

SESSION 2: PRESENTATION OF PAPERS AND DISCUSSION PERIOD

Presentations:-

4. Use of WASSP to Assess the Effect of High River Levels.
J. N. Cooper, Babbie, Shaw and Morton.
5. Getting the Most Out of WASSP.
P. Deakin, Northumbrian Water Authority.

Discussion:-

- D. McGlone, Strathclyde Regional Council.
Why do Northumbrian W.A. use in-house flow survey teams?
- P. Deakin
The decision was made prior to Mr. Deakin's involvement.
The geographical location of the Authority could make the use of contractors uneconomical.

- D. Brace, Flowtechnics
How many monitors do Northumbria W.A. use? Why are Northumbrian still not following the recommendations in STC Report 25 concerning the establishment of sewer record information? Verification based on suspect data must lead to a suspect model.
- P. Deakin
Northumbrian W.A. have a total of 14 flow monitors which are used on 2 surveys at a time, each comprising 6 monitors. Agrees that sewer record information is inadequate as funds are directed elsewhere, however very accurate records are made for systems that are being studied. The Authority believes this is a more effective way to use resources.

- A. Harden
Mr. Cooper discussed problems in modelling ancillaries. Do you recommend that any be undertaken.
- J. Cooper recommended that improvements are investigated into the modelling of on-line tanks in surcharge, optimisation of pumps and off-line tank base level adjustments.

- J. Packman, Institute of Hydrology
There is a wide variation in storms used for verification purposes. Is there a need for longer survey periods to allow the use of better storms?
- R. Price
Agrees that there is a lot of variation but the five week survey period is usually adequate.

D. Dring, Severn Trent Water Authority

Questioned Mr. Deakin's assertion that PCD files are produced directly from flow survey rainfall information and asked what type of computer is used by Northumbrian?

P. Deakin

Agrees that SMD has to be input separately. An IBM microcomputer is used.