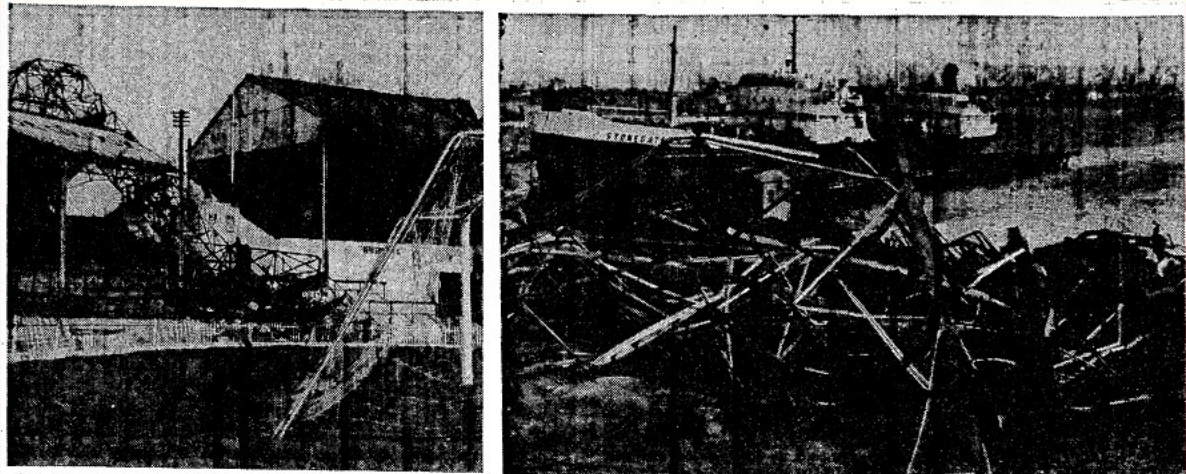


# The 1962 Severe Windstorm in Sheffield, Yorkshire

Ralph Burton, NCAS Weather  
Stephen Mobbs, NCAS Director



- Storm started at approx 4Z
- Continued for ~ next 8 hours
- Mean wind speed of ~20m/s, gusts of up to 40 m/s
- Severe gales extended over a wide region – but very localised



Pylons blown down in yesterday's gale. That on left held floodlights at Sheffield United football club's ground at Bramall Lane. The other was the support, on the Jarrow side of the river Tyne, for power cables crossing the river.

**£586M. SUBSIDY TO W. GERMAN FARMERS**

**IMPROVING LIVING STANDARDS**

From Our Own Correspondent

BONN, FEB. 16

The Federal Government proposes to give DM.2,060m. (about £183m.) in subsidies to west German agriculture in

**NINE DIE IN GALES: GUSTS REACH 177 M.P.H.**

**70,000 HOUSES DAMAGED IN SHEFFIELD DISASTER**

Nine people died and many were injured in gales which raged over parts of Britain yesterday. In North

the German blitz in December, 1940. Whole streets were blocked with rubble, slate, glass and loose masonry. Many

**RUSSIA CLAIMS AIR CORRIDOR CONTROL**

**NEW DEMAND FOR RESERVATION**

From Our Correspondent

BERLIN, FEB. 16

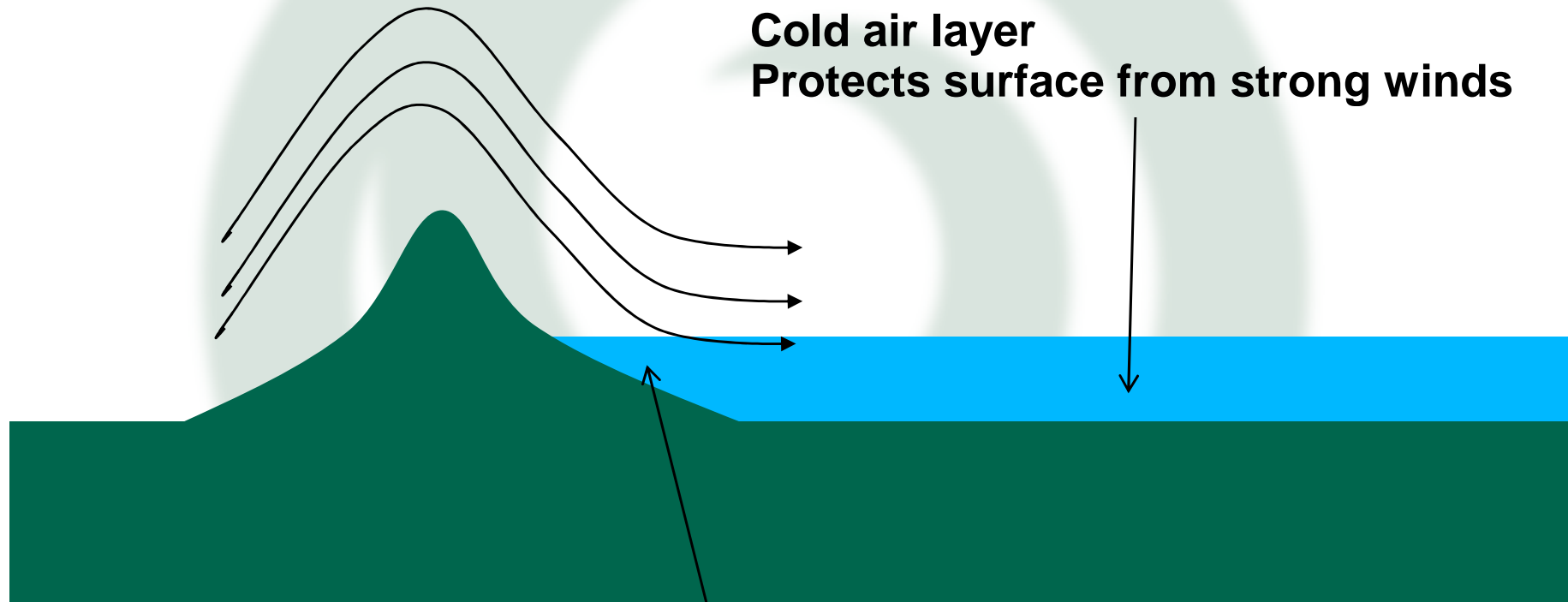
The protest of the western powers to Russia over recent incidents in the air

**Actually 110,000 (out of a total of 161,000)**



# Downslope Winds I.

**Winds normal or near-normal to ridge**



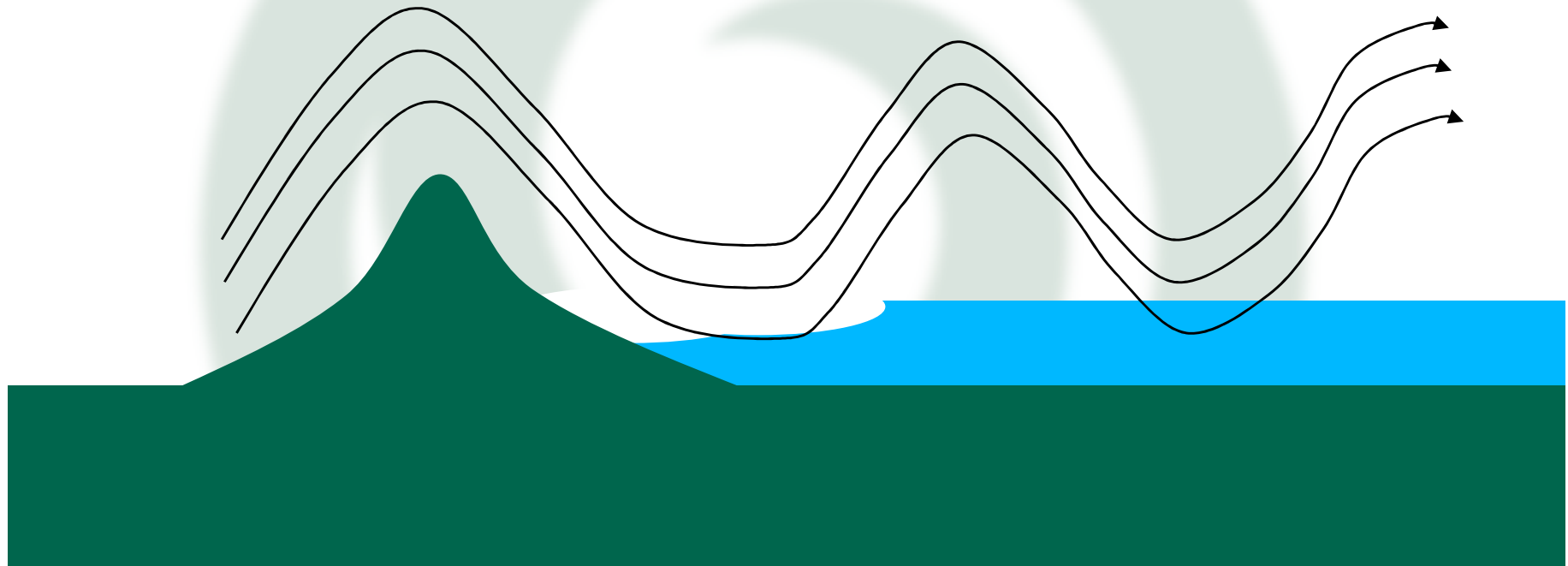
**Cold air layer  
Protects surface from strong winds**

