# Annex 1

Department for Education

## Section A - Table 1 (SuDS Categories)

| SuDS Categories | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small Schemes | | Medium Scheme | Large Schemes | | |
| **Category A** | **Category B** | **Category C** | **Category D** | **Category E** | **Category F** |
| 3 x Small Planters (1,000mm<1500mm x 650mm x 900mm) | 2 x Small Planters (1,000mm<1500mm x 650mm x 900mm) | 2 x Small Planters (1,000mm<1500mm x 650mm x 900mm) | 3 x Small Planters (1,000mm<1500mm x 650mm x 900mm) | 3 x Small Planters (1,000mm<1500mm x 650mm x 900mm) | 3 x Small Planters (1,000mm<1500mm x 650mm x 900mm) |
| 4 x Medium Planters (1500mm<2,000mm x 650mm x 900mm) | 3 x Medium Planters (1500mm<2,000mm x 650mm x 900mm) | 3x Medium Planters (1,000mm<1500mm x 650mm x 900mm) | 4 x Medium Planters (1500mm<2,000mm x 650mm x 900mm) | 4 x Medium Planters (1500mm<2,000mm x 650mm x 900mm) | 4 x Medium Planters (1500mm<2,000mm x 650mm x 900mm) |
| 3 x Large Planters (>2000mm) | 10 x Large Planters (>2000mm) | 10 x Large Planters (>2000mm) | 3 x Large Planters (>2000mm) | 3 x Large Planters (>2000mm) | 3 x Large Planters (>2000mm) |
| 1 x Water butt (1,300 litre) | 1 x Water butt (1,300 litre) | 2 Tree Pits | 5 x Tree Pits | 5 x Tree Pits | 5 x Tree Pits |
| | | Small rain garden(<20m2) | Medium Rain Garden (>20m2<80m2) | Large Rain Garden (>80m2<150m2) | Extra Large Rain Garden >150m2 |
| | | Filter/Aco Drain | Filter/Aco Drain | Filter/Aco Drain | Filter/Aco Drain |
| | | 1 x Water butt (1,300 litre) | Swale/Detention Basin/Basin (50m2) | Swale/Detention Basin/Basin (50m2) | Swale/Detention Basin/Basin (100m2) |
| | | | Permeable surface (50m2) | Permeable surface (100m2) | Small Pond |
| | | | 1 x Water butt (1,300 litre) | 1 x Water butt (1,300 litre) | Permeable surface (150m2) |
| | | | | Attenuation Tank (above ground) | 1 x Water butt (1,300 litre) |

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## Section B - Flood risk examples

To ensure you get the **complete long-term flood risk report**, please follow these steps:

1. **Use the link provided in the application** or copied below this ensures you're accessing the correct report.
2. When you see the **starter screen**, make sure you select **"Check your long-term risk"** not "Planning report" or "Request a flood history report."

**URL**: https://check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk/postcode

Example 1: high surface water risk school, the DfE would likely want to fund – EA mapping data aligns

Example 2: low surface water risk school, the DfE wouldn't recommend – EA mapping data aligns

Example 3: EA mapping data output shows low surface water risk, but the DfE's more detailed internal output map shows some flood risk around the building, so the DfE would likely support – please ensure to refer to the map directly using the following as guidance: the more blue around the actual buildings and the darker the blue the better it will score. (Nb: the school buildings are the darker brown boxes on the map).

Please ensure you are referring to the surface water risk (not rivers and seas) when looking at the EA mapping and information.

Please note this makes up only one element of the benefits criteria. The benefits criteria then make up **30% of the award assessment criteria (100% total)** alongside the other areas being assessed. For details of all the award assessment criteria and their percentage weightings, please refer to Award Criteria section of the Find a Grant SuDS Application Advert 26-27 FY.

***Please note: Sites shown in the examples were randomly chosen and the DfE are not in any way recommending or endorsing the site shown.***

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Example 1: **Site A**


The highest risk of flooding at this location is from **surface water**.

This information tells you the flood risk of an area, not a specific property.

We have paused updates to information about flood risk from rivers and the sea and surface water while we get ready for new data.

