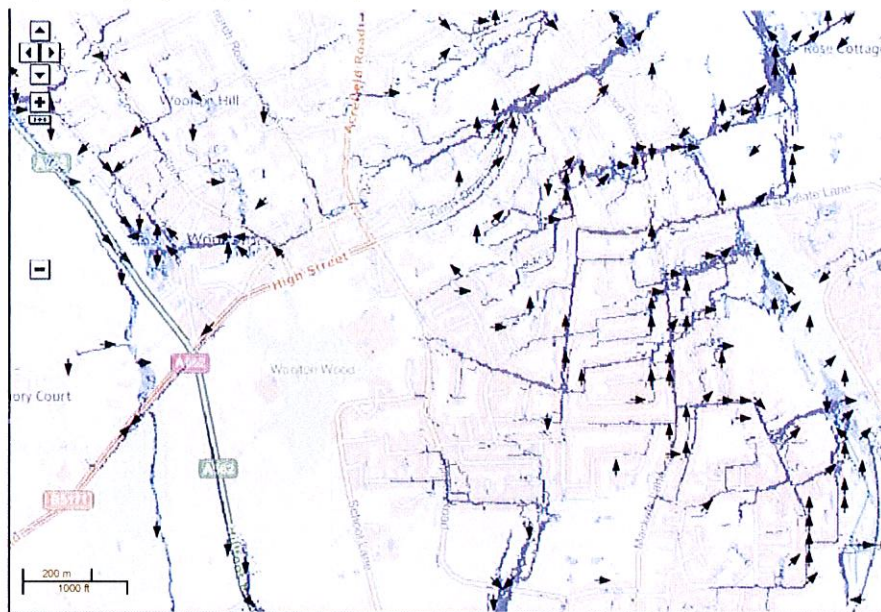
Chance of occurring

- ☒ Low
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ High

Other layers

Switch to layer:

- [Surface water extent](#)
- [Surface water depth](#)



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Woolton, Liverpool



Groundwater



Map legend

- ☐ ☐ Groundwater source protection zones ⓘ

 -  Inner zone (Zone 1)
 -  Inner zone - subsurface activity only (Zone 1c)
 -  Outer zone (Zone 2)
 -  Outer zone - subsurface activity only (Zone 2c)
 -  Total catchment (Zone 3)
 -  Total catchment - subsurface activity only (Zone 3c)
 -  Special interest (Zone 4)

☐ ☐ Aquifer Maps - Superficial Deposits Designation ⓘ

 -  Principal
 -  Secondary A
 -  Secondary B
 -  Secondary (undifferentiated)
 -  Unknown (lakes and land slip)

☐ ☐ Aquifer Maps - Bedrock Designation ⓘ

 -  Principal
 -  Secondary A
 -  Secondary B
 -  Secondary (undifferentiated)

☐ ☒ Groundwater Vulnerability Zones ⓘ

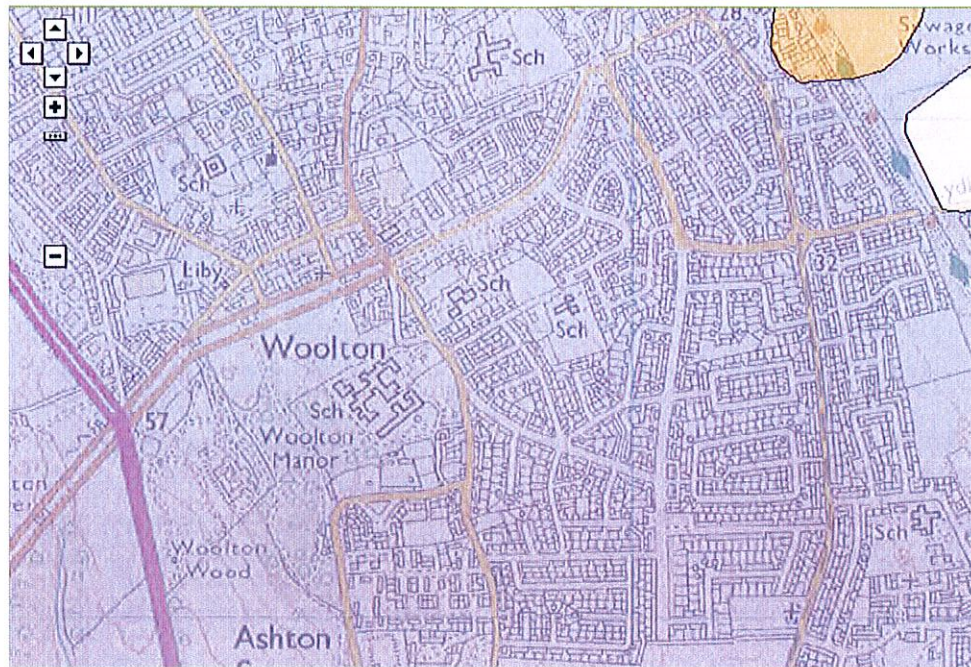
 -  Major Aquifer High
 -  Major Aquifer Intermediate
 -  Major Aquifer Low
 -  Minor Aquifer High
 -  Minor Aquifer Intermediate
 -  Minor Aquifer Low

