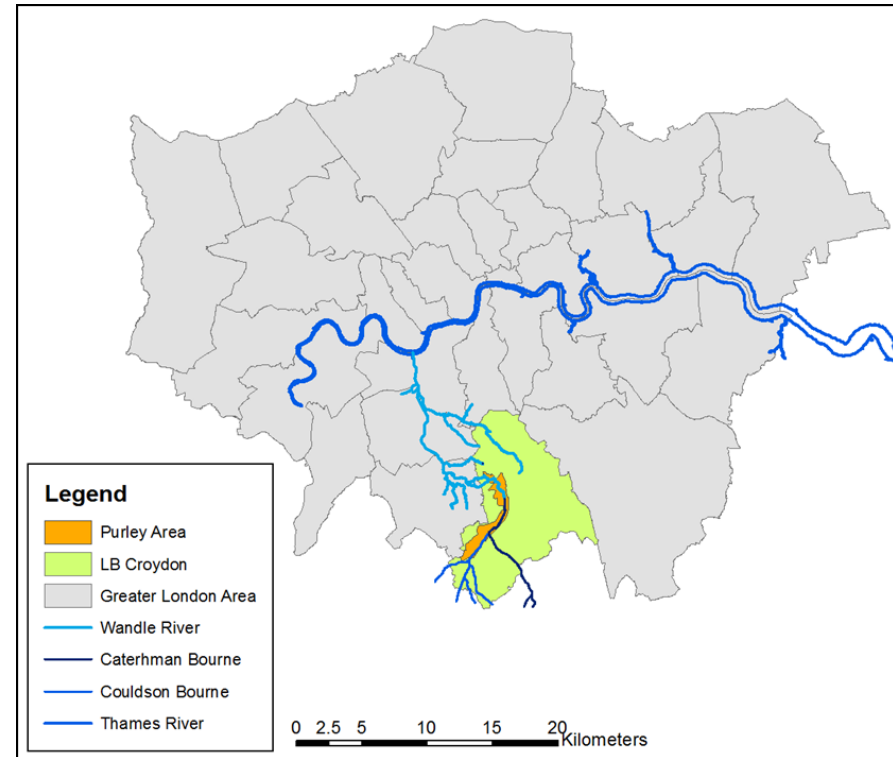


1. Location and Environmental Setting

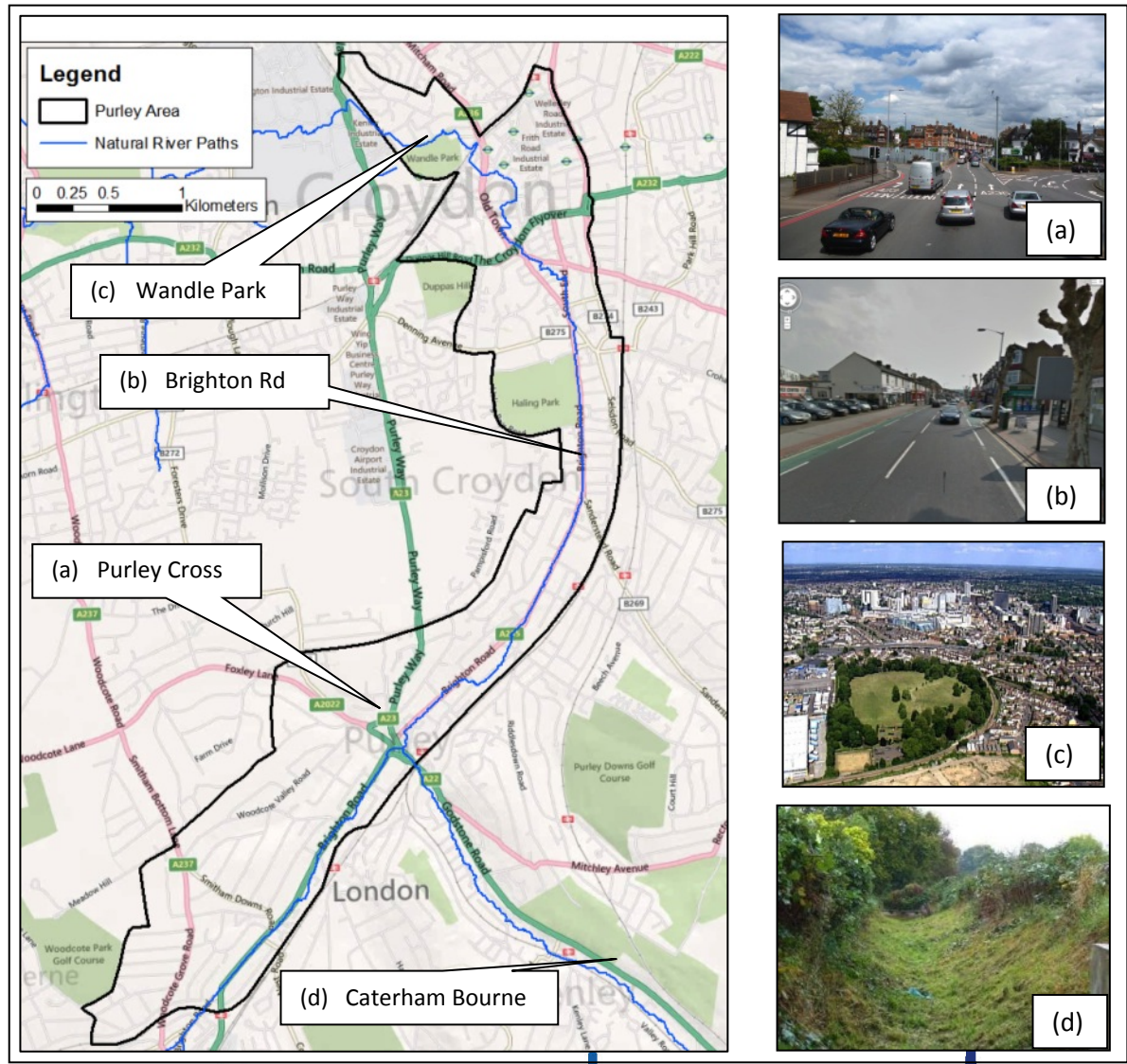
- **Area:** aprox. 652 ha
- Highly urbanised
- Stretches along depression of former pathway of River Wandle, now culverted
- Croydon is 4th settlement in England most susceptible to surface water flooding