▶ How we assess an area's flood risk

**Surface water** More about your surface water flood risk

**Yearly chance of flooding**

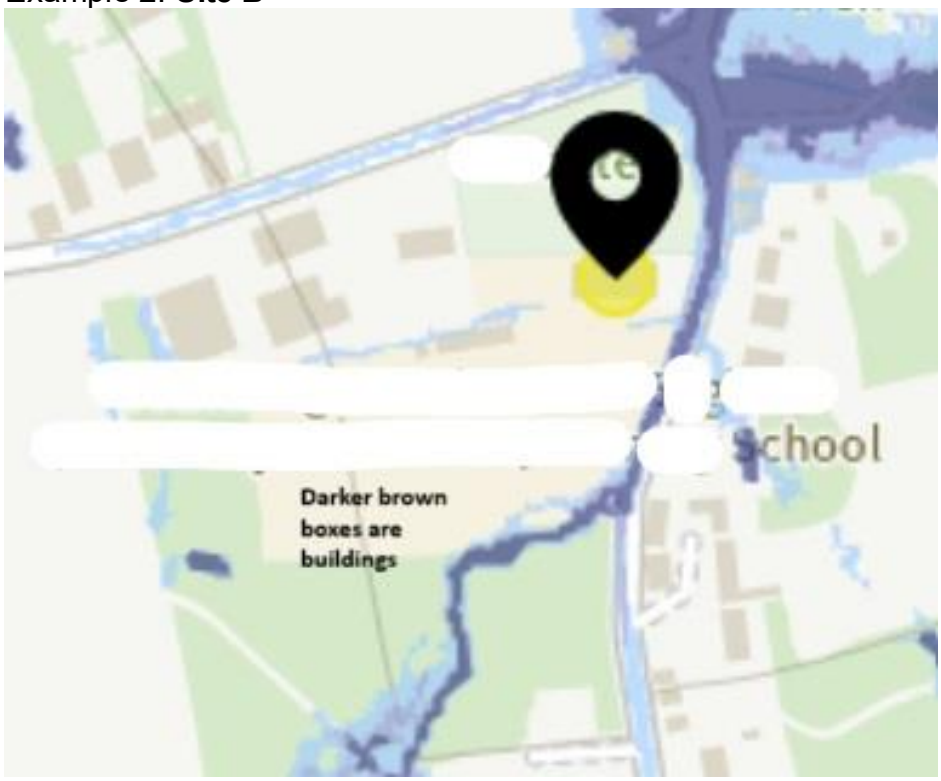
| Very low | Low | Medium | High |
|---|---|---|---|

**What surface water is**

Surface water flooding is sometimes known as flash flooding. It happens when rainwater cannot drain away through normal drainage systems.

▶ Why surface water flooding is a problem

Example 2: **Site B**




***please note the brown building box in example 2 is exactly under the yellow marking, the yellow marking does not indicate a building.**

This information tells you the flood risk of an area, not a specific property.

We have paused updates to information about flood risk from rivers and the sea and surface water while we get ready for new data.

