St Charles Borromeo Church
Chesswood Road, Worthing

Flood Risk Assessment

For

Quantum Homes Ltd

motion

Document Control Sheet

St Charles Borromeo Church

Chesswood Road, Worthing

Quantum Homes Ltd

This document has been issued and amended as follows:

Date	Issue	Prepared by	Approved by
27/11/2025	Draft	Laura Jagiela	Phil Allen MCIWEM C.WEM

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Contents

Appendices

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Motion has been commissioned by Quantum Homes Ltd to undertake a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) to support the planning application for the proposed development at St. Charles Borromeo Church, Chesswood Road, Worthing. The development includes the demolition of the existing church and the construction of nine residential dwellings.

1.2 A site layout of the proposed new residential dwellings can be seen in **Appendix A**.

1.3 The aim of this FRA document is to satisfy the requirements of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and the Environment Agency (EA) in relation to development and flood risk. Specific objectives of this FRA are to:

- Assess the proposed development against the requirements of the 2021 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- Assess whether the proposed development has taken appropriate consideration of the risk of flooding from all potential flood sources.
- Detail how the proposed development will be safe with respect to flooding during its lifetime.

1.4 The FRA will also consider measures that could be implemented to mitigate flood risk, should this be deemed necessary by the conclusions of the FRA.

2.0 Site Description

Table 2.1 – Site Summary

Site Name	St Charles Borromeo Church
Location	Chesswood Road, Worthing, BN11 2AE
Grid Reference	TQ 15981 03641
Development Type	Demolition of the existing church and the construction of nine new residential dwellings with parking and landscaping.
Flood Zone	Flood Zone 1
Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification	More Vulnerable
Surface Water Flood Risk	Very Low
Local Water Authority	Southern Water
Local Planning Authority	Adur & Worthing Councils
Lead Local Flood Authority	Adur and Worthing Councils

Site Location and Description

2.1 The site is located on the corner of Chesswood Road and Ham Road in Worthing. The existing site consists of St Charles Borromeo Church and is accessed from Chesswood Road.

2.2 The proposal is for the demolition of the existing church for the construction of nine residential dwelling with parking and landscaping. A copy of the proposed site plans can be seen in **Appendix A**.

Topography

2.3 A topographic survey has been carried out and can be seen in **Appendix B**.

2.4 The site is relatively flat, with topographic levels falling from around 5.745 metres Above Ordnance Datum (mAOD), falling northwest to southeast towards Chesswodd Road, to a low point of around 5.029 mAOD.

3.0 Legislative and Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework

3.1 The NPPF sets out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land use planning in England in relation to flood risk. The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) to the NPPF provides further information on the policies set out in the NPPF. It encourages development to take place in areas of lower flood risk wherever possible and stresses the importance of preventing increases in flood risk off-site to the wider catchment area. This includes ensuring that flood risk is considered at all stages of the planning process, avoiding inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and directing development away from those areas where risks are highest.

3.2 The process of directing development away from those areas where risks are highest is the Sequential Test. It covers all forms of flooding, and this is covered in Paragraphs 23 and 24 of the NPPF. Following the December 2024 update to the NPPF, Paragraph 175 was added and it states that development can be appropriate on sites with flood risk "*in situations where a site-specific flood risk assessment demonstrates that no built development within the site boundary, including access or escape routes, land raising or other potentially vulnerable elements, would be located on an area that would not be at risk of flooding from any source, now and in the future*". This essentially means that if a sequential approach is applied within the site boundary, and areas of flood risk now and in the future are avoided, that flood risk should not prevent the development from coming forward and that the Sequential Test is not required.

3.3 Paragraph 27 was added in September 2025, which takes the principles of Paragraph 175 further and specifically references surface water flood risk. The specific text of Paragraph 27 is as follows:

"*In applying paragraph 175 [of the NPPF] a proportionate approach should be taken. Where a site-specific flood risk assessment demonstrates clearly that the proposed layout, design, and mitigation measures would ensure that occupiers and users would remain safe from current and future surface water flood risk for the lifetime of the development (therefore addressing the risks identified e.g. by Environment Agency flood risk mapping), without increasing flood risk elsewhere, then the sequential test need not be applied*".

3.4 Therefore, Paragraph 175 and the principles therein apply to all forms of flood risk and development proposals should be planned to ensure all site components including infrastructure and vulnerable elements should be outwith any fluvial or tidal flood risk areas. However, Paragraph 27 acknowledges that development components may be within a surface water flood risk area, but an FRA is needed to demonstrate the proposed layout, in combination with design and mitigation measures, ensures that site users would be safe from surface water flood risk for the lifetime of the development without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

The Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning

3.5 The updated Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning was released on 25th March 2025. This updated and new National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) uses both existing detailed local information and improved national data, includes the potential impact of climate change on flood risk, based on UK Climate Projections (UKCP18) and shows potential flood depths. This allows the Flood Map for Planning to provide much higher resolution maps that make it easier to see where there is risk

3.6 The New NaFRA Flood Map for Planning remains split into 'Flood Zones', which demarcate the extent of flooding from rivers or the sea for different return periods.

3.7 Table 3.1, below, lists the flood zone categories and explains the flood risk probabilities they represent.

Table 3.1 – Flood Zone Categories

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 tidal 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 tidal flooding. (Land shown in dark blue on the Flood Map)
Zone 3b The Functional Floodplain	This zone comprises land where water must flow or be stored in times of flood, which is typically the 1 in 30-year flood event or greater. Local planning authorities should identify in their SFRAs areas of functional floodplain and its boundaries accordingly, in agreement with the Environment Agency. (Not separately distinguished from Zone 3a on the Flood Map, but may be distinguished in Product 4 information, for example)

3.8 A site-specific FRA is required for proposals of 1ha or greater in Flood Zone 1, all proposals for development in Flood Zones 2 and 3, or in an area within Flood Zone 1 that has critical drainage problems (as notified to the local planning authority by the EA). There are areas of surface water flood risk on the boundaries of the site and the site is over 1ha in area, thus flood risk from all sources will be reviewed for the completeness of the application.

3.9 An FRA should identify and assess the risks of all forms of flooding and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed so that a development remains safe throughout its lifetime, taking climate change into account.

3.10 Within each Flood Zone, a key factor in determining planning applications for development is the flood risk vulnerability of a development. Table 2 of the PPG to the NPPF categorises different development types according to their vulnerability to flooding. These categories are:

- Essential infrastructure;
- Highly vulnerable development;
- More vulnerable development;
- Less vulnerable development, and;
- Water-compatible development.

3.11 Within the different Flood Zones each of the above development categories are considered appropriate or not permissible. The Technical Guidance to the NPPF lists these as:

Flood Zone 1:

- All the development categories listed above are appropriate.

Flood Zone 2:

- Water-compatible, less vulnerable development, more vulnerable development and essential infrastructure is appropriate in this zone.

Flood Zone 3a:

- Water-compatible and less vulnerable development is appropriate in this zone. Highly vulnerable development should not be permitted in this zone.

Flood Zone 3b:

- Only water-compatible development and essential infrastructure that must be there should be permitted in this zone.

3.12 The above information sets out the basis by which developments must be assessed in terms of flood risk.

3.13 The development will be reviewed against the Flood Zone in which it is located, and an assessment will be made of the appropriateness of the proposed development, as per the advice within the PPG to the NPPF, taking account of the proposed site layout for the development shown in **Appendix A**.

