

Annex 3 Flood Risk Areas

ANNEX 3: Records of Flood Risk Areas and their rationale (preliminary assessment report spreadsheet)								
Field:	Flood Risk Area ID	Name of Flood Risk Area	National Grid Reference	Main source of flooding	Additional source(s) of flooding	Confidence in main source of flooding	Main mechanism of flooding	Main characteristic of flooding
Mandatory / optional Format:	<b>Mandatory</b> Unique number between 1-9999	<b>Mandatory</b> Max 250 characters	<b>Mandatory</b> 12 characters: 2 letters, 10 numbers	<b>Mandatory</b> Pick from drop-down	Optional Max 250 characters, same source terms	Optional Pick from drop-down	<b>Mandatory</b> Pick from drop-down	<b>Mandatory</b> Pick from drop-down
Notes:	A sequential number starting at 1 and incrementing by 1 for each record.	Name of the locality associated with the Flood Risk Area: a town, city, or county.	Reference of the centroid (centre point, falls within polygon) of the Flood Risk Area.	Pick the source from which there is a significant flood risk. Refer to the PFRA guidance for definitions of sources.	If there is also significant flood risk generated by another source (other than the <b>Main source of flooding</b> ), report the source(s) here, using the same source terms.	Pick a broad level of confidence in the <b>Main source of flooding</b> from: 'High' (compelling evidence of source - about 80% confident that source is correct), 'Medium' (some evidence of source but not compelling - about 50% confident that source is correct), 'Low' (source assumed - about 20% confident that source is correct) or 'Unknown'.	Pick a mechanism from: 'Natural exceedance' (of capacity), 'Defence exceedance' (floodwater overtopping defences), 'Failure' (of natural or artificial defences or infrastructure, or of pumping), 'Blockage or restriction' (natural or artificial blockage or restriction of a conveyance channel or system), or 'No data'.	Pick a characteristic from: 'Flash flood' (rises and falls quite rapidly with little or no advance warning), 'Natural flood' (due to significant precipitation, at a slower rate than a flash flood), 'Snow melt flood' (due to rapid snow melt), 'Debris flow' (conveying a high degree of debris), or 'No data'. Most UK floods are 'Natural floods'.
Example:	1	London	SX1234512345	Surface runoff	NA	High	Natural exceedance	Natural flood
Records begin here:								

Annex 3 Flood Risk Areas

Significant consequences to human health	Human health consequences - residential properties	Property count method	Other human health consequences	Significant economic consequences	Number of non-residential properties flooded	Property count method	Other economic consequences	Significant consequences to the environment	Environment consequences	Significant consequences to cultural heritage	Cultural heritage consequences
<b>Mandatory</b>	Optional	Optional	Optional	<b>Mandatory</b>	Optional	Optional	Optional	<b>Mandatory</b>	Optional	<b>Mandatory</b>	Optional
Pick from drop-down	Number between 1-10,000,000	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters	Pick from drop-down	Number between 1-10,000,000	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters
Has the Flood Risk Area been identified as a result of significant consequences to human health?	Record the number of residential properties where the building structure would be affected either internally or externally by the flood.	Where residential or non-residential properties have been counted, it is important to record the method of counting, to aid comparisons between counts. Choose from: 'Detailed GIS' (using property outlines, as per Environment Agency guidance), 'Simple GIS' (using property points), 'Estimate from map', or 'Observed number'.	If the Flood Risk Area has been identified as a result of other <u>Significant consequences to human health</u> , describe them (such as information about the number of critical services flooded).	Has the Flood Risk Area been identified as a result of significant economic consequences?	Record the number of non-residential properties where the building structure would be affected either internally or externally by the flood.	Where residential or non-residential properties have been counted, it is important to record the method of counting, to aid comparisons between counts. Choose from: 'Detailed GIS' (using property outlines, as per Environment Agency guidance), 'Simple GIS' (using property points), 'Estimate from map', or 'Observed number'.	If the Flood Risk Area has been identified as a result of other <u>Significant economic consequences</u> , describe them (such as information about the area of agricultural land flooded, length of roads and rail flooded).	Has the Flood Risk Area been identified as a result of significant consequences to the environment?	If the Flood Risk Area has been identified as a result of <u>Significant consequences to the environment</u> , describe them (such as information about national and international designated sites flooded, and pollution sources flooded).	Has the Flood Risk Area been identified as a result of significant consequences to cultural heritage?	If the Flood Risk Area has been identified as a result of <u>Significant consequences to cultural heritage</u> , describe them (such as information about the number and type of heritage assets flooded).
Yes	50000	Detailed GIS		No				No		No	

Annex 3 Flood Risk Areas

Origin of Flood Risk Area	Amended Flood Risk Area rationale	New Flood Risk Area rationale	Rationale detail	European Flood Risk Area Code
<p><b>Mandatory</b> Pick from drop-down</p> <p>Pick the origin from either: 'Indicative' Flood Risk Area, 'Amended' Flood Risk Area (in which case <u>Amended Flood Risk Area rationale</u> is mandatory), or 'New' Flood Risk Area (in which case <u>New Flood Risk Area rationale</u> is mandatory).</p>	<p><b>Mandatory</b> Pick from drop-down</p> <p>Pick the main rationale from either: 'Geography', 'Past floods', or 'Future floods'. Then provide further detail in <u>Rationale detail</u>. This is not mandatory if the Flood Risk Area was an indicative Flood Risk Area and has not been amended, or is a new Flood Risk Area.</p>	<p><b>Mandatory</b> Pick from drop-down</p> <p>Pick the main rationale from either: 'Past floods', or 'Future floods'. Then provide further detail in <u>Rationale detail</u>. This is not mandatory if the Flood Risk Area was an indicative Flood Risk Area.</p>	<p><b>Mandatory</b> Max 1,000 characters</p> <p>Summarise the rationale for amending an indicative Flood Risk Area, or identifying a new Flood Risk Area. Refer to Delta &amp; WAG guidance to LLFAs on "Selecting and reviewing Flood Risk Areas for local sources of flooding". If the Flood Risk Area was an indicative Flood Risk Area and has not been amended, record "indicative Flood Risk Area".</p>	<p>Auto-populated Max 42 characters</p> <p>This field will autopopulate using the LLFA name provided on the "Instructions" tab, and the <u>Flood Risk Area ID</u>. It is an EU-wide unique identifier and will be used to report the Flood Risk Area information.</p> <p>Format: UK&lt;ONS Code&gt;&lt;A&gt;&lt;LLFA Flood ID&gt;. "ONS Code" is a unique reference for each LLFA. "A" indicates it is a Flood Risk Area. "LLFA Flood ID" is a sequential number beginning with 0001.</p>
Indicative	NA	NA	indicative Flood Risk Area	UKE10000012A0001

Annex 2 Future floods

ANNEX 2: Records of future floods and their consequences (preliminary assessment report spreadsheet)											
Field:	Flood ID	Description of assessment method	Name of Location	National Grid Reference	Location Description	Name	Flood modelled	Probability	Main source of flooding	Additional source(s) of flooding	Confidence in main source of flooding
Mandatory / optional Format:	Mandatory Unique number between 1-9999	Mandatory Max 1,000 characters	Mandatory Max 250 characters	Mandatory 12 characters: 2 letters, 10 numbers	Optional Max 250 characters	Optional Max 250 characters	Optional Max 250 characters	Mandatory Max 25 characters	Mandatory Pick from drop-down	Optional Max 250 characters, same source terms	Optional Pick from drop-down
Notes:	A sequential number starting at 1 and incrementing by 1 for each record.	Description of the future flood information and how it has been produced. Cover Regulation 12(6) requirements of (a) topography, (b) the location of watercourses, (c) the location of flood plans that retain flood water, (d) the characteristics of watercourses, and (e) the effectiveness of any works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management. Information from other relevant fields ( <b>Probability</b> , <b>Main source</b> , <b>Name</b> ) should be repeated here.	Name of the locality associated with the flood, using recognised postal address names such as streets, towns, counties. If the flood affects the whole LLFA, then record the name of the LLFA.	Reference of the centroid (centre point, falls within polygon) of the flood extent, or of the area affected if there is no extent information. If the flood affects the whole LLFA, then record the centroid of the LLFA.	A description of the general location that could be flooded.	Name of the model or map product or project which produced the future flood information	Background, or additional information on the probability of the flood modelled - such as whether <b>Probability</b> refers to probability of rainfall or water on the ground.	The chance of the flood occurring in any given year - record X from "a 1 in X chance of occurring in any given year".	Pick the source which generates the majority of flooding. Refer to the PFRA guidance for definitions of sources.	If the flood is generated by, or interacts with, any other sources (other than the <b>Main source of flooding</b> ), report the source(s) here, using the same source terms.	Pick a broad level of confidence in the <b>Main source of flooding</b> from: 'High' (compelling evidence of source - about 80% confident that source is correct), 'Medium' (some evidence of source but not compelling - about 50% confident that source is correct) 'Low' (source assumed - about 20% confident that source is correct) or 'Unknown'. High
Example:	1	See records below for examples of description of assessment method.	Essex	SX1234512345		Flood Map for Surface Water - 1 in 200 deep	Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event, in this case producing flooding of greater than 0.3m depth.	200	Surface runoff		High
Records begin here:	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topography is derived from LIDAR (in larger urban areas, on 1, 2 and 3m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m) and Geoperspective data (original accuracy ± 1.5m), processed to remove buildings and vegetation, then degraded to a composite 5m DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges.</li> <li>Flow routes dictated by topography; no allowance made for manmade drainage. The DTM may miss flow paths below bridges.</li> <li>Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 6.5 hour duration storm with 1 in 200 chance of occurring in any year, over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW-GPU model.</li> <li>Manning's n of 0.1 is used throughout, to allow broad scale effects of buildings and other obstructions to be approximated.</li> <li>No allowance made for drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management.</li> <li>The 'less susceptible' layer shows where modelled flooding is 0.1-0.3m deep; you must not interpret this as depth of flooding, rather as indicative of susceptibility to flooding because of modelling uncertainties.</li> </ul>	Gloucestershire	SO876400190790	Entire county of Gloucestershire	Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding (ASISWF) - Less	Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event. This identifies areas which are 'less susceptible' to surface water flooding. For more information refer to "What are Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding" Environment Agency December 2010.	200	Surface runoff		High
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topography is derived from LIDAR (in larger urban areas, on 1, 2 and 3m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m) and Geoperspective data (original accuracy ± 1.5m), processed to remove buildings and vegetation, then degraded to a composite 5m DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges.</li> <li>Flow routes dictated by topography; no allowance made for manmade drainage. The DTM may miss flow paths below bridges.</li> <li>Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 6.5 hour duration storm with 1 in 200 chance of occurring in any year, over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW-GPU model.</li> <li>Manning's n of 0.1 is used throughout, to allow broad scale effects of buildings and other obstructions to be approximated.</li> <li>No allowance made for drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management.</li> <li>The 'intermediate susceptibility' layer shows where modelled flooding is 0.3-1.0m deep; you must not interpret this as depth of flooding, rather as indicative of susceptibility to flooding because of modelling uncertainties.</li> </ul>	Gloucestershire	SO876400190790	Entire county of Gloucestershire	Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding (ASISWF) - Intermediate	Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event. This identifies areas with 'intermediate susceptibility' to surface water flooding.	200	Surface runoff		High

