Methodology to prioritise CSO locations discharging to highest priority waters

Monitoring Prioritisation Methodology

The monitoring prioritisation methodology has been co-created with SEPA. Protecting and enhancing the natural environment is a key objective in Scotland's Water Sector Vision and an important component of the natural environment is Scotland's bathing waters and other protected areas. Improved monitoring will be targeted to deliver the highest levels of protection and the most significant benefits.

Phase 0 and Phase 1 Monitoring Programme

Prior to publication of the routemap, two phases of monitor installation were identified as part previous investment programmes. Phase 0 concentrated on installing monitors at overflows **within 1km of all** designated bathing waters with Phase 1 focussed **within 2km** of designated bathing waters where classification is l**ess than G*ood*.** Phase 0 installation is complete and Phase 1 installation will be included within priority work under the routemap.

Phase 2 Monitoring Programme

Scottish Water and SEPA agree that installing monitors at overflows **within 2km of all** bathing waters and designated shellfish waters is the next highest priority. These overflow locations form Phase 2.

Overflows which have been identified in Phase 2 meet one of the following criteria:

- Within 2km of any bathing water or shellfish water
- Greater than 2km from a bathing water but with potential impact on bathing water performance. These overflows are considered under Scottish Water's pre-season bathing water inspection programme

Phase 3 Monitoring Programme

Scottish Water has developed over 330 hydraulic models which predict how sewerage systems operate, covering over 97% of Scotland's population. These models are calibrated and validated using survey data and predict how frequently an overflow will operate. These models are used to understand performance, identify unsatisfactory overflows and make decisions on how to deliver improvement.

Overflows which have been identified in Phase 3 meet one of the following criteria:

- The annual number of overflow events is predicted to be >100 spills
- The average spill volume of each event is predicted to be >50m^3

Phase 4 Monitoring Programme

The remaining overflows have been prioritised based on their proximity to other amenity features. In collaboration with SEPA, footpaths, cycle ways, residential areas and schools have been considered as higher amenity areas with overflows close to these a priority in Phase 4.

Priority was established based on numbers likely to be using the amenity area. For example, a school is likely to be used more frequently by more people than other amenity areas.

An asset is included in Phase 4 if it attracts a total score of 21 or more.

Amenity Feature	Score assigned			
Amenity Features : Footpaths, Cycle Ways, Residential Areas, Schools	<10m	<50m	>50m	>100m
	7	5	2	0

Amenity Feature	Score assigned		
All other amenity features: Local Nature Reserves, Country Parks, Special Protected Areas, Green Space Access, Ferry Terminals, Historic Marine Protected Areas, SSSI (Special Site of Scientific Interest), Special Areas of Conservations, Garden and Designated Land, World Heritage Sites, RSBP Sites, Conservation Area	<10m	<50m	<100m
	5	2	0

Where an overflow has met the criteria for more than one phase of monitoring, it has been allocated to the highest priority phase.