

## Somerset Levels and Moors catchment mapping

A review of the catchment mapping was undertaken primarily by using topographical data from the Flood Estimation Handbook. There was further consultation with the Somerset Drainage Board Consortium, Environment Agency and Wessex Water. The catchment mapping represents the best understanding of the area under the current practises, and as such represents a snapshot at the time of development.

A general review of the catchment boundary was undertaken using topographical data to smooth the edges and snap the catchment boundary to roads which will define the watershed in most locations.

### Salt Moor

Salt Moor to the north of the A361 was excluded from the catchment following engagement with the Somerset Drainage Board Consortium which confirmed that this area is fed from Curry Moor via the Baltmoor inlet and there is limited potential for migration of nutrient from salt moor into Curry Moor (i.e. the flow is in one direction from SE to NW).



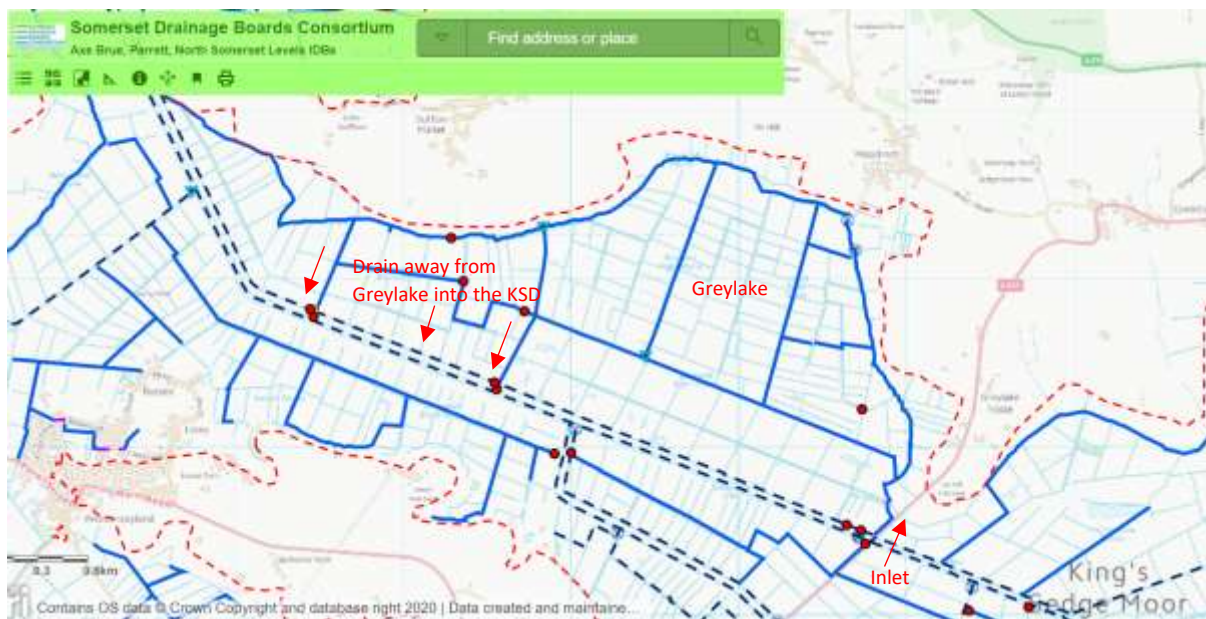
## Burrowbridge

The inlet to Burrowbridge is from the south. There is little potential for nutrient to migrate upstream and pass through the A361 (Burrow Wall) or via the River Parrett.



## Greylake

The areas downstream of Greylake drain into the King Sedgemoor Drain (and back-ditch) where they are carried out to the confluence with the Parrett. Engagement with the Somerset Drainage Board Consortium confirmed that there is little potential for nutrients to migrate from the KSD into Greylake once downstream of the Ramsar site. The main feed into Greylake is via the Greylake Sluice and Greylake inlet (penstock) which feeds the Hook rhyne.



