



ASSOCIAÇÃO  
PORTUGUESA DOS  
RECURSOS HÍDRICOS

9th Seminar of the  
APRH Northern  
Regional Centre



# STORMWATER ATTENUATION & ENHANCED INFILTRATION SYSTEM TO MITIGATE FLOOD & DROUGHT CONDITIONS

*Extreme hydrological phenomena:  
the challenges of the coming decades*

Presented at the  
Faculdade de Engenharia  
da Universidade do Porto

by  
Engenheiro Dr Stephen D. Thomas  
OGI Groundwater Specialists Ltd  
City of Durham, England, UK

16 November 2023



Extreme hydrological phenomena:  
the challenges of the coming decades

# STORMWATER ATTENUATION & ENHANCED INFILTRATION SYSTEM TO MITIGATE FLOOD & DROUGHT CONDITIONS

Stephen D. Thomas & George R. French  
OGI Groundwater Specialists Ltd, Durham, UK

and

Joseph A. O'Meara & Matthew P. Dale  
Groundwater Dynamics Ltd, Leamington Spa, UK

9º Seminário do Núcleo Regional do Norte - APRH



## **Engenheiro Dr Stephen Thomas**

**BSc (Wales), MSc (Wales), DPhil (Oxford), MBA (Durham),  
FICE, MCIWEM, CEng, OdE, Eur Ing**

**Fellow of the Institution of Civil Engineers, UK**

**Registered Ground Engineering Adviser, UK**

**Member of the Chartered Institution of**

**Water & Environmental Management**

**Membro da Ordem dos Engenheiros, Portugal**

**Member of the British Geotechnical Association**

**Membro da Sociedade Portuguesa de Geotecnia**

**Membro da Associação Portuguesa dos Recursos Hídricos**

**Sociedad Española de Mecánica del Suelo**

**e Ingeniería Geológica**

**Worshipful Company of Engineers & Liveryman of London**



# WE ARE IN A CRISIS



# WE ARE IN A CRISIS

## Dictionary

Definitions from [Oxford Languages](#) · [Learn more](#)

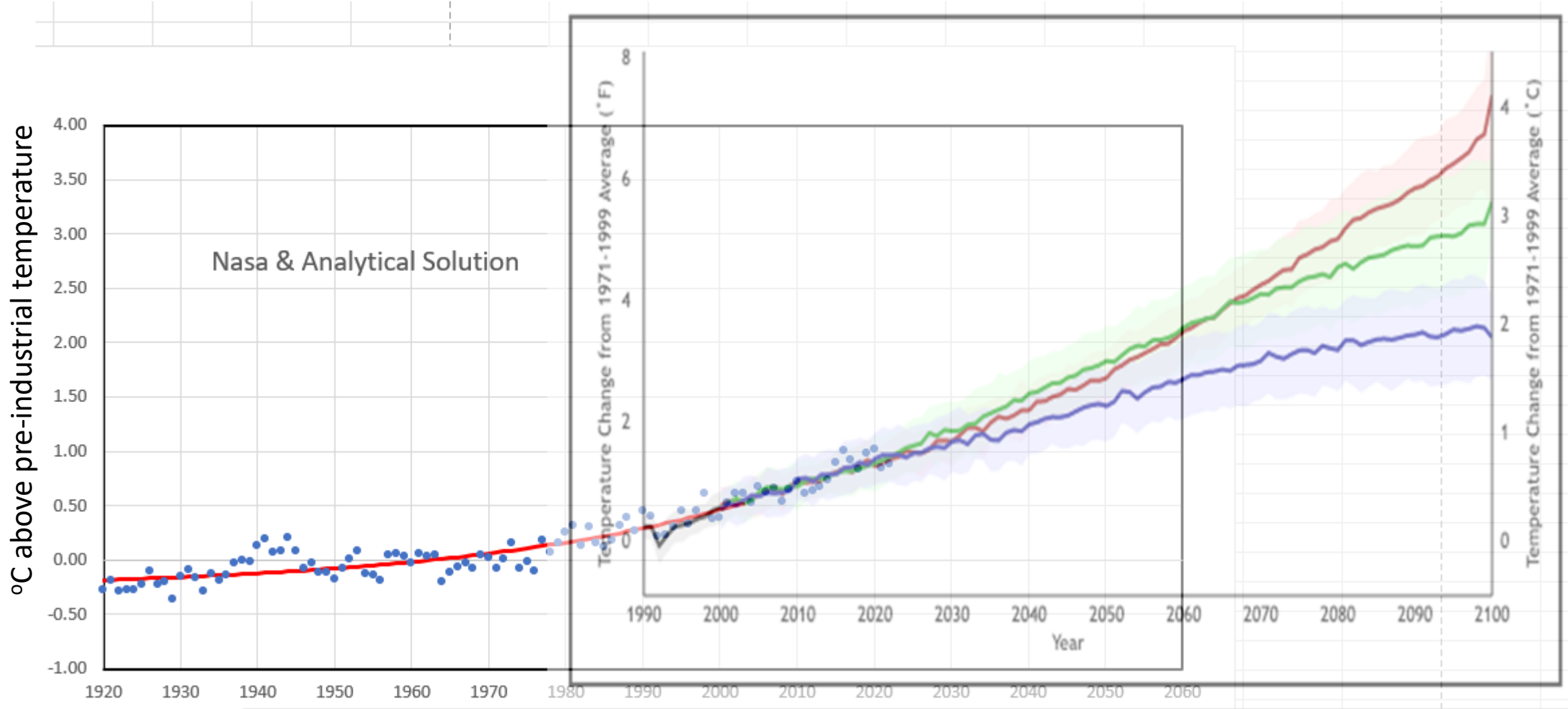


# crisis

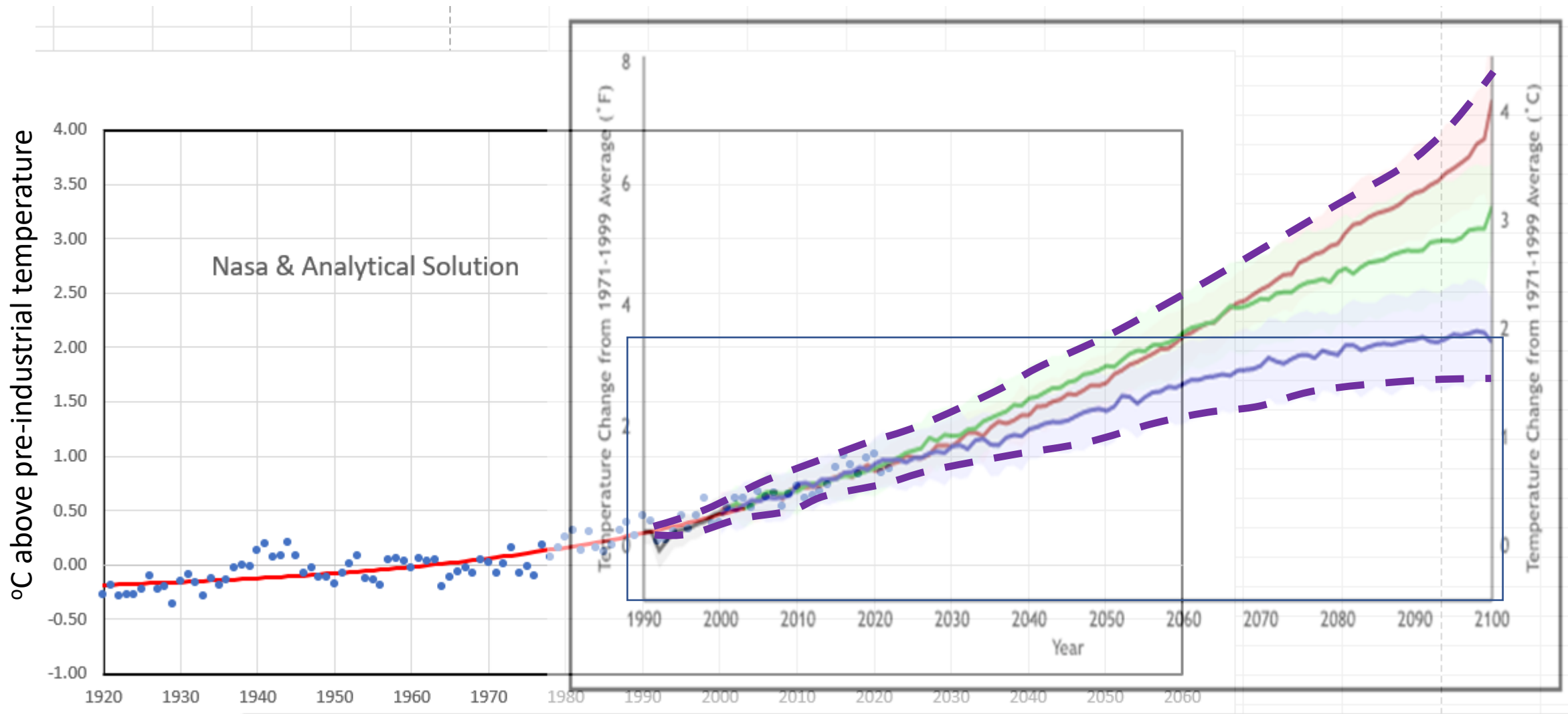
*noun*

a time of intense difficulty or danger.

# Consequences of Global Warming

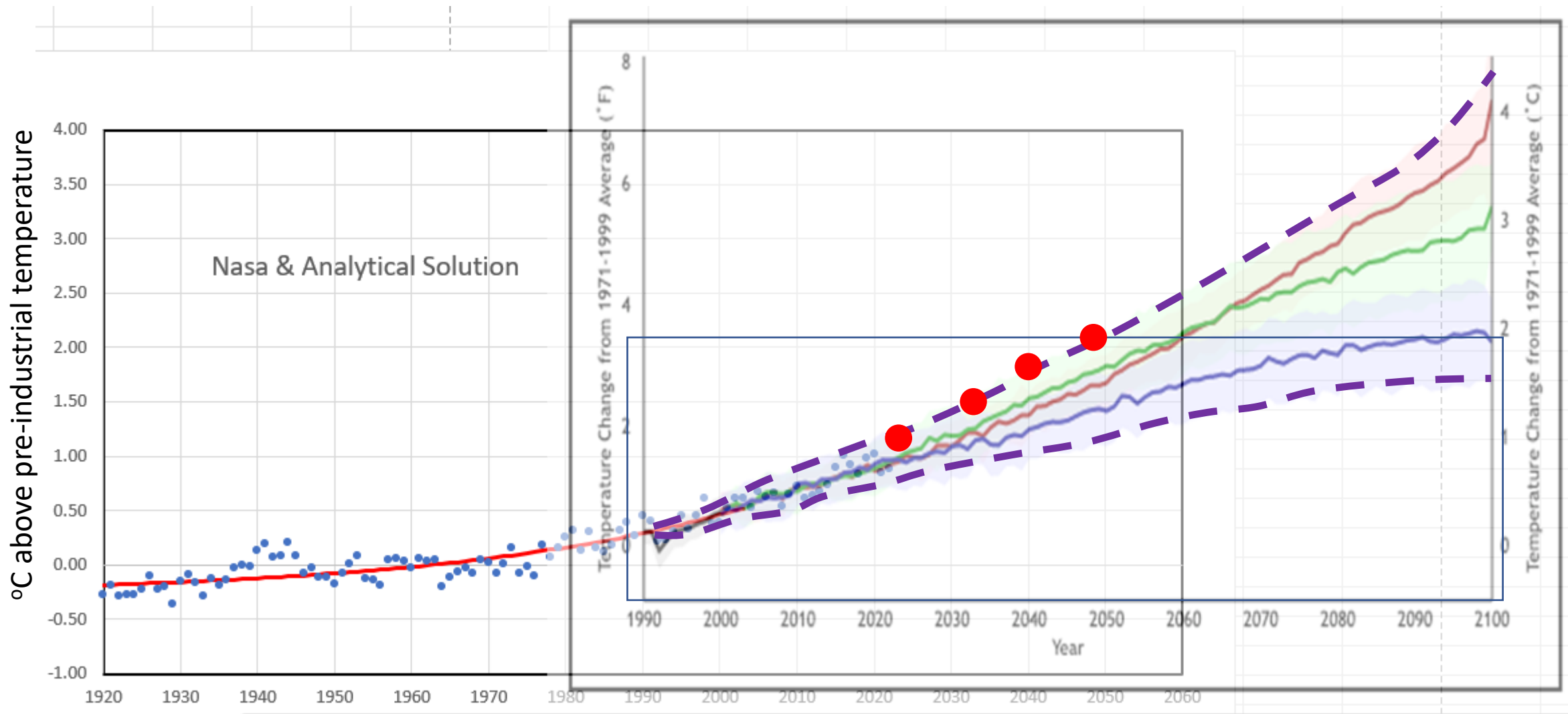


# Mitigation of Environmental Impact utilising Geotechnology



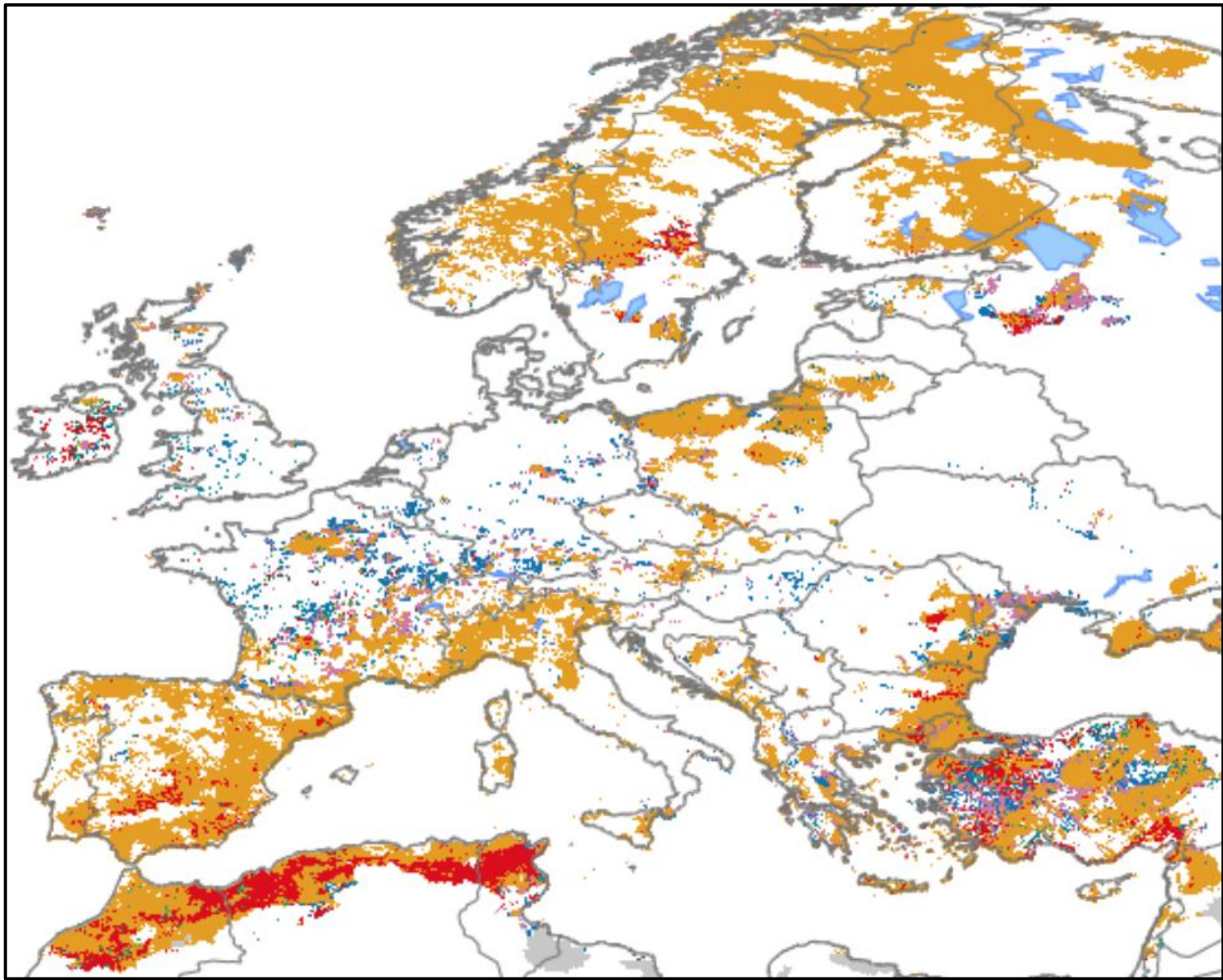


# Mitigation of Environmental Impact utilising Geotechnology





# Consequences of Global Atmospheric Warming To Drought Events



Drought map for the first 10 days of April 2023, showing that much of Europe faces a water problem.