4.0 Current Flood Risk

4.1 Flooding can arise from a variety or combination of sources. These may be natural, or artificial and may be affected by climate change. These are discussed, below, in the following two sections and are summarised in Table 6.1, which is in Chapter 6.

Tidal Flooding

4.2 The site is inland and not within range of the tidal reaches of any rivers, thus is not at risk of tidal flooding.

Fluvial Flooding

4.3 The EA's Flood Map for Planning (**Appendix C**) shows that the site is within Flood Zone 1, which means it is outside the 1 in 1,000-year flood event outline (Flood Zone 2).

Flood Risk and Appropriateness of the Proposed Development

4.4 According to the classifications in the NPPF the existing church is considered to be 'less vulnerable' development. The proposed new dwellings are considered to be 'more vulnerable' development. Therefore, the vulnerability classification will increase following the redevelopment of the site.

4.5 Table 3 of the PPG to the NPPF (see below) states that 'more vulnerable' development is appropriate in Flood Zone 1, thus the development is appropriate in this location.

Table 3 of the NPPF – Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone Compatibility

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

Key:

✓ Development is appropriate

✗ Development should not be permitted.

Surface Water Flooding

4.6 Surface water, or pluvial flooding, results from rainfall-generated overland flow, where rainwater has not yet reached a watercourse or sewer and where the local drainage systems become overwhelmed. Pluvial flooding often occurs during short, very intense storms, but can also occur during longer periods of rainfall when the ground is already saturated, or where land has low permeability due to development.

4.7 In these conditions surface water can build up where the topography allows it to converge or pond. Where it gathers it will travel down prevailing gradients. Pluvial flooding then occurs at locations where significant surface water flow paths converge, at localised low points and/or due to overland obstructions. In urban areas pluvial flooding often occurs where the built environment channels overland flow routes (down roads that are bounded by kerbs, for example) or where there are obstacles to the natural overland flow routes. Boundary walls and buildings are often the main causes and, hence, the likelihood of pluvial flooding to impact property and built-up areas.

4.8 Pluvial flooding is exacerbated in many cases by the mistreatment or failure of the below ground infrastructure (including partial or full blockages of gullies and/or within the combined sewers and the accumulation of fats, oils and greases within the sewer networks).

4.9 The EA's Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) map was updated and refined in January 2025. The map uses improvements in data, technology and modelling and includes information and input from LLFAs, where this is available. This New National Model (NNM) for surface water represents a significant improvement over previous national-scale models with more targeted risk areas that tie in better with local land features and overall topography.

4.10 The EA's Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) maps for St Charles Borromeo Church can be found in **Appendix D**. This shows that the site is at very low surface water flood risk (areas outside the 1 in 1,000-year return period). There is a small area of low surface water flood risk (areas of between the 1 in 100-year return period and the 1 in 1,000-year return period) along the northern boundary of the site. As outlined in the proposed plans in **Appendix A**, this area is situated within the rear gardens of the new dwellings and not within the footprint of any built development.

4.11 Therefore, this risk of flooding would not preclude the proposed development, which is appropriate within a low surface water flood risk area and aligns with the requirements of Paragraph 175 of the NPPF.

Groundwater Flooding

4.12 There are no flood risk maps for groundwater, as stated by the Environment Agency in their 2011 guidance note 'flooding from groundwater'. Mapping products currently available only show areas where the geological and hydrogeological conditions *may* combine to cause groundwater flooding, but they should not be considered as groundwater flood risk maps. They only show *susceptibility* to groundwater flooding.

4.13 There are several mapping products that depict areas that may be susceptible to groundwater flooding, but they are not comparable in detail to the risk maps developed for fluvial, tidal and surface water, such as those used by practitioners and risk management authorities to support planning decisions. The mapping does not show the likelihood of groundwater flooding occurring and can only be considered as a hazard, but not a risk-based dataset.

4.14 As such, the mapping products can be viewed as indicative at best and should only be used as a prompt to review site-based information to determine whether groundwater is a risk factor that should be considered. Indeed, the Environment Agency state that:

"*The susceptibility data should not be used on its own to make planning decisions at any scale and, in particular, should not be used to inform planning decisions at the site scale. The susceptibility data cannot be used on its own to indicate risk of groundwater flooding*."

4.15 This FRA will review the groundwater flooding susceptibility mapping available, which has been supplied in an Envirocheck Landmark Flood Screening Report (FSR) and can be seen in **Appendix E**.

BGS Geological Indicators of Flooding

4.16 The BGS Geological Indicators of Flooding map shows that the site is not in an area with geological indicators of groundwater flooding.

BGS Groundwater Flooding Susceptibility

4.17 The BGS Groundwater Flooding Susceptibility map shows that the site is in an area where there is potential for groundwater flooding of property situated below ground level.

Geosmart Information Groundwater Flood Map

4.18 The Geosmart Information Groundwater Flood Map places the site in an area of 'Negligible' risk.

Groundwater Flood Risk Summary

4.19 St Charles Borromeo Church is not in an area with geological indicators of groundwater flooding but is in an area with potential for groundwater flooding of property situated below ground level. Due to this and then being in areas of 'Negligible' risk, it can be seen that the development site is at low groundwater flood risk.

Flooding from Infrastructure Failure

4.20 Sewer flooding can occur when the capacity of the infrastructure is exceeded by excessive flows, or because of a reduction in capacity due to collapse, siltation, blockage, or if the downstream system becomes surcharged. This can lead to the sewers flooding onto the surrounding ground via manholes and gullies, which can generate overland flows.

4.21 Typically, sewer systems are constructed to accommodate rainstorms with a 30-year return period or less, depending on their age. Consequently, rainstorm events greater than 1 in 30-years would be expected to result in surcharging of some parts of the sewer system. In fact, due to most gullies being poorly maintained and often partially blocked with silt, leaves and other debris, their capacity is often estimated to be closer to the 1 in 10-year storm.

4.22 The 2024 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for Adur and Worthing Councils talks about the historical incidents of flooding detailed by Southern Water.

4.23 All Water Companies have a statutory obligation to maintain a register of properties/areas which have reported records of flooding from the public sewerage system, and this is shown on the 'DG5 Flood Register'. This includes records of flooding from foul sewers, combined sewers and surface water sewers that are deemed to be public and maintained by the Water Company.

4.24 The 2024 SFRA states that the 'BN11 2' postcode area had a total of 25 recorded flood incidents.

4.25 25 reported cases of sewer flooding over a whole postcode area shows that there is low risk of sewer flooding locally. Therefore, the development site cannot be considered to be at risk of sewer flooding or flooding from infrastructure failure.

Flooding from Artificial sources

4.26 The EA provides a map showing the maximum potential flood extent should all reservoirs with a capacity of greater than 25,000 cubic metres fail and release the water they hold.

4.27 The map shows that the site would not experience flooding in this scenario.

4.28 There are no other artificial sources of flooding (such as canals) in the vicinity of the site that could cause flooding.

Historic Flooding

4.29 The Envirocheck Landmark FSR includes a map showing recorded flood outlines, which can be seen in **Appendix F**.

4.30 This map shows that the site has no record of flooding in the past. Thus the Historic Flood Map supports this report's conclusion that the site is at low risk of flooding and that the proposed development is appropriate in this location.

