

# EDDLESTON WATER TRIBUTARY MODELLING

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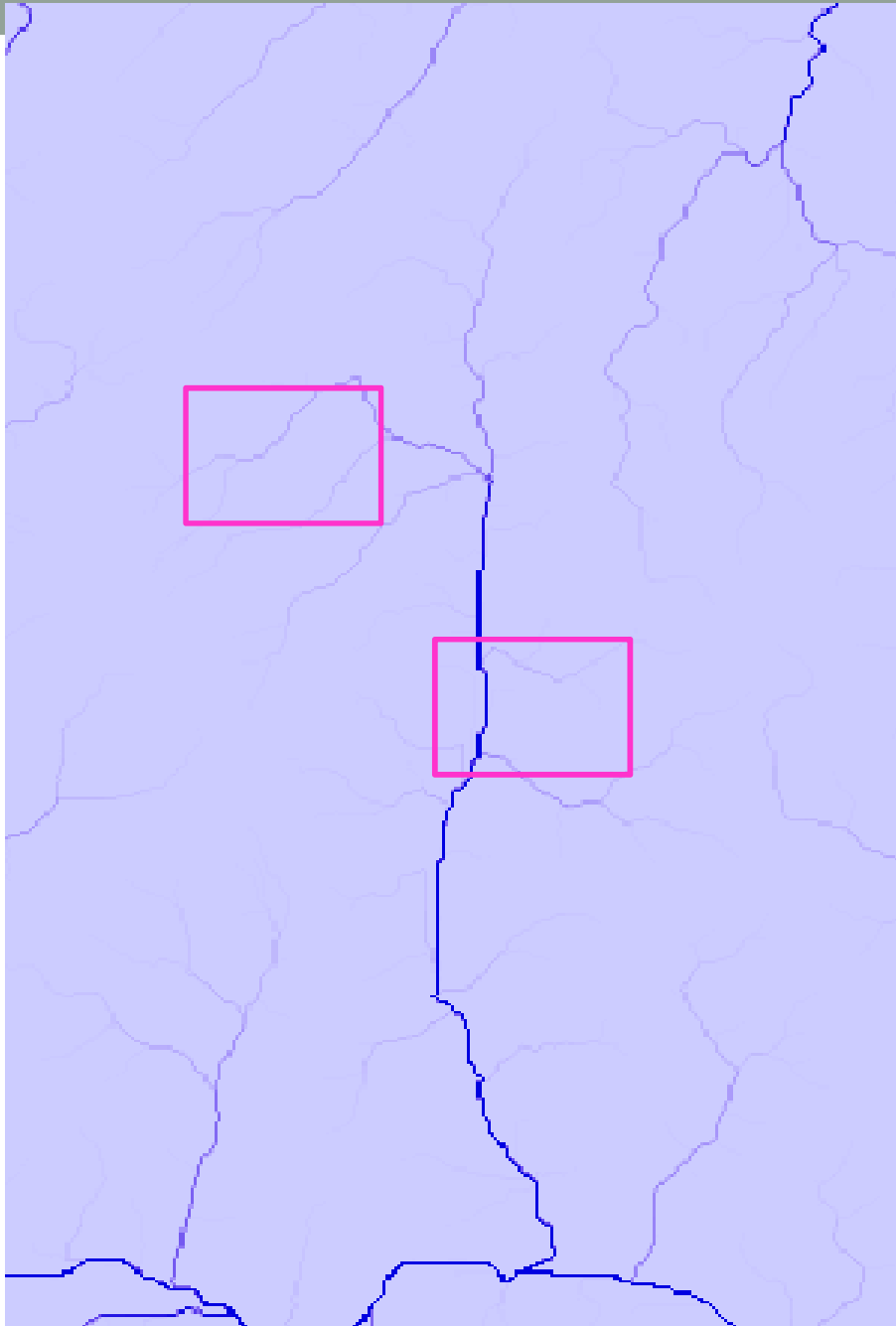
Project meeting 23/2/12

# Outline

- Upper catchment interventions – investigation of potential on Middle and Longcote burns
- Linking to hydrometric network
- Future directions