Warning   
Alert



PORTUGAL



<b>Country:</b>	<b>Portugal (Continental)</b>
<b>Land Area:</b>	<b>89,015 km<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Annual Rainfall (2022):</b>	<b>774 mm</b>
<b>Annual Rainfall Volume:</b>	<b>69 Billion m<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Population:</b>	<b>9,855,909</b>
<b>Rainfall <u>per person</u>:</b>	<b>6,990 m<sup>3</sup> per Annum</b>
	<b>134 m<sup>3</sup> per Week</b>

**Approximate Figures**



# Drought in England?

## Typical image of English Countryside





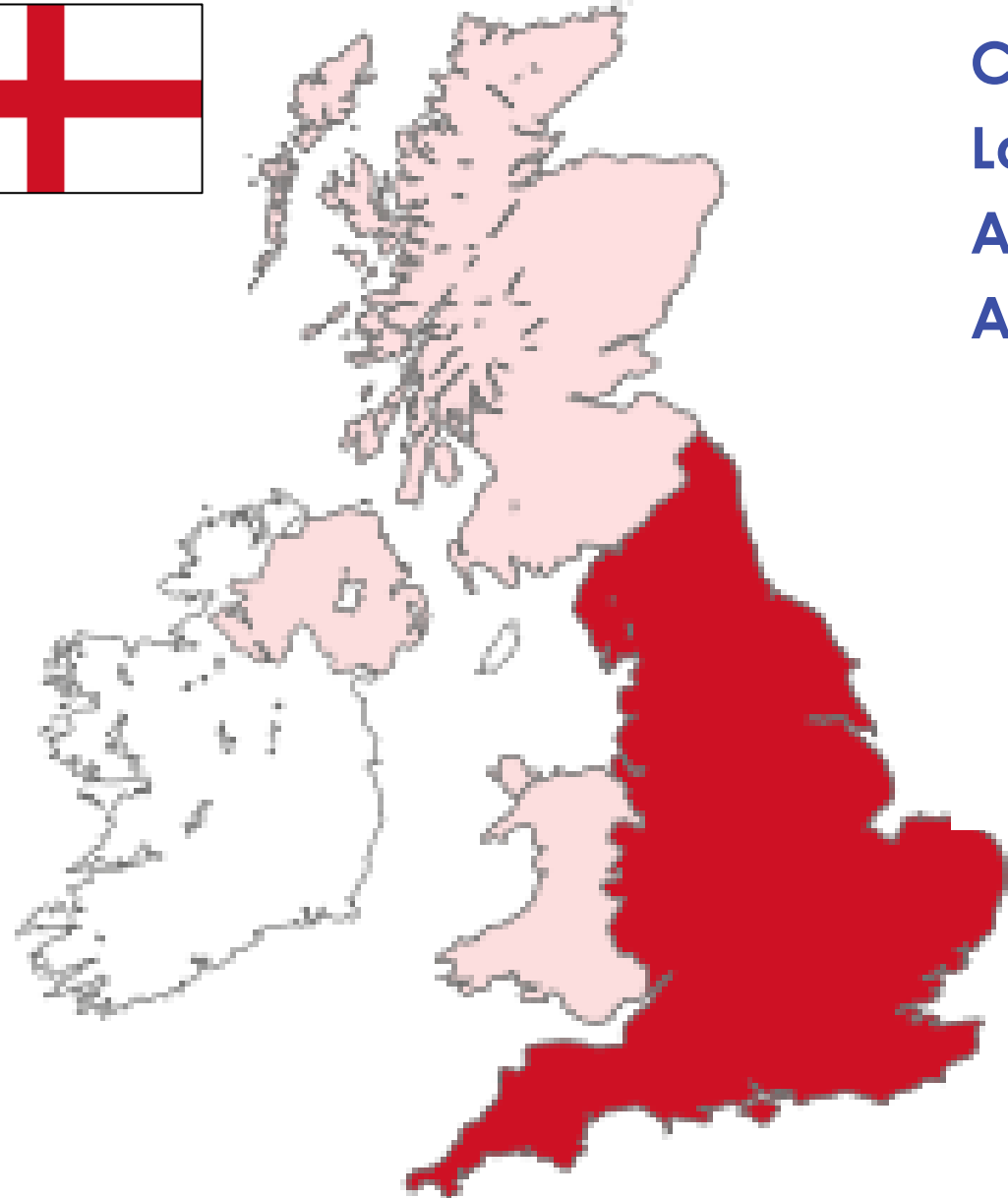
## The effect of Drought on Typical English Countryside



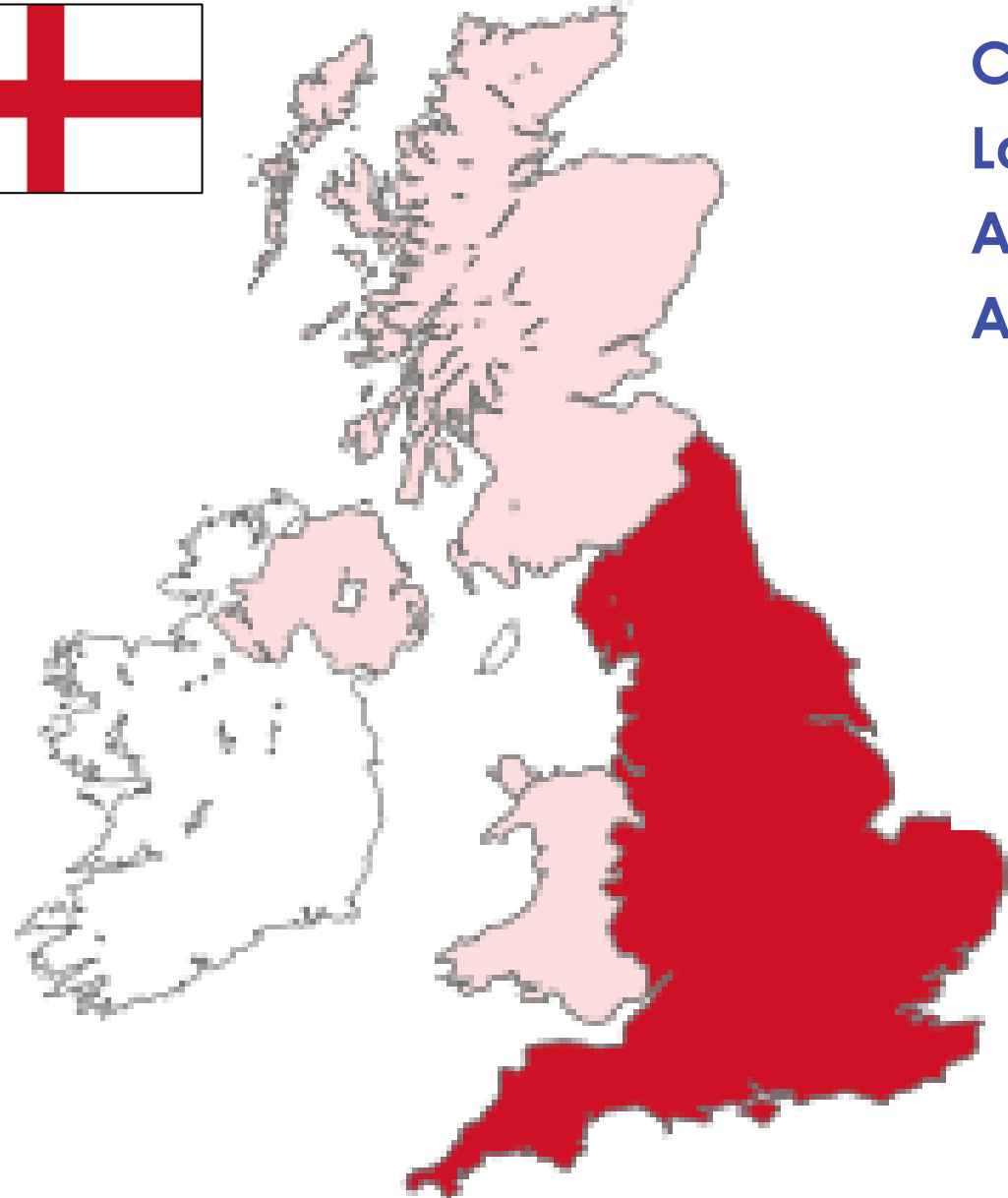
**London Hyde Park grass  
dries up in UK drought  
following extreme heat**

## England faces longer and drier summers, Met Office research suggests

The Met Office said summer-like conditions were expected to last longer and a 4-12% reduction in rainfall in England was likely in the future during the autumn weeks.

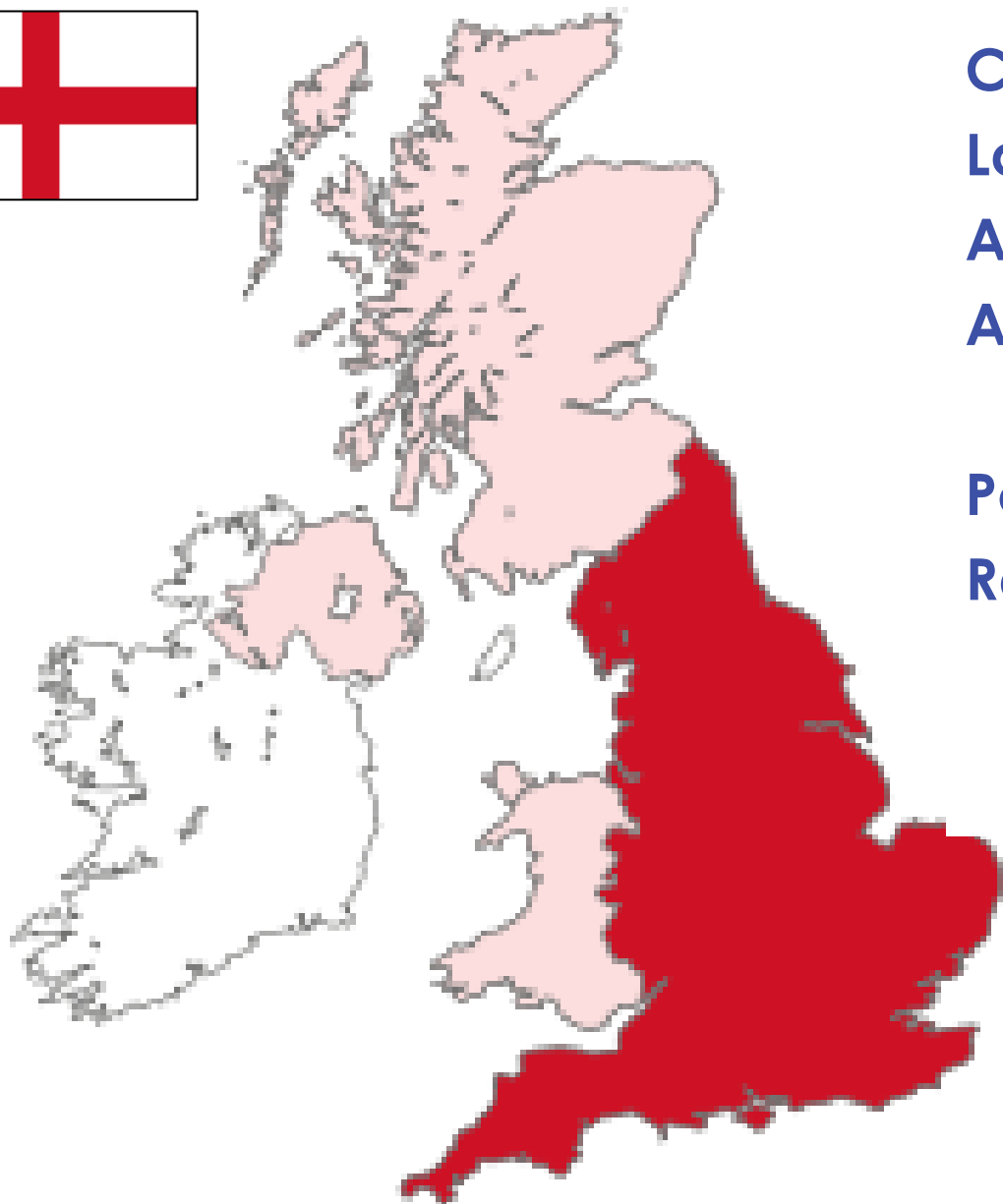


<b>Country:</b>	<b>England</b>
<b>Land Area:</b>	<b>130,279 km<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Annual Rainfall (2021):</b>	<b>1104 mm</b>
<b>Annual Rainfall Volume:</b>	<b>144 Billion m<sup>3</sup></b>