**Winds erode leading edge of cold layer**

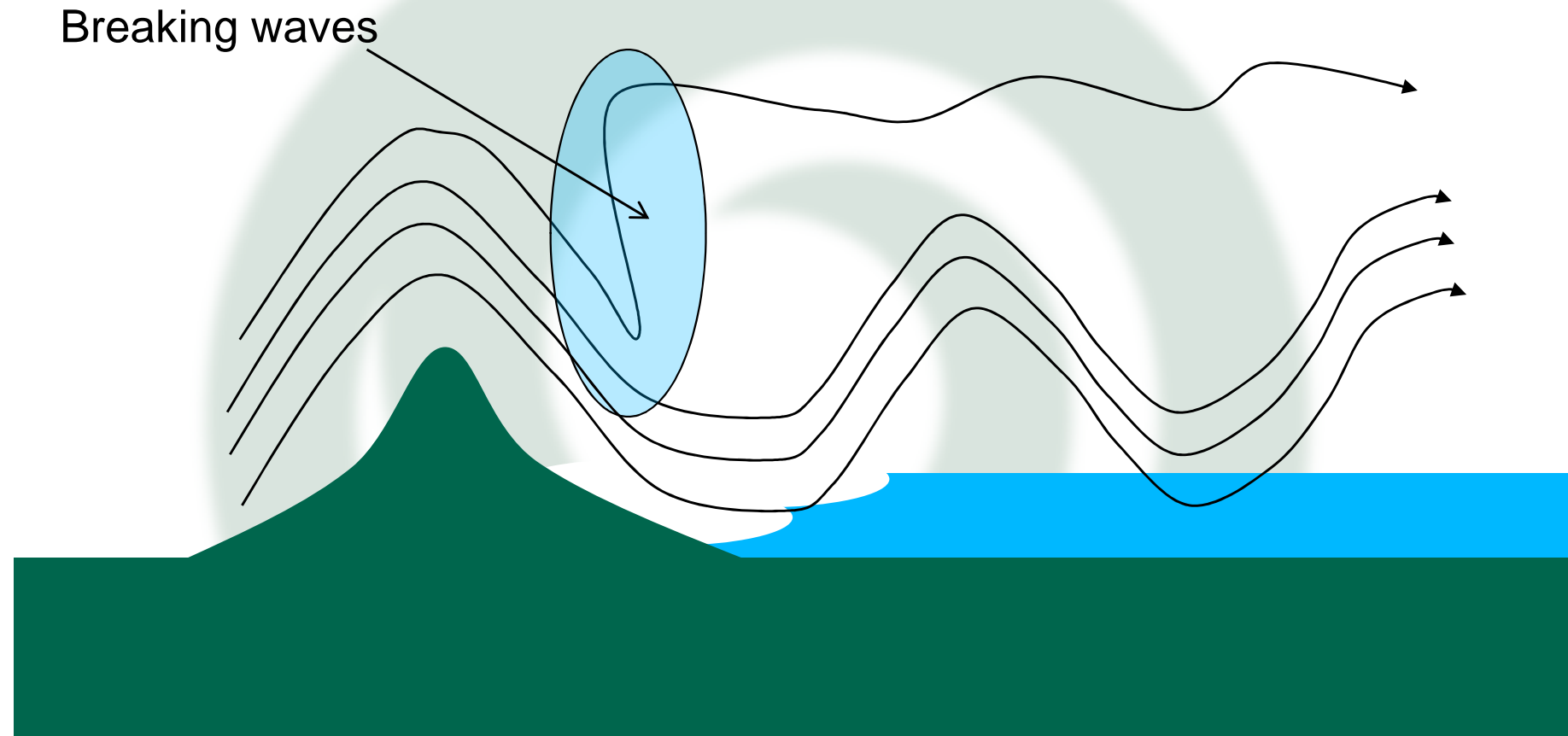


## Downslope Winds II.

**Wave starts to depress edge of cold layer**

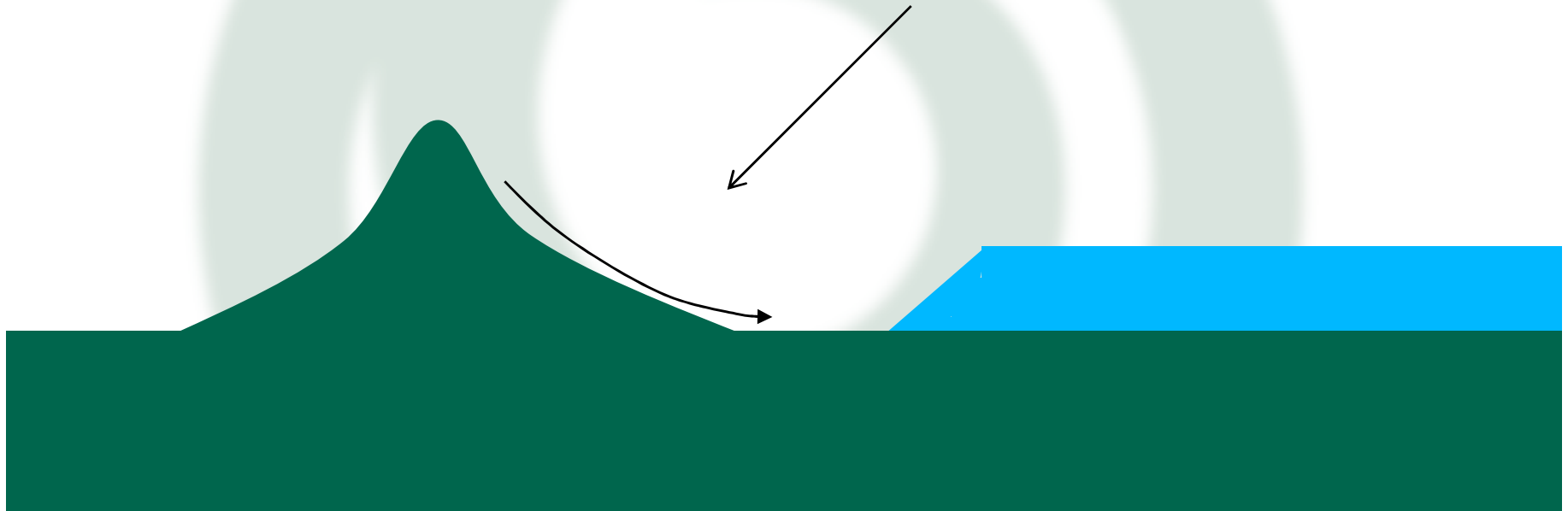


## Downslope Winds III.



## Downslope Winds IV.

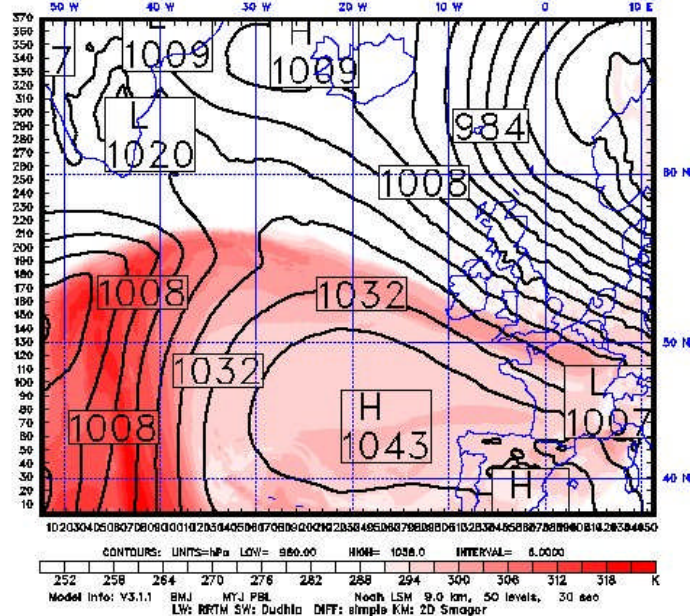
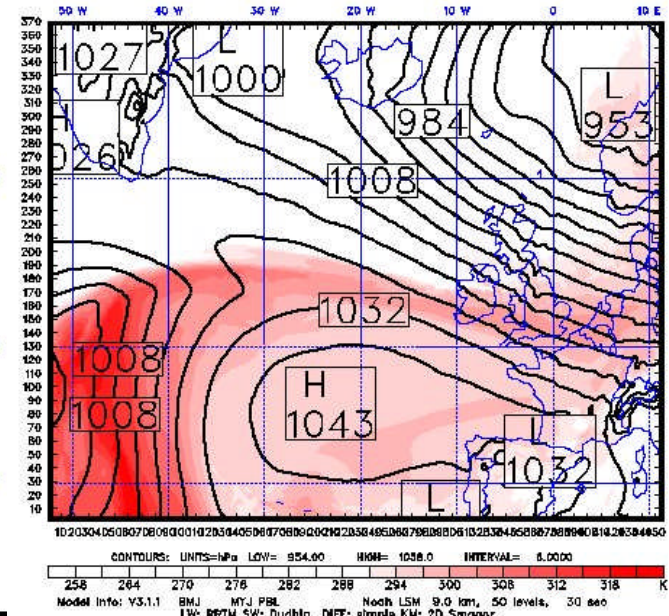
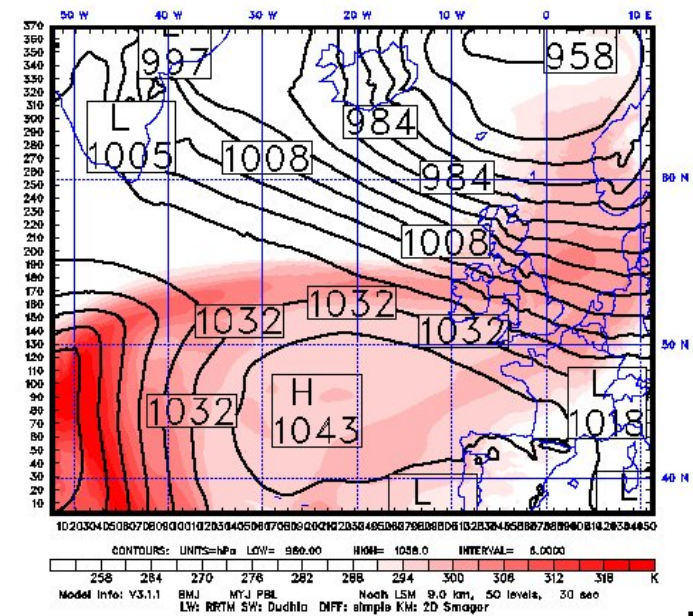
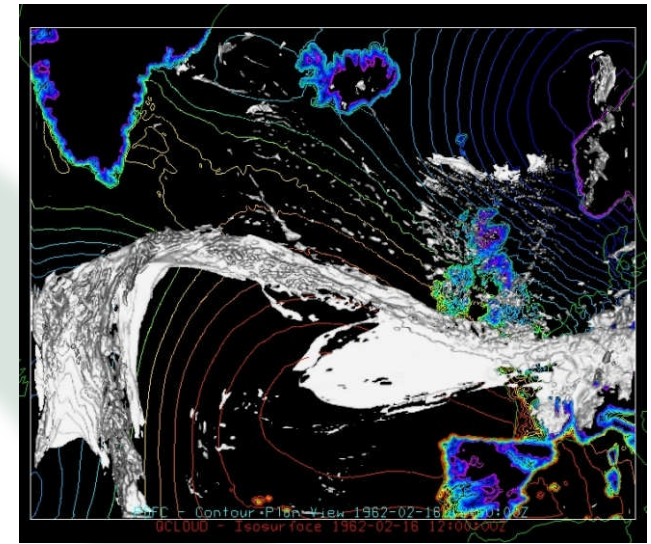
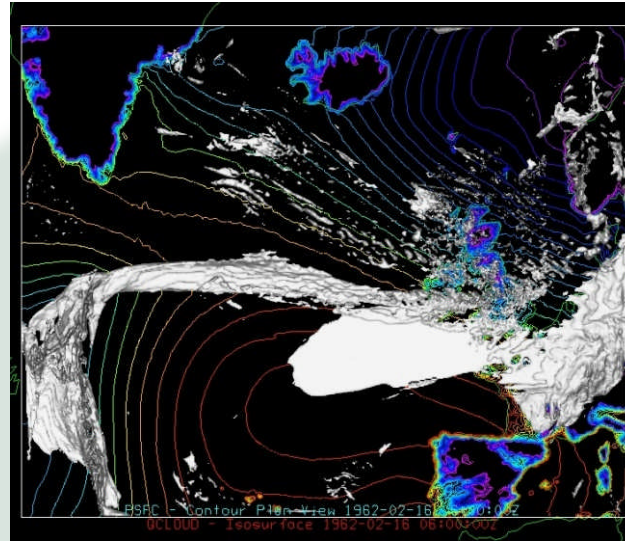
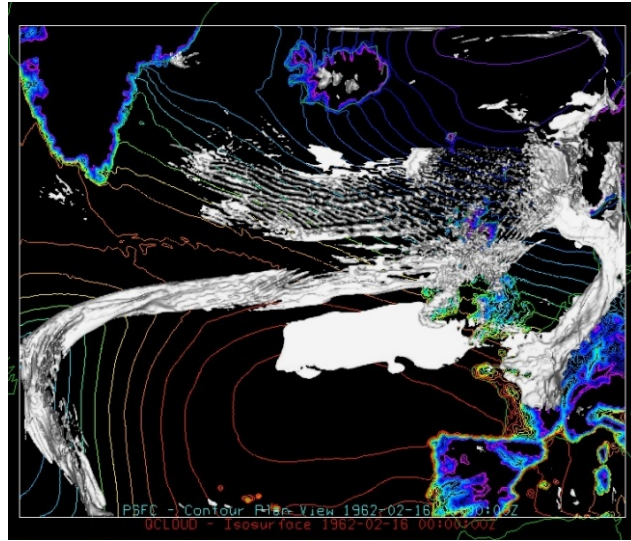
Strong winds can reach surface



