

Sheffield Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update - Site S03038

Final

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Prepared for:

Sheffield City Council



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1 Background

This is a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) site screening report for the Sheffield City Council (SCC) Local Plan Site S03038. The content of this Level 2 SFRA site screening report assumes the reader has already consulted the 'SCC Level 1 SFRA' (2022) and read the 'SCC Level 2 SFRA Main Report' (2024) and is therefore familiar with the terminology used in this report.

1.1 Site S03038

- Location: Land to the east of Chapeltown Road, S35 9ZX
- Existing site use: Agriculture
- Existing site use vulnerability: Less vulnerable
- Proposed site use: Housing
- Proposed site use vulnerability: More vulnerable
- Site area: 19.6 ha
- Proposed development impermeable area: 13.7
- Watercourse: Blackburn Brook
- Environment Agency (EA) river model: Blackburn Brook model
- Summary of requirements from scoping stage:
 - Assessment of surface water flood depths and hazards based on the EA's national Risk of Flooding from Surface Water dataset
 - Assessment of all other sources of flood risk



Figure 1-1: Existing site location boundary

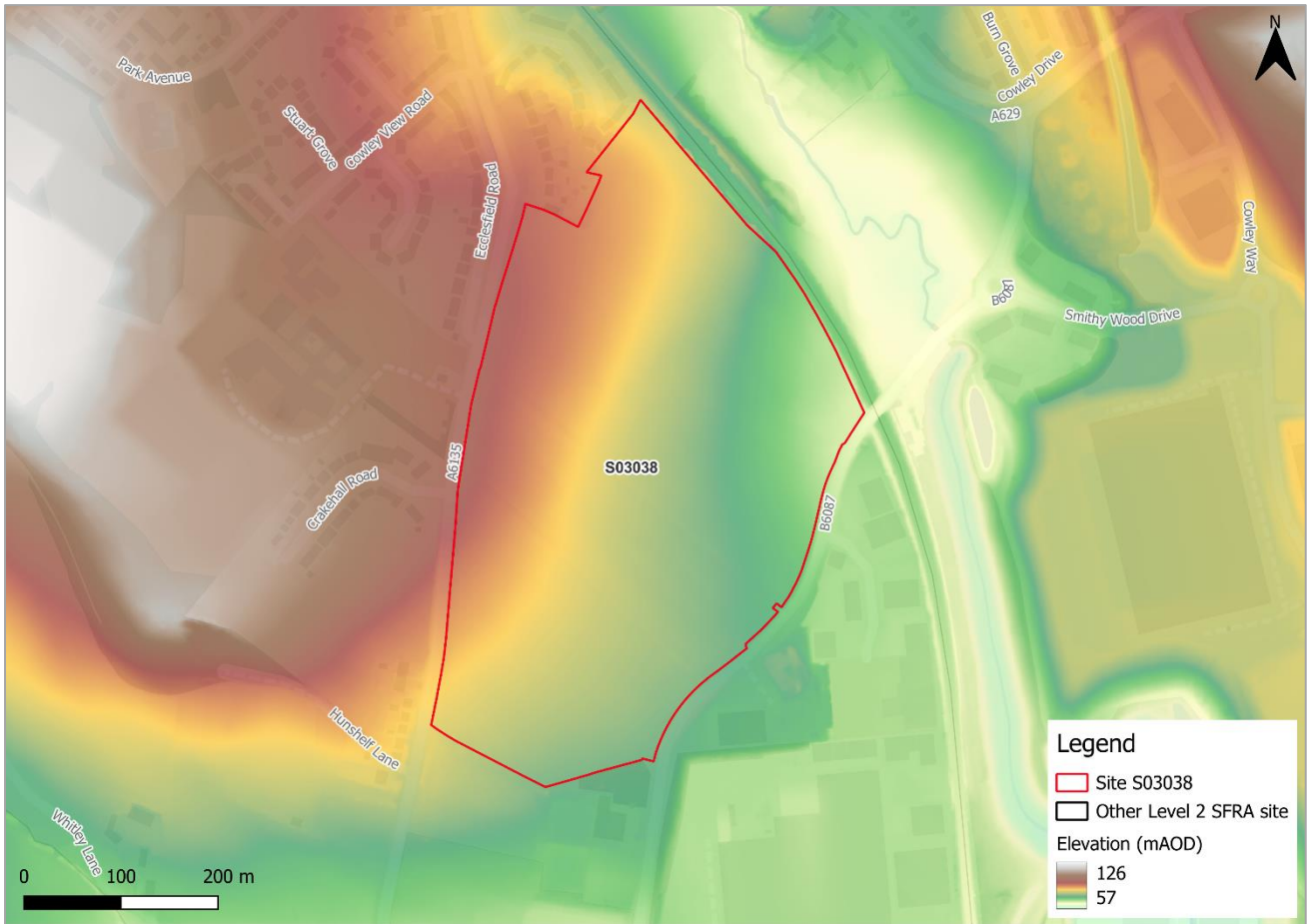


Figure 1-2: Topography

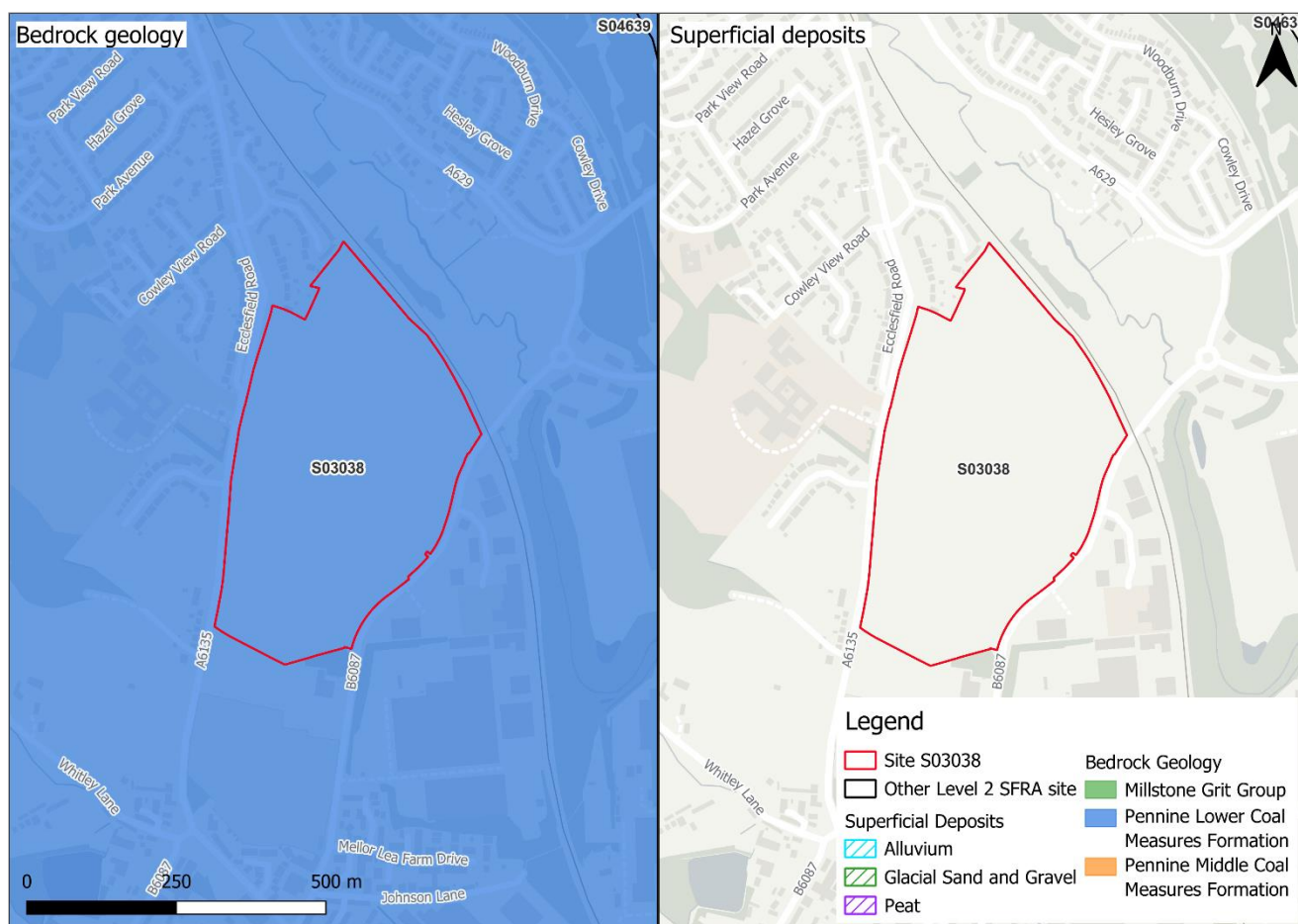


Figure 1-3: Soils and geology

2 Flood risk from rivers

2.1 Existing risk

2.1.1 Flood Map for Planning and functional floodplain

Based on the EA's Flood Map for Planning (February 2025) and Flood Zone 3b (functional floodplain), as updated in the Level 2 SFRA finalised in 2024, the percentage areas of the site within each fluvial flood zone are stated in Table 2-1 and can be viewed on Figure 2-1. This version of the Flood Map for Planning does not consider flood defence infrastructure (Section 2.2) or the impacts of climate change.

The site is wholly located within Flood Zone 1 indicating it is at low risk of flooding from rivers.

Table 2-1: Existing fluvial flood risk based on percentage area of site at risk

Flood Zone 1 (% area)	Flood Zone 2 (% area)	Flood Zone 3a (% area)	Flood Zone 3b (% area)
100	0	0	0

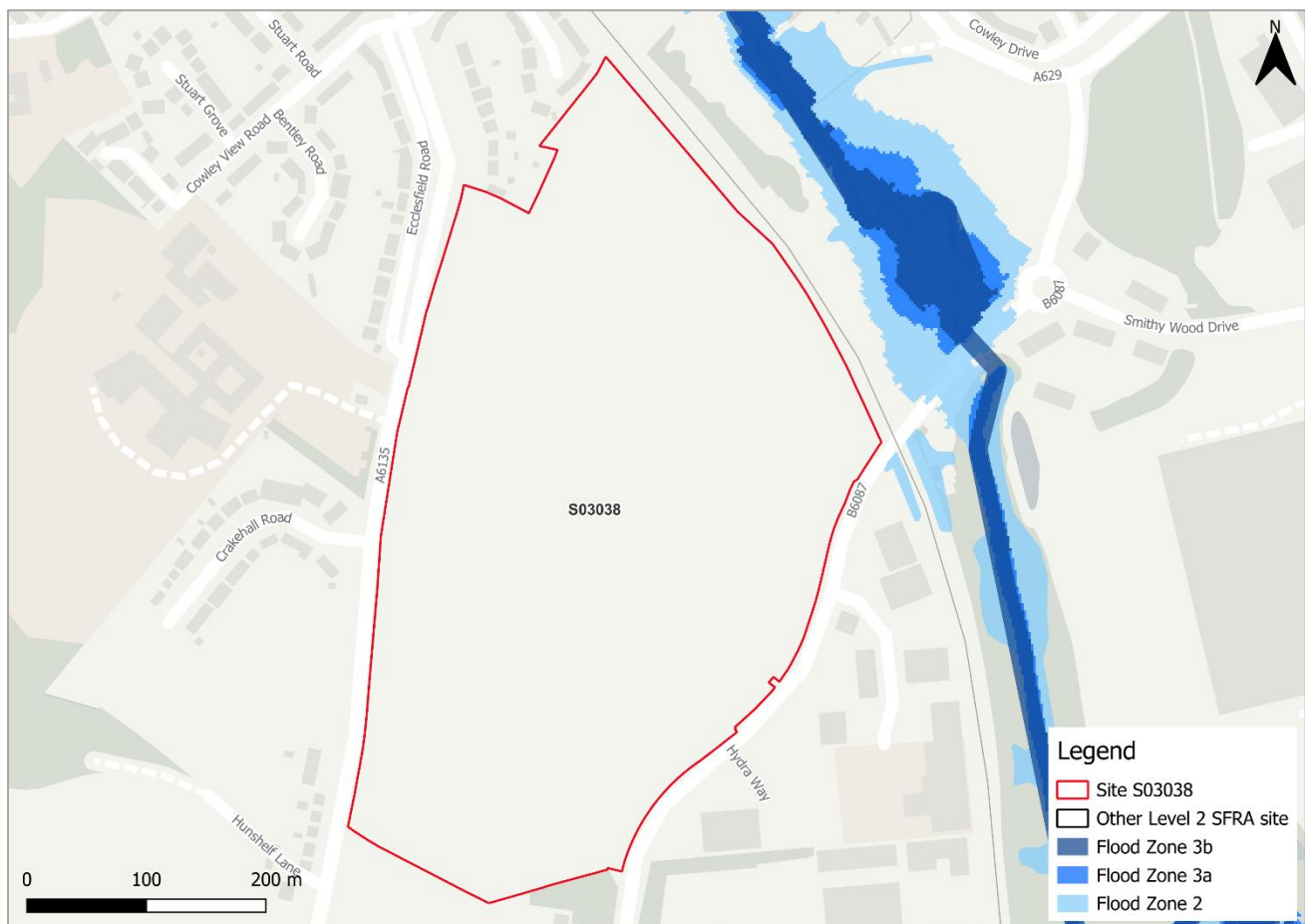


Figure 2-1: Existing risk from rivers to the site

2.2 Flood risk management

2.2.1 Flood defences

The site does not benefit from any formal engineered flood defences, according to the EA's spatial flood defences dataset.

