









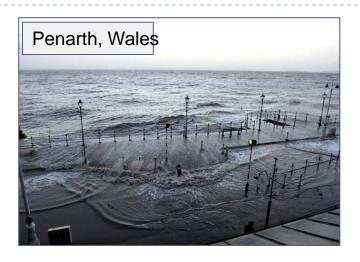
Spatial variability in extreme water levels in a hyper-tidal estuary

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Coastal flood risk







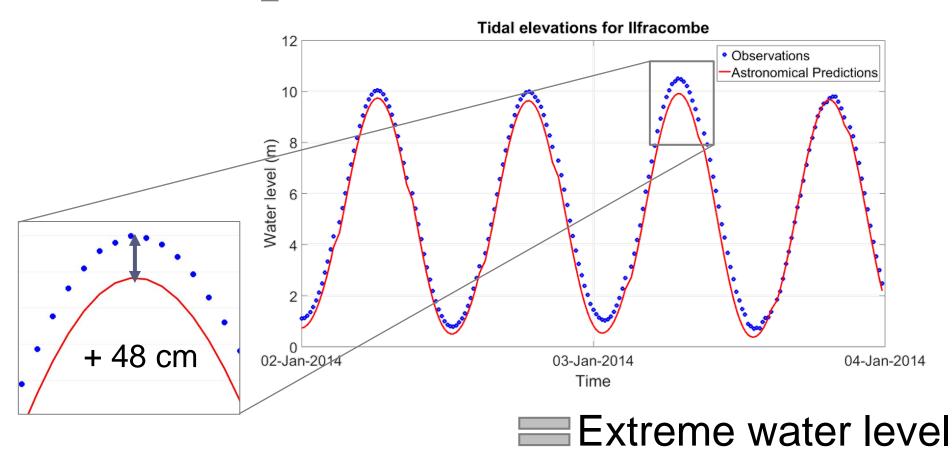






Extreme water level, 3 January 2014

Tide - Storm surge - Interaction





Aim

- Accurate prediction of extreme water level and its timing is essential in heavily populated and industrialized estuaries
 - Essential for storm hazard mitigation
- Incorporate spatial and temporal variability of the combined flood hazard in flood risk assessments







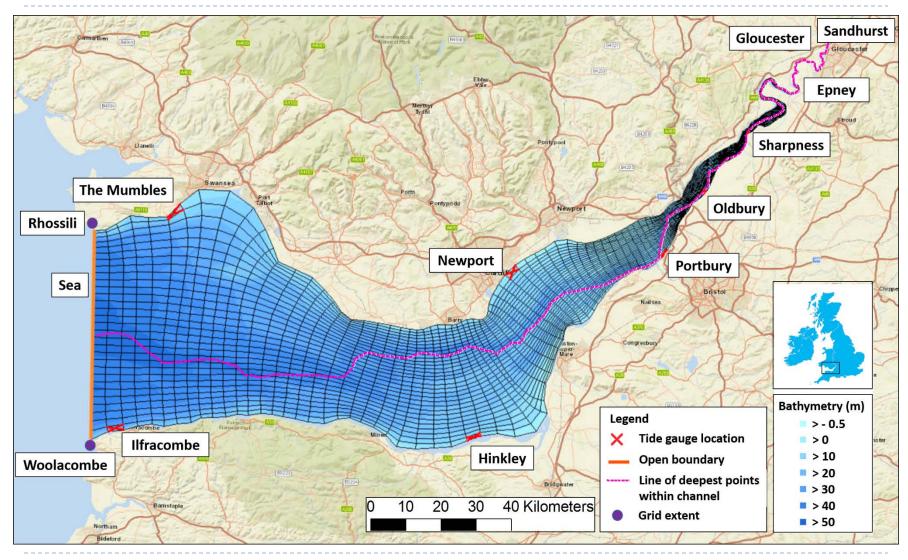
Oldbury-on-Severn, U.K

Gloucester, U.K.

Royal Portbury Dock, U.K.



