Tidal Surge Flood Forecasting and Warning

Guy Cooper Flood Resilience



46 Flood Alert areas

(15 tidal, 28 fluvial, 3 Broads)

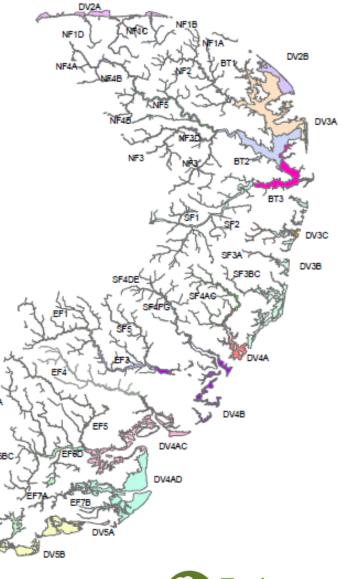
Norfolk = 17 (5 tidal, 3 Broads, 10 fluvial) Suffolk = 12 (4 tidal, 8 fluvial) Essex = 14 (6 tidal, 10 fluvial)

137 Flood Warning areas

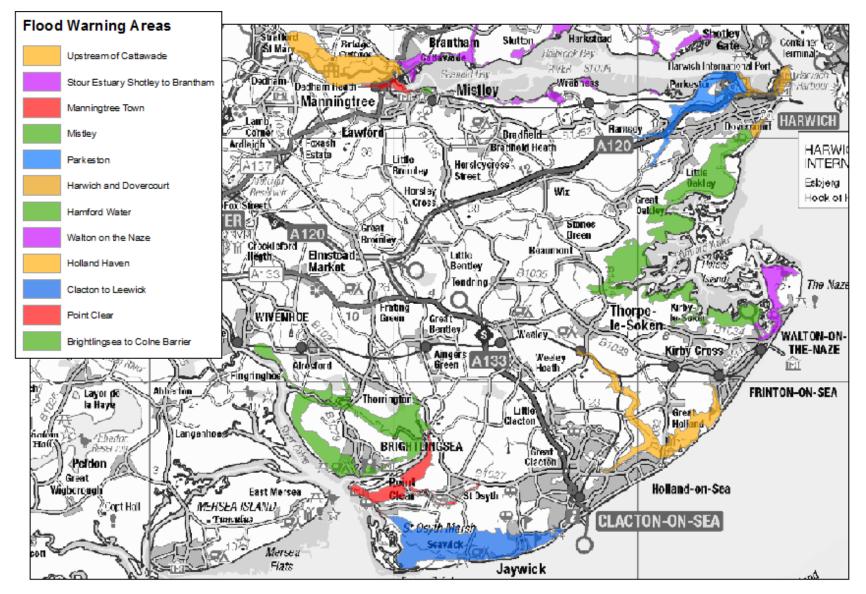
(78 tidal, 51 fluvial, 8 Broads)

Norfolk = 45 (22 tidal, 16 fluvial, 8 broads) Suffolk = 40 (23 tidal, 17 fluvial) Essex = 52 (34 tidal, 18 fluvial)

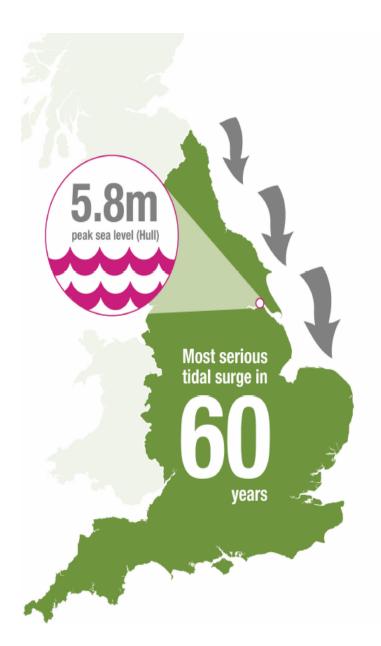
We also take into account Wind force and direction and wave height



EF6/







Tidal surge December 2013



5 December saw the most serious tidal surge in over 60 years, here's a look at some of the facts surrounding the event:



18,000 people evacuated



London

saw highest tide since the Thames Barrier opened in 1984





in place across the UK at the peak

"Our thoughts remain with those people who have been affected by flooding" - Paul Leinster, Chief Executive, Environment Agency

2,800

kilometres of flood

along the coast

defences put to the test

properties protected by

defences

Environment Agency flood

County	Commercial	Residential	Total
Norfolk	46	193	239
Suffolk	117	114	231
Essex	33	5	38
TOTALS	196	312	508



Essex			
Mistley and Manningtree	11	1	12
Harwich	1	0	1
Landermere Wharf/Quay	2	0	2
Kirby le Soken	0	2	2
Brightlingsea	13	0	13
Great Bentley	1	0	1
West Mersea	2	2	4
Burnham on Crouch	3	0	3
Total	33	5	38



