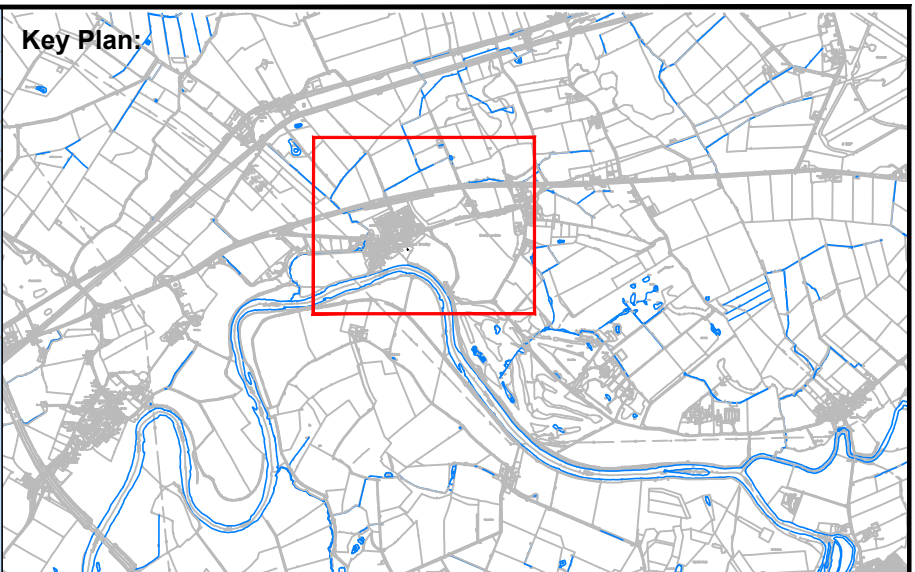
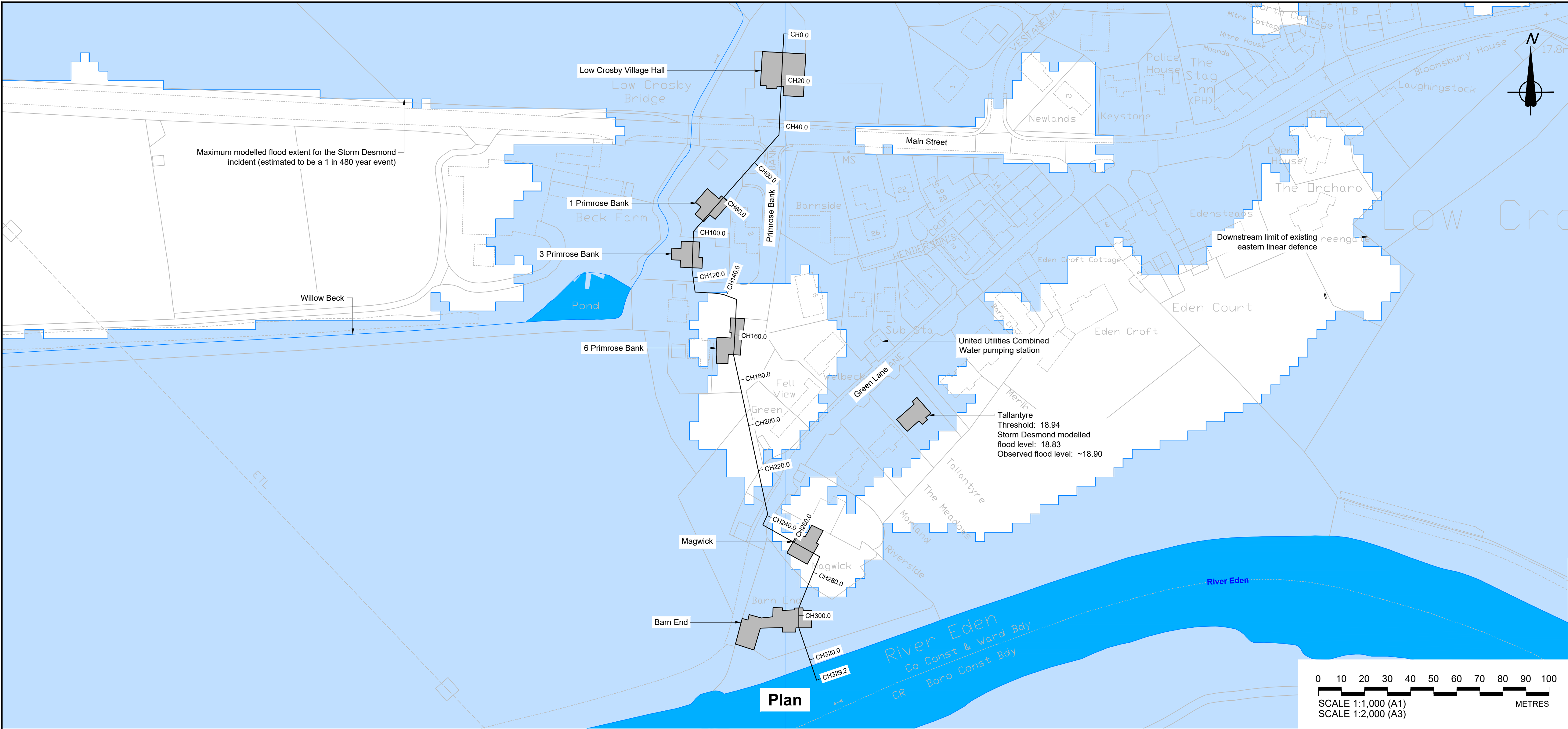




- Notes:
1. This drawing is provided for information only.
 2. Property threshold levels taken from topographic survey J00708/WILO01 (Atlantic Geomatics, May 2017).
 3. Observed flood levels at individual properties are as provided by the Low Crosby Flood Action Group.
 4. All levels are shown in meters Above Ordnance Datum (Newlyn) unless stated otherwise.
 5. All dimensions are in metres unless stated otherwise.

Important

Hydraulic models are mathematical tools used to represent the complex behaviour of river and floodplain flow. This behaviour is influenced by a broad range of factors that vary in space and time. The mathematics that underpin how a hydraulic model represents river flows is based on various well tested theories that can normally be relied on to approximate reality, but this does require judgement by the modeller on how best to build a model of a specific river and for a particular purpose. As a result, various assumptions, approximations and simplifications have to be made to balance accuracy with practicality. As such, it must be recognised that whilst a hydraulic model is always calibrated using the best available real world flood data, it will never be able to completely replicate a real incident. There is always 'residual uncertainty' in model performance.

As part of its quality assurance process, the Environment Agency specifies requirements for key metrics used to assess how a hydraulic model is performing. The hydraulic model used to generate the data presented in this drawing has been reviewed and has been assessed as being compliant with those requirements.

To allow for 'residual uncertainty' in modelled water levels, the design water levels used for flood risk management solutions are increased by an allowance calculated using a standardised approach, which includes consideration of how cautious the defence design should be.

Water Level Comparison: Storm Desmond as it happened CH0m TO CH320m (1H:10V)