Model setup - Delft3D-FLOW



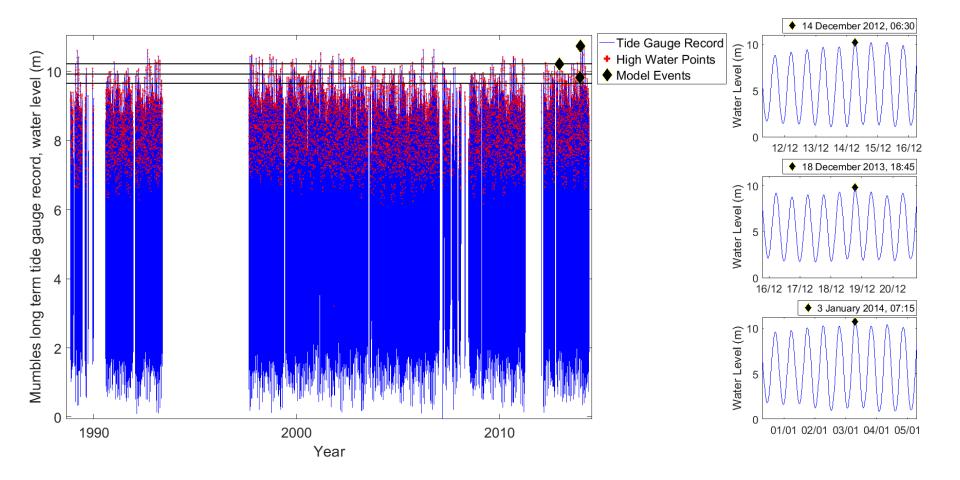


Severn Estuary tidal bore



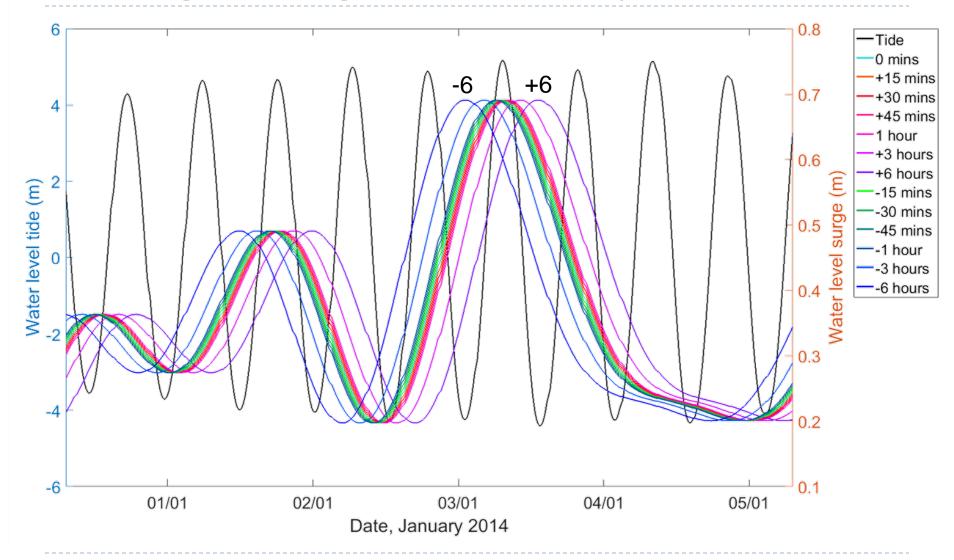


Long term tide gauge record



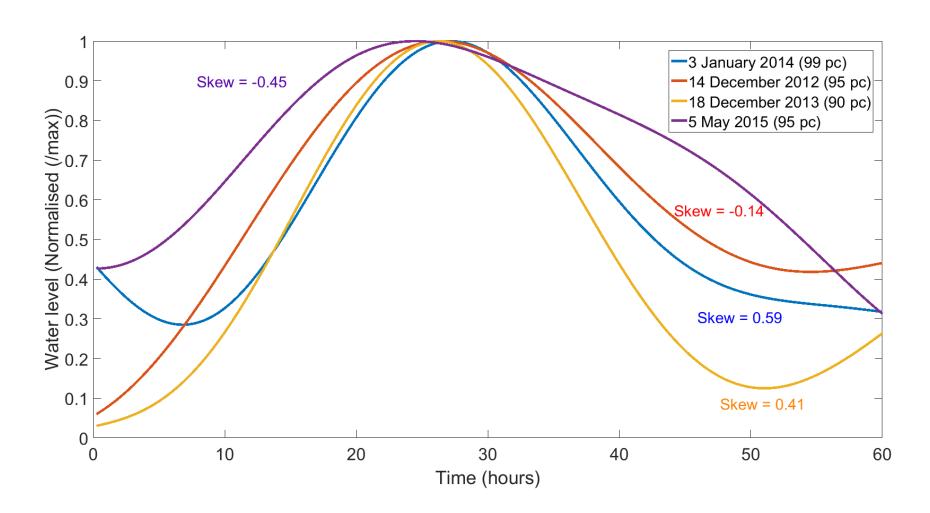


Timing of surge – 3 January 2014

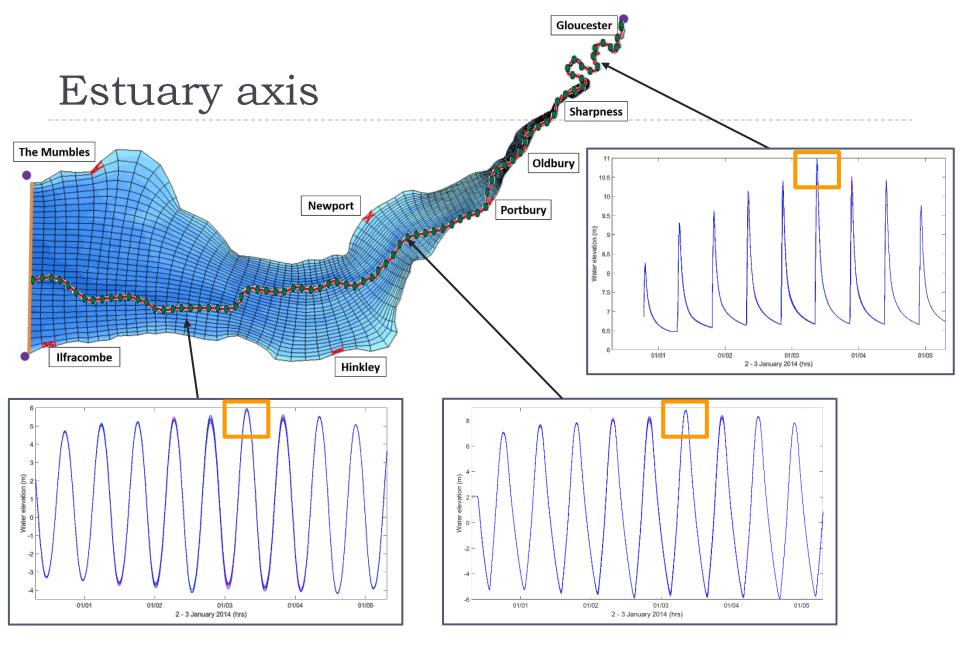