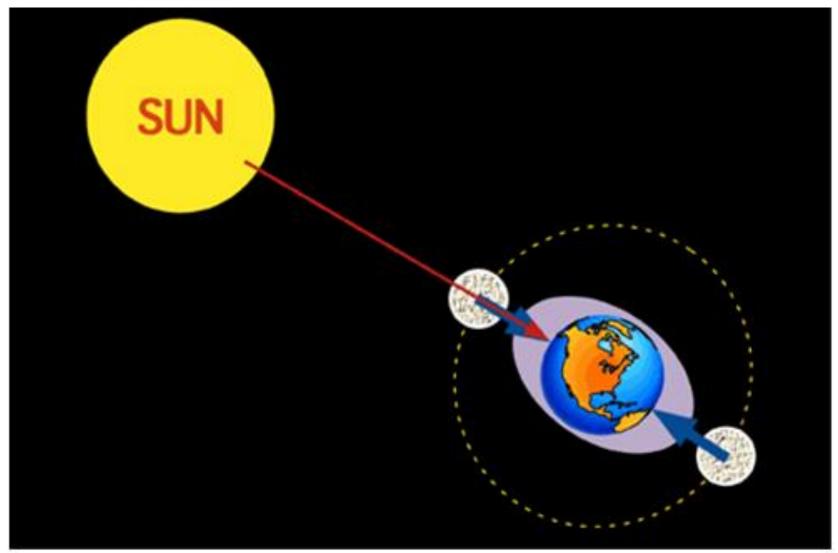
Place	Highest initial Peak forecast level (m)	Actual Peak level (m)	Return period (approx years)	When it last reached or exceeded this level	Highest recorded level (m)	Level recorded 1953 (m)
Wells next the sea	4.98	5.215	1:500	Before records began	5.22 (2013)	5.13
Cromer*	4.38	3.756	n/a	n/a	3.76 (2013)	n/a
Great Yarmouth	3.17	3.318	1:175	Before records began	3.32 (2013)	3.28
Lowestoft	3.17	3.29	1:200	1953	3.35 (1953)	3.35



Astronomical Tides!!!!

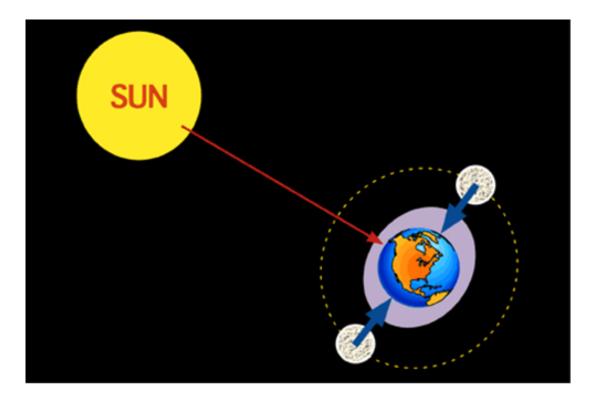


Spring tides Syzygy of the Earth, Moon and Sun

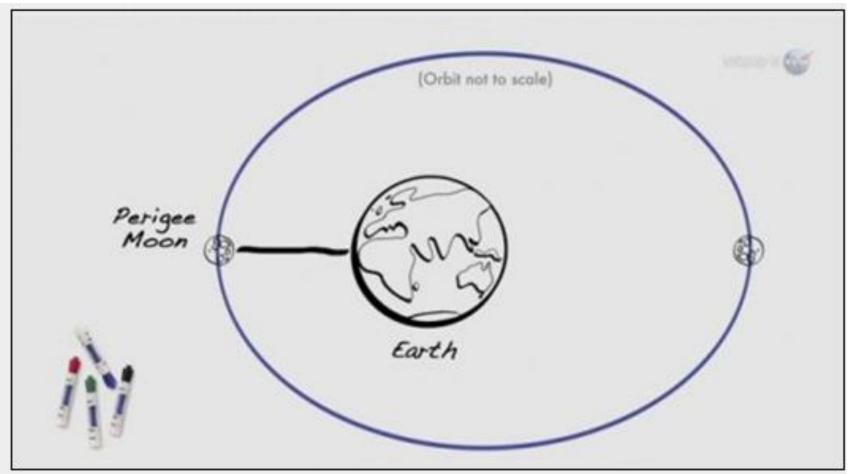


Neap Tides

When the gravitational pull of the moon and Sun are at right angles to each other, the daily tidal variations on the Earth are at their least. These events are called neap tides and they occur during the first and last quarter of the moon. (See Below)







Perigee is the point in the Moon's elliptical orbit closest to Earth. Diagram #1.

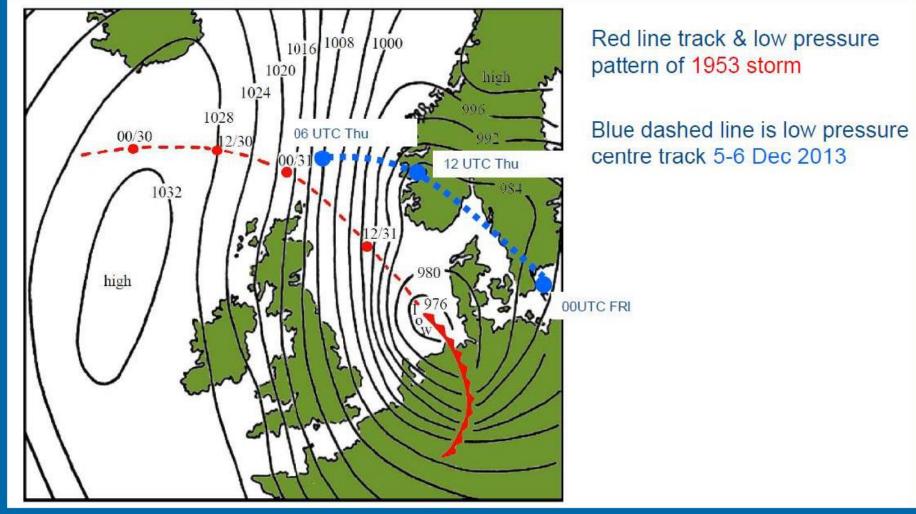
Perigee, Apogee



Surge!!!!



