



PHOSPHORUS SOURCE APPORTIONMENT DRAFT SUMMARY: RIVER TEIFI

SAGIS Calibration Summary

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Dŵr Cymru
Welsh Water



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1. MODELLING THE AFON TEIFI SAC

The purpose of this note is to provide an overview of the computer modelling approach being used to develop plans to help ensure waterbodies in the Afon Teifi SAC achieve water quality objectives for phosphorus. The modelling work is still in progress and subject to the conclusions of NRW's quality assurance.

Most of the Afon Teifi is designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended (referred to as the 'Habitats Regulations'). In January 2021, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) published a report on the compliance assessment for tightened phosphorus targets showing that c.44% of waterbodies in the Afon Teifi SAC fail to achieve the targets. In response to these exceedances, NRW and Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) implemented a programme of water quality modelling to develop an improved understanding of the sources of phosphorus for the catchment, and to explore possible approaches for improving water quality within the SAC. Note that whereas the term 'phosphorus' is used in this document, the form of phosphorus that has been modelled is known as 'orthophosphate', the form measured and compared with environmental targets. This may be understood to represent the most bioavailable form of phosphorus.

Note that several waterbodies, mostly in the lower catchment, are not part of the Afon Teifi SAC. They are only subject to quality standards designated under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). Figure 1 shows the SAC and WFD regulated waterbodies.

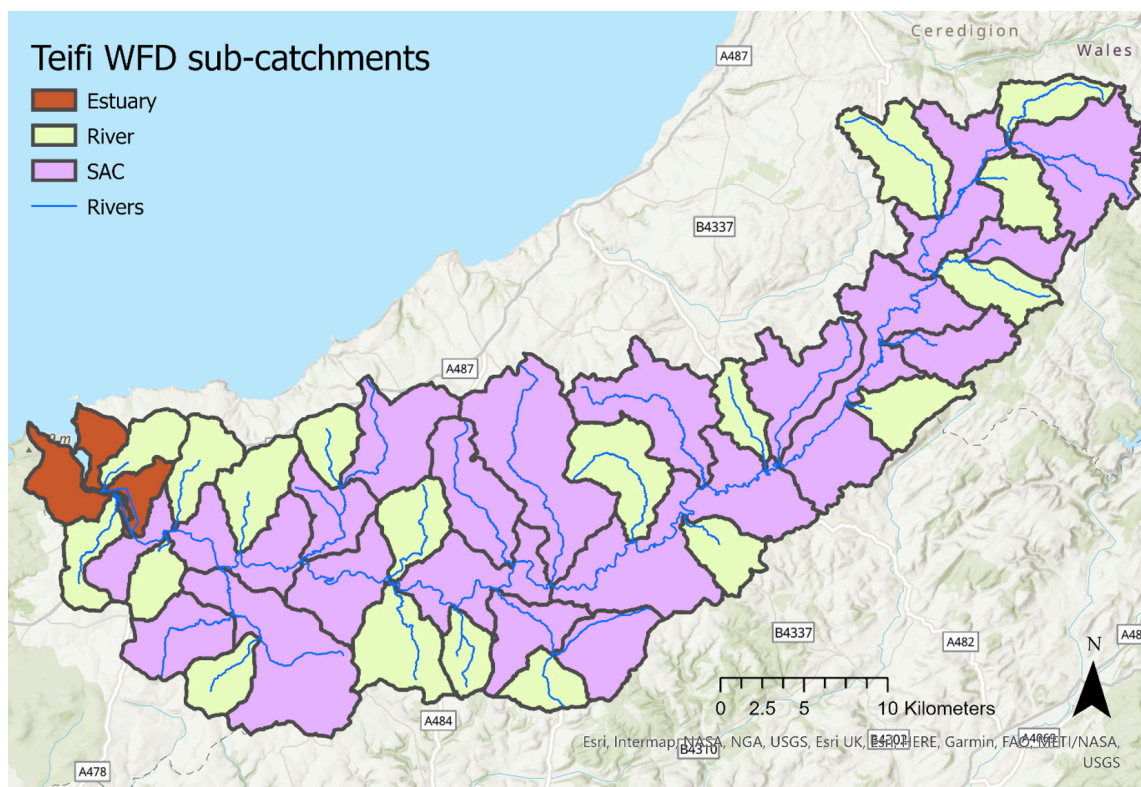


Figure 1 – Map showing the Afon Teifi.

