

Flood Risk Assessment

115A Connaught Avenue, Shoreham-By-Sea, BN43 5WP





Project: CBV
Revision: 00

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1 Introduction

1.1 Summary

This Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) has been undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework by SB Architectural Design on behalf of the applicant, in support of a planning application for a two-storey extension and renovation at 115A Connaught Avenue, Shoreham-By-Sea, BN43 5WP.

This Assessment is to be read in conjunction with the documents that accompany the planning application. The site is located in Flood Zone 2. Based on Environment Agency mapping and local strategic assessments, the site is at medium risk of flooding from tidal or fluvial sources and surface water flows. In terms of flood risk, and with a SuDS-led drainage strategy prioritising infiltration to ground, the proposed development is considered suitable for this location.

1.2 Planning Policy

This section sets out the national and local policy framework relevant to flood risk and drainage for the proposed development. The following policies are relevant:

1.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework

The current version of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), dated December 2024, is relevant to this report.

- The NPPF requires a sequential test to be used in areas known to be at risk now or in the future from any form of flooding, except where a site-specific FRA demonstrates no built development (including access/escape routes or land raising) would be located on land at risk from any source now or in the future.

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

'Within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk unless overriding reasons apply; The development is appropriately flood resistant and resilient such that, in the event of a flood, it could be quickly brought back into use without significant refurbishment; It incorporates sustainable drainage systems unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate; Any residual risk can be safely managed; and Safe access and escape routes are included where appropriate, as part of an agreed emergency plan.'

- The NPPF states that an FRA should be provided for all development in Flood Zones 2/3, and in Flood Zone 1 for sites of 1 hectare or more; land with critical drainage problems identified by the EA; land identified in a SFRA as being at increased flood risk in future; or land that may be subject to other sources of flooding where development would introduce a more vulnerable use.
- The NPPF notes that some minor development and changes of use should not be subject to the sequential or exception tests but should still meet site-specific FRA requirements (Footnote 62: includes householder development, small non-residential extensions under 250 m², and changes of use—except to caravan/camping/mobile/park home sites).

1.2.2 Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)

West Sussex County Council (WSCC) is the Lead Local Flood Authority under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, responsible for coordinating local flood risk management. Key documents include:

- Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (May 2011)
- Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (July 2025)

1.2.3 Adur & Worthing Council

- Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) – July 2024
- Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – July 2020 (under review)
- The Worthing Local Plan (adopted March 2023), Policy DM20:

‘Development should be directed away from highest flood risk areas from any source; Requires site-specific FRAs for specified circumstances; Requires demonstration that sequential/exception tests are met where applicable; Requires SuDS and natural flood management to reduce flood risk and deliver multi-functional benefits; Requires safe access/egress, no increase in flood risk elsewhere, and appropriate flood resistance/resilience so development can be quickly brought back into use after a flood event.’

2 Existing Site

2.1 Site Location

Address: 115A Connaught Avenue, Shoreham-By-Sea, BN43 5WP

National Grid Reference: TQ 208 057

The site lies within an established urban area of Shoreham-By-Sea. Primary access/egress is via Connaught Avenue, there is a secondary route via an easement road that leads to garages and gardens at the rear of the property.

2.2 Site Description

Site Area: approximately 275m².

Existing use: C3 - Dwellinghouse.

Existing ground levels: specific m AOD unknown; levels assumed broadly consistent with surrounding residential plots.

2.3 Existing Drainage

Surface water is presumed to drain via gullies connected to local surface water systems. No formal restrictions known at present. **Foul drainage** is connected to the public sewer. No alterations beyond existing private drainage setup is proposed.

2.4 Geology and Groundwater

- Regional mapping indicates superficial deposits over chalk strata are common in the area. Borehole information from British Geological Survey (BGS) data confirms nearby that the site is within an area composed of 2m topsoil and deposits including clayey sand, gravel and chalk fill. Beneath this, an underlying strata of sandy, gravelly clay with chalk and flint fragments to 4m. This overlies a substrate (4-6m) of white chalk mixed with sand, silt and gravel.
- Ingress of water was recorded at approx. 3.4m below ground level in November 2011.
- Groundwater vulnerability is classified as medium-high, with a soluble rock risk according to DEFRA's online 'Magic Map'.

3 Flood Zone & History

3.1 Flood Zone

The Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning confirms the site is located in **Flood Zone 2** (low/medium probability). In addition, Environment Agency mapping indicates that the site is within the extent of the **0.5% annual exceedance probability (AEP) tidal event** for the **2070 epoch climate change scenario**, shown as both **defended and undefended**.

This indicates that, over the lifetime of the development, the site may be affected by **tidal flooding during a low probability event**, even where defences are assumed to operate. The proposed development therefore incorporates **appropriate flood resistance and resilience measures**, and a surface water strategy that avoids increasing flood risk elsewhere.

Copies of available flood maps are located in the Appendix of this report.

3.2 Flood Defences

The Beachy Head to Selsey Bill Shoreline Management Plan (SMP, 2006; under review) sets the coastal policy framework. The preferred policy for the coastline in the Adur & Worthing area is “Hold the Line,” maintaining or upgrading defences.

The Rivers Arun to Adur flood and erosion management strategy (2010–2020) details works and approaches to achieve “Hold the Line” at locations including Worthing and Shoreham-by-Sea. The EA has implemented recommended options in phases.

3.3 Flood History

Environment Agency: Online mapping of historic flood incidents does not identify records affecting the site or its immediate vicinity.

West Sussex County Council: Neither the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (2011) nor the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2025) identifies historic incidents affecting the site.

Adur & Worthing Councils: The Level 1 SFRA (July 2024) does not identify historic flooding incidents at or immediately around the site.

4 Proposed Development

4.1 Description

Proposed development: Proposed ground extensions and conversion to two-storey dwelling.

Occupancy: 3-4 bedrooms.

Floor levels: No change. Ground floor finished floor level (FFL) set at +150 mm external level.

Anticipated Lifetime: 70-100 years.

4.2 Surface Water Drainage

Risk: Environment Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water mapping indicates the site is at **low to very low risk** of surface water flooding. Notwithstanding mapped risk, intense rainfall events may exceed local drainage capacity; therefore a SuDS-led strategy is proposed.

