Public Document Pack

Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee

Date: **MONDAY, 8 APRIL 2013**

Time: **7.00 pm**

Venue: **EDUCATION CENTRE, PARLIAMENT HILL FIELDS, HAMPSTEAD HEATH, NW5 1QR**

Members:
Jeremy Simons (Chairman)
Deputy Michael Welbank (Deputy Chairman)
Xohan Duran, (Representative of People with Disabilities)
Colin Gregory, (Hampstead Garden Suburb Residents' Association)
Michael Hammerson, (Highgate Society)
Ian Harrison, (Vale of Health Society)
John Hunt, (South End Green Association)
Nigel Ley, Open Spaces Society
Alix Mullineaux, (Marylebone Bird Watching Society)
Susan Nettleton, Heath Hands
Akin Olukiran, (DISC)
Helen Payne, (Friends of Kenwood)
Mary Port, (Dartmouth Park Conservation Area Advisory Committee)
Harunur Rashid, (Black and Minority Ethnic Communities representative)
John Rogers, (Ramblers' Association)
Susan Rose, (Highgate Conservation Area Advisory Committee)
Robert Slowe, (Representative of Clubs Using Facilities on the Heath)
Ellin Stein, (Mansfield Conservation Area Advisory Committee & Neighbourhood Association Committee)
Richard Sumray, (London Council for Sport and Recreation)
David Walton, (Representative of Clubs using facilities on the Heath)
John Weston, (Hampstead Conservation Area Advisory Committee)
Jeremy Wright, (Heath & Hampstead Society)

Enquiries: **Lorraine Brook**
Committee & Member Services, Town Clerk's Department
Lorraine.brook@cityoflondon.gov.uk

John Barradell
Town Clerk and Chief Executive

AGENDA

Public Agenda

1. APOLOGIES

2. MEMBERS DECLARATIONS UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT IN RESPECT OF ITEMS ON THE AGENDA

3. MINUTES

To agree the minutes of the meeting held on 11 March 2013 (to follow separately).

For Decision
(Pages 1 - 10)

4. REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HAMPSTEAD HEATH:-

a) Hampstead Heath Ponds Project - Assessment of the Design Flood (Pages 11 - 82)

Report of the Superintendent of Hampstead Heath relative to the results of the first major task undertaken by the Design Team in relation to the Hampstead Heath Ponds Project.

The Committee is asked to consider and comment on the outcome of the Design Flood assessment.

b) Provisional Annual Works Programme 2014/15 (Pages 83 - 90)

A report of the City Surveyor setting out a provisional list of cyclical projects being considered for Hampstead Heath in 2014/15, under the umbrella of the "additional works programme." The draft cyclical project list for 2014/15 totals approximately £0.78m and if approved, will continue the momentum that has seen a significant improvement in the maintenance of the property and infrastructure assets.

That the Consultative Committee's views are sought on the provisional list of works.

5. QUESTIONS

6. ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT

7. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee will take place on 8th July 2013 at 7.00pm.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
Monday, 11 March 2013

Minutes of the meeting of the Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee held at Education Centre, the Lido, off Gordon House Road, Hampstead Heath, NW5 on Monday, 11 March 2013 at 7.00 pm

Present

Members:
Jeremy Simons (Chairman)
Deputy Michael Welbank (Deputy Chairman)
Xohan Duran
Colin Gregory
Michael Hammerson
Ian Harrison
John Hunt
John Rogers
Helen Payne
Mary Port
Susan Rose
Robert Slowe
Richard Sumray
David Walton
John Weston
Susan Nettleton

Officers:

Lorraine Brook	-	Town Clerk's Department
Simon Lee	-	Superintendent of Hampstead Heath, Queen's Park & Highgate Wood
Declan Gallagher	-	Operational Service Manager
Richard Gentry	-	Constabulary and Queen's Park Manager
Paul Maskell	-	Leisure and Events Manager
Lucy-Anne Murphy	-	Assistant Operational Services Manager

1. **APOLOGIES**
Apologies for absence were received from Alix Mullineaux (Marylebone Bird Watching Society) and Jeremy Wright (Heath & Hampstead Society).

2. **MEMBERS' DECLARATIONS UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT IN RESPECT OF ITEMS ON THE AGENDA**
There were none.

3. **MINUTES**

The minutes of the meeting held on 6th November 2012 were agreed as a correct record.

Matters Arising

Committee views and suggestions

Whilst acknowledging that the Committee did not have decision making powers, it was agreed that, as a consultative committee, Members' views and suggestions should be reflected accordingly in the minutes.

National Planning Framework and Neighbourhood Planning - Implications for the City of London's Open Spaces

Following the discussion at the last meeting about resource implications associated with attendance at Neighbourhood Forum meetings, Simon Lee explained that Highgate Neighbourhood Forum had been invited to join him on a walk of the Highgate chain of ponds in order to highlight current issues.

Whilst acknowledging that attendance at all constituted Neighbourhood Forum meetings was not viable, it was agreed that maintaining a dialogue, wherever possible, was helpful.

Review of Annual Work Programme

Simon Lee explained that some responses had been received in respect of the annual work programme.

Minute circulation

Some Members asked whether the draft minutes could be circulated as soon as they became available, as opposed to being circulated in advance of the next meeting. The Committee was advised that all draft minutes, once cleared by the Chairman, were accessible via the City of London's webpages. However, the Superintendent undertook to circulate the draft minutes via email as soon as they were available. A check on Members' details would be undertaken prior to circulation of the minutes of this meeting.

4. **SUPERINTENDENT'S UPDATE**

The Superintendent was heard relative to the following matters:

Landscaping works at the entrance to the Heath

Simon Lee referred to the landscaping works that were underway at the entrance to the Heath and the substantive changes that these works represented in respect of softening quite a harsh municipal entrance and enhancing the Heath's impact on the area.

Lido works

Members were advised about the significant refurbishment works that would take place in the future one the longer term objectives of the works had been clarified.

East Heath Car Park
With reference to the East Heath Car Park which was currently shut whilst improvement works were taking place, Simon Lee explained that whilst some inconvenience was being caused as a result of the closure the works would be welcome as a result of enhanced aesthetics and improved parking facilities.

In response to a query, Simon Lee confirmed that the car park would be formally reopened after Easter. It was commented that the softening off on the East Side of the Heath had had a positive effect and it was suggested that, if possible, hedging around the entire car park should be pursued in order to bring the Heath closer to the road.
Some concern was raised regarding the poor condition of the grass and the paths which, in a large number of areas across the Heath, had widened. The Committee acknowledged that the exceptionally wet weather had had a significant impact on the condition of the Heath in some areas and that it would take some time for those areas to recover. As temporary fencing had been erected in some areas, it was felt that fencing in other areas as a responsive measure, on a short or longer term basis, should be used. Whilst noting that municipalisation of the area should be avoided, the Superintendent acknowledged that a hollistic report outlining a strategic approach to dealing with such issues in the future should be considered at a future meeting of the Committee.

Gas Leaks
With regards to the closure of the path next to the Men's Pond as a result of a gas leak, the Committee noted that the gas leak had now been fully rectified. However, the issue of perishing pipes and seals and consequently, future gas leaks in areas across the Heath remained a significant issue. Whilst further excavation work might have to be undertaken, the situation would continue to be closely monitored.

National Grid works
The Superintendent commented on the unfavourable condition of the site at the weekend following the completion of works and explained that a high-level dialogue was now underway with National Grid to ensure that there was a proper reinstatement of the area as soon as the ground was in a sufficient condition to allow for grass planting and seeding. It was hoped that matters would be resolved without unnecessary delay.

South East Cross-Country Championships
Following the deferral of the South East Cross-Country Championships as a result of exceptionally poor weather, it was noted that some concern and objections had been raised by the athletics fraternity and some residents. However, the large scale event had gone well and no long term damage had been caused to the Heath.

5. **HAMPSTEAD HEATH WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT - PROGRESS REPORT**

Simon Lee (Superintendent, Hampstead Heath) was heard relative to progress with implementation of the Hampstead Heath Ponds Project (Water Management Project). He referred to the report before Members setting out project management activities, risk mitigation factors and also the work that is underway to develop a Communication and Engagement Plan. An indicative communication timetable, as set out at page 51, was highlighted, although it was noted that due to the complexity of the project, it would take some time to reach the final design stage.

With regards to initial public consultation, Atkins had received approximately 79 responses and the feedback had generally been very positive. Once the long and short-listing exercises had been undertaken, comprehensive consultation would commence involving the public, the Stakeholder Group and the Committee.

In respect of the appointment of the contractor, a number of tenderers had withdrawn within a short space of each other and so, due to the complexity of the project requirements which included substantial research into and understanding of the Heath, further work in respect of the procurement process was required to ensure that the most appropriate contractor could be identified. It was acknowledged that the "Hampstead Effect" could also be a contributing factor and therefore feedback from the contractors was important. With reference to the Special Meeting of the Consultative Committee which would take place on 8th April, the preliminary results of the fundamental review from Atkins would be circulated ahead of the meeting.

Ian Harrison (Vale of Health Society) then updated the Committee about the work of the Stakeholder Group in respect of the project, which had involved monthly meetings, a number of site visits to the principal chain of ponds and attendance at a number of workshops. Appendix 1 (Hampstead Heath Ponds - A Critical Review of key issues by the Water Management Stakeholder Group) set out the key issues, threats and opportunities relative to each pond, thus enabling a divergence of issues to be distilled into a single document for future reference. Whilst substantive revisions to the project were not anticipated and less intrusive works overall were expected, it was noted that the document could only serve as a snapshot of current issues.

In response to a query regarding the introduction of a new approach to the project, the Superintendent commented on the use of different terminology but assured Members that no major changes had been introduced. The Committee was advised that the issues had been reviewed afresh and appropriate options for dealing the problems were now being explored in detail. It was hoped that the scale of the works would be reduced but that the forthcoming reports from Atkins, including a technical summary, would clearly set out suggested options at the appropriate stages.

Members of the Committee thanked the Stakeholder Group and Peter Wilder (Strategic Landscape Architect) for their development of the critical review document. Thanks were also conveyed to the City of London Corporation for its collaborative work with the Stakeholder Group, specifically in respect of the tender approval arrangements and also for the extension of the consultation period. It was suggested that future consultation should be set out in a clear strategy to ensure that any further consultation was based around clear propositions.

In noting that the project may now warrant reduced intervention, the Committee was advised that as no precise scheme was currently in place, it was difficult to gauge exact costs. However, delay to the project remained a risk and therefore all options to engage suitable contractors at the earliest opportunity, would be pursued.

NOTED.

6. **REVIEW OF THE HAMPSTEAD HEATH CONSTABULARY 2012**

Richard Gentry (Constabulary and Queen's Park Manager) provided an overview of the main issues set out in the report before Members relative to the work of the Hampstead Heath Constabulary between 1st January 2012 and 31st December 2012, and progress made in respect of achievements on key objectives.

The Committee was updated about key activities in 2012 including a two week enforcement campaign to target illegal cycling hotspots on the Heath; the continuation of a number of successful partnership strategies; free micro-chipping for dogs events; an increase in responsible fishing within the ponds; an increase in Byelaw 32 offences; and the development of a response plan to maximise public safety at the lido.

In response to a question regarding the increase in Byelaw 32 offences, Richard Gentry explained that improved training amongst officers, enhanced patrolling and reporting arrangements; and greater awareness of, and reference to the Byelaws, were key factors as opposed to there having been an actual rise in such offences.

The Committee welcomed the report and the work undertaken by the Hampstead Heath Constabulary but suggested that a future report, detailing proposed actions and performance objectives, would be beneficial to enable the Committee to review outcomes rather than input.

Some concern was raised regarding the use of the Heath by commercial dog walkers, some of whom walked large numbers of dogs at one time and therefore potentially posed some risk to other users of the Heath, particularly other dog walkers and children. It was suggested that the issue posed a health and safety risk to the Corporation and a more stringent approach should be explored, either as part of a licensed scheme or by using Dog Control Orders. It was agreed that a report on dog walker issues be submitted to the autumn meeting of the Committee.

RESOLVED - That:-

(i) the Review of the Hampstead Heath Constabulary 2012 be noted; and
(ii) a detailed report into issues associated with commercial dog walkers on the Heath be submitted to the autumn meeting of the Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee.

7. **UPDATE ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH - PUBLIC SEX ENVIRONMENT OUTREACH WORK, 2012**

Richard Gentry (Constabulary and Queen's Park Manager) provided an overview of the main issues set out in the report before Members relative to the Public Sex Environment Outreach Work undertaken in 2012, the second year of such work.

The Committee was advised that the overriding objective of the outreach work was to ensure that use of the Heath as a Public Sex Environment did not adversely affect others' enjoyment, or the natural aspect of, the Heath. It was noted that the Heath was regarded internationally and locally as a safe area to visit and whilst visitors to West Heath had declined over the past ten years, littering, including sexual detritus, remained a key issue. Consequently, litter pick events had proven successful not only to reduce litter but also the enable stakeholders to engage with those using the Heath and profile sexual health messages.

It was noted that the Heath incorporated a number of different public sex environments and therefore different issues such as public decency. Consequently, all of the issues had to be carefully monitored and, going forward, a partnership approach in 2013 would ensure that an increase in crime and anti-social behaviour on the Heath was minimised.

RESOLVED - That the Committee notes the partnership work that has been carried out by the Hampstead Heath Constabulary, Terence Higgins Trust and other agencies, in promoting the safe and responsible use of Hampstead Heath during 2012.

8. **A REVIEW OF HAMPSTEAD HEATH 2012 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES - GREEN TO GOLD ACTIVITIES**

Paul Maskell (Leisure and Events Manager, Hampstead Heath) provided an overview of the main issues set out in the report before Members relative to a Review of Hampstead Heath 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games - Green to Gold Activities. The report detailed the success of the Green to Gold Campaign and events held on Hampstead Heath in support of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The Committee was appraised about a number of key achievements of the campaign included the delivery of a number of significant sporting events on the Heath, including the English National Cross-Country Championship and the 14th Duathlon. Reference was made to successful cultural events on the

Heath such as the artistic installation by Jeremy Deller; the "Play me, I am yours" piano as part of the City of London Festival and increased partnership work with individuals, organisations and other local authorities including the London Boroughs of Barnet and Camden.

The Committee thanked Paul Maskell and the team for all their hard work in delivering such a successful programme of activities in 2012.

NOTED.

9. **HAMPSTEAD HEATH EDUCATION SERVICE - ANNUAL REPORT 2012**

The Committee considered a report relative to the Hampstead Heath Education Service Annual Report 2012, reviewing the success and key achievements of the Hampstead Heath Education Service, including its work on formal and informal education, community education and partnership working.

Paul Maskell (Leisure and Events Manager, Hampstead Heath) outlined some of the key educational activities delivered through both the formal and informal education programmes which have resulted in an increase in public engagement and enhanced the use of educational resources by schools.

With regards to City Bridge Trust funding, it was noted that the education service formed an essential aspect of the City Bridge Trust application and was on track to complete all of its targets for 2012, including continuing work on the teaching garden at the Kenwood Eco-field. The Superintendent reminded the Committee that funding would cease in March 2014. Therefore new objectives and performance indicators in respect of a range of services including integrated play and education provision would need to be developed if an extended funding bid to the City Bridge Trust were to be pursued. Alternatively, new initiatives, in line with the City Bridge Trust criteria, would have to be explored. It was noted that if City Bridge Trust funding were not forthcoming, alternative sources of revenue to fund educational activities would have to be considered or potentially, services reduced.

NOTED.

10. **REVIEW OF THE HAMPSTEAD HEATH SUMMER EVENTS PROGRAMME 2012**

Members received a report of the Superintendent, Hampstead Heath relative to a review of the Hampstead Heath Summer Events Programme in 2012.

Paul Maskell (Leisure and Events Manager, Hampstead Heath) outlined the main issues set out in the report before Members, including implementation by the Education and Play Teams on Hampstead Heath of 31 nature focussed events during the summer holidays to inspire children and families about nature. It was noted that the summer programme had been adapted to appeal to other audiences including those under 5. As demonstrated by the participation figures in Appendix A, the events had proven very popular.

As previously suggested, a Member of the Committee requested that further consideration be given to the development of an interpretation centre on the Heath.

The Committee welcomed the report and praised the team for its efforts and achievements.

RESOLVED - That the Committee notes the success of the Summer Events Programme 2012.

11. **REVIEW OF AFFORDABLE ART FAIR ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH IN OCTOBER 2012 AND PROPOSALS FOR 2013 AND BEYOND**

The Committee considered a report of the Superintendent relative to a review of the Affordable Art Fair on Hampstead Heath in November 2012 and proposals beyond 2013.

The Superintendent commented on the success of the 2012 event which attracted over 18,000 visitors over the course four and a half days and which led to the sale of £2.8m of art work being sold by the 107 exhibitors. With reference logistical issues associated with staging the event, it was noted that some problems had been encountered in respect of the marquee contractor but that similar problems were not anticipated in 2013.

In respect of costs, the Superintendent confirmed that the event was profitable and in June 2013, the position was expected to be further strengthened as the Affordable Art Fair sought to link into other community events. Whilst some scepticism was expressed regarding the costs associated with marketing and staffing and it was suggested that the City of London Corporation should explore the opportunities to increase its fees in future years, it was noted that the event had been most successful and that this bode well for future events.

A Second Event Proposal (Contemporary Garden Fair) from the Affordable Art Fair was tabled at the meeting, outlining a possible option to deliver a second event that would be held in the same temporary structure constructed for the Affordable Art Fair in 2014. It was noted that the Affordable Art Fair had undertaken a significant amount of research and it was felt that the 2nd event would be of significant interest and therefore benefit not only to the local community and Hampstead Heath but also to the City of London Corporation in terms of generating additional revenue.

RESOLVED - That:-

(i) the Committee note the success of the 2012 Affordable Art Fair in welcoming 18,500 (adult) visitors to the Heath and raising additional income to support management of the site;
(ii) the Committee note the plans that are underway with regards the June 2012 event; and

(iii) the Committee support, in principle, the hosting of another event on the back of the Affordable Art Fair in June 2014, subject to consideration of a more detailed report later in 2013.

12. **HAMPSTEAD HEATH SPORTS ADVISORY FORUM MINUTES**

Members received the minutes of the Hampstead Heath Sports Advisory Forum meeting held on 4th February 2013 and received a verbal update from Bob Slowe (representative of clubs using facilities on the Heath) about the walk that took place on Sunday in respect of securing funding from Places People and Play to build a new cricket pavilion. It was noted that funding remained a challenge.

In respect of the separately circulated paper relative to the Hampstead Heath Draft Charging Policy, Bob Slowe explained that the paper had been drafted to reflect a number of factors that ultimately affect charging for a wide range of informal and formal sports and recreational activities on the Heath. It was hoped that the suggested framework for charging would, at a more strategic level, enable the Sports Forum and the Superintendent to review and agree future charging increases in a consistent and considered manner.

With reference to the long term possibility obtaining a second lawn for the Croquet Club, Ian Harrison explained that informal discussions had taken place with the Superintendent in respect of the possible location of a second croquet lawn, subject to securing appropriate funding and approval in the long term.

RESOLVED - That:-

(i) that the minutes of the Hampstead Heath Sports Advisory Forum meeting held on 4th February 2013 be received; and

(ii) the Committee endorse the Draft Charging Policy as set out in the separately circulated report (appended to the Hampstead Heath Sports Advisory Forum Minutes).

13. **QUESTIONS**

Planning Decisions around the Heath

A query was raised regarding the creation of supplementary guidance in collaboration with neighbouring London Boroughs to highlight planning considerations around the Heath and preserve outward views. The Superintendent explained that due to the Local Development Framework, it was difficult to engage London Authorities such as Camden on such matters from a policy perspective. It was however suggested that the issues could be progressed further at a Neighbourhood Forum level. The Superintendent confirmed that he would circulate the "Fringes of the Heath" document that had been produced some time ago and could possibly serve as a helpful discussion tool at neighbourhood forums.

14. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT**
Thanks to Bob Slowe

The Chairman expressed, on behalf of the Committee, his thanks to Bob Slowe (representative of clubs using facilities on the Heath) upon his relinquishment as Chairman of the Hampstead Heath Sports Advisory Forum and his membership of the Consultative Committee. The Chairman praised Mr Slowe for his commitment to encouraging sports on Hampstead Heath whilst also recognising the natural beauty of the landscape. It was noted that Mr Slowe recognised the importance of both competitive and non-competitive sports on the Heath, as highlighted by the success of the Highgate Harriers who were enjoying record membership applications. The Chairman thanked Mr Slowe for his wise counsel and commitment to the work of the Committee and wished him, on behalf of the Committee, a happy and healthy future.

Mr Slowe replied in suitable terms.

RESOLVED - That the Committee's thanks to Bob Slowe, upon his relinquishment as Chairman of the Hampstead Heath Sports Advisory Forum and his membership of the Consultative Committee, be noted.

15. **DATE OF NEXT MEETING**
The next meeting of the Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee will take place on 8th April 2013, primarily to consider the Fundamental Review of the Hampstead Heath Ponds Projects. Thereafter, the Committee will meet on 8th July 2013.