5.0 Future Flood Risk & Climate Change

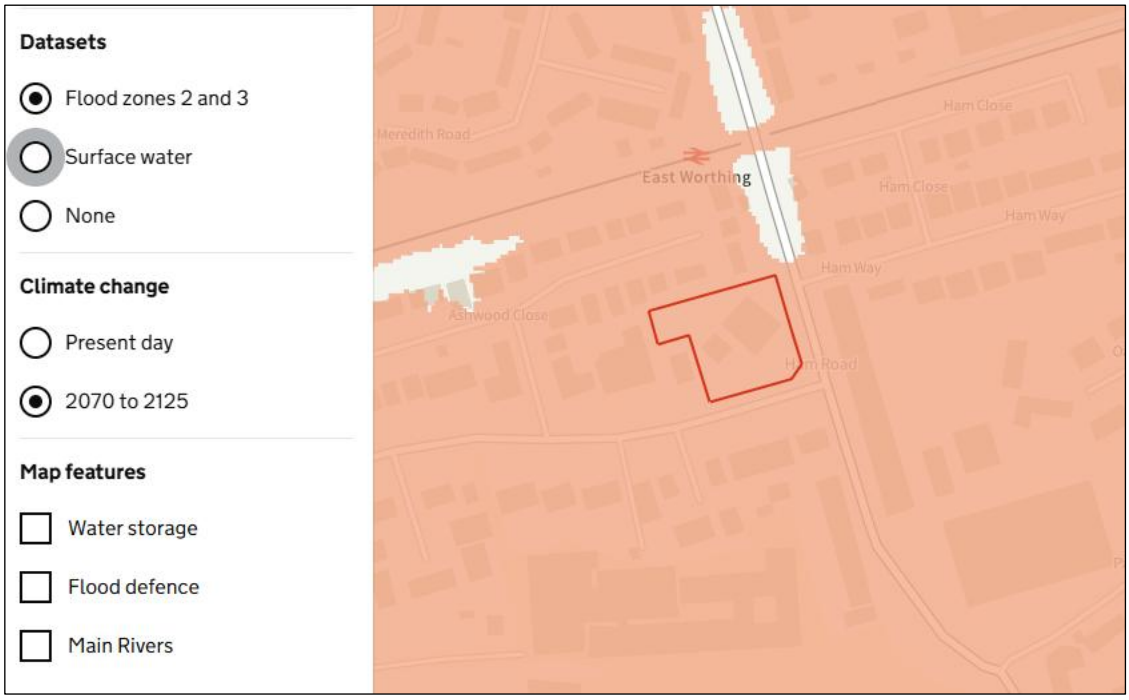
5.1 The 2024 NPPF and the supporting Technical Guidance document sets out how flood risk should be considered over the lifetime of a development. This requires an increase in flood risk due to climate change to be taken into account. Both peak river flows and rainfall intensity should be assessed.

Peak River Flows

5.2 The EA's NaFRA2 Flood Map for Planning includes an increase for climate change. This is for the 2080's epoch, which covers the period of 2070 to 2125 and the lifespan of a residential development.

5.3 With an inclusion for climate change the proposed development site will be at risk of flooding as is shown in Figure 5.1, below.

Figure 5.1 – Future fluvial flood risk (2070 to 2115)

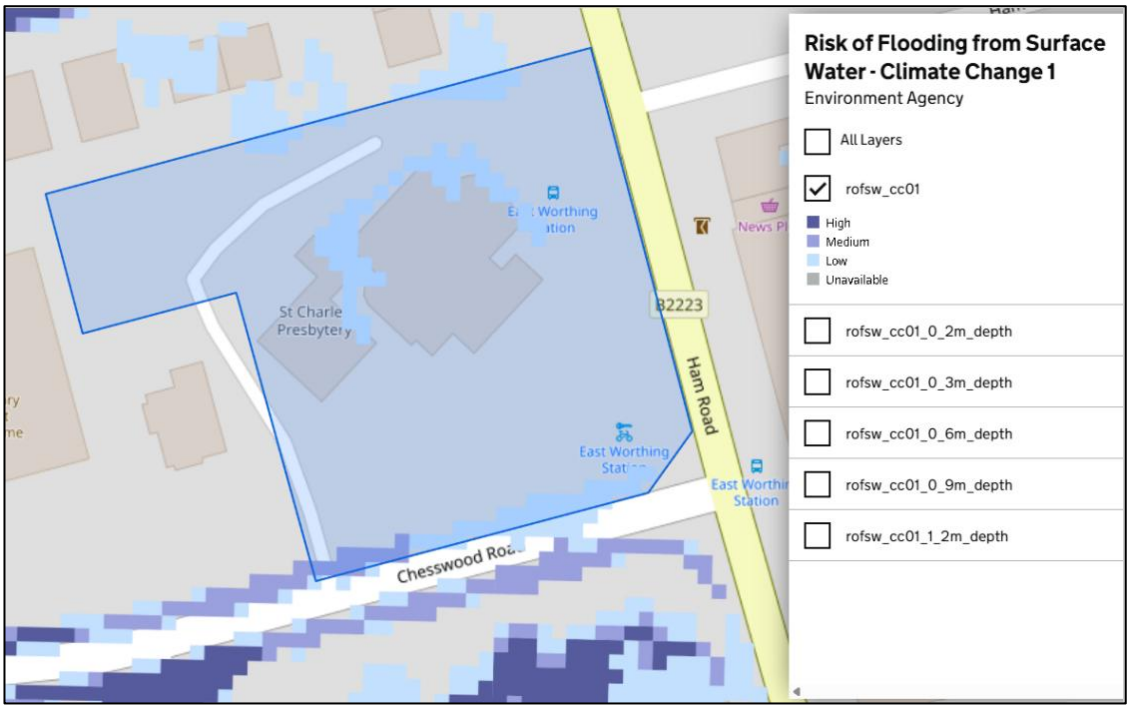


Peak Rainfall Intensity

5.4 The proposed development site is within the Adur and Ouse Management Catchment. The peak rainfall climate change increase predicted for this management catchment is 45% for the 2050's and 2070's epochs.

5.5 A climate change peak rainfall intensity increase of this amount will increase surface water flood risk in the future. To investigate the impact of this increase in surface water flood risk, the future RoFSW flood mapping has been reviewed, which includes a climate change increase. An excerpt of this mapping in the location of the proposed development can be seen in Figure 5.2 on the next page.

Figure 5.2 – Future surface water flood risk (2050's epoch)



5.6 The mapping shows that the site could be at low risk of surface water flooding around the centre of the site.

5.7 Therefore, the proposed development site will remain at surface water flood risk in the future.

6.0 Summary of Flood Risk

6.1 Historic, current and future flood risk, from all sources, has been reviewed in the context of the proposed development at St Charles Borromeo Church, Worthing. A summary of these flood risks is summarised in Table 6.1, below. The allocation of overall flood risk shows the residual flood risk once the site-specific conditions have been taken into account.