Annex 2 Future floods

<p>3 • Topography is derived from LIDAR (in larger urban areas, on 1, 2 and 3m grids; original accuracy <math>\pm 0.15m</math>) and Geoperspective data (original accuracy <math>\pm 1.5m</math>), processed to remove buildings and vegetation, then degraded to a composite 5m DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flow routes dictated by topography; no allowance made for manmade drainage. The DTM may miss flow paths below bridges.</li> <li>• Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 6.5 hour duration storm with 1 in 200 chance of occurring in any year, over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW-GPU model.</li> <li>• Manning's n of 0.1 is used throughout, to allow broad scale effects of buildings and other obstructions to be approximated.</li> <li>• No allowance made for drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management.</li> <li>• The 'more susceptible' layer shows where modelled flooding is <math>&gt;1.0m</math> deep; you must not interpret this as depth of flooding, rather as indicative of susceptibility to flooding because of modelling uncertainties.</li> </ul>	<p>Gloucestershire</p>	<p>SO876400190790</p>	<p>Entire county of Gloucestershire</p>	<p>Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding (ASISWF) - More</p>	<p>Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event. This identifies areas which are 'more susceptible' to surface water flooding.</p>	<p>200 Surface runoff</p> <p>High</p>
<p>4 • Topography is derived from 64.5% LIDAR (on 0.25m-2m grids; original accuracy <math>\pm 0.15m</math>) and 35.5% NEXTMap SAR (on 5m grid; original accuracy <math>\pm 1.0m</math>), processed to remove buildings &amp; vegetation, then combined on a 2m grid; buildings added with an arbitrary height of 5m based on OS MasterMap 2009 building footprints, then resampled to a 5m grid DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flow routes dictated by topography; a uniform allowance of 12mm/hr has been made for manmade drainage in urban areas. Infiltration allowance reduces runoff to 39% in rural areas and 70% in urban areas.</li> <li>• Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 1.1 hour duration storm with 1 in 30 chance of occurring in any year over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW-GPU model.</li> <li>• Manning's n of 0.1 in rural areas; 0.03 in urban areas, to reflect explicit modelling of buildings in urban areas.</li> <li>• No allowance made for local variations in drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management.</li> <li>• The <math>&gt;0.1m</math> layer shows where modelled flooding is greater than 0.1m deep.</li> </ul>	<p>Gloucestershire</p>	<p>SO876400190790</p>	<p>Entire county of Gloucestershire</p>	<p>Flood Map for Surface Water (FMSW) - 1 in 30</p>	<p>Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event, in this case producing flooding of greater than 0.1m depth.</p>	<p>30 Surface runoff</p> <p>High</p>
<p>5 • Topography is derived from 64.5% LIDAR (on 0.25m-2m grids; original accuracy <math>\pm 0.15m</math>) and 35.5% NEXTMap SAR (on 5m grid; original accuracy <math>\pm 1.0m</math>), processed to remove buildings &amp; vegetation, then combined on a 2m grid; buildings added with an arbitrary height of 5m based on OS MasterMap 2009 building footprints, then resampled to a 5m grid DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flow routes dictated by topography; a uniform allowance of 12mm/hr has been made for manmade drainage in urban areas. Infiltration allowance reduces runoff to 39% in rural areas and 70% in urban areas.</li> <li>• Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 1.1 hour duration storm with 1 in 30 chance of occurring in any year over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW-GPU model.</li> <li>• Manning's n of 0.1 in rural areas; 0.03 in urban areas, to reflect explicit modelling of buildings in urban areas.</li> <li>• No allowance made for local variations in drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management.</li> <li>• The <math>&gt;0.3m</math> layer shows where modelled flooding is greater than 0.3m deep.</li> </ul>	<p>Gloucestershire</p>	<p>SO876400190790</p>	<p>Entire county of Gloucestershire</p>	<p>Flood Map for Surface Water (FMSW) - 1 in 30 deep</p>	<p>Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event, in this case producing flooding of greater than 0.3m depth.</p>	<p>30 Surface runoff</p> <p>High</p>
<p>6 • Topography is derived from 64.5% LIDAR (on 0.25m-2m grids; original accuracy <math>\pm 0.15m</math>) and 35.5% NEXTMap SAR (on 5m grid; original accuracy <math>\pm 1.0m</math>), processed to remove buildings &amp; vegetation, then combined on a 2m grid; buildings added with an arbitrary height of 5m based on OS MasterMap 2009 building footprints, then resampled to a 5m grid DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flow routes dictated by topography; a uniform allowance of 12mm/hr has been made for manmade drainage in urban areas. Infiltration allowance reduces runoff to 39% in rural areas and 70% in urban areas.</li> <li>• Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 1.1 hour duration storm with 1 in 200 chance of occurring in any year over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW-GPU model.</li> <li>• Manning's n of 0.1 in rural areas; 0.03 in urban areas, to reflect explicit modelling of buildings in urban areas.</li> <li>• No allowance made for local variations in drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management.</li> <li>• The <math>&gt;0.1m</math> layer shows where modelled flooding is greater than 0.1m deep.</li> </ul>	<p>Gloucestershire</p>	<p>SO876400190790</p>	<p>Entire county of Gloucestershire</p>	<p>Flood Map for Surface Water (FMSW) - 1 in 200</p>	<p>Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event, in this case producing flooding of greater than 0.1m depth.</p>	<p>200 Surface runoff</p> <p>High</p>

Annex 2 Future floods

<p>7 • Topography is derived from 64.5% LIDAR (on 0.25m-2m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m) and 35.5% NEXTMap SAR (on 5m grid; original accuracy ± 1.0m), processed to remove buildings &amp; vegetation, then combined on a 2m grid; buildings added with an arbitrary height of 5m based on OS MasterMap 2009 building footprints, then resampled to a 5m grid DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flow routes dictated by topography; a uniform allowance of 12mm/hr has been made for manmade drainage in urban areas. Infiltration allowance reduces runoff to 39% in rural areas and 70% in urban areas.</li> <li>• Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 1,1 hour duration storm with 1 in 200 chance of occurring in any year over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW-GPU model.</li> <li>• Manning's n of 0.1 in rural areas; 0.03 in urban areas, to reflect explicit modelling of buildings in urban areas.</li> <li>• No allowance made for local variations in drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management.</li> <li>• The &gt;0.3m layer shows where modelled flooding is greater than 0.3m deep.</li> </ul>	Gloucestershire	SO876400190790	Entire county of Gloucestershire	Flood Map for Surface Water (FMSW) - 1 in 200 deep	Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event, in this case producing flooding of greater than 0.3m depth.	200 Surface runoff		High	
<p>8 • Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding (ASIGWF) is a strategic scale map showing groundwater flood areas on a 1km square grid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This data has used the top two susceptibility bands of the British Geological Society (BGS) 1:50,000 Groundwater Flood Susceptibility Map, which was developed on a 50m grid from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEXTMap 5m grid DTM.</li> <li>• National Groundwater Level data on a 50m grid</li> <li>• BGS 1:50,000 geological mapping, with classifications of permeability</li> </ul> </li> <li>• It covers consolidated aquifers (chalk, limestone, sandstone etc.) and superficial deposits.</li> <li>• Flood plains are not explicitly identified; the mapping identifies where groundwater is likely to emerge, and not where the water is subsequently likely to flow or pond.</li> <li>• No allowance is made for engineering works, or for groundwater rebound or abstraction to prevent groundwater rebound.</li> <li>• Shows the proportion of each 1km grid square which is susceptible to groundwater flooding.</li> </ul>	Gloucestershire	SO876400190790	Entire county of Gloucestershire	Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding (ASIGWF)	Does not describe a probability, but shows places where groundwater emergence more likely to occur.	Unknown	Groundwater		High
<p>9 • Modelling developed from combination of national (2004) and local (generally 1998-2010) modelling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topography derived from LIDAR (on 0.25m-2m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m), NEXTMap SAR (on 5m grid; original accuracy ± 1.0m), processed to remove buildings &amp; vegetation. For local modelling, topography may include ground survey.</li> <li>• Location of watercourses and tidal flow routes dictated by topographic survey.</li> <li>• Areas that may flood are defined for catchments &gt;3km<sup>2</sup> by routing appropriate flows for that catchment through the model to ascertain water level and thus depth and extent.</li> <li>• Manning's n of 0.1 used for national fluvial modelling; variable (calibrated) values for national tidal modelling; appropriate values selected for local modelling. Channel capacity assumed as QMED for national fluvial modelling; local survey methods used for local modelling.</li> <li>• For the purpose of flood risk management, models assume that there are no raised defences.</li> </ul>	Gloucestershire	SO876400190790	Entire county of Gloucestershire	Flood Map (for rivers and sea) - flood zone 3	Fluvial 1 in 100, tidal 1 in 200	100 Main rivers	Sea, ordinary watercourses	Medium	
<p>10 • Modelling developed from combination of national (2004) and local (generally 2004-2010) modelling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topography derived from LIDAR (on 0.25m-2m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m), NEXTMap SAR (on 5m grid; original accuracy ± 1.0m), processed to remove buildings &amp; vegetation. For local modelling, topography may include ground survey.</li> <li>• Location of watercourses and tidal flow routes dictated by topographic survey.</li> <li>• Areas that may flood are defined for catchments &gt;3km<sup>2</sup> by routing appropriate flows for that catchment through the model to ascertain water level and thus depth and extent.</li> <li>• Manning's n of 0.1 used for national fluvial modelling; variable (calibrated) values for national tidal modelling; appropriate values selected for local modelling. Channel capacity assumed as QMED for national fluvial modelling; local survey methods used for local modelling.</li> <li>• For the purpose of flood risk management, models assume that there are no raised defences.</li> </ul>	Gloucestershire	SO876400190790	Entire county of Gloucestershire	Flood Map (for rivers and sea) - flood zone 2	Extreme flood outlines 1 in 1000, and includes some historic where judged that this gives an indication of areas at risk of future flooding.	1000 Main rivers	Sea, ordinary watercourses	Medium	

