

Stocks Impounding Reservoir Assessment - Impact on downstream flows

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1. Introduction

Modifications are proposed to the spillway at Stocks Reservoir to increase capacity to improve the deployable output from Hodder WTW. The spillway height will increase by 300mm. This may lead to changes in the flow regime downstream. This study has examined the potential for changes in flow conditions. This has been achieved by constructing a daily time step water balance model of Stocks Reservoir, with existing and future spillway arrangements represented.

Changes to flow rates and frequency are assessed, both at the reservoir and at downstream locations.

2. Method

The model developed is a simple spreadsheet mass balance tool. There is a single inflow sequence, a constant abstraction and a seasonally variable compensation flow. When the volume exceeds the reservoir capacity at TWL water is routed through a simple broad crested weir to represent the spillway. In practice, at a daily timestep this does not cause water to be retained above TWL.

The model has been setup for pre and post modification scenarios, and with two approaches:

- Using a continuous simulation from 1927 to 2018, which better represents the impact of dry winters;
- Resetting the reservoir volume to full on the 1st Jan each year, which results in greater spills.

The Stocks inflow sequence runs from 1927 to 2018. This was provided by UU and is a sequence used in their water resources modelling work. The model uses this in both pre and post development scenarios. An alternative sequence has been used for examining climate change impact, described in section 3.4.

Abstraction is included as the current WTW maximum capacity of 85 ML/d as a flat profile. This is consistent with recent operation following the downrating of the WTW.

Compensations flows are included as shown in the table below. The waterbank allocation is included as a flat profile from 25th May to 30th September.

Season	Compensation Flow	Waterbank allocation
October - April	13.64 + 0.59 ML/d	
May - September	18.18 + 0.59 ML/d	9.09 ML/d

Table 2.1 Compensation flow requirements

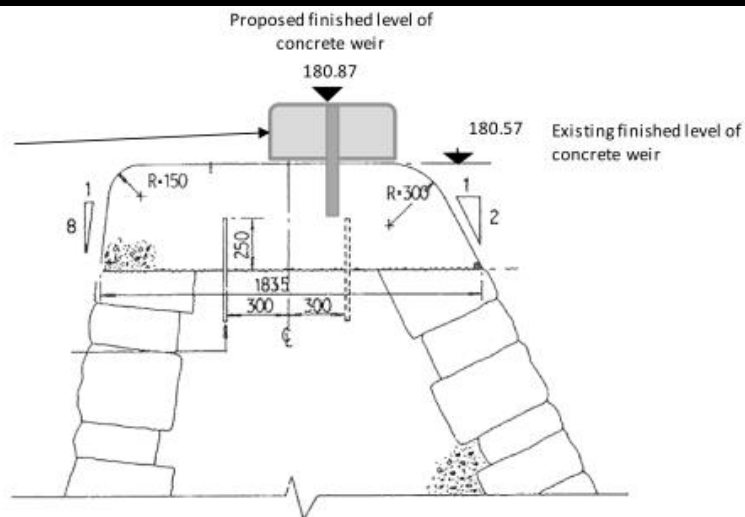
The existing reservoir volume is 12000 ML at a Top Water Level (TWL) of 180.57m aOD. The increase of 300mm in spillway crest height will result in additional volume of 396.21 ML creating a total of 12396.21 ML. This is based on an assumption of a bank angle of 1:1 as per Technical note 80040117-01-MMB-STOKS-NA-RP-C-04007 Rev C1. Deadwater is taken as 349 ML in all scenarios.

The spillway is modelled as the same width and breadth in both existing and proposed scenarios. Extracts of the engineering drawings showing plan and cross section are included in Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2

Operational rules

The abstraction is configured to cease at 600ML net capacity, and this emergency storage is available to maintain compensation flows only. Compensation releases cease only when the reservoir is empty.

New concrete coping block to be approximately 600mm wide and 300mm high and dowelled into the existing concrete coping along the full length of the existing weir.



DETAIL 1
NOT TO SCALE

Figure 2-2 Cross section of Spillway with modification. From drawing 80040117-01-MMB-STOKS-NA-DR-C-04003

3. Results

3.1 Spill Frequency

Running model

In the existing situation the reservoir spills 42.9 days a year on average, with a range between 0 and 162, which occurred in 2012. In the proposed situation the average is 42.5, with the same peak of 162 days in 2012.

Annual reset model

In the existing situation the reservoir spills 48.11 days a year on average and in the proposed situation the average is 48.04. The range from 0 to 162 days spill is the same as the running model, but there is only one year with 0 spills compared to 9 in the running model.

The occurrence of spills by year is shown in Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2. Figure 3-3 and Figure 3-4 show the variance between pre and post modification by year and month.