2.2.2 Working with Natural Processes

The EA's Working with Natural Processes (WwNP) dataset has been interrogated to identify opportunities for Natural Flood Management (NFM) that may help to reduce flood risk to the site and surrounding areas. There are no applicable areas that could benefit the site.

2.3 Historic flood incidents

The EA's Historic Flood Map (HFM) has been considered and mapped in Figure 2-2 which shows that land east of the site has flooded in the past and has been included within Flood Zone 2. The Recorded Flood Outlines (RFO) dataset shows that this flooding occurred in June 2007 due to channel capacity being exceeded in Blackburn Brook.

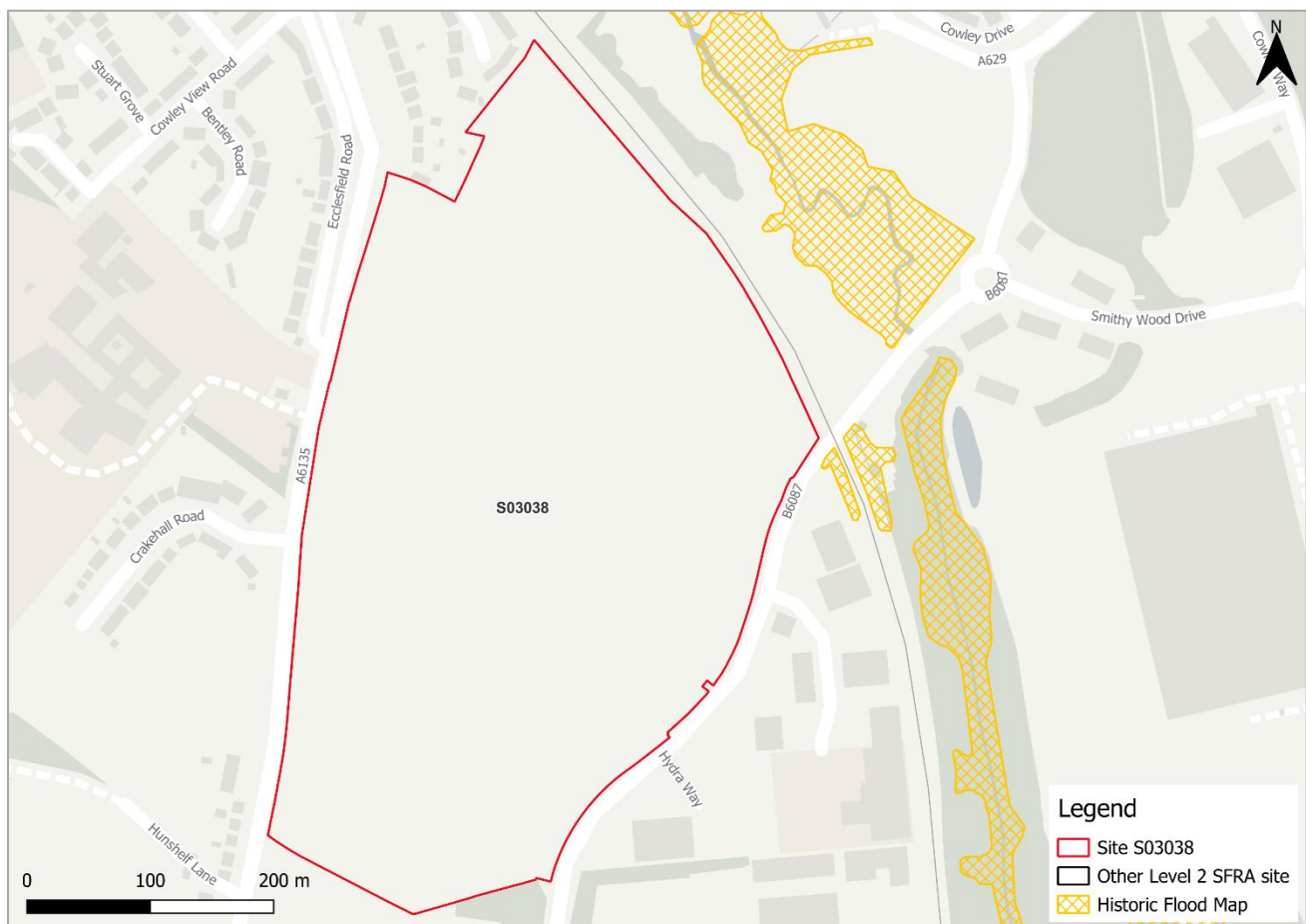


Figure 2-2: Recorded historic flood events onsite and around the site

2.4 Flood warning and access and escape routes

The EA operates a Flood Warning Service for properties located within a Flood Warning Area (FWA) for when a flood event is expected to occur. The site is not located within a FWA. As shown in Figure 2-3, parts of Nether Lane (B6087), to the east of the site are located within a FWA. Namely 123FWF690 - Blackburn Brook and Charlton Brook from Chapeltown to North Ecclesfield.

Flood alerts may be issued before a flood warning for properties located within a Flood Alert Area (FAA) to provide advance notice of the possibility of flooding. A flood alert may be issued when there is less confidence that flooding will occur in a FWA. The site is not located within a FAA. However, parts of Nether Lane (B6087), to the east of the site are located within a FAA, namely 123WAF987- Blackburn Brook.

Based on available information, safe access and escape routes should be achievable via Nether Lane (B6087), to the south and east of the site, travelling southwest, and via Chapeltown Road (A6135) to the west of the site.