Annex 2 Future floods

<p>11 Locally Agreed Surface Water Flood Map:</p> <p>Cheltenham Borough: Within Cheltenham urban area SWMP mapping, outside of urban areas Flood Map for Surface Water</p> <p>Cotswold District: Local mapping undertaken by Cotswold District for Andoversford, Chipping Campden, Morton-in-Marsh, Naunton, Weston sub-edge and Wilersey. For remainder of District use the Flood Map for Surface Water.</p> <p>Forest of Dean District: Flood Map for Surface Water to be used throughout District.</p> <p>Gloucester City: SWMP mapping to be used for Gloucester City</p> <p>Stroud District: SWMP mapping to be used where available (covers River Frome catchment, covering the eastern half of Stroud District, including Stroud town itself). For the remainder of the District use the Flood Map for Surface Water.</p> <p>Tewkesbury Borough: SWMP mapping to be used where available (covers Carrant Brook, River Swigate and Turk Brook catchments), except in Tewkesbury town where the Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding map should be used. For the remainder of the Borough use the Flood Map for Surface Water</p>	<p>Gloucestershire</p>	<p>SO876400190790</p>	<p>Entire county of Gloucestershire</p>	<p>SWMP mapping 1 in 200 yr (&gt;0.3m)</p> <p>Flood Map for Surface Water - 1 in 200 deep</p> <p>Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding - 'intermediate and more'</p>	<p>1 in 200 year rainfall event, producing flooding to a depth of greater than 0.3m</p>	<p>200 (except local mapping by Cotswold DC which is 100 yr + climate change)</p>	<p>Surface runoff</p>	<p>Ordinary watercourse flooding represented High</p>
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Annex 2 Future floods

Main mechanism of flooding	Main characteristic of flooding	Significant consequences to human health	Human health consequences - residential properties	Property count method	Other human health consequences	Significant economic consequences	Number of non-residential properties flooded	Property count method	Other economic consequences	Significant consequences to the environment	Environment consequences	Significant consequences to cultural heritage	Cultural heritage consequences
Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Mandatory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Mandatory	Optional	Mandatory	Optional
Pick from drop-down	Pick from drop-down	Pick from drop-down	Number between 1-10,000,000	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters	Pick from drop-down	Number between 1-10,000,000	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters
Pick a mechanism from: 'Natural exceedance' (of capacity), 'Defence exceedance' (floodwater overtopping defences), 'Failure' (of defences or infrastructure, or of pumping), 'Blockage or restriction' (natural or artificial blockage or restriction of a conveyance channel or system), or 'No data'.	Pick a characteristic from: 'Flash flood' (rises and falls quite rapidly with little or no advance warning), 'Natural flood' (due to precipitation, at a slower rate than a flash flood), 'Snow melt flood' (due to rapid snow melt), 'Debris flow' (conveying a high degree of debris), or 'No data'. Most UK floods are 'Natural floods'.	Would there be any significant consequences to human health if the future flood were to occur?	Record the number of residential properties where the building structure would be affected either internally or externally if the flood were to occur.	Where residential or non-residential properties have been counted, it is important to record the method of counting, to aid comparisons between counts. Choose from: 'Detailed GIS' (using property outlines, as per Environment Agency guidance), 'Simple GIS' (using property points), 'Estimate from map', or 'Observed number'.	If there would be other <u>Significant consequences to human health</u> , describe them including information such as the number of critical services flooded.	Would there be any significant economic consequences if the future flood were to occur?	Record the number of non-residential properties where the building structure would be affected either internally or externally if the flood were to occur.	Where residential or non-residential properties have been counted, it is important to record the method of counting, to aid comparisons between counts. Choose from: 'Detailed GIS' (using property outlines, as per Environment Agency guidance), 'Simple GIS' (using property points), 'Estimate from map', or 'Observed number'.	If there would be other <u>Significant economic consequences</u> , describe them including information such as the area of agricultural land flooded, length of roads and rail flooded.	Would there be any significant consequences to the environment if the future flood were to occur?	If there would be <u>Significant consequences to the environment</u> , describe them including information such as national and international designated sites flooded, and pollution sources flooded.	Would there be any significant consequences to cultural heritage if the future flood were to occur?	If there would be <u>Significant consequences to cultural heritage</u> , describe them including information such as the number and type of heritage assets flooded.
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes	12000	Detailed GIS		No				No		No	
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes	48100	Detailed GIS		Yes	18900	Detailed GIS		No		No	
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes	20000	Detailed GIS		Yes	9500	Detailed GIS		No		No	



Annex 2 Future floods

Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes		Yes		No	No
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes		Yes		No	No
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes		Yes		No	No
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes	54100 Detailed GIS	Yes	22400 Detailed GIS	No	No

Annex 2 Future floods

Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes	16500 Detailed GIS	Yes	9000 Detailed GIS	No	No
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	No		No		No	No
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes		Yes		No	No
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes		Yes		No	No

Annex 2 Future floods

Natural exceedance    Natural flood

Yes

16753 Detailed GIS

168 critical services    Yes

1486 Detailed GIS

No

No



Annex 2 Future floods

Comments	Data owner	Area flooded	Confidence in modelled outline	Model date	Model Type	Hydrology Type	Lineage	Sensitive data	Protective marking descriptor	European Flood Event Code
Optional Max 1,000 characters  Any additional comments about the future flood record.	Optional Max 250 characters	Optional Number with two decimal places The total area of the land flooded, in km <sup>2</sup>	Optional Pick from drop-down  Pick a broad level of confidence in the modelled flood outline from; 'High' (good match to past flood extents - about 80% confident that outline is correct), 'Medium' (reasonable match - about 50% confident that outline is correct), 'Low' (poor match, sparse data - about 20% confident that outline is correct) or 'Unknown'.	Optional 'yyyy' or 'yyyy-mm' or 'yyyy-mm-dd'	Optional Max 250 characters  Type of software used to create future flood information.	Optional Max 250 characters  Type of hydrology method used to create future flood information.	Optional Max 250 characters  Lineage is how and what the data is made from. Has this data been created by using data owned or derived from data owned by 3rd party (external) organisations? If yes please give details.	Optional Pick from drop-down  Has the information been classified under the Government's Protective Marking Scheme? Include protective marking time limit where known. Note: If "Approved for Access" then report "Unmarked".	Optional Max 50 characters  For use where organisations apply the Government's Protective Marking Scheme.	Auto-populated Max 42 characters  This field will autopopulate using the LLFA name provided on the "Instructions" tab, and the <a href="#">Flood ID</a> . It is an EU-wide unique identifier and will be used to report the flood information.  Format: UK<ONS Code><P or F><LLFA Flood ID>. "ONS Code" is a unique reference for each LLFA. "P or F" indicates if the event is past or future. "LLFA Flood ID" is a sequential number beginning with 0001.
	Epping Forest District Council		Medium-Low	2008-08	2D-TuFlow	FEH (Revised Rainfall Runoff)	Ordnance Survey AddressPoint; CEH 1:50k River Centreline; NextMap DTM.	Unmarked	Private	UKE10000012F0001
	JBA Consulting (distributed by Environment Agency under licence)		Low	2009-07	JFLOW-GPU	Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 6.5 hr, 1:200 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hydrograph, using summer rainfall profile.		Protect	Commercial	UKE10000013F0001
	JBA Consulting (distributed by Environment Agency under licence)		Low	2009-07	JFLOW-GPU	Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 6.5 hr, 1:200 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hydrograph, using summer rainfall profile.		Protect	Commercial	UKE10000013F0002

Annex 2 Future floods

JBA Consulting (distributed by Environment Agency under licence)	Low	2009-07	JFLOW-GPU	Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 6.5 hr, 1:200 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hyetograph, using summer rainfall profile.		Protect	Commercial	UKE10000013F0003
Environment Agency	Medium-Low	2010-11	JFLOW-GPU	Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 1.1 hr, 1:30 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hyetograph, using summer rainfall profile. See " <a href="#">Description of assessment method</a> " for allowances for infiltration and drainage.	Rainfall Hyetograph, EA 2m Composite DTM, OSMM Topography	Unmarked		UKE10000013F0004
Environment Agency	Medium-Low	2010-11	JFLOW-GPU	Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 1.1 hr, 1:30 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hyetograph, using summer rainfall profile. See " <a href="#">Description of assessment method</a> " for allowances for infiltration and drainage.	Rainfall Hyetograph, EA 2m Composite DTM, OSMM Topography	Unmarked		UKE10000013F0005
Environment Agency	Medium-Low	2010-11	JFLOW-GPU	Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 1.1 hr, 1:200 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hyetograph, using summer rainfall profile. See " <a href="#">Description of assessment method</a> " for allowances for infiltration and drainage.	Rainfall Hyetograph, EA 2m Composite DTM, OSMM Topography	Unmarked		UKE10000013F0006

