

Appendix C – Summary of flood risk in Dorset

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

Area	Fluvial flood risk	Existing defences	Surface water flood risk	JBA Groundwater Flood Risk Map Category					Reservoir inundation risks from Flood warning information service (GOV.UK)
				0	1	2	3	4	
<p>River Lim, River Char, River Axe, Temple Brook, River Parrett</p> <p>(Morecombelake, Lyme Regis, Charmouth, Thorncombe, Marshwood, Bettiscombe, Drimpton, Mosterton)</p>	<p>At the south-western district boundary, where River Lim meets the sea there is some coverage of Flood Zone 2 and 3 in Lyme Regis, affecting areas of Coombe Street and Higher Mill and properties surrounding this area within the town. Further north and upstream, Flood zone 2 extends out further onto the floodplain of the River Lim where the land is less urbanised, here a few farms are affected. However, Flood Zones 2 and 3 are mostly confined by the topography in the rural areas.</p> <p>The River Char originates in Bettiscombe and extends south to the coast at Charmouth and has several unnamed tributaries. Flood Zones 2 and 3 are mostly confined by the topography in the rural areas. Flood Zones 2 and 3 have greater coverage north, near Bettiscombe and Pilsdon, however most of the surrounding areas are rural and have a small number of towns. Several roads including the A35 further south, and smaller lanes are affected by flooding. Where the River Char meets an unnamed tributary in Charmouth, Flood Zone 2 and 3 extend across Stonesbarrow Lane, affecting the Fire Station and the Sports and Leisure centre amongst other properties.</p> <p>The River Axe extends along the north-western boundary of the area, running parallel to it. It has a wide floodplain where Flood Zones 2 and 3 extend further into the district, however the land use in these areas is mostly rural. The River Synderford, a tributary of the Axe runs starts near Templemans Ash, through Thorncombe and flows north to join the Axe. Flood Zones 2 and 3 are mostly confined to the narrow banks and floodplain of the river. Another tributary of the Axe, Temple Brook, runs from Pilsdon Pen north to the Axe. Again, Flood Zones 2 and 3 are mostly confined to the narrow banks and floodplain of the river, so the risk is less here.</p> <p>There are a number of smaller rivers such as the ends of Temple Brook and River Parrett, and unnamed tributaries in this area of the Dorset District. The Flood Zones are narrow and the topography contains them to the floodplains. The land use in this area is also rural and farm lands, and the villages and hamlets are not located close to watercourses, so their risk is low.</p>	<p>There are coastal walls surrounding Lyme Regis. The mouth of the River Char, and the length of the River Lim within the district are protected by high ground.</p>	<p>In the 30-year (high-risk) event, surface water follows the extent of the Flood Zones in most of this area of the catchment, it is confined to the banks of the rivers due to the topography. In less built up areas, such as Westford and Bettiscombe surface water is generally confined to river floodplains due to the confined topography, only flooding minorly on some of the smaller surrounding streets.</p> <p>In Lyme Regis, there is some impoundment of surface water along roads, such as Charmouth Road and Roman Road, however the risk is still fairly low. In Charmouth, there is also some impoundment of surface water along the A35 and smaller lanes upstream, again here the risk is fairly low.</p> <p>Across the area, there are several small, isolated ponds of surface water where there are topographic lows.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>There are no reservoirs at risk of overtopping near or in this catchment.</p>
<p>River Brit, River Asker, River Mangerton, River Simene and River Bride</p> <p>(Bridport, Burton Bradstock,</p>	<p>The River Brit rises just north of Beaminster and flows south through Netherbury and Bridport. Here, it is joined by the tributaries of the River Simene and Asker. The mouth of the river is at West Bay on the English Channel. In Beaminster Flood Zone 2 and 3 affect many residential areas and roads where it extends out of the river bank and floodplain. For example, the A3066 and Fleet Street, with several properties affecting around the areas of Yarn Barton, North Street and Church Street, particularly where the unnamed tributaries converge with the River Brit. As the river flows south, the Flood Zones are mainly confined to the narrow floodplains.</p>	<p>Along the River Asker, there are embankments protecting Bradpole down to the confluence of the Asker with the Brit in Bradpole. Along the River Brit, there are embankments and high ground protecting areas from Pymore down to the mouth of the river at West Bay.