

Presentations from Citizen Crane Forum

14 October 2015

Held at the
Zoological Society of London

Environmental Protection Team and the Surface Water Outfall Programme

Misconnections on the River Crane – Citizen Crane Forum

14th October 2015



Polluted Surface Water Outfalls

- We estimate there are 300,000 properties misconnected nationally
- We estimate there are 63,000 properties misconnected in the Thames area
- Equivalent nationally of 16 Olympic sized swimming pools flowing into our rivers and stream daily



How the Polluted Surface Water Outfall Programme (PSWO) is shaped

- Delivered by Environmental Protection Team – 5 members (+2), based throughout, passionate, Env. Science backgrounds
- Programme dictated by Environment Agency and Ofwat, EA decide on budget/outfalls per AMP
- Thames Water works on Asset Management Periods (AMP) – each AMP is a 5 year period
- Currently in Year 1 of AMP6, current PSWO Programme is largest ever with biggest delivery profile yet 200 (40/year)
- Waiting List contains all future projects for following year, outfalls continuously re-prioritised to become active
- Priority of outfall (project) relates to condition compared with others on list

AMP 4 and 5 Summary

AMP Totals	Total Number of Properties	Misconnected appliances found	Number of misconnected properties	% Misconnection Rate
AMP 4	120731	4876	2746	2.27
AMP 5	170000	12488	5696	3.35

Example year				
AMP 5 - Year 5	43000	7073	3105	7.22

AMP 5 break down:

- Nearly 170,000 properties visited
- 3.35% of properties found with misconnected appliances
- Most frequent appliance - washing machines (22%)
- Kitchen sinks 2nd (19%)
- Over 750 misconnected toilets found



Snapshot of a SWOP Project

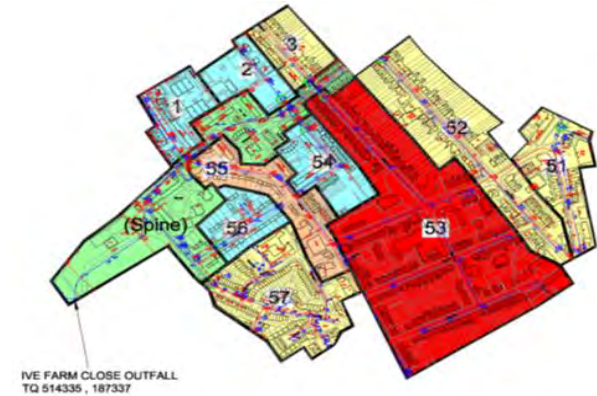
- Post outfall assessment - prioritised from Waiting List or diffuse pollution
- Contractors engaged to map pollution
- Project tendered
- Necessary permits obtained, project raised with CS team
- Administration and on-ground phases
- Rectification follow up, push and involve EHO
- EA sign off
- Projects vary in size 300 – 10,000 properties
- Projects can take between 6 weeks and 2.5 years
- Team currently working on nearly 70 live projects
- North London sees most misconnections = most projects

PSWO Programme Contractors

- Framework Agreement – consists of two contractors, both Engineering consultancies - WERM Ltd and RPS
- WERM Essex based, close to 20 drainage engineers
- RPS Brentford based, 6 drainage engineers
- Will both be branded entirely TW
- Drainage backgrounds, work in field crews of 2, passionate
- Work at alternating times to suit demographic, environment, local traffic, commute.
- Both technical and customer engagement focussed

Contractor Pollution Tracing

- Specialist pollution tracing contractors are engaged
 - Initial site survey, to identify which areas are polluted
 - Extent of this work depends on size of catchment
- Identify properties with misconnections by;
 - Caging
 - Narrowing down
 - Property surveys
 - Customers sent notification letters, informing them we will be working in their area, and that we will probably need to survey their house
 - Check private manholes, and dye test appliances
 - If a misconnection is identified, the problem will be explained on site, then confirmed in a letter
 - Followed up by 2nd letter if no response
 - Handed over for enforcement action
 - CCTV
- Rectification
- Significant improvement
- Environment Agency sign off!



River Crane and related Projects

- EPT currently operating on 3 projects on the River Crane;
 - Crane Park (Hanworth Road)
 - Hospital Bridge North
 - Lyndhurst Avenue
- 2 on Yeading Brook - Lyndhurst Crescent & Cutthroat Woods
- 3 new projects to start in late November;
 - Kingshill Avenue B – near Yeading Brook Meadows
 - Brent Park Industrial Estate – Hayes (South of Minet CP)
 - Roseville Road – Hayes (South of Minet CP)
 - Crane Park (Saxon Road)
 - Crane Park (Water Mill Way)
 - Longford Gardens – Hayes (Minet CP)

Current River Crane Project stats

- 95 misconnected properties
- 66 properties rectified
- 6 properties currently with EHO
- Included 15 toilets, 57 washing machines, 44 hand basins and 41 kitchen sinks
- Hospital Bridge North
 - 10 misconnected properties
 - 6 washing machines, 2 kitchen sinks, 1 toilet, 6 hand basins, 1 shower and 1 bath
 - Effort to get all rectified with customer and EHO
 - Due for EA sign off end of Sep
 - New pollution present
 - Investigation works starting again

Project challenges we face

Customer

- No knowledge on misconnections or drainage
- Lack of environmental awareness or consideration
- Unwilling to cooperate and comply
- New connections

Physical

- Operational and logistical challenges (cars, roads, blind connections, absent landowners, tracing time, sewer breaks)

Local Authority

- Non compliant landowners handed to LA (EHO)
- Local authorities have a duty under section 59 of the Building Act 1984 to serve notice on owners of premises that have unsatisfactory drainage
- Responsiveness of EHO's can be slow

Citizen Crane and the PWSO Programme

- Continued sample effort – Phosphate and RMI (provides good indicator) - WFD
 - Post project outfall monitoring – not a TW resource
 - Monthly WQ sampling – could focus on live SWOP
 - Report significantly high outfalls readings
 - Passive surveillance for PI's and fly tipping
-
- Where possible, we need to EDUCATE

How drains should be connected

Check your home is connected right

Wastewater from sinks, showers or appliances may be polluting your local river,

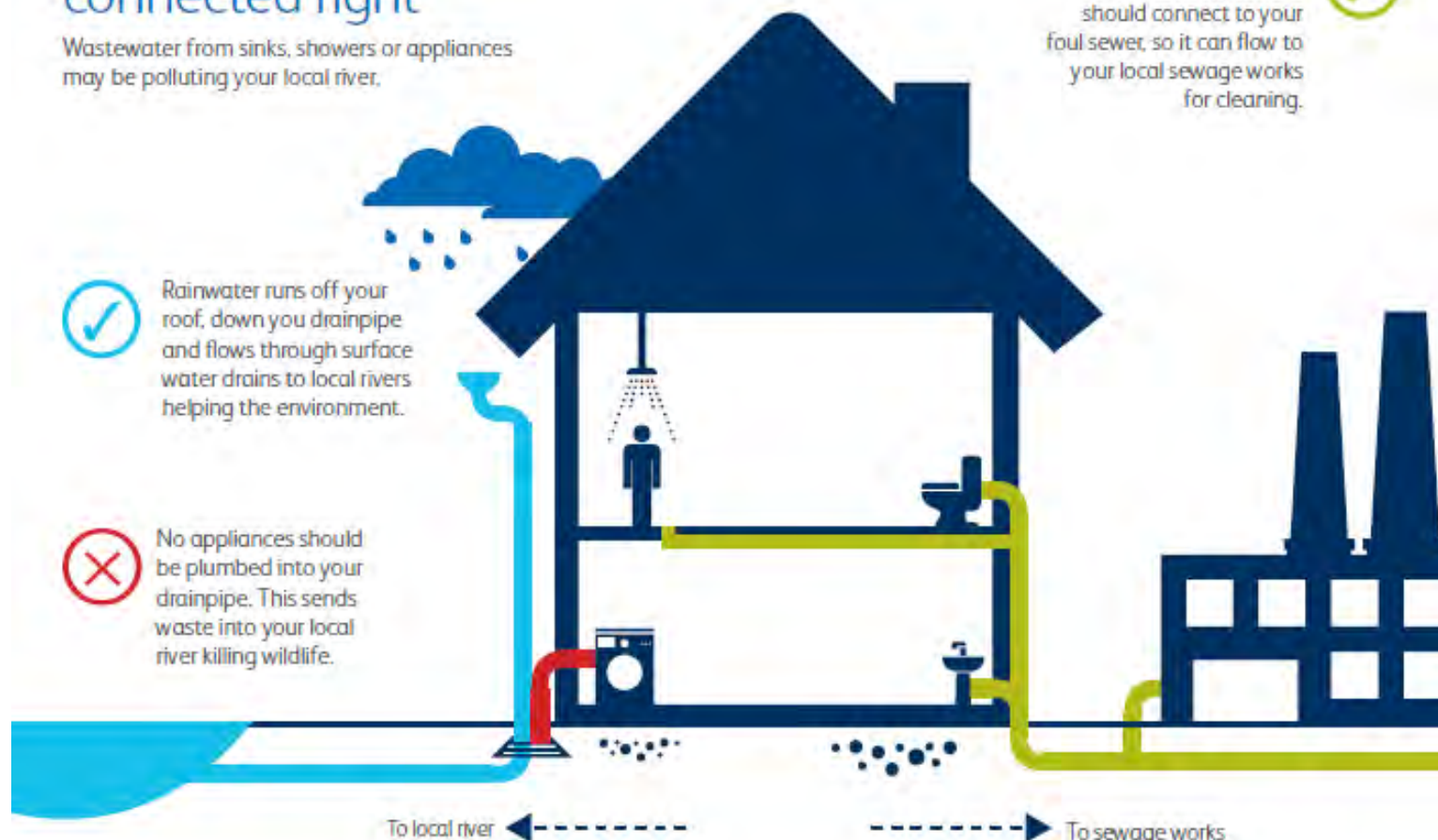
Water from showers, toilets, sinks and appliances should connect to your foul sewer, so it can flow to your local sewage works for cleaning.



Rainwater runs off your roof, down your drainpipe and flows through surface water drains to local rivers helping the environment.



No appliances should be plumbed into your drainpipe. This sends waste into your local river killing wildlife.



A few customers are very confused about how their waste pipes should be connected



Citizen Crane and the PWSO Programme

- CC has the numbers, a tool TW don't have
- Networks with community, LA and other groups important
- Raise awareness through various platforms, social media, mail-outs, field days etc, FORCE FB a great example
- Local community, schools, stakeholders (HCF)
- Academic involvement fantastic – providing depth to data and raising RC and CC profile
- FOG and wet wipes = major problem

Thank you.



Pollution Incidents in the Crane Catchment

Amanda MacLean
Crane Catchment Coordinator
Oct 2015

Freephone from landline or mobile:

0800 80 70 60

- Where is it?
- Is the water discoloured?
- Is there an odour?
- How big is the area affected?
- Have you seen any dead or distressed fish or other wildlife?