The meeting ended at 9.01 pm

Chairman

Contact Officer:
Lorraine Brook
Committee & Member Services, Town Clerk's Department
Lorraine.brook@cityoflondon.gov.uk
Tel: 020 7332 1409

Committee(s):	Date(s):
Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee	8th April 2013
Subject: Hampstead Heath Ponds Project – Assessment of the Design Flood	**Public**
Report of: **Superintendent of Hampstead Heath**	**For Discussion**

Summary

This report sets out the results on the first major task undertaken by the Design Team in relation to the Hampstead Heath Ponds Project. The City of London agreed that before any work commenced on preparing options and detailed design solutions the Design Team would undertake a Fundamental Review of the basis for the whole project. This work was deemed necessary following the independent peer review of the original feasibility study and was also requested by the members of the Stakeholder Group.

The review utilises industry standards and software, ensuring that the work is in line with current industry best practice to determine "extreme rainfall events" and their impact on the earth dams across the Hampstead and Highgate chains of ponds. The work undertaken by Atkins follows the methodology set out in their Design Review Method Statement approved in December 2012. The results show that, in adopting industry best practice and nationally derived data-sets, there remains an unacceptable risk from overtopping the dams. This could potentially result in their failure thereby releasing the stored water to inundate communities south of the Heath, with potential loss of life. The new study has revealed that flood peaks are between 30-50% lower than those that were modelled by previous hydrologists, which used locally derived data-sets, as the basis to determine the maximum floods. At this stage Atkins believes these results could reduce the overall impact on the Heath but that storage is still necessary, to help hold back water in major rainfall events, mitigating impacts on other ponds. Over the next few months utilising these results the Design Team, with support from the Stakeholder Group, will refine the long list of potential design solutions to arrive at two or three preferred schemes. These will be subject to wide public consultation.

Recommendation

That Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee views are sought on the outcome of the Design Flood assessment.

Main Report

Background

1. Approval was given by the Court of Common Council on 14 July 2011 for the project to upgrade the pond embankments on the Hampstead and Highgate chains. The aims of the project are to reduce the current risk of pond overtopping, embankment erosion, failure and potential loss of life downstream; ensure compliance with the existing requirements of the Reservoirs Act 1975 together with the additional expected requirements under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 while meeting the obligations of the Hampstead Heath Act 1871; and improving water quality. At the same time it seeks to achieve other environmental gains through, for example, habitat creation.
2. In October 2012 the City of London Corporation appointed a Design Team to undertake the task of preparing designs, achieving planning permission and implementing works to meet its duty of care and mitigate its liabilities.

Current Position

3. The first major task undertaken by the Design Team in relation to the Hampstead Heath Ponds Project was to undertake a Fundamental Review of the basis for the whole project. This work was considered necessary following the independent peer review of the original feasibility study that identified some concerns about deviation of methods from industry standards and also concerns from the Hampstead Heath Ponds Stakeholder Group. It was agreed that this work be undertaken before any proposals on design options and detailed solutions commenced.
4. The review utilises industry methods and software, ensuring that the work is in line with current industry best practice to determine “extreme rainfall events” and their impact on the earth dams across the Hampstead and Highgate chains of ponds.
5. The work undertaken by Atkins follows the methodology set out in their Design Review Method Statement approved in December 2012. The results of this study have shown there remains an unacceptable risk that in extreme rainfall events the Heath ponds will fill with water and overtop the dams, potentially resulting in their failure and thereby releasing the stored water in the ponds to inundate communities south of the Heath, putting people and property at risk.
6. The results, utilising nationally derived data-sets for rainfall estimation, percentage of run-off of water across the Heath and estimation of the size of a range of floods was then passed through a mathematical model (considered to be one of the most reliable packages in the reservoir industry). The results have shown that flood peaks are between 30-50% lower than the levels that were modelled by previous hydrologists, who used locally derived data-sets as the basis to determine the maximum floods.

7. Given the complex and critical nature of this threshold stage of the design process, in addition to the detailed Technical Report, Atkins have also produced a Summary of their findings. Both papers are appended to this report.

Proposals

8. It is important to recognise that these results do not necessarily mean a 30 to 50% reduction in the mitigation requirements on site compared to the original feasibility ideas and concepts. Atkins have however stated that they believe these results could reduce the overall impact on the Heath, but that storage capacity is still necessary to help hold back water in major rainfall events and assist with mitigating impacts on other ponds across the Heath.

9. The next stage of the design process is for the Design Team to compile a list of all potential options. These will then be refined to those that are technically feasible. The Design Team have indicated that coarse modelling of one or two options for each chain of ponds where additional storage capacity could be considered would greatly assist in helping understand the impacts on other dams.

10. Before modelling of any design options, Atkins will first revisit the dam breach scenario utilising their mathematical model. This will allow improved representation of the dam breach and its routing and hence improved accuracy, so that the systematic failure of the whole cascade will be properly simulated and hence understood, based upon the revised flood design assessment.

11. This modelling will review the impact on populations downstream and assess those at risk and potential loss of life calculations. This will be undertaken for both the current situation and ultimately the preferred design solution option.

Consultation

12. The Heath Ponds Project Stakeholder Group received a presentation from Dr Andy Hughes Panel Engineer on the Fundamental Review at its meeting on the 18th March 2013. The Group were able to seek clarification on a number of detailed technical issues arising from the study. Members were asked to submit in writing any further clarifications on the technical aspects of the project, these are included as a separate document and have been provided to Atkins so that they can formally respond.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

13. The works support the strategic aim 'To provide valued services to London and the nation'. The scheme will improve community facilities, conserve/enhance landscape and biodiversity and contribute to a reduction in water pollution whilst meeting the City Corporation's legal obligations. The risk of any dam breach and serious downstream flooding of communities (and consequent harm to the City's reputation) is mitigated.

Implications

14. The risk of embankment failure at Hampstead Heath is assessed as a high risk on the City of London Corporations strategic risk register. In addition to the current measures to mitigate risks, there are other risks that also need to be considered, including the resources needed for on-going consultation and the potential threat of legal challenge that could still potentially delay the project.

Conclusion

15. Utilising industry based standards and adopting best practice, Atkins have undertaken a Fundamental Review of the basis for the project and have determined that whilst works are still essential to reduce the City of London's liability and meet its duty of care to communities south of the Heath, the size of potential floods in "extreme rainfall events" is less than those derived by previous hydrology consultants.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 and 2 – Hampstead Heath Ponds Project - Flood Design Assessment Summary & Detailed Technical Reports
- Appendix 3 – Queries from Hampstead Heath Ponds Project Stakeholder Group

Simon Lee
Superintendent of Hampstead Heath

T: 020 7332 3322
E: simon.lee@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Hampstead Heath Ponds Project
Assessment of Design Flood

Summary

March 2013

Introduction
Studies carried out by Haycock Associates in 2006 and 2010 suggested that during 'extreme rainfall events,' the earthen dams retaining the ponds on Hampstead Heath cannot be relied on to store the additional volume of water. Excess flood water would flow over the top and round the sides of the dams possibly leading to breach.

If the dams are breached the water normally stored in the ponds will also be released and combine with the flood water – very quickly and in a completely uncontrolled way – with risk to life and property downstream. The Haycock studies used bespoke methodologies raising concern that the results were not consistent with using accepted industry standard methods – for instance the magnitude of the floods could have been over-estimated.

To address these concerns Atkins has undertaken further detailed work as part of a fundamental review to assess the largest flood that the dams could face – known as the Probable Maximum Flood or PMF - and to check if the dams will withstand it.

This fundamental review of storm events and resulting flows through the ponds has been carried out using industry standard methods, based on established guidance from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE).

Atkins' new work shows flood peaks are generally 30% to 50% lower than those estimated by Haycock and there will be less water to deal with. However even at these smaller floods the dams will overtop and breaches are possible, with risk to life and property.

This means that works will need to be undertaken to make the dams safe. To reduce the risk to life and property downstream some work will need to be done to ensure the dams can pass the PMF safely.

This document provides a summary of the detailed analysis undertaken by Atkins as part of a fundamental review, its results and implications.

It explains:

- How Atkins determined the design flood
- Where results differ from those from earlier studies
- Computer modelled results of passing flows through each pond and the expected flows over and around the dams
- The expected effects of the overtopping flows on the dams.

The full technical report will be available on the City of London Corporation website.

Approach to the Hydrology Study

An early task for this new phase of work was a hydrology study to estimate the likely size of floods for a range of 'significant rainfall events'. Methods of deriving these estimates, that are recognised as industry best practice and have been developed over a number years. These methods were used for the fundamental review.

Primary sources included:

- Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH), 1999, Centre for Ecology and Hydrology.
- Flood Studies Report (FSR), 1975, and the supplementary report issued in 1985, Institute of Hydrology.
- Applicable guidance and updates to these as appropriate.

Hydrological studies provide the range of possible flood flows and their likelihood at the chosen location. Estimated flood flows are normally described as having a given return period (e.g. 1 in 1,000 years), or chance of occurrence in any given year (0.1% chance). The information obtained for each return period is shown as graphs of flow rates over time; as a storm builds, flows increase to a peak and then decrease to the conditions before the storm. These patterns of flow rates were used to check how water levels in the ponds would behave over the duration of each flood event.

This part of Atkins' study was followed by an assessment of how the ponds are likely to behave in response to these flood flows.

When rain falls on the Heath, although some water soaks into the ground and some runs off the surface of the ground and drains into the ponds. Rain falling over the surface of the pond also adds water directly to the pond. The extra water in the pond raises the water level until it starts to overflow through the pipes connecting each pond to the next pond downstream. When the rate of the water entering the ponds exceeds the rate it can flow out through the outlet pipe, the water level in the pond will continue to rise and will reach a stage where water flows over the top of the dam.

This behaviour can be described mathematically and a number of software packages are used routinely in industry to simulate it. The package Atkins used to simulate the performance of the ponds during floods for this study, InfoWorks RS, is considered to be one of the most reliable and is widely used in the industry. The package includes elements to closely represent the ponds and the surrounding land. The flow rate over time series for each pond was used in the model to simulate flows down the chain of reservoirs.

Future work will assess the volume of water that would be released if a breach occurred, and to examine options for reducing the risk of an uncontrolled release of such a large volume of water.

Flood Estimation

In Table 1-1 below, flood estimates derived by Haycock in 2010, using bespoke methods and those derived by Atkins in 2013, using standard methods and software in line with current industry best practice, show quite significant differences. The estimates prepared by Atkins, are 30% to 50% less than those from Haycock. Atkins' estimates included the contribution of the area around the grounds of Kenwood House.

It is important to understand why the estimates differ and the implications of these differences. Despite the reduced flow estimates the ponds are still likely to overflow, as shown later in Table 1-4 and work will be needed to improve safety for the downstream population.

Table 1–1 Comparison of Flood Estimates Haycock (2010) and Atkins (2013)

Pond Catchment	Maximum Flow (m^3/s)					
	1 in 100 year		1 in 10,000 year		Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)	
	Haycock	Atkins	Haycock	Atkins	Haycock	Atkins
Highgate Chain						
Stock	2.34	2.74	14.49	6.86	28.98	15.54
Ladies Bathing	2.85	3.63	18.15	9.10	36.30	20.35
Bird Sanctuary	3.76	5.82	24.14	14.53	48.28	31.88
Model Boating	4.15	6.15	31.23	15.65	62.46	33.71
Men's Bathing	4.48	6.57	34.13	17.02	68.26	36.48
Highgate No 1	4.79	7.02	36.84	18.44	73.68	39.10
Hampstead Chain						
Vale of Health	1.64	0.57	4.67	1.45	9.34	3.32
Viaduct	0.85	0.31	6.04	0.78	12.08	1.78
Mixed Bathing	2.49	2.46	22.80	6.31	45.60	14.15
Hampstead No 2	2.58	2.81	25.62	7.27	51.24	16.14
Hampstead No 1	2.78	3.34	26.30	8.49	52.60	18.82

The key factors that influence the estimates and that are explained more fully in the subsequent paragraphs below and include:

- The amount of rainfall that runs off the ground and enters the ponds i.e. percentage run-off
- The depth and the duration of the rainfall events i.e. how many millimetres fall during the storm and how long the storm lasts ie rainfall estimation
- The method used to convert rainfall to the rate of flow into the ponds ie conversion of rain to run-off
- The method used to determine the PMF.

Percentage Run-off

Key to estimating flood magnitude is the amount of rainfall that soaks into the ground and the amount of rainfall that drains off the surface of the ground into the watercourse. This is called 'run-off' and is expressed as a percentage of the total volume of rain that falls.

Atkins applied the method in the Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH) to estimate run-off. The information in the FEH required more detailed consideration when applied to Hampstead Heath because the footpaths and compacted soils nearby allow more rain to run-off during a storm. The more compacted the ground, the less the rainfall will soak into the ground. On the basis of the soils information provided by FEH, the distribution of soil types from the Heath soils map and an estimate of the area of compacted soil, Atkins used the FEH equations for run-off to derive an appropriate percentage run-off for floods from the Heath. The Atkins results and a comparison with the Haycock recommendations, which were based on a small number of infiltration tests, are shown below.

- Atkins percentage run-off for estimation of the Probable Maximum Flood 76%
- Atkins percentage run-off for estimation of the 100 year flood 53%
- Haycock recommendations (all events) 80% to 90%

In other words, appropriate application of the industry standard method yields lower percentage run-offs than recommended by Haycock leading directly to lower overall volumes of water going to the ponds for any given event.

Rainfall Estimation

Over the years, rainfall data for the UK has been gathered from many rain gauges around the country and statistically analysed to provide data for estimating floods with various probabilities of occurrence. The rainfall depths used for flood estimates for Hampstead Heath are shown in the table below.

Table 1–2 Hampstead Heath Design Rainfall depth and duration for varying events

Event	Rainfall Depth (mm) for varying storm durations			
	1.5 hours	2.5 hours	4.5 hours	9.5 hours
1 in 5	20.4	25.9	30.7	38.0
1 in 20	36.0	40.8	47.3	56.9
1 in 100	60.8	67.5	76.3	89.0
1 in 1,000	127.7	137.8	150.3	167.8
1 in 10,000	135.0	150.0	164.0	183.1
Probable Maximum Precipitation	Not required	187.9	208.5	235.0

The industry standard estimates are based on data from many rain gauges and were therefore used in preference to the data collected by the Hampstead Heath Scientific Society. While the Hampstead Heath data provided a useful record of rainfall over about 100 years, from a statistical perspective, it is not suitable to provide design rainfall depths for the 1 in 1000 period events up to the PMF needed for this study i.e. up to the 10,000 year flood, as this would involve significant extrapolation beyond the useful range of the rainfall data.

The rainfall data in Table 1–2 with other rainfall durations were used to establish the duration of the storm that produces the largest floods. This is termed the 'critical duration'. Atkins found that the critical duration varied from 1.9 hours to 3.9 hours for floods up the 10,000 year flood and was 9.5 hours for the Probable Maximum Flood. The critical duration for the PMF is longer ie 9.5 hours because the amount of rainfall that becomes runoff is much greater for longer PMF storms than for normal storms. The Haycock study adopted a 4.4 hour duration throughout.

Conversion of Rainfall into Run-off

The next step is to convert the estimated rainfall per event into run-off i.e. the amount of water which will run over the surface and drain into the ponds. The conversion of rainfall into run-off is called the "rainfall – run-off model". Atkins applied the latest standard rainfall – runoff model in the FEH.

Haycock developed a bespoke rainfall – run-off model for the Heath and applied a 90% run-off percentage. It is likely that use of the high percentage run-off was the main factor contributing to larger size floods proposed by Haycock.

Estimation of the Size of a Range of Floods

Atkins applied the appropriate rainfall distributions and durations described above, to arrive at a range of floods with return periods up to 10,000 years and PMF. Specific flow rate with time durations were developed for each flood. To derive the PMF, Atkins used the extreme rainfall information called the Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) available from the Flood Studies Report (FSR) and the appropriate rainfall run-off model as given in the FEH.

By comparison, Haycock estimated the 10,000year flood flow rate with time relationship using the bespoke model and scaled up the flows by a factor of 2. Haycock's application of this factor is strictly suitable for the 'rapid method' in Floods and Reservoir Safety (1996) only and is not applied when a detailed hydrological investigation has been carried out to estimate the PMF.

Although works will be required to cope safely with the PMF, as the Atkins estimates are 30% to 50% lower, the extent of the works required should be less than those proposed by Haycock.

Hydraulic Modelling

The InfoWorksRS models for the ponds on the Heath prepared by Atkins took into account that water could flow round the ends of the dams and out of the side of the ponds as well as over the crests. This better representation of real conditions was not available in the software package, STELLA, applied by Haycock.

The information provided by the InfoWorksRS hydraulic model included consideration of:

- How the flow over the crest of the dam varies over time
- How the water level varies over time as the floods pass through the reservoir systems.

This was used to estimate:

- The average frequency with which water will flow over the crest of the dams (see Table 1-3)
- The maximum depth of water flowing over the crest of the dams (see Table 1-5)
- The maximum speed of the water flowing down the outside face of the dam (See Table 1-5).

Table 1–3 Average Frequency of Flood Causing Water to Flow over the Dam Crests

Average Frequency Range	Pond Names
Up to 5 years	Stock Pond
5 years to 20 years	Ladies Bathing, Bird Sanctuary
20 to 50 years	Model Boating, Men's Bathing
50 years to 100 years	Highgate No 1, Mixed Bathing, Hampstead No 2
100 years to 1,000 years	Vale of Health, Viaduct
1000 to 10,000 years	Hampstead No 1

The following table, Table 1-4, shows the proportion of the PMF flood that can be stored before water starts to flow over the crest of the dams.

Table 1–4 Pond Storage Capacity with Respect to Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) Volume

Chain	Pond	Total PMF volume in (m^3) including spills from the upstream pond	Min. Crest Level (m AOD)	Top Water Level TWL (m AOD)	Pond Surface Area m^2	Available storage (m^3) above TWL	% of inflow PMF can be stored
Highgate	Stock	114,438	81.65	81.06	4,401	2,597	2
	Ladies Bathing	153,055	76.87	76.00	6,926	6,026	4
	Bird Sanctuary	171,407	72.57	71.95	7,694	4,770	3
	Model Boating	116,765	71.62*	71.35	16,280	4,379	4
	Men's Bathing	217,067	68.16	67.59	18,250	10,403	5
	Highgate No 1	275,972	63.50	62.45	13,660	14,343	5
Hampstead	Vale of Health	25,539	105.44	105.04	8,646	3,458	14
	Viaduct	13,444	89.97	89.50	3,329	1,565	12
	Mixed Bathing	67,020	75.46	74.95	7,148	3,645	5
	Hampstead No 2	89,542	74.91	74.39	10,910	5,673	6
	Hampstead No 1	117,819	70.91	69.39	15,190	23,089	20

* indicates the minimum level of the auxiliary spillway

Column 8 Table 1-4 shows Highgate No 1 can store a small amount (5%) whilst the other ponds can only store between 3% and 20%. This means much of the floodwater will overflow during the PMF, with the existing dams providing temporary storage for some rainwater that will eventually leave the Heath ponds as water levels subside. The volume of storage at the Kenwood ponds was investigated and judged to be insignificant.

The speed of the flow on the outside slope of the dams is used to assess the vulnerability of slope to erosion damage and possible breaching with loss of the entire contents of the pond. The estimated velocities for the design flood - PMF are summarised in Table 1-5 below. This information was not provided by Haycock.

Table 1–5 Estimated Depth of Overtopping and Speed of Water on Outside Slope of Dams

Chain	Pond	Peak overtopping discharge (m3/s)	Crest length (m)	Slope	Maximum depth of overtopping (m)	Peak velocity, over existing embankment (m/s)	Overtopping duration (hrs)
Highgate	Stock	10.95	43	0.30	0.45	5.07	9.25
	Ladies Bathing Left Bank	2.99	46	0.18	0.24	2.66	2.08
	Bird Sanctuary	17.01	100	0.17	0.45	3.73	6.75
	Model Boating	16.09	78	0.32	0.37	4.72	6.17
	Men's Bathing	30.74	147	0.25	0.38	4.12	7.42
	Highgate No 1	32.18	100	0.24	0.62	5.42	8.75
Hampstead	Vale of Health	2.13	130	0.24	0.15	2.34	4.00
	Viaduct	1.40	55.5	0.44	0.12	2.75	3.75
	Mixed Bathing	7.28	44	0.22	0.31	3.38	4.92
	Hampstead No 2	9.13	100	0.22	0.27	3.15	3.83
	Hampstead No 1	7.60	112	0.31	0.19	3.07	3.33

At the speeds shown in Table 1-5, standard guidance suggests that the dam slopes would need reinforcement to prevent erosion that could lead to a breach of the dam. The velocities shown are based on a uniform surface; in reality the outer slopes are uneven with trees and other coarse vegetation which will contribute to locally greater speeds. In addition coarse vegetation is readily pulled out by flowing water. These factors will exacerbate erosion damage to the slope. Solutions will be investigated which will prevent water from flowing over dam crests by channelling the water around the dams as described below.

Atkins believes that there is the potential to limit the overall impact of the works on the Heath by limiting the number of dams on which work will be undertaken and to make use of 'soft' engineering solutions – based on reinforced grass. The flow of water around the dams, using spillways in areas out of the general view of the public will be the favoured approach.