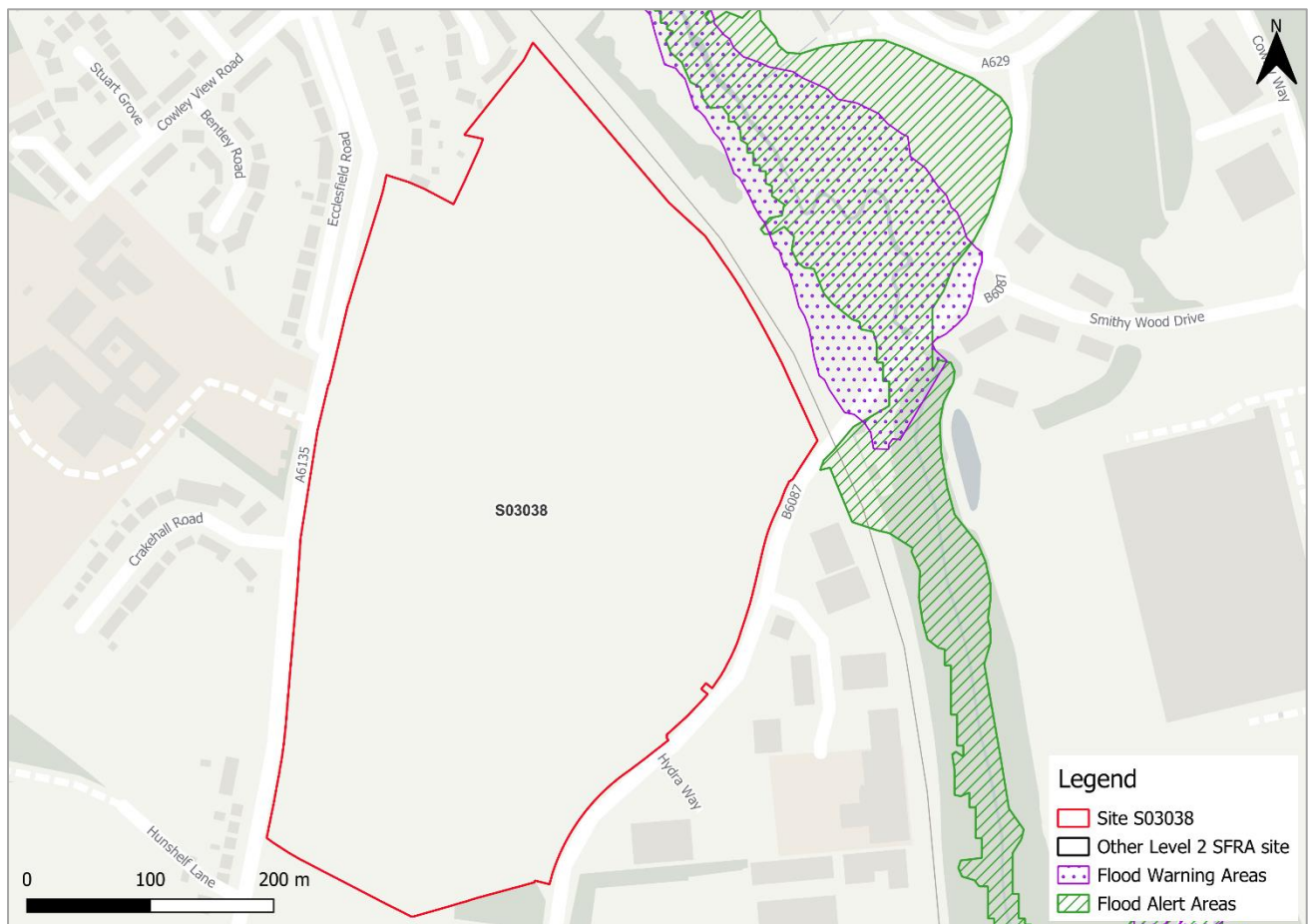


Figure 2-3: Flood Warning Areas and Flood Alert Areas

2.5 Observations, mitigation options and site suitability - fluvial

- The proposed development of the site would see a change in the risk classification from less vulnerable to more vulnerable, according to the NPPF.
- Given the change in use and therefore vulnerability of the site, the FRA must show that the development can be designed to be safe and that there is adequate emergency planning provision (para 014 FRCC-PPG).
- The site is wholly located within Flood Zone 1 and is therefore at low risk of flooding from rivers.
- Nether Lane (B6087), to the east of the site, has flooded in the past and is partially located within a FWA and FAA. Safe access and escape should be directed to Chapeltown Road or to Nether Lane travelling southwest.

3 Flood risk from surface water

3.1 Existing risk

Based on the EA's national scale third generation Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) map (November 2023), surface water risk to the site is predominantly very low. Approximately 1% of the site is at medium surface water risk. A further 1% of the site is at low surface water risk, as shown in Table 3-1.

In the medium risk event, surface water ponding is confined to a very small area at the eastern side of the site, adjacent to Nether Lane. In the low risk event ponding expands slightly further into the eastern side of the site and along the northeastern site boundary.

Greatest surface water depths in the medium risk event are < 0.15 m (Figure 3-1) with a low hazard rating (Figure 3-2). During the extreme event, safe access and escape routes may be achievable via Chapeltown Road (A6135) to the west or via Nether Lane (A6135) to the southeast. However, there is flooding to shallow depths on these roads during this event.

Table 3-1: Existing surface water flood risk based on percentage area at risk using the RoFSW map

Very low risk (% area)	Low risk (% area)	Medium risk (% area)	High risk (% area)
98	1	1	0