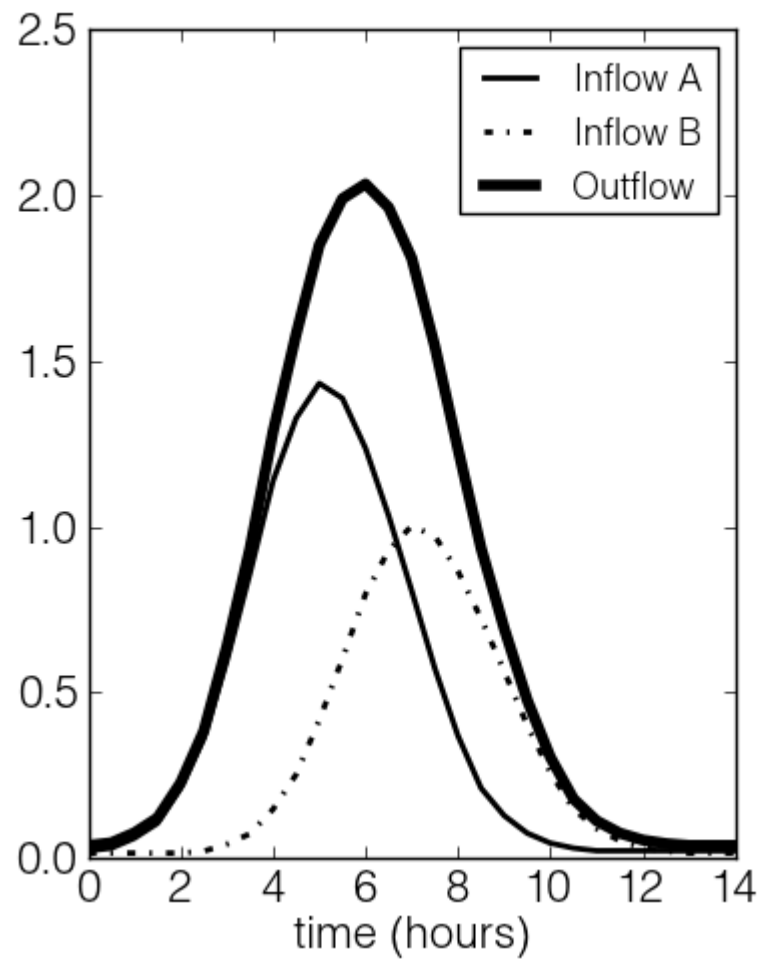
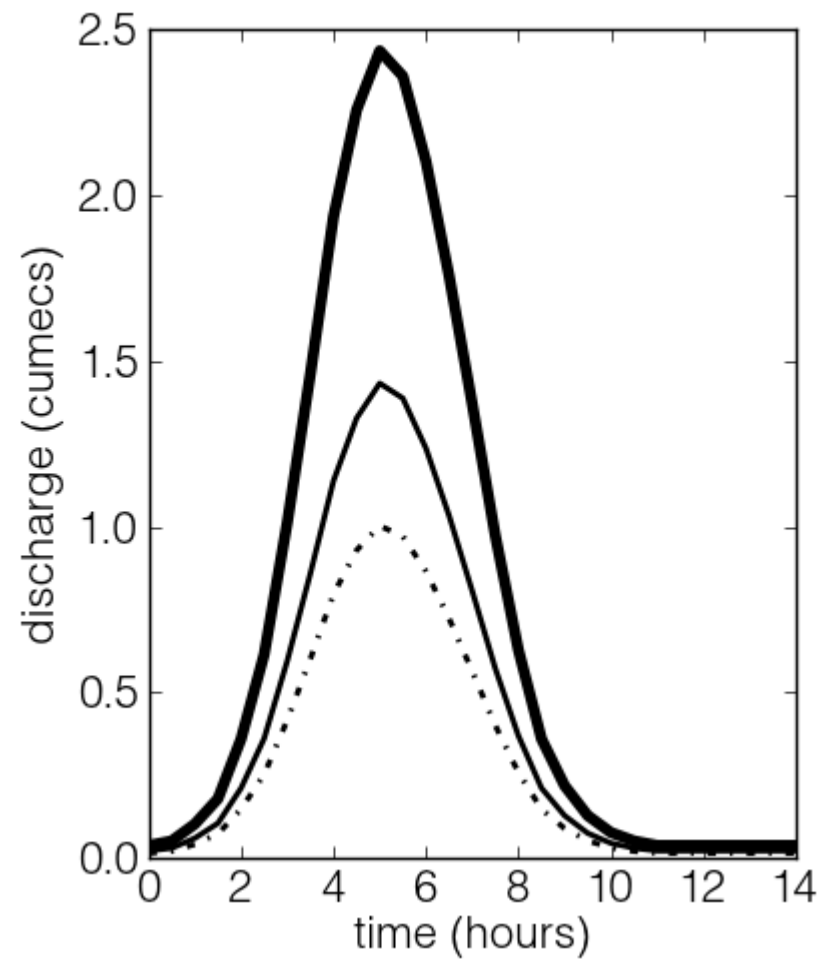