Woolton, Liverpool at scale 1:10,000

Other maps

Data search

Text only version



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More about Groundwater

Groundwater Source Protection Zones:

Groundwater provides a third of our drinking water. We ensure that your water is safe to drink defining Source Protection Zones. These zones help to monitor the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area.

The Source Protection Zones are not displayed at scales greater than 1:20,000 (Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale) as the data was only modelled to this level and is not accurate past this. They should not be compared against field boundaries.

Understanding Groundwater Source Protection Zones maps

British Geological Survey Aquifer Maps:

From 1st April 2010 new aquifer designations replace the old system of classifying aquifers as Major, Minor and Non-Aquifer. This new system is in line with our Groundwater Protection Policy (GP3) and the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and is based on British Geological Survey mapping

The Aquifer Extents are not displayed at scales greater than 1:75,000 (Ordnance Survey 1:250,000 scale) as the data was only modelled to this level and is not accurate past this.

Understanding Groundwater Source Protection Zones maps

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Enter a postcode or place name:

Other topics for this area...

Groundwater

Woolton, Liverpool

Go

Groundwater

▼

Map legend

☐ Groundwater source protection zones ⓘ

☒ Inner zone (Zone 1)

☒ Inner zone - subsurface activity only (Zone 1c)

☒ Outer zone (Zone 2)

☒ Outer zone - subsurface activity only (Zone 2c)

☒ Total catchment (Zone 3)

☒ Total catchment - subsurface activity only (Zone 3c)

☒ Special interest (Zone 4)

☒ Aquifer Maps - Superficial Deposits Designation ⓘ

☒ Principal

☒ Secondary A

☒ Secondary B

☒ Secondary (undifferentiated)

☒ Unknown (lakes and land slip)

☒ Aquifer Maps - Bedrock Designation ⓘ

☒ Principal

☒ Secondary A

☒ Secondary B

☒ Secondary (undifferentiated)

