

# Habitats Directive Assessment on the River Leith

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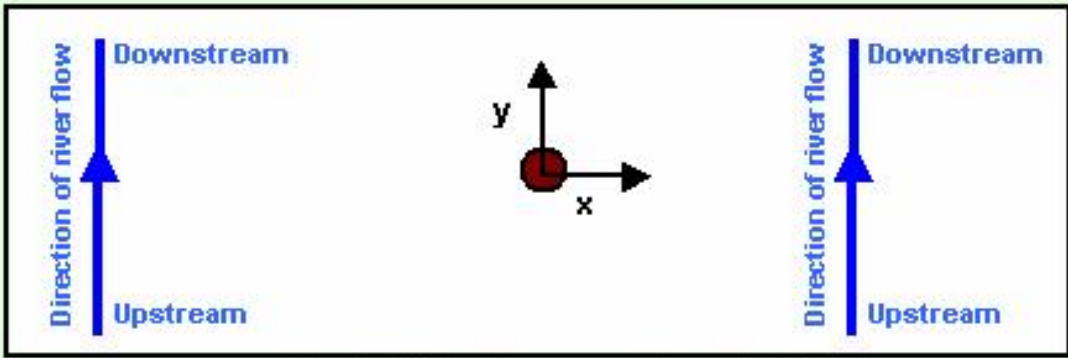
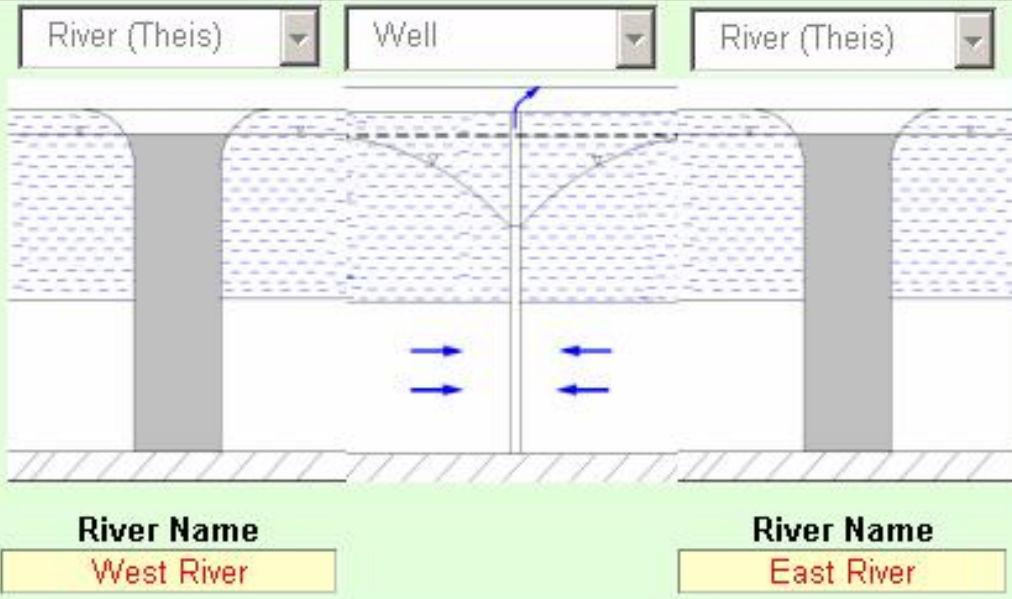
**Thanks to:**

**Katie Wilson and Chris Jackson**

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Mansour, Keith Seymour, Paul Shaw, Andrew  
Spink and Mark Whiteman**



