Scoping a potential new national flood risk assessment – introduction to the presentation and break out session at the National FCRM Stakeholder Forum on 8th May 2014.

The Environment Agency is considering potential options for developing a new approach to flood risk assessment which is reliable, where possible, at the property level. It is widely recognised that a new national flood risk assessment could have substantial wider benefits across flood risk management. This work is considering the scope of a potential new risk assessment, to understand where the wider benefits may be and to quantify them as far as possible.

On the day, we will present the work that has taken place to scope a potential new national flood risk assessment. We are currently calling this 'ABC1' to reflect the blank sheet that we are starting with. This will lead us into a break out session where we want to understand what flood risk information is important to you. A couple questions to think about before the break out session might be:

- what flood risk information is important to you?
- what information would you like to see included?
- thinking beyond current flood risk information, what would you like to know about flood risk and why?
  i.e. how would it help you make better decisions about flood risk and its consequences?

A few examples of flood risk information you may like to see are:

- all sources of flooding
- depth of flooding at individual property level where possible
- information on individual assets
- duration of flooding – would this help manage agricultural, or public health impacts of flooding?

In order to scope ideas further, we will need the wider benefits of this information to be quantified where possible:

- Can you quantify the benefits for inclusion of this information?
- Can you provide a financial range – e.g. reduction of £5-10K to standard activity?
- If not, are you able to illustrate if you had x, this would help you to do y?

This information is important to help inform the business case as we consider a potential new ABC1.