Appendix E – Summary of flood risk in Stratford-On-Avon District

The table below summarises the areas where there are notable flood risks within the District.

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	Susceptibility to Groundwater flood risk				Reservoir inundation risks	Historic, recorded flood events
				<25 %	>=25 % <50%	>=50 % <75%	>=75 %		
River Itchen (Southam, Bishop's Itchington, Long Itchington and Napton on the Hill)	The area is predominantly rural, with few properties at a risk of fluvial flooding. The main fluvial flood risk comes from the River Itchen and its tributaries. The River Itchen rises near Wormleighton in the south east of the area, passes under the Oxford Canal and then flows in a northerly direction before leaving the study area just north of Snowford Hill. There are also small areas of flood risk along the eastern boundary where the topography slopes downhill to the north and east. In the south of the area there is limited flood risk from the River Itchen and its tributaries, with some risk to local roads, isolated properties and the A423. The River Itchen flows east of Bishop's Itchington but the flood extent does not reach the main settlement, with no properties at flood risk. There is an unnamed tributary of the River Itchen which flows in a north westerly direction through the village of Ladbroke where there are a couple of properties in the south of the village located in Flood Zones 2 and 3. The River Itchen then continues in a northerly direction to its confluence with the River Stowe, with flood risk along this stretch limited to the A425. Before it joins the River Itchen, the River Stowe flows in a westerly direction through the town of Southam. There are a few properties throughout the town located in Flood Zone 3, including along Banbury Road and Tartle Bank, with further properties located in Flood Zone 2. There is an unnamed tributary of the River Stowe which flows in a westerly direction to the south of Napton on the Hill, where there is a risk of flooding to a couple of properties and a sewage treatment works in the south of the village.	The EA AIMS dataset shows the following defences: • High ground both sides of the River Itchen from where it crosses Daventry Road in the south until it leaves the study area in the north. • A flood wall/embankment and a flood gate along the north bank of the River Itchen to the south of Long Itchington providing protection to a number of properties along Church Road.	Surface water in the area follows the topography, flowing downhill mainly following the path of the main watercourses and their tributaries, the canal and the roads in the area. The area is predominantly rural with relatively few assets at flood risk; however, there are also a number of built up areas where there is a flood risk to properties and infrastructure: • Farnborough – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a westerly direction through the north of Farnborough with a number of properties along Main Street at a low risk of flooding. There is also a low to high risk surface water flow path flowing in a westerly direction to the south, with a couple of buildings at Farnborough Hall at a risk of flooding. • Fenny Compton – there are two flow paths flowing in a north easterly direction into the settlement which combine and flow through the centre of the settlement before building up behind the railway line to the north of the area. There are a large number of properties at risk of flooding, including along Church Street, Bridge Street, Memorial Road, Brook Street and the High Street. • Northend – there are a couple of flow paths which flow in a northerly direction through this settlement. They mostly follow the path of the roads (Top Street and Bottom Street) but there are a few properties at risk of flooding. • Knightcote – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a southerly direction to the east of the settlement and a number of areas of low to high risk ponding across the area with a small number of properties at risk of flooding. • Priors Hardwick – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a westerly direction through Priors Hardwick, following the path of an unnamed watercourse. There are a few properties shown to be at risk of flooding, particularly in the north end of the settlement. • Priors Marston – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a southerly direction through the settlement, following the main road, to join the unnamed watercourse to the south of the settlement as well as a number of smaller flow paths. There are a number of properties at a risk of flooding, including along The Holloway and The Green. • Napton on the Hill – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows to the south of the settlement, following the path of the unnamed watercourse. There are several smaller flow paths which flow in a southerly direction through the settlement to join this larger flow path, mostly following the roads. There are a small number of properties at flood risk, particularly in the south. • Ladbroke – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a north westerly direction around Ladbroke, following the path of a unnamed tributary of the River Itchen. There are some properties shown to be at risk of flooding, particularly in the south of the area around Bridge Lane and Banbury Road. • Bishop's Itchington – there are several low to high risk flow paths flowing in an easterly direction through the settlement towards the River Itchen, with several properties at flood risk including along Old Road to the north, Mansions Close, Chapel	✓	✓	✓	✓	• Draycote Water (northeast of the study area) – the flood extent follows the path of the River Leam along the north of the study area and then follows the path of the River Itchen into the study area but remains north of Long Itchington and does not affect any settlements in the study area in the 'Dry Day' scenario. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the extent extends over a wider area but still remains north of Long Itchington with no risk to settlements in the area. There is another area of flood risk further east along the northern boundary but this is only shown to affect the A423. • Napton Reservoir (in the east of the study area) – the flood extent extends west until it reaches the River Stowe and then follows the path of the River Stowe and the River Itchen through the study area in the 'Dry Day' scenario. There are isolated properties and roads at flood risk in its upper reaches but the main flood risk is within Southam along the path of the River Stowe and then to the south of Long Itchington along the path of the River Itchen. The 'Wet Day' scenario shows a similar extent through Southam but a much larger extent through Long Itchington with more of the area at flood risk. • Wormleighton Reservoir (in the south of the area) – the flood extent follows the path of an unnamed watercourse in an easterly direction out of the study area and does not present a flood risk to any roads or properties within the area.	**From the EA's Recorded Flood Outlines Shapefile:** • July 1968 - fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Itchen from Bascote Road in the east through to the west of Long Itchington. • January 1985 - fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Itchen from its confluence with the River Stowe in the south until it leaves the study area in the north. • April 1998 – fluvial flooding around the Bridge Lane and Banbury Road junction in Ladbroke.

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	Susceptibility to Groundwater flood risk				Reservoir inundation risks	Historic, recorded flood events
				<25 %	>=25 % <50%	>=50 % <75%	>=75 %		
	Once it is joined by the River Stowe, the River Itchen continues in a northerly direction, flowing to the south of Long Itchington. There are a number of properties located in Flood Zone 3, particularly along Church Road, Bascote Road and Thorn Way. The extent of Flood Zone 2 extends considerably further north with further properties at flood risk, particularly through the centre of Itchington along Galanos and Leamington Road. There are a few further areas of fluvial flood risk along the eastern boundary of the study area, where there are a number of small watercourses which flow out of the catchment, however this area is predominantly rural with flood risk limited to isolated building and a couple of roads.		Street and Poplar Road in the centre and Icetone Way and Scowcroft Drive in the south. • Southam – there is a large low to high risk flow path which flows in a westerly direction through the centre of the town following the path of the River Stowe, with flood risk to properties either side of the river. There are also smaller flow paths throughout the town, which mostly follow the roads but also present some flood risk to properties, including along Black Shale Drive and Solus Drive in the north, Chestnut Place and Parkfields in the centre, Flying Fields Road and Barkus Close in the east and Mallard Close, Kingfisher Drive and Heron Close in the south. • Stockton – there are a number of small low to high risk flow paths through the settlement, which mostly follow the roads but there is some risk to properties, particularly along Rectory Close and Manor Road. • Long Itchington – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a westerly direction through the south of the settlement following the path of Church Road, with several properties shown to be at a risk of flooding. There are a number of smaller flow paths flowing in a southerly direction through the settlement to join this flow path, with flood risk to several properties, including along Leamington Road, Green Road and Dale Close.						