▶ How we assess an area's flood risk

**Surface water** More about your surface water flood risk

**Yearly chance of flooding**

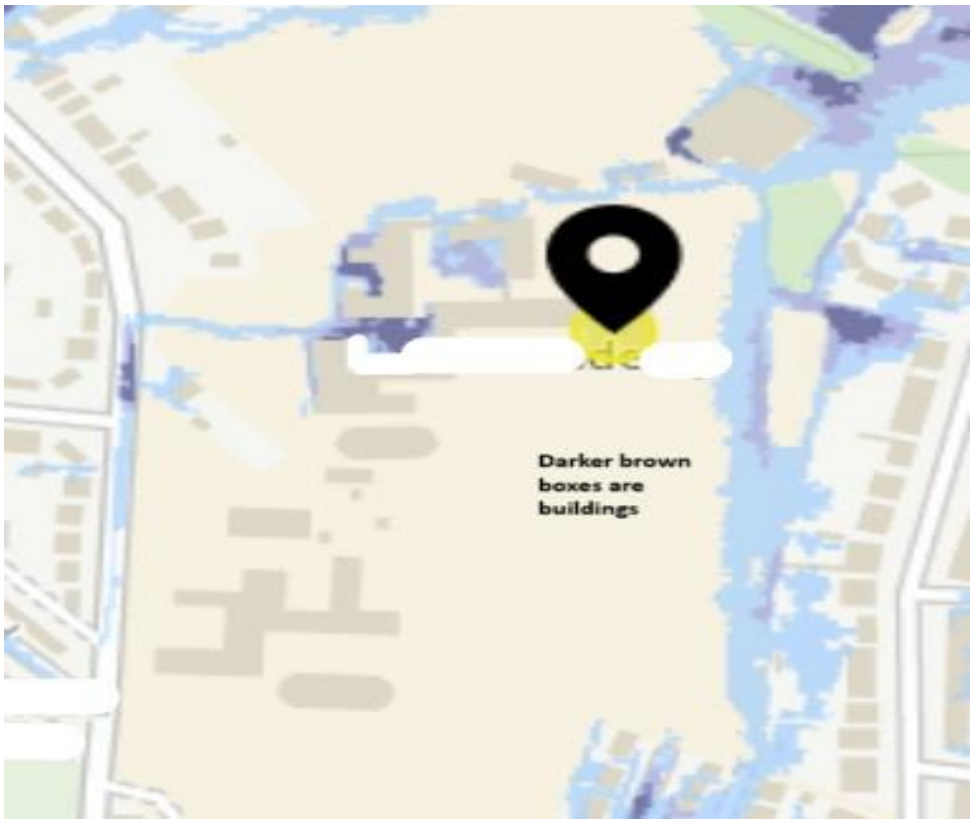
Very low | Low | Medium | High

**What surface water is**

Surface water flooding is sometimes known as flash flooding. It happens when rainwater cannot drain away through normal drainage systems.

▶ Why surface water flooding is a problem

Example 3: **Site C**




This information tells you the flood risk of an area, not a specific property.

We have paused updates to information about flood risk from rivers and the sea and surface water while we get ready for new data.

