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Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Site SHELAA/351

The Classic Cinema, High Street

Final

Prepared for	Date
Swale Borough Council	October 2026

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1 Background

This is a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) site screening report for site SHELAA/351. The content of this Level 2 SFRA site screening report assumes the reader has already consulted the Swale Borough Council Level 1 SFRA and read the Swale Borough Council Level 2 SFRA main report and is therefore familiar with the terminology used in this report.

1.1 Site details

- Location: The Classic Cinema, High Street, ME10 4PG
- Site area: 0.18ha
- Existing site use: Brownfield (Local Heritage List site)
- Proposed site use: Residential
- Proposed use flood risk vulnerability classification: More Vulnerable

The site is situated in the central area of Sittingbourne and comprises a brownfield site with an existing cinema which is on the Local Heritage list and a small car park in the north. The site is bounded by High Street to the south, Bell Road to the east and The Butts to the northwest. To the west lies a church and an area of greenfield land, while commercial development surrounds the site to the east and south. The surrounding area is characterised by a mix of commercial and community uses. A fire station is situated approximately 100m to the north-west, and the railway line lies around 110m to the north. Residential properties are located further south beyond the adjacent commercial premises. The Swale, a Main River, is situated 620m north of the site.

1.2 Topography

Figure 1-1 shows the topography of the site represented by the Environment Agency (EA) 1m resolution LIDAR. The topography of the site slopes down from the southwest to the northeast. The highest elevation is 8.51mAOD present just north of High Street and the lowest elevation is 6.63mAOD in the northernmost point of the site.

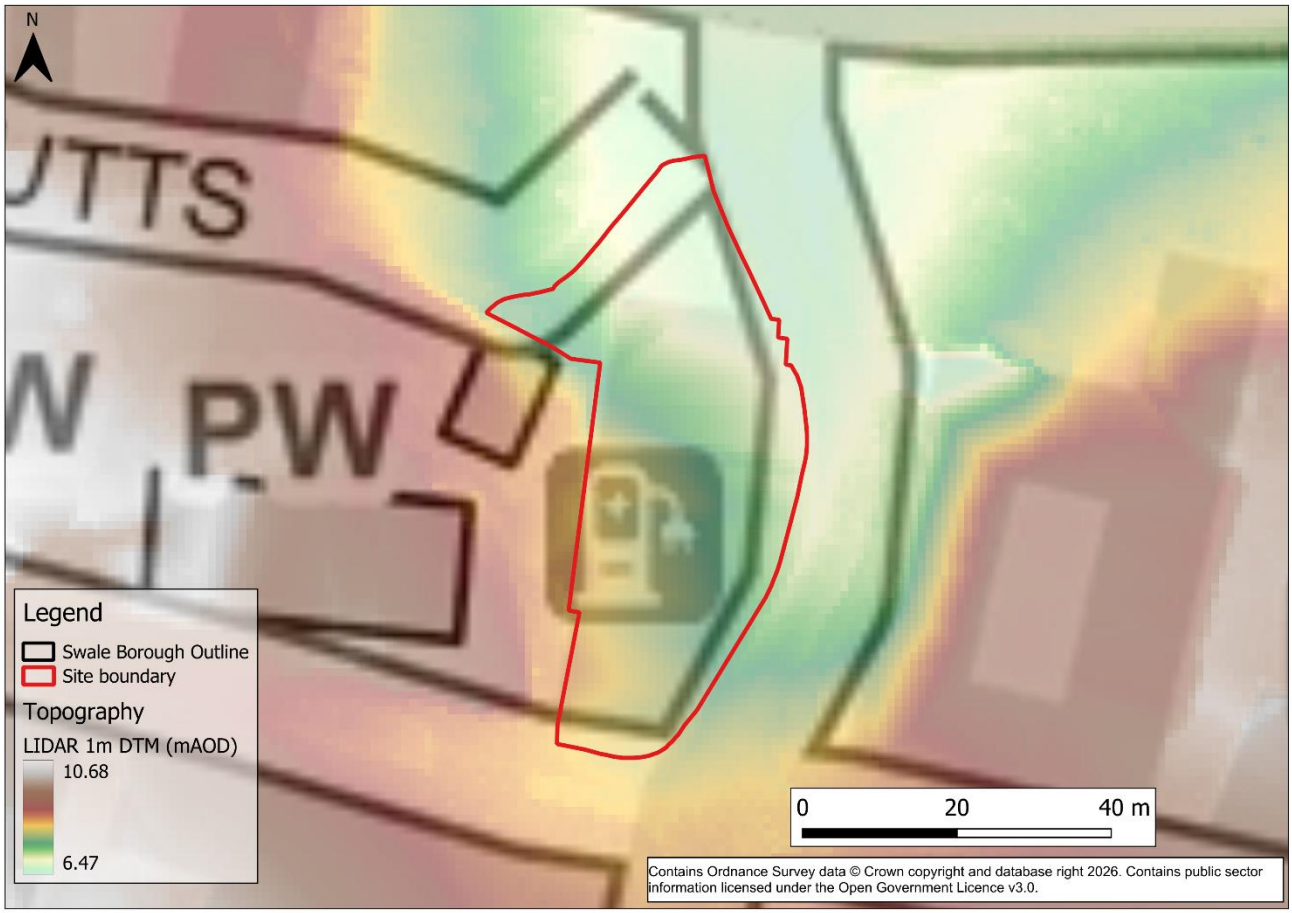


Figure 1-1: Topography of the site.

1.3 Geology and soils

Geology at the site consists of:

- Bedrock - Seaford Chalk Formation consisting of chalk.
- There are no underlying superficial deposits within the site.

Soils at the site consist of:

- Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils.

The potential influence of the site's geology and soil conditions on drainage is discussed in Section 7.

2 Sources of flood risk

2.1 Existing drainage features

There are no drainage features within or nearby the site. However, given the fact that there are existing developments on the site and it is within an urban area, it is likely there is an existing sewer network in place.

2.2 Flood Zones

2.2.1 Available data

The Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning (FMfP) has been used within this assessment to determine Flood Zones 2 and 3a. Flood Zones 2 and 3a do not consider defences.

Flood Zone 3b in this area has been defined using the Environment Agency's River and Sea 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) defended flood risk extents – present day dataset in the wider area.

2.2.2 Description of risk to the site

The entire site is within Flood Zone 1 and is therefore at a low risk of tidal or fluvial flooding.

Table 2-1: Existing fluvial and tidal flood risk based on Flood Zones

Flood Zone 1 (%)	Flood Zone 2 (%)	Flood Zone 3a (%)	Flood Zone 3b (%)
100	0	0	0

2.3 Fluvial present day defended risk

There is no modelled fluvial data within the vicinity of the site. Also, there are no nearby watercourses to be modelled, and the site is at a low risk to fluvial flooding.

2.4 Tidal/coastal present day defended risk

2.4.1 Available data

The North Kent Coast modelling study (2024) has been used to understand the coastal flood risk.

2.4.2 Description of risk to the site

According to the North Kent Coast model, the site is not predicted to flood during the present day defended 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year), 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) or the 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) events.

2.5 Surface water

2.5.1 Available data

The Environment Agency's FMfP – Surface Water Spatial Planning map has been used within this assessment to inform the extent and depth of surface water risk. Velocity and hazard data is not currently available from the Environment Agency for this dataset.

2.5.2 Description of risk to the site

During the 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) event, there is pooling in the northeast of the site where there is lower elevation and flooding in the south and southeast where flooding follows the topographic slope along the eastern boundary. The maximum flood depth is shallow at between 0.15 and 0.30m and is predicted in the northeastern corner.

During the 1% (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) events, there are offsite flow paths from High Street and Bell Road which enter the site in the south and inundate the majority of the site. The maximum flood depth remains shallow at between 0.15m and 0.30m in the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) event but increases to between 0.60m and 0.90m in the 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) event.

The mapped flood risk extent is likely to be less extensive in practice due to the presence of the existing building. Site-specific modelling should be undertaken as part of the detailed FRA to refine the assessment of flood risk.

Table 2-2: Existing surface water flood risk based on the Flood Map for Planning map – Surface Water Spatial Planning map

Event	<0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) (%)	0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) (%)	1% AEP (1 in 100-year) (%)	3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) (%)
Percentage of site at risk* (%)	5	95	90	14
Maximum depth (m)	N/A	0.60-0.90	0.15-0.30	0.15-0.30

** The percentage of surface water extents quoted show the percentage of the site at surface water risk from that particular event, including the percentage of the site at flood risk at a higher risk zone (e.g., 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) includes the 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) percentage). The <0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) event shows the area of the site not predicted to be impacted by surface water flooding.*

2.6 Reservoir

The site is not shown to be at risk of reservoir flooding during the 'dry day' or 'wet day' scenario from the EA Reservoir Flood Maps.

2.7 Groundwater

The JBA Groundwater Emergence Map shows that groundwater levels are between 0.5m and 5m below the ground surface during a 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) groundwater event.

Based on the surface water risk and topography of the site it is likely that any groundwater that emerges will flow to the northeast.

This assessment does not negate the requirement that an appropriate assessment of the groundwater regime should be carried out at the site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) stage.

2.8 Sewer

Southern Water has not provided additional information regarding sewers at the site.

2.9 Flood history

According to the Environment Agency's Historic Flood Map, the site has not been impacted by any flood incidents.

The Kent County Council historic data was provided as point data with an easting and northing. Due to the protection of data, the eastings and northings were plotted on GIS and the number of incidents recorded within a 0.85km^2 area was calculated. Kent County Council's records indicate that the site lies across a reporting area containing 22 recorded flood incidents.

According to Southern Water's Sewer Incident Report Form (SIRF), there has been one sewer flood incident in the ME10 4 postcode area since 2015.