Strategy: Surface water will be managed in accordance with the **SuDS hierarchy**, prioritising **infiltration to ground**, subject to infiltration testing and ground conditions (BRE Digest 365).

Measures: The scheme will incorporate **infiltration features** such as soakaways, permeable paving and/or soft landscaping features (e.g., rain gardens) suitably sized to manage runoff from the proposed roof areas and any new hardstanding. Storage will be designed with an allowance for **climate change rainfall intensity**.

Discharge: No routine connection to a surface water sewer is proposed. If infiltration is demonstrated to be unviable, a **fallback option** (e.g., on-plot attenuation with

restricted discharge) would be explored, subject to agreement with the **LLFA/LPA** and the **relevant sewer undertaker** (as applicable).

Foul drainage: Foul flows will continue to discharge to the existing public foul sewer connection, subject to Building Control approval and any requirements of the sewer undertaker.

5 Flood Risk Control, Mitigation & Management

5.1 Vulnerability classification & compatibility

With reference to Annex 3 of the NPPF, the vulnerability classification of the proposed development (dwellinghouse, Use Class C3) is “More Vulnerable”.

In accordance with the NPPF flood risk vulnerability and flood zone compatibility guidance, “More Vulnerable” development is appropriate in Flood Zone 2, subject to the Sequential Test being satisfied and the development being designed to be safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

The proposal comprises the conversion and extension of an existing residential property within an established urban residential area. The development does not introduce a more vulnerable use than existing and incorporates flood resistance/resilience measures proportionate to the mapped tidal flood risk over the lifetime of the development.

5.2 Sequential and Exception Test considerations

The site is confirmed to be within Flood Zone 2, and Environment Agency mapping indicates the site lies within the extent of the 0.5% AEP tidal event for the 2070 climate change epoch, shown as both defended and undefended.

As this application relates to the **alteration/extension and conversion of an existing dwelling within an established residential area**, it is not a strategic site allocation and does not involve the introduction of residential development on undeveloped land. For this type of householder proposal, the Sequential Test is typically addressed by the fact that:

- the development is required at a specific existing property (i.e., there are no “alternative sites” that meet the applicant’s need in the same way), and
- the proposals are limited in scale and do not increase vulnerability of the use.

The FRA demonstrates that the development will be **safe for its lifetime** through:

- a **SuDS-led surface water drainage strategy** (prioritising infiltration and climate change allowances),
- incorporation of **flood resistance and resilience measures**, and
- the inherent benefit of a **two-storey layout** providing upper-floor refuge in the unlikely event of flooding.

On this basis, the proposal is considered acceptable in flood risk terms, subject to detailed drainage design and any final level/threshold details secured by condition where necessary.

5.3 Risk to People

The proposed development remains a single private dwelling (Use Class C3). Primary access/egress is via **Connaught Avenue**, with a secondary route available via the rear access/easement.

Given the site is within the modelled extent of the **0.5% AEP tidal event (2070 epoch)**, the following safety principles apply:

- **Safe refuge:** Conversion to a two-storey dwelling provides **upper-floor refuge**, reducing risk to life in the unlikely event that floodwater affects the ground floor.
- **Warning and response:** Occupants will be able to respond to flood alerts/warnings where applicable and will avoid travelling through floodwater, consistent with EA and local authority advice.
- **Evacuation / access:** During a severe tidal event, safe access/egress may be constrained in the wider area. The development's safety approach therefore relies on:
 - early awareness of warnings,
 - refuge at first floor level, and

- resilient construction to reduce consequences if flooding occurs.

This approach is proportionate for a householder scheme and consistent with managing **residual tidal flood risk** over the lifetime of the development.

5.4 Property & Structure

The proposal is designed so that flood risk is **not increased elsewhere**, and to ensure the dwelling can be **quickly brought back into use** following a flood event, in accordance with NPPF expectations for resilience.

Finished floor levels:

- The proposal maintains the existing arrangement of the dwelling and does not propose lower ground floors or basement accommodation.
- Ground floor level (FFL) is proposed at **+150mm above external** level.
- As the site lies within the extent of the 0.5% AEP tidal flood event (2070 epoch) mapping, finished floor levels and external thresholds will be detailed to support flood risk mitigation. Where required by planning condition, the applicant will provide confirmation of levels/threshold detailing against the relevant available flood risk information (including EA data where available), demonstrating that the development is safe for its lifetime.

Resistance and resilience measures (proportionate package):

- **Upper-floor refuge** inherent in the two-storey layout.
- **Resilient ground floor finishes** where practicable (e.g., tiled/treated finishes rather than highly absorbent floor coverings).
- **Electrics and services** located to reduce damage and downtime:
 - sockets typically set above standard low-level positions where practicable,
 - key equipment (consumer unit, controls) positioned at higher levels or protected locations,

- accessible isolation points for utilities.
- **Fabric considerations:** use of water-tolerant materials at lower levels and detailing that supports cleaning/drying after an event.
- **External layout:** landscaping and levels arranged to avoid directing exceedance flows toward building openings.

Floodplain / displacement:

- The proposal does not introduce land raising intended to exclude floodwater and does not create a material loss of floodplain storage at this scale.
- Surface water runoff will be managed on-plot using SuDS (Section 4.2),
- preventing increased burden on downstream systems during storm events.

5.5 Residual risk & management

Residual flood risk remains due to the nature of extreme tidal events, defence performance uncertainty, surface water exceedance, and possible blockage or reduced performance of drainage features.

Residual risks are managed through:

- **two-storey refuge** and household emergency preparedness,
- **SuDS maintenance** (regular inspection/clearing of inlets, periodic permeable paving maintenance, soakaway checks as appropriate),
- **exceedance routing** to keep flows away from the dwelling and neighbouring properties,
- selection of **resilient internal finishes** and protected services to minimise recovery time.

6 Conclusion

The proposed conversion and extension of the existing dwelling at **115A Connaught Avenue, Shoreham-by-Sea (BN43 5WP)** is located in **Flood Zone 2**. Environment Agency mapping also indicates the site lies within the extent of the **0.5% AEP (1 in 200) tidal flood event for the 2070 climate change epoch**, shown for both defended and undefended scenarios.