In Conclusion

Floods estimated by Atkins were generally 30% to 50% lower than those estimated by Haycock. Even with reduced flood volumes water will still flow over the dam crests in events ranging from the 1 in 5 year to the PMF events**.** For example Stock Pond will overtop during the 1 in 5 year event while Hampstead 1 pond will start to overtop between the 1 in 1000 year flood and the 1 in 10,000 year flood. The speeds of the flows on the outer slope in conjunction with the uneven nature of the slopes with coarse vegetation are such that the dam embankments are likely to suffer erosion damage which in some cases could lead to a breach. This means that to reduce the risk of breaching, improvements will need to be made to some of the dams to enable them to cope with these floods, although the extent of the work needed should be less than that proposed by Haycock.

APPENDIX 2

Hampstead Heath Ponds Project

Assessment of Design Flood

City of London Corporation

Final Draft

25 March 2013

Plan Design Enable

Notice

This document and its contents have been prepared and are intended solely for City of London Corporation's information and use in relation to the HAMPSTEAD HEATH POND PROJECT

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3	FINAL incorporating clarification on Table 5.7 in 5117039/62/DG/044	CG/IS/MA	MA/TB	TB/LB	MJW	21/03/2013
3.1	Changes to table before FINAL draft	JW (CoL)				25/3/2013

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Executive Summary

This document reports on the findings of the fundamental review and problem definition for Hampstead Heath Ponds Project. It is the first technical element of the project, as it is essential to defining the problem. The key output of this assessment is an estimation of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) and other design floods, and an assessment of the overtopping risk under these floods at each dam. The main aim of the assessment is to estimate the overtopping depth at each dam under the extreme floods (PMF, 10,000 year, 1,000 year), and to estimate the current standard of protection of each dam. A key feature of our assessment is the use of industry standard methods and software, ensuring that the work is in line with current industry best practice. This report has been prepared in line with the Design Review
Method Statement approved under Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood & Queens Park Committee, Delegated Decision – Standing Order No. 41 (B) signed by the Town Clerk on 18th December 2012.

Rainfall Depths

Design Rainfall Depth

The Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH) CD-ROM provides Depth-Duration-Frequency (DDF) curves for a 1km^2 grid covering the whole of the UK. Design rainfall depths were extracted for the four grid squares covering Hampstead Heath for a range of storm durations and rainfall events up to the 1 in 1,000 year. Rainfall depths for the 1 in 10,000 year and PMP events were extracted from the Flood Studies Report (FSR) as is recommended by Defra. A summary of the total rainfall depth for selected durations is shown in the table below.

Event	Rainfall Depth (mm) for varying storm durations			
	1.5 hours	2.5 hours	4.5 hours	9.5 hours
1 in 5	20.4	25.9	30.7	38.0
1 in 20	36.0	40.8	47.3	56.9
1 in 100	60.8	67.5	76.3	89.0
1 in 1,000	127.7	137.8	150.3	167.8
1 in 10,000	135.0	150.0	164.0	183.1
Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP)	Not required	187.9	208.5	235.0

Percentage Run-off

The amount of rainfall that appears as run-off (percentage runoff) that has to be stored and / or passed through the chain of ponds was estimated using industry best practice. This was done using the Flood Estimation Handbook soils information taking into account that certain parts of the Heath might be compacted due to pedestrian traffic adjacent to the existing footpaths. The hard nature of the footpaths was also taken into account. The estimate also takes into account the soil conditions prior to the rainfall event and the magnitude of the rainfall event itself.

The percentage run-off estimated for Hampstead Heath was as follows:

- For estimation of the Probable Maximum Flood 76%
- For estimation of the 100 year flood 53%

The earlier work by Haycock, based on a small number of infiltration tests, suggested a value of 80% to 90%.

The percentage runoff of a catchment will vary from one event to the next depending on the soil moisture conditions prior to the event (that is, how wet the ground is at the start of the event) and the size of the event (very large events will have larger percentage runoff as less of the rain will be able to infiltrate). Hence it would be expected that the largest events are more likely to occur when initial soil moisture conditions are saturated, and rainfall will be less able to infiltrate the ground, particularly as the rainfall increases and uses up ground water storage as the event progresses.

Flood Estimates

On the basis of the above percentage run-off, using current Defra Guidance on extreme flood estimation and the Flood Estimation Handbook for return periods from 5 years to 100 years, the following peak flows were estimated.

Pond Catchment	Maximum Flow (m^3/s)					
	1 in 100 year		1 in 10,000 year		Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)	
	Haycock	Atkins	Haycock	Atkins	Haycock	Atkins
Highgate Chain						
Stock	2.34	2.74	14.49	6.86	28.98	15.54
Ladies Bathing	2.85	3.63	18.15	9.10	36.30	20.35
Bird Sanctuary	3.76	5.82	24.14	14.53	48.28	31.88
Model Boating	4.15	6.15	31.23	15.65	62.46	33.71
Men's Bathing	4.48	6.57	34.13	17.02	68.26	36.48
Highgate No 1	4.79	7.02	36.84	18.44	73.68	39.10
Hampstead Chain						
Vale of Health	1.64	0.57	4.67	1.45	9.34	3.32
Viaduct	0.85	0.31	6.04	0.78	12.08	1.78
Mixed Bathing	2.49	2.46	22.80	6.31	45.60	14.15
Hampstead No 2	2.58	2.81	25.62	7.27	51.24	16.14
Hampstead No 1	2.78	3.34	26.30	8.49	52.60	18.82

The Table above shows that the flood peaks estimated using current industry best practice are 30% to 50% of the flood peaks estimated by Haycock. However, the Table below also shows that current overflow arrangements are inadequate to pass the flood flows without overtopping the embankments.

Reasons for the differences between the Atkins and Haycock flood estimates

As can be seen from the table above, when the flood estimates derived by Haycock Associates in 2010, using methods incorporating bespoke elements and those by Atkins in 2013, using industry best practice are compared the estimates prepared by Atkins, are 30% to 50% less than those estimated by Haycock. The estimates in both studies included the contribution of the area around the grounds of Kenwood House.

However, it is important to understand why the estimates differ and the implications of these differences.

It is also important to understand that these conditions are still not acceptable in terms of reservoir safety and that therefore intervention measures will be needed to reduce the remaining breach risk.

The key factors that have influenced the estimates are:

- The amount of rainfall that runs off the ground and enters the ponds i.e. percent run-off

- The data and the duration of the rainfall events i.e. how many millimetres fall during the storm and how long the storm lasts
- The method adopted by Haycock to convert the rainfall to the rate of flow into the ponds
- The method adopted by Haycock to determine the Probable Maximum Flood.

Assessment of pond storage capacity with respect to the PMF
To put the size of the flood into context, the Table below shows the proportion of the Probable Maximum Flood volume that can be accommodated above the existing overflow pipe.

Chain	Pond	Total PMF volume in (m^3) including spills from the upstream pond	Min. Crest Level (m AOD)	Top Water Level TWL (m AOD)	Pond Surface Area m^2	Available storage (m^3) above TWL	% of inflow PMF can be stored
Highgate	Stock	114,438	81.65	81.06	4,401	2,597	2
	Ladies Bathing	153,055	76.87	76.00	6,926	6,026	4
	Bird Sanctuary	171,407	72.57	71.95	7,694	4,770	3
	Model Boating	116,765	71.62*	71.35	16,280	4,379	4
	Men's Bathing	217,067	68.16	67.59	18,250	10,403	5
	Highgate No 1	275,972	63.50	62.45	13,660	14,343	5
Hampstead	Vale of Health	25,539	105.44	105.04	8,646	3,458	14
	Viaduct	13,444	89.97	89.50	3,329	1,565	12
	Mixed Bathing	67,020	75.46	74.95	7,148	3,645	5
	Hampstead No 2	89,542	74.91	74.39	10,910	5,673	6
	Hampstead No 1	117,819	70.91	69.39	15,190	23,089	20

*This is the minimum level of the auxiliary spillway.

The Table above shows that Highgate No.1 can absorb only 5% of the volume of the Probable Maximum Flood from its natural catchment including overflow from upstream reservoirs with the rest passing over and around the dam. Hampstead No 1 is shown to be able to store 20% of the PMF from its catchment and the overflow from the upstream ponds. The percent of the inflow PMF that can be stored is the volume available between the reservoir Top Water Level (TWL) and the dam crest level. The outflow pipes will be discharging flow downstream, but may not be able to do so to match the rate of the inflow. Hence this storage provides a buffer, or a delay (attenuation) in the outflow until the water level reaches the dam crest and the reservoir begins to discharge over the top of the dam.

Flood Routing

Floods with various return periods were routed through the reservoir systems and the results of this work are shown in the Table below:

Summary of Current Standard of Protection

Pond	5 year	20 year	50 year	100 year	1000 year	10,000 year	PMF
Highgate Chain							
Stock							
Ladies Bathing							
Bird Sanctuary							
Model Boating							
Men's Bathing							
Highgate No 1							
Hampstead Chain							
Vale of Health							
Viaduct							
Mixed Bathing							
Hampstead No 2							
Hampstead No 1							

	Overtopped
	Not overtopped
	Auxiliary Spillway Overtopping

The above Table shows the following Standards of Protection:

- 1 No. Up to 5 year Standard
- 3 No. 5 year to 20 year Standard
- 1 No. 20 years to 50 year Standard
- 3 No. 50 years to 100 year Standard
- 2 No. 100 years to 1,000 year Standard
- 1 No. 1,000 years to 10,000 year Standard

The Probable Maximum Flood was routed through the ponds using a hydraulic model. The results of this exercise are shown below with the equivalent results from the Haycock study.

PMF Summary Results of Flood Routing

Pond	Peak Water Level (m AOD)	Flood Rise (m)	Maximum Dam Overtopping Depth (m) - Atkins	Maximum overtopping depth (m) – Haycock 2010
Highgate Chain				
Stock	82.10	1.04	0.45	0.66
Ladies Bathing	77.11	1.11	0.24	1.31
Bird Sanctuary	73.02	1.07	0.45	0.71
Model Boating	72.24	0.89	0.37	0.49
Men's Bathing	68.54	0.95	0.38	0.6
Highgate No 1	64.12	1.67	0.62	0.7
Hampstead Chain				
Vale of Health	105.59	0.55	0.15	0.48
Viaduct	90.09	0.59	0.12	0.5
Mixed Bathing	75.77	0.82	0.31	1.08
Hampstead No 2	75.18	0.79	0.27	0.59
Hampstead No 1	71.10	1.71	0.19	0.59

The Table above shows that the depths of flow over the embankments (overtopping depth) are generally less than those suggested by the Haycock Report.

The velocity of the flow on the downstream slope of the embankments has been estimated. As the crests of the embankments are not level, there will be tendency for flow to concentrate at the low spots. The estimated velocities of the flow on the slopes are shown in the Table below.

Summary of Peak Velocity on Downstream Slope

Chain	Pond	Peak overtopping discharge (m3/s)	Crest length (m)	Slope	Maximum depth of overtopping (m)	Peak velocity, over existing embankment (m/s)	Overtopping duration (hrs)
Highgate	Stock Pond	10.95	43	0.30	0.45	5.07	9.25
	Ladies Bathing Left Bank	2.99	46	0.18	0.24	2.66	2.08
	Bird Sanctuary	17.01	100	0.17	0.45	3.73	6.75
	Model Boating	16.09	78	0.32	0.37	4.72	6.17
	Men's Bathing	30.74	147	0.25	0.38	4.12	7.42
	Highgate No 1	32.18	100	0.24	0.62	5.42	8.75
Hampstead	Vale of Health	2.13	130	0.24	0.15	2.34	4.00
	Viaduct	1.40	55.5	0.44	0.12	2.75	3.75
	Mixed Bathing	7.28	44	0.22	0.31	3.38	4.92
	Hampstead No 2	9.13	100	0.22	0.27	3.15	3.83
	Hampstead No 1	7.60	112	0.31	0.19	3.07	3.33

The Table above shows that velocities close to 5.5m/s could occur on the downstream slope during overtopping. At the speeds estimated in the above Table, standard guidance suggests that the dam slopes would need reinforcement to prevent erosion which could lead to a breach of the dam. The velocities shown are based on a uniform surface; in reality the outer slopes are uneven with trees and other coarse vegetation which will contribute to locally greater speeds. In addition coarse vegetation is readily pulled out by flowing water. These factors will exacerbate erosion damage to the slope which emphasizes the need to either to prevent flow over the crest by channelling flow around the dams or where this is not possible, to reinforce the slope using "soft" engineering techniques such as reinforced grass.

The duration of the overtopping event are estimated to be up to 9.5 hours and this could be long enough to cause significant saturation of the downstream shoulder of the dam. The influence of saturation on the stability of the embankment slopes will be taken into account in the detailed design and also emphasizes the need to avoid flow over the crests and over the outer slopes.

Outline Approach to Dealing with the Probable Maximum Flood

The approach to the work into the future will look at the system as a whole and identify the sites at which the most benefit, in terms of flood attenuation, can be achieved.

Atkins believes that there is the potential to limit the overall impact of the works on the Heath by limiting the number of dams on which work will be undertaken and to make use of 'soft' engineering solutions – based on reinforced grass. The flow of water around the dams, using spillways in areas out of the general view of the public will be the favoured approach.

1. Introduction

This document reports on the findings of the fundamental review and problem definition for Hampstead Heath Pond Project. It is the first technical element of the project, as it is essential to defining the problem. The key output of this assessment is an estimation of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) and other design floods, and an assessment of the overtopping risk under these floods at each dam. The main aim of the assessment is to estimate the overtopping depth at each dam under the extreme floods (PMF, 10,000 year, 1,000 year), and to estimate the current standard of protection of each dam. A key feature of our assessment is the use of industry standard methods and software, ensuring that the work is in line with current industry best practice.

The study involved the following elements:

1) Review of the previous studies. Of particular interest was the review of the methods and hydrological parameters used to derive the PMF and other design floods. Previous work by Haycock used percentage runoff values of 90% while industry-standard flood studies suggested values much less than this. The aim of our review was to examine the source of Haycock's percentage runoff and determine the most appropriate value to take forward in our estimation of the PMF and design flows for this study.
2) Development of hydrological and hydraulic models of the Heath catchments and ponds using industry standard methods and software
3) Assessment of the current standard of protection (SoP) of each dam, or the event that would not result in overtopping of the dams

This report sets out in detail the methodology adopted for the re-calculation of rainfall and runoff events on the Heath for a number of flood events, the routing of these rainfall profiles and runoff hydrographs through hydraulic reservoir routing modelling to determine the performance of the existing structures during 'normal' and extreme flood events.

1.1. Structure of the report

The report is organised into the following sections:

1) Study area background
2) Review of previous studies
3) Hydrological Modelling
4) Hydraulic Modelling
5) Overtopping Assessment
6) Current Standard of protection
7) Conclusions and Recommendations

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2. Study Area Background

This Chapter provides background information on the location and land use for the Heath, a description of the ponds and a discussion of the local geology and soils.

2.1. Location and Land Use

Hampstead Heath is the largest area of open space in north-west London and comprises 275 hectares located to the north-east of Hampstead and to the south-west of Highgate. The City of London Corporation is responsible for the management and protection of the Heath, and for making it available as open space in accordance with The Hampstead Heath Act 1871. There are two statutory committees; The Management Committee which is responsible for the implementation of policies and programmes and The Consultative Committee which makes representations to the Management Committee about Heath matters. The adjacent 45 hectare Kenwood Estate, including Kenwood House, is owned and managed by English Heritage.

The Heath attracts in excess of 7 million visitors per annum including walkers, cyclists and swimmers. The area is characterised by a wide range of habitats and landscape features (including woodland, scrub, grassland, Heathland and standing water) which support an abundance of wildlife, including rare and protected species.

2.2. Ponds

There are four chains of ponds on Hampstead Heath. To the north there is the Golders Hill Park chain in the designed landscape of the former Golders Hill Mansion, and the Heath Extension chain (also known as the Seven Sisters chain). These two chains were not included in the scope of the current study and are therefore not discussed further. To the south are the Hampstead and Highgate pond chains, the former of which was constructed by the Hampstead Heath Water Company in the late 18th century for the supply of water to north London. The Hampstead chain consists of five ponds: Vale of Health Pond, Viaduct Pond, Mixed Bathing Pond, Hampstead No. 2 Pond and Hampstead No. 1 Pond. The Highgate chain consists of eight ponds: Wood Pond, Thousand Pounds Pond (both located in Kenwood Park and owned by English Heritage), Stock Pond, Kenwood Ladies Bathing Pond, Bird Sanctuary Pond, Model Boating Pond, Highgate Men's Bathing Pond and Highgate No. 1 Pond. All of the Hampstead and Highgate chain ponds (with the exception of the two owned by English Heritage) are the subject of the current study.

2.3. Geology and Soils

The Heath Geology is composed mainly of Bagshot Beds, underlain by Claygate Members, in turn underlain by London Clay.

Bagshot Beds are present on the ridge to the north between north east and south west flowing streams of the Heath. London Clay is exposed at the lower elevations within the Heath and is the dominant geology over which most of the ponds are built. Hampstead Heath and Highgate chain tributaries start on Claygate Beds before flowing into London Clay. Highgate Pond, Wood Pond and Concert Pond are on Claygate Beds.

Bagshot Clay is across-laminated yellow, orange-brown and brown fine grained sand which has a basal bed of coarse grit and sub-rounded flint pebbles. The Claygate Member consists of alternating beds of clayey silt, very silty clay, sandy silt and silty fine sand. Claygate and Bagshot formations were both deposited in marine conditions shallow enough to be influenced by tidal sequences although supply of sediments during deposition of Bagshot formations is thought to have been higher than the Claygate Member. Claygate Member is mainly comprised of quartz (up to 50%) then clays (mainly montmorillonite, kaolinite and chlorite), which have a tendency to swell and shrink from wet to dry conditions. Bagshot is mainly comprised of quartz with montmorillonite and kaolinite clays. Clays are more common than silts in the Bagshot formation and Bagshot sands are fine grained.

The shear strength of the Bagshot formation can vary quite appreciably reflecting the variability of the constituents of the formation. The strength of the material is affected by the amount of cementation and compaction of the interlocking grains. The sand in the Bagshot formation and Claygate Member make them relatively permeable compared to London Clay, allowing water to flow through them readily. The water within these strata is recharged at the surface from precipitation which, owing to the relatively high porosity of the deposits, is stored within the matrix of the strata and forms a local aquifer. At the junctions of the Bagshot formation with the Claygate Member, and the Claygate Member with the London Clay, spring lines form at the ground surface. Areas overlaying Terrace Deposits and the Claygate Member/Bagshot formation are designated as 'Secondary A' aquifers by the Environment Agency, meaning permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of baseflow to rivers.

The vegetation of the Heath can give an indication of the dominant soils on the Heath and in conjunction with the soils, plays an important role in the permeability of the Heath. The presence of gorse or broom is a strong indication that locally, soils are light, well-drained and probably quite loose in texture. There is little broom on the Heath which suggest that this is unlikely to be a reliable indicator of soil types or that soils are not loose in texture. At the junction between sands and clays the main springs come to the surface. The presence of the Old sand quarry near Kenwood House is also an indication of the presence of sand. The Old Quarry in North Wood has been designated a Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) by Natural England. The sands within the quarry are fine grained and free-running rather than gritty and extend several metres deep.

3. Review of Previous Studies

The Chapter outlines the findings of the review of the previous studies and includes:

- Lists of the key documents reviewed;
- Explains earlier method of derivation of the peak flows;
- Describes the distributed rainfall-runoff hydrology model; and
- Describes the reservoir routing model used.

The key previous studies reviewed as part of this project were as follows:

1) Haycock, 2010 - Hydrology Improvements Detailed Evaluation Process (HiDEP): Hydrology and Structure Hydraulic and Recommendations,
2) Haycock 2006 – Hydrological and Water Quality Investigation and Modelling of the Hampstead Heath Lake Chains and associated Catchments

In 2010 Haycock undertook a review of the hydrology and hydraulics of Hampstead Heath with the stated aim of determining the current operation of the dams and their compliance with the Reservoirs Act (1975) and the upcoming Flood and Water Management Act (2010). Their 2010 review built on their 2006 study which examined the existing hydrological competency of the flow structures and provided recommendations for their management with respect to floods and water quality, as well as the reservoir Panel Engineer inspection reports of 1987, 1997 and 2007. In 2007, Haycock also undertook a dam breach study of the Heath, to examine the flood risk due to the failure of the two bottom ponds in the Hampstead and Highgate chains; this risk was revisited in their 2010 study. In addition, CARES Limited undertook a dam breach and consequence assessment of the Heath in 2009 to assess the risk to properties downstream. A full review of the dam breach and consequence assessment work will be provided when we undertake our dam breach and consequence assessment as part of this project. However both studies showed that in the event of a breach, there will be significant flooding to downstream property, and potential loss of life.

The Haycock 2006 approach to modelling the hydrology of the Heath catchments can be summarised as follows:

Derive peak flows using 'standard' flood studies methods
Haycock used the following equations to estimate flow peaks:

Q_{mean} = 0.373*(catchment area)$^{0.7}$ * ((stream junctions/km sq)$^{0.52}$)* ((1+%Urban area)$^{0.25}$) [1]

Q_{100} = Q_{mean}*3.2 (where 3.2 is taken from the FSR regional rating curves. [2]

Q_{PMF} = (catchment area$^{0.397}$)*(S1085$^{0.328}$)*(SAAR$^{0.319}$) [3]

All other T-year floods are based on the Q_{mean} multiplied by the appropriate regional growth curve factor.