3 Climate change

Increased storm intensities due to climate change may increase the extent, depth, velocity, hazard, and frequency of both fluvial and surface water flooding.

Climate change allowances are determined by the management catchment in which the site is located. The site lies within the North Kent Management Catchment. Please see Section 6 of the Swale Borough Council Level 2 SFRA main report for information on climate change allowances.

Development proposals at the site must address the potential changes associated with climate change and be designed to be safe for the intended lifetime. The provisions for safe access and escape must also address the potential increase in severity and frequency of flooding.

3.1 Flood Zones plus climate change

3.1.1 Available data

The Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning (FMfP) plus climate change has been used within this assessment. This shows the combined extent of Flood Zones 2 and 3 using the following climate change allowances:

- 'Central' allowance for the 2080s epoch (2070-2125) for risk of flooding from rivers
- 'Upper End' allowance for risk of flooding from the sea, accounting for cumulative sea level rise to 2125.

3.1.2 Description of risk to the site

The site is not within the FMfP Flood Zones plus climate change dataset.

3.2 Fluvial

There is no modelled fluvial data within the vicinity of the site. Also, there are no nearby watercourses to be modelled, and the site is at a low risk to fluvial flooding.

3.3 Tidal

3.3.1 Available data

The North Kent Coast modelling study (2024) has been used to understand the tidal and coastal flood risk within the Local Plan area. The mapping provides information for present day and for the Upper End climate change event for the years 2100 and 2125.

3.3.2 Description of risk to the site

The site is not predicted to flood during the 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) 2125 Upper End event.

3.4 Surface water

3.4.1 Available data

The Environment Agency's Surface Water Spatial Planning Dataset, released in May 2026, has been used within this assessment to inform the extent and depth of surface water risk with climate change. Climate change outputs are available for the 3.3% (1 in 30-year), 1%, (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) events with the Upper End climate change allowance for the 2070s epoch. There is currently no available velocity or hazard information for this dataset.

It should be noted that the Environment Agency's Upper End allowance for the 2050s epoch for the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) event in the North Kent Management Catchment is greater than the 2070s epoch for the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) event so the climate change uplift may be slightly underestimated.

3.4.2 Description of risk to the site

The extent of surface water flooding in the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) plus climate change event is predicted to increase slightly compared to the present day 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) event, particularly in the northwest. However, both events inundate the majority of the site. The maximum flood depth is predicted to increase from between 0.15m and 0.30m to between 0.60m and 0.90m.

The mapped flood risk extent is likely to be less extensive in practice due to the presence of the existing building. Site-specific modelling should be undertaken as part of the detailed FRA to refine the assessment of flood risk.

Table 3-1: Comparison of surface water flood risk to the site between the 1% AEP present day and 1% AEP climate change extents

Event	1% AEP	1% AEP plus climate change
Percentage of site at risk (%)	90	94
Maximum depth (m)	0.15-0.30	0.60-0.90

4 Flood risk management infrastructure

4.1 Defences

The Environment Agency AIMS (Asset Information Management System) dataset shows the site is not protected by any flood defences

4.2 MEAS Hold the Line Benefit Area

The Medway Estuary and Swale flood and coastal risk management Strategy (MEAS) sets out the Environment Agency's plan to sustainably manage the coastline and tidal defences in the Medway estuary and Swale area. It aims to protect people, properties, designated habitat and agricultural land over the next 100 years. The MEAS Hold the Line Benefit Area is where the long-term strategic intention is to continue maintaining or improving flood defences, subject to future funding and review.

The site is not within a MEAS Hold the Line Benefit Area

4.3 Residual risk

There is no significant source of residual risk to the site.

5 Coastal Change Management Area

The site is not within or nearby a Coastal Change Management Area.

The implications of the CCMA can be found within Appendix J of the Level 1 SFRA.

6 Emergency planning

6.1 Flood warnings and alerts

The site is not located in an EA Flood Warning or Flood Alert Area.

6.2 Access and escape

Safe access and escape will need to be demonstrated in the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) plus climate change fluvial and surface water events and the 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) plus climate change tidal events. Site layout and design should address the requirements for safe access and escape, avoid impeding surface water flows and preserve the storage of surface water to avoid exacerbation of flood risk elsewhere on the site and in the wider catchment.

6.2.1 Current and potential access to the site

Current access to the site is achieved via The Butts in the northwest of the site. Further potential access and escape to and from the site can be achieved via Bell Road along the eastern boundary and High Street along the southern boundary.

6.2.2 Fluvial

There is flood free access and escape via all routes during all fluvial events.

6.2.3 Tidal

There is flood free access and escape via all routes during the 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) 2125 Upper End event. However, when travelling from the north along Bell Road, safe access and escape routes will be challenging to achieve due to modelled high flood depths.

6.2.4 Surface water

During the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) surface water climate change event, there is flooding predicted along all three access roads as well as in the majority of the site, but the predicted flood depths remain shallow at between 0.15m and 0.30m along The Butts and High Street, so safe access and egress for vehicles should be possible. However, when travelling from along Bell Road, depths are predicted to be between 0.30m and 0.60m so safe access and escape may be more challenging via this route.

6.3 Dry islands

A dry island is a parcel of land that is elevated above surrounding areas at risk of flooding and is not at risk of flooding itself. The site is not located on a dry island.

7 Requirements for drainage control and impact mitigation

7.1 Broadscale assessment of possible SuDS

- Groundwater levels are indicated to be between 0.5 and 5m below ground level and there is a risk of flooding to subsurface assets and below ground development such as basements. Groundwater monitoring is recommended to determine the seasonal variability of groundwater levels, as this may affect the design of the surface water drainage system. BGS data indicates that the underlying geology is chalk which is likely to be free draining. This should be confirmed through infiltration testing, with the use of infiltration maximised as much as possible in accordance with the SuDS hierarchy and national and local SuDS guidance.
- The site is not located within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone and there are no restrictions over the use of infiltration techniques with regard to groundwater quality.
- The topography slopes from southwest to northeast which will accelerate surface water runoff, increase erosion risks, and limit the space available for gravity-fed infiltration features like basins.
- The site is not located within a historic landfill site.

7.2 Opportunities for wider sustainability benefits and integrated flood risk management

- Implementation of SuDS at the site could provide opportunities to deliver multiple benefits including volume control, water quality, amenity and biodiversity. This could provide wider sustainability benefits to the site and surrounding area. Proposals to use SuDS techniques should be discussed with relevant stakeholders (Local Planning Authority, Lead Local Flood Authority, and the EA) at an early stage to understand possible constraints.
- Development at this site should not increase flood risk either on or off site. The design of the surface water management proposals should take into account the impacts of future climate change over the projected lifetime of the development.
- Opportunities to incorporate filtration techniques such as filter strips, filter drains and bioretention areas must be considered.
- The use of multistage SuDS treatment will improve water quality of surface water runoff discharged from the site and reduce the impact on receiving water bodies.
- Opportunities to incorporate source control techniques such as green roofs, permeable surfaces and rainwater harvesting must be considered in the design of the site.
- Surface water discharge rates should not exceed the pre-development runoff rates for the site for the 50% AEP (1 in 2-year) and 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) year

storm events and should be designed to be as close to greenfield runoff rates as reasonably practical in consultation with the LLFA. It may be possible to reduce site runoff by maximising the permeable surfaces on site using a combination of permeable surfacing and soft landscaping techniques.

- If it is proposed to discharge runoff to a sewer system, the condition and capacity of the receiving asset should be confirmed through surveys and the discharge rate agreed with the Lead Local Flood Authority alongside confirmation with the asset owner of the available capacity.

8 NPPF and planning implications

8.1 Exception Test requirements

The Local Planning Authority has confirmed that the Sequential Test has been carried out in line with national guidelines. The Sequential Test needs to be passed before the Exception Test is applied.

Annex F of the NPPF classifies residential development as "More vulnerable".

The Exception Test is not required for this site because it is wholly within Flood Zone 1. However, consideration needs to be given to the high surface water flood risk at the site to ensure that development remains safe and flood risk is not increased elsewhere.

8.2 Requirements and guidance for site-specific Flood Risk Assessment

At the planning application stage, a site-specific FRA will be required as the proposed development site:

- within Flood Zone 1 and the flood map for planning shows it is at risk of flooding from surface water, now or in future

All sources of flooding should be considered as part of a site-specific FRA.

Consultation with the Local Authority, Lead Local Flood Authority, Southern Water, and the Environment Agency should be undertaken at an early stage.

Any FRA should be carried out in line with latest guidance including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Flood Risk and Coastal Change Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), and Swale Borough Council Local Plan Policies.

The development should be designed with mitigation measures in place where required as outlined in Section 8.3.

8.3 Guidance for site design and making development safe

- The mapped surface water flood risk extent is likely to be less extensive in practice due to the presence of the existing building. Site-specific modelling should be undertaken as part of the detailed FRA to refine the assessment of flood risk.
- A sequential approach to the location of development within the site should be undertaken. This means avoiding, so far as possible, development in current and future medium and high flood risk areas considering all sources of flooding including areas at risk of surface water flooding.
- Where development cannot avoid areas at risk of flooding, then flood resilience and resistance measures e.g. raising of floor levels, including property flood resistance and resilience measures should be implemented, where appropriate. These measures should be assessed to make sure that flooding is

not increased either on or off the site and should take account of the building's Local Heritage Site status.

- The risk from surface water flow routes should be quantified as part of a site-specific FRA, including a drainage strategy, so runoff volumes from the development are not increased by development. A drainage strategy should help inform site layout and design to ensure runoff rates are as close as possible to pre-development greenfield rates, with areas of surface water ponding retained as open space and SuDS or water compatible/essential infrastructure uses only.
- The FRA should further assess the groundwater flood risk and below ground development such as basements may not be appropriate at this site.
- A Flood Response Plan will be required. Arrangements for safe access and escape will need to be provided for the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) surface water event, as well as the 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) tidal event with an appropriate allowance for climate change, considering depth, velocity, and hazard. Design and access arrangements will need to incorporate mitigation measures, so development and occupants are safe.
- Provisions for safe access and escape should not impact on surface water flow routes or contribute to loss of floodplain storage. Consideration should be given to the siting of access points with respect to areas of surface water flood risk.