Table 6.1 - Summary of Residual Flood Risk From All Sources

Flood Source	Risk Level				Comment
	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	
Fluvial				X	The site is within Flood Zone 1 on EA Flood Map.
Tidal				X	In Tidal FZ1.
Groundwater			X		In an area with potential for groundwater flooding of property situated below ground level, no inland indicators of groundwater and at 'negligible' risk.
Surface Water			X	X	Site at very low risk of surface water flooding with a small area of low risk of surface water flooding.
Canals				X	No canals in the local area.
Reservoirs				X	No reservoirs in the local area.
Infrastructure Failure			X	X	No indication that local drainage infrastructure would cause elevated levels of flood risk.
Increase due to Climate Change			X		Climate change will only affect surface water flooding, which does not appear to increase in extent or risk level, so will remain low.

7.0 Mitigation - Flood Avoidance, Resistance and Resilience

7.1 Flood risk can be mitigated through taking measures to avoid, resist and be resilient to flooding.

Avoidance

7.2 Avoidance is carrying out development in line with the sequential test and relocating development to areas of lower flood risk. Because the development is taking place within Flood Zone 1, it is not necessary to consider avoiding flood risk because the development is appropriate in this location.

Resistance

7.3 Resistance measures can help to prevent water from entering a property.

7.4 There is no requirement to resist floodwater entering the property as it is at low risk from flooding from all sources. Therefore, this report will not prescribe minimum finished floor levels (FFL's) above local ground levels.

Resilience

7.5 Resilience measures do not stop water from entering a property; they acknowledge that there may be floodwater ingress and aim to minimise the impact in terms of cost and disruption immediately after a flood event.

7.6 The proposed development should not be subject to any resilience measures for the same reasons as discussed in flood resistance, above.

8.0 Summary and Conclusions

8.1 Motion has been commissioned by Quantum Homes Ltd to undertake a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) to support the planning application for the proposed development at St. Charles Borromeo Church, Chesswood Road, Worthing. The development includes the demolition of the existing church and the construction of nine residential dwellings.

8.2 The Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning confirms that the site is located within Flood Zone 1, representing a very low risk of fluvial or tidal flooding.

8.3 Under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), residential development are classified as 'more vulnerable'. Table 3 of the Technical Guidance confirms that 'more vulnerable' development is appropriate in Flood Zone 1. Therefore, the proposed development is suitable for its location.

8.4 EA's RoFSW maps indicate the site has a very low risk of surface water flooding, with only a small low-risk area along the northern boundary. This area falls within the rear gardens of the proposed dwellings, not within any built development.

8.5 The site has no geological indicators of groundwater flooding and lies in an area of negligible risk, meaning the development site is at low groundwater flood risk.

8.6 The 2024 SFRA states that the 'BN11 2' postcode area had a total of 25 recorded flood incidents. 25 reported cases of sewer flooding over a whole postcode area shows that there is low risk of sewer flooding locally. Therefore, the development site cannot be considered to be at risk of sewer flooding or flooding from infrastructure failure.

8.7 The site is not at risk of reservoir flooding and there are no other artificial sources of flooding (such as canals) in the vicinity of the site that could cause flooding.

8.8 Climate change allowances for peak river flows and rainfall do not alter the site's flood risk classification. The site remains in Flood Zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding.

8.9 Flood avoidance, resistance, and resilience measures are not required or considered necessary for this development.

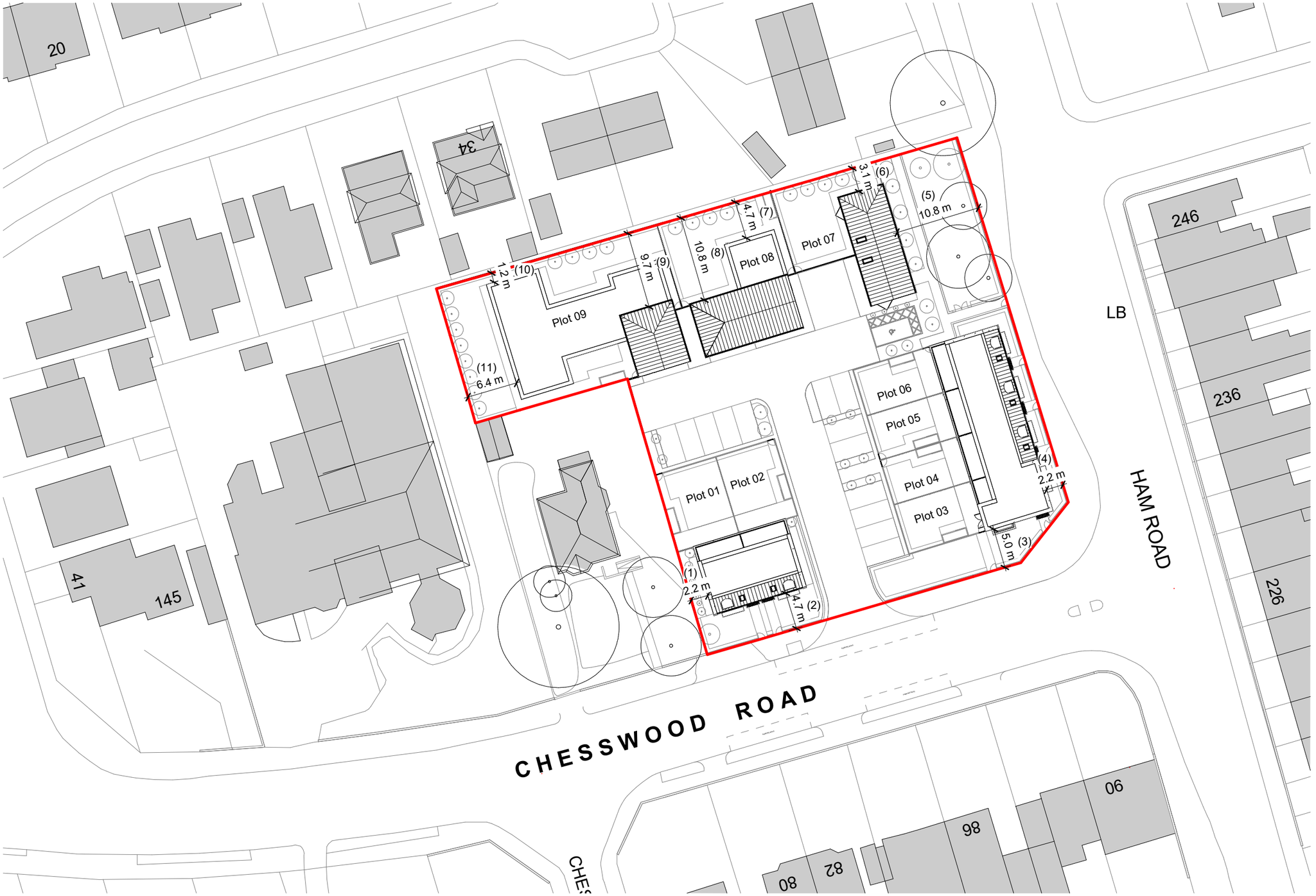
8.10 In conclusion, the current flood risks to St Charles Borromeo Church do not preclude the proposed development, which is appropriate in this location.

Appendix A

Proposed Site Plans

CDM 2015 Health & Safety Information

This information relates only to 'Significant Hazards' identified on this drawing and is to be read in conjunction with the Designer's Risk Assessment Register.