☐ Groundwater Vulnerability Zones ⓘ

☐ Major Aquifer High

☐ Major Aquifer Intermediate

☐ Major Aquifer Low

☐ Minor Aquifer High

☐ Minor Aquifer Intermediate

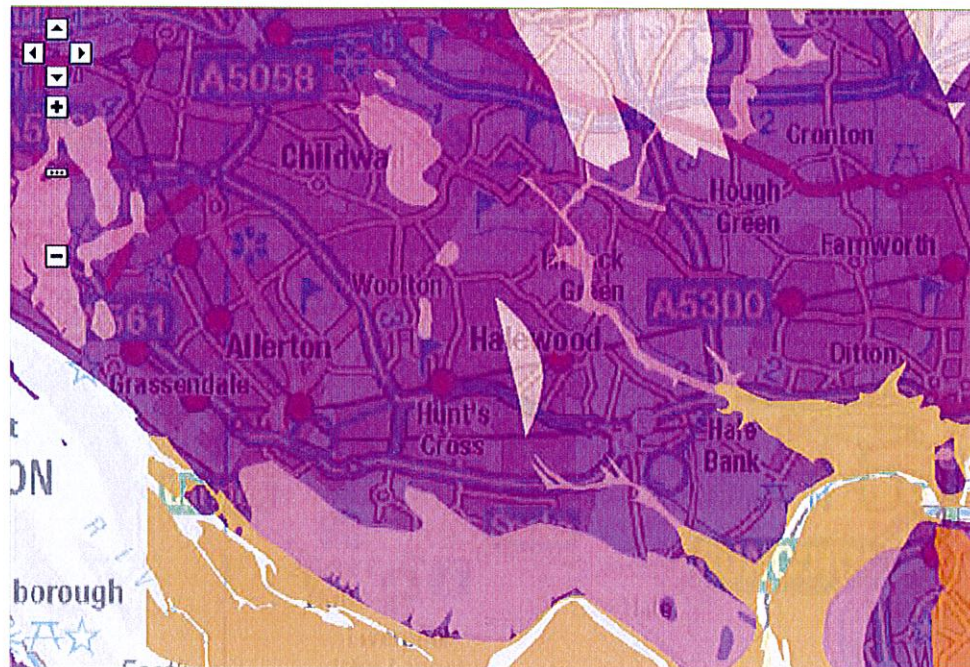
☐ Minor Aquifer Low

Woolton, Liverpool at scale 1:75,000

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[Data search](#)

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[Understanding Groundwater Source Protection Zones maps](#)

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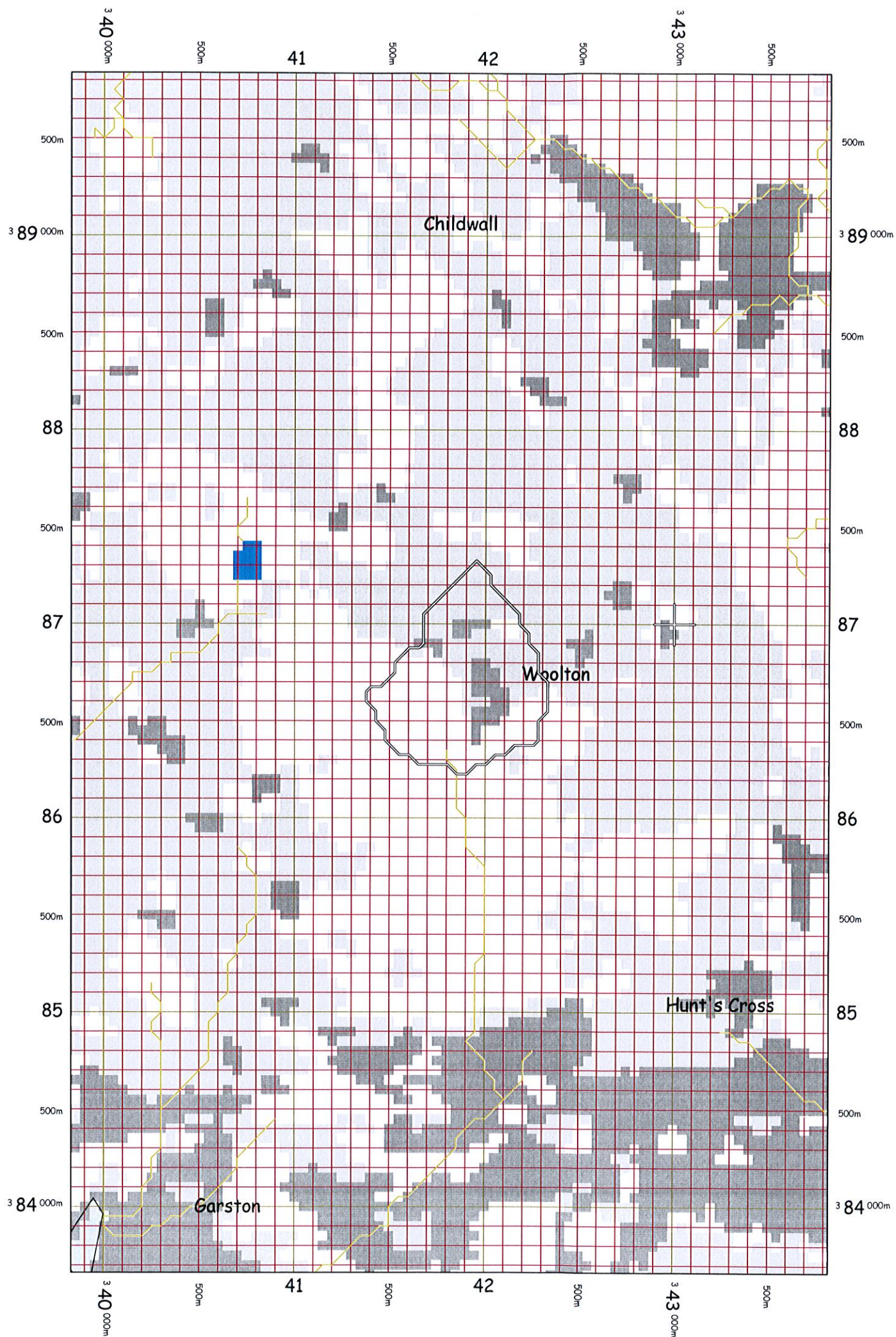
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APPENDIX E: FEH CATCHMENT DATA & DESCRIPTIONS

