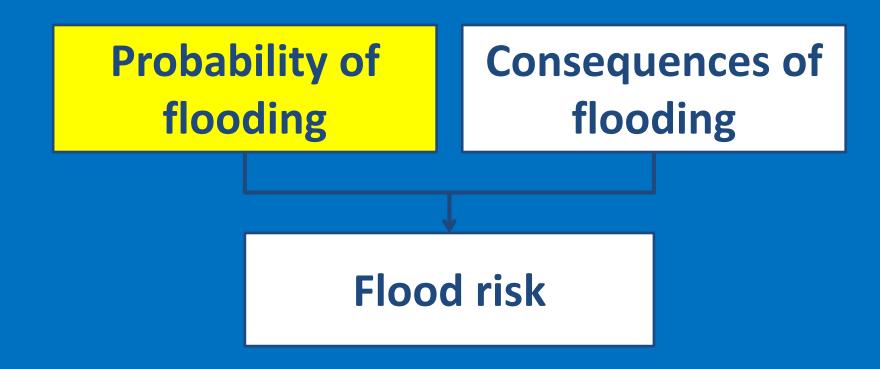
Dr. Chris Parker

Fluvial Geomorphologist / Senior Lecturer in Physical Geography / Programme Manager of BSc Geography and Environmental Management

Department of Geography and Environmental Management, UWE Bristol



Probability of flooding Consequences of flooding Flood risk

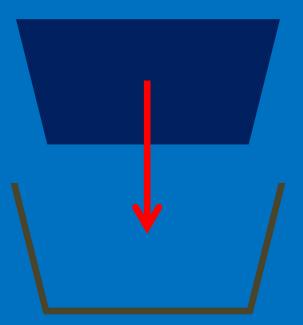


Why do

rivers

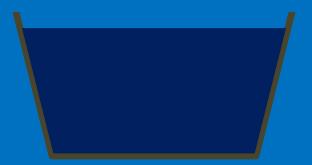
flood?