The proposed development maintains the following separation distances from boundaries with adjacent properties:

1. 2.2m Distance from Plot 01 to the west of the site boundary line.
2. 4.7m Distance from Plot 01-02 to the south of the site boundary line.
3. 5.0m Distance from Plot 03 to the south of the site boundary line.
4. 2.2m Distance from Plot 03-06 to the East of the site boundary line.
5. 10.8 Distance from Plot 07 to the East of the site boundary line.
6. 3.1m Distance from Plot 07 to the North of the site boundary line.
7. 4.7m Distance from Plot 08 ground floor to the North of the site boundary line.
8. 10.8m Distance from Plot 08 first floor to the North of the site boundary line.
9. 9.7m Distance from Plot 09 first floor to the North of the site boundary line.
10. 1.2m Distance from Plot 09 ground floor to the North of the site boundary line.
11. 6.4m Distance from Plot 09 ground floor to the west of the site boundary line.

Proposed Block Plan

1 : 500

N

Client Name: Quantum Homes

Job Title: St Borromeo Church, Worthing

Drawing Title: Proposed Block Plan

Scale: 1:500 @ A3

metres 5 10 15 20 25

Drawn	Checked	Date
AE	MG	11/06/25

Project	Drawing No	Rev
7346	PL 02	A

Status: S4 Suitable for Stage Approval

Rev	Date	Revision Details	Dr	Ch
A	13.10.2025	Revised Block Plan	MG	AE

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Revit Plot Date: 14/10/2025 08:25:26

Appendix B

Topographic Survey

CDM 2015 Health & Safety Information

This information relates only to 'Significant Hazards' identified on this drawing and is to be read in conjunction with the Designer's Risk Assessment Register.

Note:

Topographical survey provided by Pinpoint Engineer Ltd

Topographical Survey
1 : 200

Rev	Date	Revision Details	Dr	Ch

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www.ecearchitecture.com

Client Name
Quantum Homes

Job Title
St Borromeo Church, Worthing

Drawing Title
Topographical Survey

Scale
1:200 @ A1 / 1:400 @ A3

meters 4 8 12 16 20

Drawn	Checked	Date
AE	JB	11/06/25

Project	Drawing No	Rev
7346	PL 03	

Status
S4 Suitable for Stage Approval

Revit Plot Date: 12/06/2025 18:14:19

N

Appendix C

EA's Flood Map for Planning

Flood map for planning

Your reference	Location (easting/northing)	Created
Unspecified	**515983/103644**	**14 November 2025 14:23**

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

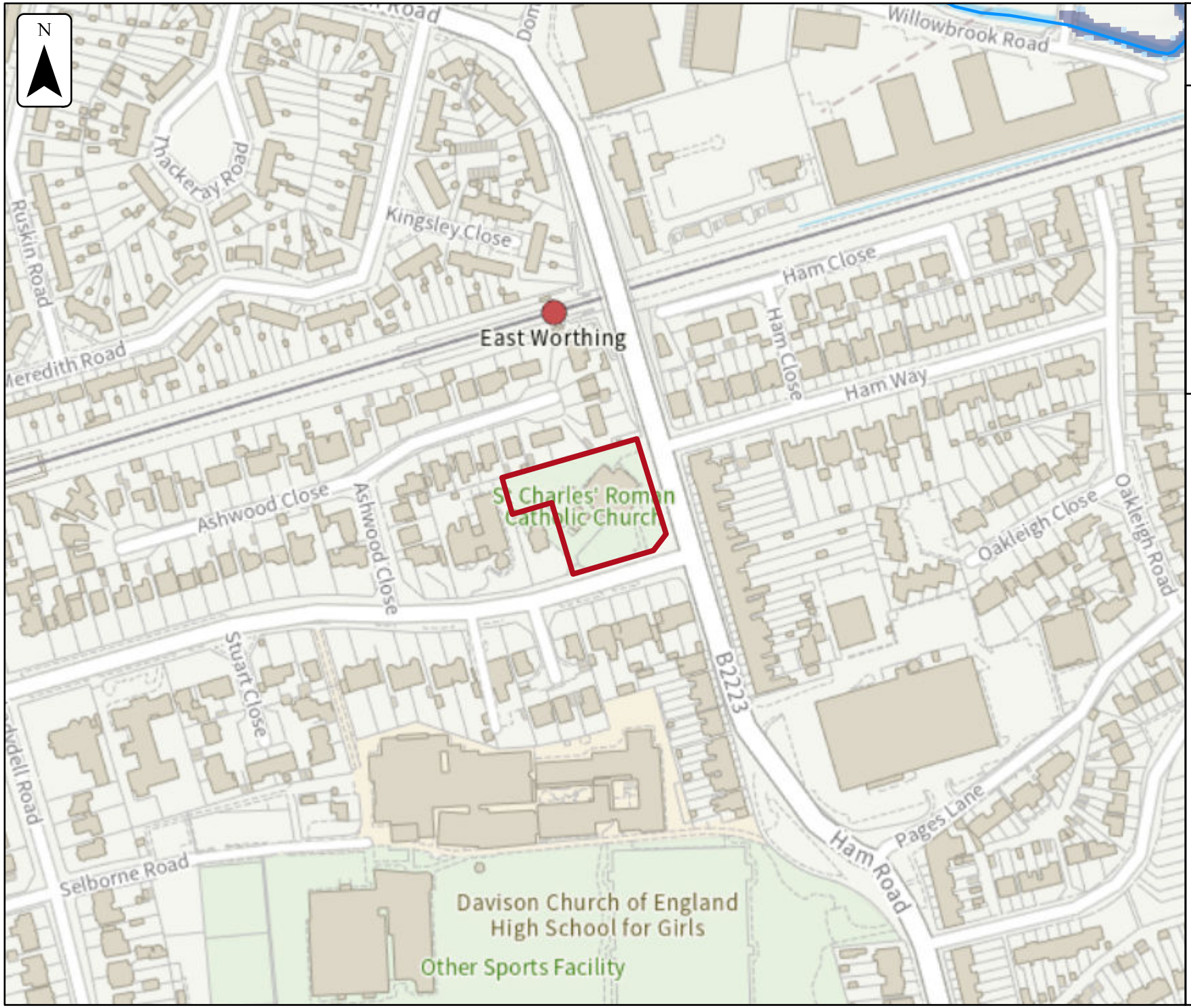
You will need to do a flood risk assessment if your site is **any of the following**:

- bigger than 1 hectare (ha)
- in an area with critical drainage problems as notified by the Environment Agency
- identified as being at increased flood risk in future by the local authority's strategic flood risk assessment
- at risk from other sources of flooding (such as surface water or reservoirs) and its development would increase the vulnerability of its use (such as constructing an office on an undeveloped site or converting a shop to a dwelling)

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.