The equation for a rough estimate of the PMF that is provided in Floods and Reservoir Safety is:

Q_{PMF} = 0.454A$^{0.937}$*S1085$^{0.328}$*SAAR$^{0.319}$ [4]

Using equation 4 assumes that the catchment soils are impermeable and that there is no urban area in the catchment (it is assumed that Haycock's power factor for the area term in equation 3 is a typo in their report and should be 0.937 rather than 0.397 in equation [3] above (which is quoted as stated in Haycock's report)). It is not clear why the 0.454 multiplier on the AREA term has been dropped by Haycock. Equation 4 is taken from Institute of Hydrology 114 – Reservoir Flood Estimation: Another Look (1992) report (IH114) and in its full form is:

$$Q_{PMF} = 0.454A^{0.937}*S1085^{0.328}*SOIL^{0.475}*(1+URBAN)^{2.04}*SAAR^{0.319} \quad [5]$$

Which, when the SOIL term is assumed to be 1 and URBAN assumed to be zero, results in equation 4. The IH114 report states that although the rapid method (i.e. Equation 5) provides a good initial estimate of the PMF peak inflow, the full method needs to be used to obtain the complete inflow hydrograph for subsequent routing through the reservoir.

Distributed rainfall-runoff hydrology model

Haycock used a bespoke distributed rainfall-runoff model to derive the reservoir inflow hydrographs (referred to as the Haycock Model from now on), developed by Haycock ,instead of using the FSR rainfall-runoff method.

Haycock describe the model as a distributed model which seeks to route rainfall through or over the soil, apportion flow into groundwater, account for groundwater discharges and then route surface flows through the drainage network. The model undertakes these calculations at a 10m x 10m grid for the whole landscape enabling changes to land cover and associated infiltration values and the roughness of the surface routes.

The model takes as input data (gleaned from a description in the report, but uncertain of the specific parameters within the model representing these datasets).

1) Observed rainfall depth. Using hourly rainfall data from (Hampstead Heath Scientific Society (HHSS) from which Haycock developed rainfall intensity plots of observed events.
2) Elevation of the Aquitard (impermeable layer below which no water enters) – defined with reference to the BGS Geology data, geology memorandum notes and additional catchment on spring locations and associated elevation
3) Starting elevation of the water table (ensuring permanent springs give effective indication of the low water table levels. It was assumed that the water table ranged from 0 to 0.1m below the surface for most of the catchment except for the London Clays where the water table was assumed to be 0.4m below ground level to the springs. For the 2002 event the distribution of water table levels was initially unsaturated for most of the soils but saturated locally at springs and the main channel. In addition to this configuration, they also considered a situation of completely saturated soils at the start of the events modelled
4) Channel geometry and roughness. Basic parameters required for application of Manning's flow routing.
5) Land cover classification and land cover merged with geology.
6) Footpath network – derived from aerial photos and DEM. Infiltration rates on the footpaths and 1m, 5m and 10m offsets from the footpath centreline. Infiltration rates for the footpaths were adjusted to examine different scenarios of footpath permeability.

Haycock state that the model simulates 'real events' and 'enables scenarios to be built around real rainfall events'

Haycock stated that they used the bespoke distributed hydrological model as they wanted to examine four major configurations of land cover for the Heath, and that the flood studies methods do not have the versatility to do this. The FEH and FSR methods do make allowance for changes to the terms that represent soil permeability which can be used to assess changes in landuse and this can be used to examine different landuse scenarios, for example different permeability of the footpaths. As will be seen in our assessment, the standard percentage runoff factor has been adjusted in this manner in the current study.

The data requirements and derivation of the parameters required for the Haycock model seem extensive for a study which, ultimately is aiming to estimate the most extreme floods which themselves are associated with a degree of uncertainty. Perhaps the most important element of the hydrograph estimation lies in the representation of percentage runoff and the resultant peak flow, regardless of the rainfall-runoff model used. We discuss the issues of percentage runoff in more detail in Section 4.4. Haycock used a percentage runoff of 80-90% based on a small number of infiltration tests undertaken on the Heath. We have used the FEH and FSR facilities to adjust standard percentage runoff to account for low infiltration rates on the footpaths, which have resulted in percentage runoff values lower that those used by Haycock.

Reservoir Routing Model

Haycock used the output of the Haycock model as input to a reservoir routing model to route flow through the structures. The reservoir routing model used is Stella, which we believe allows for a 'level pool' representation of the reservoirs with flow routed from one to the next via the overflow pipes and over the dams. While the Stella model would represent the flood rise, it may miss important processes such as overflow of the sides of the reservoirs (in addition to the dam itself) and routing of that flow to the downstream reservoir via overland flow paths. Hence, for the reservoir, water level may increase faster and higher than would occur in reality and reservoirs will effectively 'glasswall' predicting higher than expected water levels. To get around this, a linked 1Dimensional and 2Dimensional (1D-2D)[1] representation of the reservoirs and the overland floodplain between the reservoirs, would provide a better representation. This is what has been done in our assessment.

In 2010 Haycock, after collating all available data and modelling attempts to derive the hydrology of the Heath, re-confirmed their view that the 'standard methodology' for calculating the PMF was 'severely underestimating' the flow that the structures of the Heath should be able to cope with. They stated that '*based on the ambiguity of the standard Q_{pmf} methodology, it was agreed that Haycock would design spillways on each pond to the 10,000 year rainfall event*'. They further stated that the dam structures would be designed and armoured to safely pass the PMF which they estimate as double the 10,000 year flow. We compare and contrast the values used by Haycock in more detail in the hydrology section, but would point out the Haycock estimate of the PMF as double the 10,000 year event is based on a rapid assessment method which should be replaced with the full PMF method for more accurate flood estimation required for structure design.

[1] 1D-2D refers to the different dimensions within which flow can be modelled. 1D models simulate flow in one direction from upstream to downstream, for example into and out of the Hampstead Heath ponds. In this instance, the 1D aspect of the model has been used to calculate water levels in the ponds and the flow passing over the pond embankments and through the connecting pipes. In contrast, 2D models simulate flow in multiple directions according to the ground topography. They are commonly used to model flows over a floodplain. In this instance, the 2D aspect of the model has been used to define the overland flow between the ponds, and in the downstream valley.

4. Hydrology

This Chapter describes the following aspects of the hydrology study carried out by Atkins:

- Methodology;
- Sources of Data;
- The catchment boundaries and pond areas;
- The catchment descriptors for the hydrology model, including the percentage run-off;
- Rainfall Analysis including a discussion on the 1975 rainfall event;
- Generation of the flood hydrographs; and
- Presents the results of the hydrological modelling;

4.1. Methodology

Hydrological modelling was undertaken to provide input to the hydraulic model and was generated using current industry-standard best practice. The design flood events modelled are the 'standard' extreme events for reservoir safety studies (1 in 1,000 year, 1 in 10,000 year and the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)) as defined by the Guidance on Floods and Reservoir Safety, and a range of lower return period events (1 in 5 year, 1 in 20 year, 1 in 50 year and 1 in 100 year) which were examined for the purpose of determining the current Standard of Protection (SoP) of each dam.

The assessment is based on a combination of the Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH)[2] and Flood Studies Report (FSR)[3] rainfall-runoff methods and is in line with all the appropriate current industry guidelines on normal and extreme flood estimate including:

1) Floods and Reservoir Safety, 3rd Edition, ICE, 1996
2) Floods and Reservoir Safety: Revised Guidance for Panel Engineers, Defra, 2004
3) $URBEXT_{2000}$ - A new FEH catchment descriptor. Calculation, dissemination and application. R&D Technical Report FD1919/TR
4) Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH) Manuals Vols., 1-5, IOH, 1999

4.2. Sources of Data

The following sources of data were used for the Hampstead Heath hydrology and hydraulic modelling:

- Digital Elevation Model (DEM) obtained from the City of London Corporation, Infoterra, 2006;
- Hampstead Scientific Society Daily Rainfall records 1910 – 2009;
- Hydrological and Water Quality Investigation and Modelling of the Hampstead Heath Lake Chains and Associated Catchments, Haycock Associates Limited, 2006;
- Hydrology Improvements Detailed Evaluation Process (HiDEP): Hydrology and Structure Hydraulics, Haycock Associates Limited, 2010;
- Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH), Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, 1999;
- FEH CD-ROM Version 3;
- Flood Studies Report (FSR) maps, 1975.
- Hampstead Heath Dam 3D Topographic Survey, Plowman Craven, 2010;
- Haycock Hampstead Heath Stella model, 2010; and
- Hampstead Heath Reservoirs On-Site Emergency Response Plan for Reservoir Dam Incidents. City of London, November 2012.

[2] The Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH) is the current standard UK method for estimating rainfall, and flood frequency and flows, developed by the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology in 1999.

[3] The Flood Studies Report (FSR) was the first UK-wide flood estimation method developed in 1975 by IoH. FEH largely supersedes the FSR.

4.3. Catchment Boundaries

Catchment boundaries for each individual pond in the Hampstead and Highgate chains were initially obtained using the FEH CD-ROM. The FEH boundaries however rely on coarse topographic data (based on a 50m resolution DEM) that is less suited to accurately determining boundaries for such small catchments. Figure 4-1 illustrates the FEH catchment boundaries for the Hampstead and Highgate chains.

Figure 4-1 Hampstead and Highgate FEH Catchment Boundary Map

Haycock (2006) derived catchment boundaries using the Digital Land Elevation Model of Hampstead Heath. As part of the Atkins study, these boundaries were verified using the topographic data and where appropriate, minor modifications made. These modifications made no significant difference to the overall catchment areas. These catchment boundaries and areas were consistent with the FEH-derived catchments and were used in place of those derived from the FEH CD-ROM and are illustrated in Figure 4-2 and Figure 4-3.

Several of the catchments, particularly those for the Highgate chain include the urban areas adjacent to the Heath. Surface water runoff from these urban areas is likely to drain into the surface water sewer system. Sewers are however designed to convey only low return period events (typically up to the 1 in 30 year event) and would therefore take an insignificant proportion of the runoff during an extreme event (for example the 1 in 1,000 year and the PMF) before becoming overwhelmed. The remaining runoff will be routed over the natural topography and would therefore contribute to flows in the whole topographic catchment. Given the relatively low proportion of the total flow that can be carried in storm sewers,the industry-standard assumption is that any surface water sewers are already overwhelmed by the time a storm of this magnitude arrives. Furthermore, while roof tops, guttering and roads will drain to surface water sewers, there are some parts of urban areas (for example property gardens) which will allow for some infiltration. This part of urban rainfall that does not runoff into the sewer system will become overland / subsurface flow and will be routed according to the natural topographic catchment throughout the event. For these reasons, the full topographic catchment areas were used for subsequent flow estimation, with no exclusion of the urban areas.

Table 4-1 documents the total upstream topographic catchment area for each Hampstead Heath pond included in this study, the total pond surface area in these catchments and the catchment area excluding all pond surfaces. The latter was taken forward for use in flow derivation. The impact of rain falling directly on the pond surfaces has been included as direct rainfall boundaries in the hydraulic model (with no loss component to the rainfall). This will ensure that the effect of reservoir routing and storage will be included only in the hydraulic model and will not be double counted in both the hydrology and hydraulics. It will also account for the fact that no rainfall is lost to interception, infiltration or evaporation when it falls directly over the pond surface.

Table 4-1 Catchment Areas and Pond Area

Catchment	Topographic Catchment Area (km^2)	Cumulative Pond Area (km^2)	Hydrological Catchment Area (km^2)
Highgate Chain			
Stock	0.63	0.02	0.61
Ladies Bathing	0.78	0.02	0.76
Bird Sanctuary	1.18	0.03	1.15
Model Boating	1.27	0.05	1.22
Men's Bathing	1.43	0.07	1.36
Highgate No 1	1.56	0.08	1.48
Hampstead Chain			
Vale of Health	0.08	0.01	0.07
Viaduct	0.13	< 0.01	0.13
Mixed Bathing	0.58	0.02	0.56
Hampstead No 2 Pond	0.67	0.03	0.64
Hampstead No 1 Pond	0.72	0.05	0.67

Note: The two most upstream ponds on the Highgate chain (Wood Pond and Thousand Pound Pond) are not included in this table but the contribution of the catchment areas has been taken into account as described below.

Kenwood Pond has not been modelled explicitly in this study as it was judged that any the additional storage available was negligible. However, its catchment contributes to flow into Stock Pond and so has been accounted for as part the Stock Pond catchment area.

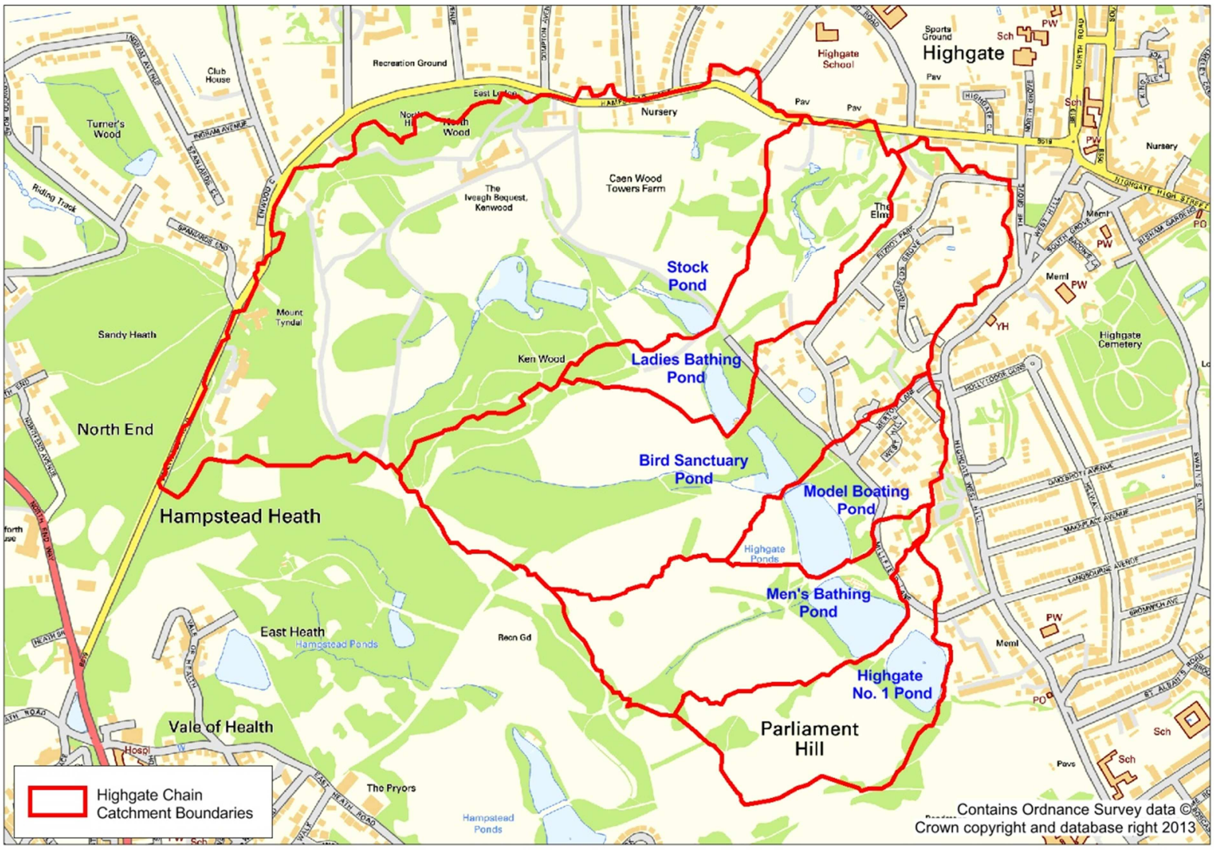

Figure 4-2 Highgate Chain Catchment Boundary Map

Figure 4-3 Hampstead Chain Boundary Map

4.4. Catchment Descriptors

Catchment descriptors were obtained from the FEH CD-ROM for the FEH catchment and from the FSR maps. Catchment area was established using the method described above. The catchment descriptors used in the subsequent hydrological assessment are provided in Table 4-2 and Table 4-3. Further details of the derivation of urban extent values and the Standard Percentage Runoff (SPR) are given below. The FEH Manual (Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, 1999) provides descriptions of all the catchment parameters.

Table 4-2 Catchment Descriptors

Catchment	Area (km^2)	URBEXT	Urban Fraction	SAAR (mm)	DPLBAR (km)	DPSBAR (m/km)
Highgate Chain						
Stock	0.61	0.079	0.162	682	0.64	67.7
Ladies Bathing	0.76	0.113	0.231	682	0.77	66.3
Bird Sanctuary	1.15	0.133	0.273	681	0.83	68.7
Model Boating	1.22	0.151	0.308	680	1.00	69.4
Men's Bathing	1.36	0.144	0.296	680	1.04	68.7
Highgate No 1	1.48	0.149	0.306	679	1.15	69.0
Hampstead Chain						
Mixed Bathing	0.56	0.075	0.153	669	0.73	83.4
Hampstead No 2	0.64	0.084	0.172	668	0.80	82.2
Hampstead No 1	0.67	0.126	0.259	668	0.89	82.9

Table 4-3 Hampstead Heath Descriptors for all Catchments

Descriptor	All Catchments
PROPWET (dimensionless factor)	0.29
SPR (%)	53
Em-2h (mm)	185
Em-24h (mm)	270
Em-25d (mm)	370
M5-2d (mm)	50.5
M5-25d (mm)	20.5
Jenkinson's r (ratio)	0.43

Urban Extent

The FEH CD-ROM provides values for the $URBEXT_{1990}$ and $URBEXT_{2000}$ to describe the level of urbanisation of a catchment. These two descriptors were derived using different methods and are therefore not directly comparable (Defra, 2006). Methods for hydrological estimation developed using $URBEXT_{1990}$ should therefore not be applied with $URBEXT_{2000}$ (Defra & Environment Agency, 2006). The FEH method was developed for the $URBEXT_{1990}$ parameter and can therefore only be used with the $URBEXT_{1990}$ parameters, with an adjustment made for changes to urbanisation since 1990. Hence, for this study, the $URBEXT_{1990}$ values from the FEH CD-ROM were extracted for all catchments and updated using the FEH (volume 5) equation 6.8 (p53) to take into account estimated development over the last two decades. The resulting descriptors were used directly in the FEH Rainfall Runoff (RR) analysis of flood events.

Flood estimation using the FSR rainfall-runoff methodology requires input of an urban fraction, which has been calculated from the updated $URBEXT_{1990}$ using the FEH (volume 5) equation 6.4 (p48).

Percentage Run-off

The percentage run-off of a catchment is the percentage of the total rainfall that becomes direct runoff. Estimation of percentage runoff is the most important part of flood estimation using the FSR/FEH rainfall-runoff methods as it has a direct scaling influence on the magnitude of the resulting rapid response runoff. It is also the most uncertain part of the runoff estimation, as it is reliant on a number of datasets that are difficult to collect including catchment type, catchment state and storm variability.

Previous hydrological studies for Hampstead Heath have used a variety of methods for determining the percentage runoff and these have resulted in widely ranging flow estimates for the catchments. The 1987 flood studies report (Binnie and Partners) utilised a runoff percentage of 27%. In contrast, and following a small number of infiltration tests, Haycock (2006) suggested that a runoff percentage of 80 – 90% should be expected during an extreme event given the highly compacted nature of the soils on the Heath, particularly adjacent to the footpaths. Included in the scope of this study was therefore a detailed consideration of the most suitable runoff percentage to apply to the catchments.The FSR/FEH rainfall-runoff methods apply the unit hydrograph and losses model, which assumes that the percentage runoff is constant throughout an event and is applied to each block of total rainfall hyetographs i.e. a constant proportional loss model. However, in reality, percentage runoff will not be constant, but will increase as deficits are made up and soils become saturated.

The Percentage Runoff is made up of the SPR (Standard Percentage Runoff) which represents the normal capacity of the catchment to generate runoff, and dynamic terms representing the variation in runoff depending on catchment antecedent conditions (i.e. the state of the catchment prior to the event, due to previous rainfall events. Hence the calculation takes account of the average rainfall that could have fallen for the 5 days prior to the event) and the storm magnitude itself.

$PR = PR_{RURAL}(1\text{-}0.615URBEXT) + 70(0.615URBEXT)$ [4.1]

Where $PR_{RURAL} = SPR + DPR_{CWI} + DPR_{RAIN}$ [4.2]

$DPR_{CWI} = 0.25(CWI\text{-}125)$ [4.3]

$$DPR_{RAIN} = \begin{cases} 0 & for\ P \leq 40mm \\ 0.45(P-40)^{0.7} & for\ P > 40mm \end{cases}$$ [4.4]

The urban adjustment of the PR assumes that 61.5% of the urbanised area is impervious and gives 70% runoff, whilst the other 38.5% of the urbanised area acts as a natural (open area of the Heath and gardens i.e. rural) catchment. It should be noted that impervious surfaces are likely to incorporate localised depressions which will store some of the rainfall. This stored water will be lost by evaporation rather than run-off and therefore the value of 70% takes account of depression storage in urban areas. The adjustment reflects the mixed natural and impervious areas that occur within urbanised areas, and makes the effect of the urbanisation dependent on the underlying soils. On Hampstead Heath the urban percentage is small and the calculation for urban adjustment will have little impact on the percentage runoff.