9 Conclusions

According to the FMfP, the entire site is within Flood Zone 1.

The site is not predicted to be at risk of tidal or fluvial flooding according to the available models.

In terms of surface water flood risk, during the 3.3% (1 in 30-year) AEP event, there is ponding in the northeast of the site and flooding along the eastern boundary. During the 1% (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000-year) events, there are offsite flow paths from High Street and Bell Road which enter the site in the south and inundate the majority of the site. The extent of surface water flooding in the 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) plus climate change event is predicted to increase slightly compared to the present day 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) event, particularly in the northwest. The mapped surface water flood risk extent is likely to be less extensive in practice due to the presence of the existing building.

There has been one sewer flood incident in the ME10 4 postcode area since 2015 according to Southern Water's SIRF dataset.

The site lies across a reporting area containing 22 recorded flood incidents, according to Kent County Council's flood incident register.

The following points should be considered in the development of this site:

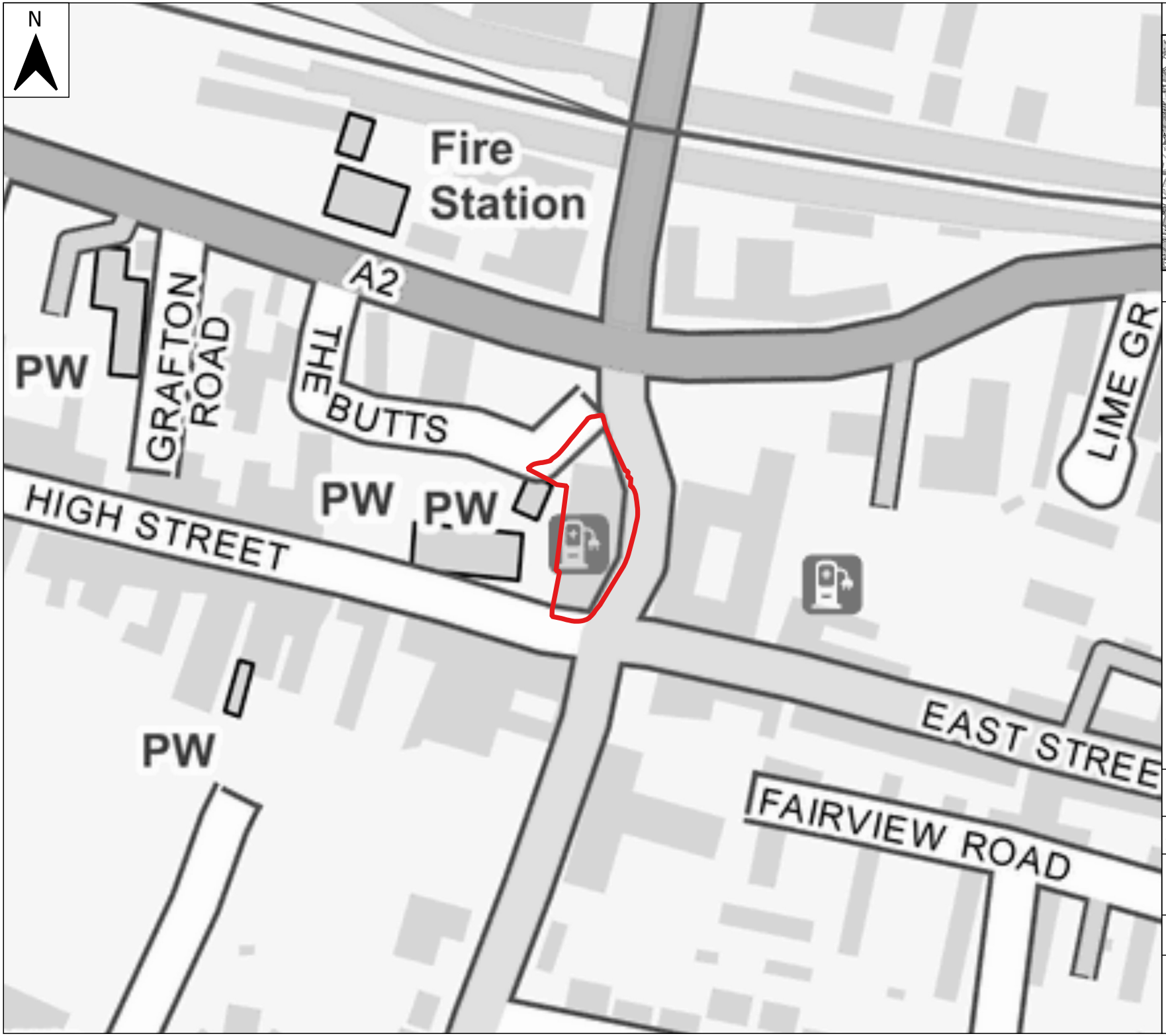
- A site-specific Flood Risk Assessment will be required which demonstrates that residential development can be safely accommodated on the site for its lifetime, including consideration of surface water flooding, as well as residual risk from the overtopping of tidal defences. The FRA should demonstrate that development will not increase flood risk on or off site and should incorporate an appropriate allowance for climate change.
- The mapped surface water flood risk extent is likely to be less extensive in practice due to the presence of the existing building. Site-specific modelling should be undertaken as part of the detailed FRA to refine the assessment of flood risk.
- Development should be steered outside the areas of surface water flood risk on site. Where development cannot avoid areas at risk of flooding, then flood resilience and resistance measures e.g. raising of floor levels, including property flood resistance and resilience measures should be implemented, where appropriate. These measures should be assessed to make sure that flooding is not increased either on or off the site.
- The FRA should further assess the groundwater flood risk and below ground development such as basements may not be appropriate at this site.
- SuDS (filtration techniques, conveyance features such as swales or discharging to nearby sewers) should be incorporated throughout the site to manage runoff, provide climate change resilience and deliver wider water quality, biodiversity and amenity benefits.

- A Flood Response Plan will be required. Arrangements for safe access and escape will need to be provided for the 1% AEP surface water and 0.5% AEP tidal event with an appropriate allowance for climate change, considering depth, velocity, and hazard. Design and access arrangements will need to incorporate mitigation measures, so development and occupants are safe.

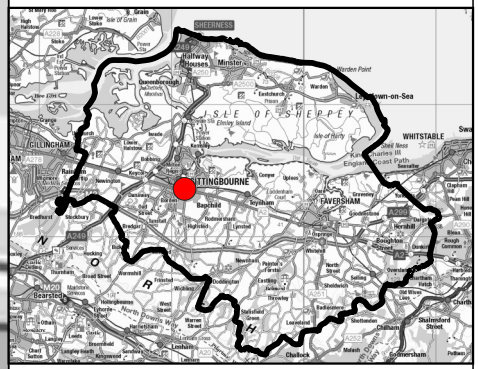
A Sources of information

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
  https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework
- Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), Flood Risk and Coastal Change
  https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change
- Swale Borough Local Plan
  https://services.swale.gov.uk/media/files/localplan/adoptedlocalplanfinalwebversion.pdf
- Swale Borough Council Sequential and Exception Tests for Planning Applications
  https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence/flood-risk#h2
- Swale Borough Council Level 1 SFRA
- https://swale.gov.uk/planning-and-regeneration/local-plans/local-plan-review-evidence/flood-risk#h2
- Kent County Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
  https://www.kent.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/205621/Local-Flood-Risk-Management-Strategy-2024-2034.pdf
- Flood risk assessments: applying for planning permission
  https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-applying-for-planning-permission
- Kent County Council's Drainage and Planning Policy Statement
  https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/service-specific-policies/economic-regeneration-and-planning-policies/planning-policies/flooding-drainage-and-water-management-policies-and-guidance
- Defra's National standards for sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)
  https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-standards-for-sustainable-drainage-systems/national-standards-for-sustainable-drainage-systems-suds
- Flood Map for Planning - Flood Zones dataset
  https://environment.data.gov.uk/dataset/04532375-a198-476e-985e-0579a0a11b47
- Flood Map for Planning - Flood Zones plus Climate Change
  https://environment.data.gov.uk/dataset/59065c43-257e-4867-8798-fd2366156a6b
- British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology Viewer
  https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/
- Flood Warning sign up
  https://www.gov.uk/sign-up-for-flood-warnings

B Flood Risk Mapping



Location Plan



Legend

- Swale Borough Outline
- Site boundary

Watercourses

- Statutory Main Rivers
- Ordinary watercourses
- North Kent Marshes Water Level Management Board Watercourses
- North Kent Marshes Water Level Management Board