</p>	<p>In the 30-year (high-risk) event, surface water follows the extent of the Flood Zones in most of this area of the catchment, it is confined to the banks of the rivers due to the topography. In less built up areas, such as Oxbridge surface water is generally confined to river floodplains due to the confined topography, only flooding minorly on some of the smaller surrounding streets.</p> <p>Surface water extents extend further than the Flood Zones where water runs off higher ground, naturally flowing down to lower topography finding the tributaries in areas of Newtown and Beaminster. These join and form new flow paths in cases, such as off Fleet Street and Bowgrove Road</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>There is an inundation pathway along the whole of the River Brit starting at Beaminster, travelling downstream through Bridport to the mouth of the river where it meets the English channel. This originates from a flood storage area located at the upstream end of the Brit, just east off Flaxfield Road. The inundation pathway</p>

<p>Bradpole, Netherbury, Beaminster)</p>	<p>At Netherbury, Bridge Street is affected by flooding. The land between Netherbury and Bridport is less built up land, where the Flood Zones are mostly confined to the floodplains. In Bridport, Flood Zones 2 and 3 of the River Asker and the River Brit are extensive and there is an increase in flood risk across the town. Areas at risk include the A35, West Street and the residential areas that surround. Particularly those around Gundry Lane and Tannery Road. Further north and upstream, Flood Zones 2 and 3 of the river Asker spread around Wellfields Drive and Trinity Way in Bradpole. Downstream, the risk is heightened around where the two rivers converge near Skilling Hill Road. At West Bay where the mouth of the river meets the English channel, Flood Zones 2 and 3 are extensive due to the low lying topography. Large areas of West Bay are affected, including West Bay Road and the whole of the south of the town.</p> <p>The western tributary of the River Simene has fairly low flood risk, where the Flood Zones are confined by topography to the narrow floodplains of the river. Where the river meets the River Brit in Bridport, there is increased risk north-east of Alexandra Road.</p> <p>The River Bride rises near Littlebredy and flows west towards Burton Bradstock where it meets the English Channel. At LittleBredy and as the river flows downstream, the Flood Zones extend to the low-lying floodplains which are quite wide. However, the land is mostly used for farming. It is quite extensive due to the river and pond network of the River Bride. At Burton Bradstock, the Flood Zones are wider and extend out to Bredy Road and Grove Road. The residential areas south off Burton Road near the coast are affected by flooding.</p>	<p>At West Bay, there are harbour walls protecting the area.</p> <p>Along the River Bride there are high grounds and embankments protecting the surrounding areas. At Burton Bradstock, there are walls protecting the town centre, and beach barriers along the coastline and western residential areas off Burton Road.</p>	<p>in Newport. There is some impoundment of surface water along roads in Beaminster, such as along the B3163.</p> <p>In Bridport, the 30-year surface water flows are mostly confined to the banks of the rivers due to the topography. However, there is a more significant flooding near Bothernhampton, located at the A35 roundabout. There is a large area of pooling of surface water to the land east of the B3157 due to the lower topography of the land here.</p> <p>There is also impoundment of surface water along Shipton Lane at Burton Bradstock, and at the residential area south of Burton Road.</p> <p>Across the area, there are several small, isolated ponds of surface water where there are topographic lows.</p>						<p>mimics Flood Zone 3 of the fluvial flood zones, so is mostly confined to the floodplains of the River Brit.</p>
<p>Lower River Frome and the tributaries of River; Cerne, South Winterborne, Win, Sydling Water, Hooke; River Wey, Pucksey Brook.</p> <p>(Wareham, Moreton, Winterborne, Charminster, Maiden Newton, Dorchester, Wool, Weymouth)</p>	<p>The Lower Frome rises at Evershot, passes through Maiden Newton, Dorchester, West Stafford to eventually reaching Poole Harbour in the Wareham channel. Upstream, the River Hooke, Froom and Sydling Water's Flood Zones are mostly confined to the floodplains of the rivers, where the land use is mostly rural and farmlands. Where the rivers converge, there is increased risk due to a more expansive floodplain. This can affect towns like Maiden Newton, including some main roads such as Dorchester Road. Further downstream, the River Cerne meets the Frome at Charminster. Again, the A37 (Dorchester Road) and the A352 are affected by flooding. Some residential areas around East Hill and Mill Lane are impacted by Flood Zones 2 and 3 in the village.