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## **Estuarine Sediments - Near Bed Processes**

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**Investigation of siltation mechanisms in Harwich Harbour**

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**Report SR 252  
January 1991**

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## **Contract**

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This report describes work funded by the Department of the Environment under Research Contract PECD 7/6/157 for which the nominated officer was Mr P B Woodhead, Harwich Harbour Authority and Hydraulics Research. It is published on behalf of the Department of the Environment, but any opinions expressed in this report are not necessarily those of the Department of the Environment. The work was conducted by Dr P Besley in Dr E A Delo's Section in the Tidal Engineering Department of Hydraulics Research, Wallingford, under the management of Mr M F C Thorn.

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## **Abstract**

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A research programme has been undertaken by Hydraulics Research (HR) in conjunction with Harwich Harbour Authority (HHA), to study cohesive sediment behaviour at two points within Harwich Harbour. The project was jointly funded by Hydraulics Research, Harwich Haven Authority and the Department of the Environment.

The objective of the research is to increase understanding of near bed processes and their influence on cohesive sediment transport processes. The knowledge acquired will enable an improvement in accuracy and precision of predictive models of cohesive sediment movement.

The accuracy of the prediction of the movement of cohesive sediment is at present limited by the degree of understanding of the near bed hydrodynamics and the influence of the hydrodynamics on sediment transport processes.

The aims of the work described in this report were to study the cohesive sediment transport processes at two points within Harwich Harbour (Fig 1) and to calibrate and verify the siltation at a point (SAP) model. This involved the collection of field data over a spring and neap tide at the two points, long term monitoring of suspended sediment concentrations and wind speed and direction, application of previously obtained mud properties and recording the hours of operation of Jetsed dredging.

It was considered that the suspended sediment concentrations at any time was dependent on the state of the tide, the tidal range, the wave activity (as expressed by wind speed and direction), Jetsed dredging and seasonal effects. By analysing the long term suspended sediment concentration data in half tide periods, the independent effects of the forcing factors were to be assessed. However, the multiple combination of forcing factors and the shorter than anticipated period of measurement made the assessment difficult.

The two points were selected because point 1 was known to exhibit a relatively large rate of net deposition whereas point 2 showed little increase in bed depth over extended periods. It was considered by HHA (Ref 1) that sediment accreted at a rate of 1-2m per year in the vicinity of point 1. This material is considered to comprise deposited suspended sediment and material that slumps from the shallow region at the toe of the river bank. It is thought that this material drifts slowly towards the deeper parts of the harbour. Near point 2 no such slumping occurs and the processes of deposition and erosion of material seem to balance. It is estimated (Ref 1) that the accretion rate is less than 0.2m per year.

It is difficult to isolate the three forcing factors of tidal range, Jetsed dredging and wind speed that affect suspended sediment concentration and therefore erosion and deposition characteristics. It is thought that all three affect suspended sediment concentration.

Changes in suspended sediment concentration are shown to be similar over the Harbour area studied. Evidence shows that an increase in tidal range causes increases in suspended sediment concentration. An increase in the mean (half tide) wind speed above 30kts appears to cause an immediate increase in suspended sediment concentration. This high concentration reduces quickly as the wind speed abates. It appears that Jetsed dredging increases suspended

sediment concentration. Such increases are felt far from the dredging location. The magnitude of increases in suspended sediment concentration is dependant on the duration of jetsed dredging and the distance away from the operation. Results show increases in suspended concentration correlate well with increases in bed shear stress. This indicates the source of suspended material was close to the sites surveyed.

A successful analysis of the mechanisms concerning sediment settling and the associated in situ concentration profiles show that settling velocities calculated using an analysis of suspended sediment concentration profiles compared well with Owen tube measurements previously taken in the area.

SAP was calibrated by three methods at point 1 and for each method the model was successfully verified at point 2. Averaging the results predicted by SAP using methods 1 and 2, 500kgm<sup>2</sup> per year was deposited at point 1 and 100kgm<sup>2</sup> per year was deposited at point 2. This indicated increases of bed thickness of 1.2m and 0.1 m respectively. The prediction from SAP compared well with the HHA estimated bed level changes, 1-2m at point 1 and less than 0.2m at point 2.

To acquire the most suitable suspended sediment concentration data to input into the SAP model, it is suggested that in the future the monitors be fixed to a stationary object at a height of 0.1m above the bed. This could be implemented using a jetty or wharf structure or where such constructions are not available a simple bed frame may be used. Both winter and summer measurements should be taken.

This study has increased the knowledge of the behaviour of cohesive sediments in estuarine and marine areas. Results have indicated that SAP can be calibrated successfully using field measurements. The calibration could be utilised to study deposition, erosion and consolidation at other points in an area where mud properties remain consistent with that used within the SAP input conditions.

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# **1. Introduction**

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## **1.1 Background**

The ability to predict the movement of cohesive sediment within tidal waters has a significant economical and ecological importance in the development of new engineering works and the maintenance of existing installations. Schemes such as the reclamation of intertidal flats, the construction of new berths, or the enlargement and extension of dredged channels require a sound engineering appraisal of the likely changes in the patterns of sediment movement which will result after the scheme is built. Moreover, prediction of the movement of cohesive sediment is crucial in the understanding of the distribution of certain pollutants, in particular heavy metals which are adsorbed on to clay and silt particles.

The processes of transport, deposition, consolidation and erosion of cohesive sediment are controlled by a complex array of physical and chemical factors which are only partly understood. Any attempt to predict the movement of cohesive sediment must first investigate the nature of the hydrodynamics of the water and then relate the movement of water to the movement of cohesive sediment. As yet, it is not possible to predict the behaviour of a cohesive sediment from its physical and chemical properties alone and the principal thrust of research has been to determine in the laboratory or in the field, for a given set of flow conditions, the behaviour of a cohesive sediment.

## **1.2 Objective**

The objective of the research is to increase understanding of near bed processes and their influence on cohesive sediment transport processes. The knowledge acquired will enable an improvement in accuracy and precision of predictive models of cohesive sediment movement.

The accuracy of the prediction of the movement of cohesive sediment is at present limited by the degree of understanding of the near bed hydrodynamics and the influence of the hydrodynamics on sediment transport processes.

The aims of the work described in this report were to study the cohesive sediment transport processes at two points within Harwich Harbour (Fig 1) and to calibrate and verify the siltation at a point (SAP) model. This involved the collection of field data over a spring and neap tide at the two points, long term monitoring of suspended sediment concentrations and wind speed and direction, application of previously obtained mud properties and recording the hours of operation of Jetsed dredging.

It was considered that the suspended sediment concentrations at any time was dependent on the state of the tide, the tidal range, the wave activity (as expressed by wind speed and direction), Jetsed dredging and seasonal effects. By analysing the long term suspended sediment concentration data in half tide periods, the independent effects of the forcing factors were to be assessed. However, the multiple combination of forcing factors and the shorter than anticipated period of measurement made the assessment difficult.

The two points were selected because point 1 was known to exhibit a relatively large rate of net deposition whereas point 2 showed little increase in bed depth over extended periods. It was considered by HHA (Ref 1) that sediment

accreted at a rate of 1-2m per year in the vicinity of point 1. This material is considered to comprise deposited suspended sediment and material that slumps from the shallow region at the toe of the river bank. It is thought that this material drifts slowly towards the deeper parts of the harbour. Near point 2 no such slumping occurs and the processes of deposition and erosion of material seem to balance. It is estimated (Ref 1) that the accretion rate is less than 0.2m per year.

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## **2. Field Survey Measurements**

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### **2.1 Long term sediment concentration**

HR received two periods of long term data from HHA. The first from 27<sup>th</sup> October 89 to 13<sup>th</sup> March 90. The second from 2<sup>nd</sup> May 90 to 3<sup>rd</sup> June 90. Unfortunately data between the two periods were not available. The logged data during the two periods also had short breaks, which made the analysis of results more difficult.

During the study, suspended sediment concentration was measured using two silt meters. The first (monitor 1) was moved within the harbour area. Sites studied with the first monitor were as follows.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1) Lightship 2     | 626 148mE, 233 591mN<br>2/11/89-30/11/89                  |
| 2) Lightship 10    | 624 461mE, 233 375mN<br>6/12/89- 5/2/90                   |
| 3) Holbrook Beacon | 618 214mE, 233 622mN<br>14/2/90-13/3/90<br>2/5/90- 3/6/90 |

The second (monitor 2) was permanently attached to the Oil Jetty (627 872 mE, 233 282 mN). Unfortunately, the silt meters were mounted at different heights at each location.

Oil Jetty	5m above bed (fixed)
Lightship 2	mid depth (variable)
Lightship 10	4m below surface (variable)
Holbrook Beacon	1.5-2.0m above bed (fixed, mid depth at low water)

The usual method of processing the suspended sediment concentration, is to split the data into half tide flood and ebb periods. To limit the effect of signal drift, the lowest 3 values of each half tide data set are averaged, this minimum or zero value is then subtracted from the mean value calculated for the corresponding flood or ebb tides. Using a similar system but using the average of the highest three values (after the drift effect has been removed) the maximum suspended sediment concentration over the half tide can be assessed.

The monitor at the Oil Jetty was prone to excessive drift. The drift was thought to be due to an adjacent discharge from a fermentation products effluent pipe creating a premature coating of the monitor. However, when the zero half tide value is subtracted from the half tide mean and maximum suspended sediment

concentration, drift of the instrument is removed and realistic data can be presented.

Understandably, both monitors show that the zero value is increased considerably during periods of prolonged high suspended sediment concentration. Subsequently, when the zero reading is subtracted from the running mean an unreasonably low mean suspended sediment result is acquired. Thus, care should be taken when interpreting the data. The increased zero value shows a correlation with high tidal range/dredging/wind activity in the area.

## **2.2 Other long term data**

Tidal range in the harbour was not measured. The data used within this report has been taken from Admiralty Tide Tables.