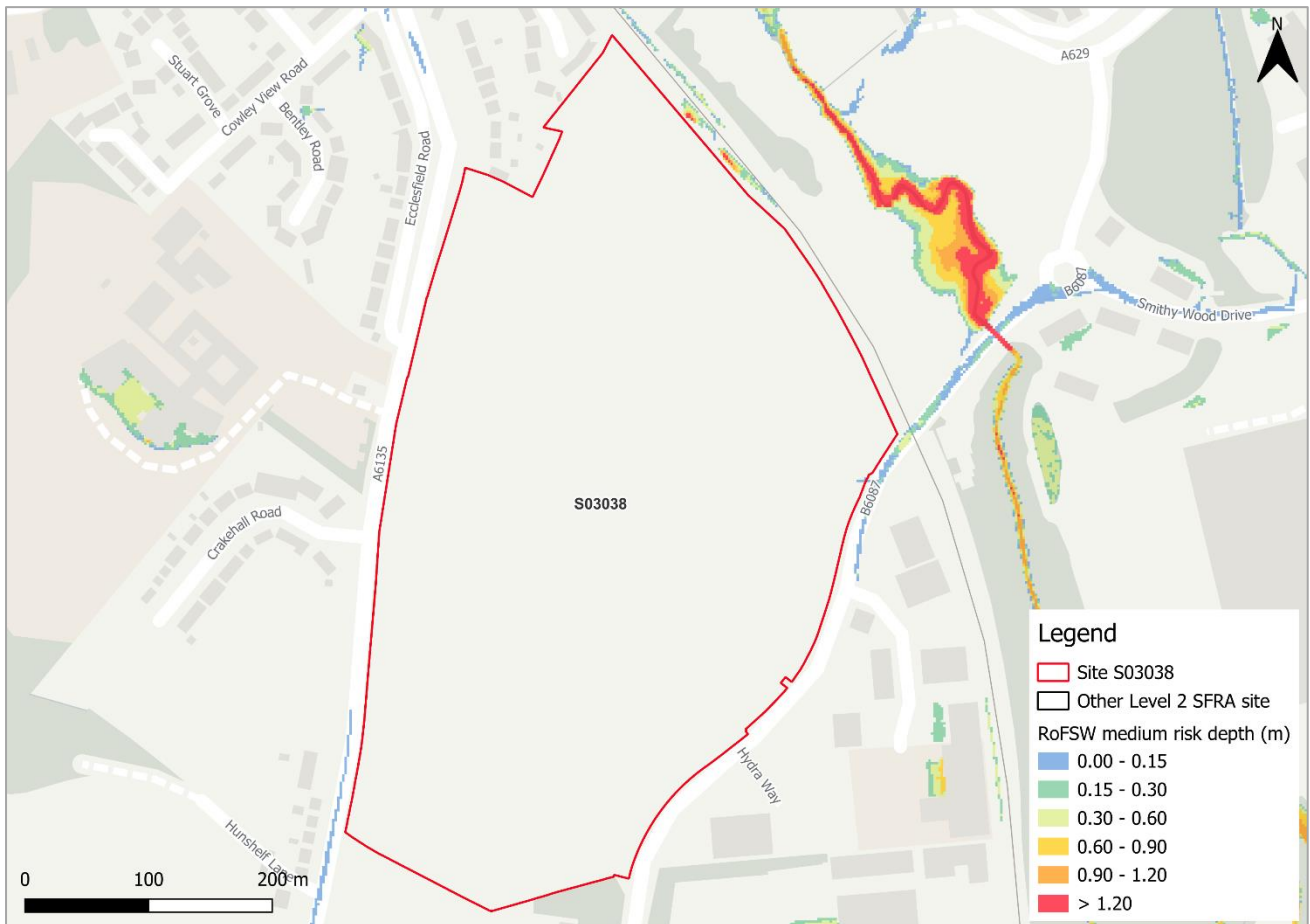


Figure 3-1: Medium risk event surface water flood depths (Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map)

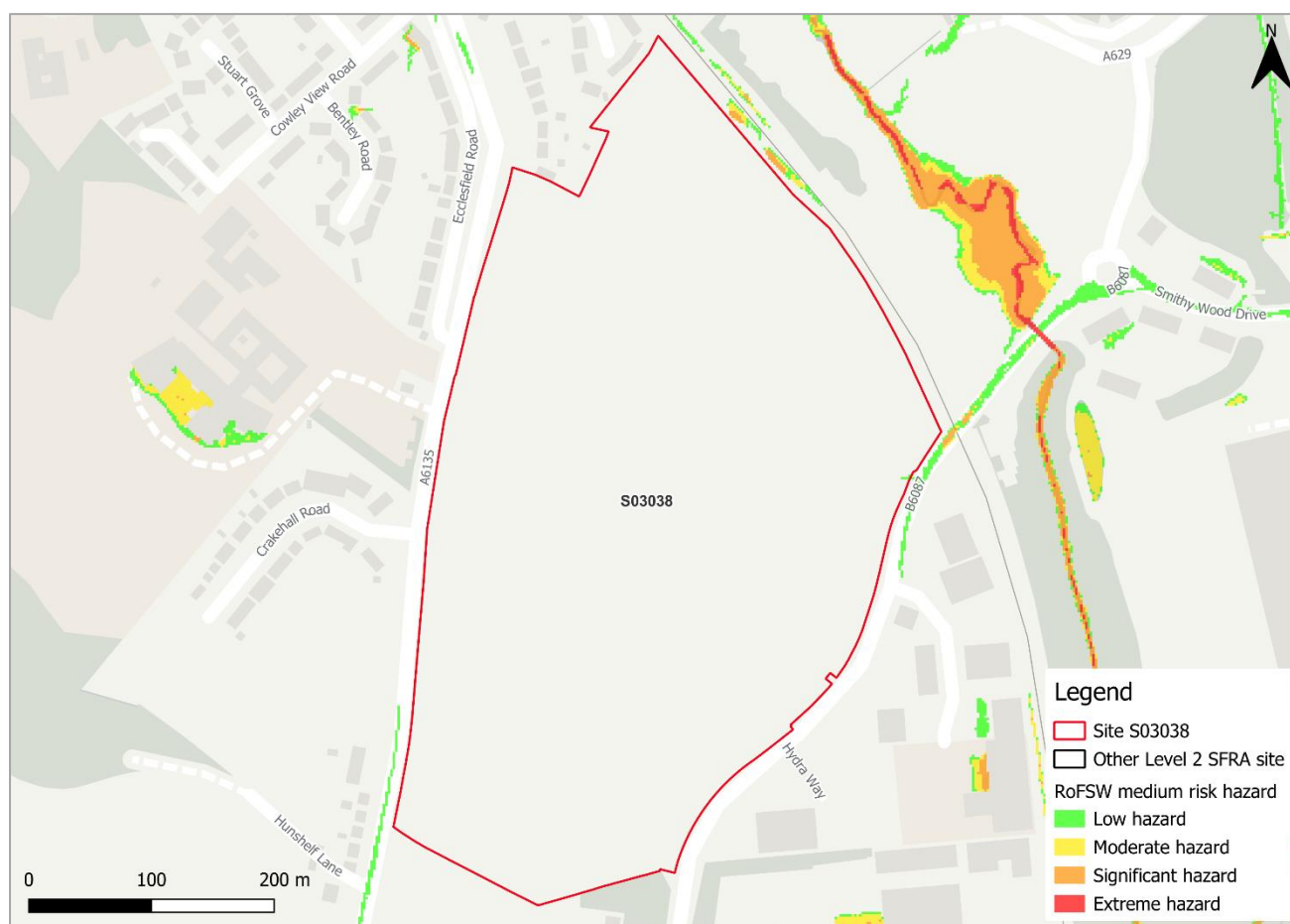


Figure 3-2: Medium risk event surface water flood hazard¹ (Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map)

