





# Towards the best management of SuDS treatment trains

by

Nicolas BASTIEN, Heriot Watt University

Dr S. ARTHUR Dr S. WALLIS Dr M. SCHOLZ

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# Overview

- SuDS presentation & Actual design
- Objectives
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion
- Further research
- Questions / feedback



Objectives

Methodology

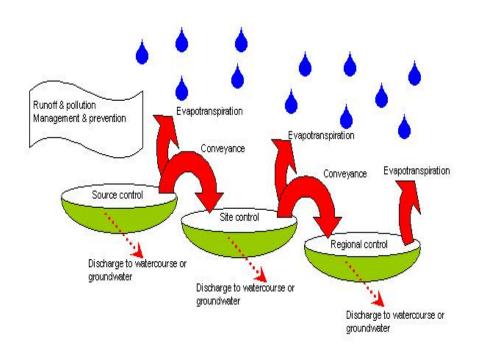
Results

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Questions

# The "treatment train"



Treatment train

- Mimic natural drainage
- Better treatment
- Risk management
- Avoid shock loads

- Adoption
- Costs
- Land take
- Non integrated approach

Over 70% of SuDS schemes in Scotland are using only a single SuDS device (Wild, 2002)



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Encourage move away from "end-of-pipe" techniques



Optimise management trains for different developments



# SuDS presentation

Objectives

# Methodology

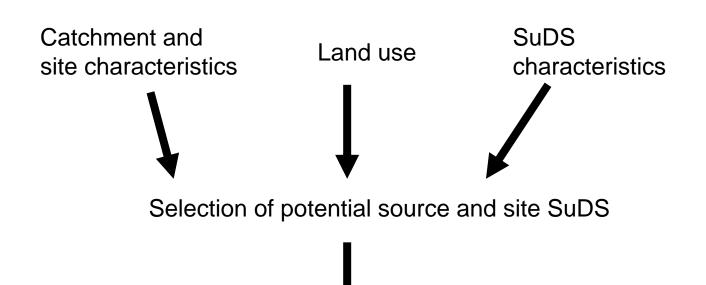
- Selection
- Holistic assessment
- Case study

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Holistic assessment of SuDS in series



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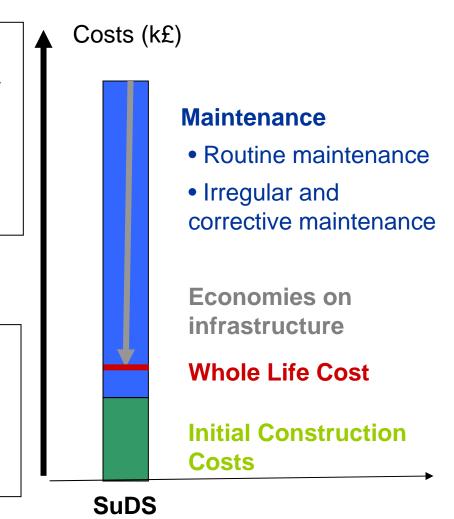
Further research

Questions

- Developers
- Environmental regulator
- Sewerage undertaker
- Residents
- Planning authorities



- Whole Life Costs
- Flood risk management
- Water treatment
- Land take







SuDS presentation

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Environmental regulator

Local authoirities

Impact on watercourse water quality and channel hydrology

Risk of downstream flooding

- No attenuation
- Limited attenuation (30 years)
- Robust attenuation (100 or 200 years)



SuDS presentation

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# Parameters influencing SuDS water quality performance:

- Influent water quality
- SuDS ability to remove pollutants
- Residence time
- Area of facility

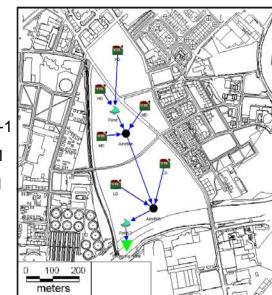
Model for urban stormwater improvement conceptualisation: MUSIC

Input:

M1-60 event

TSS 160 mg.l<sup>-1</sup> TN 2.63 mg.l<sup>-1</sup>

TP 0.35 mg.l<sup>-1</sup>





# SuDS presentation

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Design based on guidelines available in the UK:

- CIRIA, 2007. The SuDS Manual
- Scottish Water, 2007. Sewers for Scotland, 2<sup>d</sup> edition



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# Clyde Gateway SWMP:

- 339 Ha redevelopment
- 16 Ha allocated to regional SuDS controls

# Dalmarnock Road area:

- 20 Ha development
- 5000 m<sup>2</sup> for regional control



SuDS presentation

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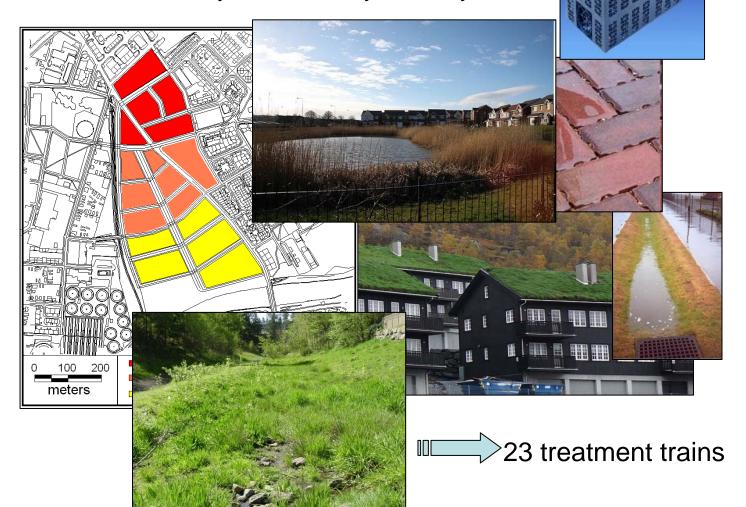
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- Catchment and site characteristics
- SuDS characteristics
- Land use
- Potential amenity biodiversity / density





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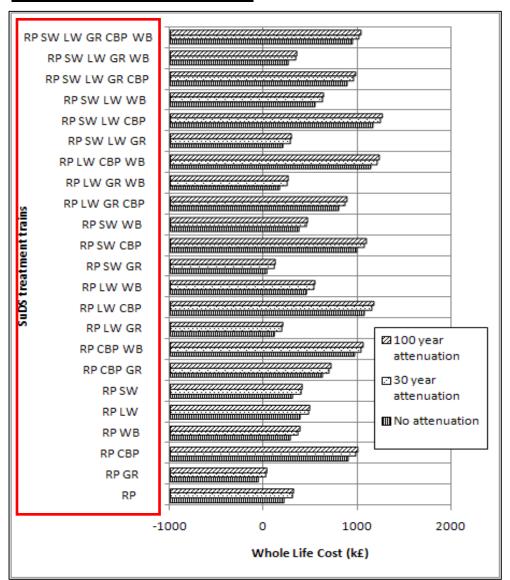
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# Whole Life Cost



RP Regional Pond
GR Green Roof
CBP Concrete Block
Pavement
WB Water Butt
SW Swales
LW Linear Wetland

A few interesting solutions:

- Green roofs
- Swales
- Linear wetland



**Objectives** 

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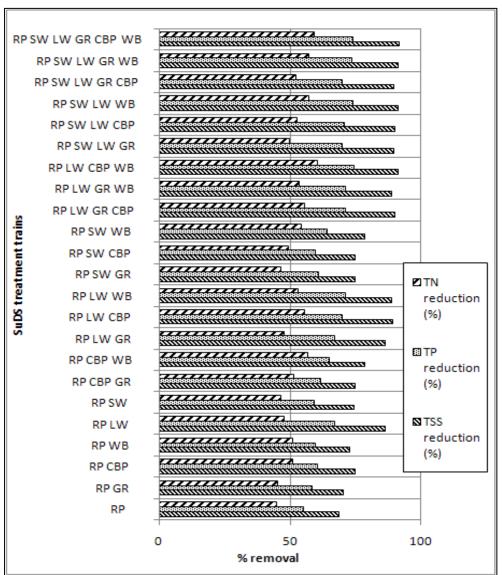
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# Water quality



Significant water quality improvements

E.g. TSS improvement up to 25%.