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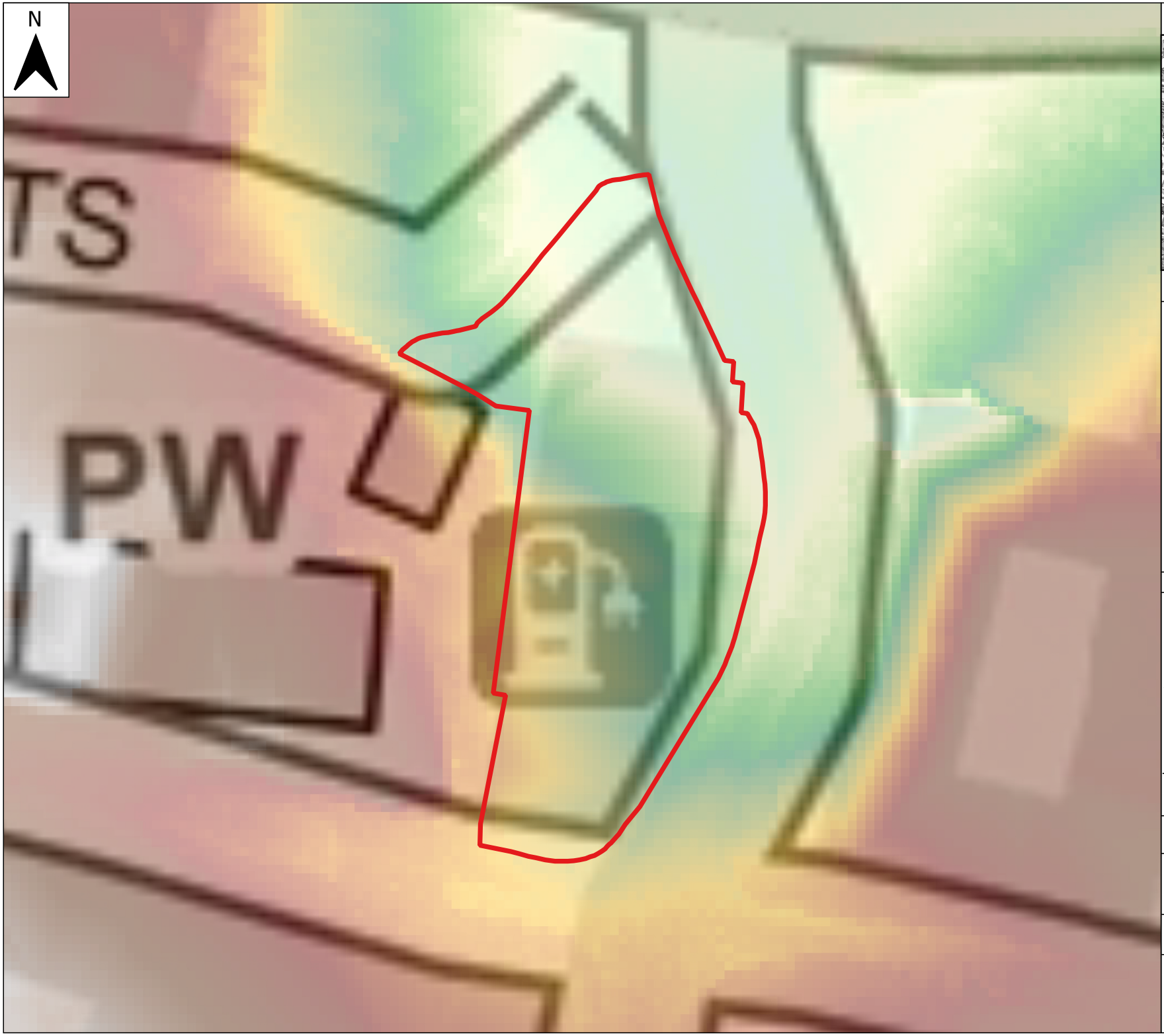
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LEVEL 2 SFRA:
WATERCOURSES - SHELAA-351

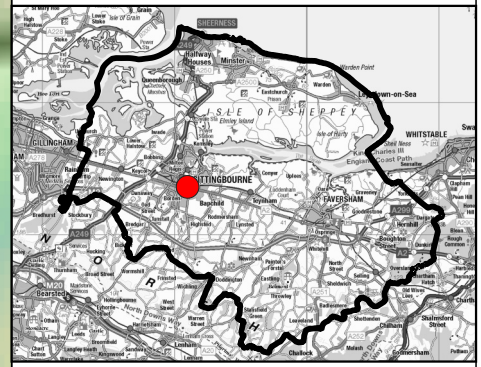
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Making Swale a better place



Location Plan



Legend

Swale Borough Outline

Site boundary

Topography

LIDAR 1m DTM (mAOD)

10.67

6.47

Notes

The LIDAR Composite DTM (Digital Terrain Model) is a raster elevation model covering ~99% of England at 1m spatial resolution. The DTM (Digital Terrain Model) is produced from the last or only laser pulse returned to the sensor. We remove surface objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM), using bespoke algorithms and manual editing of the data, to produce a terrain model of just the surface.

Produced by the Environment Agency in 2022, the DTM is derived from a combination of the EA's Time Stamped archive and National LIDAR Programme surveys, which have been merged and re-sampled to give the best possible coverage. Where repeat surveys have been undertaken the newest, best resolution data is used. Where data was resampled a bilinear interpolation was used before being merged.

The 2025 LIDAR Composite contains surveys undertaken between 6th June 2000 and 1st August 2025.

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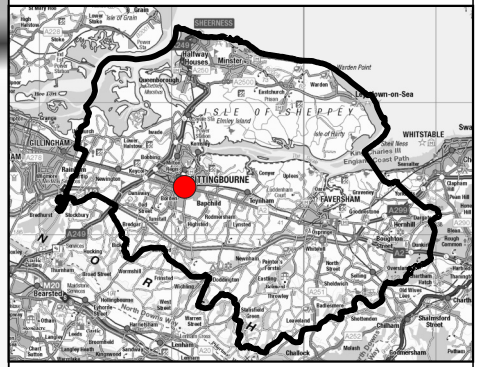
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Location Plan



Legend

- Swale Borough Outline
- Site boundary

Environment Agency recorded flood outlines

- Main Rivers
- Sea

Notes

The Historic Flood Map shows the recorded flood outlines available from the Environment Agency. The dataset records historical flooding from rivers, the sea, groundwater and surface water.
It is possible that the pattern of flooding has changed and area would now flood or not flood under different circumstances.
Please note that not all historical records may be shown on this map, and that it is therefore advised you contact the Environment Agency for updated information.
The map does not include recorded incidents of flooding held by Kent County Council or Southern Water.

0 10 20 m

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LEVEL 2 SFRA:
HISTORIC FLOODING - SHELAA-351

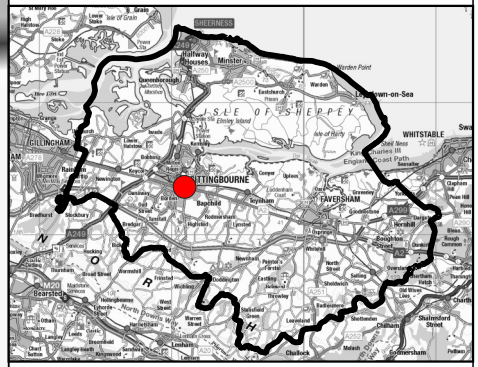
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Swale BOROUGH COUNCIL
Making Swale a better place



Location Plan



Legend

- Swale Borough Outline
- Site boundary

Flood Zone

- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Flood Zone 3b
- Generalised modelling used for Flood Zone 3b

Notes

Flood Zone 1: Land assessed as having a less than 0.1% AEP of river or sea flooding.
Flood Zone 2: Land assessed as having a 0.1% - 1% AEP (1 in 1000-year and 1 in 100-year) of river flooding or a 0.1% - 0.5% AEP (1 in 1000-year and 1 in 200-year) of flooding from the sea.
Flood Zone 3a: Land assessed as having a greater than a 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) of river flooding or a greater than 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) of flooding from the sea.
Flood Zone 3b: Land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood (functional floodplain). The SFRA identifies this Flood Zone as land which floods with an annual probability of 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) where detailed modelling exists. Where the 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) ouputs are not available, Flood Zone 3a is used as a surrogate as a precautionary approach. If a proposed development is in Flood Zone 3, further analysis should be undertaken in a detailed site specific FRA to define and confirm the extent of Flood Zone 3b.

0 10 20 m

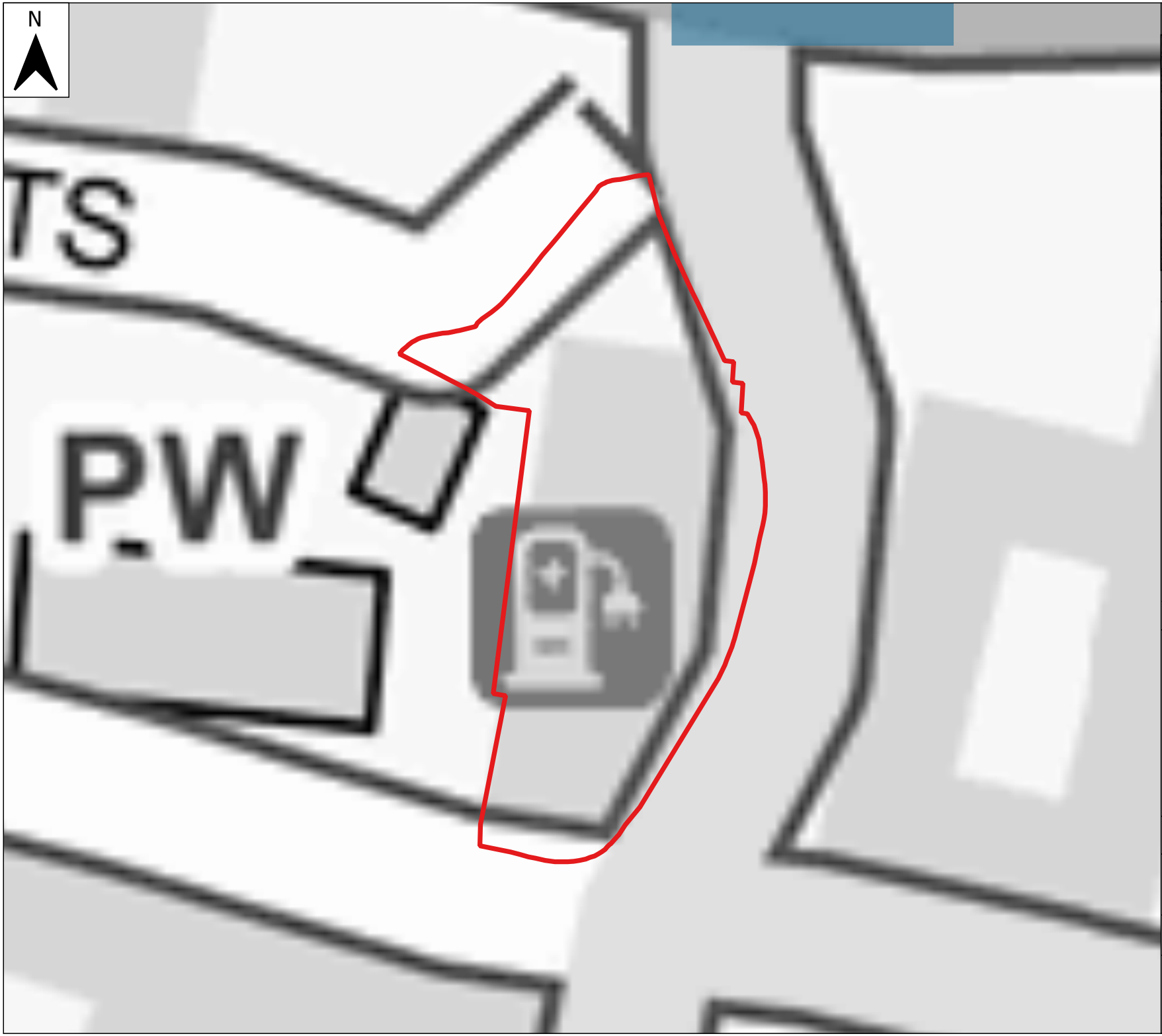
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SWALE BOROUGH COUNCIL
LEVEL 2 SFRA:
PRESENT DAY FLOOD RISK FROM RIVERS AND SEA (FLOOD ZONES) - SHELAA-351