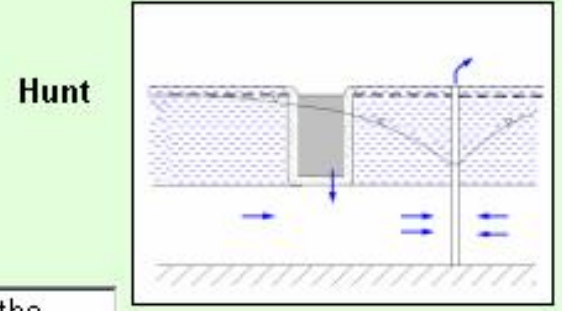
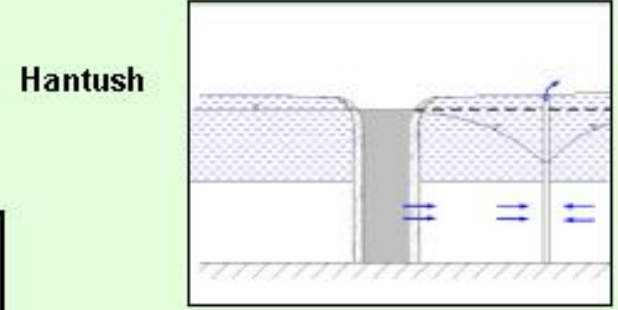
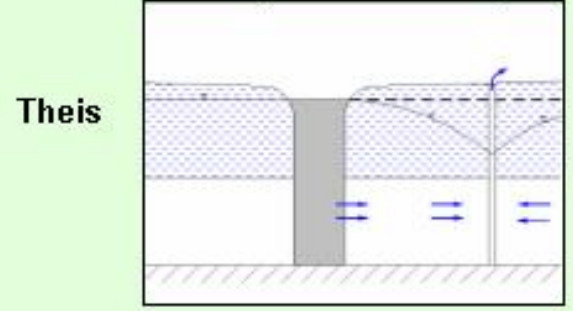
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The Well is always positioned at (0,0)

This is a two river system using the Theis solution for the River East River and the Theis solution for the River West River. Click on the Idealised River pictures for further information on the selected river solutions.

