

21st century sewers

Challenges and opportunities: the view from the United Kingdom

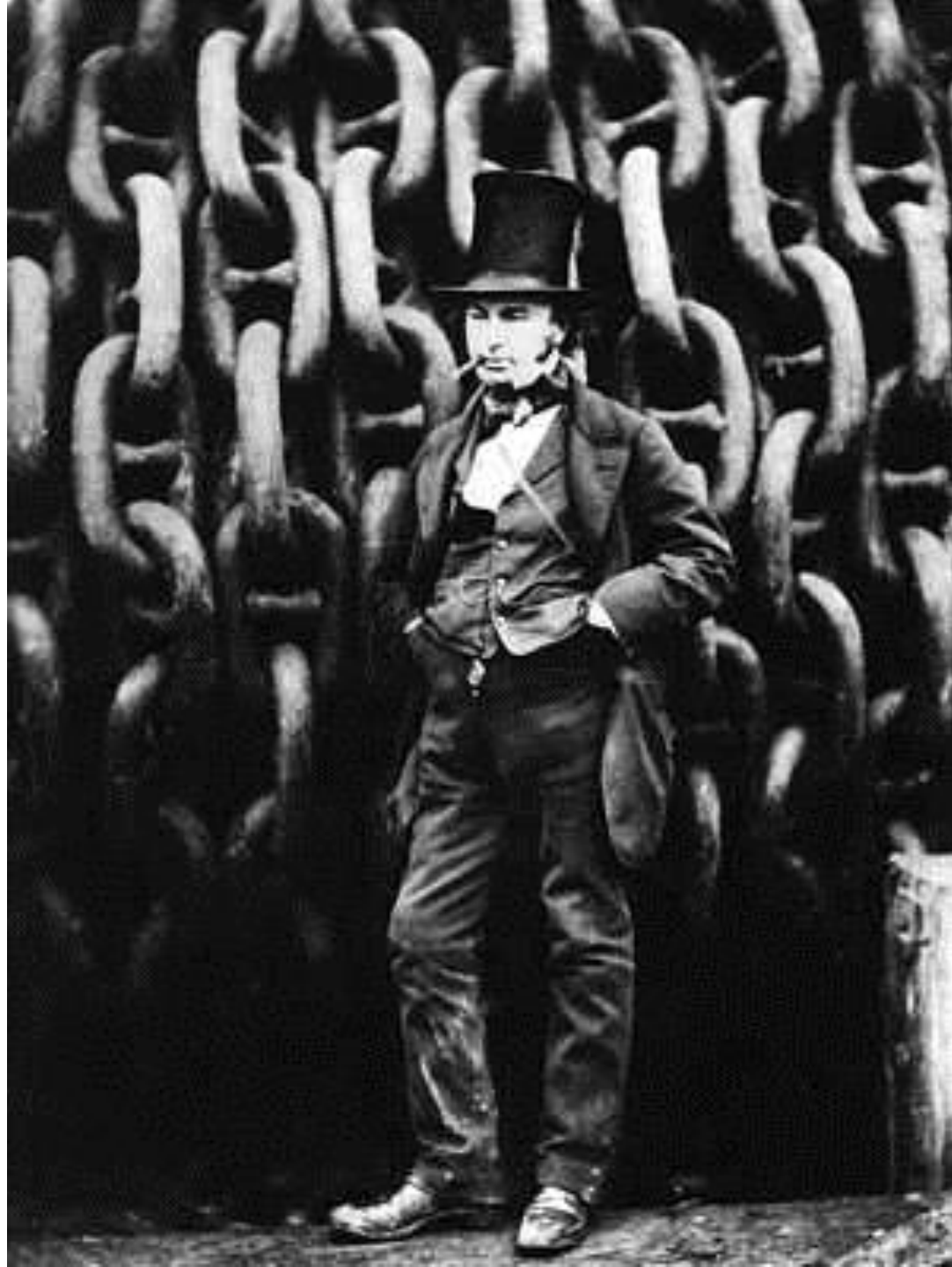
Elliot Gill BSc FCIWEM C.WEM

CH2M Wet Weather Global Practice Leader

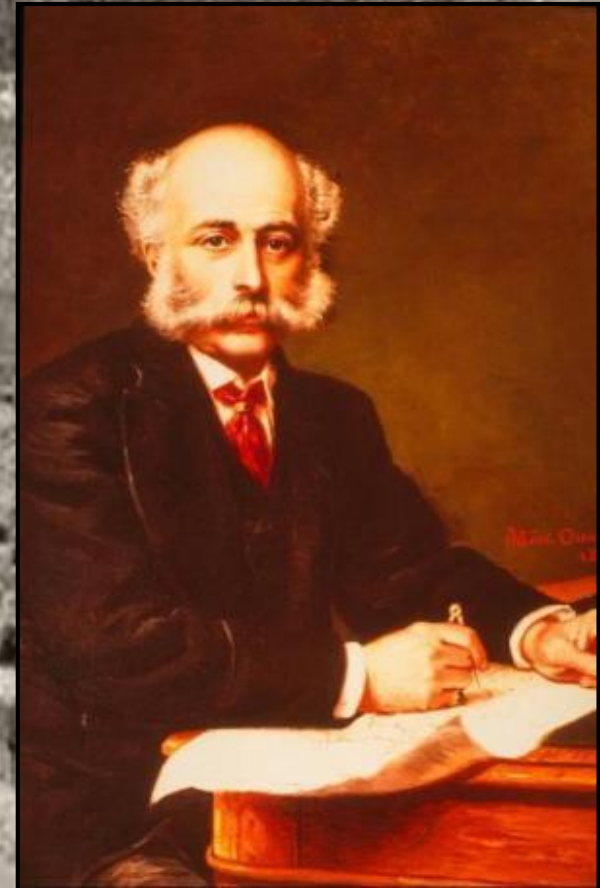
CIWEM Urban Drainage Group Chair

CIWEM Chartered Institution of
Water and Environmental
Management
Urban Drainage Group

ch2m.
SM



Joseph Bazalgette
London 1860



London 2016
Ground investigations
Thames Tunnel





London 2016
Lee Tunnel

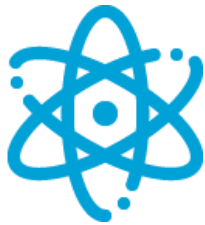
Side-by-side, we help solve our clients' biggest challenges



We begin by listening, by truly knowing our clients and their goals. We take their needs and challenges and make them our own. We anticipate obstacles and spot new opportunities. Above all, we focus all our knowledge, skill, and creativity on what our clients need to achieve — big or small, complex or straightforward — and help them find a way to get it done.



Transportation



Nuclear



Energy



Water



Industry



Environment



Governments



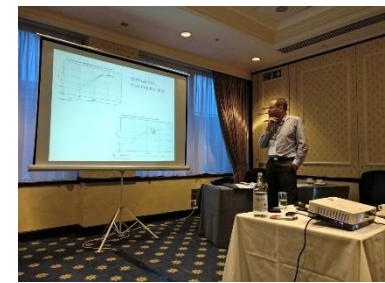
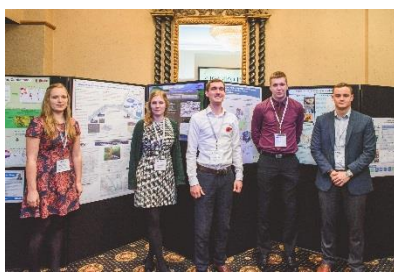
Cities

We take pride in the projects we deliver with our clients, but we never forget what our work is really about: clean water to drink, affordable energy, sustainable cities for families now and in the future, more closely connected communities and so much more.

Her Majesty Queen Elisabeth II,
and her heirs and successors, 'wills
and ordains' that we:

1. Advance the science and practice of urban drainage management for the public benefit
2. Promote training, study and research in urban drainage management
3. Establish and maintain appropriate standards of competence for urban drainage management professionals

Urban drainage management means the application of engineering, scientific, planning and analytical knowledge to the collection, treatment, control and disposal of foul and stormwater. Urban drainage management benefits society through maintaining and improving: public health, environmental water quality and levels of flood risk



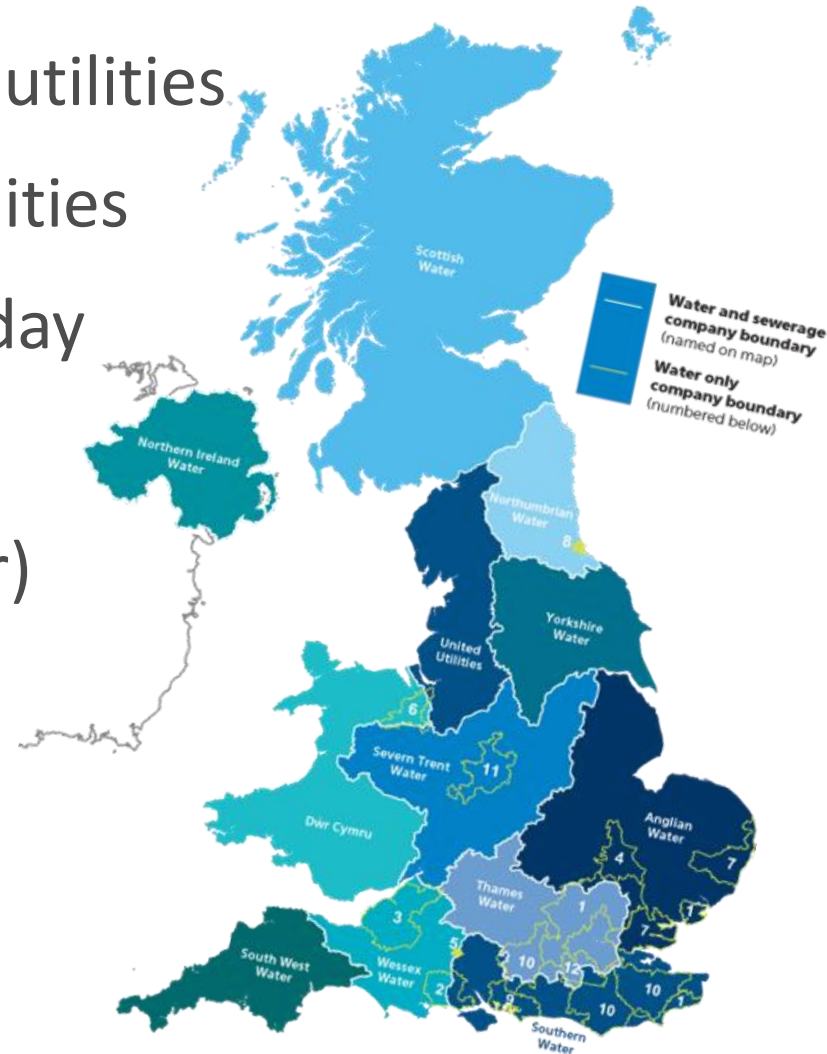
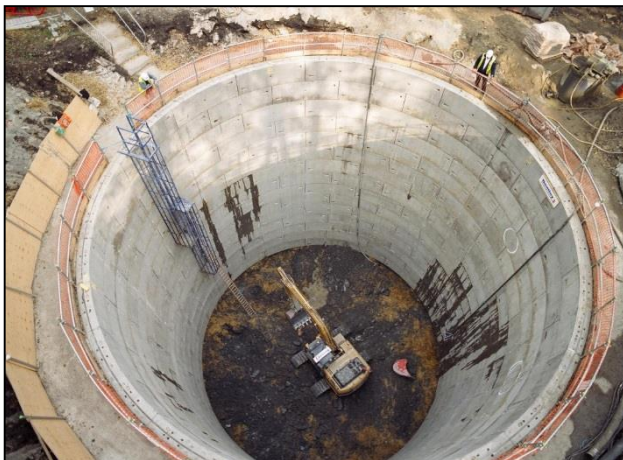
Agenda

- Facts & figures for sewerage* in the UK
- What are the challenges of the 21st Century
- Some of the solutions being adopted
- The future. What next?

