



# UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

## MATH3001: Project in Mathematics

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Assessing the river floods of Boxing Day 2015 and similar floods, and communicating the mitigation plans to policy makers and the general public

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# 1 Introduction

"Major flooding in the UK is now likely to happen every year but ministers still have no coherent long-term plan to deal with it" [1]. A major flooding event is not something that everyone tends to worry about in the UK, however they appear to be occurring more and more frequently [1], with disastrous consequences. Extreme floods leave families without homes, businesses and sometimes more devastatingly, without family members. The floods of Boxing Day in 2015 alone caused damage costing billions of pounds across the North of England, with the floods inducing two explosions, multiple fires and the partial destruction of a 200-year old listed building in Greater Manchester [2].

The aim of this project is to analyse flood data for various rivers provided by the Environment Agency, to look at existing flood mitigation plans and use these to propose some of our own, whilst also looking at the cost-effectiveness of these plans. Overall we aim to assist policy makers and the general public in ways that may help to reduce the damaging effects of extreme river events.

A brief outline of this report is as plans:

- Approaches to the mitigation of floods, which is discussed in §2 on flood mitigation
- Analysis of the 2015 Boxing Day floods in Yorkshire and Greater Manchester, and other floods across the North of England, in §3-5
- Mitigation schemes for these areas, discussed within each respective section
- Cost-effectiveness of these schemes

# 2 Flood mitigation

## 2.1 What is meant by flood mitigation?

Flooding is brought about by the combination of heavy rainfall and that it is nearly impossible to defend against this. No matter how hard anyone tries to stop certain areas flooding, no one can change the weather. Therefore mitigation schemes are implemented in order to try to reduce the severity of the damage caused by flooding in a given area. Mitigation is planning actions and the installation of physical solutions in order to reduce the amount of flooding and its consequences in the future. This can be done through many different measures, from natural and structural solutions to simply increasing local knowledge and awareness of how floods behave in the area.

## 2.2 Examples of mitigation schemes

There are many approaches to flood mitigation in use, some more effective than others. Structural mitigation measures are put into place to counteract the flood event, and include:

- Dams - flow-through dams are unlike reservoir dams, as they are built to change the flow of a river in flood conditions, rather than store water. The spillway of the dam is found at the base of the riverbed and slows down the natural flow of the river when the water level rises above the spillway in a flood [3].
- Raising river banks/high flood walls, and river bed widening - these methods increase the capacity of the river and therefore the amount of water it can hold before flooding occurs [4].

There are also multiple natural flood mitigation (NFM) strategies available, which alter, restore or make use of the surrounding landscape to decrease the risk of flooding [5]. These ideas include:

- Tree planting - trees absorb some rainfall, albeit a minute amount (a mature tree is estimated to absorb or intercept around 1,400 gallons of water per year [7]), but also directly intercept rainfall. Trees also encourage high absorption rates in the soil [5].

- Buffer strips - strips of grass can be placed in a network around lakes and rivers to stop the flow of unusual flood water. [8].

Homeowners themselves can also implement certain mitigation schemes to reduce risk of damage from flooding. These include:

- Flood insurance - the purchase of home and contents insurance specific to damage caused by flooding ensures that homeowners are not as affected by the loss of any belongings.
- Relocation - a simple solution is to relocate out of the area at risk of flooding.

### 2.3 Return periods

A return period is the probability that a flood will occur within any given year. For example, if a flood has a return period of 100 years (probability of 1/100), this means that in any given year the probability of such a flood occurring is 1%. This is frequently misinterpreted to mean that if a flood with this return period occurs then the next flood will happen in 100 years [9]. **EXPAND ON THIS SECTION - ADD STATS.**

### 2.4 Flood excess-volume (–FEV)

In order to effectively plan and analyse flood mitigation schemes, we need to know how much flood water is involved. To do so, we will introduce the concept of *flood-excess volume*. Flood-excess volume (FEV) is the volume of water that causes the flood in question, and so it is the amount we wish to mitigate/reduce to zero using one or more mitigation measures, to prevent flood damage for an event within a given return period. **EXPAND MORE MATHEMATICALLY.**

In order to calculate the FEV, we will first obtain data, for example from the Environment Agency, for our desired flood. River levels are checked at regular time intervals during the year, for example every 15 minutes at several stations, by a large network of river gauges throughout the country that measure the river height at the gauge location. The data recorded by these monitoring stations is available freely upon request by the Environment Agency, by the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

As a first step, we choose a suitable value from the data collected to define as a threshold height of the river above which flooding occurs ( $h_T$ ). This can be estimated from social media pictures and discussions of the local area at the same time of the flood and can be compared to readings obtained from the monitoring station at the same given time. Conversely, online resources such as Shoothill's GaugeMap (<http://www.gaugemap.co.uk/>) can be used which provides heights of rivers above which flooding is possible in an area may occur. As there are multiple ways one can choose their value for  $h_T$ , there is a substantial amount of ambiguity involved in calculating the FEV as different threshold heights will output a different FEV value.