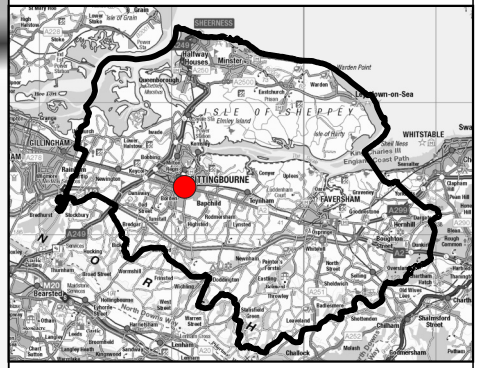
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Location Plan



Legend

- Swale Borough Outline
- Site Boundary
- 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) and 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) undefended extents under the 2125 year climate change scenario

Notes

The Flood Zone plus Climate Change mapping was produced by combining the Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3 extents with the relevant climate change allowances to illustrate the potential future flood risk to the area. This represents an undefended scenario, meaning that existing flood defences are not considered in the modelling. For further information on this flood extent dataset, please refer to the guidance available on;

https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/how-to-use-

0 10 20 m

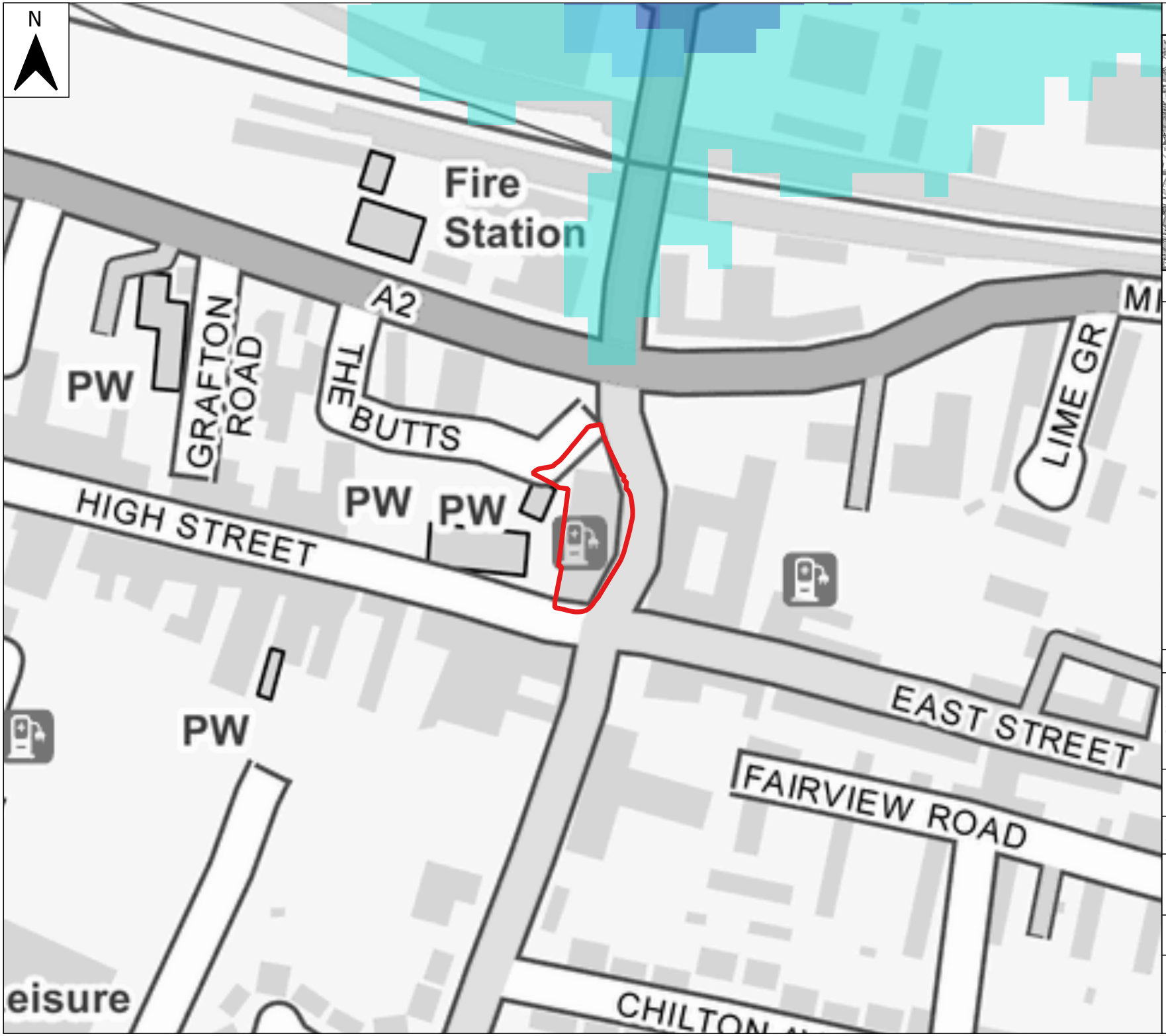
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LEVEL 2 SFRA:
FUTURE FLOOD RISK FROM RIVERS AND SEA - FLOOD MAP FOR PLANNING- SHELAA-351

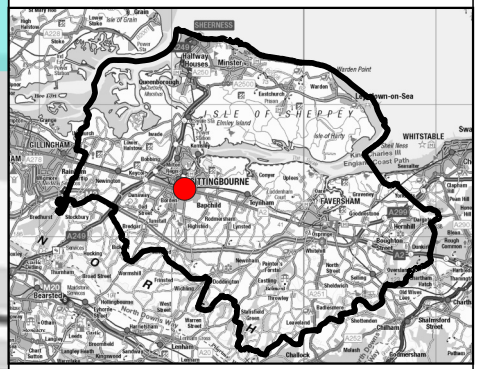
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Location Plan



Legend

- Swale Borough Outline
- Site boundary
- 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) 2100 defended (higher central)
- 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) 2100 defended (upper end)
- 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) 2125 defended (higher central)
- 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) 2125 defended (upper end)

Notes

Climate change extents for the 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) events with the Higher Central and Upper End estimates (2100 and 2125) are shown. The difference in flood extents are relatively small.