- Purley is the area at greatest risk of surface flooding within the Borough, comprising the greatest number of receptors and critical infrastructure at risk of surface water flooding. **The area floods almost every year!**



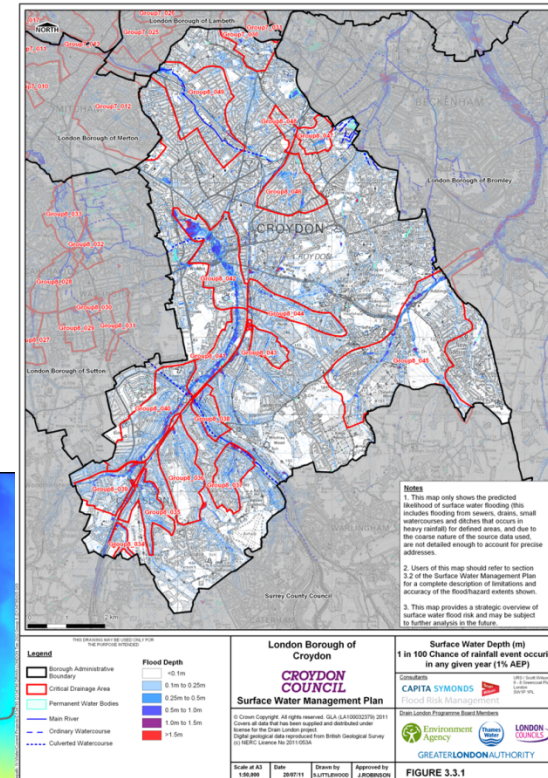
1. Location and Environmental Setting



2. Urban pluvial flood risk problems and management objectives

Flooding mechanisms:

- Pluvial flooding is **driven chiefly by the local topography and relatively steep slopes** (including the seasonal watercourse Caterham Bourne) which channel water to the natural depression along Brighton Road, where reported incidents of flooding are concentrated.
- Problem is exacerbated by high degree of urbanisation and presence of London Clay



2. Urban pluvial flood risk problems and management objectives

Properties at risk of surface water flooding

(for a 1% AEP rainfall event)

Type of property	Infrastructure (PPS25 Categories)*			Households		Commercial Properties	
	Essential	Highly Vulnerable	More Vulnerable	All	Basements Only	All	Basements Only
Flood depth > 0.03 m**	16	2	68	8,450	535	1,286	505
Flood depth > 0.50 m***	1	0	10	618	29	95	15