5/6th December 2013 Event



FLOODFORECASTINGCENTRE

a working partnership between Renvironment Agency

Met Office

Forecasting





Tidal Gauges

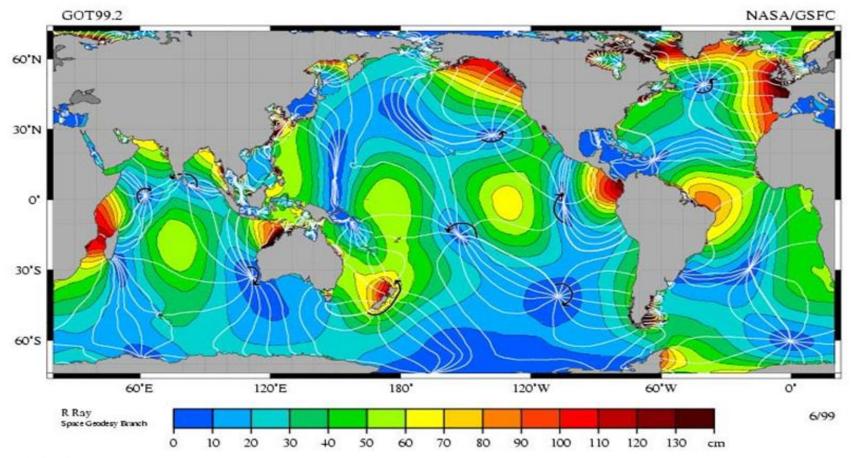
• We receive forecasts for these points in our Area

Tides on our Coast

- We have a high tide every 12 hours and 24 minutes
- •Two week cycle of Springs and Neaps
- •Tides are affected by Coriolis Affect and interference from sea bed and bays to form Amphidromic Systems

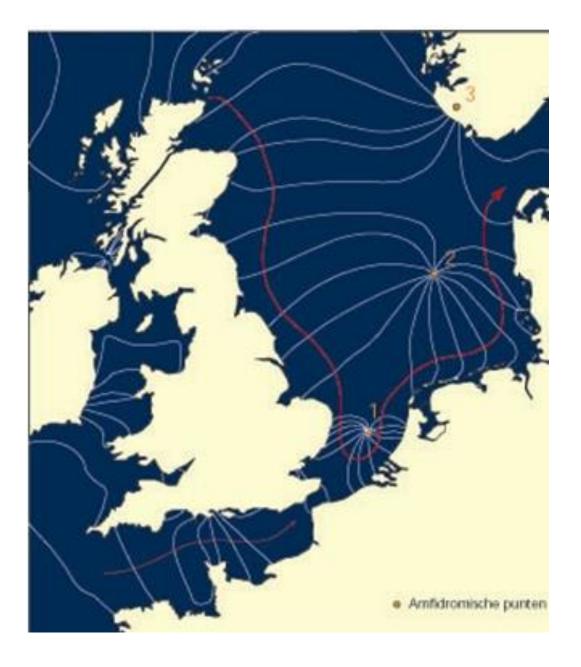


Tides move around Amphidromes



No higher resolution available.







Forecast Types

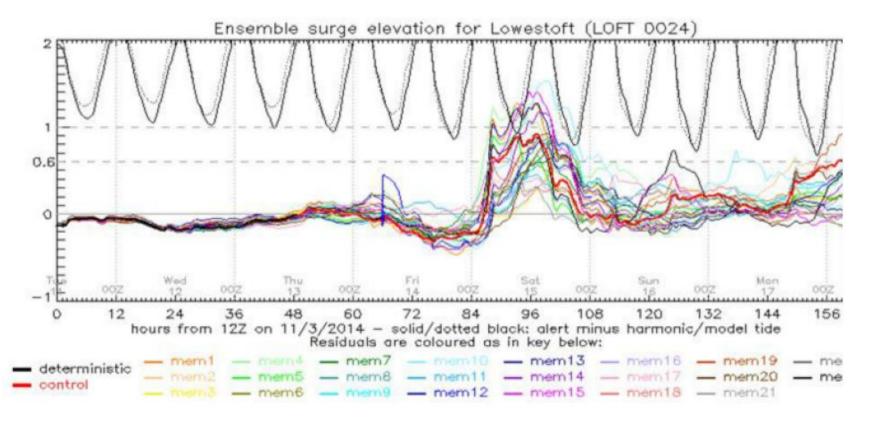
- Probabilistic ensemble
- Deterministic one single number

Modelling techniques are constantly improving

- Models taking account of the all of the variables I have listed to try to give:
 - 1. A value for high water
 - 2. A time for when that high water will occur

