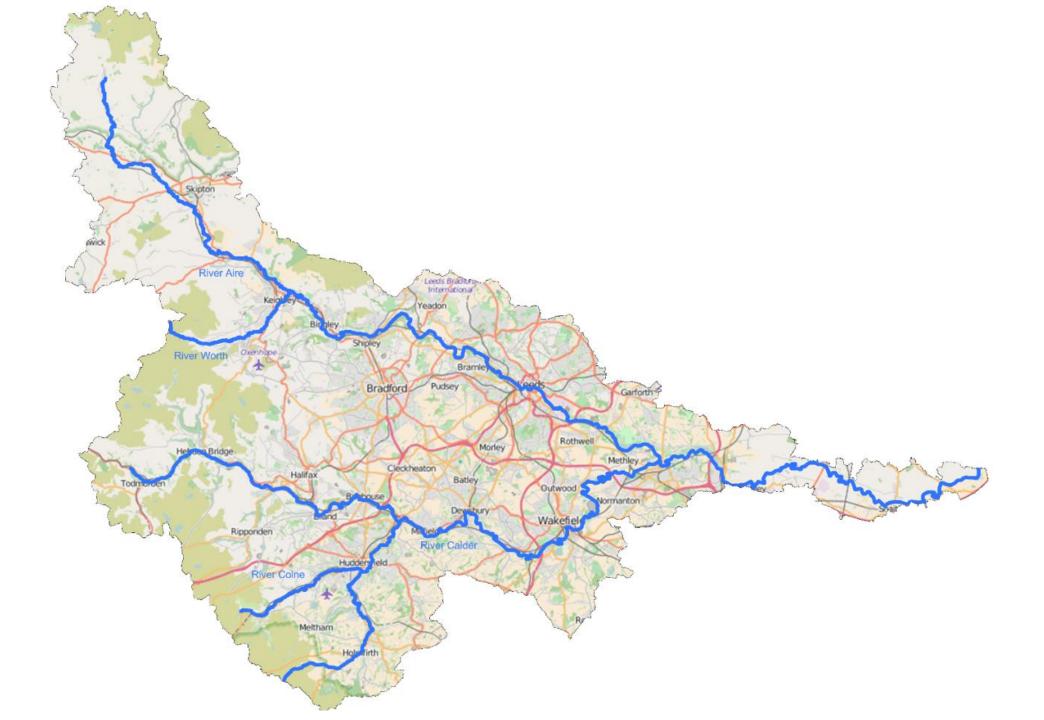


Robin Gray,
Development Manager, South Pennines Local Nature Partnership.
Education and Research Officer, Slow the Flow Calderdale.

www.slowtheflow.net









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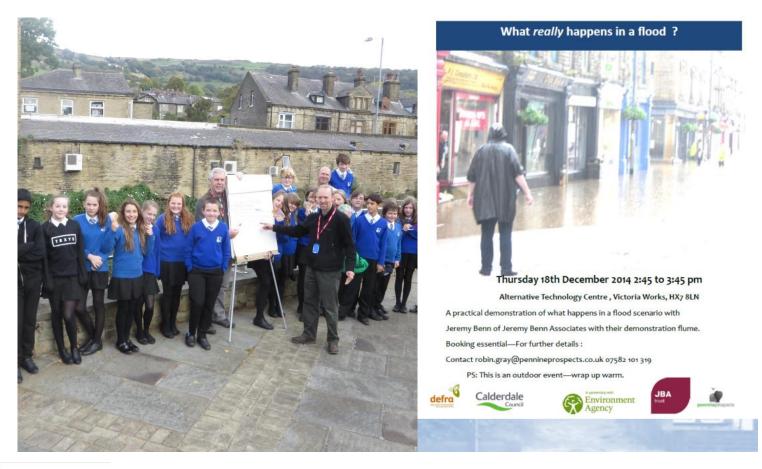
The Calder Valley suffered the most significant flooding event in recent times. 2,781 homes and 4,416 businesses were flooded all along the Calder Valley causing unparalleled and significant damage.





Education : Some mixed messages......locally!

Great awareness of flooding *events* – but do we really understand flood *risk*.









