

Legend

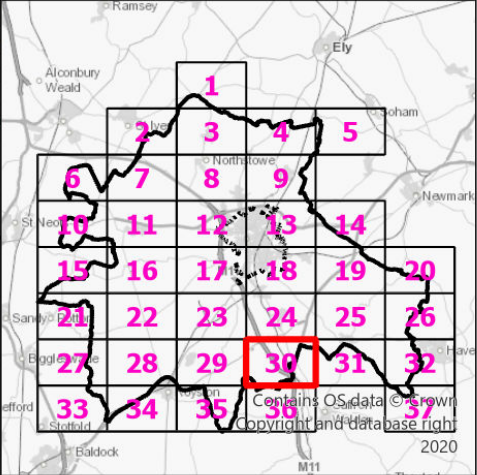
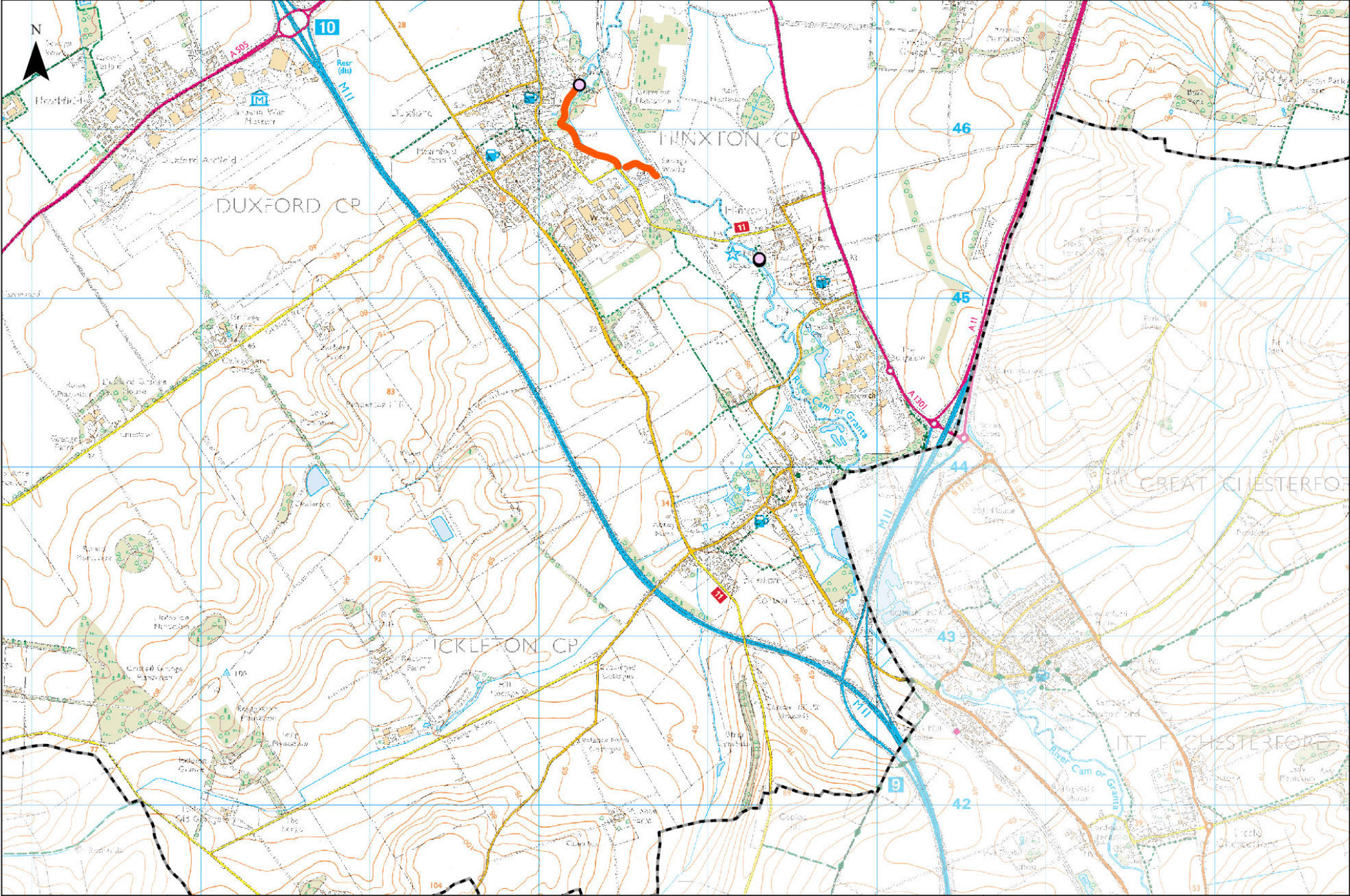
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|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Cambridge City Boundary | Stilling Well |
| South Cambridgeshire Boundary | Water Baffles |
| Defences (EA Maintained) | |
| Control Gate | Bridge Abutment |
| Debris Screen | Demountable Defence |
| Outfall | Embankment |
| Ramp | Engineered High Ground |
| Security Screen | Flood Gate |
| Steps | Spillway |
| Stilling Basin | Wall |

Notes

This map presents the various hydraulic features that influence the hydrological regime and risk of flooding. The layers are provided by the Environment Agency (EA) and show flood defences currently owned, managed or inspected by the EA.

