

Appendix D – Summary of flood risk in Tamworth Borough

The tables below summarise the areas where there are notable flood risks within Tamworth Borough. For this summary the study area has been delineated into three sub-areas, as shown in Figure 1-1. Further information on these sub-areas can be found in Section 4.11 of the Main Report.

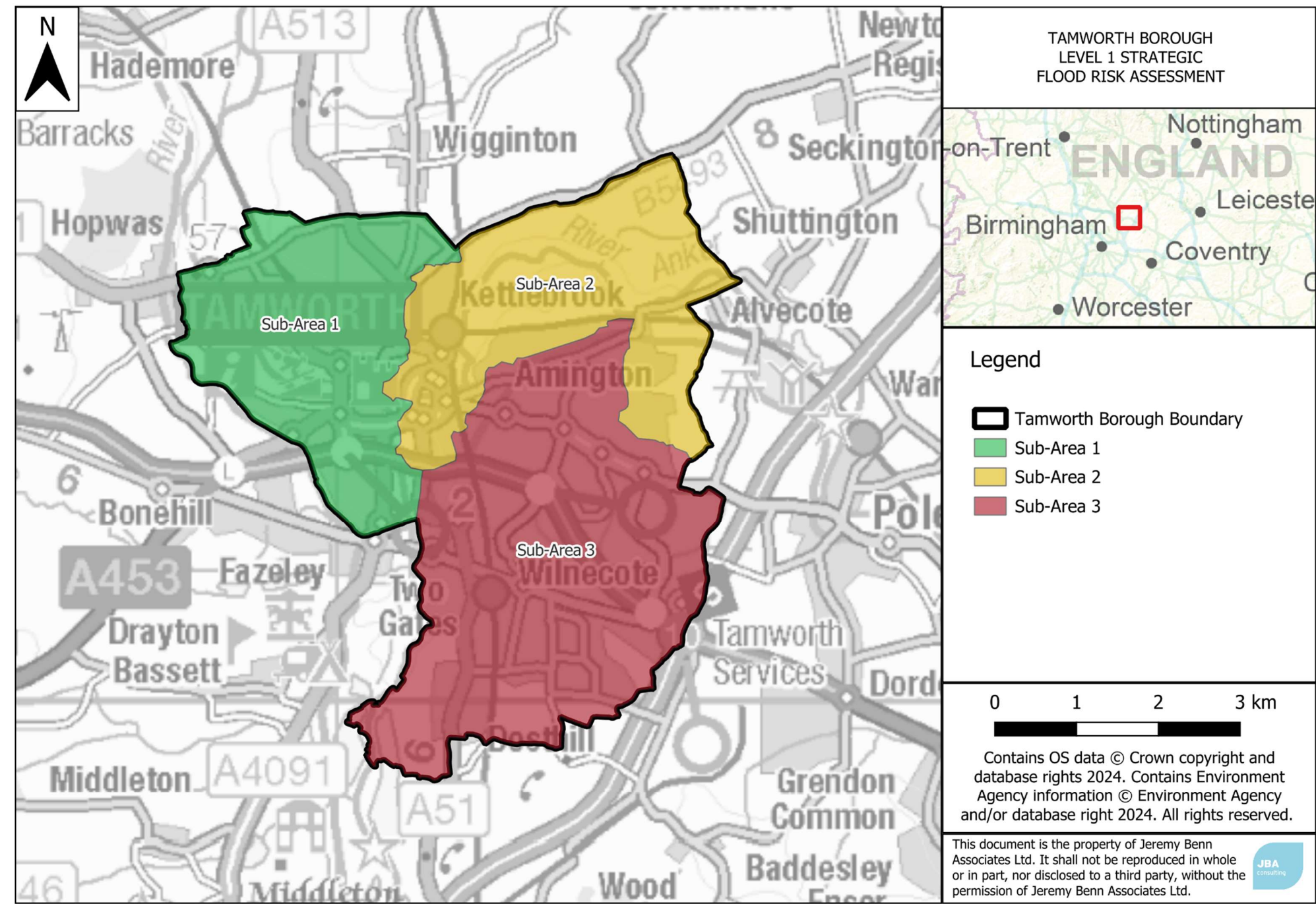


Figure 1-1: Sub-areas used to summarise the flood risk to the study area.

