

Glossary

Term	Definition
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability (represented as a %)
Aquifer	A source of groundwater comprising water bearing rock, sand or gravel capable of yielding significant quantities of water.
AMP	Asset Management Plan, see below
Asset Management Plan	A plan for managing water and sewerage company (WaSC) infrastructure and other assets in order to deliver an agreed standard of service.
AStGWF	Areas Susceptible to GroundWater Flooding. A national data set held by the Environment Agency identifying the risk of groundwater emergence within an area.
AStSWF	Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding. A national data set held by the Environment Agency and based on high level modelling which shows areas potentially at risk of surface water flooding.
Bank Full	The flow stage of a watercourse in which the stream completely fills its channel and the elevation of the water surface coincides with the top of the watercourses banks.
Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP)	A high-level planning strategy through which the Environment Agency works with their key decision makers within a river catchment to identify and agree policies to secure the long-term sustainable management of flood risk.
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan, see entry above
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
Civil Contingencies Act	This UK Parliamentary Act delivers a single framework for civil protection in the UK. As part of the Act, Local Resilience Forums have a duty to put into place emergency plans for a range of circumstances including flooding.
CLG	Government Department for Communities and Local Government
Climate Change	Long term variations in global temperature and weather patterns caused by natural and human actions.
Culvert	A channel or pipe that carries water below the level of the ground.
Defra	Government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEM	Digital Elevation Model: a topographic model consisting of terrain elevations for ground positions at regularly spaced horizontal intervals. DEM is often used as a global term to describe DSMs (Digital Surface Model) and DTMs (Digital Terrain Models).
Dendritic	Irregular stream branching, with tributaries joining the main stream at all angles e.g. drainage networks converge into larger trunk sewers and finally one outfall.
DG5 Register	A water-company held register of properties which have experienced sewer flooding due to hydraulic overload, or properties which are 'at risk' of sewer flooding more frequently than once in 20 years.
DSM	Digital Surface Model: a topographic model of the bare earth/underlying terrain of the earth's surface including objects such as vegetation and buildings.
DTM	Digital Terrain Model: a topographic model of the bare earth/underlying terrain of the earth's surface excluding objects such as vegetation and buildings. DTMs are usually derived from DSMs.
EA	Environment Agency, Government Agency reporting to Defra charged with protecting the Environment and managing flood risk in England.
FCERM	Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. Prepared by the Environment Agency in partnership with Defra. The strategy is required under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and will describe what needs to be done by all involved in flood and coastal risk management to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion, and to manage its consequences.
Flood defence	Infrastructure used to protect an area against floods such as floodwalls and embankments; they are designed to a specific standard of protection (design standard).
Flood Risk Area	See entry under Indicative Flood Risk Areas.

Term	Definition
Flood Risk Regulations	Transposition of the EU Floods Directive into UK law. The EU Floods Directive is a piece of European Community (EC) legislation to specifically address flood risk by prescribing a common framework for its measurement and management.
Flood and Water Management Act	An Act of Parliament which forms part of the UK Government's response to Sir Michael Pitt's Report on the Summer 2007 floods, the aim of which is to clarify the legislative framework for managing surface water flood risk in England. The Act was passed in 2010 and is currently being enacted.
Fluvial Flooding	Flooding resulting from water levels exceeding the bank level of a watercourse (river or stream). In this report the term Fluvial Flooding generally refers to flooding from Main Rivers (see later definition).
FMfSW	Flood Map for Surface Water. A national data set held by the Environment Agency showing areas where surface water would be expected to flow or pond, as a result of two different chances of rainfall event, the 1 in 30yr and 1 in 200yr events.
FRR	Flood Risk Regulations, see above.
Hyetograph	A graphical representation of the variation of rainfall depth or intensity with time.
IDB	Internal Drainage Board, see below.
Internal Drainage Boards	Internal Drainage Board. An independent body with powers and duties for land drainage and flood control within a specific geographical area, usually an area reliant on active pumping of water for its drainage.
Indicative Flood Risk Areas	Areas determined by the Environment Agency as potentially having a significant flood risk, based on guidance published by Defra and WAG and the use of certain national datasets. These indicative areas are intended to provide a starting point for the determination of Flood Risk Areas by LLFAs.
IUD	Integrated Urban Drainage, a concept which aims to integrate different methods and techniques, including sustainable drainage, to effectively manage surface water within the urban environment.
KCC	Kent County Council. The Lead Local Flood Authority in the area.
LDF	Local Development Framework is the spatial planning strategy introduced in England and Wales by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and given detail in Planning Policy Statements 12. These documents typically set out a framework for future development and redevelopment within a local planning authority.
Lead Local Flood Authority	Local Authority responsible for taking the lead on local flood risk management. The duties of LLFAs are set out in the Floods and Water Management Act.
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging, a technique to measure ground and building levels remotely from the air, LiDAR data is used to develop DTMs and DEMs (see definitions above).
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority, see above.
Local Resilience Forum	A multi-agency forum, bringing together all the organisations that have a duty to cooperate under the Civil Contingencies Act, and those involved in responding to emergencies. They prepare emergency plans in a co-ordinated manner and respond in an emergency. Roles and Responsibilities are defined under the Civil Contingencies Act.
LPA	Local Planning Authority, see below.
Local Planning Authority	The local authority or Council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions for a particular area. This is typically the local borough or district Council.
LRF	Local Resilience Forum, see above.
Main River	Main rivers are a statutory type of watercourse in England and Wales, usually larger streams and rivers, but also include some smaller watercourses. A main river is defined as a watercourse marked as such on a main river map, and can include any structure or appliance for controlling or regulating the flow of water in, into or out of a main river. The Environment Agency's powers to carry out flood defence works apply to main rivers only.
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework (replaces PPS25)