Hydrological regime

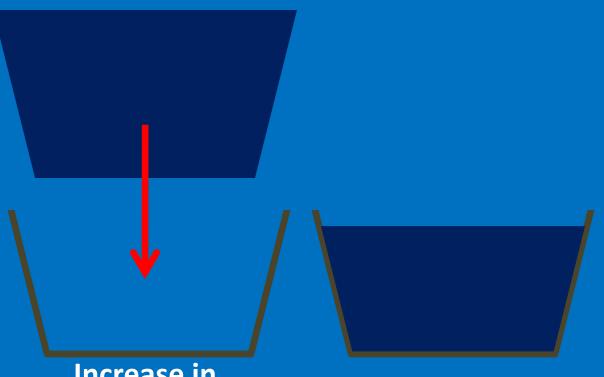


Conveyance capacity

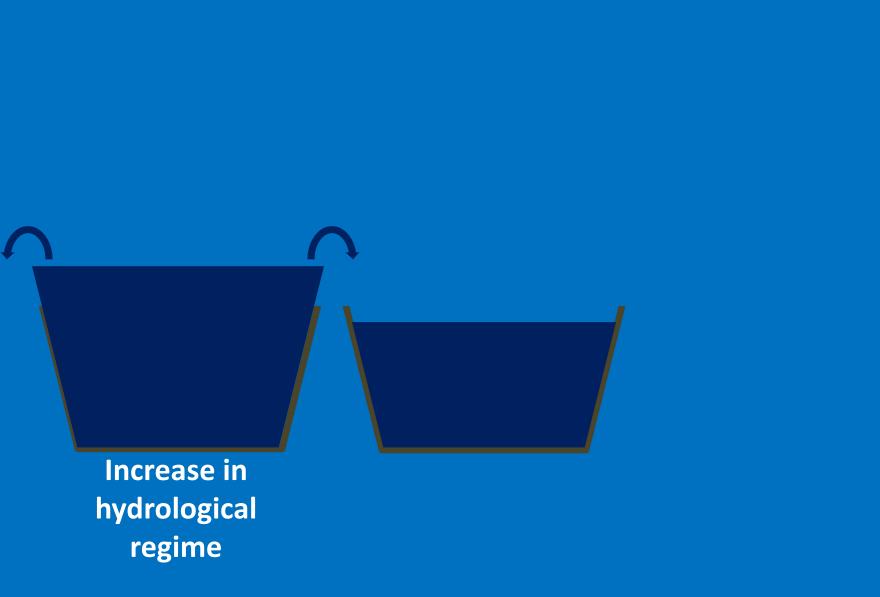
Hydrological regime



Conveyance capacity

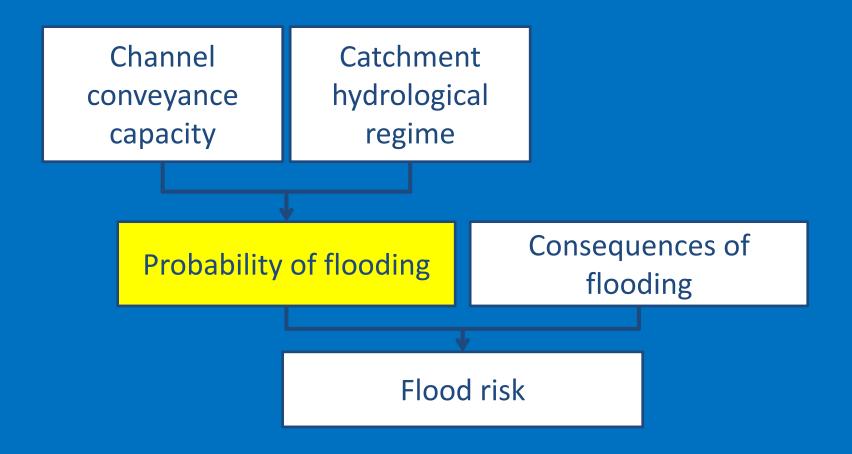


Increase in hydrological regime

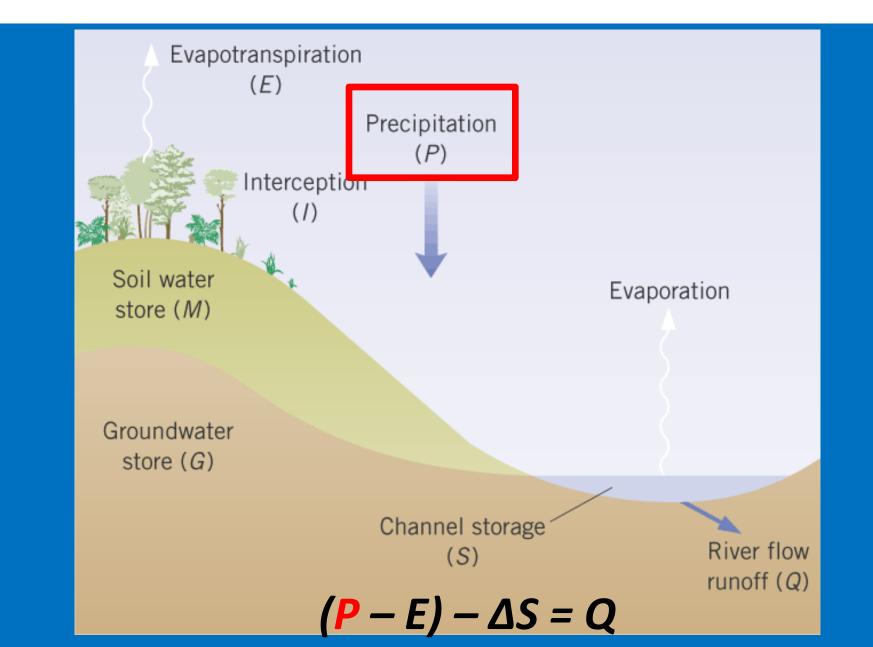


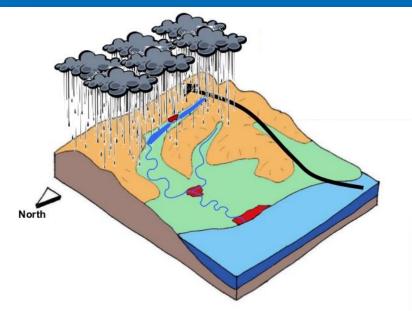
Increase in hydrological regime Decrease in channel conveyance capacity

