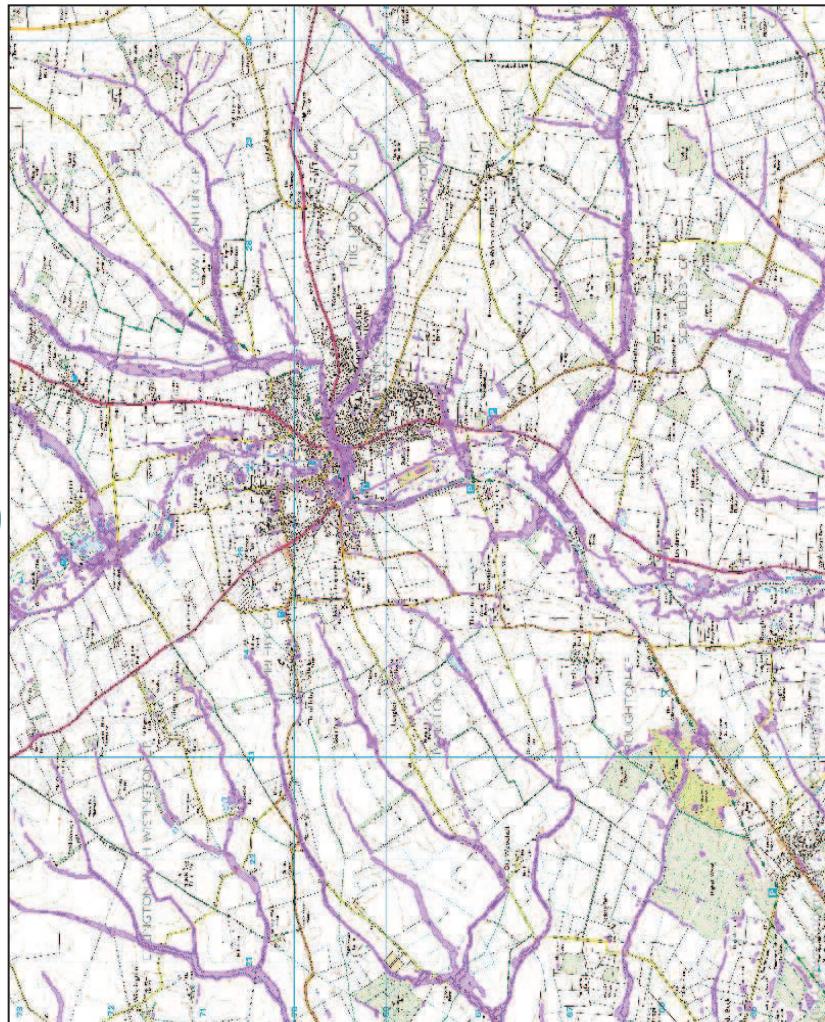


# Surface Water Flood Mapping



Mark Welsh  
Floods & Water and Major  
Developments Manager

## Recent history of surface water flood mapping:-

- ❖ Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding (AStSWF)
- ❖ Flood Map for Surface Water (FMfSW)
- ❖ Updated Flood Map for Surface Water (uFMfSW)

# uFMrSW in the Context of the Local Strategy

- ➔ Requirements of Flood Risk Regulations.
- ➔ Duty to prepare and publish Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) by Dec. 2011.

**Flood Risk Management Plans - June 2013**

Under the Flood Risk Management Directive, Local Environment Agencies and Rural Affairs

EU Directive Flood Risk Management Plan - June 2013. Environment Agency are required to produce Flood Risk Management Plans by June 2013. We're consulting on the approach to producing these plans and, taking into account the responses, we'll now proceed a preferred way forward.
- ➔ Duty to prepare and publish flood hazard maps and flood risk maps by Dec. 2013.
- ➔ Duty to prepare Flood Risk Management Plan by Dec 2015.
- ➔ Lincs Partnership overwhelmingly support an all Risk Management Authority (RMA) and risk sources approach to the management plan as an extension to the Local Strategy – Environment Agency (EA) have just confirmed this approach.

# uFMfSW in the Context of the Local Strategy

Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy, Part 1 of 3  
Strategic Vision

- Flood & Water Management Act 2010 requires

Local Strategy and completed in April 2013.



- Considers all sources of risk.
- Need for local risk assessment.
- uFMfSW provide a set of maps owned, used and supported by all partners.
- Only additional modelling and mapping needed for "hot spots" (e.g. Flood Defence Grant in Aid (FDGiA) schemes and site specific flood risk assessments).

Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk and Drainage Management Strategy  
2012-2025

Part 1 of 3

Strategic Vision

# Local Surface Water Flood Risk Information



**Lincolnshire County Council  
Lead Local Flood Authority**

## DETERMINING LOCAL FLOOD RISK AREAS?

Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment  
Preliminary Assessment Report

Final Report (excluding appendices)

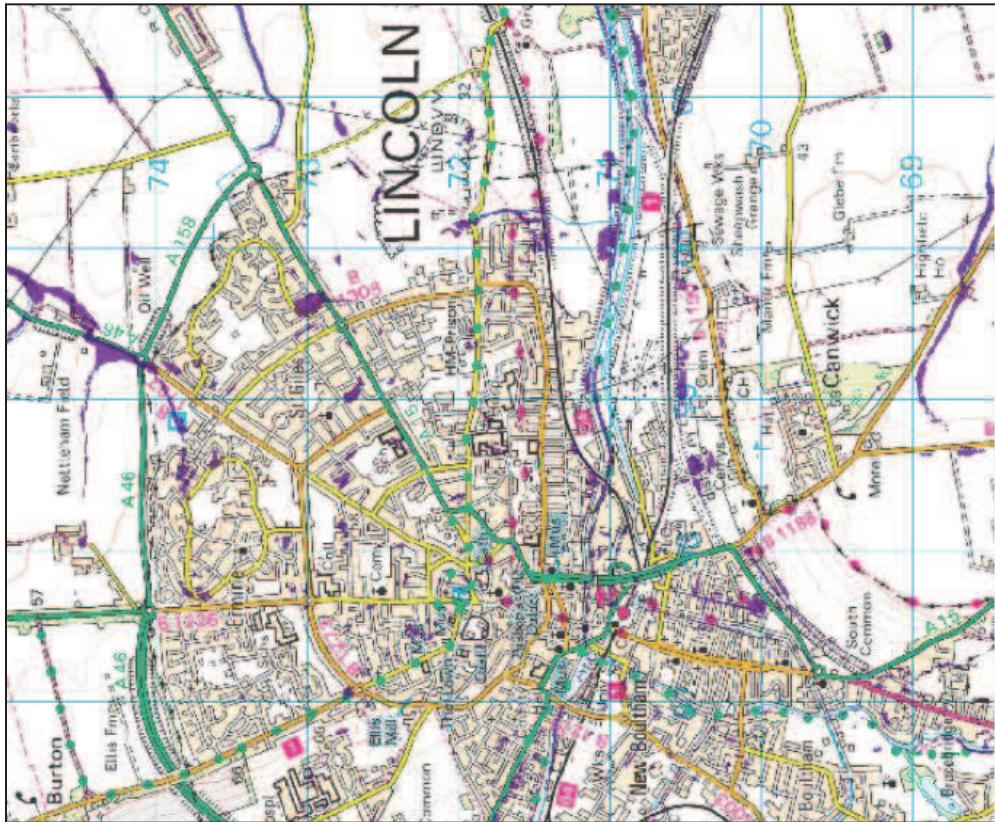


Flooding at Brano End, Lincoln – June/July 2007

Prepared by:  
Mervyn Pettifor  
Prepared for:  
David Hickman

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# PFRA Data Gathering and Outputs