**Idealised River Description (click on diagram for details)**



# Conclusions from BGS/EA study

**Important to include adjacent rivers & the correct river length**

**Recharge is not a crucial mechanism, unless the system is non-linear**

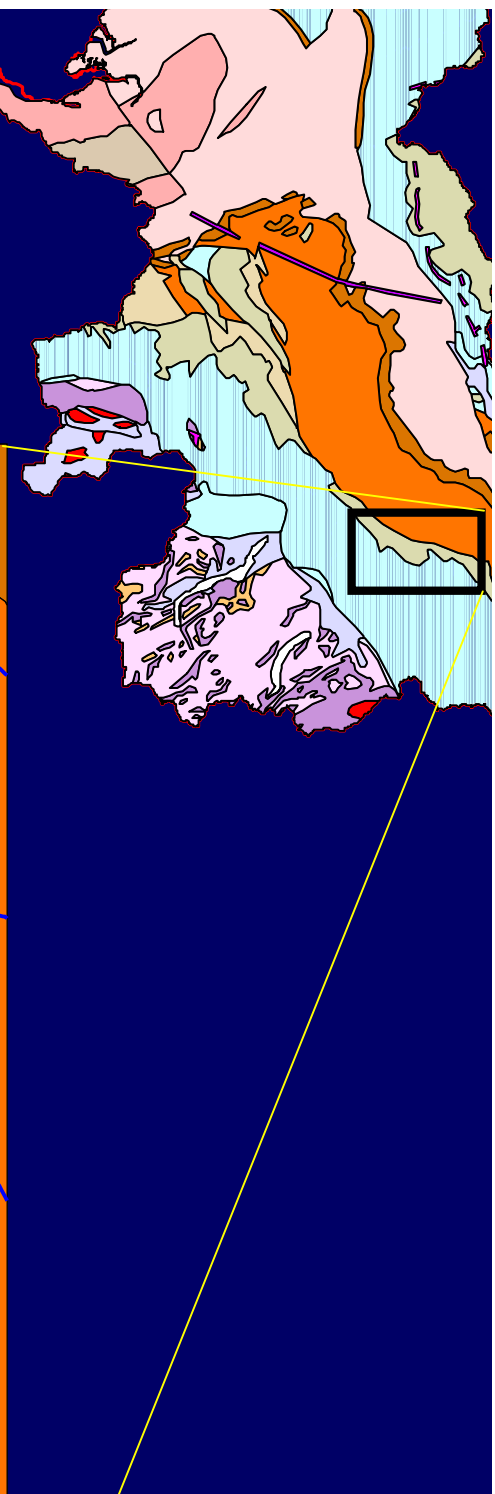
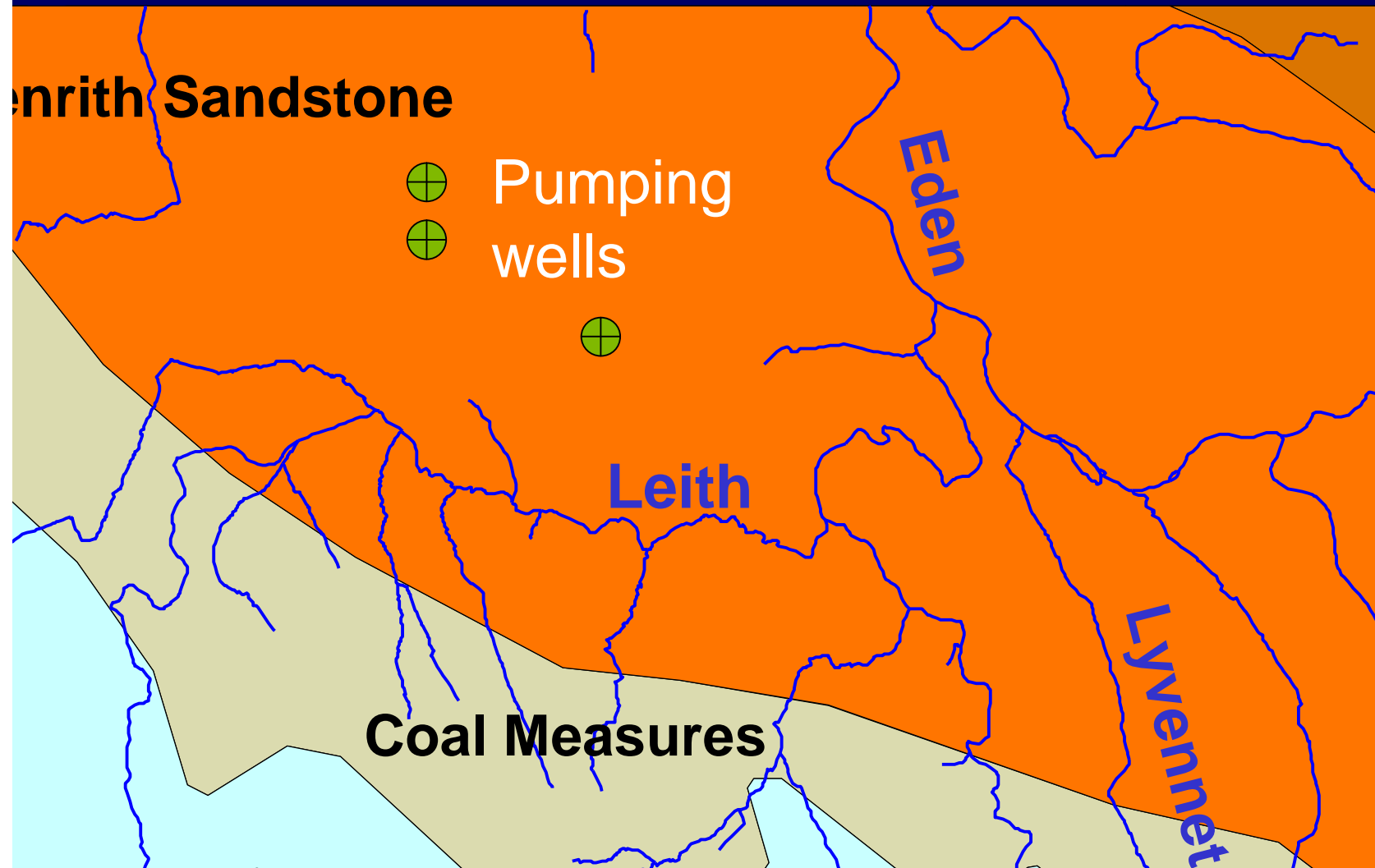
- **Dry or perched river cells**
- **Transmissivity varies with groundwater head**

