

Project: COVENTRY, SOLIHULL AND WARWICKSHIRE STRATEGIC FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

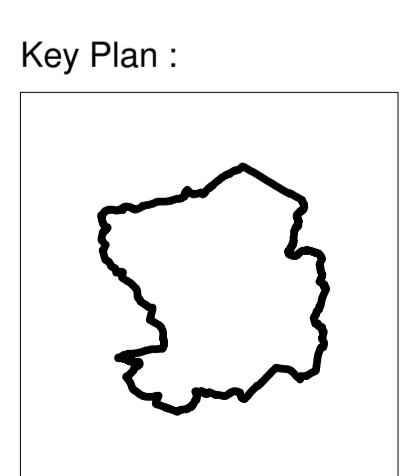
Tile C1: STRATEGIC FLOOD RISK MAP SHOWING FLOODING FROM ALL SOURCES NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Rev.	By	Date	Description

Drawn By: :: A J Bryan
Checked By: :: B L Dunn
Approved By: :: J R Parkin

Revision - Status: DRAFT
Drawing Scale: :: 1:30,000
Sheet No.: :: 1 of 1
Plot Scale: :: 1:1 @ A1

Drawing No.: :: WB/CSWC/DRAWING - 021
Date: :: 13 September 2007
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Legend:

- Council Boundary
- Main River
- Flood Zone 3a (High Probability)
- Flood Zone 3b (Functional Floodplain)

PPS25: Flood Zones Definition

Zone 1 Low Probability

Definition:
This zone comprises land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding in any year.

Appropriate uses:
All types of land are appropriate in this zone.

FRA requirements:
For development proposals on sites comprising one hectare or above the vulnerability to flooding from other sources as well as from river and sea flooding, and the potential to reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area through the layout and form of the new development on surface water run-off, should be incorporated in a FRA. This need only be brief unless factors above or other local considerations require particular attention. See Annex E for minimum requirements.

Policy aims:
In this zone, developers and local authorities should seek opportunities to reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area and beyond through the layout and form of the development, and the appropriate application of sustainable drainage techniques.

Zone 2 Medium Probability

Definition:
This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (1% - 0.1%) or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of sea flooding (0.5% - 0.1%) in any year.

Appropriate uses:
The water-compatible, less vulnerable and more vulnerable uses of land and essential infrastructure in Table D.2 are appropriate in this zone.

FRA requirements:
Development proposals on sites comprising one hectare or above the vulnerability to flooding from other sources as well as from river and sea flooding, and the potential to reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area through the layout and form of the new development on surface water run-off, should be incorporated in a FRA. This need only be brief unless factors above or other local considerations require particular attention. See Annex E for minimum requirements.

Policy aims:
In this zone, developers and local authorities should seek opportunities to reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area through the layout and form of the development, and the appropriate application of sustainable drainage techniques.

Zone 3a High Probability

Definition:
This zone comprises land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river or sea flooding (1% or more) or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (0.5% or more) in any year.

Appropriate uses:
The water-compatible and less vulnerable uses of land in Table D.2 are appropriate in this zone.

FRA requirements:
The highly vulnerable uses in Table D.2 should not be permitted in this zone. The more vulnerable and essential infrastructure uses in Table D.2 should only be permitted in this zone if the Exception Test (see para. D.9) is passed. Essential infrastructure in this zone should be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood.

Policy aims:
All development proposals in this zone should be accompanied by a FRA. See Annex E for minimum requirements.

Policy aims:
In this zone, developers and local authorities should seek opportunities to:

- reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area through the layout and form of the development and the appropriate application of sustainable drainage techniques;
- relocate existing development to land with a lower probability of flooding; and
- create space for flooding to occur by restoring functional floodplain and flood pathways and by identifying, allocating and safeguarding open space for flood storage.

Zone 3b The Functional Floodplain

Definition:
This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. SFRAs should identify this Flood Zone (land which would flood with an annual probability of 1 in 20 (0.5%) or greater in any year or is designed to flood in an extreme (0.1%) flood, or at another probability to be agreed between the LPA and the Environment Agency, including water conveyance routes).

Appropriate uses:
Only the water-compatible uses and the essential infrastructure listed in Table D.2 that has been identified in this zone should be permitted. It should be designed and constructed to:

- remain operational and safe for users in times of flood;
- not result in net loss of floodplain storage;
- not increase flood risk elsewhere.

Essential infrastructure in this zone should pass the Exception Test.