River Dene (Wellesbourne)	The main fluvial flood risk in this area comes from the River Dene and its tributaries. The River Dene flows in a westerly and then northerly direction through the area. In the west of the area, the floodplain of the River Dene and its tributaries is rural, with flood risk limited to the B4086. The first settlement the River Dene flows through is Kineton. It flows to the south of this settlement and the Flood Zones are confined to a relatively narrow floodplain with only a small number of properties in the south shown to be at flood risk. There is an unnamed tributary of the River Dene which joins the river to the west of Kineton. This tributary flows through a rural area, with flood risk limited to local roads and a single property as it flows through the east side of Butlers Marston. Downstream of this confluence the River Dene continues in a westerly direction. It is joined by another unnamed tributary which flows south through Combrook, where a couple of properties on the west side of the watercourse are shown to be located in Flood Zones 2 and 3.	The EA AIMS dataset shows the following defences: • High ground both sides of the River Dene from The Mill Farm in the east until its confluence with the River Avon in the west. • Flood wall on the east side of the River Dene in Wellesbourne. • Embankment/flood wall along the south bank of the River Dene through Wellesbourne from the end of Chapel Street in the	Surface water in the area follows the topography, flowing downhill mainly following the path of the main watercourses and their tributaries, the canal and the roads in the area. The area is predominantly rural with relatively few assets at flood risk; however, there are also a number of built up areas where there is a flood risk to properties and infrastructure: • Temple Herdewyke – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows through the settlement in a westerly direction, with several properties at a high risk of flooding and a large proportion of the properties in the settlement at a low risk of flooding. • Gaydon – there are two low to high risk flow paths which flow through the settlement in a south easterly direction, with a number of properties at flood risk particularly along Kineton Road, Church Road, St Giles Road and Edgehill View. There is also a large area of ponding to the east of the area, building up behind the B4100 causing a high risk of flooding to a number of properties along this road. • Kineton – there is a large low to high risk flow path which flows in a south westerly direction through the west side of the settlement towards the River Dene, with flood risk to a number of buildings along Brookhampton Lane. There are also smaller flow paths and areas of ponding throughout the settlement, which are mostly confined to the roads but there are also some properties at risk, particularly around Walton Fields and Mill Lane. • Butlers Marston – there is a large low to high risk flow path which flows in a northerly direction through the east side of the village towards the River Dene, with a couple of properties at flood risk. There are some smaller flow paths throughout the village which remain mainly confined to the roads. • Combrook – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a southerly direction through the village following the path of the unnamed watercourse with several properties at flood	✓	✓	✓	✓	• Draycote Water (northeast of the study area) – the flood extent follows the path of the River Dene and extends into the area as far as the Wellbourne Sewage Treatment Works in the 'Dry Day' scenario and just east of the A429 in the 'Wet Day' Scenario. The flood extent does not affect any settlements in the area. • Ingon Manor Reservoir (north of Stratford-upon-Avon) – the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends a small way into the northwest of the area following the path of the River Dene. • Lower Compton Verney (in the centre of the area, north of Combrook) – the flood extent follows the path of an unnamed watercourse in a southerly direction through Combrook, where there are several properties at flood risk in the 'Dry Day' scenario before it joins the River Dene. The flood extent extends a short way upstream along the River Dene but mostly follows the river downstream until it leaves the area. In the 'Wet Day' scenario there are properties at flood risk in Wellesbourne and Walton and further properties at flood risk in Combrook. • Naseby (northeast of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this	**From the EA's Recorded Flood Outlines Shapefile:** • July 1968 - fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Dene through Wellesbourne. • July 2007 - fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Dene through Wellesbourne.

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	Susceptibility to Groundwater flood risk				Reservoir inundation risks	Historic, recorded flood events
				<25 %	>=25 % <50%	>=50 % <75%	>=75 %		
	Just before Walton Road, the River Dene is joined by another unnamed tributary, which flows through Pillerton Hersey where a small number of properties are at flood risk. The River Dene then flows in a northerly direction and is joined by further small tributaries, with flood risk limited to isolated properties and local roads until it reaches Walton. The River Dene flows along the east side of Walton, where a couple of properties are located in Flood Zone 3 and a couple of further properties in Flood Zone 2. The River Dene then continues in a north westerly direction through Wellesbourne, which is the largest settlement in this area. There are a few properties located in Flood Zone 3 to the south of the watercourse along Chapel Street. Flood Zone 2 shows a much greater extent than Flood Zone 3 with further properties at risk along Willow Drive and Bridge Street to the north of the watercourse and Bridge Street, Church Walk and some smaller side roads to the south of the watercourse. There are also a few areas of fluvial flood risk in the east of the area, with a couple of watercourses flowing downhill in an easterly direction. There are no settlements in these areas with flood risk limited to local roads and the M40.	east to the end of Church Walk in the west. • High ground both sides of the unnamed watercourse heading east from Avon Dassett to Warmington • High ground along the north bank and parts of the south bank of the unnamed watercourse flowing east along the south boundary of the study area between Ratley and Horley. • High ground along the west bank and parts of the east bank of the unnamed watercourse flowing along the eastern boundary of the study area east of Shotteswell.	risk on the west side of the watercourse. There are also a couple of flow paths which flow in a westerly direction to join the watercourse, with properties at flood risk along Church Hill. • Pillerton Hersey – there are several low to high risk flow paths which flow in a northerly direction to join an unnamed tributary of the River Dene in the centre of the settlement. There are several properties at risk particularly along Oxhill Bridle Road and Watery Lane. • Walton – several properties in Walton are at flood risk from the large low to high risk flow path which flows to the east of the settlement along the path of the River Dene and also the smaller flow paths which flow through the settlement in an easterly direction towards the River Dene. • Wellesbourne – the south half of this settlement falls in this area. There is a large low to high risk flow path which flows through the centre of the settlement following the path of the River Dene, with flood risk to properties along both sides of the watercourse including along Willow Drive and Chapel Street. There are further flow paths and areas of ponding throughout the settlement with several properties at risk. • Shotteswell – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in an easterly direction through the north of the settlement with properties at risk along Snuff Lane, Bakehouse Lane and Mollington Road. • Warmington – there are several low to medium risk flow paths which flow in a northerly direction through the settlement with several properties at flood risk, particularly along Church Hill and Mollington Lane. • Ratley – there is a small low to medium risk flow path in the south of the settlement which remains mainly confined to the High Street with only a couple of properties shown to be at flood risk. • Radway – there are several low to medium risk flow paths flowing in a north westerly direction through the settlement with several properties at flood risk. • Ettington – there are two low to high risk flow paths which flow in a north easterly/north westerly direction through the settlement to converge in the north. Several properties are at risk of flooding including along Banbury Road, Hockley Lane, Hillman Way, Churchill Close and Kents Lane. • Compton Verney – there are several areas of low risk surface water flooding surrounding properties in the settlement.					area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends a small way into the northwest of the area following the path of the River Dene. • New Waters, Warwick Castle (north of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends a small way into the northwest of the area following the path of the River Dene. • Stanford Reservoir (northeast of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends a small way into the northwest of the area following the path of the River Dene. • Upper Compton Verney (in the centre of the area, just north of Combrook) – the flood extent follows the path of an unnamed watercourse in a southerly direction through Combrook, where there are a couple of properties at flood risk in the 'Dry Day' scenario before it joins the River Dene. The flood extent extends a short way upstream along the River Dene but mostly follows the path of the River Dene until it leaves the area. In the 'Wet Day' scenario there are properties at flood risk in Wellesbourne and Walton and further properties at flood risk in Combrook. • Walton Hall Lake (in the west of the area to the south of Walton) – the flood extent follows the path of the River Dene in a north westerly direction until it leaves the area. It remains mostly confined to the channel in the 'Dry Day' scenario but in the 'Wet Day' scenario there are properties at risk in Walton and Wellesbourne.	
