

FENDRAW

Design & Planning

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Date 13th Oct 2025

Your ref: H18-0984-25
Barn View, Hospital Rd, Wingland, Sutton Bridge

Dear Planning

Please find Flood Risk Details as requested.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any further information.

Kind Regards

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Flood zone 3

Locations in flood zone 3 have a high probability of flooding.

This means, in any year, land has:

- a 1% (1 in 100) or more chance of flooding from rivers
- a 0.5% (1 in 200) or more chance of flooding from the sea.

Flood zone 3 developments need a flood risk assessment as part of their planning application.

Flood defences

Flood defences:

- reduce the probability of flooding from a specific source (a river or the sea)
- do not completely stop the chance of flooding because there may be a flood that is bigger than the one the defence is designed to protect against (this is called overtopping), or the defence can fail
- may provide reduced protection over time because of climate change increasing flood risk in the future

There are different types of flood defence. They include:

- embankments
- flood gates that are in line with the river
- flood walls

You can view a complete list of flood defences, called asset categories, on the [Defra data services platform](#).

Nene Embankment:

Also known as a levee or dyke. An artificially raised, earthen ridge used in the fluvial, tidal and coastal environments for flood defence, erosion protection, or channel containment. Includes embankments with other primary purposes, such as transport embankments, if they also provide a flood defence and erosion protection function. Also covers embankment dams.

Natural ridges of high ground should be classified as natural high ground.

Embankments should be defined as separate assets where the elements in an embankment profile change significantly in type, form, material or geometry.

Nene Tidal Defences:

Managed by Environmental Agency.

Nene Management Catchment peak river flow allowances

Dismiss

	Central	Higher	Upper
2020s	-2%	4%	18%
2050s	-7%	0%	17%
2080s	4%	13%	36%

Nene Management Catchment peak rainfall allowances

Dismiss

3.3% annual exceedance rainfall event

Epoch		
	Central allowance	Upper end allowance
2050s	20%	35%
2070s	25%	35%

1% annual exceedance rainfall event

Epoch		
	Central allowance	Upper end allowance
2050s	20%	40%
2070s	25%	40%

Flood Risk

This is a flood event of a given annual flood probability, which is generally taken as:

- river flooding likely to occur with a 1% annual probability (a 1 in 100 chance each year); or
- tidal flooding with a 0.5% annual probability (1 in 200 chance each year); or
- surface water flooding likely to occur with a 1% annual probability (a 1 in 100 chance each year),

Sea Levels:

- Table 1: sea level allowances by river basin district for each epoch in mm for each year (based on a 1981 to 2000 baseline) – the total sea level rise for each epoch is in brackets

<u>Area of England</u>	Allowance	2000 to 2035 (mm)	2036 to 2065 (mm)	2066 to 2095 (mm)	2096 to 2125 (mm)	Cumulative rise 2000 to 2125 (metres)
Anglian	Higher central	5.8 (203)	8.7 (261)	11.6 (348)	13 (390)	1.20
Anglian	Upper end	7 (245)	11.3 (339)	15.8 (474)	18.1 (543)	1.60
South east	Higher central	5.7 (200)	8.7 (261)	11.6 (348)	13.1 (393)	1.20
South east	Upper end	6.9 (242)	11.3 (339)	15.8 (474)	18.2 (546)	1.60
South west	Higher central	5.8 (203)	8.8 (264)	11.7 (351)	13.1 (393)	1.21
South west	Upper end	7 (245)	11.4 (342)	16 (480)	18.4 (552)	1.62
Northumbria	Higher central	4.6 (161)	7.5 (225)	10.1 (303)	11.2 (336)	1.03
Northumbria	Upper end	5.8 (203)	10 (300)	14.3 (429)	16.5 (495)	1.43