0 50 100 m

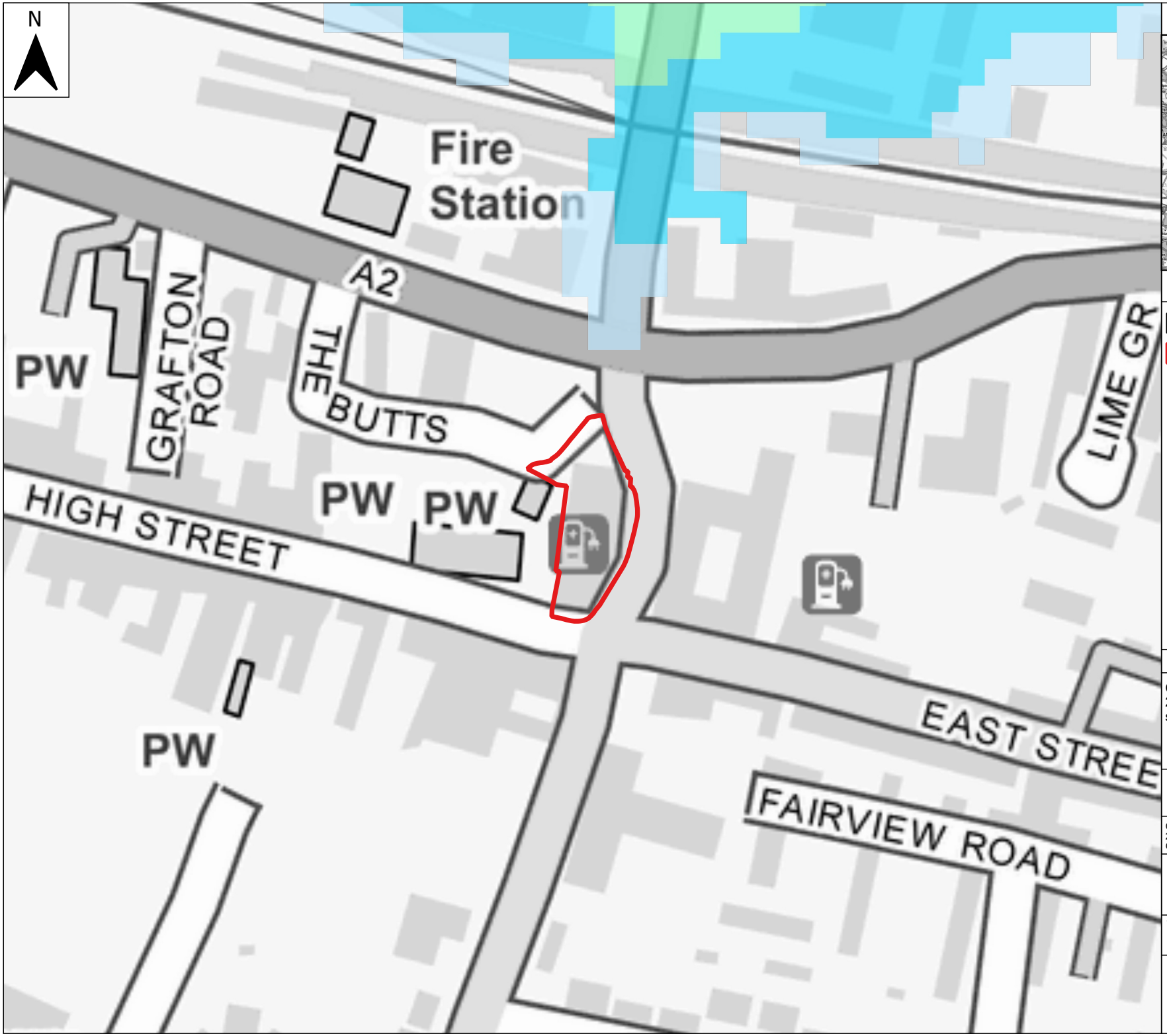
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LEVEL 2 SFRA:
FUTURE FLOOD RISK FROM THE SEA - NORTH KENT COAST MODEL - SHELAA-351

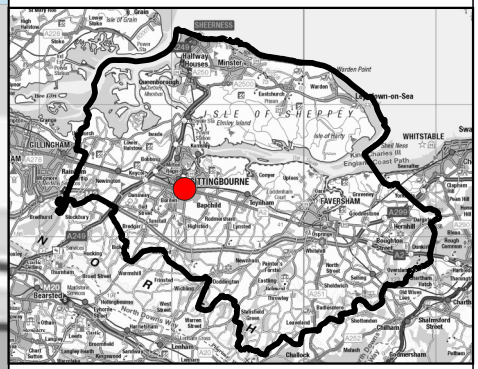
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Location Plan



Legend

Swale Borough Outline

Site boundary

North Kent Coast Model - Defended

0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) 2125 UE depth (m)

0.00 - 0.10	1.50 - 2.00
0.10 - 0.50	2.00 - 2.50
0.50 - 1.00	> 2.50
1.00 - 1.50	

Notes

Climate change depths for the 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) event with the Upper End estimate (2125) is shown.

0 50 100 m

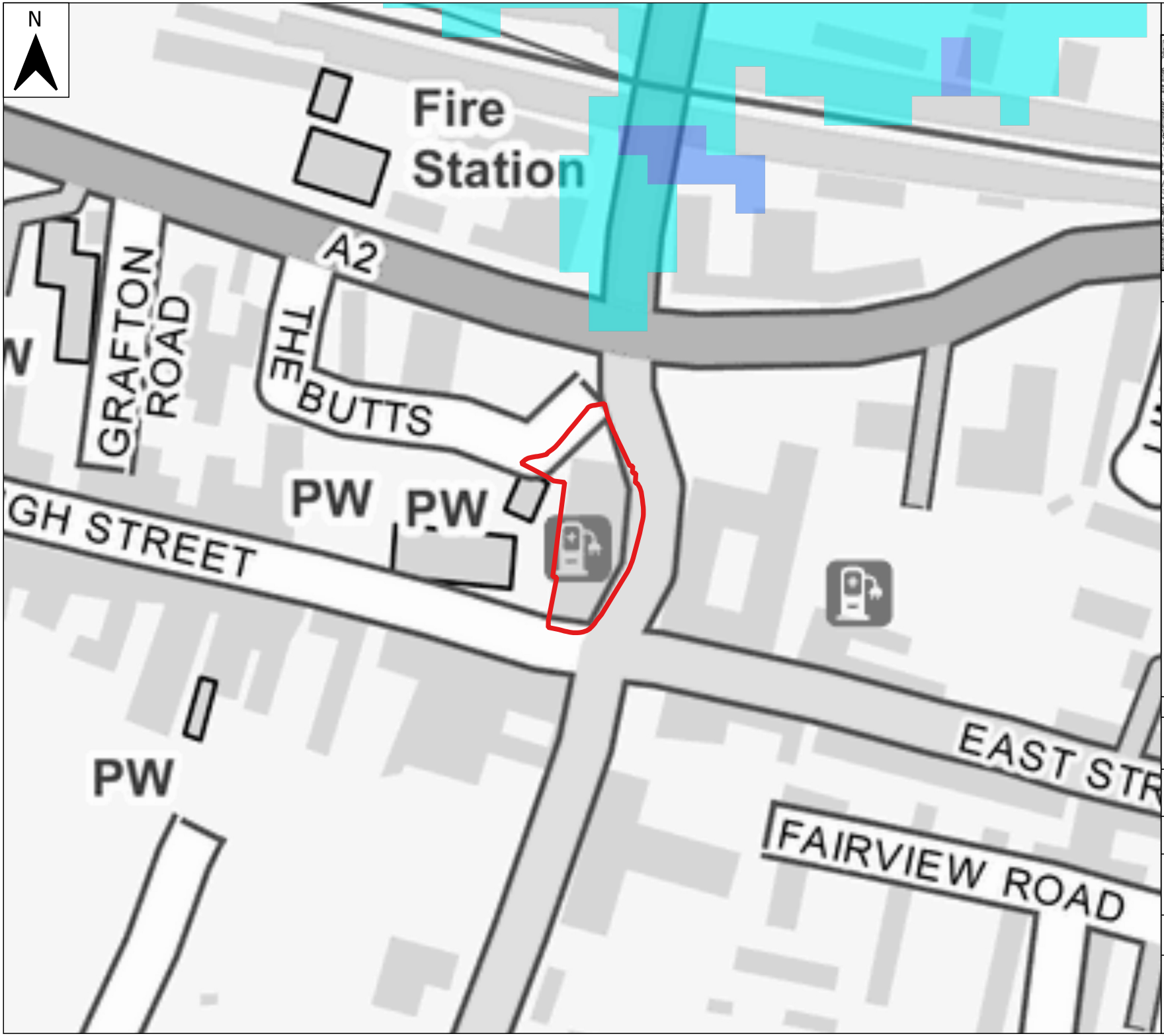
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LEVEL 2 SFRA:
FUTURE FLOOD RISK FROM THE SEA - NORTH KENT COAST MODEL DEPTH - SHELAA-351

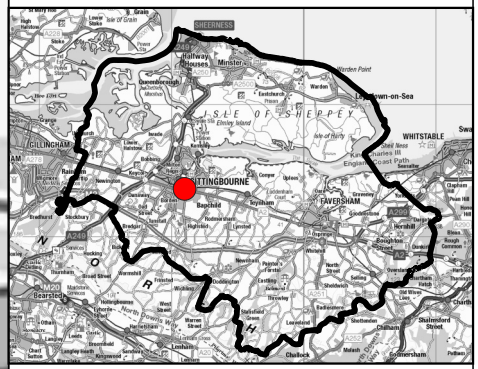
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Location Plan



Legend

- Swale Borough Outline
- Site boundary

North Kent Coast Model - Defended 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) 2125 UE Velocity (m/s)

- 0.0 - 0.2
- 0.2 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1.0
- 1.0 - 2.0
- > 2.0

Notes

Climate change velocity for the 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) event with the Upper End estimate (2125) is shown.

0 40 80 m

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LEVEL 2 SFRA:
FUTURE FLOOD RISK FROM THE SEA - NORTH KENT COAST MODEL VELOCITY - SHELAA-351

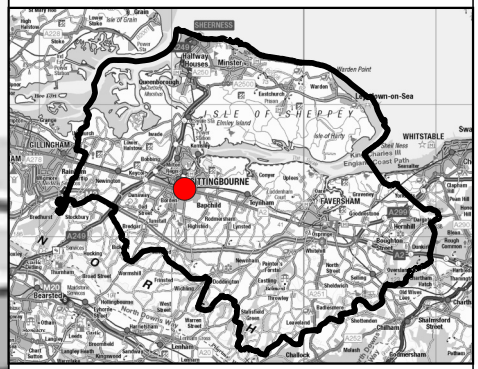
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Location Plan



Legend

- Swale Borough Outline
- Site boundary

North Kent Coast Model - Defended 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) 2125 UE hazard classification

- No hazard
- Very low hazard - Caution
- Danger for some
- Danger for most
- Danger for all

Notes

Climate change hazard for the 0.5% AEP (1 in 200-year) event with the Upper End estimate (2125) is shown.