0Z

6Z

12Z



# Synoptic situation



Waves?

YES

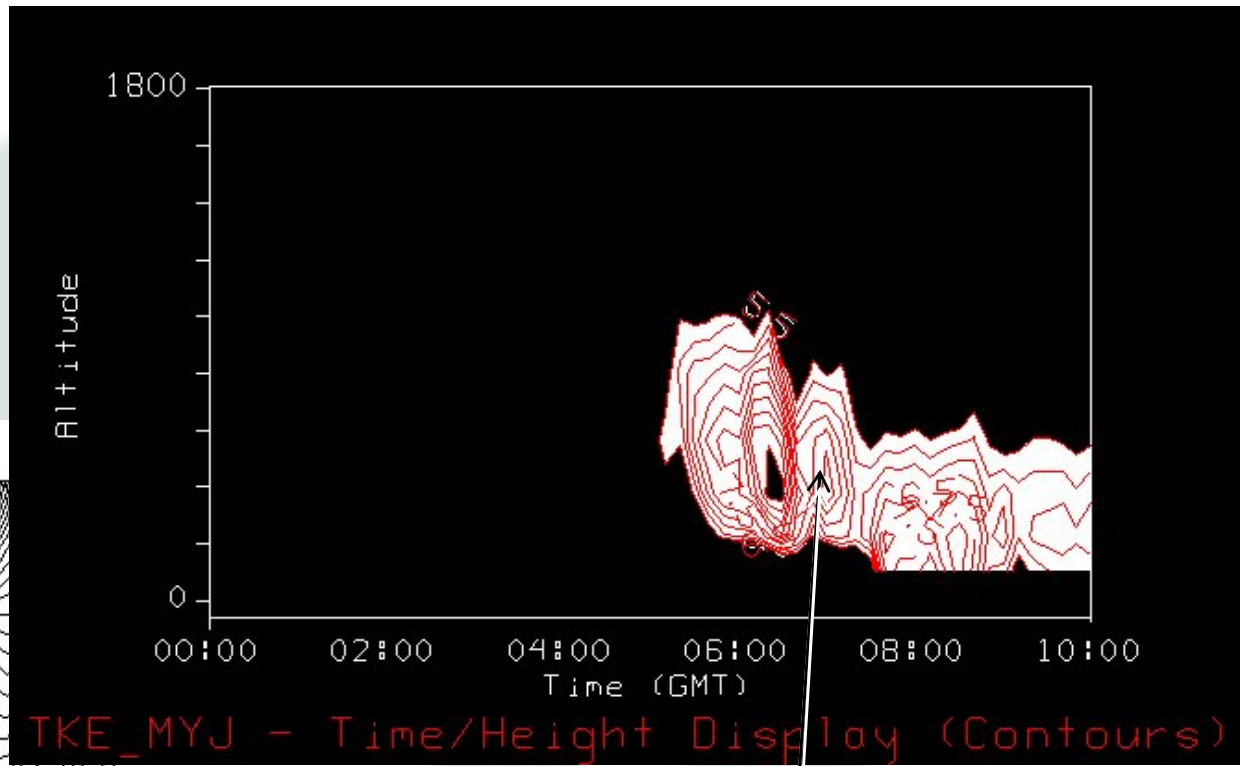
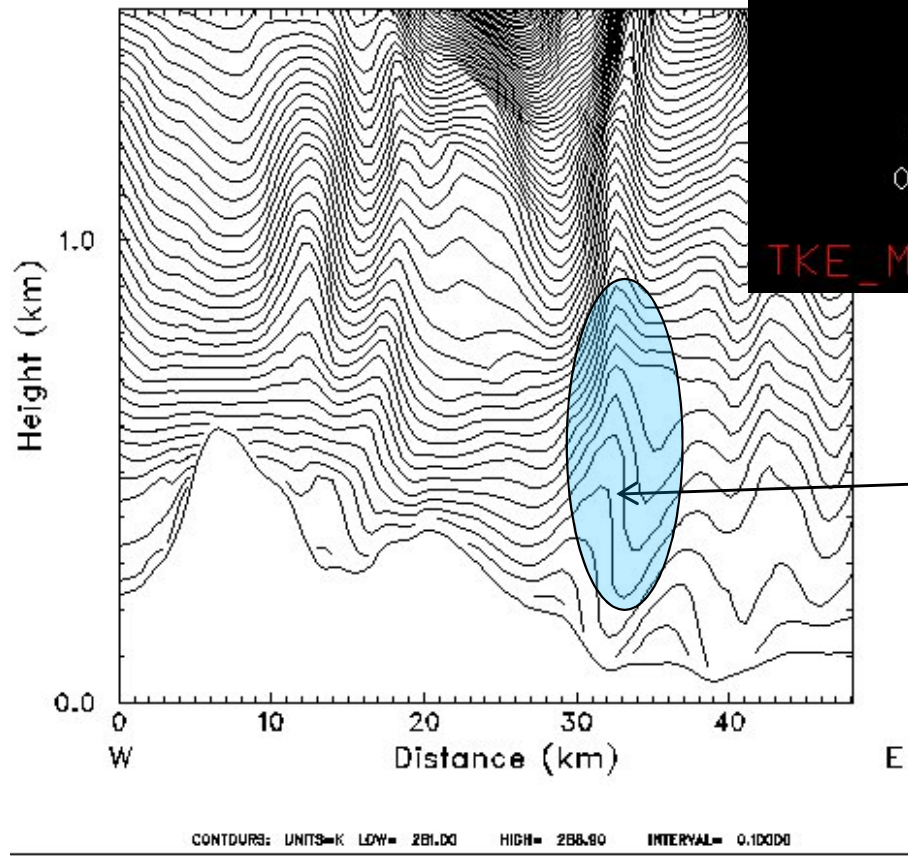


Inner domain, 0640Z



# Breaking waves?

YES



Waves breaking, turbulent response

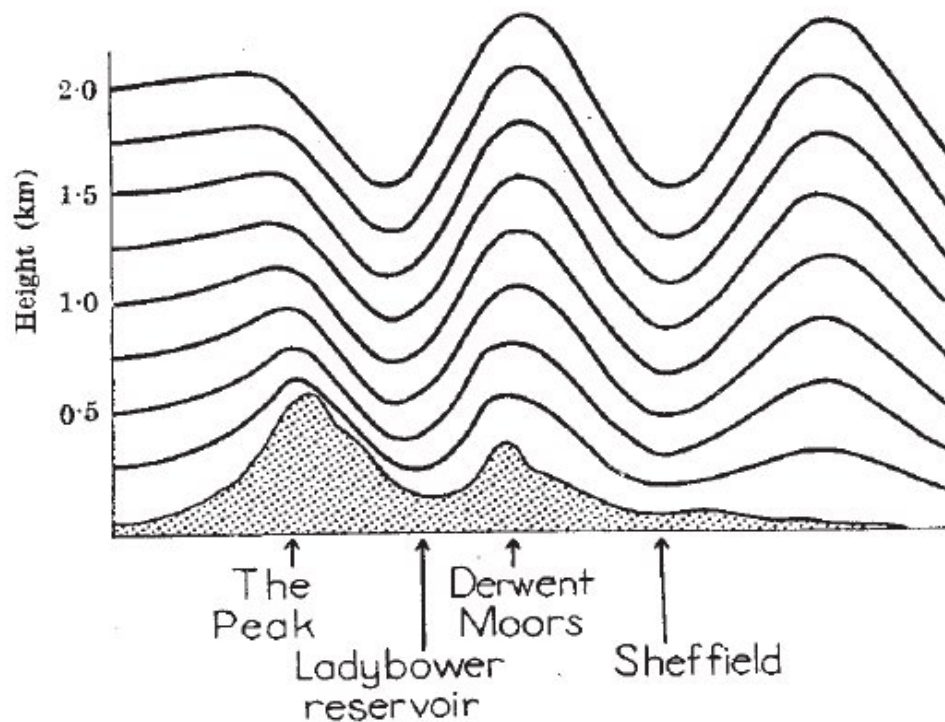


Fig. 3. Calculated streamlines for the flow across the Pennines in the vicinity of Sheffield

