

Ashleigh Park, Bampton						
OSNGR:	296365,121958	Area: 0.25ha Greenfield				
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b 0%	FZ3a 0%	FZ2 0%	FZ1 100%	

The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

This site has planning permission granted. Existing information shows this site to be 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test would not have been required.

Planning application stage:

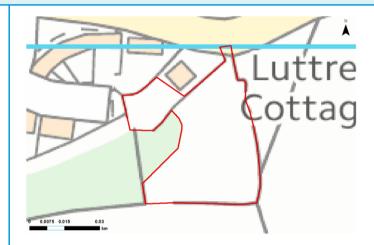
- A site specific flood risk assessment would not have been required as the site is less than one hectare and is in Flood Zone 1.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.





Flood Zone 2

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.



Climate Change:

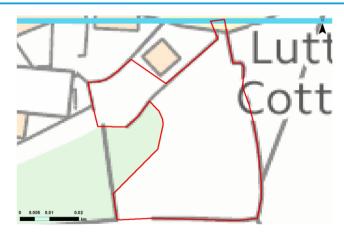
Proposed Development Area
Mid Devon DC Boundary

Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

//// Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report.

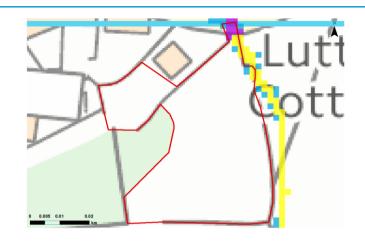






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

• Surface water presents a risk to the site. Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

Cabo a the a	oubo a the development site.					
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments				
Source Control		Most source control techniques are likely to be suitable. Mapping suggests that permeable paving is unlikely to be suitable due to the slope of the site.				
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration.				
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development.				
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.				
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.				

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

· Increased storm intensities.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



Bourchier Close, Bampton						
OSNGR:	SNGR: 295582,122834					
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1	
		0%	0%	0%	100%	

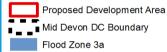
The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

This site is 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test is not required.

Planning application stage:

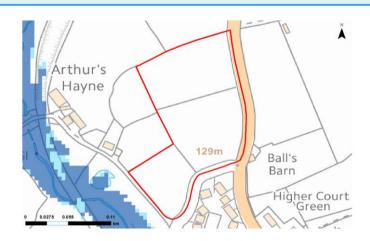
- A site specific flood risk assessment is required for development proposals on sites comprising
 one hectare or above in Flood Zone 1, in which the vulnerability to flooding from other sources
 should be considered.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.





Flood Zone 2

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.



Climate Change:

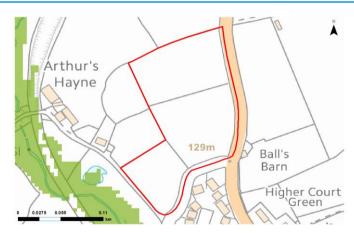
Proposed Development Area
Mid Devon DC Boundary

Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

//// Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report.

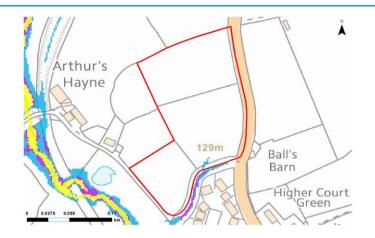






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

 Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS	&	the	develo	pment	site:
------	---	-----	--------	-------	-------

Sups & the d	evelopment site:	
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments
Source Control		Most source control techniques are likely to be suitable. Mapping suggests that permeable paving is unlikely to be suitable due to the slope of the site.
Infiltration		Mapping suggests low permeability in this area possibly making the infiltration techniques unsuitable. Further site investigation should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration. If infiltration is suitable it should be avoided in areas where the depth to the water table is <1m.
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.

- Developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for this site.

Climate Change:

· Increased storm intensities.



- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
 New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



Former school/School Close, Bampton						
OSNGR:	295240,122027 Area: 0.6ha Greenfield					
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1	
		0%	0%	0%	100%	

The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

This site has planning permission granted. Existing information shows this site to be 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test would not have been required.

Planning application stage:

- A site specific flood risk assessment would not have been required as the site is less than one hectare and is in Flood Zone 1.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.





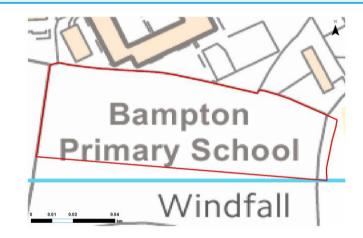
Proposed Development Area

Mid Devon DC Boundary



Flood Zone 3a Flood Zone 2

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.



Climate Change:



Proposed Development Area

Mid Devon DC Boundary

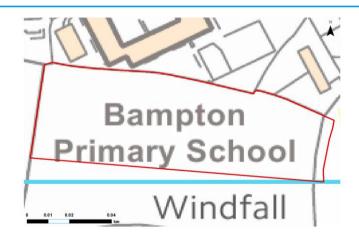


Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent F23 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report.