To convert  $h_T$  into a volume of water (or discharge), a relationship between the two must be established. This association is known as a rating curve and is created by taking frequent measurements from a specific monitoring station at a specific time and plotted on a graph, ie.  $Q = Q(\bar{h})$ , where  $Q$ , measured in  $m^3/s$ , is the flow of the water.

We can convert our  $h_T$  into a value for the threshold discharge,  $Q_T = Q(h_T)$ . Then the FEV, or  $V_e$ , is defined as the integral of  $Q(t) - Q_T$  for the duration  $T_f$  of the flood, which itself is when  $Q - Q_T > 0$ .  $V_e$  is given in units  $m^3$  [11].

### 2.5 Square lake graphs

Having found the FEV for a given flood, it can be hard to visualise just how much floodwater needs to be mitigated. A simple yet effective way to express this value is as a 2-metre deep 'square lake', with side lengths

relevant to the value of the FEV, so that the volume of the square lake matches that of the flood-excess volume. The 2-metre depth was chosen as the average height of a human, rounded to the nearest metre for ease. This immediately makes it much easier to imagine how much flood water needs to be mitigated, and as the depth is minimal compared to the length of the sides, this allows us to view the lake from above as a square. This in turn makes it much simpler to allocate certain proportions of the flood-excess volume floodwater to different flood mitigation strategies [9].

\*\*\*Include image of standard square lake template\*\*\*

### 3 Boxing Day 2015 floods in Yorkshire

Our first task was to recreate the quadrant plots for the Yorkshire floods already previously created by Professor Onno Bokhove and Dr Thomas Kent, our supervisors, and provide our own analysis. Our reasoning for this was to show that we could reproduce their graphs, therefore providing verification of their general procedure using new programs, with a goal to therefore use it for new river data. This learning and verification process further made their results more reliable, and allowed us to write our own automated code with a clear end result in mind. The verification of their model enables our routines within this project to bear some trustworthiness.

#### 3.1 The River Aire, Leeds

The River Aire begins its course at Malham Tarn, a lake in the Yorkshire Dales, and flows through Leeds before it joins the River Ouse in the village of Airmyn [11]. Intense rainfall over the Christmas period in 2015 caused the Aire to break its banks and damage 3,355 properties, including homes and businesses. Before this event, another of Leeds' most catastrophic floods was in 1866, where the water levels only reached a third of the height of the 2015 flood water levels, however still 20 people lost their lives - the significant increase in water levels during the flood massively highlighted Leeds' need for more effective flood defences [12]. The difference in height of the river during these two floods can be seen in below (Fig. 1), highlighted by the plaques showing the maximum height reached.



Figure 1: Commemorative plaques at Leeds Industrial Museum recognising the height reached by the water of two of Leeds' most disastrous floods. The Boxing Day 2015 plaque was unveiled on 13th May 2016 by Leeds City Council Councillor Judith Blake. Standing at 5 feet and 6 inches, I am pictured beside the plaques to provide a sense of scale, and this depicts just how high up the museum walls the flood water came. Also to bear in mind when thinking about the depth of the flood is the fact that the River Aire runs its course around 8 feet below ground level here in the photograph.

For the analysis of the Boxing Day flood in Leeds, we looked at the monitoring station for the River Aire at Armley. The average water depth at Armley in standard weather conditions is between 0.28m and 0.95m, and as we will see in the following analysis, the Aire reached its highest ever recorded level of 5.21m during the Boxing Day flood [13]. This figure alone shows what a catastrophic and damaging flood this was.

### 3.1.1 Quadrant plot and analysis

Having received data from the Environment Agency outlining the height ( $m$ ) and the flow ( $m^3/s$ ) for the River Aire over the period of the flood, we were able to plot a quadrant graph which shows different relationships between the variables (Fig. 2). River level measurements at regular 15 minute intervals between 25th December and 30th December 2015 were used here. Note that, flow means the volume of water that passes a specific point per second. Here and elsewhere, the program R was used to plot the following graph.