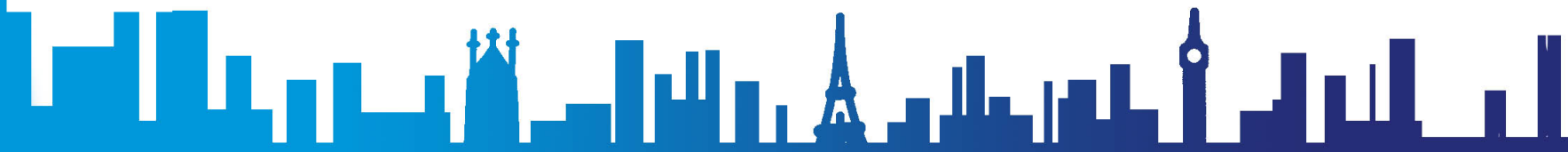
- **Essential infrastructure** includes essential transport and utility infrastructure
- **Highly vulnerable infrastructure** includes police, ambulance and fire stations and command centres, in addition to basement dwellings, caravans, emergency dispersal points and installations requiring hazardous substances consent
- **More vulnerable infrastructure** comprises hospitals, residential care homes, students halls of residence, hotels, drinking establishments, amongst others.



2. Urban pluvial flood risk problems and management objectives

Impacts of flooding in the Cranbrook catchment

- Damage to residential properties, business and open spaces
= thousands £££ of damage + social impacts
- Area at highest risk is highly commercial and many businesses have been flooded in the past.
- Flood water combined with sewage when surcharging occurs has led to environmental damage.
- Roads have been inundated, causing severe disruption to transport and sport events



2. Urban pluvial flood risk problems and management objectives

Historical flood events in the Purley Area

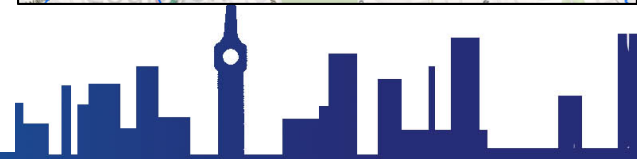
- **Flood records since 1961**
- **20th July 2007: most noticeable event**
 - Approx. 60 mm of rainfall in 1.5 hours: Tr = 1:130 yr
 - Occurred after wet May and June months
 - Approx. 320 properties and 26 schools reported surface water flooding + main roads
- **Many other surface water flooding events:**
 - Dec 2000 & Jan 2001: Caterham bourne caused flooding
 - 3rd and 5th Jul 2006: heavy rainfall
 - August 2007
 - July 2008: a reported 30 mm of rain fell in 24 hours
 - November 2008: rainfall caused flash floods
 - February 2009: simply heavy rain
 - August 2009: high quantity of rain was reported
 - November 2009: heavy rain was combined with high winds
 - June 2012: surface water flood warnings



2. Urban pluvial flood risk problems and management objectives

Potential SWFR mitigation alternatives

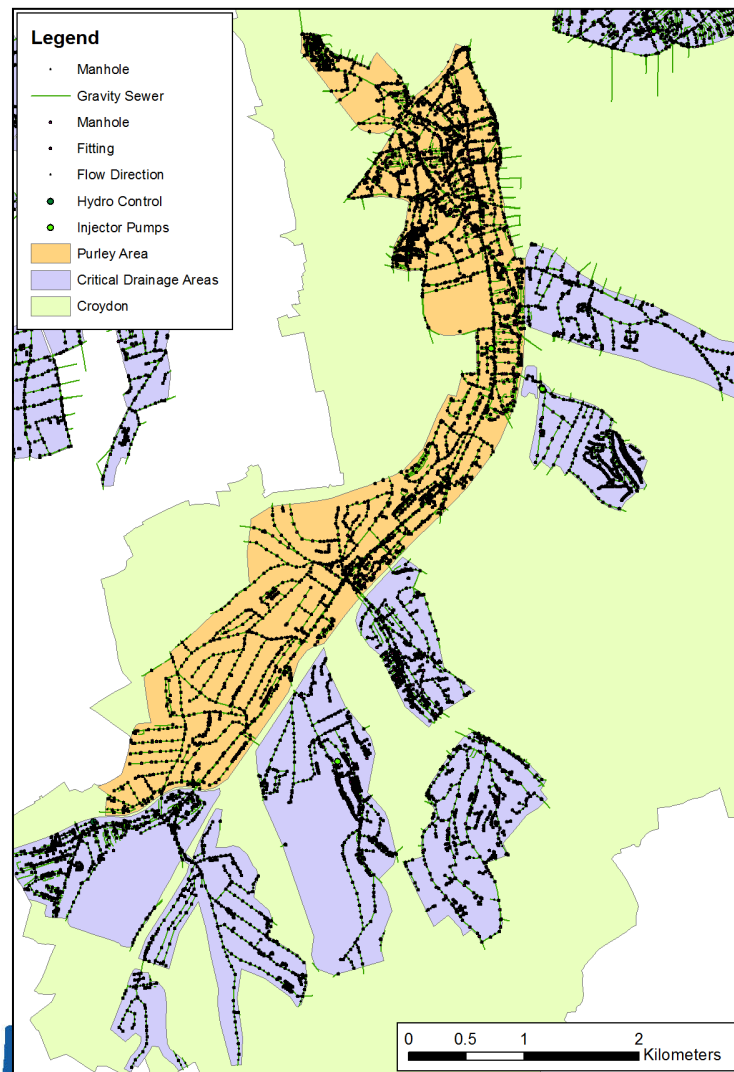
1. **Big interceptor along Brighton Road to increase capacity of sewer system**
2. **Storage in parks along Brighton Road**
3. **A section of the Wandle River which falls within Wandle Park has been recently de-culverted and is being regenerated**
4. **SuDS at property level**
5. **Continue ongoing improvements to maintenance of drainage network**
6. **Raise community awareness, property level flood protection**
7. **Improved event management – forecasting**