Some really mixed messages.....nationally







UK flooding: How a Yorkshire town worked with nature to stay dry

Pickering pulled off protection by embracing the very opposite of what passes for conventional wisdom

Geoffrey lean | Saturday 2 January 2016 | 130 comments







sport football opinion culture business lifestyle fashion environment tech travel climate change wildlife energy pollution

'Working with nature' didn't save Pickering from the floods - it just didn't rain much

So-called natural flood defence schemes are an attractive idea, but they would be powerless in the face of extreme weather



December 2015 Floods: What changed • Thinking on a catchment scale rather than an individual 'town' scale. Recognition of how working with natural systems elsewhere in the country had mitigated impact of flooding. A greater desire to understand. Communities and individuals wanting to get involved.







Paul Salveson









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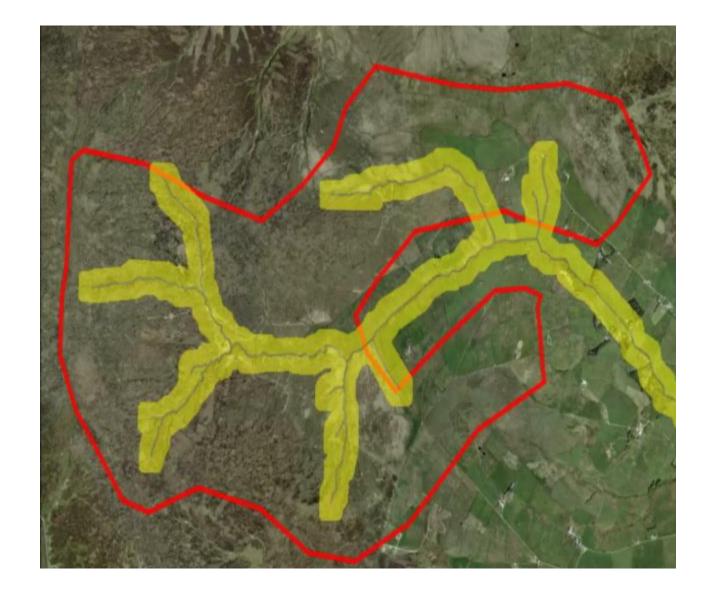
Events Archive



Reducing floods using nature



A new UK map and catalogue of schemes that use natural

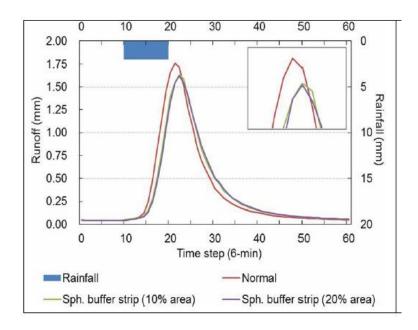








If 10% Sphagnum cover was present in riparian buffer strips the flood peak is reduced by 7.4% also the flood peak is reduced by one time step ie 6 minutes, compared with normal conditions.



You Can Slow The Flow! **SuDs** (**Su**stainable **D**rainage **s**ystems)

If our valley was

Natural

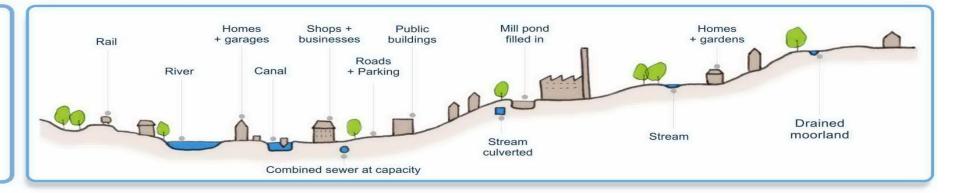
it would maintain a balance of water circulation through the processes of rainfall, evaporation, leaf interception and **absorption by plants**, surface runoff, and **infiltration to free draining ground**.



Due to human

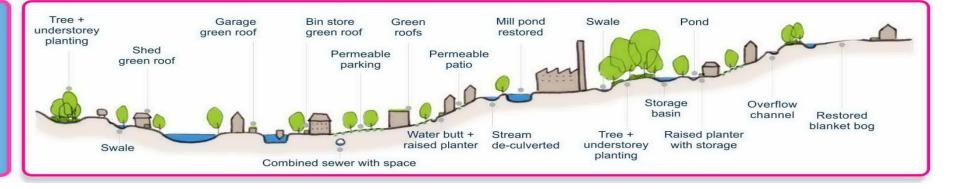
Development

replacing plants and soils with hard surfaces such as roofs, roads, patios and car parking, rainfall runs off much more quickly, causing surface water and combined sewer flooding, and higher river levels.