## Lincolnshire Wards and Parishes

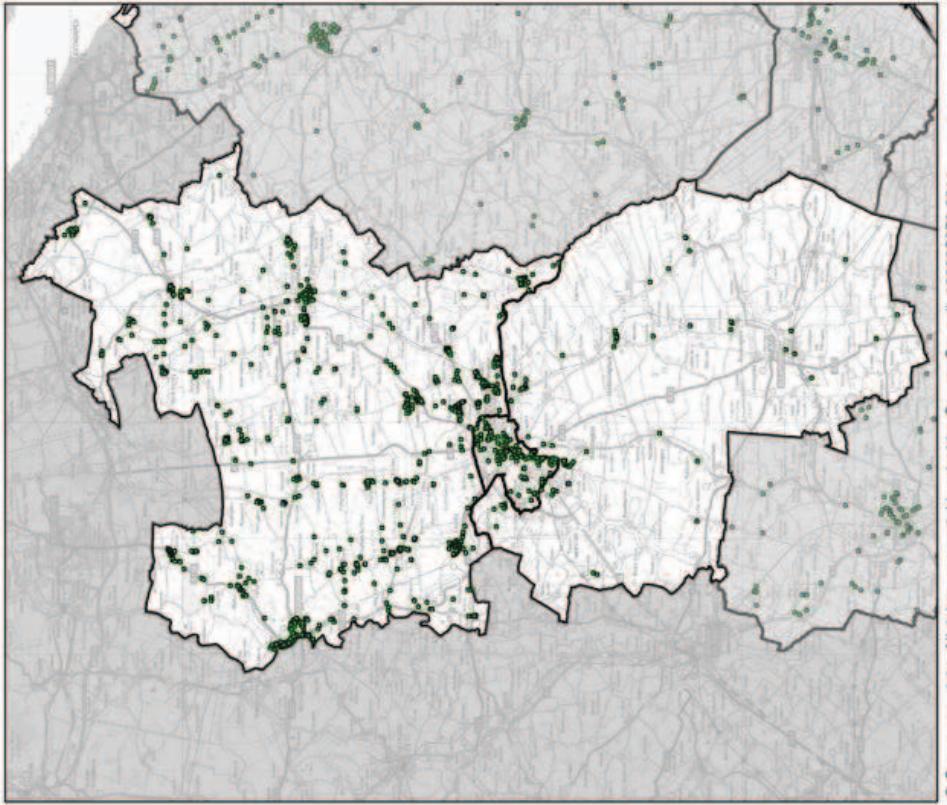
Initial County Level Significant Flood Risk Areas (Total number of flooded props >50)

### Candidate Flood risk Area

FR&DMG, LA & Parish	Total No of All Prop in the Parish (A)	No of All Past Property Flooding Within Modelled "Deep" Area (B)	No of All Past Property Flooding Outside Modelled "Deep" Area (C)	Total No of All Past Property Flooding Within Modelled "Deep" Area (B+C=D)	Future Property Flooding Within Modelled "Deep" Area (E)	Total No of Past Property "Deep" plus Additional Future Property Flooding Within Modelled "Deep" Area (F)	Total No of Recorded Property & Additional Future Property Flooding in Modelled "Deep" Areas as a Proportion of All Properties (F/A=G)	Total No of Recorded Property & Additional Future Property Flooding in Modelled "Deep" Areas as a Proportion of All Properties (F/A=G)
								Total No of Past Property Flooding Outside "Deep" plus Additional Future Property Flooding Within Modelled "Deep" Area (G)
<b>Central Lincs</b>								
West Lindsey DC								
GAINSBOROUGH EAST WARD	1,740	2	29	31	81	108	6%	0
GAINSBOROUGH NORTH WARD	1,930	1	20	21	104	123	6%	3
GAINSBOROUGH SOUTH-WEST WARD	2,210	1	18	19	84	101	5%	1
<b>SUB TOTAL (3 No)</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4</b>
Cherry Willingham CP	1,546	3	58	61	72	127	8%	0
Fiskerton CP	534	3	39	42	28	64	12%	0
Ingham CP	417	3	16	19	58	71	17%	3
Market Rasen CP	1,901	11	48	59	95	132	7%	1
Nettleham CP	1,637	10	42	52	58	90	5%	6
Saxilby with Ingoldby CP	1,840	3	82	85	82	82	4%	4
Scutter CP	1,362	15	62	77	16	63	5%	1
Sturton By Stow CP	634	2	51	53	2	51	8%	0
<b>SUB TOTAL (8 No)</b>	<b>9,871</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>15</b>

# PFRA Data Gathering & Outputs

Central Lincolnshire FR&DMG – Recorded incidents of historical local flooding  
Investigation as part of the local strategy  
NOTE: MAP SHOULD BE VIEWED AT NO LARGER THAN 1:50,000 SCALE



Legend – Recorded incidents of historical local flooding shown as █

Central Lincolnshire FR&DMG – Initial areas where potential flood risk requires further investigation as part of the local strategy  
NOTE: MAP SHOULD BE VIEWED AT NO LARGER THAN 1:50,000 SCALE