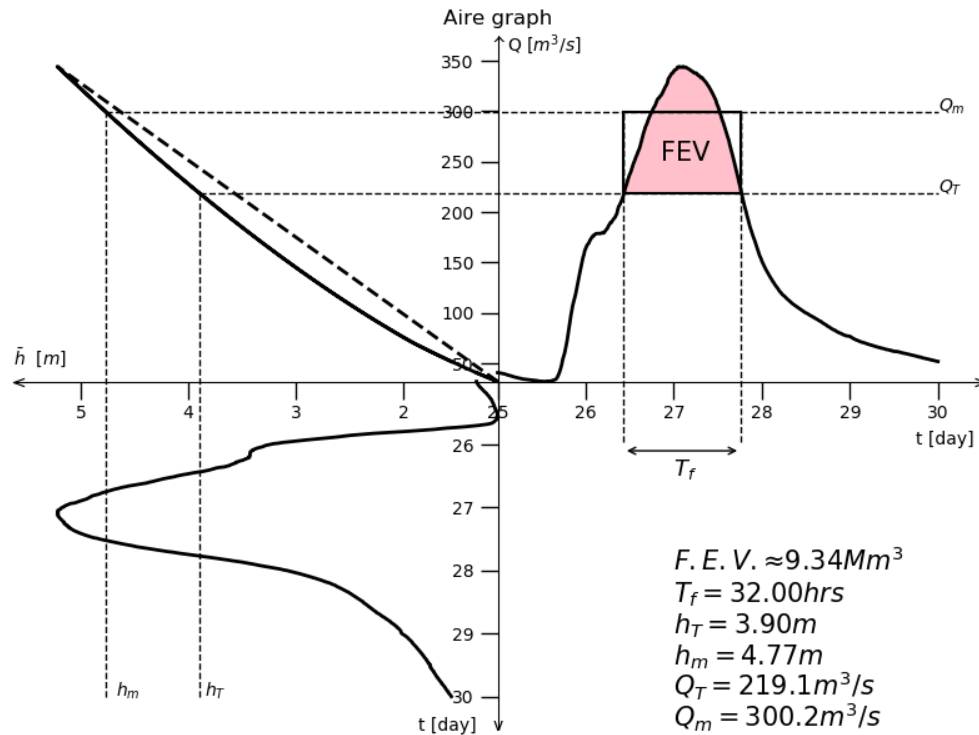


Figure 2: A quadrant plot for the 2015 Boxing Day flood of the River Aire at Armley. The lower left quadrant displays the river height against time, the upper right quadrant shows time against flow, and the upper left quadrant contains a rating curve (discussed in more detail in §3.1.3) with a linear approximation. The raw data provided to us was used for height  $\bar{h}$  and time  $t$  for this graph, however flow was not used as we were provided with the information for the rating curve, which is what is used by the Environment Agency to calculate the flow data. The dashed lines indicate a threshold height  $h_T$  and the mean height of the flood  $h_M$ , and their respective flow rates  $Q_M$  and  $Q_T$  (§3.1.4).

### EXPLAIN FEV IN GRAPH AND RECTANGLE.

#### 3.1.2 Data scaling and plotting of graph

When first plotting the graph, my first instinct was to create four separate subplots and attempt to merge them together, however I soon realised that this was not feasible. Instead, as a group we decided the best way to move forward with our recreations of the graph would be to treat the data as one data set. We scaled the height ( $h$ ) and time ( $t$ ) data so that all the data points were between 0 and 1, allowing us to create one singular plot and add each curve to it separately.

To plot the rating curve in the upper left quadrant, we originally plotted the raw data for height against the raw data for flow. This provided us with a similar curve, however we soon learnt that not all monitoring stations in the UK actually measure the flow of the river, and that the Environment Agency frequently get their flow data from a rating curve formula.

In the lower left quadrant we simply plotted the raw data for height against time. The rating curve was plotted using the function explained in the following section, and the curve in the upper right quadrant shows the relationship between flow and time - this was plotted by entering the raw  $h$  values into the rating curve function and plotting these against  $t$ . It is important to note here that the discharge curve,  $Q$ , is a

composite of functions -  $Q$  is a function of  $h$ , which is in turn a function of  $t$ . That is,

$$Q(t) = Q(\bar{h}) = Q(\bar{h}(t)).$$

### 3.1.3 The rating curve

**MAYBE DISCUSS HOW ENVIRONMENT AGENCY CALCULATES COEFFICIENTS.** In hydrology, a rating curve establishes a relationship between river height and the discharge of water. It is developed by taking measurements for the discharge at monitoring stations, which can fluctuate over time, so it is necessary to reassess at various points in time [14]. The rating curve is what is used by the Environment Agency to calculate the flow data. The rating curve is plotted using the function:

$$Q(h) = c(h - a)^b$$

, where  $h$  takes arbitrary values of regular intervals between 0 and 6, and  $Q$  is flow. 6 was chosen as the upper limit as it is higher than the maximum height reached by the river, so we allow for extrapolation. The coefficients  $a, b$  and  $c$  are provided for each monitoring station in a rating change report, available upon request from the Environment Agency (**TALK ABOUT THE UNITS OF THESE COEFFICIENTS**). This information allows us to plot the rating curve, and from that a linear approximation of the curve (shown in figure 1 by the dashed line in the upper left quadrant). For Armley, the rating change information is as follows:

Lower Stage Limit (m)	Upper Stage Limit (m)	c	b	a
0.2	0.685	30.69	1.115	0.156
0.685	1.917	27.884	1.462	0.028
1.917	4.17	30.127	1.502	0.153

Table 1: Table showing the coefficients for the rating curve function for different values of  $h$  for the River Aire at Armley, obtained from the Environment Agency's 2016 Aire at Armley Rating Change Report (**CITE**). The lowest limit has been taken as 0.2m as this is just below the lowest recorded river height at Armley.