Figure 2.1 Topographical map of the Eddleston Water catchment

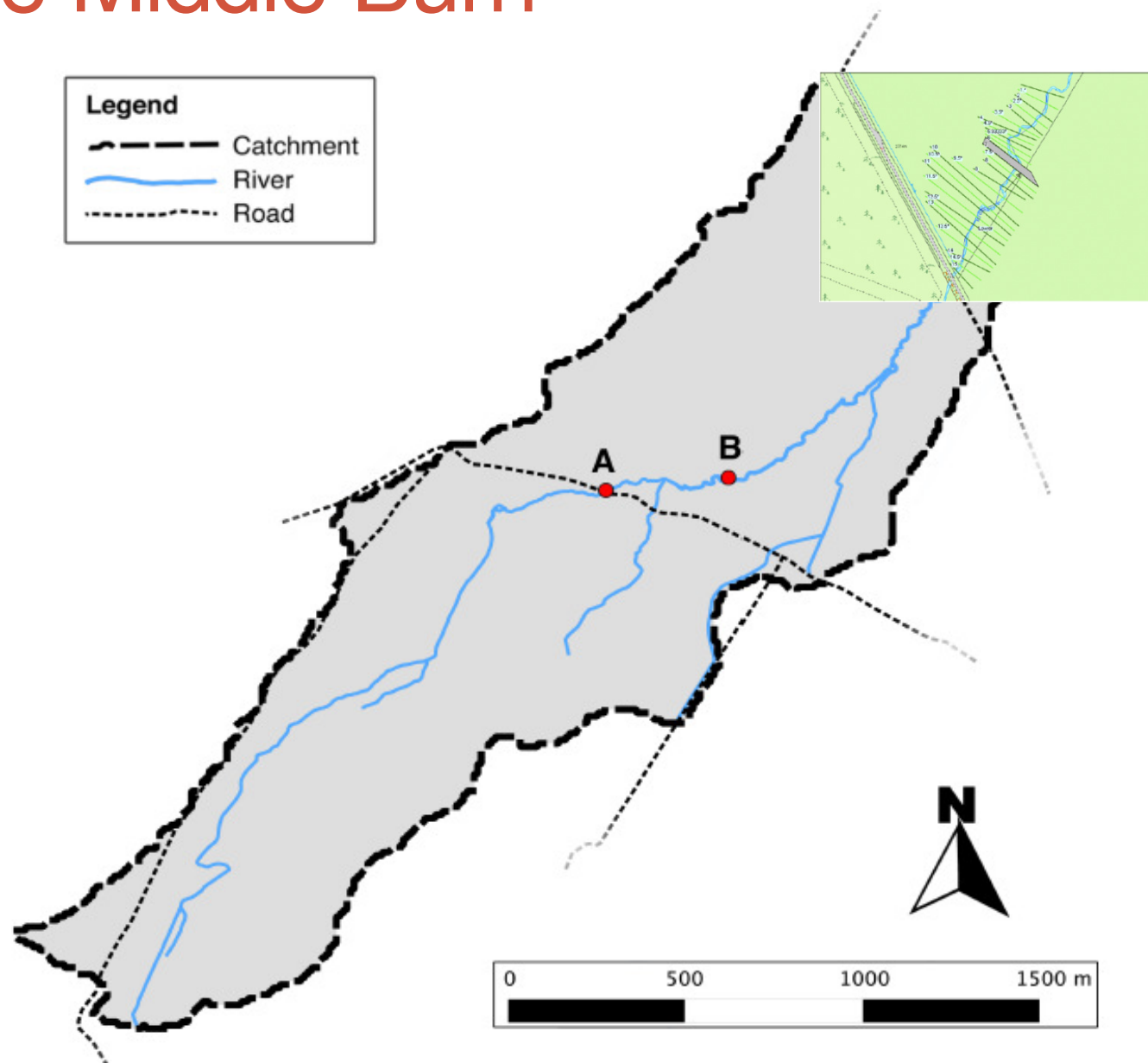


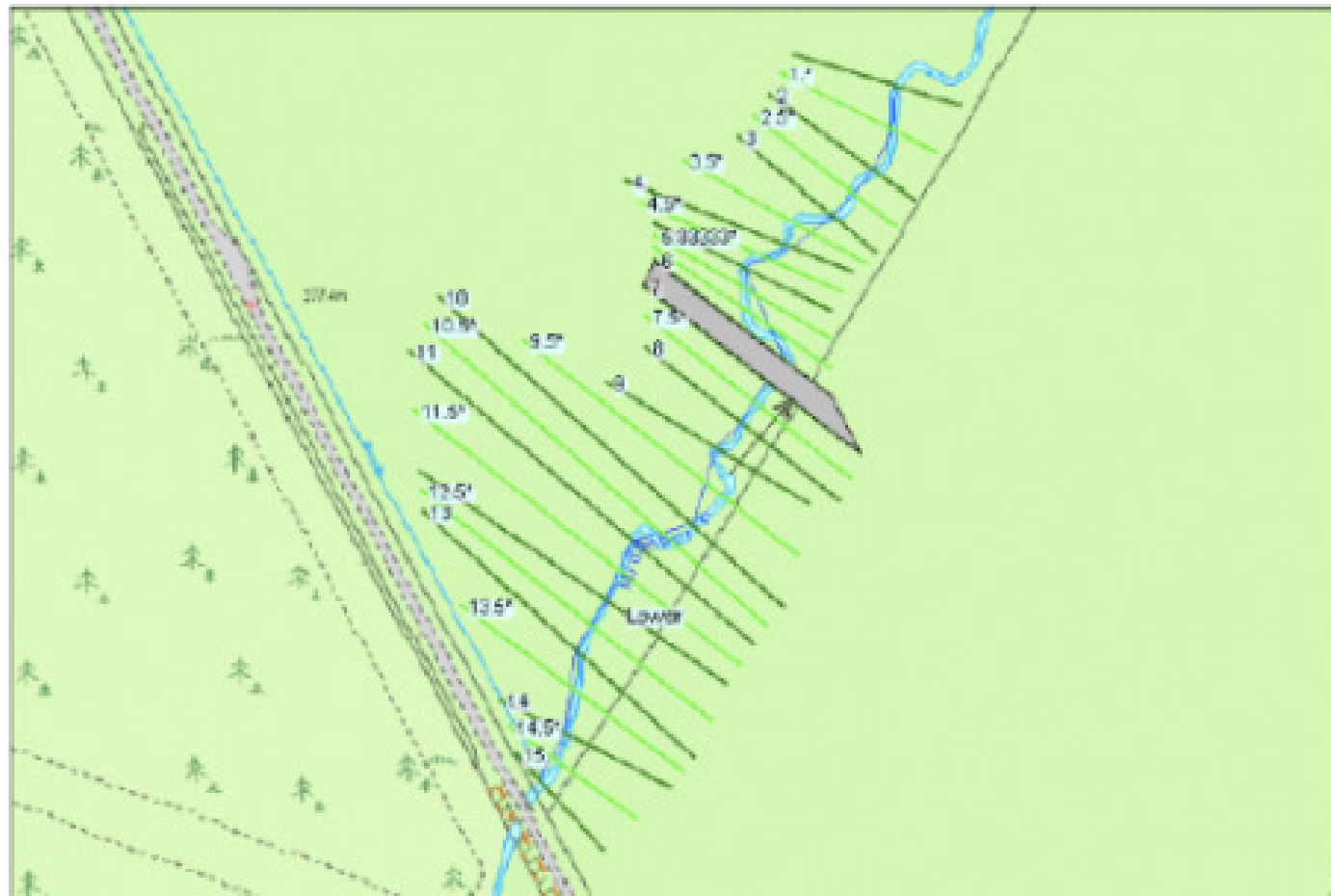
ARC spatial analyst  
Flow accumulation  
raw output raster

