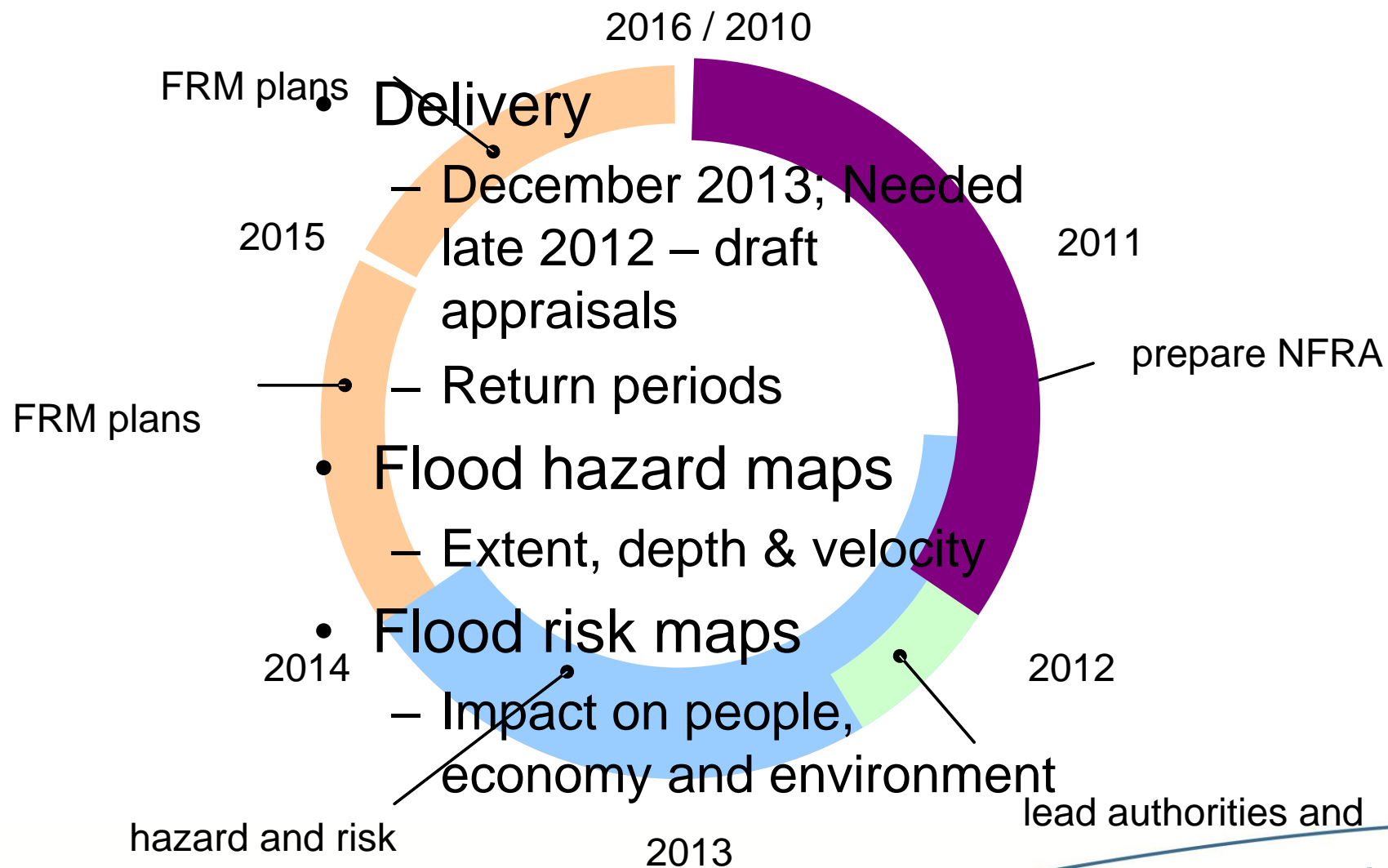


Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act

Flood Hazard Maps

Mark McLaughlin, Principal Hydrologist, SEPA

**British Hydrological Society Symposium
Birmingham, 4 September 2014**



FLOOD HAZARD MAPS

SOURCES:

FLUVIAL

COASTAL

SURFACE
WATER

METHODS:

2D

DTM
Projection
(still water)

2D

RESOLUTION:

5m, 10m,
20m

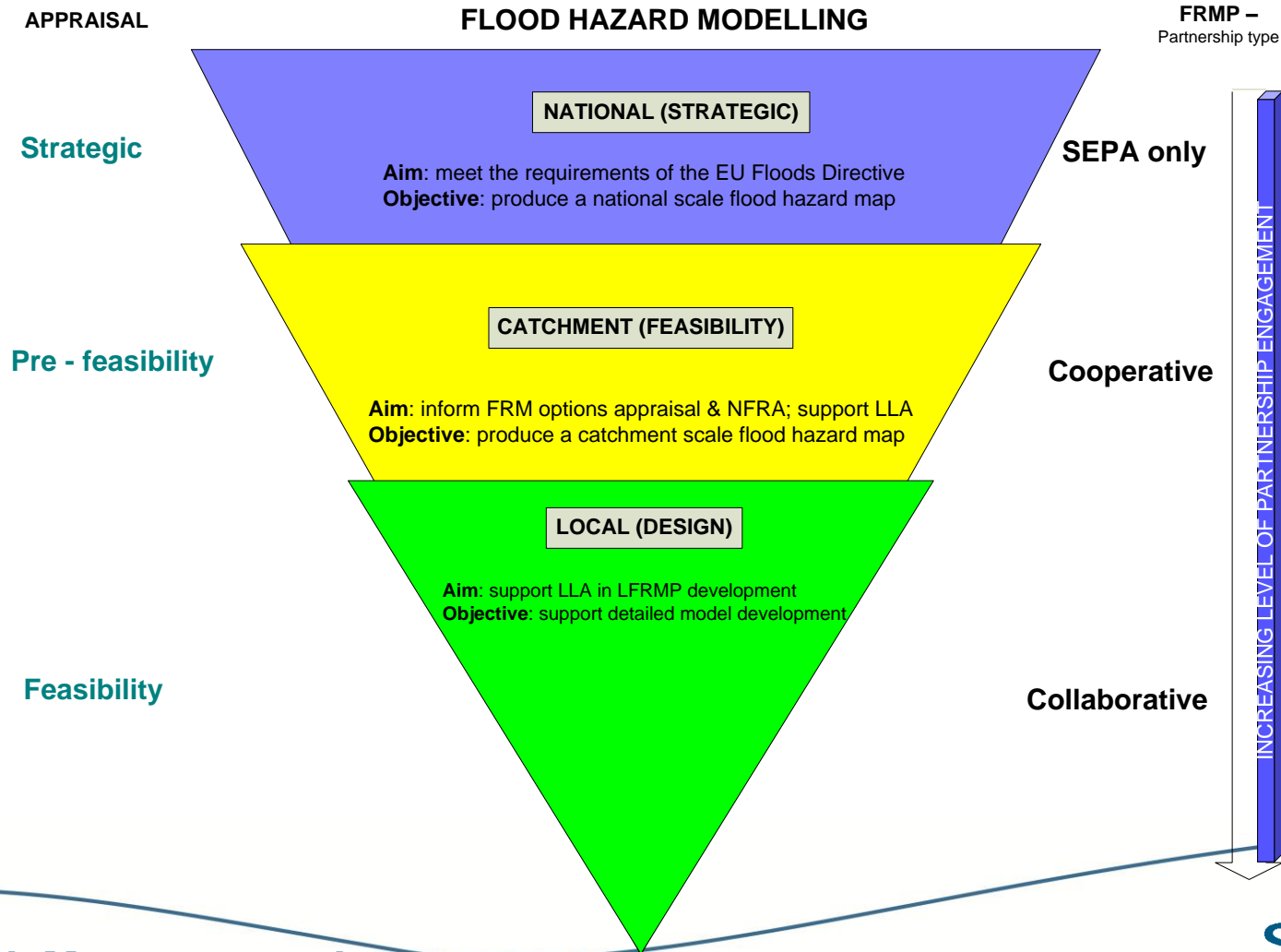
n/a

5m, 2m

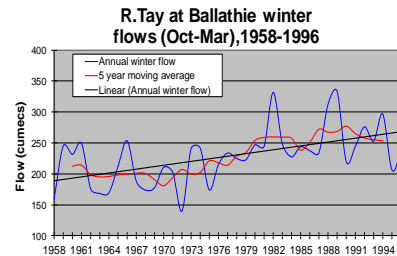
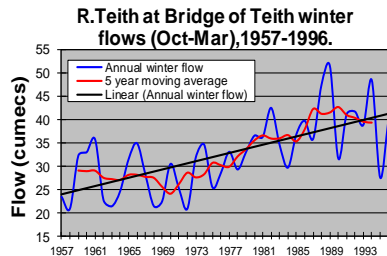
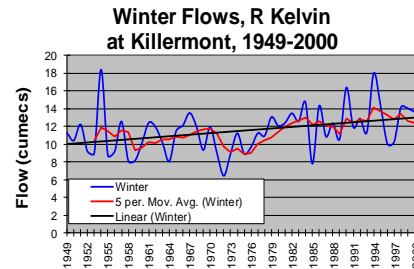
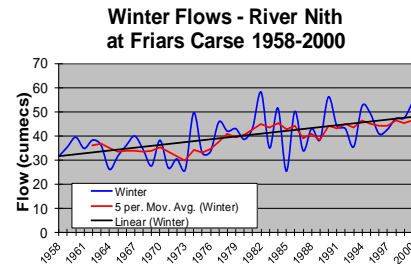
SCENARIOS:

2, 5, **10**, 30, 50, 100, **200**, **1000**, climate change,
defended/undefended, sensitivity

