

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy & Action Plan

Appendix D – Glossary of Terms

CARDIFF COUNCIL 2024

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Appendix D

Glossary Of Terms

Adopted Highway

A road that is publicly owned and maintained by the local authority.

BJC

Business Justification Case. A single stage business case that is aimed at small, simple and non contentious flood alleviation schemes.

Cardiff Bay Barrage

The Cardiff Bay barrage is 1.1km long and extends from Cardiff Docks in the north to Penarth in the south. The construction of the barrage included locks, bridges, sluice gates, a fish pass and over 13km of waterfront.

CaRR

Communities at Risk Register. A register developed by NRW on behalf of The Welsh Government to provide an objective means of identifying risk and prioritising flood risk management activities at a Wales wide community level.

CCC – Cardiff Council

The Local authority

CIL (Community infrastructure levy)

The community infrastructure levy is a new charging system that allows local planning authorities in Wales (and England) to raise funds from developers who are undertaking new building projects in their area.

CIRIA

A not for profit organisation that facilitates collaborative authorities to improve the construction industry.

CSO

Combined sewer overflow. Connection points from the public combined sewerage system into surface water or highway drainage sewers, ordinary watercourses or the sea. CSO's are designed to activate during times of increased flow.

Culvert

A structure that allows water to pass under roadways, railways and other surface features. A culvert may be constructed of pipework or box structures made of material such as concrete.

C2C

Connect to Cardiff is Cardiff Council customer service department where flooding can be reported.

Daylighting

The action of returning a culverted watercourse to an open channel / flow.

DCWW

Dwr Cymru, Welsh Water. Not for profit water company serving over 3 million customers within England and Wales providing clean and waste water services.

Disused Spoil Tips

Large areas of waste material generated through the act of mining.

Groundwater

Water that is present beneath the earths surface in the pore spaces within rock and soil.

FAS

Flood Alleviation schemes. Schemes and projects designed to lower flood risk to residential, commercial and critical infrastructure.

FBC

Full Business Case. The 3rd stage of the flood alleviation scheme development which involves the final detailed design.

FCA

Flood Consequences Assessment. A report that investigates and describes the flood risk to and from a proposed development. It is used to demonstrate mitigation measures to reduce risks and impacts, ensuring safety and minimal impact on flood risk.

FCERM

Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Mangement.

FRAW

Flood risk assessment Wales. A national assessment of flood risk from all sources of flooding.

FWMA 2010

Flood and Water Management Act 2010. A UK Act of Parliament relating to the management of the risk concerning flooding and coastal erosion.

Highways Authority

The authority responsible for the management and maintenance of the adopted highway network within their area.

Hold the line

A shoreline management approach that aims to maintain or upgrade protection from flooding or erosion by keeping the shoreline in the same position. Cardiff Councils shoreline management plan utilises a hold the line approach.

LDP

The Local Development Plan will be used by Cardiff Council to guide and manage development.

LPA

Local Planning Authority. The local planning authority is empowered by law to exercise the planning functions and statutory duties with The Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

LLFA

Local Lead Flood Authority as defined in The Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

Main River

A watercourse designated as a main river on NRW's main river map. The mitigation of flood risk from main rivers lies with NRW. The meaning of a main river is defined in section 113 of The Water Resources Act 1991.

Misconnection

An unconsented connection of foul/ combined drainage to an incorrect sewer such a surface water or highway sewer. Misconnections can often result in small and large scale pollution incidents.

NFM

Natural flood management. An approach to the management of flood risk that utilises natural features in the environment. This approach can be utilised in both a rural and urban environment.

NRW

A Welsh Government sponsored body formed in April 2013. Formed from the amalgamation of a number of public bodies such as The Countryside Council for Wales, The Forestry Commission and The Environment Agency.

OBC

The 2nd stage in the development of a flood alleviation scheme which determines a preferred option to be further developed within the FBC stage.

Ordinary Watercourse

All watercourses that are not designated as Main River. The mitigation of flood risk from ordinary watercourses is the responsibility of the LLFA and internal drainage boards (if applicable).

PFR

Property flood resilience also known as property level protection. A set of modifications and defences added to a building to lower its flood risk.

Riparian Ownership

The legal interests and requirements of a land owner of which a watercourse flows.

RMA

Risk management authority. Defined in section 6 of the flood and water management act 2010 as NRW (The Environment Agency in England), a local lead flood authority, a water company, a highway authority or an internal drainage board where applicable.

SAB

SuDS Approval Body. A statutory function of the LLFA under Schedule 3 of The Flood and Water Management Act 2010. Ensures that all development over 100m² is designed ,constructed and maintained in accordance with the National Standards for Sustainable Drainage published by Welsh Ministers.

Saturated zone

The area below ground where all pores are filled with water.

SFCA

Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment. An assessment that provides evidence to inform policies and site selection processes for all strategic and local development plans. The SFCA should inform development whilst also identifying ways to improve flood risk for local communities.

SMP2

Shoreline management plan 2. Cardiff Council shoreline management plan sits within the Severn Estuary Group which extends from Anchor Head to Lavernock Point. The Severn estuary group is chaired and maintained by The Environment Agency.

SOC

Strategic Outline Business Case. The 1st stage in the design of a flood alleviation scheme that investigates the strategic need for a alleviation scheme.

SuDS

Sustainable drainage systems. A method of managing surface water utilising the natural environment and its processes.

Surface water

Water located above ground which can be present in the form of sheet run off on impermeable surfaces or in bodies waters such as lakes and ordinary watercourses.

SWTRA

South Wales Trunk Road Agency. Authority responsible for managing, maintaining and improving the strategic road network on behalf of The Welsh Government.

TAN 15

Technical advice note 15 from The Welsh Government that informs local development plans and decisions on planning applications in areas at risk of flooding and coastal erosion.