3.2 Impacts from climate change

The impact of climate change on surface water flood risk has been modelled. This allows for direct comparison with the RoFSW map. With consideration of the EA's SFRA guidance, the latest climate change allowances have been modelled as shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Modelled climate change allowances for rainfall for the Don and Rother management catchment

Return period	Central allowance 2070s (% increase)	Upper end allowance 2070s (% increase)
3.3% (high risk)	25%	35%
1% (medium risk)	25%	40%

¹ Based on Section 7.5 Hazard rating. What is the Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map? Report version 2.0. April 2019. Environment Agency

Figure 3-3 shows the modelled surface water flood depths for the medium risk event plus 40% climate change. Risk is modelled to be greater than the present day conditions, with the medium risk climate change event modelled to be similar to the present day low risk event. Maximum flood depths increase to between 0.3 and 0.6 m along the northeastern site boundary. Flood hazard largely remains low with two small areas of moderate flood hazard rating at the northeastern corner of the site. The sporadic areas of risk within the site are shallow and low hazard and should be considered in site design.

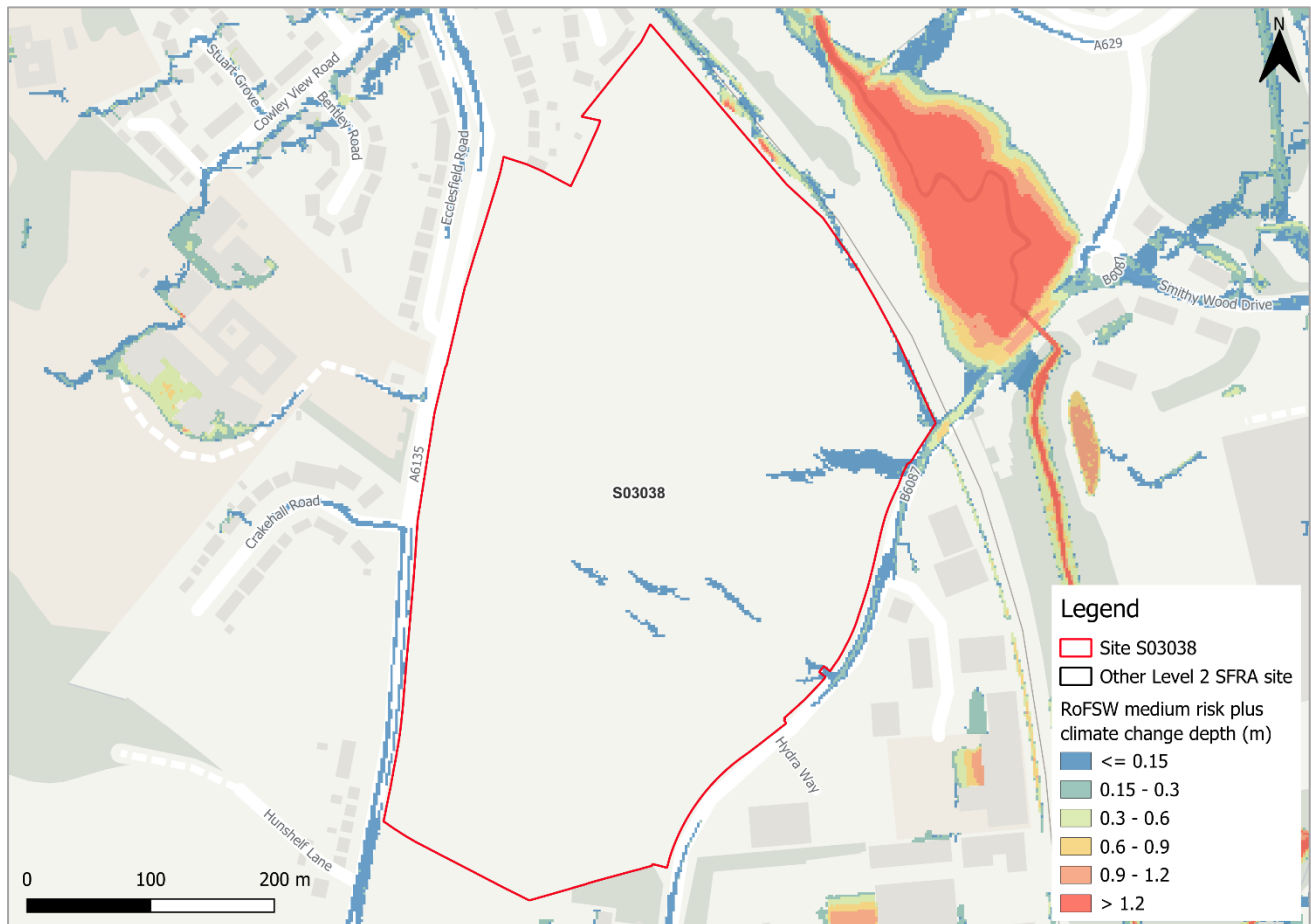


Figure 3-3: Medium risk event surface water flood depths plus 40% climate change (based on Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map)