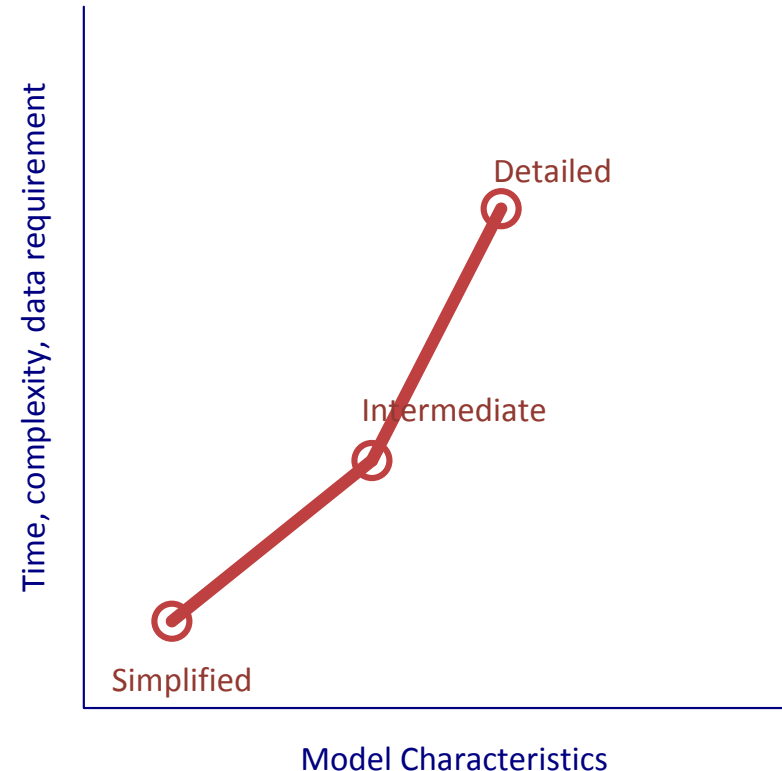
Modelling Strategy



Inherent uncertainty

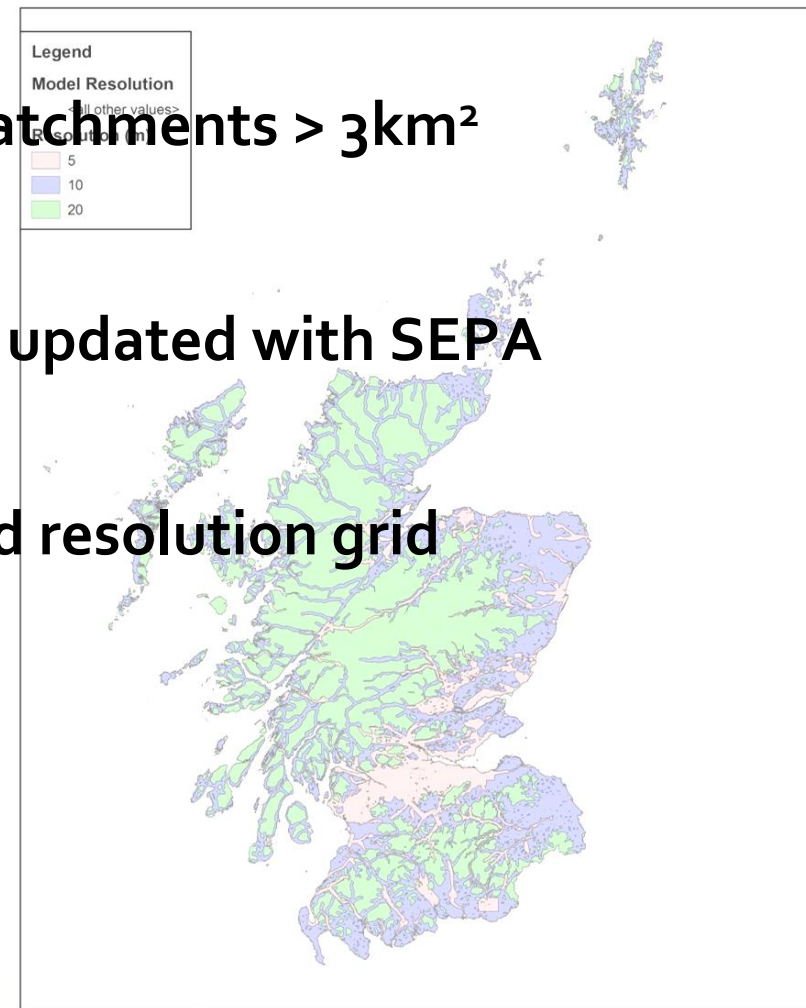


- Complex natural systems
 - Natural variability
- Necessary assumptions
- Data availability