3. Characteristics of drainage and monitoring system

Sewer system:

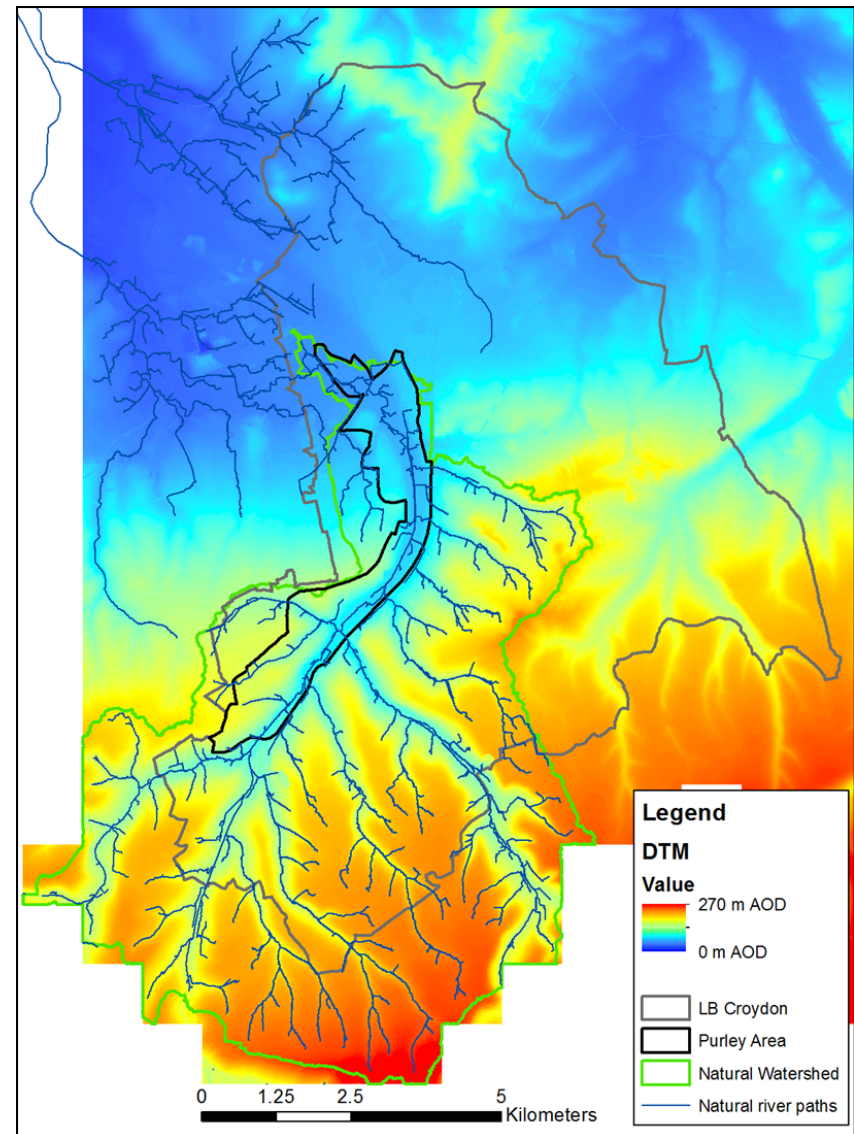
- Combination of combined and separate
- Different owners: Local Council, Thames Water, Environment Agency -> not easy to agree on actions!
- I have received asset database, but no model of the sewer system exists