Environment Agency

Flood map for planning

Your reference
Unspecified

Location (easting/northing)
515983/103644

Scale
1:2,500

Created
14 Nov 2025 14:23

- Selected area
- Flood zone 3
- Flood zone 2
- Flood zone 1
- Flood defence
- Main river
- Water storage area

0 20 40 60 m

Appendix D

EA's RoFSW Maps

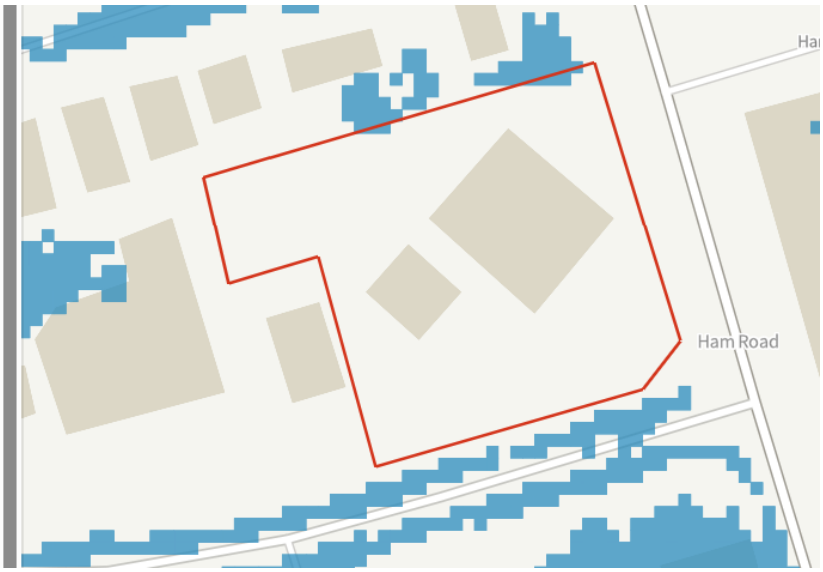
Surface Water Flood Risk

Datasets

- ○ Flood zones 2 and 3
- ◉ Surface water
- ○ None

Annual likelihood of flooding

- ○ 1 in 30
- ○ 1 in 100
- ◉ 1 in 1000



Datasets

- ○ Flood zones 2 and 3
- ◉ Surface water
- ○ None

Annual likelihood of flooding

- ○ 1 in 30
- ◉ 1 in 100
- ○ 1 in 1000

Datasets

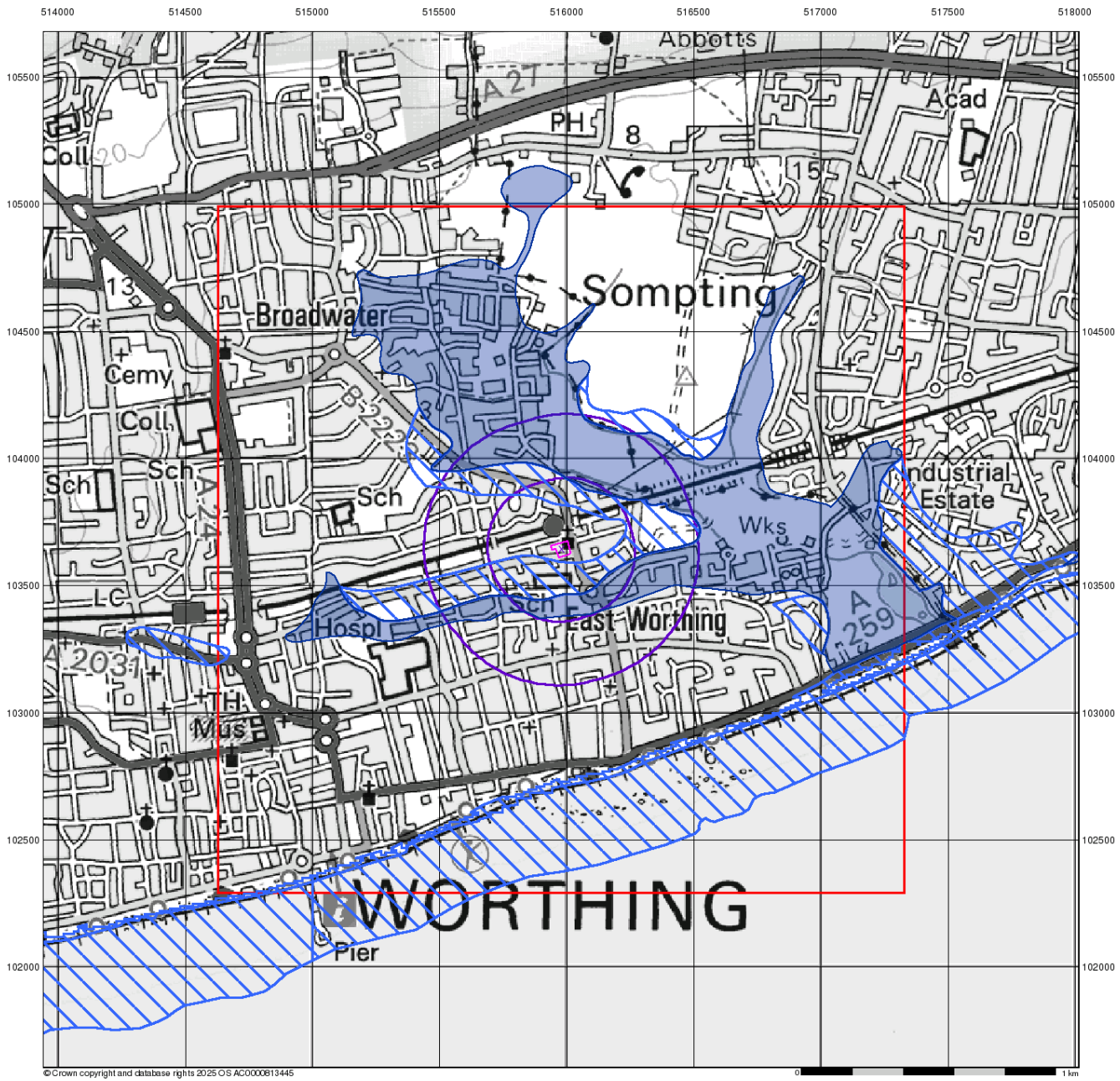
- ○ Flood zones 2 and 3
- ◉ Surface water
- ○ None

Annual likelihood of flooding

- ◉ 1 in 30
- ○ 1 in 100
- ○ 1 in 1000

Appendix E

Envirocheck FSR: Groundwater



motion

BGS Flood Data (1:50,000)