</p> <p>In Dorchester, the Flood Zones of the Frome mostly impact the north of the city, and several roads including the A35 and the B3150. The floodplain is wider here due to the lower topography, the residential areas off the B3150, Frome Terrace and Caters Place are at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Downstream of Dorchester, the South Winterborne river meets the Frome at West Stafford. The main road that runs through the village is affected by flooding, but the village itself is outside the floodplain due to it being higher topographically.</p> <p>In Wool, an unnamed tributary of the Frome has an expansive floodplain due to lower-lying land. Bindon Lane and the B3071 are affected, including the residential areas around Spring Street and Duck Street amongst other areas.</p> <p>Downstream towards Wareham, the Flood Zones become even more expansive due to the lower-lying topography of the floodplains, and where the Frome has a network of smaller</p>	<p>In Wareham there are high ground and embankments around the mouth of the River where it meets Poole Harbour. The high ground and embankments continue along the length of the Frome to Dorchester. There is also some protection along the River Hooke from Maiden Newton. There is protection along the Sydling Water and Cerne.</p>	<p>In the 30-year (high-risk) event, surface water follows the extent of the Flood Zones in most of this area of the catchment, it is confined to the banks of the rivers and tributaries due to the topography. In less built up areas, such as Charminster and Wool surface water is generally confined to river floodplains due to the confined topography, only flooding minorly on some of the smaller surrounding streets.</p> <p>In Dorchester, surface water flood risk in the high-risk event is low and there is minimal extent. There is some impoundment of water along Great Western Road, Kings Road and Celtic Crescent for example. There is also some impoundment along the railway line.</p> <p>In Wareham, surface water flood risk in the high-risk event is low and there is minimal extent. There is some impoundment of water along Streche Road, Bestwall Road and some smaller residential streets, but no major surface water flow paths.</p> <p>Across the area, there are several small, isolated ponds of surface water where there are topographic lows across farmlands.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>There is an inundation pathway along the downstream end of the Frome originating from Luxford Lake and the Lake Plantation. The extent of flooding is wider than the Flood Zone 2 and 3 outline upstream. Along the River Frome, it matches the extent of Flood Zone 2, mostly confined to the floodplains of the Frome.</p> <p>There is another inundation pathway along the River Cerne, starting at Cerne Abbas, flowing to Charminster and then through past Dorchester. It originates from a lake network located slightly north of Cerne Abbas near Up Cerne and lakes at North Cerne. The extent is very similar to that of Flood Zone 3 of the River Cerne and Frome.</p>

	<p>tributaries. In Wareham, most of the town is not built up on the expansive floodplain. However there are some roads that are affected by the Flood Zone 2 and 3 extents south of the town including the A351 and the B3075.</p> <p>The Pucksey Brook converges with the River Wey at Nottingham and flows south towards Weymouth towards Weymouth Bay. Further upstream, Flood Zones 2 and 3 of the River Wey affect some smaller streets and roads of Broadway and Nottingham. In Weymouth, fluvial flooding affects the area of Melcombe Regis near the Weymouth train station. It affects the majority of the area around the Esplanade and the B3155.</p>								
<p>River Piddle, Devil's Brook, Bere Stream, Sherford River, Higher Pond, Rock Lea River.</p> <p>(Wareham North, Bere Regis, Burleston, Puddletown)</p>	<p>The River Piddle rises near Alton Pancras and flows east where it meets Poole Harbour in north Wareham. Upstream the Flood Zones are confined to the narrow banks and rivers floodplains. When the Piddle reaches Puddletown the extent of the floodplain widens due to the convergence of smaller tributaries upstream. Black Water road and the residential areas around it are affected by the Flood Zone extent. The Devil's Brook converges with the Piddle around Burleston, where flooding of the A35 and Athelhampton Road occurs. Most of the land use upstream is rural with small villages and hamlets, and so the flood risk is lower. Along the Bere Stream, the towns of Shitterton and Bere Regis have minor extents of Flood Zone 2 and 3 within the town.</p> <p>The Sherford River rises in Morden Park and flows into Lytchett Bay in Poole Harbour. Upstream, the Flood Zones are narrow and confined to the banks and narrow floodplains. Further downstream at Lytchett Minster the Flood Zones widen due to the topography and a more expansive floodplain. It expands onto the A35 and the B3067. However, most of the floodplain up to Poole Harbour is undeveloped and therefore the risk is low.