Wind speeds and directions were measured by HHA over the same periods that sediment concentration data were acquired. Both gust and mean wind speed measurements were available.

HHA provided Jetsed dredging records over the period of suspended sediment data collection. In summary a number of dredging campaigns took place between the following dates.

- 1) 8 Nov 89 to 22 Dec 89.
- 2) 13 Jan 90 to 15 Jan 90.
- 3) 31 March to 27 April 90.

The location and number of hours dredged are shown in Table 1.

HHA also provided shipping records at the Oil Jetty during the month of November 89. This is summarized in Table 2.

## **2.3 Short term measurements**

Vertical profiles of velocity, salinity and turbidity were taken in Harwich Harbour during neap tides 26-27 July 1989, and during spring tides 18-19 September 1989. Locations used in this study were,

point 1; 626 216 mE 234 190 mN,  
point 2; 627 121 mE 233 689 mN.

Two sets of instruments were used simultaneously. A lower bed frame unit contained a Partech current meter, a Partech turbidity meter and a Semat salinometer. The upper sets of instruments were used to profile from 1 m above the bed to the surface and consisted of a HR Severn current meter measuring speed and direction, a Partech turbidity meter and a Semat salinometer.

Simultaneous profiles were obtained from the two units at approximately half hourly intervals throughout the tidal cycle. Data collection was interrupted for short periods when the survey boat was swinging because of the changing wind or tide. Prior to both deployments the turbidity and current meters were calibrated, the turbidity meters being related to Formazin standard. Many in situ bottle samples were taken on the second deployment. This allowed the relationship between Formazin turbidity units and mg/l for the observation site to be obtained.

Despite pre-deployment calibrations for the first deployment on 26-27 July 1989, a sharp discontinuity in the turbidity between the two units was obtained, the upper unit reading higher than the lower one. This could have been caused by dirt fouling the optical window of one of the turbidity meters after calibration. To correct for this the suspended sediment concentrations for the upper unit were decreased by 50 FTU (285mg<sup>l</sup><sup>-1</sup>). While this creates profiles which are more consistent, some caution should be exercised in using the composite profiles obtained on these days.

## **2.4 Bed density profiles**

Density profiles close to the two points under consideration have been supplied by HHA (Ref 1). However, the interpretation of the density profiles is made difficult due to the Jetsed operations beginning on November 8<sup>th</sup> 1989. The only data in the experimental area taken before the 8<sup>th</sup> November 1989 was taken on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1988.

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## **3. Interpretation of Long Term Field Measurements**

### **3.1 Spatial variation**

Figures 2-6 illustrate the way the relevant parameters vary with time. For example, figure 2a shows the variation of tidal range and wind speed with time. Figure 2b shows the variation of zero, mean and maximum suspended sediment concentration, for ebb and flood tides at monitor 1. Figure 2c shows the variation of zero, mean and maximum suspended sediment concentration, for ebb and flood tides at monitor 2.

It is shown in figures 2-6 that increases in background suspended sediment concentration basically follow similar spacial and temporal variations throughout the Harbour area. That is, an increase in suspended sediment seen at the Oil Jetty will also be seen at the Lightship instrument and visa versa. There are a few exceptions to this rule, usually due to the location of dredging activity. For example, during dredging on the flood tide at Trinity, increases in suspended sediment are only seen at the Lightship instrument. This is due to the fact that the Oil Jetty is seaward of the Trinity dredging area. On the ebb it seems that the suspended sediment has been deposited up river (at high water), and therefore, suspended sediment concentrations have reduced to values similar to pre-Jetsed data.

### **3.2 Tidal range**

It has been found in other muddy tidal environments that the concentration of suspended sediment varies in proportion to the energy in the tide (for example, tidal range). This appears to be the case for the Harwich Harbour area also. Figures 2-6, clearly shows an increase in zero suspended sediment concentration during periods of high tidal range for both ebb and flood tides.

This increase in zero suspended sediment concentration is considered to be caused by any, or a combination of the following factors.

- 1) During periods of large tidal range both ebb and flood velocities will be increased. This suggests higher rates of erosion and therefore higher concentrations of suspended sediment in the water column.

- 2) The effect of surface waves will be more pronounced as water levels will be lower during periods of high tidal ranges. The effect of breaking waves on mud flats during the ebb tide, will erode considerable amounts of material in areas that would remain unaffected when covered by water during lower tidal range periods. High winds would also augment this effect.

### **3.3 Wind**

It is interesting to note the linear relationship between gust and mean data. Graphs showing mean wind speed versus maximum gust speed for the months of December and March are shown as examples (Fig 7).

Periods of prolonged high wind speeds have a definite affect on suspended sediment concentration. For example, on January 25 1990 between 10.00 and 22.00hrs mean wind speeds measured were over 30kts. At times gust wind speeds reached 50kts. Figure 4 clearly shows a correspondingly large increase in suspended sediment concentration (approx 80 ppm) in both ebb and flood tides. These higher concentrations reduce quickly to lower values (approx 20ppm) in the following tide when wind speeds had reduced to values below 20kts.

The increase in suspended sediment during high wind speeds is short lived, and therefore, probably due to local wave stirring. That is, the choppy water surface eroding sediment in shallow mud flat areas.

### **3.4 Dredging**

It is expected that the disturbed bed material caused by the Jetsed process will consolidate slowly and will initially have a low threshold to erosion. Therefore, this material will be easier to remove than the original bed material during conditions of high bed shear stress. This may be caused by high current velocities and/or wave activity.

### **3.5 Dredging, wind tidal range**

During periods of dredging, high wind speeds, and high tidal ranges the suspended sediment concentration is increased well above that expected for any of the conditions experienced separately. It is unfortunate that during the period of study high or low values of the above parameters occurred generally at the same time. Thus, it is very difficult to isolate a single variable causing the change in suspended sediment concentration. Nevertheless, a description of the important points in Figures 2-6, and an attempt to distinguish the possible causes of each case of increased or decreased suspended sediment has been made.

With reference to the suspended sediment concentration data from monitor 1 which was relatively unaffected by signal drift, the following observations can be made. It appears that during neap tides (eg. 7 Nov, 22 Nov, 23 Dec, 20 Jan, 17 Feb, 6 Mar) the suspended sediment concentration remains low, between 20-40ppm. The suspended sediment content does not appear to be affected by winds of 10-20kts. During neap periods there appears to be correlation between peaks in wind speed (greater than 20kts) and suspended sediment concentration (eg 8, 9 and 24 Nov, 19 Feb, 9 March).

Similarly studying spring periods the following observations can be made. Between the 8-9 Nov and 16-17 Nov wind speeds are high (20-30kts). The zero remains unaffected but the mean shows a similar increase to the tidal range. Jetsed dredging is also taking place during this period. The dip in concentrations between the 11-16 Nov, seems to correlate with a decrease in wind activity.

During the spring period around 31 Dec, low winds are present (less than 10kts). There is no change in the zero, but a small rise in mean suspended sediment concentration occurs. This indicates that tidal range is important.

Wind speeds of 10-20kts are seen around the 13 Jan. There appears to be a small rise in the mean suspended sediment concentration due to the tidal range, but the two peaks are probably caused by the Jetsed dredging operations.

Wind speed is high and tidal range is large at the next spring tide (30 Jan). This causes a sustained rise in zero, mean and maximum suspended sediment concentration. It should be noted that after the wind speed decreases (26 Jan), the suspended sediment concentration continues to rise with the increase in tidal range. The 30kts peak in wind speed on the 25 Jan is clearly related to the peak in suspended sediment concentration on the same day.

On the 14 Feb wind speeds are high for that day which causes the peaks in zero, mean and maximum suspended sediment concentration. The change in tidal range between neap and spring tides is small, and therefore the zero suspended sediment concentration is relatively low.

In February monitor 1 was moved to a third location, Holbrook Beacon. On this occasion the monitor was positioned nearer to the bed than during previous deployments. This explains the higher peak in suspended sediment concentration on the 28 Feb when the wind speed is high (30-35kts), and the change in tidal range from neap to spring is large. Both these factors cause increases in zero, mean and maximum suspended sediment concentration.

The suspended sediment concentration derived from the second monitor at the Oil Jetty shows similar patterns to those described for monitor 1. In addition, data for the May-June period can be assessed. For both of the spring tides during this period, wind speeds are low (10-20kts), the change in tidal range between spring and neap tides are also low. This is portrayed by the very low levels in mean and maximum suspended sediment concentration during the spring tides. The maximum suspended sediment concentration appears to be very erratic during this period, increases in maximum suspended sediment concentration do not correspond with increases in wind speed.

It can be seen in figures 2 and 3, that during the Jetsed operations in November and December 89, particularly 11-13 and 16-19 November, flood suspended sediment concentrations at the Oil Jetty appear to be far larger than on the ebb. It is considered that this was caused by Jetsed operations carried out predominantly during flood periods. This would suggest sediment is being transported upstream, to deposit at high water. Little of the deposited material appears to be re-suspended during the ebb. The deposited material may be re-suspended by a storm event or period of high tidal range and be transported further upstream or downstream. It seems sensible to limit Jetsed operations to ebb tides only, to remove the sediment from the inner harbour area.

In conclusion, it is thought that periods of high tidal range increases suspended sediment concentration. High winds alone, also seem to raise suspended

sediment concentration. During modest spring tides the wind effect seems to be enhanced (eg 26,27 and the 29 Feb). The large rises in zero, mean and maximum suspended sediment concentration on the 30 Jan and 27 Feb clearly show the effect of high tidal range augmented by high wind speed.

Lastly if we compare the springs of 14 Nov (Jetsed activity) and the 29 Feb (no Jetsed activity) it appears that Jetsed is increasing the length of the raised suspended sediment concentration during the former period. Wind is stronger on the 29 Feb but the periods of raised suspended sediment concentration are shorter with smaller magnitudes. Interpretation is difficult because dredging takes place during spring tide periods, and often during spells of high wind speed.