0 40 80 m

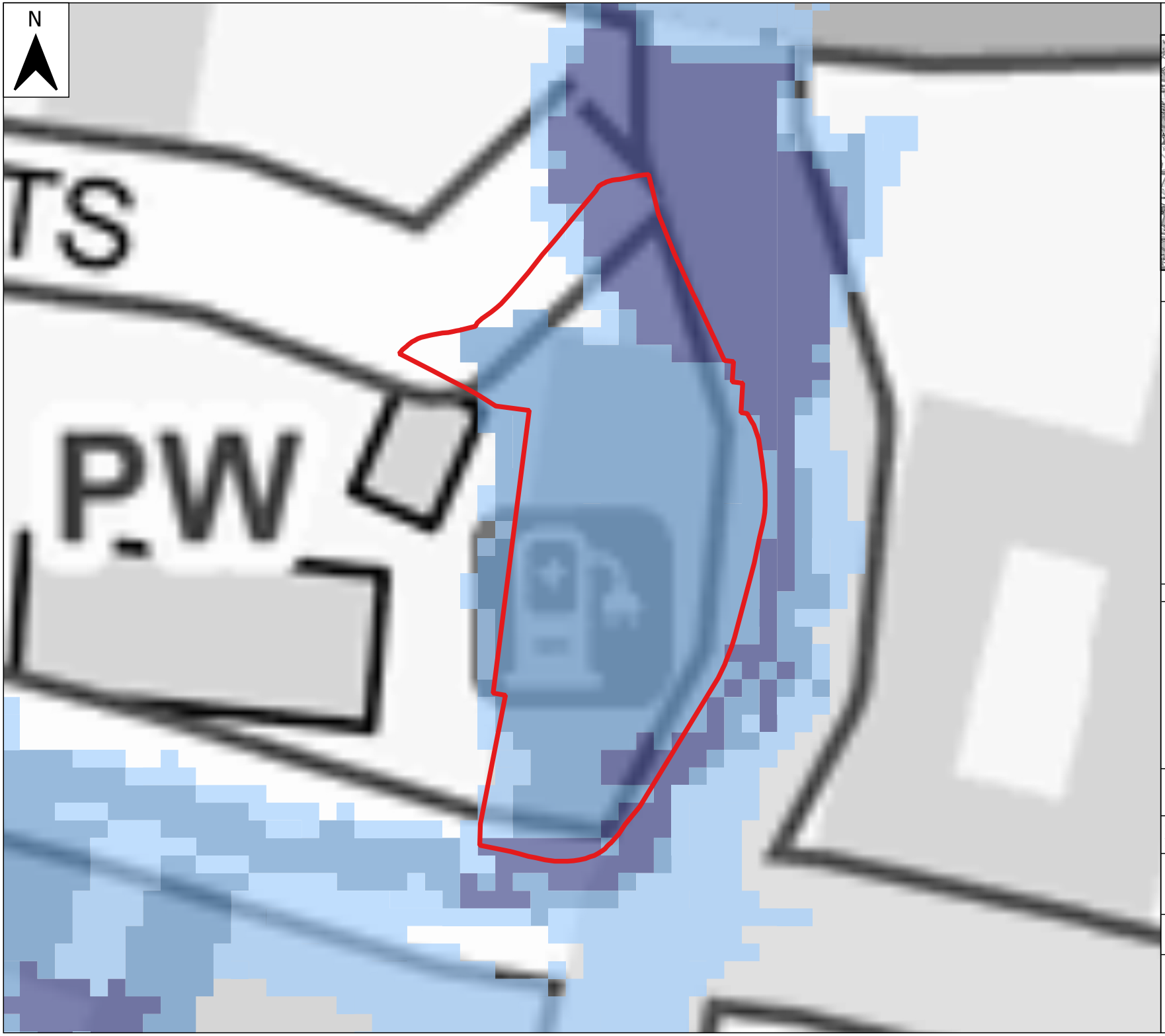
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LEVEL 2 SFRA:
FUTURE FLOOD RISK FROM THE SEA - NORTH KENT COAST MODEL HAZARD - SHELAA-351

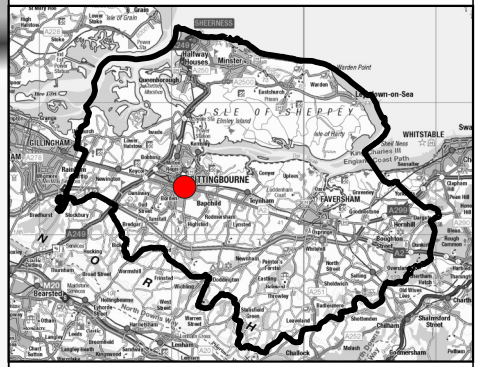
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Making Swale a better place



Location Plan



Legend

- Swale Borough Outline
- Site boundary

FMfP - Surface Water Spatial Planning Extents

- 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year)
- 1% AEP (1 in 100-year)
- 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year)

Notes

The Flood Map for Planning Service includes several layers of information. This includes Surface Water Spatial Planning Extents. These datasets show the extent of land at risk of flooding from surface water to a defined annual exceedance probability (AEP) or chance of flooding each year.
These datasets are designed to only give an indication of flood risk to an area of land and are not suitable for showing whether an individual property is at risk of flooding.

0 10 20 m

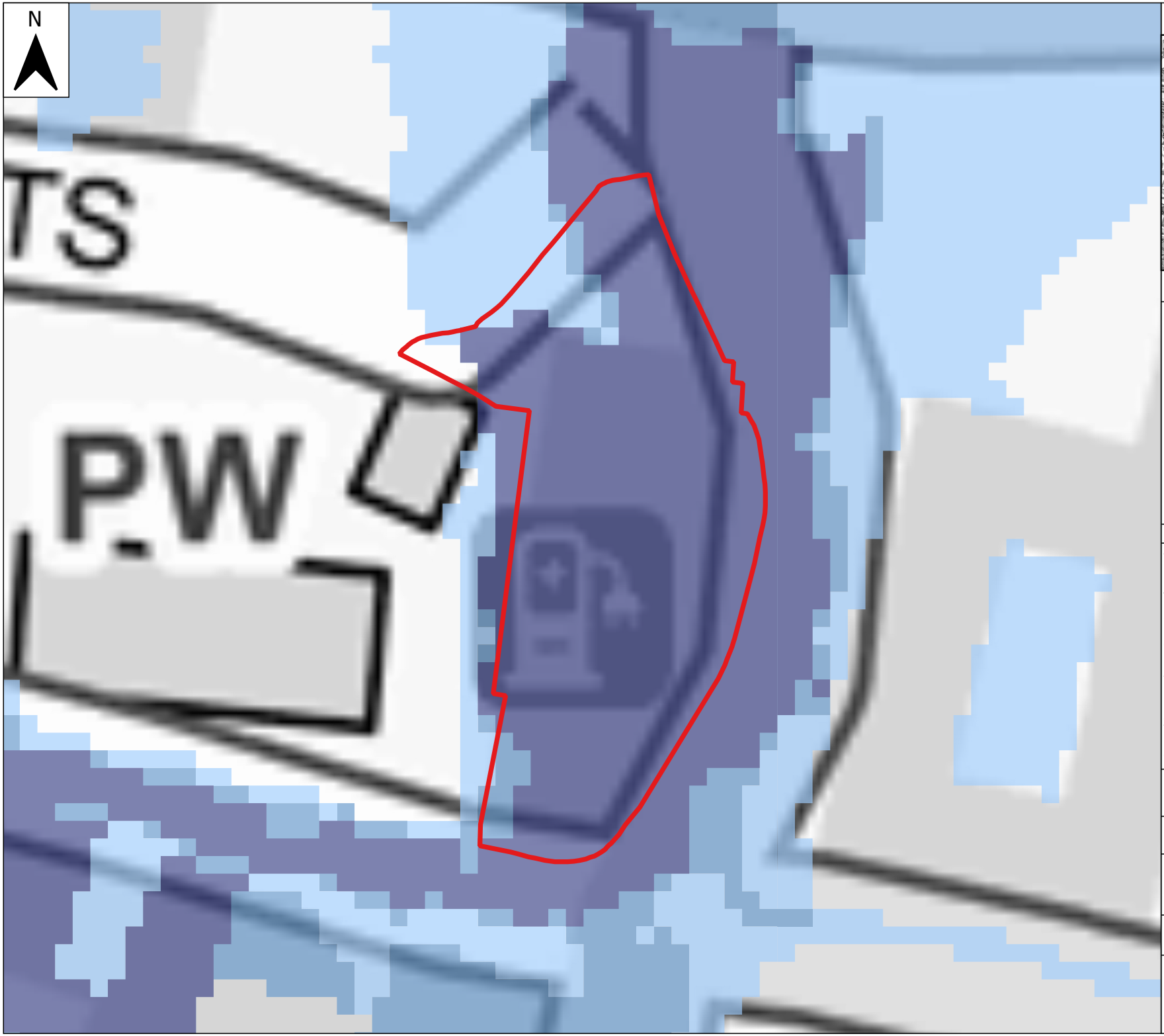
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SWALE BOROUGH COUNCIL
LEVEL 2 SFRA:
SURFACE WATER FLOODING - SHELAA-351

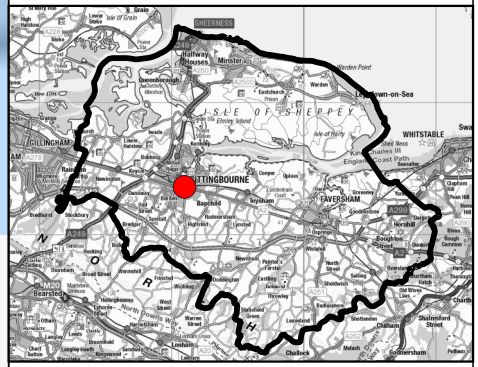
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Location Plan



Legend

- Swale Borough Outline
- Site boundary

FMfP - Surface Water Spatial Planning Extents plus climate change

- 3.3% AEP (1 in 30-year) plus CC
- 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) plus CC
- 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000-year) plus CC

Notes

The Flood Map for Planning Service includes several layers of information. This includes Surface Water Spatial Planning Extents. These datasets show the extent of land at risk of flooding from surface water to a defined annual exceedance probability (AEP) or chance of flooding each year.

