

GeoSmart Groundwater Flood Risk Map User guide

Notes to accompany GW200S version 2.0

GeoSmart offer groundwater flood risk maps at a range of scales and risk resolutions to meet client requirements. For further details visit our web site www.geosmartinfo.co.uk.

What is groundwater flooding?

Groundwater flooding occurs when sub-surface water emerges from the ground at the surface or into Made Ground and structures. This may be as a result of persistent rainfall that recharges aquifers until they are full; or may be as a result of high river levels, or tides, driving water through near-surface deposits. Groundwater flooding is characterised by:

Water flows to the surface or into basements, services ducts and other subsurface infrastructure rising up through floors or directly from the ground. This may be seen as diffuse seepage from the ground, as emergence of new springs or as an increase in spring flows.

Flooding may last a long time compared to surface water flooding, from weeks to months. Hence the amount of damage that is caused to property may be substantially higher. Likewise closures of access routes, roads, railways etc. may be prolonged.

Flooding may occur with a delay following periods of high rainfall rather than immediately during storms.

Emergent groundwater tends to be clear and relatively clean compared to muddy fluvial flood waters, but potential contamination by sewers and brownfield sites poses additional hazards.

Groundwater flooding or a shallow water table prevents rainfall infiltration and increases the risk of surface water flooding. This means that many surface floods are actually driven by groundwater conditions. But consideration of surface water in isolation and lack of evidence for groundwater conditions leads to incorrect analysis of overall causes.

Whilst groundwater flooding is generally less hazardous to human health than surface flooding, it is more hazardous to property for a given flood depth, producing 2 to 4 times the damage to building fabric and greater disruption to economic activity due to the longer

duration of flood events. Also, the impact may be less about surface water depths or velocities and more about the extended saturation of the shallow subsurface with the following consequences:

1. Damage to basements and other structures below ground
2. Damage to infrastructure such as buried services and ducts
3. Sewer flooding
4. Water damage to property, cultural heritage, crops or sensitive habitats due to saturated conditions
5. Leaching of contamination from brownfield sites and other sources of contamination
6. Slope stability issues
7. Increased likelihood, intensity and duration of surface water flooding due to saturated ground conditions and failure of infiltration drainage systems
8. Increased cost of construction projects, which will need to incorporate preventive groundwater control measures to prevent what, would otherwise cause harm.

Map Description

GeoSmart's national groundwater flood risk model takes advantage of all the available data and provides a preliminary indication of groundwater flood risk on a 200m grid for the selected area of coverage on the GW200S map. Our approach is consistent with latest best practice for such assessments and based on authoritative science and quality assured methods.

The map is a general purpose indicative screening tool, and is intended to provide a useful initial view for a wide variety of applications. However, it does not provide an alternative to a proper site-specific assessment, and a detailed risk assessment should be used for any site where the impact of groundwater flooding would have significant adverse consequences.

The GW200S map has been created in response to the demand for a simple high level tool to screen out areas of negligible groundwater flood risk and which may be subject to licencing conditions that allow access by a wide audience. The GW200S map is produced from the detailed (5m grid) national groundwater flood risk model using the precautionary principle to indicate whether there is any risk (low, moderate or high) of groundwater flooding at any location within the 200m cell.

Mapped classes combine our understanding of likelihood, model and data uncertainty and possible severity. Likelihood is ranked according to whether we expect a chance of groundwater flooding greater than 1% annual probability of occurrence at a site due to extreme elevated groundwater levels. Severity relates to our expectations of the amount of property damage or other harm that groundwater flooding at that location might cause. Uncertainty relates to our confidence that the map accurately represents locations where groundwater may emerge and cause flooding.

The map classification shows on a national mapping scale the areas within which property may be at risk, but this should not be mistaken to mean that groundwater floods will occur across the whole of the Risk area. Mapping limitations and a number of local factors may reduce groundwater flood risk to land and property even where it lies within the mapped groundwater flood risk zone. Overall a precautionary approach to risk is presented on the map showing zones which contain some areas with a >1% annual probability of groundwater flooding within the following 2 classes.