2D, steady state,  
no variation of  $U$  with height,  
small ridges only

## Aanensen and Sawyer, “The Gale of February 16<sup>th</sup>, 1962, in the West Riding of Yorkshire”, *Nature*, Feb. 1963

Numerical method described in Sawyer, *QJRMS* 1960...”results...cannot be regarded as applying to flow over ridges of greater height than 200 or 300m”



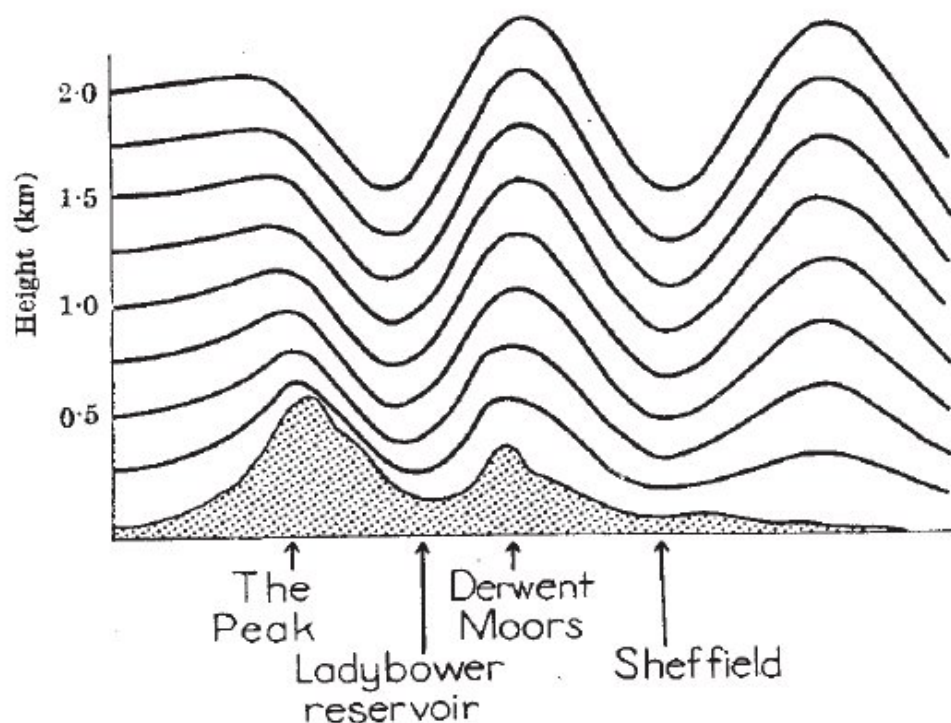


Fig. 3. Calculated streamlines for the flow across the Pennines in the vicinity of Sheffield

2D, steady state,  
no variation of  $U$  with height,  
small ridges only  
**Computerised solution, on  
the “Meteor” computer**

**3000 calculations / second**

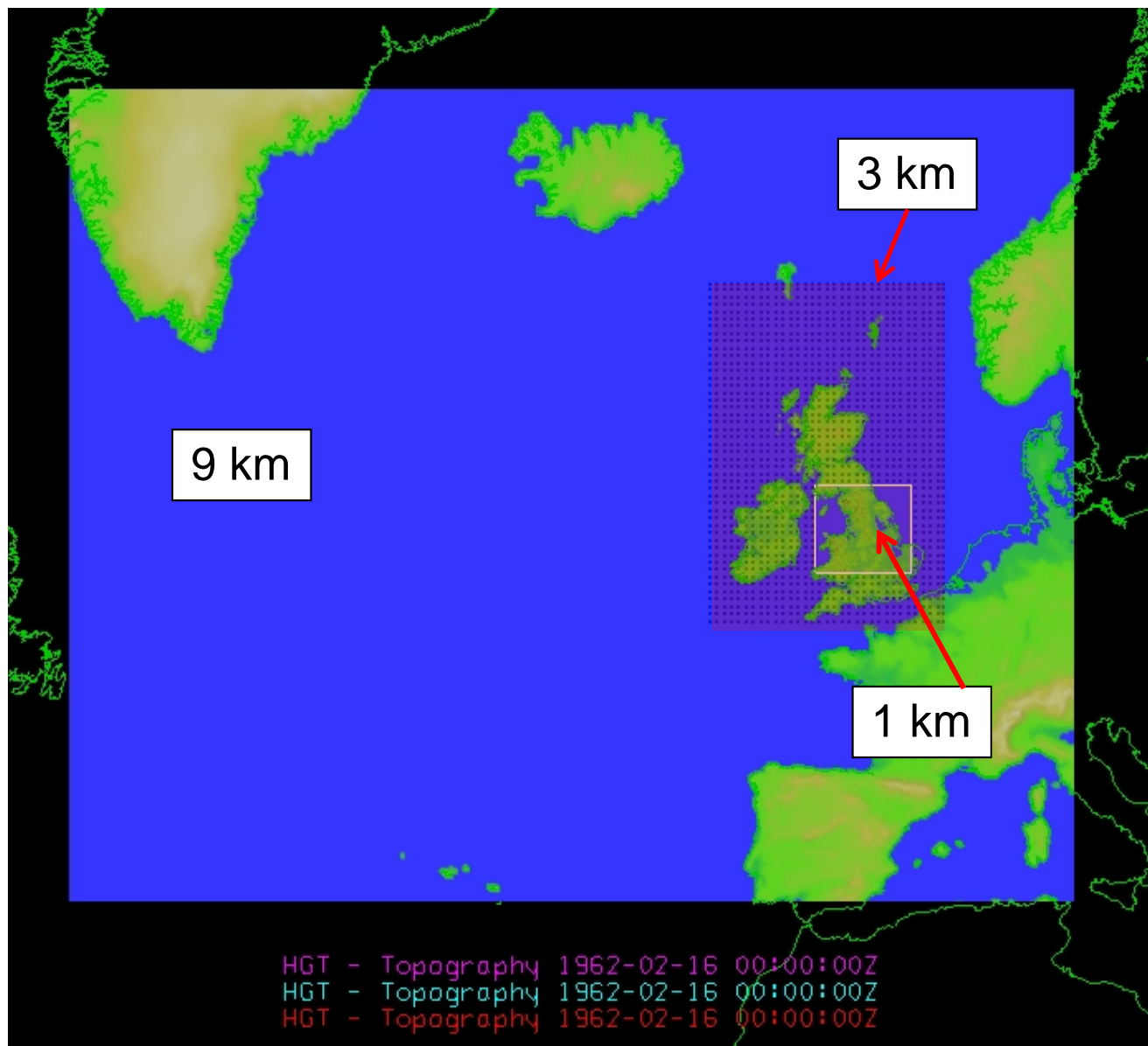
**cf. WRF runs performed  
on HECToR, 570 million million calculations /second**





## Synoptic situation





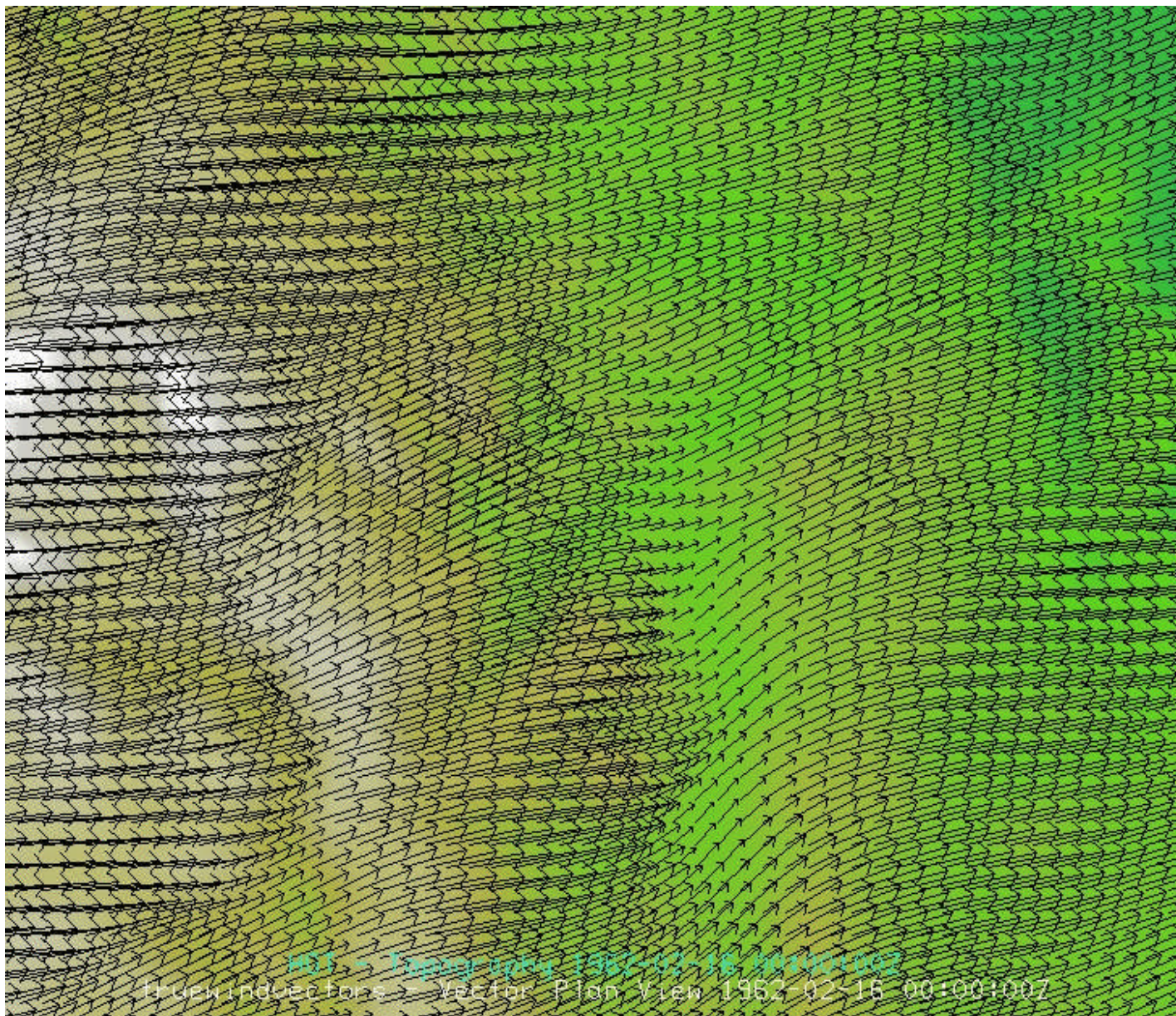
- 80 vertical levels
- Morrison microphysics
- TKE PBL
- NOAH land surface
- SW, LW, etc.