### **3.6 Ship movements**

Figure 8 shows typical periods of suspended sediment concentrations at the Oil Jetty. The period 3-7 November covers a time span during which no dredging has taken place. The period 8-19 November covers a time span over which dredging has taken place. Also shown are the times of ship activity at the Oil Jetty. It can be seen that there is little change in suspended sediment concentration due to the churning of the bed by propeller action. Any slight increase in suspended sediment is quickly reduced as the water column is advected through the area. It can be expected that ship movements may cause greatest localised increases in suspended sediment concentration soon after dredging activities have occurred before the bed has had time to consolidate.

### **3.7 Bed profiles**

Figure 9 shows typical bed profiles in the jetty area before the Jetsed operation took place. These profiles were taken south of the experimental positions. It has been assumed that they are typical of the area. Also plotted in figure 9 is an average profile (fitted by eye) which was used as input into the SAP model.

Profiles were taken south of points 1 and 2 before and after the Jetsed operation on the 7<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> November 89, respectively. It was estimated from soundings that 1m of bed had been removed. Therefore, the post-Jetsed profile in figure 10 has been displaced by 1m to compare it with the pre-Jetsed profile. The continuity between the pre-Jetsed data and the post-Jetsed data substantiates the removal of 1m of bed. The post-dredge profile indicates that a small amount of material has been re-deposited. The lower bed layers seem to remain intact, but relatively closer to the bed surface.

The positions further away from the jetty (mid channel) appear to have steeper density gradients particularly close to the bed surface. This may be caused by larger current velocities sweeping the bed free of newly deposited low density material.

### **3.8 Analysis**

It was hoped to quantify the correlation factor between the various independent variables, namely, tidal range, duration of Jetsed operations and wind speed with the dependent variable suspended sediment concentration. However, it was found that this was not possible for the following reasons.

- 1) Lack of data.
- 2) Signal drift of the monitors.
- 3) Complexity of the possible interaction between effects caused by the different forcing variables.

A linear increase in suspended sediment concentration with tidal range (neap to spring tides), followed by a linear decrease in suspended sediment concentration with tidal range (spring to neap tides) is often seen in the data. For example, figure 11 shows suspended sediment concentration versus tidal range for two consecutive periods, 21-30 Jan (neap-spring) and 31 Jan-5 Feb (spring- neap). The one erratic point during the neap-spring period is caused by the peak in wind speed on the 25 Jan. Figure 11 illustrates how quickly the suspended sediment concentration returns to value similar to the previous tide level on the next ebb tide.

Similar graphs during Jetsed operations show a much steeper gradient to the linear regression. It is difficult to say whether this is caused by the Jetsed operation or increased spring-neap tidal range, or a combination of both factors.

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## **4. Interpretation of Short Term Measurements**

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### **4.1 Velocity and concentration**

#### **4.1.1 Variation with time after high water**

Data at the two points 1 and 2 (Fig 1) have been analysed. Figures 12 and 13 compare the variation of water depth, depth mean velocity and near bed suspended sediment concentration at the associated location for Spring and Neap conditions.

Figures 12 and 13 show similar trends for both positions and conditions (except neap position 2). The velocity and also the suspended sediment concentration increase to a maximum (sharp peak) one hour after high water, followed by a decrease in both velocity and concentration towards a minimum at low water. One hour after low water, velocity and concentration increase to a maximum and remains fairly constant at this relatively high level for 3 hours. Both values then reduce towards high water.

At position 2 during the neap period there are only small changes in velocity and concentration over the 12.5 hour period measured. There are irregularities in both profiles. An extended increase in velocity towards the second high water is seen, this is similar to other plots in figures 12 and 13. It should also be noted that the velocity and concentration values are considerably lower than for other periods.

During data collection at point 1 (neap) a gap is present. This data has been estimated for use in the siltation at a point (SAP) model.

#### **4.1.2 Velocity versus concentration**

The above data can be represented in another manner illustrating the relationship between concentration and velocity. Figure 14 shows an increase in average suspended sediment concentration with an increase in velocity, followed by a gradual decrease in concentration as the suspended material settles out during periods of lower velocities. This occurs for both flow directions, although on the ebb, velocities are greater and thus concentrations are larger.



It is interesting to note at point 2 (neap) the suspended sediment concentration does not increase substantially during the period of observation. An average of  $0.15\text{kgm}^{-3}$  is fairly low compared to the peaks in concentration for the other periods of  $0.6\text{kgm}^{-3}$ .

Grabemann and Krause (Ref 3) showed that sediment erosion and deposition was dependent on the direction of the flows in the Wesser estuary. The effects of advection were clearly shown at the ends of the flood tide. Towards high water the advected particles settled with decreasing flood velocity within 1.5 hours. The particles continued to settle after reversal of the current during the ebb tide. Just when the critical current velocity (about  $0.2\text{ms}^{-1}$ ; this value agrees well with results of HR [Ref 5]) was reached, re-suspension of particles and distribution into the water column took place.

Two to three hours after current reversal an effect of depletion of the particle source was observed: the water cleared despite persisting strong current velocities; there were no more particles available in the area. The particles were displaced downstream, and at the beginning of the flood tide there was only a small amount of material that could be re-suspended or eroded.

At Harwich Harbour the behaviour of the cohesive bed appears to be different to that in the Wesser estuary. It should be noted that the points at Harwich are close to the mouth of the estuary where sediment deposition would be the predominant factor. Points studied in the Wesser estuary were up to 20km upstream of the mouth of the estuary. Tidal currents at Harwich are also half that seen at the Wesser site. It can be seen in figures 12 and 13 that increases in suspended sediment concentration follow closely increases in velocity. This indicates that material is being re-suspended close to the points under consideration and the process of advection from further afield (such as at the Wesser estuary) is not predominant.

### **4.1.3 Near bed velocity profiles**

Typical near bed velocity profiles for position 2 are shown in figure 15. The plots illustrate good logarithmic near bed profiles. The length of the fitted line indicates the part of the profile used to calculate near bed shear stress. This illustrates that the shear stress calculated from the data should be accurate.

## **4.2 Calculation of shear stress**

Shear stress has been calculated in a number of ways.

- 1) The velocity at a reference height of 1m was used to determine the shear stress using the smooth turbulent law.
- 2) The depth averaged velocity was calculated and used in the smooth turbulent law at  $0.37 \times$  depth of the water column. Results show that data derived using methods (1) and (2) gave very similar results.
- 3) The shear stress was calculated from the near bed velocity measurements using logarithmic profiles such as those shown in figure 15.

It was thought that the shear stress derived using method (3) was overestimated due to the bed frame sinking into the mud. A value of 0.04m was removed from the heights of the instruments to compensate for the sinking of the frame. This assumes that the bottom instrument is resting on the bed. The calculation in

method (3) was repeated using the adjusted depths. These revised shear stresses from method (3) and results using methods (1) and (2) are plotted in figure 17.

Results using the corrected log profiles show a large reduction in the shear stress derived from the original profiles. Results in general are still higher than methods (1) and (2), but show similar patterns.

### 4.3 Settling velocity

A one-dimensional steady state analysis of the mechanisms concerning sediment settling and the associated suspended sediment concentration profiles has been completed at HR (Ref 5). The following is a brief review of the study.

At equilibrium, upwards diffusion balances downward settling;

$$WC = wsC(z) \quad (1)$$

$$ws = AC^n \quad (2)$$

where

$C(z)$  is the time mean concentration at height  $z$ .

$ws$  is the settling velocity.

$A$  and  $n$  are constants derived from Owen tube tests.

$WC$  is the upward flux which can be written in eddy diffusivity form:

$$WC = -\beta K(z) dC/dz \quad (3)$$

where

$\beta$  is a constant  $\approx 1$ , and  $K$  is the eddy diffusivity.

Assuming a parabolic variation of  $K$  with depth,

$$K = kUz(1-z/h) \quad (4)$$

where

$k$  is the von Karman's constant (0.4)

$h$  is the water depth

Substituting and solving the above equations and using the boundary condition  $C=C_a$  at  $z=a$  we get;

$$C(z)/C_a = [1 - S \ln\{a/z \cdot (h-z)/h-a\}]^{-1/n} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{where } S = Ca^n R = nACa^n / \beta kU. \quad (6)$$

The analysis was assessed using the Harwich data. Non-dimensional graphs are presented in figure 16. The profiles were taken at point 2. The lines plotted in figure 16 shows the values calculated using equation 1, symbols show measured data. The upper graph indicates the fit before adjustment of instrument levels, and the bottom graph after. It can be seen that the adjustment of the height level has made little difference to the calculated values. The calculated values compare well with the measured values above a depth of 0.6m, closer to the bed values of the concentration are significantly over estimated in equation 5. The analysis was used on profiles covering all neap/spring tide data. The value of  $n$  was taken to be 2 (eqn 2). This is

consistent with the good profiles shown in Fig 16, and also in agreement with Owen tube measurements (Ref 3).

Instead of using a parabolic variation of K it is possible to use a linear method. This technique shows a good correlation of results above 0.6m with an over estimation below this height.

Figure 18 gives a comparison between Owen tube results (Ref 2) and the calculated in situ settling velocities for point 2 for neap and spring conditions. It should be noted that the gradients of the lower two plots have been forced as explained previously. Although this is the case it is encouraging to see that an average value passing through the scattered data sets in the lower two graphs coincides with the Owen tube results in the graph above. This suggests that the constant A derived from the Owen tube tests and the analysis above are in agreement.

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## **5. SAP Model**

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### **5.1 Introduction**

It is possible to measure near bed suspended sediment concentration and velocity, over a long term but in most cases cost and time limitations prevent such measurement. The method used in SAP is to measure spring and neap data, between which, values of near bed suspended sediment concentration and shear stress are interpolated. The calculated values of net sediment erosion or deposition for a spring-neap-spring period are then extrapolated over a number of such cycles. It is therefore important that the spring and neap data are representative.