Area of England	Allowance	2000 to 2035 (mm)	2036 to 2065 (mm)	2066 to 2095 (mm)	2096 to 2125 (mm)	Cumulative rise 2000 to 2125 (metres)
Humber	Higher central	5.5 (193)	8.4 (252)	11.1 (333)	12.4 (372)	1.15
Humber	Upper end	6.7 (235)	11 (330)	15.3 (459)	17.6 (528)	1.55
North west	Higher central	4.5 (158)	7.3 (219)	10 (300)	11.2 (336)	1.01
North west	Upper end	5.7 (200)	9.9 (297)	14.2 (426)	16.3 (489)	1.41

Local Flood Defences:

The flood defences for Sutton Bridge in Lincolnshire primarily consist of the **tidal defences along the River Nene**, which are the responsibility of the [Environment Agency](#). There is also an **extensive local drainage network** managed by the [South Holland Internal Drainage Board](#) (IDB). These defences protect the area from tidal surges and river flooding, with the tidal defences being the main asset for protecting against the River Nene.

Key flood defences

- **[River Nene tidal defences](#)**: These are the primary defences protecting Sutton Bridge from tidal flooding from the River Nene and are managed by the Environment Agency.
- **[South Holland IDB drainage network](#)**: A network of local drainage, including a high-priority pipeline, managed by the South Holland Internal Drainage Board, helps to manage and drain local water.

- [Westmere Tidal Sluice](#): The local drainage network discharges into the River Nene via this sluice, which is part of the overall drainage and flood management system.

Flood risk summary

Your selected location: Barn View, Hospital Road, Wingland, Sutton Bridge, Spalding, PE12 9YR

This information tells you the flood risk of the land around a building, not the building itself.

The highest risk of flooding at this location is from **rivers and the sea**.

Get flood warnings by text, phone or email

You can [sign up for free flood warnings](#) and get messages by text, phone or email.

How we assess an area's flood risk

We use computer models to estimate flood risk, based on the best data we have available.

The models do not include every local feature like kerbs, fences and walls. That means we cannot tell you the flood risk of every individual property.

Neighbouring houses in a street may have different levels of flood risk. This could be because one is on higher land or is nearer water, for example.

An area can be at risk even if it has not flooded before. If an area has flooded before, any future flooding might not cover the same area.

Flooding is hard to predict, especially further into the future. Flood risks could be bigger or smaller than what we show, and could change over time.

Flood risk and climate change

Climate change is increasing the chances of flooding.

Climate models project we will see warmer and wetter winters, and more frequent and intense extreme weather events.

The models use projected rainfall, sea levels and river flows. They estimate flood risk in different ways, with different time periods.

Our flood risk data covers the following time periods:

- 2040 to 2060 for surface water
- 2036 to 2069 for rivers and the sea

But the models cannot predict exactly when the chance of flooding will go up. It could happen at any time during these time periods.

Rivers and the sea

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[More about your rivers and sea flood risk](#)

Yearly chance of flooding

Very lowLowMediumHigh

Yearly chance of flooding between 2036 and 2069

No data available

This data is currently unavailable. We'll publish the data when it becomes available.

What makes rivers and sea flooding more likely?

Low-lying areas that are close to rivers or the sea are more likely to flood when water levels rise.

This information takes into account any flood defences.

Why flood defences cannot completely prevent flooding

Flood defences can help reduce the chance of flooding but cannot completely prevent it because:

- they can fail
- water could spill over the top if it is deep enough

Surface water

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[More about your surface water flood risk](#)

Yearly chance of flooding

Very lowLowMediumHigh

Yearly chance of flooding between 2040 and 2060

Very lowLowMediumHigh

What surface water is?

Surface water flooding is sometimes known as flash flooding. It happens when rainwater cannot drain away through normal drainage systems.

Why surface water flooding is a problem

Surface water flooding is a problem because:

- it often happens in places you don't expect, like up hills

- it's hard to predict, as heavy rain sometimes only affects a small part of an area
- where there's lots of tarmac and concrete the water has nowhere to go

CONCLUSION:

The data suggests the area in question has had no significant historic events and predictions indicate no significant change, along with local defences, however my client shall be informed and made aware of the Flood Line and free alerts.