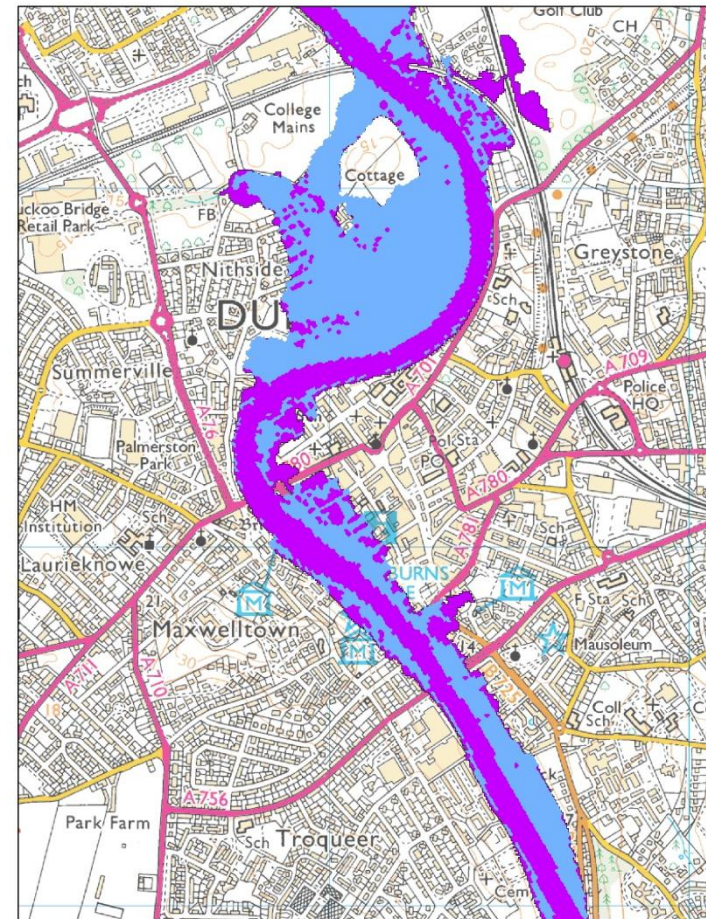
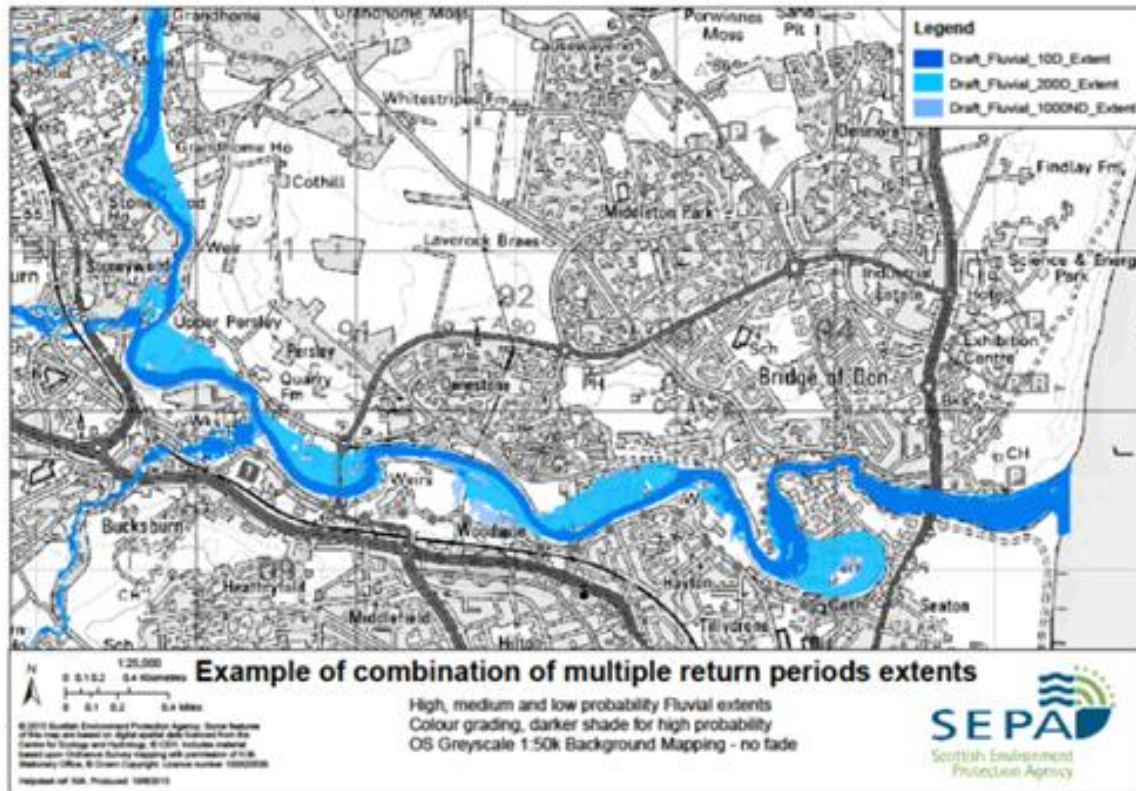