From the present data set it can be seen that the suspended sediment concentration is dependent on the tidal range. This is taken into account in SAP by measuring the suspended sediment concentration during a spring and neap tide. Where the zero suspended sediment concentration remains high over a neap or spring period, it would be possible to add the zero suspended sediment concentration onto the mean measured data, or factor the mean suspended sediment concentration. This may be an important technique for use during increased zero suspended sediment concentration during period of high tidal range, wind activity and Jetsed dredging. The new set of data could be run through SAP again using the same velocity conditions. This would be similar to factoring the amount of material eroded or deposited after SAP had been run.

#### **5.1.1 Comparison of long and short term data**

The data taken over a number of tides at the Oil Jetty possess similar suspended sediment profiles to those taken at points 1 and 2 using the bed frame earlier in the year. During a spring period two peaks in suspended sediment content are seen, which correlate with peaks in velocity during maximum ebb and flood flows. During the neap period it appears that the bed shear stress does not exceed the critical value for erosion on the ebb, therefore no material is taken into suspension. On the flood small amounts of material are eroded.

When the raw data has been averaged over the half tide period, the peaks at maximum flow are lost in the analysis. The results below show the calculated half tide average 5m above the bed taken during the bed frame campaign at points 1 and 2. The Oil jetty data is also presented as a comparison.

Point 1		
	EBB	FLOOD
spring	360ppm	460ppm
neap	290ppm	375ppm

#### Point 2

spring	410ppm	360ppm
neap	230ppm	230ppm

#### Oil Jetty

spring	150ppm	150ppm
neap	50 ppm	50 ppm

As expected the suspended sediment concentration during spring periods is higher than that during neap. However the lower suspended sediment concentration values at the Oil Jetty are hard to explain. A reliable relationship between Formazin turbidity units and suspended sediment concentration for the monitor at the Oil Jetty and Lightships were not obtained and this could be a reason for the low suspended sediment concentration content at these positions.

### 5.1.2 Seasonal variations

Higher sediment load can be expected in the winter during periods of high runoff. In addition, increased coastal swell is likely to cause increased bed shear stress and therefore higher suspended sediment concentrations. Using the long term data it is evident that the summer neap suspended sediment concentration is very similar to that in winter. However, larger peaks during the winter spring periods are noticeable during periods of high tidal range, wind activity and Jetsed dredging.

The changes in suspended sediment concentration occur very soon after the onset of the forcing factor, and therefore, the sources of suspended sediment are considered to be local in origin. Consequently, wind, Jetsed or tidal range must affect changes in bed level within the harbour area, that is, erosion during periods of high suspended sediment concentration. This type of behaviour cannot be modelled effectively by SAP unless both the near bed shear stress (cause) and suspended sediment profiles (effect) are measured during such periods.

If short term data had been measured during the spring period 13 November 89, then a more realistic set of high suspended sediment concentrations and probably higher near bed shear stresses would have been encountered. As we do not have such data the best estimate of mass and depth of material deposited is a slow continuous build up of material throughout the year given by the short term data of the summer months. This estimate is probably reasonable as disturbed sediment eroded in the winter would deposit quickly remaining in the harbour area.

To run the siltation at a point (SAP) model it is necessary to input values for near bed suspended sediment concentrations (spring and neap tides), bed shear stresses (spring and neap) and the density profile of the bed in the area. Mud properties (erosion, consolidation and settling velocity) have been investigated previously by HR (Ref 2). For a review of the SAP model see appendix 6.

## 5.2 Calibration of SAP

Firstly, SAP was run for point 1 using the original parameters described in section 4.1. The model was run for a year, that is, 26 spring-neap-spring tides. No account was taken of enhanced suspended sediment concentration during winter months. This run showed that velocities and therefore near bed shear stresses (derived using the smooth turbulent law) appeared very low. Consequently, large amounts of material were deposited (up to 2m per tide) and very small amounts were eroded. It appeared necessary to change the input parameters somewhat to reduce the depth of material deposited on the bed to no more than 2m per year at point 1.

It was thought necessary to increase substantially the rate of consolidation. Consolidation shown by the numerical model was low compared with that of consolidation of similar muds in a laboratory column. Therefore, a revised relationship based on re-analysed laboratory tests was used to enhance consolidation.

Shear stress data calculated from log profiles using velocity data in the water column and those calculated using the smooth turbulent law show large variations in values especially at velocity peaks. Although in general log profile results are higher than those using the smooth turbulent law, the peaks of both log and law profiles coincide (see Fig 17). A shear stress value comparable to the log profiles may be more appropriate than the low shear stress values used previously. In order to increase the shear stress to the log profile values, the smooth turbulent values were multiplied by two.

After the initial trial run three methods were used to calibrate the SAP model at point 1. Calibration methods and SAP input values are summarised in Table 4. Methods 1 and 2 were used to reduce the thickness of the deposited material. Method 3 also includes seasonal variation effects.

The value of the critical shear stress of deposition ( $\tau_d$ ) was  $0.05\text{Nm}^{-2}$  in method 1. This relatively low value of  $\tau_d$  decreased the amount of deposition without increasing the rate of erosion. Bed shear stresses used were calculated from the smooth turbulent law.

A higher value of the critical shear stress for deposition was taken as  $0.09\text{Nm}^{-2}$  in method 2. Greater bed shear stress values (twice that given by the smooth turbulent law) increased the likelihood of erosion and reduced the amounts of deposition. The higher critical stress for deposition allowed deposition at greater bed shear stresses.

Table 5 shows the parameters used for method 2 at point 1. Towards the bottom of table 5 is an example of the water depth, velocity, suspended sediment concentration and bed shear stress data input into the SAP model.

Method 3 is an attempt to incorporate seasonal variations, Jetsed operation, high tidal range, and wind activity into the model by factoring suspended sediment concentration. To simulate the seasonal variations, it was assumed that the year could be split up into two equal periods. These were summer and winter, each possessing 13 spring-neap-spring tides. Assuming there is a calibration problem and the measured short term suspended sediment concentration is too large, it is possible to factor the suspended sediment concentration down to a value corresponding to that at the Oil Jetty. In all the following cases the neap suspended sediment concentrations have been reduced by a factor of 2 to give

suspended sediment concentration readings comparable with the long term data. Three sets of augmented winter, spring suspended sediment concentration data have been assessed.

- 1) Short term data reduced by a factor of 2.
- 2) Equal to the measured short term data.
- 3) Short term data increased by a factor of 1.5.

The SAP model is very sensitive to the suspended sediment concentration. If the measured values are doubled deposition far exceeds that seen in situ at point 1 and 2.

### 5.3 Verification of SAP

Using the same mud properties at point 2 that were used at point 1, SAP was re-run using the spring-and-neap suspended sediment concentration and bed shear stress values at point 2. For the three methods described results at point 2 were comparable with those expected, namely a net deposition of between 0.0 and 0.2m per year.

### 5.4 Results

Figures 19 to 22 show the changes in mass and bed thickness for points 1 and 2 (methods 1 and 2) during a spring-neap-spring cycle of 26 tides. Note the initial settlement of the bed before acquiring its equilibrium position. This bed consolidation is caused by the low density of the input bed profile close to the bed surface. The initial settlement is less than 0.2m and can be ignored as it occurs only in the first spring-neap-spring cycle as the bed profile adjusts to its equilibrium position.

Within engineering bounds the two methods gave similar rates of deposition. Approximately  $500\text{kgm}^{-2}$  is deposited at point 1 with a corresponding increase in bed depth of 1.2m. Although the increase in bed depth at point 2 is small (0.0-0.2m),  $160\text{kgm}^{-2}$  of material is deposited, this is consolidated to a greater density than at point 1.

Figure 23 illustrates the amounts of material eroded and deposited over a spring-neap-spring cycle (second method). The lack of erosion at position 1 is due to the low shear stresses which remain below the critical shear stress of erosion ( $0.43\text{Nm}^{-2}$ ). It is shown that the average amount of deposition per tide at point 1 is approximately  $0.6\text{kgm}^{-2}$ , this is far higher than at point 2 where the average is less than  $0.25\text{kgm}^{-2}$  per tide.

When erosion is taken into account at point 2 relatively small amounts of material remain to consolidate on the bed. The values of erosion and deposition are largest on the spring tides where velocities and concentrations are highest. During the spring tides there is slightly greater erosion than deposition. For the above reason the bed thickness in figure 22 decreases until the bed reaches its equilibrium position. The bed then remains at a constant level for a number of cycles as erosion and deposition cancel each other out. As the bed surface density and therefore the strength of the bed increase due to consolidation, erosion is reduced, deposition dominates and the bed thickness begins to increase. The cause of the dip at cycles 16 and 17 (Figs 20 and 22 respectively) were caused by the model's schematic interpretation of the bed. Similar dips are seen in figures 19, 20 and 21, but they are less noticeable because greater amount of material are being deposited.

Fig 24 shows a sample plot using output data from SAP for position 2 (spring tide). The plot illustrates values of eroded and deposited material over a single spring tide. Erosion only occurs as the ebb and flood shear stress reach a maximum. Deposition peaks once during the ebb, at a point which has high suspended sediment concentration and low shear stress. The periods of zero deposition or erosion are caused when the bed shear stress is between the critical values for deposition ( $\tau_c=0.09\text{Nm}^{-2}$ ) and erosion ( $\tau_c=0.43\text{Nm}^{-2}$ ).

After SAP was run for a period of a year the final bed density profiles were found to be consistent with in situ profiles from the area. There was little change in the bed profile for point 1 because the deposited material takes the place of the material that was consolidated. At point 2 the picture was slightly different, a slightly denser upper profile was present. This was caused by continuous consolidation, and constant deposition which kept the bed at a similar level over the time period.