Increase in hydrological regime Decrease in channel conveyance capacity



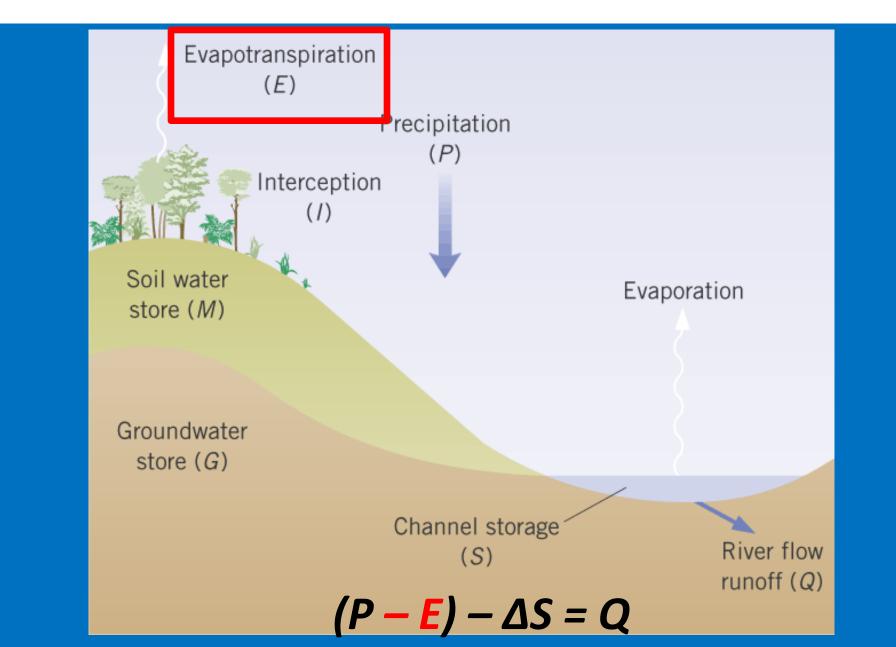
$(P-E)-\Delta S=Q$

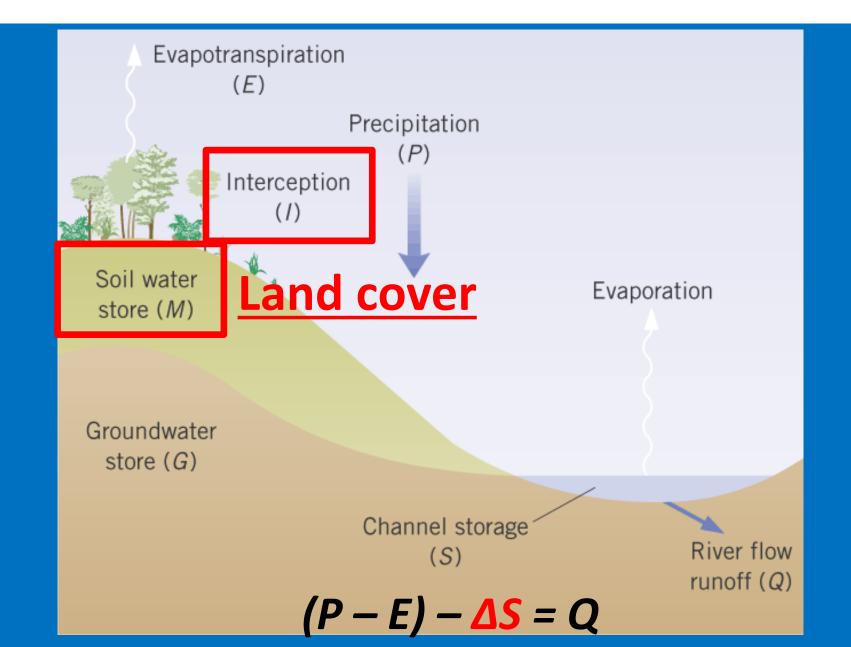


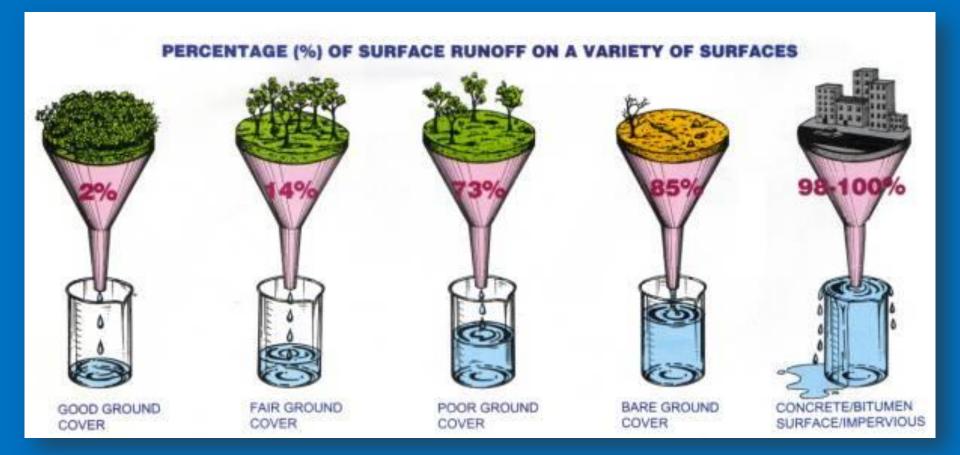