Sub-Area 1

Overview	This area is located in the north-west of the Tamworth borough. Sub-Area 1 is mostly urban, with the exception of a stretch of land in the east, the Broad Meadow Local Nature Reserve, and the Tameside Nature Reserve in the south.
Fluvial flood risk	The River Tame enters Sub-Area 1 at the south of the boundary and flows northwest. It splits by the Ladybridge Weir into a Flood Relief Channel, with the two watercourses encircling the Broad Meadow Local Nature Reserve, rejoining again at the weir near Oxbridge Way. There are also several smaller watercourses that join the River Tame, including Fazeley Brook in the south and an unnamed stream by the northern boundary. Over half of Sub-Area 1 is at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Tame, with the EA's Flood Zones 2 and 3 largely covering the west and south. These areas contain Lichfield Road Industrial Estate, the shopping district and residential neighbourhoods south of Bonehill Road, and the properties in Coton Farm. Flood Zones 2 and 3 also cover the Trent Valley Railway Line and the south of Wigginton Park. Both nature reserves and the fields surrounding the course of the River Tame fall within both zones, with the properties alongside Dunstall Lane situated in Flood Zone 2.
Existing defences	The EA AIMS dataset shows that the flood defences present along the River Tame consist of a combination of floodbanks, floodwalls, and engineered high ground at various stages along the watercourse. There are floodwalls alongside Lichfield Road, including the stretch starting from the bus stop at the Oxbridge Way footpath to the roundabout by the Fox Pub in Coton. Floodwalls are present north of this roundabout, and surrounding Coton House Farm. There are floodwalls by Sunset Close where Tame Drive crosses the River Tame, as well by Ventura Park west of the river. There is also a floodwall by the Jolly Sailor Car Park, west of the Fazeley Brook, and engineered high ground to the south. There is an embankment parallel to Coton Lane at the northern boundary of the borough. Floodbanks are also present by Hopwas Bridge, the roundabout by Broad Meadow, and by Moat House. South of the Broad Meadow Local Nature Reserve is a floodbank along Dunstall Lane and Bonehill Lane. Finally, there is a floodbank along Tamworth Road and Fazeley Road, as well as at Willowbank, where Fazeley Brook flows through Tameside Nature Reserve.
Surface water flood risk	Surface water flow paths follow the topography of the sub-area into the fluvial watercourses. For an overview of the topography across the whole study area, see Figure 4-3 in the main report. Most of the sub-area is at a lower elevation, except for a region around Comberford Road and Wigginton Road to the east. This higher elevation area results in surface water flow paths in Wigginton Park and the adjacent roads to the east. Flow paths in the residential area in the south, along Country Drive and surrounding streets, pose risk in the 3.3% AEP event and upwards. There is risk of surface water ponding across the urban areas, mainly confined to roads, as well as behind the embankment of the Trent Valley Railway Line. The risk of flooding from surface water is also apparent on the rural land north of Dunstall Road, by the western boundary of the sub-area.
Susceptibility to groundwater flood risk	The AStGWF dataset highlights one region of >50% susceptibility, encompassing the north of Wigginton Park and the urban area surrounding Coton Green Primary School. The remaining areas are at >75% susceptibility, aside from the northeastern region around Leyfields and down to the urban area above Lichfield Street, which are at <50% susceptibility. The JBA Groundwater Emergence Map identifies two large areas both sides of the River Tame where groundwater levels are within 0.025m of the surface. Groundwater is likely to emerge in these areas, with the first encompassing most of the urban area in Fazeley in the south of sub-area, and the second covering Coton Farm and Lichfield Road Industrial Estate. The JBA Groundwater Emergence Map also identifies five