Comparing methods 1 and 2, method 2 seems to be more realistic, allowing both deposition and erosion. In method 1 the critical shear stress for deposition has been set quite low, this gives greater weighting to the second method.

As a sensitivity test, instead of using the near bed (0.05m) suspended sediment concentrations, suspended sediment concentrations at 1m were used, all other parameters remaining constant. The amount of deposition was reduced by about half. This result indicated how critical the near bed suspended sediment concentration was. That is, taking a point 1m above the bed was certainly not satisfactory as the suspended sediment concentration reduces considerably from the bed upwards. It was possible that the suspended sediment concentrations at 1m could be factored up.

Results for method 3 are also summarised in Table 4. Little deposition occurs in the summer months (methods 3b and 3e for points 1 and 2 respectively). By factoring the suspended sediment concentration correctly, it was possible to reproduce depositions of similar magnitudes to that seen in situ at both points during the winter period only (methods 3c and 3f for points 1 and 2 respectively). Thus, using method 3 it is shown that over a period of 1 year  $360\text{kgm}^{-1}$  (1.0m) and  $135\text{kgm}^{-1}$  (0.2m) was deposited from the water column at points 1 and 2 respectively.

In addition to the material settling from the water column at point 1, material also slumps from the shallow region at the toe of the river bank. This material drifts slowly towards the deeper parts of the harbour. Unfortunately, little is known about the proportion of slumping material to settling material. HHA suggested that in total 1-2m of material is accreted at point 1 per year. The SAP model give results (deposition from water column only) that show an increase in bed thickness towards a value at the bottom of this range. It is unlikely that the additional slumping material will increase the total material accreted to a value exceeding 2m. Near point 2 no such slumping occurs, therefore, the results given in table 4 do not need to be enhanced.

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## **6. Conclusions**

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1. It is difficult to isolate the three forcing factors of tidal range, Jetsed dredging and wind speed in their affect on suspended sediment concentrations.
2. Changes in long term suspended sediment concentration are shown to be similar at the two monitors under investigation.
3. An increase in tidal range causes increases in suspended sediment concentration.
4. An increase in the mean (half tide) wind speed above 30kts appears to cause an immediate increase in suspended sediment concentration. This high concentration reduces quickly as the wind speed abates.
5. It appears that Jetsed dredging increases suspended sediment concentration. The magnitude of increases in suspended sediment concentration is dependent on the duration of Jetsed dredging, and the distance away from the operation.
6. It was shown that settling velocities calculated using an analysis of suspended sediment concentration profiles compared well with Owen tube measurements taken in the area previously.
7. The siltation at a point (SAP) model was calibrated by a number of methods at point 1 and for each method the model was successfully verified at point 2.
8. Averaging the results predicted by SAP using methods 1 and 2, 500kgm<sup>-2</sup> per year was deposited at point 1 and 100kgm<sup>-2</sup> per year was deposited at point 2. This indicated increases of bed thickness of 1.2m and 0.1m respectively per annum.
9. Method 3 shows that it is possible to estimate the effects of seasonal variation by factoring the suspended sediment concentration.
10. Seasonal variations could be assessed with a greater degree of accuracy if representative short term data was available.
11. It is interesting to note that there are numerous calibrations that appear to give similar end results, all of which are valid in their own respects.



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## **7. Recommendations**

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It is fortunate that during this study both long term and short term measurement have been taken. Unfortunately, the two sets of data have been measured during different seasonal conditions. Long term measurements were taken during the winter months, November 89 - May 90. Short term measurements were taken during the summer months July and September 89. An additional problem encountered during the comparison of long and short term data is the difference in the vertical position and location of the suspended sediment monitors.

To acquire the most suitable suspended sediment concentration data to input into the SAP model, it is suggested that the monitors be fixed to a stationary object at a height of 0.1m above the bed. This could be implemented using a jetty or wharf structure or where such constructions are not available a simple bed frame may be used. Both winter and summer measurements should be taken.

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## **8. References**

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## **Tables**



**Table 1. Jetsed dredging activity in the Harwich Harbour area**

Position	Date	Hours
Parkstone Quay	8/11/89	4
Trinity	9/11/89	11
Trinity	10/11/89	14
Navy Yard	10/11/89	1.5
Trinity	11/11/89	15
Felixstowe Dock ent.	11/11/89	2
Trinity	12/11/89	3
Landguard	12/11/89	4.5
Oil jetty	14/11/89	5
Parkstone Quay	14/11/89	1.5
Landguard	15/11/89	10
Trinity	16/11/89	6
Landguard	17/11/89	12
Trinity	18/11/89	9
Shotley Marsh	19/11/89	1.5
Mistley	19/11/89	9
Mistley	22/11/89	6
Mistley	23/11/89	6
Landguard	30/11/89	8.5
Landguard	4/12/89	4
Trinity	7/12/89	4
Landguard	12/12/89	4
Landguard	15/12/89	9
Mistley	16/12/89	7
Trinity	20/12/89	3
Landguard	20/12/89	6
Trinity	21/12/89	2
Landguard	22/12/89	4
Felixstowe	13/1/90-15/1/90	
Felixstowe	31/3/90-12/4/90	
Felixstowe	20/4/90-22/4/90	
Felixstowe	27/4/90	
Felixstowe	21/6/90-26/6/90	
Felixstowe	2/7/90-3/7/90	
Felixstowe	14/9/90-20/9/90	

**Table 2. Shipping activity at the Oil Jetty  
(November 89)**

Vessel	Date	On (GMT)	Draft (m)	Off (GMT)	Draft (m)
Nicholas M	3	0833	4.8	1920	3.7
Nicholas M	6	0738	5.5	2038	3.2
Authenticity	9	0130	5.3	1628	3.8
Magic Sky	10	1948	6.6	14/1315	6.0
Stolt Birchwood	17	0926	4.6	1438	4.0
Black Rock	18	1357	4.9	2214	3.8
Flottbeck	18	2307	6.5	19/0745	6.0
Benskov Junior	23	1345	4.5	224/1008	3.8
Authenticity	25	0214	5.2	1533	4.0

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**Table 3. Bed density profile used in SAP**

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	<b>Depth from surface (m)</b>	<b>Layer thickness (m)</b>	<b>Dry Density (Kgm<sup>-3</sup>)</b>
Layer 1	0	0.2	160
Layer 2	0.2	0.2	248
Layer 3	0.4	0.2	288
Layer 4	0.6	0.2	328
Layer 5	0.8	0.2	368
Layer 6	1	0.2	408
Layer 7	1.2	0.2	448
Layer 8	1.4	0.2	488

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**Table 4. SAP results**

Method	Calibration values for SAP Input			SSC	Callibration results at point 1		Verification at point 2	
	$\tau_d$ (Nm <sup>-2</sup> )	$\tau_c$ (Nm <sup>-2</sup> )	No Cycles		Bed shear stress	Mass deposited (kgm <sup>-2</sup> /year)	Thickness (m)	Mass deposited (kgm <sup>-2</sup> /year)
1	0.05	0.43	26	Spring and neap data measured during STD	550	1.5	160	0.25
2	0.09	0.43	26	2x values calculated using the smooth turbulent law	450	1.2	80	0.15
3a	0.09	0.43	13	2x values calculated using the smooth turbulent law	Neap ssc reduced by a factor of 2	0.25	2	0.0
3b	0.09	0.43	13	2x values calculated using the smooth turbulent law	Both neap and spring ssc reduced by a factor of 2	0.05	0	0.0
3c	0.09	0.43	13	2x values calculated using the smooth turbulent law	Neap ssc reduced by a factor of 2, spring ssc increased by a factor of 1.5	1.0	135	0.2

ssc = suspended sediment concentration  
 STD = short term deployment



**Table 5. Input conditions for SAP model (point 1)**

720	Length of tidal cycle (minutes)					
30	Time step (minutes)					
<b>Settling velocity = WSCON1*concentration<sup>WSCON2</sup></b>						
0.00200	WSCON1					
2.0	WSCON2					
125.0	Density of new deposits (kgm <sup>-3</sup> )					
0.09	Crit. shear stress for deposition (Nm <sup>-2</sup> )					
<b>Shear stress for erosion = DCON1*density<sup>DCON2</sup></b>						
0.0005	DCON1					
1.4	DCON2					
0.00070	Erosion constant (kgN <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-2</sup> )					
0.43	Crit. shear stress for erosion (Nm <sup>-2</sup> )					
<b>Permeability = PERM1CONST + PERM2CONST*density</b>						
-3.500	PERM1CONST					
-0.010	PERM2CONST					
<b>Effective stress = ES1CONST + ES2CONST x density + E3CONST x density<sup>2</sup></b>						
-15.0	ES1CONST					
-0.150	ES2CONST					
0.00110	ES3CONST					
<b>Input for Spring and neap tides:</b>						
Time (mins)	Tidesp (m CD)	Tidenp (m CD)	Cbedsp (kgm <sup>-3</sup> )	Cbedn (kgm <sup>-3</sup> )	ShearS (Nm <sup>-2</sup> )	ShearN (Nm <sup>-2</sup> )
0.0	14.0	14.0	0.204	0.375	0.036	0.072
30.0	13.7	14.0	0.134	0.286	0.151	0.072
60.0	14.5	13.5	0.415	0.725	0.520	0.188
90.0	14.0	13.7	0.855	0.725	0.352	0.175
120.0	14.0	13.3	0.317	0.286	0.056	0.056
150.0	12.3	12.8	0.317	0.286	0.056	0.080
180.0	12.0	12.3	0.261	0.375	0.089	0.020
210.0	12.0	12.0	0.289	0.114	0.049	0.002
240.0	11.5	11.8	0.289	0.114	0.002	0.002
270.0	10.7	11.6	0.261	0.114	0.012	0.003
300.0	10.5	11.4	0.429	0.114	0.020	0.009
330.0	10.8	11.2	0.204	0.286	0.009	0.012
360.0	9.9	11.0	0.148	0.286	0.006	0.016
390.0	11.5	11.3	0.486	0.286	0.108	0.036
420.0	11.2	11.6	0.826	0.199	0.129	0.025
450.0	12.1	11.5	0.554	0.286	0.080	0.056
480	12.4	12.2	0.289	0.375	0.089	0.064
510	12.6	12	0.571	0.199	0.175	0.049
540	12.8	12	0.401	0.199	0.118	0.14
570	13.1	13	0.514	0.286	0.201	0.163
600	13.5	13.5	0.969	0.286	0.108	0.369
630	13.7	13.2	0.401	0.464	0.072	0.129
660	14	13.5	0.289	1.08	0.025	0.201
690	14	13.7	0.232	0.553	0.036	0.14
720	14	14	0.204	0.375	0.036	0.072