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	<b>208% of Portugal</b>





**Country:**

**England**

**Land Area:**

**130,279 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Annual Rainfall (2021):**

**1104 mm**

**Annual Rainfall Volume:**

**144 Billion m<sup>3</sup>**

**208% of Portugal**

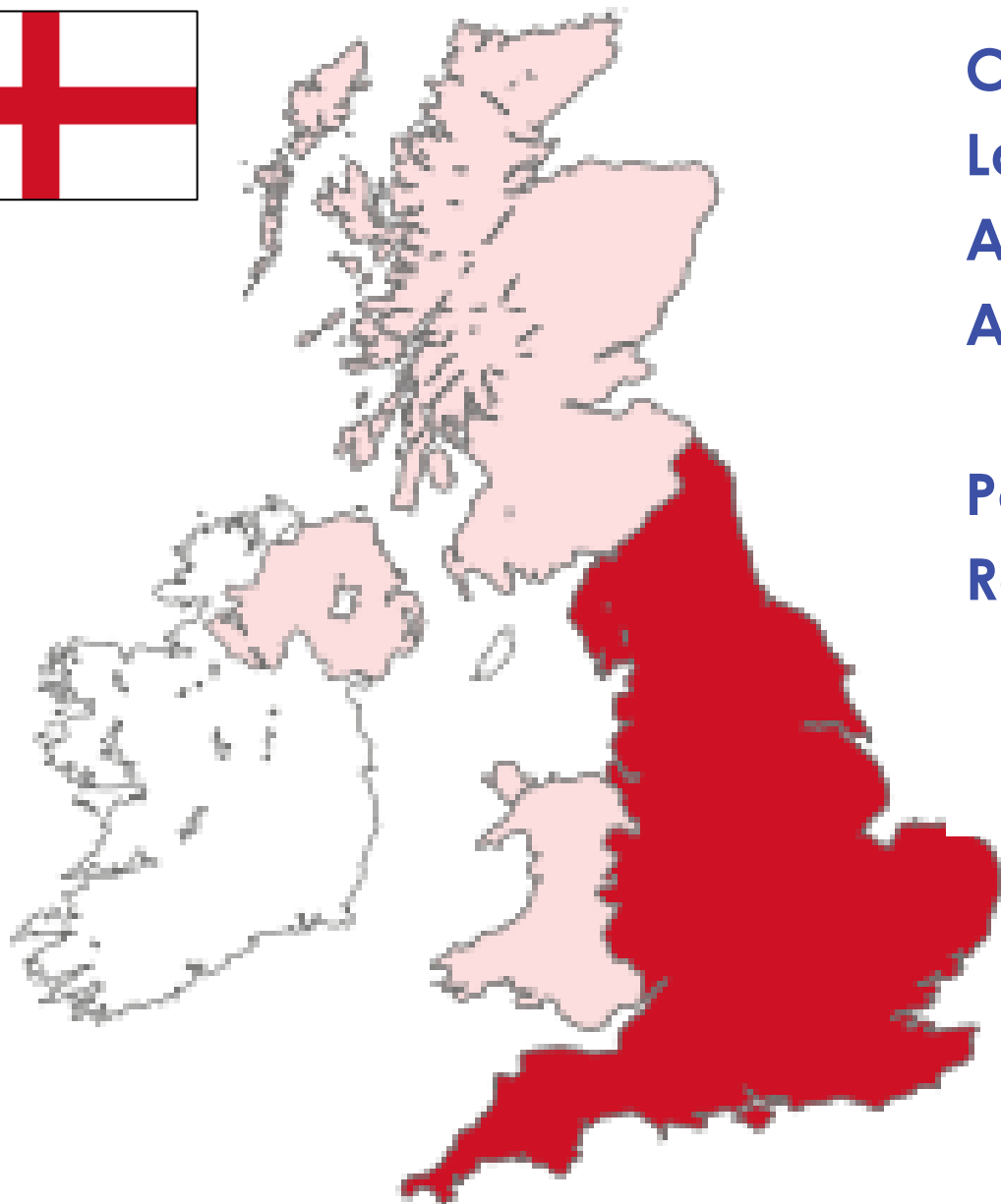
**Population (2021):**

**56,536,000**

**Rainfall per person:**

**2,544 m<sup>3</sup> per Annum**

**c. 50 m<sup>3</sup> per Week**



**Country:**

**England**

**Land Area:**

**130,279 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Annual Rainfall (2021):**

**1104 mm**

**Annual Rainfall Volume:**

**144 Billion m<sup>3</sup>**

**208% of Portugal**

**Population (2021):**

**56,536,000**

**Rainfall per person:**

**2,544 m<sup>3</sup> per Annum**

**c. 50 m<sup>3</sup> per Week**

**36% of Portugal**

## Typical annual abstraction of Groundwater in England

**c. 2 km<sup>3</sup>, or  
2 Million MegaLitres, or  
2 Billion cubic metres, or  
2 Trillion Litres**



## NEWS

### England drought: Everyone must rethink their water use, experts say



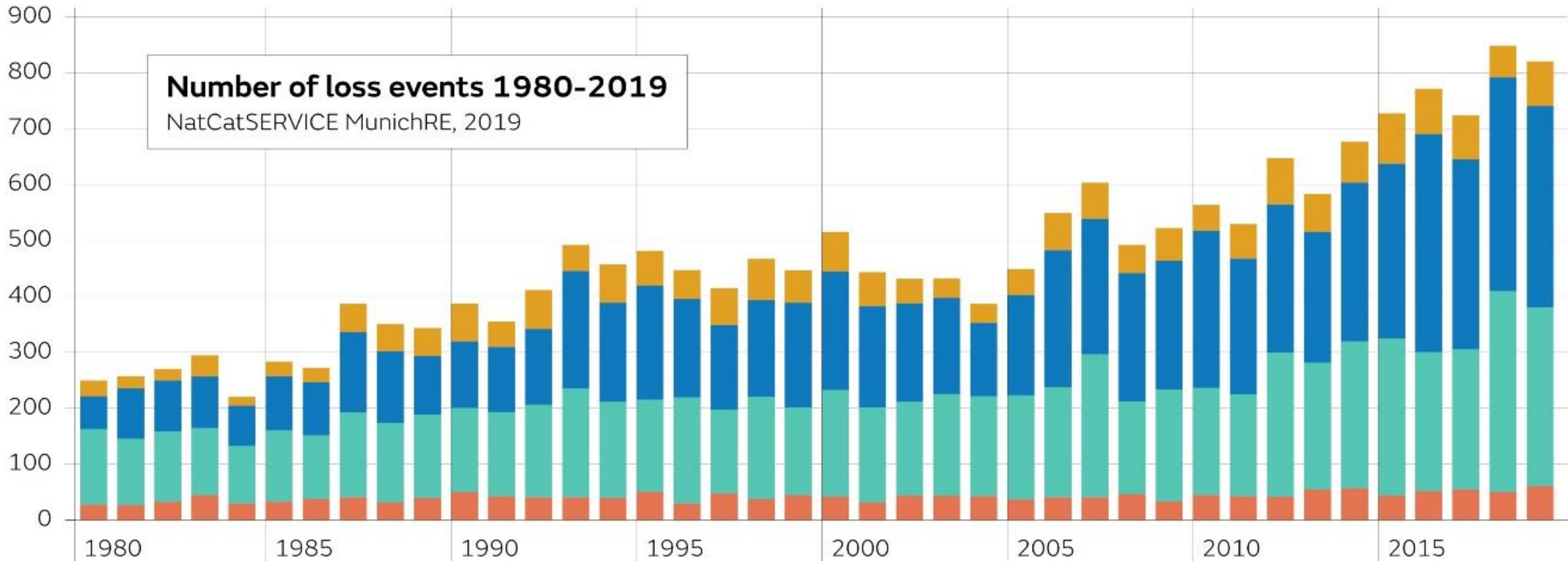
# Consequences of Global Atmospheric Warming To Flooding Events

## One of many loss events due to water storms. Cainta, east of Manila, Philippines, in 2009



Number of Loss events due to storm or water are doubling every 20 years

**Met Office** Are extremes becoming more frequent?



- Geophysical events**  
Earthquakes, tsunami, volcanic activity
- Meteorological events**  
Tropical storm, extratropical storm, convective storm, local storm.
- Hydrological events**  
Flood, mass movement.
- Climatological events**  
Extreme temperature, drought, wildfire.



# Consequences of Global Atmospheric Warming







**Raw sewage  
Discharged to  
the natural water  
environment**

**Leads to  
Political pressure  
and Legislation**



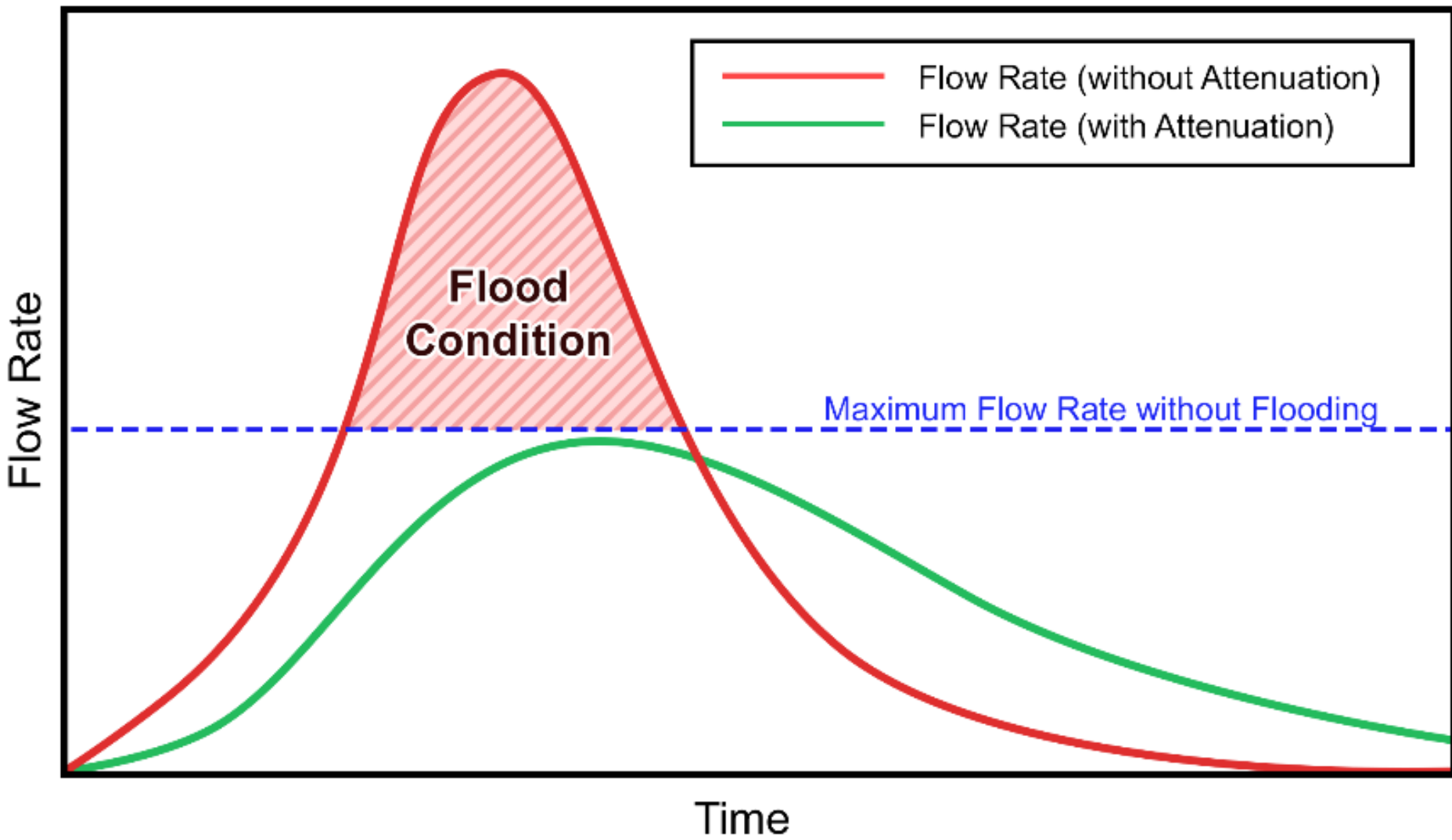
**How can we :**

- 1. Mitigate Flooding Events, and**
- 2. Ameliorate Drought Conditions**

**by using our Engineering Skills**

## What Causes Flooding Events?





Hydrograph showing the difference between non-attenuated and attenuated flow rate following a storm event.