Cockermouth, 2009 – 400mm rainfall in 24 hours

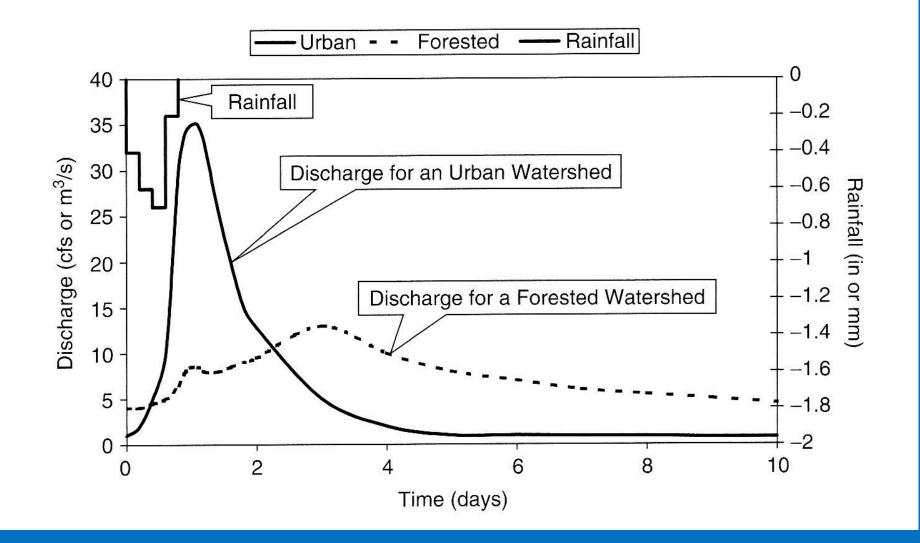




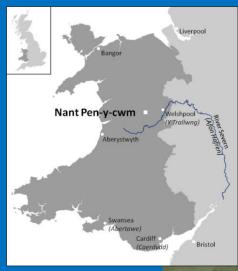




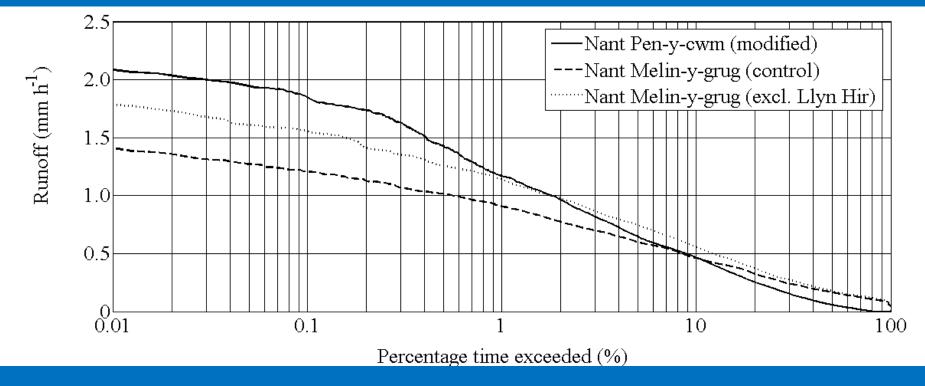
What controls a river channel's storm hydrograph?