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VERSION	FEH CD-ROM	Version	3	exported at	12:56:21 GMT Tue	22-Jul-14
CATCHMENT	GB	341850	386250	SJ 41850 86250		
AREA	0.63					
ALTBAR	64					
ASPBAR	192					
ASPVAR	0.43					
BFIHOST	0.594					
DPLBAR	0.68					
DPSBAR	48.6					
FARL	1					
LDP	1.4					
PROPWET	0.37					
RMED-1H	10.9					
RMED-1D	31					
RMED-2D	40.9					
SAAR	842					
SAAR4170	837					
SPRHOST	24.99					
URBCONC1990	0.938					
URBEXT1990	0.373					
URBLOC1990	1.143					
C	-0.022					
D1	0.31138					
D2	0.31537					
D3	0.32333					
E	0.287					
F	2.50014					
C(1 km)	-0.023					
D1(1 km)	0.304					
D2(1 km)	0.334					
D3(1 km)	0.33					
E(1 km)	0.287					
F(1 km)	2.498					

DESIGN RAINFALL DEPTHS

Calculate : Design rainfall for

- ☒ catchment 341850 386250 [SJ 41850 86250]
☐ 1 km grid point 343000 387000 [SJ 43000 87000]
☐ Manually entered values ☐ for a point

Area : 0.6300 km²

C : -0.02200 D3 : 0.32333

D1 : 0.31138 E : 0.28700

D2 : 0.31537 F : 2.50014

Duration : 6

Hours

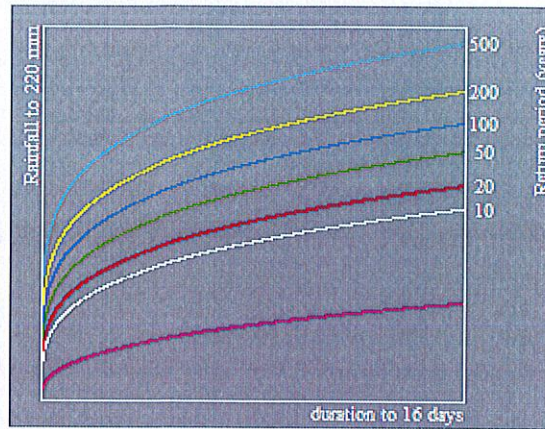
- ☐ Fixed
☒ Sliding

Return period : 1.0004

Years

- ☒ AM
☐ POT

Rainfall depth 12.5687 mm



Calculate...

Export...

Cancel



An areal reduction factor of 0.983 has been applied to a point rainfall of 12.8 mm to yield a catchment design rainfall of 12.6 mm.