2. WATER QUALITY MODELLING

Water quality modelling has been used for many years in wastewater planning to assess the effectiveness of controls on point sources of pollution and to help identify those interventions that are likely to be most effective in reality. Modelling helps to provide confidence that measures will deliver the envisaged environmental outcomes.

Computer models, however, provide only a simplified representation of complex systems and consequently, their limitations must be considered as part of the process of developing plans of action. Indeed, modelling is most useful when deployed as part of a 'weight of evidence' approach where it is used in combination with information from other sources, including local knowledge and input from other subject matter experts. Key stages in the modelling process include:

- Models are updated and calibrated so that they provide a reasonable representation of recent catchment conditions.
- Important limitations and uncertainties are identified and characterised.
- Water quality improvement scenarios are simulated following regulatory guidance to identify the most effective combinations of measures.

NRW uses water quality models to define new discharge quality permits for DCWW's wastewater point source discharges assets and where necessary to target further monitoring and investigations. Permit conditions for water company assets are subsequently formalised and implemented through normal investment planning and delivery processes.

3. SOURCE APPORTIONMENT GRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (SAGIS)

The Source Apportionment Graphical Information System (SAGIS) has been used to create the virtual representation of the Afon Teifi.

SAGIS is derived from earlier modelling approaches (SIMCAT and RQP) that have been in use in the UK for several decades which have underpinned the investment made by the UK Water Industry in measures to improve water quality. Together with SIMCAT, SAGIS (also known as SAGIS-SIMCAT) is the standard tool used by regulators and the water industry to identify assets where controls on effluent quality are required. The SAGIS build version used in this study was 1.0.8112.21765. The version of SIMCAT was 15.7.

MODEL DATA

There are two main types of data contained within SAGIS model databases, namely, measurement data and sector data (further information is provided in Appendix A):

- **Measurement data** – river flow (for the period 2016 to 2019) and quality (phosphorus) measurements, as well as sewage treatment works discharge flow and quality (for the data period 2016 to 2019). A four-year period for river flow was used because period statistics are less likely to be impacted by unusual conditions within a single year. A four-year period for river quality was used due to concerns over anomalous measurements in 2014 and 2015. Where measured effluent quality data was not available a default value of 5mg/L was applied. For treatment works with descriptive permits, discharge flow was estimated as the population served multiplied by 165 litres per person per day. For other sites discharge flow was based on either measured data or the permitted discharge flow.

- **Sector data** – inputs from sources other than wastewater.

– Estimates of diffuse inputs are included in the model by sector as an annual load input by waterbody. Contributions from urban, industry, septic tanks and rural land use have been estimated. Within the modelling process waterbody loads are distributed across the river reaches in the originating waterbody. NRW has commissioned further work to understand the contribution of forestry.

– Storm Overflows – SAGIS includes representation of inputs from intermittent discharges such as CSOs and storm tanks.

MODEL CALIBRATION

SAGIS calibration is a process through which the level of agreement between observed and simulated values is optimised. Within the calibration process, the parameters controlling the sector input loads (the total input load) and variability (the variability associated with the total input load) are adjusted along with the determinand decay rate (i.e. a parameter representing a combination of effects, including in-river losses arising from uptake into the environment, deposition to sediment, and chemical transformation).

MODEL CONFIDENCE

Following the calibration process, the level of agreement between measured and simulated values is assessed. The level of agreement helps to identify locations or regions where modelled values diverge from measured values, and therefore where the model may be inappropriate to support decision making (or at least to identify where there may be uncertainty associated with the outcomes of actions that are supported by model outputs)¹.

For the Afon Teifi SAC, the level of agreement between measured and simulated concentrations was evaluated at the monitoring locations. Model performance was assessed at 27 locations. 10 of the monitoring locations were situated outside of the Teifi SAC and were therefore of peripheral importance for this study. River quality at one location (within the SAC) was considered unsuitable for characterising model performance due to the lower number of samples (Moderate). There was a Good level of agreement between measures and simulated values at 23 locations (of which 13 locations are within the SAC). The remaining 3 locations (all located within the SAC) were classed as having a Poor level of agreement between observed and simulated values. In cases where confidence is either Poor or Moderate the model can be used to help target further monitoring and investigation.