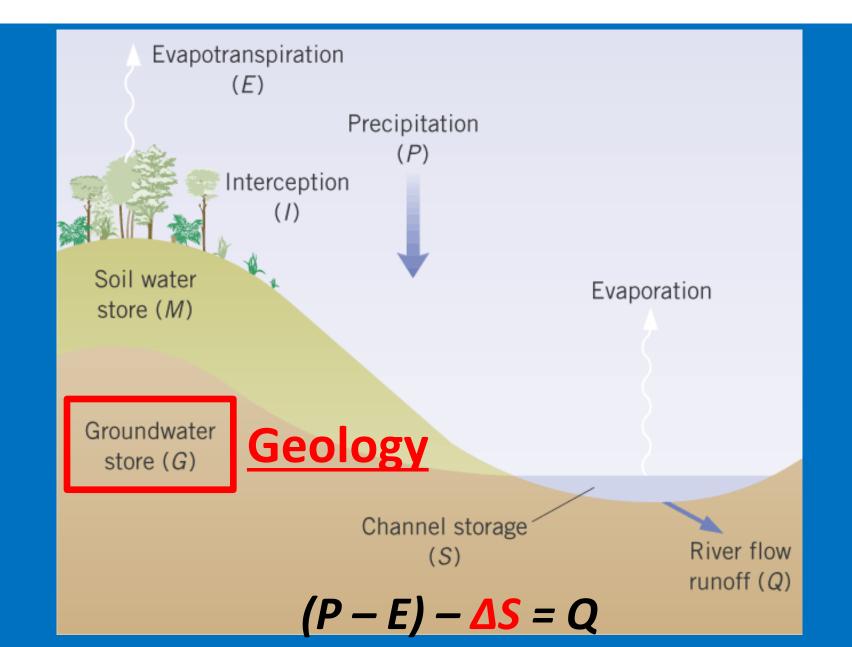
Nant Pen-Y-CM

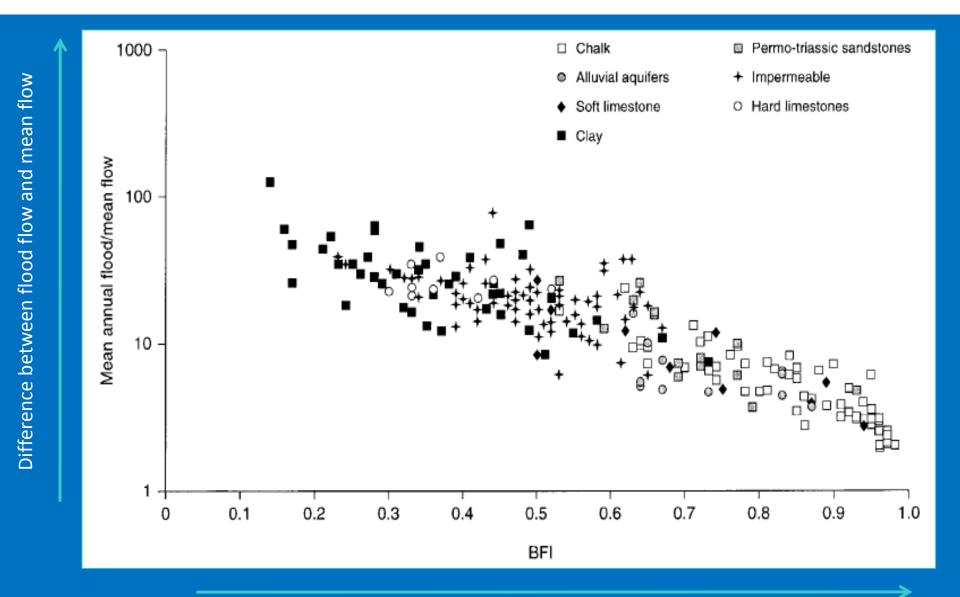


Pont Bren, mid-Wales

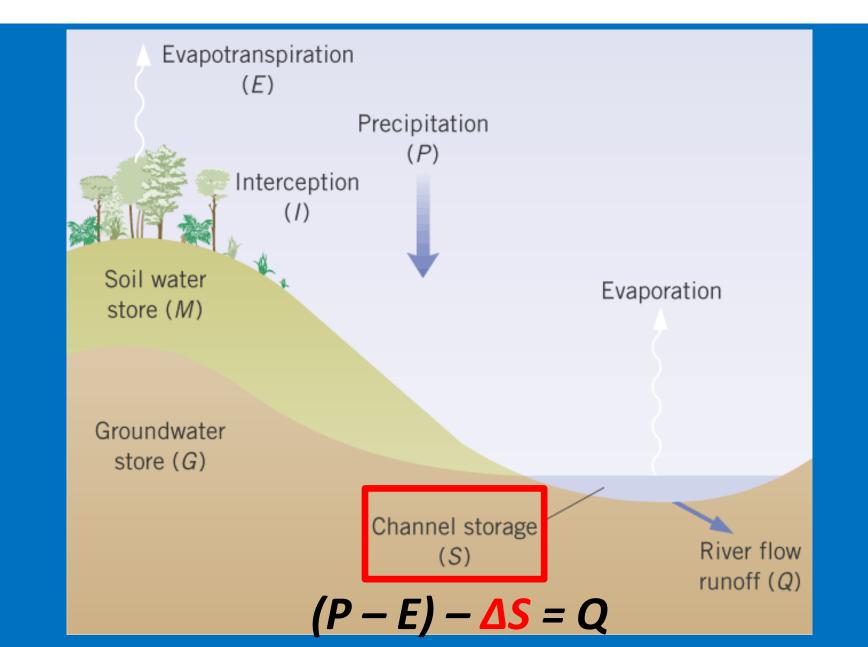


Henshaw (2009)





Contribution of baseflow (groundwater)



- Precipitation?
- Evapotranspiration?
- Interception and soil water storage (land cover)?
- Ground water storage (geology)?
- Channel storage?