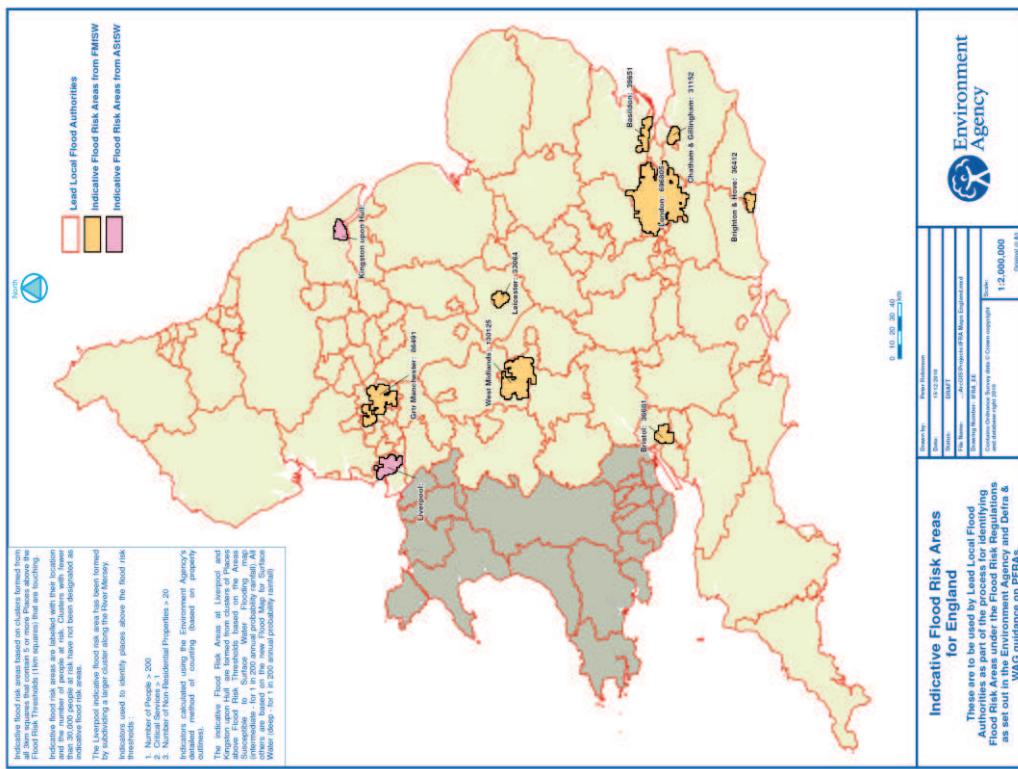


© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Lincolnshire County Council. 100025370 2011  
Legend – Estimated number of properties within a 0.5 km sq at potential risk of local flooding  
■ 20 to 29 ■ 30 to 39 ■ 40 to 49 ■ 50 and over

# Insufficient Evidence to Determine Local Flood Risk Areas

- PFRA determined No Nationally significant flood risk areas.

- Lack of evidence to identify and publish local flood risk areas.
- Cautious approach and need for further evidence to be gained (politically difficult).
- Many LLFAs took a different approach.
- Engaged Mouchel to help provide more evidence.



# Draft Flood Risk Assessment Report (1)

- PFRA review and data collection
- Target areas
- Increase flood risk evidence
- Report and map outputs

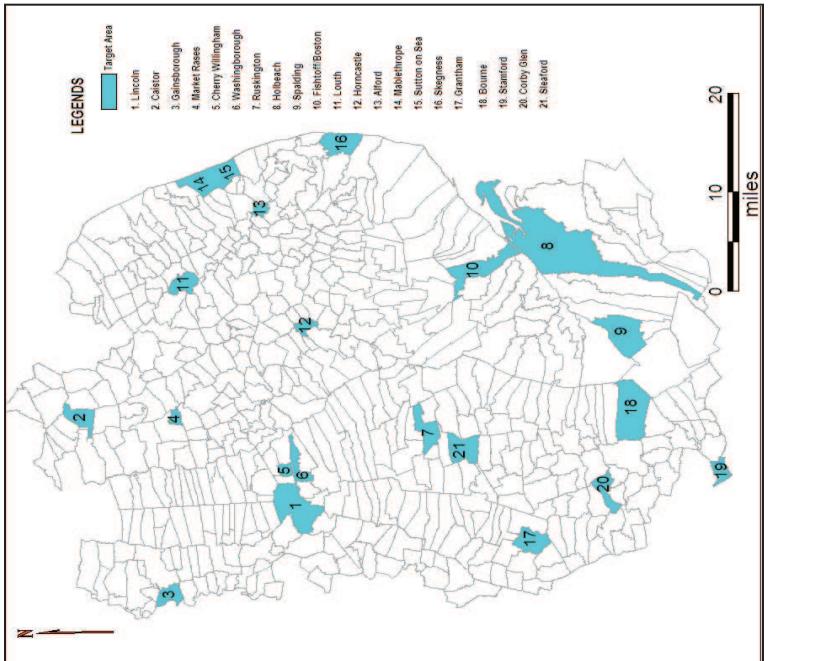
Data collection		Sewer modelling coverage	
• LCC	• PFRA data	• Model coverage	• Drainage Area Catchment
• District Councils	• Community & EP related data sets (PlanWeb)	• Model verification	• Lincoln Yes Yes Yes
• EA	• DG5 datasets	• System performance	• Gainsborough Yes Yes Yes Limited
• IDBs	• Water Companies	• Known problems	• Skegness No Yes Yes No
	• WC drainage area studies	• Knowledge of systems good	• Stamford Yes No Yes No
	• EA flood maps	• Evidence of storm water performance less so	• Boston No Yes Yes No
	• CFMPs		• Spalding Yes No Yes No
	• IDB catchment studies		• Grantham No Yes Yes Limited
		Table 1 – Sewer Modelling Coverage	
		<b>Total Consequence Score incl.</b>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial methodology established</li> <li>• Involved scoring risk factors</li> <li>• Risk = Likelihood x Consequence</li> <li>• Based on 1:200y EA FMfSW</li> <li>• Mainly parishes identified in PFRA where 20-39 &amp; 40+ props affected</li> <li>• Overall parish “Total Consequence” score</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential Transport Infrastructure</li> <li>• Essential Utility Infrastructure</li> <li>• Main Police Stations</li> <li>• Other Emergency Services</li> <li>• Military Installations</li> <li>• Major Hospitals</li> <li>• Schools</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial and Commercial Premises</li> <li>• Hazardous Substance Consents</li> <li>• Agricultural Properties</li> <li>• Environmental Sites</li> </ul>	
			

# Draft Flood Risk Assessment Report (2)

- PFRA review and data collection

## Target Areas

- Identify clusters based on the following three main criteria:
  - **Historic flooding as identified in the PFRA** – adjacent areas were identified where five or more historic incidents had been reported
  - **Predicted Flooding from the 1 in 200 EA SW flood maps** – parishes were identified that fell into the following categories of properties at risk: 20-39 and 40+.
  - **Consequences of flooding from the risk assessment exercise** – a total score was obtained to identify those areas containing the most important installations
- **Increase flood risk evidence**
- **Report and map outputs**



# Draft Flood Risk Assessment Report (3)

- PFRA review and data collection
- Target areas
- Increase flood risk evidence
- Report and map outputs

## Scientific evidence and modelling

Three different categories:

