THE RIVER TRENT, THE RIVER DOVE AND DALE BROOK PRESENT FLOOD RISK TO THIS AREA OF SOUTH DERBYSHIRE.

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

The Trent and Mersey Canal passes through the north west of this area.

Searches revealed no reported incidents of groundwater flooding.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The Flood Zone 2, Flood Zone 3a and Flood Zone 3b outlines for the River Trent 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 the River Trent, 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 suitably 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

PARSONS HILLS

FLOOD SOURCES
The River Trent and Old Trent Water 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 groundwaer flooding.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA
The Flood Zone 2, Flood Zone 3a and Flood Zone 3b outlines for the River Trent 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 the River Trent, Flood Zone 2 has been used as a proxy and therefore has lower confidence. Flood Zone 3a for Old Trent Water is derived from broadscale modelling techniques and therefore has medium confidence. The Flood Zone 2 outline is derived from the River Trent.

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.5, 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 25 year)
- Flood Zone 3a (1 in 100 year)
- Flood Zone 2 (1 in 100 year)
- Flood Defence

Location Overview

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SOUTH DERBYSHIRE SFRA

MILTON

FLOOD SOURCES

Old Trent Water and Spurn's Bottom present fluvial flood risk to this area of South Derbyshire.

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

Foremark Reservoir is situated at the upstream extent of Spurn's Bottom.

Surveys revealed no reported incidents of groundwater flooding.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA

Flood Zone 3a for Old Trent Water and Spurn’s Bottom is derived from broadscale modelling techniques and therefore has medium confidence. The Flood Zone 2 outlines are derived from the River Trent model and have higher confidence. Since no data is available for Flood Zone 3 plus an allowance for climate change for the Old Trent Water and Spurn’s Bottom, 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.0, PPS25).

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.

Legend

- Watercourse
- Flood Zone 1a (1 in 25 year)
- Flood Zone 1b (1 in 25 year)
- Flood Zone 5a (1 in 100 year)
- Flood Zone 2 (1 in 1000 year)

Location Overview

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SOUTH DERBYSHIRE SFRA

STANTON BY BRIDGE

FLOOD SOURCES
The River Trent 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, Flood Zone 3a and Flood Zone 3b outlines for the River Trent 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 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.5, 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 3a (1 in 25 year)
- Flood Zone 3b (1 in 100 year)

Location Overview

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SOUTH DERBYSHIRE SFRA

MELBOURNE

FLOOD SOURCES

The River Trent, Ramsey Brook, Carr Brook and Blackwell Brook present fluvial flood risk to this area of South Derbyshire.

The mapping shows that some industrial units are situated within Flood Zones associated with Ramsey Brook.

Limitations of Data

The Flood Zone 2, Flood Zone 3a and Flood Zone 3b outlines for the River Trent 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 Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3a for Carr Brook, Ramsey Brook and Blackwell Brook have medium confidence as they were derived using broadscale 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.