- What is the cause of the problem/where is the pollution entering the stream?
- Has this ever happened before?
- Do you have any pictures?
- Your contact details

Working hours



Out of hours



Help

Agency Impact Env. Impact **Water** Fisheries Source Type/Sector Pollutant Details R

Incident substantiated

Agency action mini

Impact on Water

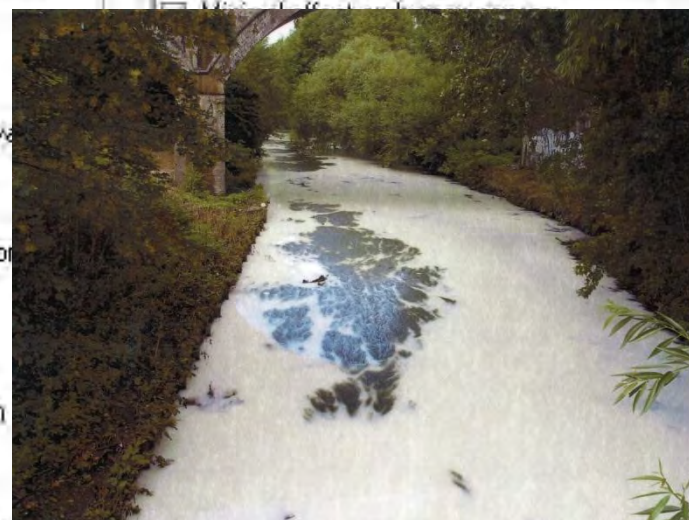
- ☐ No Impact
- ☐ Minimal effect on water quality
- ☐ Minor damage to ecology
- ☐ Minor effect on amenity value
- ☐ Minimal damage to agriculture / commerce
- ☐ Minimal effect on human health
- ☐ Minor effect on a potable abstraction
- ☒ Significant effect on water quality
- ☐ Significant damage to ecology
- ☐ Significant effect on a potable abstraction
- ☐ Significant effect on amenity value
- ☐ Significant effect on human health
- ☐ Significant damage to agriculture / commerce
- ☐ Serious effect on human health
- ☐ Major effect on water quality
- ☐ Major damage to ecology
- ☐ Major effect on a potable abstraction
- ☐ Major effect on amenity value
- ☐ Major damage to agriculture / commerce

Water Impact
Category 4

Water Impact
Category 3

Water Impact
Category 2

Water Impact
Category 1

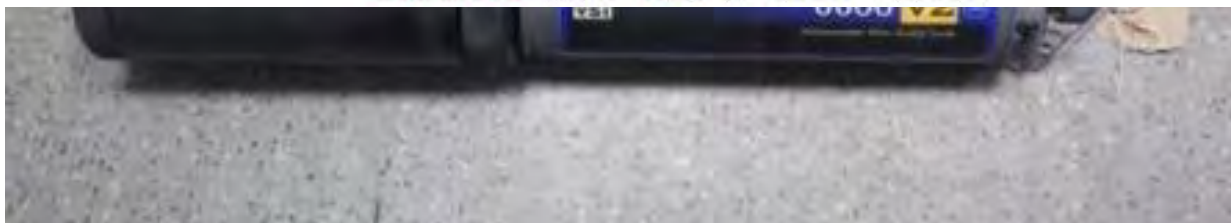
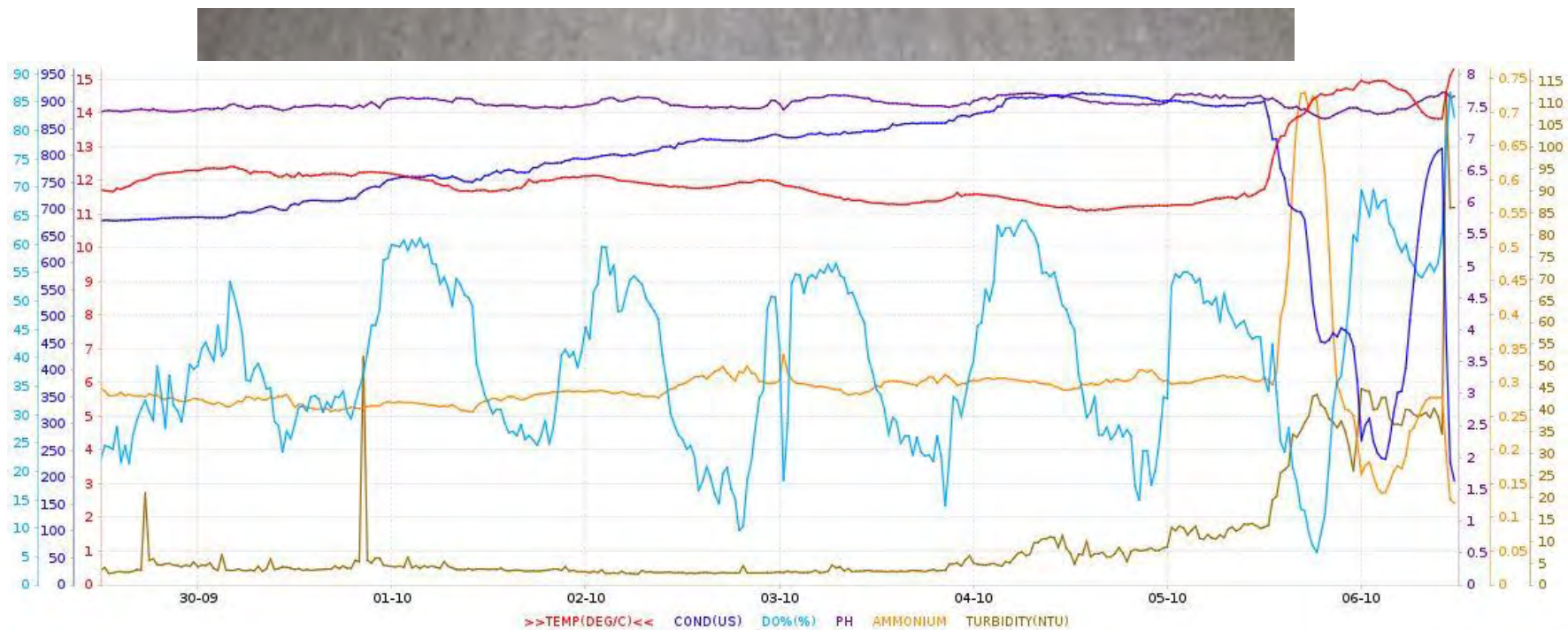


Water Impact Category: Level 2

Land Impact Category: Level 4

Air Impact Category: Level 4





Legend

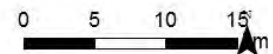
- Rivers
-  Crane Catchment
-  Greater London
-  Herts & N London Area

Year from mid-Sept
2014: 514 incidents
had an impact on
the water
environment

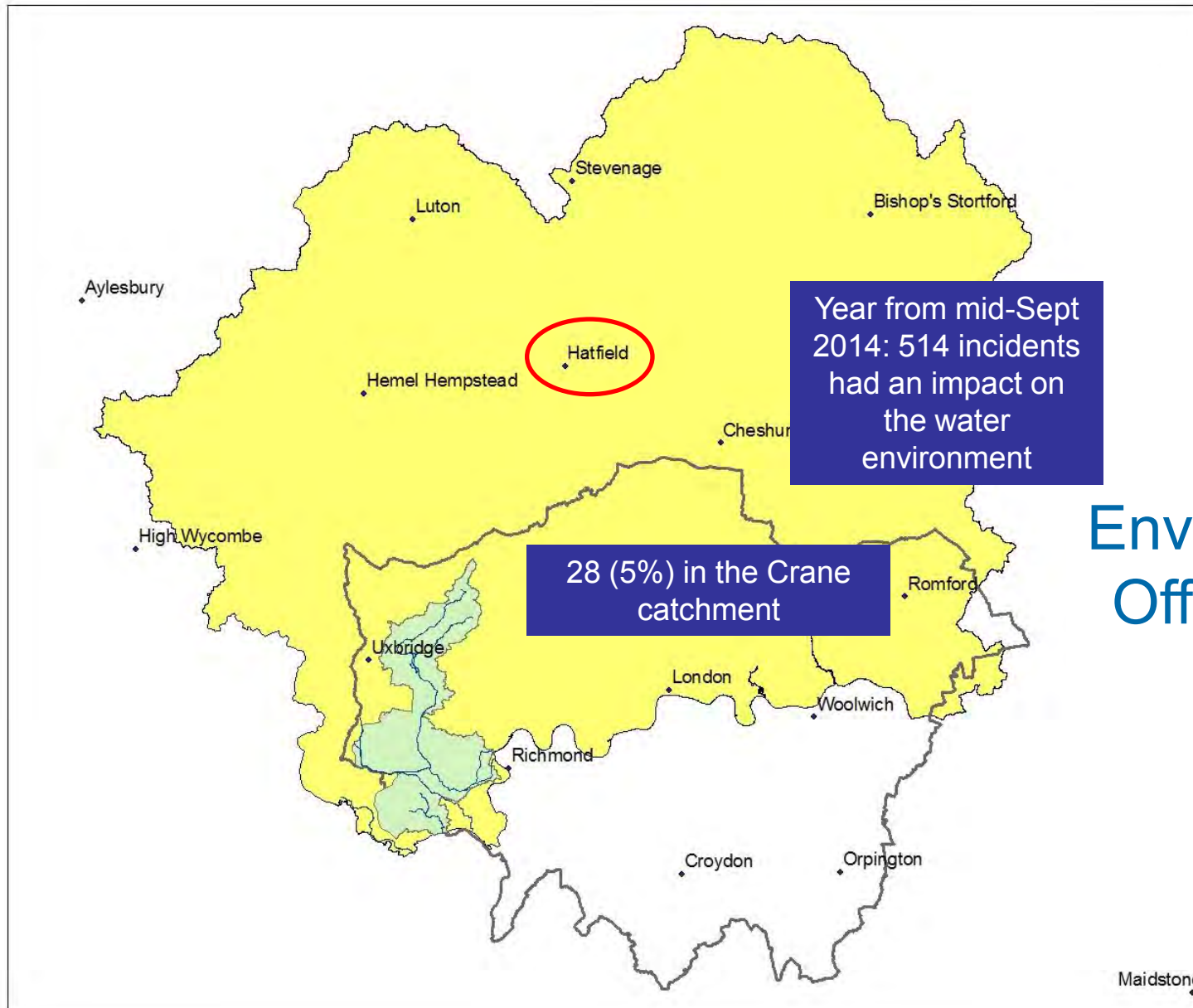
28 (5%) in the Crane
catchment

3

Environment Officers on call



© Crown copyright and database rights 2013
Ordnance Survey 100024198
© Environment Agency copyright and/or
database rights 2013. All rights reserved.

