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IMPROVING EFFICIENCY FROM SOAF TO AMP8 ASSESSMENTS

Flexible Modelling Approaches for River Quality Assessment

8th December 2023

SUMMARY

01 Introduction

02 Modelling Approaches

03 Model Selection

04 AMP8

05 Examples

06 Conclusions

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Total Quality. Assured.





INTRODUCTION

- River water quality modelling has a wider set of guidance than is encountered on the coast
- UPM, SOAF and other drivers recognise that levels of complexity in assessment should reflect both the nature of the problem, and the needs of the receiving water
- There are therefore several levels of modelling approach

INTRODUCTION



SIMPLE

LEVEL 1 **Stochastic Modelling**

LEVEL 2 **Time Series Approach**

Survey Data Complex Water Quality

LEVEL 4 **Complex Hydrodynamic Models**

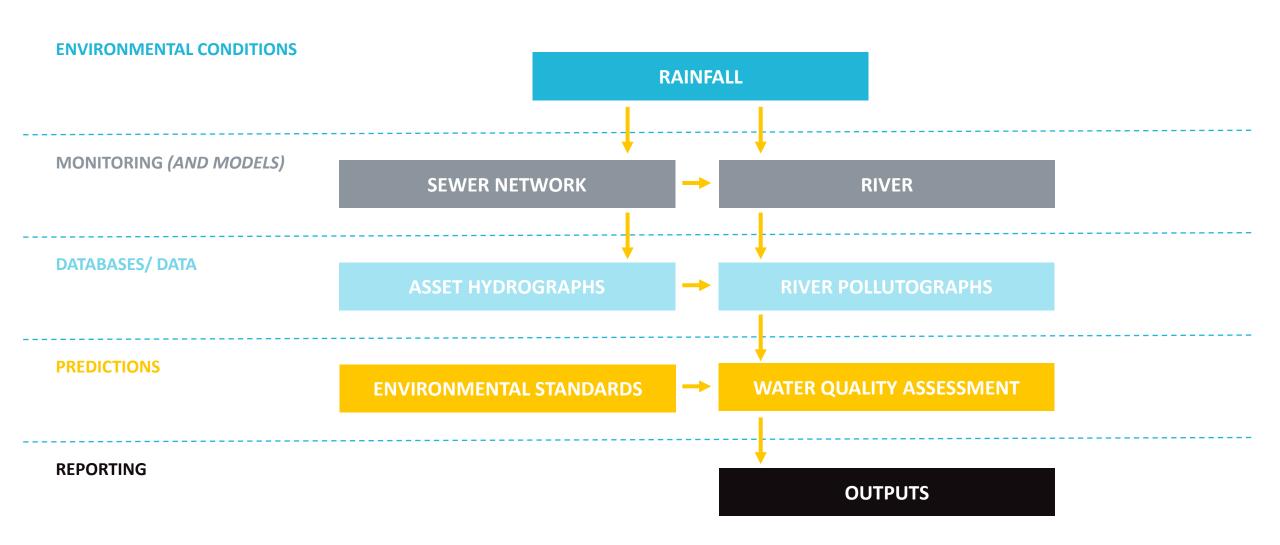
Broadly, we move from simplified statistical modelling through to **ROBUST, DETAILED AND DYNAMIC 1D** through to **3D APPROACHES** for **COMPLEX WATERCOURSES**

LEVEL 3



MODELLING APPROACHES SCHEMATIC





MODEL SELECTION

- Since 2016, we have used a SCORING SYSTEM
- This approach has helped to determine approach
- Some constraint for example, Severn Trent has decided to approach most models at a minimum of Level 2, to ensure that standards are analysed correctly
- Agreed with clients and EA as to approach to be used and how modelling tools to be employed