Annex 2 Future floods

	Environment Agency	Medium-Low	2010-11	JFLOW-GPU	Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 1.1 hr, 1:200 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hyetograph, using summer rainfall profile. See "Description of assessment method" for allowances for infiltration and drainage.	Rainfall Hyetograph, EA 2m Composite DTM, OSMM Topography	Unmarked		UKE10000013F0007
Data developed specifically for PFRA, and is unlikely to be suitable for any other purposes.	Environment Agency	Low	2010-11	ArcGIS	Uses data which is developed from published BGS groundwater level contours, groundwater levels in BGS WellMaster database and some river levels. No probability is associated with this data.	British Geological Society (BGS) DIGMapGB-50 [Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding].	Unmarked		UKE10000013F0008
Data updated quarterly. To understand the likelihood of future flooding, taking account of defences, refer to Areas Benefiting from Defences and National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) data. Marked 'Protect' for complete national dataset only.	Environment Agency	Medium	2010-11	Varies but mainly JFLOW, ISIS, HEC-RAS, TUFLOW for fluvial, and HYDROF for tidal.	National methodology described in "National Generalised Modelling for Flood Zones - Fluvial & Tidal Modelling Methods - Methodology, Strengths and Limitations". A national dataset (for England and Wales) of fluvial flood peak estimates was derived from the Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH) to generate a 1 in 100 chance fluvial flood. Local fluvial modelling uses FEH methods. Peak tidal water levels from either Dixon & Tawn (DT3) or local data sets to derive 1 in 200 chance tide levels including surge from POL CSX model.	NextMap SAR DTMe, UKHO Admiralty Charts, 1:50K CEH River Centre Line, CEH FEH Q(T) Grds, POL CSX Peak Extreme Water Levels, POL CS3 Astronomical Tides, UKHO Admiralty Tide Time-Series Calibration Locations, OS 1:10 Boundary Line MHW	Protect	Commercial	UKE10000013F0009
Data updated quarterly. To understand the likelihood of future flooding, taking account of defences, refer to National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) data. Marked 'Protect' for complete national dataset only.	Environment Agency	Medium	2010-11	Varies but mainly JFLOW, ISIS, HEC-RAS, TUFLOW for fluvial, and HYDROF for tidal.	National methodology described in "National Generalised Modelling for Flood Zones - Fluvial & Tidal Modelling Methods - Methodology, Strengths and Limitations". A national dataset (for England and Wales) of fluvial flood peak estimates was derived from the Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH) to generate a 1 in 1000 chance fluvial flood. Local fluvial modelling uses FEH methods. Peak tidal water levels from either Dixon & Tawn (DT3) or local data sets to derive 1 in 1000 chance tide levels including surge from POL CSX model.	NextMap SAR DTMe, UKHO Admiralty Charts, 1:50K CEH River Centre Line, CEH FEH Q(T) Grds, POL CSX Peak Extreme Water Levels, POL CS3 Astronomical Tides, UKHO Admiralty Tide Time-Series Calibration Locations, OS 1:10 Boundary Line MHW, Historic	Protect	Commercial	UKE10000013F0010

Annex 2 Future floods

SWMP mapping owned by GCC, based on using 3rd party data

Flood Map for Surface Water owned by EA

Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding owned by EA

High-Medium

SWMP mapping - 2009/10

FMSW - 2010

ASISWF - 2009

SWMP - InfoWorks CS/2D

FMSW & ASISWF - JFLOW GPU

Protect

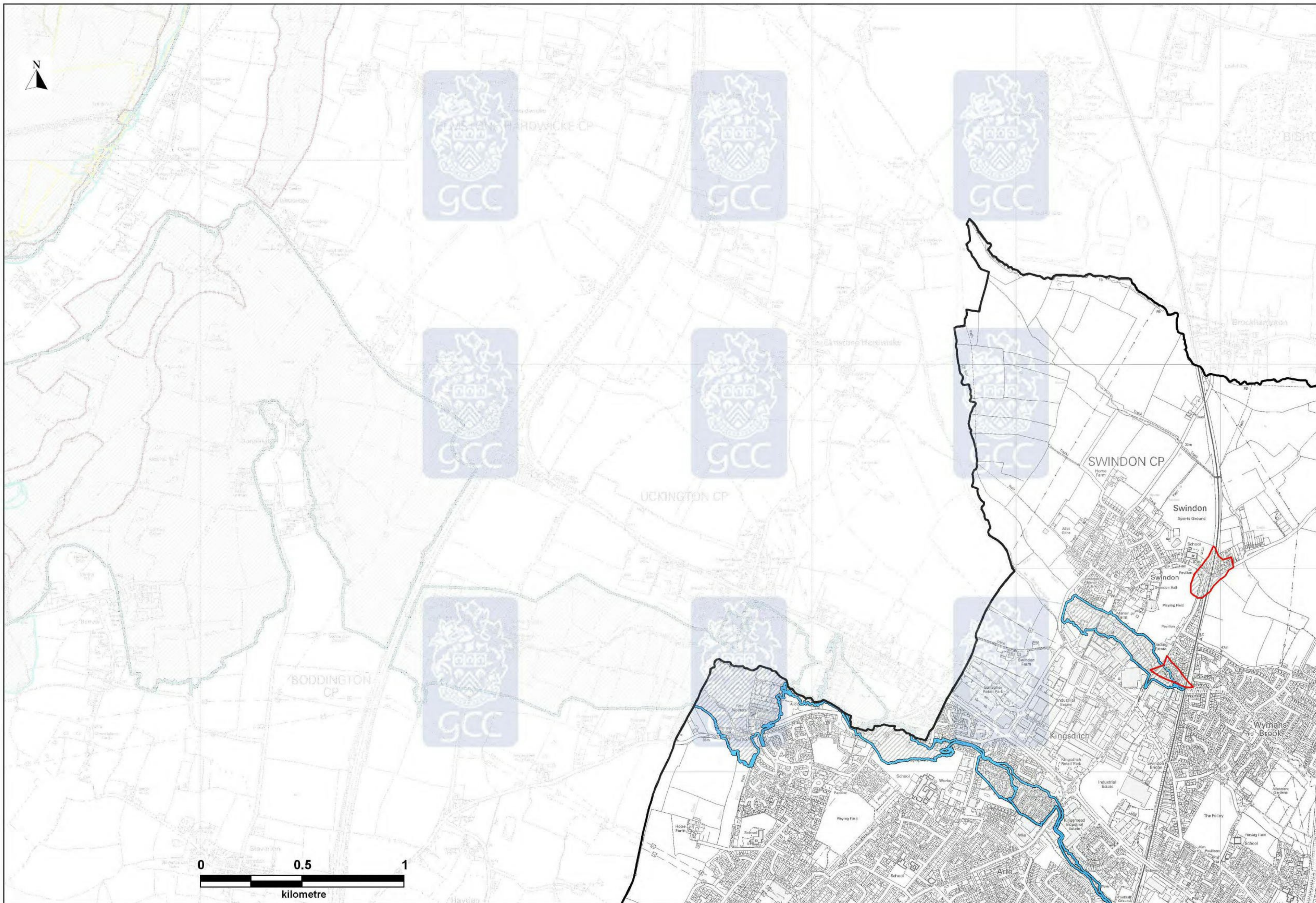
Commercial

UKE10000013F0011

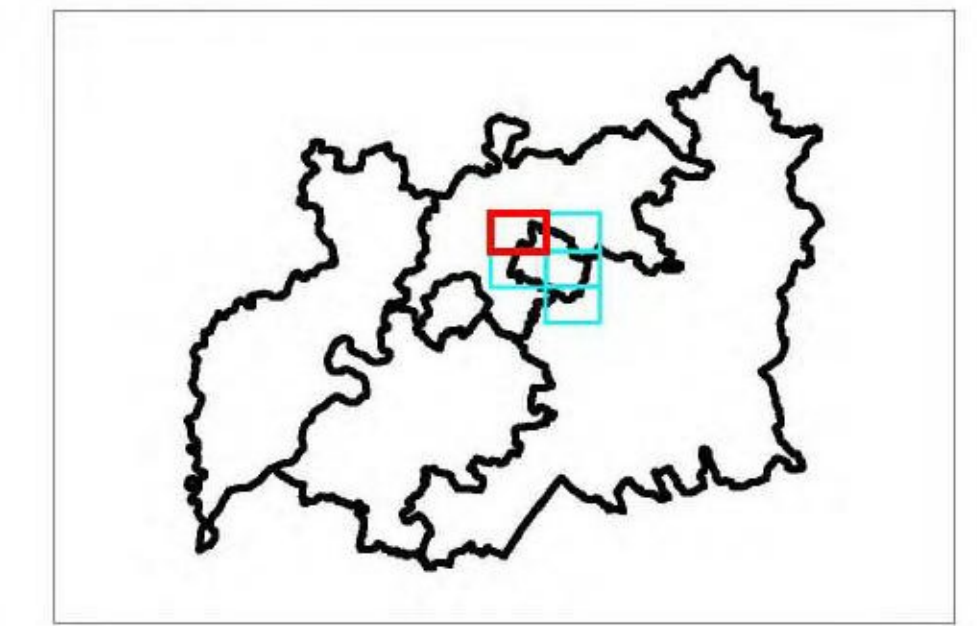
**Cheltenham Borough Council**  
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for  
Local Development Framework  
Level 1  
Volume 1 - FINAL  
September 2008