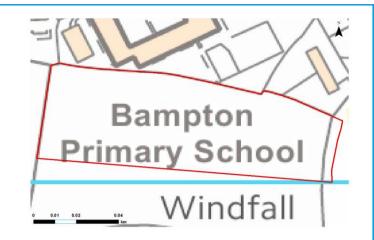






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used



Sources of Flood Risk:

• Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS & the development site:

Cabo a the a	babo a the acverophicit site.				
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments			
Source Control		Most source control techniques are likely to be suitable. Mapping suggests that permeable paving is unlikely to be suitable due to the slope of the site.			
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration.			
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development.			
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.			
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.			

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

· Increased storm intensities.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- The main access road to the site is not affected by surface flooding.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



Land at Ball Hill, Bampton						
OSNGR:	295358,121970 Area: 0.48ha Greenfield					
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1	
		0%	0%	0%	100%	

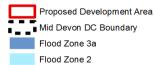
The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

This site is 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test is not required.

Planning application stage:

- A site specific flood risk assessment would not be required for this site as it is less than 1ha and located in Flood Zone 1.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.

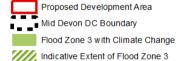




Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.



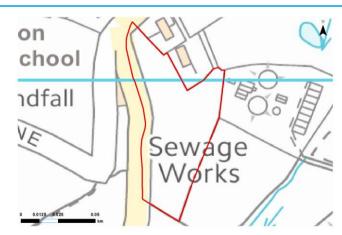
Climate Change:



with Climate Change

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report

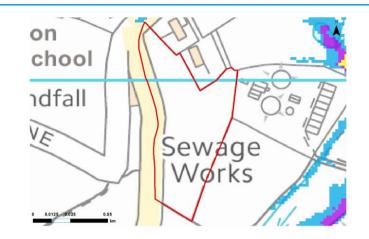






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

• Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS & the development site:

Subs & tile u	oubo & the development site.				
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments			
Source Control		Most source control techniques are likely to be suitable. Mapping suggests that permeable paving is unlikely to be suitable due to the slope of the site.			
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration.			
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development			
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m.			
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.			

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

Increased storm intensities.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- · Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



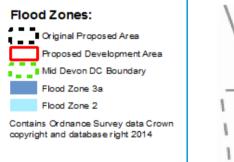
Newton Square, Bampton						
OSNGR:	295673,122384	Area (amended): 0.24ha Greenfield			nfield	
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1	
		0%	0%	0%	100%	

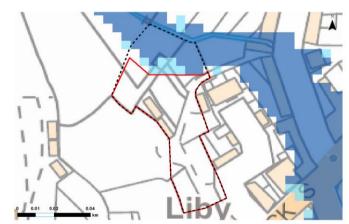
The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

Existing information shows this site to be 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test is not required. The site boundary has been amended from what was originally proposed; as a result of this change in site boundary none of the site is Flood Zones compared to 24% with the original site boundary.

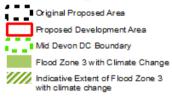
Planning application stage:

- A site specific flood risk assessment would not be required for this site as it is less than 1ha and located in Flood Zone 1.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.



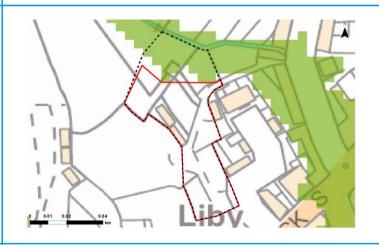


Climate Change:



Contains Ordnance Survey data Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with olimate change in certain locations. For information please refer to Section 11 of the main report.

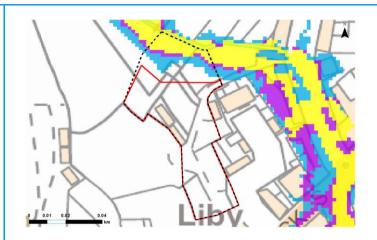




Flood Zones:



Contains Ordnance Survey data Crown copyright and database right 2014 Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

• Surface water presents a risk to the site. Further Development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS & the development site:

oubo & the u	oubo a the development site.					
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments				
Source Control		Most source control techniques are likely to be suitable. Mapping suggests that permeable paving is unlikely to be suitable due to the slope of the site.				
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration.				
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development.				
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.				
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.				

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access and egress issues for this site.

Climate Change:

- · Increased storm intensities.
- Increased water levels in the Shuttern Brook.



- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- The peak flows on the Shuttern Brook should be considered when considering drainage.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- Development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- Onsite attenuation schemes would need to be tested against the hydrograph of the Shuttern Brook to ensure flows are not exacerbated downstream within the catchment.
- Development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff
 - o Locating development zones with lower flood risk
 - o Creating space for flooding.