➤ SRTM 90m orography of Yorkshire

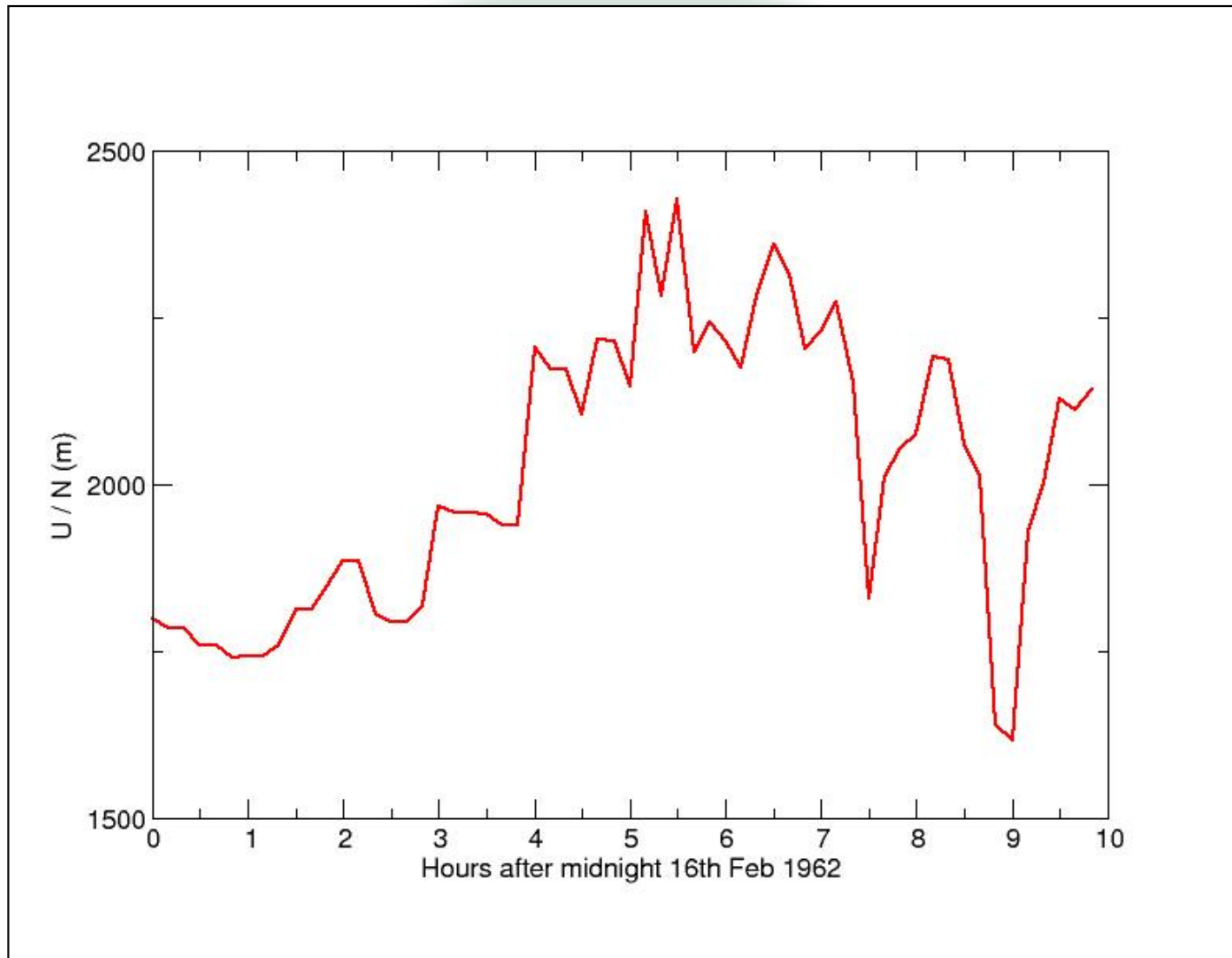
**Initialised with  
ERA 40 analyses  
T159, 16 levels**