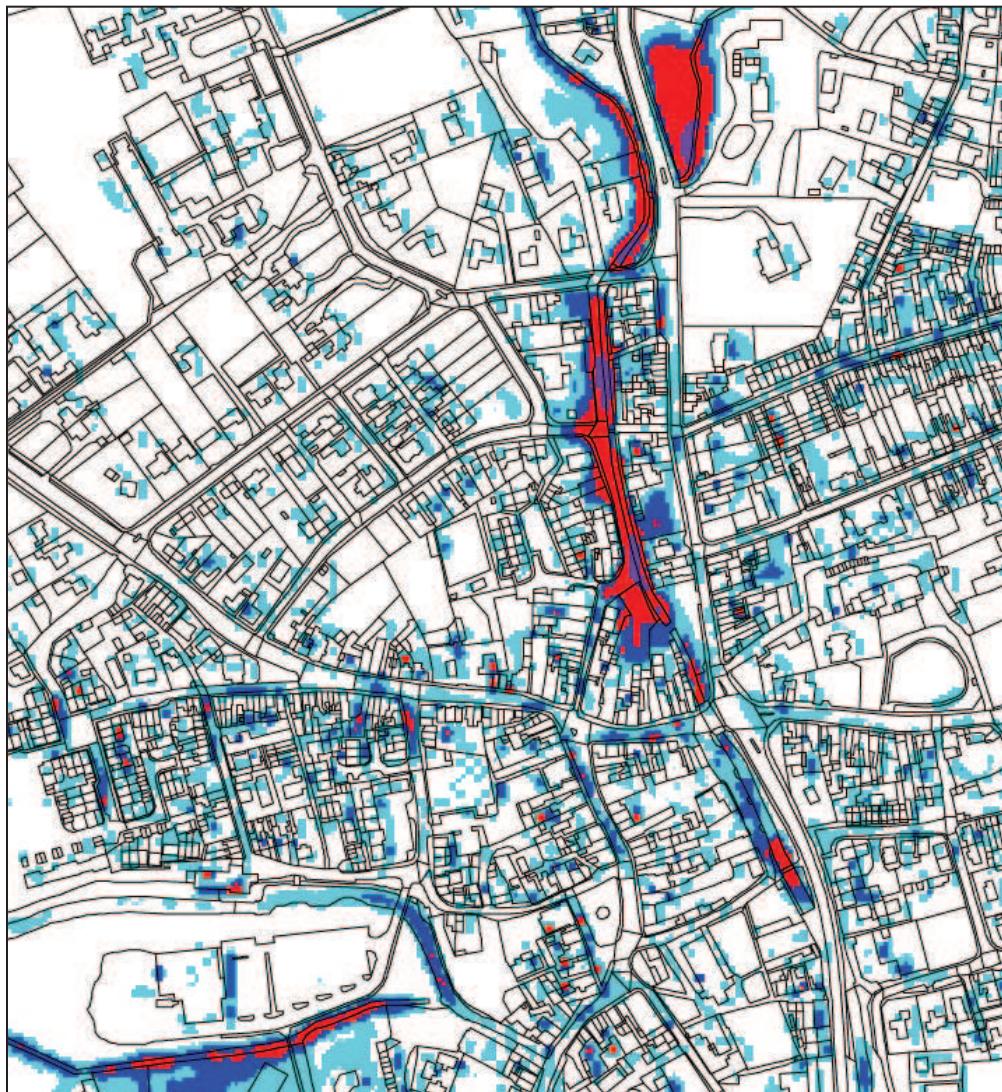
1. Environment Agency 1 in 200 and 1 in 30 return period mapping
2. Enhanced Modelling undertaken for this study covering 21 Target areas at a 1 in 30 year return period. This was carried out on a catchment basis and also included velocity and hazard mapping.
3. The further national Surface Water mapping by the Agency commencing in October 2012 for publishing in summer 2013. Lincolnshire

## Key improvements

- Local Rainfall Profiles with variable durations
- Catchment based models
- More accurate 2-d modelling software (Tu Flow)
- More detailed representation of features including buildings
- Other return periods available but less accurate at lower return periods
- Velocity and hazard maps also available
- Local sources indicative Depth, Velocity & Hazard maps covering target areas

# Draft Flood Risk Assessment

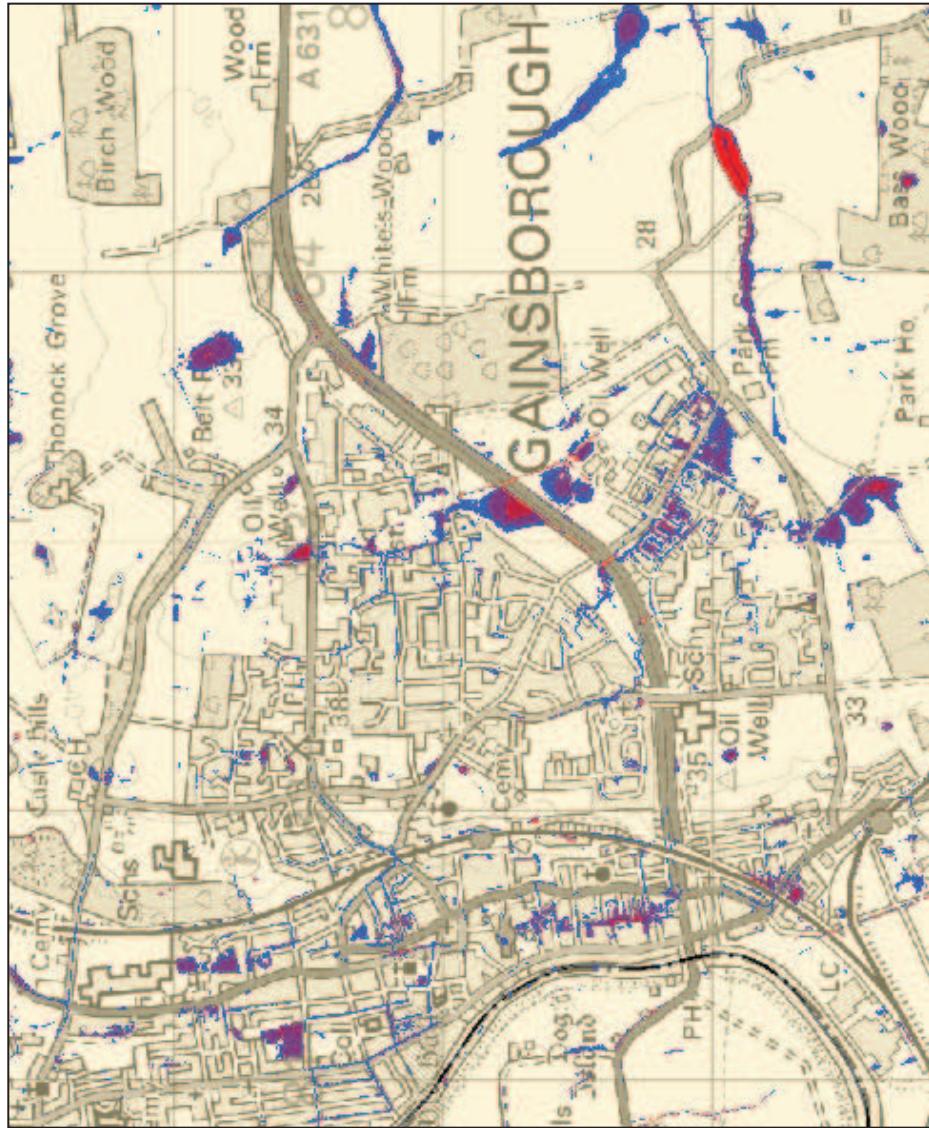
## Report (4)



- PFRA review and data collection
- Target areas
- Increase flood risk evidence
- Report and map outputs