CLASS 2: NEGLIGIBLE RISK: There is a negligible risk of groundwater flooding in this area and any groundwater flooding incidence has a chance of less than 1% annual probability of occurrence.

Comments: No further investigation of risk is deemed necessary unless proposed site use is unusually sensitive. However, data may be lacking in some areas, so assessment as 'negligible risk' on the basis of the map does not rule out local flooding due to features not currently represented in the national datasets used to generate this version of the map.

CLASS 1: POTENTIAL RISK: There is a low to high risk of groundwater flooding in this area with a chance of greater than 1% annual probability of occurrence.

Comments: There is a possibility that incidence of groundwater flooding could occur in some locations leading to damage to property or harm to other sensitive receptors at, or near, this location. For sensitive land uses further consideration of site topography, drainage, and historical information on flooding in the local area. Should there be any flooding it could take any of the following forms: seepages and waterlogged ground, formation of shallow pools or streams, flooding of basements and subsurface infrastructure. Surface water flooding and failure of drainage systems may be exacerbated when groundwater levels are high. Flooding may result in road or rail closures and, in very exceptional cases, may pose a risk to life.

Further consideration of the local level of risk and mitigation, by a suitably qualified professional, is recommended.

From an Indicative to a Verified Risk Assessment

It is important to note that in order to provide a consistent national approach and in the light of data deficiencies, there are significant limitations in the assessment of flooding likelihood. For example, groundwater flooding events in one location may correspond to a 1 in 50 year (2%) flood with the same event representing a 1 in 500 year (0.2%) event elsewhere. The 1 in 100 year (1%) return period should therefore be regarded as 'indicative'.

Like other current groundwater flood maps used in the UK, the GeoSmart map shows areas of potential groundwater emergence. Additionally, it is important to understand that the actual extent of above-ground flooding will be less than is indicated because of two mitigating factors:

National groundwater flooding models do not take into account the magnitude of flows emerging from the ground. Therefore, while groundwater heads might be indicative of groundwater emergence, the actual amount of flow might not be sufficient to cause flooding at that location (although the accumulated flows downstream might be).

Even if emergent groundwater was at a rate sufficient to cause local flooding, the nature of the urban man-made subsurface tends to drain water away before it reaches the surface. Sewers, granular fill around utilities and road sub-grade are all highly permeable formations that would be able to drain quite high groundwater flows away. This tends to move the groundwater flooding problem down the catchment.

The GeoSmart Groundwater Flood Risk Map highlights areas where there is sufficient evidence to suggest that flooding could occur.

GeoSmart is a groundwater flooding advisor and also provides specialist reports and services to assist clients in assessing and mitigating groundwater hazards. This experience at the leading edge of UK groundwater science ensures that our model represents best practice in this field at a pragmatic, albeit necessarily preliminary, level. However, given the various limitations of national-scale mapping and the available data which do not represent local, small-scale subsurface features that may control pathways of groundwater flow, the map may represent 'false positives', where it suggests flooding risk which for local reasons or errors will not occur, and 'false negatives', where it suggests that flood risk is negligible when it may for similar reasons be significant. Information on confidence level and ways to improve this can be provided for any location on written request to info@geosmartinfo.co.uk or via our [website](#).

The map should be interpreted as an initial indicative screening tool to help focus resources, but site specific assessment remains necessary where flooding impacts would lead to significant loss of asset or other harm to humans, the environment, or property. GeoSmart provides a tiered range of services to assist where a more detailed assessment of likelihood and consequences of groundwater flooding is required. Our reports include basement impact assessments and construction dewatering investigations as well as design of temporary and permanent groundwater control measures.

User Group

Updates to our model are on-going and additional information is being collated from several sources to improve the database and allow increased confidence in the findings.

Specifically, further information on groundwater levels and flooding are being incorporated in the model calibration to enable improved accuracy to be achieved in future versions of the map. Please contact us if you would like to join GeoSmart's Groundwater Flood Risk User Group and help with feedback on flood events and mapping suggestions. We can be reached at info@geosmartinfo.co.uk or at +44 (0)1743 276 150. Revised maps will be issued at six monthly intervals.