A proportionate Flood Risk Assessment has been prepared to demonstrate that flood risk is appropriately managed for this householder proposal. The scheme:

- remains a residential use (classified as **More Vulnerable**) which is **compatible with Flood Zone 2** when suitable mitigation is incorporated,
- provides **inherent life-safety benefit** through a **two-storey layout** allowing upper-floor refuge,
- incorporates a **SuDS-led surface water drainage strategy** prioritising infiltration and climate change allowances, ensuring no increase in flood risk elsewhere, and
- adopts **flood-resilient and flood-resistant measures** to reduce damage and enable quicker recovery in the unlikely event of flooding.

Subject to final detailed drainage design (including infiltration feasibility where required) and confirmation of finished levels/threshold detailing as necessary, the development is considered **acceptable in flood risk terms** for planning purposes.



7 Appendix

Get a boundary report

Edit

Delete

Datasets

☒ Flood zones 2 and 3

☐ Surface water

☐ None

Climate change

☒ Present day

☐ 2070 to 2125

Map features

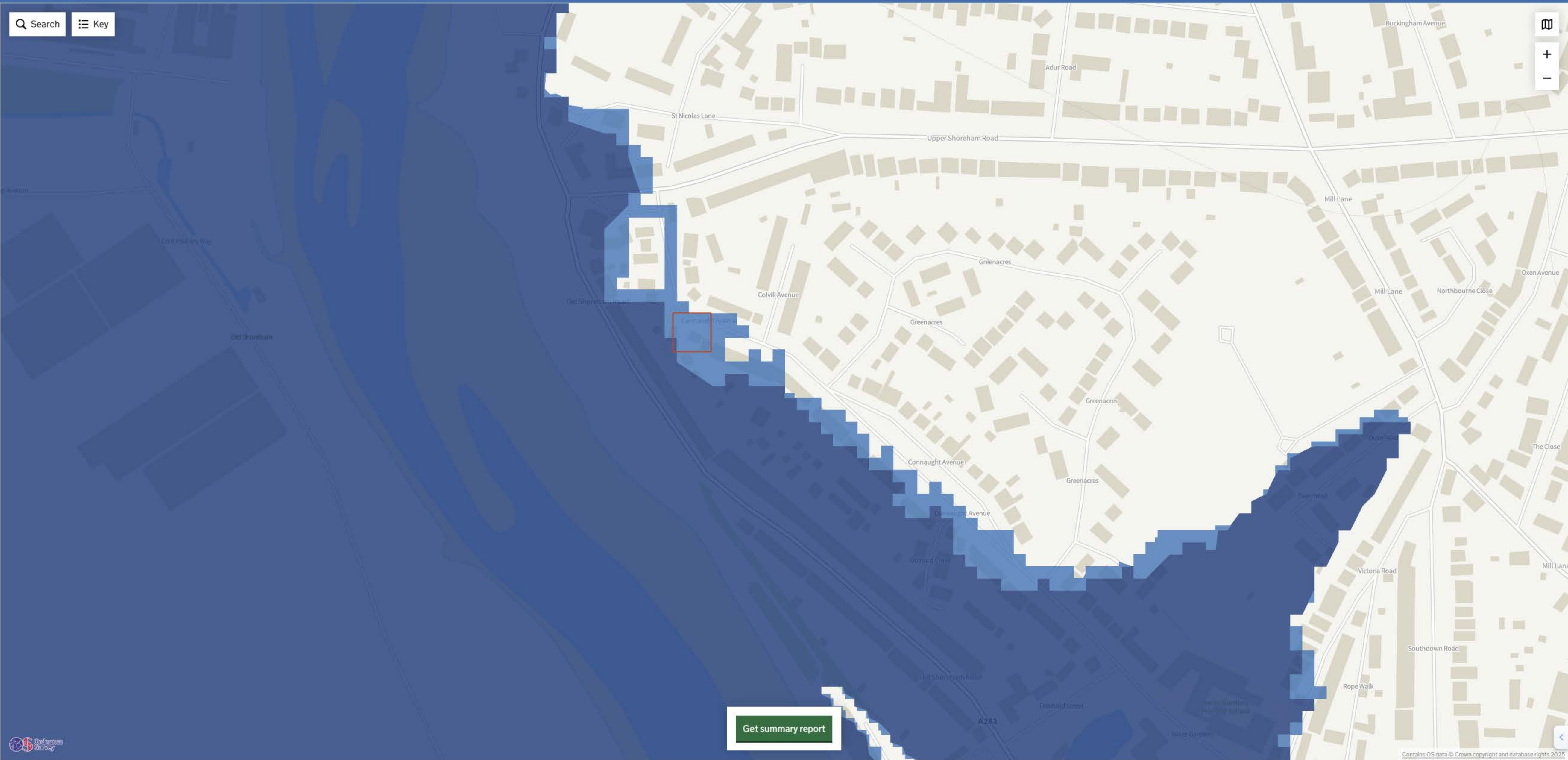
☐ Water storage

☐ Flood defence

☐ Main Rivers

Search

Key



Get a boundary report

Edit

Delete

Datasets

Flood zones 2 and 3

Surface water

None

Climate change

Present day

2070 to 2125

Map features

Water storage

Flood defence

Main Rivers

Search

Key



Flood zone 2 (present day)



Flood zone 3 (present day)



Climate change (2070 to 2125)