▶ How we assess an area's flood risk

**Surface water** More about your surface water flood risk

**Yearly chance of flooding**

Very low | Low | Medium | High

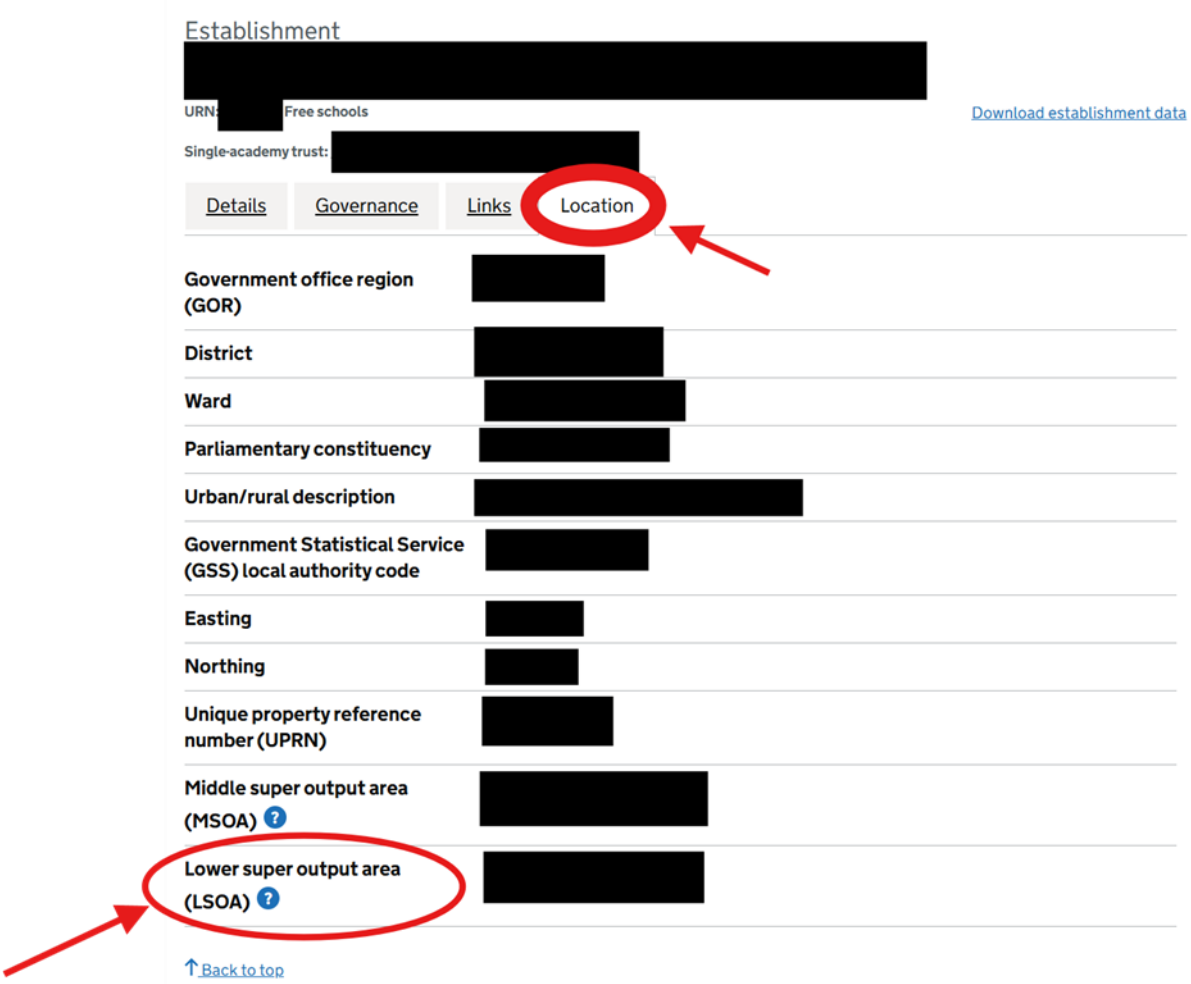
**What surface water is**

Surface water flooding is sometimes known as flash flooding. It happens when rainwater cannot drain away through normal drainage systems.

▶ Why surface water flooding is a problem

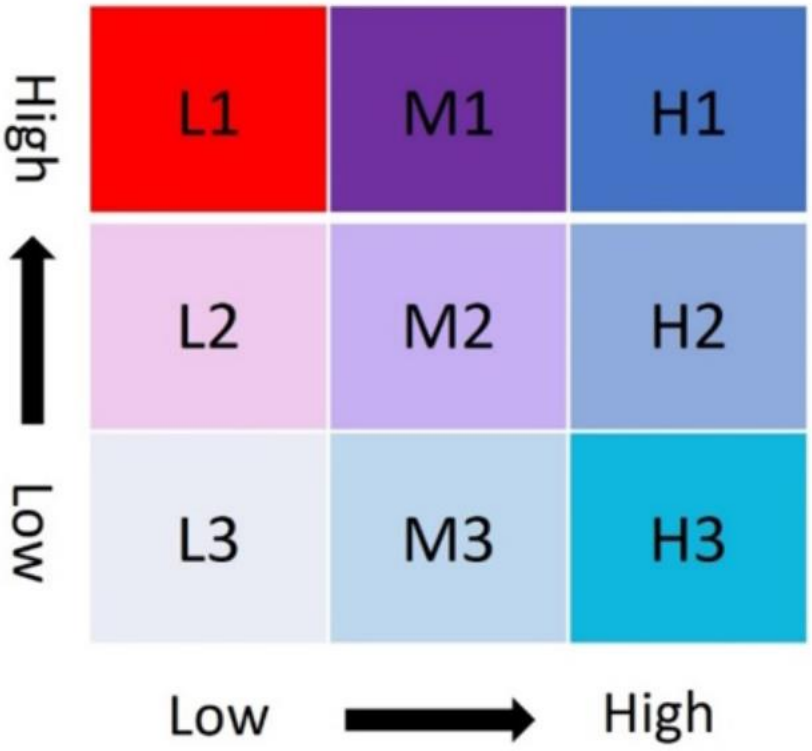
**Section C - Accessible Greenspace Inequality and Deprivation**

The Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) can be found for each school at GIAS (Get Information about Schools - GOV.UK). When searching for an establishment the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) code can be found under the "location "tab:

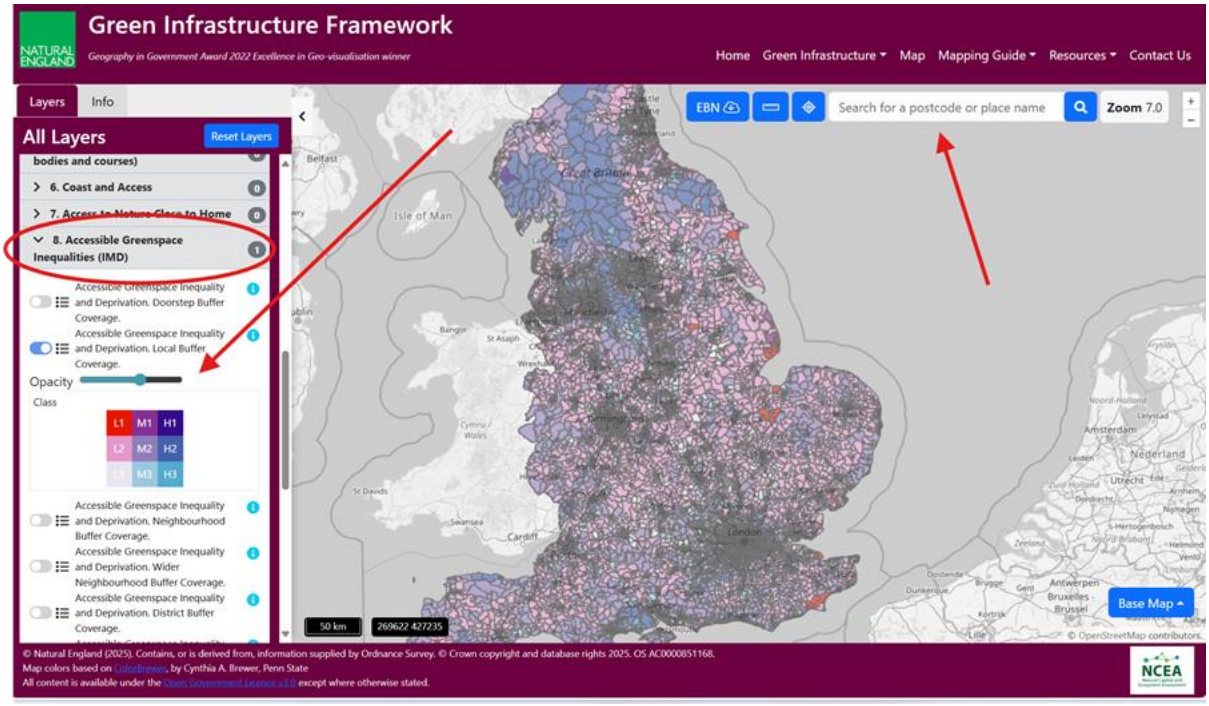



The LSOA is scored on a scale of L1 to H3 where category L1 represents the least

favourable category of very low Accessible Greenspace Assessment (AGSt) buffer coverage and high level of deprivation. And category H3 represents the most favourable category with relatively high AGSt buffer coverage and low level of deprivation. A more detailed description can be found under modules 8 and 9 in Nature England's user guide (User Guide 3 - Mapping module descriptions).




You can find the Accessible Greenspace Inequality and Deprivation class for each school using Natural England's Green Infrastructure Map (Green Infrastructure Map). The necessary layer to select is under header "8. Accessible Greenspace Inequalities (IMD)" and "Local Buffer Coverage".




By entering the school's postcode, the map will be zoomed in to the relevant area. With opacity set to roughly 50% you are able to see beneath the colour to locate the school. By clicking on each area, you will be presented with the LSOA for the area selected, and the score on the L1-H3 scale.