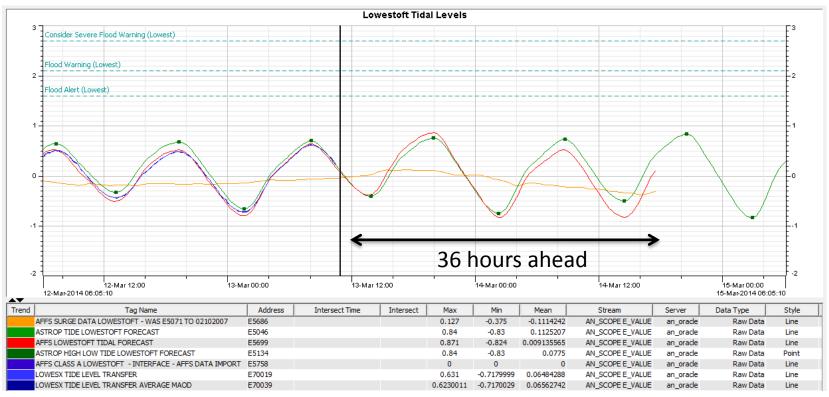


Example Probabilistic Forecast



- 5 Day tidal forecast (run twice a day at 02:00 and 14:00)
- Probabilistic not deterministic
- 24 model members modelling slightly different parameters
- Our dedicated forecasters monitor this and calculate: minimum, maximum, 'most likely' and 'worse credible' forecasts

Example Deterministic Forecast



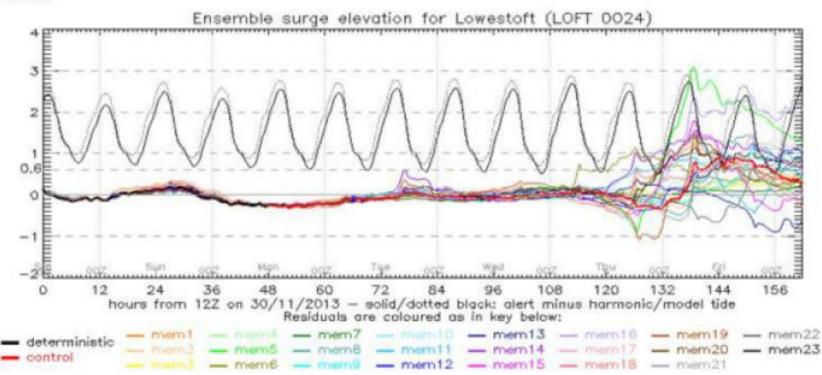
- 36 hours ahead (up to three tides)
- Deterministic forecast one number for each tide
- UKCMF model 4 runs a day (approx 06:00, 12:00, 18:00, 00:00)
- Our Forecasters may add "adjustments"
- Confidence levels in forecast