Climate change data unavailable



Report area

Get a boundary report

Edit

Delete

Datasets

☐ Flood zones 2 and 3

☒ Surface water

☐ None

Annual likelihood of flooding

☒ 1 in 30

☐ 1 in 100

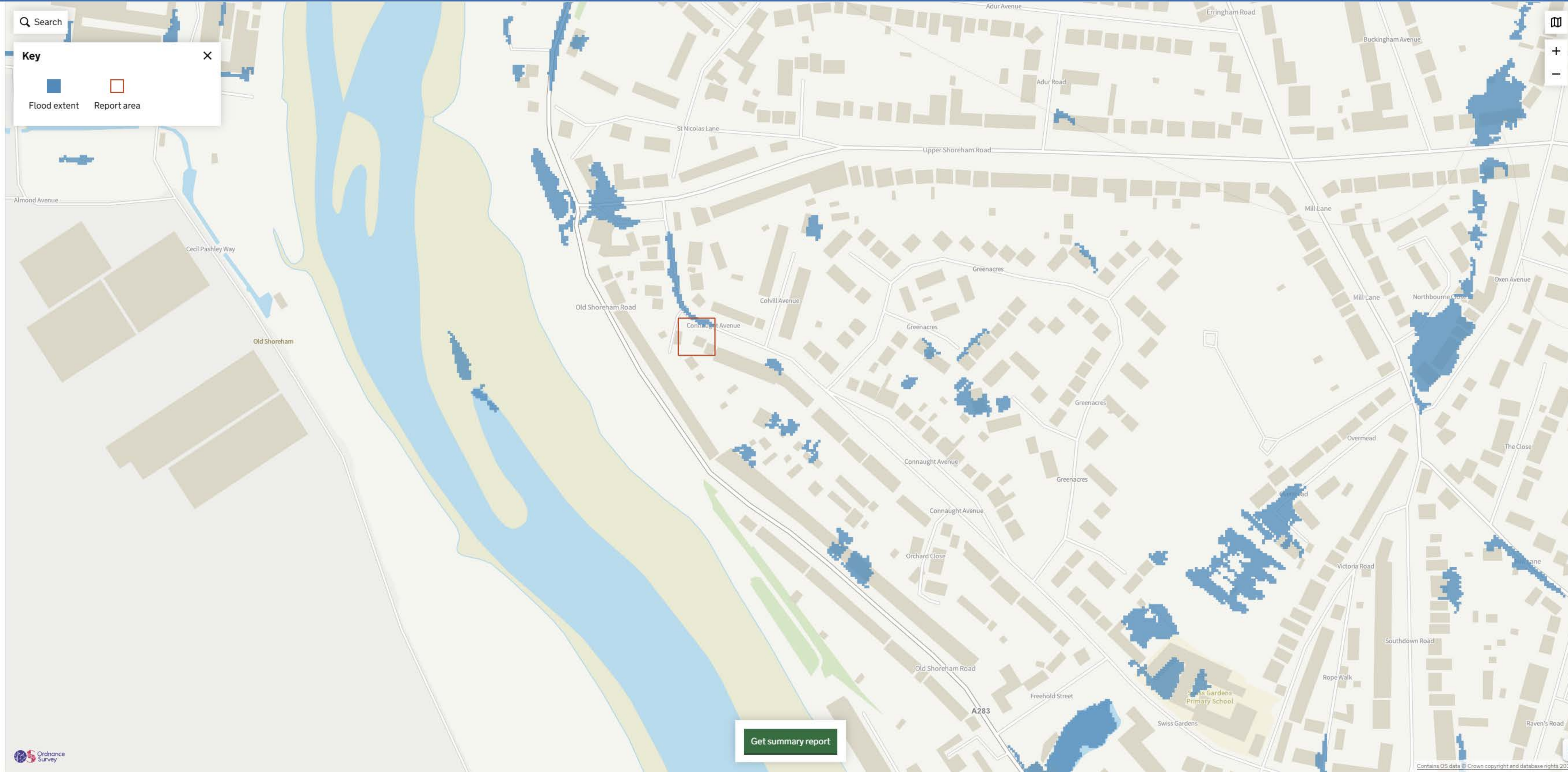
☐ 1 in 1000

Map features

☐ Water storage

☐ Flood defence

☐ Main Rivers



 Main Rivers

×

Old Shoreham

Raven's Road

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database rights 2025

 Main Rivers

Almond Avenue

Red Rashley Way

Old Shoreham

Old Shoreham Road



Colvill Avenue

Greenacres

Donnaught Avenue

Connaught Avenue

Orchard Close

Old Shoreham Road

Freehold Street

Swiss Gardens

Mill Lane



Rope V

Southdown Road



Oxen Avenue

The Close



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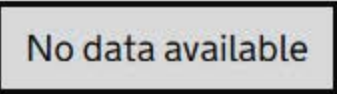
Rivers and the sea

[More about your rivers and sea flood risk](#)

Yearly chance of flooding



Yearly chance of flooding between 2036 and 2069



This data is currently unavailable. We'll publish the data when it becomes available.

What makes rivers and sea flooding more likely

Low-lying areas that are close to rivers or the sea are more likely to flood when water levels rise.

This information takes into account any flood defences.

► [Why flood defences cannot completely prevent flooding](#)

Surface water

[More about your surface water flood risk](#)