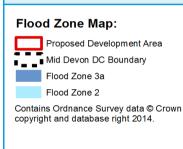
South Molton Road, Bampton						
OSNGR: 295242,122325 Area: 4.12ha Greenfield						
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1	
		0%	0%	0%	100%	

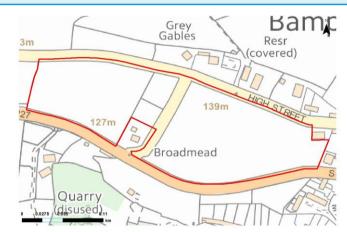
The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

This site has planning permission granted. Existing information shows this site to be 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test would not have been required.

Planning Application Stage:

- For development proposals on sites comprising one hectare or above in Flood Zone 1 the vulnerability of flooding from other sources as well as from river flooding should be incorporated into a FRA.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.





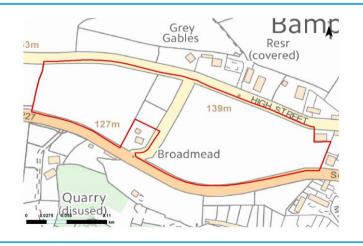
Climate Change:



Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change
//// Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3
with Climate Change

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report

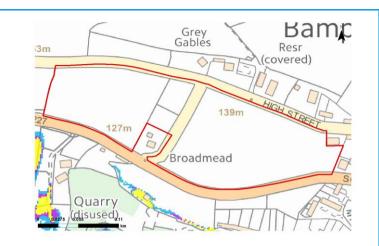






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used



Sources of Flood Risk:

• Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS & the development site:

Subs & tile u	evelopment site	•
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments
Source Control		Most source control techniques are likely to be suitable. Mapping suggests that permeable paving is unlikely to be suitable due to the slope of the site.
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration.
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development.
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

The main access road to the site is not significantly affected by surface water or fluvial flood risk.

Climate Change:

· Increased storm intensities.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



Stone crushing works, Scotts Quarry, Bampton						
OSNGR:	OSNGR: 295352,121711					
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1	
		0%	0%	0%	100%	

The proposed land use for this site is mixed use. Where developments contain different elements of vulnerability the highest vulnerability category should be used, unless the development is considered in its component parts. The highest vulnerability for this site is 'More Vulnerable' (residential).

This site has planning permission granted. Existing information shows this site to be 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test would not have been required.

Planning application stage:

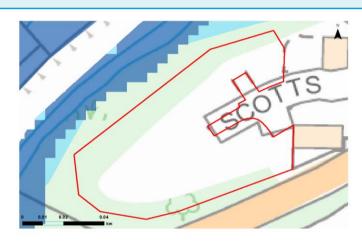
- A site specific flood risk assessment would not have been required as the site is less than one hectare and is in Flood Zone 1.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.





Flood Zone 2

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.

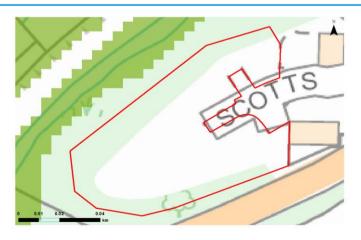


Climate Change:



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report.

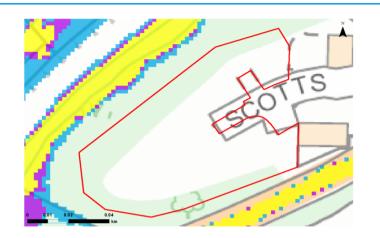






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

• Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS & the development site	e:
-----------------------------	----

	evelopment site:	0 .
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments
Source Control		Most source control techniques are likely to be suitable. Permeable paving should use non-infiltrating systems due to high risk of groundwater flooding.
Infiltration		Mapping suggests low permeability in this area possibly making the infiltration techniques unsuitable. Further site investigation should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration. If infiltration is suitable it should be avoided in areas where the depth to the water table is <1m.
Detention		This option may be feasible provided site slopes are < 5%. A liner maybe required to prevent the egress of groundwater.
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. A liner maybe required to prevent the egress of groundwater.
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows. A liner maybe required to prevent the egress of groundwater.

- Developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

The access road to the site is shown to be at risk from surface water flooding.

Climate Change:

· Increased storm intensities.



- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
 New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



Land south of Glen View, Bickleigh						
OSNGR:	OSNGR: 294095,106985 Area: 1.38ha Greenfield					
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1	
		0%	0%	0%	100%	

The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

Existing information shows this site to be 100% in Flood Zone 1. However, there are unnamed watercourses flowing through the north and the south of the site for which flood zone information is not available. Further information regarding the level of risk from this watercourse would be required to know whether or not the Exception Test is required and if it could be passed.

Planning application stage:

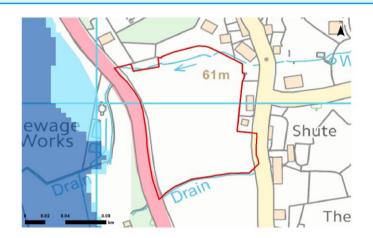
- Hydrological and hydraulic assessment of the unnamed watercourses should be undertaken to verify flood extent.
- The results of the modelling will inform development zoning in the site, allowing location of residential development in areas outside of flood risk. If residential development is unable to be located outside of flood risk areas (1 in 100-year flood) the Exception Test would be required.
- At the planning application stage, a site-specific flood risk assessment will be required for any development greater than 1ha or if it is located within Flood Zones 2 or 3.