## CASE STUDY

# A Stormwater Attenuation & Enhanced Infiltration System

## New Car Sales Operation in the Northeast of England

## Plan of Building & Carpark (c.1Ha)

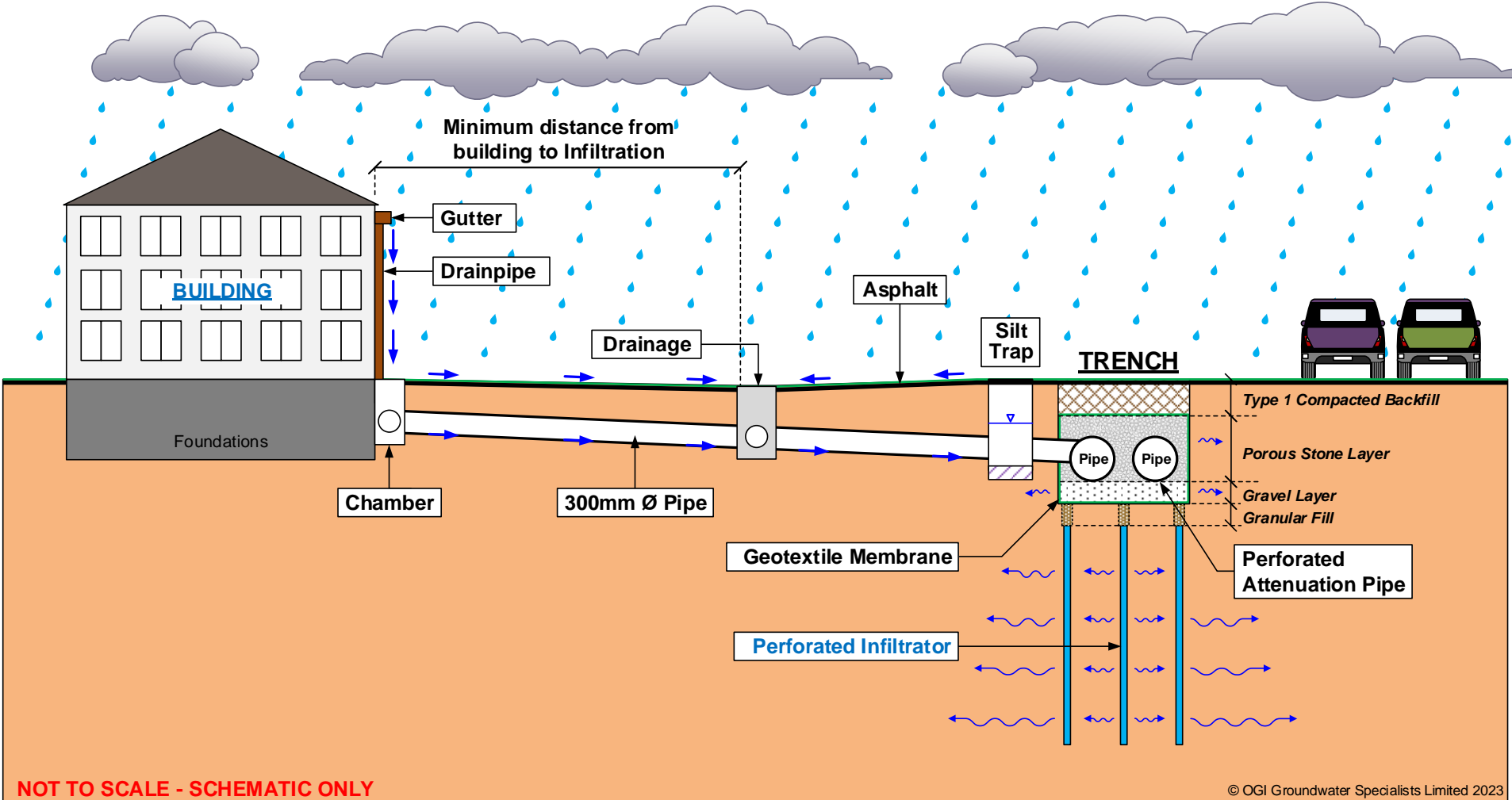


**Impermeable Site Area = 10,000 m<sup>2</sup>**

**Designed for Rainfall intensity = 60mm in 3 hours**

**Total 3-hour Rainfall Volume = 300 m<sup>3</sup>**

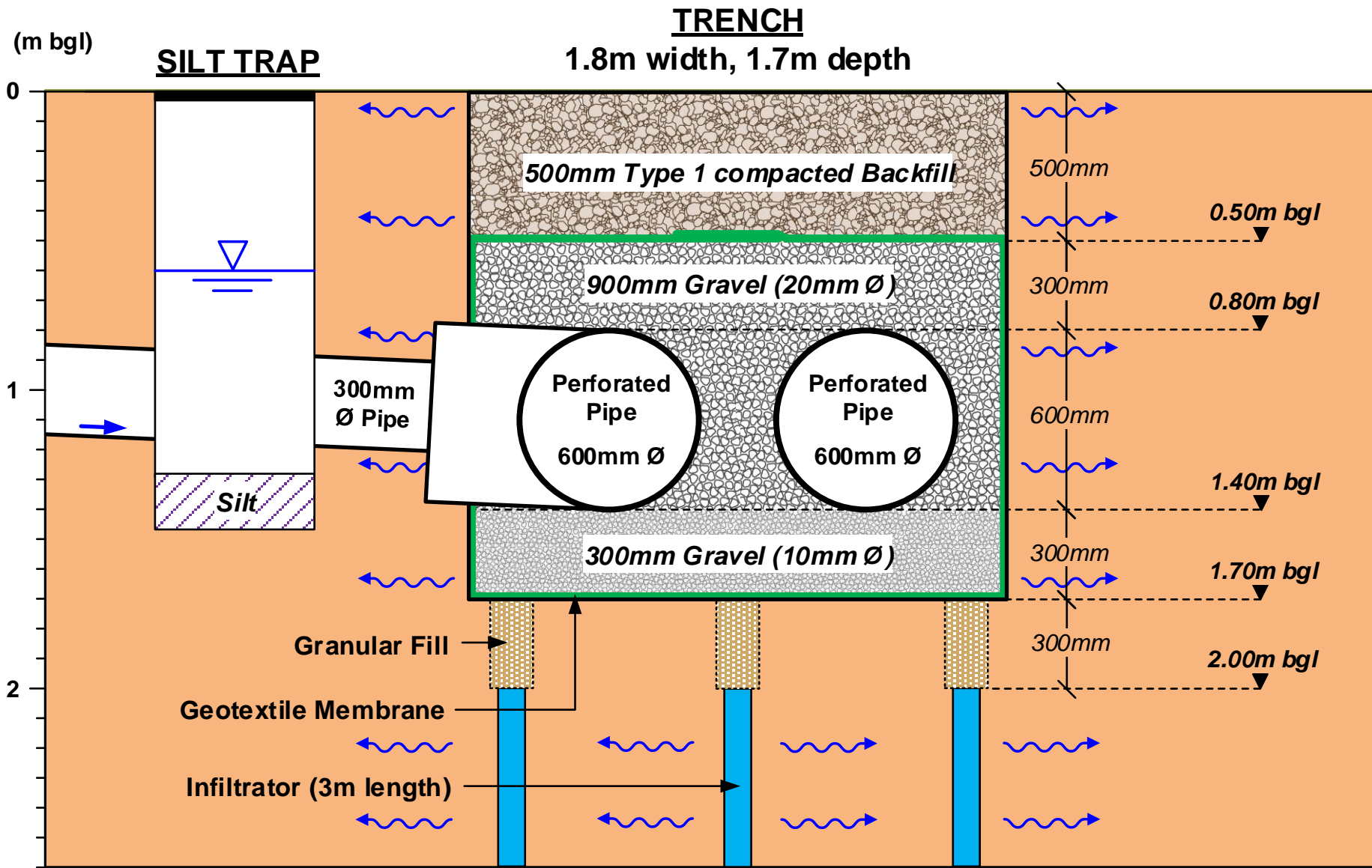




Storm Event of Heavy rainfall on Impermeable Roofs and Asphalt.

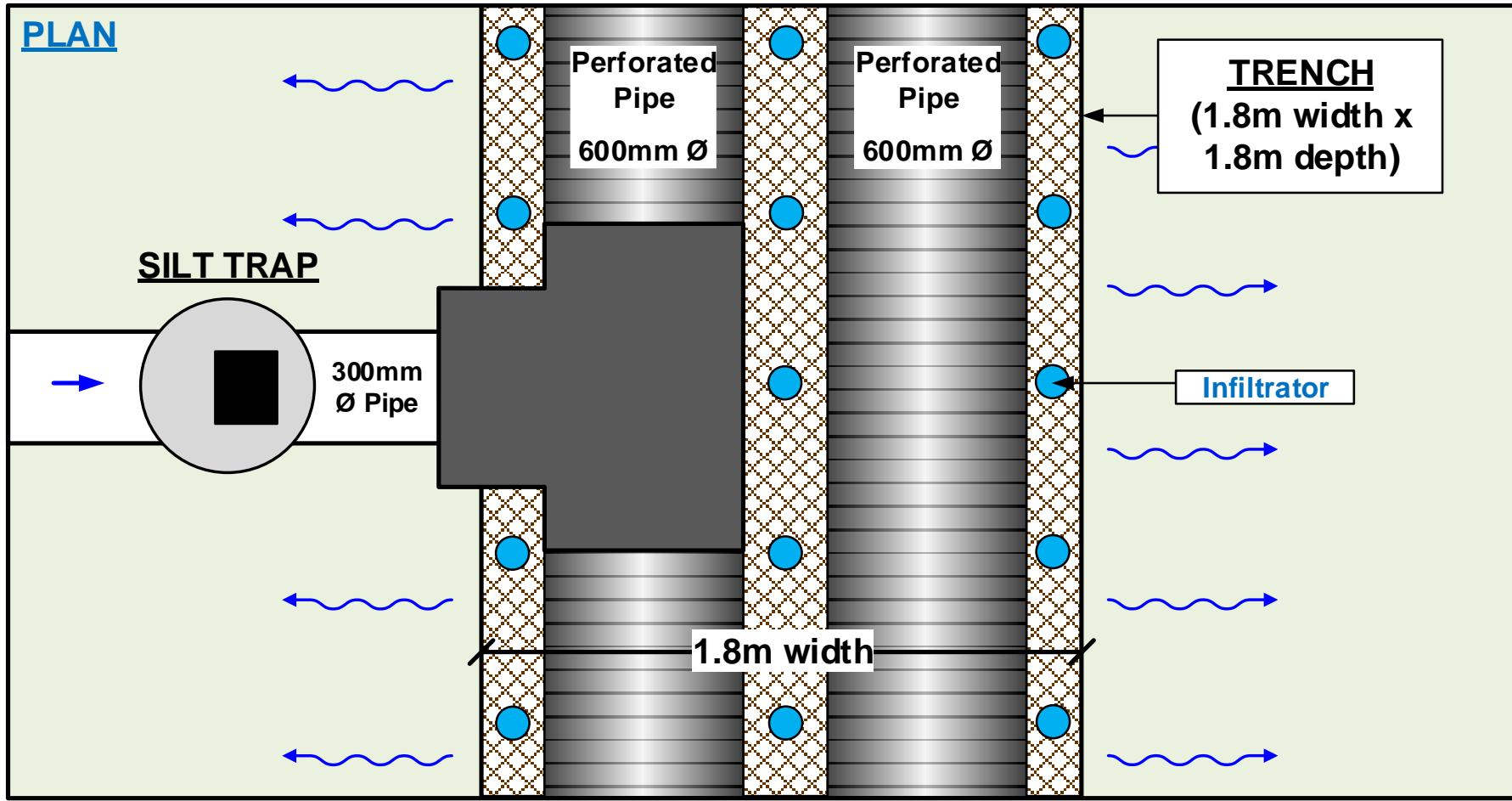
NOT TO SCALE - SCHEMATIC ONLY

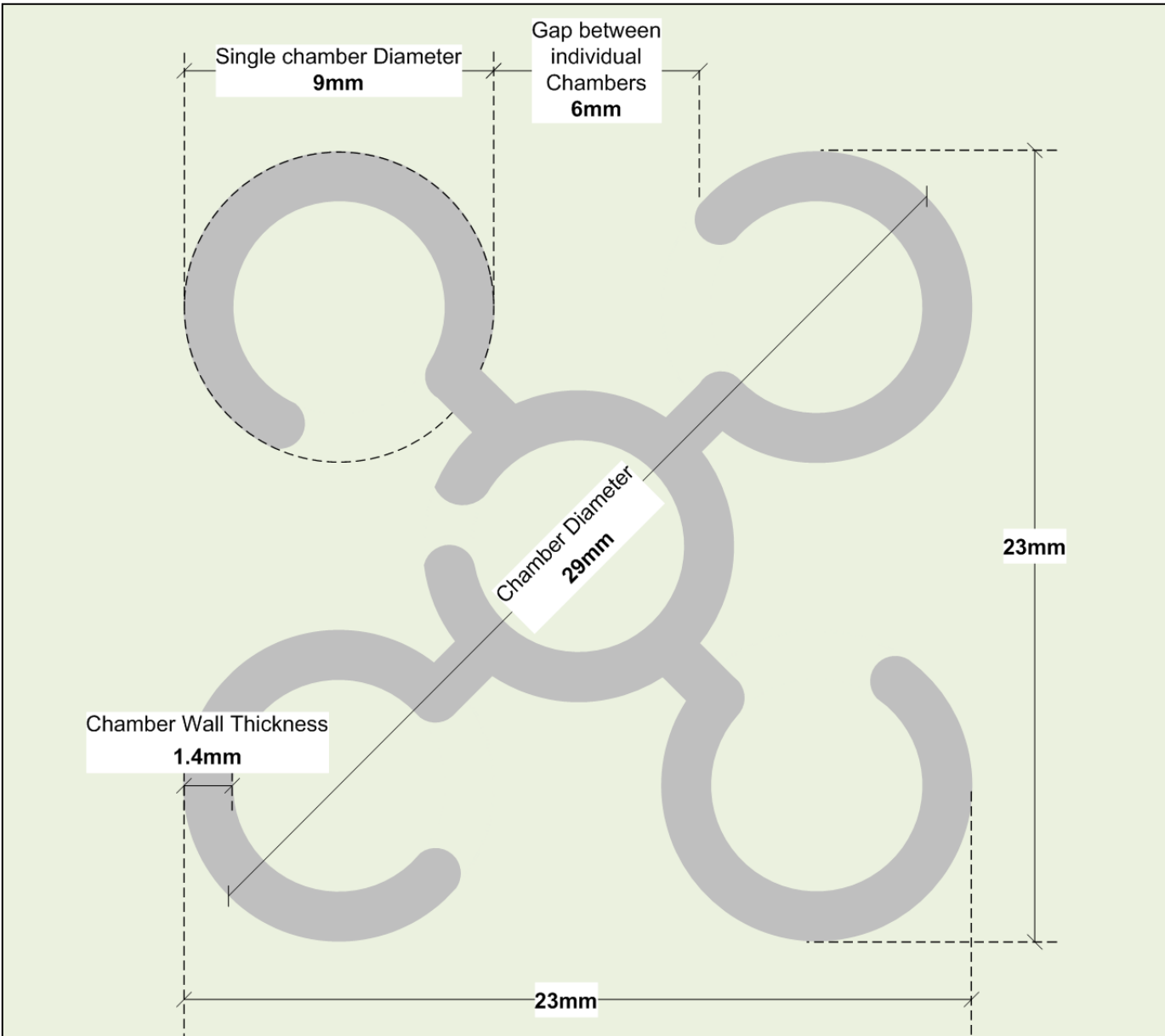
© OGI Groundwater Specialists Limited 2023



Detail of perforated attenuation pipes, gravel surround and Geotextile biogenic wrap

## Plan of perforated Attenuation pipes, gravel surround Infiltrators, constructed within a Trench Excavation





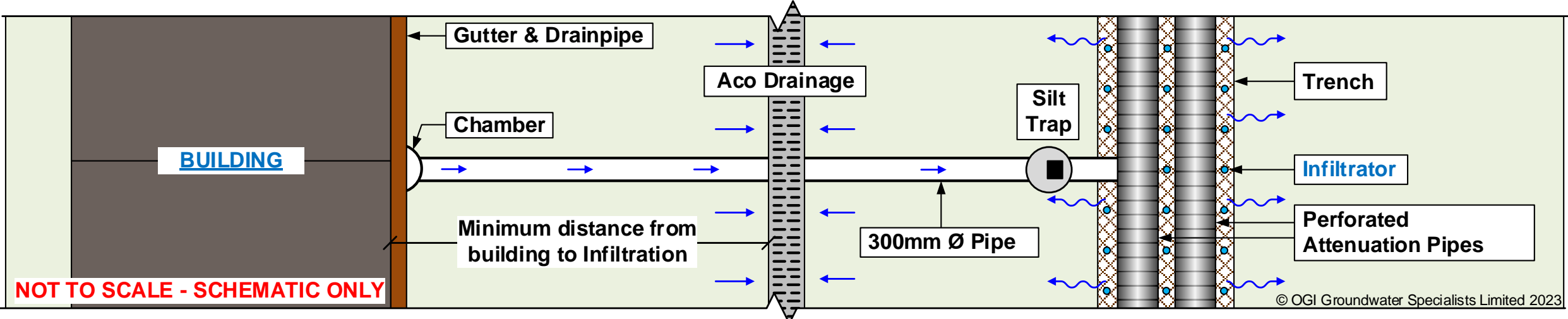
**ECO-90 Infiltrator Section (Courtesy of Groundwater Dynamics Ltd)**





**ECO-90 Infiltrator  
(Courtesy of  
Groundwater  
Dynamics Ltd)**

## Connection of Roof and Ground drains to the Attenuation & Infiltration System





**Placing of perforated attenuation pipes within gravel filled trenches, surrounded with biogenic geotextile wrap.**

**(Courtesy of Groundwater Dynamics Ltd)**



**Placing of perforated  
attenuation pipes within  
gravel filled trenches,  
surrounded with biogenic  
geotextile wrap.**