SPR is fixed for all storms for the catchment, while the DPR allows the percentage runoff to vary between different storm events and different catchment antecedent conditions.

SPR can be derived by a number of methods:

1) From concurrently observed rainfall and discharge records. The SPR is derived for several events (of different sizes) and an average value obtained;
2) Derived from the baseflow index using the equation SPR=72.0-66.5BFI. BFI can be derived from flow records, using baseflow separation, and is a measure of a watercourse's long-term discharge from stored sources.
3) In the absence of observed records, SPR can be estimated from catchment descriptors using the following equation:

$$\sum_{1}^{29} SPR_i HOST_i$$

Where $HOST_i$ is the percentage of the catchment covered by HOST types 1 to 29 and SPR is the percentage runoff assigned to each class, taken from Table 2.2 in FEH Volume 4 (Plate C.1 of FEH Volume 4 is the HOST map for the UK). The Hydrology of Soil Type classification allows SPR to vary from 2% to 60% and reflects runoff from different soil types.

Deriving an adjusted SPR for Hampstead Heath

Haycock, in 2006, undertook infiltration tests on the Heath and found that the footpaths had lower infiltration rates than the underlying soil type, due to compaction from being heavily trafficked. They also concluded that a 10m buffer either side of the footpaths would be similarly compacted. Based on a limited number of infiltration tests, Haycock concluded that a runoff rate of 90% should be applied to the entire Heath.

We have examined the effect of the footpaths, by utilising FEH methods for deriving a revised SPR value.

The FEH CD-ROM provides a SPR value calculated from the HOST (Hydrology of Soil Types) classification of around 30% for the Hampstead Heath catchments. This reflects the balance between the less permeable soils (HOST 25) overlying the London Clay geology and the more permeable soils (HOST 2) overlying the Claygate Beds and the Bagshot Beds. The low SPR will result in correspondingly low runoff estimates, with the risk that these will significantly underestimate flows in the catchments, especially during extreme events.

Haycock (2006) calculated the total length of paths on the whole of Hampstead Heath to be 105km. Based on an even distribution of the path network, including desire lines, it has been assumed that the Highgate catchments have 40km of paths and the Hampstead catchment has 18.4km of paths. Adopting Haycock's assumption of a 10m path width representative of the heavy use of the Heath and for the path lengths set out above, a calculated 26% of the Hampstead and Highgate catchments consist of compacted path areas. The SPRHOST for these areas was increased to the maximum SPR value of 60% which, when combined with the remaining areas results in a revised SPR of 46%. Judgement was then used to further increase the value to 53% to account for drying / cracking of the soil during the summer. When compared with the theoretical output from the industry methods, this is consistent with the minimum value recommended in the recognised PMF methodology. In our opinion therefore the value of SPR=53% can be justified on the basis of science and site specific conditions.

The chosen SPR value of 53% was applied to all catchments and for all flood events. The actual Percentage Runoff (PR) is calculated separately and will vary with flood event (as described by equations 4.1 and 4.2 above). When used to calculate the PMF for example, an SPR of 53% will result in a PR of around 76% and a PR of 54% for a 100 year event.

4.5. Rainfall Analysis

Methodology

The methodology for the generation of design rainfall events was consistent with Defra's (2004) recommendations to Panel Engineers namely:

- The use of the Flood Studies Report (FSR)[4] for estimating the Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP);
- The use of the FSR design rainfall method for the 1 in 10,000 year event;
- The use of both the FEH and FSR design rainfall methods for the 1 in 1,000 year event and the most extreme of the rainfall depths used in the subsequent flood assessment. For Hampstead Heath, the FEH method was found to provide significantly higher design rainfall depths for this flood event compared with the FSR method; and
- The use of the FEH design rainfall method for all other smaller return period events.
- The use of the Revitalised FEH (ReFH) methodology was considered for lower return period events but the FEH methodology was favoured by the Panel Engineer as ReFH only provides reliable estimates up to the 1 in 193 year rainfall event. Given the focus of this study on the extreme flood events, and for consistency, the FEH method was adopted for all design rainfall events with the exception of the PMP and 1 in 10,000 year events. This is widely accepted as the current best practice methodology for reservoir flood hydrology.

Design Rainfall Depth

The FEH CD-ROM provides Depth-Duration-Frequency (DDF) curves for a 1km^2 grid covering the whole of the UK. Design rainfall depths were extracted for the four grid squares covering Hampstead Heath for a range of storm durations and rainfall events up to the 1 in 1,000 year. An average of these depths was taken and where necessary interpolated using logarithmic regression relationships to provide values for intermediate storm durations.

Current Defra Guidance (Defra, 2004) states that use of the FEH DDF curves is not an appropriate way to calculate design rainfall depths for the 1 in 10,000 year event or the PMP used to estimate the PMF. Rainfall depths for the 1 in 10,000 year event were therefore derived using the FSR methodology for all storm durations in line with the guidance. The PMP was similarly derived from the FSR.

A summary of the total rainfall depth is provided in Table 4-4 for selected storm durations. The appropriate rainfall depth was applied to each individual catchment to reflect the likelihood that over this small area, a single storm event could occur over the whole Heath.

Table 4-4 Hampstead Heath Design Rainfall Depths

Flood Event	Rainfall Depth (mm) for varying storm durations			
	1.5 hours	2.5 hours	4.5 hours	9.5 hours
1 in 5	20.4	25.9	30.7	38.0
1 in 20	36.0	40.8	47.3	56.9
1 in 100	60.8	67.5	76.3	89.0
1 in 1,000	127.7	137.8	150.3	167.8
1 in 10,000	135.0	150.0	164.0	183.1
PMP	Not calculated	187.9	208.5	235.0

Observed Rainfall Depths

The Hampstead Heath Scientific Society owns and maintains a weather station close to the south-west corner of Hampstead Heath, about 1km from Hampstead No. 1 pond. The Society has been collecting daily rainfall data for the last 100 years and the digitised gauged record was provided for use in this study (Atkins is grateful to the Hampstead Heath Scientific Society for allowing access to this data). An Annual Maximum (AMAX) series was derived, consisting of the maximum 24-hour duration rainfall depth observed in each water year. A total of 99 AMAX records were derived ranging from a minimum of 17.8mm in September 1998 to a maximum of 170.8mm in August 1975. The latter resulted in a well documented flood event on Hampstead Heath.

A statistical analysis was then undertaken on this dataset to derive a site-specific depth-frequency curve for the 24-hour storm duration. A range of statistical distributions was investigated, two of which are presented in Table 4-5 below (see Figure 4-4 for a graph of other distributions). Figure 4-4 shows that different distributions give widely different curves for return periods greater than about 50 years. However, the Generalised Logistic distribution appears to give the best fit to the observed data at higher return periods.

Table 4-5 Hampstead Scientific Society Rainfall Gauge Depth Frequency Curves

Return Period (1 in T years)	24-hour Rainfall Depth (mm)	
	Log Normal Distribution	Generalised Logistic Distribution
1 in 5	48.96	43.46
1 in 20	73.32	66.28
1 in 50	90.05	88.15
1 in 100	103.27	110.14
1 in 1,000	151.60	239.92
1 in 10,000	207.95	543.70

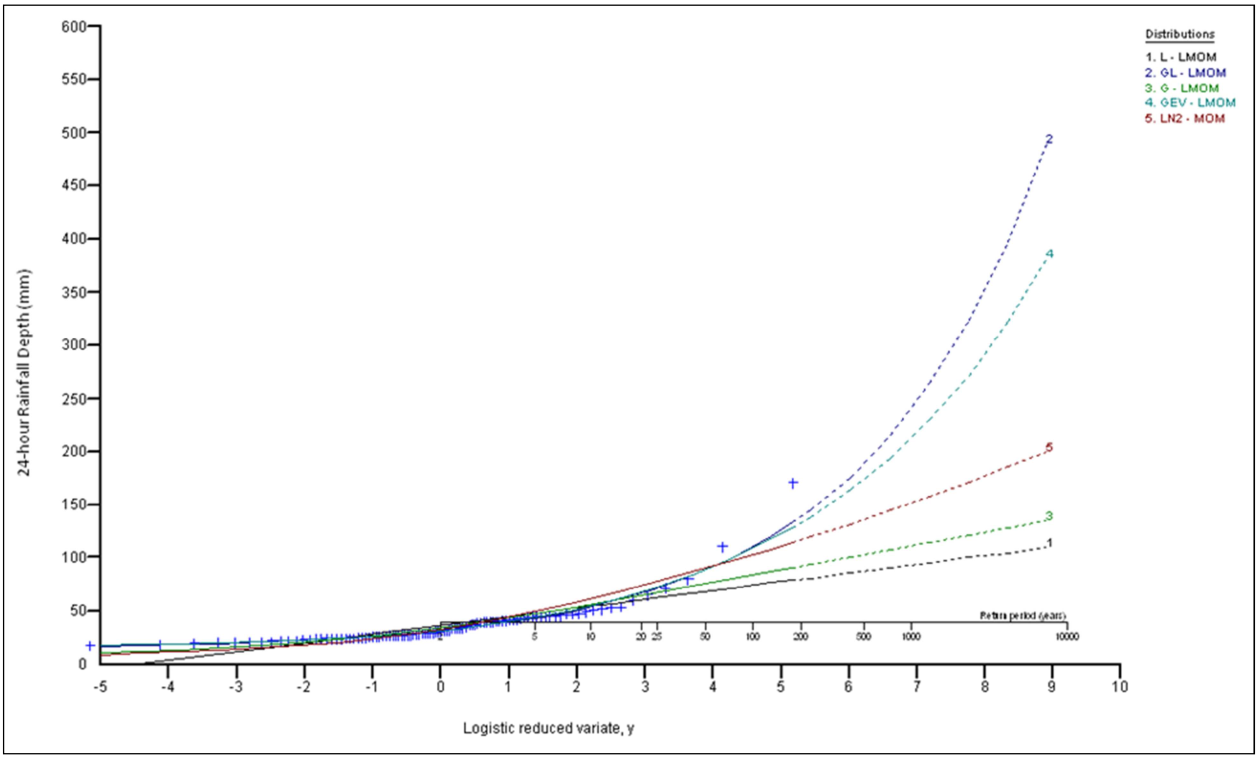

Figure 4-4 Hampstead Heath Scientific Society Rainfall Gauge Depth Frequency Curves

The analysis of the HHSS gauge provides site-specific information that can be compared with the FEH and FSR DDF curves. Consistent with industry best practice recommendations (Defra, 2004) however, the data from the HHSS gauge was not used in this design storm statistical assessment. Instead the DDF rainfall, which is based on a larger number of rain gauges, was used. The graph below provides a comparison between the 24-hour DDF curve from FEH (for each of the 4, 1km^2

squares covering the Heath), and that generated by the GL distribution for the HHSS single point gauge data (up to the 1,000 year event). It shows that the HHSS curve is much steeper than the FEH DDF curve for large return period events.

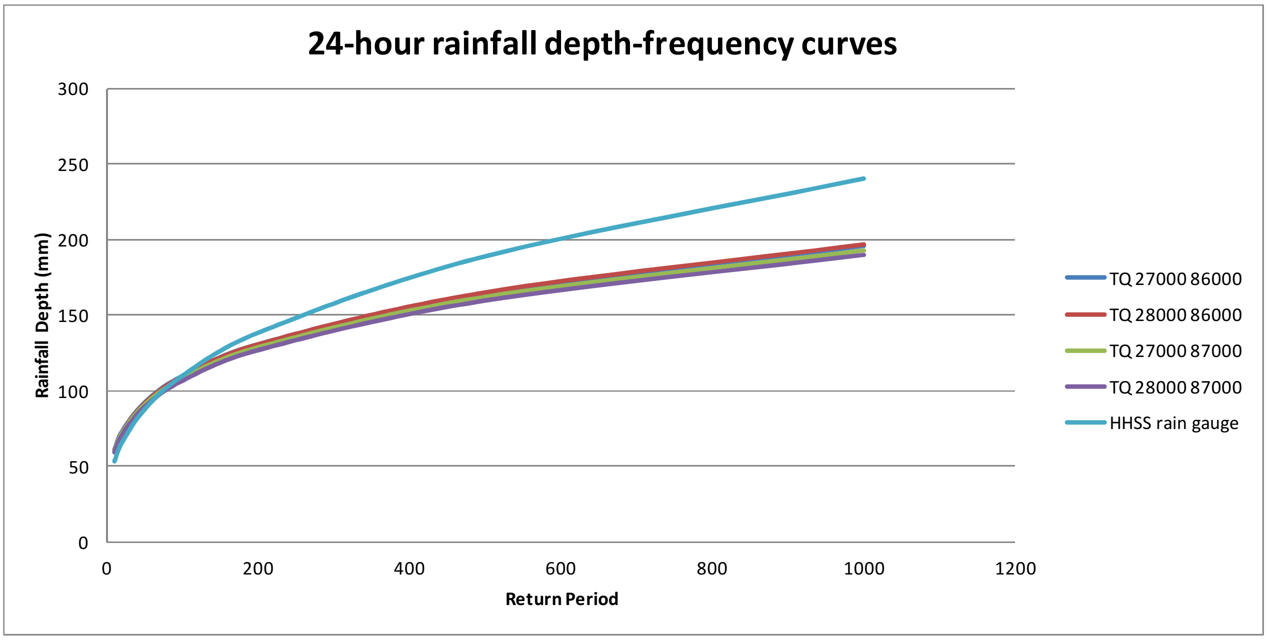

Figure 4-5 24-hour Rainfall Depth Frequency Curves

While the HHSS rainfall gauge data provides a useful local record of rainfall for an extended period of 100years, from a statistical perspective, it cannot be used to provide design rainfall depths for the very large return period events being considered in this study. To do so would involve excessive extrapolation of the data beyond its useful and reliable limit. As can be seen, the 24-hour DDF curve derived from the HHSS gauge has given rise to much higher rainfall depths for events above the 100 year event and the curve is much steeper that the FEH DDF. Hence, if the HHSS curve is extrapolated further, it will give increasingly divergent and higher rainfall depths, resulting in very large predicted flood peaks. It should be noted that, while the HHSS data cannot be used within the statistical analysis, it will be used to provide the depths for observed events such as the 1975 and 2002 events which will be modelled later on to examine how the system performed under these storms.

Design Rainfall Profiles

Design rainfall profiles have been examined for both the summer and winter events. The summer rainfall profiles resulted in higher peak flows for all events. Hence the summer storm profile was carried forward for the rest of the analysis

4.6. Hydrograph Generation

The methodology for the generation of flood hydrographs was consistent with Defra's (2004) recommendations to Panel Engineers namely:

- The use of the PMF option in the ISIS software FEH RR unit. This derives Time to Peak (Tp), Percentage Runoff (PR) and Baseflow (BF) using FEH catchment descriptors, but retains the FSR-calculated PMP;
- The use of the ISIS software FSSR16 unit to derive hydrographs for the 1 in 10,000 year event, using the FSR rainfall depths described above; and
- The use of the ISIS software FEH RR unit to derive hydrographs for all other return periods (up to and including the 1 in 1,000 year event), using the FEH rainfall depths described above.

For each event a variety of storm durations was tested and hydrographs calculated to determine the critical hydrological storm duration. These were run in the hydraulic model to confirm the critical duration for the two Hampstead Heath pond chains.

Hydrographs were calculated for each total catchment down to the respective pond outflow. For all events and durations, the upstream catchment hydrograph was then subtracted from the total catchment hydrograph to derive hydrographs for the intervening catchment areas. These formed the inflows to each pond in the hydraulic model. This approach was used as the FEH / FSR methods are less reliable for flow calculation for the very small intermediate catchments less than $0.5km^2$ in area.

Vale of Health pond and Viaduct pond have very small contributing catchment areas ($0.08km^2$ and $0.13km^2$ respectively). Hydrographs were therefore derived for the larger upstream Hampstead catchment (to the Catch Pit which has an area of $0.45km^2$) and were scaled by catchment area to provide three separate inflows to the respective ponds within the hydraulic model.

These flow hydrographs exclude the contribution of rain falling on the ponds. The rainfall profiles derived for each event / storm duration have been converted to flow-time hydrographs and inserted as inflows to the pond areas in the hydraulic model.

4.7. Hydrological Modelling Results

Table 4-6 provides the peak inflows derived for the two downstream catchments (total catchment to Highgate No. 1 Pond and Hampstead No. 1 Pond) for the (varying) hydrological critical storm durations[5] for the range of flood events.

Table 4-6 Highgate No. 1 and Hampstead No. 1 Ponds - Critical Storm Duration and Peak Flow

Flood Event (1 in T year)	Highgate No. 1 Pond		Hampstead No. 1 Pond	
	Critical Duration (hours)	Peak Flow (m^3/s)	Critical Duration (hours)	Peak Flow (m^3/s)
1 in 5	2.3	2.49	2.3	1.18
1 in 20	2.7	3.96	2.7	1.87
1 in 100	2.3	7.02	2.1	3.34
1 in 1,000	1.9	16.08	1.5	7.72
1 in 10,000	1.9	18.44	1.9	8.49
PMF	9.5	39.10	9.5	18.82

Table 4-7 provides a comparison between the peak flows for the total catchments to each of the Hampstead Heath ponds, as calculated by Haycock (2010) and Atkins (2013). This illustrates that the flows calculated by Atkins for the 1 in 10,000 year and the PMF events are significantly lower than those previously calculated by Haycock, largely as a result of the lower SPR / PR values used for the Atkins analysis. In contrast however, the 1 in 100 year event calculated by Atkins has mostly higher peak flows compared with the Haycock analysis. As noted above, it is believed that Haycock derived the T-year flood peaks by deriving the Q_{mean} from the FSR equation using catchment descriptors, and then applied the FSR regional growth curve to derive the other T-year peaks. This will give results that are different to using FEH for deriving the T-year hydrographs, as we have done. When comparing the 10,000 year and the PMF flows, the following should also be noted:

[5] Critical Storm Duration is the rainfall storm duration which results in the peak flow or level at a given point of interest. All durations longer or shorter than the critical duration, will result in lower peak flow and level at the point of interest

- Haycocks used a storm duration of 4.4 hours for all events. The Atkins flows listed in the table below are for the calculated hydrological critical storm duration for each catchment. This was found to vary between 1.9 and 2.7 hours for the 5, 20, 100, 1,000 and 10,000year return period events, and to be 9.5 hours for the PMF;
- The Atkins peak flow values in Table 4-7 were calculated by summing the total runoff from non-pond areas of the catchment and the flow resulting from rain falling directly on the pond surfaces; The Haycock (2010) PMF was calculated as an approximation by doubling the calculated 1 in 10,000 year event peak flow wthe Atkins PMF was calculated using the appropriate deterministic approach underlying the PMP rainfall applied to the FSR/FEH rainfall-runoff model. Table 4-7 illustrates that the Atkins ratio of the 1 in 10,000 year and PMF peak flow is 2.1 for Highgate 1 and 2.2 for Hampstead 1.
- Haycock used a percentage runoff of 80-90% while Atkins percentage varied from 53% for the 1 in 100 year event to 60% for the 10,000 year event and 76% for the PMF.

Table 4-7 Comparison of Hampstead Heath Peak Flows Haycock (2010) and Atkins (2013)

Pond Catchment	Peak Flow (m^3/s)					
	1 in 100 year		1 in 10,000 year		PMF	
	Haycock	Atkins	Haycock	Atkins	Haycock	Atkins
Highgate Chain						
Stock	2.34	2.74	14.49	6.86	28.98	15.54
Ladies Bathing	2.85	3.63	18.15	9.10	36.30	20.35
Bird Sanctuary	3.76	5.82	24.14	14.53	48.28	31.88
Model Boating	4.15	6.15	31.23	15.65	62.46	33.71
Men's Bathing	4.48	6.57	34.13	17.02	68.26	36.48
Highgate No 1	4.79	7.02	36.84	18.44	73.68	39.10
Hampstead Chain						
Vale of Health	1.64	0.57	4.67	1.45	9.34	3.32
Viaduct	0.85	0.31	6.04	0.78	12.08	1.78
Mixed Bathing	2.49	2.46	22.80	6.31	45.60	14.15
Hampstead No 2	2.58	2.81	25.62	7.27	51.24	16.14
Hampstead No 1	2.78	3.34	26.30	8.49	52.60	18.82

5. Hydraulic Modelling

This Chapter describes the following aspects of the hydraulic modelling:

- The output provided by the hydraulic modelling;
- Modelling methodology and assumptions;
- The hydraulic modelling results including confirmation of the critical storm durations; and
- The depths of flow over the crests of the dams and as assessment of the implications of these flows on the performance of the ponds during extreme floods.

5.1. Study Output

The following was required as output from the hydraulic model:

- Flow-time hydrographs over each dam crest;
- Flow-time hydrographs through each pond outfall pipe; and
- Stage-time relationships for each pond.