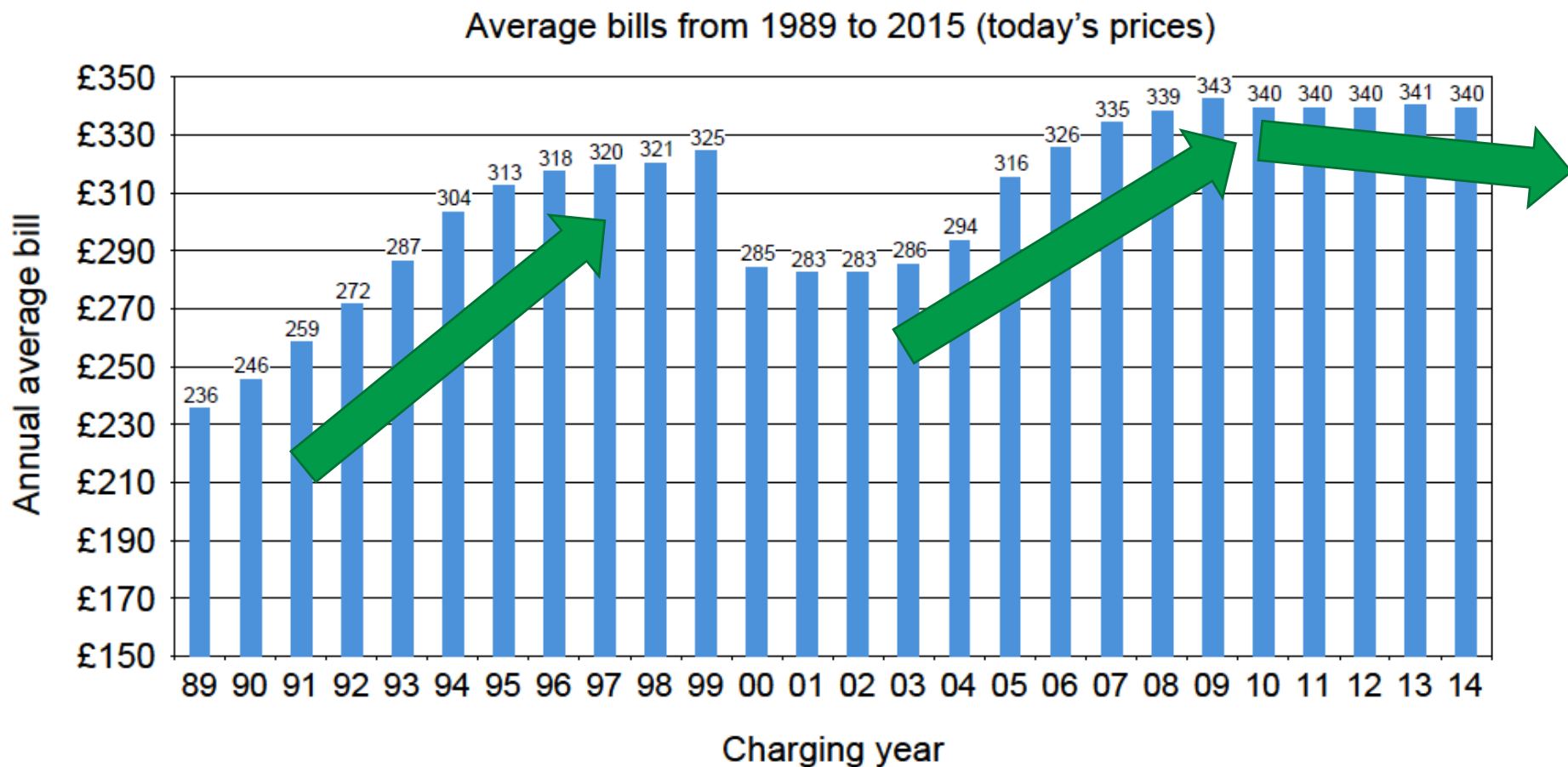
* wastewater collection / wet weather / drainage

Wastewater in the UK – facts & figures

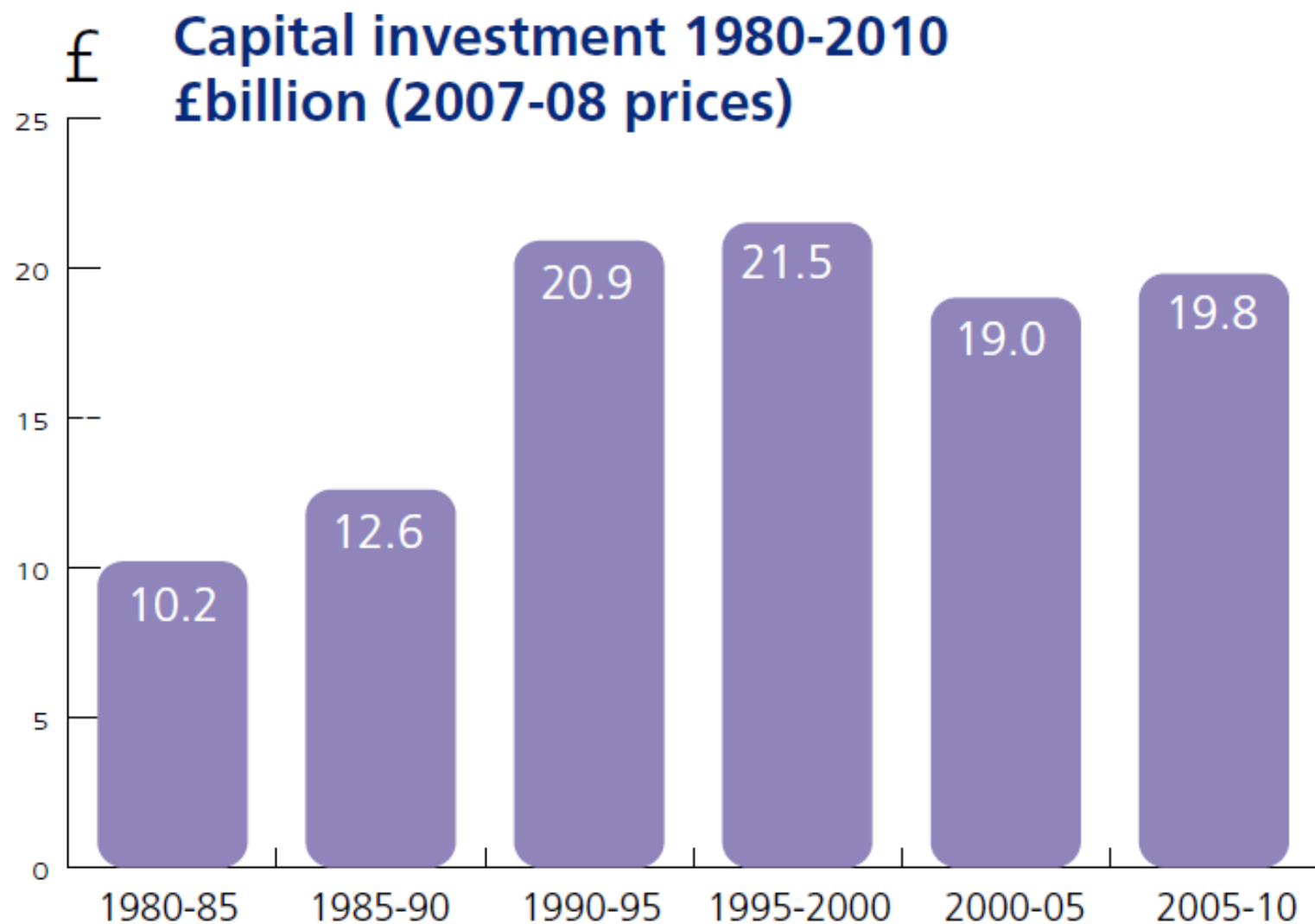
- 12 regional water & wastewater utilities
- 6000 wastewater treatment facilities
- 10,000,000,000 litres effluent / day
- 400,000 km of sewer
- 19,000 CSOs (90% to fresh water)



What do customers pay?