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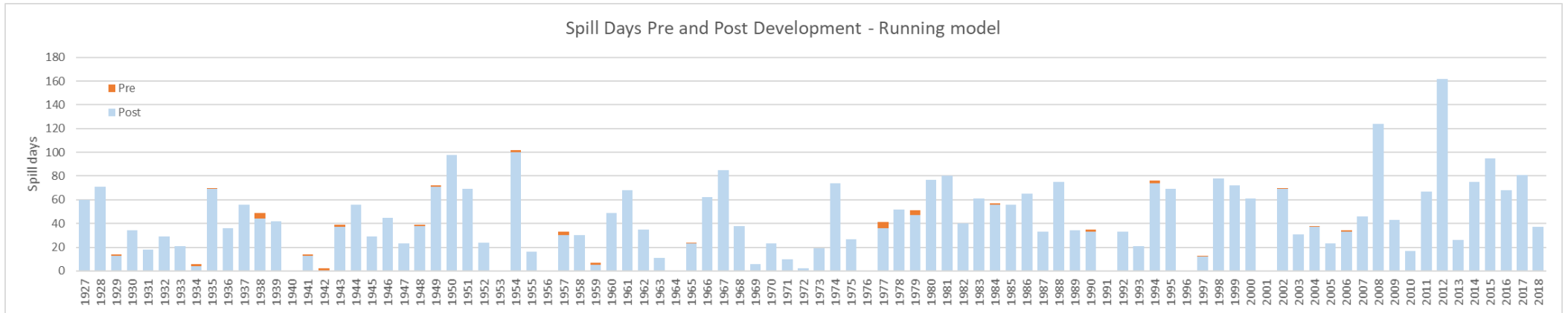


Figure 3-1 Spill Days Pre and Post Development - Running model

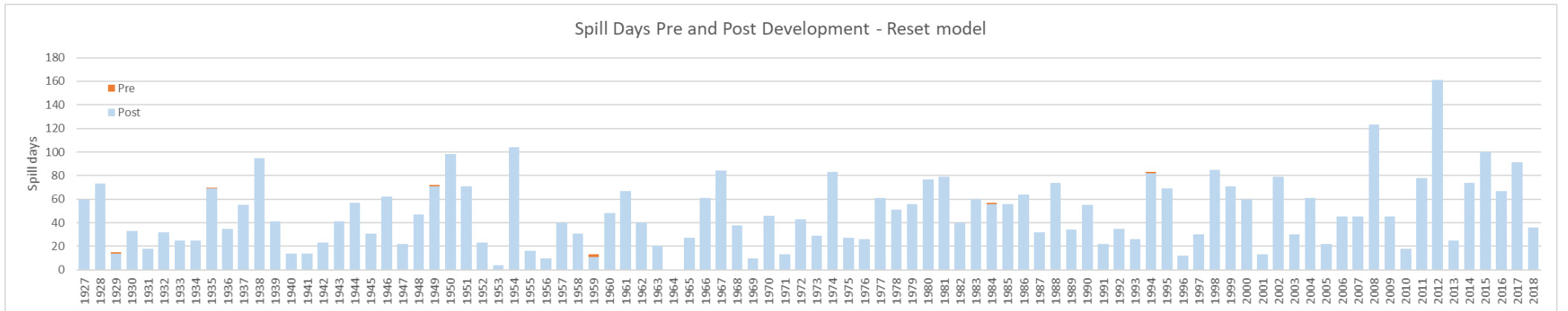


Figure 3-2 Spill Days Pre and Post Development - Annual Reset model

3.2 Flows at Reservoir

Flow duration statistics for total flows downstream from Stocks reservoir (spills and compensation flows) are presented in Table 3.1 for running and reset approaches. The table includes mode detail in the upper part of the flow regime. Annual flow duration curves are presented in Figure 3-5 and Figure 3-6. In practice the small changes in flows are not discernible in the plots. Monthly FDCs are included in Appendix A

For the running model, which is more representative of natural conditions and includes the impacts of dry winters, the changes in the annual FDC are limited to flows greater than Q12 and concentrated in the Q5-Q10 range. This amounts to a 6.4% change at its greatest.

Flow Percentile	Running Model			Reset Model		
	Pre	Post	Variation %	Pre	Post	Variation %
1	653.80	653.14	0.1	688.19	687.60	0.1
2	446.19	443.77	0.5	475.20	474.59	0.1
3	338.46	336.39	0.6	368.68	368.23	0.1
4	266.51	264.52	0.7	294.28	293.15	0.4
5	213.91	211.10	1.3	238.19	237.69	0.2
6	168.25	165.30	1.8	193.00	191.89	0.6
7	132.55	129.59	2.2	155.31	154.49	0.5
8	100.38	98.15	2.2	124.98	124.28	0.6
9	74.28	72.28	2.7	97.40	96.78	0.6
10	52.03	49.76	4.4	74.50	73.96	0.7
11	30.00	28.09	6.4	54.51	54.00	0.9
12	27.86	27.86	0.0	35.88	35.68	0.5
13	27.86	27.86	0.0	27.86	27.86	0.0
14	27.86	27.86	0.0	27.86	27.86	0.0
15	27.86	27.86	0.0	27.86	27.86	0.0
20	27.86	27.86	0.0	27.86	27.86	0.0
30	27.86	27.86	0.0	27.86	27.86	0.0
40	27.86	27.86	0.0	27.86	27.86	0.0
50	18.77	18.77	0.0	18.77	18.77	0.0
60	14.23	14.23	0.0	14.23	14.23	0.0
70	14.23	14.23	0.0	14.23	14.23	0.0
80	14.23	14.23	0.0	14.23	14.23	0.0
90	14.23	14.23	0.0	14.23	14.23	0.0
95	14.23	14.23	0.0	14.23	14.23	0.0