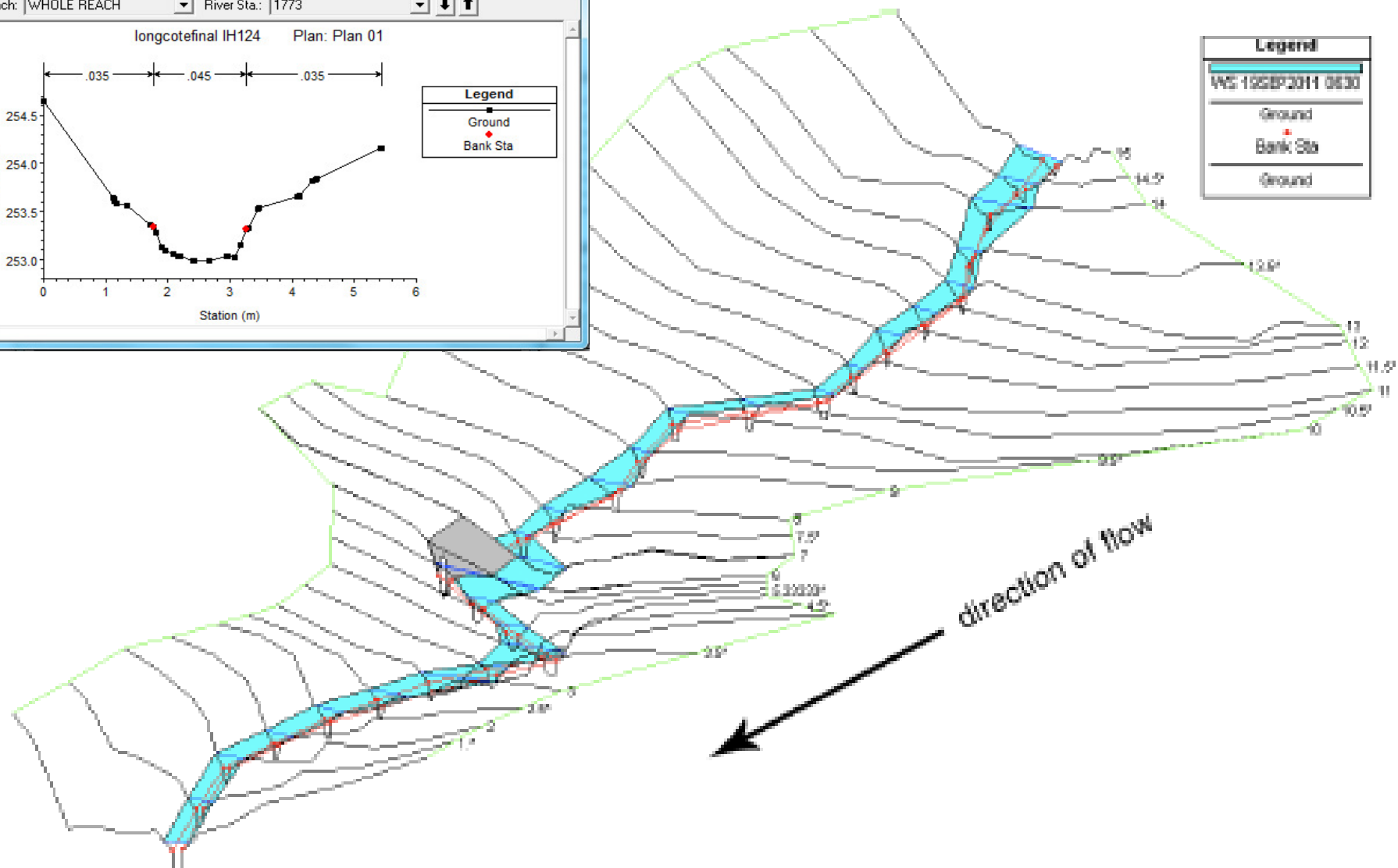
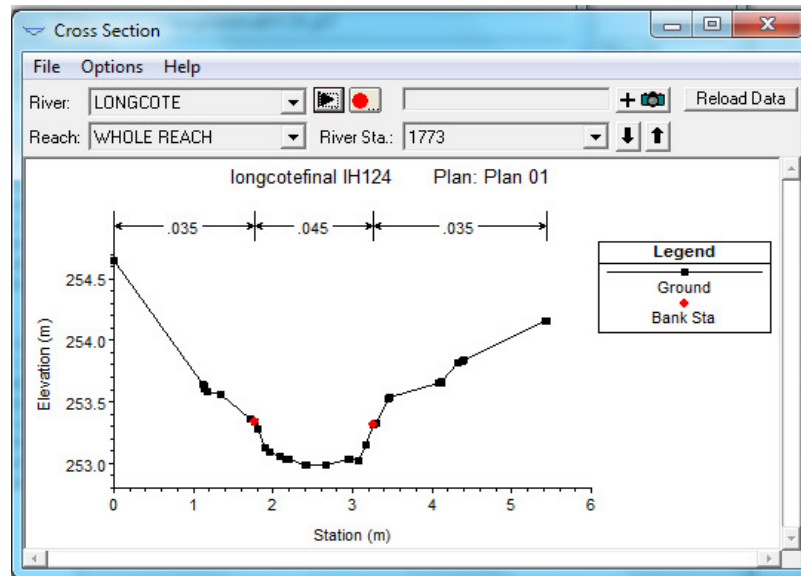
Shows 'theoretical  
maximum'  
accumulation over  
whole catchment (ie  
a unit hydrograph  
type situation)



