

Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea

Product Description

April 2015

RISK OF FLOODING FROM RIVERS AND SEA PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

- An assessment of flood risk for England produced using local data and expertise.
- It shows the chance of flooding from rivers and the sea presented in categories taking account of flood defences and the condition they are in, and describes the suitable uses of the data.

HOW IT IS PRODUCED

Modelling Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses local water level and flood defence data to model flood risk across 40 different flood likelihoods. Results are put into categories and checked by local experts. • Assigns a suitability rating, which provides information about how suitable the data is for different uses.
Investment (2005-2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model development £7m • Survey £20m + • Local validation

DATA CONTENT

A spatial dataset (available for download as ESRI Shapefile, Mapinfo TAB and GML files) with the floodplain split into 50m x 50m cells and each allocated one of four flood risk likelihood categories.

- High: each year, there is a chance of flooding of greater than 1 in 30 (3.3%).
- Medium: each year, there is a chance of flooding of between 1 in 30 (3.3%) and 1 in 100 (1%).
- Low: each year, there is a chance of flooding of between 1 in 100 (1%) and 1 in 1000 (0.1%).
- Very Low: each year, there is a chance of flooding of less than 1 in 1000 (0.1%).

Cells where the likelihood of flooding is greater than or equal to 1 in 75 (1.3%) each year are identified.

Each cell has a suitability rating to show at what scale it is generally appropriate to use the data to assess flood risk, and how suitable the data is for a range of different uses.

USING THE PRODUCT

Key Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local data (defence information including condition, water levels) and expert validation • High quality ground levels • Nationally consistent method for comparing risk in different places • Regularly updated where new data is available.
Key Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to many other flood models it does not take individual property threshold heights into account so is not property specific.
Companion Datasets	Flood Map layers; Historic flood event outlines; Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea- Postcodes in Areas at Risk; Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea- Properties in Areas at Risk; Spatial flood defences.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO THIS INFORMATION

The product is available for use under licence and downloadable from the [Environment Agency DataShare](#) portal.

The public can view a zoom restricted copy of Risk of Flooding from Rivers and the Sea product on the [.gov.uk website](#).

If you would like a product sample or to find out more please contact data.info@environment-agency.gov.uk

Description

This product is a spatial dataset with the areas of floodplain in England allocated four different categories of risk.

It is a product of a national flood risk assessment produced using modelling and local expertise. The assessment takes into account flood defences and their condition.

The mapped floodplain is split into 50m x 50m squares (cells) and each is allocated one of four flood risk likelihood categories to describe the chance of flooding

It was formerly known as the NaFRA Spatial Flood Likelihood Category Grid.

Data Specification

The product shows the floodplain in England split into 50m x 50m cells, each one allocated one of four flood risk likelihood categories. The information is available in ESRI Shapefile, Mapinfo TAB and GML formats.

The four flood risk likelihood categories are:

- High: each year, there is a chance of flooding of greater than 1 in 30 (3.3%).
- Medium: each year, there is a chance of flooding of between 1 in 30 (3.3%) and 1 in 100 (1%).
- Low: each year, there is a chance of flooding of between 1 in 100 (1%) and 1 in 1000 (0.1%).
- Very Low: each year, there is a chance of flooding of less than 1 in 1000 (0.1%).

Cells where the likelihood of flooding is greater than or equal to 1 in 75 (1.3%) each year are identified. This likelihood was defined as "Significant" in the 'Statement of Principles' agreement between the Government and the Association of British Insurers (ABI). ABI members are voluntarily continuing to meet their commitments to their existing customers under this agreement until a replacement is implemented.

Each cell has also been assigned a suitability rating to show at what scale it is generally appropriate to use the data to assess flood risk, and how suitable the data is for a range of different uses.

A description of the fields can be found in the table at the end of this document.

How Risk of Flooding from Rivers and the Sea is produced

1. Our local teams provide modelled river and/or sea water levels alongside information about 175,000 flood defences, such as crest level, defence type and condition, as input data to the model.
2. The model calculates how much water would overtop or breach each defence, considering the defence height, type and condition.
3. The model is run to determine how much water would flood the land for a range of events (frequent but small floods to rare but large floods), and where it would go. We model 40 different scenarios of flooding between a 1 in 1 chance each year and a 1 in 1000 chance each year. For each scenario the model runs many thousands of simulations which consider the possible combinations of defences breaching or overtopping. The results are consolidated to give a single likelihood of flooding.
4. The area of floodplain is split into 50m x 50m grid squares (cells), each with one with a likelihood of flooding. We present the likelihood results in four risk categories.
5. The model also calculates a confidence level for each cell based on how well the model performs at that location and how good the input data is. The result is a suitability scale showing at which spatial scale the results are reliable.
6. Our local staff validate the categorised results from the computer model using their local knowledge and expertise.

How suitable are the Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea results for different uses?

We consider each 50m x 50m cell and using a nationally consistent method and tools, which we developed with input from our local area experts, assign a suitability scale to each cell.

The suitability scale shows the spatial scale at which we think the results are reliable at, and therefore reflects how confident we are that each cell has been assigned the correct likelihood category, broadly based on:

- how well we think the computer flood model performs in that location
- how good the input data, e.g. water levels, defence levels is for the location.

Our local experts review this information and change results where they have better local data.