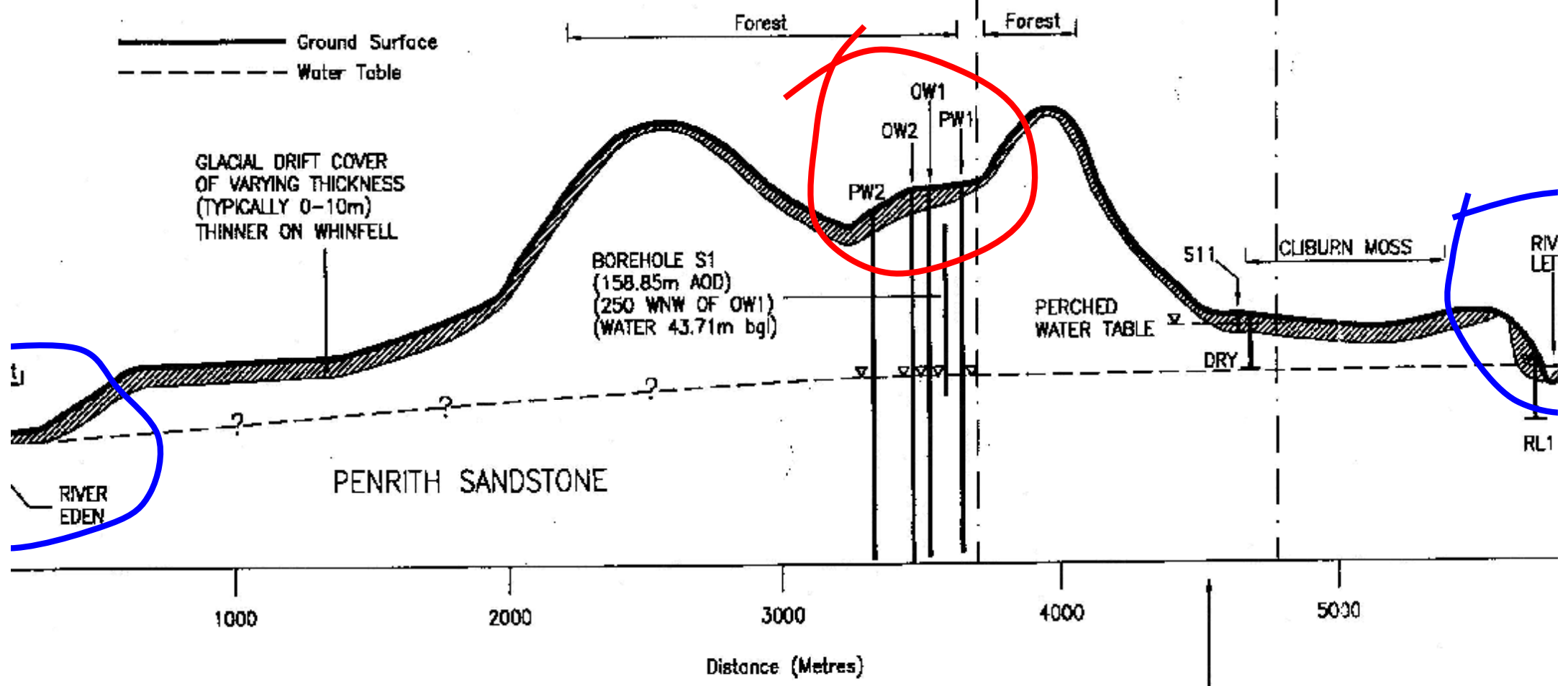
## Habitats Directive Assessment

**salmon & bull head**



# andstone





EA CLIBURN MONITORING WELL 1000km TO EAST WATER LEVEL = 112.2m AOD (DECEMBER 1995)

RIVER/ BOREHOLE	WATER LEVEL (m A.O.D.)	BOREHOLE DEPTH (m)
River Leith	116.2	-
RL1	116.2	18

## Base Run Parameters

	Thickness (m)	Kh (m/d)	Kv (m/d)	S (-)
Layer 1	20	10	0.2	1.E-0
Layer 2	80	10	0.2	1.E-0
Layer 3	100	10	0.2	1.E-0
Total transmissivity (m <sup>2</sup> /d)		2,000		