Fluvial Flood Hazard Map

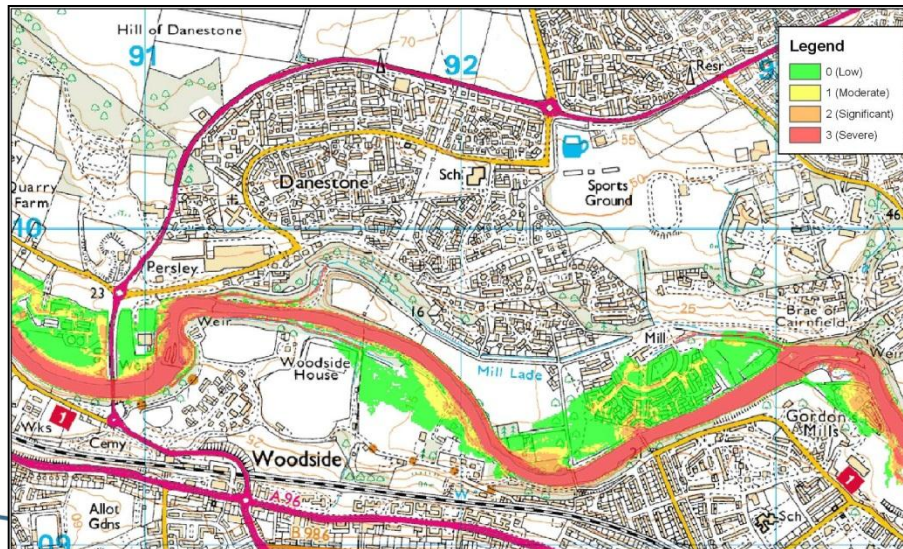
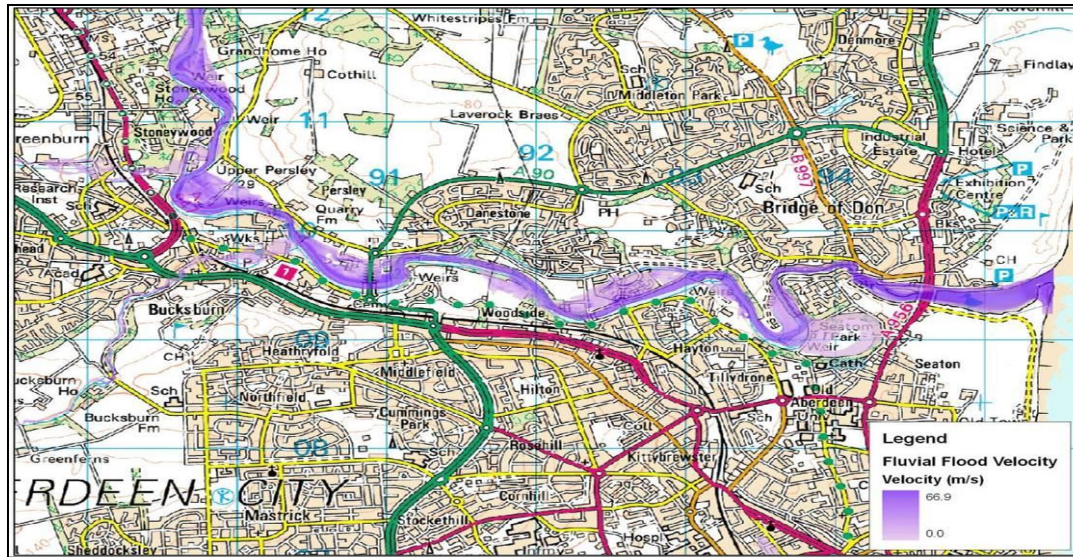
- **2D Hydraulic Modelling**
 - c. 5000 domains covering all catchments $> 3\text{km}^2$
- **Hydrology;**
 - National Design Flow Dataset updated with SEPA hydrometric data
- **DTM - LiDAR/ NEXTMap - mixed resolution grid**
- **Structures**
 - Defences - SFDAD
- **Multiple runs**