These times series were then used to determine the following:

- Maximum flood rise for each pond (peak water level minus starting water level); and
- Maximum dam crest overtopping depth (peak water level minus minimum crest level).

The design flood events used in the modelling were the standard extreme events for reservoir safety studies (1 in 1,000 year, 1 in 10,000 year and the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)) and a range of lower return period events (1 in 5 year, 1 in 20 year and 1 in 100 year) for the purpose of determining the current SoP of each dam.

5.2. Modelling Methodology and Assumptions

A linked 1D-2D hydraulic model of Hampstead Heath was constructed using InfoWorks RS modelling software, version 12.0.3. As discussed in Section 3, the representation of reservoir as 1-dimentsional units linked to the overland flow routes all the way around the perimeter of the reservoir will best represent the overflow from the reservoirs during extreme flood events. This is the approach that was taken here to good effect, and the following sections summarise the modelling methodology, key assumptions and results of the modelling.

5.2.1. Model Inflows

Flow-time boundary nodes were used to provide each modelled pond with two hydrological inflows:

- A flow hydrograph representing the event runoff from the catchment to each pond (i.e. runoff from land draining into the pond); and
- A flow hydrograph representing the volume of rainfall that would enter the pond directly from rainfall falling onto the pond surface.

5.2.2. Ponds

Storage Area

The five ponds on the Hampstead chain (Vale of Health, Viaduct, Mixed Bathing, Hampstead 2 and Hampstead 1) and the six ponds on the Highgate chain (Stock, Ladies Bathing, Bird, Model, Men's Bathing and Highgate 1) were modelled in the one dimension (1D) as storage areas. This means that they have been presented as frictionless buckets that fill up and then discharge when the water level reaches the overflow pipe and dam crest levels. The starting water level in each pond was set to the invert level of the respective overflow pipe (pond Top Water Level – TWL). These values were obtained from the Haycock Stella Model (2010) and confirmed using data from the Emergency Response Plan (City of London, 2012) and are listed in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Pond Top Water Level and Surface area

Pond	Top Water Level (TWL) (m AOD)	Surface area @ TWL(km^2)
Highgate Chain		
Stock	81.06	0.00440
Ladies Bathing	76.00	0.00693
Bird Sanctuary	71.95	0.00769
Model Boating	71.35	0.01628
Men's Bathing	67.59	0.01825
Highgate No 1	62.45	0.01366
Hampstead Chain		
Vale of Health	105.04	0.00865
Viaduct	89.50	0.00333
Mixed Bathing	74.95	0.00715
Hampstead No 2	74.39	0.01091
Hampstead No 1	69.39	0.01519

The surface area of each pond at top water level was determined from mapping. The level-area relationship above this level was abstracted from the DEM.

Dam Crest

The dam crests were modelled using spill units, with elevations taken from the topographic survey (Plowman Craven, 2010). A weir coefficient value of 1.5 was used to represent the grassed nature of the embankments and steep downstream slopes. Infoworks RS recommends a value of 1.0 to 1.7 for spills representing broad crested weir flow as would occur for the embankments. A value of 1.5 was chosen on the basis of guidance given in CIRIA Report No. 116 for flow over embankments such as the Hampstead Heath dams. The spill units were connected to the upstream pond and either directly to the downstream pond or to the 2D floodplain area. Table 5-2 provides the modelled minimum dam crest level, the modelled dam length and the downstream connection unit.

Table 5-2 Dam Minimum Crest Level, Length and Connections

Pond	Minimum Crest Level (m AOD)	Crest Length (m)	Downstream Connection
Highgate Chain			
Stock	81.65	60	2D Floodplain
Ladies Bathing	76.87	54	2D Floodplain
Bird Sanctuary	72.57	61	Model Boating Pond
Model Boating	71.87	75	Men's Bathing Pond
Men's Bathing	68.16	124	Highgate No 1 Pond
Highgate No 1	63.50	130	2D Floodplain
Hampstead Chain			
Vale of Health	105.44	130	2D Floodplain
Viaduct	89.97	65	2D Floodplain
Mixed Bathing	75.46	70	Hampstead No 2 Pond
Hampstead No 2	74.91	105	Hampstead No 1 Pond
Hampstead No 1	70.91	121	2D Floodplain

Pond Banks

The right and left banks of the ponds upstream of the dams were also defined using spill units, but the elevations were taken from the DEM. A weir coefficient value of 1.0 was used to represent the grassed nature of the pond edges. Infoworks RS recommends a value of between 0.7 and 1.0 for overbank spills representing side or lateral spills of this nature. The spill units were connected to the pond and the neighbouring 2D floodplain area. This enabled flows to pass to and from the 1D and 2D parts of the model.

Overflow Pipes

Most of the pond outfall pipes were included in the model as Flow-Head Control Weirs. These had a defined crest level and a flow-head relationship derived based on the number, length and diameter of the pipes. The pipe details were obtained from the Haycock Stella Model (2010) and confirmed using data from the Emergency Response Plan (City of London, 2012).

The weirs connected the upstream pond with either the downstream pond or the 2D floodplain area, consistent with the connection information provided for the dam spills in Table 5-2. Where the pipe length was less than 10m, the outfall pipes were instead modelled using 'short conduit' orifices. This applied to the outfall pipes from Bird Pond and Mixed Bathing Pond. The orifice units had defined invert, soffit & sill levels, and bore areas. This information was also obtained from the Haycock Stella Model (2010) and confirmed using the Emergency Response Plan (City of London, 2012).

5.2.3. Floodplain

Flows across the floodplain were modelled in 2D using a 2D simulation polygon with a maximum triangle size of 150m^2. All ground elevations were taken from the DEM, with no changes made. Some areas surrounding the ponds have dense vegetation / tree cover. Examination of the DEM data provided suggested that the method that was used for determining ground levels in these locations, which would have involved interpolation across areas where tree elevations would have been removed, may have been less effective resulting in potentially poorer quality elevation data in these areas. This reduced quality data may affect floodplain flow routes in these locations. A universal Manning's n roughness value of 0.02 was used for the entire modelled floodplain area. This is a widely recognised value for short-grassed areas with relatively deep flowing water as would be the case in the extreme floods. All channels and the catch pit on the Hampstead Chain were modelled in the 2D domain. Figure 5-1 is the Hampstead Heath Infoworks Model schematic.

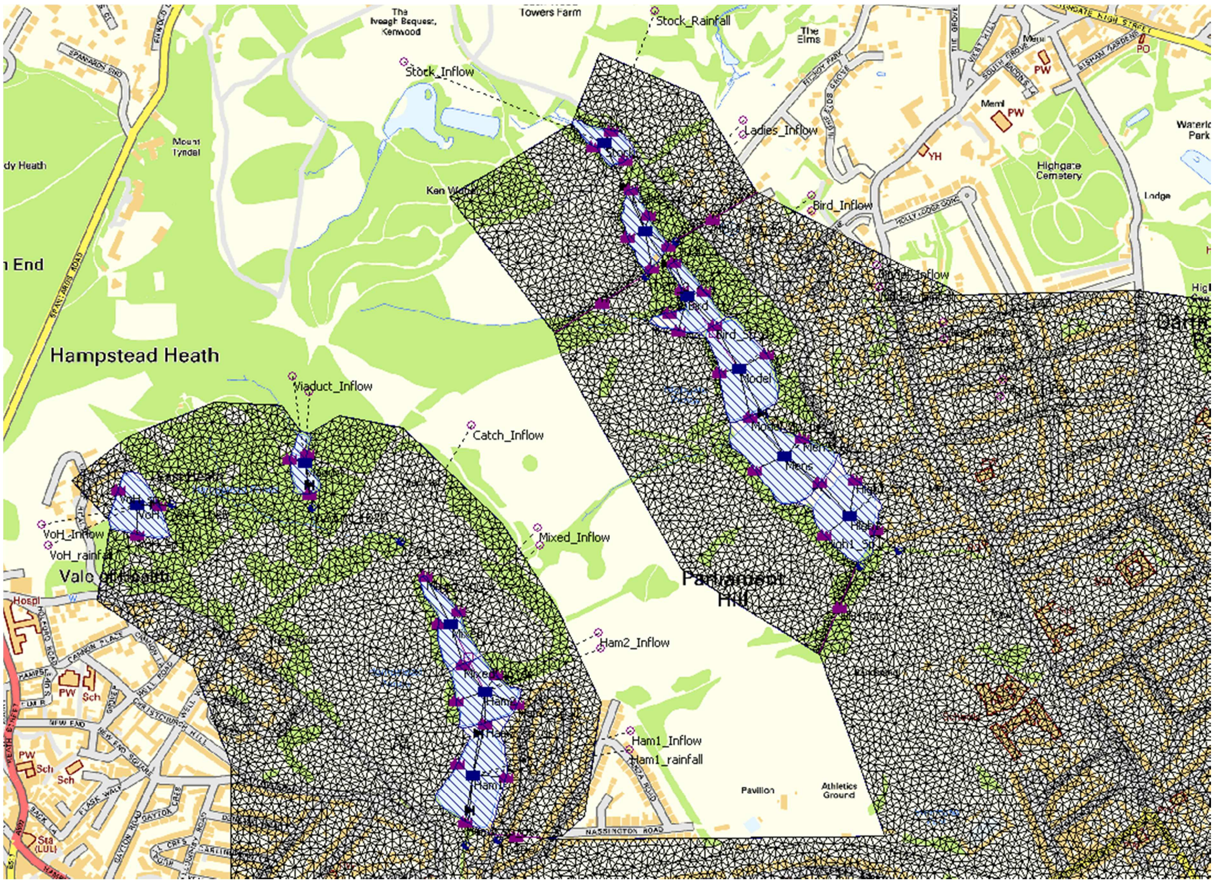

Figure 5-1 Model screen shot showing ponds (blue striped polygons), 2D floodplain (black netted polygon) and inflows (small purple circles)

5.3. Hydraulic Modelling Results

5.3.1. Confirmation of Critical Storm Duration

Each flood event was run in the hydraulic model with four different storm durations centred around the storm that was found to give the largest peak flow in the hydrological model (i.e. the hydrological critical duration). The results were then extracted from the storage areas to determine the peak water level in each pond. The hydraulic critical storm duration was assessed at each pond and the overall system critical duration was determined to be the duration which resulted in the highest water levels at the greatest number of ponds or the critical duration of the lowest pond in the chain if different from that of the other ponds. The results demonstrated that hydrological critical storm duration was confirmed as the critical duration after running through the hydraulic model. This is largely because the ponds provide little storage, particularly for the larger storm, which is the main factor that could attenuate the inflow and result in a longer hydraulic critical duration. The final durations selected for use in the modelling are listed in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Confirmation of Critical Storm Duration

Flood Event	Critical Storm Duration (hours)
1 in 5 year	3.9
1 in 20 year	2.9
1 in 50 year	2.9
1 in 100 year	3.9
1 in 1,000 year	1.9
1 in 10,000 year	2.3
PMF	9.5

5.4. Summary of Model Results

5.4.1. Overtopping Assessment

Table 5-4 to Table 5-6 provide a summary of the depth of overtopping assessment model results. This information will be used to determine the performance and safety of the existing structures. Table 5-4 provides a comparison to the Haycock 2010 overtopping depths for the PMF which shows that, in general, overtopping depths produced by the current study are lower than those produced by the 2010 study, with as much as a 1m reduction in depth over the Ladies Bathing Pond dam and 770mm reduction in depth over Mixed Bathing Pond. The ponds that show very little difference in overtopping depth are likely to have very limited storage capacity above TWL relative to the volume of the inflow. Hence a flood of any magnitude will result in overtopping of these ponds, resulting in similar overtopping depths. This appears to be the case with Stock Pond, Model Boating and Highgate 1. Table 5-7 is an assessment of the storage capacity of each pond relative to the inflow PMF from its natural catchment (i.e. not including any outflow from the upstream reservoirs either over the dam or through the outflow pipes). It shows that Stock Pond can store 2% of the PMF, Model Boating 27% and Highgate 1, 56%. However Highgate 1, at the bottom of the chain will have a much smaller storage capacity than this, after all overflowing spills into it from upstream are account for. The table shows that Hampstead 1 can store 138% of its natural catchment PMF, but similar to Highgate 1, will also need to accommodate overflow from all upstream reservoirs. The volume of storage at the Kenwood ponds was investigated and judged to be insignificant.

Figure 5-2 shows the flood map for the PMF event. It shows that for many of the ponds, there is overbank flow out of the sides of the reservoirs in addition to flow over the dam crest. An examination of the 2D flow velocities and flows over the spills revealed a very dynamic interaction between the reservoirs and the floodplain. The flood maps also show that there could be significant flooding to properties downstream during the PMF due to overtopping alone.

Table 5-4 PMF Summary Results

Pond	Peak Water Level (m AOD)	Flood Rise (m)	Maximum Dam Overtopping Depth (m) - Atkins	Maximum overtopping depth – Haycock 2010
Highgate Chain				
Stock	82.10	1.04	0.45	0.66
Ladies Bathing	77.11	1.11	0.24	1.31
Bird Sanctuary	73.02	1.07	0.45	0.71
Model Boating	72.24	0.89	0.37	0.49
Men's Bathing	68.54	0.95	0.38	0.6
Highgate No 1	64.12	1.67	0.62	0.7
Hampstead Chain				
Vale of Health	105.59	0.55	0.15	0.48
Viaduct	90.09	0.59	0.12	0.5
Mixed Bathing	75.77	0.82	0.31	1.08
Hampstead No 2	75.18	0.79	0.27	0.59
Hampstead No 1	71.10	1.71	0.19	0.59

Table 5-5 1 in 10,000 year Summary Results

Pond	Peak Water Level (m AOD)	Flood Rise (m)	Maximum Dam Overtopping Depth (m)
Highgate Chain			
Stock	81.97	0.91	0.32
Ladies Bathing	77.06	1.06	0.19
Bird Sanctuary	72.86	0.91	0.29
Model Boating	72.11	0.76	0.24
Men's Bathing	68.42	0.83	0.26
Highgate No 1	63.96	1.51	0.46
Hampstead Chain			
Vale of Health	105.53	0.49	0.09
Viaduct	90.04	0.54	0.07
Mixed Bathing	75.65	0.70	0.19
Hampstead No 2	75.08	0.69	0.17
Hampstead No 1	70.97	1.58	0.06

Table 5-6 1 in 1,000 year Summary Results

Pond	Peak Water Level (m AOD)	Flood Rise (m)	Maximum Dam Overtopping Depth (m)
Highgate Chain			
Stock	81.96	0.90	0.31
Ladies Bathing	77.05	1.05	0.18
Bird Sanctuary	72.84	0.89	0.27
Model Boating	72.10	0.75	0.23
Men's Bathing	68.40	0.81	0.24
Highgate No 1	63.93	1.48	0.43
Hampstead Chain			
Vale of Health	105.52	0.48	0.08
Viaduct	90.04	0.54	0.07
Mixed Bathing	75.64	0.69	0.18
Hampstead No 2	75.06	0.67	0.15
Hampstead No 1	70.84	1.45	- 0.07

Table 5-7 Assessment of pond storage capacity with respect to the PMF

Chain	Pond	Total PMF volume in (m^3) including spills from the upstream pond	Min. Crest Level (m AOD)	Top Water Level TWL (m AOD)	Pond Surface Area m^2	Available storage (m^3) above TWL	% of inflow PMF can be stored
Highgate	Stock Pond	114,438	81.65	81.06	4,401	2,597	2
	Ladies Bathing	153,055	76.87	76.00	6,926	6,026	4
	Bird Sanctuary	171,407	72.57	71.95	7,694	4,770	3
	Model Boating	116,765	71.62*	71.35	16,280	4,379	4
	Men's Bathing	217,067	68.16	67.59	18,250	10,403	5
	Highgate No 1	275,972	63.50	62.45	13,660	14,343	5
Hampstead	Vale of Health	25,539	105.44	105.04	8,646	3,458	14
	Viaduct	13,444	89.97	89.50	3,329	1,565	12
	Mixed Bathing	67,020	75.46	74.95	7,148	3,645	5
	Hampstead No 2	89,542	74.91	74.39	10,910	5,673	6
	Hampstead No 1	117,819	70.91	69.39	15,190	23,089	20

*This is the minimum level of the auxiliary spillway.

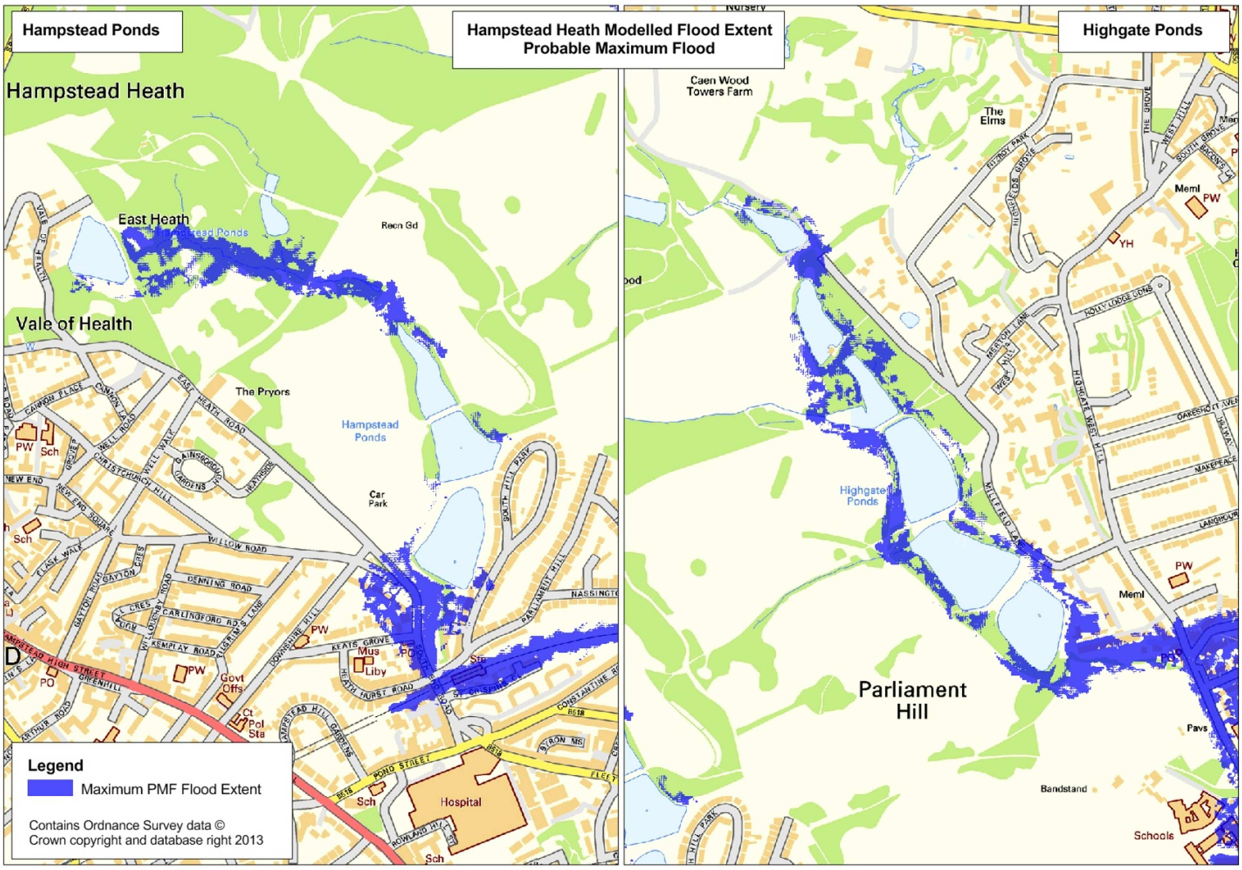

Figure 5-2 Flood map around the ponds for the PMF event

5.4.2. Standard of Protection Assessment

The four lower return period events were run through the hydraulic model to estimate the current standard of protection of each dam in the chain. Table 5-8 to
Table 5-11 provide the depths of overtopping for the 5, 20, 50 and 100 year events. These results were used to estimate the approximate SoP for each pond as presented in Table 5-12.