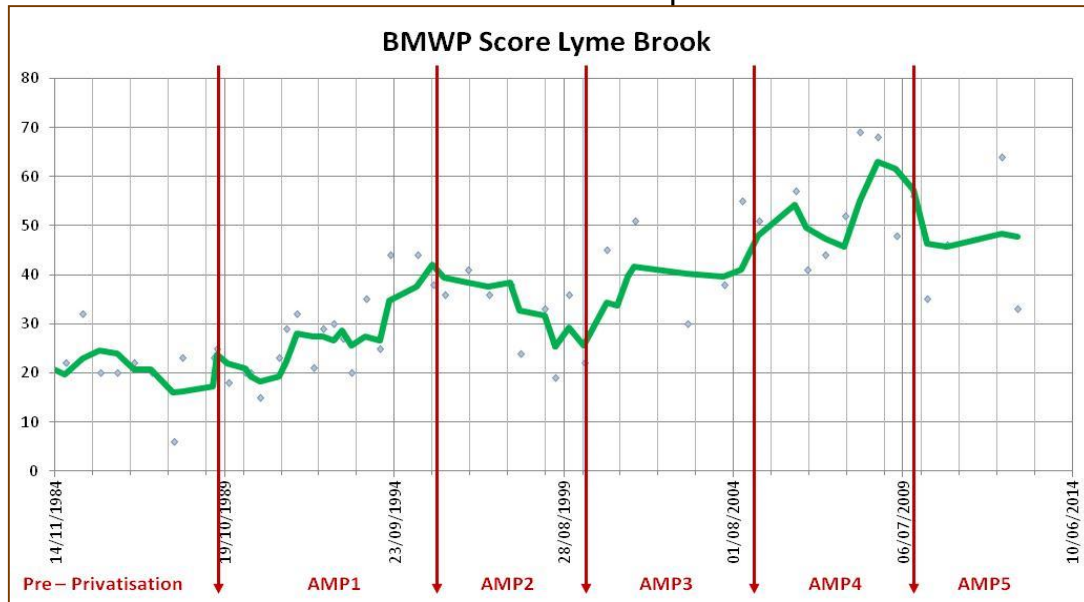
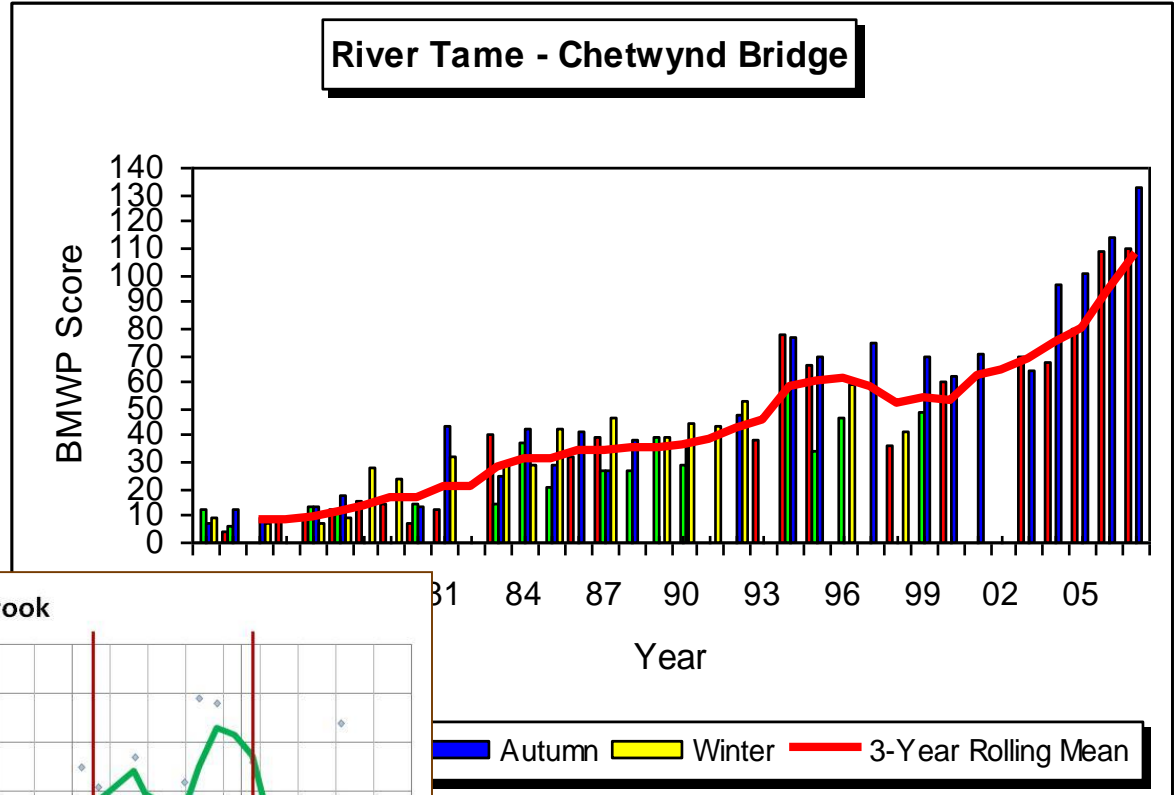
How much investment?



Note: 2005-10 figures at 2004 Price Review

Significant & lasting benefits delivered

2 urban rivers with successive years of sewerage investment



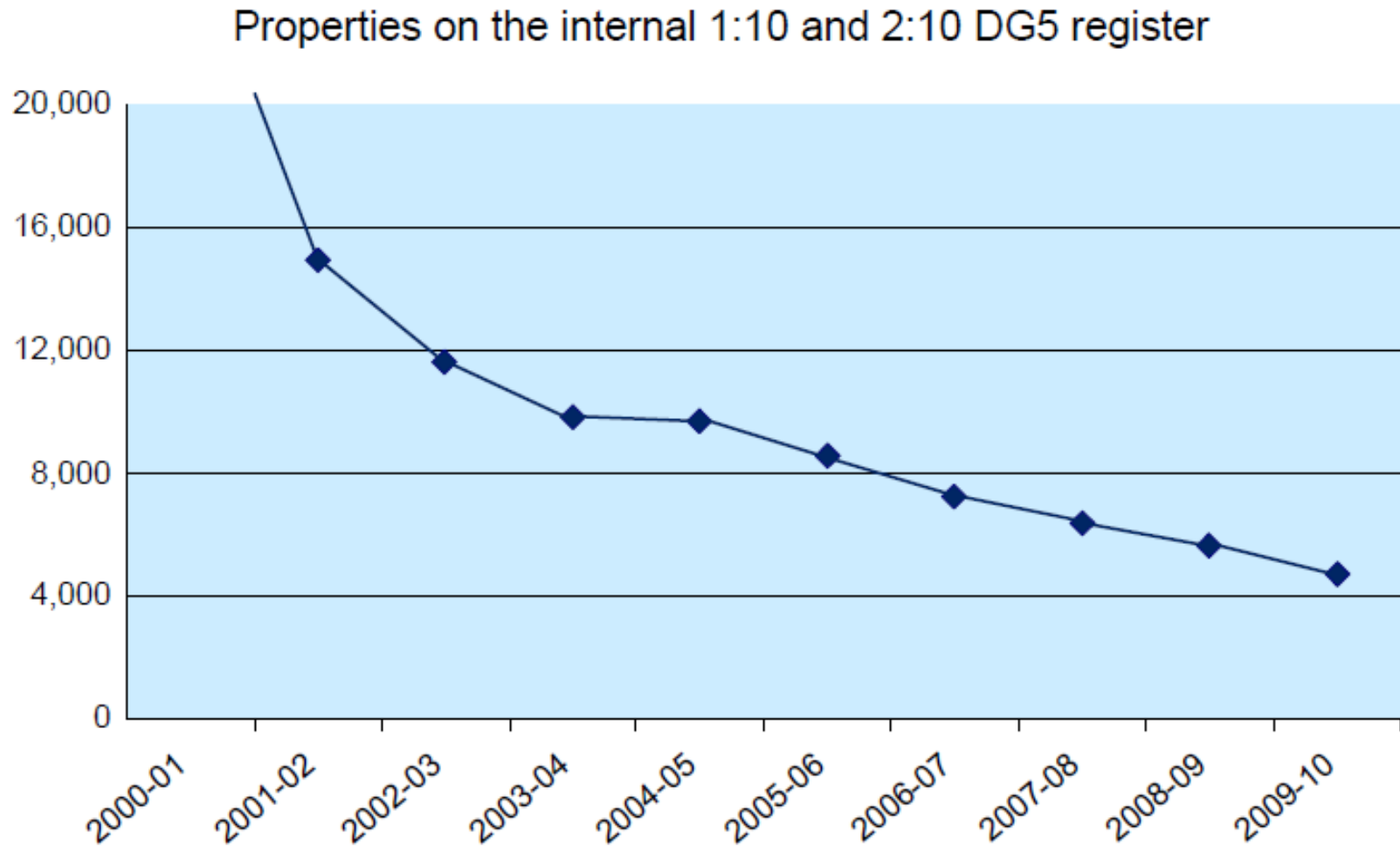
Significant & lasting benefits delivered



FERHAM ROAD
To Rotherham
Holmes Lock

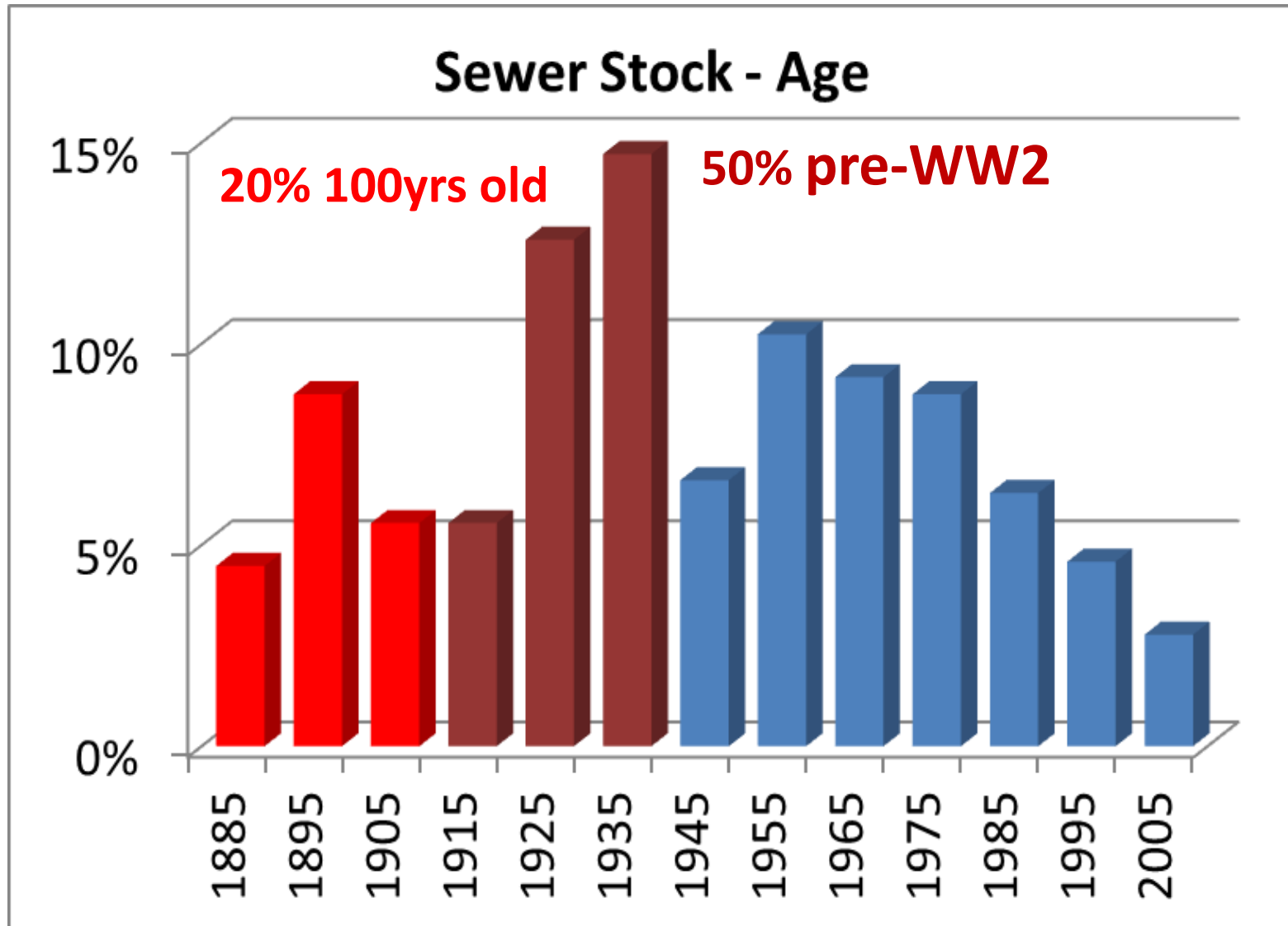


Dramatic reduction in properties flooding 1/10 years and 2/10 years because of hydraulic under capacity