**180,000 m<sup>2</sup>/d**

**River conductances (l**

**2,300 m<sup>2</sup>/d**

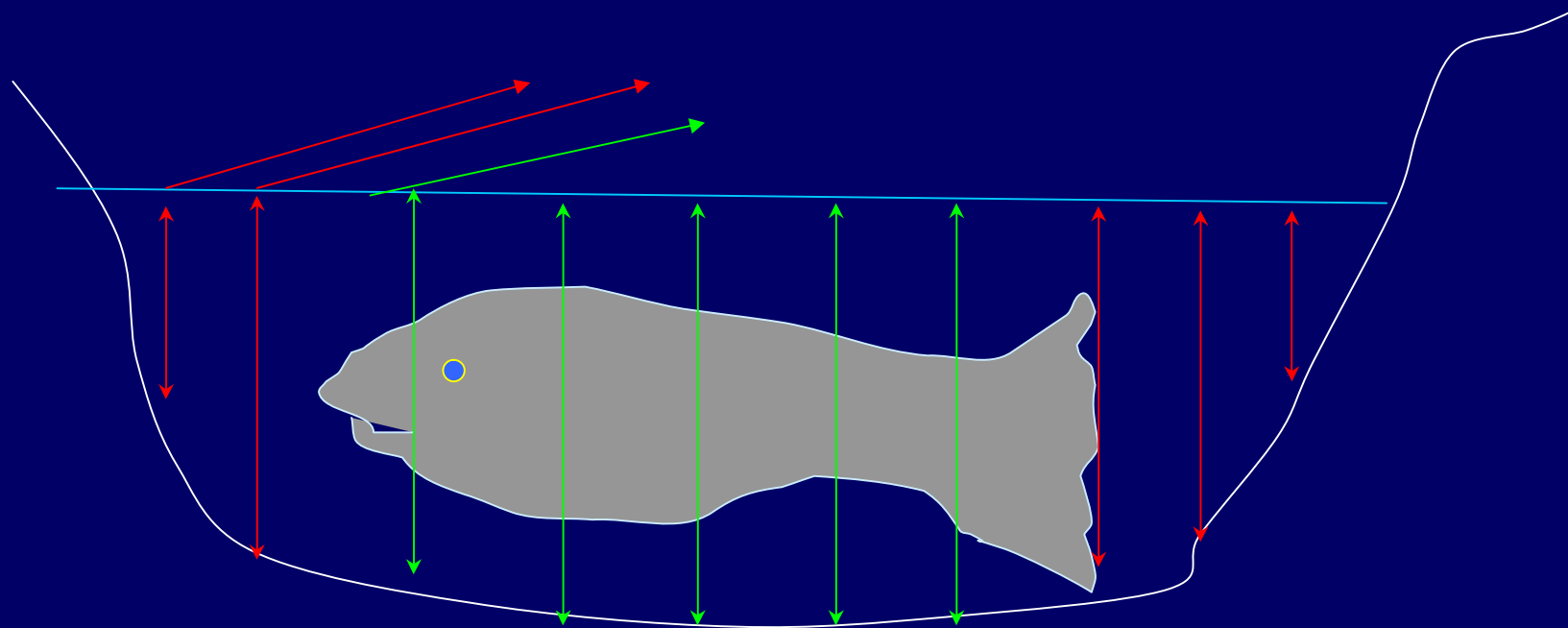
**500 m<sup>2</sup>/d**

**800 m<sup>2</sup>/d**

**2,800 m<sup>2</sup>/d**

	% of abstraction
Lowest impact (low Criv) (low Criv & high Kh L1)	~10%
Highest impact (high river conductances) (low T)	~50%

# 0% Habitat Guideline



Depth 0.1 m

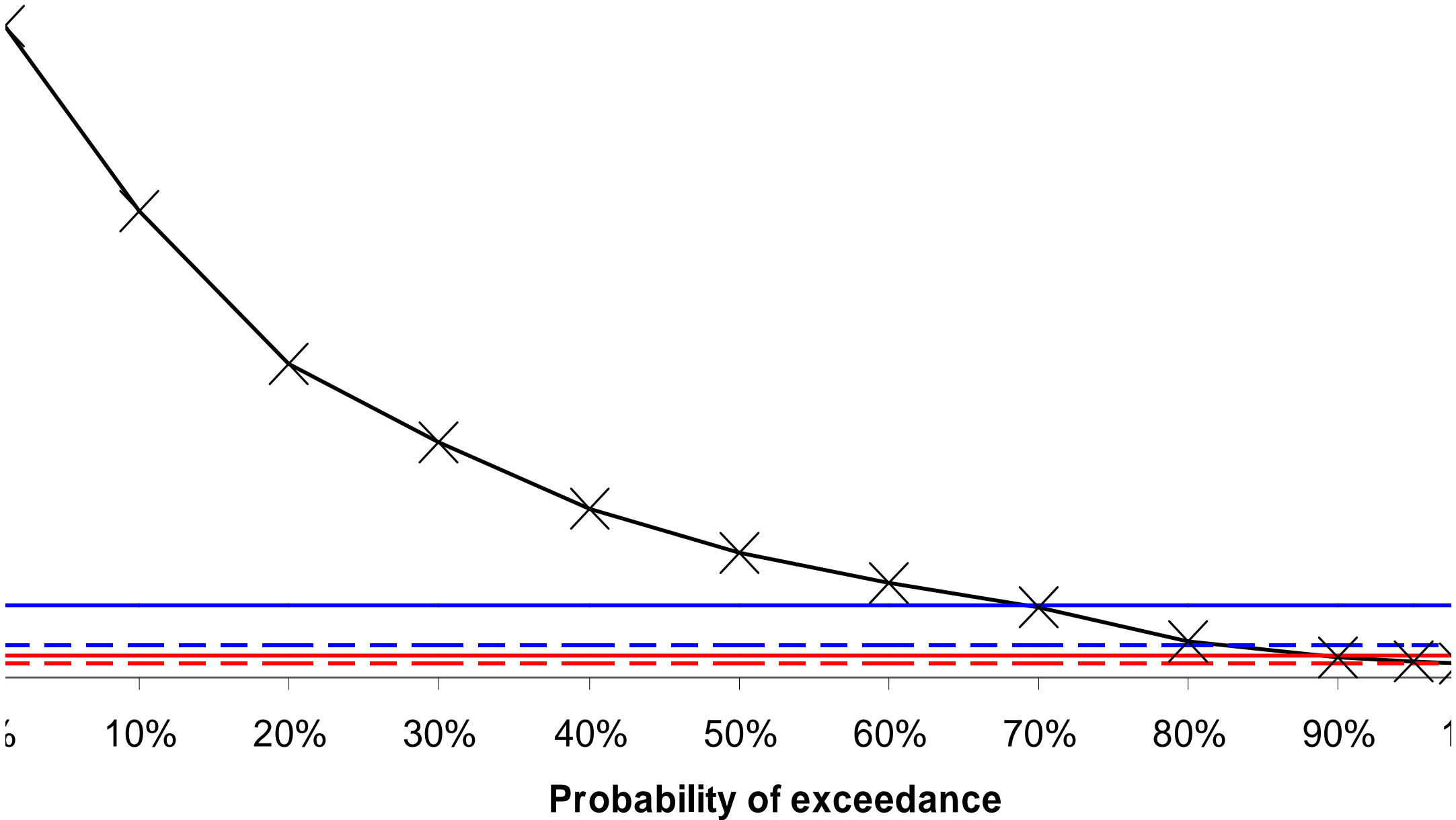
**Flow providing 50% habitat at all four sites  
(0.16 m<sup>3</sup>/s)**