Fluvial Outputs: Extents & Depths



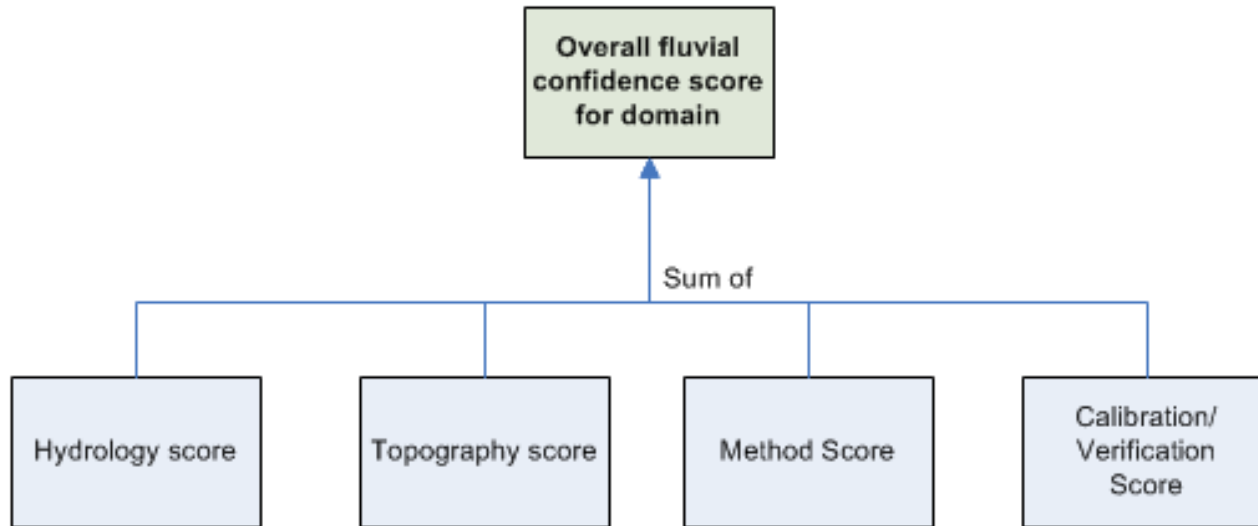
Fluvial Outputs: Velocity & Hazard



Fluvial Hazard Map: Limitations

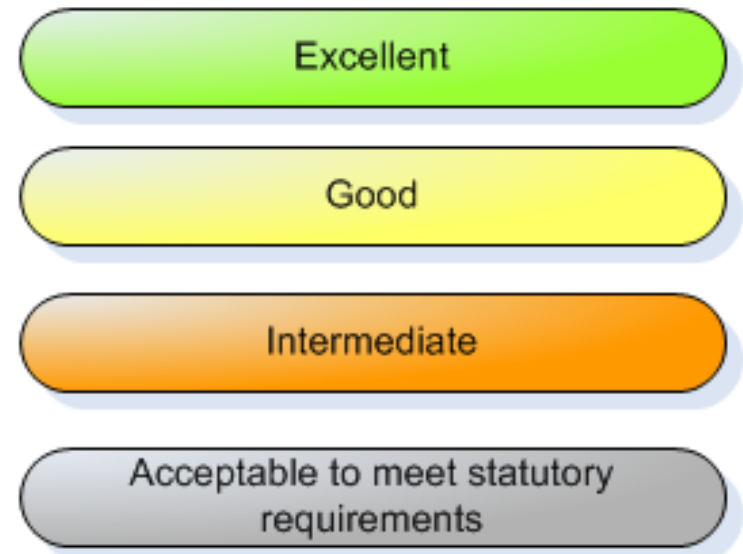
- National strategic level modelling
- Hydrology based on CEH Flow Grid, implications of frequent return periods, i.e. Q10
- No bathymetric considerations
- Mixed resolution modelling grids due to availability of LiDAR
- Simplified representation of structures such as bridges, culverts, defences

ood



ood models
ponents

- hydrology, topography, method.
- Considers model performance data, other accepted information.
- Confidence tracking and coastal hazard



Future Development

- Prioritised development
 - Confidence, risk, benefit accrued
- Calibration
 - Gauged data
 - Flood event data capture
 - Historic event data
- Model guidance
 - Consistency
 - LAs