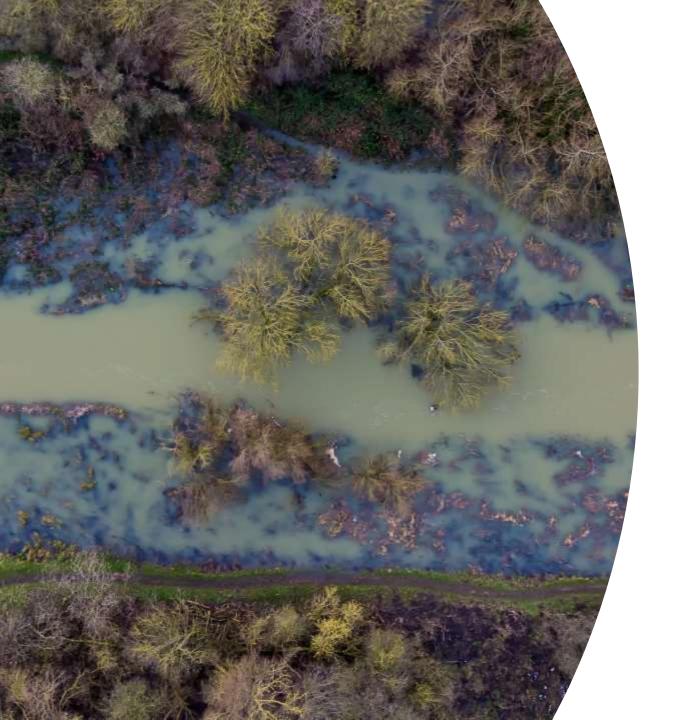
AMP8

- Current Requirement for water quality is less clear
- 10 spills is basic requirement
- But there is a need to demonstrate that 10 spills will deliver required standards (taken to be Good Ecological Status)
- Spill frequency fewer for Bathing Waters in rivers – but note the less than clear relationship between storm overflows and bathing waters quality
- Modelling is likely to be a significant requirement

AMP8

- Unlikely that a Level 4 approach (or even Level 3) is sensible
- Recent experience has shown a total lack of lab capacity for the amount of work required at the moment
- This is a real issue for any work required in AMP8, or going forward for anything, if current capacity is anything to go by
- Flexible approach that can cope with a relatively data poor approach, and can deal with uncertainty, is the way forward (whichever named tool that turns out to be)



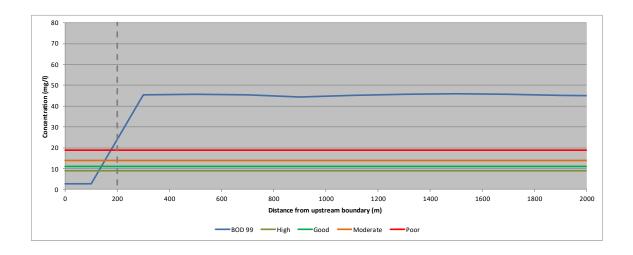




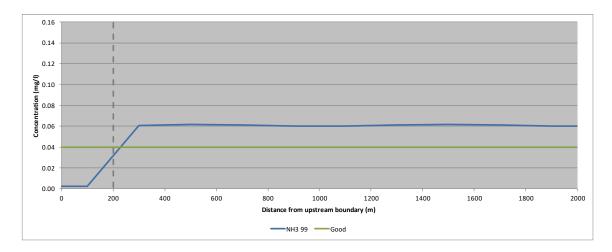
CATCHMENT-IMPACT SOAF to UPM to WFD

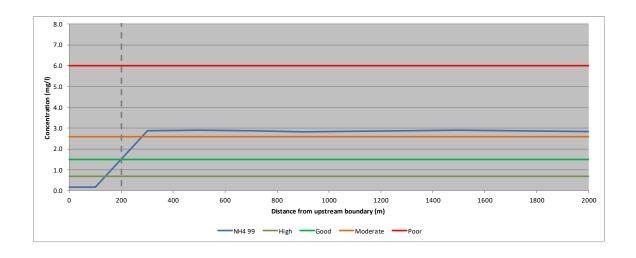
- CATCHMENT-IMPACT Complex Water Quality, Simple Hydrodynamics
- Used to undertake WFD and UPM assessments, and 200+ SOAF assessments
- No calibration data available -> Level 2 (or Level 1)
- Calibration data available -> Level 3