Table 3.1 Flow duration statistics – Downstream flows at Stocks Reservoir

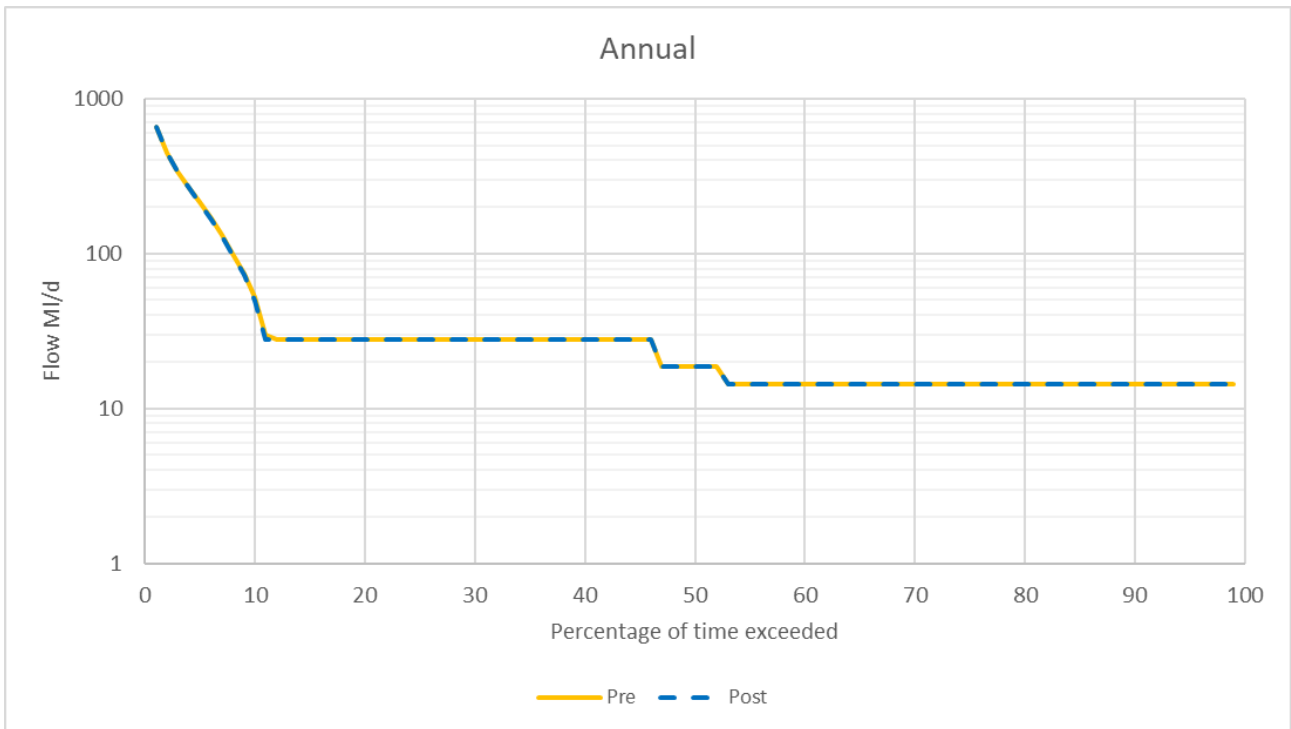


Figure 3-5 Flow Duration Curve – Downstream flows at Stock Reservoir – Running model