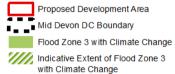


Flood Zone 2

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.

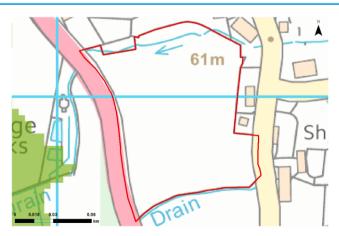


Climate Change:



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report

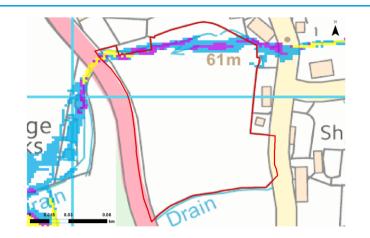






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

- There is potential fluvial flood risk from the overtopping of the two unnamed watercourses along the northern part of the site and southern site boundary. Additionally there is fluvial flood risk from the River Exe located west of the site.
- Surface water presents a risk to the site. Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS & the development site:

	o voiopinoni ono	•
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments
Source Control		All forms of source control are likely to be suitable.
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigation
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

- Increased storm intensities.
- Increased water levels in the River Exe and the unnamed watercourse.



- Flood zones have not been produced for the ordinary watercourse running through the site. The flood risk from this waterbody should be considered during the planning application stage.
- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- The peak flows on the unnamed watercourse should be considered when considering drainage.
- · Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- Development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- Onsite attenuation schemes would need to be tested against the hydrograph of the receiving watercourse to ensure flows are not exacerbated downstream within the catchment.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff
 - o Relocating development zones with lower flood risk
 - o Creating space for flooding.



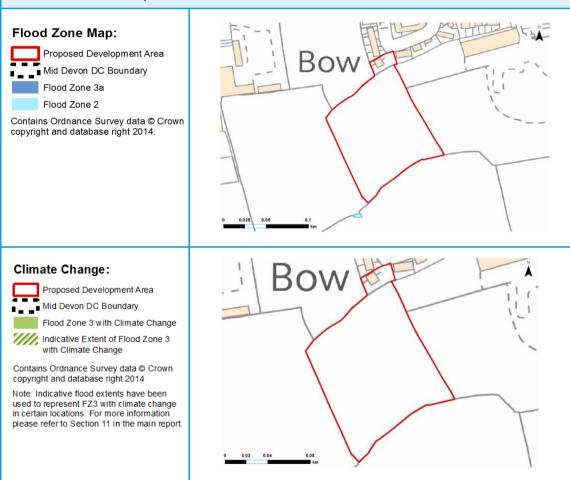
East Langford Farm, Bow						
OSNGR:	OSNGR: 272557,101476 Area: 1.31ha Greenfield					
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1	
		0%	0%	0%	100%	

The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

Existing information shows this site to be 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test is not required.

Planning application stage:

- A site specific flood risk assessment is required for development proposals on sites comprising
 one hectare or above in Flood Zone 1, in which the vulnerability to flooding from other sources
 should be considered.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.

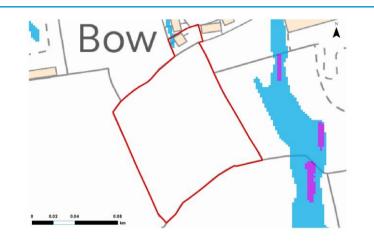






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

• Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS 8	the	develo	pment	site:
--------	-----	--------	-------	-------

Subs & the d	evelopment site	
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments
Source Control		All forms of source control are likely to be suitable.
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development.
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is partially located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

Increased storm intensities.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- · Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- Development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



Land adj Jackman car park, Bow						
OSNGR:	OSNGR: 272316,101787 Area: 0.93ha Greenfield					
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1	
		0%	0%	0%	100%	

The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

This site is 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test is not required.

Planning application stage:

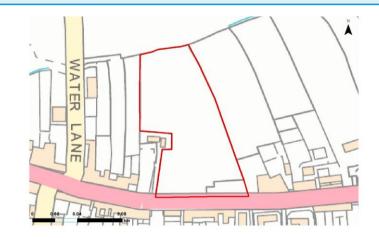
- · A site specific flood risk assessment would not be required for this site as it is less than 1ha and located in Flood Zone 1.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.

Flood Zone Map:



copyright and database right 2014.

Flood Zone 2 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown



Climate Change:



Proposed Development Area

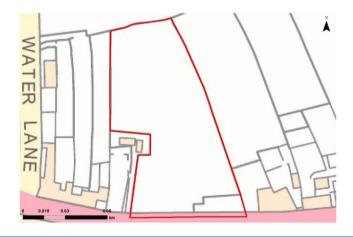
Mid Devon DC Boundary



Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change //// Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report







Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used



Sources of Flood Risk:

• Surface water presents a risk to the site. Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS	& the	develo	pment	site:
------	-------	--------	-------	-------

SUDS & the development site:					
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments			
Source Control		All forms of source control are likely to be suitable.			
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration			
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development			
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. A liner maybe required to prevent the egress of groundwater.			
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.			