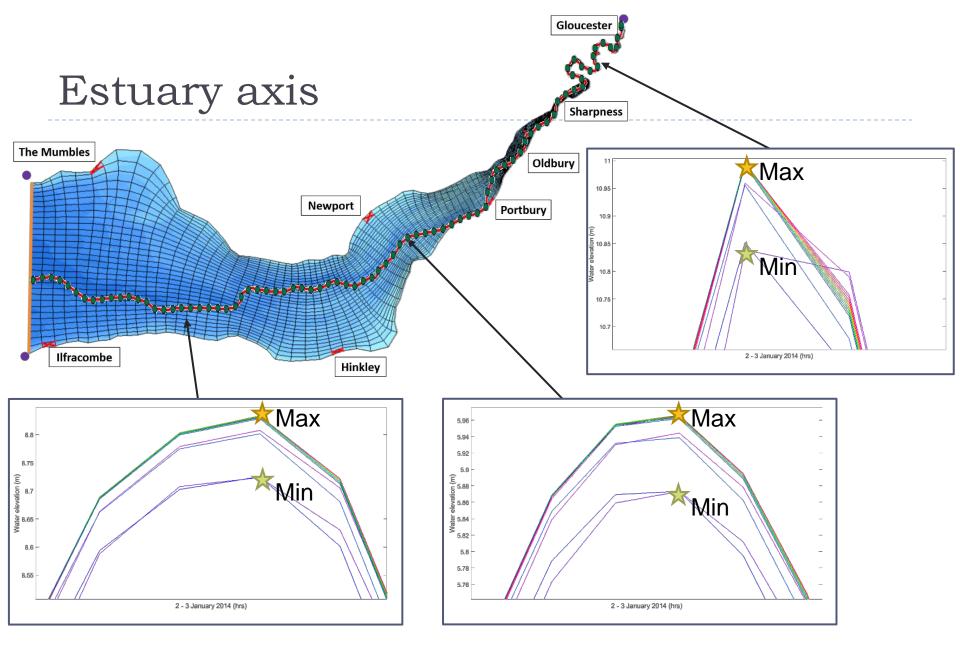
Surge characteristic - skewness





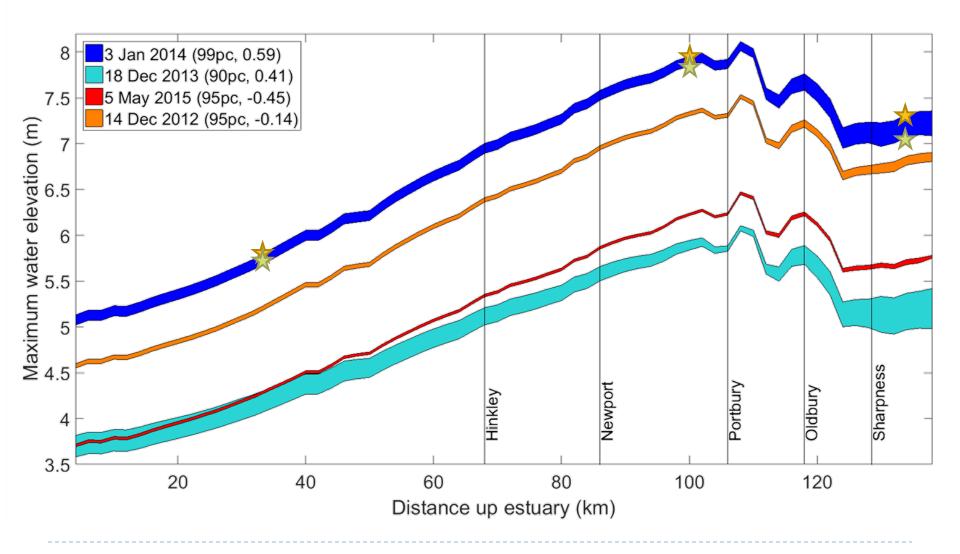




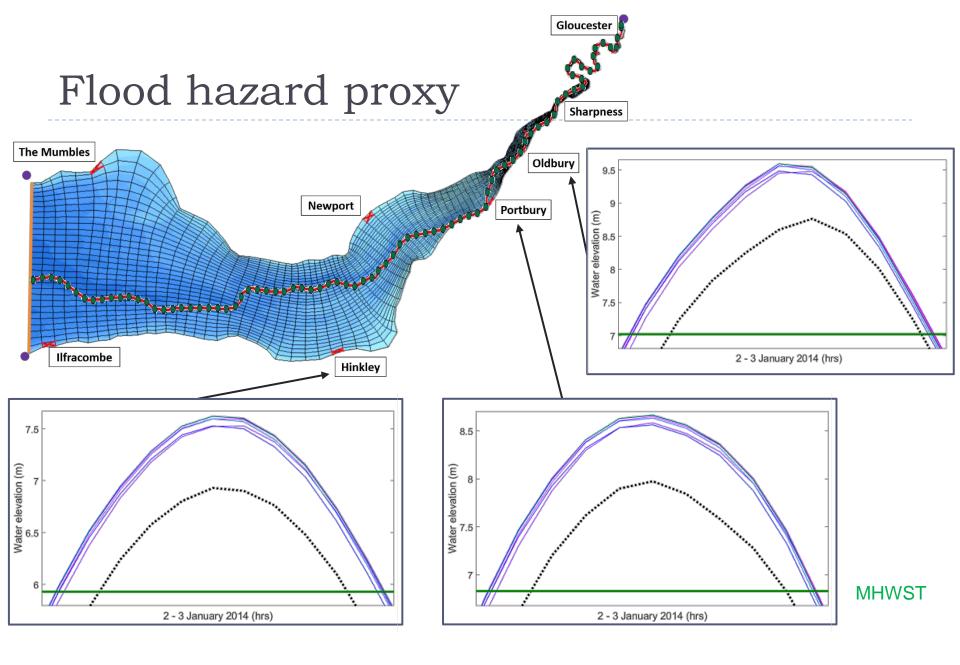




Maximum water elevation along estuary axis

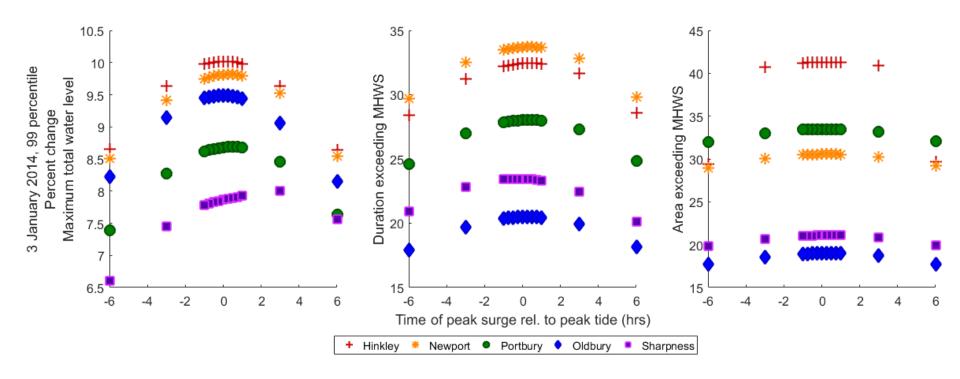






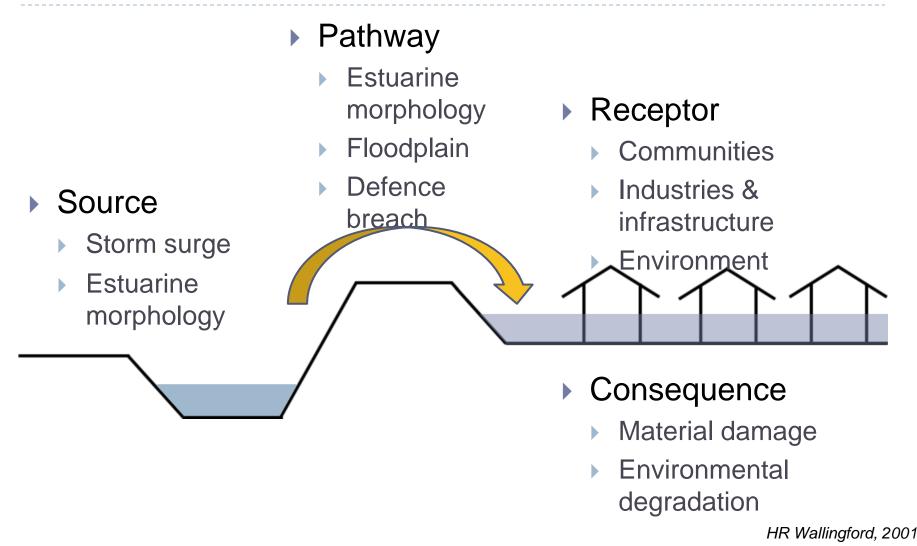