River Stour (Shipston-on-Stour, Long Compton)	The main fluvial flood risk in the area is from the River Stour and its tributaries. The River Stour enters the area in the east and flows in a westerly direction towards its confluence with Sutton Brook at Stourton. Before joining the River Stour, Sutton Brook flows in a southerly direction through Lower Brailes, where there are several properties located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 along Orchard Close and the High Street. Continuing in a southerly	The EA AIMS dataset shows the following defences: • High ground both sides of the River Stour from where it crosses the A3400 at Milford Bridge in the	Surface water in the area follows the topography, flowing downhill mainly following the path of the main watercourses and their tributaries and the roads in the area. The area is predominantly rural with relatively few assets at flood risk; however, there are also a number of built up areas where there is a flood risk to properties and infrastructure: • Clifford Chambers – there is a large low to high risk flow path flowing in a north easterly direction through the settlement with several properties in the west of the settlement at flood risk along Orchard Place, The Nashes, Barn Close and Dighton Close. • Alderminster – there is low to high risk of flooding along Shipton Road (A3400) which runs through the settlement	✓	✓	✓	✓	• Draycote Water (northeast of the study area) – the flood extent follows the path of the River Stour and extends into the area as far upstream as the east side of Clifford Chambers in the 'Dry Day' scenario. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the extent is wider with a couple of properties at flood risk in Clifford Chambers and extends further upstream as far as Atherstone on Stour. • Ingon Manor Reservoir (north of Stratford-upon-Avon) – the flood	**From the EA's Recorded Flood Outlines Shapefile:** • March 1947 - fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Stour around its

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	Susceptibility to Groundwater flood risk				Reservoir inundation risks	Historic, recorded flood events
				<25 %	>=25 % <50%	>=50 % <75%	>=75 %		
	direction Sutton Brook flows through Feldon Valley Golf Club and to the south of Sutton-under-Brailes before joining the Stour and Stourton. The River Stour flows to the north of Stourton with flood risk limited to a small number of properties along the northern edge of the settlement. The River Stour then continues in a westerly direction to its confluence with Nethercote Brook, just after is crosses the A3400. Nethercote Brook enters the area to the east of Long Compton and flows in a westerly direction through the centre of Long Compton where there are a number of properties at risk along Shipston Road and Malthouse Lane. Nethercote Brook then continues in a westerly direction before flowing in a northerly direction towards the River Stour. Its floodplain remains rural in this area with flood risk limited to local roads. After its confluence with Nethercote Brook, the River Stour flows in a northerly direction through Tidmington and Willington, where there are a few properties located in Flood Zone 2, which extends further than Flood Zone 3 in this area. The River Stour then continues north through the east side of Shipston-on-Stour. Here, Flood Zone 3 remains confined to a relatively narrow floodplain with only a couple of properties at flood risk, however, Flood Zone 2 extends considerably further with additional properties at flood risk, particularly along the A3400, Telegraph Street and Sheep Street. The River Stour then continues in a northerly direction with flood risk confined to isolated properties, local roads and the A3400 until it reaches Tredington, where it is joined by Wagtail Brook from the east and Back Brook from the west. The flood risk from Wagtail Brook and its tributaries is confined to isolated properties, local roads and farm buildings before they join the River Stour. The floodplain of Back Brook is also mostly rural, but it has an	south until its confluence with the River Avon in the north. • A flood wall on the east bank of the River Stour where the channel splits into two south of the B4632 offering protection to Clifford Mill.	with several low to high risk flow paths flowing through the settlement in a south westerly direction towards the River Stour. Several properties are at flood risk, particularly along New Road, Campden Lawns, Shipton Road and Old Road. • Newbold on Stour – there are isolated areas of ponding across the settlement affecting a small number of properties. • Halford – there are a number of low to medium risk flow paths in the west of the settlement which remain confined to the roads. There is also a low to high risk flow path which flows in a southerly direction in the east of the settlement with a low risk of flooding to some properties on The Close. • Armscote – the flow paths in this settlement mainly remain confined to the roads but there are some areas of low to high risk ponding affecting a small number of properties across the settlement. • Ilmington – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a north easterly direction through this settlement with flood risk to several properties, particularly along Frog Lane, Valanders Lane, Back Street, Middle Street and Armscote Road. There are also a couple of flow paths flowing away from the settlement in an easterly direction with flood risk to a few properties on the east side of the settlement. • Blackwell – there are two low to high risk flow paths which flow to the north and south of this settlement, following the paths of unnamed watercourses. Where these watercourses converge in the east side of the settlement there are a small number of properties located at flood risk. • Tredington – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a north easterly direction through the west side of the settlement with some properties along Avertis Way and Brookside at a flood risk. There is also a large flow path to the north and east of the settlement which follows the path of the River Stour with a small number of properties on the edge of the settlement at flood risk. • Darlingscott – there are several low to high risk flow paths which converge in Darlingscott before heading in an easterly direction towards Back Brook, with several properties in the settlement at flood risk. • Shipston-on-Stour – the River Stour runs to the east of this settlement and there are several flow paths flowing eastwards through the settlement towards the river. The largest of these follows the path of the B4035 through the centre of the settlement with flood risk to a large number of properties, including along Queen's Avenue, Queen's Close, Horsefair and Telegraph Street. • Stretton on Fosse – there are several low to high risk flow paths which flow in a northerly direction through the settlement, with flood risk to a small number of properties off Main Street, Old Gated Lane and Harold's Orchard. • Upper and Lower Brailes – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a southerly direction between Upper and Lower Brailes along the path of Sutton Brook with a number of properties at flood risk. There are a number of flow paths which flows in an easterly direction through Upper Brailes towards Sutton Brook with several properties in Upper Brailes at flood risk. There is also a flow path which flows in a south westerly direction through Lower Brailes towards Sutton Brook with further properties at flood risk.					extent from this reservoir only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends along the path of the River Stour as far as the east side of Clifford Chambers. • Naseby, (northeast of the study area) - the flood extent from this reservoir only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends along the path of the River Stour as far as the east side of Clifford Chambers. • Stanford Reservoir (northeast of the study area) - the flood extent from this reservoir only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends along the path of the River Stour as far as the east side of Clifford Chambers. • Warren Chase Water (northwest of Stratford-upon-Avon) - the flood extent from this reservoir extends a small way into the northwest of the area following the path of the River Stour. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the extent extends as far as the B6432 and is considerably wider.	confluence with the River Avon. • July 1968 - fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Stour around its confluence with the River Avon. • April 1998 - fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Stour around its confluence with the River Avon. Also, fluvial flooding through the centre of Ilmington between Bennett Place and Frog Lane. • July 2007 - fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Stour from where it enters the area south of Burmington until its confluence with the River Avon.