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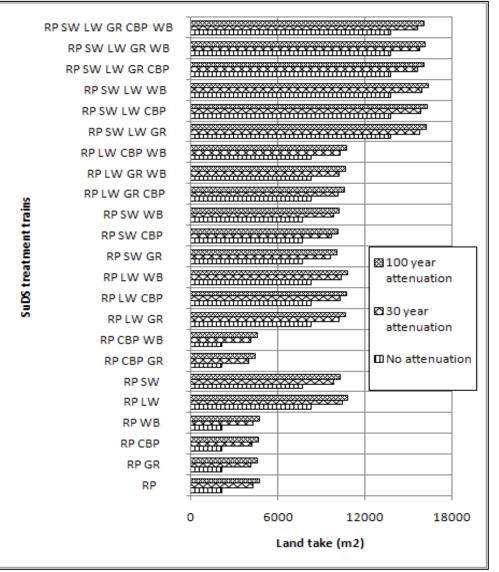
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# **Land take**



A few interesting solutions:

- Concrete Block
   Pavement
- Green Roofs

Opportunity to reduce land take based on:

- Reduction of attenuation
   volume
- Reduction of permanent pool



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# Land take reduction: permaenent pool reduction

SuDS Treatment Trains	Achievable reduction of regional SuDS land take (%)	Achievable reduction of SuDS treatment train's land take (%)
RP	0	0
RP GR	0	0
RP CBP	20	20
RP WB	13	13
RP LW	100	27
RP SW	20	6
RP CBP GR	20	20
RP CBP WB	33	33
RP LW GR	100	27
RP LW CBP	100	27
RP LW WB	100	27
RP SW GR	20	6
RP SW CBP	20	6
RP SW WB	26	7
RP LW GR CBP	100	27
RP LW GR WB	100	27
RP LW CBP WB	100	27
RP SW LW GR	100	16
RP SW LW CBP	100	16
RP SW LW WB	100	16
RP SW LW GR CBP	100	16
RP SW LW GR WB	100	16
RP SW LW GR CBP WB	100	16

Regional control can be significantly reduced

Difficult to offset SuDS treatment train footprint

<sup>\*</sup> Based on TSS removal



# SuDS presentation

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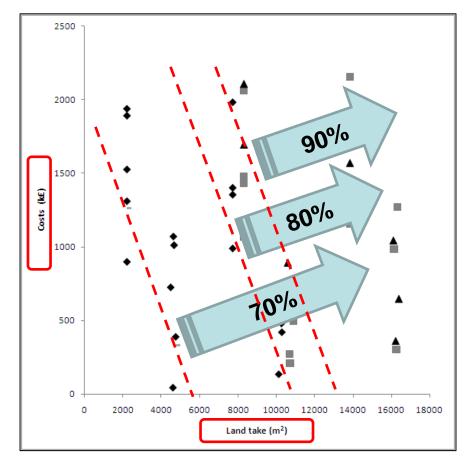
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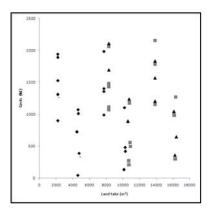
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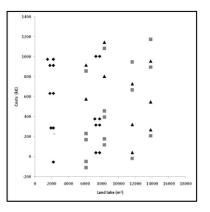
# Establish relationship between:

- Whole life costs
- Land take
- Water quality
- Flood risk management





Limited retention



Robust retention



Objectives

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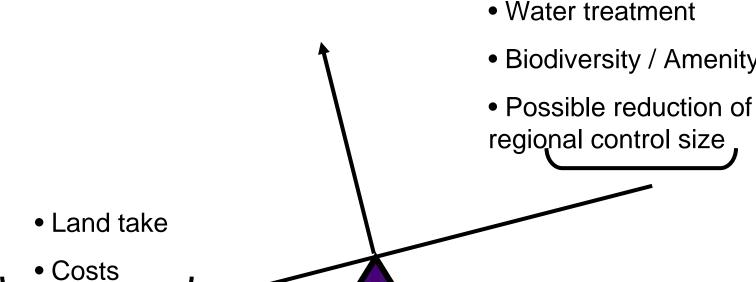
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# Alternative solutions are existing





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- Whole Life Costs
- Flood risk management
- Water treatment
- Land take
- Understand public

perception of SuDS

# Thank you!

# **Acknowledgements:**