	main locations where groundwater levels are less than 0.5m below the surface. These are: the A5 overpass, across parts of Tamworth town centre, between Wigginton Park and Elizabeth Drive, in the residential area by Oxbridge Way, and parts of the railway and streets around Roman Way. Based on the RoFSW dataset, any groundwater that emerges in this sub-area is likely to flow northwest, following the direction of the River Tame.
Reservoir inundation risk	The following reservoirs impact the sub-area in the 'dry day' scenario. • Bartley: Flood extents follow the course of the river, but where the river splits between Oxbridge Way and Ladybridge Weir it follows the Flood Relief Channel. It breaches in the south at Tameside Nature Reserve and north on the rural land above the A51. • Chasewater (Cannock Chase): Flood extents follow the course of the River Tame, mainly breaching onto the rural areas surrounding the River Tame. • Rotton Park: Mainly impacting the south of the sub-area, breaching the banks by Tameside Nature Reserve. Flood extents also affect the land south of the River Tame where Dunstall Lane enters the boundary in the north. • Shustoke Lower: Similar flood extents to that of Rotton Park but with a marginally larger impact, affecting Tameside Nature Reserve and the rural land north of Dunstall Lane. The following reservoirs impact the sub-area in the 'wet day' scenario. • Bartley: Flood extents affect the Broad Meadow Local Nature Reserve and surrounding rural land in the northwest, extending into Lichfield Road Industrial Estate. Areas impacted also include the urban region north of Jolly Sailor Roundabout and the floodplains around Tameside Nature Reserve. • Belfry: This reservoir does not affect the borough in the 'dry day' scenario. However, in the 'wet day' scenario this reservoir's flood extent impacts almost the entire urban areas in the south, extending into Lichfield Road Industrial Estate, Coton Farm, and the rural land in the northwest of the sub-area. • Canwell Estate Reservoir: This reservoir does not affect the borough in the 'dry day' scenario. However, in the 'wet day' scenario flood extents impact the urban area south of the A5 road and Tameside Nature Reserve. • Chasewater (Cannock Chase): Impacts are largely similar to the 'dry day' scenario, but extends into Lichfield Road Industrial Estate and Coton Farm, and impacting almost the entire south of the sub-area. • Earlswood Lakes – Engine Pool: This reservoir does not affect the borough in the 'dry day' scenario. However, in the 'wet day' scenario flood extents breaching the banks of the River Tame, affecting the surrounding rural land extending into Lichfield Road Industrial Estate and Coton Farm, particularly beside the Trent Valley Line and the rural land in the northwest of the sub-area. Most of the south of Sub-Area 1 is also affected. • Earlswood Lakes – Windmill Pool: This reservoir does not affect the borough in the 'dry day' scenario. However, in the 'wet day' scenario flood extents are similar to that of the Earlswood Lakes Engine Pool, but it does not affect as much of the residential area located south of the A5 and west of Fazeley Road. • Middleton Hall Lake: This reservoir does not affect the borough in the 'dry day' scenario. However, in the 'wet day' scenario flood extents largely mirror that of Earlswood Lakes Engine Pool but extends to cover more of the urban areas in the south and in Coton Farm. • Minworth Cudworth: This reservoir does not affect the borough in the 'dry day' scenario. However, in the 'wet day' scenario flood extents affect the rural land in the northwest of the sub-area, as well as the Tameside Nature Reserve and parts of the urban area to the west of Fazeley Road. The urban area around the Jolly Sailor Roundabout is also impacted, as well as the northern parts of Lichfield Road Industrial Estate, stretching partially into Coton Farm.

	• Rotton Park: Flood extents closely follow that of Minworth Cudworth. • Shustoke Lower: Flood extents impact the vast majority of the south of the sub-area and cover large parts of Lichfield Road Industrial Estate and Coton Farm. The River Tame also breaches onto the rural land in the northwest, including the Broad Meadow Local Nature Reserve.
Historic, recorded flood events	EA recorded flood outlines highlight the following: • June 1955 - Fluvial flooding caused by channel capacity exceedance of the River Tame, which impacted rural land, including the Broad Meadow Local Nature Reserve and Tameside Nature Reserve. It also extended to south of the sub-area, including onto parts of what is now County Drive and Winchester Road. • December 1992 - Fluvial flooding along the River Tame due to an unknown cause, which affected predominantly rural land, including the Broad Meadow Local Nature Reserve and Tameside Nature Reserve. • July 2007 - Localised flooding due to channel capacity exceedance of the River Tame by Litchfield Road and the Fox Pub Roundabout. SCC's records also identified 23 instances of flooding and that flooding questionnaires were taken in 5 locations in the study area.