**Halcrow Group Limited**








Location Plan:-



Legend:-

-  Council Boundary
-  July 1968
-  July 2007

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Project:- GLOUCESTERSHIRE STRATEGIC FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

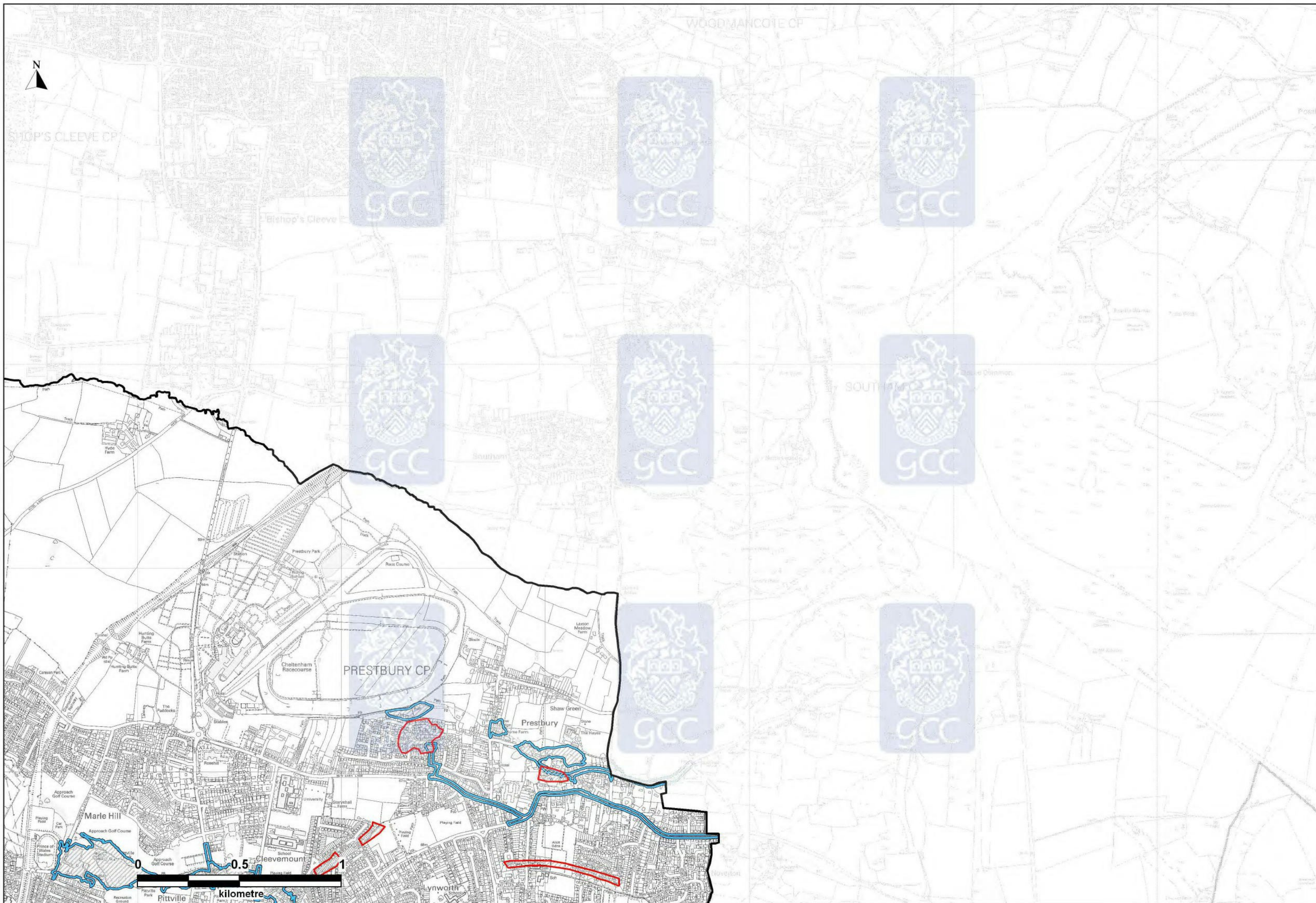
Tile E1:- HISTORIC FLOODING  
CHELTENHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

  
**CHELTENHAM**  
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Municipal Offices  
Promenade  
Cheltenham  
Gloucestershire  
GL50 9SA

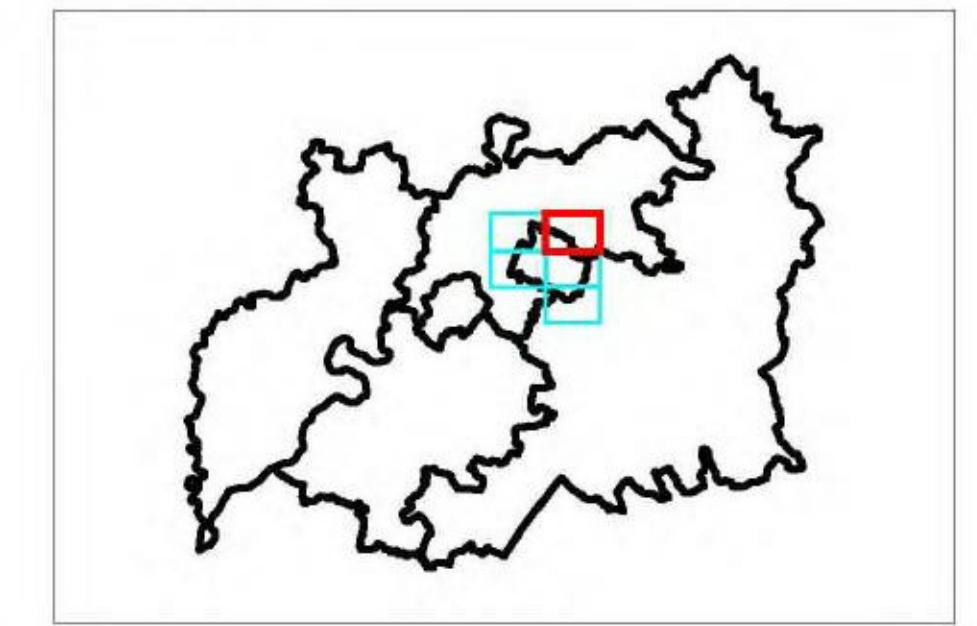
  
www.halcrow.com  
Lyndon House  
62 Hagley Road  
Edgbaston  
Birmingham  
B15 8PE

Drawn By :- A J Bryan	Revision :-	Drawing Scale :- 1:10,000	Drawing No. :- WB/GLOS/DRAWING - 044
Checked By :- B L Dunn	Status :-	Sheet No. :- 1 of 4	Date :- 26 March 2008
Approved By :- J R Parkin	FINAL	Plot Scale :- 1:1 @ A1	Issuing Office :- Birmingham



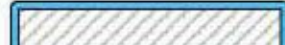
Rev.	By	Date	Description



Location Plan:-



Legend:-

-  Council Boundary
-  July 1968
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Tile E2:- HISTORIC FLOODING  
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Checked By :- B L Dunn  
Approved By :- J R Parkin

Revision  
Status  
FINAL

Drawing Scale :- 1:10,000  
Sheet No. :- 2 of 4  
Plot Scale :- 1:1 @ A1

Drawing No. :- WB/GLOS/DRAWING - 044  
Date :- 26 March 2008  
Issuing Office :- Birmingham