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	Susceptibility to Groundwater flood risk				Reservoir inundation risks	Historic, recorded flood events
				<25 %	>=25 % <50%	>=50 % <75%	>=75 %		
	unnamed tributary which flows through Blackwell where parts of Blackwell Business Park are located in the Flood Zones. At Tredington, there are a couple of properties on the east side of the settlement located in Flood Zone 3 with further properties located in Flood Zone 2, which extends further than Flood Zone 3 particularly to the south of the River Stour and around the confluence with Back Brook. The River Stour then continues in a northerly direction with flood risk confined to isolated properties local roads, the A3400 and a small number of properties on the edges of settlements (Newbold-on-Stour and Alderminster). To the west of Alderminster the River Stour is joined by Humber Brook. Small Brook, a tributary of Humber Brook, flows in a northerly direction to the west of Admington, with a couple of properties located in Flood Zone 2 with further properties in Flood Zone 3. Small Brook then joins Humber Brook, which continues in a northerly direction. Flood risk is limited to isolated properties and local roads until it joins the River Stour. Following its confluence with Humber Brook, the River Stour continues in a northerly direction. The floodplain remains relatively rural but there are a number of properties located in Flood Zone 2 on the east side of Preston on Stour and Atherstone on Stour. The River Stour then flows through the north end of Clifford Chambers, with a number of properties located in the Flood Zones on both sides of the watercourse, before continuing in a north westerly direction to join the River Avon. There is a small unnamed watercourse in the south of the area which flows in a westerly direction out of the study area. There are a small number of properties along Pill Lane in Little Compton which are located at flood risk from this watercourse.		• Upper, Middle and Lower Tysoe – there are several low to high risk flow paths flowing in a north westerly direction through these settlements before converging to the northwest of these settlements, with flood risk to several properties. • Oxhill – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows along the west of the settlement following the path of an unnamed watercourse, with flood risk to a small number of properties on the edge of the settlement. There is also a flow path which flows around the south of the settlement with a number of properties along Green Lane at flood risk. • Whatcote – there are several low to high risk flow paths following the roads in the settlement with a larger flow path down the east side of the settlement, but the flood risk from this is mainly confined to a farm. There are some small areas of ponding affecting several properties within the centre of the settlement. • Sutton-under-Brailes – there are several properties across this settlement at a low risk of flooding with several flow paths flowing in a south easterly direction through the settlement towards Sutton Brook. • Stourton and Cherington – to the north of these settlements there is a low to high risk flow path following the path of the River Stour, with a small number of properties at flood risk. There is a flow path along the road in the east of Stourton which causes flood risk to a few properties. There are also several flow paths which flow in a northerly direction and converge in Cherington with flood risk to a small number of properties. • Little Wolford – there is a low to high risk flow path flowing in a northerly direction through the east side of the settlement with a couple of properties on Rosary Lane at flood risk. There are also several isolated areas of surface water ponding affecting properties across the settlement. • Great Wolford - there is a low to high risk flow path flowing in a westerly direction through the settlement with a couple of properties at flood risk. There are also several isolated areas of ponding affecting properties across the settlement. • Barton on the Heath – surface water flow paths in this settlement are shown to remain confined to the roads but there are several isolated areas of ponding affecting properties across the settlement. • Long Compton – there is a low to high risk flow path which follows the path of Nethercote Brook through the centre of the settlement with several properties at flood risk on both sides of the watercourse. There are also several flow paths flowing from both the north and south towards Nethercote Brook. These flows follow the paths of roads through the settlements, i.e. the A3400, but there are also many properties at flood risk. • Little Compton – there is a low to high risk flow path flowing in a westerly direction through the north of the settlement following the path of an unnamed watercourse, with flood risk to several properties in the north end of the settlement. • Whichford – there are several flow paths flowing in a northerly direction through the settlement towards the River Stour with several properties at flood risk.						

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	Susceptibility to Groundwater flood risk				Reservoir inundation risks	Historic, recorded flood events
				<25 %	>=25 % <50%	>=50 % <75%	>=75 %		
River Arrow (Alcester, Studley and Henley-in-Arden)	The main fluvial risk in this area is from the River Arrow and its tributary the River Alne. The River Arrow enters the area in the north between Woodrow and Mappleborough Green, flowing in a southerly direction through the area until it joins the River Avon. Most of its floodplain is relatively rural with flood risk limited to local roads and isolated properties but there is also a flood risk to some settlements. The River Arrow flows south along the eastern edge of Studley with a number of properties located in Flood Zone 3 and several more in Flood Zone 2. Further downstream at Spernal there is flood risk to a sewage treatment works and a couple of buildings. Further downstream the River Arrow flows through the centre of Alcester with a large number of properties located in the Flood Zones. Flood Zone 2 shows a considerably greater extent in this location, particularly along the east side of the watercourse. Further downstream, there are a small number of properties at flood risk on the west sides of Wixford and Broom. Along its course there are several small tributaries of the River Arrow. Most of these tributaries have rural floodplains with flood risk limited to local roads. Cain Brook flows in a south easterly direction to join the River Arrow at Coughton where there are several properties at flood risk and the A435 is also affected. There is also a small unnamed watercourse which flows in a south easterly direction through the west side of Alcester to join the River Arrow, with flood risk to several properties along Hadrian's Walk, Evesham Street and Newport Drive. To the south of Alcester there is a small unnamed tributary which joins the River Arrow from the east with a small number of roads and properties in Wixford at a risk of flooding. In the south of the area Ban Brook joins the River Arrow from the west with flood risk to the A46 and a number of buildings at the confluence of the two watercourses.	The EA AIMS dataset shows the following defences: • High ground both sides of the River Alne from Botley Mill Farm until its confluence with the River Arrow. • Embankment along the west side of the River Alne at Wootton Hall. • Embankment/flood wall along the west side of the River Alne in the north of Henley-in-Arden. • High ground along both sides of the River Arrow along its entire length through the area. • High ground along the northwest side of Spring Brook on the northern boundary of the area. • A combination of high ground, flood wall and embankment around Alcester (to the north of School	Surface water in the area follows the topography, flowing downhill mainly following the path of the main watercourses and their tributaries and the roads in the area. The area is predominantly rural with relatively few assets at flood risk; however, there are also some key settlements where there is a flood risk to several properties and infrastructure: • Broom – there is a low to high risk flow path through the west side of the settlement which follows the path of the River Arrow but does not affect any properties. There are a couple of flow paths which flow in a westerly direction through the settlement towards the River Arrow which mainly remain confined to the roads but there is flood risk to a couple of properties off Aspley Close. There are also some areas of isolated ponding affecting a number of properties across the settlement. • Alcester – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a southerly direction to the west of Alcester towards the River Arrow with flood risk to properties along Hadrian's Walk, Evesham Street and Newport Drive. There are a number of flow paths through the centre of Alcester which flow downhill towards the River Arrow, which flows in a southerly direction through the centre of Alcester. There are a large number of properties at flood risk throughout the centre of Alcester. There is also a large flow path to the east of Alcester which follows the path of the River Alne and several smaller flow paths flowing south from Alcester towards this watercourse, with further properties at risk, particularly along Ten Acres, Fields Park Drive and Fairwater Crescent. • Studley – there is a flow path flowing in a southerly direction through the west side of the settlement, which mostly follows the roads but there are several properties at flood risk, including along Bromsgrove Road, Littlewood Green, Lord's Lane, Willow Way, Allendale Crescent, Allen Close and Watts Road. There are also several flow paths which flow in an easterly direction towards the River Arrow. Some of these follow the roads whilst others flow through the houses, with flooding to properties in several areas including along Riverside, Gunners Lane, Alcester Road and New Road. • Great Alne – there are a number of flow paths which flow in a south easterly direction through Great Alne towards the River Alne. These flow paths mainly remain confined to the roads but there is some risk to properties around Gunn Court and Henley Road. • Aston Cantlow – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a westerly direction through the south of the settlement with some properties along Brook Road at flood risk. There is also a smaller flow path in the north of the area which follows Chapel Lane and Bearley Road with flood risk to several properties around the junction of these roads. • Wootton Wawen – there is a low to high risk flow path flowing in a southerly direction through the centre of the settlement towards the River Alne with flood risk to several properties along Stratford Road and Alcester Road. There is a low to high risk flow path along the eastern side of the area, following the path of the River Alne, with a low risk of flooding to several properties on the eastern side of the Wootton Hall Residential Park.	✓	✓	✓	✓	• Upper and Lower Bittell Reservoirs (northwest of the study area) – the flood extent follows the path of the River Arrow downstream along its entire length within the area with a wider flood extent in the 'Wet Day' scenario increasing flood risk particularly around Alcester. • Cofton Lake (northwest of the study area) - the flood extent only affects the area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it follows the path of the River Arrow downstream along its entire length within the area. • Draycote Water (northeast of the study area) - the flood extent extends upstream along the path of the River Arrow approximately 1km into the area during the 'Dry Day' scenario and approximately 2.2km in the 'Wet Day' scenario. • Earlswood Lakes (Engine Pool, Terry's Pool and Windmill Pool), (in the north of the area) – the topography slopes downhill away from the area to the north of these Lakes so in the 'Dry Day' scenario the flood extent does not extend south into the area. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the extent extends south along the path of Spring Brook for approximately 1.7km. • Edstone Lake (in the east of the area) – the flood extent follows the path of an unnamed tributary of the River Alne and then follows the path of the River Alne and then the River Arrow until the River Arrow leaves the area. The flood extent in the 'Wet Day' scenario is considerably greater with increased flood risk particularly in Alcester. • Hewell Grange (west of the study area) - the flood extent follows the path of the River Arrow downstream for approximately 1.5km. The flood extent for the 'Wet Day' scenario is much wider with some flood risk to properties on the northeast side of Studley. • Lodge Pool (west of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it follows the path of the River Arrow downstream for approximately 1.5km. • Mill Shrub Pool (northwest of the study area) - the flood extent only	**From the EA's Recorded Flood Outlines Shapefile:** • July 2007 - fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Alne from the junction of Tanworth Lane and Liveridge Hill in the north until its confluence with the River Arrow in the south. Also, fluvial flooding along both sides of the River Arrow throughout its entire length within the area. • March 1978 – flooding of an unknown cause along the east side of Pettiford Lane to the east of Wootton Pool. • June 1977 – flooding of an unknown cause in several areas in the east side of Henley-in-Arden. • Alcester 1960 – fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Arrow through Alcester.