## WRF configuration





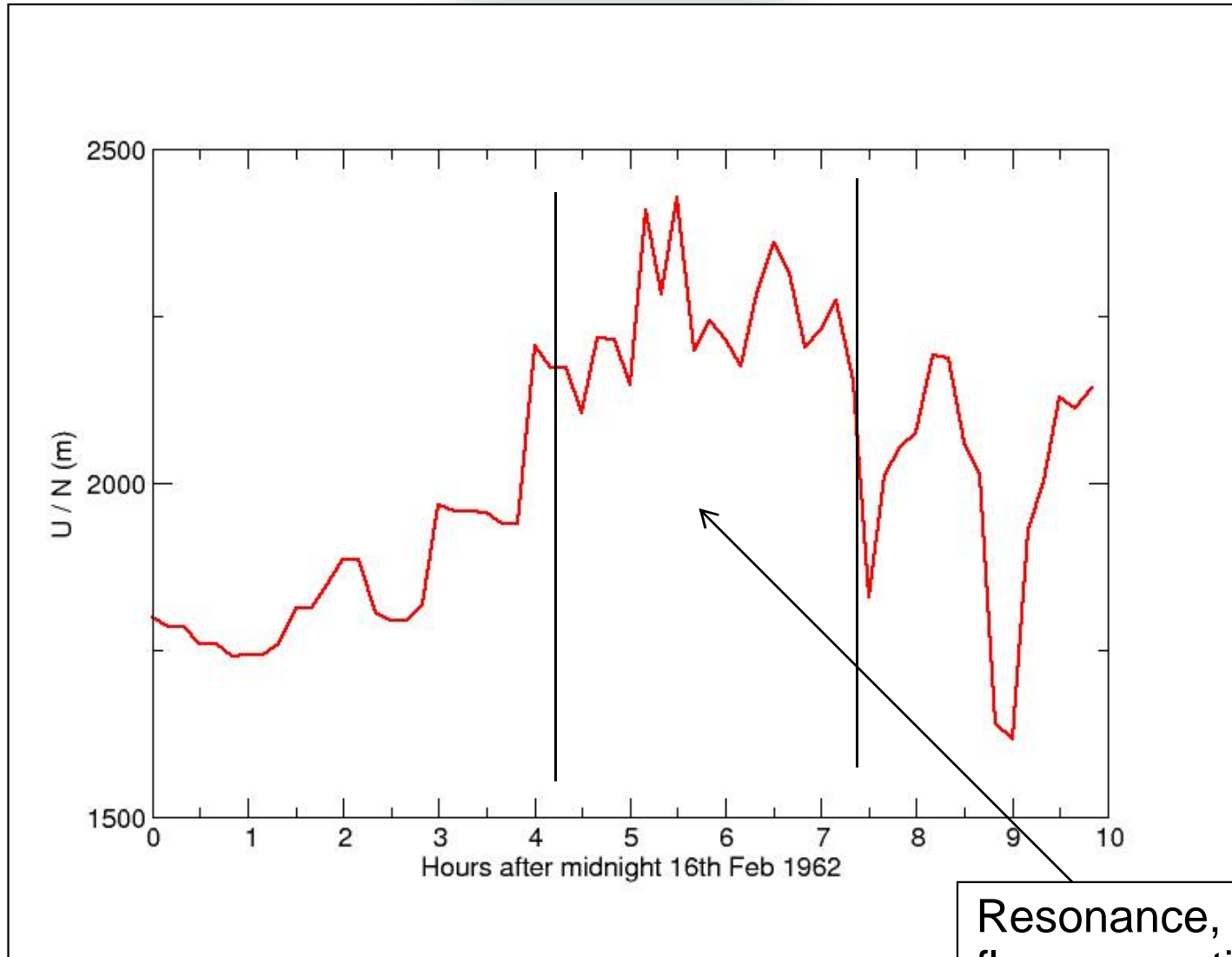
## Variation in upstream conditions





## Variation in upstream conditions

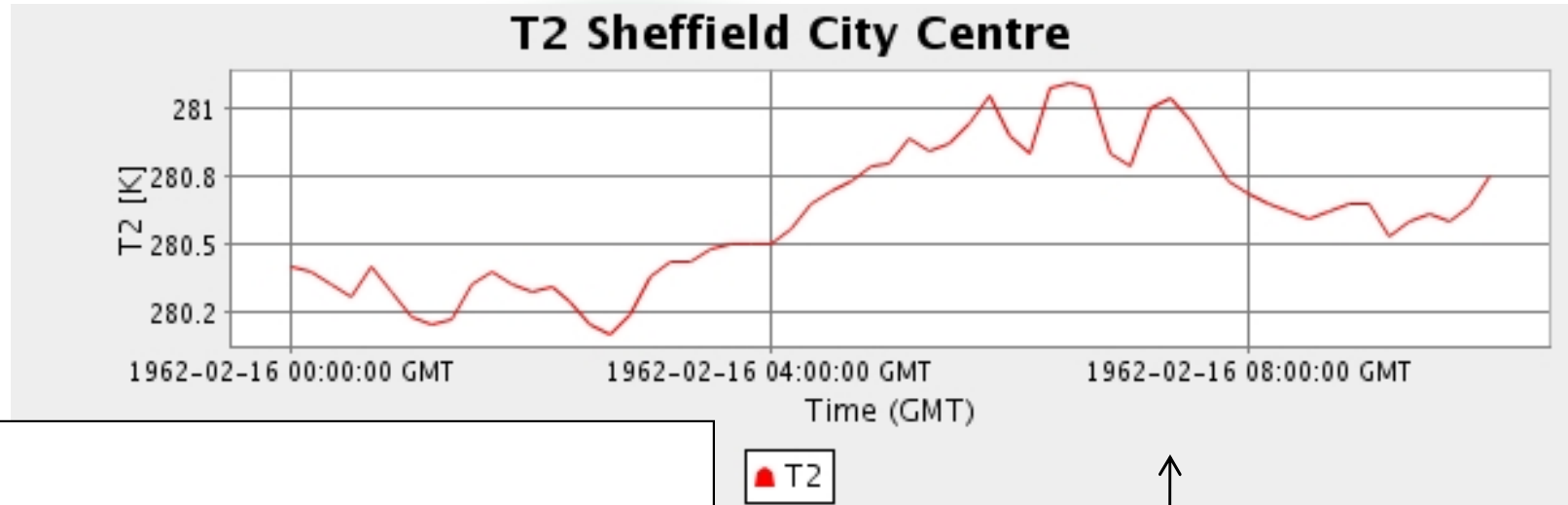
Response downstream is more nonlinear



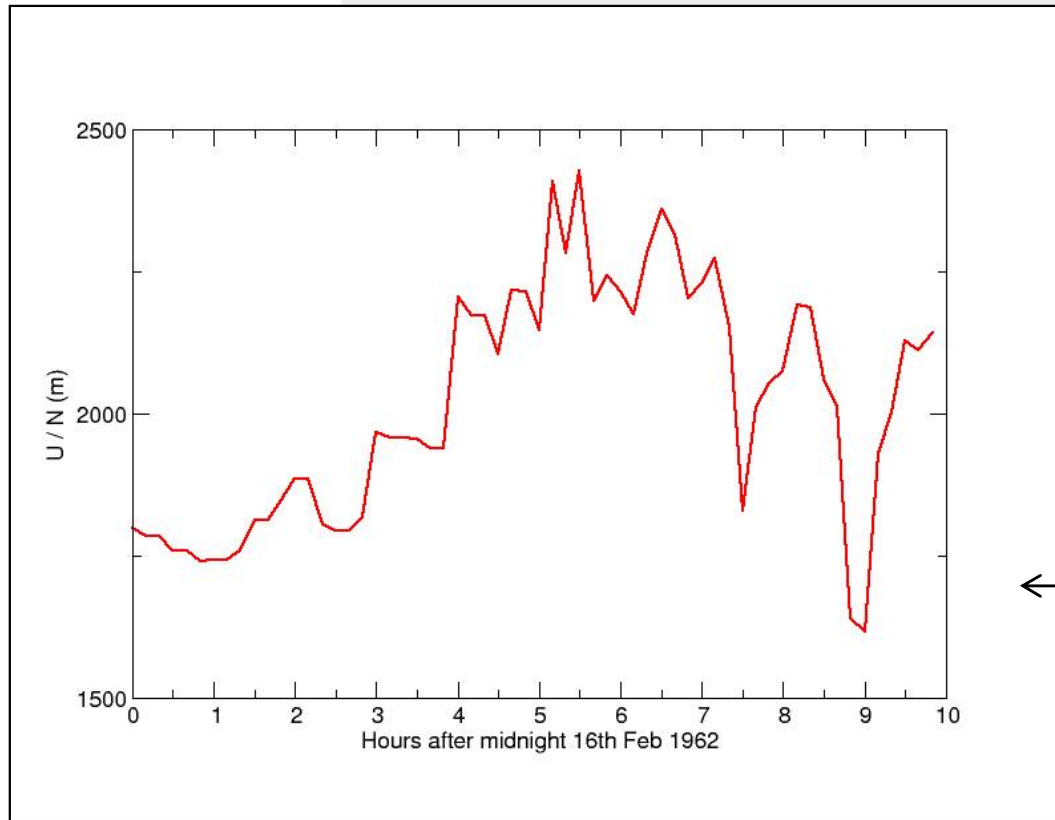
Resonance, rotors,  
flow separation, etc,



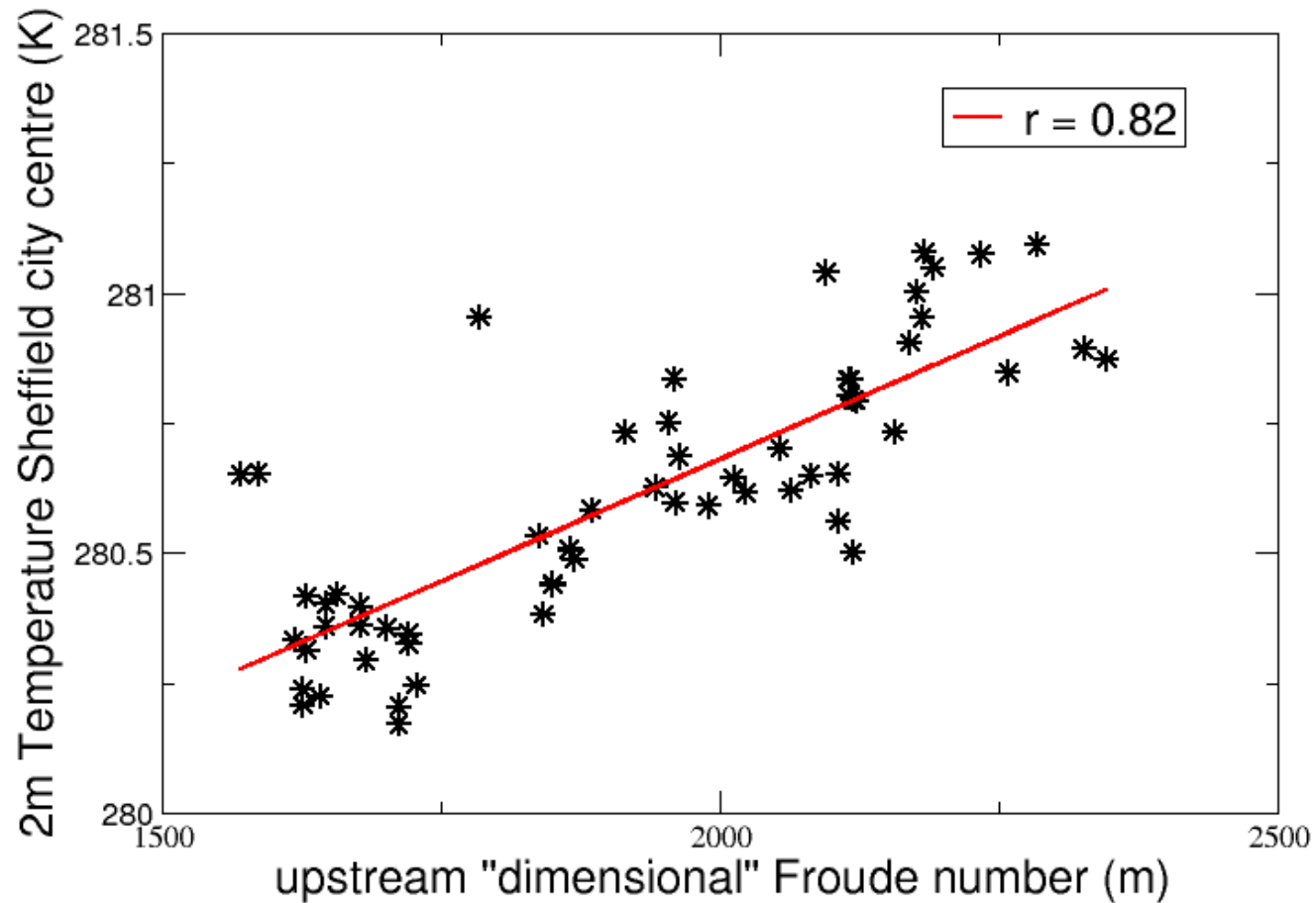
# Erosion of cold air layer: YES



2m temps, Sheffield



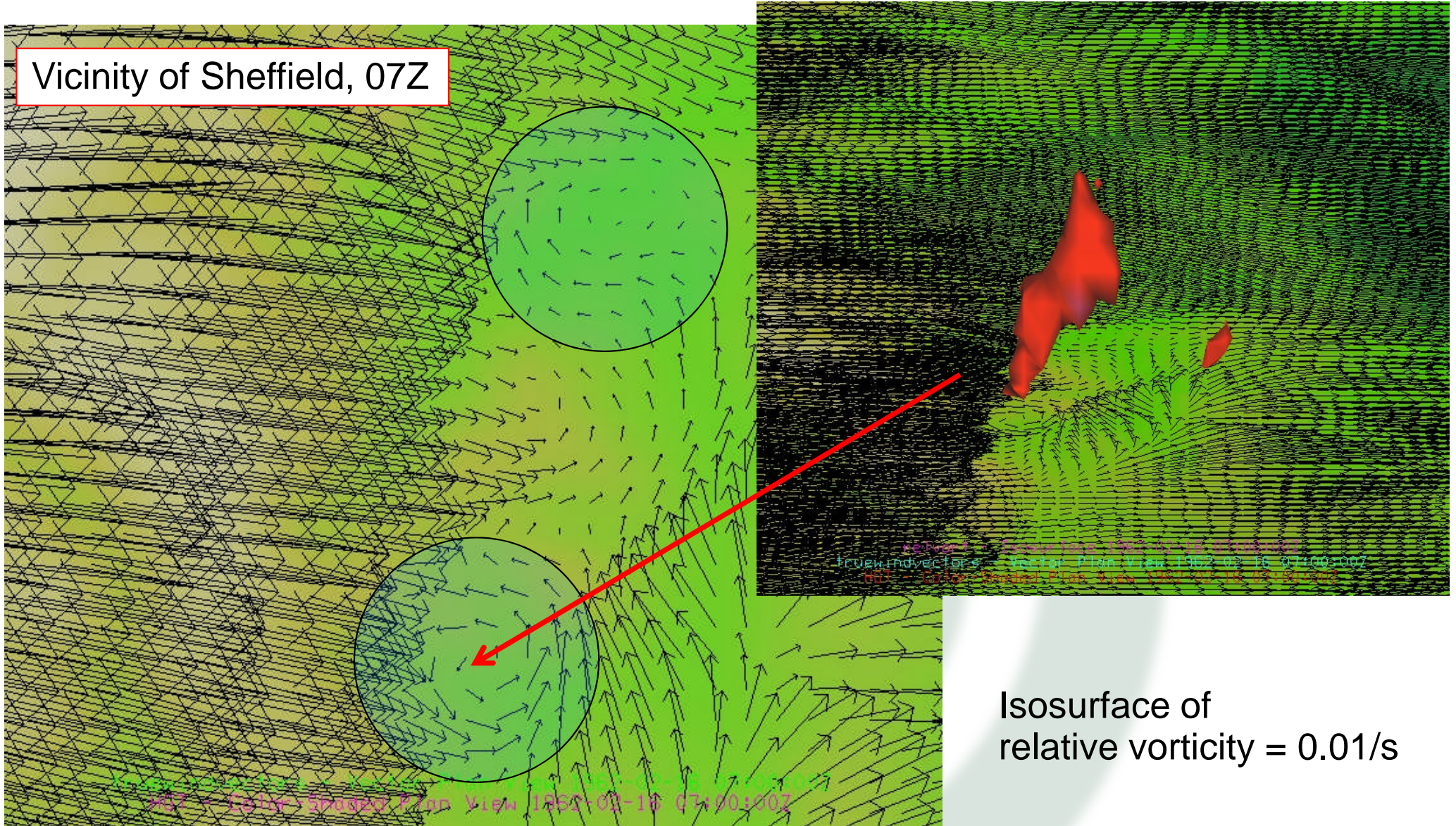
“Froude” number  
(upstream – Irish Sea)