**(Courtesy of Groundwater  
Dynamics Ltd)**





**Connection of perforated  
attenuation pipes within  
gravel filled trenches with  
access chamber.**

**(Courtesy of Groundwater  
Dynamics Ltd)**



**Filling of trenches with  
gravel filled trenches  
inside biogenic geotextile  
wrap.**

**(Courtesy of Groundwater  
Dynamics Ltd)**





**Final wrapping of pipe & gravel filled trenches with biogenic geotextile wrap.**

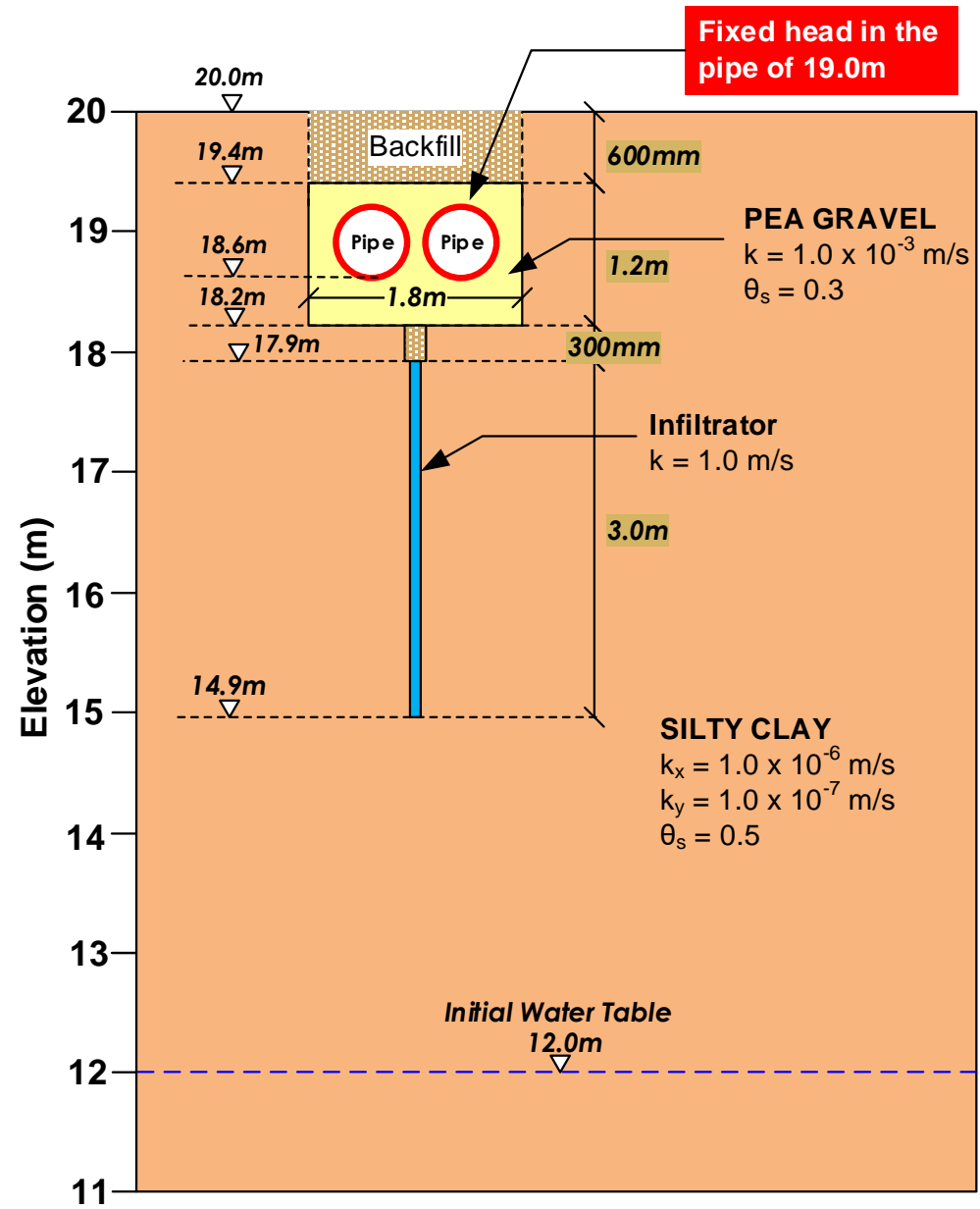
**(Courtesy of Groundwater Dynamics Ltd)**

## **System Verification using Multi-Dimensional Saturated-Unsaturated Finite Element Modelling**

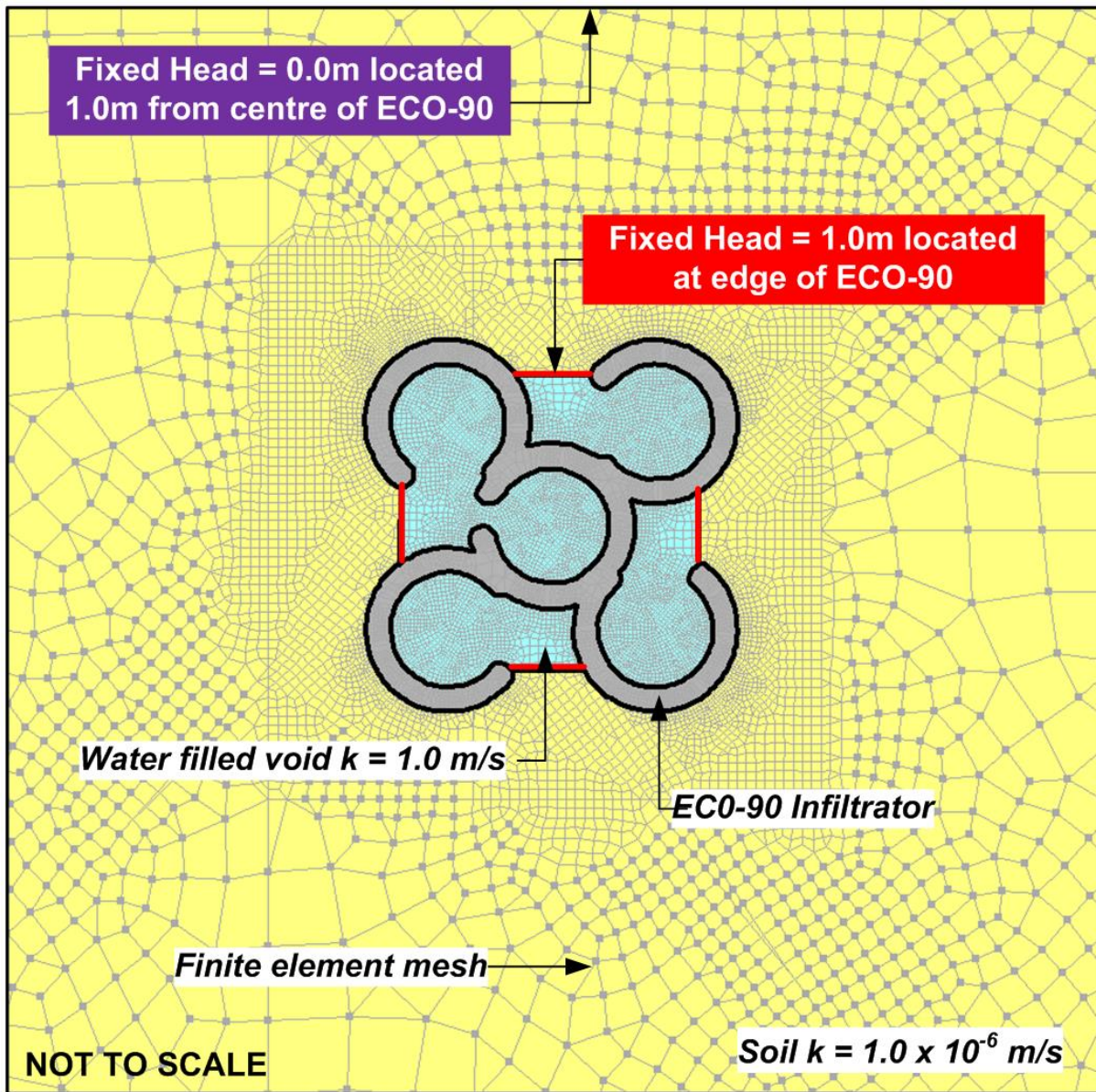


$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( k_{rw} K_{ij} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_j} \right) = \left( S_w S_s + \varphi \frac{\partial S_w}{\partial \psi} \right) \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} - Q_w$$

Where  $k_{rw}$  is relative permeability,  $K_{ij}$  is Hydraulic Conductivity Tensor,  $h$  is hydraulic head,  $\varphi$  is porosity,  $S_w$  is water saturation,  $S_s$  is Specific Storage,  $\psi$  is pressure head, and  $Q_w$  is a point water source.