## Figures



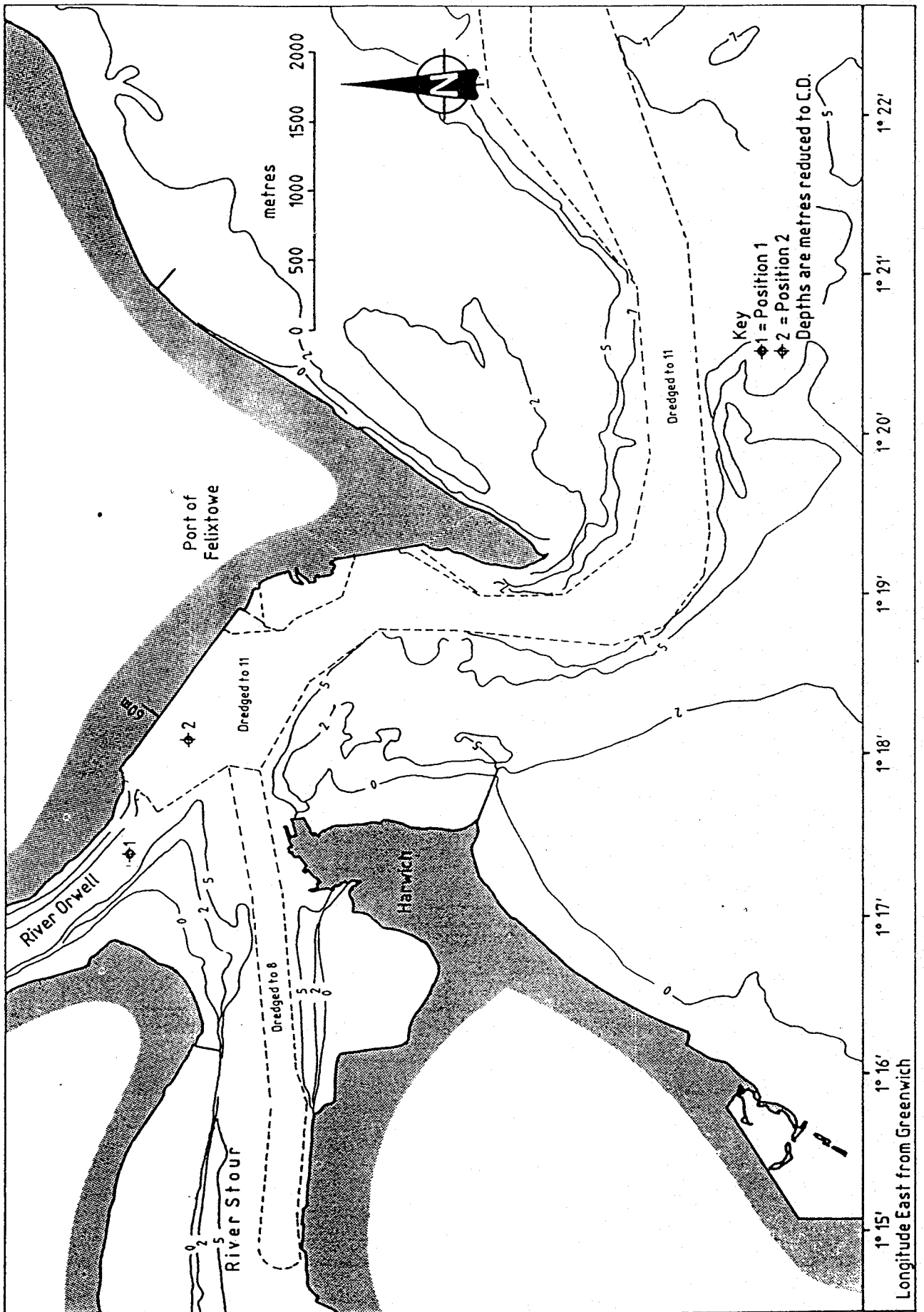


Fig 1 Location map showing position of the experimental points

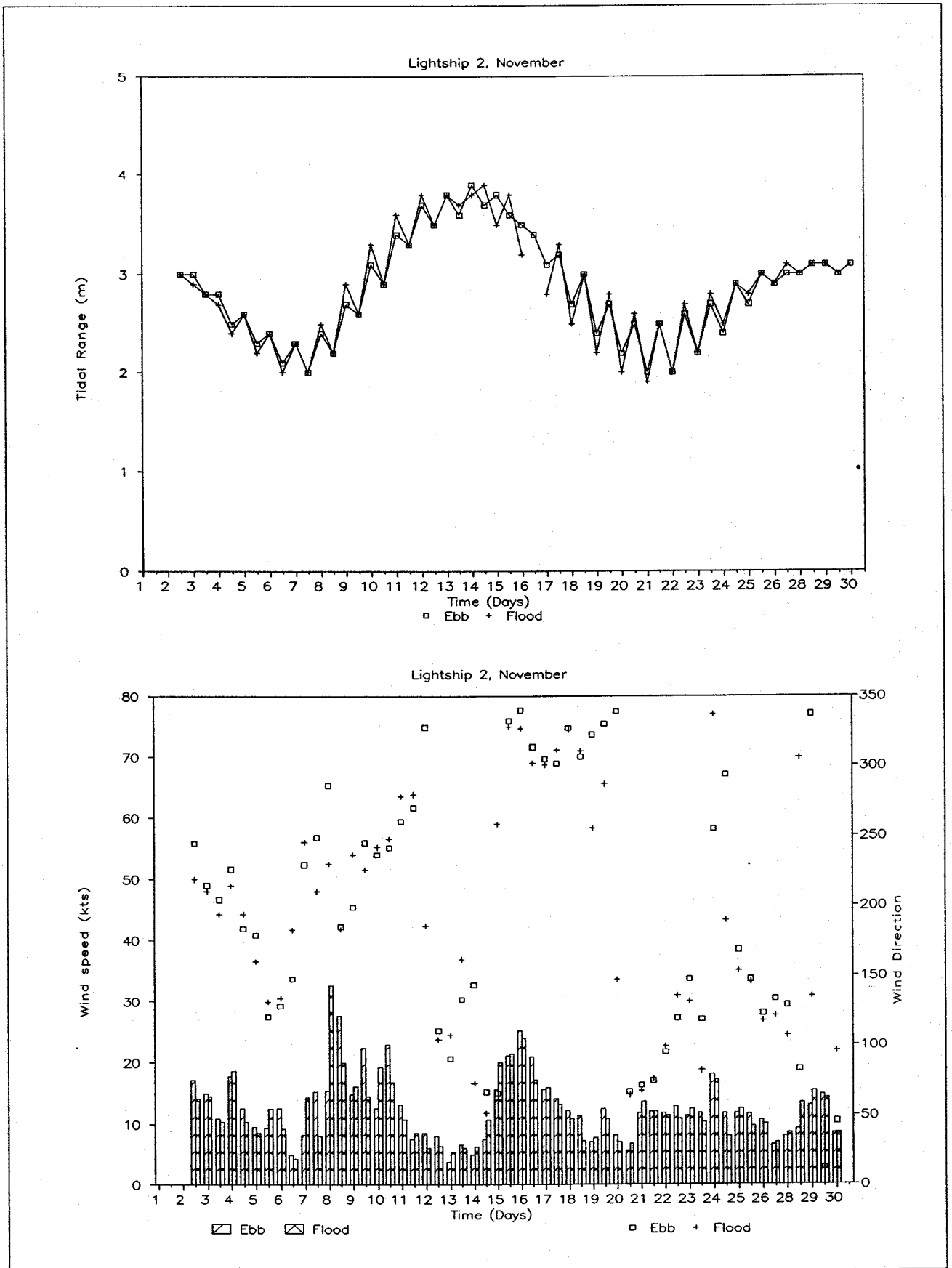


Fig 2a Tidal range and wind speed/direction, November 1989.