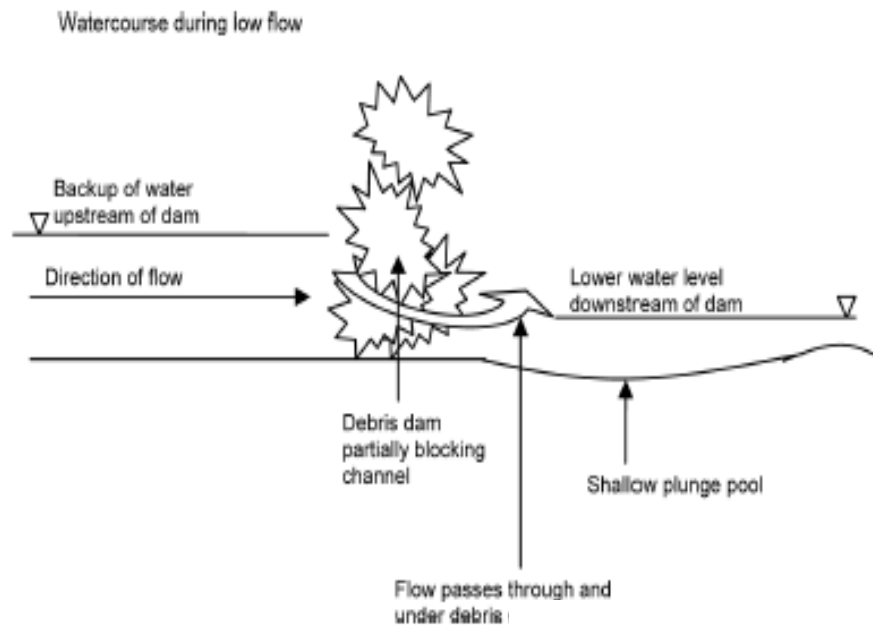
# The Middle Burn



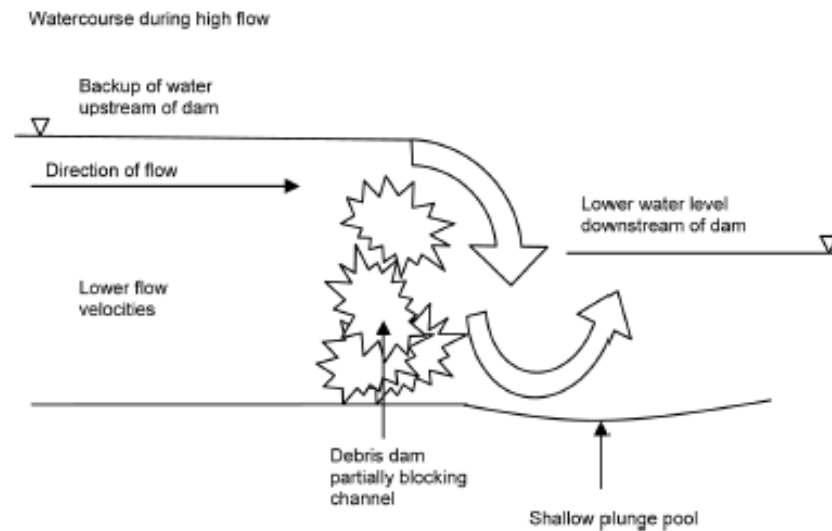








Theory of Dam operation (Thomas And Nisbet, 2007 WEJ 21)

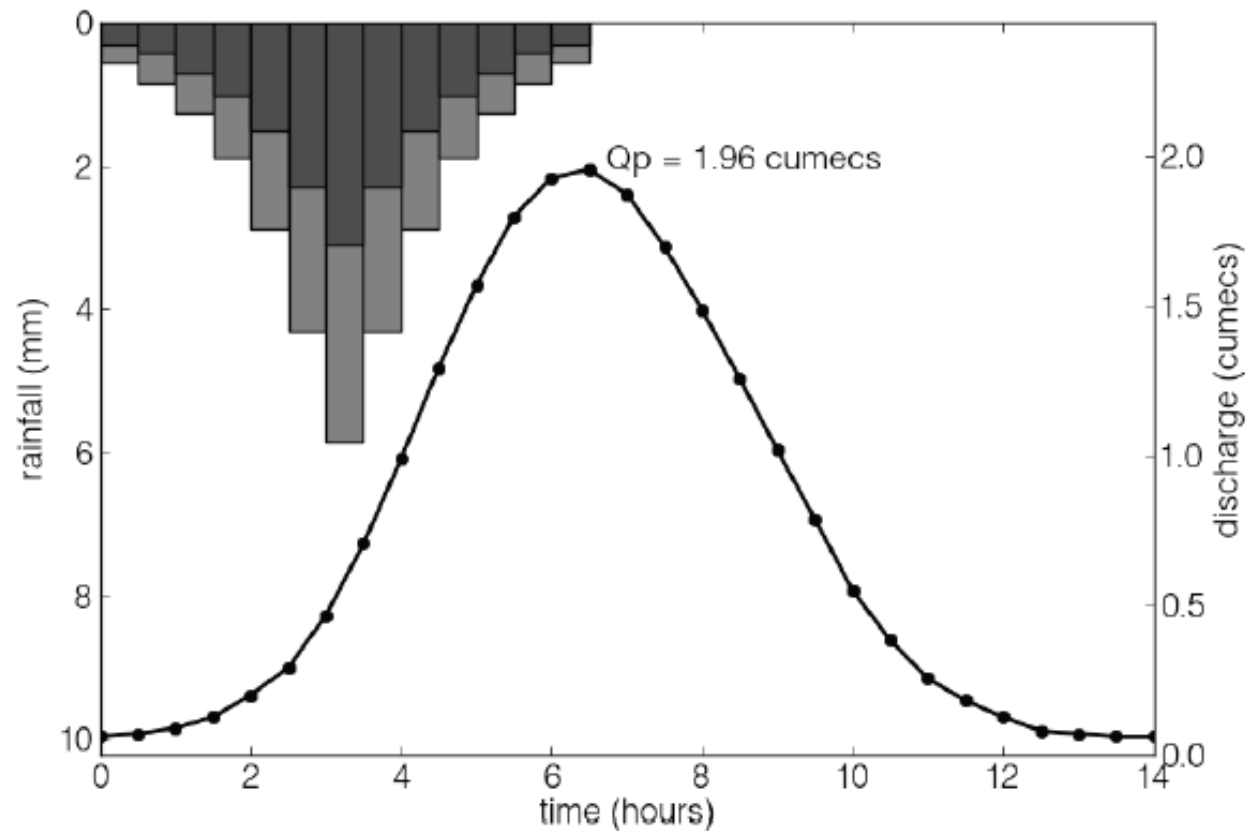


# Putting the theory into the models

- Introduction of LWD into the channel represented as global increase in roughness (Mannings  $n$ ), based on values suggested by Odoni and Lane (2010)
- Increase in floodplain roughness from rip. woodland represented by increase in  $n$  based on Chow (1959).