December 2013 Tidal Surge



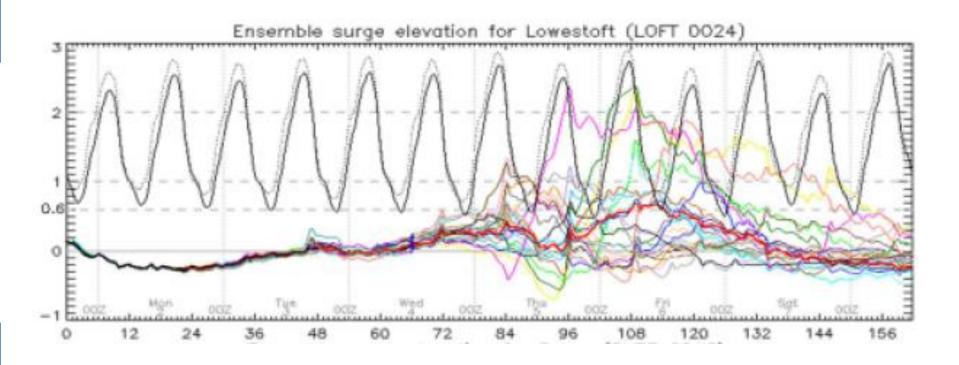
Sunday 1st December

Lowestoft



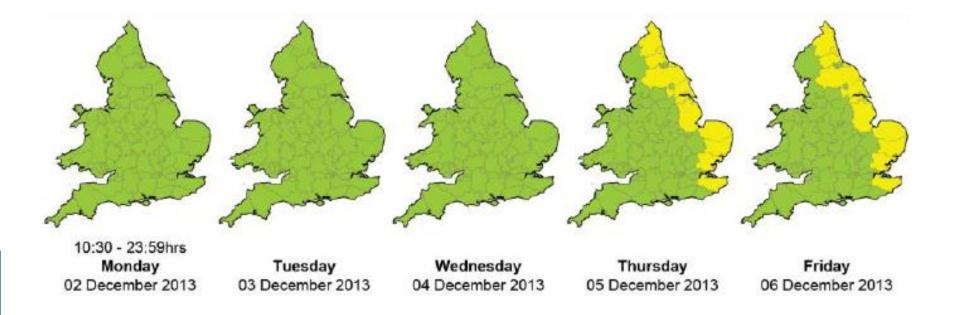


Monday 2nd December



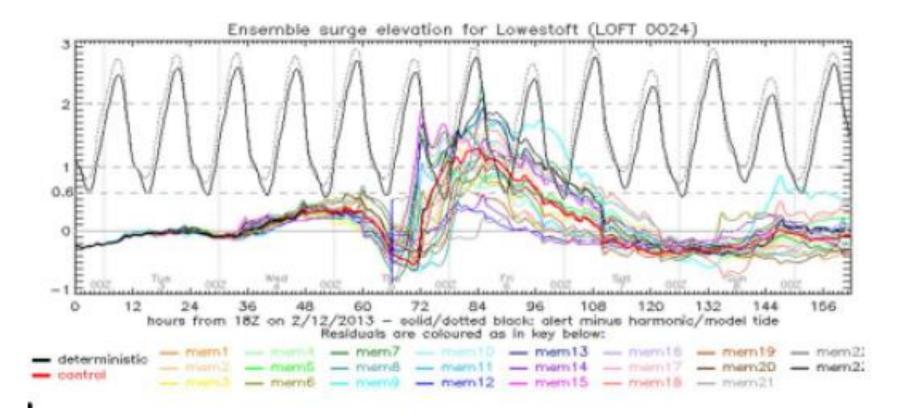


Flood Guidance Statement – Monday



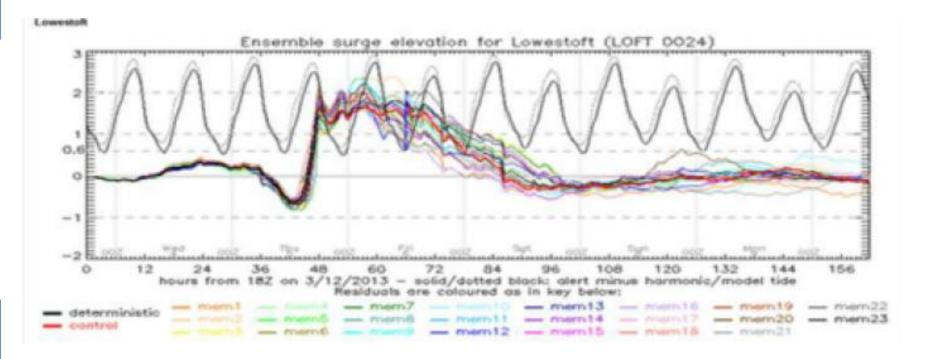


Tuesday 3rd December



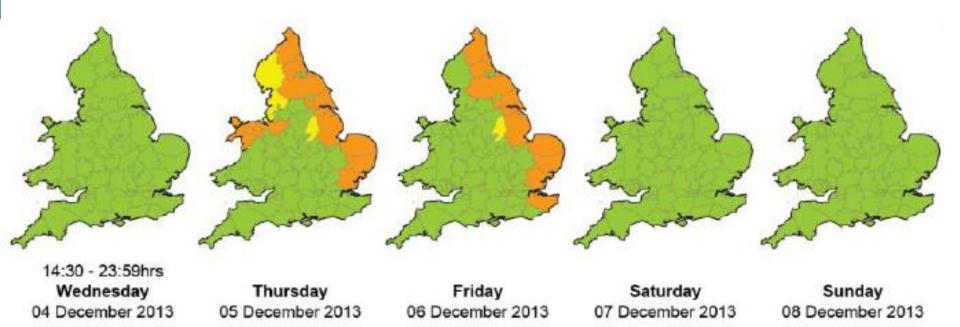


Wednesday 4th December



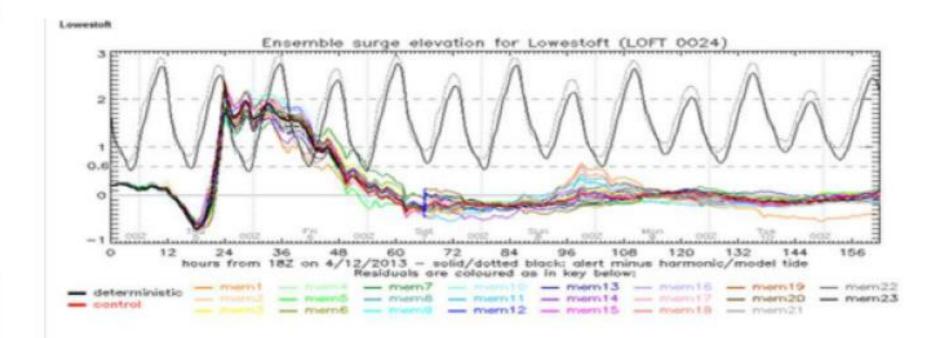


FGS - Wednesday



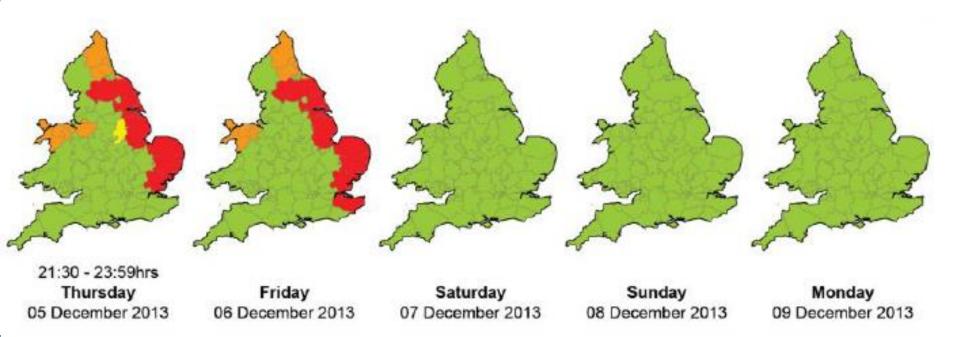


Thursday 5th December