Precipitation

Evapotranspiration

 Interception and soil water storage (land cover)

Ground water storage (geology)

<u>Channel storage</u>

Managing interception and soil water storage (land cover)

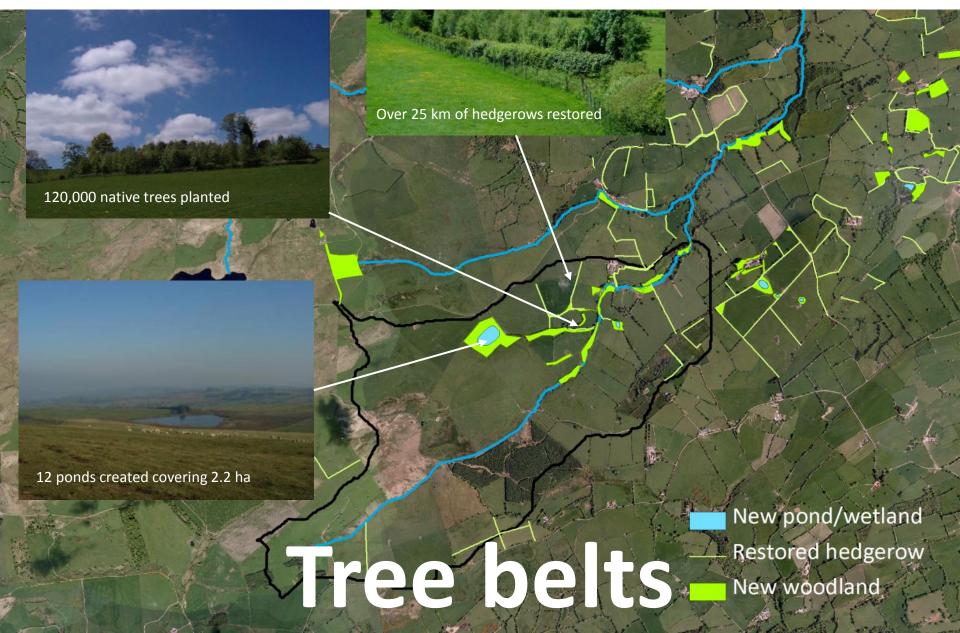


Pont Bren, mid-Wales

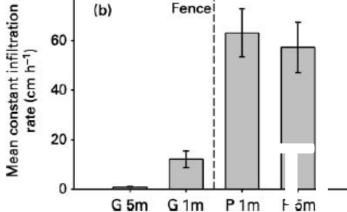
Tree-belts

Want Pen-Y-





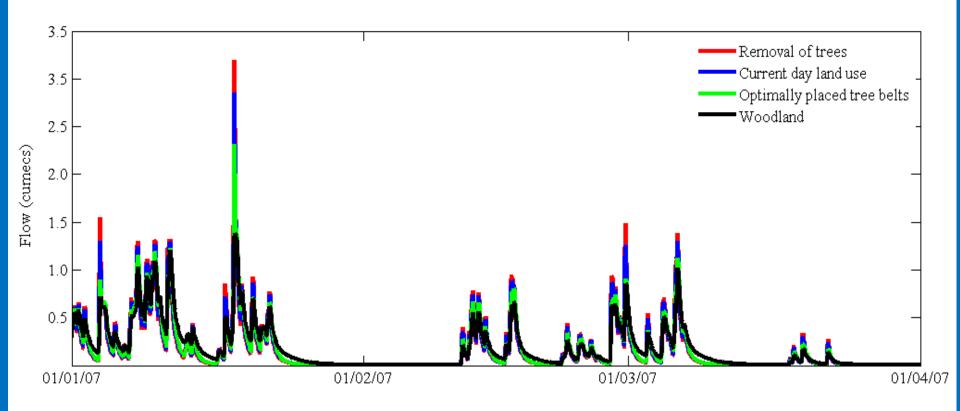




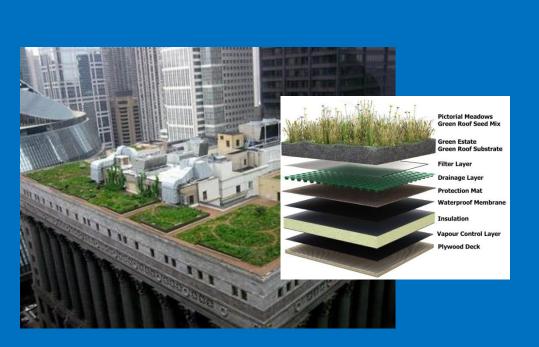


Carroll et al. (2004)

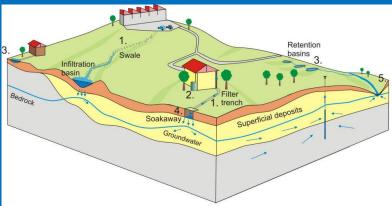
e belts



Tree belts, Wheater et al. (2008)







During a storm event, surface water flows through swales and filter trenches that remove entrained polluants (1). The peak river discharge is delayed and reduced by; storage of water for re-use (2), storage in ponds (3), or infiltration of water to the ground through infiltration basins and soakaways (4). This process improves the quality of water in rivers and decreases peak river discharge (5).