¹ In the model for the Afon Teifi SAC the following criteria have been used to characterise model certainty/confidence:

- Good. Where there is a difference of <0.005mg/L between observed and simulated values.
- Moderate. Where there is a difference of >0.005mg/L between observed and simulated values but the difference is not statistically significant (or the number of samples is <12).
- Poor. Where there is a difference of >0.005mg/L between observed and simulated values.

4. MODEL RESULTS

At the furthest downstream point in the (modelled) river, the results show that, under current conditions, approximately 45kg of phosphorus is discharged from the catchment on a daily basis.

Effluent from sewage treatment works accounts for 67% of the average daily load (kg/d) with rural land use contributing 28%, storm overflows contributing 3% and a further 1% from other sources including septic tanks, and urban run-off.

The model shows that under current conditions effluent accounts for 61% of the average phosphorus concentration (mg/l). The concentration and load apportionment are different because inputs from different sources tend to occur under differing river flow conditions. For example, inputs from treatment works occur continuously (i.e. under high and low flow conditions) whereas inputs from diffuse sources tend to occur under higher river flow conditions where there is a higher level of dilution available in the receiving water. This means that, on balance, a kilogram of phosphorus discharged from a treatment works will have a relatively greater impact on the in-river concentration than the equivalent input from diffuse sources. SAGIS also provides an estimate of the contribution from storm overflows in the catchment, which account for approximately 3.4% of the load (kg/d) but 0.7% of the concentration (mg/l). Consequently storm overflows were found to have limited impact on annual average concentrations (the form in which standards for phosphorus are expressed). This information is visualised in Figure 2.

The modelling also takes account of decay effects which, in this context, represents a combination of influences, including in-river losses due to uptake into the environment, deposition to sediment, and chemical transformation. The loads at the furthest downstream point are not necessarily equivalent to the total input loads. The availability of water quality monitoring data and sewage treatment works performance data, means that SAGIS modelling provides a robust framework for use in decision-making for wastewater investment planning. In general, estimates of loadings from diffuse sources from other sectors, within SAGIS, have a greater degree of uncertainty.

5. SCENARIO MODELLING

The SAGIS model has been calibrated and will be used shortly to test the theoretical impact of changes in effluent quality at a range of WwTW in the catchment (i.e. 'what if' scenarios). Scenarios are not necessarily meant to represent practical options, but rather, help inform on the scale of the challenge of bringing the river into compliance with the JNCC targets and investment needed to meet it.