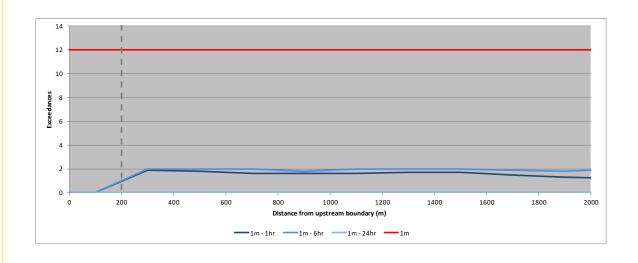
SOAF ASSESSMENT UPM STANDARDS



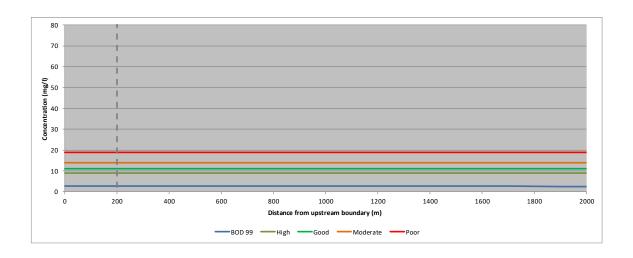




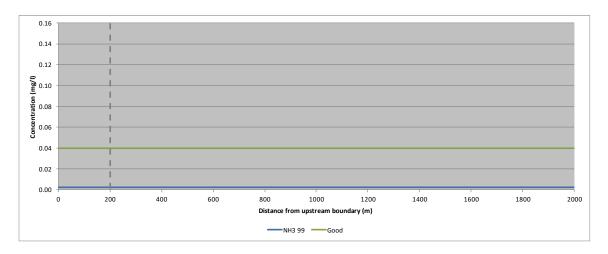


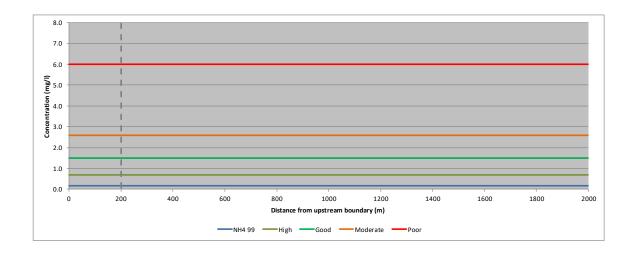


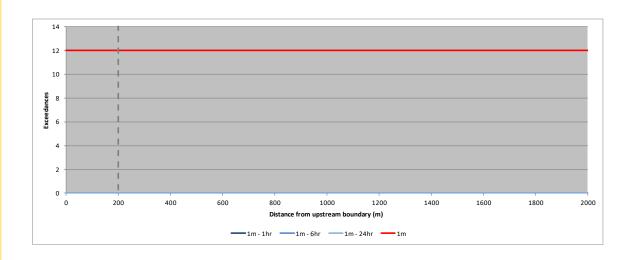
SOAF SOLUTION UPM STANDARDS



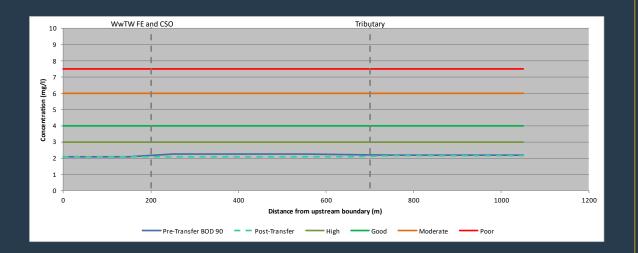


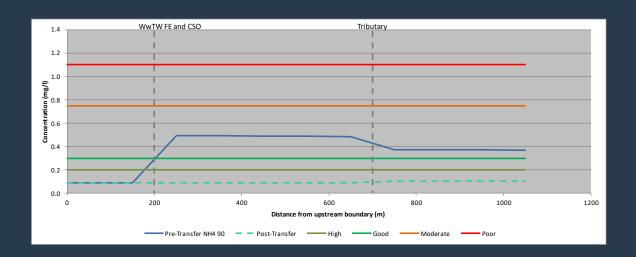




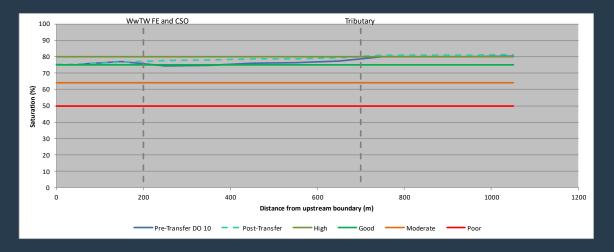


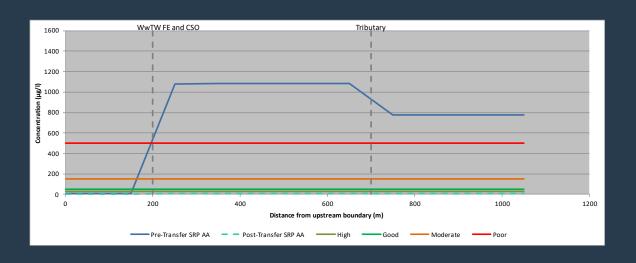
LEVEL 2 WFD ASSESSMENT



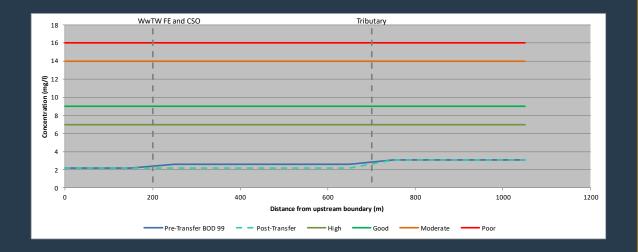


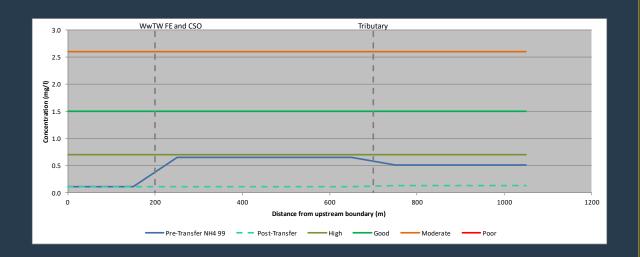
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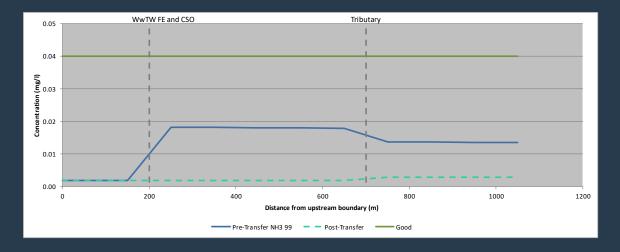