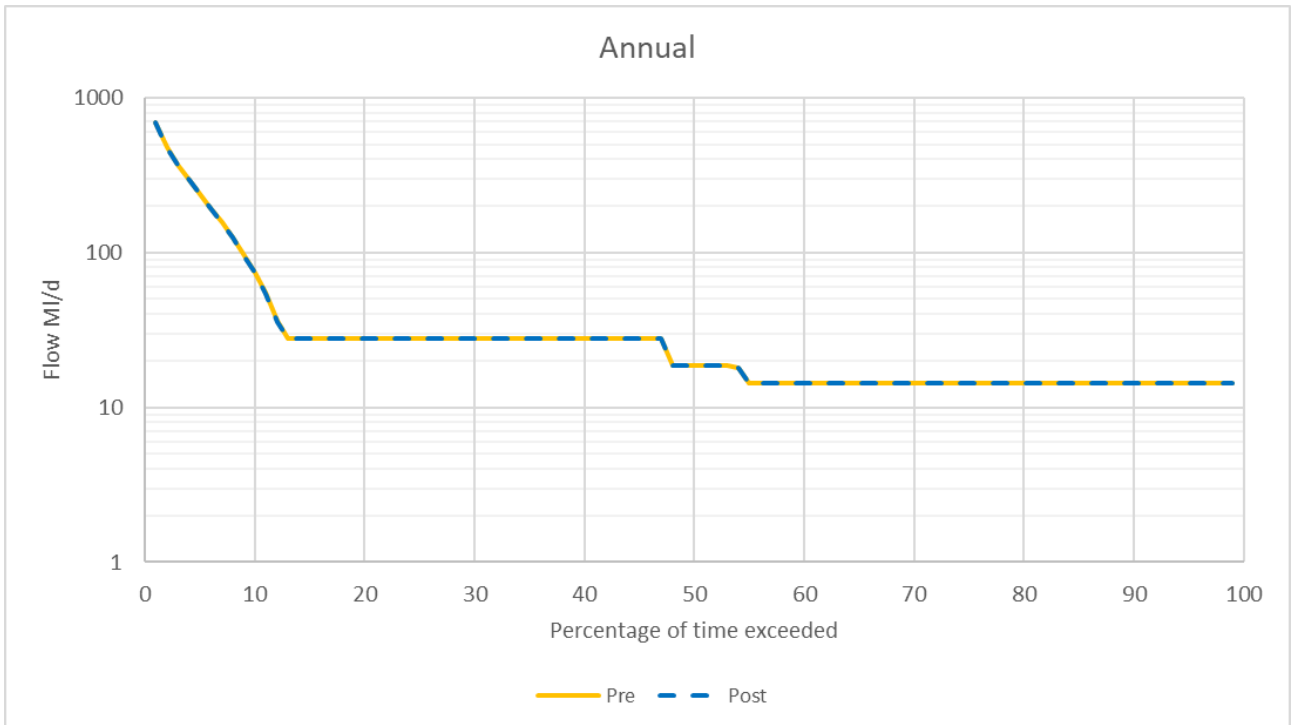


Figure 3-6 Flow Duration Curve – Downstream flows at Stock Reservoir – Annual Reset model

3.3 Flows downstream

The impacts on flows downstream have been considered at two locations, at the confluence with the Croasdale Beck and the confluence with the Easington Beck.

Given the similar catchment characteristics the flows for the additional catchments have been scaled by area from the Stocks sequence. The running model indicates a maximum 0.6% change in spills at the confluence with Croasdale Beck and 0.4% change at the confluence with the Easington Beck. In both cases the peak variation occurs between Q5 and Q10.

The reset model creates much smaller variations, consistent with that seen at the reservoir.

The statistics are summarised in Table 3.2 and Table 3.3. Given the very small changes these are not presented graphically.