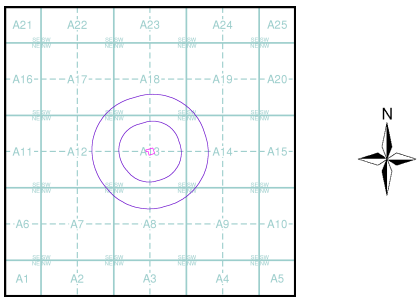
General

Specified Site | Specified Buffer(s) | Bearing Reference Point | Slice | Map ID

BGS Geological Indicators of Flooding

- Coastal
- Inland
- Bodies of Water

BGS Flood Data Map - Slice A



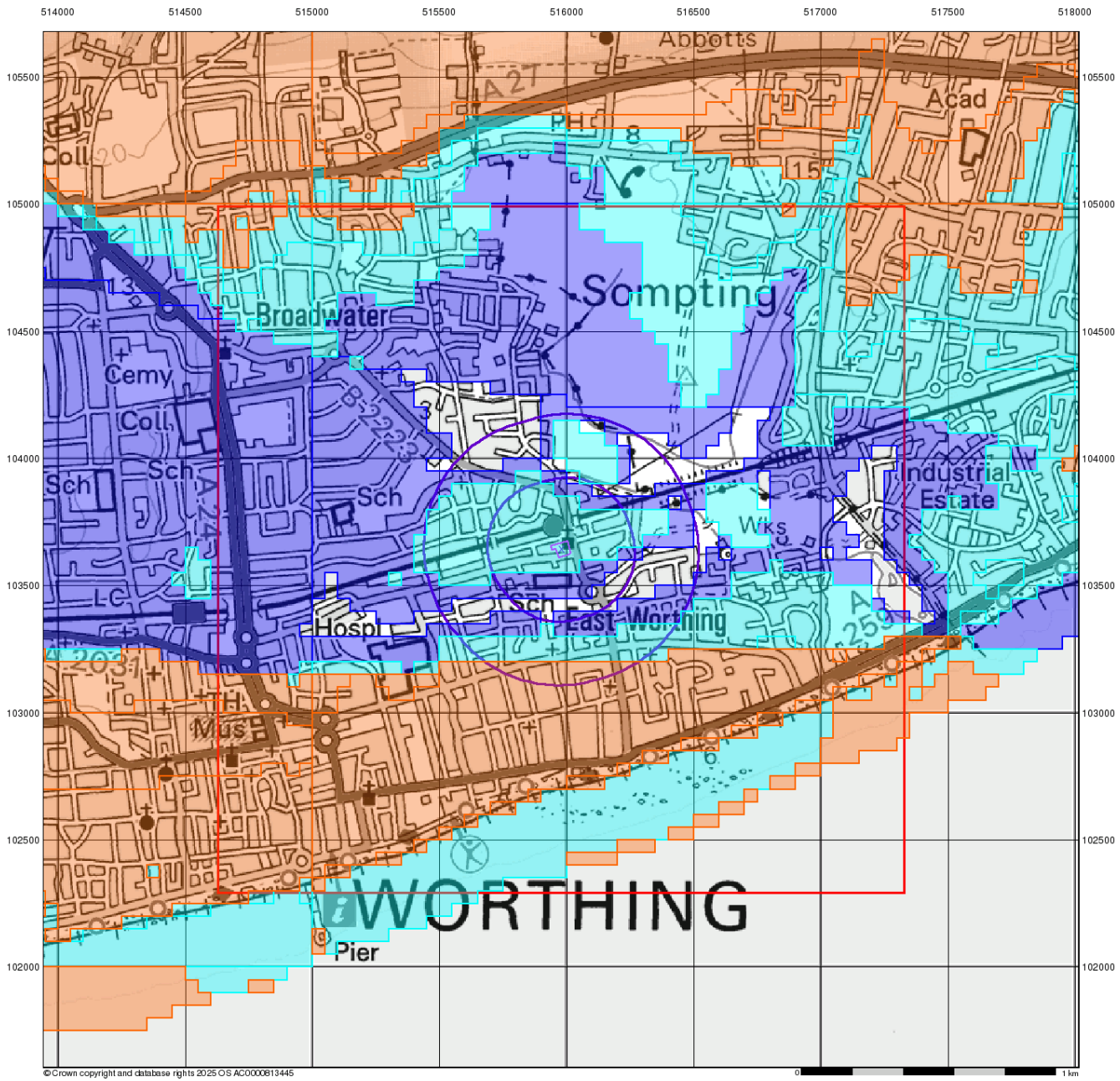
Order Details

Order Number:	390923204_1_1
Customer Ref:	1abwor/2511033 - LJ
National Grid Reference:	515980, 103640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.32
Search Buffer (m):	500

Site Details

St Charles Borromeo Church, Chesswood Road, Worthing, BN11 2AE

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



motion

BGS Flood Data (1:50,000)

General

Specified Site | Specified Buffer(s) | Bearing Reference Point

Slice | Map ID

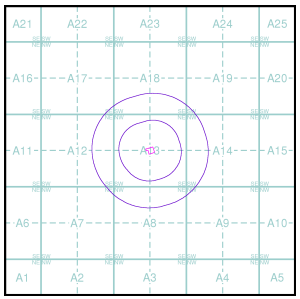
BGS Groundwater Flooding Susceptibility

Potential for Groundwater Flooding to Occur at Surface

Potential for Groundwater Flooding of Property Situated Below Ground Level

Limited Potential for Groundwater Flooding to Occur

BGS Flood Data Map - Slice A



Order Details

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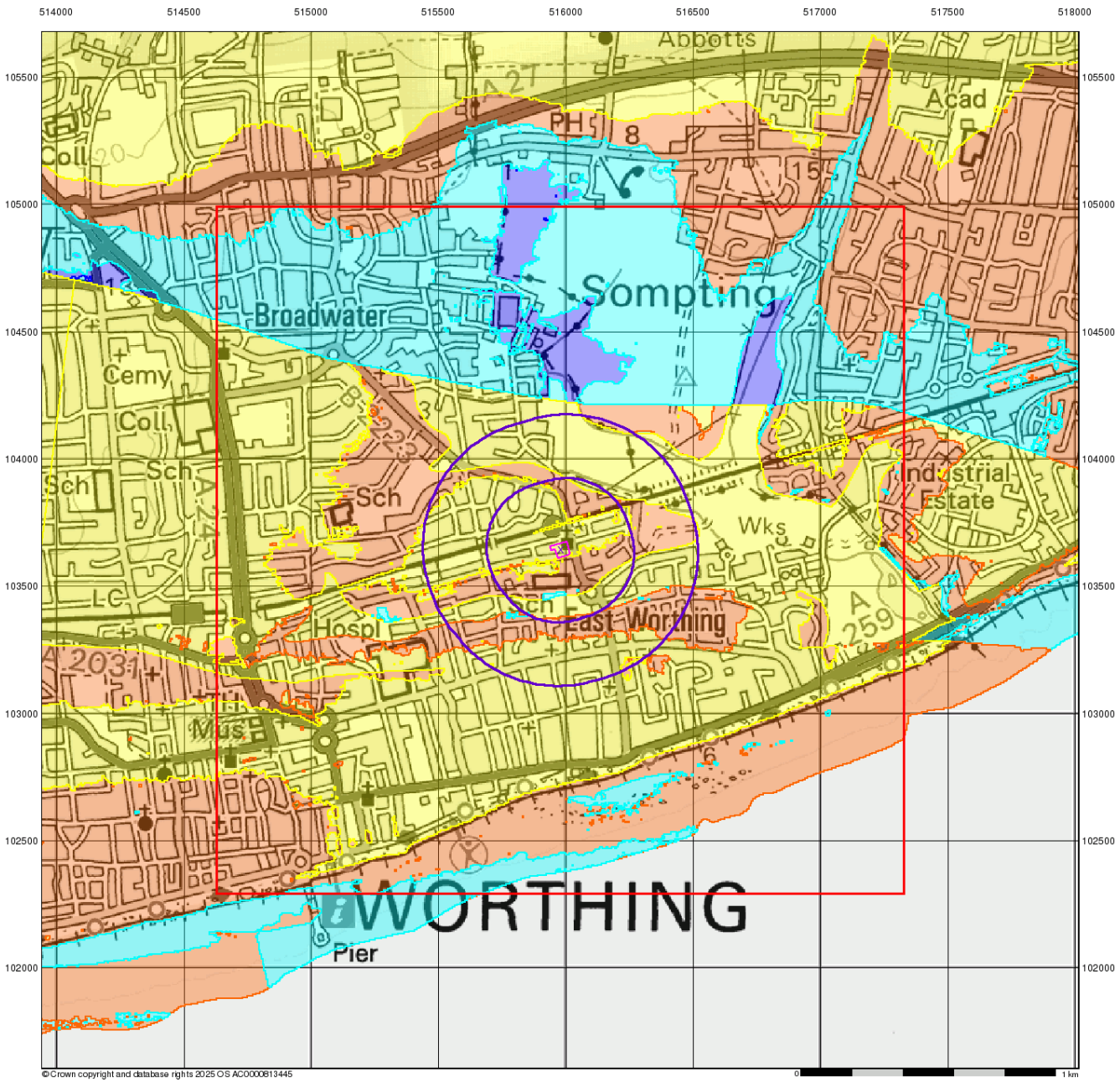


motion

GeoSmart Information Groundwater Flood Map (1:50,000)