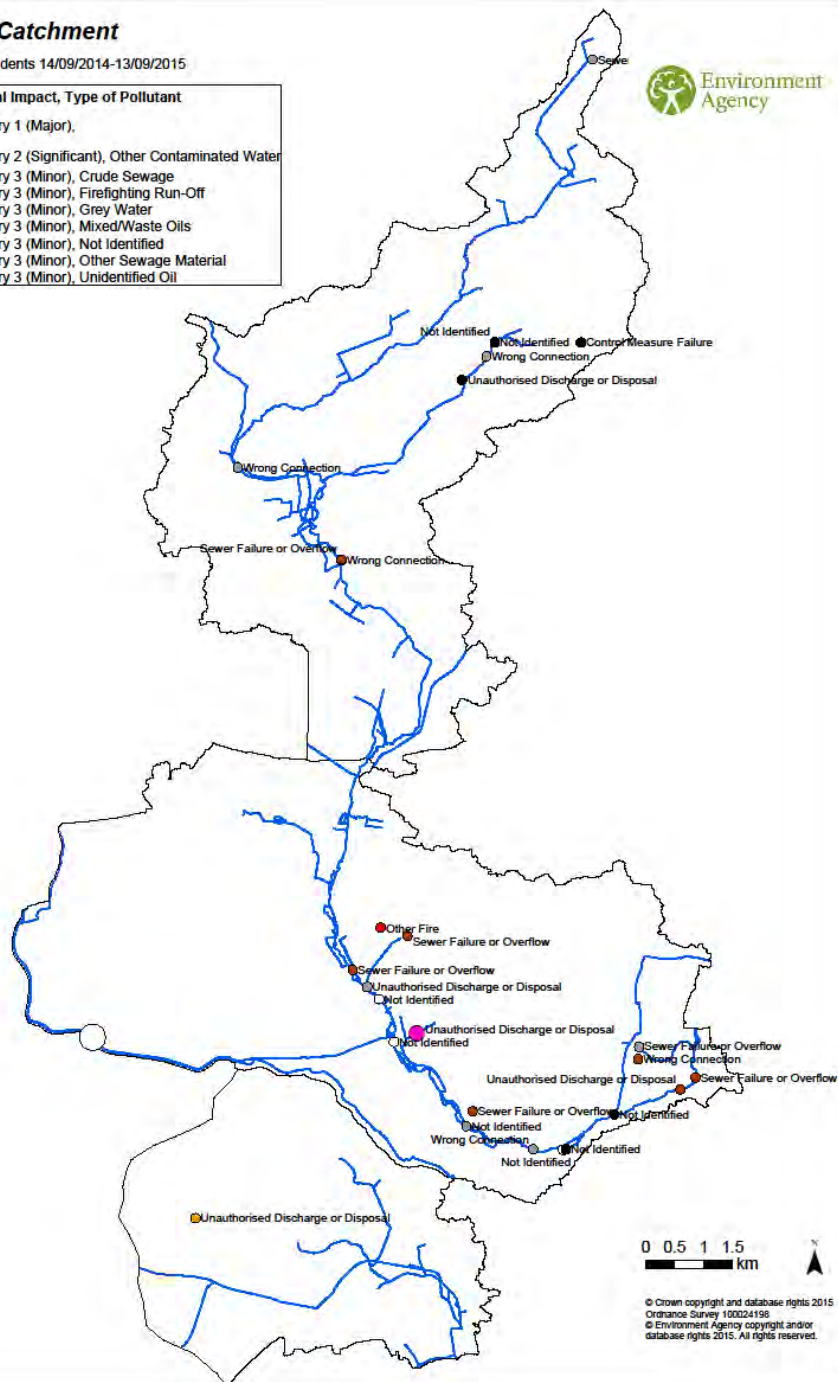


Crane Catchment

Pollution Incidents 14/09/2014-13/09/2015



- Environmental Impact, Type of Pollutant**
- Category 1 (Major),
 - Category 2 (Significant), Other Contaminated Water
 - Category 3 (Minor), Crude Sewage
 - Category 3 (Minor), Firefighting Run-Off
 - Category 3 (Minor), Grey Water
 - Category 3 (Minor), Mixed/Waste Oils
 - Category 3 (Minor), Not Identified
 - Category 3 (Minor), Other Sewage Material
 - Category 3 (Minor), Unidentified Oil



0 0.5 1 1.5
km

© Crown copyright and database rights 2015
Ordnance Survey 1000224198
© Environment Agency copyright and/or
database rights 2015. All rights reserved.

Example 1:

- ➔ Call to hotline: 'Water coming from a pipe looks very cloudy, there was no smell but I was a few feet away. There's no affected wildlife or dead fish, the water is affected just by the outlet pipe.'

➔ Duty officer:

- ➔ rang reporter to clarify location and severity
- ➔ asked water company to attend at first light on following day

➔ Water company:

- ➔ blockage crew traced to 2 surface water outfalls which are believed to be misconnected
- ➔ outfall sandbagged off
- ➔ sewers cleaned

Example 2

- ➔ Call to hotline: 'Water is pale brown and scummy, with sewage and toilet paper and it smells of faecal matter running downstream 1/3 of the river width. No dead or distressed fish or other wildlife.'

➔ Duty officer:

- ➔ Sent Environment Officer and water company to attend that day

➔ Environment Officer and water company:

- ➔ Found outfall looked slightly grey but water clear
- ➔ Suspected misconnection - water company to investigate

Example 3

- ➔ Call to hotline: 'Looks like petrol. It is causing rainbow puddles as it goes under the bridge. The smell is overpowering, like paint thinner.'

➔ Duty officer:

- ➔ Called reporter for more info – liquid smelling of petrol had been coming through for at least half an hour
- ➔ Asked Environment Officer and Operations team to attend

➔ Operations team

- ➔ Installed absorbent booms and pads

➔ Environment Officer:

- ➔ Followed pollution upstream as far as an outfall
- ➔ Worked with water company to lift manholes along surface water sewer
- ➔ 3 days to trace to construction site – found contaminated soil not stored correctly
- ➔ Required to service interceptor asap
- ➔ Warning letter

Freephone from landline or mobile:

0800 80 70 60

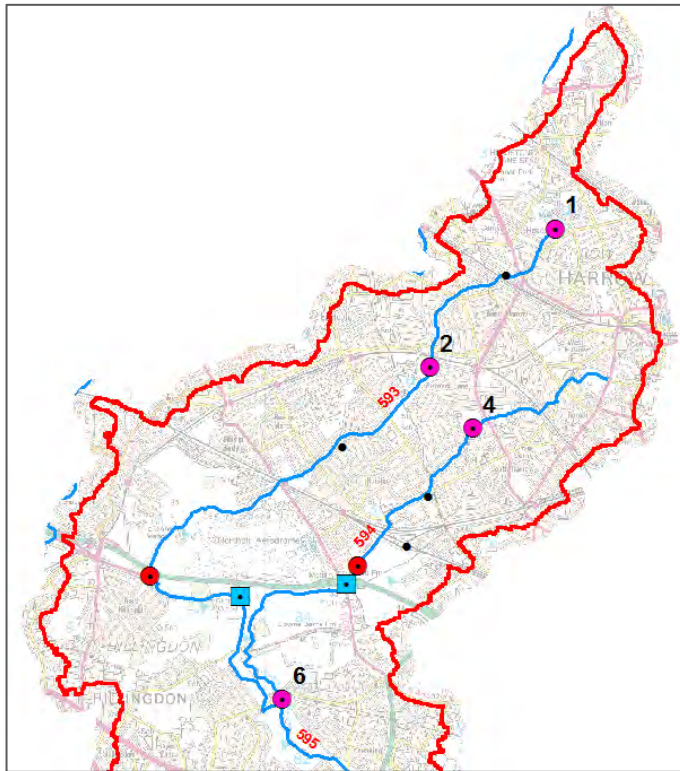
Source Apportionment GIS

Tom Rolls

River Basin Management Services - Water Quality

14 October 2015

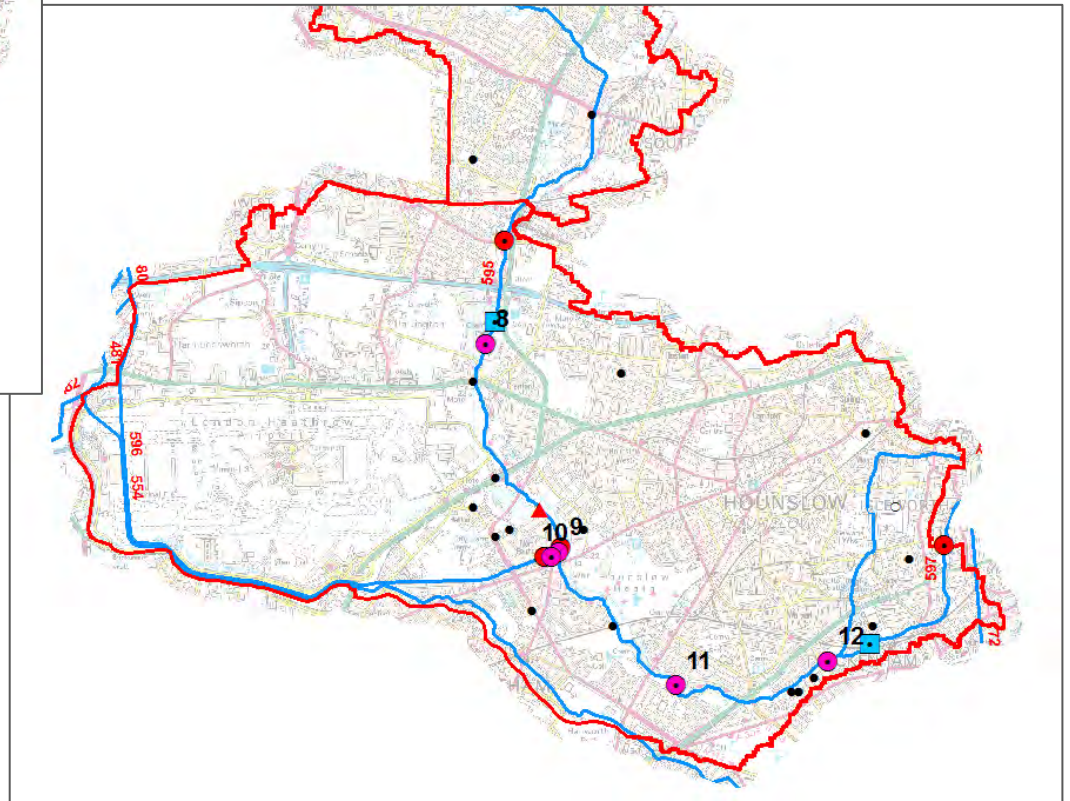
Source apportionment GIS River Crane structure