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

Increased storm intensities.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



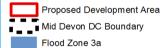
Land adj to Bow Mill Lane, Bow							
OSNGR: 271886,101600 Area: 1.96ha Greenfield							
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1		
		0%	0%	0%	100%		

The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

Planning application stage:

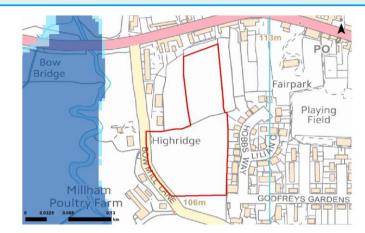
- A site specific flood risk assessment is required for development proposals on sites comprising
 one hectare or above in Flood Zone 1, in which the vulnerability to flooding from other sources
 should be considered.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.

Flood Zone Map:

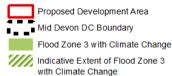


Flood Zone 2

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.

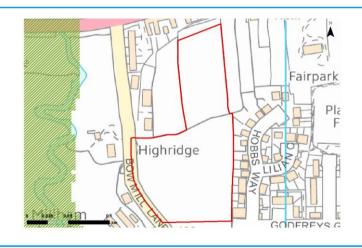


Climate Change:



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent F23 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report.



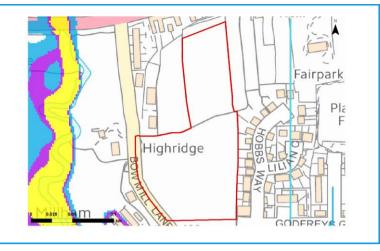




uFMfSW 100-year Extent uFMfSW 1,000-year Extent

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.





Sources of Flood Risk:

• Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS	&	the	develo	pment	site:
------	---	-----	--------	-------	-------

SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments
Source Control		All forms of source control are likely to be suitable.
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

- Increased storm intensities.
- Increased water levels in the River Yeo.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- Development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



Land adj to Hollywell, Bow							
OSNGR: 272327,101337 Area: 1.5ha Greenfield							
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1		
		0%	0%	0%	100%		

The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

Existing information shows this site to be 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test is not required.

Planning application stage:

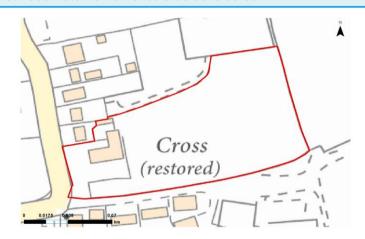
- A site specific flood risk assessment is required for development proposals on sites comprising
 one hectare or above in Flood Zone 1, in which the vulnerability to flooding from other sources
 should be considered.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.



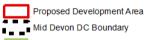


Flood Zone 2

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.



Climate Change:

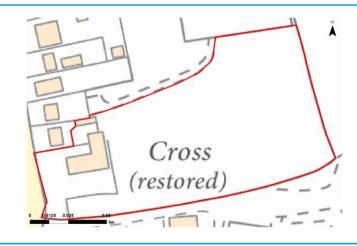


Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

//// Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report.

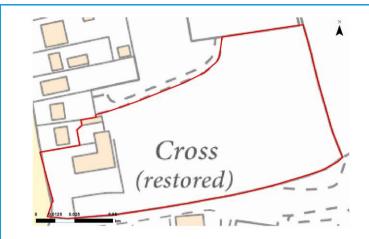






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

 Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

Subs & the development site:						
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments				
Source Control		All forms of source control are likely to be suitable.				
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration.				
Detention		Mapping suggests that site slopes may be steep, larger 'above ground' features may not be viable.				
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.				
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.				

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

· Increased storm intensities.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- Development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



South of Iter Cross, Bow							
OSNGR: 272786,101669 Area: 0.54ha Greenfield							
Flood Zone	Coverage:	FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1		
		0%	0%	0%	100%		

The proposed land use for this site is commercial which has a flood risk vulnerability class of Less Vulnerable'.

This site is 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test is not required.

Planning application stage:

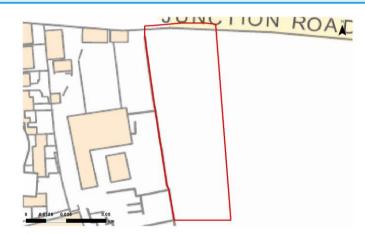
- A site specific flood risk assessment would not be required for this site as it is less than 1ha and located in Flood Zone 1.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.



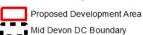


Flood Zone 2

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.



Climate Change:

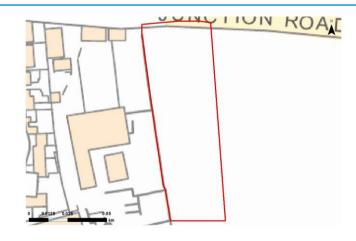


Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

//// Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report.