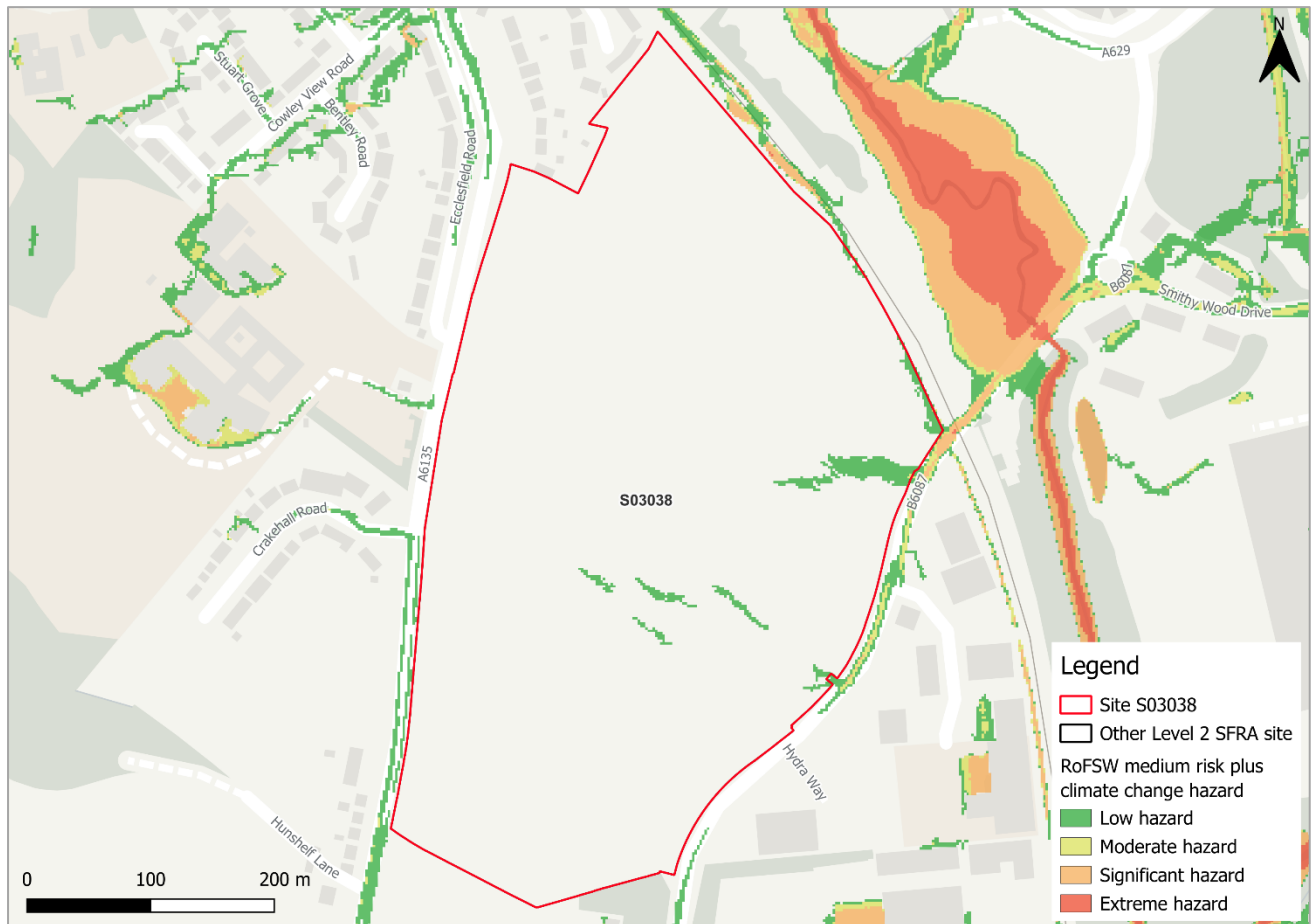


Figure 3-4: Medium risk event surface water flood hazards plus 40% climate change (based on Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map)

3.3 Risk of runoff from site post development

Runoff rates should not exceed current rates and if possible, betterment of existing rates should be aimed for. For the purposes of this assessment, the required volumes of attenuation have been calculated below based on the estimated impermeable area (assumed 85% of site area where this information was not available) and limiting greenfield runoff rate of Q_{bar} (l/s).

Table 3-3: Surface water flood risk from proposed development

Design flood event (incl climate change)	Critical storm duration Hrs	Inflow volume m ³	Outflow volume m ³	Attenuation required m ³	Time to empty (assuming no infiltration) Hrs	Total storage required: Area (Ha) and % of site area
30yr Rainfall+25%	12	15915	3245	12670	46.7	0.84 Ha 4.3%
30yr Rainfall+35%	12	17188	3245	13943	51.4	0.93 Ha 4.7%
100yr Rainfall+25%	12*	25492	6490	19003 (6333 exceedance storage)	70.1	1.27 Ha 6.5%
100yr Rainfall+40%	12*	30357	8112	22245 (8302 exceedance storage)	82.0	1.48 Ha 7.6%
Surface water flood risk impacts from development site, mitigation & SuDS options	As part of this Level 2 SFRA we have included calculations to provide an estimated land take if a pond with an assumed depth of 1.5m was included as part of the development. Attenuation volumes are presented for the critical storm duration for the 3.33% AEP event with exceedance flows quantified up to the 1% event. To prevent development worsening flood risk elsewhere, surface water runoff must be managed on site.					
*critical storm duration limited to 12 hours						

Note: Proposed development limiting runoff rate: (l/sec). Qbar (FEH Statistical) – 107.3 (assume 5l/s minimum discharge), Q30 – 187.78, Q100 – 223.19.

3.4 Observations, mitigation options and site suitability - surface water

- Current and future risk are nominal.
- If possible, the flow route along the western site boundary should be maintained or suitably mitigated onsite.
- A drainage strategy should consider the surrounding roads and access routes in terms of drainage capacities, network conditions and maintenance.
- For the 1% AEP event plus 40% climate change, approximately 7.6% of the total area of the site would be required for flood storage based on a 1.5m deep pond to ensure runoff volumes do not exceed existing rates.
- The NaFRA2 release of the RoFSW should be considered at the FRA stage.
- Note that the RoFSW map is not suitable for identifying whether an individual property will flood and is therefore indicative. The RoFSW map is not appropriate to act as the sole evidence for any specific planning or regulatory decision or

assessment of risk in relation to flooding at any scale without further supporting studies or evidence.

4 Risk from groundwater

Risk of groundwater emergence is assessed in this SFRA using JBA's 5m Groundwater Emergence Map. This dataset is recommended for use by the EA in the SFRA Good Practice Guide². Figure 4-1 shows the map covering this site and the surrounding areas and Table 4-1 explains the risk classifications.

The eastern and centre parts of the site are within an area where there is no risk of groundwater emergence. These areas may be suited for infiltration SuDS. The northern, southern and western parts of the site are within an area where groundwater may emerge at significant rates and has the capacity to flow overland and/or pond within any topographic low spots. Infiltration SuDS may be unsuitable in these areas. Ground investigations including percolation testing should be carried out at the FRA stage.

