
Appendix A - Glossary

AStGWF	Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding
BGS	British Geological Survey
Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP)	A strategic planning tool through which the Environment Agency works with other key decision-makers within a river catchment to identify and agree policies for sustainable flood risk management.
CDAs	Critical Drainage Areas
Chance of flooding	The chance of flooding is used to describe the frequency of a flood event occurring in any given year, e.g. there is a 1 in 100 chance of flooding in this location in any given year. This can also be described as an annual probability, e.g. a 1% chance of flooding in any given year. The standard notation is 'a 0.5 per cent (1 in 200) or greater chance of happening each year'. The use of return periods should be avoided.
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
Climate Change	A long-term change in weather patterns over a period of time that ranges from decades to millions of years. It may be limited to a specific region, or may occur globally.
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazard
Communities and Local Government (CLG)	Communities and Local Government is the government department which sets policy on local government, housing, urban regeneration, planning and fire and rescue. They have responsibility for all race equality and community cohesion related issues in England and for building regulations, fire safety and some housing issues in England and Wales. The rest of their work applies only to England. They provide funding to and agree expenditure plans for Local Authorities.
Critical infrastructure	Infrastructure which is considered vital or indispensable to society, the economy, public health or the environment, and where the failure or destruction would have large impact. This would include emergency services such as hospitals, communications, electricity sub-stations, water treatment works, transport infrastructure and reservoirs.
CSW	Coventry, Solihull & Warwickshire

CSWRT	Coventry, Solihull & Warwickshire Resilience Team
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)	The government department responsible for policy and regulations on environmental, food and rural issues. This includes all aspects of flood risk management.
DG5 Register	A Water and Sewerage Company (WaSC) held register of properties which have experienced sewer flooding (either internal or external flooding) due to hydraulic overload, or properties which are ‘at risk’ of sewer flooding more frequently than once in 20 years.
ELR	Employment Land Review
Environment Agency (EA)	Established by the Environment Act 1995, and is a Non-Departmental Public Body of Defra. The Environment Agency is the leading public body for protecting and improving the environment in England. It is responsible for taking a strategic overview of the management of all sources of flooding. This includes, setting the direction for managing the risks through strategic plans; providing evidence and advice to inform Government policy and support others; working collaboratively to support the development of risk management skills and capacity; and providing a framework to support local delivery. They also have operational responsibility for managing the risk of flooding from main rivers, reservoirs, estuaries and the sea.
Environment Agency Flood Zones	Flood Zones produced by the Environment Agency which provide an indication of the probability of flooding (from rivers and the coast) within all areas of England and Wales.
Exceedance flows	Excess surface water flow that occurs when the capacity of the drainage system is exceeded.
Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) policy	Sets out the principles that should guide decision making on the sustainable management of flood and coastal erosion risk in England.
Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant in Aid (FCERM GiA)	Central government funding to Flood Risk Management Authorities in order to manage flood and coastal erosion risk. This funding is provided by Defra to the Environment Agency to invest in flood risk management schemes. Funding from the Environment Agency which can be provided to local authorities to invest in flood risk schemes is called Capital Grant. Capital Grant is approved through the Project Appraisal Review (PAR) process.

Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	A study to assess the risk to an area or site from flooding, now and in the future. It should also assess the impact that any changes or developments on the site or area will have on flood risk to the site and elsewhere. It may also identify, particularly at more local levels, how to manage those changes to ensure that flood risk is not increased.
Flood Risk Management (FRM)	The activity of managing the frequency or consequences of flooding. This may occur through actions such as construction and maintenance of flood defences, emergency planning and responding to flood events and facilitation of post event recovery.
Flood Risk Management Plan	A plan for the management of a significant flood risk. The plan must include details of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) objectives set by the person preparing the plan for the purpose of managing the flood risk, and b) the proposed measures for achieving those objectives (including measures required by any provision of an Act of subordinate legislation).
Flood Risk Regulations 2009	Legislation that replaced the Floods Directive in England and Wales.
Flood (Risk Management) Strategy	An Environment Agency study which provides a detailed assessment of flood risk (from rivers and the sea) in a location or for a whole catchment, and the preferred approach for long term management of these risks.
Flood risk map	A map showing in relation to each flood risk (a) the number of people living in the area who are likely to be affected in the event of flooding, (b) the type of economic activity likely to be affected in the event of flooding, (c) any industrial activities in the area that may increase the risk of pollution in the event of flooding, (d) any relevant protected areas that may be affected in the event of flooding, (e) any areas of water subject to specified measures or protection for the purpose of maintaining the water quality that may be affected in the event of flooding, and (f) any other effect on - (i) human health, (ii) economic activity, or (iii) the environment (including cultural heritage).

