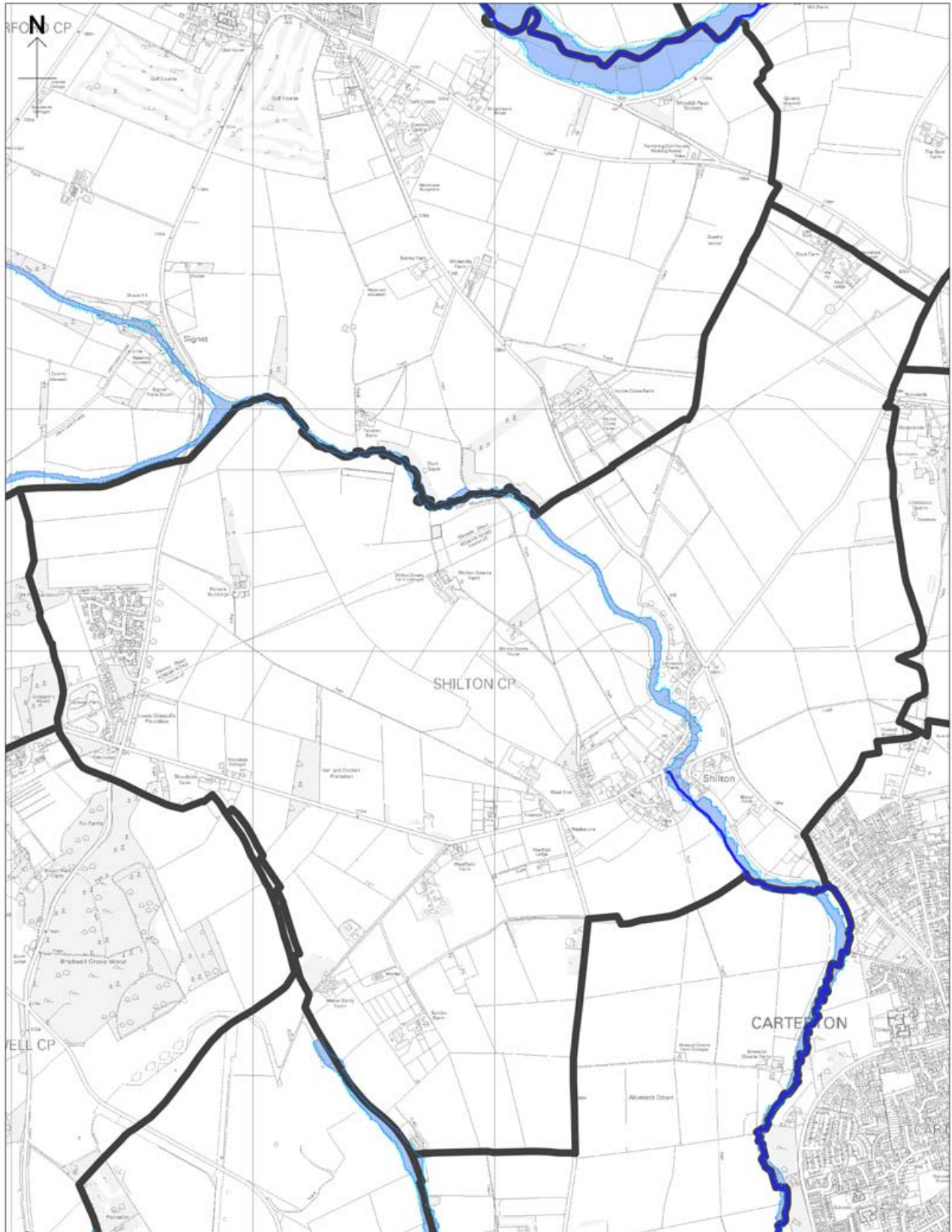


## **Appendix 2: Maps**



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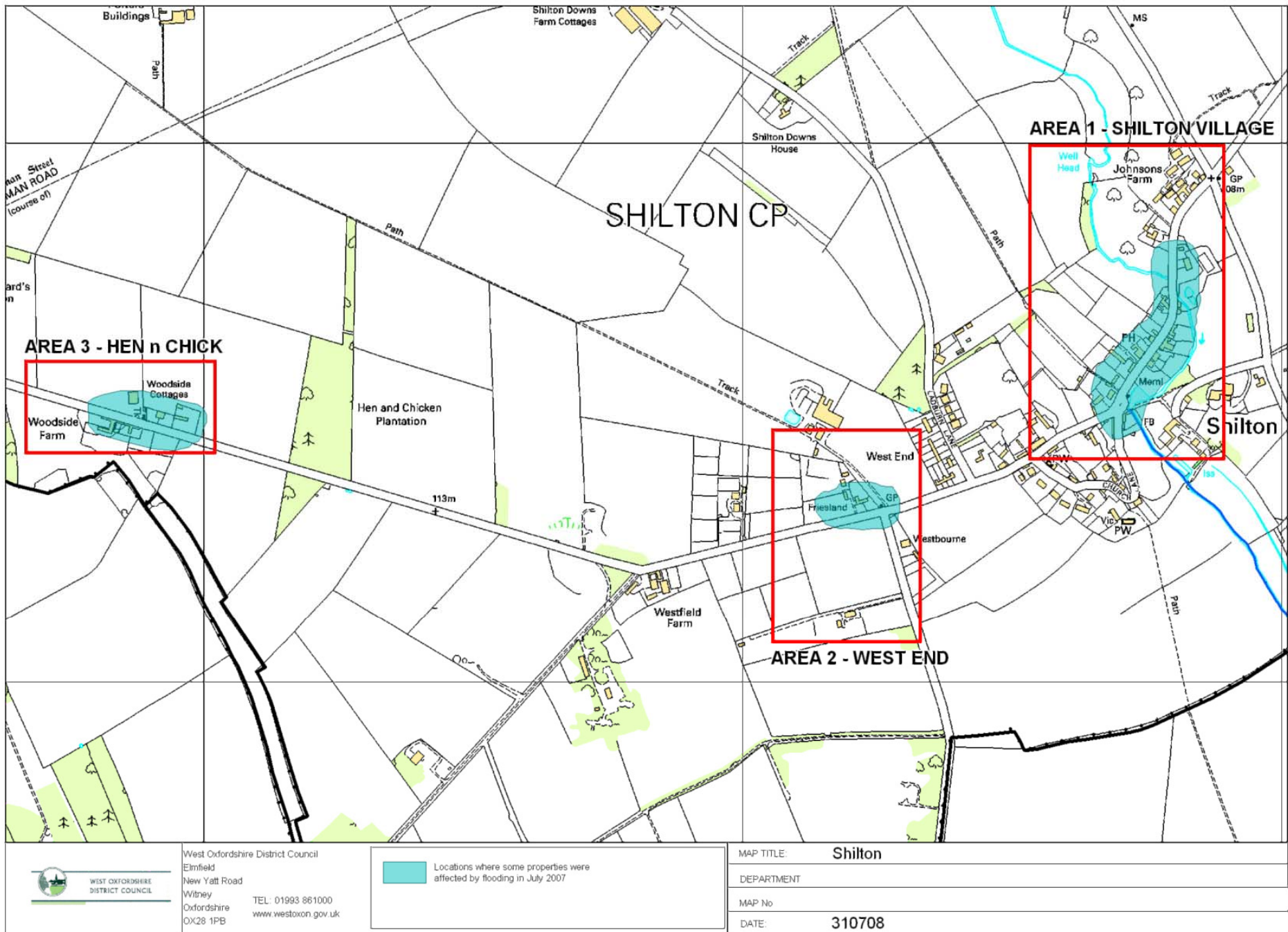
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Scale: 1:21000



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<b>Map Title:</b>	Environment Agency Flood Zones January 2008	
	Flood Zone 2 - 0.1% probability of flooding occurring or low to medium risk. Previously referred to as 1:1,000 year flooding Flood Zone 3 - 1% probability of flooding occurring or high risk. Previously referred to as 1:100 year flooding	Parish Boundary Environment Agency Main Rivers
<b>Date:</b>	14:04:08	This map is current on the date of publication. The Environment Agency web site must be checked to view the most up to date Flood Map.



