

## Appendix 2. Glossary of Terms

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**Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA)2010** – legislation developed in response to the Pitt Review to address flood risk and water management.

**Ground water** – (as defined in s6 FWMA 2010) means all water which is below the surface of the ground and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.

**Internal Drainage Board (IDB)** – a type of operating authority which is established in areas of special drainage need in England and Wales with permissive powers to undertake work to secure clean water drainage and water level management within drainage districts. An IDB operates on a water catchment area rather than administrative boundaries.

**Land Drainage Act 1991** – An Act to consolidate the legislation relating to internal drainage boards, and to the functions of such boards and of local authorities in relation to land drainage, as amended by the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

**Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)** – in relation to an area in England means (a) the unitary authority for the area, or (b) if there is no unitary authority, the county council for the area.

**National Planning Policy Framework** – The National Planning Policy Framework is a key part of the government's reforms to make the planning system less complex and more accessible. It vastly simplifies the number of policy pages about planning. Planning practice guidance supports the framework.

**Ordinary watercourse** (as defined in s6 Flood and Water Management Act 2010) – a “watercourse” that does not form part of a main river. “Watercourse” has the meaning given by s72(1) Land Drainage Act 1991, and includes rivers which are not “main rivers”, streams, ditches, drains, cuts, dykes, sluices, sewers (other than a public sewer).

**Surface water run off** (as defined in s6 Flood and Water Management Act 2010) – rainwater (including snow and other precipitation) which,

- (a) is on the surface of the ground (whether or not it is moving), and
- (b) has not entered a watercourse, drainage system or public sewer.

**Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)** – Surface water drainage methods that take account of quantity, quality and amenity issues by controlling surface water runoff as close to its origin as possible, before it is discharged to a watercourse or to ground. These systems are more sustainable than conventional drainage methods because they, among other things, reduce the impact of flooding and pollution, protect water quality and are sympathetic to the environmental setting and local community needs.