Basement Impact Assessment

Appendices 11a - 14

29 Aberdare Gardens

London NW6 3AJ

Formation of New Basement and External Light Wells

Part 3 of 3

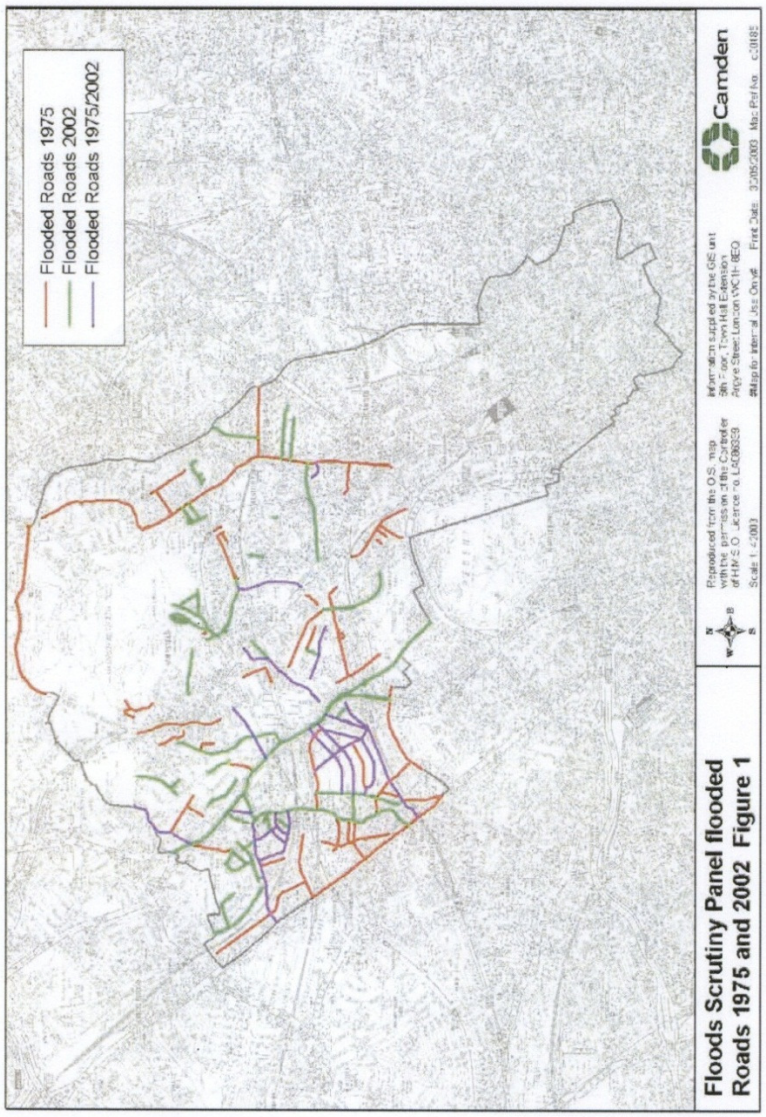

Figure 1 Map showing flooded roads and properties in 1975 and 2002

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Appendix 11a
Flood Scrutiny Panel
Flooded Roads 1975 - 2002

phenomena have a long history and have not been recently created by global warming.

2.17. The historical data on such summer storms and the experiences of flooding has raised the question of the risk of flooding and how this is stated. A high level of rainfall/flood expected once in 100 years (otherwise known as a return period of 100 years) translates back to a flood risk of 1% in any year. The problem is that after such an event people assume it will not be repeated in their lifetime. However, the *probability* of it occurring is exactly the same for any year, including the next one.

1878 Flood Summary
A downpour on 10th and 11h April lasting 19 hours ending at midday, produced exceptional fall of 11.73cm (4.62") at Haverstock Hill. Widespread flooding occurred, causing much damage. Another followed this great storm two months later. G.J Symons measured 8.31cm (3.27") in one and a half hours in Camden Square on 23 June.

1922 – 1931 Summary
In 1923 a terrific thunderstorm lasted all night on 9-10 July with the most vivid lightening of the twentieth century. Several thousand flashes were counted and the rainfall total of 6.53cm (2.57") recorded for the observatory at Hampstead was not broken until 1975. London suffered widespread flooding.

1924 had one of the wettest summers on record and the total for the year was 97.64cm (38.44"), only exceeded by 1927. Rainfall in July 1924 was 19.3cm (7.60"), the highest total for any month, a record that still stands.