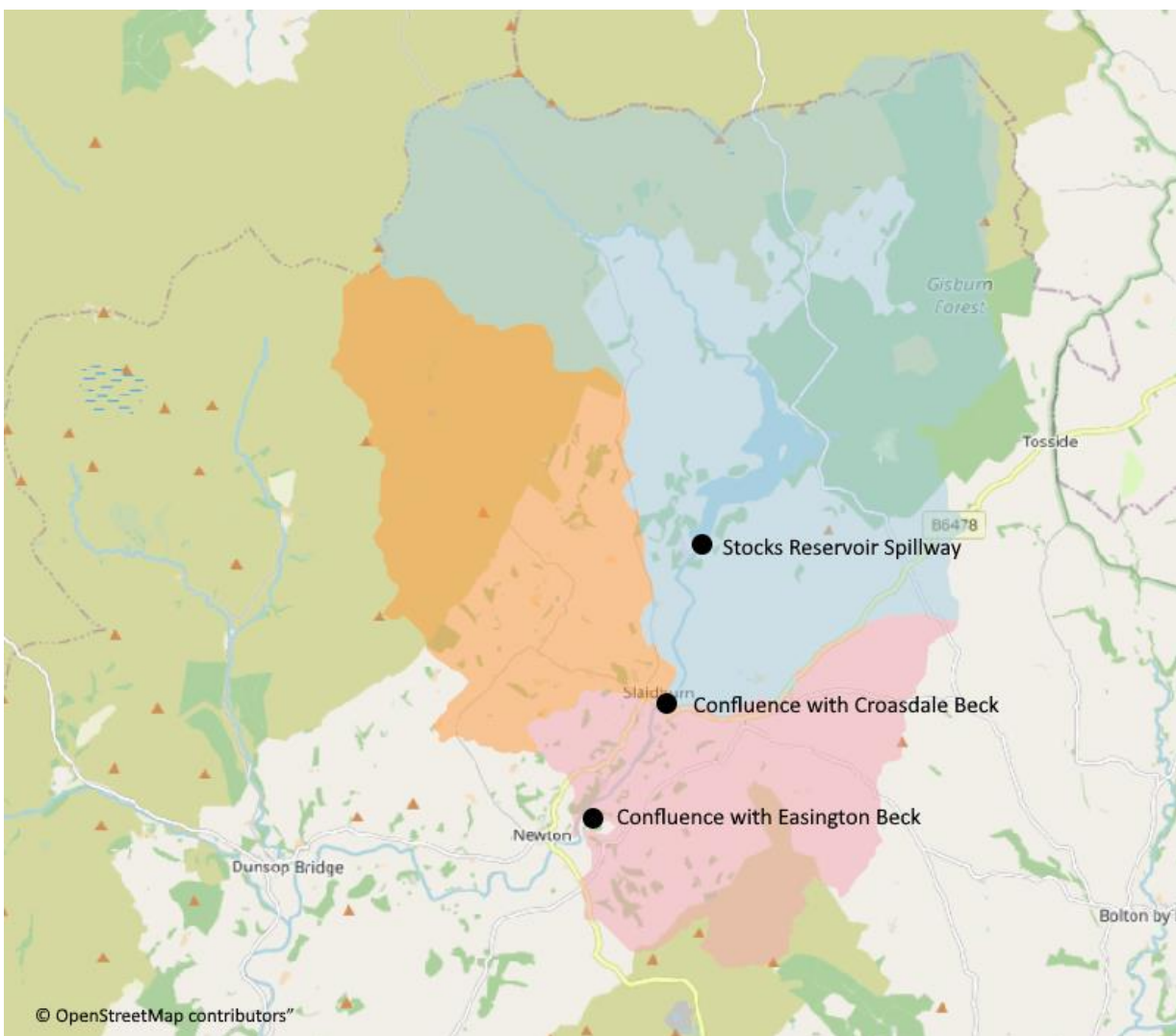


Figure 3-7 Map showing location of three assessment points.

Stocks Impounding Reservoir Assessment - Impact on downstream flows

Flow Percentile	Confluence with Croasdale Beck			Confluence with Easington Beck		
	Pre	Post	Variation %	Pre	Post	Variation %
1	1551.28	1550.62	0.0	1991.18	1990.52	0.0
2	1150.30	1147.88	0.2	1495.43	1493.01	0.2
3	929.70	927.63	0.2	1219.50	1217.43	0.2
4	783.44	781.45	0.3	1036.82	1034.83	0.2
5	674.32	671.51	0.4	899.99	897.19	0.3
6	588.62	585.67	0.5	794.68	791.72	0.4
7	518.48	515.51	0.6	707.64	704.68	0.4
8	454.46	452.22	0.5	628.01	625.78	0.4
9	401.99	399.99	0.5	562.63	560.62	0.4
10	357.99	355.72	0.6	507.96	505.69	0.4
11	315.80	313.88	0.6	455.88	453.97	0.4
12	297.06	297.06	0.0	429.01	429.01	0.0
13	279.68	279.68	0.0	403.10	403.10	0.0
14	264.83	264.83	0.0	380.99	380.99	0.0
15	251.79	251.79	0.0	361.55	361.55	0.0
20	197.84	197.84	0.0	281.16	281.16	0.0
30	131.80	131.80	0.0	182.75	182.75	0.0
40	93.43	93.43	0.0	125.57	125.57	0.0
50	63.60	63.60	0.0	85.57	85.57	0.0
60	46.72	46.72	0.0	62.64	62.64	0.0
70	38.02	38.02	0.0	49.68	49.68	0.0
80	30.82	30.82	0.0	38.95	38.95	0.0
90	24.00	24.00	0.0	28.78	28.78	0.0