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	Susceptibility to Groundwater flood risk				Reservoir inundation risks	Historic, recorded flood events
				<25 %	>=25 % <50%	>=50 % <75%	>=75 %		
	The main tributary of the River Arrow is the River Alne, which originates at Pink Green (west of the study area) and flows in a clockwise direction through the area, joining the River Arrow at Alcester. The upstream floodplain of the River Alne and its tributaries is relatively rural with flood risk confined to the railway line, local roads and isolated properties. There are a small number of properties in the southeast of Danzey Green located in the Flood Zones at the confluence of the River Alne and an unnamed tributary. Further downstream there are a number of properties located in Flood Zone 3 and several more in Flood Zone 2 where the River Alne crosses the A3400 by its junction with Tanworth Lane. The first main settlement the River Alne flows through is Henley-in-Arden. There are many properties located in Flood Zone 3, along the east side of the High Street with further properties located in Flood Zone 2, which extends considerably further east. In the south of Henley-in-Arden the River Alne is joined by an unnamed tributary from the west where there are a number of properties to the west of the High Street located in the Flood Zones, particularly along New Road and Glenhurst Road. Upstream of this confluence, the floodplain of the unnamed tributary is predominantly rural with flood risk confined to the A4189, the railway line and a small number of isolated properties/farm buildings. Further downstream the River Alne is joined by an unnamed tributary from the east before it flows through Wootton Wawen where a number of properties in the east side of the settlement are located in Flood Zone 3 with further properties in Flood Zone 2. There is also a branch of Flood Zone 2 which extends along Stratford Road in the centre of the settlement where there are further properties at risk. Upstream along the tributary, there are a small number of properties at flood	Road, along the east side between Malt Mill Lane and Willow Close and to the south of Willow Close and Newport Drive). • A combination of high ground, flood wall and embankment around the western side of Broom.	• Henley-in-Arden – there is a low to high risk flow path flowing in a southerly direction through the centre of the settlement following the path of the River Alne, with flood risk to several properties either side of the watercourse. The is a smaller flow path which flows in a south westerly direction from the east, with flood risk to properties along several roads including Mount Road, Arden Close, Meadow Road and St Nicholas Road. There is an unnamed tributary of the River Alne which flows in an easterly direction through the south of the area with flood risk to properties along Warwick Road and to the south of Warwick Road along Glenhurst Road, Stratford Road and Littleworth. • Claverdon – there is a low to high risk flow path through the northwest of the settlement with flood risk to several properties along Breach Lane and Park Close. • Ullenhall – there is a low to high risk flow path flowing in a southerly direction through the settlement with several properties at flood risk, particularly along Watery Lane, Ullenhall Street and Henley Road. • Tanworth-in-Arden – there are a number of flow paths within the settlement which are mainly confined to the roads, however, there is some flood risk to a couple of properties to the north of Bates Lane. There are also a few areas of isolated ponding around properties in the settlement. • Earlswood – there are several flow paths flowing in a north easterly direction through Earlswood and out of the study area with a small number of properties at risk across the area, including along Cloweswood Lane, Malthouse Lane, The Maltings and Small Lane.					affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it follows the path of the River Arrow along its entire length within the area. • Naseby Reservoir (northeast of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends upstream along the path of the River Arrow approximately 1.3km into the area. • Ragley Hall Lake (in the south of the area) – in the 'Dry Day' scenario the flood extent follows the path of the River Arrow slightly upstream and downstream until it leaves the area. The flood extent extends further upstream during the 'Wet Day' scenario and is considerably wider. • Stanford Reservoir (northeast of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends upstream along the path of the River Arrow approximately 800m into the area. • Wootton Pool (in the northwest of the area) – the flood extent follows the path of the River Alne in a southerly direction until its confluence with the River Arrow. The flood extent then extends slightly upstream along the River Arrow but mostly continues to follow the path of the River Arrow downstream as far as Broom. The flood extent in the 'Wet Day' scenario is considerably wider, with greater flood risk to properties particularly in Alcester, and extends further downstream to where the River Arrow leaves the area.	

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	Susceptibility to Groundwater flood risk				Reservoir inundation risks	Historic, recorded flood events
				<25 %	>=25 % <50%	>=50 % <75%	>=75 %		
	risk where it flows through Preston Bagot. Downstream along the River Alne, there are a number of properties located in the Flood Zones at Little Alne where a number of tributaries join the river. There are a couple of properties located in Flood Zone 3 on the west side of Aston Cantlow with several further properties in Flood Zone 2 which extends further east. There are also a small number of properties in the south end of Great Alne located in the Flood Zones. There are then a number of properties in the southeast of Alcester that are located in the Flood Zones as the River Alne flows in a westerly direction to join the River Arrow in the centre of Alcester. There are a couple of additional areas of flood risk in the north of the area. Spring Brook flows in a northerly direction through Wood End, where there are a few properties at flood risk along Poolhead Lane and Wood End Lane. It then flows through Earlswood with properties at risk along Valley Road and Earlsmere. There is an unnamed watercourse which flows in an easterly direction out of the area in the northeast, around the M40 Hockley Heath Interchange. There is flood risk to the M40 and local roads, but no properties are shown to be at risk. The River Cole also flows along a short section of the northwest boundary of the study area but no properties are shown to be at risk.								