Flood Map for Surface Water (FMfSW)

The Flood Map for Surface Water shows areas where surface water would be expected to flow or pond, as a result of two different chances of rainfall event. The areas at risk of flooding are displayed in two bands showing a) surface water flooding and b) areas of deeper surface water flooding.

This map has now been superseded by the Updated Flood Map for Surface Water (uFMfSW).

Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (FWMA)

The Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) 2010 came into effect in April 2010. The Act takes forward a number of recommendations from the Pitt Review into the 2007 floods and placed new responsibilities on the Environment Agency, local authorities and property developers (amongst others) to manage the risk of flooding.

Floods Directive

The EU Floods Directive came into force in November 2007 and is designed to help member states prevent and limit the impact of floods on people, property and the environment. It was transposed into English law in December 2009 by the Flood Risk Regulations.

GARA

Growth and Regeneration Area

Geomorphology

The science dealing with the form and surface configuration of the earth.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

A Habitats Regulations Assessment is the assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on international protected sites for nature conservation. These sites are Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar sites (wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention). The purpose of Habitats Regulations Assessment is to ensure that plans will not result in significant damage to protected wildlife sites.

Highways England

The national body responsible for managing, maintaining and improving England's motorways and trunk roads. Previously known as the Highways Agency

Hotspot

A hotspot is an area perceived and identified locally as being at greatest risk of surface water flooding.

Internal Flooding

Flooding of 'living accommodation' (domestic dwellings but NOT gardens, outbuildings such as sheds, garages etc. and not normally basements and porches) or commercial premises.

Land Drainage Act 1991 (LDA)	The Land Drainage Act details the duties and powers to manage land drainage for a number of bodies and groups, including local authorities, the Environment Agency, Internal Drainage Boards and riparian owners.
Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)	A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.
LFRMS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging - high accuracy, high resolution elevation data captured by airborne systems.
Local Plan	The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law, this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current core strategies or other planning policies, which under the above regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	The local planning authority (LPA) is empowered by law to exercise planning functions, often the local borough or district council. National Parks and the Broads Authority are also considered to be local planning authorities. County councils are the authority for waste and minerals matters.
Local Resilience Forum (LRF)	LRFs are multi-agency forums, bringing together all organisations that have a duty to co-operate under the Civil Contingencies Act, and are those involved in responding to emergencies. They prepare emergency plans and co-ordinate the response to major emergencies including flooding.
Main River	Main Rivers are watercourses marked as such on a main river map. Generally main rivers are larger streams or rivers, but can be smaller watercourses. Main Rivers are determined by Defra in England, and the Environment Agency has legal responsibility for them.

Major Development

Major development means development involving any one or more of the following:

- (a) the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits;
- (b) waste development;
- (c) the provision of dwellinghouses where—
 - (i) the number of dwellinghouses to be provided is 10 or more; or
 - (ii) the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and it is not known whether the development falls within sub-paragraph (c)(i);
- (d) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more; or
- (e) development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more;

MCM

Multi-Coloured Manual

Multi-Agency Flood Plan (MAFP)

A plan developed by the Local Resilience Forum to outline appropriate multi-agency arrangements to facilitate an effective, coordinated response to flooding in Warwickshire. The plan is implemented by Category 1 and Category 2 responders.

Category 1 and Category 2 responders are organisations defined in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Category 1 responders are organisations at the core of the response to most emergencies. Category 2 organisations are 'co-operating bodies' who are less likely to be involved in the heart of planning work, but will be heavily involved in incidents that affect their own sector.

NFF

National Flood Forum

National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (NFCERMS) (2011)

The national strategy aims to ensure that flood risk is managed in a co-ordinated way within catchments and that this balances the needs of communities, the economy and the environment. The strategy encourages more effective risk management through enabling people, communities, business, infrastructure operators and the public sector to work to together.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The National Planning Policy Framework was published in March 2012. It sets out the government's strategy for planning, aiming to make the planning system less complex and more accessible, to protect the environment and promote sustainable growth.

NRD

National Receptors Dataset

Ofwat

Office of Water Services: a government body set up in 1989 to be the economic regulator of the water and sewerage industry in England and Wales.