95	20.09	20.09	0.0	22.96	22.96	0.0

Table 3.2 Flow Duration statistics – Downstream flows at Croasdale and Easington Becks – Running model

Flow Percentile	Confluence with Croasdale Beck			Confluence with Easington Beck		
	Pre	Post	Variation %	Pre	Post	Variation %
1	1585.67	1585.08	0.0	2025.57	2024.98	0.0
2	1179.31	1178.70	0.1	1524.43	1523.83	0.0
3	959.92	959.47	0.0	1249.72	1249.27	0.0
4	811.21	810.08	0.1	1064.59	1063.46	0.1
5	698.61	698.10	0.1	924.28	923.77	0.1
6	613.38	612.27	0.2	819.43	818.32	0.1
7	541.24	540.41	0.2	730.41	729.58	0.1
8	479.06	478.36	0.1	652.61	651.91	0.1
9	425.11	424.49	0.1	585.74	585.12	0.1
10	380.46	379.92	0.1	530.44	529.89	0.1
11	340.30	339.80	0.1	480.39	479.88	0.1
12	305.08	304.88	0.1	437.03	436.84	0.0
13	279.68	279.68	0.0	403.10	403.10	0.0
14	264.83	264.83	0.0	380.99	380.99	0.0
15	251.79	251.79	0.0	361.55	361.55	0.0
20	197.84	197.84	0.0	281.16	281.16	0.0
30	131.80	131.80	0.0	182.75	182.75	0.0
40	93.43	93.43	0.0	125.57	125.57	0.0
50	63.60	63.60	0.0	85.57	85.57	0.0
60	46.72	46.72	0.0	62.64	62.64	0.0
70	38.02	38.02	0.0	49.68	49.68	0.0
80	30.82	30.82	0.0	38.95	38.95	0.0
90	24.00	24.00	0.0	28.78	28.78	0.0
95	20.09	20.09	0.0	22.96	22.96	0.0