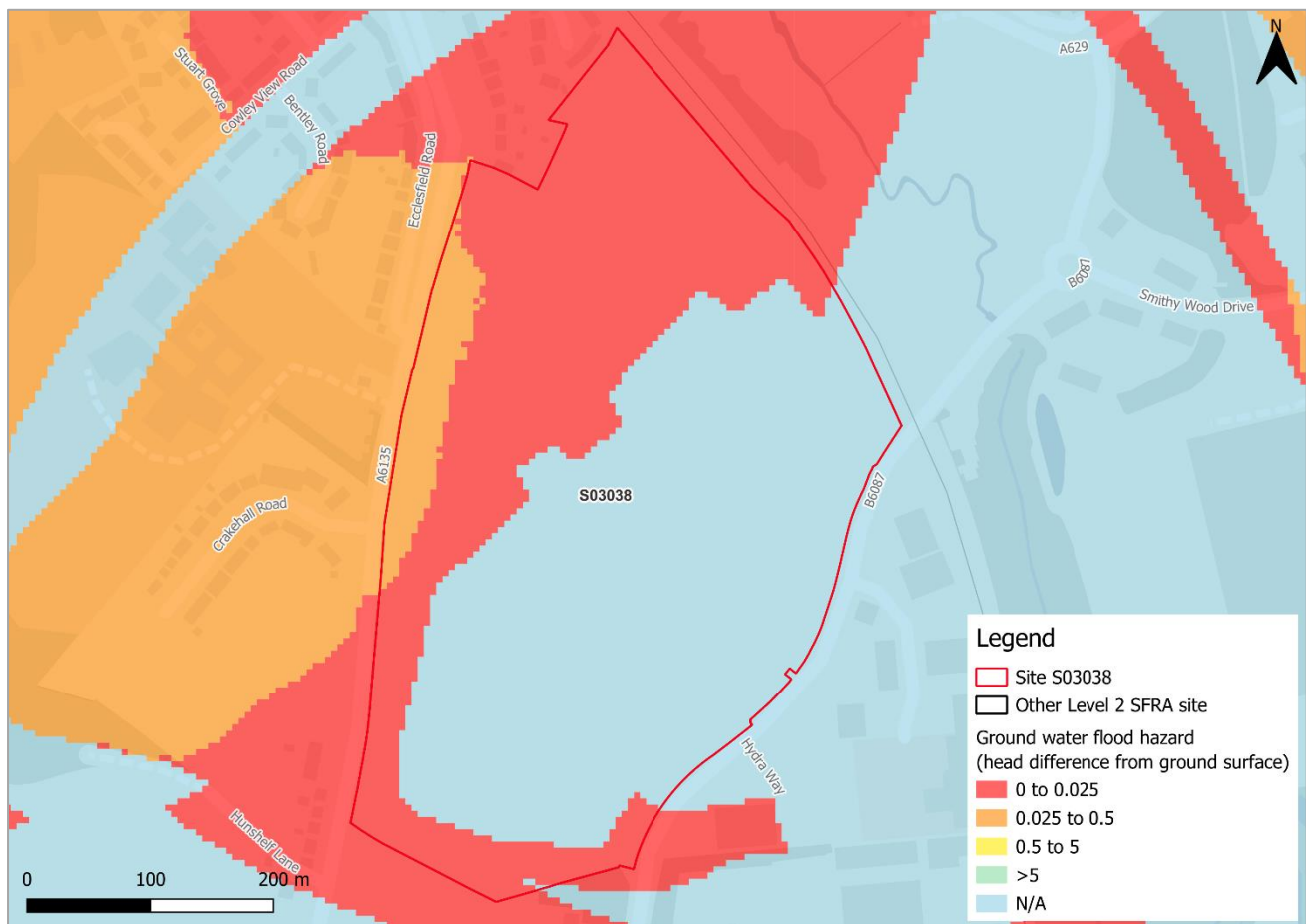


Figure 4-1: JBA 5m Groundwater Emergence Map

² [Strategic flood risk assessment good practice guide. ADEPT. December 2021.](#)

Table 4-1: Groundwater Hazard Classification

Groundwater head difference (m)*	Class label
0 to 0.025	Groundwater levels are either at very near (within 0.025m of) the ground surface in the 100-year return period flood event. Within this zone there is a risk of groundwater flooding to both surface and subsurface assets. Groundwater may emerge at significant rates and has the capacity to flow overland and/or pond within any topographic low spots.
0.025 to 0.5	Groundwater levels are between 0.025m and 0.5m below the ground surface in the 100-year return period flood event. Within this zone there is a risk of groundwater flooding to surface and subsurface assets. There is the possibility of groundwater emerging at the surface locally.
0.5 to 5	Groundwater levels are between 0.5m and 5m below the ground surface in the 100-year return period flood event. There is a risk of flooding to subsurface assets, but surface manifestation of groundwater is unlikely.
>5	Groundwater levels are at least 5m below the ground surface in the 100-year return period flood event. Flooding from groundwater is not likely.
N/A	No risk. This zone is deemed as having a negligible risk from groundwater flooding due to the nature of the local geological deposits.
*Difference is defined as ground surface in mAOD minus modelled groundwater table in mAOD.	

5 Residual risk

5.1 Flood risk from reservoirs

The EA's Reservoir Flood Maps (RFM) (2021) show where water may go in the unlikely event of a reservoir or dam failure. A 'dry day' scenario assumes that the water level in the reservoir is the same as the spillway level or the underside of the roof for a service reservoir and the watercourses upstream and downstream of the reservoir are at a normal level. A 'wet day' scenario assumes a worst-case scenario where a reservoir releases water held on a 'wet day' when local rivers have already overflowed their banks.

The site is not modelled to be at risk of flooding from reservoirs.

5.2 Observations, mitigation options and site suitability - residual risk

- There is no modelled residual risk to the site.

6 Overall site assessment

6.1 Can part b) of the exception test be passed?

This site is not required to pass part b) of the exception test³ as it is located within Flood Zone 1, however it must still be proven that the development can be safe for its lifetime, which is 100 years for residential development.

6.2 Recommendations, FRA requirements, and further work

Based on the evidence presented in the Level 1 SFRA (2022) and this Level 2 SFRA:

- It should be possible to allocate this site given its location within Flood Zone 1 and nominal risk from surface water.
- Groundwater conditions at the site should be investigated further as part of a site-specific FRA. This may need to include for ground survey, including percolation testing to fully ascertain groundwater conditions at the site.
- Any FRA should be carried out in line with the latest versions of the NPPF; FRCC-PPG; EA online guidance; the SCC Local Plan and national and local SuDS policy and guidelines.
- Throughout the FRA process, consultation should be carried out with the following, where applicable, the local planning authority; the lead local flood authority; emergency planning officers; the Environment Agency; Yorkshire Water; the highways authorities; and the emergency services.

³ Para 178 National Planning Policy Framework 2024

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