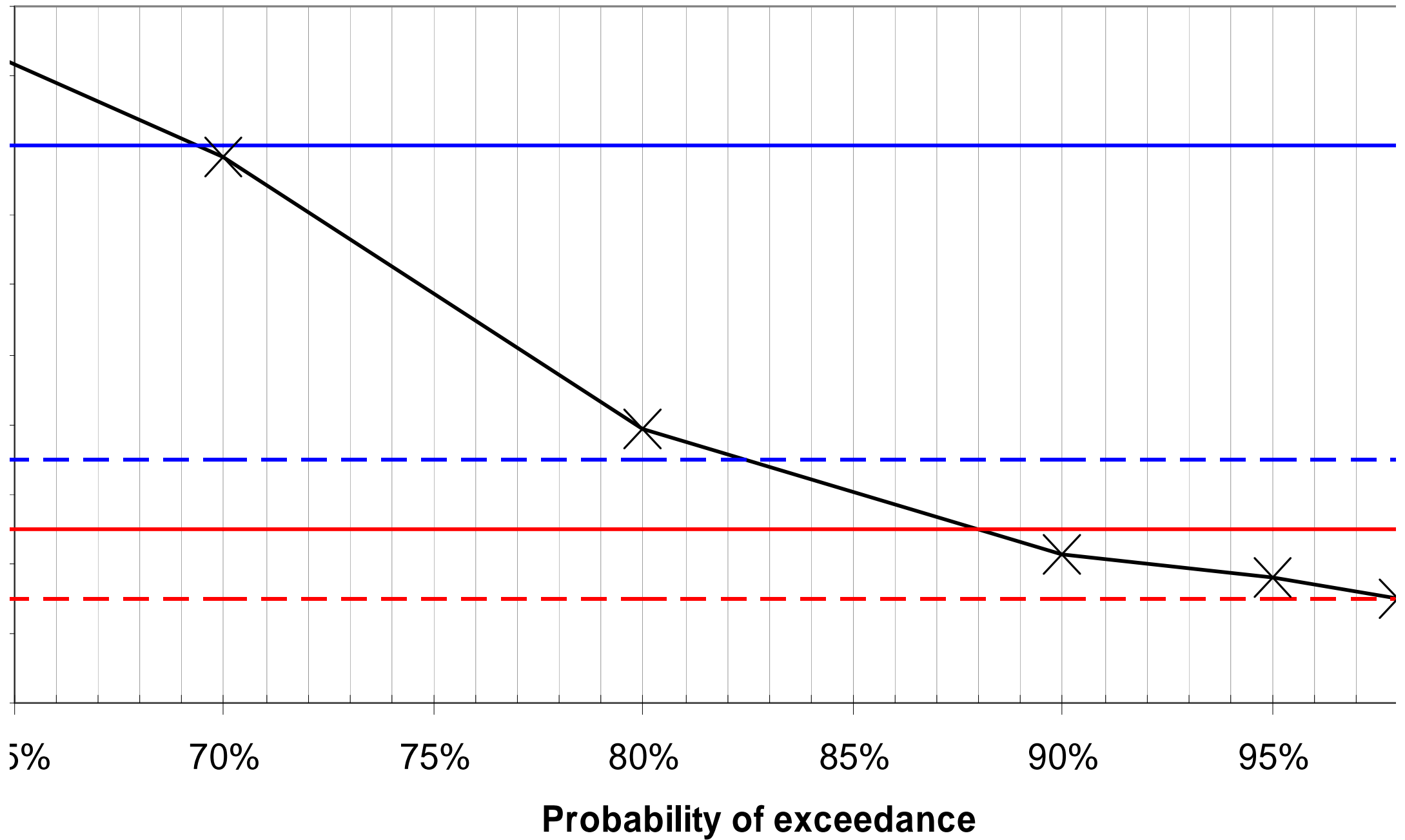
**Flow providing 50% habitat for at least one  
of the four sites (0.07 m<sup>3</sup>/s)**