Sub-Area 2

Overview	This is the northeastern portion of the borough, which contains the largest expanse of rural land out of the three sub-areas. Encompassing the Tamworth railway station, the Derby-to-Birmingham Line runs north-south, and the Trent Valley Line runs east-west. The north/northwest of this sub-area is largely rural, with built-up areas situated in the south and west.
Fluvial flood risk	The River Anker flows east-to-west across Sub-Area 2, entering the boundary by Polesworth Road and exiting the sub-area south of Tamworth Castle Grounds. Borrowpit Lake is in the southwest of the sub-area and is connected to River Anker by Kettle Brook. There are also three small unnamed tributaries of the River Anker in this sub-area. Large areas of rural land are at risk of fluvial flooding along the course of the River Anker, falling within the EA's Flood Zones 2 and 3. This includes Warwickshire Moor Local Nature Reserve, Anker Valley Sports Complex and floodplains to the north, as well as Alvecote Meadows Nature Reserve to the east. Other areas at risk include properties along Brindley Drive and places where the watercourses pass under the Trent Valley and Derby-to-Birmingham Lines. In the southwest, areas along Kettle Brook and Borrowpit Lake are also at risk of fluvial flooding, including streets by the southwestern boundary, such as Celandine, Reedmace, and Heron Court. Falling within the EA's Flood Zone 2 is Tamworth Town Substation, the SnowDome, and the properties that lie north of Arrington Road and west of Moor Lane. Parts of Tamworth Castle Grounds and the Planet Walk on the opposite side of the embankment are also at risk under Flood Zone 2, including properties within and around the Anker Drive/Bolebridge Street roundabouts.
Existing defences	The EA AIMS dataset shows that aside from Natural High Ground around the River Anker, there are no existing defences in this sub-area. SCC's data on flooding assets notes a balancing pond on the eastern boundary of the borough, adjacent to the golf club.

Surface water flood risk	Surface water flow paths follow the topography of the land. In the northeast, two surface water flow paths run southwest from higher ground to the River Anker, passing properties by Statfold Junction. Surface water flow routes are also established along a significant portion of the River Anker in this sub-area, flowing west. There are areas of surface water ponding in the residential neighbourhood south of Brindley Drive that pose risk in the 3.3% AEP event and upwards. These result from flow paths coming from the south in higher elevation areas located in Sub-Area 3. In the southeast, the urban areas south of Coventry Canal are situated at a higher elevation, with areas of isolated surface water ponding largely along roads, green spaces, as well as residential areas, notably Quince. There are also areas of surface water ponding behind rail embankments and across the urban areas in the west of the sub-area, affecting properties and roads located near Saxon Drive.
Susceptibility to groundwater flood risk	The AStGWF dataset shows three areas of greater than 50% susceptibility located centrally within Sub-Area 2. The first is mostly rural and covers the River Anker and surrounding floodplains in the north. The second encompasses Anker Valley Sports Complex and the properties directly south of the Trent Valley Line. The third region of >50% susceptibility is in the west, and includes the urban area around Tamworth Railway Station, Landau Forte Academy, and Warwickshire Moor Local Nature reserve and adjoining residential area. There are also two areas of >75% susceptibility. One in the northeast where there is an unnamed tributary leading to Mallard Halt, and the second smaller area is by the southwestern border which includes Borrowpit Lake, Ankerside Shopping Centre, and Tamworth Castle Grounds. The JBA Groundwater Emergence Map identifies that groundwater levels are within 0.025m of the ground surface across much of the sub-section along Kettle Brook and the River Anker and its tributaries. Here the risk of groundwater emerging is mostly contained to rural land, but also includes several urban areas, such as the western side of Kettlebrook, Bolehall Swifts and the adjacent properties to the east, and the built-up area between Alexandra Mews and Mill Lane. Groundwater levels are also within 0.025m around the Trent Valley Line, particularly by Brindley Drive, and the Derby-to-Birmingham Line where the River Anker crosses under by Arrington Road. The JBA Groundwater Emergence Map also identifies several locations across the entire sub-area where groundwater levels are less than 0.5m below the surface. Key areas include the residential neighbourhood situated between Warwickshire Moor Local Nature Reserve and Ankermoor Primary Academy, extending into Bolehall. Kettlebrook and in the urban area surrounding Victoria Road are also at risk. Parts of the southeast, including Eagle drive, Chandlers Drive, and around Quince, also have groundwater levels below 0.5m. In the north there is risk of groundwater flooding on the land between Mallard Halt and the River Anker, between the River Anker and Anker Valley Sports Centre, and extending to affect properties north of the river, such as Amington Hall. Based on the RoFSW dataset, any groundwater emerging in this sub-area is likely to flow west in the direction of the River Anker towards the River Tame.
Reservoir inundation risk	The following reservoirs impact the sub-area in the 'dry day' scenario. • Bartley: Flood extents contained to Borrowpit Lake and the River Anker by Tamworth Castle Grounds. • Chasewater (Cannock Chase): Flood extents breaching the River Anker, Kettle Brook and Borrowpit Lake, affecting only the southwestern parts of the sub-area and mainly rural land. The car park at the SnowDome is also impacted, and where the River Anker crosses under the Trent Valley Line and the Derby-to-Birmingham Line. • Rotton Park: Flood extents contained to the River Anker by Tamworth Castle Grounds. • Shustoke Lower: Flood extents contained to the River Anker by Tamworth Castle Grounds, as well as to Borrowpit Lake.