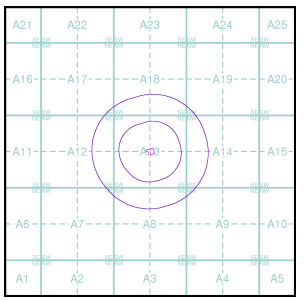
General

Specified Site | Specified Buffer(s) | Bearing Reference Point | Slice

GeoSmart Information Groundwater Flooding Risk

- High Risk
- Moderate Risk
- Low Risk
- Negligible Risk

GeoSmart Information Groundwater Flood Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:	390923204_1_1
Customer Ref:	1abwor/2511033 - LJ
National Grid Reference:	515980, 103640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.32
Search Buffer (m):	500

Site Details

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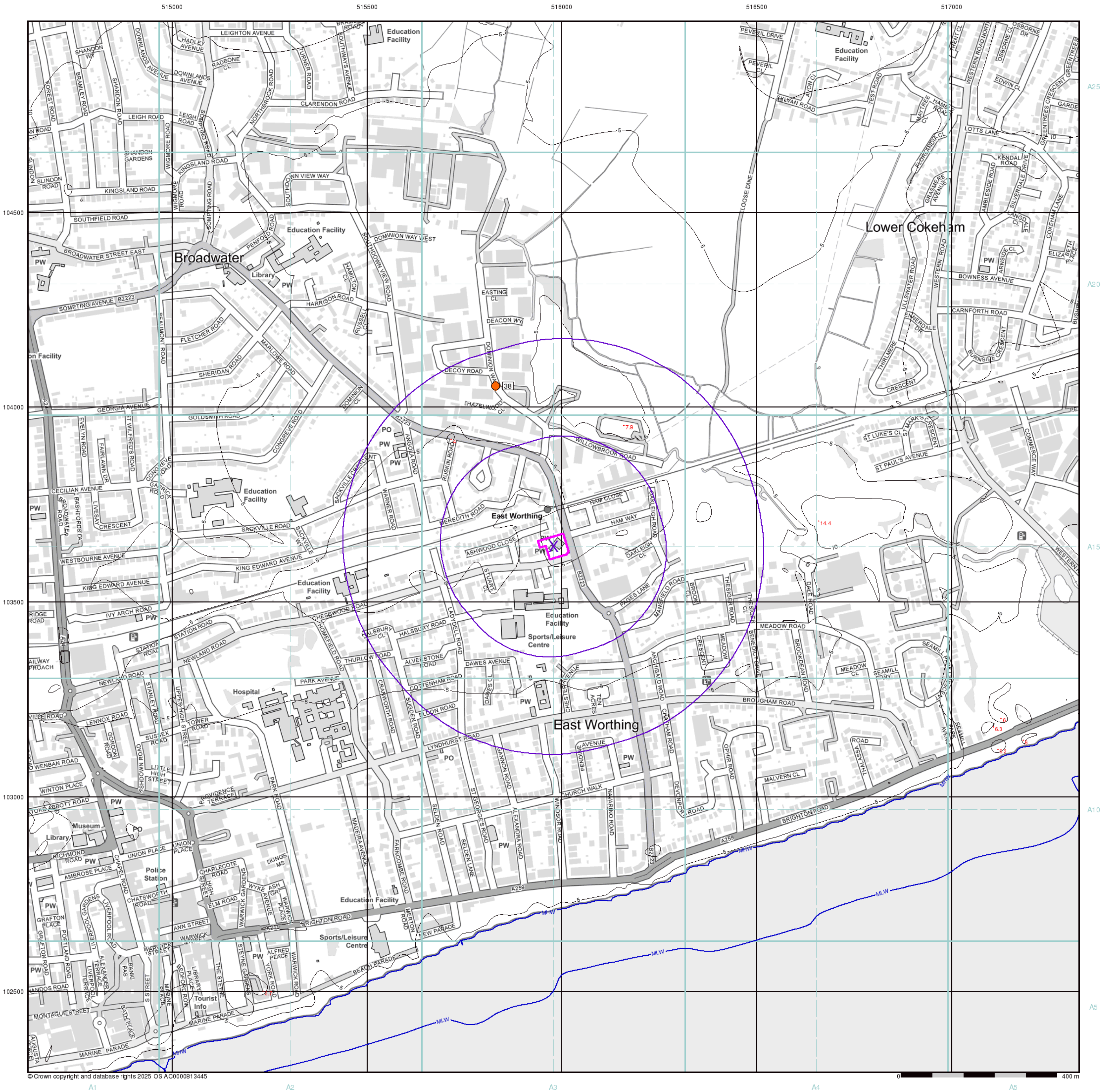
Appendix F

Envirocheck FSR: Historic



EA/NRW Historic Flood Map (1:10,000)

General

- Specified Site
- Specified Buffer(s)
- Bearing Reference Point
- Map ID

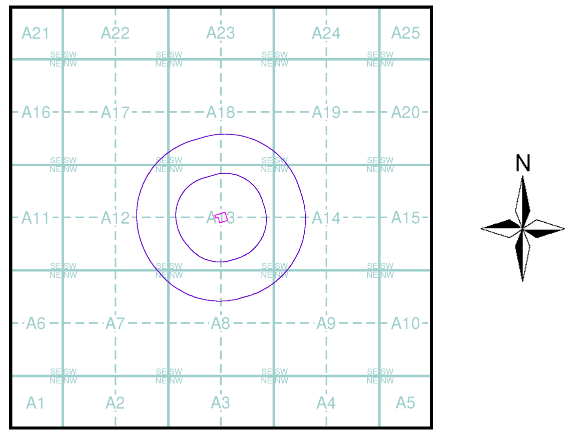
Historic Flood Events Data

- Channel Capacity Exceeded (no raised defences)
- Channel Capacity Exceeded /Surface Water
- Groundwater/High Water Table
- Local Drainage/Surface Water
- Mechanical Failure
- Obstruction/Blockage - Bridge
- Obstruction/Blockage - Channel
- Historical Flood Liabilities
- Obstruction/Blockage - Culvert
- Obstruction/Blockage - Debris Screen
- Operational Failure/ Breach of Defence
- Other
- Overtopping of Defences
- Surface Water
- Unknown

Contours (height in metres)

- Standard Contour
- Master Contour
- Spot Height 167.8
- MLW Mean Low Water
- MHW Mean High Water

EA/NRW Historic Flood Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 390923204_1_1
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National Grid Reference: 515980, 103640
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.32
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