Flood defences can be structures, buildings or parts of buildings. Typically these are earth banks, stone and concrete walls, or sheet-piling that is used to prevent or control the extent of flooding.

A defence is any asset that provides flood defence or coastal protection functions. This includes both man-made and natural defences. Natural defences may include man-made elements to make them more effective or protect them from erosion. Normally a number of assets will be used together to manage the risk in a particular area, working in combination within a risk management system.



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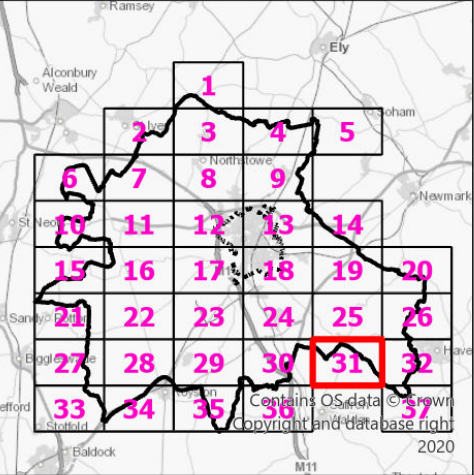
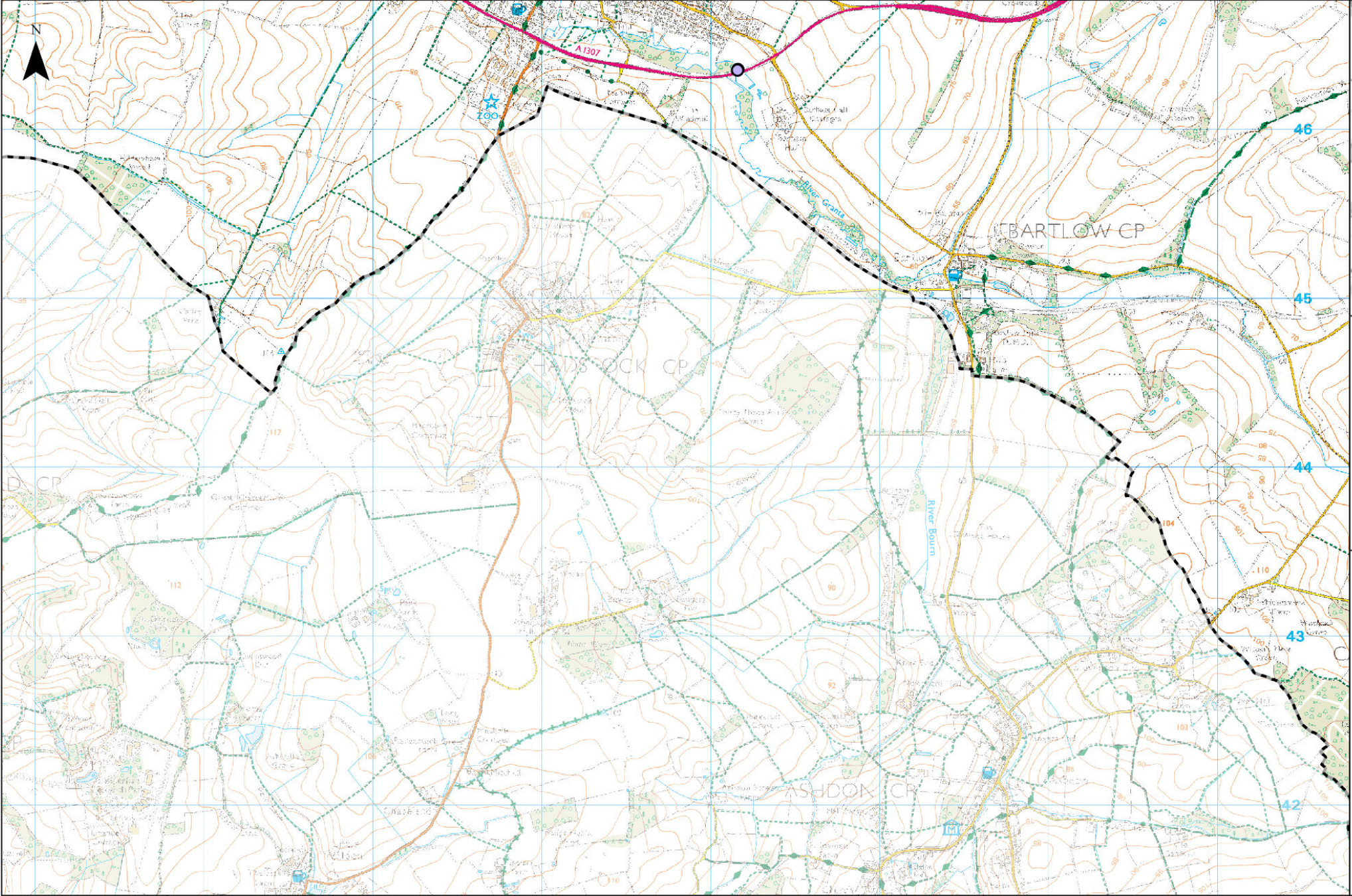
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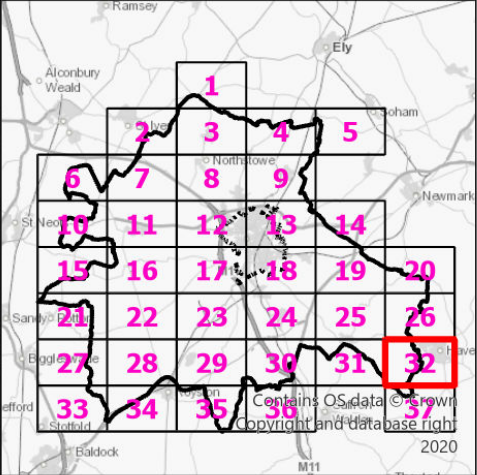
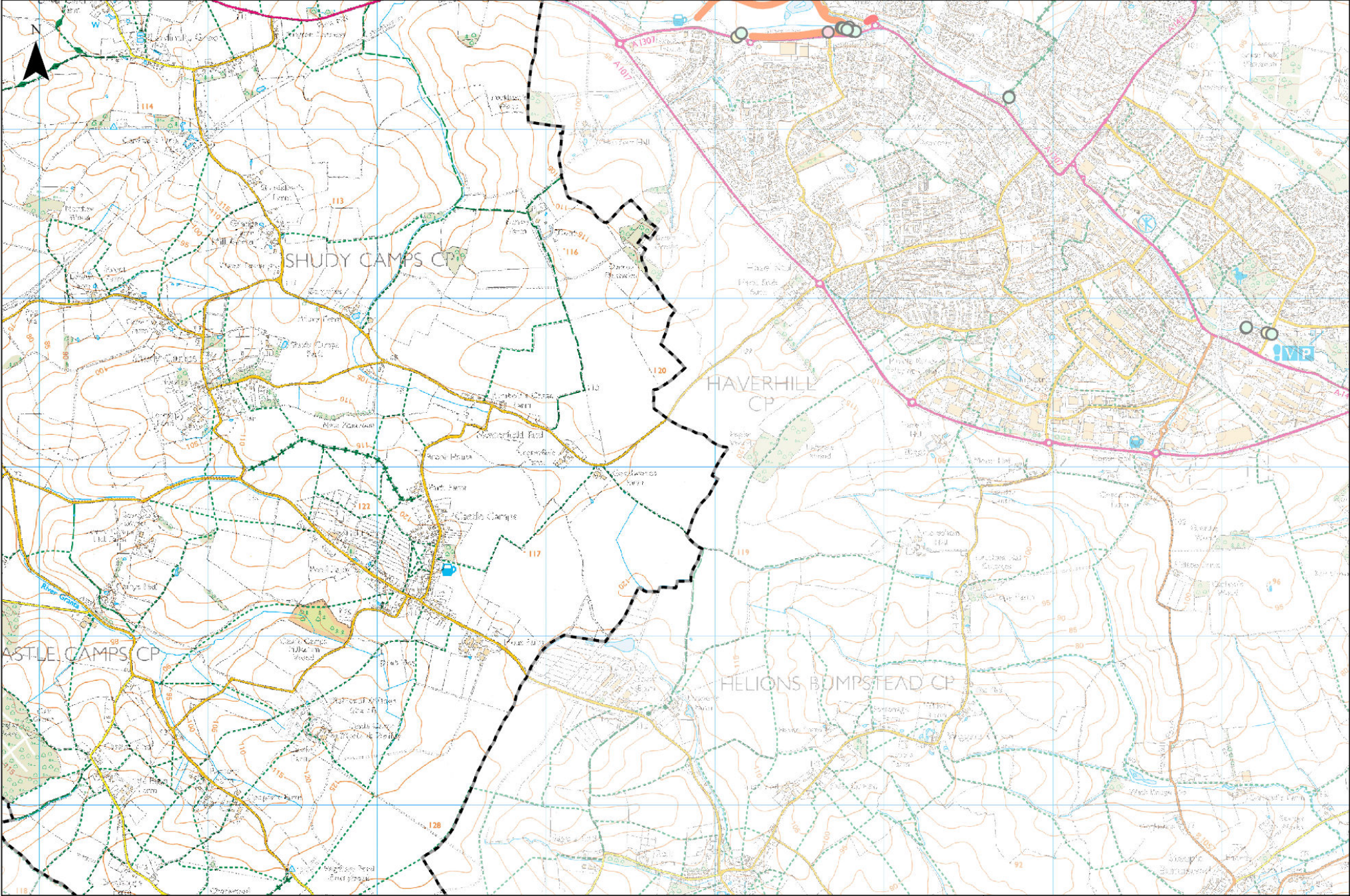