In 1927 the exceptional total of 97.97cm (38.57") fell, the highest annual fall recorded. This is the only occasion when over 254cm (100") has fallen in three consecutive years.

1975 Flood Summary
'Severe storm between 5.30pm and 8.00pm on 14 August 1975 – caused flooding in lower lying areas of Hampstead. Heaviest and most concentrated since records began for this part of Borough, over six inches of rain [15cm] fell - likely to be once every 100 years. The drainage capacity of household drains, road gullies and sewers was far exceeded and was unable to cope with the volume of water involved.'
London Borough of Camden Works Department

Water courses

2.18. The research also uncovered evidence on the many small streams, rivulets ponds and wells that existed or underlie the Hampstead area, which have never been channelled or culverted.

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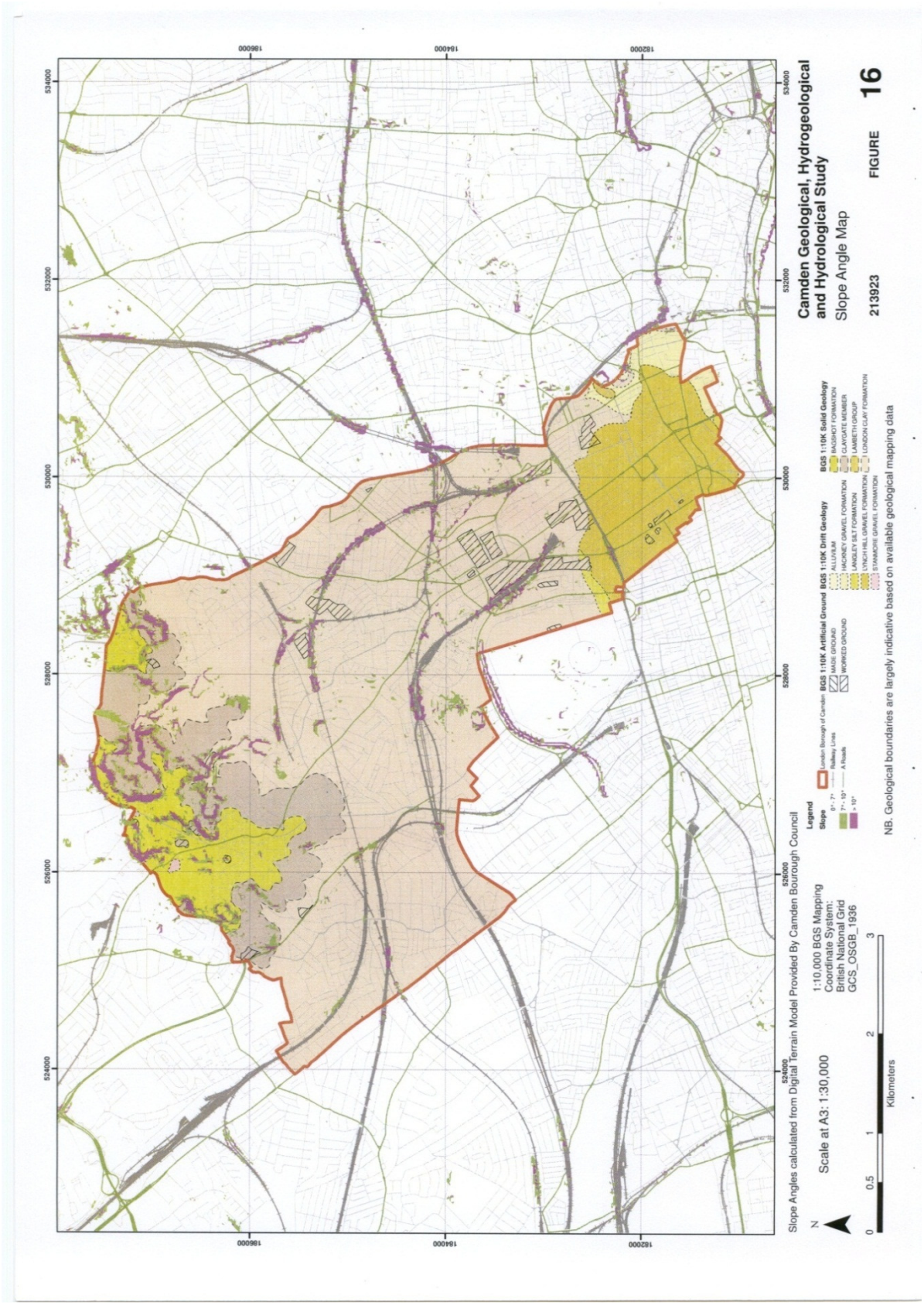
Appendix 11b
Flood Scrutiny Panel
Flooded Roads 1975 – 2002
Report Extract on Flooding Occurrence



