SOUTH DERBYSHIRE SFRA

TRUSLEY

FLOOD SOURCES

Trusley Brook presents fluvial flood risk to this area of South Derbyshire.

The mapping shows that no properties are situated within Flood Zones.

Further research revealed no reported incidents of groundwater flooding.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3a outlines for Trusley Brook have medium confidence as they were derived using broadscale hydraulic modelling techniques. Since no data is available for Flood Zone 3 plus an allowance for climate change, Flood Zone 2 has been used as a proxy and therefore has lower confidence.

FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

In accordance with Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25), a risk-based sequential approach should be applied at all stages of planning. Flood Zones are the starting point of the sequential approach. All planning applications for development proposals of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals for development in Flood Zones 2 and 3 should be accompanied by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA).

As a minimum, site-specific FRA’s should identify and assess, in more detail than the SFRA, the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed, taking climate change into consideration. The FRA should determine the level of vulnerability of the proposed development (Table D.3, PPS25) and the suitability of the vulnerability classification in the relevant flood zone (Table D.3, PPS25). FRA’s should provide evidence to assist the Sequential Test and, where necessary, the Exception Test.

Where sites are located in a Flood Zone with a high confidence, modelled flood levels should be available and this should be used to determine minimum requirements, such as finished floor levels and access and egress routes.

Where sites are located in a Flood Zone with a medium or low confidence, the FRA may need to refine the flood outline at this location.

Legend

- Watercourse
- Flood Defence
- Flood Zone 1b (1 in 25 year)
- Flood Zone 3a (1 in 100 year)
- Flood Zone 2 (1 in 1000 year)

Location Overview

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South Wilson Marshalls Centre

Oatlands Business Park

Halifax Way

NG10 5SR

D119938/E/1
SOUTH DERBYSHIRE SFRA

DALBURY LEES

FLOOD SOURCES
Trusty Brook and Radbourne Brook present fluvial flood risk to this area of South Derbyshire.
The mapping shows that no properties are situated within Flood Zones.
Research revealed no reported incidents of groundwater flooding.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA
The Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3a outlines for Trusty Brook and Radbourne Brook have medium confidence as they were derived using broadband hydraulic modeling techniques.
Since no data is available for Flood Zone 3 plus an allowance for climate change, Flood Zone 2 has been used as a proxy and therefore has lower confidence.

FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE
In accordance with Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25), a risk-based sequential approach should be applied at all stages of planning. Flood Zones are the starting point of the sequential approach. All planning applications for development proposals of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals for development in Flood Zones 2 and 3 should be accompanied by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA).

As a minimum, site-specific FRAs should identify and assess, in more detail than the SFRA, the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed, taking climate change into consideration. The FRA should determine the level of vulnerability of the proposed development (Table D.3, PPS25) and the suitability of the vulnerability classification in the relevant flood zone (Table D.3, PPS25). FRA’s should provide evidence to assess the Sequential Test and, where necessary, the Exception Test.

Where sites are located in a Flood Zone with a high confidence, modelled flood levels should be available and this should be used to determine minimum requirements, such as finished floor levels and access and egress routes.

Where sites are located in a Flood Zone with a medium or low confidence, the FRA may need to refine the flood outline at this location.
FLOOD SOURCES
An unnamed tributary of Radbourne Brook and an unnamed tributary of Elwell Brook present
flood risk to this area of South Derbyshire.
The mapping shows that no properties are situated within Flood Zones.
Searches revealed no reported incidents of groundwater flooding.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA
The Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3a outlines for the two unnamed have medium confidence as
they were derived using broadcast hydraulic modelling techniques. Since no data is available
for Flood Zone 3 plus an allowance for climate change. Flood Zone 2 has been used as a proxy
and therefore has lower confidence.

FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE
In accordance with Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25), a risk-based sequential approach
should be applied at all stages of planning. Flood Zones are the starting point of the
sequential approach. All planning applications for development proposals of 1 hectare or
greater in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals for development in Flood Zones 2 and 3 should be
accompanied by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA).