Yearly chance of flooding



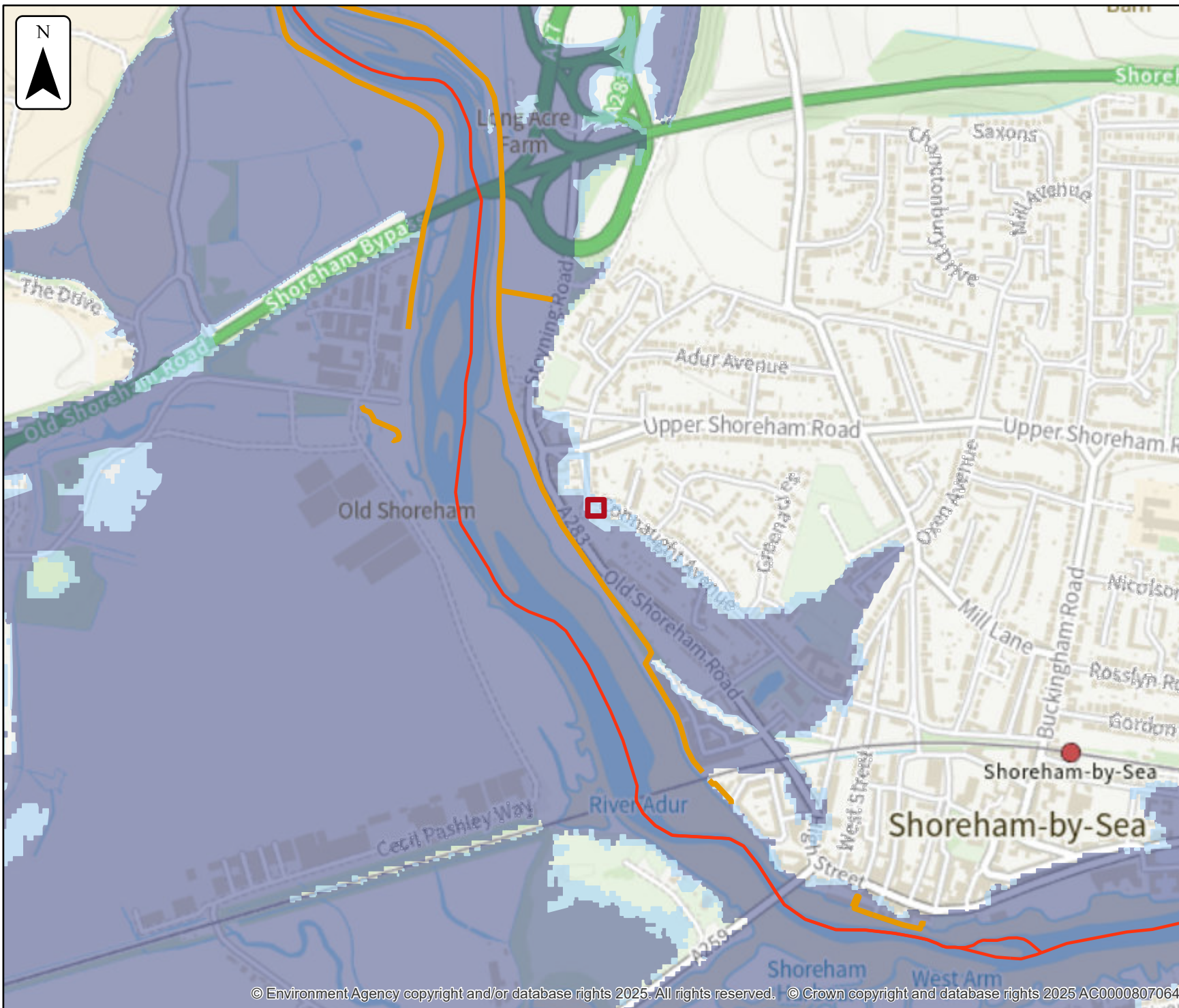
Yearly chance of flooding between 2040 and 2060



What surface water is

Surface water flooding is sometimes known as flash flooding. It happens when rainwater cannot drain away through normal drainage systems.

► [Why surface water flooding is a problem](#)



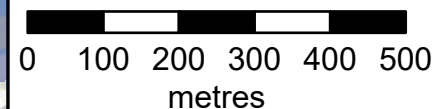
Flood map for planning

Location (easting/northing)
520886/105769

Scale
1:10,000

Created
8 Dec 2025

-  Selected area
-  Main river
-  Flood defence
-  Flood Zone 3
-  Flood Zone 2





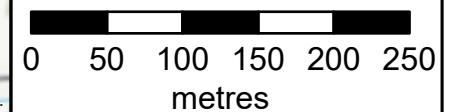
Flood defences

Location (easting/northing)
520886/105769

Scale
1:5,000

Created
8 Dec 2025

-  Selected area
-  Main river
-  Flood defence



Flood defences data

Label	Asset ID	Asset Type	Standard of protection (years)	Current condition	Downstream actual crest level (mAOD)	Upstream actual crest level (mAOD)	Effective crest level (mAOD)
1	179675	Wall	25		3.0	2.80	
2	759252	Wall	300		5.0	5.0	5.10
3	179518	Embankment	300		5.10	5.0	5.0
4	71683	Wall	25		4.0	4.0	
5	71684	Wall	25		4.0	4.0	
6	71685	Wall	25		4.0	4.0	
7	154536	Wall	200		5.0	5.0	
8	761077	Embankment	300		5.32	5.32	5.32
9	154537	Wall	200		5.0	5.0	
10	761079	Embankment	300		5.10	5.10	5.30

Any blank cells show where a particular value has not been recorded for an asset.

Label	Asset ID	Asset Type	Standard of protection (years)	Current condition	Downstream actual crest level (mAOD)	Upstream actual crest level (mAOD)	Effective crest level (mAOD)
11	117987	Embankment	30		4.06	4.28	
12	182132	Embankment	300		5.10	5.10	5.10
13	795178	Embankment	300		4.0	5.10	4.0
14	777610	Embankment	300				5.0
15	82698	Embankment	200		3.97	4.32	5.10

Any blank cells show where a particular value has not been recorded for an asset.

Modelled data

This section provides details of different scenarios we have modelled and includes the following (where available):

- outline maps showing the area at risk from flooding in different modelled scenarios
- map(s) showing the approximate water levels for the return period with the largest flood extent for a scenario and table(s) of sample points providing details of the flood risk for different return periods