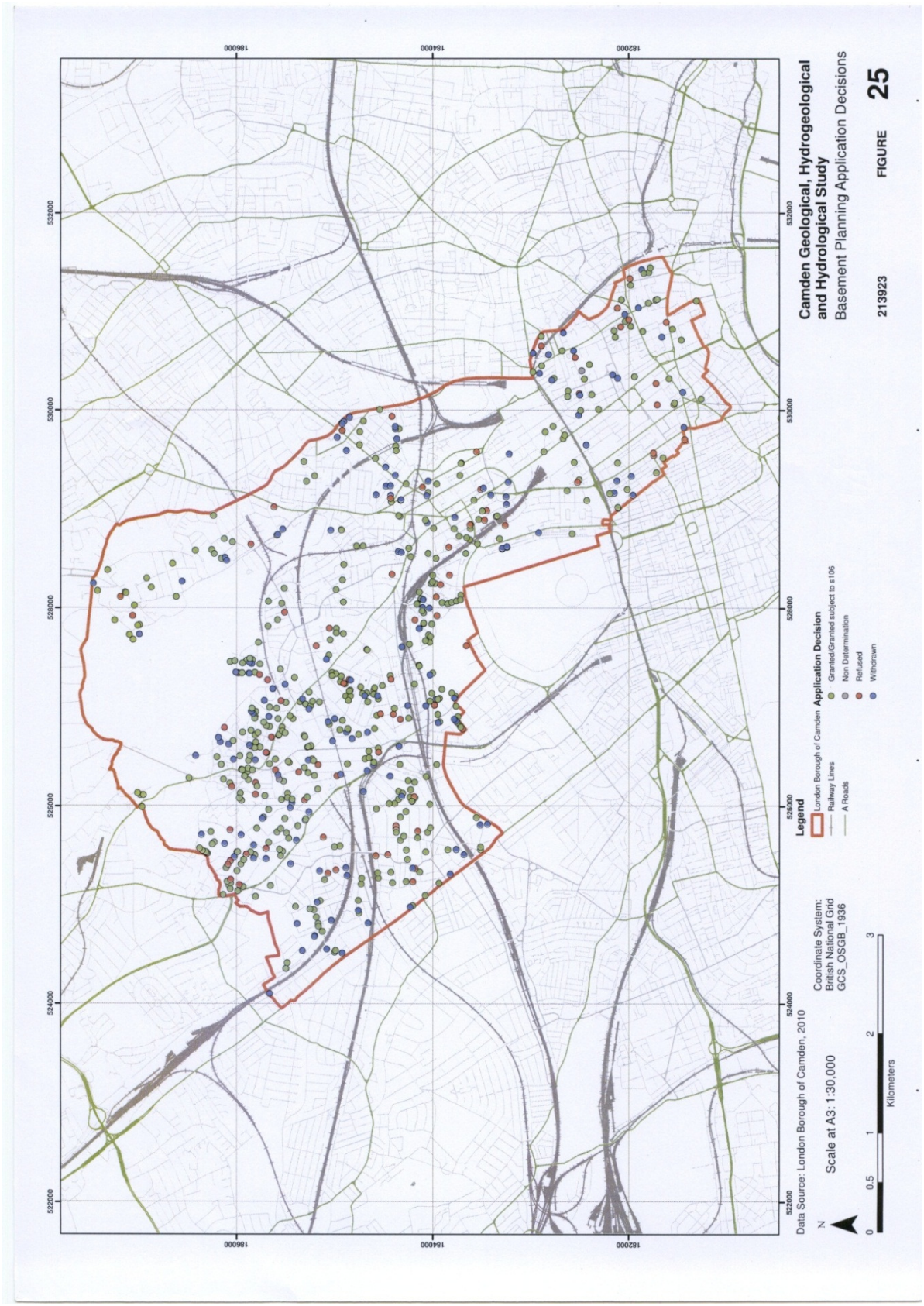
Appendix 12
Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study
Slope Angle Map

Source - London Borough of Camden, January 2010. *Camden Core Strategy Proposed Submission.*

Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study
Transport Infrastructure

213923 FIGURE **18**

Appendix 13
Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study
Transport Infrastructure



Appendix 14

Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study

Basement Planning Application Decisions