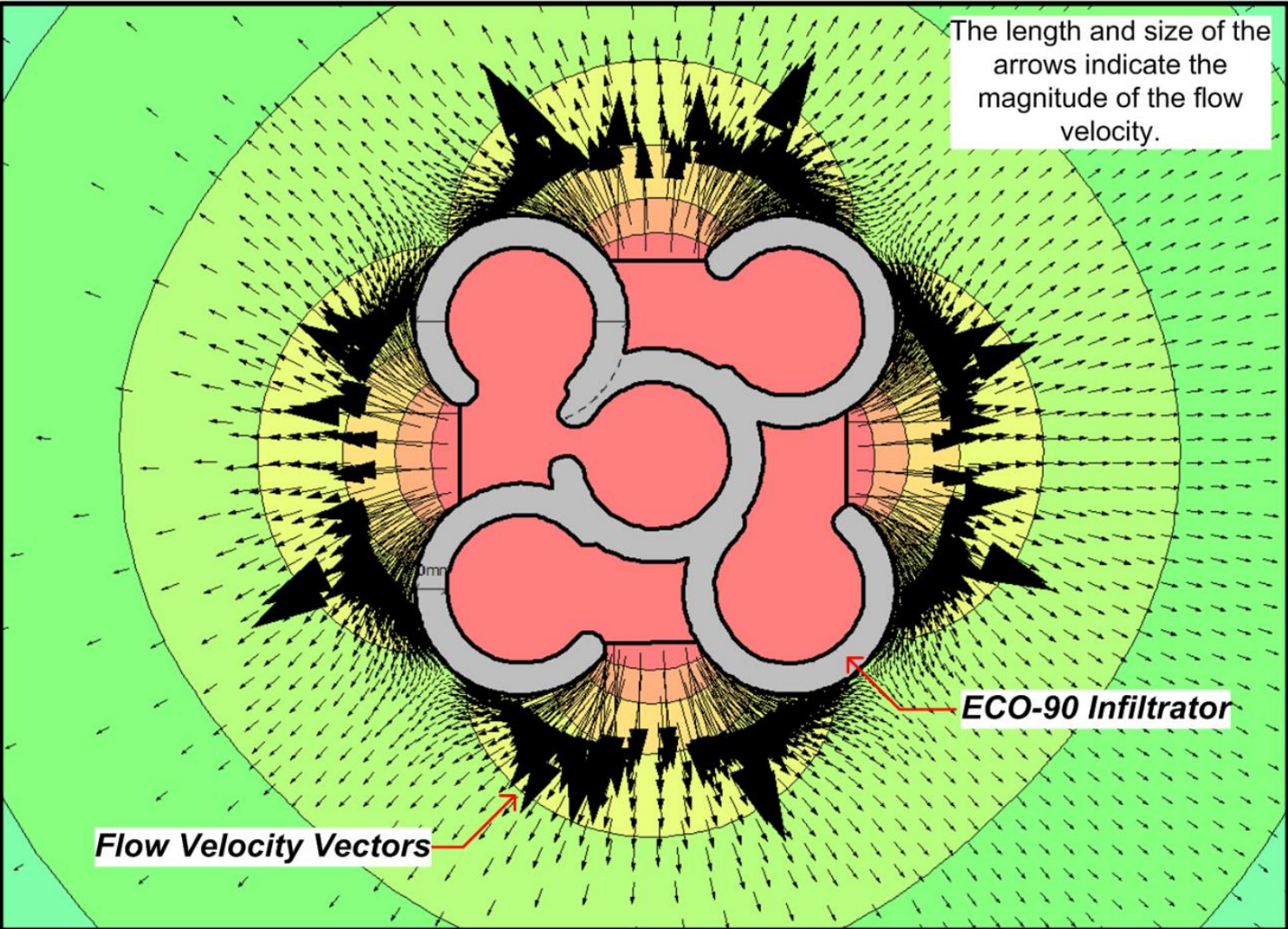


Conceptual model of a single infiltrator under axisymmetric conditions



Finite Element Mesh of an ECO-90 Infiltrator in silty soil

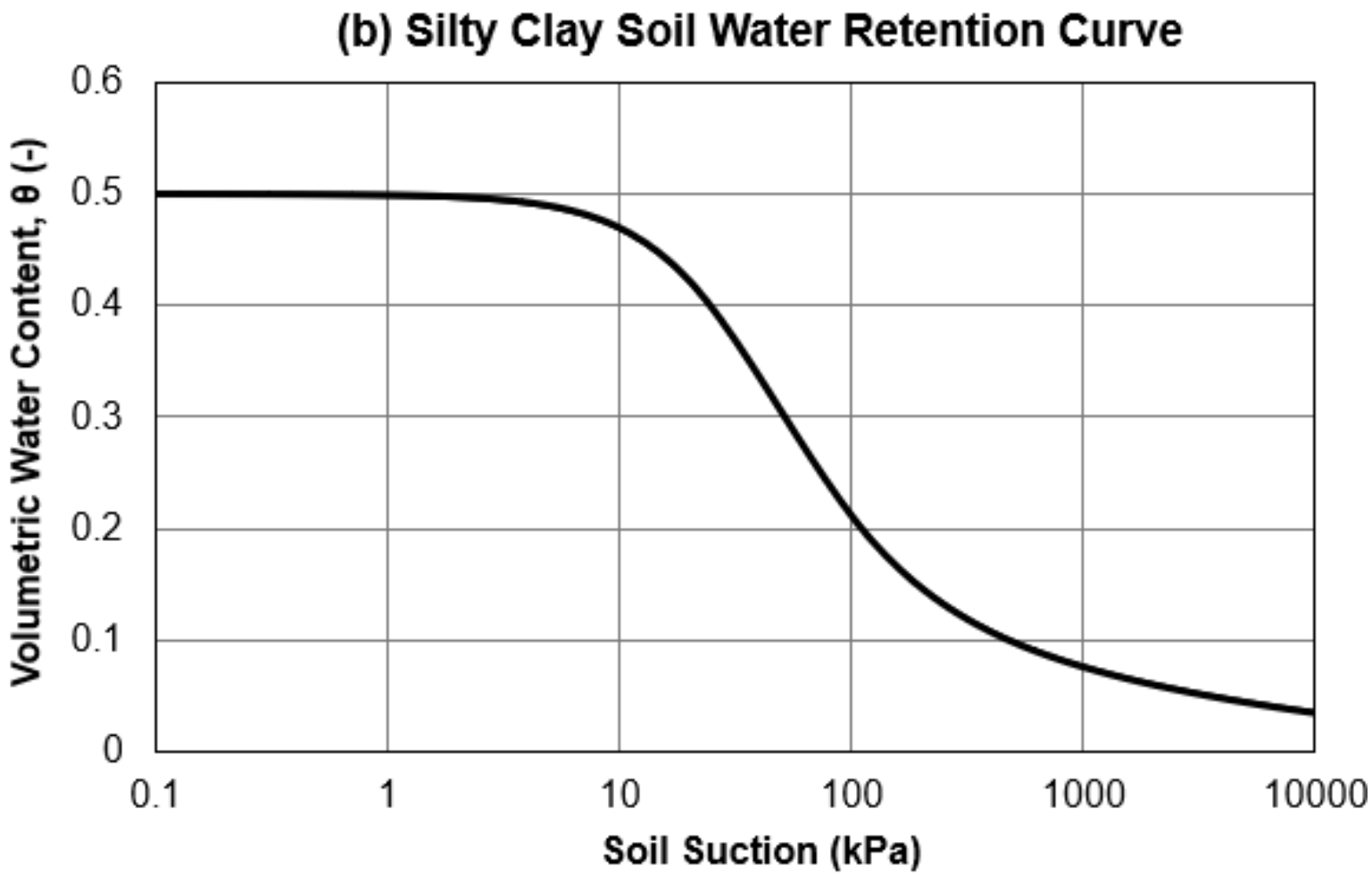




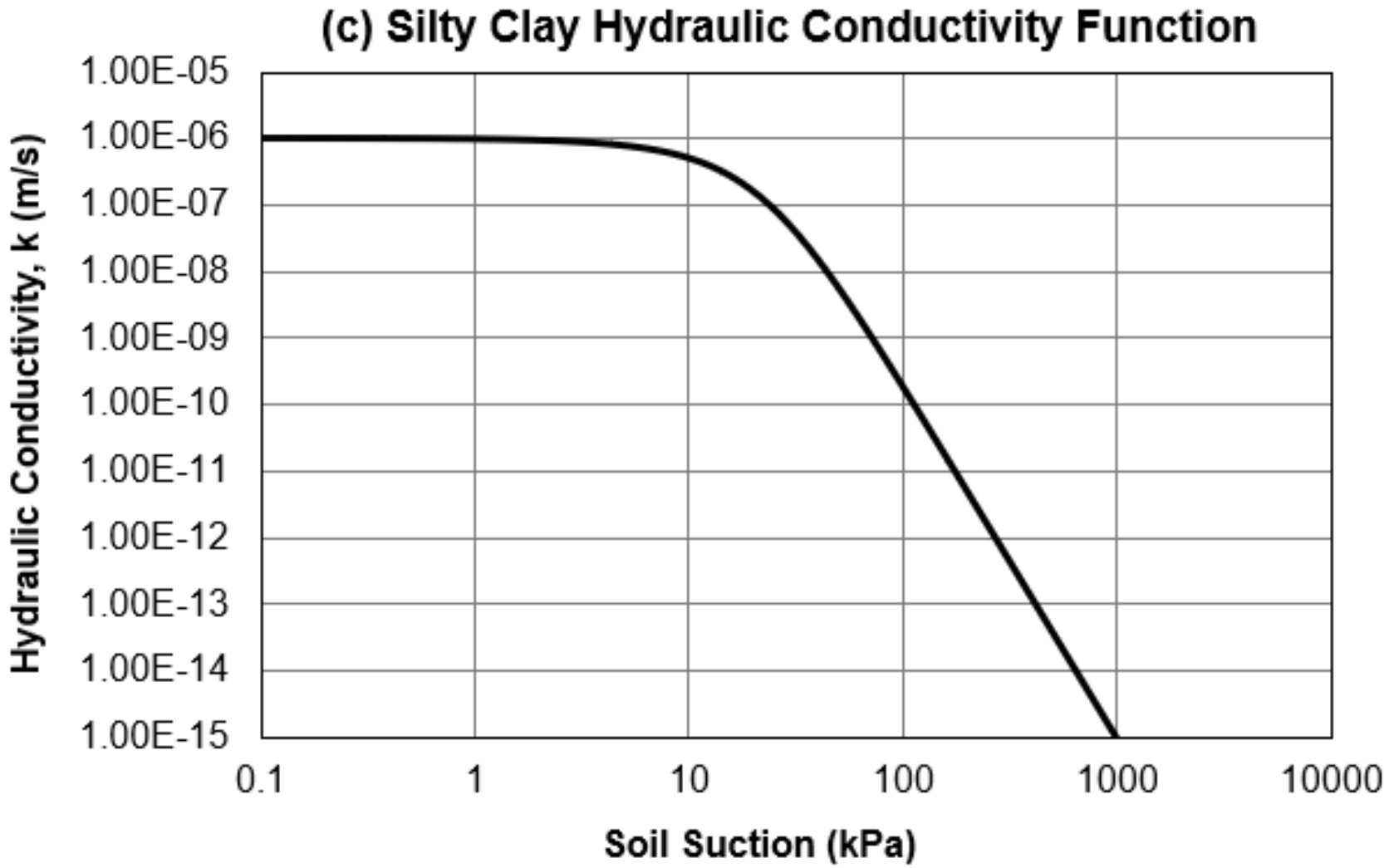
## Darcy Velocity Vectors from ECO-90 Infiltrator

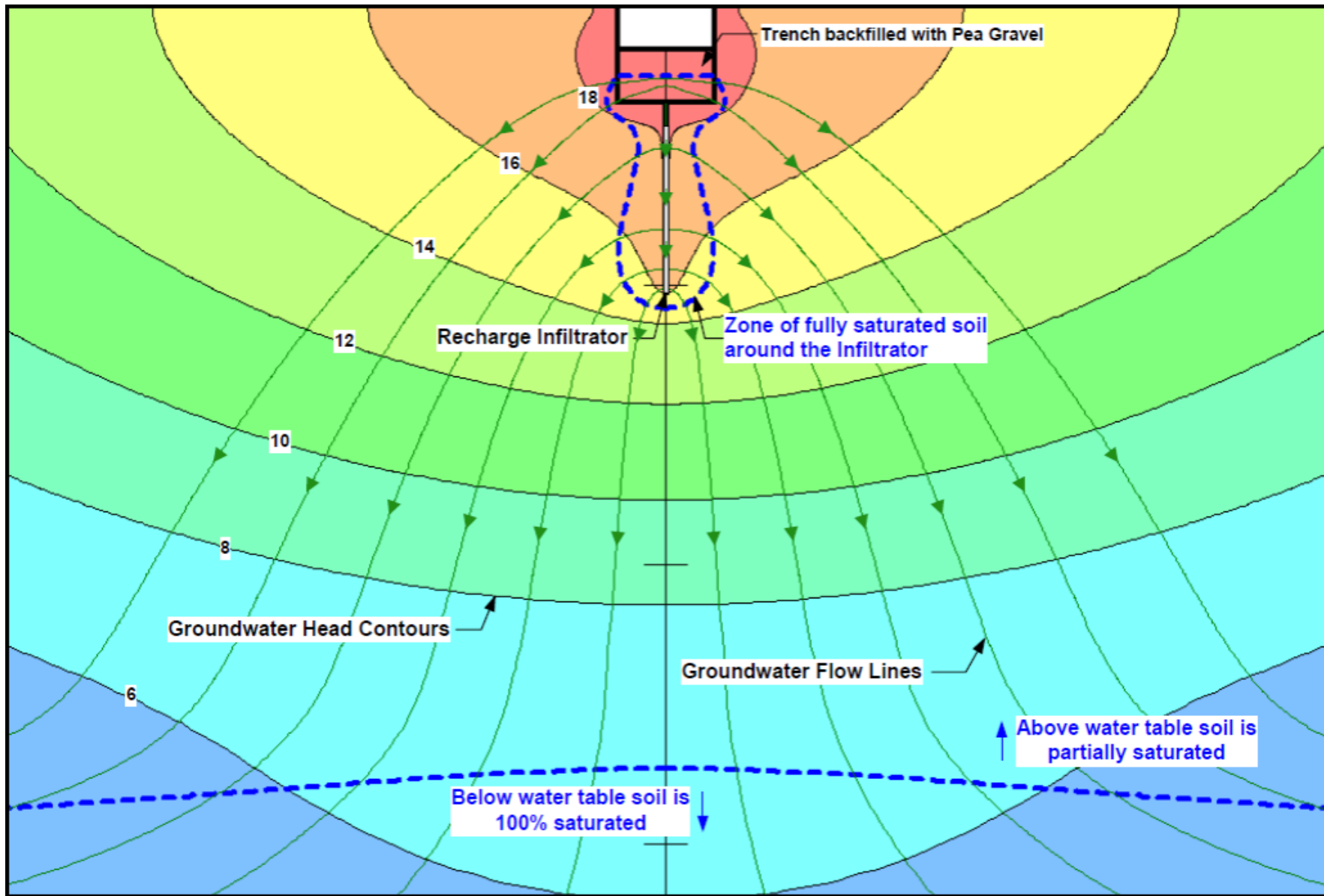


## Typical soil-water retention curve function for silty clay

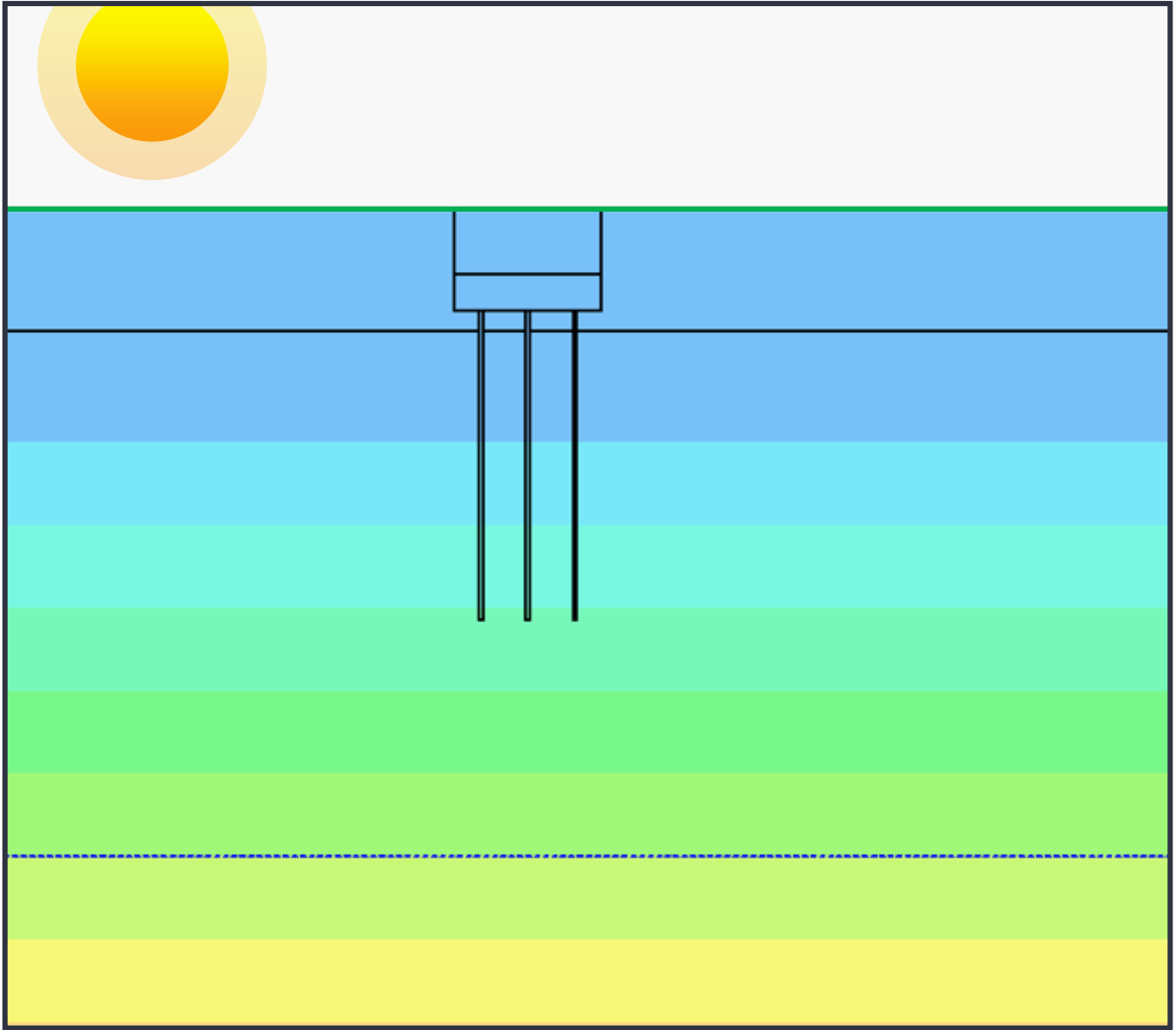


## Typical & hydraulic conductivity function for silty clay





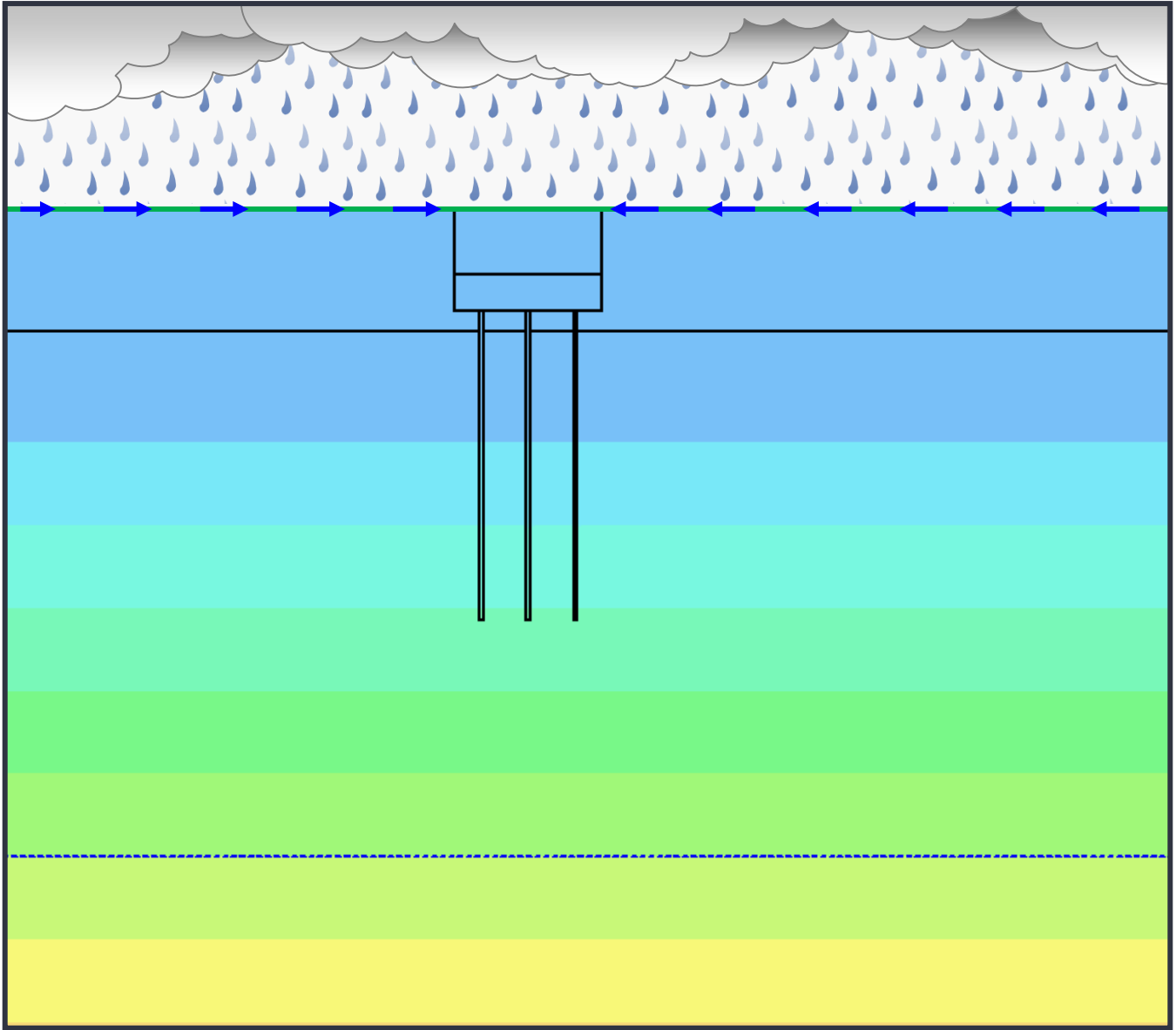
Mathematical model of a single infiltrator under axisymmetric conditions