Climate change

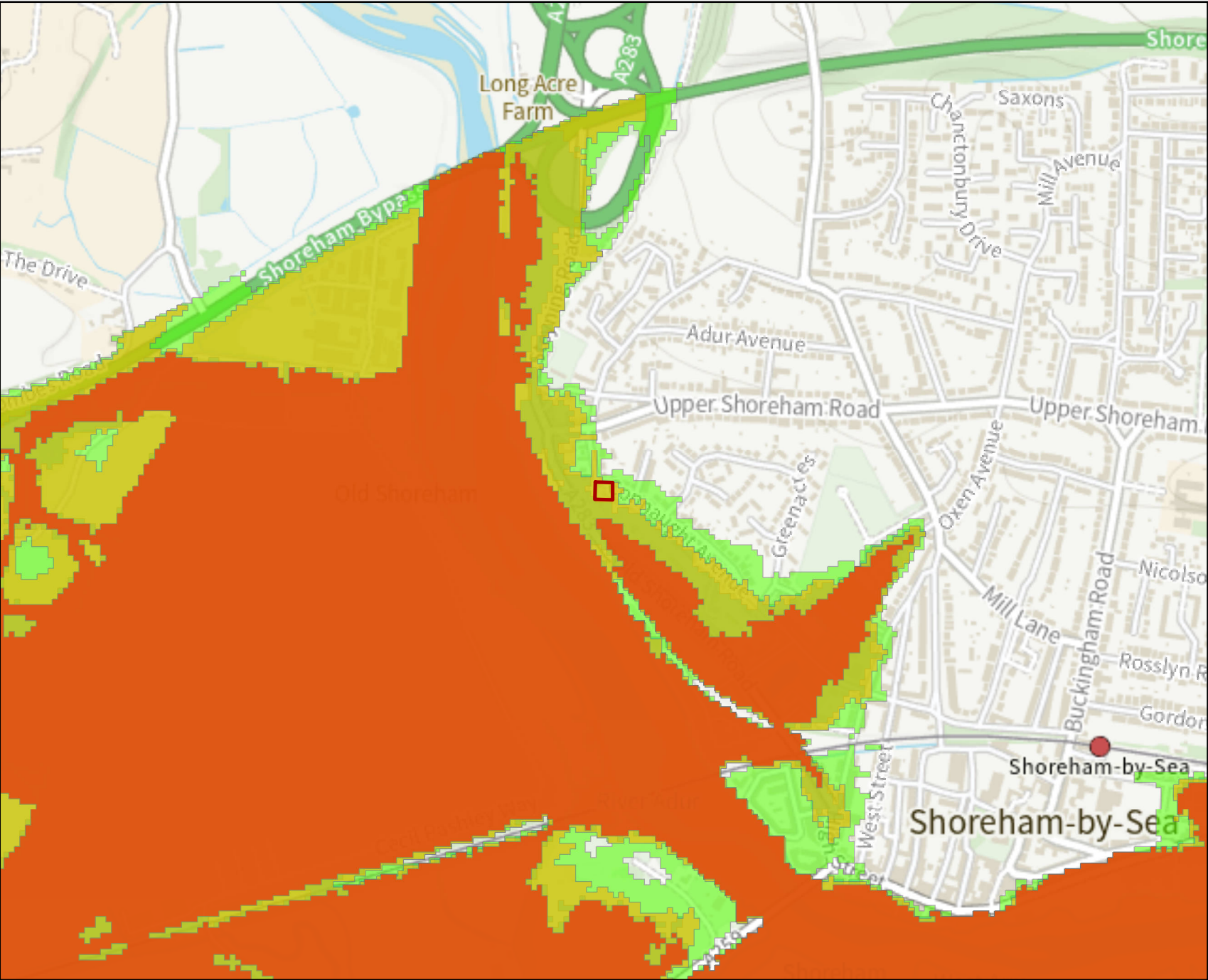
The climate change data included in the models may not include the latest [flood risk assessment climate change allowances](#). Where the new allowances are not available you will need to consider this data and factor in the new allowances to demonstrate the development will be safe from flooding.

The Environment Agency will incorporate the new allowances into future modelling studies. For now, it's your responsibility to demonstrate that new developments will be safe in flood risk terms for their lifetime.

Modelled scenarios

The following scenarios are included:

- Defended modelled tidal: risk of flooding from the sea where there are flood defences
- Defences removed modelled tidal: risk of flooding from the sea where flood defences have been removed





Environment
Agency

N
▲

Legend

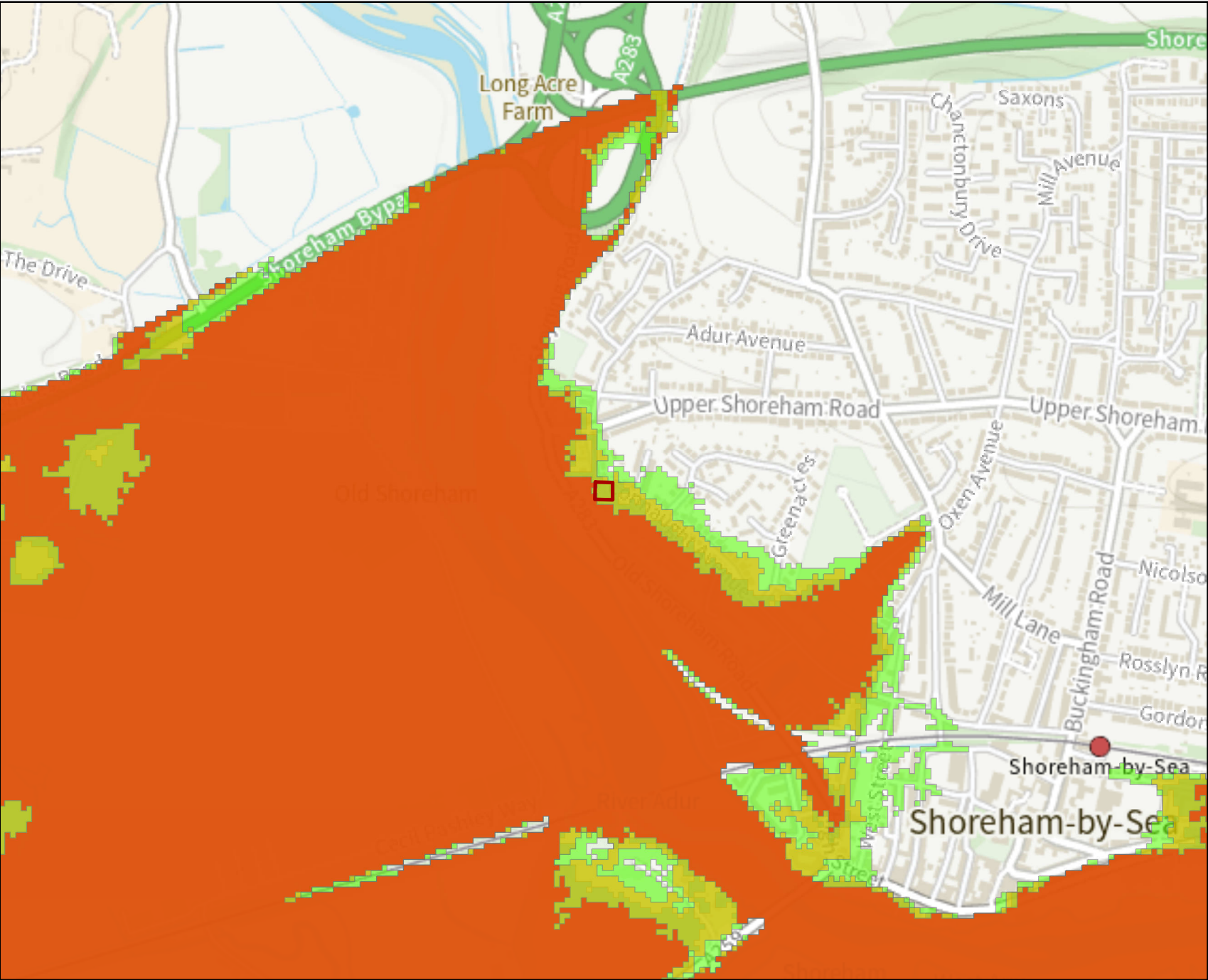
- Site Boundary
- 0.5% AEP (2012) (Defended)
- 0.5% AEP (2070) (Defended)
- 0.5% AEP (2115) (Defended)
- 0.1% AEP (2012) (Defended)