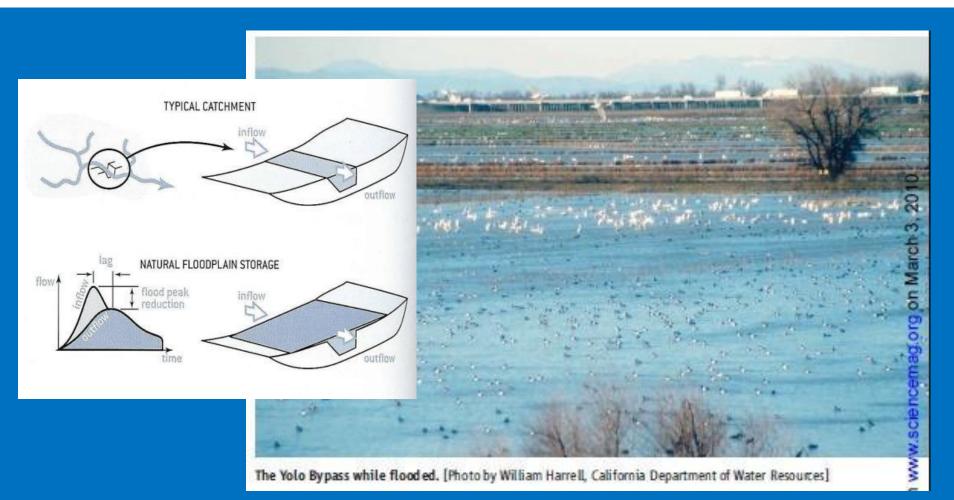
Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

Managing channel storage

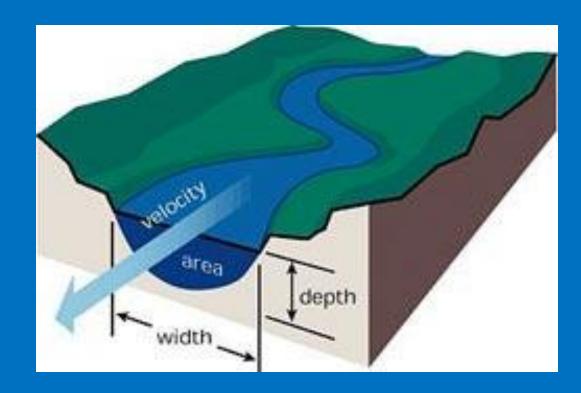


Impoundment

How should we manage a river channel's hydrological regime to reduce flood risk?



Floodplain storage

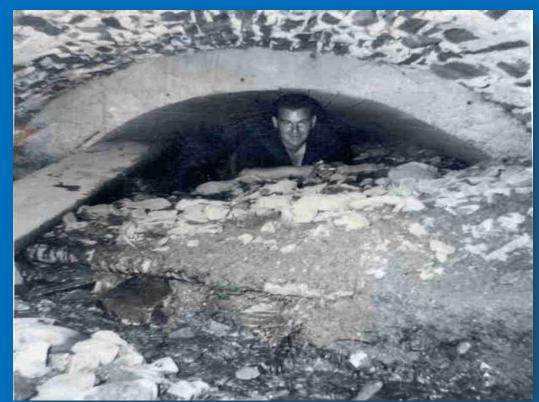


$Q_{bf} = V_{bf} \times A_{bf}$

$V_{bf} = \frac{R_b 2/3}{M_b M_b 2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac$

n

River channel conveyance capacity decreases (and therefore the likelihood of flooding increases) when: Cross-sectional area decreases



Porlock, 1960

River channel conveyance capacity decreases (and therefore the likelihood of flooding increases) when: Hydraulic radius decreases



River channel conveyance capacity decreases (and therefore the likelihood of flooding increases) when: Channel slope decreases



River channel conveyance capacity decreases (and therefore the likelihood of flooding increases) when: Channel roughness increases





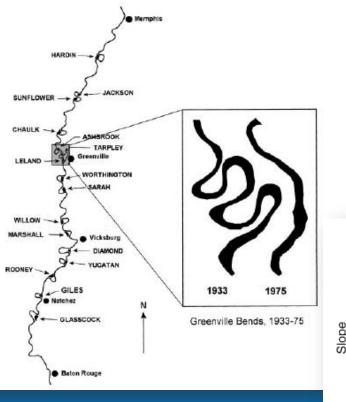
Increase river channel cross-section area using flood embankments / flood walls