Using SuDS to Slow The Flow

in our urban areas, as well as upstream, we can **mimic natural water management.** Many small changes can have a big combined effect on reducing flood water quantity and quality.



Who are we?



www.slowtheflow.net









What do we do?

- We carry out river surveys to support modelling by universities and the Environment Agency.
- We communicate through workshops.
- We disseminate and champion Natural Flood Management and Sustainable Urban Drainage.
- We implement 'Natural Flood Management' schemes with willing landowners (Hardcastle Crags Pilot Project working with the National Trust).





What have we done?







From humble beginnings.....





Experimental Plate Weirs





River Surveys

- Started in March 2016 River Calder
- Now have nearly 20 volunteer surveyors
- Almost completed Hebden Water, Crimsworth Beck and Cragg Brook
- Measuring depth, width, bed surface and other features every 20 metres
- Volunteers have spent c.1500 hours so far on River Surveys
- All data collated to understand river network better.
- Taken over 2,500 Geotagged photos on Google Earth
- Information to be used by Environment Agency and river modellers
- Advised to pilot one area Hebden Water / Crimsworth Beck
- Continue with surveys on Cragg Brook and beyond to build data bank
- 2017 Implementation of leaky dams / log jams / attenuation ponds and gully filling



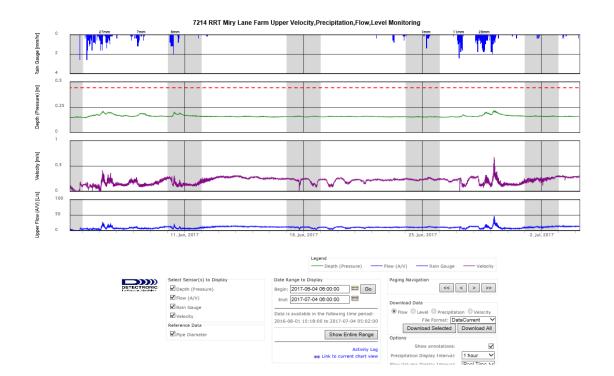






Monitoring

Success is achieved through developing simple tools for data collecting and processing communications at different levels for different audiences to advance public awareness of the issues and making the results demonstrable and measurable







Oxford Flood Network





What have we done?





The Hardcastle Crags Pilot Project





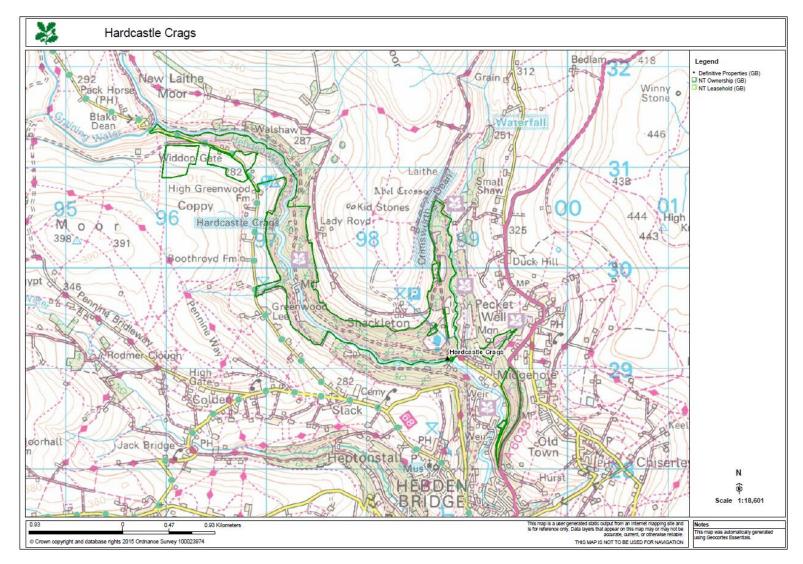
Hardcastle Crags Pilot Project

- A Natural Flood Management Pilot Project at Hebden Water and Crimsworth Dean Beck, Hardcastle Crags
- Working with the Environment Agency, the National Trust and neighbouring landowners
- Small working parties to work in Hardcastle Crags
- Using fallen trees and other natural materials already in situ where possible
- Some tree felling as part of the longer term forestry management plan
- Installation of leaky dams / log jams / re-use of mill ponds and gully stuffing
- Working on brooks, ditches and the main channels
- Lessons from Stroud
- Eight volunteer days with
- On-going Citizen Science monitoring using cameras and photogrammetry





















What have we done?