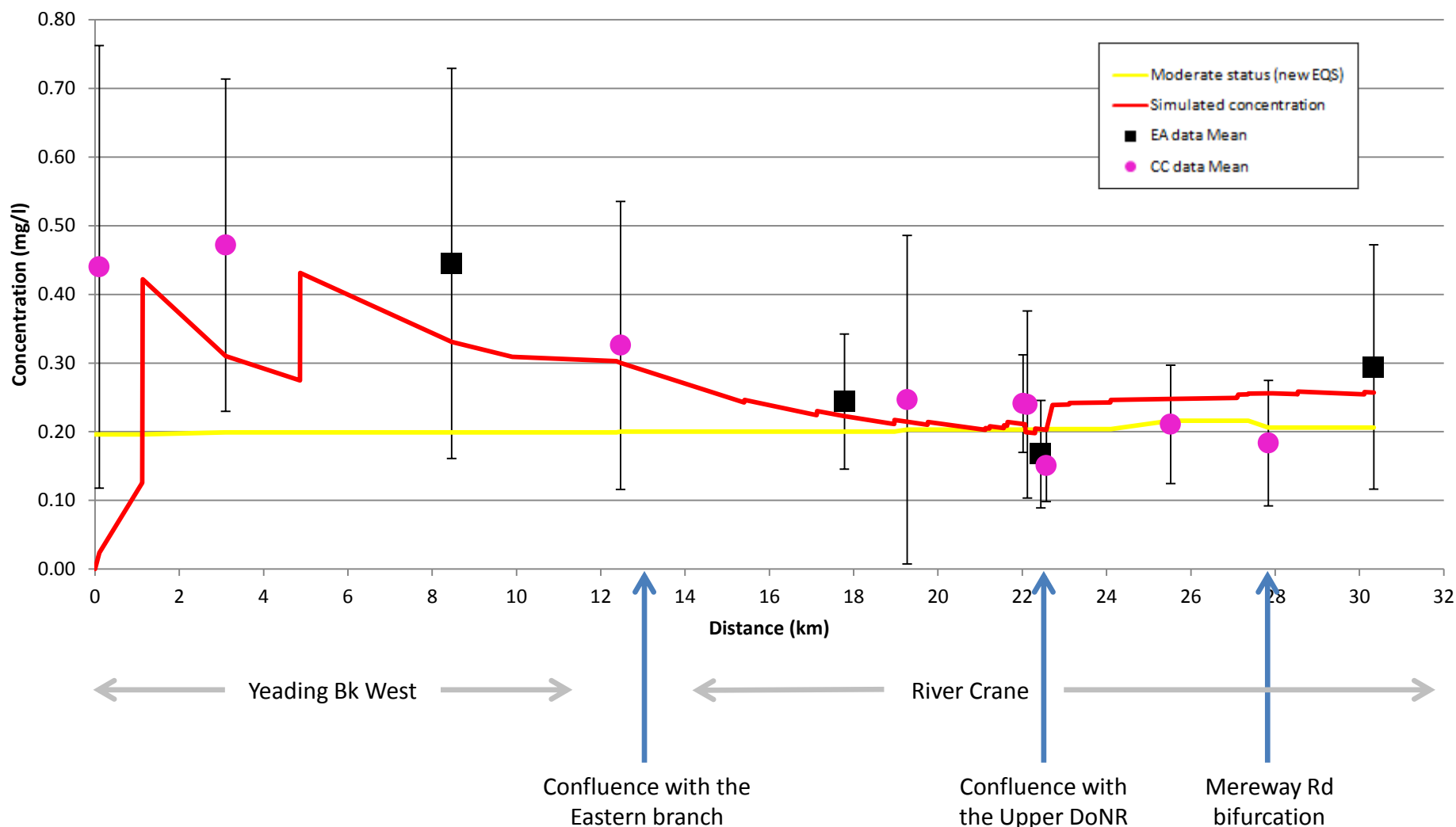
Legend

SIMCAT SAGIS features

- # Industry discharge
- ! EA monitoring station
- / River flow gauge
- # Sewage discharge
- ! Intermittent
- Cycle 2 WFD river WB
- Simcat reaches
- ! CC monitoring station

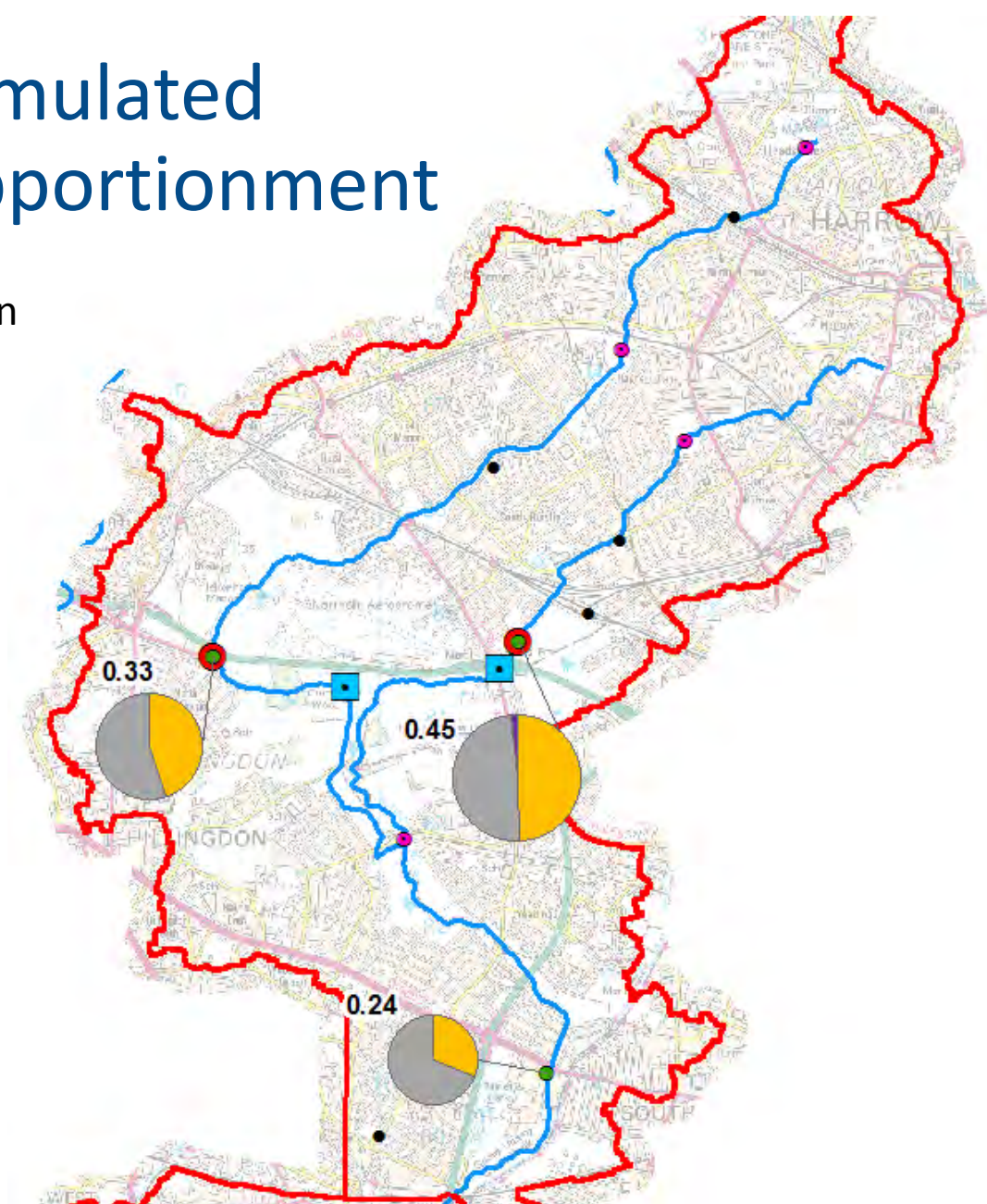
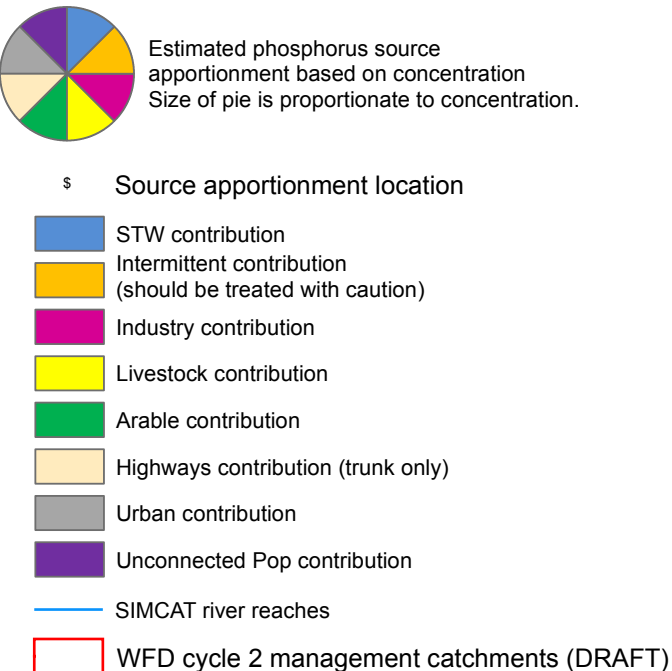


River Crane model forecast



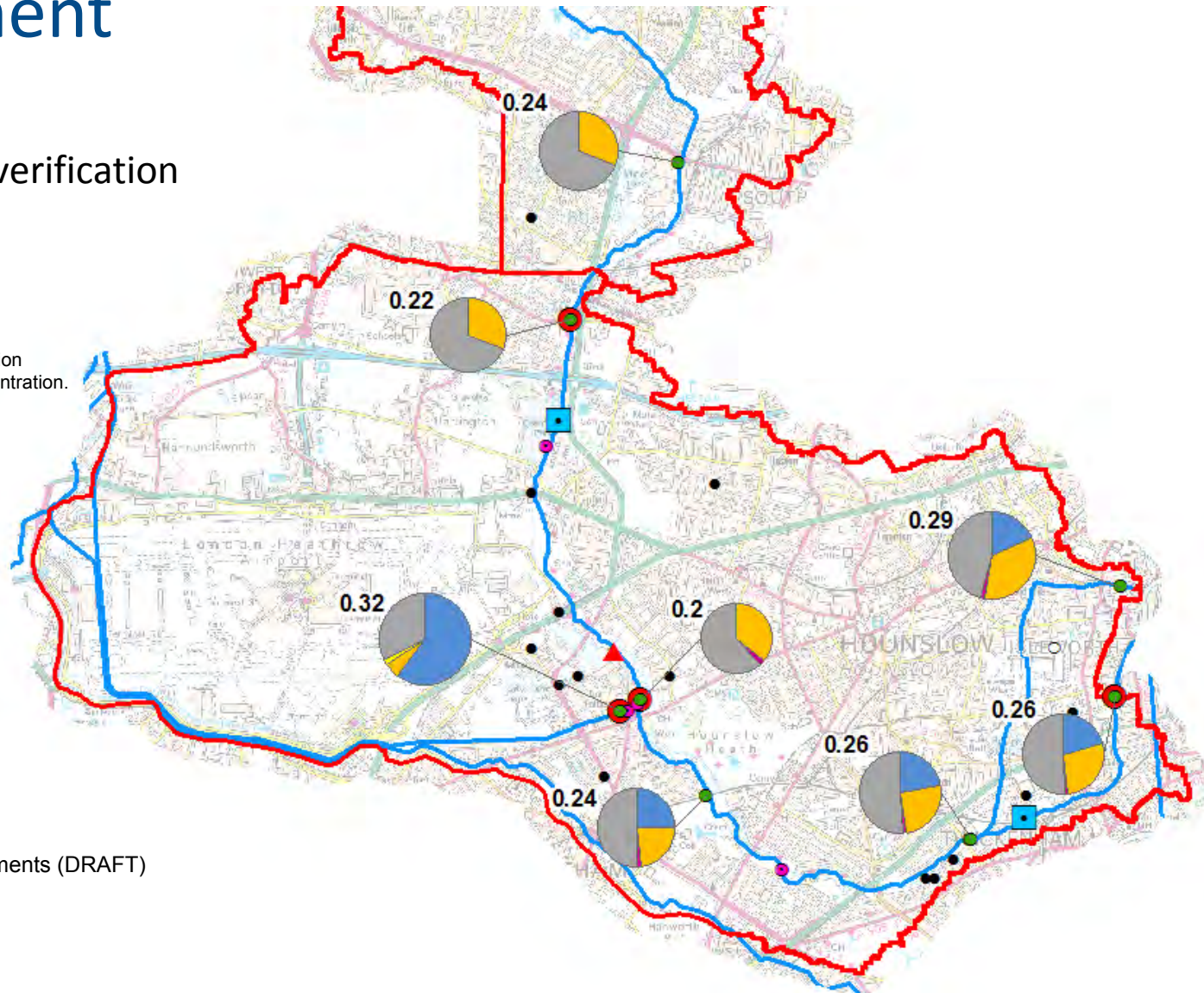
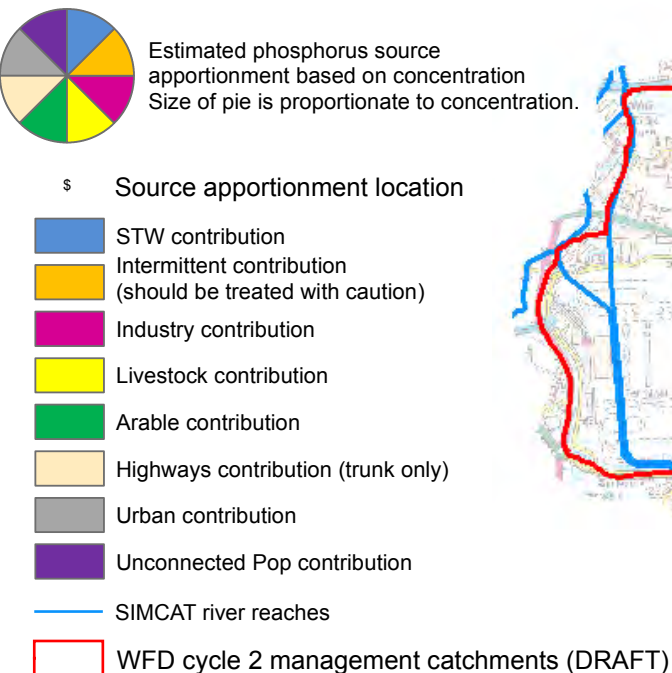
Yeading Brook simulated concentration apportionment