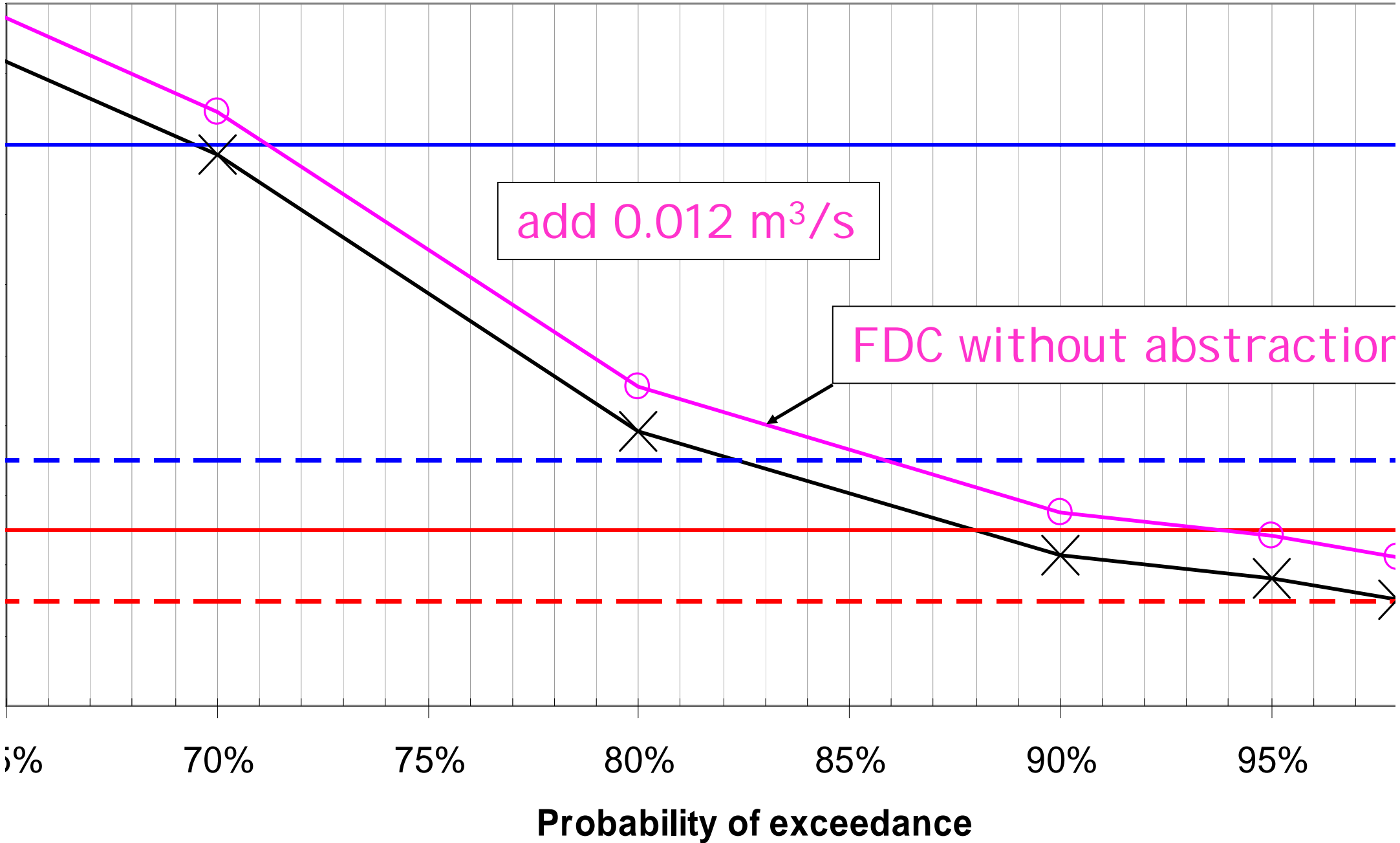
**Flow providing sub-optimal habitat at all  
four sites (0.05 m<sup>3</sup>/s)**