### 3.1.4 Estimation of $h_T$ and calculating $h_M$

In this case,  $h_T$  was estimated as 3.9m by Professor Bokhove, by accessing the timestamp on a photo of the Aire just as it started to flood, and comparing this with the data obtained from the Environment Agency, to see the measured river height at this time.

From this,  $h_M$  (the average of all river heights above  $h_T$ ) was calculated by taking all data points above  $h_T$ , and finding the mean of these, to find the mean height of the flood:

$$h_M = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k h_k}{k}, \text{ for } h_k \geq h_T$$

### 3.1.5 Calculating FEV

From  $h_T$  and  $h_M$ , and using the rating curve, we can relate a threshold discharge  $Q_T$  to  $h_T$ , that is  $Q_T = Q(h_T)$ . Similarly, we can find a relating mean discharge  $Q_M$  to  $h_M$ , that is  $Q_M = Q(h_M)$ . These values then allow us to calculate the flood-excess volume and the duration of the flood,  $T_f$ .

The first estimation for the FEV ( $V_e$ ) is given by the black rectangle in the upper right quadrant, and is calculated by:

$$V_e = T_f(Q_M - Q_T)$$



, where  $T_f$  is given by the time difference between when the river level first passes the threshold number  $h_T$ , and when it then drops back below it.

Another estimate is shown by the shaded region which is labelled 'FEV' in figure 1, and is calculated by:

$$V_e = \sum_{k=1}^{N_m} (Q(\bar{h}_k) - Q(h_T)) \Delta t.$$

Therefore using these calculations, an estimation for the FEV for the flood of the River Aire is  $9.34\text{Mm}^3$ , with  $T_f$  being 32 hours.

### 3.1.6 Flood mitigation schemes in Leeds

Since the December 2015 floods in Leeds, the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase I has been put into place by the Leeds City Council in partnership with the Environment Agency, and has been split into two phases. Phase 1 began in January 2015 and was completed in October 2017, costing £50 million, and included movable weirs, merging canals and rivers, and long stretches of flood walls [15].

Phase 2 takes into account the entire catchment area of the River Aire, and combines natural flood management strategies with structural mitigation measures further upstream, to reduce the risk of flooding downstream. The measures currently under discussion include the creation of new woodland areas, the construction of flood storage areas, and the removal of objects along the River Aire which may currently cause higher than necessary river levels [15].

Overall the scheme will provide greater protection to over 3000 properties to ensure the disastrous consequences of the 2015 floods will not happen to that extent again.

**ADD UPDATE ON LEEDS ALLEVIATION PLAN.**

### 3.1.7 Square lake graph

One scenario from the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 involves building flood walls of a height of varying heights in the city centre [16]. Constraining water within the river channel would help to prevent flooding. It could, however, cause flooding further downstream, therefore the construction of a flood storage area upstream in the Calverley floodplain could counteract this. The capacity of the floodplain can also be increased by installing movable weirs, to temporarily store floodwater [15]. A graphical representation for this scenario is as follows:

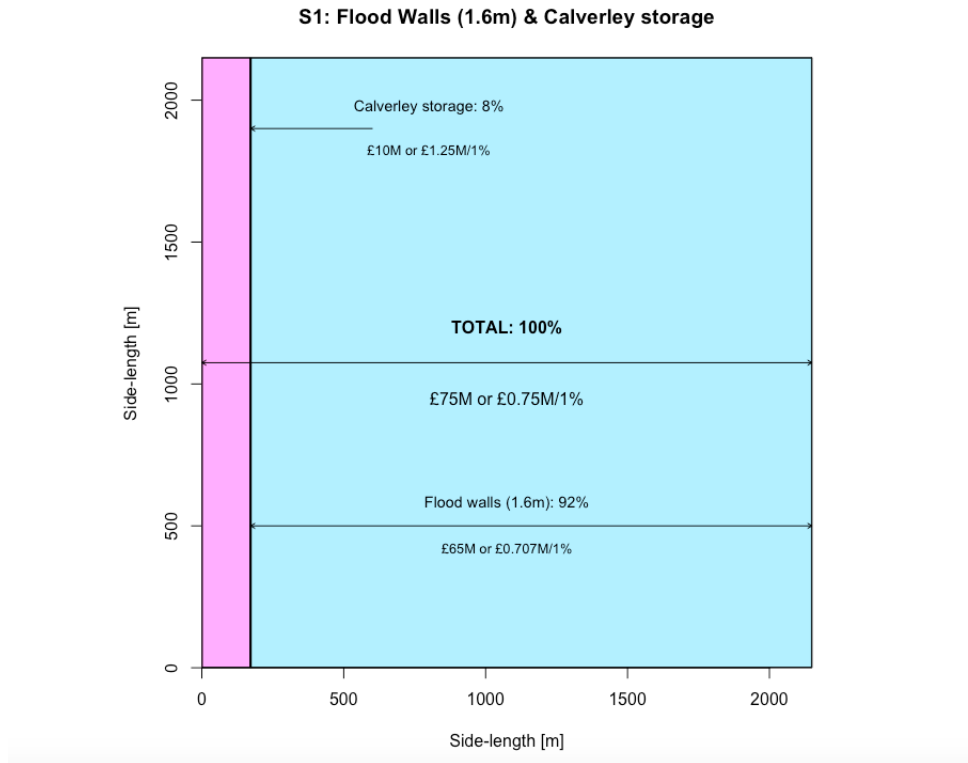


Figure 3: Square lake graph for the Flood Walls & Calverley storage scenario, with each mitigation measure represented as a proportion of the 'square lake'. The cost of each measure is shown under the respective arrows, along with how much of the FEV is mitigated by each measure.