FGS – Thursday

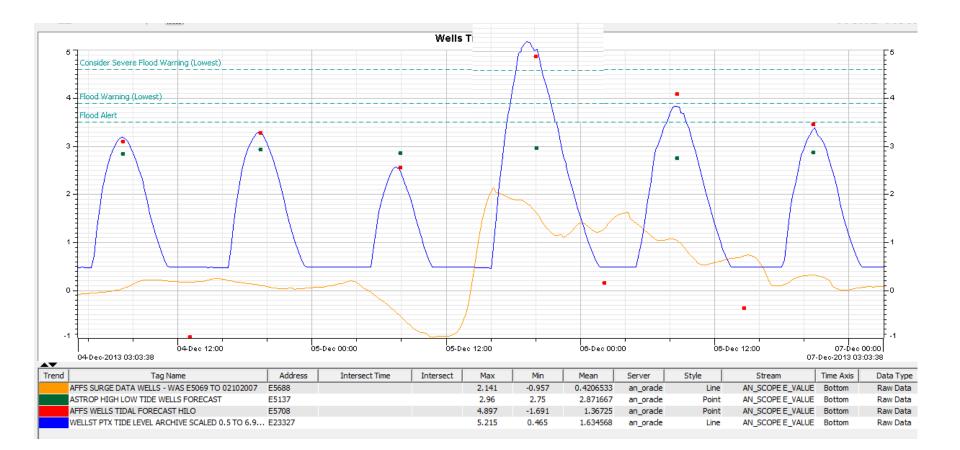


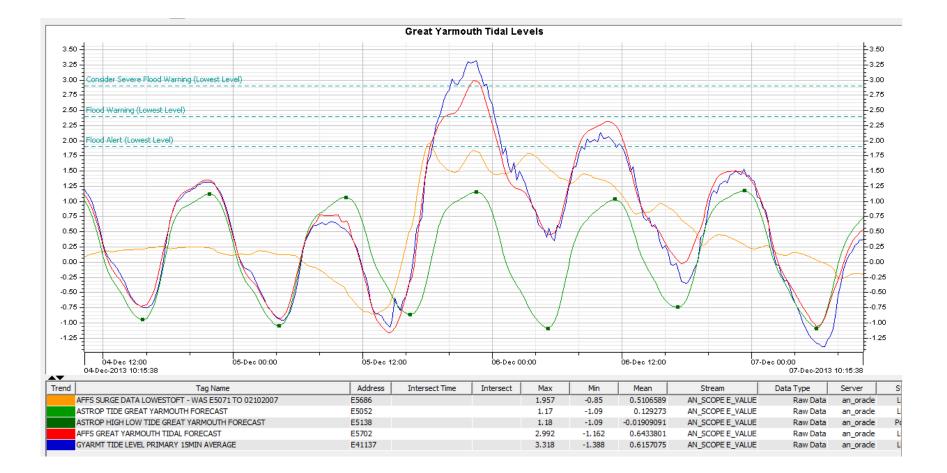


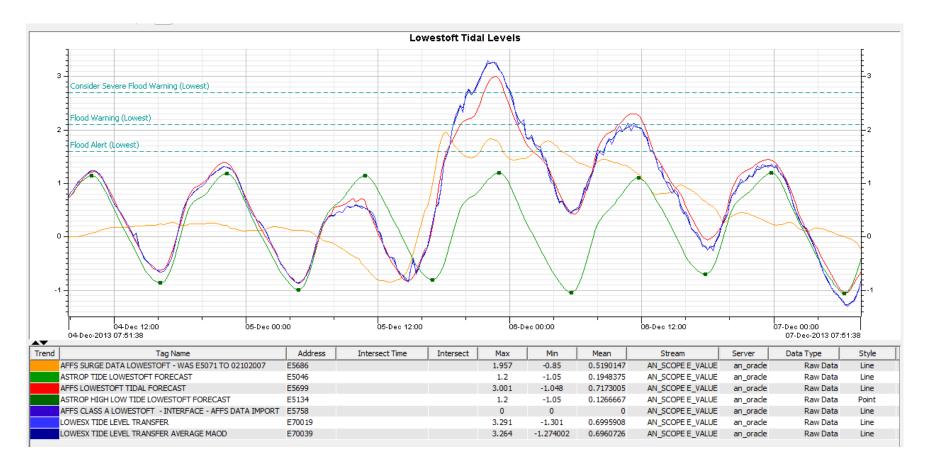
Forecaster Advice

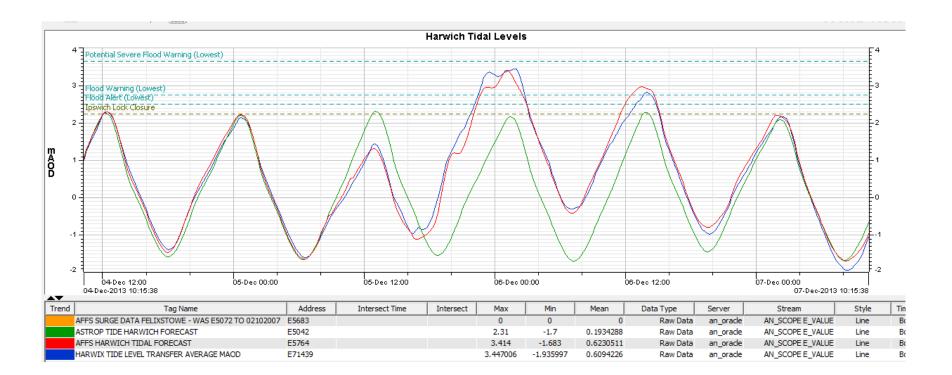
Gauge	Tues Most likely	Tues worse credible	Weds morning forecast	Thursday morning forecast, last we could act on
Wells	3.90	3.90	4.83	4.98
Cromer	3.20	3.50	4.15	4.38
GreatYarmouth	1.90	2.40	2.83	3.13
Lowestoft	1.82	2.45	2.87	3.13
Harwich	2.90	3.40	3.41	3.66
Clacton	3.17	3.70	3.60	3.81
Southend	3.87	4.14	4.09	4.11