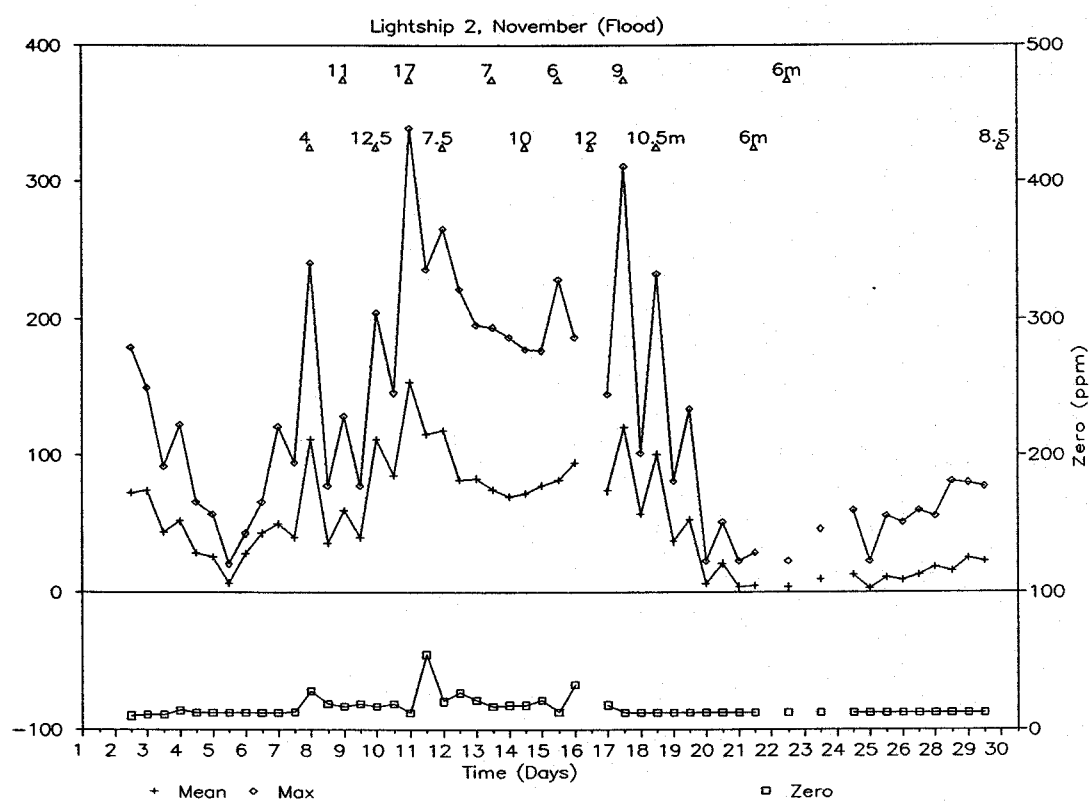
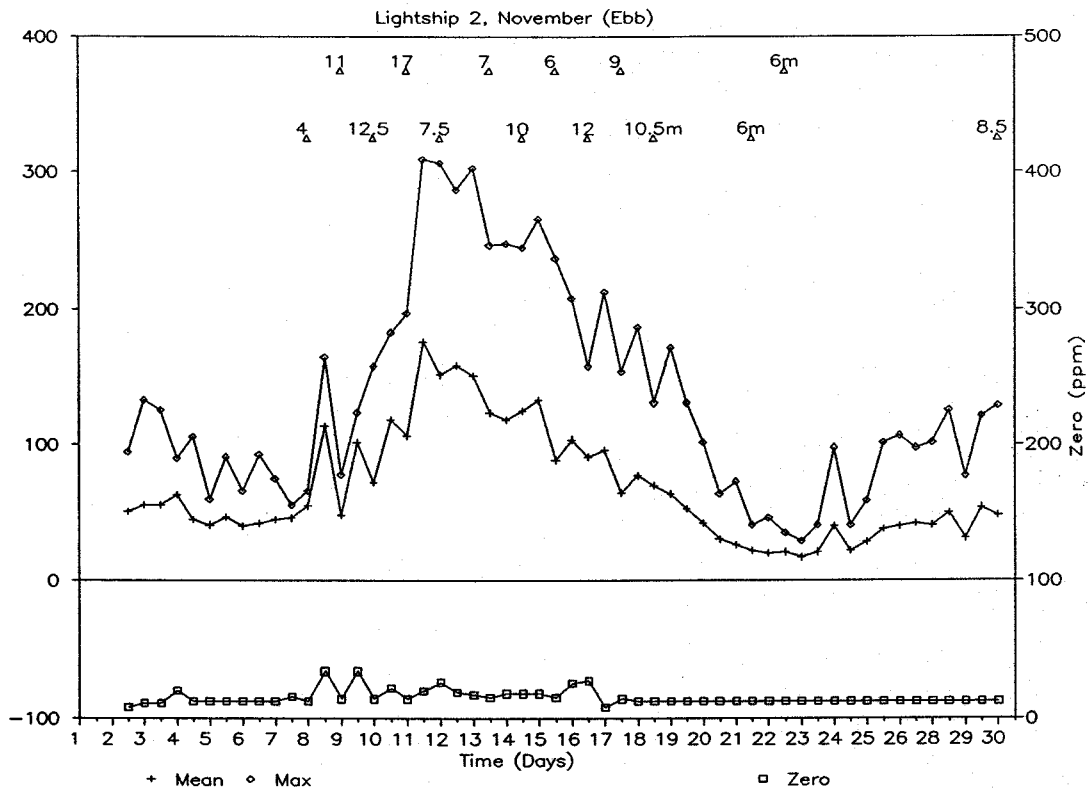


Fig 2b Suspended sediment concentration, lightship 2, November 1989

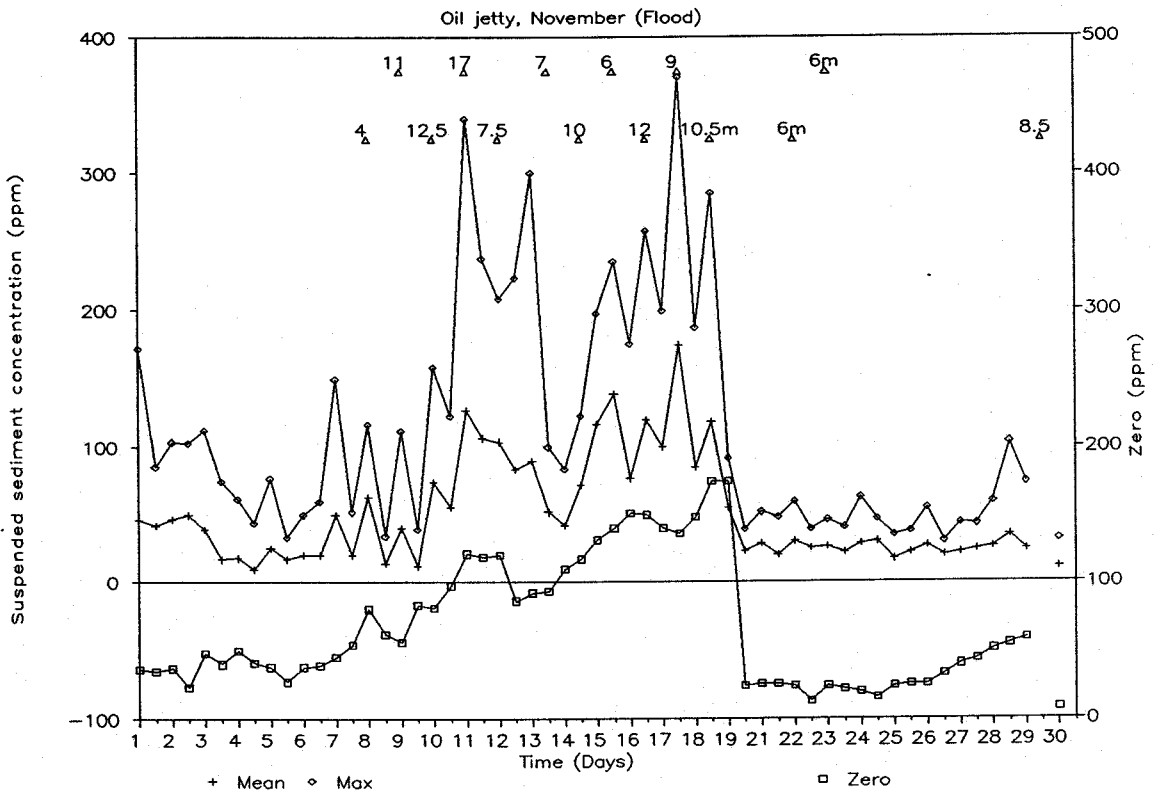
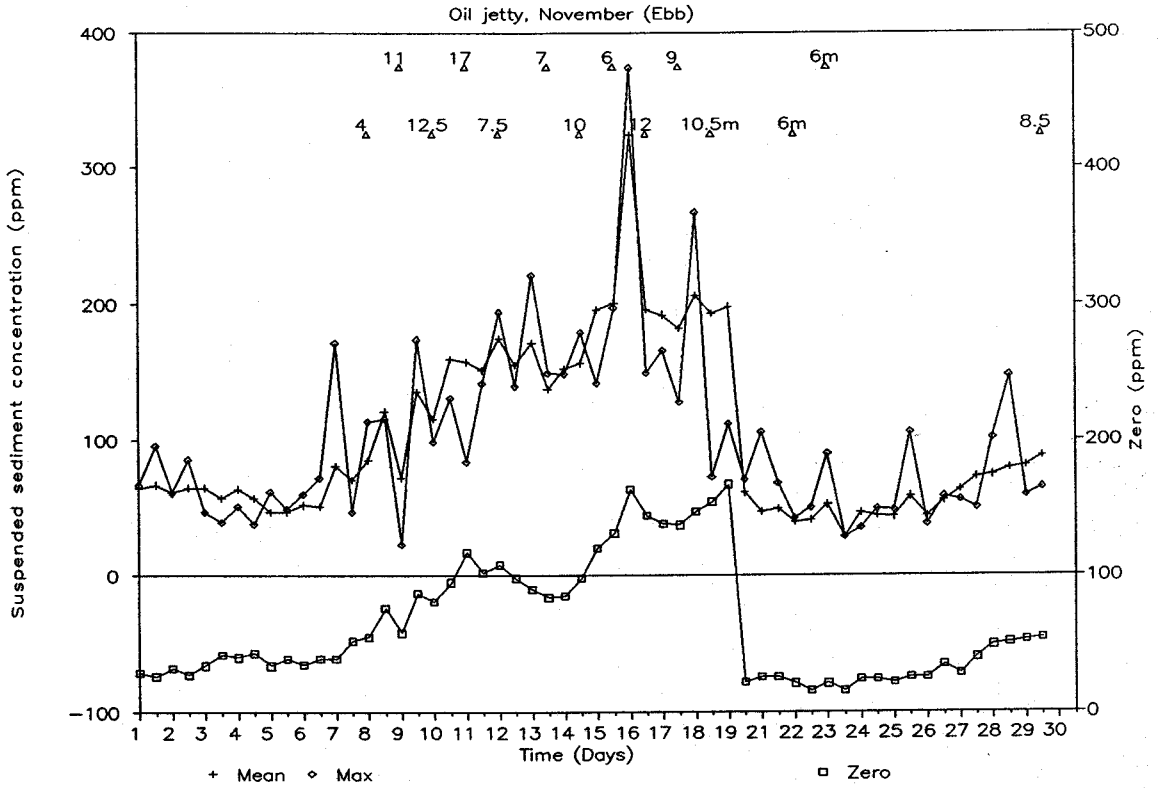


Fig 2c Suspended sediment concentration, oil jetty, November 1989.