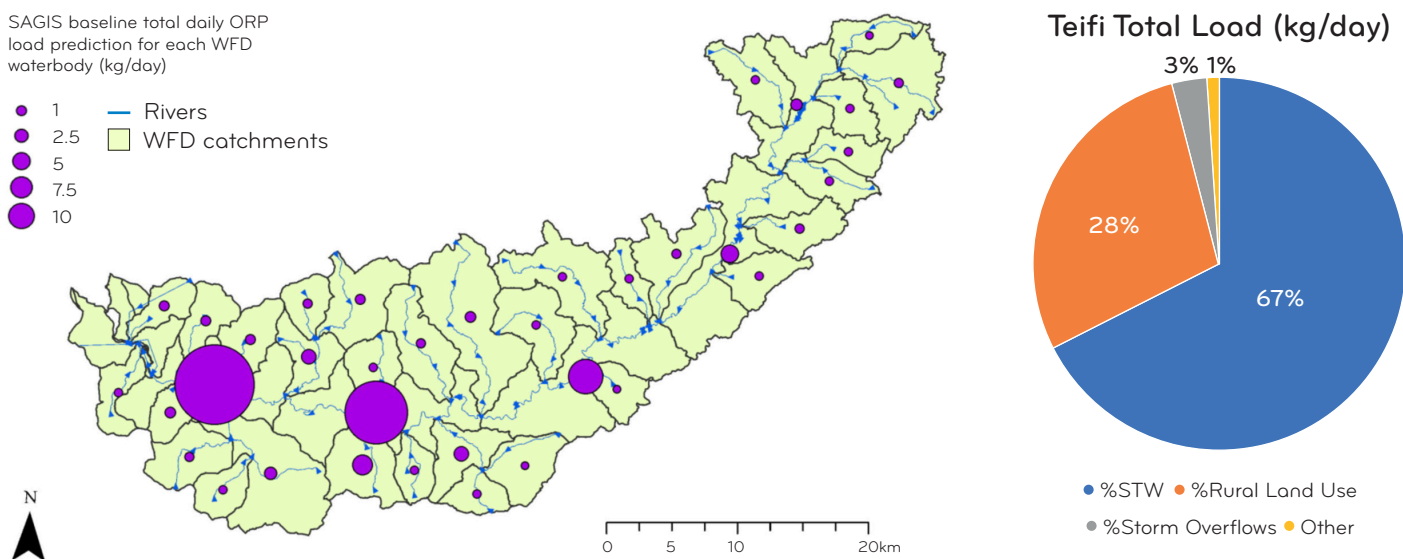


Figure 2 – Phosphorus apportionment by source.

Note: The source apportionment represents that of the boundary of the furthest downstream WFD waterbody in the Afon Teifi catchment (GB110062043563). Load prediction points are plotted at the centre of each WFD waterbody. The "Other" category is comprised of estimated contribution from diffuse sources of urban, industry and septic tanks.

APPENDIX A

MODEL DATA

There are two main types of data contained within SAGIS model databases, namely, measurement data and sector data. Measurement data are derived from routine monitoring activities, and include river quality information obtained by NRW, and river flow information reported at national river flow gauges. Models are calibrated to the measurement data so that models are expected to recreate (virtually) conditions that span the period of time over which the measurement data was obtained. The model for the Afon Teifi SAC has been developed using data covering the period 2016 to 2019². There are two important points relating to how the river quality data are processed prior to inclusion in the model:

- Data obtained as part of reactive pollution monitoring were excluded from the summary statistics to ensure the model data are not unduly distorted by infrequent or random events.
- Data was checked for outliers which had the potential to distort summary statistics, but no samples were found which had a statistically significant impact on the results.

The sector data contained within the model databases represent estimates of inputs from sources other than wastewater treatment works, primarily diffuse sources. Estimates of diffuse inputs are included in the model by sector as an annual load input, by waterbody³. Within the modelling process these waterbody loads are distributed across the river reaches within the originating waterbody. An occasional consequence is that within the modelling process inputs from certain sectors may be distributed to river reaches in which they are not expected to occur although this tends to primarily affect river reaches situated in headwater locations.

Agricultural input estimates are based on data from the Phosphorus and Sediment Yield CHaracterisation In Catchment model (PSYCHIC; Davison et al., 2008; Stromqvist et al., 2008), which provides an estimate of phosphorus 'losses' to waterbodies at a 1km² grid scale, but which have been aggregated to a waterbody scale for use within SAGIS⁴. Modelled transfer pathways include release of soil phosphorus, detachment of sediment and associated particulate phosphorus, incidental losses from manure and fertiliser applications, losses from hard standings and the transport of all the above to watercourses in underdrainage (where present) and via surface pathways. The model is sensitive to a number of crop and animal husbandry decisions, as well as to environmental factors such as soil type and field slope angle. The PSYCHIC model utilises the mean climate drainage model (MCDM, Anthony, 2003) to calculate the evapotranspiration, soil moisture deficit and soil drainage. The presence of artificial drainage systems the relative importance of different sub-surface drainage pathways are based on the Hydrology of Soil Types (HOST; Boorman et al., 1993) classification. PSYCHIC has been applied across the UK in support of government policy (e.g. Anthony et al., 2005; Gooday et al., 2015) and has also been applied to a number of European catchments (Silgram et al., 2008). The current phosphorus data within SAGIS for Wales is from the PSYCHIC model (Davison et al., 2008) based agricultural census data for 2010.

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³ Implies that future conditions will be representative of conditions within the snapshot period. Models are updated and recalibrated on a periodic basis.

⁴ This is the scale at which diffuse sector inputs can be quantified with reasonable confidence.

⁵ The substantial uncertainty associated with estimates for individual 1 km² grids is well accepted.