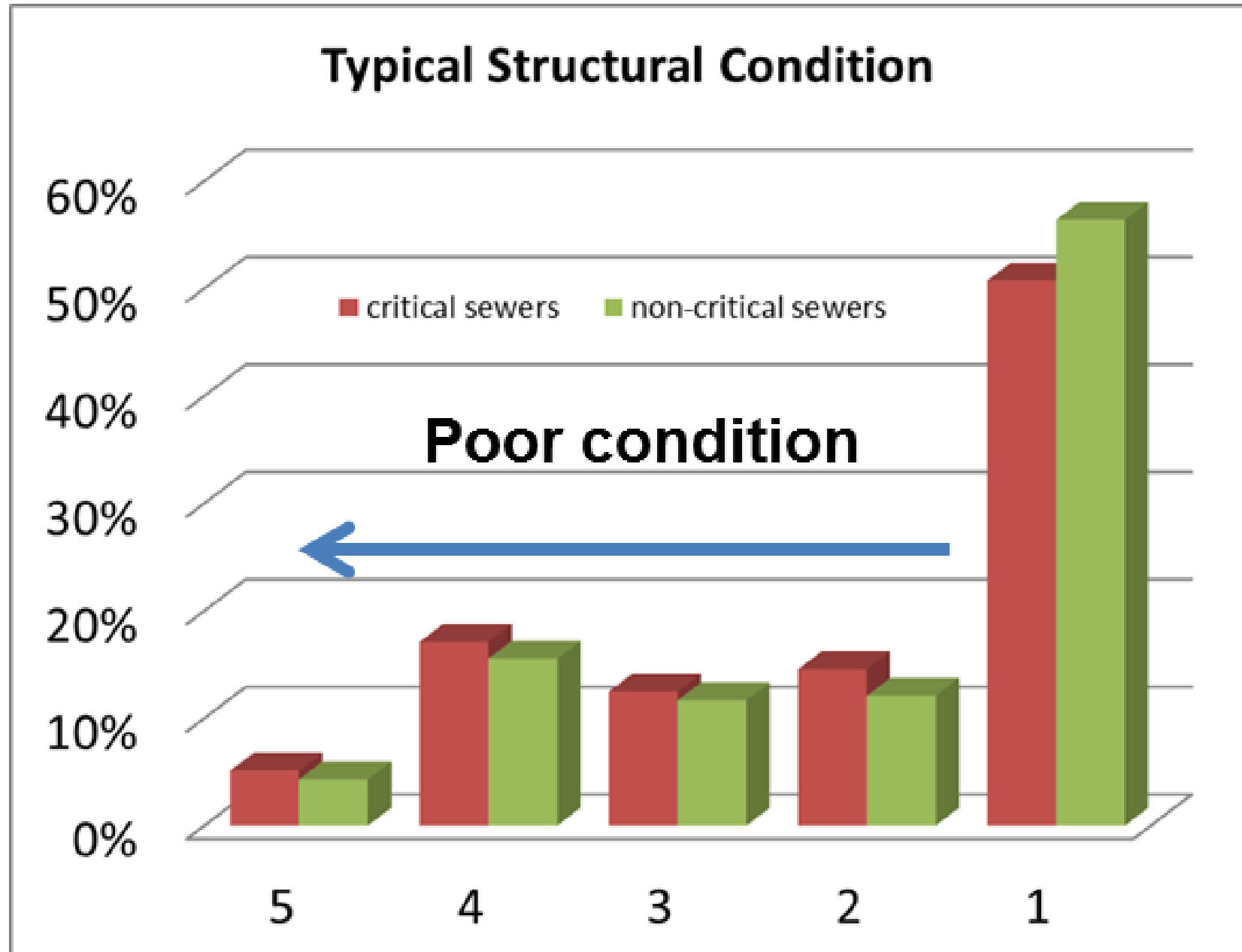


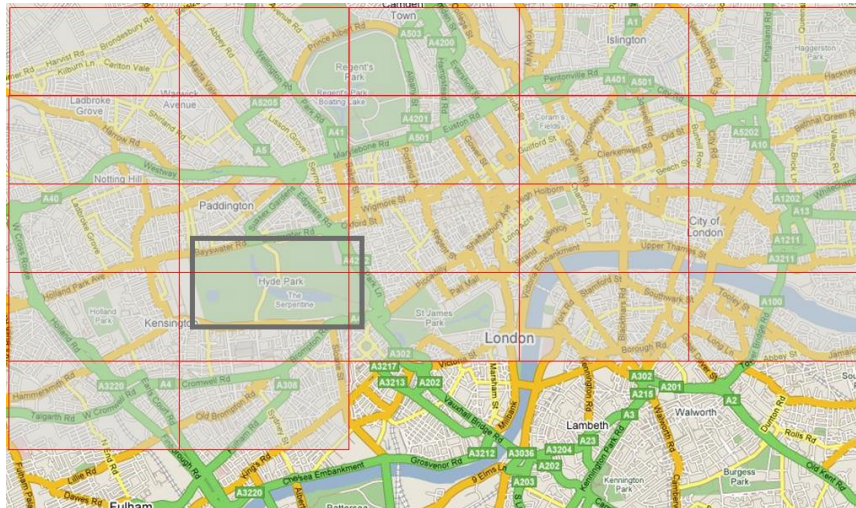
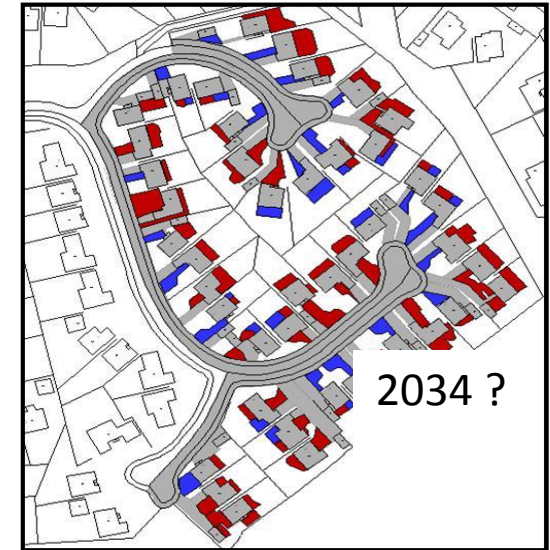
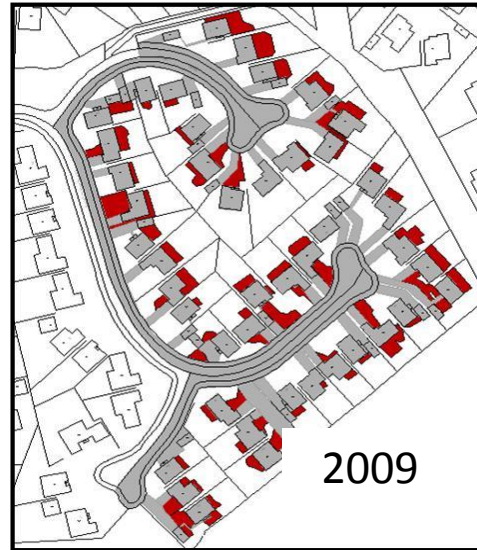
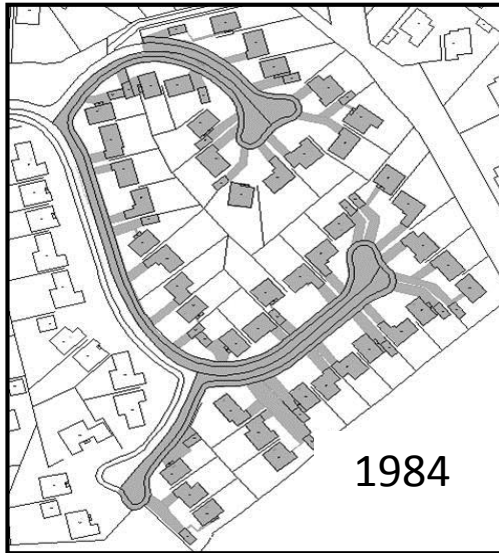
21st century challenges