</p>	<p>In Wareham there are high ground and embankments around the mouth of the River where it meets Poole Harbour. Upstream the towns and hamlets are protected by high ground surrounding the Piddle, Bere Stream and Devil's Brook.</p>	<p>In the 30-year (high-risk) event, surface water follows the extent of the Flood Zones in most of this area of the catchment, it is confined to the banks of the rivers and tributaries due to the topography. In less built up areas such as Puddletown and Lytchett Minster, surface water is generally confined to river floodplains due to the confined topography, only flooding minorly on some of the smaller surrounding streets.</p> <p>In Wareham, surface water flood risk in the high-risk event is low and there is minimal extent. There is some impoundment of water along Care Road and Westminster Road, and smaller residential streets, but no major surface water flow paths. There is also some impoundment of surface water along the railway line.</p> <p>Near to Oak Hill and Bear Heath there is a large ponding of water due to low topography near the unnamed tributary of the River Sherford. The land that surrounds is mostly farmland.</p> <p>Across the area, there are several small, isolated ponds of surface water where there are topographic lows across farmlands.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>There are no reservoirs at risk of overtopping near or in this catchment.</p>
<p>River Yeo, Wriggle</p> <p>(Sherborne, Bradford Abbas, Thornford, Beer Hackett, Hamlet, Chetnole)</p>	<p>The River Yeo rises near Poyntington and flows south and west ward to Sherborne and beyond. The River Wriggle is a tributary of the Yeo which rises in Gore Hill and flows north, converging with the Yeo south of Bradford Abbas. The upstream end of the Yeo has narrow Flood Zones due to the topography, however Osborne Road and Osborne and Poyntington are at greater risk of flooding due to the presence of the Yeo through the village. Most of the settlements downstream are located in Flood Zone 1, apart from Sherborne. Flood Zone 2 and 3 affect the south of the town, near the train station, and surrounding areas such as South Street and Westbury Lane and residential areas that are in close proximity. Further downstream Flood Zones 2 and 3 of the Yeo are quite expansive due to lower topography floodplains near Bradford Abbas, affecting Clifton and Grants Hill road.</p> <p>The Wriggle Flood Zones are narrow and confined by the topography in the rural areas. Downstream, the river passes through Chetnole, where Flood Zone 2 and 3 encroach Neal's, Mill and Deep Ford Lane, affecting the residential areas that surround these areas. The main road north out of the village is also at risk of flooding. In Yetminster, the train station is located within Flood Zone 2 and the railway line causes some impoundment of flood waters. At Beer Hackett, an unnamed tributary joins the Wriggle. Further east, this tributaries Flood Zones impact Brister End and Batcombe road, however most of the land here is mostly rural. After the confluence of the rivers, there is significant expanse of the floodplain at Thornford. This affects some smaller residential</p>	<p>There is high ground around the Yeo at Sherborne. There is also high ground along the length of the Wriggle river to Chetnole.</p>	<p>In the 30-year (high-risk) event, surface water follows the extent of the Flood Zones in most of this area of the catchment, it is confined to the banks of the rivers and tributaries, and the levels of lakes due to the topography.</p> <p>In Sherborne there is quite a lot of impoundment of surface water along roads and streets, such as along Horsecast Lane, Cheap Street and Long Street. There is a flow path that flows north-south from Coombe Lane to Abbey Road, affecting the Hospital and Sports and Leisure centre. There is also some impoundment of water along the railway line. Impoundment of surface water also occurs along the railway line at Thornford.</p> <p>In smaller villages, there is minor impoundment of water along smaller roads, such as in Bradford Abbas along Bishops Lane.</p> <p>In Yetminster, there is significant impoundment of surface water along Thornford road near Yetminster, Hamlet and Chetnole.</p> <p>Across the area, there are several small, isolated ponds of surface water where there are topographic lows across farmlands.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>There is an inundation pathway that covers the River Yeo from Sherborne covering the length of the Yeo through the Dorset area. This pathway is slightly wider than the Yeo's Flood Zone 2 in areas like in the centre of Sherborne, however it is predominantly still confined to the rivers floodplains due to the topography. This likely originates from Sherborne Lake to the East, and Sutton Bingham Reservoir affecting parts of Dorset further downstream.</p>

	areas and Thornford and Longford Road, however the risk is mostly low as the land use is mostly farming here.								