It is a national flood risk assessment, so the majority of suitability scales are in the national- county and county - town categories. We include the "Property (including internal)" scale but do not yet have any data reliable at this scale because the national flood risk assessment does not contain information about property thresholds. It can be combined with other risk information to make it more reliable at smaller scales.

The different scales that show where it is suitable to use the information are assigned to each 50m x 50m impact cell and are set out in the following table:

customer service line
03708 506 506

incident hotline
0800 80 70 60

floodline
0345 988 1188
0845 988 1188

www.gov.uk/environment-agency

Suitability: 'it's good enough for...'		Reliability: 'how good is it for...'	
Indicative suitable scale	Indicative suitable use	How reliable is this for a local area?	How reliable is this for an individual property?
National to county - suitable for identifying which parts of countries or counties are at risk, or which countries or counties have the most risk.	Suitable for identifying areas with a natural vulnerability to flood first, deepest or most frequently.	Very unlikely to be reliable for a local area.	Extremely unlikely to be reliable for identifying individual properties at risk.
County to town - suitable for identifying which parts of counties or towns are at risk, or which counties or towns have the most risk.	Suitable for identifying approximate extents, shallower and deeper areas.	Unlikely to be reliable for a local area.	Very unlikely to be reliable for identifying individual properties at risk.
Town to street - suitable for identifying which parts of towns or streets are at risk, or which towns or streets have the most risk.	Suitable for identifying flood extents, approximate depth of flooding, and identifying streets at risk of flooding.	Likely to be reliable for a local area (and so the information is suitable for areas of land, not individual properties).	Unlikely to be reliable for identifying individual properties at risk (and so the information is suitable for areas of land, not individual properties).
Street to parcels of land - suitable for identifying which parts of streets or parcels of land are at risk, or which streets or parcels of land have the most risk.	Suitable for identifying flood extents, depths and approximate velocities.	Very likely to be reliable for a local area (and so the information is suitable for areas of land, not individual properties).	Likely to be reliable for identifying individual properties at risk (though not whether they flood internally, so the information is suitable for areas of land, not individual properties).
Property (including internal) - suitable for identifying which parts of a property are at risk (including internal / external distinction), or which properties have the most risk. Currently no data in NaFRA has this category.	Suitable for identifying flood extents, depths, velocities, and distinguishing between street and property flooding.	Extremely likely to be reliable for a local area.	Likely to be very reliable at identifying individual properties at risk, including depths of flooding internally (this provides a genuine property level assessment).

Improvements / Update frequency

There are ongoing improvements to the method and the input data used to produce the Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. Consequently, we publish updates to it regularly (typically every 3 months) and users are strongly advised to ensure they are referring to the most current information.

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Using the product

Strengths

- Includes local data (defence features including condition, water levels)
- Validated by local experts
- Uses high resolution ground levels where available (~70% of England)
- Nationally consistent method for comparing risk in different places
- Can be updated regularly where new data is available

Limitations

- Flood estimation is not an exact science and any flood risk assessment needs to be understood and used in that context.
- Results are generally not reliable for property level assessment. The method does not provide information relating to when the floodwater may be deep enough to start causing damage or disruption to homes, roads or other infrastructure. Even if suitable depths were available, additional information on properties (including floor levels) would be required to say with any confidence whether flooding of a certain depth would enter into a property and cause damage. It can only provide an indication of the likelihood of flooding and further information is required to determine the actual impact on a specific property.

Companion datasets

- Flood Map layers
 - Flood Map - Spatial Flood Defences
 - Flood Map - Flood Storage Areas
 - Flood Map - Areas benefiting from Defences
 - Flood Map - Flood Zone 3
 - Flood Map - Flood Zone 2
- Historic flood event outlines
- Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea – Postcodes in Areas at Risk
- Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea – Properties in Areas at Risk

Public access to this information

The dataset is available to use under licence and downloadable from the [Environment Agency DataShare](#) portal in a number of file formats (currently ESRI Shapefile, Mapinfo TAB, GML).

The public can also view a zoom restricted copy of Risk of Flooding from Rivers and the Sea product on the .gov.uk [website](#). To find out more please contact data.info@environment-agency.gov.uk

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Data fields

The table below is an example schema for the Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea. It describes the geometry and the attributes of the data. When delivered, some file formats such as ESRI Shapefiles may truncate the fieldnames.

Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea

Simple Feature Class				Geometry:	Polygon		
nafra_<spatialref * >_<YYYYMM>				Contains M Values: 1	No		
				Contains Z Values: 2	No		
Field name	Data type	Allow nulls	Default value	Domain	Precision	Scale	Length
FID	Object ID						
Shape	Geometry						
PROB_4BAND ³	Text	No					20
SUITABILITY ⁴	Text	No					30
PUB_DATE ⁵	Date	No					
RISK_FOR_INSURANCE_SOP ⁶	Text	No					30

¹ Measure length (for linear referencing)

² Height value

³ PROB_4BAND is the likelihood of flooding describes as a category (High, Medium, Low, Very Low)

⁴ SUITABILITY is the scale at which it is suitable to use the likelihood information (National to County, County to Town, Town to Street, Street to Parcels of land, Property (including internal)- currently no data in NaFRA has this category)

⁵ PUB_DATE is the date (financial quarter) of publication

⁶ RISK_FOR_INSURANCE_SOP is a “Yes” where the chance of flooding in any year is greater than or equal to 1 in 75 (1.3%), and hence fall within the category of “significant risk” as defined in the Statement of Principles; an agreement between the Association of British Insurers and the Government.