

Guidance: Viewing Section 19 Maps



SURREY

Context

As part of the new duties under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) are required to investigate flooding incidents. These duties have been in place since April 2011 and are carried out under Section 19 of the Act.

Section 19 Investigations and Mapping

Data

Surrey County Council (SCC) have undertaken Section 19 investigations which have collated all the available information into reports and associated mapping.

The maps show:

- Detailed River Network (DRN) (Environment Agency)
Represents the centrelines of rivers.
- Fluvial Flood Risk
 - Flood Zones (Environment Agency)
The Flood Zones indicate the risk of flooding from Rivers. They do not take into account climate change and are designed only to give an indication of flood risk to an area of land and are not sufficiently detailed to show whether an individual property is at risk of flooding.
- Surface Water Flood Risk
 - Updated Flood Maps for Surface Water (UFMfSW) (Environment Agency)
The surface water flood maps give an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding, i.e. areas where surface water would be expected to flow or pond. The extents are not appropriate to be used in assessing flood risk at an individual property level.
- Historic Flood Evidence
 - Historic Flood Map (Environment Agency)
This dataset gives an indication that an area has previously been flooded by rivers, groundwater or a combination of these sources.
 - Wetspots (Surrey County Council)
Wetspots indicate the approximate location of known previous flooding.
 - Property Flooding Database (Surrey County Council)
Reported instances of property flooding in Surrey. This data is sensitive and therefore has been represented in the mapping as 'Internal Property Flooding Roads'. The roads which have experienced internal property flooding have been highlighted, as opposed to the individual property points.
 - Historic Flooding Incidents Database (Surrey County Council)
Reported flooding incidents which cannot be attributed to property points e.g. 5 houses flooded on example road.

It is important to note that if there is no evidence of historic flooding shown on the mapping, this does not necessarily mean that flooding has not occurred, just that it was not reported and/or captured in the above data.

In addition, the reports take into account the following data, which has not been shown on the mapping:

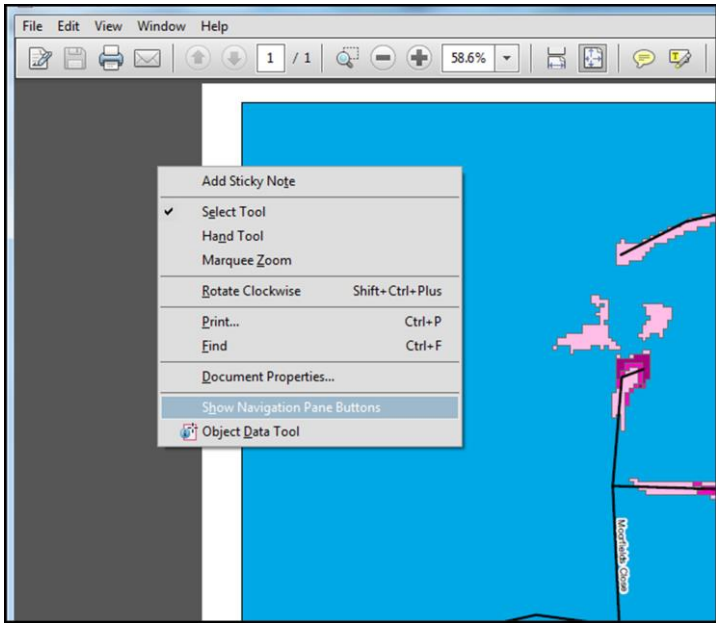
- Groundwater
 - Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding (British Geological Survey)
This dataset is based on a conceptual understanding of the regional geology and hydrogeology and is therefore only an indication of where geological conditions could enable groundwater flooding to occur. It does not indicate hazard or risk and it does not provide any information on the depth to which groundwater flooding may occur or the likelihood of the occurrence of an event of a particular magnitude.

Viewing the Mapping

For easy viewing, all layers presented in the maps can be ticked on and off when viewed in Adobe Reader version 8 and above. To do so:

Layers Step 1:

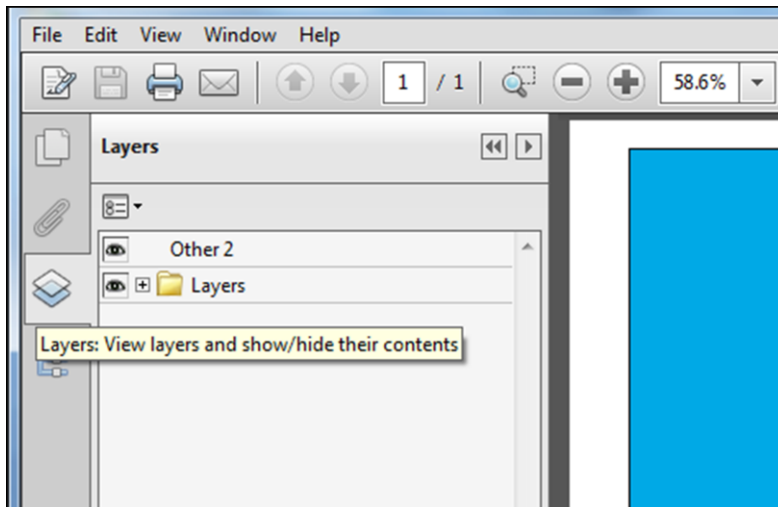
Open up the pdf, right click on the screen then click on 'Show Navigation Pane Buttons'.



The screenshot shows the Adobe Reader interface with a map displayed. A right-click context menu is open over the map, listing various tools and actions. The 'Show Navigation Pane Buttons' option is highlighted in blue. The map background is blue with some pink and purple shapes, and a vertical line labeled 'North-South' is visible on the right side.

Layers Step 2:

Click on “Layers” in the navigation pane.



Layers Step 3:

Open up the layer tree by clicking the addition symbol. Tick layers on and off by clicking on the eye icon. In the example below floodzone 3 and floodzone 2 have been un-ticked and are therefore not shown on the mapping.