River Avon upstream of Stratford-upon-Avon (Snitterfield and Hampton Lucy)	The main fluvial flood risk in the area comes from the River Avon and its tributaries. The River Avon enters the study area in the north, to the west of Barford, and then flows in a south westerly direction through the area towards Tiddington. The floodplain of the River Avon is predominantly rural in this area with flood risk confined to local roads and isolated properties however it also flows through a number of settlements. The first settlement it reaches in the study area is Hampton Lucy. It flows along the east of this settlement where there are a few properties located in	The EA AIMS dataset shows the following defences: • High ground along both sides of the River Avon along its entire length through the area. • High ground along both sides of Bell Brook along most of its length from	Surface water in the area follows the topography, flowing downhill mainly following the path of the main watercourses and their tributaries and the roads in the area. The area is predominantly rural with relatively few assets at flood risk; however, there are also some key settlements where there is a flood risk to several properties and infrastructure: • Snitterfield – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a north easterly direction through Snitterfield following the path of Bell Brook with a number of properties either side of the watercourse at flood risk. There are several flow paths which flow from the north and south to join this watercourse. These are mostly confined to the roads but there are some properties at risk particularly along Hales Close, Park Lane and White Horse Hill. • Tiddington – there are several flow paths which follow the roads throughout the settlement. There are also many areas of surface water ponding across the settlement, with particularly large areas of ponding around properties on	✓	✓	✓	✓	• Coombe Pool (north of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends south along the northern boundary following the path of the River Avon to just south of Barford. • Draycote Water (northeast of the study area) – the flood extent follows the path of the River Avon along its entire length through the area. The 'Wet Day' scenario shows a slightly wider extent than the 'Dry Day' scenario, particularly to the east of Hampton Lucy and to the north of Tiddington. • Ingon Manor Reservoir (in the west of the area) – the flood extent follows	**From the EA's Recorded Flood Outlines Shapefile:** • March 1947 – fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance to the south of the River Avon on the west side of Tiddington. • July 1968 – fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	Susceptibility to Groundwater flood risk				Reservoir inundation risks	Historic, recorded flood events
				<25 %	>=25 % <50%	>=50 % <75%	>=75 %		
	Flood Zone 2, which extends further than Flood Zone 3. Here the River Avon is also joined by a couple of tributaries from the east. There is an area of Flood Zone 2 through the centre of Lighthorne associated with an unnamed watercourse with a small number of properties at risk. This then becomes The Wash Brook and then Thelsford Brook. This watercourse does not flow through any further settlements before joining the River Avon. There is also an unnamed tributary of the River Avon which flows to the south along the northeast of Wellesbourne where there are a large number of properties located in the Flood Zones. To the south of Hampton Lucy the River Avon is joined by the River Dene and begins to flow in a more westerly direction and flows around the north of Alveston where there are a few properties located in Flood Zone 3 and several more in Flood Zone 2 which extends considerably further south, particularly along The Green, The Rookery and Lower End. The River Avon then continues in a westerly direction and flows to the north of Tiddington before leaving the area. The Tiddington Caravan Park is located in Flood Zone 3 and there are a small number of properties in the north end of Tiddington located in Flood Zone 2. There are a few small tributaries which join the River Avon from the north and south along this stretch but the floodplains of these are predominantly rural and do not cause flood risk to any settlements. In the northwest of the area the topography slopes downhill towards the north of the area and there are a couple of watercourses (Bell Brook and Sherbourne Brook) which originate in the hills and then flow in a north easterly direction out of the area. This area is predominantly rural but there are several properties located in Flood Zone 3, and more in Flood Zone 2, where Bell Brook flows through the centre of Snitterfield. In the northeast of the area the topography also slopes downhill	The Green to the southwest of Snitterfield to its confluence with Sherbourne Brook. • High ground along both sides of Sherbourne Brook from its confluence with Bell Brook until it leaves the area.	Townsend Road, Hamilton Road, Carters Lane and Knights Lane. There is also a considerable area of ponding across the Avon Caravan Park to the north of the River Avon. • Alveston – there is a flow path through the settlement which follows the path of the main roads (Lower End, Church Lane, The Rookery and Kissing Tree Way) with some flood risk to properties along these roads. There are also several areas of ponding across the area with a number of properties at risk, particularly along Church Close. • Hampton Lucy – there is a large area of surface water ponding in the west of the area around Stratford Road which presents a flood risk to a couple of properties along Stratford Road/The Spinney. There are also areas of surface water ponding across the area affecting a number of isolated properties. • Moreton Morrell – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows in a northerly direction through the east side of Moreton Morrell with a number of properties on Brook Lane, Wilcox Leys and The Barn Fields shown to be at flood risk. There is also a low to high risk flow path which flows along the west of the area with several smaller flow paths flowing from the settlement in a westerly direction to join this flow path. These cause flood risk to a small number of properties on Oakhill Close and Duffus Hill. • Lighthorne and Lighthorne Heath – there is a low to high risk flow path which originates in Lighthorne Heath and then flows in a westerly direction through Lighthorne following the path of an unnamed watercourse, resulting in flood risk to several properties particularly in Lighthorne Heath along Edgehill Road and Stratford Road and in Lighthorne along Church Lane, Old School Lane and Heath Farm Lane. There are also a couple of smaller flow paths in Lighthorne which flow from the north and south to join this watercourse, with flood risk to a small number of properties along Church Lane, Mountford Rise and Post Office Lane/The Green. • Harbury – there are a number of flow paths which flow through this area towards the railway line to the north/northwest. These predominantly follow the roads through the settlement however there is also flood risk to a number of properties, including along Mill Street, High Street and Farley Avenue. There are also several isolated areas of ponding affecting a small number of properties across the settlement. • Wellesbourne – the northern part of this settlement falls in this area. There is a large low to high risk flow path which flows in a north westerly direction along the northeast edge of the settlement following the path of an unnamed watercourse with a considerable number of properties located at flood risk.					the path of an unnamed tributary of the River Avon in a south easterly direction before following the path of the River Avon upstream as far as Alveston and downstream until it leaves the area. The flood extent is confined to the watercourse in the 'Dry Day' scenario but extends over a wider floodplain in the 'Wet Day' scenario and extends further upstream to Hampton Lucy. • Lower Compton Verney (south of the area) – the flood extent joins the River Avon at its confluence with the River Dene to the south of Hampton Lucy. In the 'Dry Day' scenario it extends upstream to just north of Hampton Lucy and downstream until the river leaves the study area remaining confined to the channel. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the flood extent is much wider and extends upstream as far as Wasperton. • Naseby Reservoir (northeast of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it follows the path of the River Avon through its entire length within the area. • New Waters, Warwick Castle (north of the area) – the flood extent follows the path of the River Avon through the area. In the 'Dry Day' scenario it remains confined to the channel and extends south to the east side of Alveston. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the flood extent is much wider and extends south as far as Tiddington. • Stanford Reservoir (northeast of the study area) – the flood extent follows the path of the River Avon through the area. In the 'Dry Day' scenario it remains confined to the channel and extends to the south of Barford. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the flood extent is much wider and extends south until the river leaves the area. • Sulby Reservoir (northeast of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends south along northern boundary following the path of the River Avon to just north of Hampton Lucy. • Upper Compton Verney (south of the area) - the flood extent joins the River Avon at its confluence with the River Dene to the south of Hampton	along both sides of the River Avon through Alveston and Tiddington. • February 1979 – fluvial flooding along the east side of the River Avon at Hampton Lucy. • January 1985 – fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance both sides of the River Avon along its entire length through the area. • April 1998 - fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance both sides of the River Avon along its entire length through the area and along both sides of Bell Brook through Snitterfield. • July 2007 – fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of Bell Brook through Snitterfield and along both sides of the River Avon from Hampton Lucy in the north through to where it leaves the area in the south.

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	Susceptibility to Groundwater flood risk				Reservoir inundation risks	Historic, recorded flood events
				<25 %	>=25 % <50%	>=50 % <75%	>=75 %		
	towards the north. Tach Brook and an unnamed watercourse both originate in the hills and flow in a north westerly direction out of the area. This area is mainly rural but there are a small number of properties in the east side of Chesterton Green which are located in the Flood Zones where Tach Brook flows.							Lucy. In the 'Dry Day' scenario it extends upstream to just north of Hampton Lucy and downstream for approximately 1.6km. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the flood extent is much wider, extends upstream as far as Wasperton and downstream until the river leaves the area. • Walton Hall Lake (south of the area) - the flood extent joins the River Avon at its confluence with the River Dene to the south of Hampton Lucy. In the 'Dry Day' scenario it extends upstream to just north of Hampton Lucy and downstream for approximately 1.6km. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the flood extent is much wider, extends upstream as far as Wasperton and downstream until the river leaves the area. • Welford Reservoir (northeast of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends south along the northern boundary following the path of the River Avon to just north of Hampton Lucy.	