Odoni and Lane (2010). Assessment of the impact of upstream land management measures on flood flows in Pickering Beck using OVERFLOW.  
– Forestry Comm

# Middleburn design flow 1 in 10 year



# 1 in 10 year

		Floodplain roughness			
<i>Upper Reach</i>					
<i>1 in 10 return</i>		0.03	0.05	0.10	0.15
Channel roughness	0.04	–	0 (0.000)	4 (-0.006)	3 (-0.006)
	0.10	–	1 (0.001)	3 (-0.006)	6 (-0.013)
	0.14	–	1 (0.001)	3 (-0.006)	6 (-0.013)
	0.18	–	1 (0.001)	3 (-0.006)	10 (-0.019)

# 1 in 10 year

		Floodplain roughness			
<i>Lower Reach</i>					
<i>1 in 10 return</i>		0.03	0.05	0.10	0.15
Channel roughness	0.04	0 (0.000)	-1 (0.001)	2 (-0.002)	3 (-0.014)
	0.10	-1 (0.001)	0 (-0.01)	7 (-0.015)	9 (-0.016)
	0.14	0 (0.000)	4 (-0.014)	6 (-0.015)	11 (-0.026)
	0.18	-1 (0.001)	4 (-0.014)	4 (-0.014)	8 (-0.026)

# 1 in 100 year

		Floodplain roughness			
<i>Upper Reach</i>					
<i>1 in 100 return</i>		0.03	0.05	0.10	0.15
Channel roughness	0.04	–	0 (0.000)	4 (-0.005)	5 (-0.013)
	0.10	–	5 (-0.013)	5 (-0.014)	7 (-0.018)
	0.14	–	0 (0.000)	5 (-0.014)	7 (-0.02)
	0.18	–	0 (0.000)	5 (-0.013)	6 (-0.021)