Table 3.3 Flow Duration statistics – Downstream flows at Croasdale and Easington Becks – Annual Reset model

3.4 Climate change

Potential impacts of the proposed changes to the spillway under future climate change scenarios have been briefly examined. The Stocks inflow sequence has been replaced with flows from the Lune catchment (72005 - Lune at Killington), scaled by catchment area. The flows are taken from the eFLAG dataset, produced using UKCP18 RCM outputs for a Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 This provides flows from 2018 to 2080 using 12 different RCMs, which provide a wide variation of flows. This exercise has used the RCMs

that produce the highest and lowest flows at the upper part of the flow regime. The flows used are from 2070 to 2080. This has only been modelled with the running level model. Given the different length of record plotted the FDCs have not been plotted side by side with the Stocks inflow sequence. However some simple comparisons highlight that there is a significant increase in high flows and the resulting spills are more frequent in both pre and post modification scenarios. The variation in flows pre and post modification is less than the current day for both the RCMs with the "drier" RCP12 showing a greater variation.

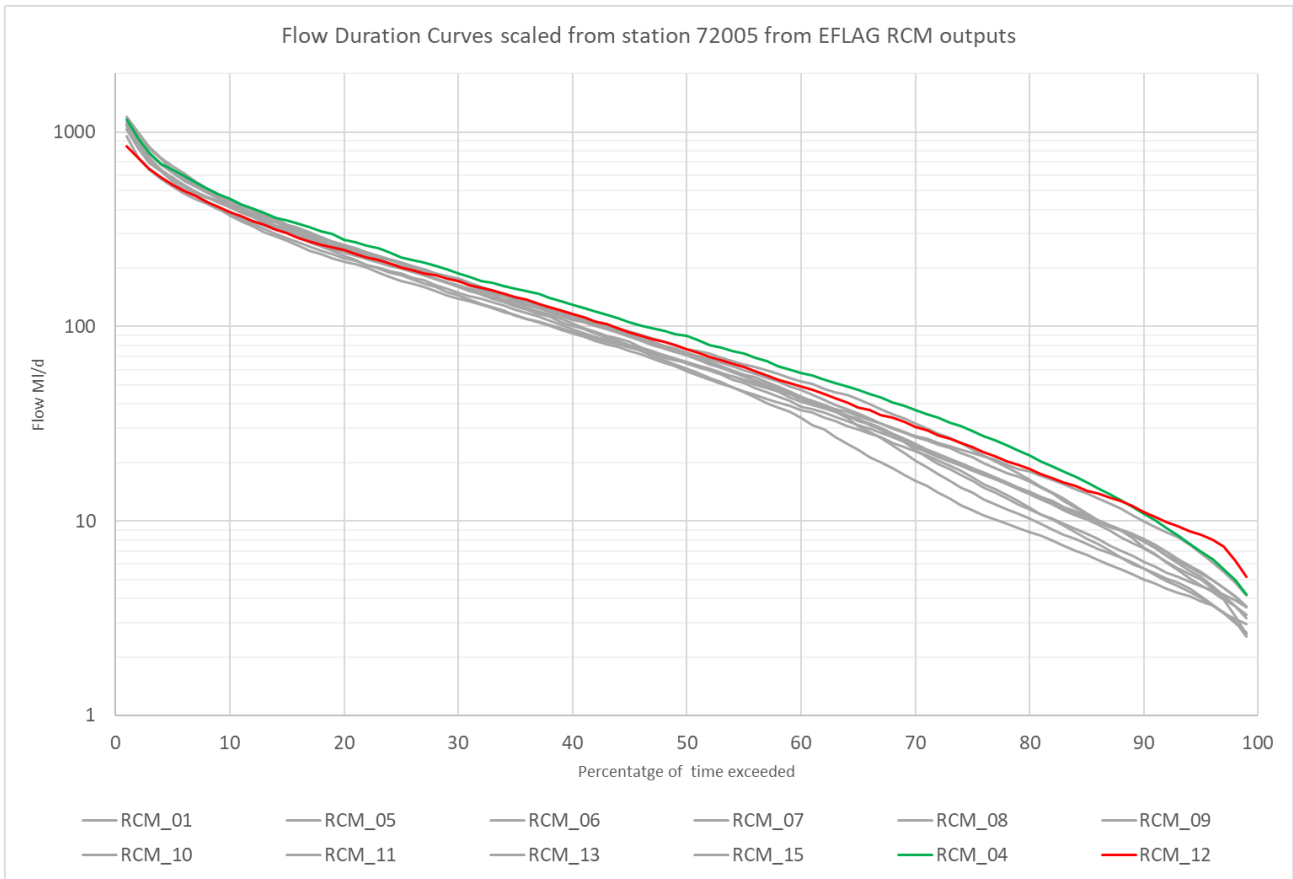


Figure 3-8 Flow Duration Curves scaled from station 72005 from EFLAG RCM outputs

Stocks Impounding Reservoir Assessment - Impact on downstream flows

Flow Percentile	RCM 04			RCM 12		
	Pre	Post	Variation %	Pre	Post	Variation %
1	934.05	934.05	0.0	659.97	659.97	0.0
2	693.16	693.16	0.0	530.56	529.23	0.3
3	588.95	575.61	2.3	440.64	439.07	0.4
4	512.65	507.53	1.0	389.42	387.67	0.4
5	451.35	450.03	0.3	341.34	341.06	0.1
6	402.71	400.58	0.5	304.65	299.72	1.6
7	363.15	358.46	1.3	269.37	265.36	1.5
8	323.58	323.28	0.1	243.10	238.83	1.8
9	298.55	297.00	0.5	219.09	216.44	1.2
10	272.25	271.98	0.1	196.56	192.44	2.1
11	254.85	254.21	0.2	179.54	176.42	1.7
12	240.42	240.12	0.1	165.83	163.69	1.3
13	218.57	217.92	0.3	149.40	148.11	0.9
14	198.61	196.60	1.0	135.73	131.92	2.8
15	183.65	180.82	1.5	117.98	114.49	3.0
16	169.78	169.47	0.2	104.35	102.79	1.5
17	154.35	154.07	0.2	93.71	91.50	2.4
18	138.36	138.18	0.1	79.12	76.52	3.3
19	128.24	127.44	0.6	69.03	66.18	4.1
20	115.42	115.13	0.3	57.79	56.32	2.5
30	27.86	27.86	0.0	27.86	27.86	0.0
40	27.86	27.86	0.0	27.86	27.86	0.0
50	27.86	27.86	0.0	27.86	27.86	0.0
60	27.86	27.86	0.0	18.77	18.77	0.0
70	18.77	18.77	0.0	14.23	14.23	0.0
80	14.23	14.23	0.0	14.23	14.23	0.0
90	14.23	14.23	0.0	14.23	14.23	0.0
95	14.23	14.23	0.0	14.23	14.23	0.0

Table 3.4 Flow Duration statistics for downstream flows at reservoir under climate change scenarios – running model