<p>Upper River Stour, Fontmell Brook, Twyford Brook, Key Brook, Darknoll Brook, Manston Brook, Caundle Brook, The Cam, River Lydden, River Divelish, Bibbern Brook, River Cale, West Brook Fern Brook, River Lodden Stock Water, Slod Brook, Chivrick's Brook</p> <p>(Gillingham, Shaftesbury, Sturminster Newton, Fontmell Magna, Okeford Fitzpaine, Motcombe, Bourton, Stourton Caundle).</p>	<p>The River Stour rises near Stourhead (Wiltshire) and flows through Dorset towards Wimborne Minster where it is joined by the River Allen. The upstream extent of the Stour in this area is near Bourton and flows downstream to Stourpaine. At Bourton the Flood Zones are mostly confined to the narrower floodplains due to topography. However, the river runs through the town and so Factory Hill and Bridge Street are at risk as they are in Flood Zones 2 and 3. Flowing south the Stour has many tributaries, and to the east upstream they include the Shreen Water, Slod Brook. The Shreen Water converges with the Stour in Cold Harbour in Gillingham. The Flood Zones of the Shreen Water expand further downstream at Colesbrook and Lodbourne in Gillingham, affecting Bay Road and Bowridge Hill. Where they converge with the Stour, flooding effects Wyke Street, The Square down to the library and museum. A little way downstream, the River Lodden converges with the Stour near Madjeston. The Lodden upstream has Flood Zones 2 and 3 mostly confined to the narrow floodplains. The Fern Brook converges with the Lodden in East Gillingham. The Fern's Flood Zones 2 and 3 expand out into Motcombe located in the East, where Motcombe Road and surrounding residential areas at the centre of the village are affected. The Lodden causes some risk to Bridge Close in Ham, Gillingham as this residential area is located within Flood Zone 2.</p> <p>As the Stour flows southwards, the River Cale and Bow Brook converge west of Marnhull. The Cale and Bow Brook have expansive floodplains and Flood Zones 2 and 3 due to the topography and low lying land. The land use is mostly farmlands, however some roads such as the A30 and Landshire Lane are affected by flooding. Where the rivers converge, there is extensive flooding of farmlands. There are some smaller tributaries such as the Bibbern Brook, River Divelish and Darknoll Brook where the Flood Zones are confined to the floodplains that are undeveloped and so the flood risk is lower.</p> <p>Downstream of the Stour, the River Lydden converges with the Stour near Kin's Mill Farm, north of Sturminster Newton. The Lydden has the tributaries of the Cam and Caundle Brook that converge with the Lydden north of Bagber in the Blackmore Vale. The Lydden rises near Buckland Newton. Flood Zones 2 and 3 of the Lydden are mostly confined to the floodplains, which affect mostly farmlands. The Cam and the Caundle Brook also has Flood Zones 2 and 3 that cover farm lands, but some roads are affected by flooding such as the A352 and Cook's Lane.</p> <p>At Sturminster Newton Flood Zones 2 and 3 affect the south of the town at Bridge Street, Coach road and Durrant with the surrounding residential properties affected. The Fontmell Brook and Manston Brook converge with the Stour further downstream near Hammoon. The Twyford Brook has narrow floodplains upstream, whereas the Key Brook (part of the Manston Brook) has an expansive floodplain just East of Moorside where the Flood Zones expand out due to the lower-lying land. Chivrick's Brook has a similar wider floodplain and therefore Flood Zone's due to the pond and river network. This land is mostly farmland but there are smaller roads affected. At Hammoon and Manston, the Flood Zones 2 and 3 cover most of the area of rural land, including Lower Common Road due to the expansive floodplain. Further downstream and south, the Stour meanders through rural land and so the flood risk to properties and people is lower, affecting some smaller roads and farm lands.</p>	<p>The length of the River Stour in this area of Dorset is protected by high ground. The downstream end of the River Lydden is also protected by high ground, as is the Fontmell Brook and the River Cale.</p>	<p>In the 30-year (high-risk) event, surface water follows the extent of the Flood Zones in most of this area of the catchment, it is confined to the banks of the rivers and tributaries due to the topography.</p> <p>In Gillingham, the surface water is confined to the wider floodplains of the Shreen, Lodden and Stour Rivers. There is minor surface water impoundment within Gillingham streets such as Campion Close. There is a flow path that extends from the banks of the River Lodden down the nearby residential streets of Kingfisher Avenue, towards the B3081. There is also some impoundment of water along the railway line. Otherwise, the surface water flood risk is quite low.