**0 Hours – 3 Hours**

[Empty white box for notes or data]

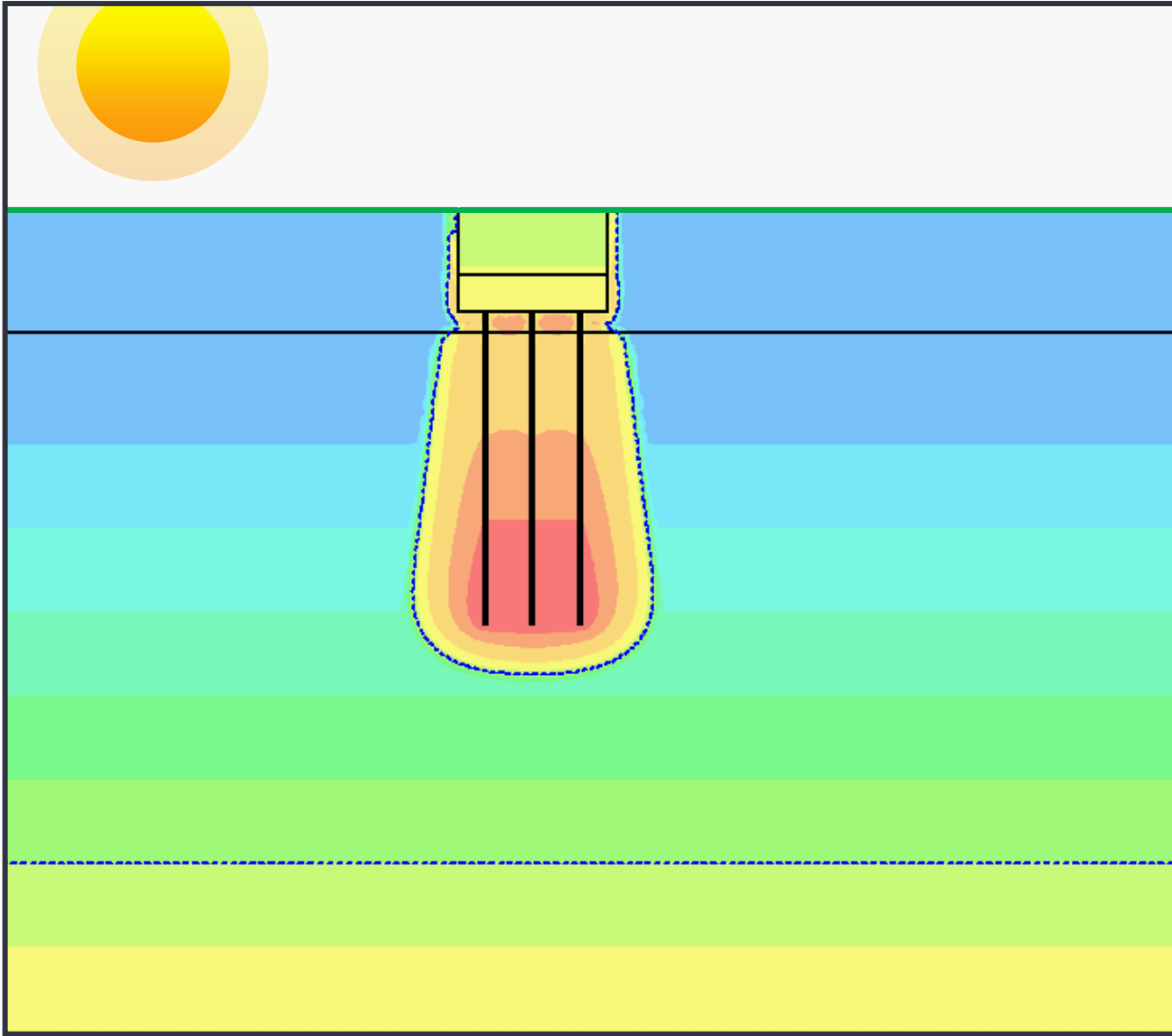




**0 Hours – 3 Hours**

**Storm Event**

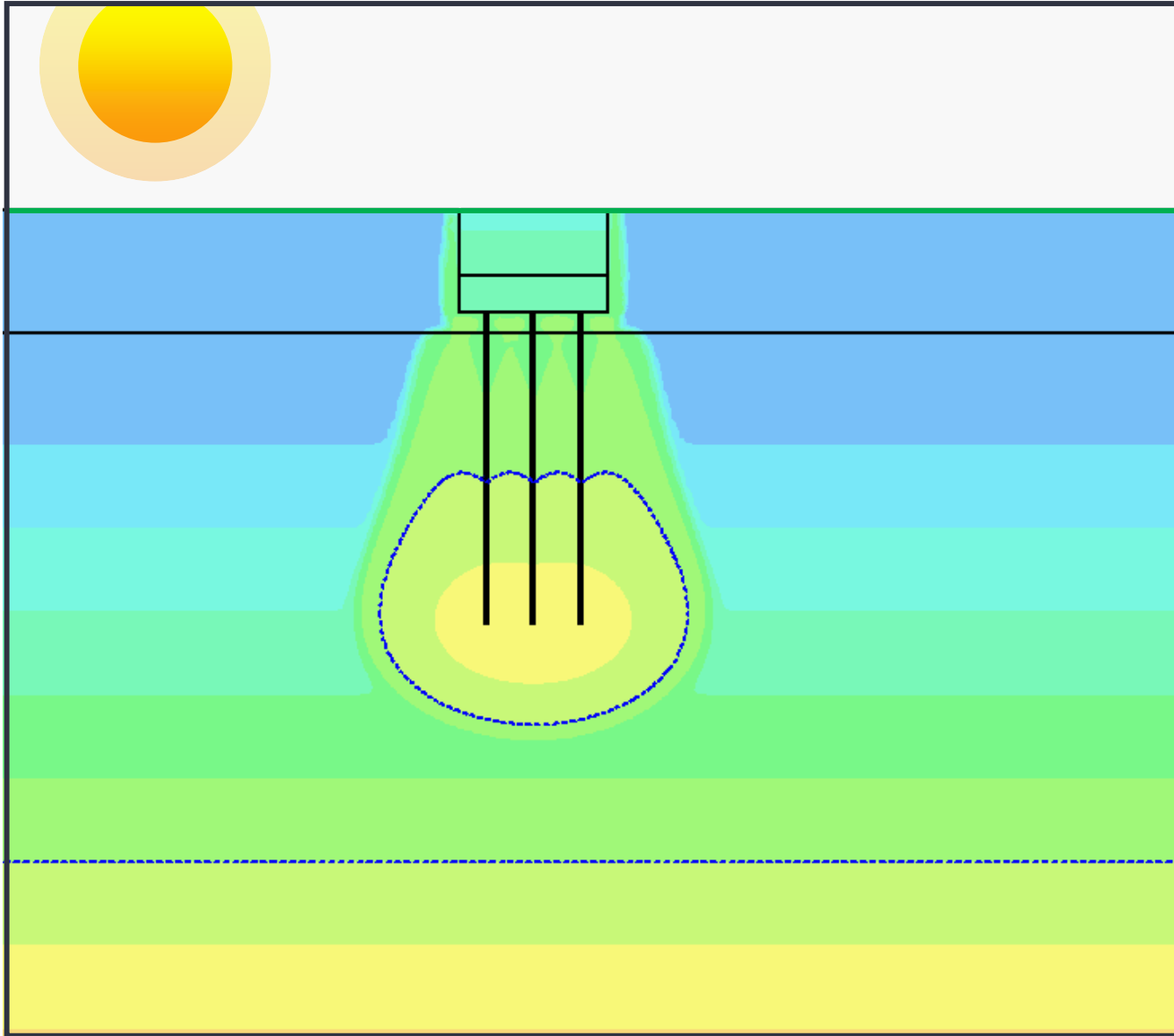
**Surface water flowing to Attenuation Trench which results in Enhanced Infiltration into the ground via the Infiltrators**



**3 Hours – 24 Hours**

Post-Storm Event

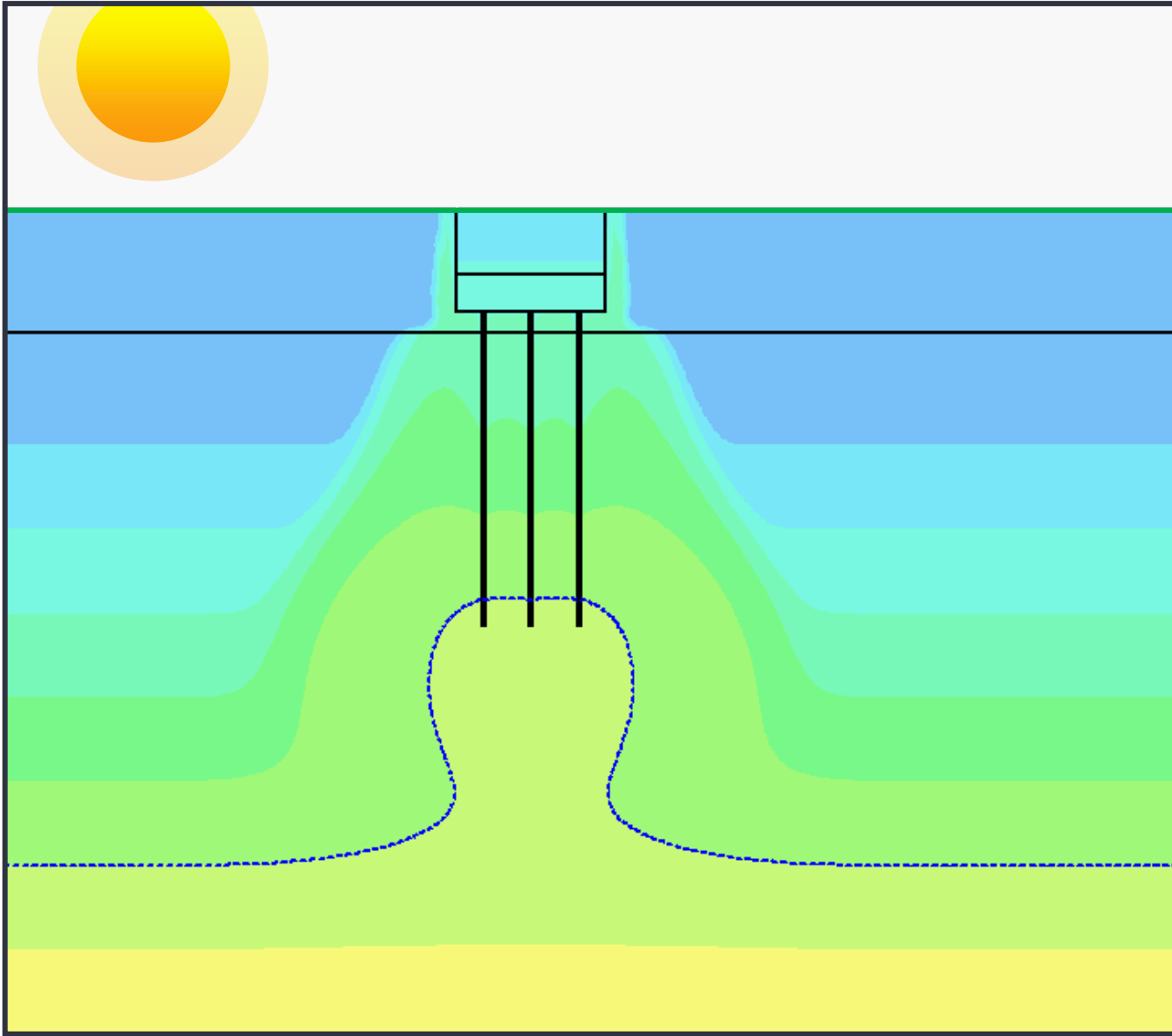
**Attenuated water continues to infiltrate into the ground, until the Attenuation trench is empty.**



**24 Hours – 7 Days**

## Post-Storm Event

**Infiltration continues, with water forming a bulb at the base of the infiltrators, continuing to migrate downwards until interception with the water table.**



7 Days – 30 Days

## Post-Storm Event

The bulb of saturated water finally departs from the interceptors and is amalgamated with the groundwater below water-table.