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

Scale: 1:10,000

00.2250.45

Kilometers





Environment
Agency



Legend

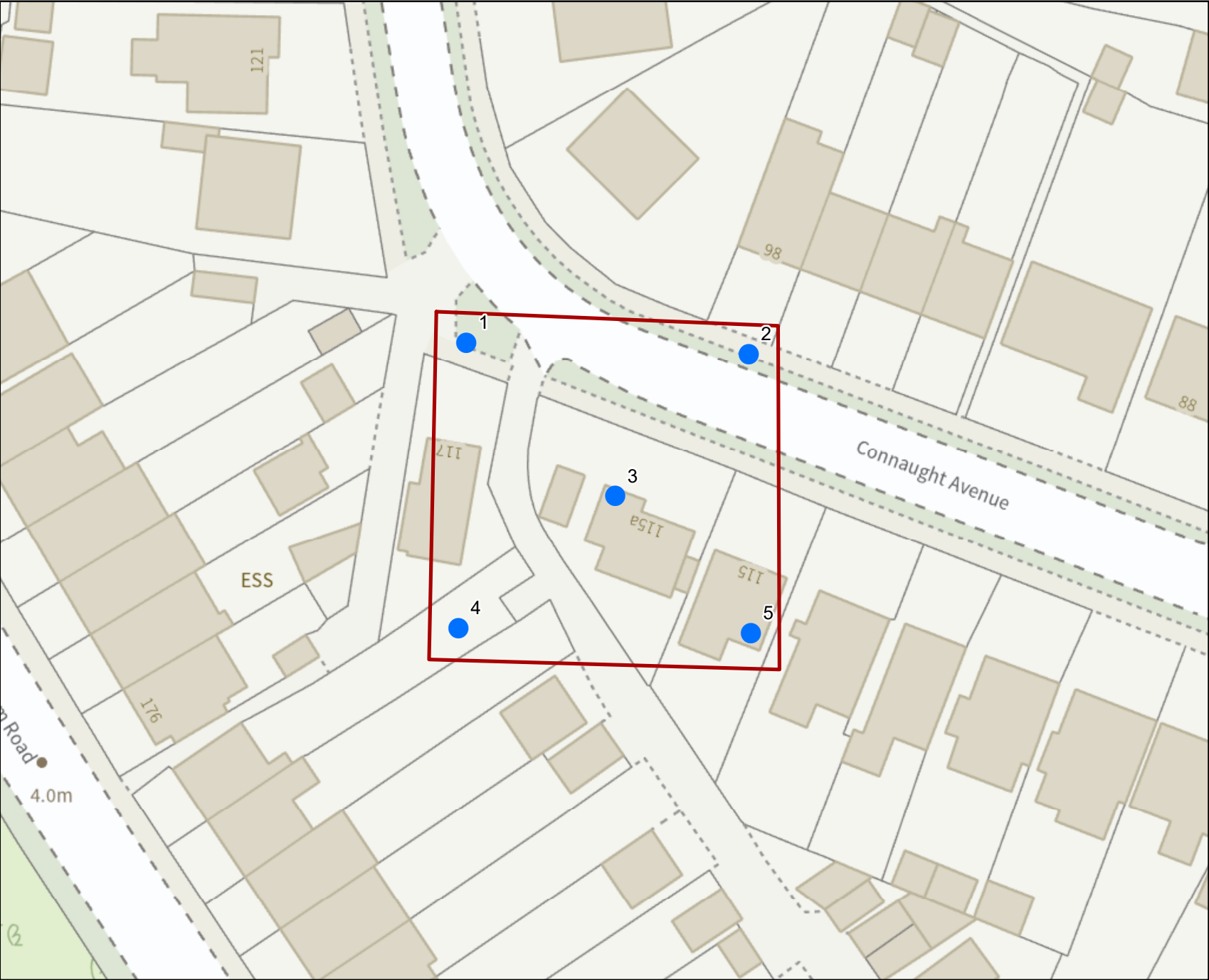
-  Site Boundary
-  0.5% AEP (2012) (Undefended)
-  0.5% AEP (2070) (Undefended)
-  0.5% AEP (2115) (Undefended)
-  0.1% AEP (2012) (Undefended)

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

Scale: 1:10,000



00.2250.45
Kilometers



Environment Agency

N

Legend

-  Site Nodes
-  Site Boundary

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

Scale: 1:500


0 0.01 0.02
Kilometers

Product 4 Flood Risk Data Requested by: Simon Boseley

Site: 520886,105769 (easting and northing coordinates)

Table 1: Water Levels: Tidal Undefended

Node Ref	NGR		Modelled Flood Levels in Metres AOD			
	Eastings	Northings	Undefended Annual Exceedance Probability			
			0.5%	0.5% (2070)*	0.5% (2115)*	0.1%
1	520874	105783	4.27	4.78	5.34	4.48
2	520900	105782	-	4.78	5.35	4.48
3	520887	105769	-	4.78	5.35	4.48
4	520873	105757	4.27	4.78	5.35	4.48
5	520900	105756	-	4.78	5.35	4.49

Table 2: Water Levels: Tidal Defended

Node Ref	NGR		Modelled Flood Levels in Metres AOD			
	Eastings	Northings	Defended Annual Exceedance Probability			
			0.5%	0.5% (2070)*	0.5% (2115)*	0.1%
1	520874	105783	-	4.45	5.03	-
2	520900	105782	-	4.45	5.03	-
3	520887	105769	-	4.45	5.03	-
4	520873	105757	-	4.45	5.03	-
5	520900	105756	-	4.45	5.04	-