Table 5-8 1 in 5 year Summary Results

Pond	Peak Water Level (m AOD)	Maximum flood rise (m)	Maximum Dam Overtopping Depth (m)
Highgate Chain			
Ladies Bathing	81.80	0.74	0.15
Bird Sanctuary	76.79	0.79	-0.08
Model Boating	72.44	0.49	-0.13
Men's Bathing	71.35	0.00	0.52
Highgate No 1	67.59	0.00	-0.57
Ladies Bathing	62.45	0.00	-1.05
Hampstead Chain			
Vale of Health	105.11	0.07	-0.33
Viaduct	89.50	0.00	-0.47
Mixed Bathing	74.95	0.00	-0.51
Hampstead No 2	74.39	0.00	-0.52
Hampstead No 1	69.39	0.00	-1.52

Table 5-9 1 in 20 year Summary Results

Pond	Peak Water Level (m AOD)	Maximum flood rise (m)	Maximum Dam Overtopping Depth (m)
Highgate Chain			
Ladies Bathing	81.83	0.77	0.18
Bird Sanctuary	76.89	0.89	0.02
Model Boating	72.62	0.67	0.05
Men's Bathing	71.84	0.49	- 0.03
Highgate No 1	67.86	0.27	- 0.30
Ladies Bathing	62.45	0.00	- 1.05
Hampstead Chain			
Vale of Health	105.24	0.20	-0.20
Viaduct	89.67	0.17	-0.30
Mixed Bathing	75.08	0.13	-0.38
Hampstead No 2	74.39	0.00	-0.52
Hampstead No 1	69.49	0.01	-1.42

Table 5-10 1 in 50 year Summary Results

Pond	Peak Water Level (m AOD)	Maximum flood rise (m)	Maximum Dam Overtopping Depth (m)
Highgate Chain			
Stock Pond	81.85	0.79	0.20
Ladies Bathing	76.93	0.93	0.06
Bird Sanctuary	72.68	0.73	0.11
Model Boating	71.94	0.59	0.07
Men's Bathing	68.25	0.66	0.09
Highgate No 1	63.42	0.97	- 0.08
Hampstead Chain			
Vale of Health	105.34	0.30	- 0.10
Viaduct	89.76	0.26	- 0.21
Mixed Bathing	75.27	0.32	- 0.19
Hampstead No 2	74.41	0.02	- 0.50
Hampstead No 1	69.58	0.19	- 1.33

Table 5-11 1 in 100 year Summary Results

Pond	Peak Water Level (m AOD)	Maximum flood rise (m)	Maximum Dam Overtopping Depth (m)
Highgate Chain			
Stock	81.87	0.81	0.22
Ladies Bathing	76.95	0.95	0.08
Bird Sanctuary	72.72	0.77	0.15
Model Boating	71.98	0.63	0.11
Men's Bathing	68.30	0.71	0.14
Highgate No 1	63.70	1.25	0.20
Hampstead Chain			
Vale of Health	105.42	0.38	- 0.02
Viaduct	89.90	0.40	-0.07
Mixed Bathing	75.54	0.59	0.08
Hampstead No 2	74.97	0.58	0.06
Hampstead No 1	69.99	0.60	-0.92

Table 5-12 below indicates whether overtopping occurs at each reservoir for each return period storm. It shows that the standard of protection (SoP) is generally higher on the Hampstead chain than in the Highgate chain. Stock pond has a SoP of less than 1 in 5 year, while Highgate 1 has a SoP of between 1 in 50 and 1 in 100 year. Model Boating overtops via its auxiliary spillway for the 1 in 20 year, but the main embankment has a SoP of between a 1 in 20 and a 1 in 50 year event. On the Hampstead chain Mixed Bathing and Hampstead 2 have a SoP of between the 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 year event, while Vale of Health and Viaduct have a SoP of between 1 in 50 and 1 in 100 year event. Hampstead 1 has a SoP of between the 1 in 1,000 and 1 in 10,000 year event.

Table 5-12 Summary of current Standard of Protection

<table>
<tr><th>Pond</th><th>5 year</th><th>20 year</th><th>50 year</th><th>100 year</th><th>1000 year</th><th>10,000 year</th><th>PMF</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Highgate Chain</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stock</td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Ladies Bathing</td><td></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bird Sanctuary</td><td></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Model Boating</td><td></td><td style="background:#bfbfbf"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Men’s Bathing</td><td></td><td></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Highgate No 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Hampstead Chain</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vale of Health</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Viaduct Pond</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mixed Bathing</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hampstead No 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hampstead No 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td style="background:#c6d9f1"></td><td>Overtopped</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Not overtopped</td></tr>
<tr><td style="background:#bfbfbf"></td><td>Auxiliary Spillway Overtopping</td></tr>
</table>

The Table above shows that eight of the eleven ponds are likely overtop before or during a 100 year flood. This frequency of overtopping with the attendant risks described below is unacceptable for ponds which pose a significant risk to the urban area below the Heath.

5.4.3. Implications of overtopping for Dam Stability

The velocity of the flow on the downstream slope of the embankments has been estimated. As the crests of the embankments are not level, there will be tendency for flow to concentrate at the low spots. The estimated velocities of the flow on the slopes are shown in the Table below.

Table 5-13 Summary of PMF Peak Velocity on Outside Slope

Chain	Pond	Peak overtopping discharge (m3/s)	Crest length (m)	Slope	Maximum depth of overtopping (m)	Peak velocity, over existing embankment (m/s)	Overtopping duration (hrs)
Highgate	Stock	10.95	43	0.30	0.45	5.07	9.25
	Ladies Bathing Left Bank	2.99	46	0.18	0.24	2.66	2.08
	Bird Sanctuary	17.01	100	0.17	0.45	3.73	6.75
	Model Boating	16.09	78	0.32	0.37	4.72	6.17
	Men’s Bathing	30.74	147	0.25	0.38	4.12	7.42
	Highgate No 1	32.18	100	0.24	0.62	5.42	8.75
Hampstead	Vale of Health	2.13	130	0.24	0.15	2.34	4.00
	Viaduct	1.40	55.5	0.44	0.12	2.75	3.75
	Mixed Bathing	7.28	44	0.22	0.31	3.38	4.92
	Hampstead No 2	9.13	100	0.22	0.27	3.15	3.83
	Hampstead No 1	7.60	112	0.31	0.19	3.07	3.33

The Table above shows that velocities close to 5.5m/s could occur on the downstream slope during overtopping. At the speeds estimated in the above Table, standard guidance suggests that the dam slopes would need reinforcement to prevent erosion which could lead to a breach of the dam. The velocities shown are based on a uniform surface; in reality the outer slopes are uneven with trees and other coarse vegetation which will contribute to locally greater speeds. In addition coarse vegetation is readily pulled out by flowing water. These factors will exacerbate erosion damage to the slope which emphasizes the need to either to prevent flow over the crest by channelling flow around the dams or where this is not possible, to reinforce the slope using “soft” engineering techniques such as reinforced grass.

The duration of the overtopping event are estimated to be up to 9.25 hours and this could be long enough to cause significant saturation of the downstream shoulder of the dam. The influence of saturation on the stability of the embankment slopes will be taken into account in the detailed design and also emphasizes the need to avoid flow over the crests and over the outer slopes where practicable.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

- The report presents a review of current overtopping risk associated with the Hampstead Heath ponds.
- It examines the previous work done and concludes that the previous work was based on non industry-standard methods, and a percentage runoff, based on limited field measures, which was greater than values calculated using current industry standard methods. The use of very high percentage runoff values for the Heath is the main reason for PMF peak flows that are on average twice that obtained using industry standard methods.
- Using industry standard methods, a reasonable revision of the SPR was obtained based on FEH methods, which resulted in Percentage Runoff values that were less that those used in the Haycock model and more reasonable for the catchment.
- Reservoir routing resulted in generally lower overtopping depths than those predicted by Haycock.
- Complex overland flow paths around the dams have been modelled and these will need to be considered in an assessment of dam stability and risk of erosion of the dams
- It can be concluded that the current study has been robust and utilised best available data and industry best practice and software, and has resulted in flows and overtopping depths with a reasonable degree of confidence. It is of the appropriate level of detail for the detailed design of options for upgrading the dams to pass the PMF.
- The problem definition assessment has revealed that all dams are overtopped during the PMF and that the current standard of protection of the dams ranges from less than 5 years to between 1 in 1,000 and 1 in 10,000 years. The Highgate chain has a generally lower standard of protection (less than 1 in 5 to below the 1 in 100 years) while the Hampstead chain has a SoP in excess of 1 in 50 years (and as high as between the 1 in 1,000 years and 1 in 10,000 year).

Floods estimated by Atkins were generally 30% to 50% lower than those estimated by Haycock Associates. Even with reduced flood volumes water will still flow over the dam crests during the design flood (PMF). The speeds of the flow on the outer face are estimated to be in the range 2.3m/s to 5.5m/s with durations from 2 hours to 9.5 hours. Flows at these speeds and duration on the outer slope, in conjunction with the uneven nature of the slopes with coarse vegetation, are such that the embankments are likely to suffer erosion damage which in some cases could lead to a breach.

This means that to reduce the risk of breaching, improvements will need to be made to some of the dams to enable them to cope with the design flood (PMF), although the extent of the work needed should be less than that proposed by Haycock.

Glossary

Terminology	Definition
Annual Maximum (AMAX) series	The maximum observed rainfall or flow for a given gauging station within each water year. In this report the term is used in reference to the 24-hour duration rainfall depth observed in each water year of the Hampstead Heath Scientific Society rainfall record.
Antecedent conditions	The 'wetness' of the catchment prior to the event, due to previous rainfall events.
BFI (Base flow Index)	Base flow is the proportion of a river's flow which is not related to rainfall runoff contributions i.e. the proportion of flow which would flow in the rivers when no rainfall has occurred.
Catchment	The area which drains to a specified point/outflow.
Critical Storm Duration	The rainfall storm duration which results in the peak flow or level at a given point of interest. All durations longer or shorter than the critical duration, will result in lower peak flow and level at the point of interest
Depth-Duration-Frequency (DDF) Curves	A curve which defines the rainfall depth as a function of duration for given return periods.
Digital Elevation Model (DEM)	A digital model of the terrain or surface elevation of the land.
DPLBAR (m/km)	Mean drainage path length. The mean distance of all drainage paths in the catchment.
DPRCWI	Dynamic Percentage Runoff which is dependent on the catchment wetness index (CWI) and allows the percentage runoff to vary based on the state of the catchment prior to the storm
DPRRAIN	Dynamic Percentage Runoff which is dependent on storm depth, and allows the percentage runoff to vary between different storm based on storm magnitude
DPSBAR	Mean drainage path slope. The mean slope between pairs of nodes in the catchment, based on the steepest route of decent between nodes.
Em-2h	FSR parameter. Maximum 2 hour precipitation.
Em-24h	FSR parameter. Maximum 24 hour precipitation.
Em-25d	FSR parameter. Maximum 25 day precipitation.
Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH)	FEH is the standard UK method for estimating rainfall, and flood frequency and flows.
Flood Studies Report (FSR)	The FSR was the first UK-wide flood estimation method developed in 1975. FEH largely supersedes the FSR.
Flood Studies Supplementary Report 16 (FSSR16)	A supplementary report to the FSR published in 1985.
Flow	The discharge of a river, measured in metres cubed per second (m3/s or cumecs).
HHSS	Hampstead Heath Scientific Society
HOST	Hydrology of Soil Type classification. UK soils have been delineated according to their hydrological properties and then grouped into the HOST classification. There are 29 classifications.
Hydrograph	A graph showing the flow of a river over a period of time, often in response to a rainfall event, this may be called a Storm or flow Hydrograph.
ISIS software	Modelling software used to assist in the estimation of rainfall and flood hydrographs as per the FEH, FSR and ReFH methods.
Jenkinson's r	The ratio of M5-60min to M5-2D where M5-60min is the maximum rainfall depth for a 5-year event of 60min duration and the M5-2D is the maximum rainfall depth for a 5-year event of 2days duration.
M5-2d	FSR parameter. 1 in 5 year rainfall event 2 day maximum precipitation.
M5-25d	FSR parameter. 1 in 5 year rainfall event 25 day maximum precipitation.
Percentage Runoff	The percentage of the total rainfall that becomes direct runoff after account for losses (such as infiltration, interception, evaporation).
Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)	The largest flood that may reasonably be expected to occur from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions that are possible in a catchment.
Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP)	The largest rainfall event that may reasonably be expected to occur from the most severe meteorologic conditions over a catchment.

PROPWET	Index of the proportion of time that soils are wet.
Rainfall Hyetograph	A graph showing the distribution of a storm with depth over time i.e. mm per hour.
Revitalised Flood Hydrograph (ReFH) model	A lumped conceptual rainfall-runoff model, which has been developed for modelling flood events and is considered to be an improvement over the models used within FSR/FEH.
Return Period	The return period of an event is a statistical measure of the rarity of the event. The return period can be expressed as an annual chance or annual exceedence probability. For example a 1 in 100 year flood can also be described as a flood with a 1 in 100 annual chance or with an annual exceedence probability of 1% i.e. in any given year there is a 1% chance of the event occurring.
Rainfall Runoff (RR)	The conversion of rainfall over a catchment into the water which flows within river channels. Takes into account the losses which occur i.e. through infiltration into the ground.
SAAR	Standard Average Annual Rainfall. The average of all annual rainfall depths over a specified period (the FEH includes SAAR for the period 1941-1970 and for 1961-1990 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
S1085 (m/km)	The slope of the stream between points 10% and 85% of the length from the lowest point on the mainstream.
Spill and orifice unit (in hydraulic model)	A structure within a hydraulic model which allow water to be transferred (or spill) along a length of bank (e.g. a reservoir embankment or the side banks of the reservoir).
SPR	Standard Percentage Runoff. The normal capacity of the catchment to generate runoff.
SPRHOST	Standard Percentage Runoff from the Hydrology of Soil Types Classification.
Standard of Protection (SoP)	The flood event to which a structure is designed to withstand flooding (normal expressed as a return period. Hence a reservoir has a standard of protection of 20 years if its dam is not overtopped during floods of the 1 in 20 year magnitude or less.
Summer vs. Winter rainfall profiles	In modelling seasonal rainfall profiles depth and duration remain the same, summer profiles have a higher peak depth, whereas winter profiles the depth is more evenly spread across the duration.
Time to Peak (Tp)	The time between the start of an event and the time when the flow or rainfall reaches its peak.
TWL	Top Water Level. The invert level of the outflow pipes. Hence the level above which outflow from the reservoir will start
Unit hydrograph	A tool for converting a given depth of rainfall over a catchment, during a specified duration, into a Storm Hydrograph.
Urban fraction	FSR index of fractional urban extent.
URBEXT	FEH descriptor to describe the level of urbanisation of a catchment.
Water Year	In the UK the water year runs from the 1st October to 31st September of the following year. This coincides with the start of the 'wetter' season and the recharge of groundwater supplies. It ensures the flood peaks of each year are independent statistically.
Weir Coefficient value (in hydraulic model)	Enables the model to represent the surface and therefore the resistance water will encounter and impact on flow when flowing across or through the surface/object.

Appendices

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Appendix A. References

Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, 1999. Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH)

City of London, November 2012. Hampstead Heath Reservoirs On-Site Emergency Response Plan for Reservoir Dam Incidents. Defra Reservoir Safety Working Group, March 2004, Floods and Reservoir Safety: Revised Guidance for Panel Engineers

Defra & Environment Agency, March 2006. $URBEXT_{2000}$ - A new FEH catchment descriptor. Calculation, dissemination and application. R&D Technical Report FD1919/TR

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Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA). 1987, Design of Reinforced Grass Waterways.

Mike Woolgar
Atkins
Woodcote Grove, Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey KT18 5BW

mike.woolgar@atkinsglobal.com

APPENDIX 3

Originator and date	Query
Fitzroy Park RA 20/03/13	Can we have more specific detail of exactly how much local data was integrated into the Atkins macro model for calculating the quantum? What local weighting did they integrate into to this new calculation?
Fitzroy Park RA 20/03/13	Prof Hughes said pathways plus a bit extra either side was assumed as hard landscaping. This is very vague. We need more detail.
Fitzroy Park RA 20/03/13	With regard to rainfall, Prof Hughes talked about using weather stats from around the country yet his colleague (sitting to the side) talked about a Met Office determination methodology. Which one is it?
Fitzroy Park RA 20/03/13	Atkins implied their computer software was far superior/sophisticated to Haycock's version? I cannot find in the report a definitive explanation of the key differences between them. Can this be provided?
Fitzroy Park RA 20/03/13	Who wrote 'Floods and Reservoir Safety – 3rd Edition'?
H&HS 25/03/13	Percentage Run-off: Atkins has made two apparently reasonable simplifications. They have assumed that there is an even distribution of the path network across the Heath. However there appears to be less paths (and hence less compaction) on the higher Heath. Also, they have applied an average SPR value of 53% to all catchments, rather than use a specific lower SPR on the upper more permeable soils. Might these simplifications result in the calculated run-off into the upper more sensitive ponds being too high, leading to too much work on these ponds? Should the total run-off be adjusted to discharge less into the upper ponds and more into the lower ponds?
H&HS 25/03/13	Upstream Spills: The original Table 1-4, Pond Storage Capacity, [Table 5-7 is identical], states in column 3 *excludes spills from the upstream pond*. A revised Table was issued on 21.3.2013 with altered % storage figures in the last column. Column 3 heading now reads *including spills from the upstream pond*. Should the data in the 3rd column [Total PMF volume...] be altered to show

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Originator and date	Query
	increased inflow?
H&HS 25/03/13	Section 4.6 indicates that inflow hydrographs were calculated for each pond's individual catchment. It is not clear if the following sections and tables include or exclude upstream spills. Please therefore confirm from Section 4.6 onwards, whether or not upstream spills have been included, and if not, please provide amended Tables including upstream spills where appropriate.
H&HS 25/03/13	Flood Estimates Table 1-1, [Table 4-7 is identical]: This table compares Atkins maximum flows for different storms at every pond with Haycock's flows, which have been extracted from his Table 7, p.43. Are these two tables directly comparable? For example, Haycock states that *these flows will be attenuated by the lake chain and these values thus represent the boundary conditions of the lake model.* Please therefore clarify this aspect, particularly for upstream inflows and whether current attenuation has been allowed in this and other relevant tables. Quantified Risk Assessment: Atkins has confirmed in Appendix A of their Design Review Method Statement and separately that they will carry out a QRA of the current dam situation. When will this be carried out? We urge that it be as soon as the design flood has been agreed.
H&HS 25/03/13	Precipitation / Design Rainfall Depths: Please explain how PMP and 1:10,000 rainfall depths and durations were calculated. Was 1:10,000 rainfall derived from PMP [or vice versa]?
H&HS 25/03/13	Are the PMP and 1:10,000 rainfall depths and durations proposed for design 235mm over 9.5 hours and c.141mm over 1.9 hours respectively? (If so, the PMP/1:10,000 ratio is presumably c. 1.67?). If not, please state.
H&HS 25/03/13	Haycock used 270mm and 135mm respectively, both over 4.4 hours. This presumably gives a much slacker PMP than Haycock, but a much more intense 1:10,000 storm, which may be the main

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Originator and date	**Query**
	influence on dam design. Please explain why then so much difference from Haycock in depths and durations, and why the Atkins durations of 9.5 hours and 1.9 hours are so different
H&HS 25/0313	Maximum Flood Estimates: Haycock used the approximate rapid assessment PMP/1:10,000 rainfall ratio of 2.0. From this he derived flood estimates at both Highgate No 1 and Hampstead No 1 which both had a PMF/1:10,000 ratio also of 2.0. These are shown in Tables 1-1 / 4-7, i.e. both his input rainfall and his outflow flood ratios on the bottom ponds are the same. In contrast, Atkins' more detailed calculations of rainfall inputs result in flows at both bottom dams with a PMF/1:10,000 ratio of 2.12 and 2.22 respectively, which are greater than Haycock's 2.0. Why are Atkins outflow ratios not both of the order of 1.67?
H&HS 25/03/13	Overtopping, and Dam Stability and Spillway Protection: Table 5-13 gives shows maximum depth of overtopping. Atkins Conclusions and Recommendations, p.45, state that *Reservoir routing resulted in generally lower overtopping depths than those predicted by Haycock.* Haycock's PMF overtopping depths are shown in his Tables 16 and 33. These show that Atkins statement is correct for all the Hampstead chain and for the Ladies Bathing dam. However, for the other 5 dams on the Highgate chain, Atkins overtopping PMF depths are all higher than Haycock's. How, therefore, is it that Atkins has these higher overtopping depths, bearing in mind that Atkins PMP (if this is 235mm) is only 87% of Haycock's, and is spread over a duration of over twice as long?
Wilder Associates Strategic Landscape Architect 22/03/13	The calculations for Stock Pond seemed to attribute the entire catchment north of Stock Pond to that pond alone and do not take into account any attenuation or holding back that the two Kenwood Ponds offer. Therefore, although we do not expect to carry out works on these ponds we still need Atkins to provide the attenuation capacity and take into account the effect of these ponds when assessing Stock Pond, otherwise the measures required at Stock Pond look disproportionate to the scale of the problem. This is fundamental to Atkins Problem Definition document.

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Originator and date	Query
Brookfield Mansions 27/03/13	Although the primary objective of the work to be undertaken by City of London is to prevent dam failure whilst preserving the character and quality of Hampstead Heath, the secondary objective must be to lessen the quantity of surface water arising from overtopping, spillways and drains onto the Heath and subsequently into surrounding residential areas. While we welcome your assurance that the situation will not be made worse we would wish assurances that all flood waters are managed and controlled into the drainage and storm water systems in such a manner that it minimized any risk to life and property. The results from the investigation as shown in your report should be considered in conjunction with the capacity of the drains and sewers to cope with any water arising. All parties should be able to easily understand and to compare what the effect of future proposals may be with the existing situation, particularly where the residential areas affected by surface water from the Heath are likely to be affected. We understand that Dr. Hughes and CoL will liaise with Camden (as lead authority), TWA, EA and DEFRA and provide them with up to date information. We should like to know how and with whom this information will be shared. Clear information should be made available that will enable residents to assess their exposure to flood risk and insurers to determine the cost of the risk. Camden have said that they may have access to government funding if flooding is likely to occur in an event of 1:75 or less. TWA have a statutory obligation (I believe) to drain surface water arising from a 1:30 event. We should like confirmation in the light of the new calculations that anticipated volumes, speed and location of surface water arising from all events, including 1:30 and 1:75 events, be made available to statutory authorities. We should like consistent and reliable information made available on the size, location and connections of drains and sewers, both for surface, foul (combined sewers) and storm water.