Subject to local QA/verification



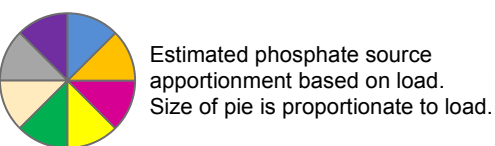
River Crane simulated concentration apportionment

Subject to local QA/verification

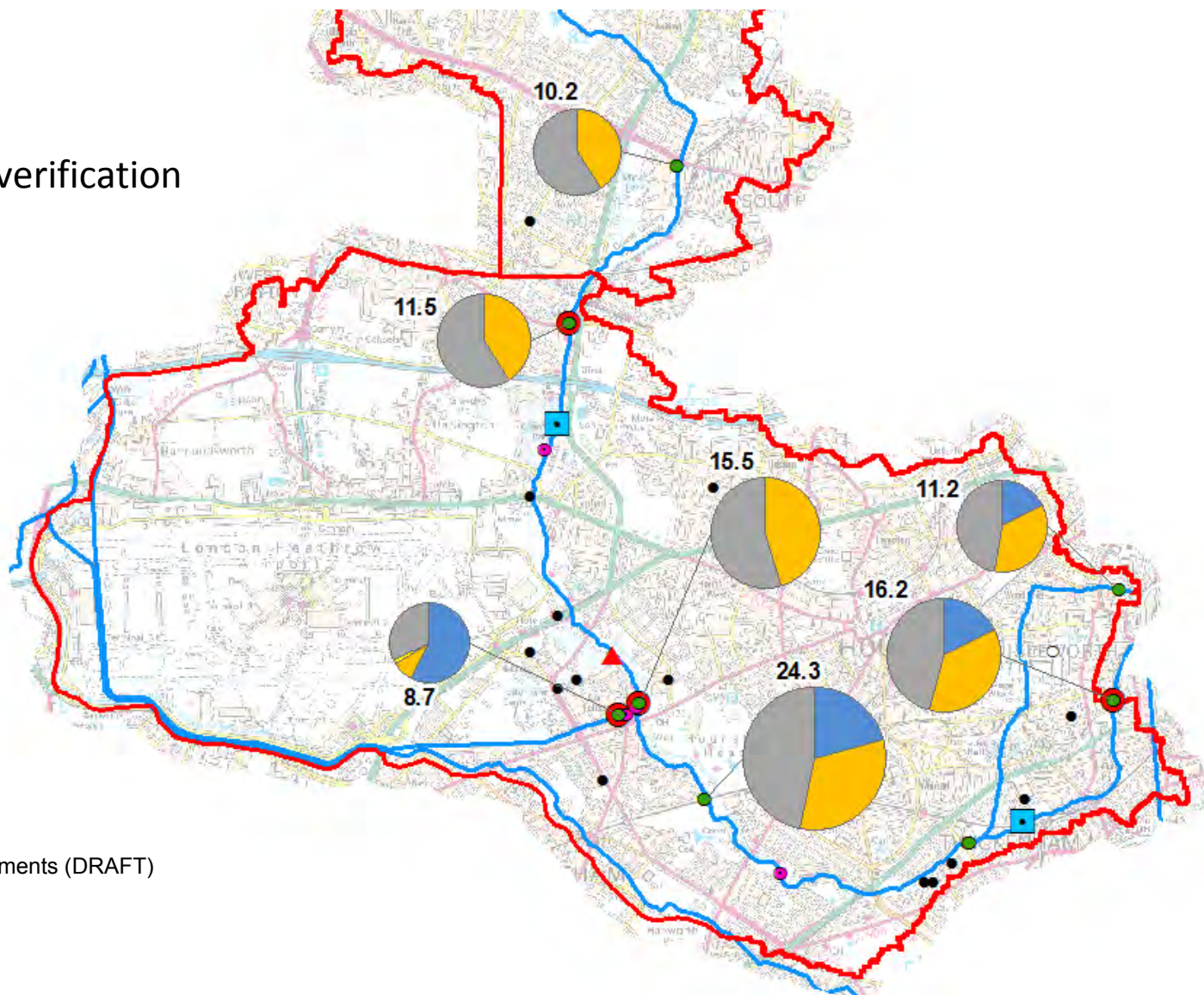
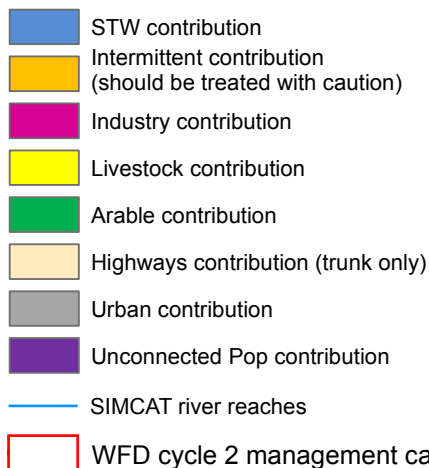


River Crane simulated load apportionment

Subject to local QA/verification



Source apportionment location



Catchment source apportionment

Location	River Crane	Estimated concentration source apportionment				Estimated load source apportionment			
		Concentration (mg/l)	STW	Intermittent	Urban diffuse	Cumulative load (Kg/day)	STW	Intermittent	Urban diffuse
@ WQ sample point PCRR0067	Yeading Brook Western branch	0.33	0%	45%	55%	5.2	0%	55%	45%
@ WQ sample point PCRR0063	Yeading Brook Eastern branch	0.45	0%	49%	49%	2.5	0%	63%	37%
Downstream of confluence	River Crane	0.24	0%	31%	68%	10.2	0%	41%	59%
@ WQ sample point PCRR0084	River Crane	0.22	0%	31%	69%	11.5	0%	41%	59%
Upstream of Upper DoNR	River Crane	0.20	0%	36%	61%	15.5	0%	45%	54%
Upper DoNR	Upper DoNR	0.32	60%	5%	32%	8.7	57%	9%	31%
Downstream of confluence	River Crane	0.24	24%	23%	49%	24.3	20%	32%	46%
Upstream of Bifurcation @ WW Rd	River Crane	0.26	22%	25%	50%	26.8	18%	34%	46%
@ WQ sample point PCRR0006	River Crane	0.26	20%	27%	50%	16.2	17%	36%	45%
@ WQ sample point PCRR0025	Lower DoNR	0.29	18%	34%	45%	11.2	17%	35%	46%

Subject to local QA/verification

River Crane model uncertainties/next steps

➡ Flow balance

- DoNR inputs
- Bifurcations

➡ Intermittent operation/locations

➡ Industrial inputs

- Correlation
- Distribution

➡ Further data collection

➡ Sensitivity analysis

➡ Updated SAGIS model 2016

➡ It's a model

Citizen Crane

Phosphate (and ammonia)

Rob Gray

Friends of the River Crane Environment (FORCE)

Practicalities

1. 11 sites for 18 months
2. P and NH₃ (concentration and loading)
3. 85 per cent return
4. Year one report
5. Site repair day
6. Other issues

Year One Findings

1. Focus on P – WFD
2. A pattern emerged
 - Upper arms - high P, (high NH₃ and low RMI) – P load of 250 g/hr
 - Upper DNR – high P, (low NH₃ and low RMI) – P load of 200 g/hr
 - Base – P load of 600 g/hr
3. Little seasonal fluctuation in loadings
4. Other issues

Year Two to Date

1. P > 2014
2. NH₃ > 2014 – 2 to 5 mg/l in upper reaches
3. Less dilution – but loadings also higher in upper reaches
4. Funding 'til April 2016 (RMI 'til April 2019)

Outcomes to Date

1. The CC network
2. Engagement with EA and TW
3. Engagement with the public
4. Linkages with Universities
5. ID and resolve pollution incidents
6. Engaging public and EHOs on misconceptions
7. Emerging understanding of underlying chronic problems

What next - beyond April 2016?

1. Full baseline monitoring?
2. Reduce to 4 to 6 per year + more parameters?
3. Field methods for P?
4. Real time monitoring?
5. Focus on key problem areas?
6. Focus on outfall work?
7. Develop University links?
8. Link with other UK projects?
9. Reach characterisation and remediation works?