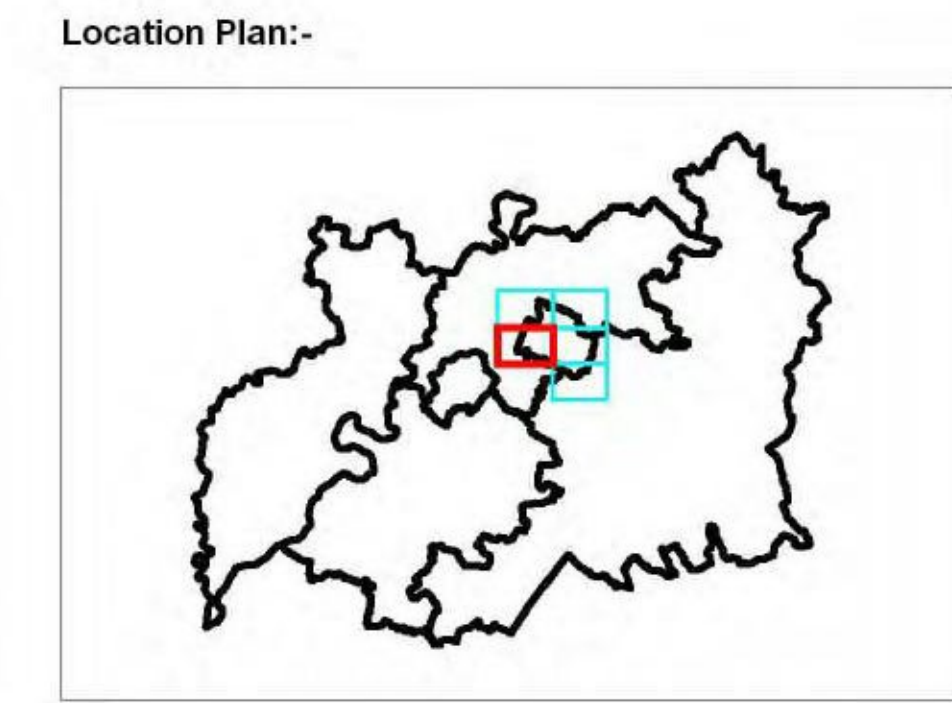
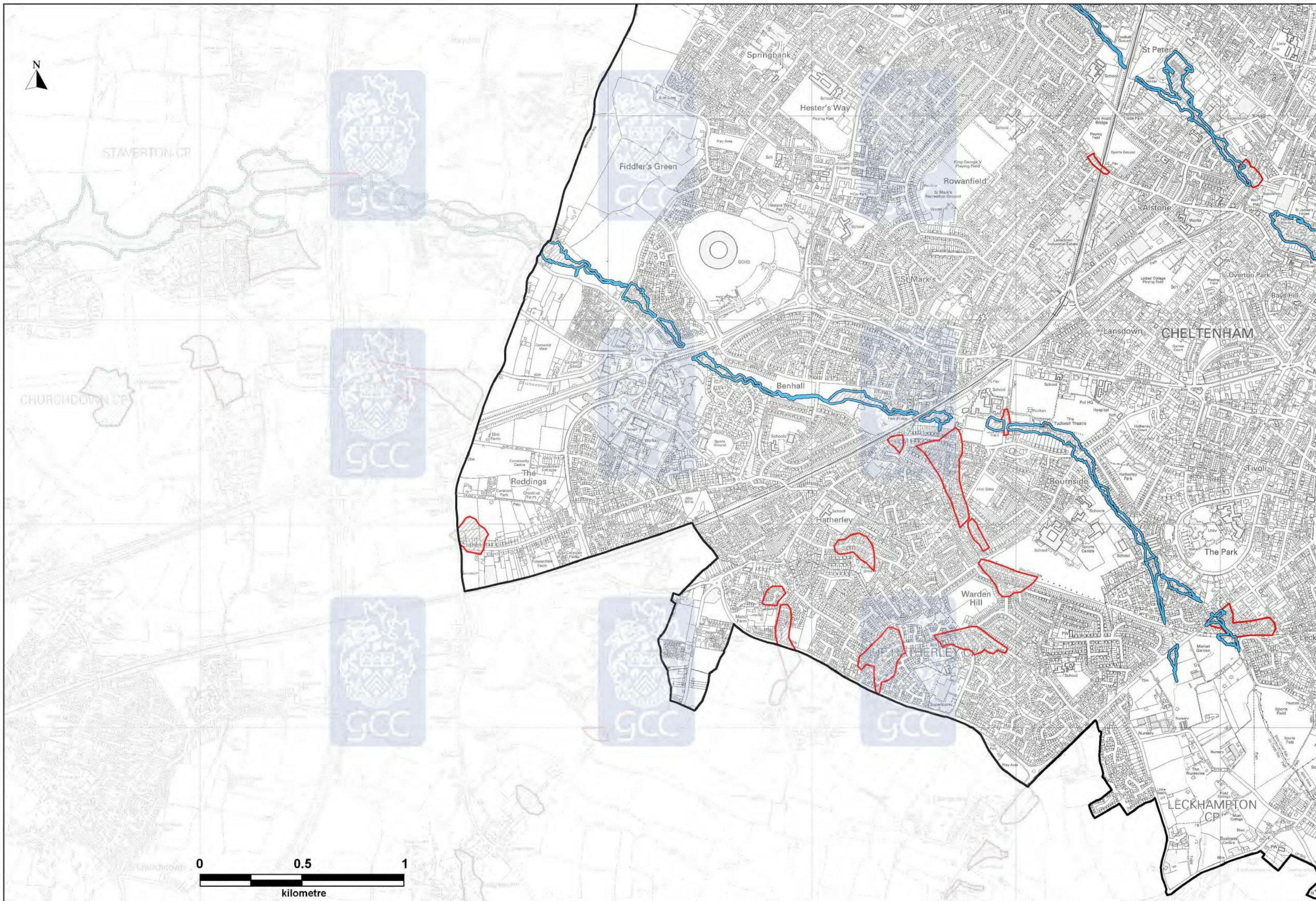
Rev.	By	Date	Description




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- Legend:-
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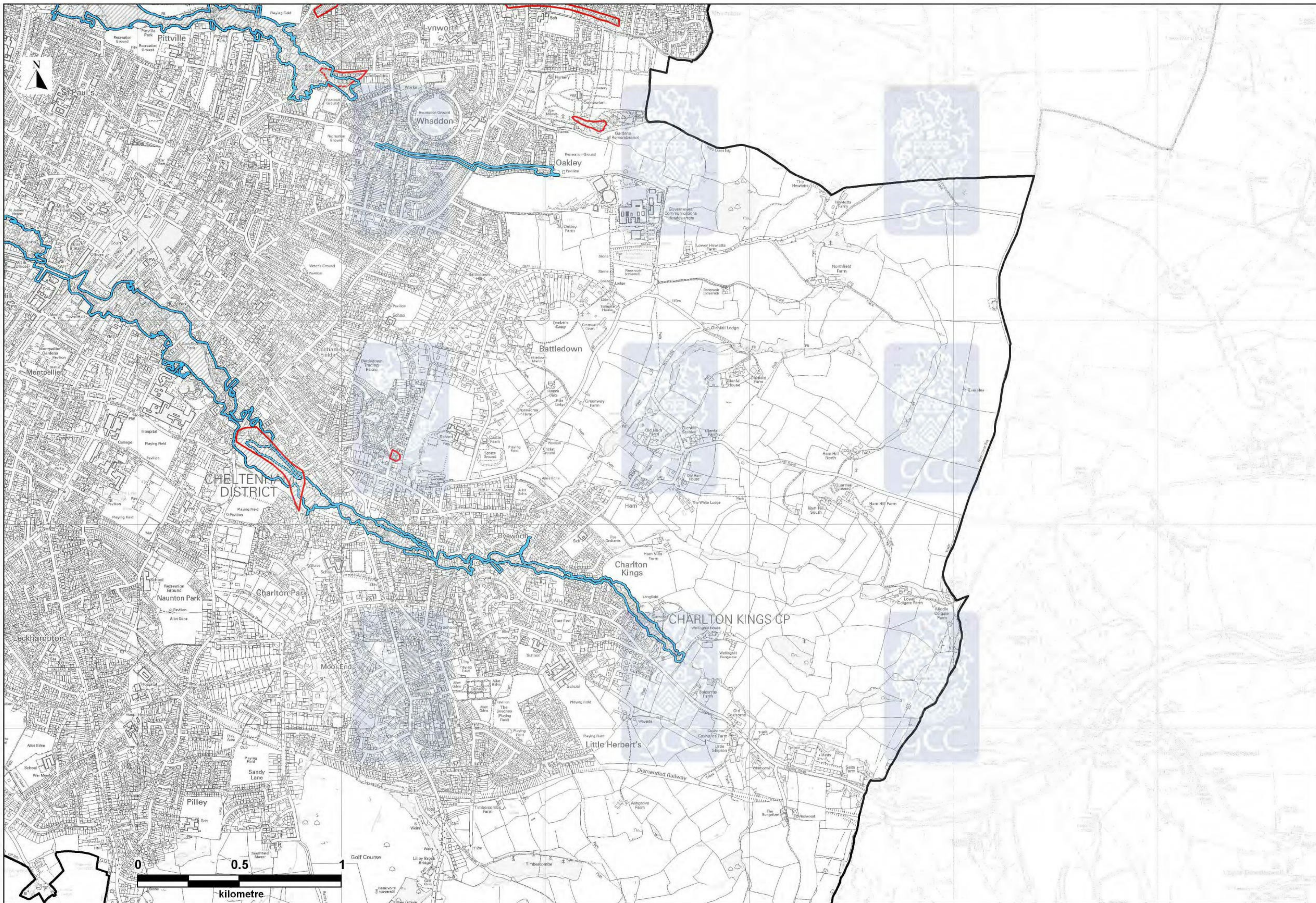
Tile E3:- HISTORIC FLOODING  
CHELTENHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

Drawn By :- A J Bryan	Revision :-	Drawing Scale :- 1:10,000	Drawing No. :- WB/GLOS/DRAWING - 044
Checked By :- B L Dunn	Status :-	Sheet No. :- 3 of 4	Date :- 26 March 2008
Approved By :- J R Parkin	FINAL	Plot Scale :- 1:1 @ A1	Issuing Office :- Birmingham

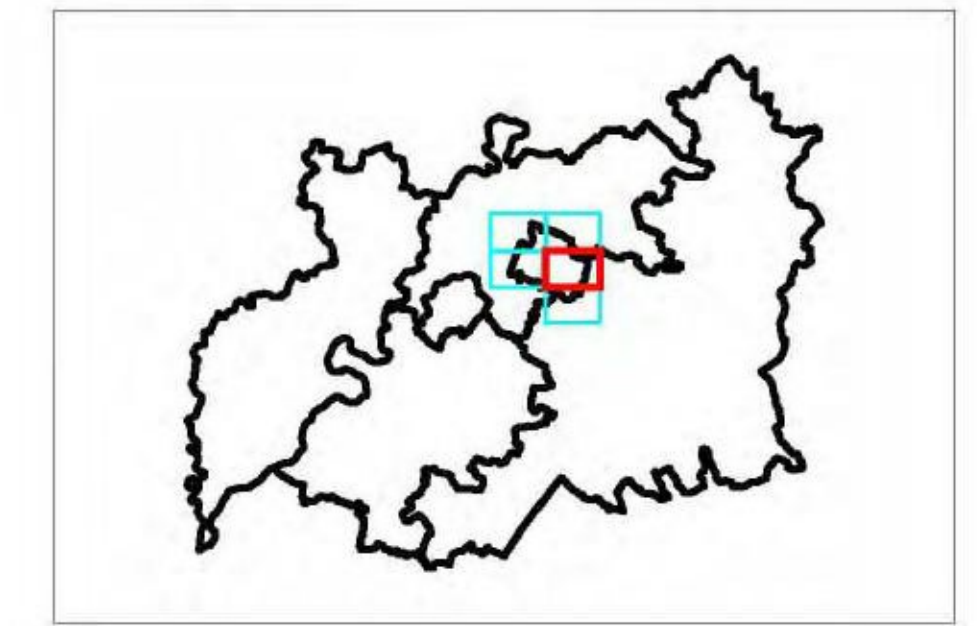
Rev.	By	Date	Description

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Promenade  
Cheltenham  
Gloucestershire  
GL50 9SA



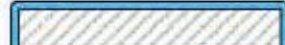
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Location Plan:-



Legend:-

-  Council Boundary
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Tile E4:- HISTORIC FLOODING  
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Drawn By :- A J Bryan  
Checked By :- B L Dunn  
Approved By :- J R Parkin

Revision  
Status  
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Drawing Scale :- 1:10,000  
Sheet No. :- 4 of 4  
Plot Scale :- 1:1 @ A1

Drawing No. :- WB/GLOS/DRAWING - 044  
Date :- 26 March 2008  
Issuing Office :- Birmingham

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## **APPENDIX E**

### ENVIRONMENT AGENCY CONSULTATION



Enter a postcode or place name:

Other topics for this area...

## Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea

### Map legend

Click on the map to see what is the Risk of Flooding at a particular location.

Flood Maps

- Flooding from rivers or sea without defences
- Extent of extreme flood
- Flood defences (Not all may be shown\*)
- Areas benefiting from flood defences (Not all may be shown\*)
- Main rivers

X: 390,722;Y: 221,053 at scale 1:40,000

[Data search](#)  [Text only version](#)



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### More about flooding:

#### Understanding the flood map

A more detailed explanation to help you understand the flood map shown above.

#### Current flood warnings

We provide flood warnings online 24 hours a day. Find out the current flood warning status in your local area.

#### Flood map - your questions answered

Answers to commonly asked questions about the flood map.

\* **Legend information:** Flood defences and the areas benefiting from them are gradually being added through updates. Please contact your local environment agency office for further details.

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Last updated: 26th April 2013

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Other topics for this area...

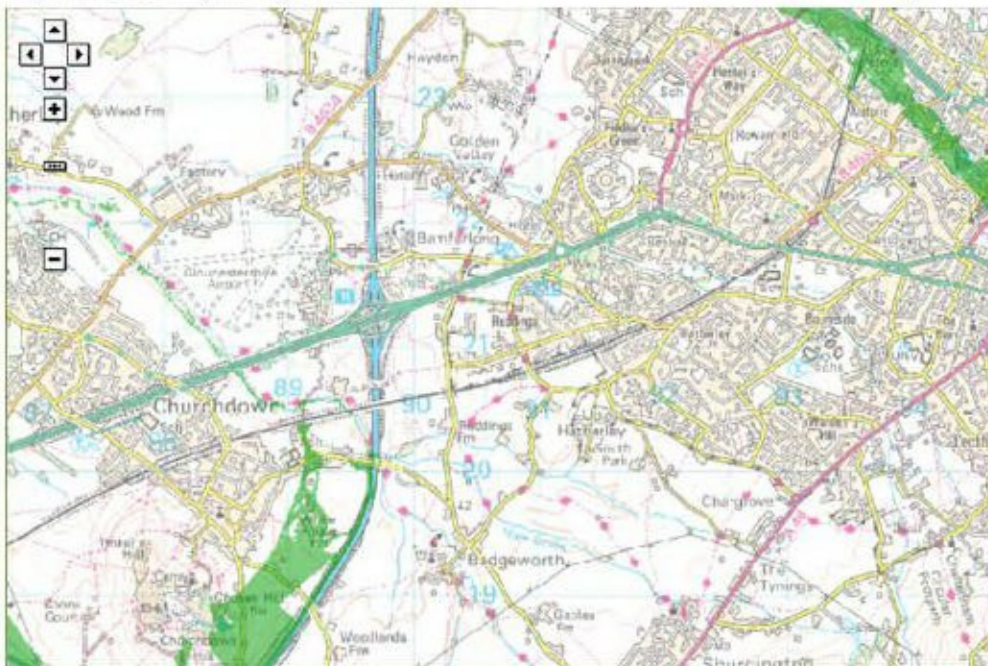
## Risk of Flooding from Reservoirs

### Map legend

- Click within the extent of flooding to see which reservoirs affect this area
- Risk of Flooding from Reservoirs
- Maximum extent of flooding

Map of X: 390,721.75; Y: 221,052.73 at scale 1:40,000

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### Find out more:

This map shows the largest area that might be flooded if a reservoir were to fail and release the water it holds. Since this is a prediction of a worst case scenario, it's unlikely that any actual flood would be this large.

Remember - reservoir flooding is extremely unlikely. There has been no loss of life in the UK from reservoir flooding since 1925. Since then reservoir safety legislation has been introduced to make sure reservoirs are well maintained.

Please note that only flood maps for large reservoirs are displayed. Flood maps are not displayed for smaller reservoirs or for reservoirs commissioned after reservoir mapping began in spring 2009. The reservoir flood maps also don't give any information about how likely any area is to be flooded.

If your property is within the green highlighted area, then you could be affected by reservoir flooding. To find out more about the reservoirs that could cause this flooding, click on the map within the green highlighted area. You will find the name and ownership details of the reservoirs that could cause flooding in your area.

If you want to find out about local emergency plans you should contact the local authority responsible for that emergency plan but be aware that these reservoir flood plans may take some time to develop. You can find out which local authority to contact by clicking on the map.

[Reservoir flooding](#)

[Guidance for people living near reservoirs](#)

[Your questions answered](#)

[Who to contact](#)



Enter a postcode or place name:

Other topics for this area...

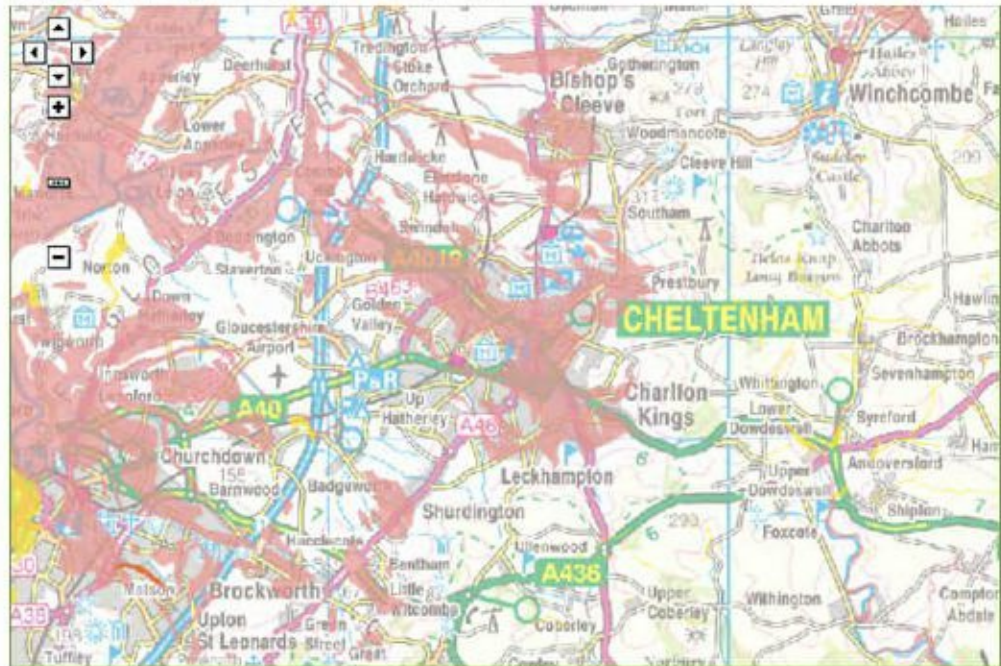
Groundwater

Map legend

Map of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire at scale 1:125,000

Data search  Text only version

<input type="checkbox"/>	Groundwater source protection zones <input type="button" value="i"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Inner zone (Zone 1)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Outer zone (Zone 2)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Total catchment (Zone 3)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Special interest (Zone 4)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Aquifer Maps - Superficial Deposits Designation <input type="button" value="i"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Principal
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary B
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary (undifferentiated)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown (lakes and landlip)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aquifer Maps - Bedrock Designation <input type="button" value="i"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Principal
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary B
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary (undifferentiated)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Groundwater Vulnerability Zones <input type="button" value="i"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major Aquifer High
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major Aquifer Intermediate
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major Aquifer Low
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor Aquifer High
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor Aquifer Intermediate
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor Aquifer Low



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More about Groundwater

British Geological Survey Aquifer data:

The Aquifer Extents are not displayed at scales greater than 1:75,000 (Ordnance Survey 1:250,000 scale) as the data was only modelled to this level and is not accurate past this.

New BGS Aquifer Designation Maps

From 1st April 2010 new aquifer designations replace the old system of classifying aquifers as Major, Minor and Non-Aquifer. This new system is in line with our Groundwater Protection Policy (GP3) and the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and is based on British Geological Survey mapping.

Groundwater Source Protection Zones data:

The Source Protection Zones are not displayed at scales greater than 1:20,000 (Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale) as the data was only modelled to this level and is not accurate past this. They should not be compared against field boundaries.

Groundwater Source Protection Zones

Groundwater provides a third of our drinking water. We ensure that your water is safe to drink defining Source Protection Zones. These zones help to monitor the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area.

Facts and figures of our groundwater resources

Find out more about groundwater and groundwater levels.





Enter a postcode or place name:

Other topics for this area...