### **Appendix 3: Glossary**

## Glossary of Terms

### **Bund**

A barrier, often an earth embankment used to prevent or slow flood water flow.

### **CBA (Cost Benefit Assessment)**

Cost-Benefit Analysis estimates and totals up the equivalent money value of the benefits and costs to the community of projects to establish whether they are worthwhile.

### **Critical Ordinary Watercourse**

These are watercourses such as ditches, streams or rivers that are important for the drainage of an area. They have the potential to put large numbers of people or property at risk from flooding and have been identified as watercourses that will be enmained (see below).

### **Culvert**

A closed channel for the passage of water e.g. a pipe underneath a road.

### **Enmained**

When the classification of a watercourse, which is not a Main River (see below), changes to allow the Environment Agency to legally carry out maintenance if required to prevent flooding.

### **Flood Plain**

An area of land where water is expected to flow or be stored during times of flood. The flood plain can extend beyond the edges of a watercourse.

### **Flood Zones**

Flood Zones are the Environment Agency's method for showing the extent of flood risk. They are split into Flood Zone 1, 2 & 3 outlining the probability of flooding from rivers occurring.

Flood Zone 1 – little to no risk of flooding, less than 0.1% risk of flooding in any one year.

Flood Zone 2 - low to medium risk, 0.1% risk of flooding in any one year.

Flood Zone 3 - high risk, 1% risk of flooding in any one year.

### **Flood Storage Area**

A flood storage area is a part of the flood plain that allows flood waters to be temporarily stored. The purpose of a flood storage area is to slow flood water down, delaying its arrival at a main watercourse.

### **Fluvial Flooding**

Flooding from river water.

### **Highway Drainage**

Ditches and drainage channels within land owned by the Highway Authority which carry water draining from the highway. In Oxfordshire the County Council is the Highway Authority.

### **Land Drainage Scheme**

A network of ditches created to drain water from farmland to improve the quality of land available for agriculture.

### **Main Rivers**

A main river is a watercourse shown on the Government's main river map. The Environment Agency only has powers to enforce flood defence works on main rivers.

**Ordinary Watercourse**

An ordinary watercourse is every watercourse, apart from a public sewer, which is not classified as a main river. Local Authorities only have powers to enforce flood defence works on ordinary watercourses.

**Pluvial Flooding**

Flooding from rain water

**Public Surface Water Sewers**

Surface water sewers that are maintained by the appointed sewerage company for an area. In West Oxfordshire Thames Water is the appointed sewage company.

**Roadside Ditches**

Ditches and drainage channels alongside roads which are the responsibility of the adjoining landowner and not the Highway Authority.

**Riparian Owner**

The riparian owner is responsible for the maintenance of any watercourse within or adjacent to the boundaries of their property. Where a watercourse is sited between two or more property boundaries each owner may be equally responsible.

**Sewer**

A drain or pipe, usually underground, used to carry away surface water or sewage.

**SUDS (Sustainable Drainage Systems)**

Sustainable drainage systems (known as SUDS) offer an alternative approach to traditional drainage. SUDS employ a whole range of techniques to effectively manage drainage including dry ditches (swales) and detention/ attenuation ponds, which aim to detain water run-off and release it slowly into watercourses or into the ground.

**Trash Screen**

A grill or grate that is installed on the opening to a culvert to collect debris and prevent blockages.