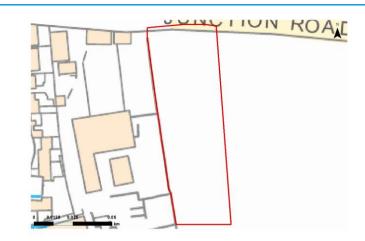






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

 Further Development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS & the development site:

Subs & tile u	Subs & the development site.						
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments					
Source Control		Most source control techniques are likely to be suitable. Mapping suggests that permeable paving is unlikely to be suitable due to the slope of the site.					
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration.					
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development.					
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.					
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.					

- Commercial developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is partially located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

· Increased storm intensities.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



South west of Junction Road, Bow							
OSNGR: 272740,101563 Area: 0.5ha Brownfield							
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1		
		0%	0%	0%	100%		

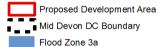
The proposed land use for this site is commercial which has a flood risk vulnerability class of Less Vulnerable'.

This site is 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test is not required.

Planning application stage:

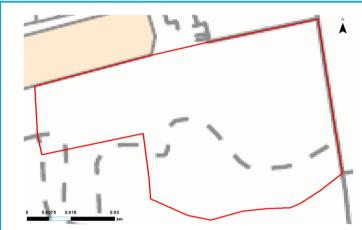
- A site specific flood risk assessment would not be required for this site as it is less than 1ha and located in Flood Zone 1.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.



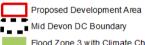


Flood Zone 2

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.



Climate Change:



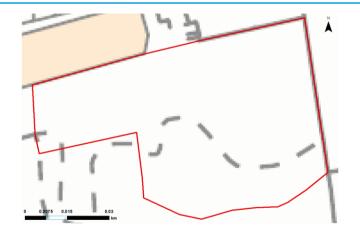
with Climate Change

Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

//// Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report.

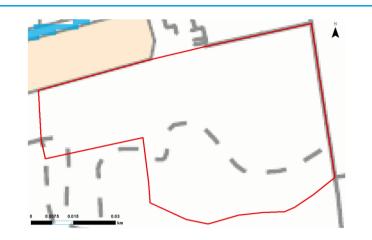






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

• Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS & the development site:

Subs & life u	Subs a tile development site.						
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments					
		Most source control techniques are likely to be suitable.					
Source		Mapping suggests that permeable paving is unlikely to be					
Control		suitable due to the slope of the site.					
		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site					
		investigations should be carried out to assess potential for					
Infiltration		drainage by infiltration.					
		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above					
Detention		ground' detention features to be used at this development.					
		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5%					
		and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has					
Filtration		contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.					
		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the					
		slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check					
Conveyance		dams to slow flows.					

- Commercial developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is partially located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

Increased storm intensities.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



West of Godfrey Gardens, Bow							
OSNGR:	OSNGR: 271901,101483 Area: 0.25ha Greenfield						
Flood Zone	Coverage:	FZ3b 0%	FZ3a 0%	FZ2 0%	FZ1 100%		

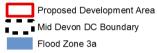
The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

This site has planning permission granted for six dwellings. Existing information shows this site to be 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test would not have been required.

Planning application stage:

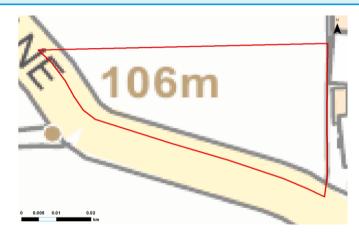
- As this site is less than 1ha a site-specific flood risk assessment would not have been prepared at the planning application stage.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should have been considered.



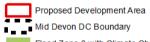


Flood Zone 2

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.



Climate Change:



Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

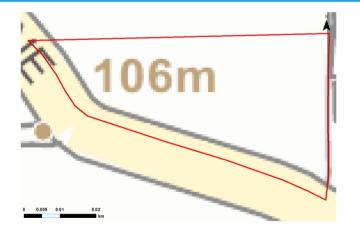
//// Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3

with Climate Change

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown

copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent F23 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report.

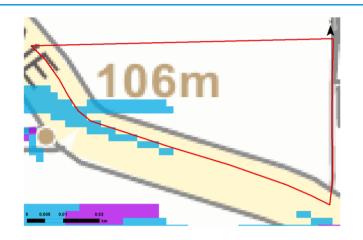






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used



Sources of Flood Risk:

• Surface water presents a risk to the site. Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

Subs & the development site.				
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments		
Source Control		All forms of source control are likely to be suitable.		
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration		
Detention		Mapping suggests that site slopes may be steep, larger 'above ground' features may not be viable		
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.		
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.		

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no significant access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

- · Increased storm intensities.
- Increased water levels in the River Yeo.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- Development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



Hele Road, Bradninch					
OSNGR:	299614,103333	Area: (0.31ha	Gree	nfield
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b 0%	FZ3a 0%	FZ2 0%	FZ1 100%

The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

This site is 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test is not required.

Planning application stage:

- A site specific flood risk assessment would not be required for this site as it is less than 1ha and located in Flood Zone 1.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.