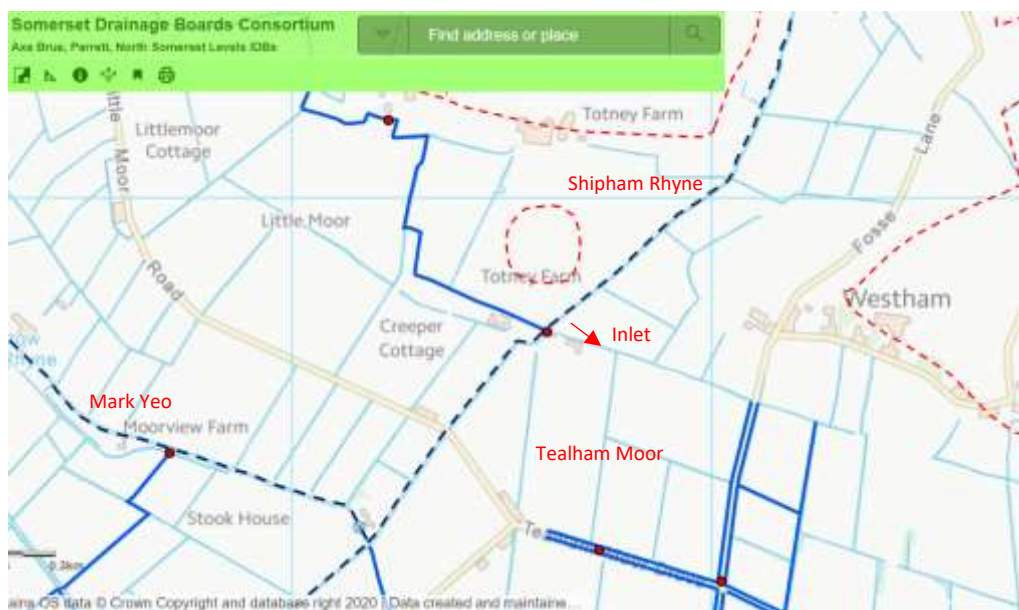
## Chilton Polden

The Chilton Polden area to the north of the A39 (Bath Road) feeds into the South Moor.



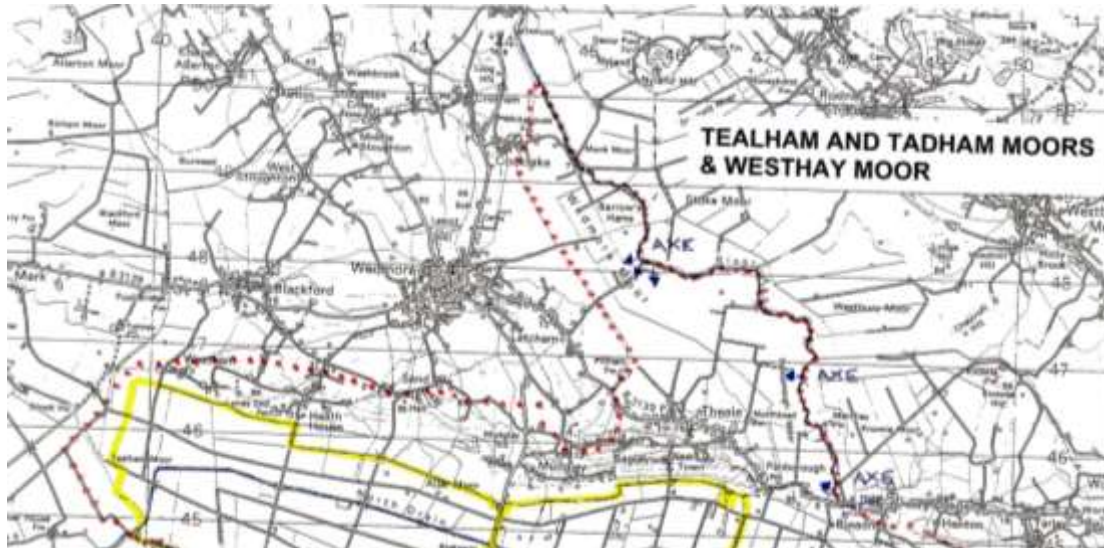
## Shipham Rhyne

The Shipham Rhyne feeds the Tealham Moor for sweetening flow in summer months and during the summer when feeds at Lewis Drove TW (EA) are insufficient to maintain required levels within the area, which happens most years. The upstream catchment was delineated using topographical data. The Mark Yeo flows roughly northwards to the Axe and drains lots of the ditches to the west of the Shipham Rhyne, taking nutrients away from the Ramsar site.



## Panborough Gap

Engagement with the Somerset Drainage Board Consortium and Francis Far-Cox (retired EA biodiversity officer with long-term experience of the catchment) confirmed that there is a connection from the Axe into Westhay Moor via the Panborough Gap, but not to the same scale as previously thought and the connection is not significant. We have taken a conservative approach and included a large upstream catchment for the Axe here. The extent to which the Panborough drain extends northwards was delineated using advice from Francis Far-Cox and the Somerset Drainage Board Consortium. The Axe, Hixham Rhyne and Cheddar Yeo to the north / east of Cocklake drain to the north-west and carry nutrients away from the Ramsar sites.



## Whitelake

The Whitelake and the Redlake drain the Pilton area and flow into the River Brue to the north of Westhay. The Whitelake and the River Brue north of Glastonbury are located between the Ramsar sites and do not act as inlet, instead the flow to the North Moor and South Moor is provided by the North Drain and South Drain respectively. The River Brue acts as a high level carrier in this area where it receives flow and carries this out to sea. Consultation with the Somerset Drainage Board Consortium and Wessex Water confirmed that this area has little potential to supply nutrients to the Ramsar sites, with a negligible impact coming from bank seepage / leaky inlet. A large part of the Glastonbury area is included because the Glastonbury Mill stream can supply nutrients to the South Drain, therefore the catchment boundary is drawn up to Meare Road. The River Brue acts as a high level carrier to the east of Glastonbury. The Lower Godney area is included as the Decoy Rhyne has the potential to supply nutrients to the North Moor area.



### Cranmore

Topographical data indicates that the Cranmore area drains to the east via an unnamed watercourse into the Whatley Brook and ultimately into the Frome.