</p> <p>In smaller villages, there is minor impoundment of water along smaller roads, such as in Marnhull and Child Okeford.</p> <p>There is a significant area of surface water flooding east of Moorside, where the channelling of water from the Key Brook expands out onto the lower topography land near Bodsmarsh Lane.</p> <p>In Shaftesbury there is surface water impoundment along the A350 and Angel Lane.</p> <p>Along the River Lydden, the Caundle Brook and The Cam, the extent of the high-risk event surface water flooding matches that of the Flood Zones 2 and 3. This is wide due to the low lying land of the floodplains.</p> <p>In Sturminster Newton, there is minor high-risk surface water flooding along Rixon Hill Road, and around Filbridge Rise and the surrounding residential areas.</p> <p>Across the area, there are several small, isolated ponds of surface water where there are topographic lows across farmlands. There are also larger pondings of surface water where there are lake and pond networks, such as near Chivrick's Brook and Key Brook.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>There is an inundation pathway that runs down the length of the Stour from upstream out of the Dorset area boundary that passes through Gillingham. The outline is very similar to that of the Flood Zone 2 extent. The risk likely originates from the Lakes at Bonham. Further downstream the inundation pathway is mostly confined to the narrow banks of the river channel. There is also an inundation pathway that extends along the River Lydden from Sturminster Newton down to the River Stour, this also is mostly confined to the narrow banks of the river channel. An inundation pathway along the Key Brook to the Manson Brook and River Stour exists, where the risk originates from the fisheries lakes north of Hayes Coppice. Near the source this extent matches that of Flood Zone 2, but further south it is confined to the banks of the rivers.</p>

<p>Lower Stour, Allen, Winterborne, Tarrant, Iwerne.</p> <p>(Wimborne Minster, Sturminster Marshall, Charlton on the Hill, Blandford Forum, Stourpaine, Durweston)</p>	<p>The River Stour rises near Stourhead (Wiltshire) and flows through Dorset towards Wimborne Minster where it is joined by the River Allen. This section describes the Stour after the convergence with the River Iwerne (a tributary of the Stour). Flood Zones 2 and 3 of the Iwerne affect mostly rural lands, however they do encroach on the A350. Where the Iwerne meets the Stour at Stourpaine, Flood zones 2 and 3 expand onto Havelins and surrounding residential areas. Further downstream, the Flood Zones are quite expansive, affecting several roads including the A357 and A350. At Blandford Forum flooding affects Black Lane, Wimborne Road, West and East Streets. There are many residential areas surrounding these streets and smaller cul-de-sacs that are affected and in Flood Zones 2 and 3. Downstream at Charlton Marshall, Bournemouth road is affected by flooding. At Sturminster Marshall downstream, much of the north of the town is affected by flooding due to the convergence of the Winterborne and the Stour. This covers Mill Lane, Church Street, King's Street and part of the High Street. Furthest downstream of the Dorset area, at Wimborne Minster the B3078 is affected by the wide floodplain. Here, the floodplain is expansive due to the low topography of the land.</p> <p>There are a number of villages at high risk of flooding including Newton Peveril, Winterborne Zelston to Winterborne Kingston, Winterborne Whitechurch up to Winterborne Houghton along the whole length of the Winterbourne River.</p> <p>The River Allen has Flood Zones that run through Wimborne Minster, affecting Poole Road, Leigh Road, up to Wimborne Road. In between, many residential areas are affected including Education Facilities and the Tourist Information centre. Further upstream of the Allen, the land use is mostly rural until Witchampton, where flooding encroaches on Witchampton lane. Further north, the floodplain is less expansive and confined to the narrower banks of the river due to the topography of the land. However, the river runs through the villages of Gussage All Saints and St Michael and Wimborne St Giles, where flood risk is higher.</p>	<p>Parts of Wimborne Minster along the River Allen are protected by Walls, embankments and high ground. High ground runs along the length of the River Allen upstream. The length of the Winterborne is protected by high ground. At Sturminster Marshall, there are embankments protecting the town around the convergence of the Winterborne with the Stour. There are also embankments at Blandford Forum. There is also high ground along the length of the Stour.