3. Characteristics of drainage and monitoring system

DTM:

- 1 m horizontal resolution LiDAR-generated DTM (2011)
- Stated vertical accuracy of ± 0.15 m and horizontal accuracy smaller than the pixel size
- Composite generated by merging data from different, overlapping surveys, at different resolutions
- Was used to delineate the natural catchment and assess the extent of the area which must be modelled
- For this area sewer data has been requested

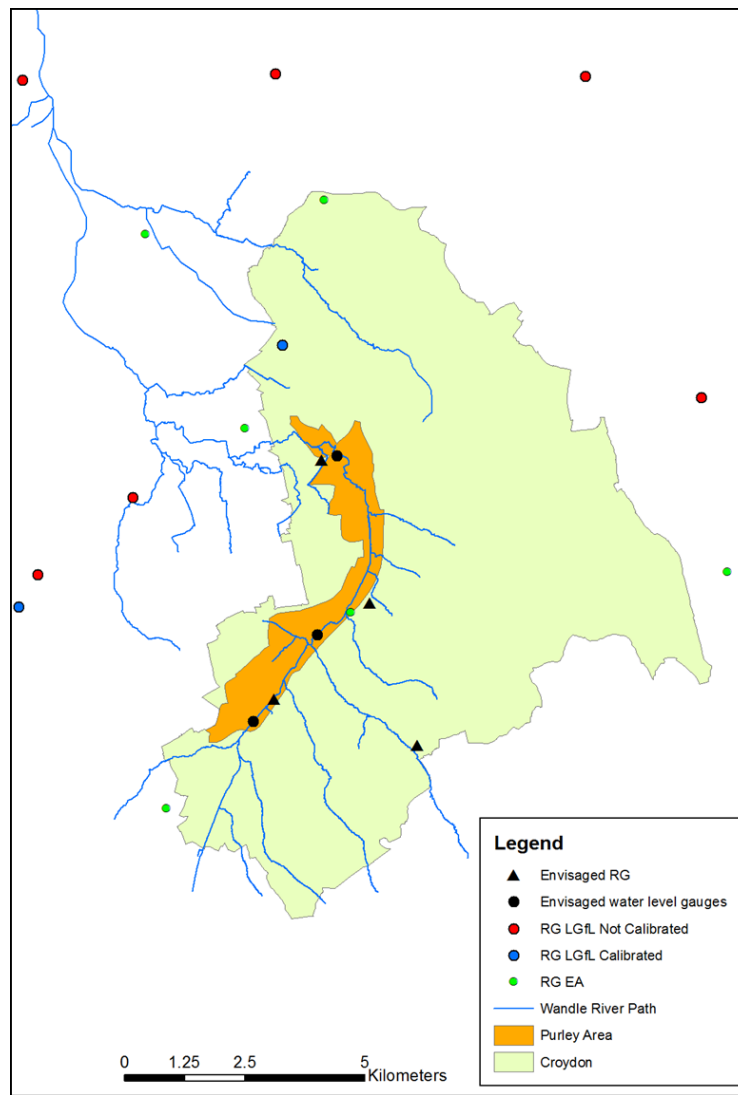


Monitoring system

- **Environment Agency raingauges**
Data must be requested to the EA after observed rainfall events
- **London Grid for Learning raingauges**
Quality is not very good, although work has been done to improve it
- **4 tipping bucket raingauges will be installed in November**
These will be equipped with a data logger and data will be retrieved manually
- **Funding is being sought for purchasing and installing flow and/or level gauges**

3. Characteristics of drainage and monitoring system

Existing and envisaged sensors



3. Characteristics of drainage and monitoring system

UKMO C-band Radars:

	Chenies	Thurnham
Radar type	C-band	C-band
Polarisation	Single-polarisation*	Dual-polarisation
Doppler (yes/no)	No*	Yes
Antenna	Parabolic 3.6 m diameter, 43 dB gain	
Beamwidth	1°	
Frequency range	5.4 – 5.8 GHz	
Range resolution	1 km up to 50 km range / 2 km up to 75 km range	
Temporal resolution	5 min scan repeat cycle**	
Elevations (°)	0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 4.0, 5.0	0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.5, 4.0

*Currently being upgraded to dual-pol and doppler

**Within the RainGain project the potential benefits of reducing the repetition cycle to 2-3 min will be tested.