Ageing infrastructure



Ageing infrastructure



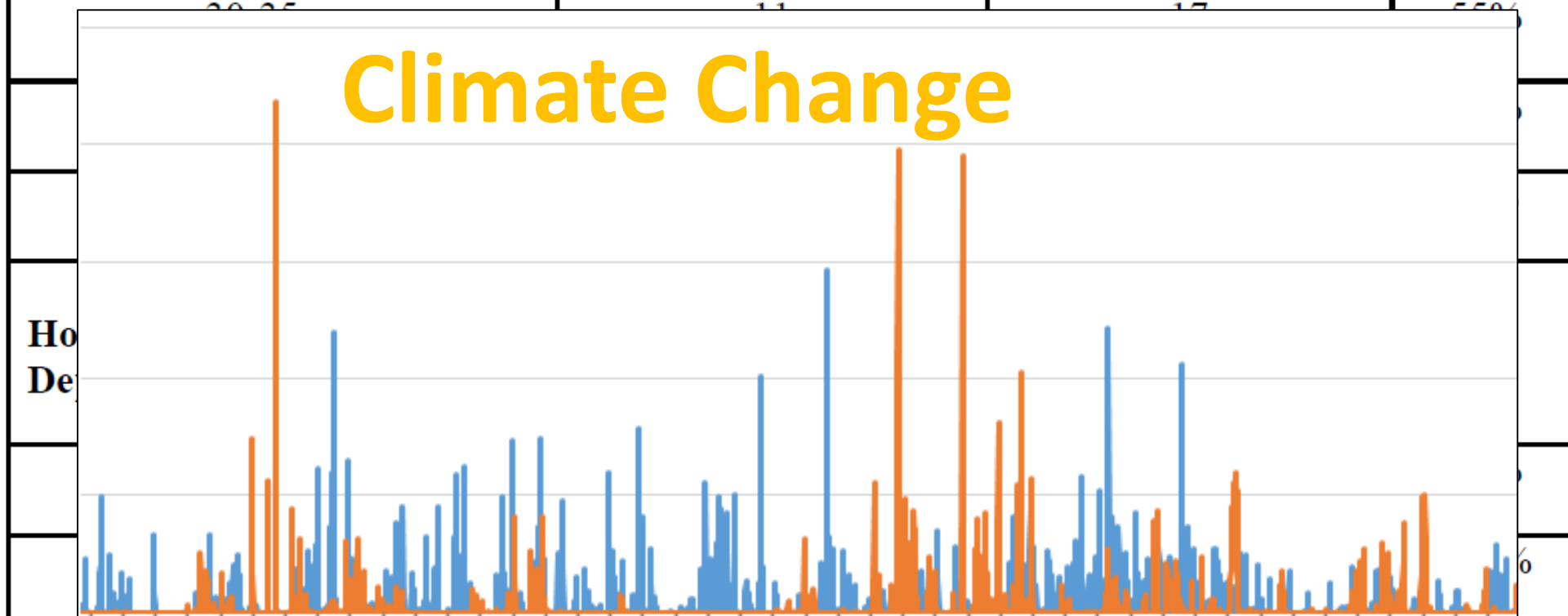


URBAN CREEP

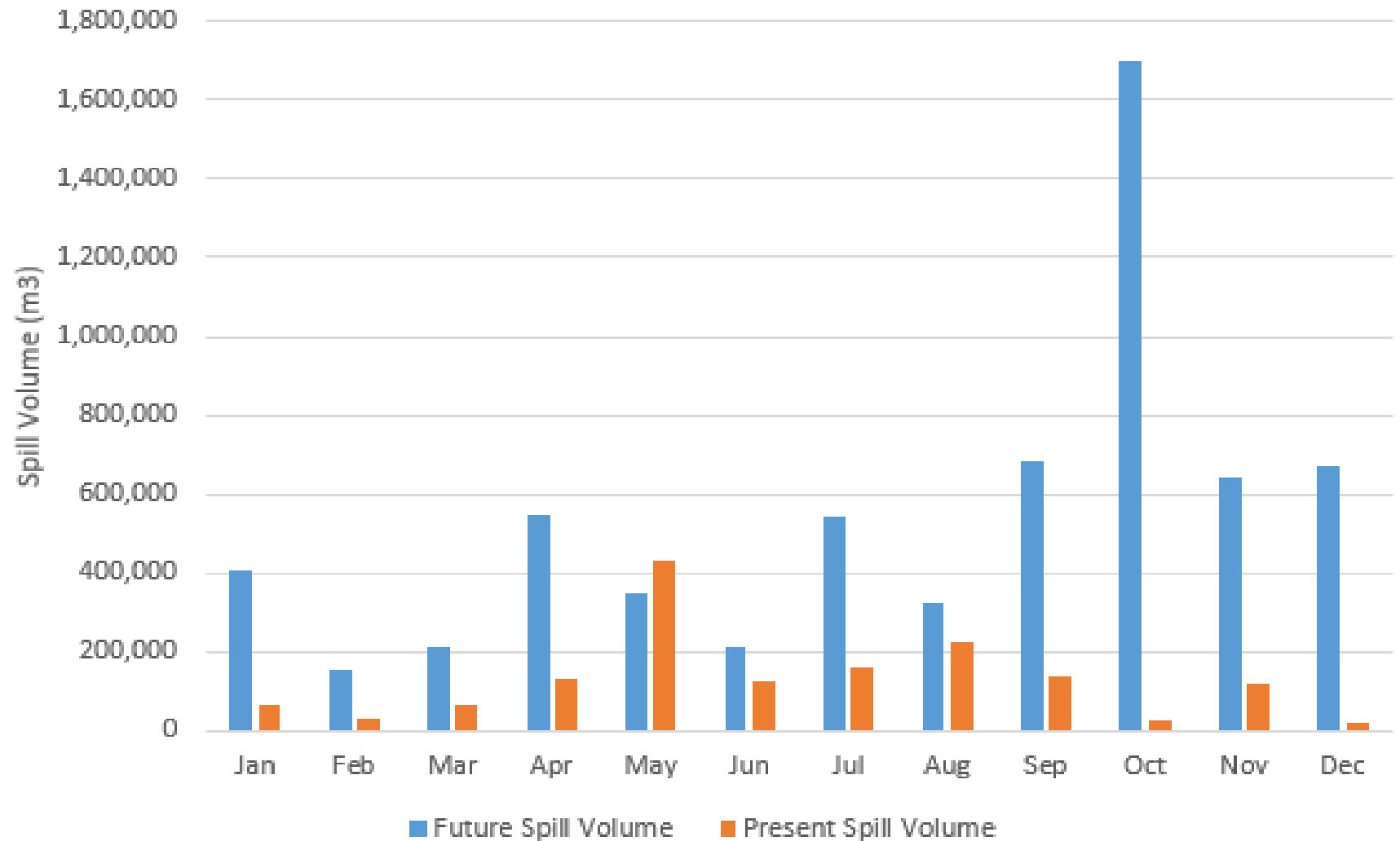
- Approx. 1m^2 /house/year
- London has added the paved area equivalent to 22 Hyde Park's since 70s

Daily Average Rainfall Depth Thresholds	Number of occurrences (current climate)	Number of occurrences (future climate)	% change
>50mm	3	11	267%
45-50mm	2	7	250%
40-45mm	7	9	29%
35-40mm	6	12	100%
30-35mm	11	17	55%

Climate Change

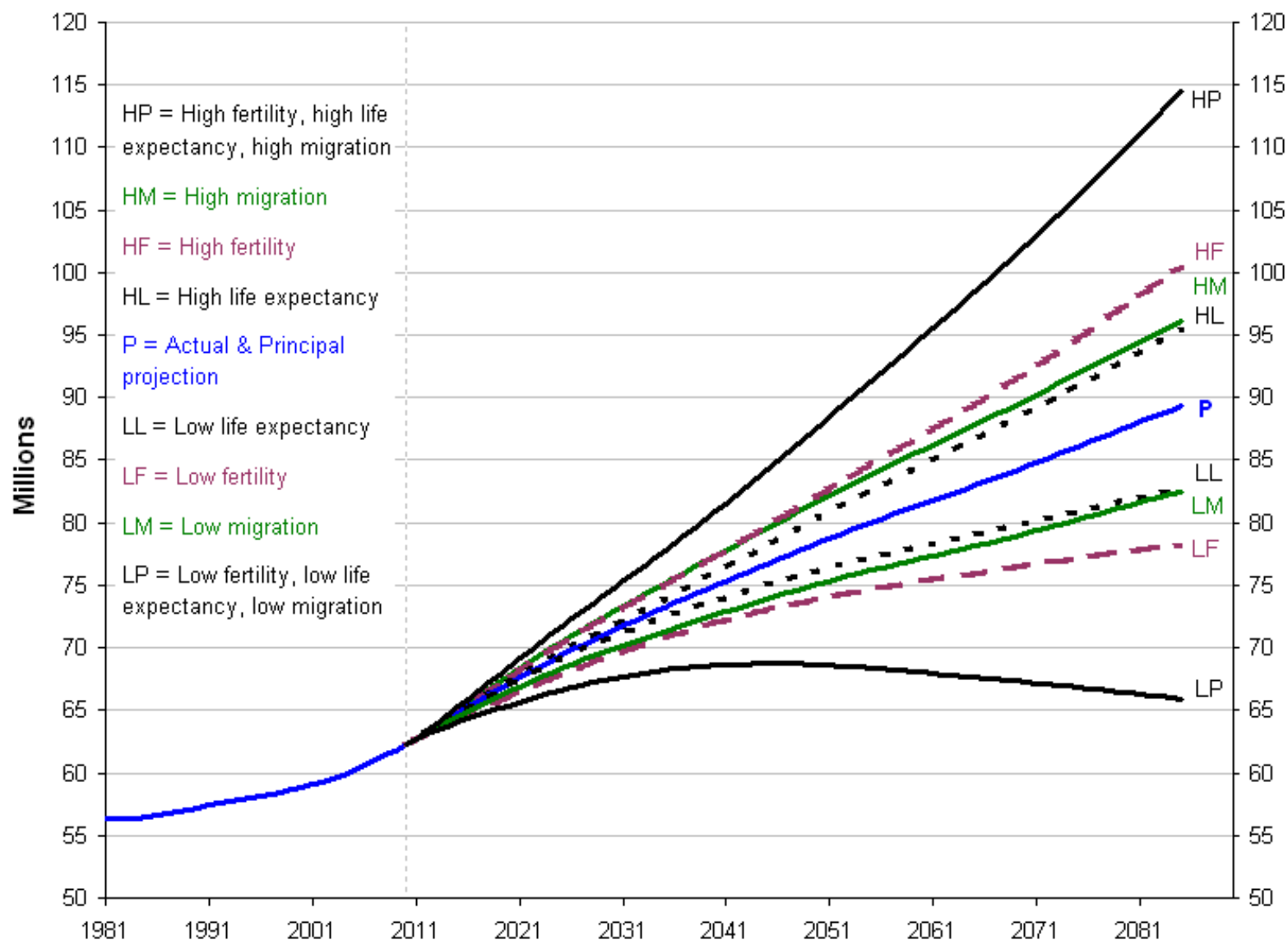


CSO discharge vol /year 2015 vs 2080



Population Growth

Actual and projected total population, United Kingdom, 1981-2085



Customer, government & society expectations

“Resilience is the ability to cope with, and recover from, disruption, trends and variability in order to maintain services for people and protect the natural environment now and in the future”



21st century solutions

Sewerage Management Plans

Waste Water Services

SEVERN
TRENT
WATER

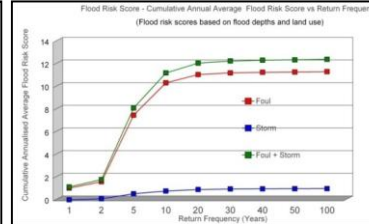
River Water Quality Assessments



Flood Risk Plans



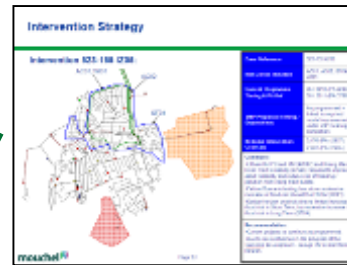
Annualised Cost Damage



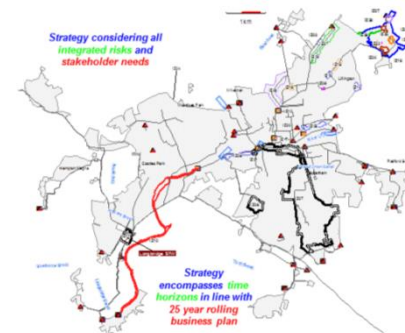
Risk Priority List

Item	Item Name	Item Description	Item Location
1	Wastewater	Wastewater treatment plant	Wastewater
2	Wastewater	Wastewater treatment plant	Wastewater
3	Wastewater	Wastewater treatment plant	Wastewater
4	Wastewater	Wastewater treatment plant	Wastewater
5	Wastewater	Wastewater treatment plant	Wastewater
6	Wastewater	Wastewater treatment plant	Wastewater
7	Wastewater	Wastewater treatment plant	Wastewater
8	Wastewater	Wastewater treatment plant	Wastewater
9	Wastewater	Wastewater treatment plant	Wastewater
10	Wastewater	Wastewater treatment plant	Wastewater