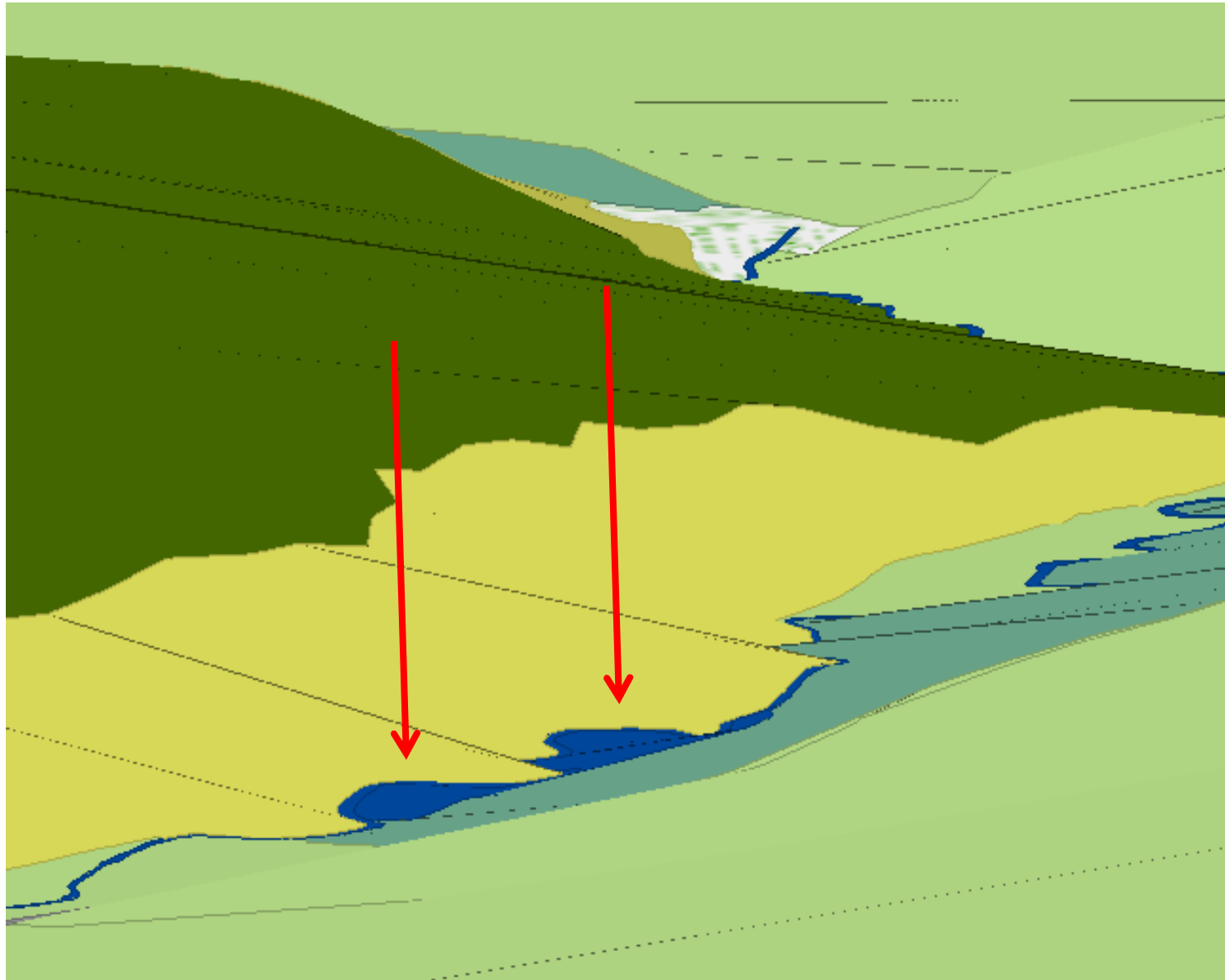
# 1 in 100 year

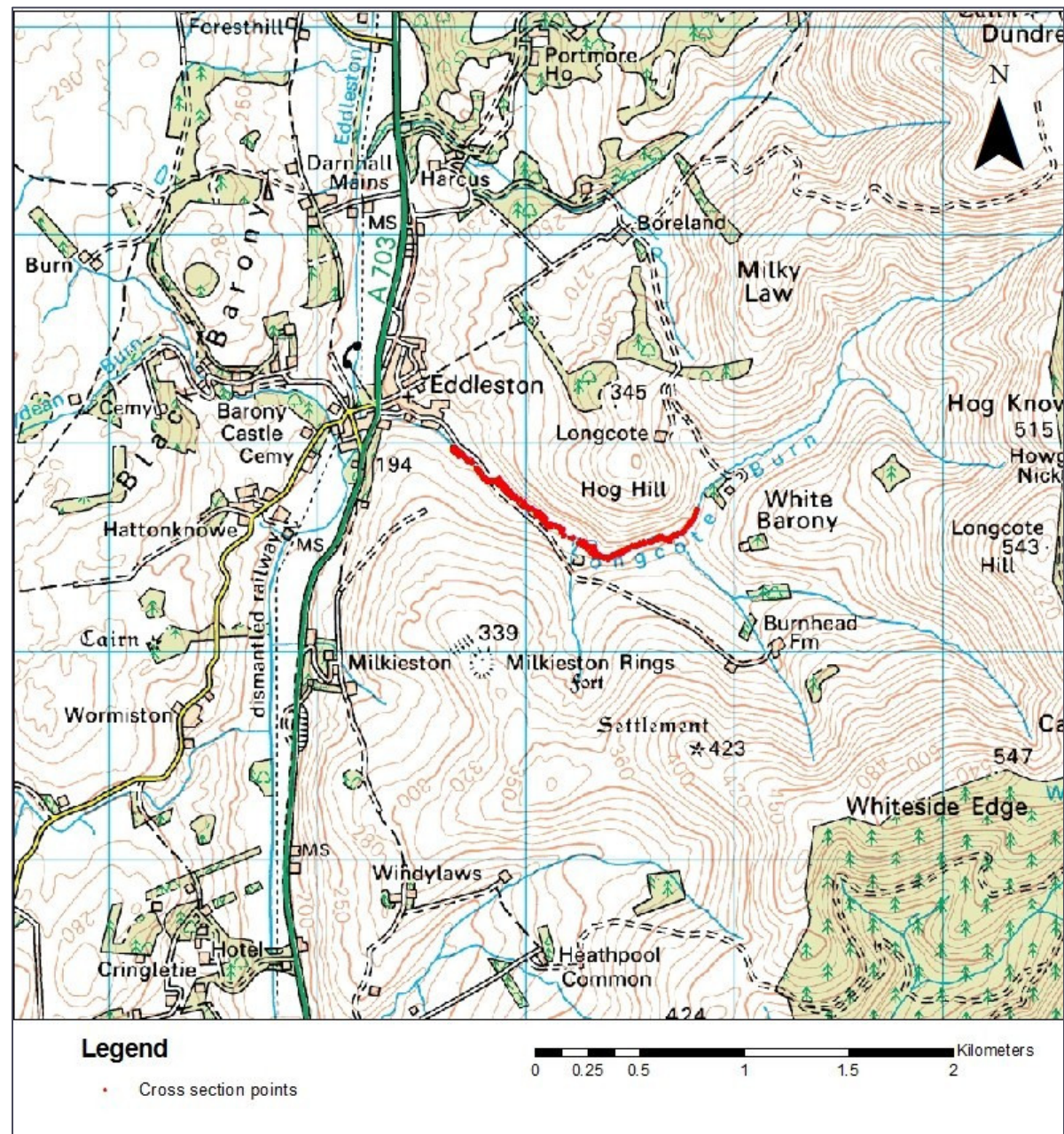
		Floodplain roughness			
<i>Lower Reach</i>					
<i>1 in 100 return</i>		0.03	0.05	0.10	0.15
Channel roughness	0.04	0 (0.000)	2 (-0.003)	5 (-0.020)	7 (-0.022)
	0.10	2 (-0.004)	3 (-0.007)	6 (-0.021)	9 (-0.024)
	0.14	2 (-0.004)	3 (-0.007)	5 (-0.020)	9 (-0.024)
	0.18	2 (-0.004)	5 (-0.008)	7 (-0.022)	9 (-0.024)