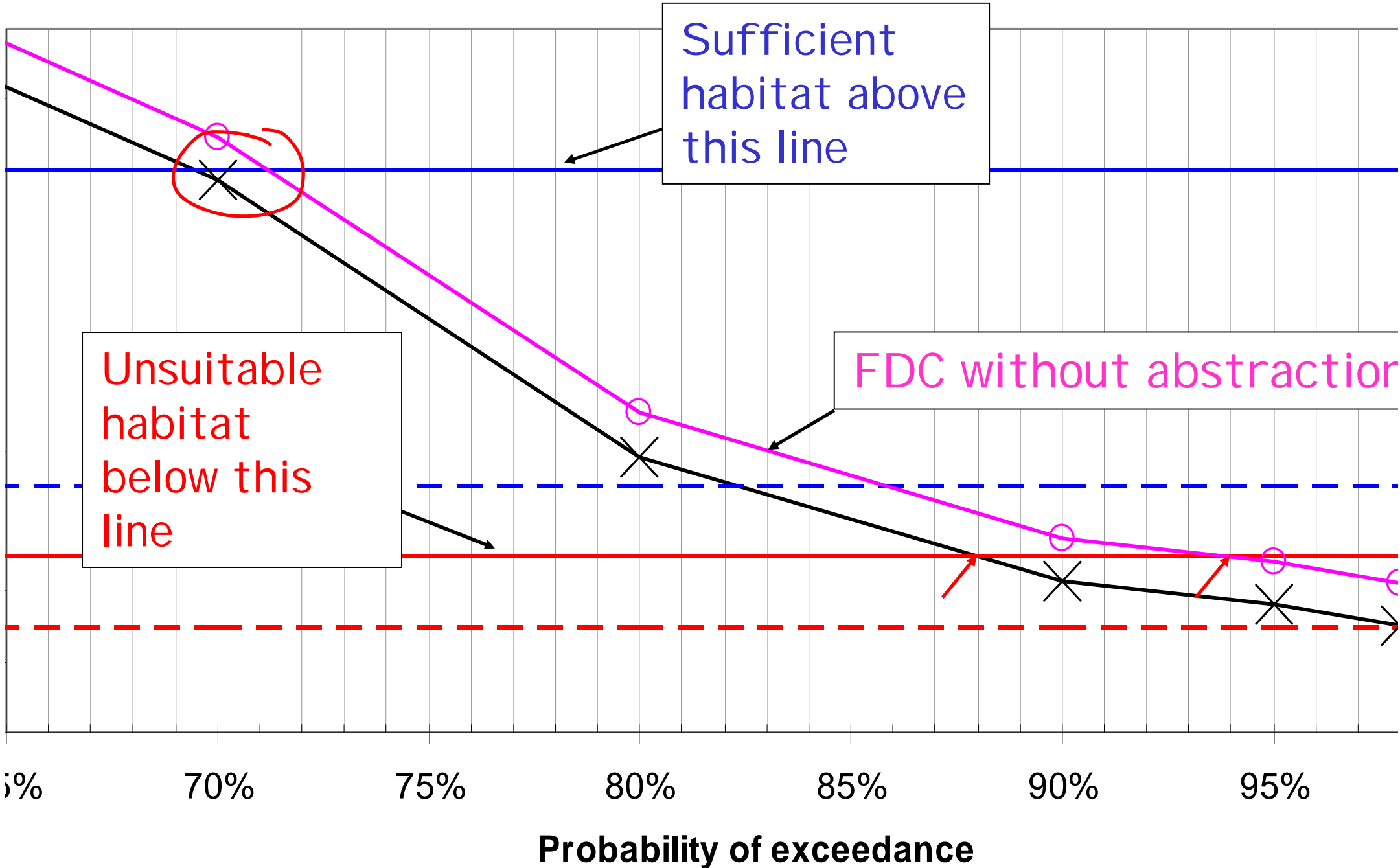
**Flow providing sub-optimal habitat for at  
least one of the four sites (0.03 m<sup>3</sup>/s)**

# Biological thresholds









# Lessons learned

A simple, uncalibrated impact model can produce a useful range of predictions for the depletion of river flows

It was quick - less than 25 days

It allowed rapid engagement between ecologists and hydrogeologists