SOUTH DERBYSHIRE SFRA

DALBURY

FLOOD SOURCES

Trusley Brook, Radbourne Brook, Etwall Brook and an unnamed watercourse present fluvial flood risk to this area of South Derbyshire.

The mapping shows that properties on Heage Lane to the north east of the Heage Lane / AS16 roundabout are situated within Flood Zone 1.

Surveys revealed no reported incidents of groundwater flooding.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3a outlines for Trusley Brook, Radbourne Brook, Etwall Brook and the unnamed watercourse 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 FRAs should identify and assess, in more detail than the SFRA, the risks of all forms of flooding 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).

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.

Legend

- Watercourse
- Flood Zone 3b (1 in 20 years)
- Flood Zone 3a (1 in 100 years)
- Flood Zone 3a (1 in 1000 years)
- Flood Zone 2 (1 in 100 year)

Location Overview

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Scott Wilson
Mansfield Centre
Oakham Business Park
Oakham
NG10 5SR

D11993BE-6
SOUTH DERBYSHIRE SFRA

BURNASTON

FLOOD SOURCES
An unnamed tributary of Etwall Brook presents 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 ground/water flooding.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA
The Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3a outlines for the unnamed watercourse have medium confidence as they were derived using broadscale 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 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.
LITTLEOVER

FLOOD SOURCES

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

The mapping shows that no properties are situated within Flood Zones with the exception of Hall Pastures Farm.

Searches revealed no reported incidents of groundwater flooding.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3a outlines for Hell Brook have high confidence as they were derived using detailed 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 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). 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

ELVASTON CASTLE

FLOOD SOURCES

The River Derwent presents 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 Tresley Brook, Radbourne Brook, Elvall Brook and the unnamed watercourse 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 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). 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.
FLOOD SOURCES
The River Derwent and numerous unnamed drains present a low flood risk to this area of South Derbyshire.

The mapping shows that properties within Ambaston are situated within Flood Zones. However, it is prudent to note that the Flood Zones do not take account of the presence of flood defences, and Ambaston is surrounded by flood defences.

Searches revealed no reported incidents of groundwater flooding.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA
Flood Zone 3a for the River Derwent has high confidence as it was derived using detailed hydraulic modelling techniques. Flood Zone 2 has medium confidence as it was 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 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). 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.