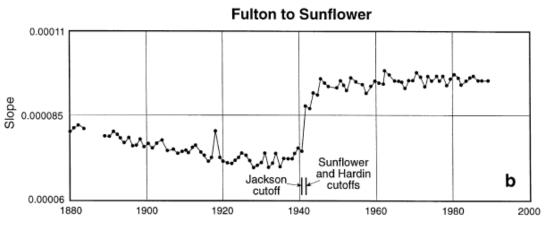
Increase river channel cross-section area by dredging



Reduce river channel roughness by clearing vegetation



Lower Mississippi (Harmar et al, 2005)



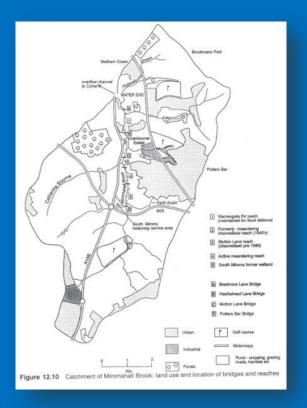
Increase river channel slope by reducing sinuosity

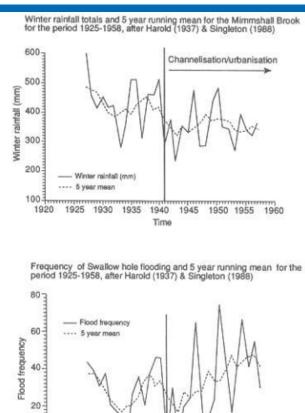
However, attempts to increase channel conveyance can have negative impacts...

http://serc.carleton.edu/d etails/files/19164.html

Increasing channel slope can create an unstable river channel

Mimshall Brook (Newson et al, 1997 p332)

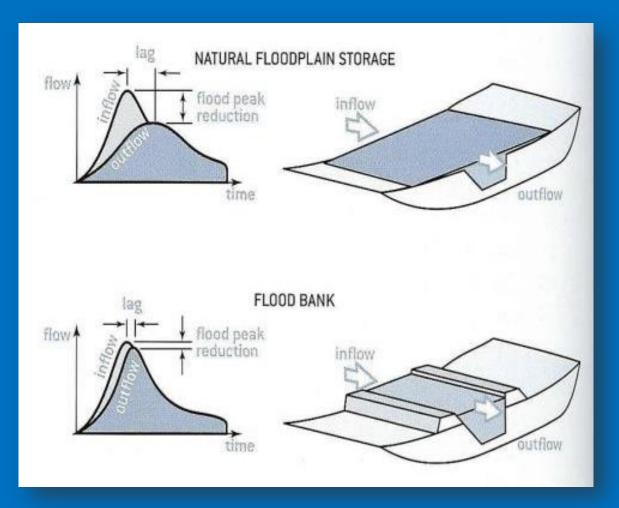




0 1920 1925 1930 1935 1940 1945 1950 1955 1960 Time



Increasing cross-section size can create an unstable river channel



Preventing natural overbank flooding can increase the likelihood of flooding downstream

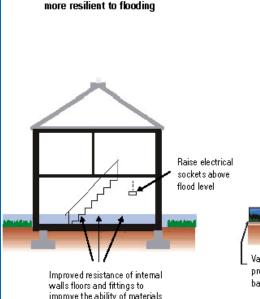
What else can we do to reduce flood risk?

What else can we do to reduce flood risk?



Avoid development on floodplains

What else can we do to reduce flood risk?



to withstand the effects of internal flooding

Figure 2: Wet proofing -

measures to make the building

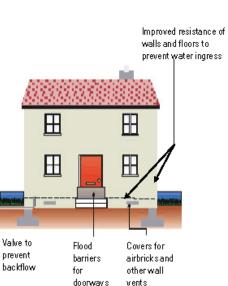


Figure 3: Dry proofing -

measures to keep water

out of building



Make properties flood resilient

What else can we do to reduce flood risk?





http://youtu.be/DtZ-oMG sQk

Be prepared for flooding

Sustainable Flood Management

Sustainable flood management is an approach to planning and delivering measures to reduce flood risk.

Increasing resilience to flood risk is an important component of sustainable flood management. Resilience to flooding can be increased through a variety of measures, including flood warning, flood defences, natural flood management (e.g. floodplain storage) and quick and effective responses to flooding.

> Where flood plains and wetlands are connected to rivers, the flood storage they provide can reduce the risk of downstream flooding

> > Flood warning helps communities respond to flood risks

Land management, including upland forest management, can help reduce run-off and flood flows to downstream areas

> Flood defence structures play a critical role in holding back floods, particularly where communities, infrastructure and valuable land is at risk









Flood warning