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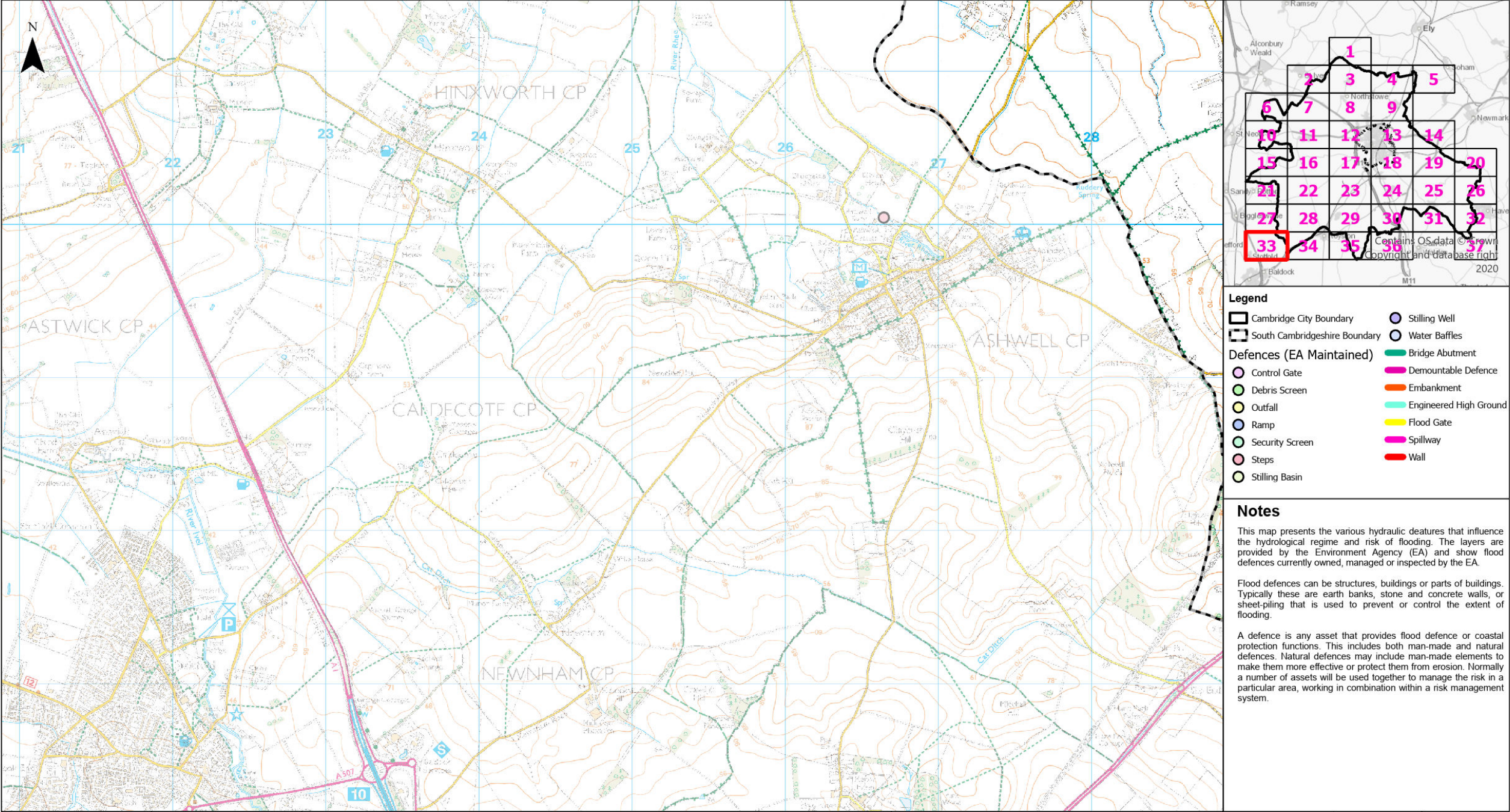
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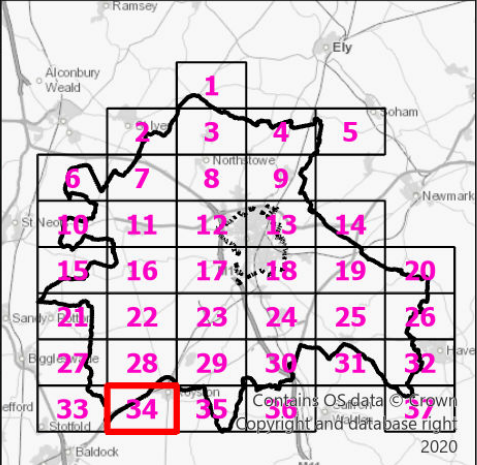
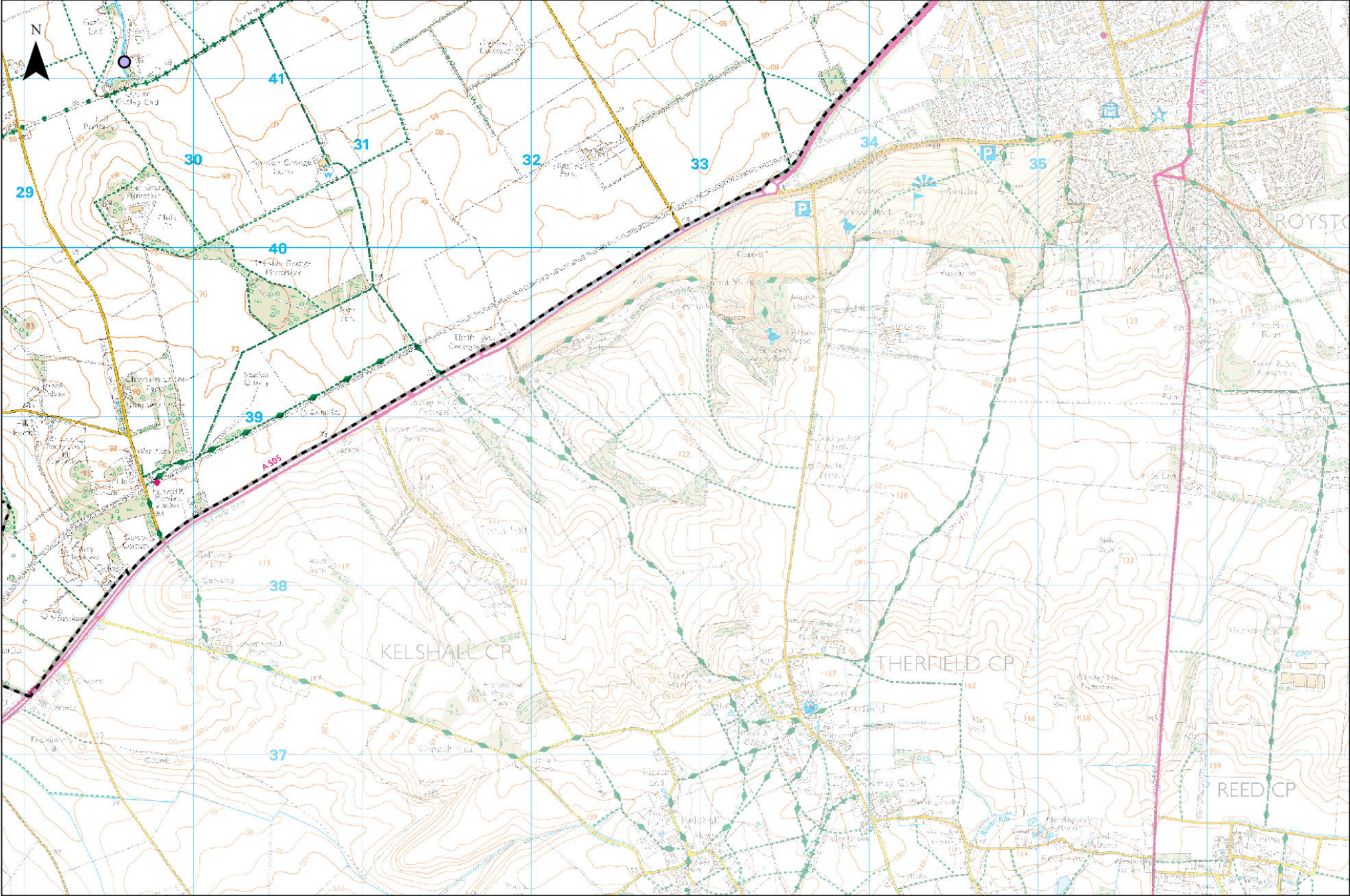