As a minimum, site-specific FRAs should identify and assess, in more detail than the SFRA,
the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how these
flood risks will be managed, taking climate change into consideration. The FRA should
dermine the level of vulnerability of the proposed development (Table D.3, PPS25) and the
suitability of the vulnerability classification in the relevant flood zone (Table D.2, PPS25). FRAs
should provide evidence to assist the Sequential Test and, where necessary, the
Exception Test.

Where sites are located in a Flood Zone with a high confidence, modelled flood levels should
be available and this should be used to determine minimum requirements, such as finished
floor levels and access and egress routes.

Where sites are located in a Flood Zone with a medium or low confidence, the FRA may
need to refine the flood outline at this location.
SOUTH DERBYSHIRE SFRA

CHURCH BROUGHTON

FLOOD SOURCES

Snapperton Brook, Foston Brook and Limbersnitch Brook present fluvial flood risk to this area of South Derbyshire.

The mapping shows that no properties are situated within Flood Zones.

Searches revealed no reported incidents of groundwater flooding.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3a outlines for Limbersnitch Brook have medium confidence as they were derived using broadscale hydraulic modelling techniques. Since no data is available for Flood Zone 3 plus an allowance for climate change for Limbersnitch Brook, Flood Zone 2 has been used as a proxy and therefore has lower confidence.

The Flood Zone 2 and 3a outlines for Snapperton Brook and Foston Brook have high confidence as they were derived using a detailed river model. Since no data is available for Flood Zone 3 plus an allowance for climate change for Snapperton Brook and Foston Brook, Flood Zone 2 has been used as a proxy and therefore has lower confidence.

FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

In accordance with Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25), a risk-based sequential approach should be applied at all stages of planning. Flood Zones are the starting point of the sequential approach. All planning applications for development proposals of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals for developments in Flood Zones 2 and 3 should be accompanied by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA).

As a minimum, site-specific FRA’s should identify and assess, in more detail than the SFRA, the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed, taking climate change into consideration. The FRA should determine the level of vulnerability of the proposed development (Table D.3, PPS25) and the suitability of the vulnerability classification in the relevant flood zone (Table D.3, PPS25). FRA’s should provide evidence to assist the Sequential Test and, where necessary, the Exception Test.

Where sites are located in a Flood Zone with a high confidence, modelled flood levels should be available and this should be used to determine minimum requirements, such as finished floor levels and access and egress routes.

Where sites are located in a Flood Zone with a medium or low confidence, the FRA may need to refine the flood outline at this location.
SOUTH DERBYSHIRE SFRA

MOUNT PLEASANT

FLOOD SOURCES

Longford Brook, Limberbatch Brook and Sutton Brook present fluvial flood risk to this area of South Derbyshire.

The mapping shows that no properties are situated within Flood Zones.

Searches revealed no reported incidents of groundwater flooding.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3a outlines for Longford Brook and Sutton Brook and have high confidence as they were derived using detailed hydraulic modelling techniques. Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3a for Limberbatch Brook has medium confidence as they were derived using unsteady hydraulic modelling techniques. Since no data is available for Flood Zone 3 plus an allowance for climate change, Flood Zone 2 has been used as a proxy (for all watercourses) and therefore has lower confidence.

FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

In accordance with Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25), a risk-based sequential approach should be applied at all stages of planning. Flood Zones are the starting point of the sequential approach. All planning applications for development proposals of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals for development in Flood Zones 2 and 3 should be accompanied by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA).

As a minimum, site-specific FRAs should identify and assess, in more detail than the SFRA, the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed, taking climate change into consideration. The FRA should determine the level of vulnerability of the proposed development (Table D.3, PPS25) and the suitability of the vulnerability classification in the relevant flood zone (Table D.3, PPS25). The FRA should provide evidence to assist the Sequential Test and, where necessary, the Exception Test.

Where sites are located in a Flood Zone with a high confidence, modelled flood levels should be available and this should be used to determine minimum requirements, such as finished floor levels and access and egress routes.

Where sites are located in a Flood Zone with a medium or low confidence, the FRA may need to refine the flood outline at this location.