Climate change scenarios have been produced to indicate the predicted impacts of climate change on future flood risk. The climate change allowances are based on the latest UK Climate Projections (UKCP18) from the Met Office, using the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5.

The 'Upper End' for the 2070s epoch (2061-2125) has been used for the climate change scenarios. We have chosen long-term epochs appropriate to support long-term planning and development decisions.

These datasets are designed to only give an indication of flood risk to an area of land and are not suitable for showing whether an individual property is at risk of flooding.

0 10 20 m

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LEVEL 2 SFRA:
SURFACE WATER FLOODING PLUS CLIMATE CHANGE - SHELAA-351

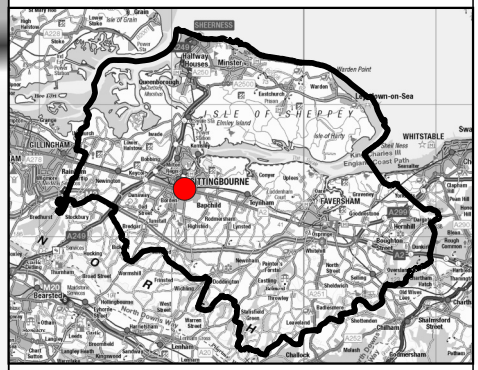
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Location Plan



Legend

Swale Borough Outline

Site boundary

FMfP Surface Water Spatial Planning Depths
1% AEP (1 in 100-year) plus climate change

- <150mm
- 150-300mm
- 300-600mm
- 600-900mm
- 900-1200mm
- 1200-2300mm
- >2300mm

Notes

The Flood Map for Planning Service includes several layers of information. This includes Surface Water Spatial Planning Extents. These datasets show the extent of land at risk of flooding from surface water to a defined annual exceedance probability (AEP) or chance of flooding each year.
Climate change scenarios have been produced to indicate the predicted impacts of climate change on future flood risk. The climate change allowances are based on the latest UK Climate Projections (UKCP18) from the Met Office, using the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5.
The 'Upper End' for the 2070s epoch (2061-2125) has been used for the climate change scenarios. We have chosen long-term epochs appropriate to support long-term planning and development decisions.
These datasets are designed to only give an indication of flood risk to an area of land and are not suitable for showing whether an individual property is at risk of flooding. This is because we cannot know all the details about each property.

0 10 20 m

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SWALE BOROUGH COUNCIL
LEVEL 2 SFRA:
SURFACE WATER FLOODING PLUS CLIMATE CHANGE DEPTHS - SHELAA-351

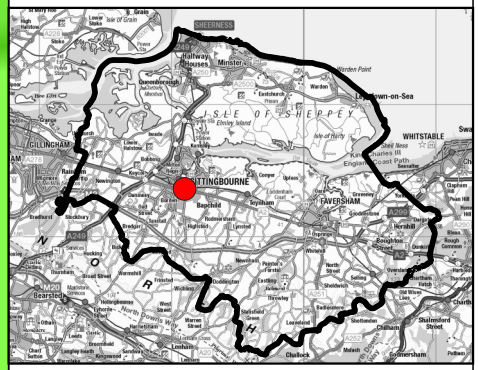
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Location Plan



Legend

Swale Borough Outline

Site boundary

JBA Groundwater Flood Map Depths

Groundwater levels are either at or very near (within 0.025m of) the ground surface.

Groundwater levels are between 0.025m and 0.5m below the ground surface.

Groundwater levels are between 0.5m and 5m below the ground surface.

Groundwater levels are at least 5m below the ground surface.

Low risk.

Notes

The modelled groundwater levels are not predictions of typical groundwater levels, rather they are flood levels. The 5m resolution JBA Groundwater Flood Map categorises the head difference (m) between the predicted groundwater levels and the surface level into five feature classes based on the 100-year flood model outputs.

It should be noted that the JBA Groundwater Flood Map is suitable for general broad-scale assessment of the groundwater flood hazard in an area, but is not explicitly designed for the assessment of flood hazard at the scale of a single property.

0 10 20 m

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SWALE BOROUGH COUNCIL
LEVEL 2 SFRA:
JBA GROUNDWATER FLOOD MAP - SHELAA-351

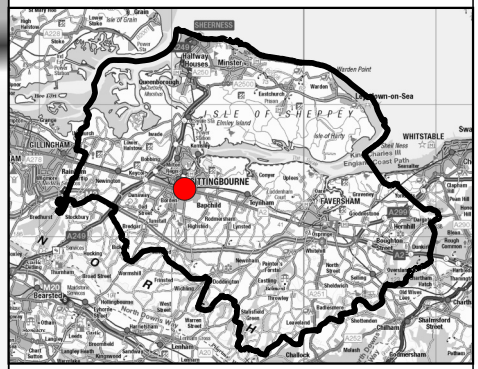
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Location Plan



Legend

- Swale Borough Outline
- Site boundary

Environment Agency Reservoir Flood Extents

- Dry Day
- Wet Day

Notes

The risk of inundation due to reservoir breach or failure of reservoirs within the area has been mapped using the outlines available from the Risk of Flooding from Reservoir dataset, made available by the Environment Agency. The Environment Agency dataset includes areas of sea flooding.

0 10 20 m

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LEVEL 2 SFRA:
RISK OF FLOODING FROM RESERVOIRS - SHELAA-351

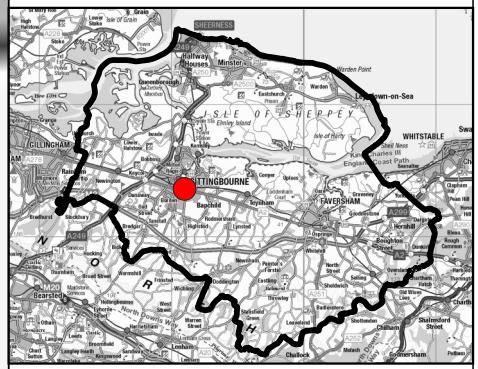
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Location Plan



Legend

- Swale Borough Outline
- Site boundary

Environment Agency Flood Warning and Alerts

- Flood Alert Area
- Flood Warning Area

Notes

Flood Alerts are used by the Environment Agency to warn people of the possibility of flooding and encourage them to be alert, stay vigilant and make early preparations. Flood Alerts are issued earlier than a flood warning to give notice of the possibility of flooding but before the Environment Agency are fully confident that flooding in Flood Warning Areas is expected.

Flood Warnings warn people of expected flooding and encourage them to take action to protect themselves and their property.

0 10 20 m

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LEVEL 2 SFRA:
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY FLOOD WARNINGS AND ALERTS - SHELAA-351

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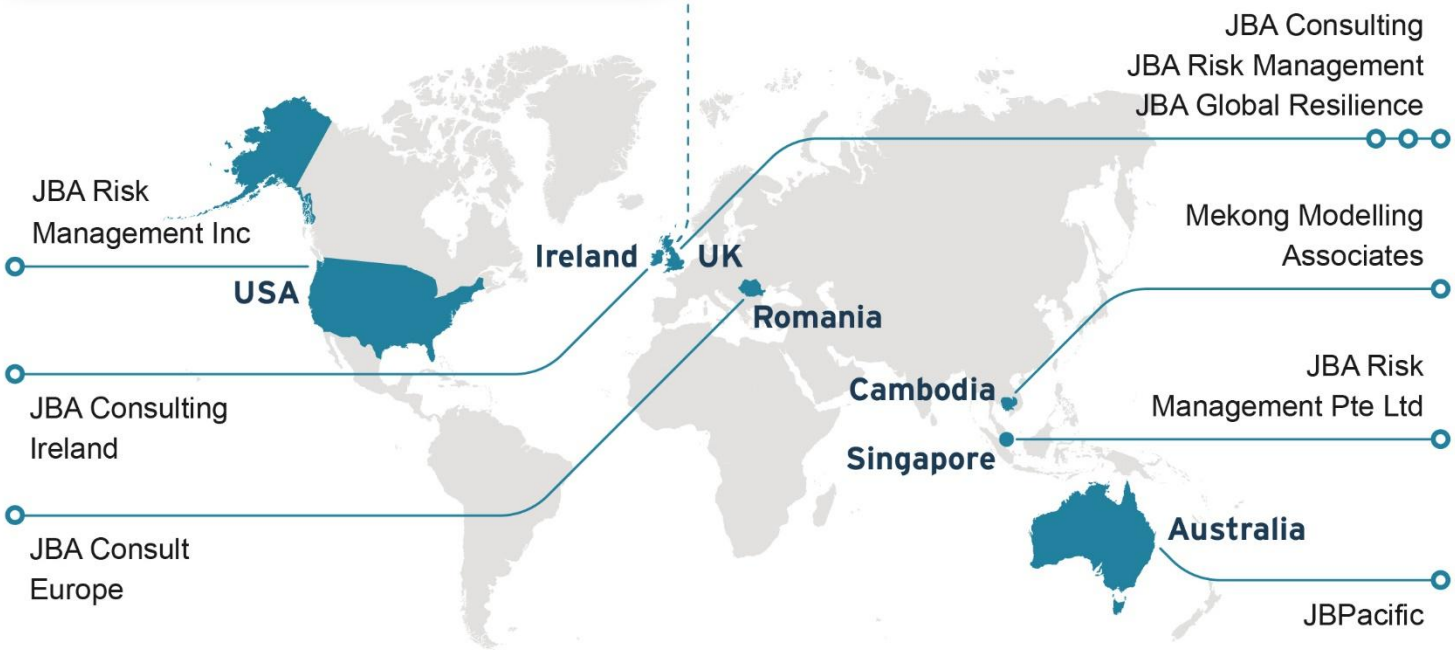
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