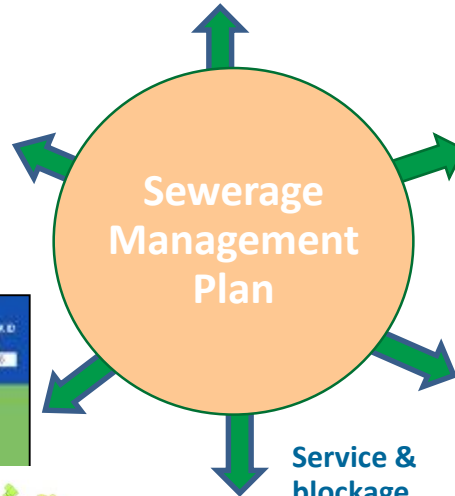
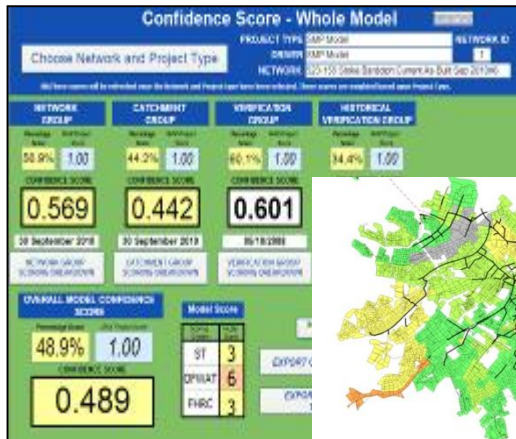
Intervention Strategy



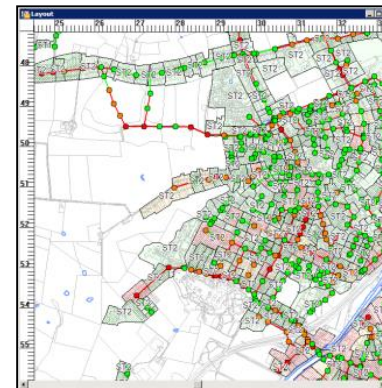
Strategic Plan



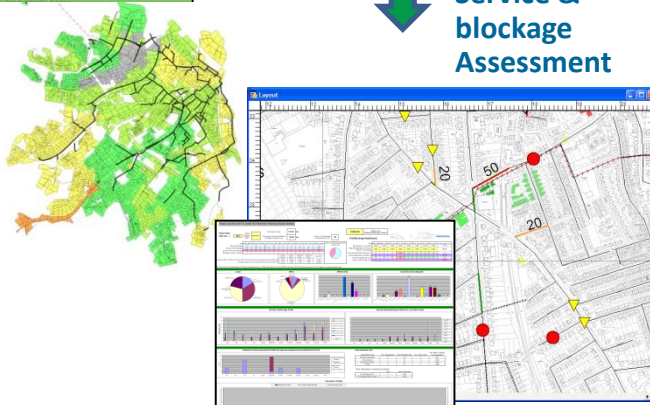
Model Confidence



Understanding Headroom for Growth & Climate Change

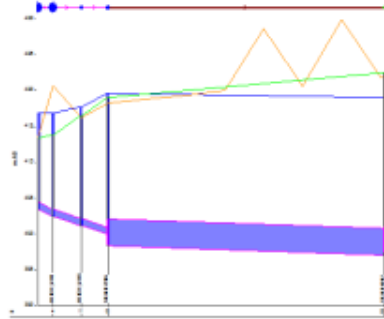
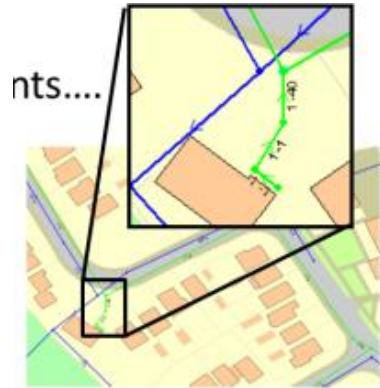


Service & blockage Assessment



Sewerage Management Plans

Presenting model outputs in terms of risk

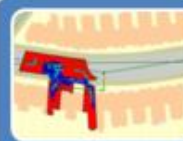


Likelihood



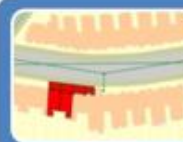
Consequence

High	Medium	Low
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital • Critical infra • School • Habitable buildings • Critical w/c 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardens • Main roads • Curtilage • Garage • Parkland • Outhouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low priority watercourse • Fields • Waste ground



2D overland flow modelling

- Accurate representation of consequence
- Different levels / accuracy available



Lateral / Type III & Lidar

- Improved flooding mechanism representation
- Can be enhanced with simple rolling ball models



Horizontal & Lidar

- Takes some account of overland direction
- Can be enhanced with simple rolling ball models



Horizontal Projection

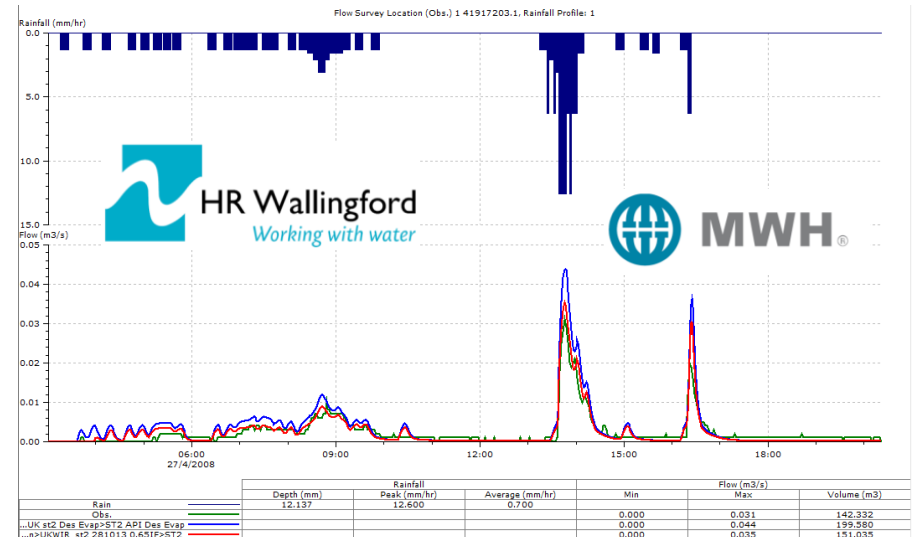
- All properties in model subcatchment
- Within a certain distance of flooding manhole

Confidence & Local Focus

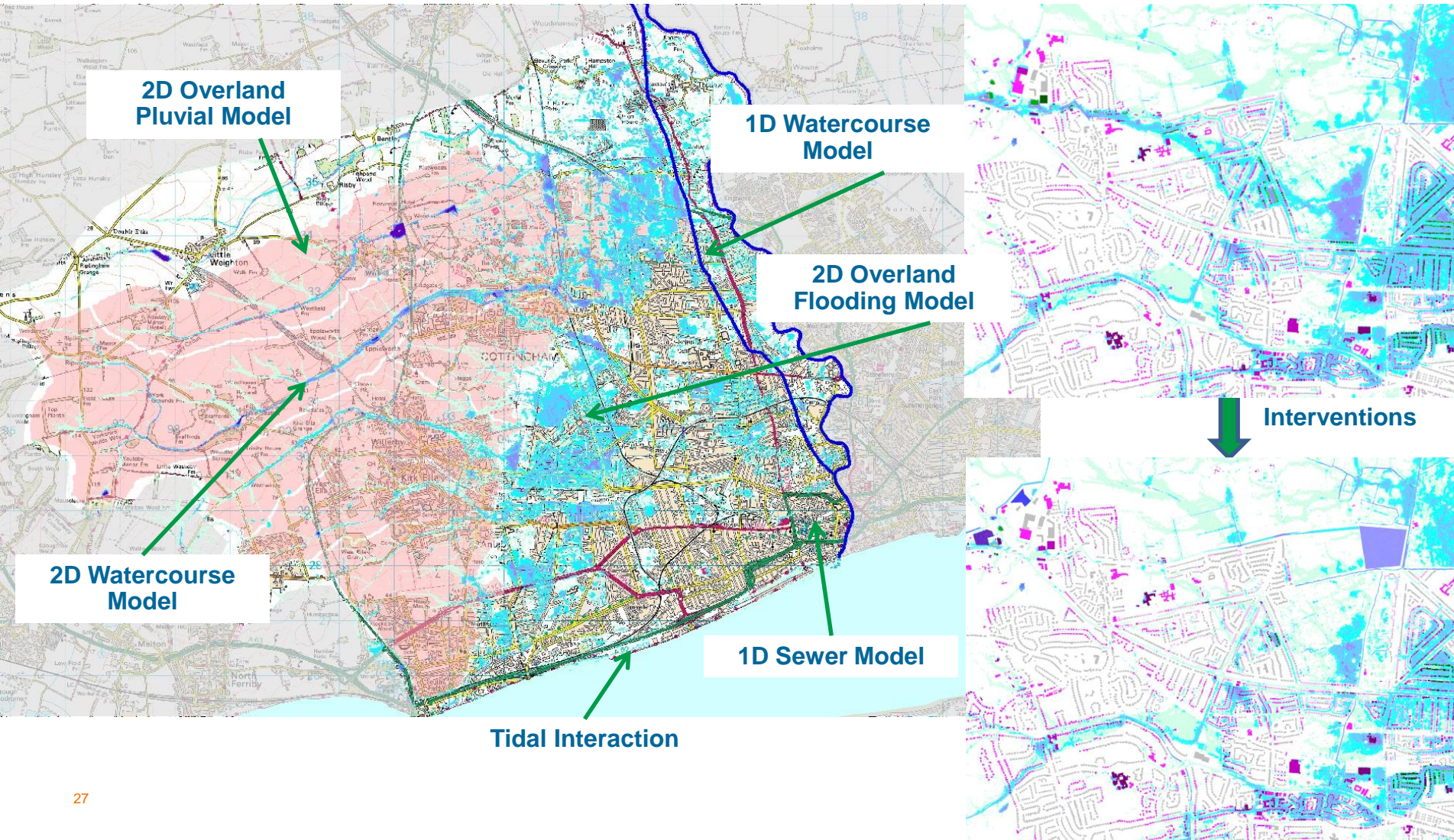
Much improved runoff models



$$PR = \sum_{n=1}^N \left[IF_n \times PIMP_n + (1 - IF_n) \times PIMP_n \times \frac{PI_{pv}^{\beta}}{PF_{pv}} \right] + \left[(1 - PIMP_{TOTAL}) \times \frac{((NAPI_s + PI_s)^{Cr} \times SPR)}{PF_s} \right]$$