	The following reservoirs impact the sub-area in the ‘wet day’ scenario. • Bartley: Flood extents breaching the River Anker, Kettle Brook and Borrowpit Lake mainly onto rural land, including Warwickshire Moor Local Nature Reserve. The car park at the SnowDome is also impacted. Flood extents affect where the River Anker and an unnamed tributary cross the Trent Valley Line, and where the River Anker crosses under the Derby-to-Birmingham Line. • Belfry: Flood extents impacting the rural land surrounding the River Anker, Kettle Brook, Borrowpit Lake, and an unnamed tributary leading to Anker Valley Sports Complex. This reservoir also affects the urban areas surrounding Anker Drive/Bolebridge Street roundabouts, the properties around Saxon Mill Lane, as well as Tamworth Town Substation. The Trent Valley Line and the Derby-to-Birmingham Line are impacted at the points where the watercourses intersect them. This reservoir does not affect the borough in the ‘dry day’ scenario. • Chasewater (Cannock Chase): Similar impact to that of Belfry in the ‘wet day’ scenario but extending further, particularly in the east on the land by the River Anker near Shuttington Road. • Earlswood Lakes – Engine Pool: This reservoir does not affect the borough in the ‘dry day’ scenario. However, in the ‘wet day’ scenario flood extents impacting the rural land surrounding River Anker, Kettle Brook, Borrowpit Lake, and an unnamed tributary leading to Anker Valley Sports Complex. Both railway lines, Saxon Drive, urban areas within Anker Drive/Bolebridge Street roundabouts, and Tamworth Town Substation are also affected. By the southwest boundary of the sub-area, parts of Peelers Way are impacted by this reservoir. • Earlswood Lakes – Windmill Pool: This reservoir does not affect the borough in the ‘dry day’ scenario. However, in the ‘wet day’ scenario flood extents breaching the River Anker, Kettle Brook and Borrowpit Lake mainly onto rural land, for example east of Peelers Way in Kettlebrook and Warwickshire Moor Local Nature Reserve. The car park at the SnowDome is affected, as well as the Derby-to-Birmingham Line, and where the River Anker and an unnamed tributary cross the Trent Valley Line. • Middleton Hall Lake: This reservoir does not affect the borough in the ‘dry day’ scenario. However, in the ‘wet day’ scenario flood extents are largely similar to those witnessed in the Earlswood Lakes Engine Pool ‘wet day’ scenario, but impacting a greater urban area surrounding Saxon Drive. • Minworth Cudworth: This reservoir does not affect the borough in the ‘dry day’ scenario. However, in the ‘wet day’ scenario flood extents largely similar to those witnessed in the Earlswood Lakes Engine Pool ‘wet day’ scenario. However, Peelers Way by the southwest boundary and Saxon Drive are not affected. • Rotton Park: Flood extents are contained to the southwest of the sub-area and are greater than in the ‘dry day’ scenario. The rural land surrounding Kettle Brook and Borrowpit Lake are affected. Breaching of the River Anker also impacts nearby properties north of Arrington Road and the urban areas surrounding Anker Drive/Bolebridge Street roundabouts, Saxon Drive, the properties around Saxon Mill Lane, as well as Tamworth Town Substation. • Shustoke Lower: Flood extents are similar to that of Rotton Park, but extend further to affect parts of Stationfields, Warwickshire Moor Local Nature Reserve, and the woodland area north of the Trent Valley Line.
Historic, recorded flood events	EA recorded flood outlines highlight the following: • June 1955 - Fluvial flooding caused by channel capacity exceedance, which impacted mainly the southwestern parts of the sub-area. This included around Borrowpit Lake, where Kettle Brook meets the River Anker, and on the floodplains by Warwickshire Moor Local Nature Reserve.