The greater the upstream flow parameter (increasing x-axis: increasing nonlinearity of downstream response), the warmer the surface (increasing y-axis)



Vicinity of Sheffield, 07Z



Not just the mean winds which do the damage: horizontal wind shear and vortices

# Summary of initial findings

- Model simulates “extreme” response:
- Severe winds at surface
- Complex wave response (changes in wavelength, amplitude)
- Breaking waves aloft, very turbulent episodes
- Horizontal vortices at leading edge of wind storm (can be very damaging)

**Model results and interview with Stephen Mobbs to be shown on *Inside Out*, BBC2, probably September**



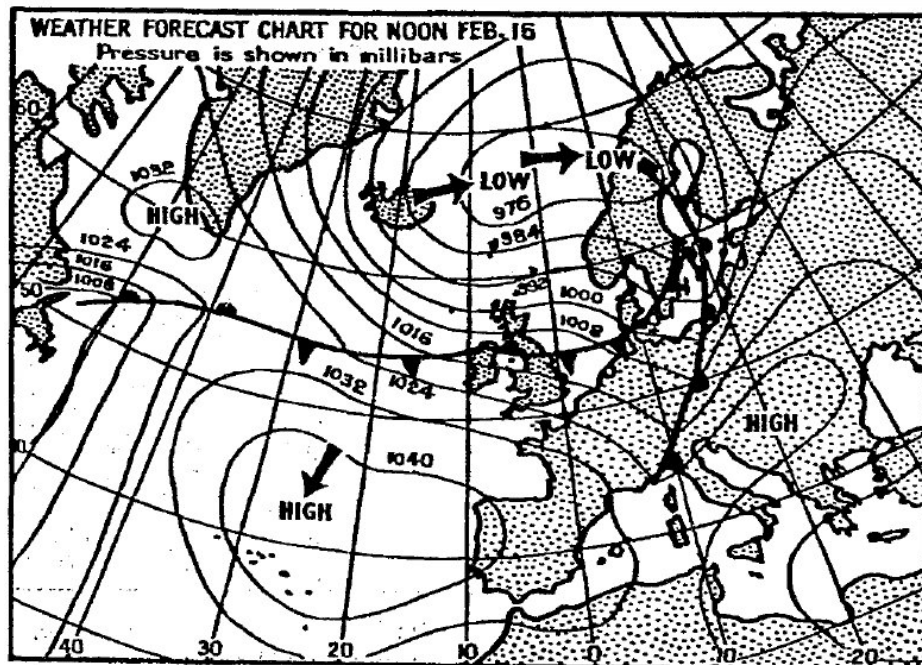
# Return time of such storm episodes

- Considerable damage caused by gales in Sheffield in 1896, 1956, Feb 2<sup>nd</sup> 1962
- Aanensen and Sawyer in (*Nature*) report that the Feb. 16th 1962 storm fits into the “once in 150 years” category.
- No anemograph traces for Sheffield and region before 1958
- Difficult to assess – but likely to happen again

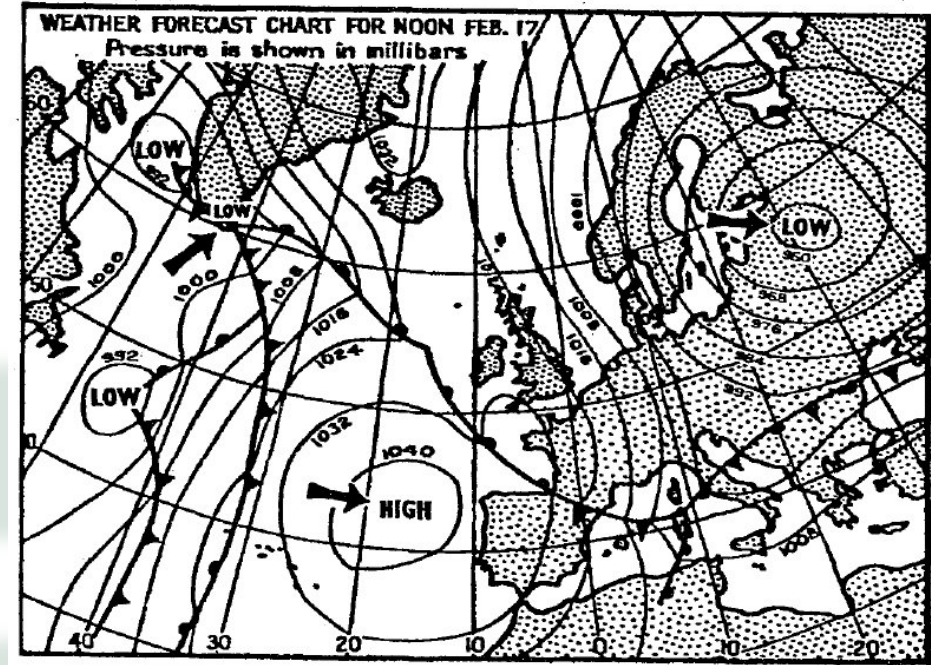


# Synoptic situation (as reported in *The Times* at the time)

Feb. 16<sup>th</sup>

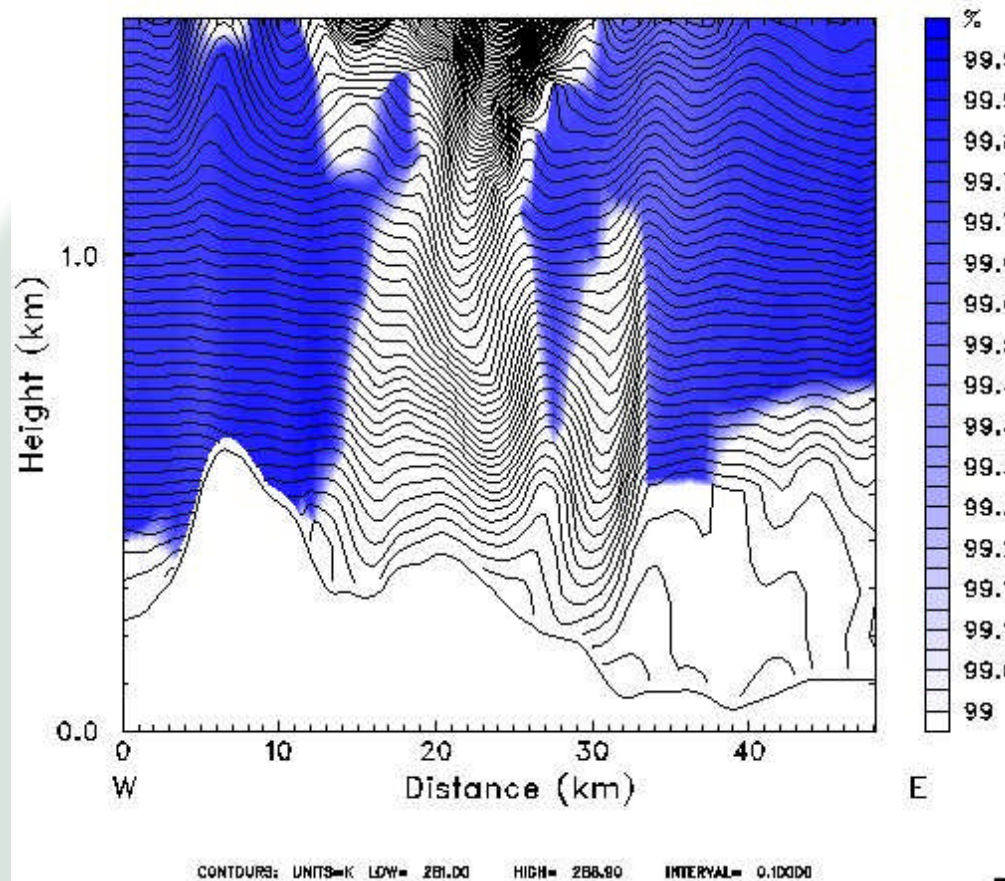


Feb 17<sup>th</sup>



Dataset: real RIP: rlp sheff  
Fcst: 13 h  
Relative humidity (w.r.t. water)  
Potential temperature