Hull & Haltemprice Integrated Flood Modelling



Urban Pollution Management (UPM)

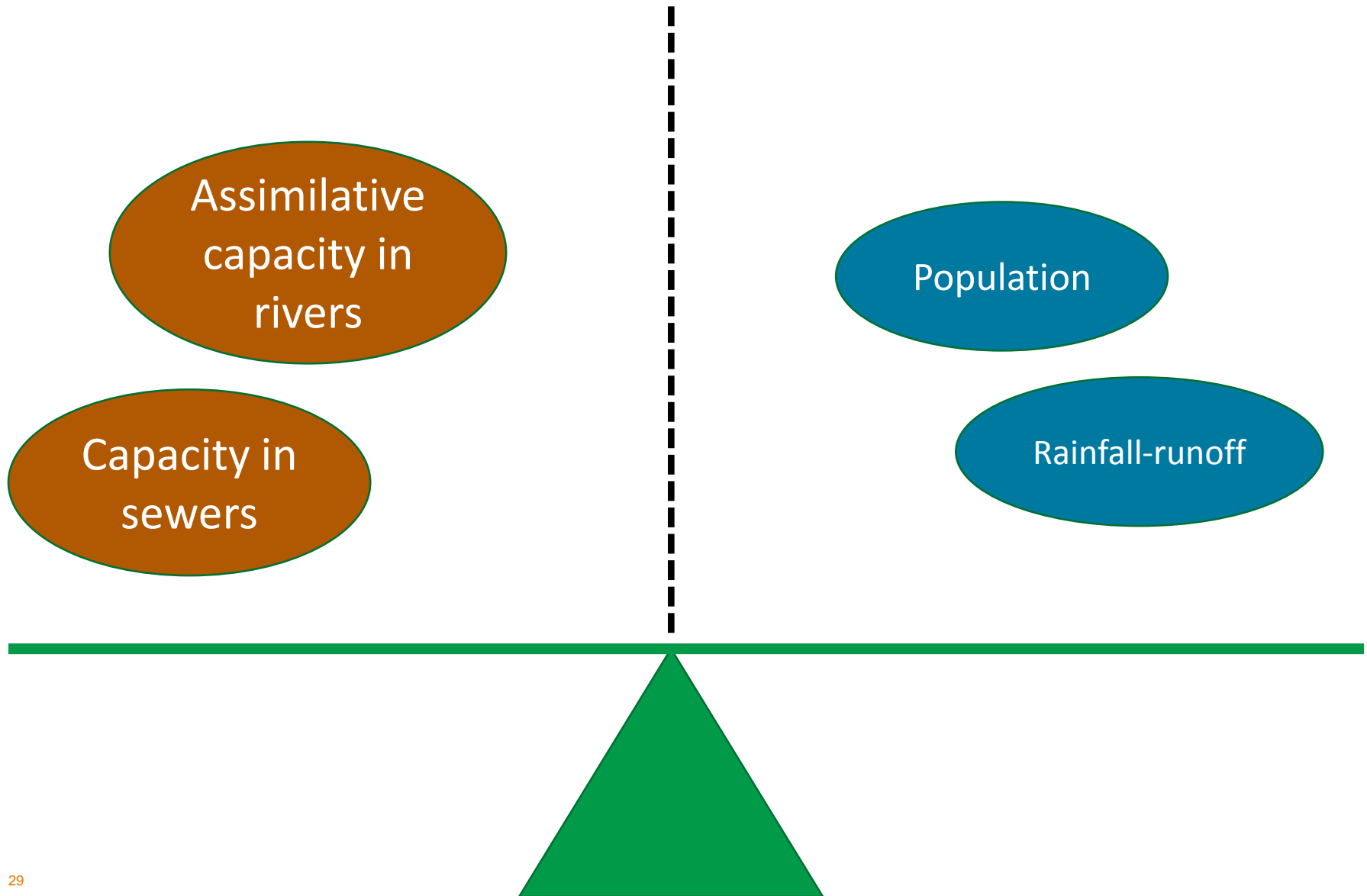
Concentration – duration – frequency standards for DO in sustainable cyprinid waters

Allowable return period	Dissolved oxygen concentration (mg/l)	
	1hr	6hrs
1 month	4.0	5.0
3 months	3.5	4.5
1 year	3.0	4.0



- Used through modelling to demonstrate that wet weather pollution from sewers and treatment plants can be modified to deliver Good Ecological Status under WFD
- Avoids use of expensive to apply or ineffective ‘rules of thumb’ – e.g. Y spills / year or X m³ /ha /yr discharge
- Smarter, more effective, lower cost