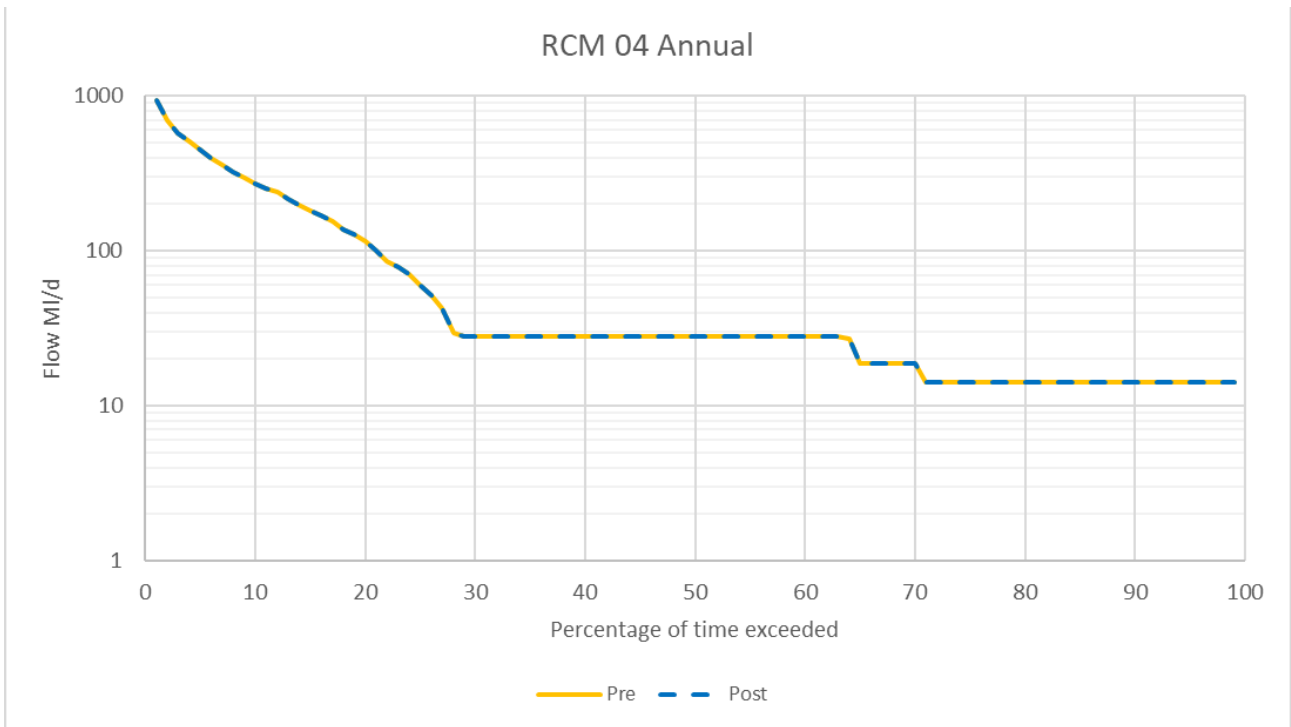


Figure 3-9 Flow Duration curve for downstream flows at reservoir using RCM04 input – running model

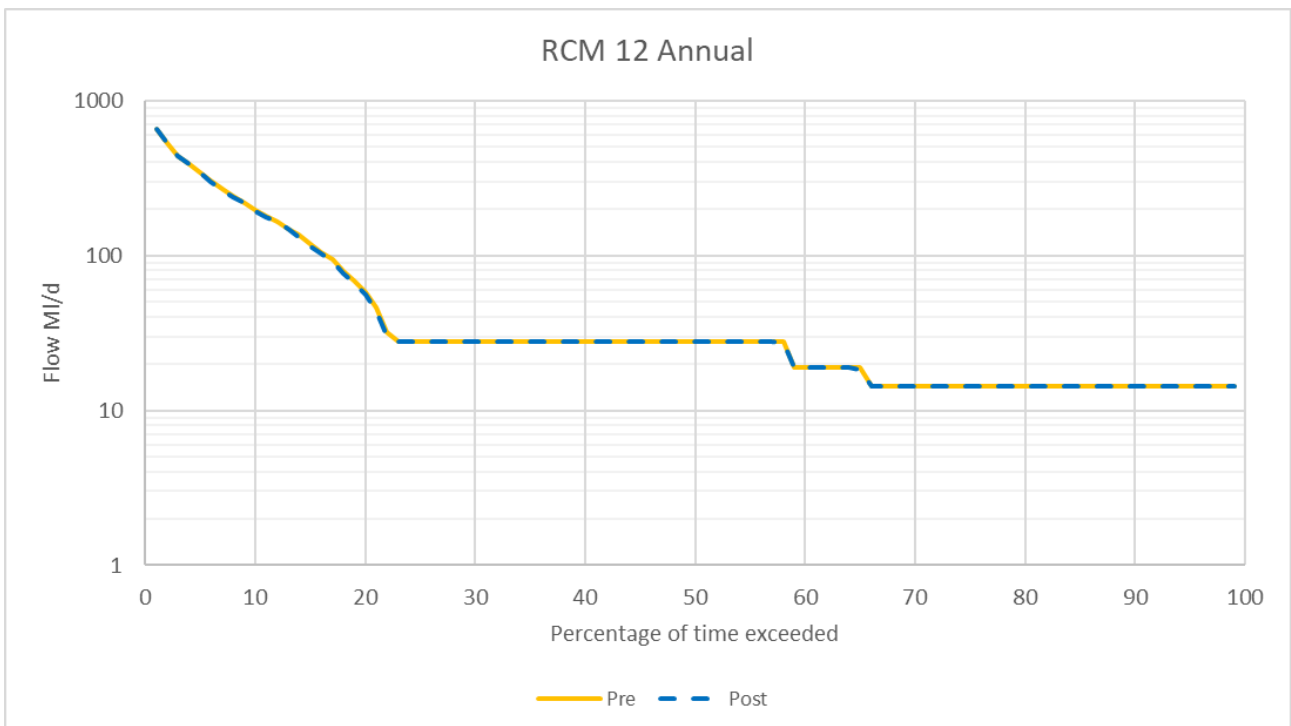


Figure 3-10 Flow Duration curve for downstream flows at reservoir using RCM12 input – running model

4. Conclusions

The proposed modification to the spillway would result in a modest change to spills of 6.4% at Q11, with no change to flows below this which are governed by the compensation releases. The impact at the confluence with the Croasdale Beck is 0.6% and 0.4% at the confluence with the Easington Beck.

The number of spill days decreases on average by 0.4 from 42.9 to 42.5. There is significant variability from year to year, but the maximum reduction in spill days is 5 days, which occurs twice in the record.

A high level representation of climate change indicates that there may be reduced impact in the future due to wetter winters meaning the reservoir spills more frequently in both pre and post development settings.

Appendix A. Monthly Flow Duration Curves

Stocks Impounding Reservoir Assessment - Impact on downstream flows



Figure A1 Flow Duration Curves by month for Running model

Stocks Impounding Reservoir Assessment - Impact on downstream flows



Figure A2 Flow Duration Curves by month for Annual Reset model