Flood Zone Map:



Flood Zone 2

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.



Climate Change:



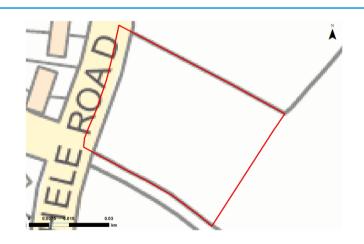
Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

//// Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3

with Climate Change

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report.







Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

• Surface water presents a risk to the site. Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

Subs & the u	Subs & the development site:				
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments			
Source Control		All forms of source control are likely to be suitable.			
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration.			
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development.			
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.			
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.			

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

The main access road to the site is Hele Road which existing evidence shows is at risk from surface water flooding.

Climate Change:

Increased storm intensities.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



Churchyard Field, Burlescombe					
OSNGR: 307519,116615 Area: 0.61ha Greenfield					nfield
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1
		0%	0%	0%	100%

The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

This site is 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test is not required.

Planning application stage:

- · A site specific flood risk assessment would not be required for this site as it is less than 1ha and located in Flood Zone 1.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.

Flood Zone Map:

Flood Zone 2



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.

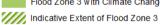


Climate Change:



Proposed Development Area



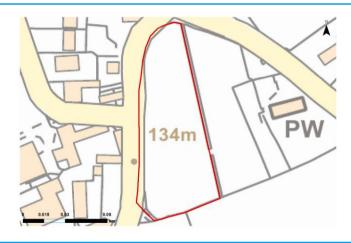


Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change

with Climate Change

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report.

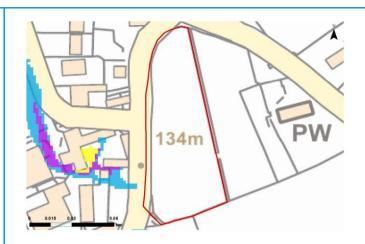






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

• Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

Subs & the u	Subs & the development site.				
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments			
Source Control		All forms of source control are likely to be suitable.			
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration.			
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development.			
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.			
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.			

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Canal

The site lies within the low impact zones associated with bank failure of the Grand Western Canal.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

· Increased storm intensities.



- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
 New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



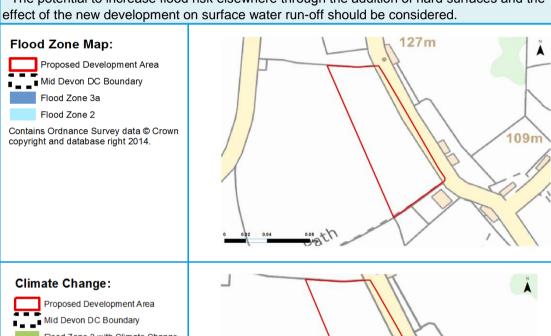
Land NW of Homefield, Butterleigh					
OSNGR: 297223,108131 Area: 0.77ha Greenfield					nfield
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1
		0%	0%	0%	100%

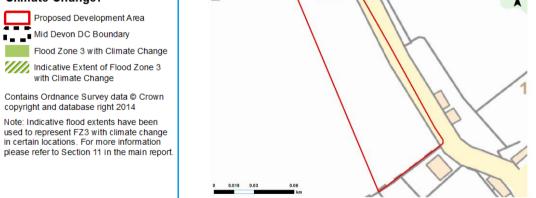
The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

This site is 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test is not required.

Planning application stage:

- · A site specific flood risk assessment would not be required for this site as it is less than 1ha and located in Flood Zone 1.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the



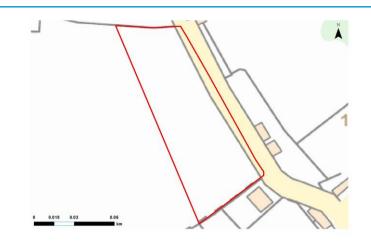






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

• Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS & the development site:

Subs a the development site.				
SuDS Type	Suitability Comments			
Source Control		All forms of source control are likely to be suitable.		
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration		
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site will be too steep to allow 'above ground' detention features to be used at this development		
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.		
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.		

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

Increased storm intensities.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- · Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff

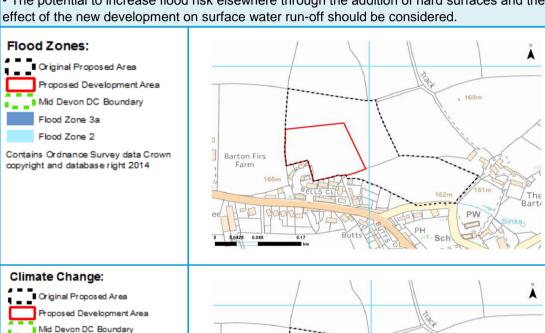


Barton, Chawleigh					
OSNGR: 270989,112820 Area (amemded): 1.38ha Greenfield				nfield	
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1
		0%	0%	0%	100%

Existing information shows this site to be 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test is not required. The site boundary has been amended from what was originally proposed; this amendment has had no impact upon the level of flood risk at the site.