	December 1992 - Fluvial flooding due to an unknown cause which were mostly contained to the rural areas along the River Anker and the Kettle Brook. SCC's records also identified 19 instances of flooding and that flooding questionnaires were taken in 4 locations in the study area.
--	---

Sub-Area 3

Overview	This is the southern part of the borough and is the largest of the three sub-areas. It is mostly urban but has some green spaces along the Kettle Brook and in the south, such as Kettle Brook Nature Reserve and the land west of Dosthill. The Derby-to-Birmingham Line runs through this sub-area, and Coventry Canal flows along the northern boundary. Key areas include Hockley, Dosthill, Two Gates, Wilnecote, Belgrave, Glascote, Stonydelph, and parts of Amington in the north.
Fluvial flood risk	The River Tame flows north along the western boundary of the borough, and Kettle Brook flows northwest through the centre of Sub-Area 3. The areas by the southwestern border are at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Tame, with the EA's Flood Zones 2 and 3 covering mainly rural land and wetland areas west of Dosthill. Properties located directly next to the River Tame are at risk from fluvial flooding, and Zones 2 and 3 extend to the buildings around Tolson Close and up to the Derby-to-Birmingham Line along Hedging Lane. The EA's Flood Zones 2 and 3 largely fall around the course of Kettle Brook, with fluvial flood risk posed to properties in Wilnecote, particularly around Paddock Close and Brook Avenue, as well as Brookside Way and Merline Close. Parts of the A5 also fall within Zones 2 and 3, including the stretch between the Glascote Interchange and the Derby-to-Birmingham Line, as well as by the two lakes in Stonydelph. In addition to these lakes in Stonydelph, a number of other smaller waterbodies also fall within the zones, including Kettle Brook Lake and two west of the A5 in Belgrave. In Belgrave, the land by Tamworth Enterprise College also falls within Zones 2 and 3, as well as the dance school situated by the Kettle Brook and the lakes.
Existing defences	The EA AIMS dataset shows that aside from Natural High Ground around the River Tame there are no existing defences in Sub-Area 3. The SCC's data on flooding assets describes the two lakes in Stonydelph as balancing lakes. Kettle Brook Lake and the two waterbodies in Belgrave are identified as permanently wet balancing ponds.
Surface water flood risk	Sub-Area 3 has the highest elevation out of the sub-areas in Tamworth Borough, particularly on the eastern side, such as in Hockley and the east of Stonydelph. The risk of flooding from surface water is most prevalent in settlements located below the higher elevation areas. For example, around Hedging Lane in Dosthill where a flow path moves northwest towards the River Tame. In the 3.3% AEP event, flow paths are also formed in Stonydelph, flowing southwest towards the two lakes, and in Glascote flowing northwest. Surface water ponding occurs across the sub-area for the 3.3% AEP and 1% AEP events, but particularly in topographic lows, such as around Two Gates Primary School and Tame Valley Industrial Estate. As well as following the paths of Kettle Brook and the River Tame, there are also areas of surface water ponding along the Derby-to-Birmingham Line, particularly by the southern boundary.
Susceptibility to groundwater flood risk	Most of this sub-area is at <25% susceptibility to groundwater flooding according to the AStGWF dataset. Areas in Amington, Two Gates, the west of Glascote, and the south of Dosthill are between ≥25% and <50% susceptibility. The urban area centred around the intersection of Hedging Lane and Tamworth Road in Dosthill is at >50% susceptibility and a small wetland area situated west of Dosthill by the border and the River Tame is highlighted to be >75%.