<b>Impermeable Site Area</b>	<b>= 10,000 m<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Designed for Rainfall intensity</b>	<b>= 60mm in 3 hours</b>
<b>Length of Trench</b>	<b>= 300 m</b>
<b>Total 3-hour Rainfall Volume</b>	<b>= 600 m<sup>3</sup> = 2m<sup>3</sup>/m</b>
<b>Length of Trench</b>	<b>= 300 m</b>
<b>Attenuation Capacity of Trench</b>	<b>= 1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/m</b>
<b>Attenuation Capacity of Ground</b>	<b>= 2.0 m<sup>3</sup>/m</b>
<b>Total Attenuation Capacity/m</b>	<b>= 3.5 m<sup>3</sup>/m</b>
<b>Total Attenuation Capacity of System</b>	<b>= 1050 m<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Factor of Safety = 1050/600</b>	<b>= 1.75</b>

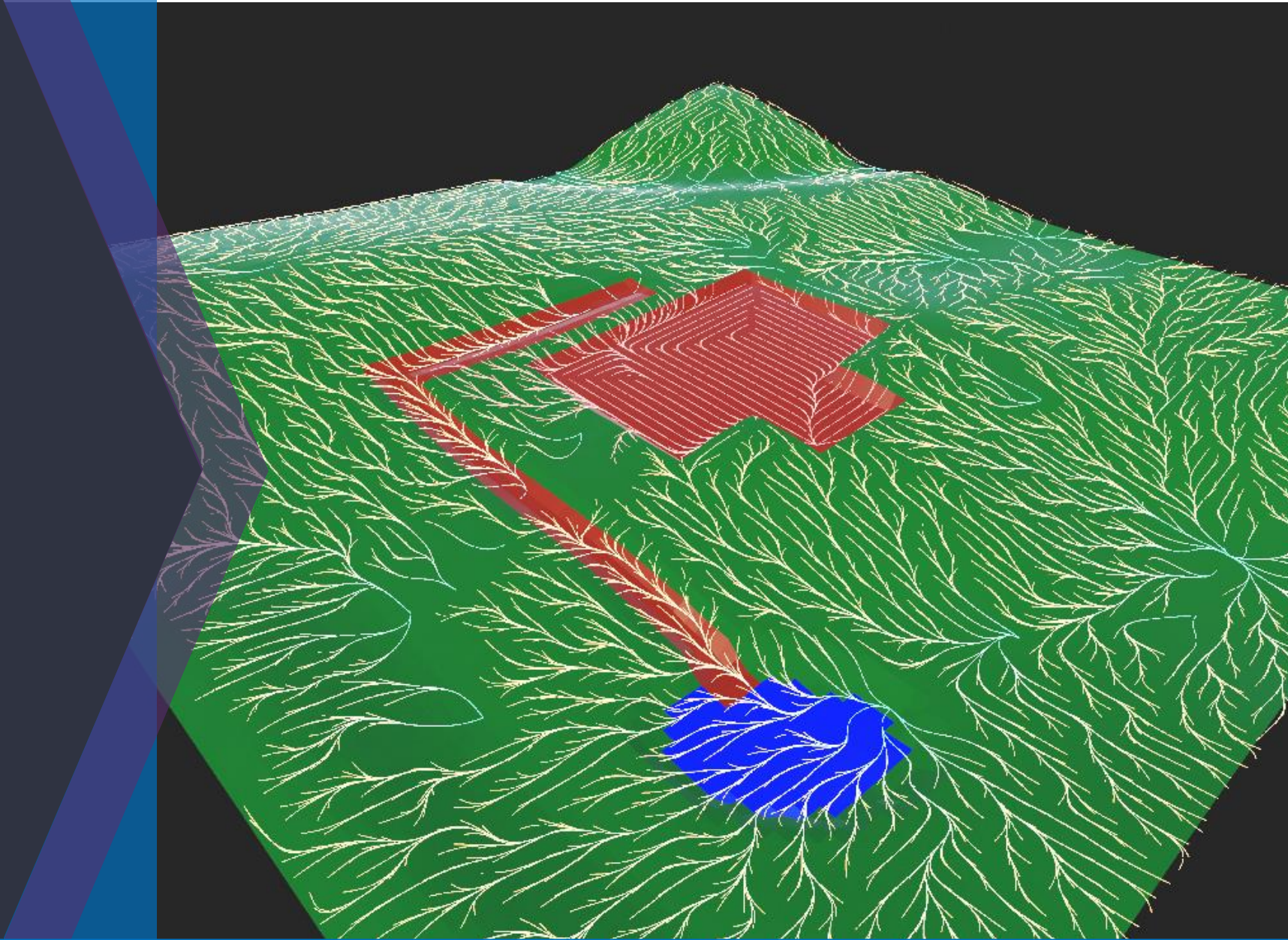
**Robustly Designed and Accurately Tested System  
by Groundwater Dynamics.**

**Combined with**

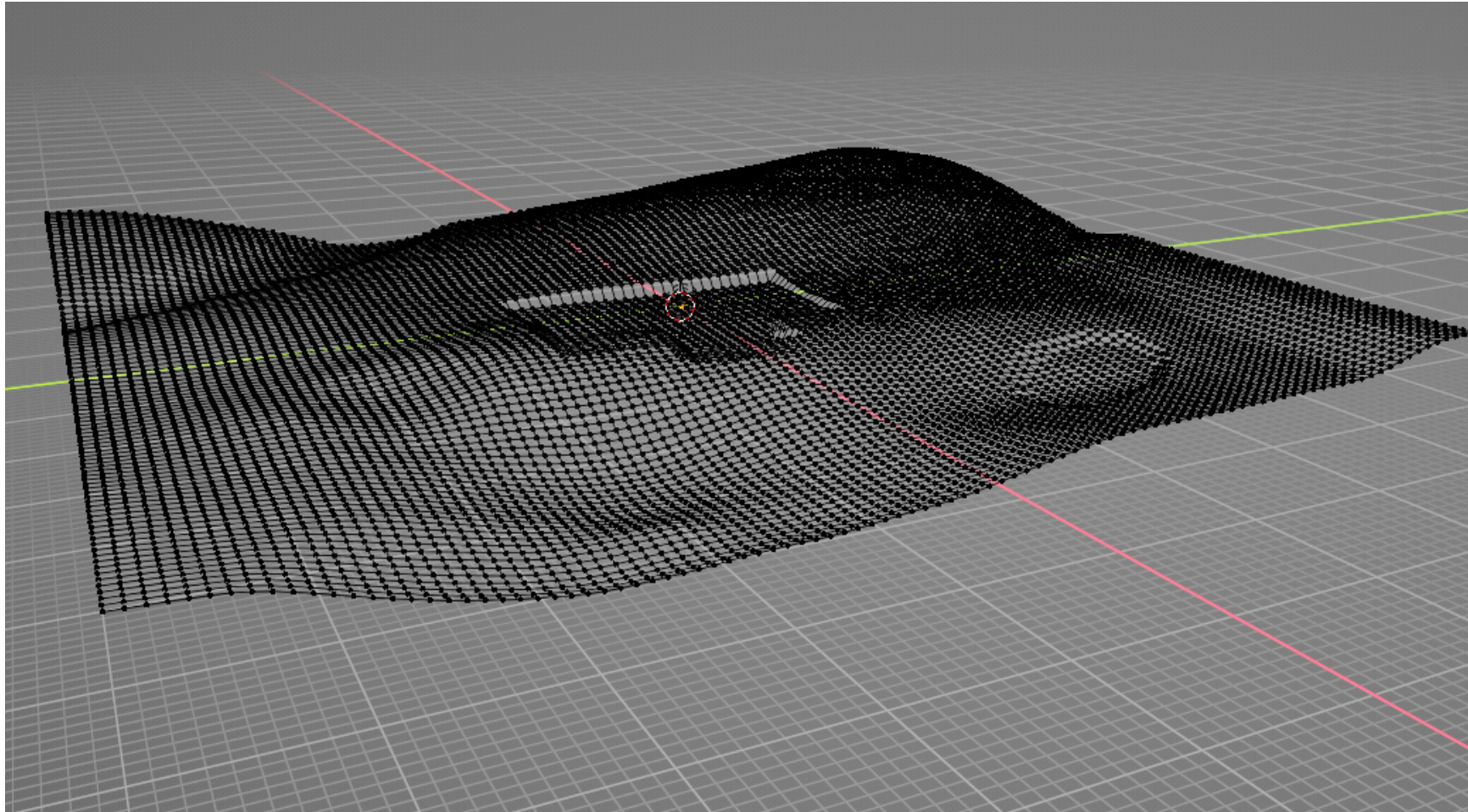
**Verification and Finite Element Modelling  
by OGI Groundwater Specialists Ltd**

**The Head of the City Council Approved the System**

## ONGOING ADVANCES





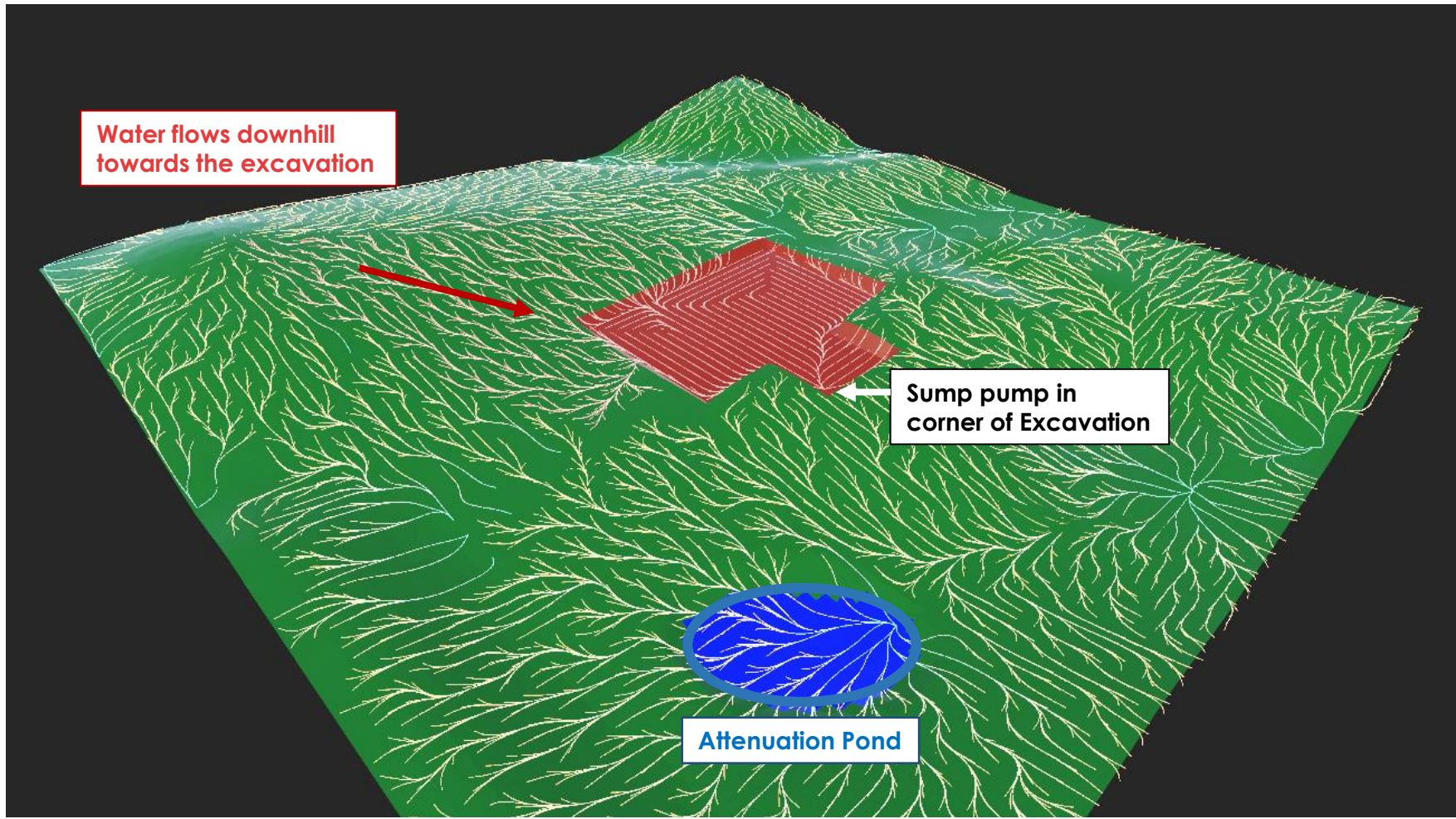


A 3D mesh of a site may be generated from coordinate data (i.e. eastings, northings, elevations)

This data may be collected via surveying equipment or extracted from drone images using photogrammetry

An example 3D mesh generated from topographical data





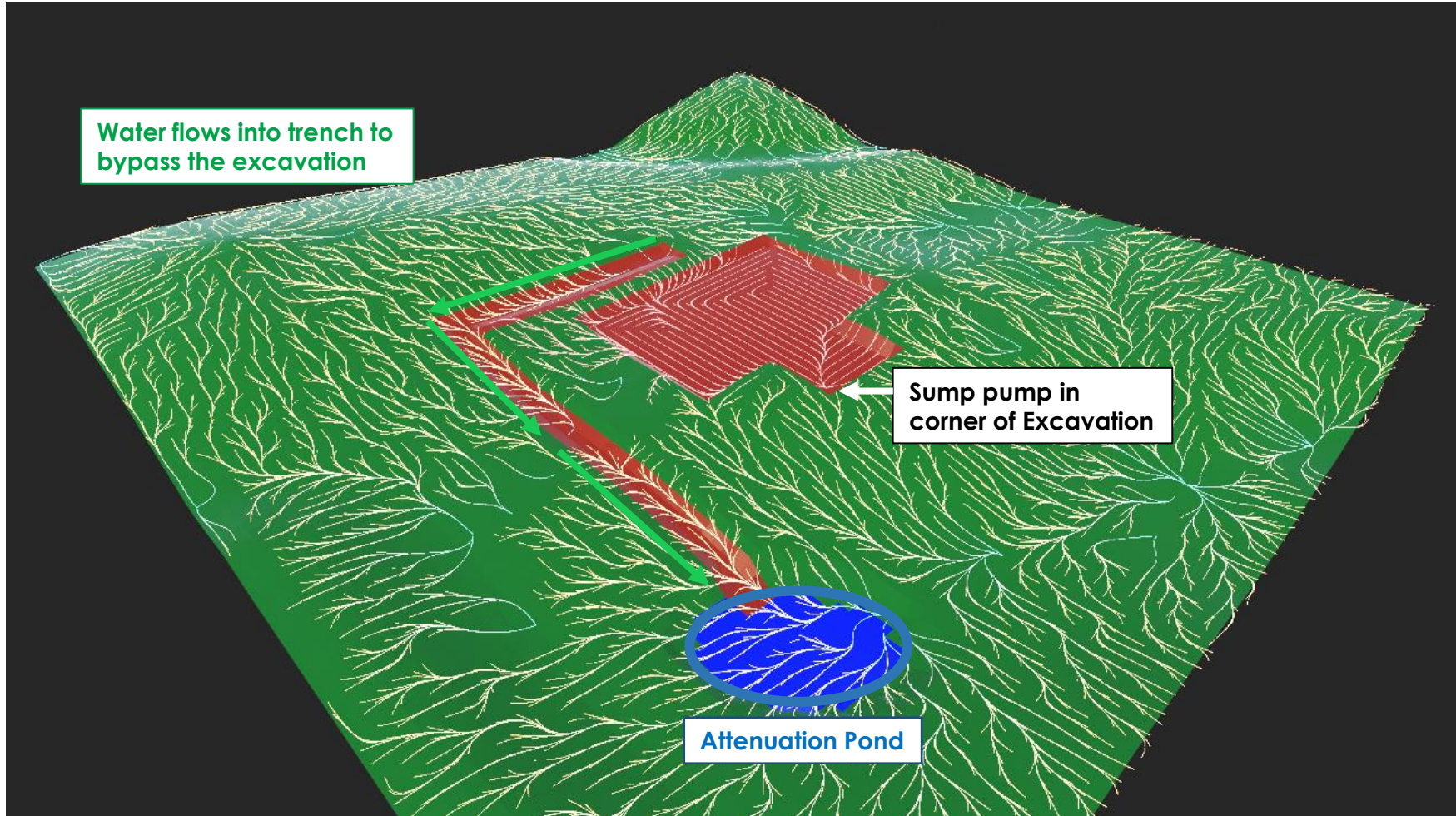
The direction of flow is influenced by the topography of the site (and surrounding area)

Water flows from orange to blue

Potential surface water flow paths that reach the excavation are highlighted in red

An example site with a battered excavation and an attenuation pond





Point data may be manipulated to introduce a **trench** onto the site

By re-running the model, the effectiveness of the trench can be assessed

An example site with a battered excavation and an attenuation pond  
A trench has been dug to intercept water flowing towards the excavation



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