FRA requirements:
All development proposals in this zone should be accompanied by a FRA. See Annex E for minimum requirements.

Policy aims:
In this zone, developers and local authorities should seek opportunities to:

- reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area through the layout and form of the development and the appropriate application of sustainable drainage techniques; and
- relocate existing development to land with a lower probability of flooding.

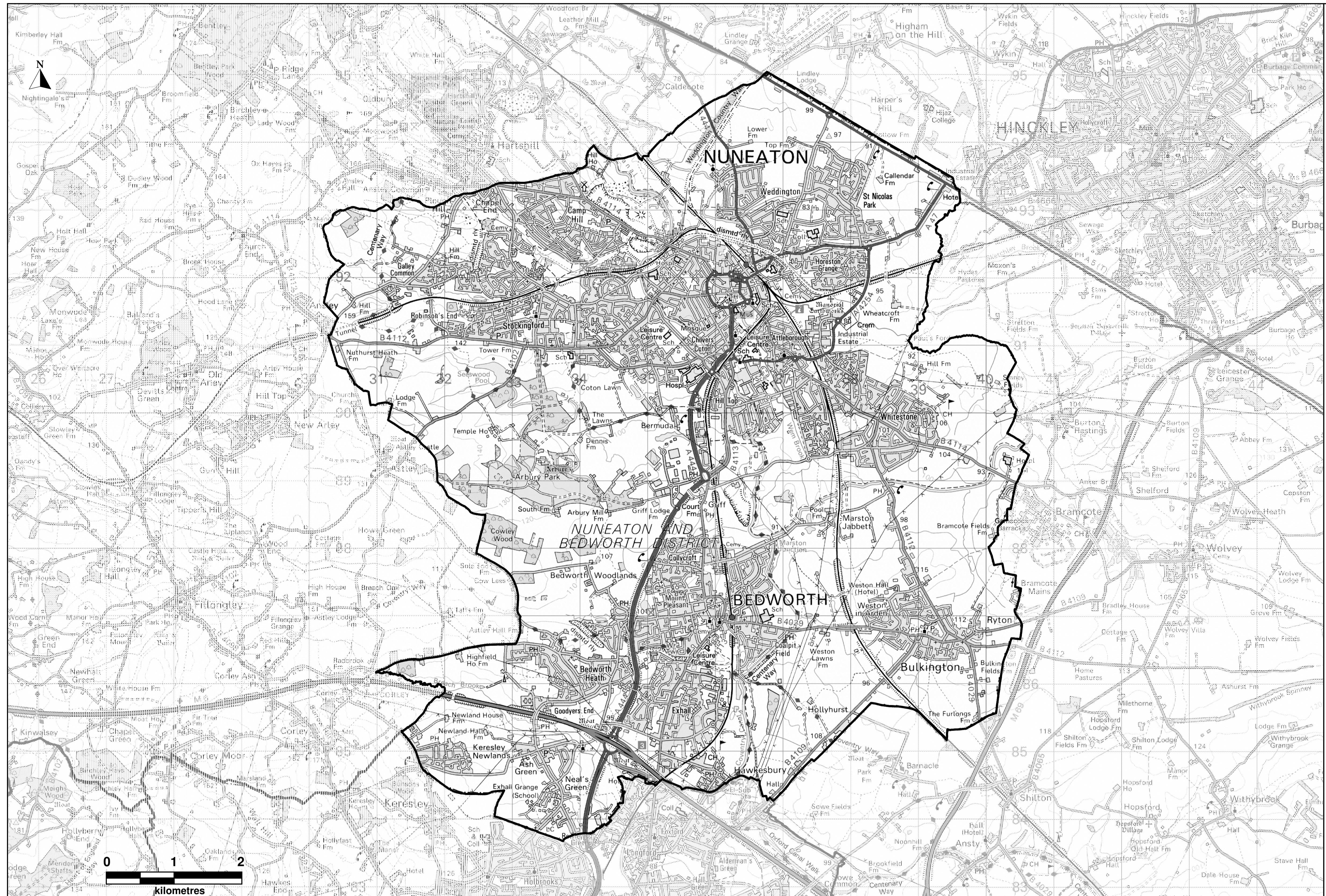
PPS25: Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone "Compatibility"

Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification	Essential Infrastructure	Water Compatible	Highly Vulnerable	More Vulnerable	Less Vulnerable
Flood Zone					
Zone 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zone 2	✓	✓		Exception Test Required	✓
Zone 3a	Exception Test Required	✓	✗	Exception Test Required	✓
Zone 3b "functional floodplain"	Exception Test Required	✓	✗	✗	✗