Stratford-upon-Avon	Fluvial risk in this area comes from the River Avon, which flows in a south westerly direction through the centre of Stratford-upon-Avon, and its tributaries which flow southwards from the west to join the River Avon south of Stratford-upon-Avon. There is an unnamed watercourse which flows in a south easterly direction from the west of the area at Wilmcote. There are a small number of properties on the east side of Wilmcote located in the Flood Zones. There are also a couple of properties further south of The Ridgway which are located in the Flood Zones. The watercourse then passes under the A46 and the Stratford-upon-Avon Canal where it becomes Shottery Brook. There is a large area of flood risk which builds up on the west side of the A46 but no properties are shown to be at flood risk. The fluvial flood risk then continues in an easterly direction following the path of the Stratford-upon-Avon Canal and Shottery Brook. Flood Zones 2 and 3 show similar extents with several properties at risk including along Timothy's Bridge Road, Avon Brook Close and Masons Road.	The EA AIMS dataset shows the following defences: • High ground along both sides of the River Avon along its entire length through the area. • High ground along most sections of an unnamed tributary of the River Avon, which flows to its west, from where is passes under the Stratford-upon-Avon Canal until it joins the River Avon. • High ground along most	Surface water in the area follows the topography, flowing downhill mainly following the path of the main watercourses and their tributaries and the roads in the area. The area is mostly urban, covering the town of Stratford-upon-Avon and as such there are a number of roads and properties throughout the area that are at a risk of surface water flooding. In general, a lot of the areas of surface water risk correlate with those of fluvial risk, however, there are additional flow paths flowing downhill towards these watercourses alongside flow paths along roads in the area and isolated areas of surface water ponding. Some key areas of additional flood risk affecting properties in the area include: • In Wilmcote in the northwest of the area there are a number of flow paths flowing in an easterly direction through the area towards the unnamed watercourse, with several properties at flood risk particularly along Swanfold, Masons Close and Church Road. • There are a number of flow paths flowing from the north of the area in a southerly direction towards Shottery Brook, with flood risk to a couple of farms in the area, flood risk around the A46 and A3400 and risk to properties along Bishopton Lane, Barn Lane and Farm Close. • The surface water extent is much greater than the fluvial extent north of the Stratford-upon-Avon Canal along the unnamed tributary of the River Avon. This results in increased risk to properties along Ophelia Drive, Canners Way, Hamlet Way, Portia Road and Cordelia Close. • A number of flows paths through the town to the west of the River Avon with risk to properties along several streets including St Mary's Road, Kendal Avenue, Maidenhead Road,	✓	✓	✓	✓	Draycote Water (northeast of the study area) – the flood extent extends along the length of the River Avon through the area and extends slightly upstream along its tributaries, particularly Shottery Brook. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the extent is wider particularly to the west through the south end of Stratford-upon-Avon and also extends further upstream along Shottery Brook. • Ingon Manor Reservoir (northeast of the area) – the flood extent follows the path of the River Avon through the area. In the 'Dry Day' scenario the extent remains mostly confined to the watercourse and extends as far as Stratford-upon-Avon Racecourse. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the extent is considerably wider and extends the whole length of the area, also extending slightly upstream along Shottery Brook. • Lower Compton Verney (east of the area) - the flood extent extends along the path of the River Avon for approximately 900m in the north of the area. In the 'Dry Day' scenario this extent remains mostly confined to the channel whereas in the 'Wet	**From the EA's Recorded Flood Outlines Shapefile:** • March 1947 – fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Avon throughout the area. • July 1968 – fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Avon throughout the area. • January 1985 – fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	Susceptibility to Groundwater flood risk				Reservoir inundation risks	Historic, recorded flood events
				<25 %	>=25 % <50%	>=50 % <75%	>=75 %		
	As the watercourse continues in a southerly direction through Stratford-upon-Avon the flood extent remains confined to a relatively narrow floodplain with flood risk to properties close to the watercourse along Brookfield Court, Church Lane, Cottage Lane and Hogarth Road. As the watercourse approaches the B439 the flood extent widens, with Flood Zone 2 extending further west and several properties located in the Flood Zones. Downstream of the B439 Shottery Brook joins the River Avon. There is an unnamed tributary of the River Avon which flows in a southerly direction to the east of Shottery Brook. The floodplain remains mostly confined to the channel until it reaches the northern edge of Stratford-upon-Avon where there are a couple of properties at flood risk on the eastern edge of Sandringham Avenue and Kensington Close. Just upstream of the A3400 the flood extent widens considerably and there are numerous properties at risk, including along Avenue Farm, Park Road and Maybrook Road, with Flood Zones 2 and 3 showing similar extents. As the watercourse passes under the canal the flood extent extends to the west. Downstream Flood Zone 2 shows a considerably larger extent than Flood Zone 3 with numerous properties at risk including along Lodge Road, Masons Road and Baker Avenue. To the south of the A422 the floodplain narrows again but there are still several properties at risk as the watercourse heads south to join the River Avon. The River Avon enters the area in the northeast. The Flood Zones extend over a wide floodplain showing similar extents. As the watercourse enters the area the floodplain is mostly greenspace, with the Rayford Caravan Park located in the Flood Zones and some flood risk to Warwick Road (A439) and properties along the northwest side of Tiddington Road. However, as the watercourse enters the more built up central area of Stratford-upon-Avon there are numerous properties at risk of flooding on both sides of the watercourse.	sections of Shottery Brook from where it passes under the Stratford-upon-Avon Canal until it joins the River Avon. • High ground along both sides of a section of unnamed watercourse to the north of Birmingham Road.	Great William Street, the A4390, New Broad Street, West Street, Bull Street, Sanctus Drive, Holtom Street and Trinity Street. • A number of flow paths through the town to the east of the River Avon with risk to properties along several streets including Browning Close, Wordsworth Avenue, Amis Way, the A422, Evenlode Close, Manor Road and Loxley Road.					Day' scenario this extent extends much further. • Naseby Reservoir (northeast of the area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it follows the path of the River Avon through the area. • Stanford Reservoir (northeast of the area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it follows the path of the River Avon through the area. • Upper Compton Verney (east of the area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends approximately 900m along the River Avon in the north of the area. • Walton Hall Lake (southeast of the area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it extends approximately 900m along the River Avon in the north of the area. • Warren Chase Water (in the northwest of the area) – the flood extent extends in a south easterly direction along an unnamed watercourse which then becomes Shottery Brook, continuing until it reaches the River Avon. It then follows the path of the River Avon out of the area. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the flood extent also extends slightly upstream when it joins the River Avon.	River Avon throughout the area. • January 1992 – fluvial flooding around the Rayford Caravan Park. • April 1998 – fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Avon throughout the area and along both sides of Shottery Brook from where it passes under the Stratford-upon-Avon Canal in the north to Cottage Lane in the south. • July 2007 - fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Avon throughout the area and along both sides of Shottery brook from Drayton Avenue in the north through to its confluence with the River Avon in the south.

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	Susceptibility to Groundwater flood risk				Reservoir inundation risks	Historic, recorded flood events
				<25 %	>=25 % <50%	>=50 % <75%	>=75 %		
	Downstream the flood extents widen as Rush Brook joins the River Avon from the east and the unnamed tributary and Shottery Brook join from the west. The risk to properties in this area is to the northwest side of the River Avon with properties at risk along Mill Lane, Saffron Meadow, Kempton Close, Lingfield Crescent, Wetherby Way, Aintree Road, Luddington Road and Stannells Close.								