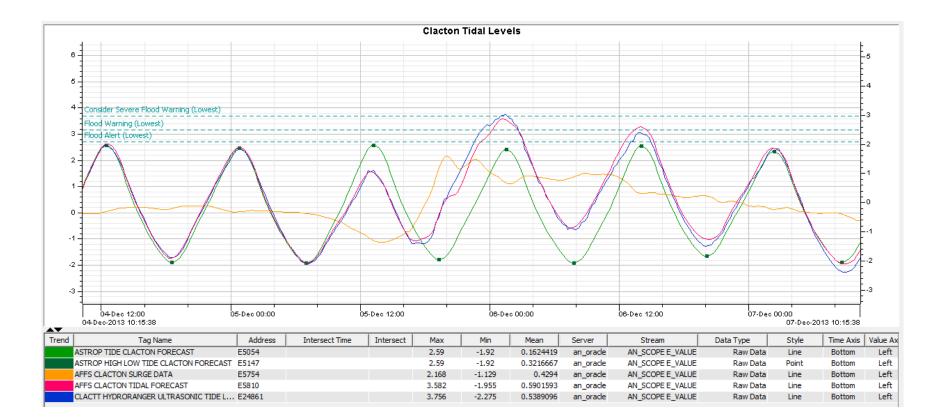
	Flood Alerts	Flood Warnings	Severe Flood Warnings	Comment
Tuesday Forecast Most Likely	11	6	0	
Tuesday Forecast Worse Credible	11	37	1	Indicating tides worse from Lowestoft South
Wednesday Morning Forecast Deterministic	11	44	8	
ThursdayMorning Forecast Deterministic	11	36	23	Indicating tides worse down to Lowestoft.

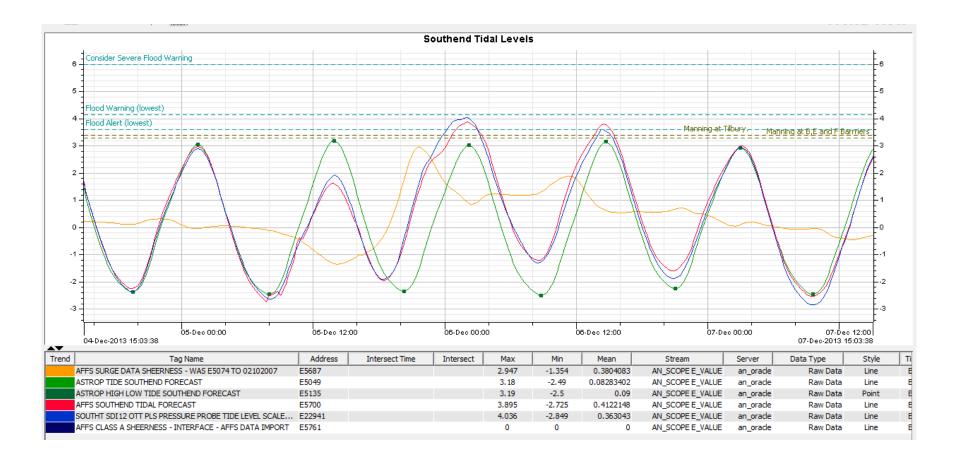




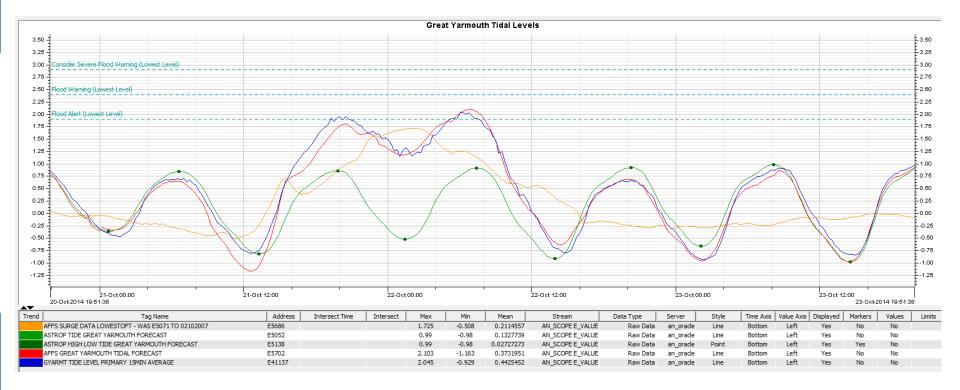








Great Yarmouth Gauge October 2014





How do we translate the forecast into a warning?



Tidal Flood Warnings

Predictive rather than reactive

- We issue warnings for coastal flood warning areas based on the forecast
- Thresholds set with defences and impacts in mind: Target 10 to 12 hours
- We cover all low lying coastal areas, we extrapolate from the gauges available
- Timing is key to avoid confusion with preceding tide and the next tide.
- Timing of any surges, positive or negative is key



How the service works





Warning no longer in force Online flood forecast



FLOOD ALERT FLOODING IS POSSIBLE. BE PREPARED.







FLOODING IS EXPECTED. IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED.



FLOOD ALERT FLOODING IS POSSIBLE. BE PREPARED.