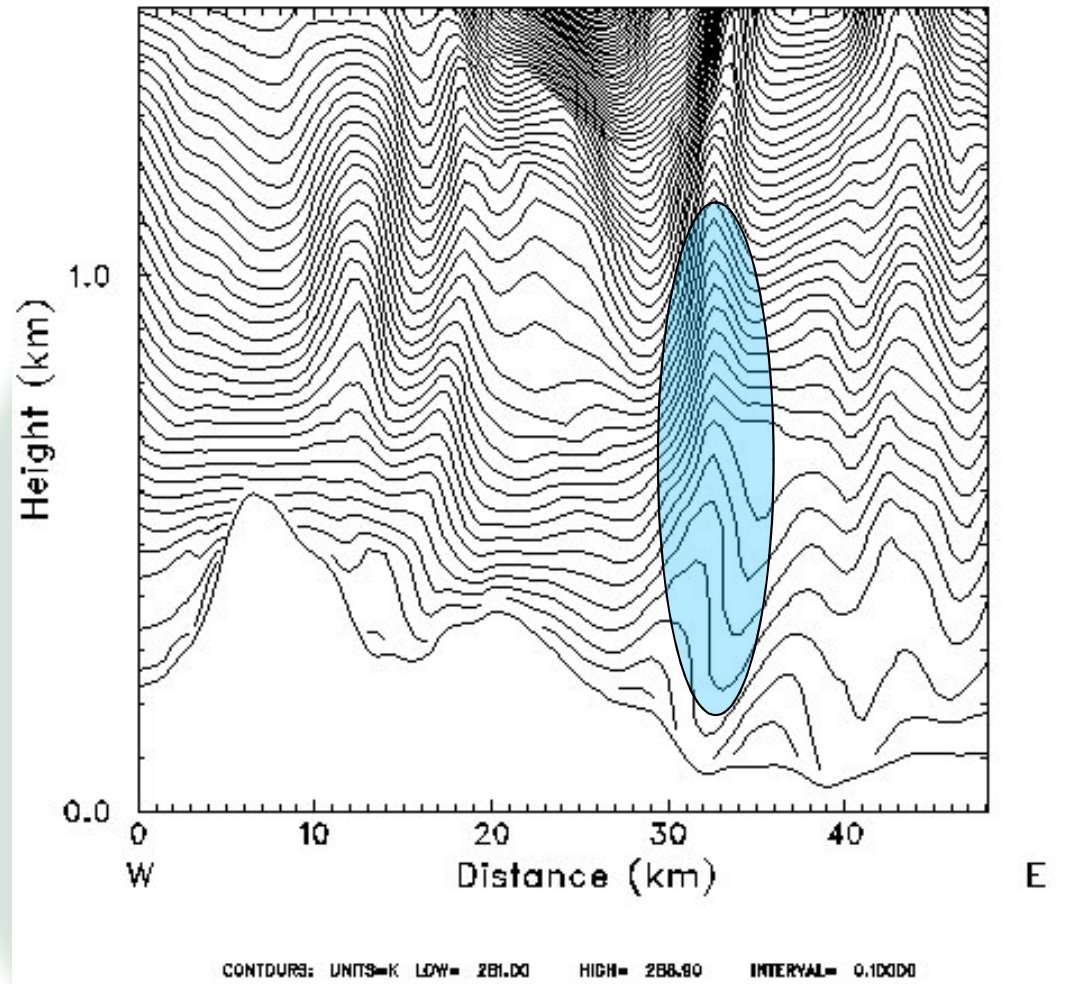
Valid: 07 UTC Fri 16 Feb 62 (07 LST Fri 16 Feb 62)  
Init: 18 UTC Thu 15 Feb 62  
XY= 200.2,192.8 to 248.3,192.8  
XY= 200.2,192.8 to 248.3,192.8



## Wall cloud over Sheffield, 0720

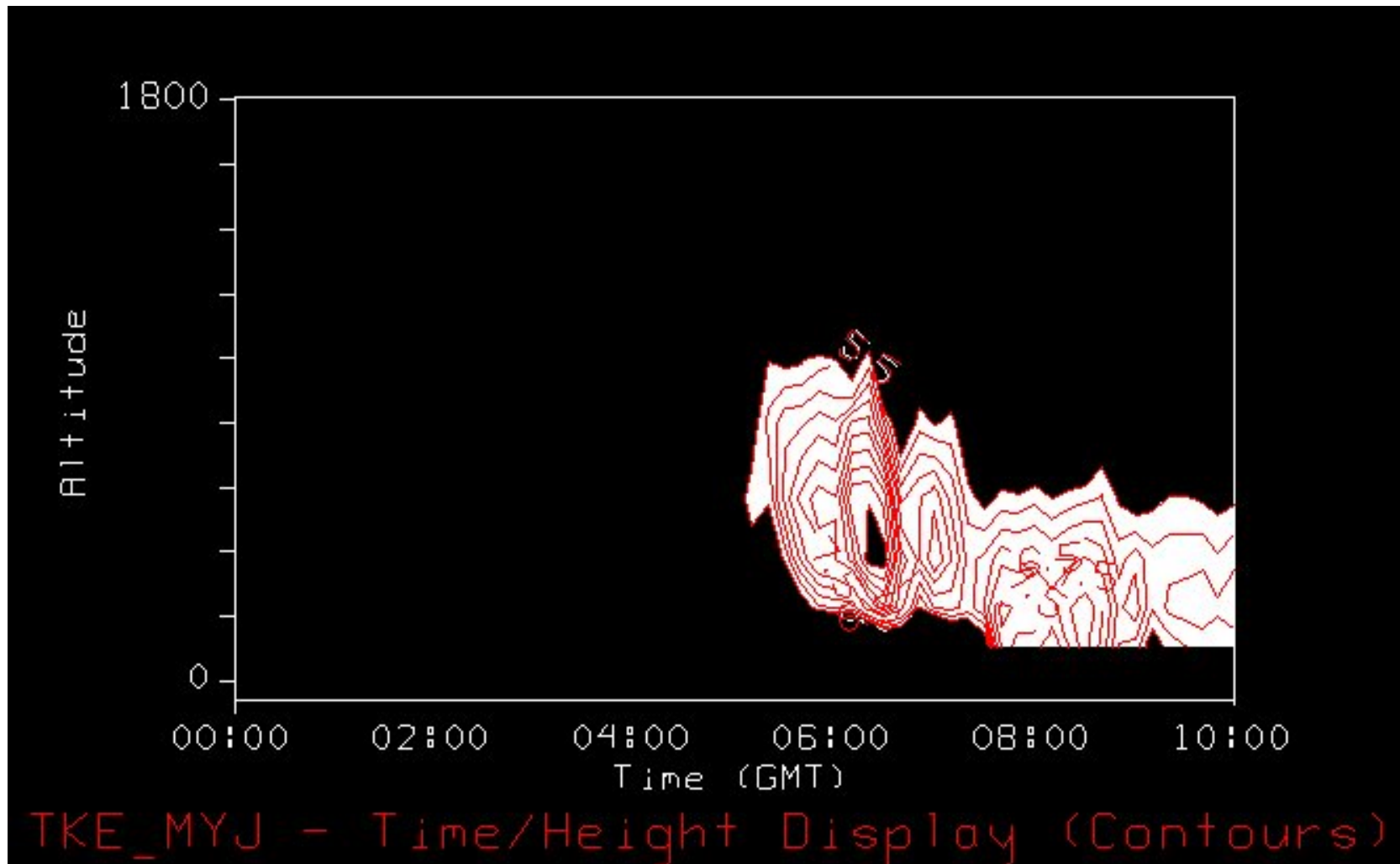






## Breaking waves over Sheffield, 0710Z

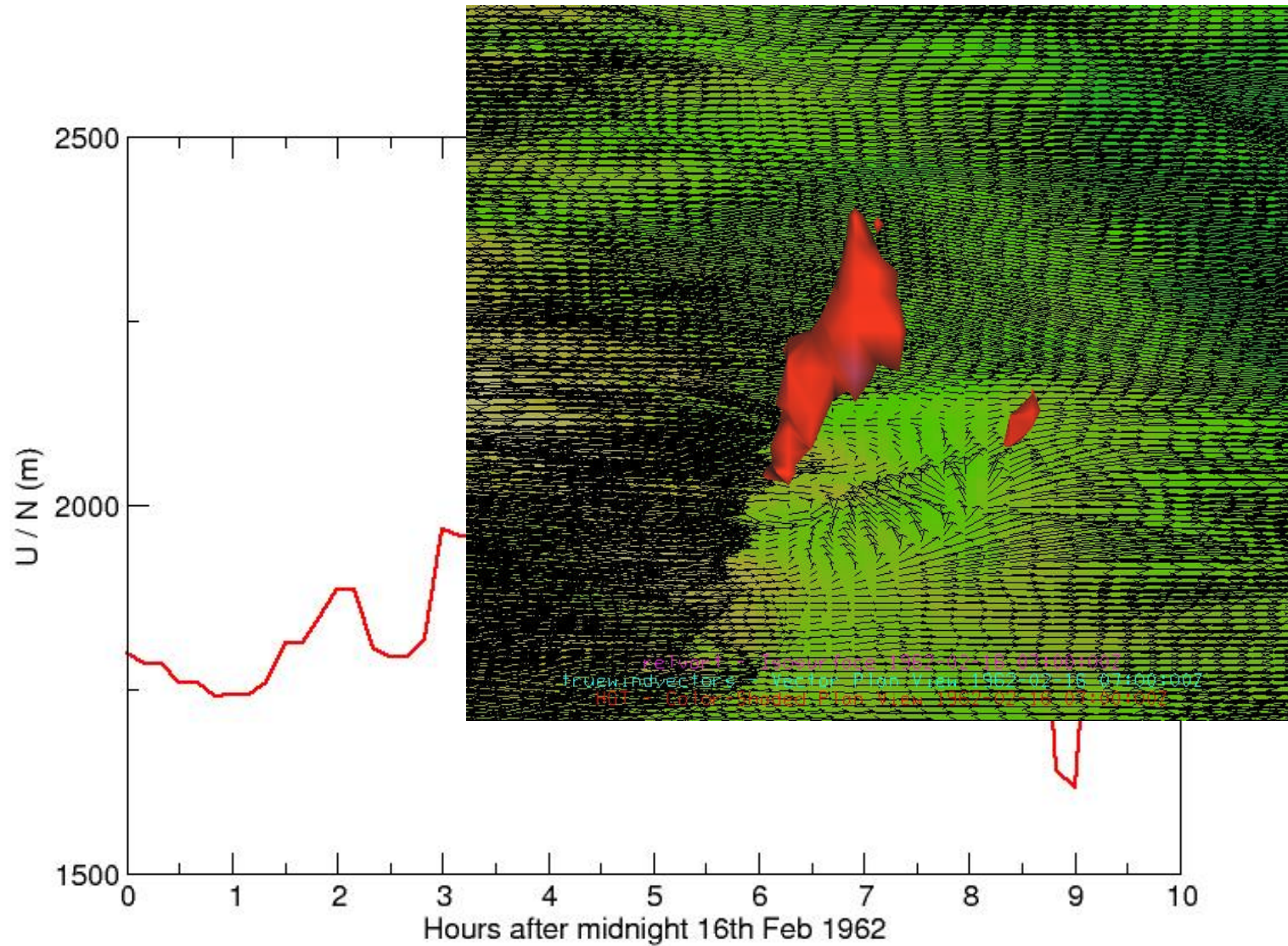




**Time-height profile of TKE, 16<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1962**

**Location: Sheffield city centre**





**‘Dimensional’ Froude number, before normalisation**





## Vertical velocities animation