✓ : Development is appropriate
✗ : Development should not be permitted

PPS25: Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification

Essential Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential transport infrastructure (including mass evacuation routes) which has to cross the area at risk, and strategic utility infrastructure including electricity generating power stations and grids and primary substations.
Highly Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police stations, Ambulance stations and Fire stations and Command Centres and telecommunications installations required to be operational during flooding. Emergency dispersal points. Basement dwellings. Caravans, mobile homes and park homes intended for permanent residence. Installations requiring hazardous substances consent.
More Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospitals. Residential institutions such as residential care homes, children's homes, social services homes, prisons and hostels. Businesses including retail units, restaurants, hotels, bars, clubs, drinking establishments, nightclubs, and hotels. Non-residential uses for health services, nurseries and educational establishments. Landfill and sites used for waste management facilities for hazardous wastes. Sites used for holiday or short-let caravans and camping, subject to a specific warning and evacuation plan.
Less Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings used for shops, financial, professional and other services; restaurants and cafes; food takeaways; offices; general industry; storage and distribution; non-residential institutions not included in the 'more vulnerable' category. Land and buildings used for agriculture and forestry. Waste treatment (except landfill and hazardous waste facilities). Manufacturing and processing (except for sand and gravel working). Vacant land. Sewage treatment plants (if adequate pollution control measures are in place).
Water-compatible Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood control infrastructure. Water transmission infrastructure and pumping stations. Storage tanks, reservoirs, infrastructure and pumping stations. Sand and gravel workings. Docks, marinas and wharves. Navigational structures. Military defence installations. Ship building, repairing and dismantling, dockside fan processing areas. Wind farm based generation (excluding sleeping accommodation). Liquefied natural gas terminals. Amenity open space, nature conservation and biodiversity, outdoor sports and recreation and essential facilities such as changing rooms. Essential ancillary sleeping or residential accommodation for staff required by uses in this category, subject to a specific warning and evacuation plan.



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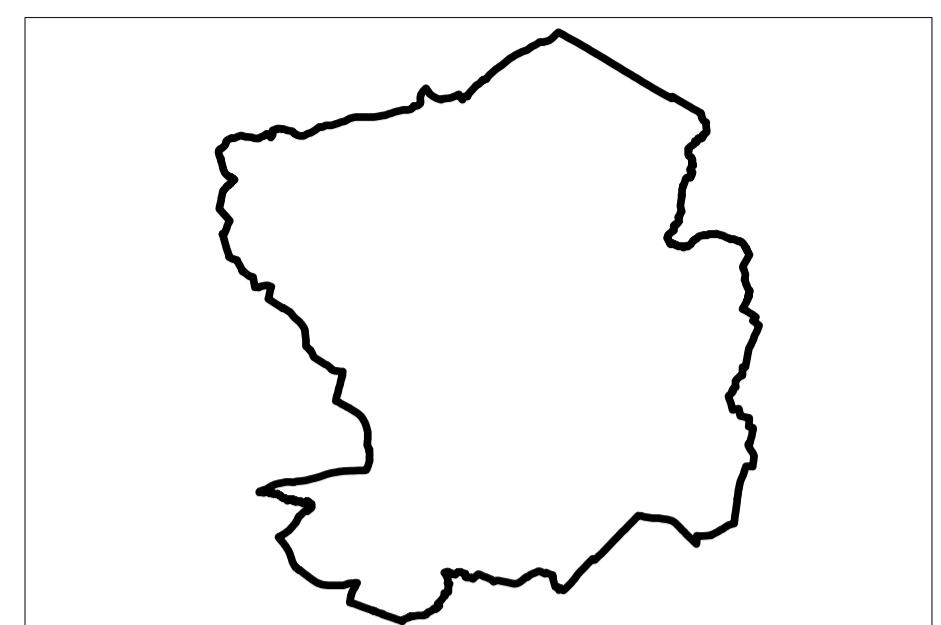
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Tile D1:- SOLID GEOLOGY MAP NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Rev.	By	Date	Description

Location Plan:-



Legend:-

Council Boundary



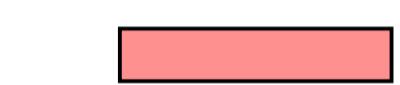
Scythian - (Early Triassic)



Upper Permian - (Permian)



Westphalian - (Late Carboniferous)



Comley - (Cambrian)



Precambrian



Igneous Intrusion



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