Flood Alert

Triggers:

- Forecasts of high tides, surges
- Recorded, or forecast water levels that will cause flooding

Impact on the ground:

- Flooding of minor roads, farmland, car parks, recreation land
- Fast flowing, or bank-full rivers
- Surface water flooding
- S Wave / spray overtopping on coasts











Flood Alert advice

Flooding is possible. Be prepared. Prepare a flood kit.

- Ring Floodline on 0345 988 11 88 for up-to-date information
- S Keep a watch on the weather and water levels
- Tune in to weather and travel bulletins
- Drive carefully roads may be flooded. Review travel plans.
- Be aware the situation could worsen into further flooding.
- Store valuable / sentimental items upstairs
- Tell your family, friends and neighbours
- Check livestock and pets.
- Prepare a flood kit ...





FLOOD WARNING

FLOODING IS EXPECTED. IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED.



Flood Warning

Triggers:

Forecasts of high tides, and surges



Observed rising river levels (outstation triggers)

Impact on the ground:

- Flooding of homes or businesses, major roads / rail
- Significant flood plain inundation (high risk to campsites)
- Flooding of major tourist / recreational attractions
- Significant wave / spray overtopping on the coast
- Damage to flood defences







Flood Warning advice

Flooding is expected. Immediate action required. Act now to protect your property.

The same as for a Flood Alert plus:

- Act Now! Do as much as you can in daylight
- Try to keep warm and dry and safe!
- Check you have adequate water and food supplies
- Avoid contact with flood water
- Be ready to turn off gas and electricity supplies
- Protect items inside and outside your property
- Reduce floodwater getting into your home
- Don't drive, cycle or walk through flood water
- Move your car if necessary, and possible







SEVERE FLOOD WARNING SEVERE FLOODING. DANGER TO LIFE.



Severe Flood Warning

<u>Triggers – as per Flood Warning plus:</u>

- Significant risk to life, or severe disruption to communities
- Predictions of major tidal surges
- Solution process

Impact on the ground:

- Significant risk to life
- Large numbers of homes / businesses expected to flood
- Severe adverse impact on local infrastructure
- Communities left without essential services
- Flood defence failures







Environment Agency





SEVERE FLOOD WARNING



Severe Flood Warning advice

Severe Flooding. Danger to life.

The same as for a Flood Warning plus:

- Protect yourself, your family, pets and valuables floods can kill
- Solution Co-operate with emergency services and local authorities
- Be ready should you need to be evacuated to rest centres
- Be ready for power cuts and loss of utilities: water, gas, electricity and phone services
- Avoid contact with floodwater
- Call 999 if you are in immediate danger





How we issue a SFW

- Receive weather warnings from the Met Office
- Monitor river and tide levels
- Early assessment of potential risk to life
- Chair local Flood Advisory Service teleconference
 - Presents an early opportunity to discuss and consider issuing a Severe Flood Warning
- Continue consultation with partners
 - SCG / TCG / operational teams
- Use the checklist
- Obtain internal approval and issue SFW's



Severe Flood Warning Criteria

Significant Risk to Life

- Deep fast flowing water
- Debris in water that could cause death or injury
- Potential / observed collapse of buildings / structures
- The vulnerability of the population or their surroundings

Significant disruption to communities

- Town / City isolated by floodwaters with no obvious means of escape
- Critical resources / infrastructure for communities disabled
- Emergency services and authorities unable to cope with large volumes of evacuees and rest centres at full capacity
- Mutual aid / military support necessary or called upon



How are the warnings issued?



Floodline Warnings Direct







24 hour year round call centre with up to the minute flooding information and advice.

Telephone numbers **0345 988 1188**

Members of the public can register for flood warnings via this number also.



Websites

www.gov.uk/environment-agency

Shoothill working with the EA has created the following sites.

www.gaugemap.co.uk

http://www.shoothill.com/floodmap/

<u>http://www.checkmyfloodrisk.co.uk/</u>



Social Media

Twitter:

- @envagency
- @mattbutcherEA
- @trevbondEA
- @andrewraineEA
- CbeardallEA

Facebook

www.facebook.com/environmentagency



Chart Datum and mAODN



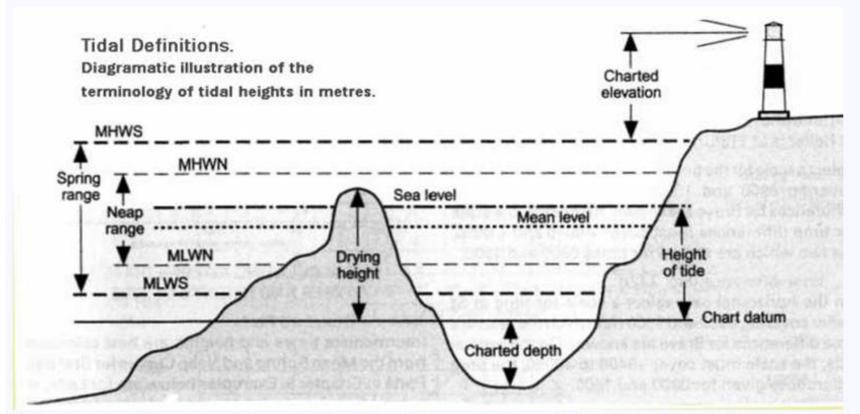


Chart datum is the reference level above which heights of tide are predicted and below which charted depths are measured. The datum used for most British ports is the lowest sea level predicted under average meteorological conditions for that port unlike the land mapping datum for the ordinance survey which is fixed for the whole U.K. and is based on **mean** sea level.