Calculate : Design rainfall for

- ☒ catchment 341850 386250 [SJ 41850 86250]
☐ 1 km grid point 343000 387000 [SJ 43000 87000]
☐ Manually entered values ☐ for a point

Area : 0.6300 km²

C : -0.02200 D3 : 0.32333

D1 : 0.31138 E : 0.28700

D2 : 0.31537 F : 2.50014

Duration : 6

Hours

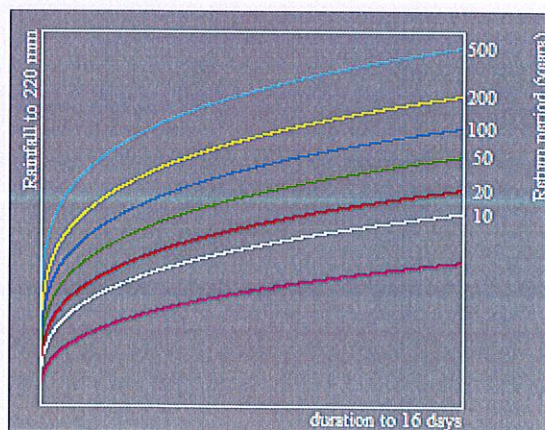
- ☐ Fixed
☒ Sliding

Return period : 2.0

Years

- ☒ AM
☐ POT

Rainfall depth 22.9035 mm



Calculate...

Export...

Cancel



An areal reduction factor of 0.983 has been applied to a point rainfall of 23.3 mm to yield a catchment design rainfall of 22.9 mm.



Calculate : Design rainfall for

- ☒ catchment 341850 386250 [SJ 41850 86250]
☐ 1 km grid point 343000 387000 [SJ 43000 87000]
☐ Manually entered values ☐ for a point

Area : 0.6300 km²

C : -0.02200 D3 : 0.32333

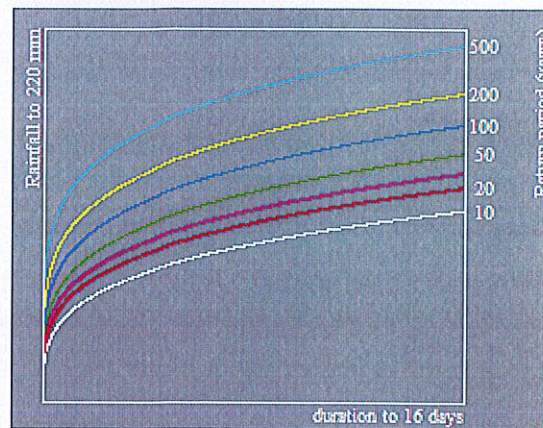
D1 : 0.31138 E : 0.28700

D2 : 0.31537 F : 2.50014

Duration : 6 Hours ☐ Fixed ☒ Sliding

Return period : 30.0 Years ☒ AM ☐ POT

Rainfall depth 48.3486 mm



Calculate...

Export...

Cancel



An areal reduction factor of 0.983 has been applied to a point rainfall of 49.2 mm to yield a catchment design rainfall of 48.3 mm.



Calculate : Design rainfall for

- ☒ catchment 341850 386250 [SJ 41850 86250]
☐ 1 km grid point 343000 387000 [SJ 43000 87000]
☐ Manually entered values ☐ for a point

Area : 0.6300 km²

C : -0.02200 D3 : 0.32333

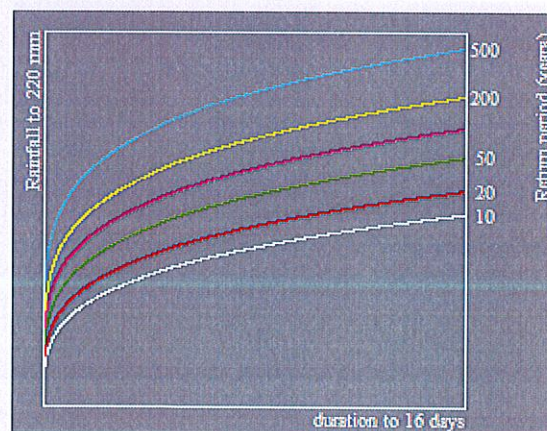
D1 : 0.31138 E : 0.28700

D2 : 0.31537 F : 2.50014

Duration : 6 Hours ☐ Fixed ☒ Sliding

Return period : 100.0 Years ☒ AM ☐ POT

Rainfall depth 65.3306 mm



Calculate...

Export...

Cancel



An areal reduction factor of 0.983 has been applied to a point rainfall of 66.5 mm to yield a catchment design rainfall of 65.3 mm.