# Draft Flood Risk Assessment Report (5)

- Local information incorporated in uFMfSW
- uFMfSW now supersedes previous surface water modelling and mapping
- Best comprehensive science available to date



# uFMfSW National Coverage and Improved Science

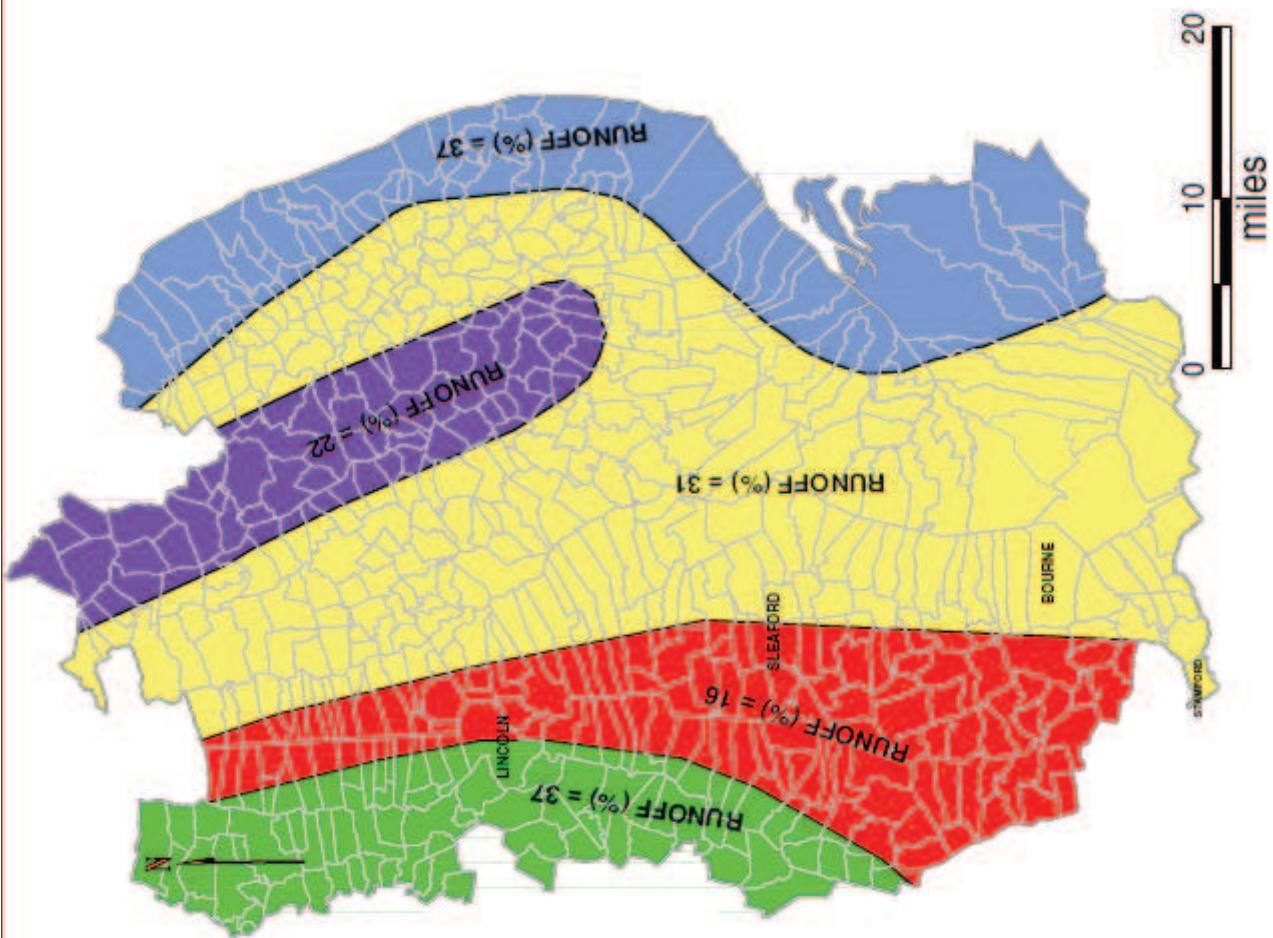


- Improved Digital Terrain Model (DTM).
- Includes buildings and lowering of roads to better represent flow paths.
- 1 in 30, 1 in 100, 1 in 1000 probability, 3 critical storm durations.
- Flood depths, speed and hazard rating.
- Direction of flow at maximum hazard rating and maximum speed.
- Manual editing to provide flow paths through 'flyover' features.
- Includes local parameters.