Think about supply & demand



Think about supply & demand



Capacity in



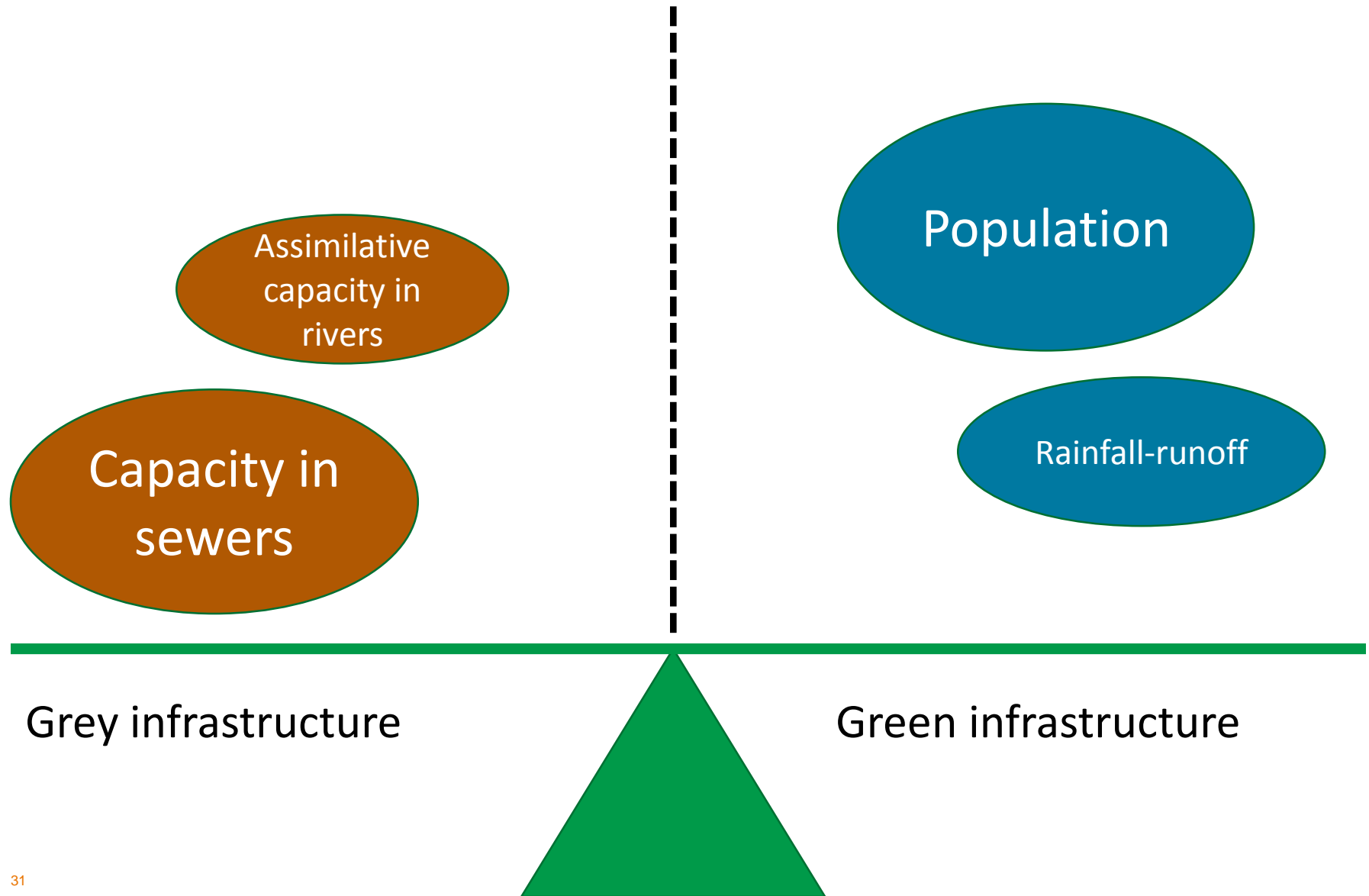
Urbanisation & climate change

Population

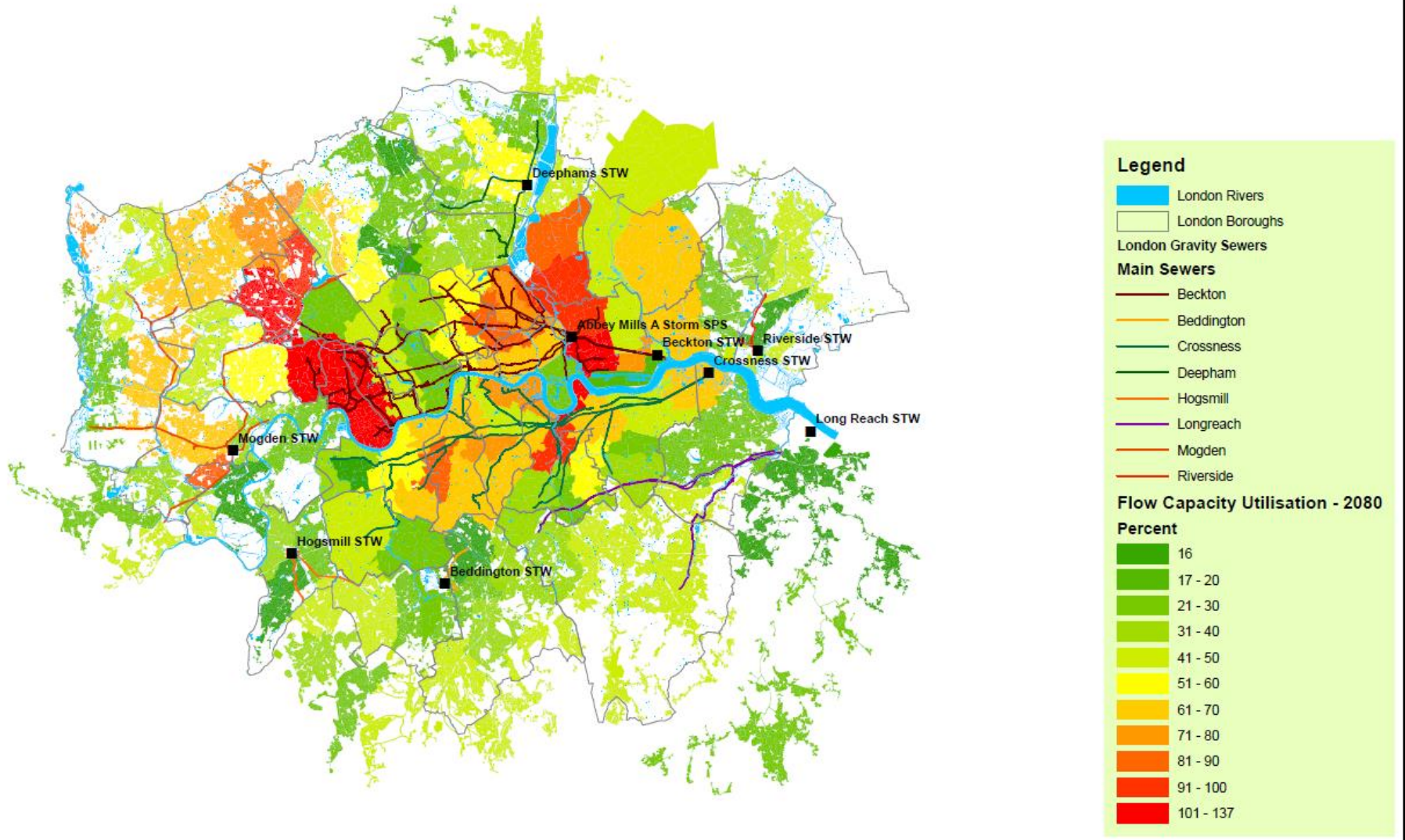
Rainfall-
runoff



Think about supply & demand



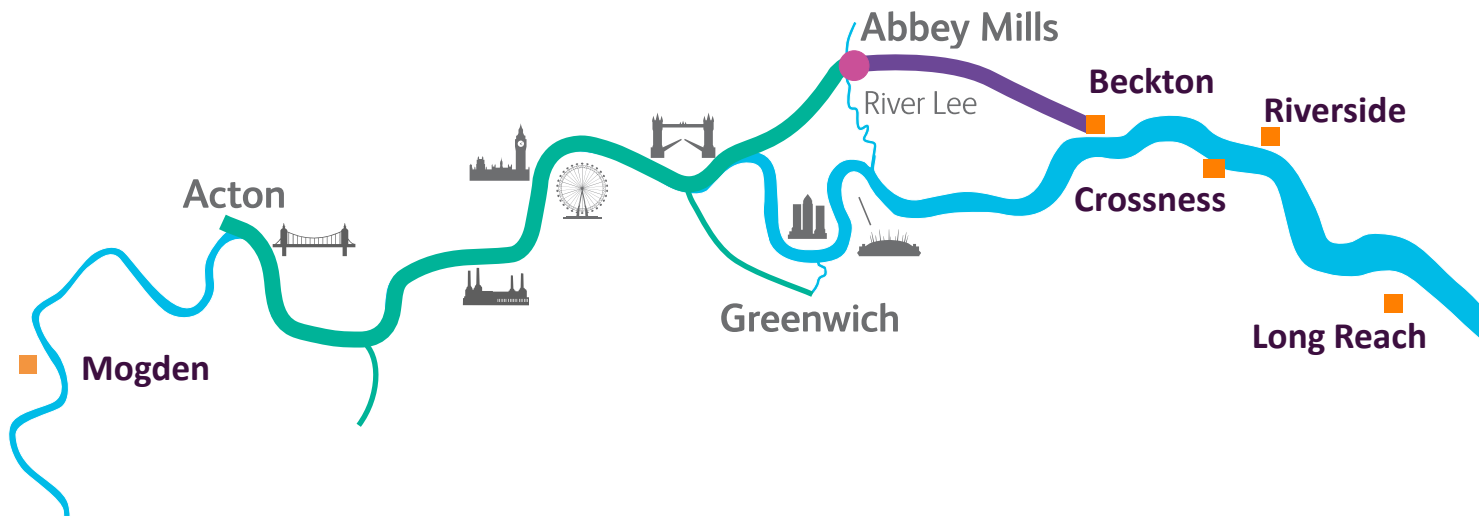
Capacity – are we full yet?



CSOs in the Thames Tideway



Grey infrastructure solution – Thames Tideway Tunnel



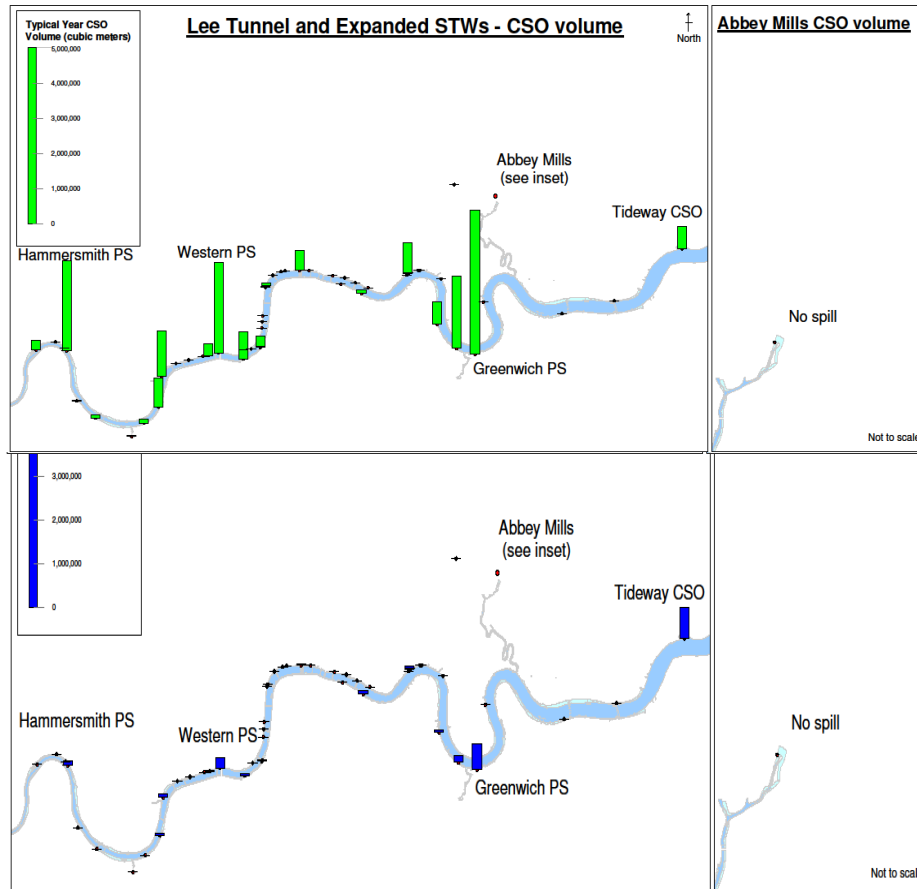
Tunnel statistics



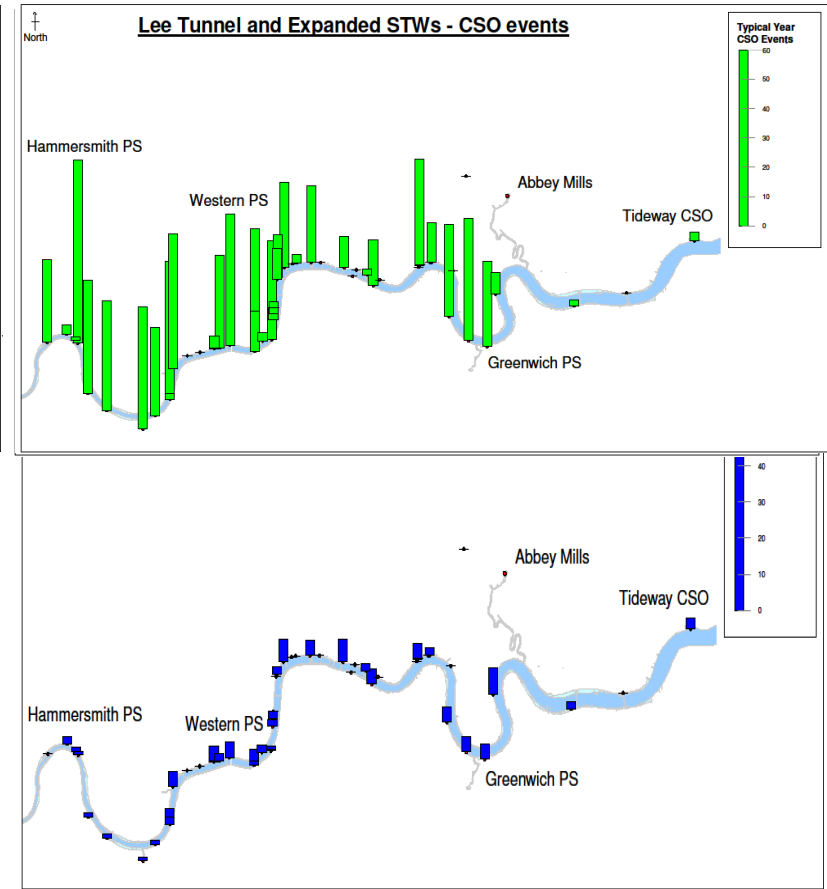
- Length: 25 kilometres
- Gradient: Falls one metre every 790 metres to be self-cleansing
- Largest Diameter: 7.2 metres
- Volume: 1.6 million cubic metres (include Lee Tunnel)

Impact on CSO discharge volume and frequency of operation

Typical year – CSO volume comparison



Typical year – CSO event comparison



The future

- Obstacles to delivering a sustainable and affordable sewerage service through to 2100 are substantial
- 19th Century legacy has served us well & imaginative investment planning and analysis have maximised 'bang for buck'
- Thames Tideway Tunnel type solutions are likely unaffordable in most cities
- Solutions: green & grey infrastructure in balance; advanced monitoring and control
- **21st Century Drainage Review (ready for 2020-2025)**
 - Government, Utilities, Regulators, Customers
 - Capacity, asset deterioration, network misuse, regulation, education

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10 May, 2017 Birmingham. CIWEM UDG Spring Conference

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