River Avon downstream of Stratford-upon-Avon (Bidford-on-Avon and Welford-on-Avon)	The fluvial risk in this area comes from the River Avon, which flows in a westerly direction through the area, and its tributaries, which flow downhill from the north and south to join the River Avon. Where the River Avon enters the area the floodplain is relatively rural with a few properties on the south side of Luddington Road located in the Flood Zones. Where Marchfont Brook joins the River Avon at Weston-on-Avon there are a couple of properties located in Flood Zone 2 which extends further west than Flood Zone 3. Upstream along Marchfont Brook and its tributary Gran Brook the floodplain is relatively rural with flood risk restricted to local roads and isolated properties. The River Avon then flows in an anti-clockwise direction around the north side of Welford-on-Avon. There are several properties in the northwest and along the west side of the settlement located in Flood Zone 3, with further properties in Flood Zone 2. The River Avon then continues in a westerly direction and is joined by an unnamed tributary from the north and Noleham Brook from the south. There is some flood risk to local roads and isolated properties, but the floodplain remains rural until the River Avon flows north of Barton, where all properties are shown to be located in the Flood Zones, and then to the south of Bidford-on-Avon. Here there are a few properties along the south side of the settlement located in Flood Zone 3, including along The Pleck, High Street and Grange Road, with further properties located in Flood Zone 2 which extends further north,	The EA AIMS dataset shows the following defences: • High ground along both sides of the River Arrow. • High ground along both sides of the River Avon. • Flood wall/embankment around the north and west sides of Barton. • Flood wall/high ground around the west side of Marlcliff. • High ground along both sides of Marchfront Brook from Milcote through to its confluence with the River Avon. • High ground along both sides of Noleham Brook.	Surface water in the area follows the topography, flowing downhill mainly following the path of the main watercourses and their tributaries and the roads in the area. The area is predominantly rural with relatively few assets at flood risk; however, there are also some key settlements where there is a flood risk to several properties and infrastructure: • Lower and Upper Quinton – there is a large low to high risk flow path following the path of an unnamed watercourse through the east side of these settlements, with a few properties on the east side of Upper Quinton and a large number of properties in the eastern end of Lower Quinton at flood risk. There are also several smaller flow paths throughout the settlements, which are mainly confined to the roads but there is also some risk to properties. • Meon Vale – there is a large low to high risk flow path through the west side of the settlement following the path of an unnamed watercourse which becomes Gran Brook with a large number of properties at flood risk. • Long Marston – there are several areas of low to high risk throughout this settlement, particularly along the west side of the main road with many properties at risk. • Welford-on-Avon – there are a number of low to high risk flow paths which flow out from this settlement either east or west towards the River Avon and further small flow paths along roads in the area. There are several properties at risk across the area, including along Barton Road, Cress Hill Meadow, Chapel Street, Pool Close, Headland Road and Church Lane. • Binton – there is a low to high risk flow path which follows the path of Binton Hill/Main Road through the centre of the settlement with several smaller flow paths flowing downhill to join this flow path and risk to several properties along this road. • Temple Grafton – there are a couple of low to high risk flow paths which flow in an easterly direction through this settlement towards the unnamed watercourse which runs to the east. There are a few properties at risk along New Road, Croft Lane and Church Bank. • Bidford-on-Avon – there are several flow paths which follow the roads through the settlement along with areas of isolated ponding. There is also a low to high risk flow path which flows in a southerly direction along the west side of the settlement following the path of an unnamed watercourse. There are several properties at risk across the settlement, including along Victoria Road, Laxton Way, Crawford Close and the B439.	✓	✓	✓	✓	• Lower and Upper Bittell Reservoirs, (northwest of the study area) – the flood extent enters the area on the western boundary along the River Arrow at its confluence with the River Avon and then follows the River Avon downstream. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the extent also follows the River Avon slightly upstream. • Cofton Reservoir (northwest of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where the flood extent enters the area on the western boundary along the River Arrow at its confluence with the River Avon and then follows the River Avon downstream as far as Abbot's Salford and upstream as far as Barton. • Draycote Water (northeast of the study area) – the flood extent follows the path of the River Avon along its entire length through the area. • Edstone Lake (north of the area) – the flood extent enters the area on the western boundary along the River Arrow at its confluence with the River Avon and then follows the River Avon downstream as far as Abbot's Salford and upstream as far as Barton. • Ingon Manor Reservoir (northeast of the area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it follows the path of the River Avon downstream to West Hillborough Farm. • Mill Shrub Pool (northwest of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it enters the area on the western boundary along the River Arrow at its confluence with the River Avon and then follows the River Avon downstream as far as Abbot's Salford and upstream as far as Barton.	**From the EA's Recorded Flood Outlines Shapefile:** • March 1947 – fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Avon next to the Stratford Milcote sewage treatment works. • July 1968 - fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Avon next to the Stratford Milcote sewage treatment works, around the northern side of Welford-on-Avon and from the west of Welford-on-Avon until the River Avon leaves the area. • January 1985 – fluvial

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	Susceptibility to Groundwater flood risk				Reservoir inundation risks	Historic, recorded flood events
				<25 %	>=25 % <50%	>=50 % <75%	>=75 %		
	particularly along the west end of the High Street. The River Avon then continues in a southerly direction, along the west side of Marcliff where there are a few properties located in Flood Zone 3 and several more located in Flood Zone 2. It then continues in a south westerly direction and is joined by the River Arrow before it flows to the south of Salford Priors and Abbot's Salford to leave the area. Ban Brook also enters the area to the west of the River Arrow and flows parallel to the A46, to the north of the River Avon, through the area before crossing the A46 and joining the River Avon. There are a number of properties along the southern end of Salford Priors and Abbot's Salford located in the Flood Zones and there is also a risk of flooding along the A46 in this area.		• Salford Priors – there is a large low to high risk flow path which follows the path of Ban Brook to the south of the settlement with properties at flood risk along Station Road and Bomford Way. There is also a flow path which flows in a south easterly direction along School Road to join this watercourse, with properties at risk along Salford Priors, Ban Brook Road and Station Road. • Marcliff – there is a low to high risk flow path which flows along the northeast of the settlement to join the River Avon with several properties along The Bank and the B4085 at risk of flooding. There are further flow paths following the roads through the settlement affecting a small number of additional properties. • Barton – there are flow paths along the roads in this settlement and surrounding areas of ponding with most properties in the area shown to be at risk of surface water flooding to some extent.					• Naseby Reservoir (northeast of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it follows the path of the River Avon downstream as far as Abbot's Salford. • Ragley Hall Lake (west of the area) - the flood extent enters the area on the western boundary along the River Arrow at its confluence with the River Avon and then follows the River Avon downstream and a small distance upstream. In the 'Wet Day' scenario the flood extent extends upstream as far as Barton. • Stanford Reservoir (northeast of the study area) - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it follows the path of the River Avon downstream as far as Abbot's Salford. • Warren Chase Water (north of the area) – the flood extent follows the path of the River Avon downstream until it reaches the west side of Welford-on-Avon. The flood extent in the 'Wet Day' scenario is wider and extends slightly further south along the west side of Welford-on-Avon. • Wootton Pool (north of the area_ - the flood extent only affects this area during the 'Wet Day' scenario where it enters the area on the western boundary along the River Arrow at its confluence with the River Avon and then follows the River Avon downstream as far as Abbot's Salford.	flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Avon and sections of Noleham Brook. • April 1998 – fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Avon throughout the area and along a small section of the unnamed watercourse to the northwest of Bidford-on-Avon. • July 2007 - fluvial flooding due to channel capacity exceedance along both sides of the River Avon throughout the area.