Table 3: Water Depths: Tidal Undefended

Node Ref	NGR		Modelled Flood Depths in Metres			
	Eastings	Northings	Undefended Annual Exceedance Probability			
			0.5%	0.5% (2070)*	0.5% (2115)*	0.1%
1	520874	105783	0.04	0.55	1.11	0.25
2	520900	105782	-	0.46	1.03	0.17
3	520887	105769	-	0.39	0.95	0.09
4	520873	105757	0.05	0.54	1.11	0.24
5	520900	105756	-	0.42	0.98	0.17

Table 4: Water Depths: Tidal Defended

	NGR		Modelled Flood Depths in Metres			
			Defended Annual Exceedance Probability			
Node Ref	Eastings	Northings	0.5%	0.5% (2070)*	0.5% (2115)*	0.1%
1	520874	105783	-	0.22	0.72	-
2	520900	105782	-	0.13	0.71	-
3	520887	105769	-	0.06	0.64	-
4	520873	105757	-	0.21	0.79	-
5	520900	105756	-	0.08	0.74	-

All levels taken from: Arun to Adur Coastal Modelling (2012), completed by JBA Consulting.

Produced on: 08/12/2025

*** The flood risk data provided is based on existing EA hydraulic models with an allowance for climate change. Please note the climate change allowances provided are not up to date. These were updated on 27 July 2021.**

You should refer to '[Flood risk assessments: climate change allowances](#)' for the most up to date allowances. You will need to undertake further assessment of future flood risk using different allowances to ensure your assessment of future flood risk is based on best available evidence.

There is no additional information or health warnings for these levels/depths or the model from which they have been produced.

Strategic flood risk assessments

We recommend that you check the relevant local authority's strategic flood risk assessment (SFRA) as part of your work to prepare a site specific flood risk assessment.

This should give you information about:

- the potential impacts of climate change in this catchment
- areas defined as functional floodplain
- flooding from other sources, such as surface water, ground water and reservoirs

Your Lead Local Flood Authority is West Sussex County.

About this data

This data has been generated by strategic scale flood models and is not intended for use at the individual property scale. If you're intending to use this data as part of a flood risk assessment, please include an appropriate modelling tolerance as part of your assessment. The Environment Agency regularly updates its modelling. We recommend that you check the data provided is the most recent, before submitting your flood risk assessment.

Flood risk activity permits

Under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 some developments may require an environmental permit for flood risk activities from the Environment Agency. This includes any permanent or temporary works that are in, over, under, or nearby a designated main river or flood defence structure.

[Find out more about flood risk activity permits](#)

Help and advice

Contact the Solent and South Downs Environment Agency team at ssdenquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk for:

- [more information about getting a product 5, 6, 7 or 8](#)
- general help and advice about the site you're requesting data for

Borehole Log

WS120

Page 1 of 2

Project Name: SHOREHAM ADUR TIDAL WALLS OCTOBER 2013 Project No: G130056U

Borehole ID: WS120

Location: Co-ords (British National Grid): 520831.76 - 105722.12 Level: 4.25

Hole Type: WS Logged By: Dates: 2011-11-01 - 2011-11-01

Client: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY Contractor: Fugro Engineering Services Project Engineer:

Plant Used: SPT Hammer Serial No:

Well	Water	Samples		Result	Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	Depth m
		Depth (m)	Type						
		0.05			0.05	4.20		Turf over TOPSOIL dark brown clayey sand with abundant roots and rootlets 2mm	
		0.3	B D		0.40	3.85		MADE GROUND Brown slightly clayey sand and gravel with occasional rootlets 1mm Sand is fine to coarse Gravel is angular to rounded fine to coarse of flint and chalk	0.5
		0.8	D D B						1.0
		1.22 - 1.65	B D		1.22	3.03		MADE GROUND Chalk fill recovered as sand and silt sized comminuted chalk with angular to rounded fine to coarse gravel sized fragments of extremely weak to weak white chalk and flint	1.5
		1.65 - 2.1	D B		1.65	2.60			2.0
		2.1 - 2.6	D B		2.10	2.15		Medium strength dark brown sandy to very sandy CLAY with rare gravel of angular to subrounded medium and coarse flint Possible root traces 2mm diameter Sand is fine and medium	2.5
		2.6 - 4.0	D B		2.60	1.65			3.0
								Medium strength orangish brown mottled brown and black slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY Sand is fine to coarse Gravel is subrounded to well rounded medium and coarse of flint	3.5
								Low strength orangish brown slightly gravelly and sandy CLAY Gravel is subrounded to well rounded fine of chalk Sand is fine to coarse	4.0
		4.0 - 5.0	B					Brownish white CHALK recovered as sand and silt sized comminuted chalk with rare subrounded to well rounded fine to coarse gravel of extremely weak to weak chalk Occasional to abundant orangish brown staining and black manganese speckling on clast surfaces	4.5

IMPORTANT: This is a basic log auto-generated from AGS data held by the National Geoscience Data Centre (NGDC) and does not necessarily include all of the information supplied in the original AGS file. If you wish to deposit AGS files to the NGDC please see www.bgs.ac.uk/services/ngdc. Generated 23-11-2025 at 16:50. BGS Reference 2020020314114410393

Borehole Log

WS120

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Project Name: SHOREHAM ADUR TIDAL WALLS OCTOBER 2013 Project No: G130056U

Borehole ID: WS120

Location: Co-ords (British National Grid): 520831.76 - 105722.12 Level: 4.25

Hole Type: WS Logged By: Dates: 2011-11-01 - 2011-11-01

Client: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY Contractor: Fugro Engineering Services Project Engineer:

Plant Used: SPT Hammer Serial No:

Well	Water	Samples		Result	Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	Depth m
		Depth (m)	Type						
		5.0 - 6.0	B		6.00	-1.75		Brownish white CHALK recovered as sand and silt sized comminuted chalk with rare subrounded to well rounded fine to coarse gravel of extremely weak to weak chalk Occasional to abundant orangish brown staining and black manganese speckling on clast surfaces	5.5 6.0 6.5 7.0 7.5 8.0 8.5 9.0 9.5