- Sign up to receive Environment Agency Flood Warnings (even if you're not in a flood zone)
- Get water butts
- Make water butts into 'mini leaky dams' in winter/potential flood events! Leave the tap open slightly.

Be a Water Hoarder!

 Alter your actions during flood events to discharge less water into drains (as you might in drought - e.g. shower rather than bath, wait to use the washing machine...)





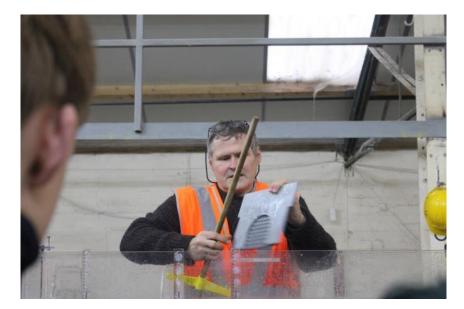


















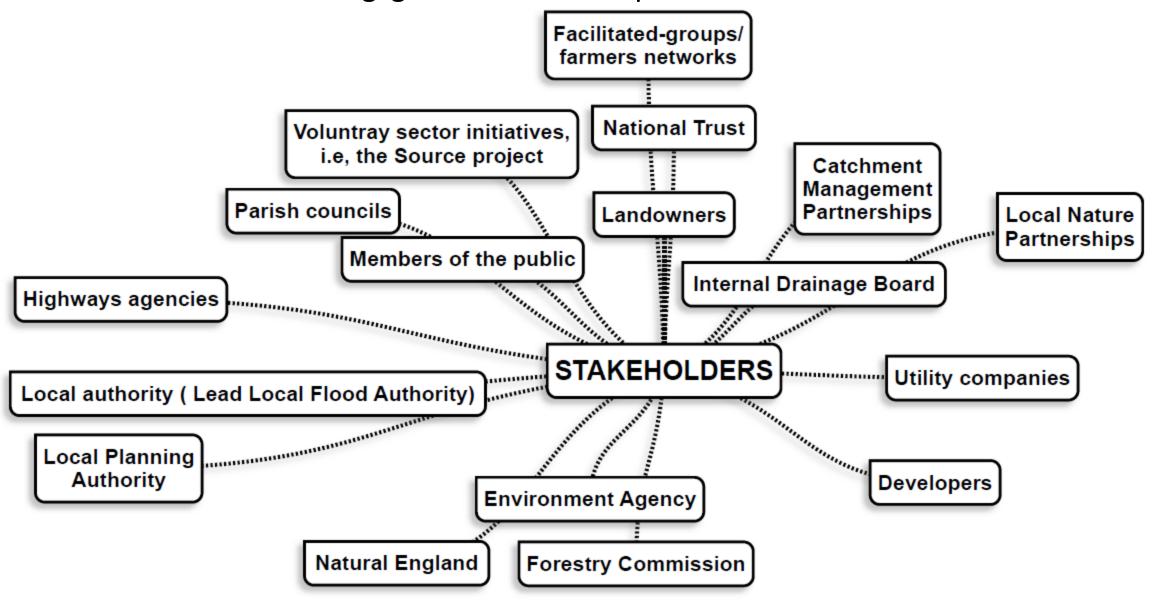


What have we learnt?

- A grass-roots approach can add value:
- A volunteer-led organisation can open doors that are not open to statutory services whether these are with landowners or funders;
- Initiatives can support community cohesion and combat a feeling of helplessness in the aftermath of extreme events;
- Support existing initiatives supplying data, labour or know-how;
- However such an approach also presents challenges to existing statutory agencies in terms of identifying roles/ responsibilities, accountability, sharing information and capacity?



It is sometimes hard to engage with the landscape of stakeholders



ITV REPORT 31 July 2017 at 6:00pm

Local charity uses horse power to help combat flooding in Calderdale