This plot shows that 8% of the flood-excess volume will be mitigated by the Calverley storage, with the remaining 92% by the 1.6m flood walls. It also shows the cost-effectiveness of the mitigation strategy - £0.75M per 1% of FEV mitigated, which includes £10M for the storage area, and £65M for the flood walls.

### 3.2 The River Calder, West Yorkshire

The River Calder originates in Heald Moor and flows through the Pennines before joining the River Aire at Castleford [17]. Over 6000 properties in and around the Calder Valley were flooded during the Boxing Day floods, causing a loss to Calderdale's economy of £47 million. These floods prompted the Council to organise a live training event to prepare local teams for rescues during floods. The Calder Valley has flooded nearly every year of this decade, showing that new flood mitigation strategies would be welcomed [18].

For the analysis of the River Calder flood, the monitoring station in Mytholmroyd was chosen. The average river height at Mytholmroyd in average weather conditions is between 0.43m and 2.80m, and as shown in the following quadrant plot, the highest ever recorded level of 5.65m occurred during in the Boxing Day flood [19].

#### 3.2.1 Quadrant plot and analysis

The following quadrant graph (Fig. 3) was plotted in the same way as the graph for the River Aire, by scaling the data set and plotting each curve separately. The data used was provided by the Environment Agency for the time period of 25th December to 29th December 2018, and again only height and time raw data were used.

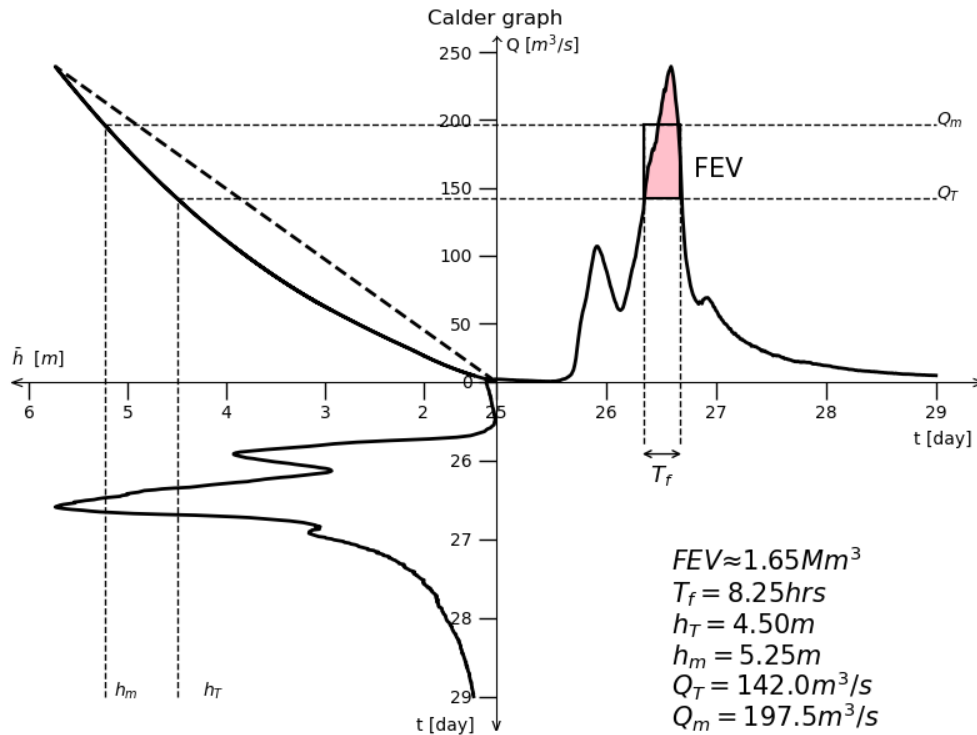


Figure 4: A quadrant plot for the 2015 Boxing Day flood of the River Calder at Mytholmroyd. The same relationships are shown in each quadrant as with the plot for the River Aire. A different threshold height was chosen and therefore the FEV is different to that of the Aire flood - the FEV is shown by the pink section of the graph.

### 3.2.2 The rating curve

The rating curve and its linear approximation for the River Calder were plotted in the same way as that for the River Aire, using the following coefficients for the function provided by the Environment Agency:

Lower Stage Limit (m)	Upper Stage Limit (m)	c	b	a
0	2.107	8.459	2.239	0.342
2.107	3.088	21.5	1.37	0.826
3.088	5.8	2.086	2.515	-0.856

Table 2: Table showing the coefficients for the rating curve function for different values of  $h$  for the River Calder at Mytholmroyd, provided by the Environment Agency.