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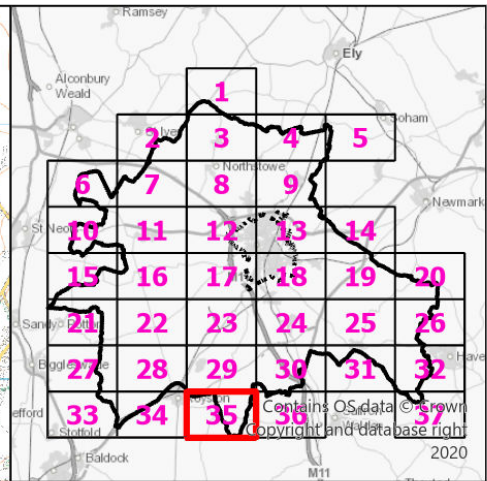
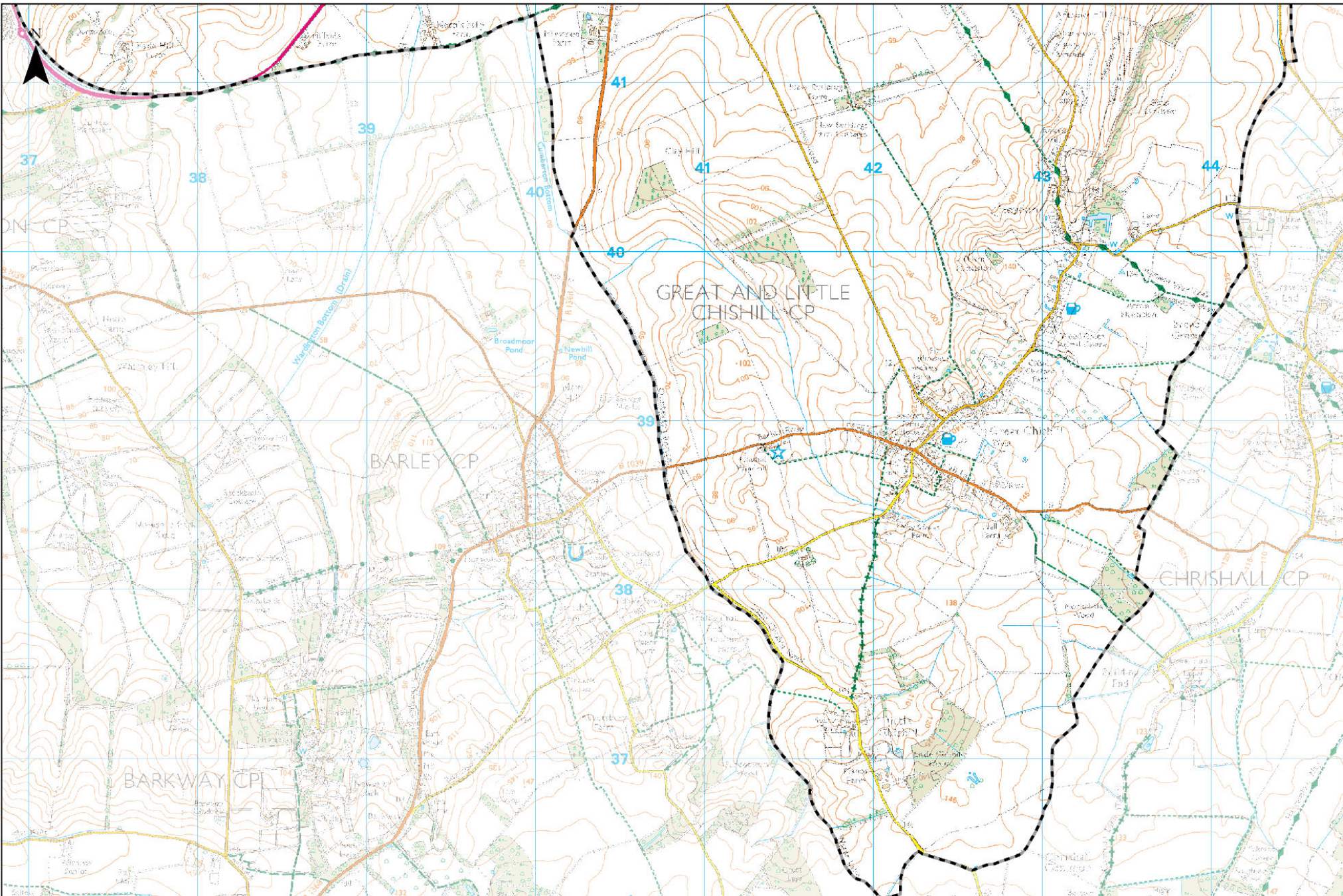
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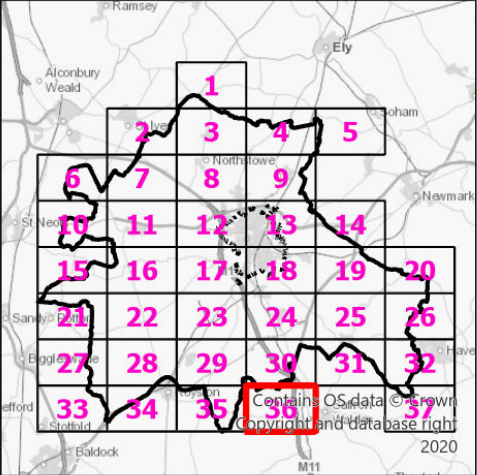