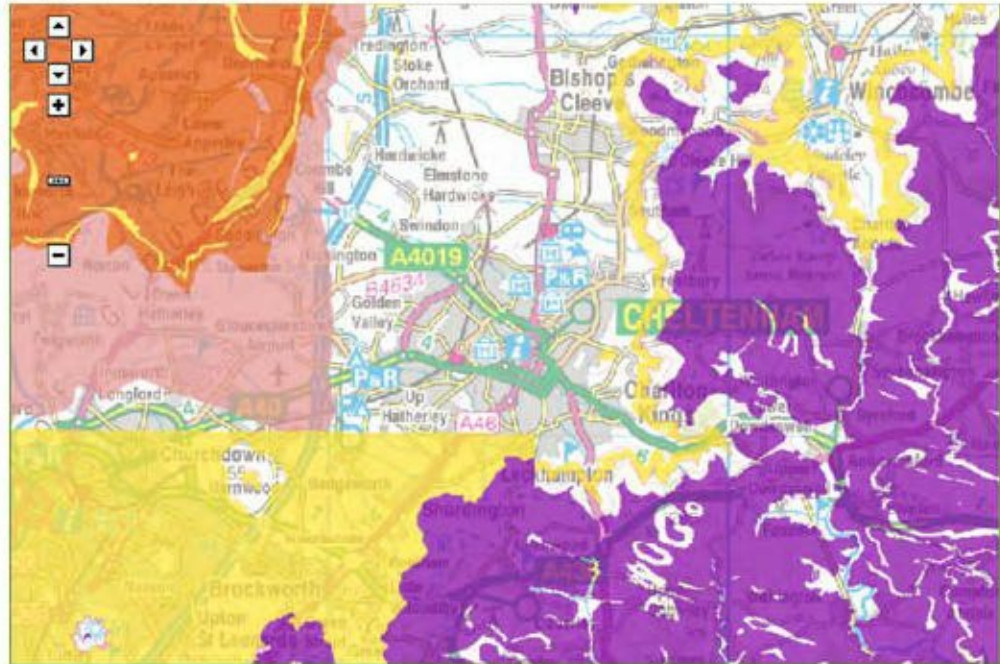
Groundwater

Map legend

<input type="checkbox"/>	Groundwater source protection zones
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aquifer Maps - Superficial Deposits Designation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Aquifer Maps - Bedrock Designation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Groundwater Vulnerability Zones
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Principal
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Secondary A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Secondary B
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Secondary (undifferentiated)

Map of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire at scale 1:125,000

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Facts and figures of our groundwater resources

Find out more about groundwater and groundwater levels.



Enter a postcode or place name:

Other topics for this area...

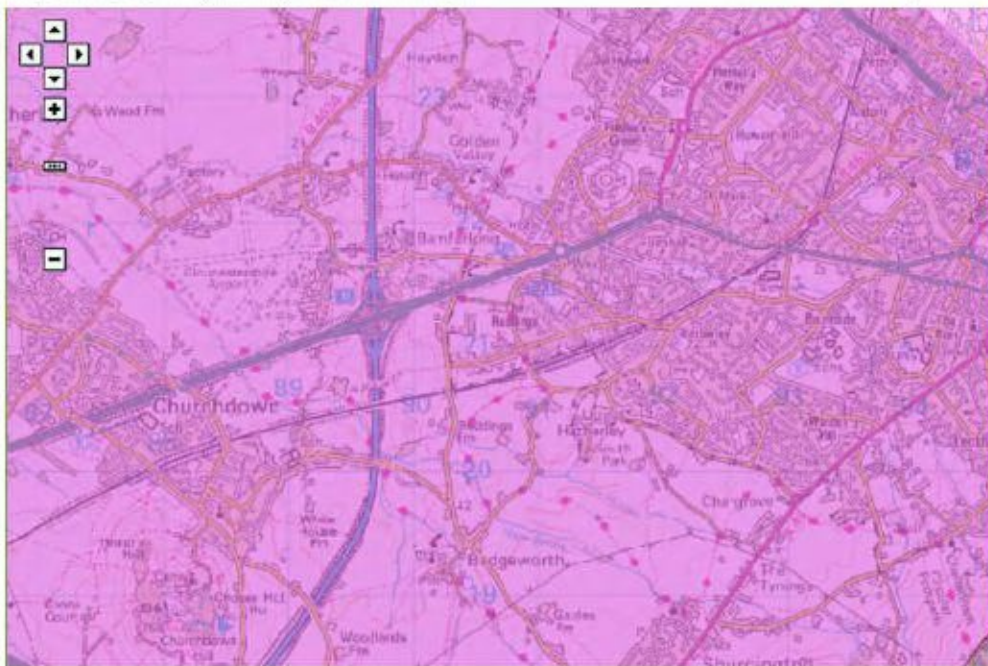
## Drinking Water Protected Areas

### Map legend

<input type="checkbox"/>	Surface Water Drinking Water Protected Areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	Surface Water Safeguard Zones
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Groundwater Drinking Water Protected Areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	At Risk Areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	Probably At Risk Areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	Probably Not At Risk Areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not At Risk Areas
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Groundwater Safeguard Zones
<input type="checkbox"/>	Safeguard Zones
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Water Protection Areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dee Catchment

Map of X: 390,721.75; Y: 221,052.73 at scale 1:40,000

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### Drinking Water Protected Areas:

#### What are Drinking Water Protected Areas?

Drinking Water Protected Areas (DrWPAs) are water bodies where 'raw' water is abstracted for human consumption at a rate of at least 10m<sup>3</sup>/day or where over 50 people are served. Abstractions of raw water can be from reservoirs, rivers and groundwater.

Raw water quality needs to be improved in some DrWPAs to avoid the need for extra treatment at drinking water treatment plants. Wherever there is a risk of extra drinking water treatment being required the DrWPA is designated 'at risk'. This does not mean there is a risk to our tap water. Tap water supplied by water companies in England and Wales is robustly regulated by the Drinking Water Inspectorate to ensure that it meets the required drinking water quality standards.

For 'at risk' DrWPAs we may establish Safeguard Zones. These non-statutory Safeguard Zones are areas where activities can impact adversely on the quality of water abstracted in the DrWPA. Action to address pollution is targeted in these zones so that extra treatment of raw water can be avoided. Safeguard Zones are a joint initiative between the Environment Agency and water companies. Safeguard Zones are one of the main tools for delivering the Drinking Water Protected Area objectives of the Water Framework Directive.

For further information please see Annex D of our River Basin Management Plans.

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Author: The Environment Agency | [WIYBYSUPPORT@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:WIYBYSUPPORT@environment-agency.gov.uk)  
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Other topics for this area...

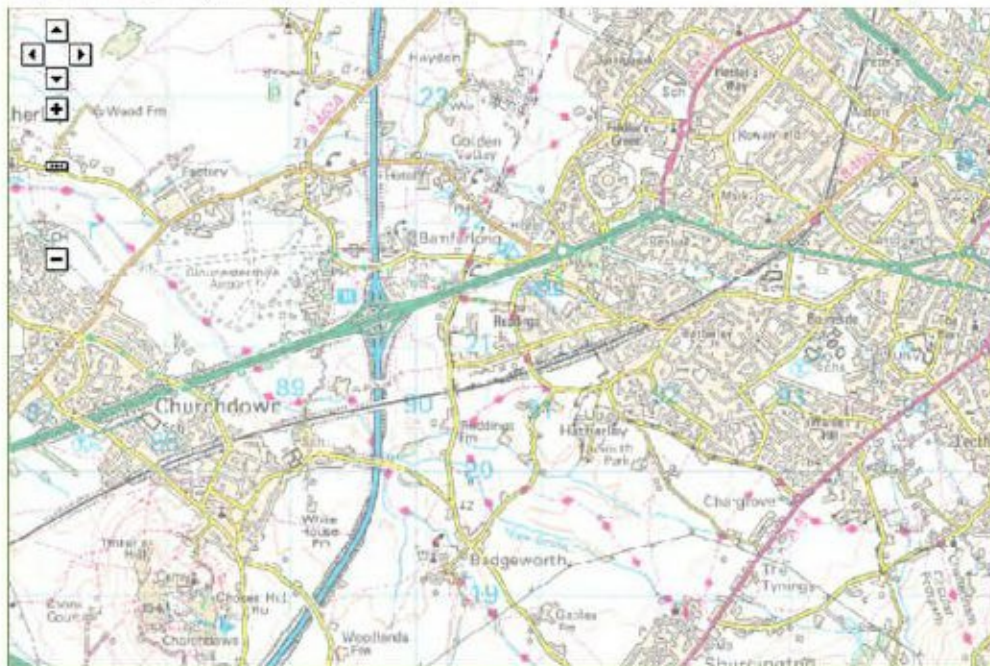
## Drinking Water Protected Areas

### Map legend

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Surface Water Drinking Water Protected Areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	At Risk Areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not At Risk Areas
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Surface Water Safeguard Zones
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Safeguard Zones
<input type="checkbox"/>	Groundwater Drinking Water Protected Areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	Groundwater Safeguard Zones
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Protection Areas

Map of X: 390,721.75; Y: 221,052.73 at scale 1:40,000

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### Drinking Water Protected Areas:

#### What are Drinking Water Protected Areas?

Drinking Water Protected Areas (DrWPAs) are water bodies where 'raw' water is abstracted for human consumption at a rate of at least 10m<sup>3</sup>/day or where over 50 people are served. Abstractions of raw water can be from reservoirs, rivers and groundwater.

Raw water quality needs to be improved in some DrWPAs to avoid the need for extra treatment at drinking water treatment plants. Wherever there is a risk of extra drinking water treatment being required the DrWPA is designated 'at risk'. This does not mean there is a risk to our tap water. Tap water supplied by water companies in England and Wales is robustly regulated by the Drinking Water Inspectorate to ensure that it meets the required drinking water quality standards.

For 'at risk' DrWPAs we may establish Safeguard Zones. These non-statutory Safeguard Zones are areas where activities can impact adversely on the quality of water abstracted in the DrWPA. Action to address pollution is targeted in these zones so that extra treatment of raw water can be avoided. Safeguard Zones are a joint initiative between the Environment Agency and water companies. Safeguard Zones are one of the main tools for delivering the Drinking Water Protected Area objectives of the Water Framework Directive.

For further information please see Annex D of our River Basin Management Plans.

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