Ordinary watercourse

An ordinary watercourse is any river, stream, ditch, cut, sluice, dyke or non-public sewer which is not a Main River. The local authority or Internal Drainage Board has powers for such watercourses.

Partner

Defined as someone with responsibility for decisions or actions. Partners share joint responsibility for these decisions/actions.

Pitt Review

An independent review of the 2007 summer floods by Sir Michael Pitt, which provided recommendations to improve flood risk management in England.

Pluvial flooding

'Pluvial' flooding (or surface water flooding) is caused by rainfall and occurs due to water ponding on or flowing over the ground surface before it reaches a drain or watercourse.

Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA)

A PFRA is an assessment of floods that have taken place in the past and floods that could take place in the future. It considers flooding from surface water runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.

Property Level Flood Resistance measures

Resistance measures are designed to keep flood water out of properties and businesses, and could include flood guards, flood doors, non-return valves and airbrick covers.

RBC

Rugby Borough Council

Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (RFCC)

The Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (RFCC) is a committee established by the Environment Agency under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 that brings together members appointed by Lead Local Flood Authorities and independent members with relevant experience in flood risk management.

Riparian owners

A riparian owner is someone who owns land or property adjacent to a watercourse. A riparian owner has a duty to maintain the watercourse and allow flow to pass through freely.

Risk	In flood risk management, risk is defined as the probability of a flood occurring x consequence of that flood.
River Basin Management Plans (RBMP)	A management plan for all river basins required by the Water Framework Directive. These documents will establish a strategic plan for the long-term management of the River Basin District, set out objectives for waterbodies and, in broad terms, what measures are planned to meet these objectives, and act as the main reporting mechanism to the European Commission.
RMA	Risk management authority
SAB	Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Approval Body
Section 19 Investigation	An investigation of a flood event by the Lead Local Flood Authority under Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.
Section 106 Agreement	The section of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 that provided for the creation of planning obligations, now replaced by Section 46 of the 2004 act. Section 106 agreements allow local authorities to ensure that developers provide financial contributions towards the infrastructure needed to support new developments.
Severn Trent Water (STW)	One of the ten water authorities in England formed under the Water Act 1973, to supply fresh water and treat sewage for around 8 million people living in the Midlands region of England and also certain regions of Wales.
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) does not in fact use the term strategic environmental assessment. It requires a formal 'environmental assessment' of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	A SFRA provides information on areas at risk from all sources of flooding. The SFRA should inform flood risk management decisions, and provides the basis from which to apply the Sequential Test and Exception Test (as defined in NPPF) in the development allocation and development control process.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

A Supplementary Planning Document is a Local Development Document that may cover a range of issues, thematic or site specific, and provides further detail of policies and proposals in a 'parent' Development Plan Document.

Surface water flooding

In this context, surface water flooding describes flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater, and runoff from land, small water courses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall.

SWMP

Surface Water Management Plan

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

Sustainable drainage systems are a sequence of management practices and control measures designed to mimic natural drainage processes by allowing rainfall to infiltrate and by attenuating and conveying surface water runoff slowly compared to conventional drainage. SuDS can operate at different levels; ideally in a hierarchy of source control, local control and regional control, and can be used in both rural and urban areas.

Updated Flood Map for Surface Water (uFMfSW)

The updated Flood Map for Surface Water was made public on the Environment Agency's website in December 2013. It improves upon the Flood Map for Surface Water (2010), and the Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding maps (2009) through incorporating improvements in modelling techniques, understanding and data; combining appropriate local mapping from LLFAs with national mapping to provide an improved and consistent picture of surface water flood risk; and providing velocity and depth information for a range of flood probabilities.

UK

United Kingdom

Water and Sewerage Company (WaSC)

Set up under the Water Industry Act 1991. Ten regional water and sewerage operators provide sewerage services in England and Wales. They are South West Water, Wessex Water, Southern Water, Thames Water, Anglian Water, Severn Trent Water, Yorkshire Water, United Utilities, Northumbrian Water and Welsh Water.

Water Framework Directive (WFD)

A European Community Directive (2000/60/EC) of the European Parliament and Council designed to integrate the way water bodies are managed across Europe. It requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015 through a catchment-based system of River Basin Management Plans, incorporating a programme of measures to improve the status of all natural water bodies.

WIA

Water Industry Act 1991

WCC

Warwickshire County Council

WSFF

Warwickshire Strategic Flood Forum