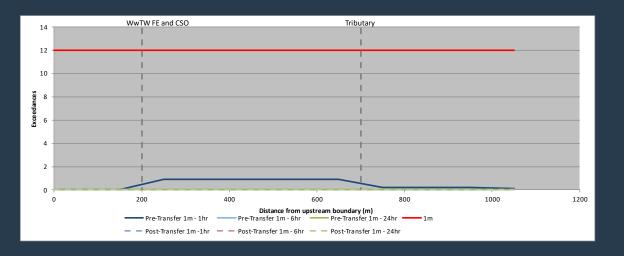
LEVEL 2 UPM ASSESSMENT





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CONCLUSIONS

- Modelling all catchments in AMP8 at Level 4
 is impractical a flexible approach is required
- Available data can be applied to develop models, develop solutions, and identify additional survey needs
- Models are not static tools and can be updated and re-purposed







thank you

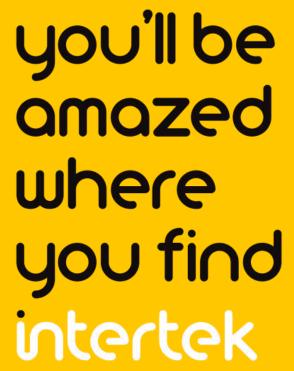
Ashley Silk Senior Consultant



+44 7485 902589



ashley.silk@intertek.com



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