### 3.2.3 Calculating FEV

The FEV for the Boxing Day flood of the River Calder was calculated and is shown on the quadrant plot in the same way as the River Aire, and was estimated as  $1.65 Mm^3$ , with  $T_f$  as 8.25 hours. This FEV is much smaller than that of the River Aire, but this comes as no surprise as the flood duration for the Calder is much shorter than the Aire.

The shaded region in the quadrant plot which depicts the FEV is not quite accurate, as it overflows out of the curve and the FEV rectangle. This is due to an issue I have had with the 'polygon' function in R - I am still working on trying to rectify this, as the  $Q_M$  and  $Q_T$  values do not actually exist as points in my data.

### 3.2.4 Future/ongoing mitigation schemes in Calderdale

Following the devastating floods of 2015, the Calderdale Flood Action Plan was put into place in January 2016 by the Calderdale Flood Partnership along with the Environment Agency. Part of this scheme involves the strengthening of defences, and looks at using reservoirs and canals to store floodwater and therefore reduce the risk of flooding. The sewer networks in the risk areas are also under observation by Yorkshire Water, as flooding has occurred here in the past and could potentially be prevented in the future [20].

Natural flood management measures have also been considered in the action plan. Grants are available for farmers in Calderdale to carry out plans for NFM schemes, including tree planting, the temporary storage of water and considering the management of farmland to ensure more water is absorbed [20].

The final part of the scheme involves the awareness and resilience of flooding of the local community. This includes signing up for flood warnings from the Environment Agency, raising awareness in the community of the dangers of flooding and having a team of volunteers available to help out during and after a flood [20]. These measures together with the previously mentioned ones all work together to form a Flood Action Plan that can help mitigate the risk of damage caused by floods in Calderdale.

## 4 The River Don, Sheffield

The River Don begins in the Peak District and flows through South Yorkshire, before joining with the River Ouse at Goole. In June 2007 the country was hit with a period of vigorous rainfall which caused severe flooding, resulting in 13 deaths and damage to over 50,000 properties. Sheffield was one of the worst-affected cities, with 2 deaths occurring here, hundreds of people being evacuated and many having to be airlifted to safety from the rooftops of buildings [21].

### 4.1 June 2007 flood

For the analysis of the 2007 flood in Sheffield, we looked at data from the monitoring station for the River Don at Hadfields. In standard weather conditions the river height here is between 0.32m and 0.53m, with the highest ever recorded level being 4.68m. This height was reached during this flood, showing just how disastrous it was and how flood mitigation strategies are needed to avoid an event of this magnitude happening again [22].

#### 4.1.1 Quadrant plot and analysis

The following quadrant plot (figure 3) was plotted in R using the same methods as the previous quadrant graphs. The data was provided by the Environment Agency, and I used the raw data for height and time for the period of 25th June to 29th June 2007.

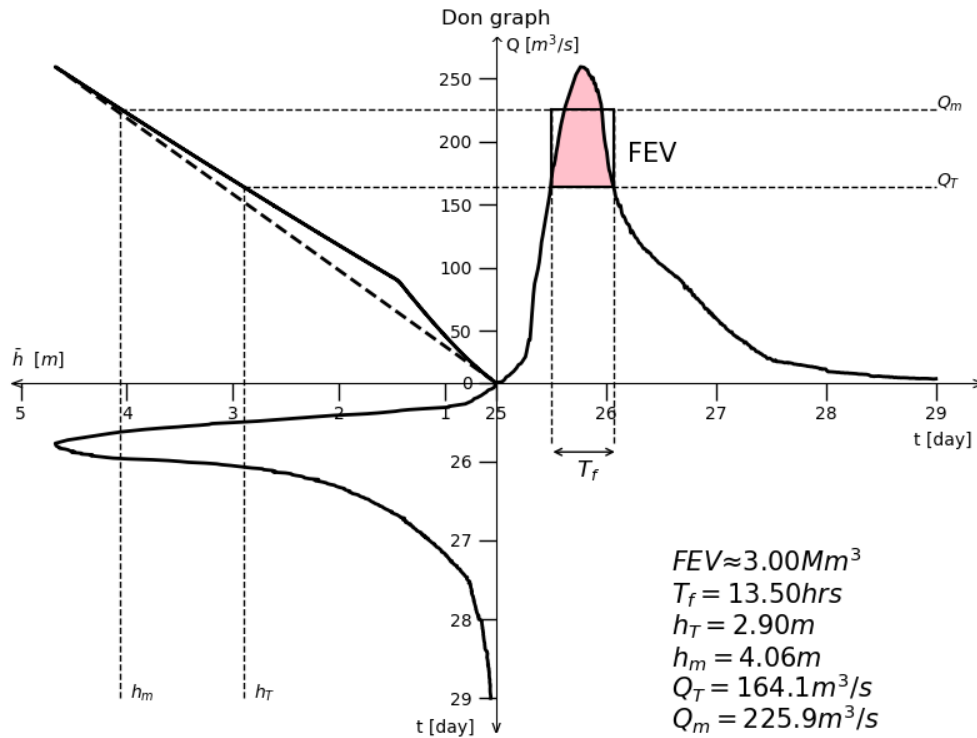


Figure 5: A quadrant plot for the June 2007 flood of the River Don at Hadfields. The relationships between height of the river, time, and flow of the river are shown in each quadrant. the FEV of this flood is shown by the pink section and  $T_f$  corresponds to the length of the flood.