# Local Model Parameters

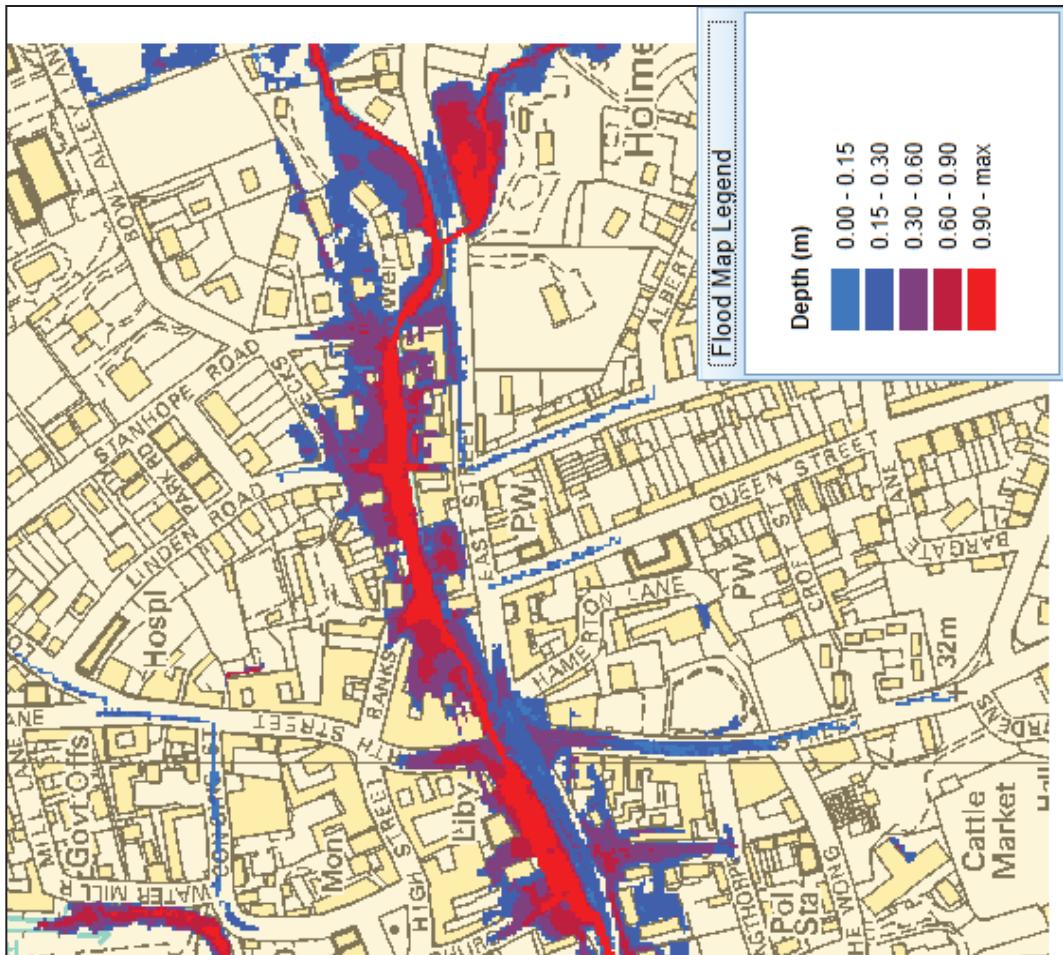
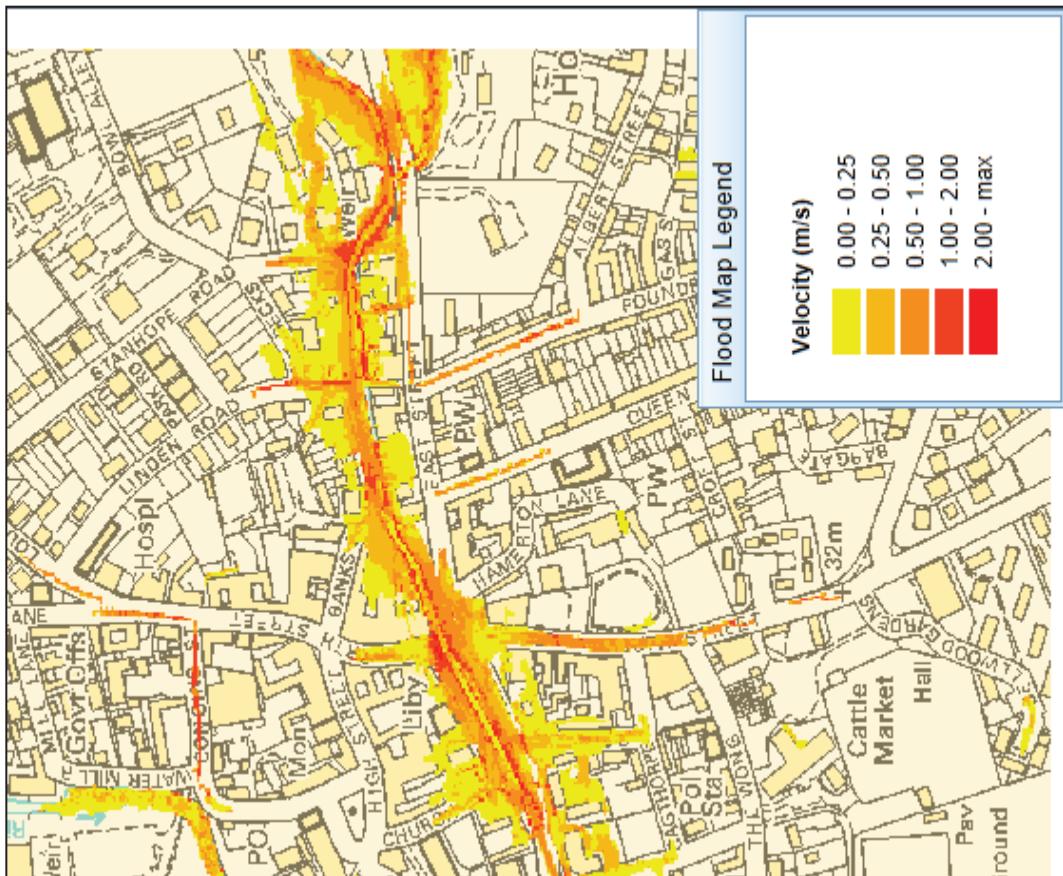
Model parameter	Range of values				FMfSW (2010)	ASfSWF (2009)
	Low	Medium	High	Default values 2012		
Equivalent sewer capacity	6mm/hour	12mm/hour	20mm/hour	20mm/hour	12mm/hour	0mm/hour (no sewer drainage)
Percentage runoff	50%	70%	90%	90%	Urban 70% Rural 39%	100%
Critical storm duration	1 hour	3 hours	6 hours	6 hours	1.1 hours (summer storm profile)	6.5 hours (summer storm profile)

- Local model information used where available and appropriate e.g. where Surface Water Management Plans (SWMPS) exist – minimal coverage.
- Critical storm durations – covers all bases 1hr, 3hr & 6hr – negating need for LLFA input and providing consistency.
- Only remaining LLFA input was percentage run-off.