Empowerment of CC teams + cost effective catchment benefits are key

Thank You

Rob Gray

Friends of the River Crane Environment (FORCE)

@ info@force.org.uk

FORCE www.force.org.uk



facebook.com/friendsrivercrane



Citizen Crane outfall monitoring feasibility study

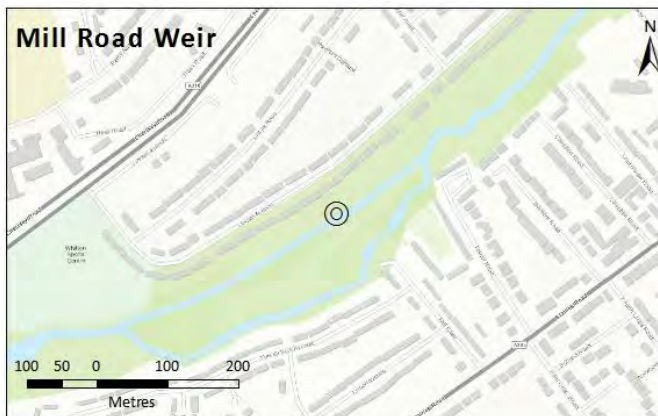
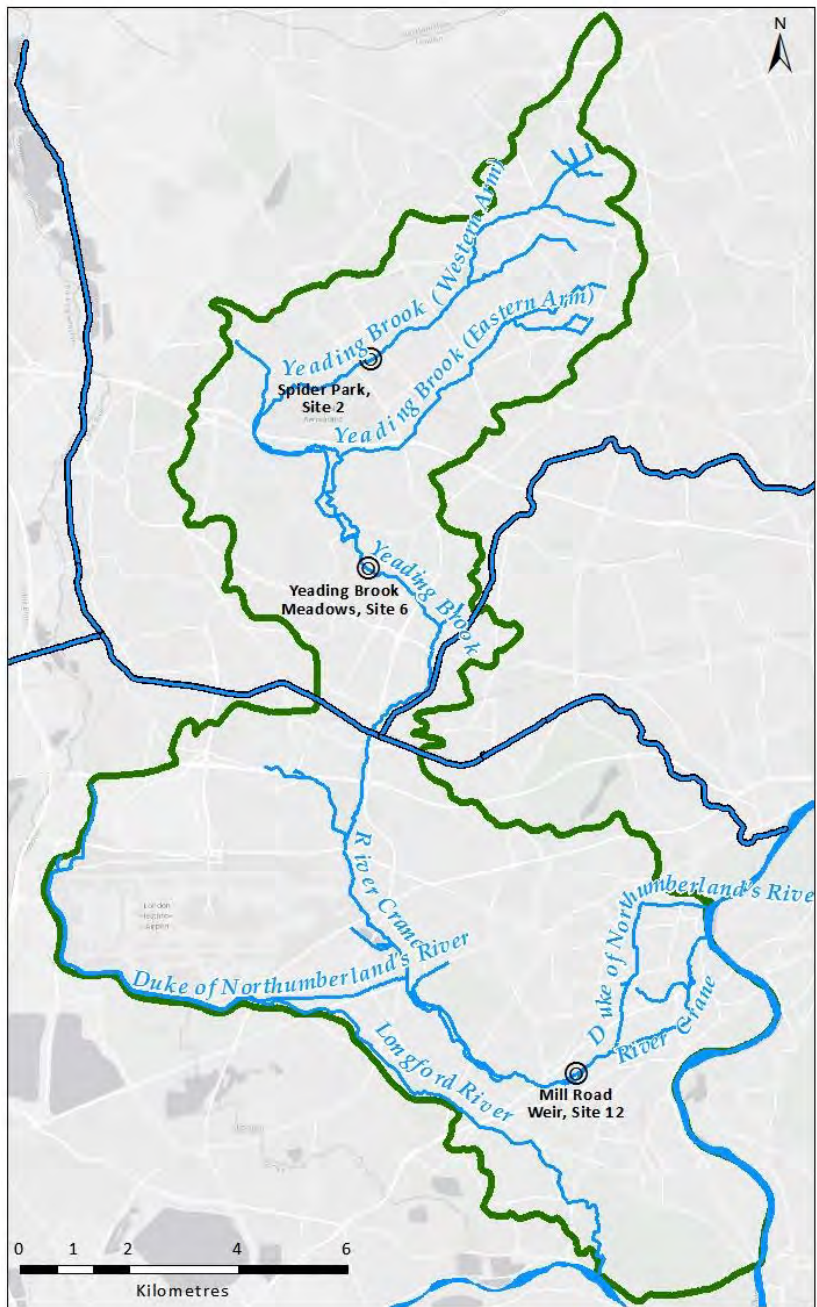
Richard Haine CEnv C.WEM
frog environmental

Why are outfalls important?



	Crane outfall No.12 05 (April 2015)	Site 12 river crane sample (April 2015)
ammonia (mg/l)	0.18	0.03
phosphate (mg/l)	0.29	0.13





- Citizen Crane Survey Sites
- ~ Canal
- ~ Rivers & Streams
- Catchment Boundary



Outfall Pilot Project
Map generated by Dr Ilse Steyl, Green Corridor,
October 2015
Coordinate System: British National Grid
© 2015 Ordnance Survey Copyright
© 2015 Environment Agency Copyright
© 2015 Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ

Outfall Assessment Sheet

Polluted Surface Water Outfall Pollution Impact Score Sheet

A) Description of PSWO and Receiving Watercourse

?

River Crane ~~mmmm~~ Heading Brook East ~~mmmm~~ Heading Brook West ~~mmmm~~ (delete as applicable)

NGR (if known):					
Location (as detailed as possible):					
Manmade/natural bed:					
Outfall size (mm):				Rate of flow:	No flow
Description (Box or pipe):				(X in the box)	Trickle
					Low
Outfall type:	Headwater				Moderate
(X in the box)	Within culvert				High
	CSO				
	SWO to river				

B) General Visual Impact			Score
	No visible effect	0	
	Localised around outfall or less than 2mtr	2	
	Impact on watercourse to 2-10mtr	4	
	Impact on watercourse to 10-30mtr	6	
	Impact on watercourse greater than 30mtr	10	
	TOTAL		

C) Aesthetics at outfall			Score
	No odour or visible aesthetics	0	
	Faint smell, only odour, no visible impact	2	
	Grey water, foam or scum	4	
	Strong smell of sewage/fungus/litter	6	
	Faeces/gross litter or fungus	10	
	TOTAL		

D) Accessibility of downstream users			Score
	No public access/Single dwelling access	2	
	Minor public access/2 or to properties	4	
	Public access via footpath or highway	6	
	Recreational area/park/water sports	10	
	TOTAL		

Total Pollution Impact Score			
Comments:			
Weather:			
Last Rain:			
Assessed by:		Date:	



Headlines



- Total of 22 outfalls monitored monthly
- 5 threshold breaches recorded
- 4 of these breaches confirmed to be in the Thames Water works programme



What have we learnt?



- Limited value in regular monitoring the same outfall on a monthly basis
- The pilot project format doesn't scale well in its current format
- Able to match 'our' polluting outfalls with Thames Water works programme



Where next?

- Whole catchment dry weather flow (DWF) survey for polluting outfalls
- Investigating better, easier, data collection techniques



takeaway points

- Citizen scientists have an important role to play in recognising and reporting pollution events and polluting outfalls
- Catchment wide DWF surveys and development of data collection
- Working collaboratively with all stakeholders is likely to bring about the best results for the river





frog
environmental

Thank you!

Acknowledgments

Paul Busby, site 2, Spider Park

Kevin Gates, site 6, Yeading Brook Meadows

Rob Gray, site 12, Mill Road



2015 Citizen Crane Forum

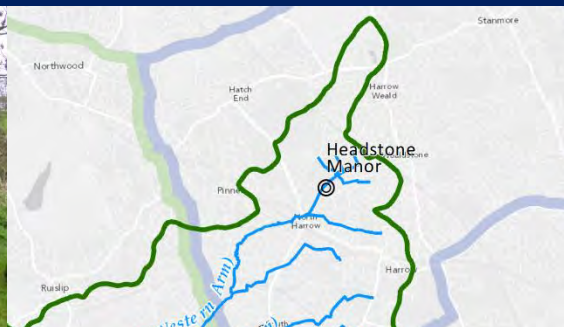
RMI update

Joe Pecorelli
Zoological Society of London
joe.pecorelli @zsl.org

RMI 2015



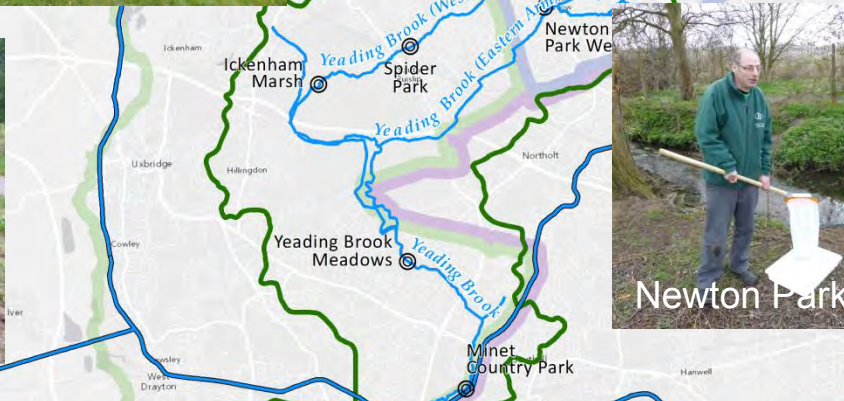
Spider Park



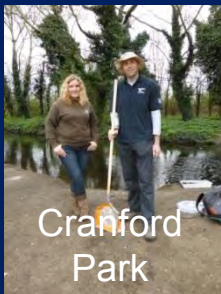
Headstone Manor



Ickenham Marshes



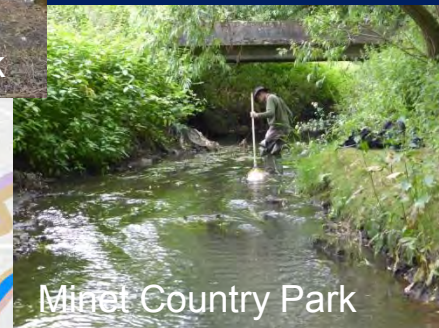
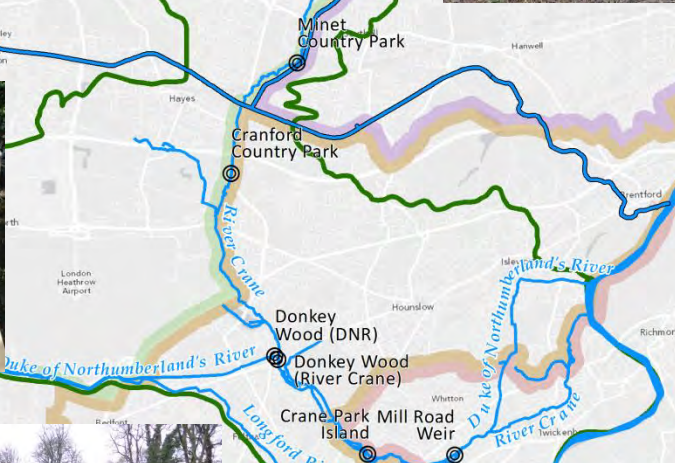
Newton Park