#### 4.1.2 The rating curve

The upper left quadrant contains the rating curve, which was plotted using the rating curve function and the following coefficients provided by the Environment Agency.

Lower Stage Limit (m)	Upper Stage Limit (m)	c	b	a
0	0.52	78.4407	1.7742	0.223
0.52	0.931	77.2829	1.3803	0.3077
0.931	1.436	79.5956	1.2967	-0.34
1.436	3.58	41.3367	1.1066	-0.5767

Table 3: Table showing the coefficients for the rating curve function for different values of  $h$  for the River Don at Hadfields.

#### 4.1.3 Calculating FEV

The flood-excess volume for the threshold  $h_T = 2.9m$  was approximated at  $3.00Mm^3$ , with the corresponding value for  $T_f$  being 13.5 hours. This threshold  $h_T$  was estimated by a value given by the Environment Agency, then slightly raised to ensure that flooding will occur at this level.

## 4.2 Future/ongoing mitigation schemes in Sheffield

I am aware of a large scale flood alleviation plan that is ongoing in the area of Sheffield and Doncaster, which involves flood warning sirens and live training exercises for the rescue of people trapped by floods. I will research this in more detail and comment on the cost-effectiveness of my findings.

## 5 The River Irwell, Greater Manchester

Having recreated and conducted our own analysis of Professor Bokhove and Dr Kent's quadrant graphs for the floods of the River Aire, the River Calder and the River Don, we chose a different flood and applied the skills we have acquired to it. I decided to look at the River Irwell in Greater Manchester as it is the nearest large river to where I live. It also flooded on Boxing Day 2015, so I thought it would be interesting to compare this flood with those in Yorkshire.

The River Irwell originates at a spring on Deerplay Moor, flows through Greater Manchester forming a boundary between Manchester and Salford, before it joins the River Mersey at Irlam. As it passes many large attractions in the city, such as the cathedral and the Manchester Arena, any flooding that occurs along the river would be extremely disruptive to the local area. **REFERENCE NEEDED HERE.**

### 5.1 Boxing Day 2015 flood

The heavy rainfall around Christmas 2015 caused the River Irwell to break its banks, causing major flooding to Greater Manchester that left behind devastation. Over 2,200 properties were flooded and 30,000 were left without power. Damage to the local infrastructure cost £11.5 million [23].

For the analysis of this flood in 2015, I chose the monitoring station at Adelphi Weir for the River Irwell as being central to Manchester, it would be interesting to see how the flooding affected the busiest areas of the city. In normal weather conditions the height of the river at this station is between 0.15m and 0.63m, a very shallow section of the river. The highest ever recorded height is 3.86m, which was reached during this flood [24]. The difference between the average height and the highest reached shows the extent of the flood and just how disastrous it was.

Interestingly, the monitoring station for the River Irwell furthest downstream into Manchester City Centre is Lower Broughton, however this station has been offline since 26th December 2015, the day of the disastrous flood (<https://www.gaugemap.co.uk/#!/Map/Summary/539/547>). This appears to infer that this station was completely wiped out by the flood water, however further information of how this happened is not available online **EXPAND.**

#### 5.1.1 Quadrant plot and analysis

In order to plot a quadrant graph showing the relationships between height, time and flow for this flood, I requested the raw data for these variables from the Environment Agency. I received the data for the whole year so had to extract the needed data for the duration of the flood, and convert it into a .csv file to be able to import it into R. Once I had done this, I was able to plot the graph using the same methods as the previous graphs.

I estimated  $h_T$  by looking at a variety of different sources. Firstly, Shoothill's GaugeMap estimates that minor flooding is possible in the area at 2m, and also that the recent highest level of the river here is 2.66m. From asking friends local to the area, I was informed that there was no flooding at this height. I further looked on news articles from the day of the 2015 flood and discovered that the outdoor area of the Mark Addy public house flooded by 3 to 4 feet of water by 3pm on 26th December 2015 (<https://www.manchestereveningnews.co.uk/news/greater-manchester-news/live-updates-rain-flooding-manchester-10652325>). Relating this to the data received from the environment agency, the river height at this time was 3.592m. Therefore I took 3m as a threshold height for flooding, ensuring that the river will have burst its banks by this height. From here, I was able to estimate the mean height of flooding above the threshold as  $h_M = 3.5\text{m}$ . The quadrant plot is as follows:

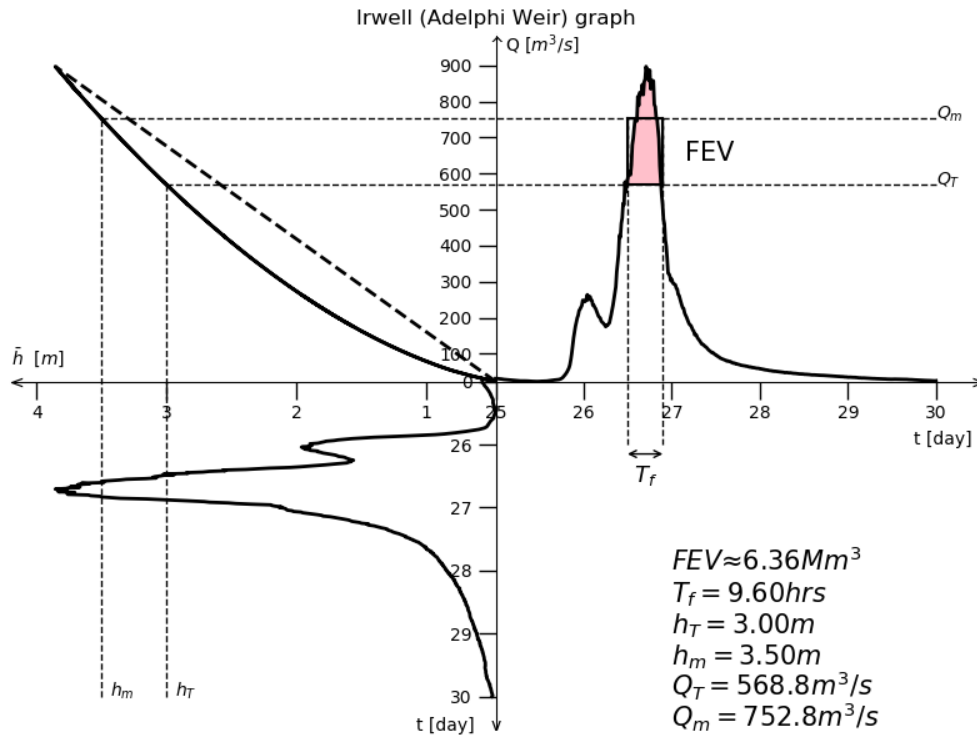


Figure 6: Quadrant plot for the June 2007 flood of the River Irwell at Adelphi Weir monitoring station, taking a threshold height for flooding at  $h_T = 3\text{m}$ .

### 5.1.2 The rating curve

The rating curve in the upper left quadrant was plotted using the rating curve function and the corresponding coefficients provided by the Environment Agency. **PLOT GRAPH USING FLOW TO COMPARE TO SECTION OF RATING CURVE, THEN DISCUSS WHETHER EXTRAPLOATION IS A GOOD THING TO DO.**

Lower Stage Limit (m)	Upper Stage Limit (m)	c	b	a
0.158	0.815	75.298	1.5728	0
0.158	2.100	75.224	1.8282	-0.024

Table 4: Table showing the coefficients for the rating curve function for different values of  $h$  for the River Irwell at Adelphi Weir.

### 5.1.3 Calculating FEV

I have not yet calculated the FEV as I have not been able to plot the rating curve function. I am aware that it is possible to calculate the FEV from knowing only  $h_T$  and  $h_M$ , however I am struggling in R to find the intersection of these values with the rating curve in order to find  $Q_T$  and  $Q_M$ , and therefore find the flood-excess volume. I will continue to work on this as I await the extra information required.

## 5.2 LONDON ROAD MONITORING STATION, RIVER MEDLOCK

- Emailed asking for height and flow data, as well as rating curve information
- Want to look at this station too as it is central to the city

- If city floods, will cause more disruption
- Will be interesting to see if Medlock flooded as much as Irwell in the same area

### 5.3 Flood mitigation schemes in Greater Manchester

In February 2018, the construction of a £10 million flood basin was completed at Castle Irwell in Salford. It can hold more than 625,000m<sup>3</sup> of floodwater and reduces the risk of flooding from the River Irwell to 2000 properties. The basin will hold river water when a flood warning is issued, and will release it through pipes back into the river when the river height starts to fall again [25]. This flood basin works alongside the already operational flood basin at Littleton Road which can hold up to 650,000m<sup>3</sup> of floodwater. The construction of the new basin forms part of a flood management plan that was allocated £22 million in order to reduce the risk to 5000 properties. The plan is aimed to be completed by 2021. **EXPAND WITH FEV VALUES, EXPLAIN WHERE BASINS ARE IN RELATION TO MONITORING STATION.**

## 6 Comparison of all rivers

- Compare floods of all rivers
- Look at different FEVs, compare the FEVs of the floods that happened at the same time, look at the maximum heights of each compared to their usual heights
- Compare the mitigation schemes - the amount of money spent on each, which are most effective, which have already been implemented and which are further along
- Compare cost effectiveness
- Explain goal of comparison

## 7 Summary and discussion

## 8 Appendix

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