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Originator and date	**Query**
	The figures given for the Hampstead chain indicate that the capacity of the Hampstead chain to cope with major events is better than that of the Highgate chain. A dry reservoir which will further mitigate downstream flooding is being considered to improve the capacity of the Hampstead chain. We wish to be assured that similar measures be considered for the Highgate chain.
Brookfield Mansions 27/03/13	Table Page 8: Why are the 1:100 peak flows for the Highgate chain the only ones that Atkins have estimated to be greater than Haycock?

Key

Fitzroy Park RA – Fitzroy Park Residents' Association
H&HS – Heath and Hampstead Society

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CITY OF LONDON

Ponds Project Stakeholder Group

Monday 18 March 2013, 6.00pm
Parliament Hill meeting room

Present:

Ian Harrison	IH	Vale of Health Society (Chairman)
Jeremy Simons	JLS	City of London (Deputy Chairman)
Karen Beare	KB	Fitzroy Park RA
Tom Brent	TB	South End Green
Mary Cane	MC	Kenwood Ladies Pond Association
Rachel Douglas	RD	Mixed Pond Association
Michael Hammerson	MH	Highgate Society
Harriet King	HK	Brookfield Mansions RA
Simon Lee	SL	Superintendent, Hampstead Heath
Charles Leonard	CL	Oak Village RA
Mary Port	MP	Dartmouth Park CAAC
Ellin Stein	ES	Mansfield CAAC
Robert Sutherland-Smith	RSS	Highgate Men's Pond Association
Peter Wilder	PW	Strategic Landscape Architect, Wilder Associates
Jeremy Wright	JW	Heath & Hampstead Society
Jennifer Wood	JMW	Communication Officer, City of London (notes)

Alternate members observing

Harley Atkinson	HA	Fitzroy Park RA
Mary Cane	MC	Kenwood Ladies Pond Association
Tony Gilchick	TG	Heath & Hampstead Society
Ed Reynolds	ER	Oak Village RA
Susan Rose	SR	Highgate Society

Atkins

Andy Hughes	AH	Panel Engineer
Tony Bruggemann	TB	Principle Engineer on Ponds Project, Atkins

City of London (CoL) officers observing:

Richard Chamberlain	RC	Senior Project Liaison Officer, City Surveyors
Declan Gallagher	DG	Operations Service Manager, Hampstead Heath
Paul Monaghan	PM	Assistant Director Engineering
Peter Snowdon	PS	Projects Director, City Surveyor's Department
Peter Young	PY	Corporate Property Director

1. Apologies

Marc Hutchinson	Highgate Men's Pond Association
Nick Bradfield	Dartmouth Park CAAC

2. Approval of previous note and matters arising

- Note accepted as an accurate record.

3. Presentation on results of Fundamental Review or Design Flood Assessment by Dr Andy Hughes

- AH gave presentation on the findings of the Design Flood Assessment (slides to be circulated)
- He said Atkins reviewed Haycock's data, which had used bespoke methodology and was predicting high-run-off figures. Atkins have looked at different storm durations and have used industry standards for assessing hydrology and methods for analysing hydraulic methods. Their studies show lower run-off percentages and design rainfall depths resulting in lower flood peaks and potentially less intrusive work on Heath.
- But work is still required as all of the ponds can overtop even in smaller rainfall events. With earth dams (such as those on the Heath) overtopping can cause erosion and potentially lead to dam failure.
- AH said one table in the report – table 5.7 will be replaced as it is misleading as does not show effects of the chain of ponds. Updated report will be circulated.
- IH asked if the Kenwood ponds had been taken into account. AH said yes, they were included in the catchment area for Stock Pond. Table 4.1. The catchment areas are cumulative going down the pond chains.
- JW asked if upstream spills had been included. AH said yes.
- MH asked why does velocity vary so much? AH said reflection of volume of water and width of the dam and downstream slope.
- HK asked what about if the ground is dry rather than saturated? AH said they calculate with both dry and wet ground conditions (which give fairly similar results) and take worst case. The design flood is for summer event for the Heath.
- AH said the type or rainfall events we need to design against are happening with more frequency and even though peak flood is less than previously considered – risks to CoL are still unacceptable.
- AH said Model Boating Pond is a potential site for storing more water and reducing work further down the chain, as is creating a storage area at Catch-pit.
- RSS asked how much storage can be created at Model Boating Pond? AH said this is still to be calculated and there were various ways he can create more storage. He can raise dam and dig out area on west-side of the pond to get the fill to build this bigger dam. He could create a larger area for potential storage of water and allow water to spread further in a safe way during extreme rainfall events.
- HK asked what happens when the bottom pond in the chain overtops? AH said the bottom ponds will still overtop and water will pass downstream in the larger flood events, but after the work takes place the dams will not fail, which is the responsibility CoL have in meeting its legal obligations and duty of care.
- ES asked about the maps and whether they could see a map with the residential areas marked so they can see which areas the Atkins review shows too be at risk of flooding. AH said the Environment Agency have published maps but said that they were to be used with caution as they are not precise enough to show a specific address. AH said CoL had not asked for maps but they could be provided. CL and MP said they would also like to see maps; IH hoped the CoL would be able to see that such maps are provided. PM said the Haycock maps are on the website as well as the Environment Agency maps.
- It was noted that all of the stakeholders would like to see maps showing the extent of flooding. AH advised caution with mapping as it could not predict with absolute accuracy the extent of flooding.
- MH asked if the works would require cutting into the ground. AH said much of the work could take place on the surface and invasive works would be avoided where possible.
- TB said the report is clear and reassuring and asked if Atkins were looking at two 'sacrificial areas,' also were Atkins coordinating with Camden Council? AH said Atkins would get most 'bang for their buck' or best solution possible within budget.

- CL asked AH to confirm that the works on the Heath will not leave downstream communities worse off in terms of risk of being flooded downstream than current situation for all levels of storm but especially the smaller storm events, not just the ones that would threaten dam failure. AH said that works on the Heath would not make the situation worse downstream in any level of storm including the smaller flood events.
- KB asked why Haycocks infiltration figures were so much higher, and why national rainfall data had been used over local. AH said Haycock did some tests for infiltration on the Heath and assumed the whole Heath was very compacted due to high number of visitors. AH said they looked at soil results which have been gathered in 1km squares across the country. He then calculated how much of the Heath was paths to come up with their figure which is less than Haycock. As regards rainfall, it was more statistically sound to use national data sets which have more figures and from a longer duration from a larger number of rainfall gauges.
- JLS said the run-off rate depends on the rainfall event.
- IH asked if AH is confident the data takes into account the micro-climate effects. AH said the Insititute of Hydrology realized there are unusual events, such as the 1975 event and the data takes this into account.
- JW said Haycock had calculated the PMF event and asked what are the comparable figures for Atkins. AH said the calculations had been made using varying durations and different rainfall events which is the correct way to make this calculation.
- JW asked how to calculate the PMF. AH said you can do this on table 4.7.
- Tony Bruggemann said Probable Maximum Precipitation was calculated using a deterministic approach by looking at meteorology and physics, not statistical.
- HK asked if possible to look at smaller events and how the sewers and drainage would cope. AH said it was complex to look at drainage and out-side the scope of this project but data from their study can be shared with Camden Council and Thames Water.
- CL asked if it was too late to for Camden Council to potentially get involved with the project to help solve their surface water problem at the same time. AH said not too late but Camden would need to move quickly.
- IH asked if maps and data could be shared with Camden. SL said this was possible.
- JS said the people who live in Camden should lobby them.
- CL said he thought more works on Heath could solve the surface water flooding.
- JS said any works on the Heath are going to raise huge objections and great care was needed in terms of what is proposed.
- JW said surrounding areas will flood in even small events.
- IH said we need to know what possible solutions look like before they can be accepted or rejected.
- CL said it would be good if CoL gave Camden all the data and the residents could encourage them to act now.
- KB said if we do the works we will be helping the situation for the residents. AH said yes but said Atkins are not there to build a surface water flood alleviation scheme for Camden and that for some the 1871 Act is likely to be a major concern.
- SL said he was aware that there were potential issues arising from the revised methods used by Atkins to determine the quantum and referred to H&HS concerns and their role in protecting the Heath.
- PW asked if the scheme was now going to cost less does that mean more for environmental improvements. SL said he needs to have that discussion with CoL.
- AH said if there is delay by a legal battle he might have to go through the legislative route and call a Section 10 as he cannot continue to continue with the liability.
- JW asked if there will be a Quantified Risk Assessment. AH said yes on situation now and on the different solutions.
- JW asked if he could submit formal queries? SL said yes and he would attach queries to paper going to HHCC and his deadline is **March 27**.

4. Consultation and Communication

- SL said he had held meeting with more groups and was attending a meeting of the Highgate Area Action Group to talk about the project.
- JMW said the website was being updated and the project name had been changed.

5. Update on programme

- Contractor will now hopefully be appointed in time for the shortlisted solutions so will be able to give a more accurate costing for the project.

6. AOB

IH noted that the HHCC meeting at 7.00pm on April 8 at the Education Centre (at the Lido) is open to the public if other SG members want to attend.

Dates for future meetings:
- Monday, 15 April
- Monday, 13 May
- Monday, 17 June
- Monday, 22 July

JMW/IH 22/03/13

Committee(s):	Date(s):	Item no.
Hampstead Heath Consultative Committee	8 April 2013	
Subject: Provisional Additional Works Programme 2014/15	**Public**	
Report of: City Surveyor CS 101/13	**For Discussion**	

Summary

This report sets out a provisional list of cyclical projects being considered for Hampstead Heath in 2014/15 under the umbrella of the "additional works programme".

The draft cyclical project list for 2014/15 totals approximately £0.78m and if approved, will continue the momentum that has seen a significant improvement in the maintenance of the property and infrastructure assets.

Recommendations

That the Consultative Committee's views be sought on the provisional list of works.

Main Report

Background

1. At the meeting of Resource Allocation sub Committee in January 2013 Members considered and approved a prioritised list of "additional works" projects for 2013/14.

2. The total value of the approved works packages was some £5.49m. Of this allocation Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park received £0.94m to allow all projects on the prioritised list to proceed in 2013/14.

3. This approved package of works continues a programme of works that has seen the additional investment of just under £4m at the three locations over the last four years.

Current Position

4. I am in the process of finalising my review of our forward maintenance plans (20 years) which will form the basis of the next round of additional works bids for 2014/15.

5. In accordance with previous year's procedures, your Committee's views on this provisional list is being sought prior to the report being received by the Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park Management Committee.

6. Although the review is expected to be completed in the next month to allow you to have a preview I attach, at annexe A, a provisional list of projects for Hampstead Heath under consideration for 2014/15.

7. It should be noted that the provisional list for 2014/15 is also subject to a final review prior to presentation to the Corporate Asset sub-Committee in July and consideration and approval of the final list by the Resource Allocation Sub-Committee Working Party in the autumn.

8. At this stage in the cycle the list has not been prioritised. The prioritisation process is only possible when all the provisional lists from across the Operational estate have been compiled.

9. The process for prioritisation is as follows; work items are initially assessed on the basis of condition, which places the work item into the appropriate year. Thereafter the following factors are considered: Property status (e.g. English Heritage listing) potential reputational impact, health and safety, relevancy of works compared to other items at the same location and client consultation feedback.

Financial and Risk Implications

10. As indicated above, these provisional schedules are based on a preliminary review of the forward repairs and maintenance plans and are subject to further evaluation in terms of value to Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park and with regard to overall corporate priorities, including availability of resources, sound asset management and accommodation provisions/arrangements. It will be appreciated that the indicative sums are significant and no commitment to their funding can be implied or guaranteed at this stage.

Corporate Property Implications

11. This provisional list for Hampstead Heath identifies a number of works that could be progressed within a reasonable timescale subject to funding being made available from the additional works programme, and providing that proposed expenditure is not affected by other decisions taken in respect of any particular property asset.

12. The method of prioritisation for the 'additional works' has been provided but the resultant priorities may need to be reviewed following the consultation period, to reflect strategic asset management decisions and the wider corporate objectives to ensure that the City can meet its overall criteria relative to the management of its property assets.

Strategic Implications

13. The proposals contained within the attached annexe lists support the theme "Protects, promotes and enhances our environment" within the City Together Strategy.

Consultees

14. The Corporate Property Officer, the Chamberlain and the Superintendent of Hampstead Heath have been consulted and their comments are included in this report.

Conclusion

15. The attached provisional lists of work for 2014/15 presents another opportunity to maintain the impetus of cyclical repairs and maintenance of the City's Operational estate and Hampstead Heath, Highgate Wood and Queen's Park in particular.

Background Papers:

- Appendix A - Provisional additional works programme 2014/15.

Contact:
R Meldrum
02073321018
Bob.meldrum@cityoflondon.gov.uk

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HAMPSTEAD HEATH, HIGHGATE WOOD AND QUEEN'S PARK
ADDITIONAL WORKS PROGRAMME 2014-15

Property	Location	Description	2014 / 15
Hampstead Heath	General/Infrastructure	EMBANKMENT MONITORING	4,500
Hampstead Heath	General/Infrastructure	GENERAL STRUCTURAL INSPECTIONS	5,000
Hampstead Heath	General/Infrastructure	TEST OF ALL INLET/OUT PIPES & VALVES (PONDS)	5,000
Hampstead Heath	General/Infrastructure	WORKS TO MINOR BRIDGES	1,000
Hampstead Heath	General/Infrastructure	FLAG POLES DECORATION	2,000
Hampstead Heath	General/Infrastructure	FOOTPATH OVERHAUL (PELLINGS)	25,000
Hampstead Heath	General/Infrastructure	MAIN WATER SUPPLY PIPEWORK REPLACEMENT	12,000
Hampstead Heath	General/Infrastructure	STATUE OVERHAUL/CLEANING	4,600
Hampstead Heath	Heathfield House Complex	EXTERNAL CLEAN/PAINT (DECORATION)	5,000
Hampstead Heath	434 A-D Archway Road	EXTERNAL DECORATIONS	7,500
Hampstead Heath	434 A-D Archway Road	BOILERS REPLACEMENT/CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT (4 No.)	25,000
Hampstead Heath	436 A-D Archway Road	EXTERNAL DECORATIONS	7,500
Hampstead Heath	436 A-D Archway Road	BOILERS REPLACEMENT/CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT (4 No.)	25,000
Parliament Hill Fields (Area 1)	General	PATH RESURFACING	20,000
Parliament Hill Fields	Staff Yard Building Complex	SEWAGE PUMP/CONTROLS REPLACEMENT	2,000
Parliament Hill Fields	Bowling Green Ladies Pavillion	SECURITY ALARM REPLACEMENT	1,000
Parliament Hill Fields	Bowling Green Mens Pavilion	SECURITY ALARM REPLACEMENT	1,000
Parliament Hill Fields	PH-Bandstand	DECORATIONS TO HANDRAILS	500
Parliament Hill Fields	Lido Buildings Complex	LIDO FABRIC REPAIRS	50,000
Parliament Hill Fields	Lido Buildings Complex	POOL LIFT REPLACEMENT	5,000
Parliament Hill Fields	One O'Clock Club Building	VENT SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	4,000
Parliament Hill Fields	Athletic's Track Pavillion Complex	FIRST AID HUT EXTERNAL DECORATIONS AND ROOF REPLACEMENT	5,500
Parliament Hill Fields	Athletic's Track Pavillion Complex	PAVILION BUILDING INTERNAL REFURBISHMENT	30,000
Parliament Hill Fields	Athletic's Track Pavillion Complex	SHOWER REFURBISHMENT	25,000
Parliament Hill Fields	Athletic's Track Pavillion Complex	TOILET REFURBISHMENT	12,000
Parliament Hill Fields	Athletic's Track Pavillion Complex	RUNNING TRACK COLUMNS RELAMP	5,000
Parliament Hill Fields	Athletic's Track Pavillion Complex	DHWS REPLACEMENT	23,000
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Changing Enclosure	EXTERNAL/INTERNAL DECORATIONS	4,000
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Life Buoys	EXTERNAL DECORATIONS	1,500

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, HIGHGATE WOOD AND QUEEN'S PARK
ADDITIONAL WORKS PROGRAMME 2014-15

Property	Location	Description	2014 / 15
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Lifeguards Hut	EXTERNAL/INTERNAL DECORATIONS	2,500
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Lifeguards Hut	FLOORING REPLACEMENT	1,000
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Lifeguards Hut	KITCHEN REFURBISHMENT	2,000
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Lifeguards Hut	RAINWATER GOODS REPLACEMENT	1,000
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Lifeguards Hut	ROLLER SHUTTERS REPLACEMENT	4,000
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Lifeguards Hut	TOILET/SHOWER REFURBISHMENT	2,000
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Lifeguards Hut	WINDOWS REPLACEMENT	3,000
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Pond Toilets	EXTERNAL DECORATIONS	2,000
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Pond Toilets	FLOORING REPLACEMENT	2,500
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Pond Toilets	RAINWATER GOODS REPLACEMENT	1,500
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Pond Toilets	WINDOWS REPLACEMENT	5,000
Highgate Ponds	Mens Bathing Pond Toilets	LANDLORDS LIGHTING & POWER REWIRE	1,000
Highgate Ponds	Millfield Lane Toilets	EXTERNAL DECORATIONS	1,500
Highgate Ponds	Millfield Lane Toilets	INTERNAL DECORATIONS	2,000
Highgate Ponds	Millfield Lane Toilets	LANDLORDS LIGHTING & POWER REWIRE	1,000
Hampstead Ponds	Football Field Shelter No. 11	DECORATIONS	1,000
Kenwood (Area 4)	General	SURVEY - GENERAL	3,000
Kenwood (Area 4)	General	GOODISON FOUNTAIN CLEANING & REPOINTING	2,500
Kenwood	Constabulary Building	EXTERNAL DECORATIONS	1,500
Kenwood	Handyman's Workshop and Stores	EXTERNAL DECORATIONS	1,500
Kenwood	Handyman's Workshop and Stores	WARM AIR HEATING REPLACEMENT	3,000
Kenwood	Ladies Bathing Pond Building	POOL LIFT REPLACEMENT	5,000
Vale of Health and East Heath	Keeper's Hut and Store	SECURITY ALARM REPLACEMENT	1,500
West Heath Area 7	General	SIGNS REPLACEMENT	1,000
West Heath	Pergola Shelter and Store	CRACK REPAIR & OPEN JOINTS TO MAKE WEATHER TIGHT (STONE STEPS ABOVE SHELTER)	150,000
West Heath	Keepers Hut and Hill Garden Area	TOILET REFURBISHMENT	1,500
Golders Hill Park Area 8	General	BRICKWORK REPOINTING (SERVICE ROAD)	10,000
Golders Hill Park Area 8	General	WATER MAINS/DRAINS REPLACEMENT	5,500

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, HIGHGATE WOOD AND QUEEN'S PARK
ADDITIONAL WORKS PROGRAMME 2014-15

Property	Location	Description	2014 / 15
Golders Hill Park Area 18	Staff Yard Complex	EXTERNAL DECORATIONS (WORKSHOPS/STORES)	2,000
Golders Hill Park Area 54	Staff Yard Complex	GARDEN WALL REPAIRS (GOLDERS HILL)	20,000
Golders Hill Park Area 15	Staff Yard Complex	RAINWATER GOODS REPLACEMENT (WHOLE COMPLEX)	10,000
Golders Hill Park Area 15	Staff Yard Complex	ROOF REPLACEMENT (GARAGE/STORES (10 No.))	25,000
Golders Hill Park Area 15	Staff Yard Complex	ROOF REPLACEMENT (STORES (5 No.))	7,500
Golders Hill Park Area 15	Staff Yard Complex	SHOWERS REFURBISHMENT	6,000
Golders Hill Park Area 15	Staff Yard Complex	TOILETS REFURBISHMENT	10,000
Golders Hill Park Area 15	Staff Yard Complex	INTAKE ROOM SWITCHGEAR	10,000
Golders Hill Park	1 Golders Hill Houses	WINDOWS REPLACEMENT	9,000
Golders Hill Park	2 Golders Hill Houses	WINDOWS REPLACEMENT	9,000
Golders Hill Park	Cafeteria and Public Toilets	INTERNAL DECORATIONS (TOILETS)	4,000
Golders Hill Park	Zoo Shelter and Toilets	EXTERNAL DECORATIONS	2,000
Golders Hill Park	Zoo Shelter and Toilets	FLOORING REPLACEMENT	2,000
Golders Hill Park	Zoo Shelter and Toilets	INTERNAL DECORATIONS	1,200
Golders Hill Park	Zoo Shelter and Toilets	RAINWATER GOODS REPLACEMENT	1,500
Golders Hill Park	Zoo Shelter and Toilets	ROOF REPLACEMENT	4,000
Golders Hill Park	Zoo Shelter and Toilets	TOILET REFURBISHMENT	4,000
Golders Hill Park	Flamingo Pond Shelter	EXTERNAL/INTERNAL DECORATIONS	1,500
Golders Hill Park	Shelter and Garages	DECORATIONS	1,500
			667,800

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