Term	Definition
NRD	National Receptor Dataset – a collection of risk receptors produced by the Environment Agency. A receptor could include essential infrastructure such as power infrastructure and vulnerable property such as schools and health clinics.
OA	Opportunity Area, see below.
Opportunity Area	A discrete geographic area (usually a hydrological catchment) where multiple and interlinked sources of flood risk (surface water, groundwater, sewer, main river and/or tidal) cause flooding in one or more areas of predicted flooding during severe weather thereby affecting people, property or local infrastructure.
Ordinary Watercourse	All watercourses that are not designated Main River, and which are the responsibility of Local Authorities or, where they exist, IDBs are termed Ordinary Watercourses.
Partner	A person or organisation with responsibility for the decision or actions that need to be taken.
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, see below.
Pitt Review	Comprehensive independent review of the 2007 summer floods by Sir Michael Pitt, which provided recommendations to improve flood risk management in England.
Pluvial Flooding	Flooding from water flowing over the surface of the ground; often occurs when the soil is saturated and natural drainage channels or artificial drainage systems have insufficient capacity to cope with additional flow.
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment	Assessment required by the EU Floods Directive which summarises flood risk in a geographical area. Led by LLFAs.
Resilience Measures	Measures designed to reduce the impact of water that enters property and businesses; could include measures such as raising electrical appliances.
Resistance Measures	Measures designed to keep flood water out of properties and businesses; could include flood guards for example.
Return Period	The return period is defined as the average period of time expected to elapse between occurrences of events at a certain location.
Risk	In flood risk management, risk is defined as a product of the probability or likelihood of a flood occurring, combined with the consequence of the flood.
Risk Management Authority	As defined by the Floods and Water Management Act. These can be (a) the Environment Agency, (b) a lead local flood authority, (c) a district council for an area for which there is no unitary authority, (d) an internal drainage board, (e) a water company, and (f) a highway authority.
RMA	Risk Management Authority, see above
Sewer flooding	Flooding caused by a blockage or overflowing in a sewer or urban drainage system.
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, see below
Southern Water	The Water Authority for this area.
Stakeholder	A person or organisation affected by the problem or solution, or interested in the problem or solution. They can be individuals or organisations, includes the public and communities.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	SFRAs (SFCAs in Wales) are prepared by local planning authorities (in consultation with the Environment Agency) to help guide local planning. They allow them to understand the local risk of flooding from all sources (including surface water and groundwater). They include analysis and maps of the impact of climate change on the extent of future floods. You can find these documents on the website of your local planning authority.
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems, see below.
Sustainable Drainage Systems	Methods of management practices and control structures that are designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable manner than some conventional techniques. Includes swales, wetlands, bioretention devices and ponds.
Surface water runoff	Rainwater (including snow and other precipitation) which is on the surface of the ground (whether or not it is moving), and has not entered a watercourse, drainage system or public sewer.
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan

Term	Definition
TDC	Thanet District Council
UKCIP	The UK Climate Impacts Programme. Established in 1997 to assist in the co-ordination of research into the impacts of climate change. UKCIP publishes climate change information on behalf of the UK Government and is largely funded by Defra.
WaSC	Water and Sewerage Company

Abbreviations

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AStGWF	Areas Susceptible to Ground Water Flooding
BGS	British Geological Survey
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CLG	Government Department for Communities and Local Government
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EA	Environment Agency
FGS	Flood Guidance Statement
FMfSW	Flood Map for Surface Water
FRR	Flood Risk Regulations
FWMA	Flood and Water Management Act 2010
IUD	Integrated Urban Drainage
JCS	Joint Core Strategy
KCC	Kent County Council
LDF	Local Development Framework
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LRF	Local Resilience Forum
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NRD	National Receptor Dataset
OA	Opportunity Area
PA	Policy Area
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
RMA	Risk Management Authority (as defined by the Flood and Water Management Act)
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan
TDC	Thanet District Council