Cranford Park



Y B Meadows



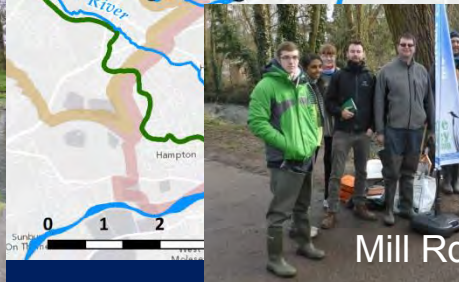
Minet Country Park



Brazil Mill



Crane Park Island

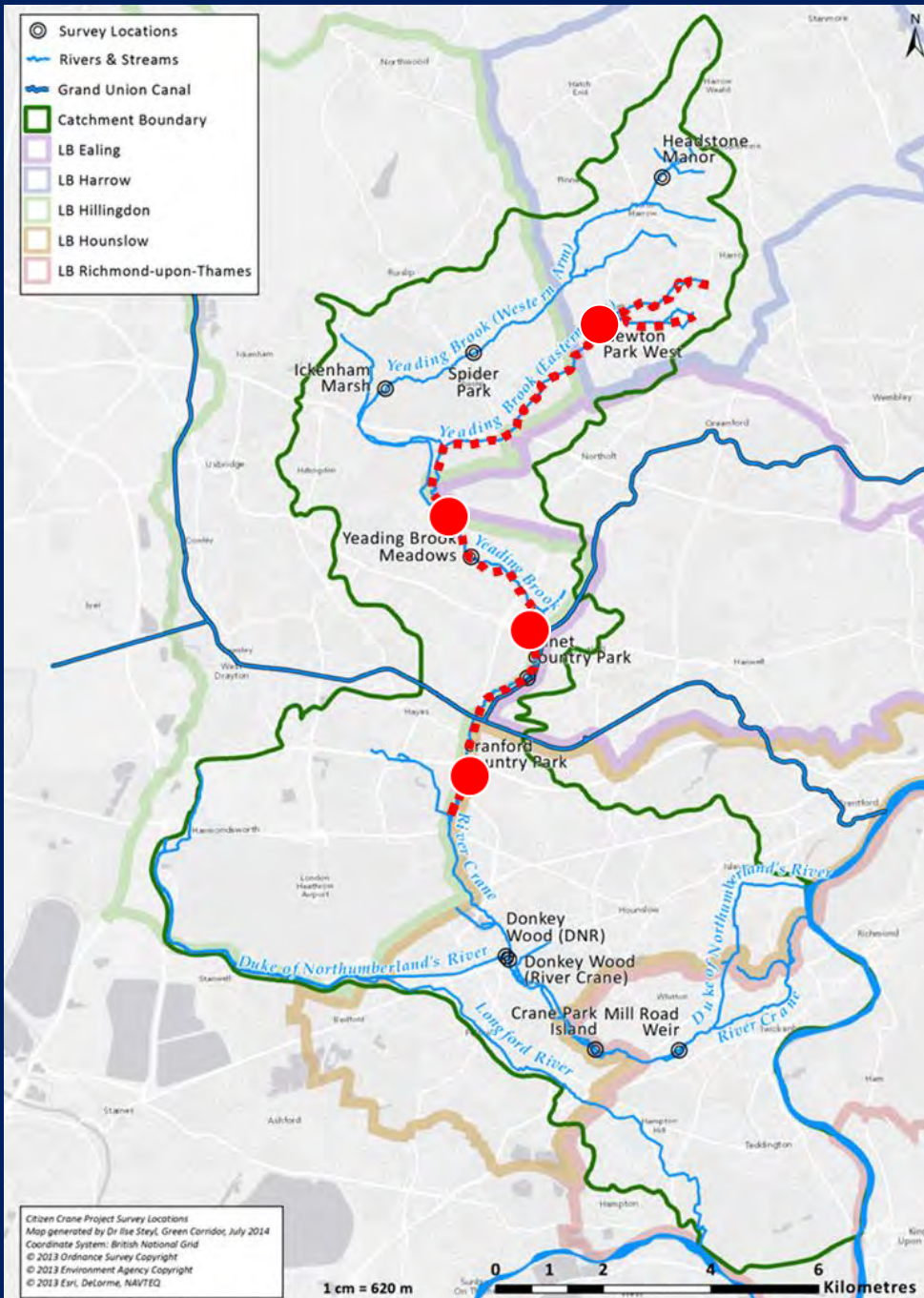


Mill Rd



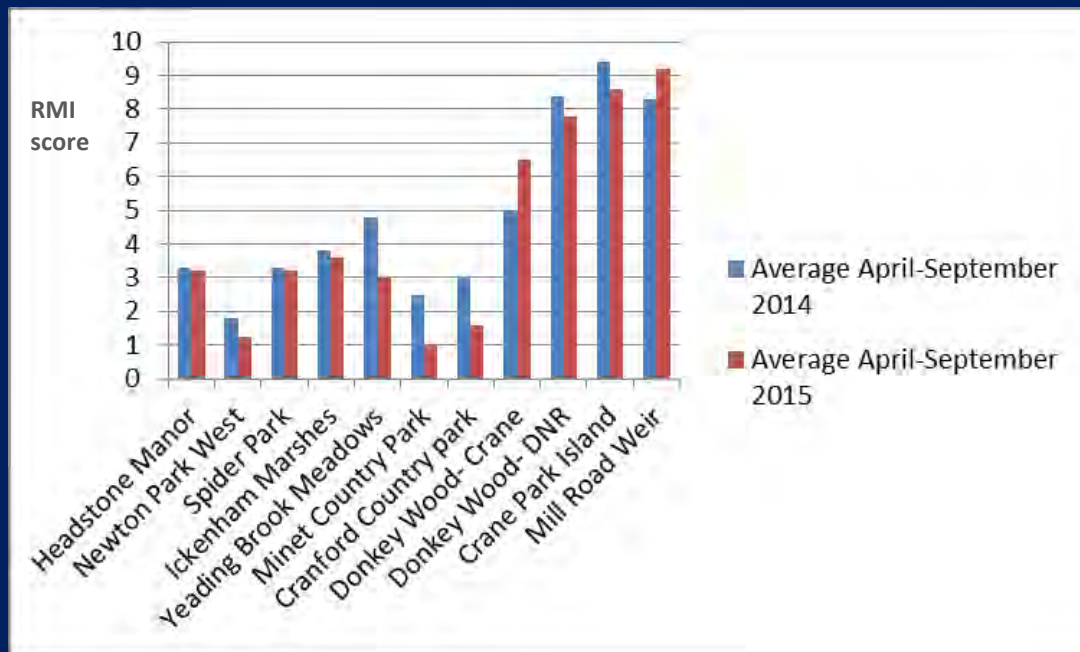
Donkey Wood

Number of Trigger Level Breaches



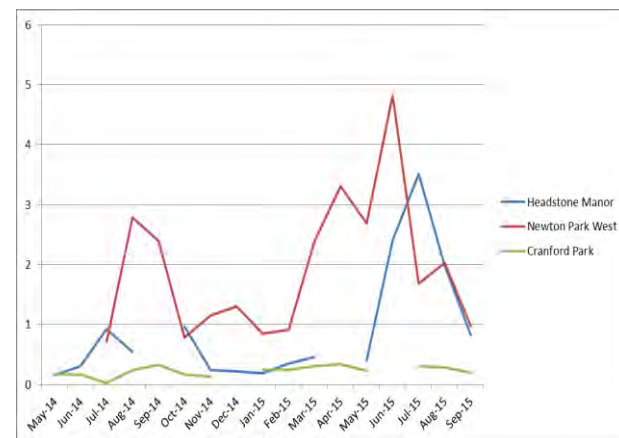
Site	Number of trigger breaches	Number of samples taken	Average score for 2015
Headstone Manor	0	9	3.2
Newton Park West	7	7	1.2
Spider Park	0	9	3.3
Ickenham Marshes	0	6	3.6
Yeadon Brook Meadows	7	9	2.9
Minet Country Park	9	9	1.1
Cranford Country park	5	7	2.0
Donkey Wood-Crane	0	9	6.1
Donkey Wood-DNR	4	9	7.4
Brazil Mill	0	3	9.0
Crane Park Island	1	8	8.3
Mill Road Weir	1	9	9.0

Comparing 2014 to 2015



Rank	Site	Percentage change from 2014
1	Minet Country Park	-60%
2	Newton Park West	-44%
3	Yeading Brook Meadows	-37%
4	Cranford Country park	-22%
5	Donkey Wood-DNR	-7%
6	Ickenham Marshes	-6%
7	Crane Park Island	-6%
8	Spider Park	-3%
9	Headstone Manor	-3%
10	Mill Road Weir	+11%
11	Donkey Wood-Crane	+30%

Ammoniacal Nitrogen (mg/l)



RMI score is a general guide to river health

- We need to prioritise water quality improvements but not forget that **habitat** can also be improved and that money is available to support this via the **CVP/TW fund**
- Next RMI Training **17th October**
- Wash hands and don't go in if the river is high
- Continuation funding from the **City Bridge Trust**
- **New sites and new volunteers** always needed.

Change takes time but you are making it happen..

With great **thanks** to the project funders
and the **support and commitment** of everyone
involved.



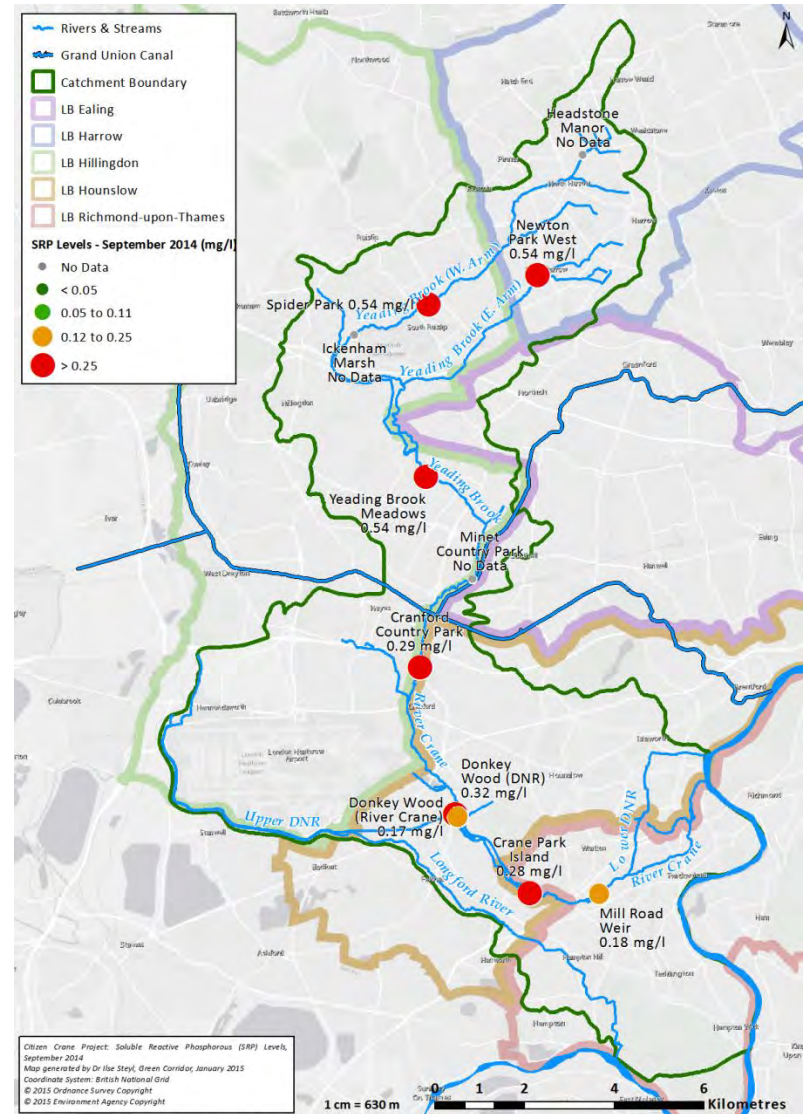
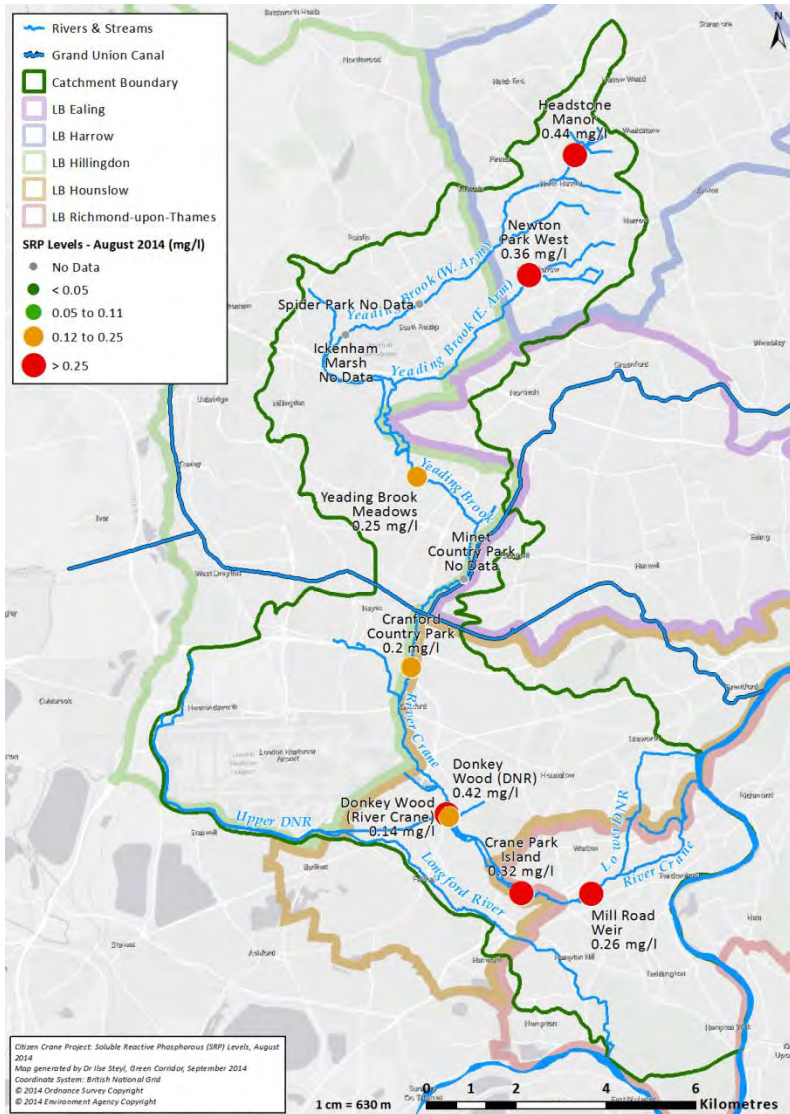
ZSL
LET'S WORK
FOR WILDLIFE