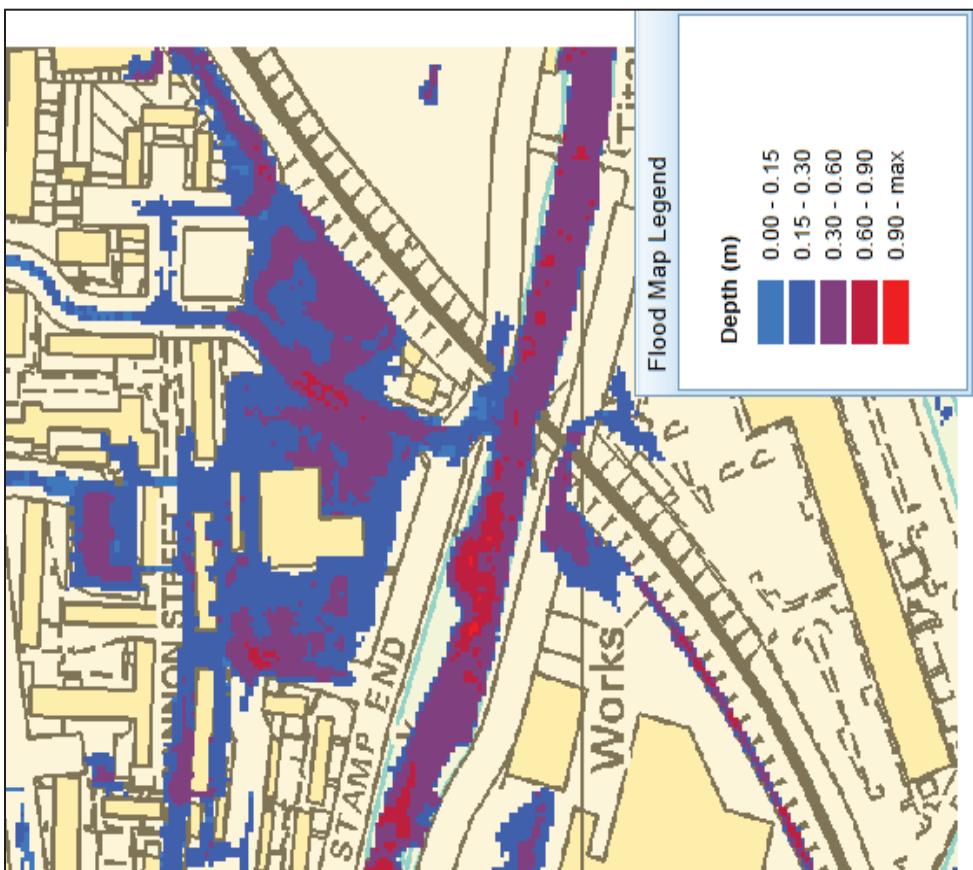
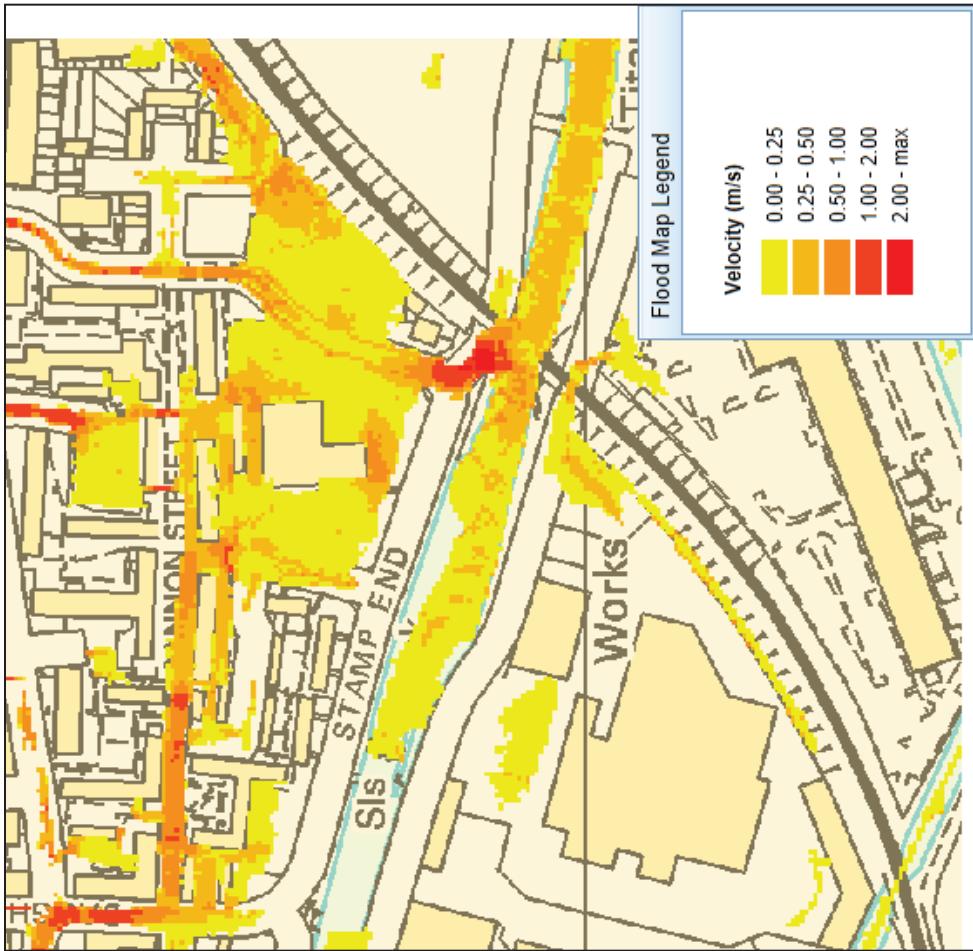


