



# UK 2<sup>nd</sup> National Observers Group Meeting

**Date & Time:** Tuesday 16<sup>th</sup> April 2013, from 09:30 to 16:00 **Venue:** London City Hall, The Queens Walk, London, SE1 2AA







By Susana Ochoa-Rodriguez

RainGain Project Meeting, Paris, 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2013

### **UK 2<sup>nd</sup> NOG Meeting**





#### 56 attendees:

- 29 observers, including practitioners, academics and local and central government policy-makers from the UK
- 27 project partners
- Presentations on management of surface water flooding in RainGain partner countries:
  - Senior national and local government officials from the UK
  - Water managers / local authorities from other RainGain partner countries

#### Presentations – Surface water flood risk management in the UK:

- Andy Johnston, Local Government Flood Forum
- Andy Lane, UK National Flood Forecasting Centre
- Alex Nickson, Greater London Authority
- David Stewart, Torbay Council

### Presentations – Surface water flood risk management in RainGain partner countries:

- Daniel Goedbloed, Province Holland Zuid, The Netherlands
- Philippe Bompard & Natalija Stancic, Conseil Général du Val-de-Marne / Seine-Saint-Denis, France
- Johan van Assel, Aquafin NV, Belgium







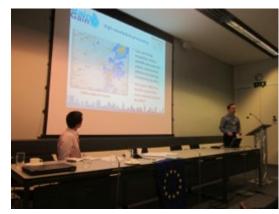


### **UK 2<sup>nd</sup> NOG Meeting**





UK RainGain partners
 ICL, Met Office and
 LGFF outlined progress
 to date



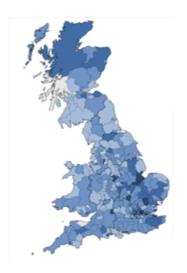


- The day concluded with a breakout discussion session on the way forward for surface water flood forecasting and warnings in the UK:
  - The audience was split into groups, each of which comprised rainfall, modelling and flood management experts
  - A questionnaire with pre-defined questions was used to lead the discussion

### **General approach?**



Single national service OR | Two-tier national/local service



- Rainfall (weather forecast) from national service (FFC)
- Local system, especially for hotspots, operated by LAs in collaboration with EA

### What kind of system?

In general, flood forecasting systems can be of 3 types (Hénonin et al. 2010):

- a) Empirical scenario-based system: warning thresholds based on knowledge of the area (e.g. Extreme Rainfall Alert service)
- b) Pre-simulated scenario-based system: results catalogue built from previous hydraulic simulations (e.g. data-driven models)
- c) Real-time simulations-based system: real-time hydraulic modelling
  - The main input for all 3 systems is rainfall forecast
  - All 3 systems could benefit from complementary hydro telemetry data

### What kind of system?

Type of system	Accuracy/Quality	Cost/ease of implementation	Cost/ease of operation
(a) Empirical scenario-based			
(b) Pre-simulated scenario-based			
(c) Real-time simulations-based system			

- Technically: all systems are feasible
- Monetary and human resources availability: only (a) and (b) for the time being

### What kind of system?

Type of system	Accuracy/Quality	Cost/ease of implementation	Cost/ease of operation
(a) Empirical scenario-based			•••
(b) Pre-simulated scenario-based			
(c) Real-time simulations-based system			

- Type (b): good balance between cost, benefits and practical delivery
- Gradual capacity building until more sophisticated systems can be implemented

### What are the main constraints for better and more effective warnings?

#### **Main constraints:**

- Insufficient accuracy of rainfall estimates and forecasts
- Lack of capacity at local authorities
- Low-levels of public flood risk awareness
- Limited budget

### **Actions/Solutions:**

- Met Office and academics are working hard on it!
- Capacity must be built gradually

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- Work underway, must continue
  - Working in partnership, open source models, web-

## **UK 2<sup>nd</sup> NOG Meeting - General overview**





- This meeting provided a great opportunity for project partners from BE, NL and FR to share experiences in flood risk management with their counterparts from the UK.
- Very useful discussion during break-out session
- The meeting generated great interest of stakeholders in our project:
  - Afterwards we were invited to give presentations in national events (e.g. Innovyze Users Days June 2013, Annual Conference of the UK Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management November 2013)
  - Attendees expressed their interest in adopting the techniques developed as part of the RainGain project (e.g. MWH Global, Scottish Environment Protection Agency).