Crane Valley Partnership Citizen Crane Web Application Draft Design

*Citizen Crane Forum
14 October 2015*

*Dr Ilse Steyl
CVP Development Manager
ilse@greencorridor.org.uk*

Static Maps





Designing Web Application

- ArcGIS Online - opportunity to design applications to view project data online
- Draft design – needs more content
- Add water quality data (SRP, Ammonia, etc)
- Add RMI scores
- Allow user to navigate maps & data

Designing Web Application

Citizen Crane - keeping an eye on our river

Crane Valley Partnership Projects  

Crane catchment chemical and biological water quality monitoring sites. Please use the bullets below to find out more about each site.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

1. Crane Catchment

The Crane Valley is a major geographical feature in the west of London, providing a continuous belt of semi-natural habitat from Harrow to Richmond-upon-Thames. The catchment is just over 125km².

The Crane Valley Partnership (CVP) is a collaboration between charities, community groups, borough councils, private businesses & government agencies in the five boroughs that border the River Crane (London Boroughs of Harrow, Hillingdon, Ealing, Hounslow and Richmond-upon-Thames). The Partnership aims to restore one of London's most natural rivers, conserve its surrounding habitats and improve public access so that its nearby communities can enjoy contact with the natural world.

The "Citizen Crane" project is how two citizen science projects (River Crane Phosphorus Monitoring & River Monitoring Initiative) is affectionately called.

Citizen Scientists from across the catchment have been undertaking water quality sampling and kick sampling once a month. More information about the project can be found on the Crane Valley Partnership [website](#).





OS, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, NGA, USGS | Esri, HERE, DeLorme

POWERED BY
esri

Individual Sites – Crane Park Island

Citizen Crane - keeping an eye on our river

Crane Valley Partnership Projects  

Crane catchment chemical and biological water quality monitoring sites. Please use the bullets below to find out more about each site.



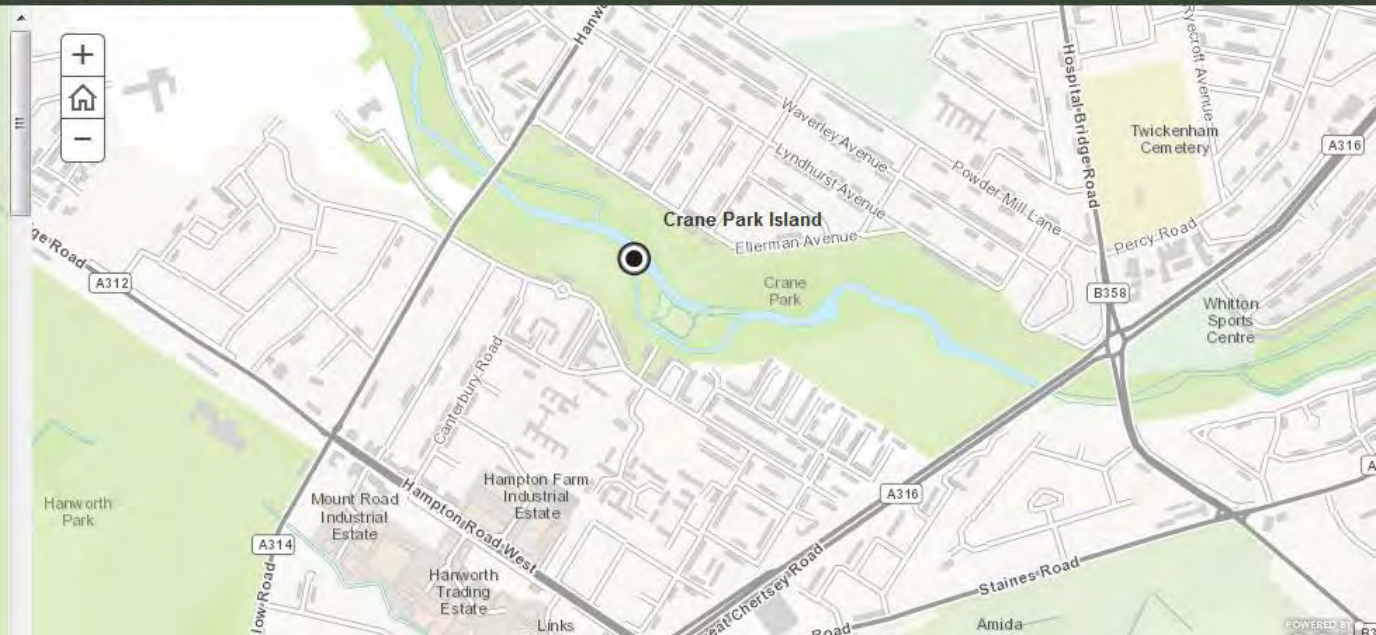
Crane Park Island



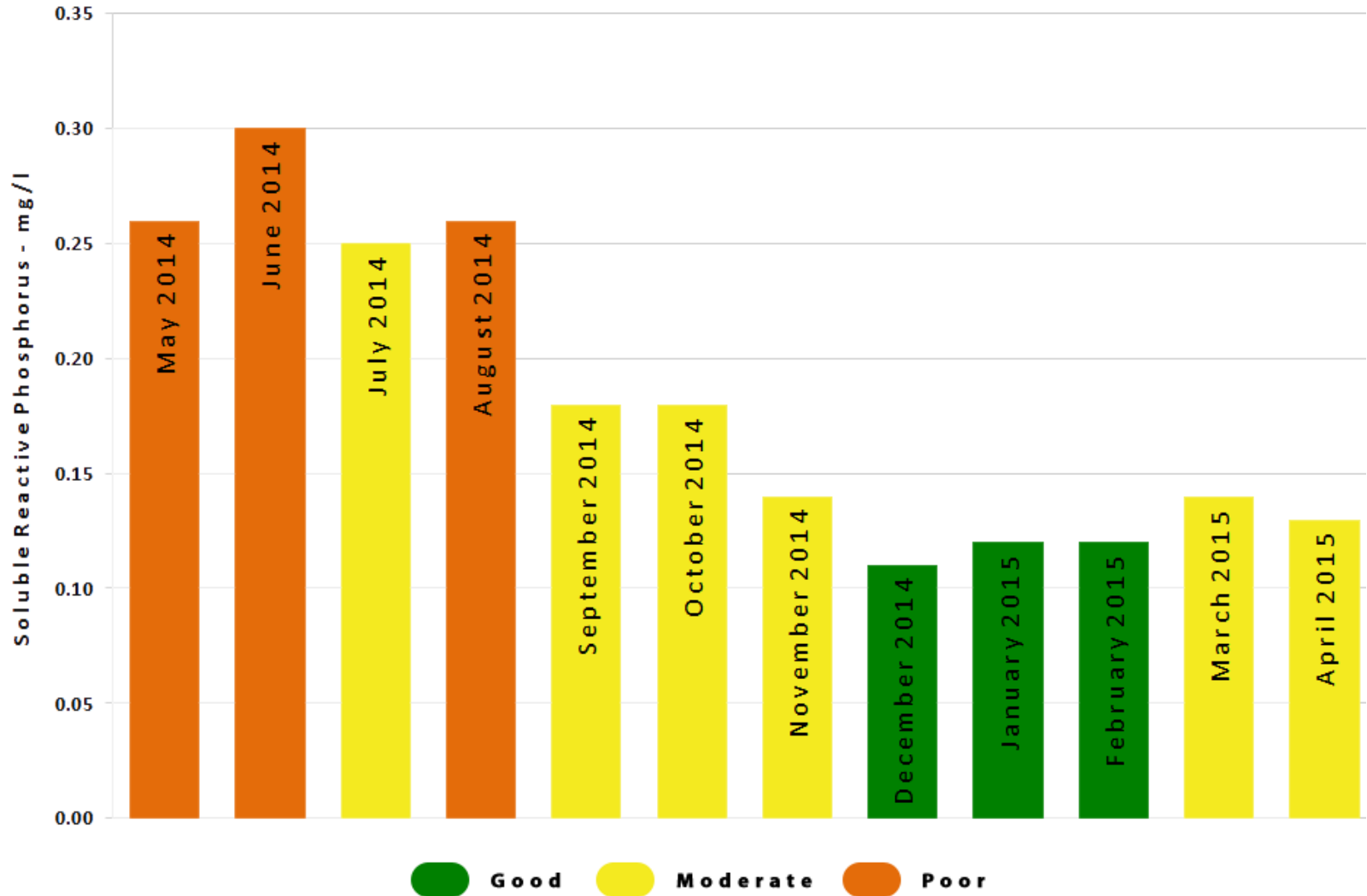
3. Crane Park Island



Survey Team



Adding charts – Mill Road Weir



Demonstration

- <http://arcg.is/1TxxQqY>

END