</p>	<p>In the 30-year (high-risk) event, surface water follows the extent of the Flood Zones in most of this area of the catchment, it is confined to the banks of the rivers and tributaries due to topography. In less built up areas such as Charlton Marshall and Stourpaine, surface water is generally confined to river floodplains due to the confined topography, only flooding minorly on some of the smaller surrounding streets.</p> <p>In Blandford Forum that is more developed, there is surface water impoundment along the disused railway. There is also some impoundment along Wimbourne Road, which forms a flow path through Chapel, Black Lane to Hambledon Close and Downside Close.</p> <p>In Wimborne Minster, there is also impoundment of surface water along roads such as the B3073, B3078, Burt's Hill and smaller residential streets such as Lacy Drive and Greenclose Lane. However, surface water flood risk is generally quite low with very few flow paths.</p> <p>Across the area, there are several small, isolated ponds of surface water where there are topographic lows across farmlands.</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>There is an inundation pathway from the north of New Town the flowing south along the River Allen towards Wimborne Minster. This is wider than the outlines for Flood Zones 2 and 3. This likely originates from Cichel Lake.</p>
<p>Moors River/ River Crane, Uddens Water.</p> <p>(West Moors, Lower Mannington, Whitmore, Verwood, Cranborne, Woolsbridge)</p>	<p>The River Crane rises near Cranborne, flows southwards and becomes the Moors River below the Moors Valley Country Park. It then reaches the River Stour at Blackwater. Uddens Water is a tributary of the Moors River which converges just south of St Leonard's Farm Park.</p> <p>Upstream of the River Crane, the Flood Zones are confined to the narrow banks and rivers floodplains. Most of the land use around this area is rural with farmlands so the risk is relatively low. Downstream at Woolsbridge, the Flood Zones show that Ringwood Road and Old Barn Farm Road are at risk of flooding as they are located within Flood Zone 2 and 3. An unnamed tributary converges with Uddens Water around West Moors. Further upstream, the Flood Zones are also confined to the narrow rivers floodplain. There is some flooding on smaller roads such as Burt's Lane and Holt Road. In West Moors, the Flood Zones encroach on some residential areas along Riverside Road and Mannington Way.</p> <p>Upstream, Uddens Water's Flood Zones are also to the narrow banks and rivers floodplains. Further downstream there is some flooding at Clayford House, Ameysford and along the A31 and A348, with Flood Zone 2 encroaching on St Leonard's Farm Park.</p>	<p>Part of the River Crane from where it crosses Manor Road running south are protected by high ground. Part of Uddens Water from Amaysford are also protected by high ground running downstream.</p>	<p>In the 30-year (high-risk) event, surface water follows the extent of the Flood Zones in most of this area of the catchment, it is confined to the banks of the rivers and tributaries due to topography. In less built up areas such as Cranborne and Pilford surface water is generally confined to river floodplains due to the confined topography, only flooding minorly on some of the smaller surrounding streets.</p> <p>In Ferndown that is more developed, the surface water follows the topography of a tributary of Uddens Water, and flows down into the town affecting some of the streets such as Cobham Road where it is impounded.</p> <p>In Verwood, there is impoundment of water along Champtoceaux Road, which creates a flow path that extends south down Crane Drive, to Hayward Crescent affecting some residential areas nearby. There is also some impoundment along Monmouth Drive that forms a flow path up to Woodlinken Drive and Blacktown Way. In Ashley Heath there are also some surface water flows, such as one that runs west-east along Ivy Close to Sandy Lane affecting residential properties and roads.</p> <p>In Ferndown, there is some channeling of surface water from the unnamed tributaries of the Moors River, that flow</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>There are no reservoirs at risk of overtopping near or in this catchment.</p>

			<p>into the town and form flow paths along residential areas through Trickett's Cross. There is also a flow path starting near the A347 towards Morden Avenue. There is another flow path that runs from near Burnbrae Road towards Dene Walk and the A347.</p> <p>Across the area, there are several small, isolated ponds of surface water where there are topographic lows across farmlands.</p>						
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--