Lincolnshire  
Percentages for  
Rural run-off

# First Impressions – Very Good! (1)



# First Impressions – Very Good! (2)

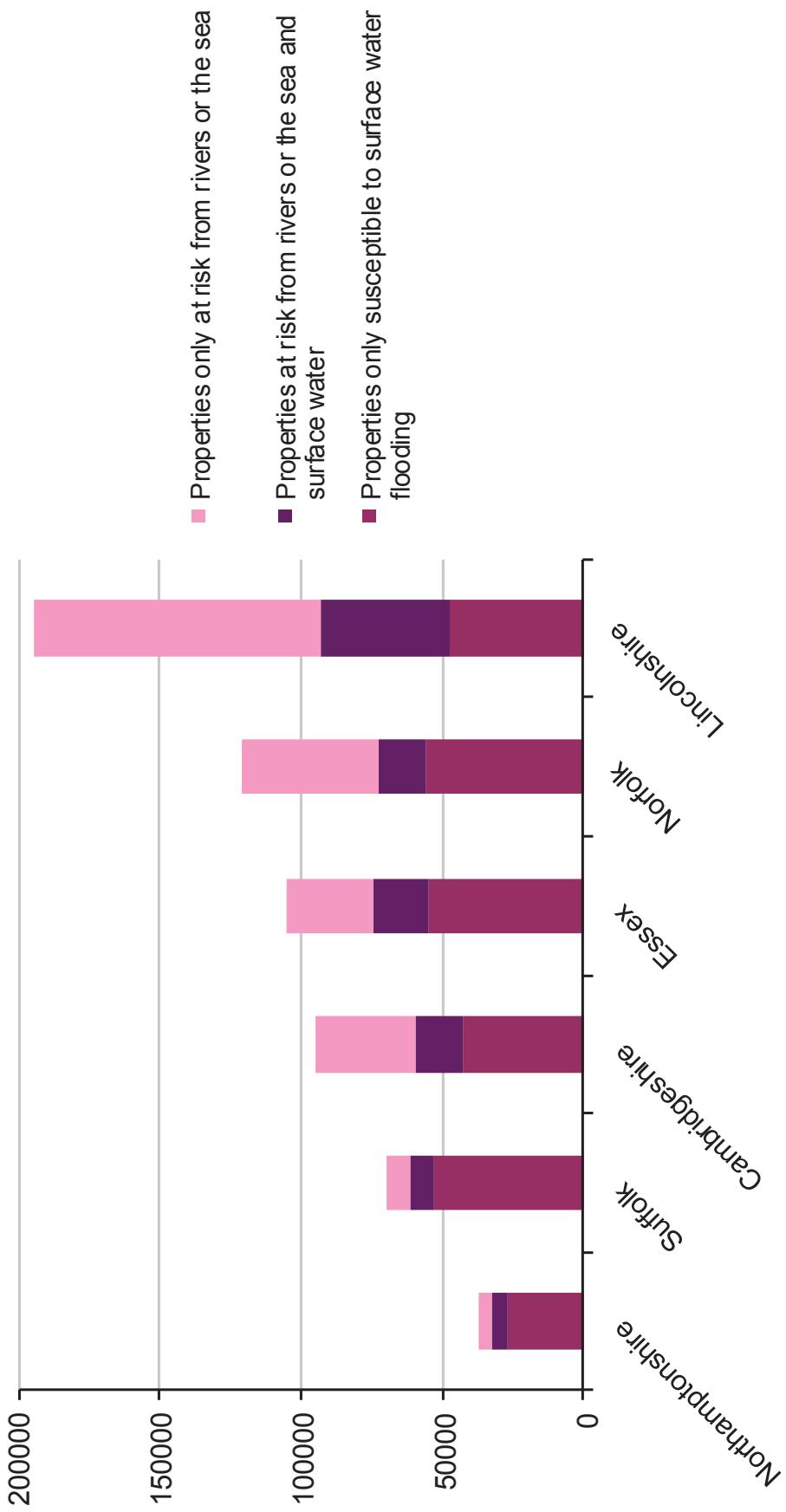


# uFMfSW in the Planning Process



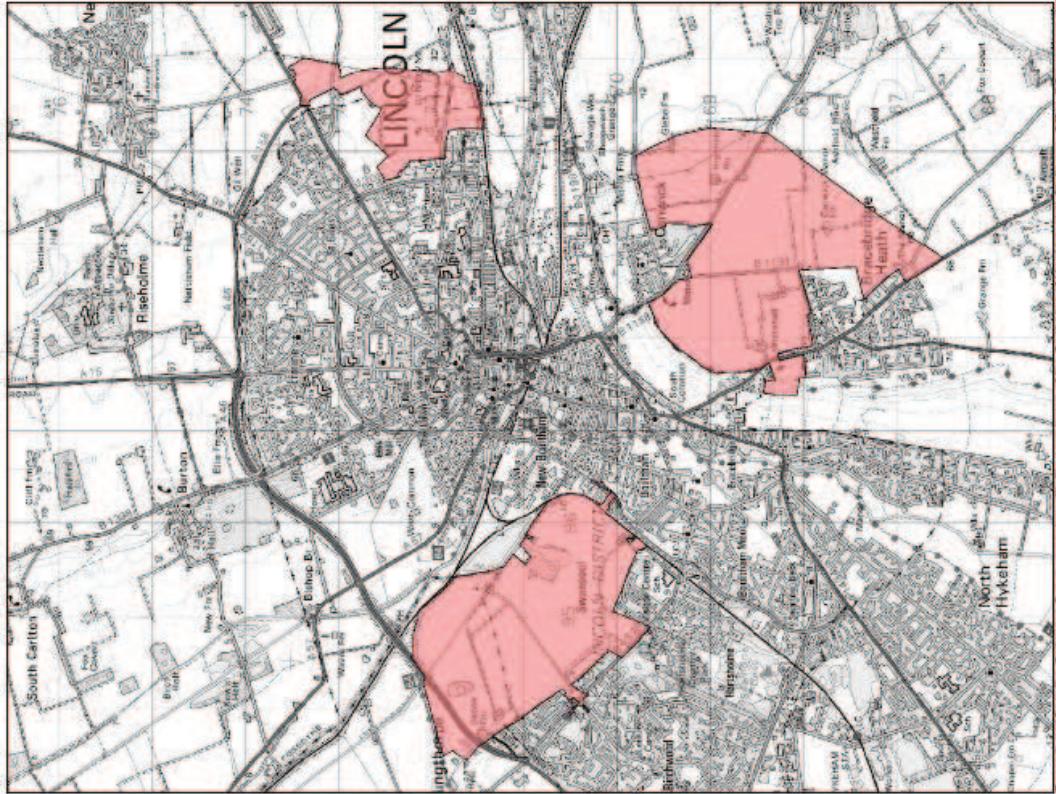
- uFMfSW need to be used extensively by all partners and developers in the land use planning and development control process

## Properties at risk, comparison of our County Councils, December 2009



# The need for uFMfSW in the Planning Process

- Districts as LPAs and RMAs principal decision makers.
- LLFAs key consultees now and statutory in the future, (but only for SuDS).
- Strategic & Local Plan considerations.
- Use in understanding risk requiring and determining FRAs, etc.
- Impact on Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) and possible need for future updates.



# Role of the Local Planning Authority LPA

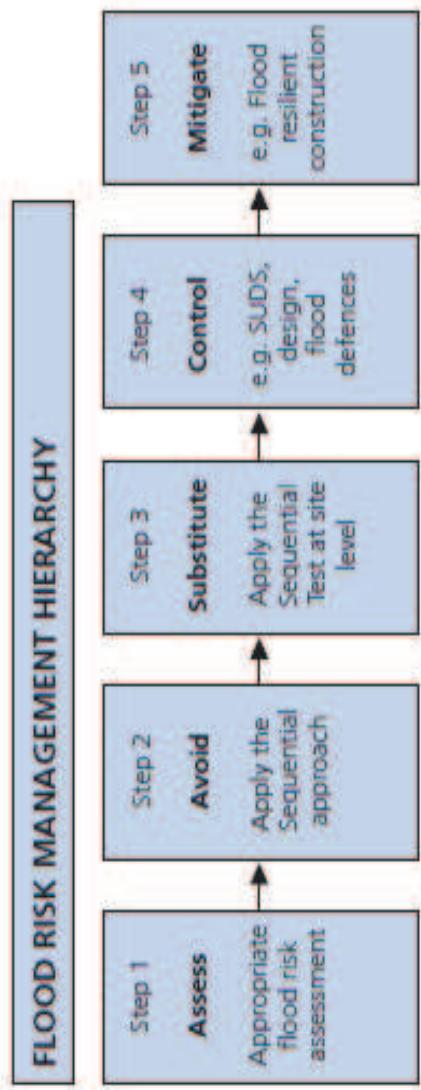
## PPS25 Practice Guide

The LPA is the principal decision maker on applications for new development ...  
Specifically the LPA should:

- State where development would be acceptable on flood risk grounds;
- advise the developer on the need for a site specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and consultation with the Environment Agency and/or other flood risk consultees;
- encourage pre-application discussions with the identified flood risk consultees.



# SITE SPECIFIC FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENTS (FRAs) should establish:



- whether the proposed development is likely to be affected by current or future flooding from any source (**including surface water**)
- whether it will increase flood risk elsewhere
- whether the measures proposed to deal with these effects and risks are appropriate (drainage strategy - i.e. how it is to be protected and drained)

## Wolsey Way Lincoln

1980s development  
2012 flood map



# Key Messages (1)

- 1) Use of latest improvements in data, technology and modelling techniques.
- 2) National scale mapping incorporating local information and using the best science available.
- 3) A credible set of surface water maps supported and **owned** by all partners, which will be **published!** for the first time.
- 4) The best assessment of surface water flood risk.
- 5) Topographic based and makes allowance for infrastructure.

# Key Messages (2)

- 1) Essential information for consideration in all aspects of land use planning and development control.
- 2) Need to ensure maps are not used inappropriately e.g. individual property level.
- 3) New LLFA surface water mapping only required for “hot spots” where specific local detailed understanding of risk is needed (e.g. Surface water improvement schemes).
- 4) A set of models available for use by the LLFA for further and more detailed work.
- 5) Promotes sharing consistent and relevant data in an open and transparent way.

# Practical Demonstration of UFMfSW

## Updated Flood Map for Surface Water

[Home](#) [News](#) [Review Maps](#) [Forum](#) [Support](#) [Users](#)

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