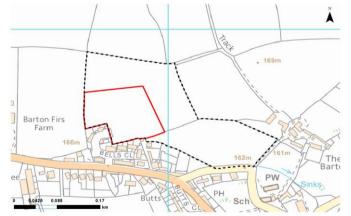
Planning application stage:

- · A site specific flood risk assessment is required for development proposals on sites comprising one hectare or above in Flood Zone 1, in which the vulnerability to flooding from other sources should be considered.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the



Climate Change: Mid Devon DC Boundary Flood Zone 3 with Climate Change Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3 with climate change Contains Ordnance Survey data Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For information please refer to Section 11 of the main report.

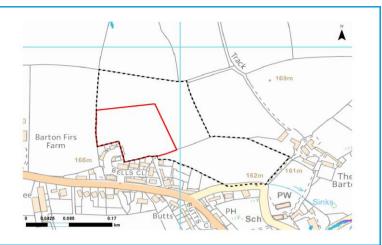




Flood Zones: Original Proposed Area Proposed Development Area Mid Devon DC Boundary uFMfSW 30-year Extent

uFMfSW 100-year Extent uFMfSW 1,000-year Extent

Contains Ordnance Survey data Crown copyright and database right 2014 Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

 Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

Surface water flood fisk.					
SuDS & the d	SuDS & the development site:				
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments			
Source Control		All forms of source control are likely to be suitable.			
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration			
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site slopes are suitable for all forms of detention.			
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.			
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.			

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

The main access road to the site is not significantly affected by surface water flood risk.

Climate Change:

· Increased storm intensities.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff



Tower Meadow, Chawleigh						
OSNGR:	271124,112647	Area: 0.46ha		Greenfield		
Flood Zone Coverage:		FZ3b	FZ3a	FZ2	FZ1	
		0%	0%	0%	100%	

The proposed land use for this site is residential which has a flood risk vulnerability class of 'More Vulnerable'.

This site is 100% in Flood Zone 1 and, therefore, the Exception Test is not required.

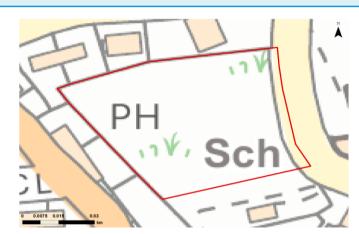
Planning application stage:

- · A site specific flood risk assessment would not be required for this site as it is less than 1ha and located in Flood Zone 1.
- The potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off should be considered.

Flood Zone Map:



Flood Zone 2 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.

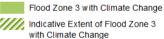


Climate Change:



Proposed Development Area

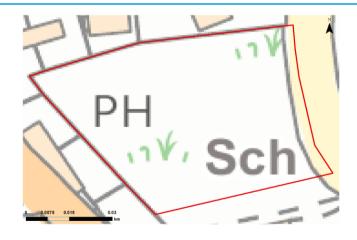




//// Indicative Extent of Flood Zone 3

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: Indicative flood extents have been used to represent FZ3 with climate change in certain locations. For more information please refer to Section 11 in the main report.

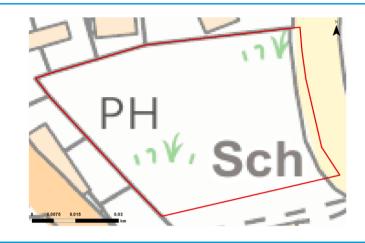






Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014

Note: This map gives an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. It is not suitable for use at an individual property scale due to the method used.



Sources of Flood Risk:

 Further development and creation of impermeable surfaces may result in an increase of surface water flood risk.

SuDS & the development site:

oubo a the development site.				
SuDS Type	Suitability	Comments		
Source Control		All forms of source control are likely to be suitable.		
Infiltration		Mapping suggests high permeability at this site, site investigations should be carried out to assess potential for drainage by infiltration		
Detention		Mapping suggests that the site slopes are suitable for all forms of detention.		
Filtration		This feature is probably suitable provided site slopes are <5% and the depth to the water table is >1m. If the site has contaminated land issues; a liner will be required.		
Conveyance		All forms of conveyance are likely to be suitable. Where the slopes are >5% features should follow contours or utilise check dams to slow flows.		

- Residential developments should provide at least two independent SuDS features in series to provide a suitable level of water quality treatment.
- The site is not located in an area designated as a landfill site.
- The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

Flood Defences:

There are no flood defences at this site.

Flood Warning:

There are currently no flood warning areas covering this site.

Access & Egress:

Existing information suggests there are no access or egress issues for the site.

Climate Change:

Increased storm intensities.

- Green infrastructure should be considered within the mitigation measures for surface water runoff from potential development.
- · Assessment for runoff should include allowance for climate change effects.
- New or re-development should adopt exemplar source control SuDS techniques to reduce the risk of frequent low impact flooding due to post-development runoff.
- New development must seek opportunities to reduce overall level of flood risk at the site, for example by:
 - o Reducing volume and rate of runoff