Flood hazard proxy 3 January 2014





Source-Pathway-Receptor-Consequence

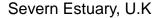


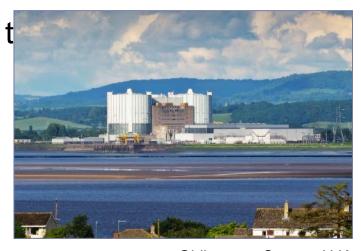


Summary

- Severity of an event is most important when assessing hazard.
 - Plus a combination of storm surge asymmetry, timing of surge peak and estuary geometry.
- Site specific results can address local management needs.







Oldbury-on-Severn, U.K



Thank you for listening

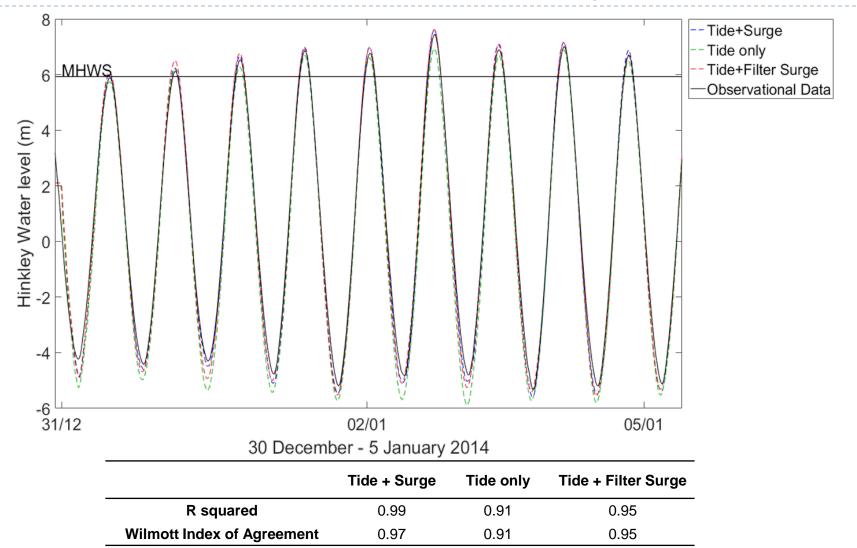
Questions?



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Model validation – 3 January 2014





Low pass filter – 3 January 2014