# The Longcote Burn





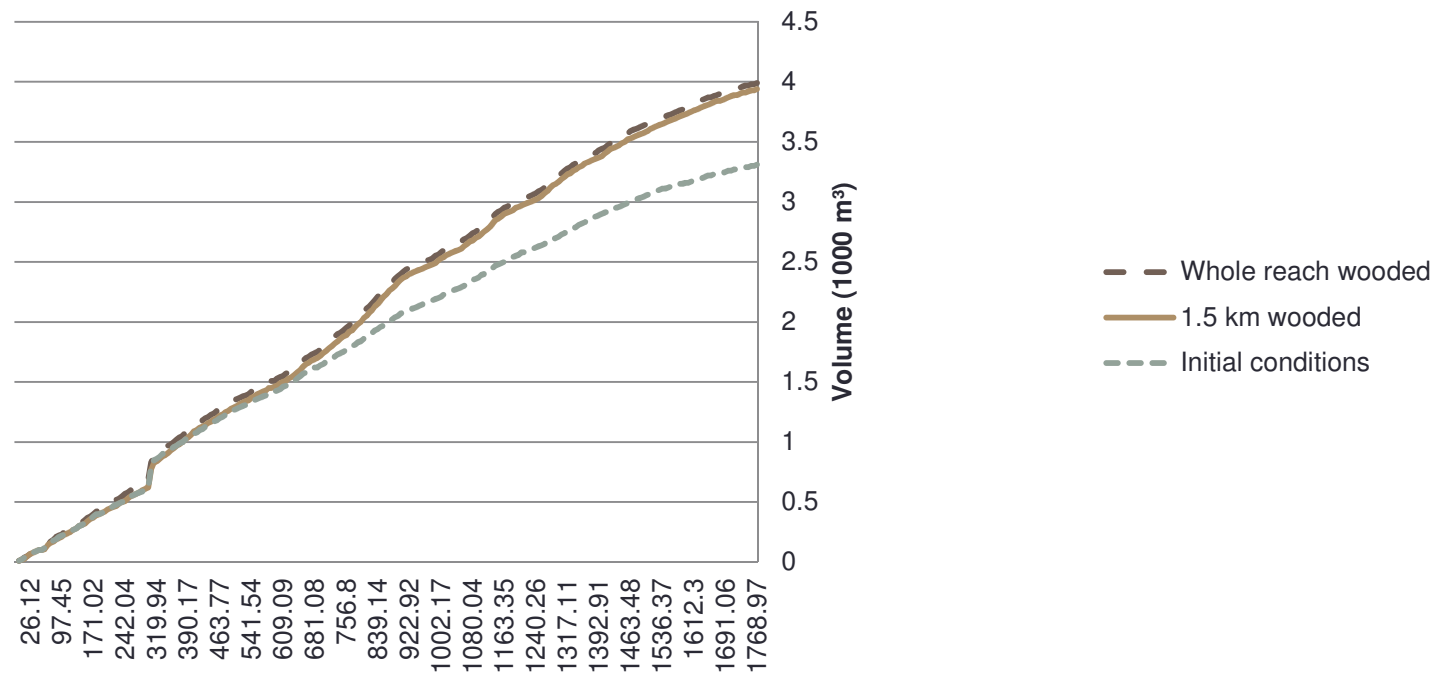




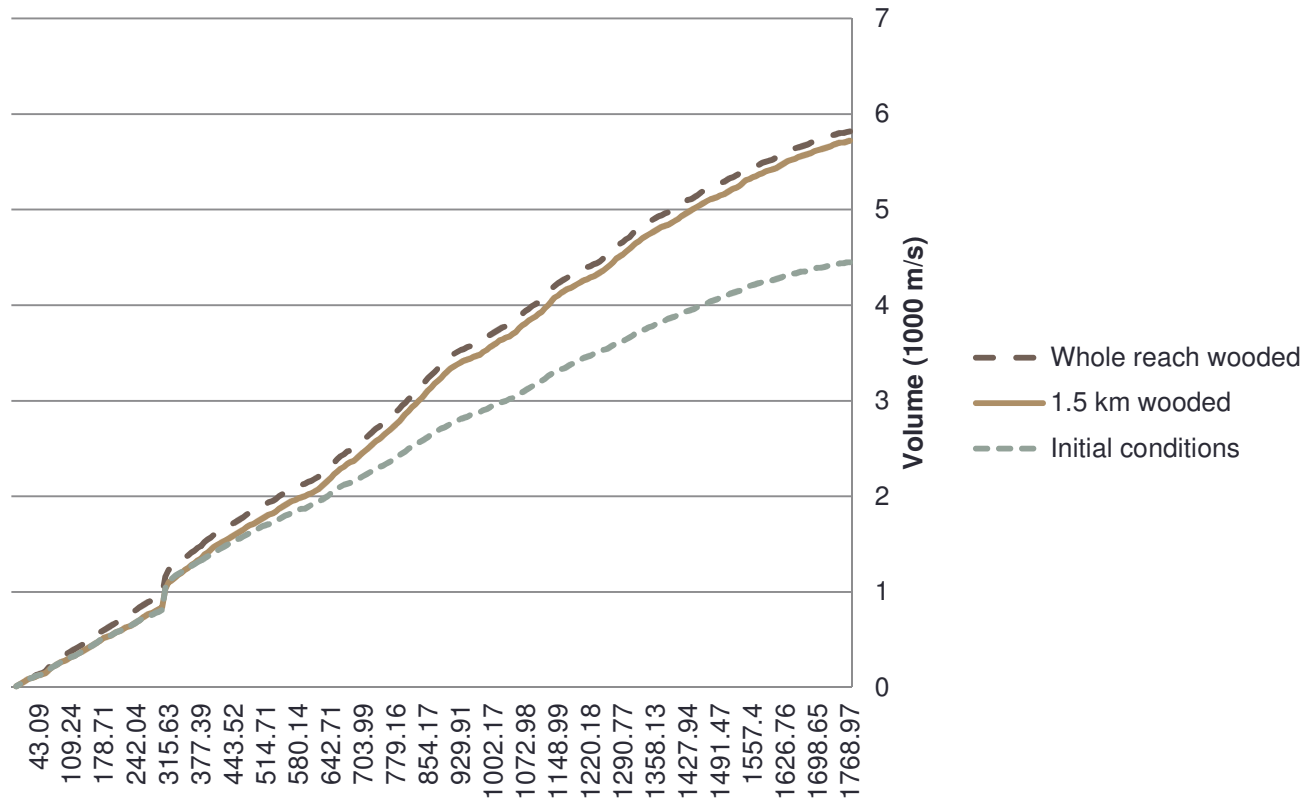
# The Longcote Burn

- At the Longcote Burn, storage potential for water on the floodplain in a 1 in 25 year event increased by 12.9% over the baseline condition when 1.5km of floodplain was afforested.
- This storage increased by only 1.6%, to 14.5%, when the **entire** floodplain was afforested.

## Longcote 25 Year Event - Flood Water Storage



## 100 Year Event - Flood Water Storage



# Future Directions

- Flow calibration and ratings of hydrometric network – ongoing
- --> Use of the calibration for model calibration and refinement
- Survey and model the Shiplaw burn in a similar way – possibly the upper main stem
- Actual planting! (SRDP) and debris/ other management