	According to the JBA Groundwater Emergence Map, groundwater levels are within 0.025m of the ground surface in Stonydelph, extending to residential areas around Hartleyburn, Hawkside, and Hebden and further northeast around Murton, Raygill, Lotherdale, and Lowforce. Groundwater levels are within 0.025m of the ground surface along the watercourse in Kettle Brook Local Nature Reserve. This is also the case for the land near the lakes, both in Belgrave and Stonydelph. In Belgrave, this puts properties at risk of groundwater emerging around Rothay and Ryton. The JBA Groundwater Emergence Map also identifies areas where groundwater levels are below 0.5m across large parts of the east, by the western boundary by Dosthill and Two Gates, and in areas in the north of Glascote and Amington. In the east this covers much of Stonydelph, Wilnecote Hockley, and Glascote Heath. Based on the EA's RoFSW dataset, groundwater emerging in this sub-area is likely to flow towards the paths of existing watercourses, entering the Kettle Brook on the east/southeastern side of the sub-area and the River Tame in the west.
Reservoir inundation risk	The following reservoirs impact the sub-area in the 'dry day' scenario. • Bartley: Flood extents mainly contained to the watercourse of the River Tame and the wetland area in the south. Flood extents breach the banks onto the surrounding land where the river crosses under Watling Street. • Chasewater (Cannock Chase): Flood extents affecting the rural land by the River Tame along the western boundary of the borough. • Earlswood Lakes – Engine Pool: Flood extents mainly contained to the watercourse of the River Tame. • Earlswood Lakes – Windmill Pool: Flood extents mainly contained to the watercourse of the River Tame. • Middleton Hall Lake: Flood extents mainly contained to the watercourse of the River Tame, in the south of the sub-area. • Minworth Cudworth: Flood extents mainly contained to the watercourse of the River Tame and the wetland area in the south. • Rotton Park: Flood extents mainly contained to the watercourse of the River Tame, breaching the banks onto the surrounding rural land in some areas, including where the river crosses under Watling Street. • Shustoke Lower: Flood extents mainly contained to the watercourse of the River Tame and the wetland area in the south. Flood extents breaching the banks onto the surrounding rural land in some areas, including west of Dosthill Park and by Watling Street. The following reservoirs impact the sub-area in the 'wet day' scenario. • Bartley: Flood extents are greater than in the 'dry day' scenario, affecting the wetland area in the south and the River Tame breaching onto more land west of Dosthill. • Belfry: This reservoir does not affect the borough in the 'dry day' scenario but has similar flood extents to Bartley in the 'wet day' scenario. However, it extends onto Mount Pleasant and slightly further east in Bartley, almost reaching Tamworth Road, north of Orchard Close. • Canwell Estate Reservoir: This reservoir does not affect the borough in the 'dry day' scenario but has similar flood extents to Bartley in the 'wet day' scenario. • Chasewater (Cannock Chase): Flood extents are greater than in the 'dry day' scenario, also affecting the wetland area in the south and almost reaching Tamworth Road, north of Orchard Close. • Earlswood Lakes – Engine Pool: Flood extents are greater than in the 'dry day' scenario, mirroring those of Belfry, with a slightly smaller reach.

	• Earlswood Lakes – Windmill Pool: Like the Earlswood Lakes Engine Pool, flood extents are greater than in the ‘dry day’ scenario and mirror those of Belfry, with a slightly smaller reach. • Frankley Raw Water: Flood extents only affect a small area of wetland in the south of the sub-area. • Geary’s, Packington: Flood extents breach the River Tame onto predominantly rural land where the water flows west of Dosthill and onto the wetland area in the south. However, flood extents do not reach north of Watling Street. • Great Pool, Packington: Flood extents are similar to that of Geary’s, in Packington. • Hall Pool, Packington: Flood extents mirror those of Geary’s and Great Pool, in Packington. • Middleton Hall Lake: Flood extents are greater than in the ‘dry day’ scenario and are similar to those of Chasewater (Cannock Chase). • Minworth Cudworth: Flood extents are greater than in the ‘dry day’ scenario and largely mirror those of Belfry, with a slightly smaller reach. • Pendigo Lake: Flood extents are similar to Geary’s, Great Pool, and Hall Pool in Packington. None of these reservoirs, nor Pendigo Lake, affect the borough in the ‘dry day’ scenario. • Rotton Park: Flood extents are greater than in the ‘dry day’ scenario and largely mirror those of Belfry, with a slightly smaller reach. • Shustoke Lower: Flood extents are greater than in the ‘dry day’ scenario and are similar to those of Chasewater (Cannock Chase).
Historic, recorded flood events	EA recorded flood outlines highlight the following: • December 1992 - Fluvial flooding due to an unknown cause, which affected areas of the land west of Dosthill. SCC’s records also identified 22 incidents of flooding, however there are no records of flooding questionnaires taken in this sub-area.