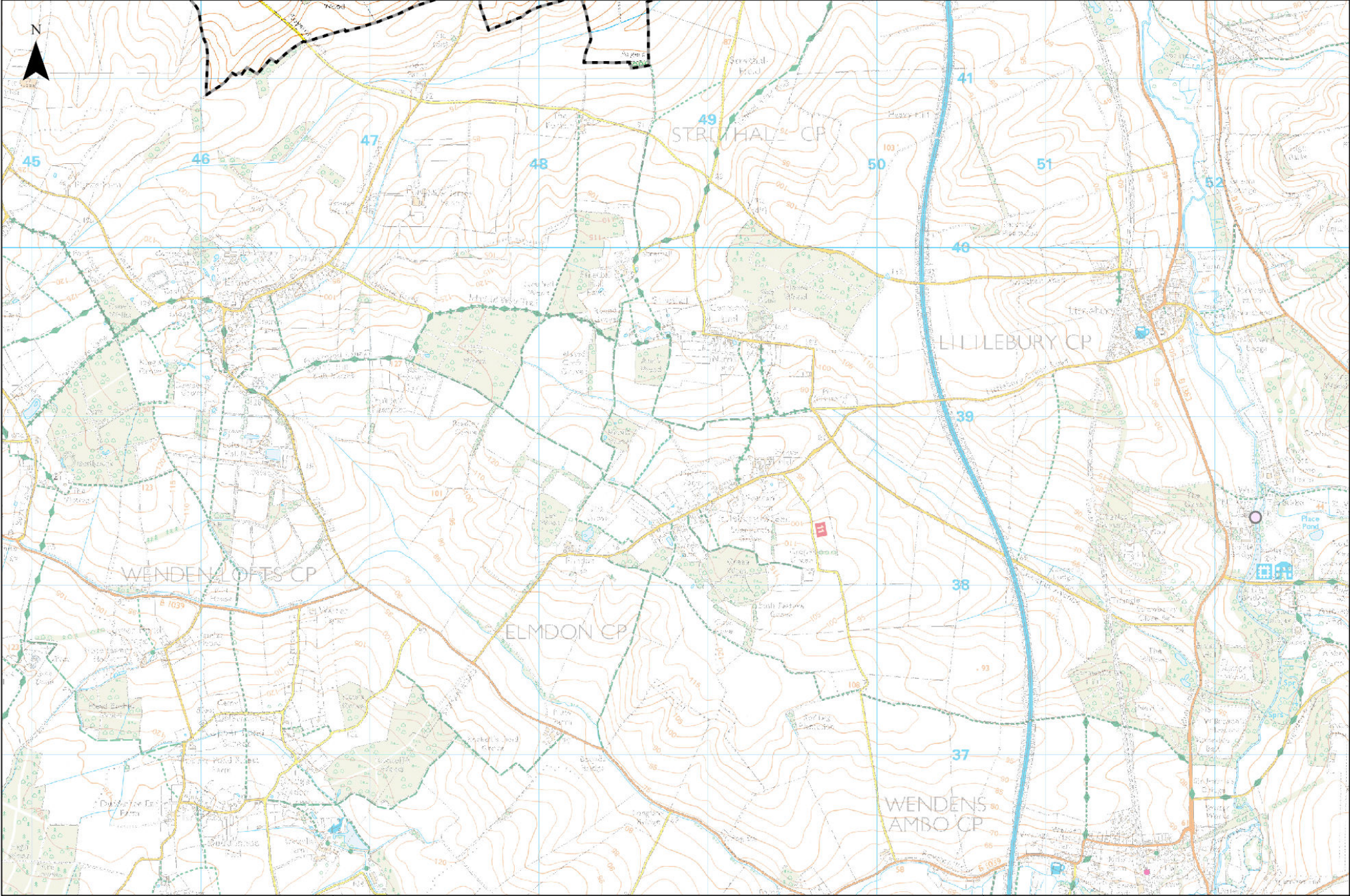
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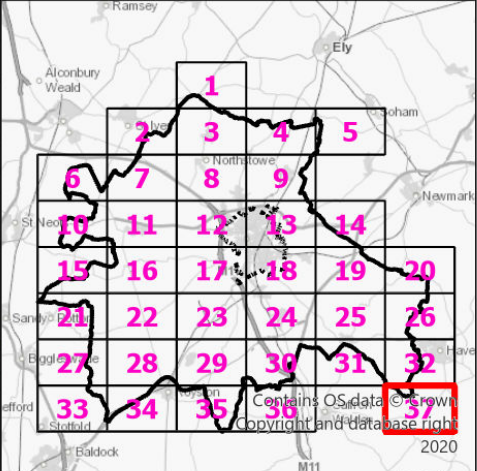
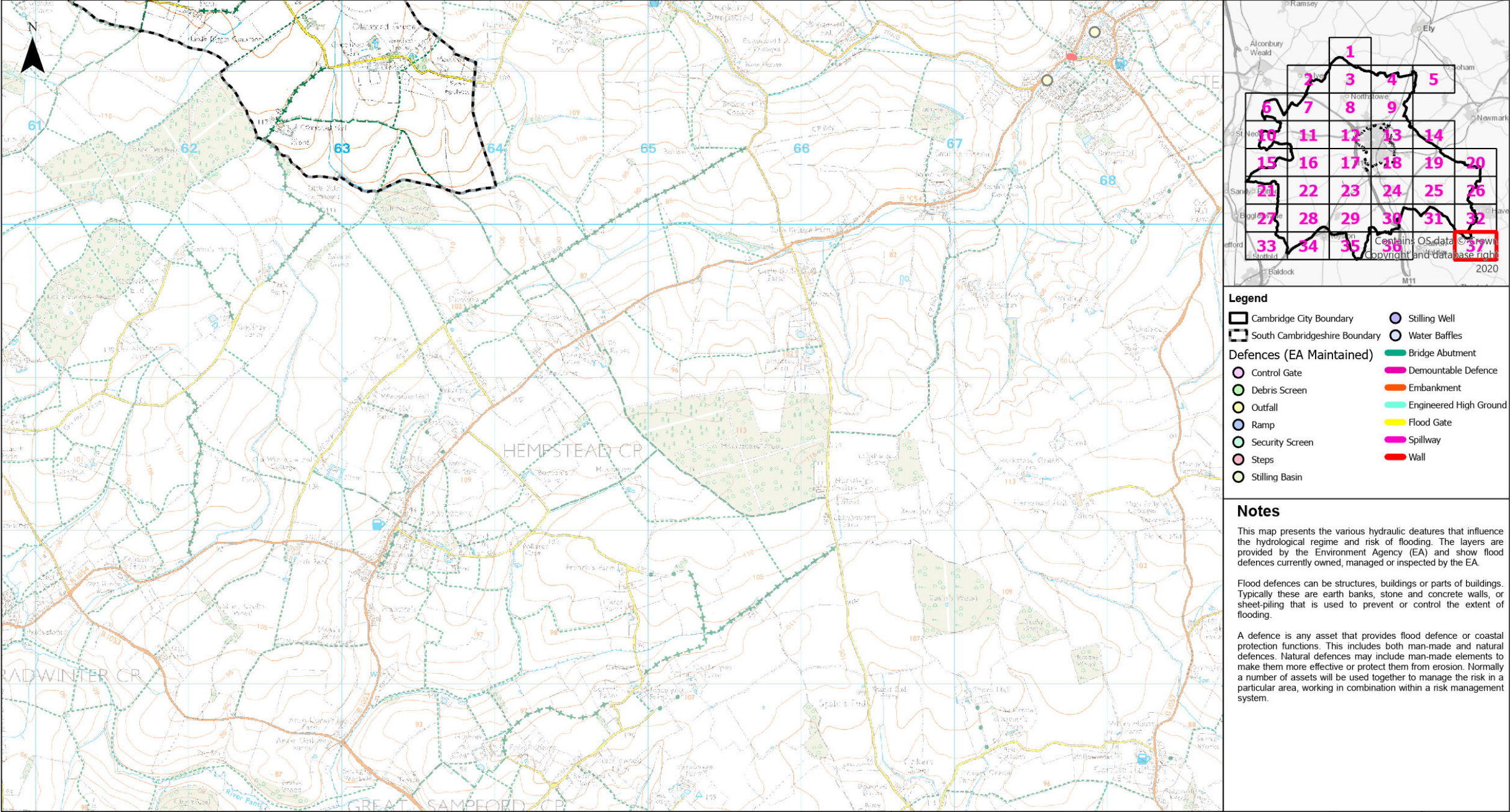
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