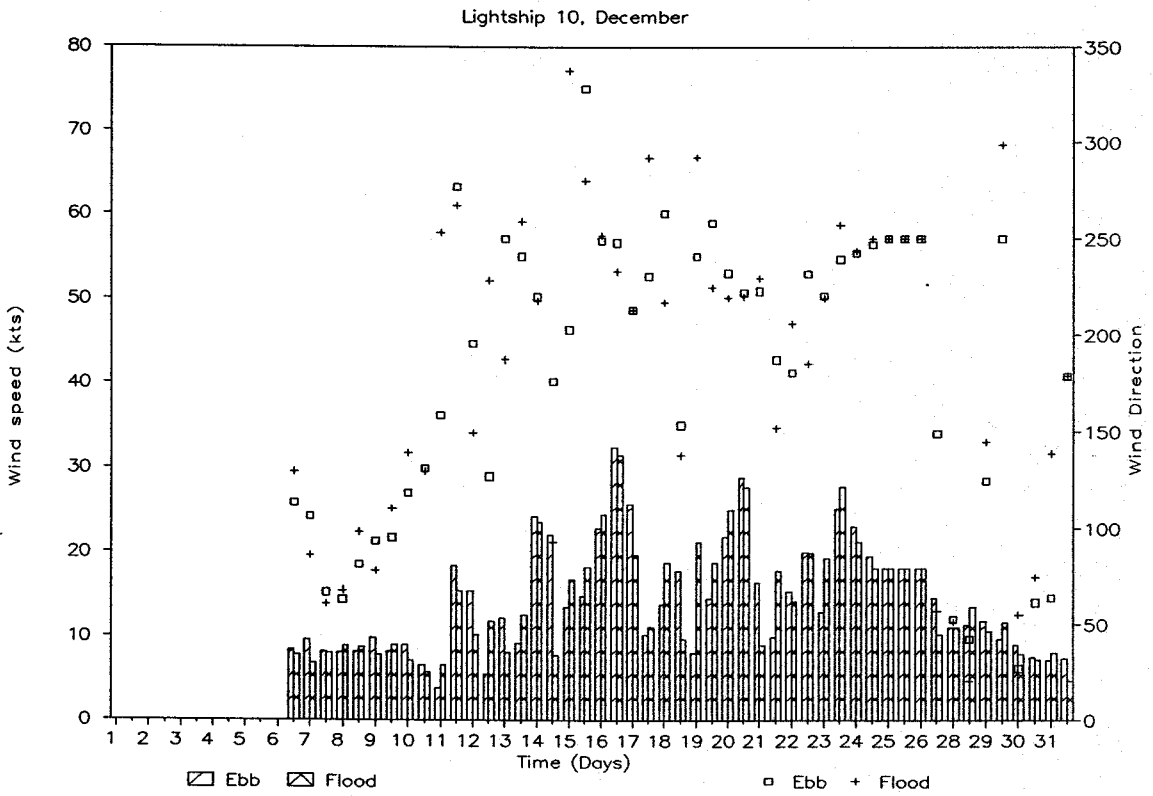
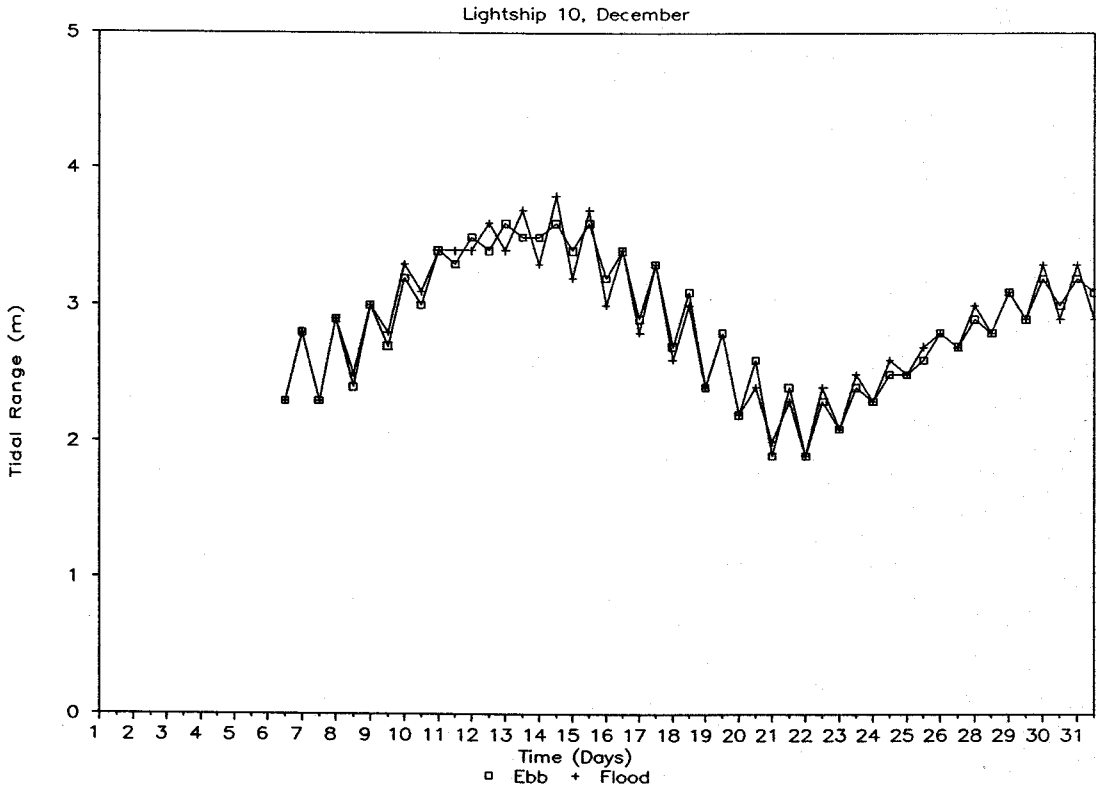


Fig 3a Tidal range and wind speed/direction, December 1989.

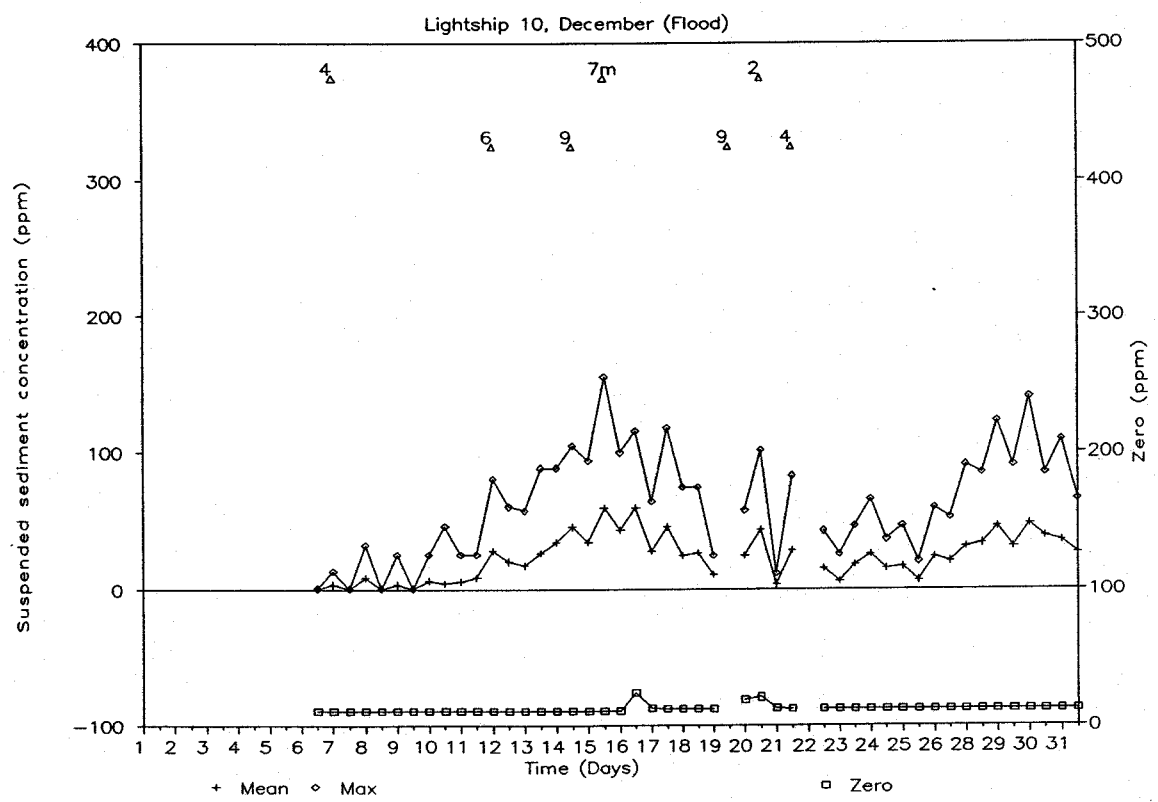
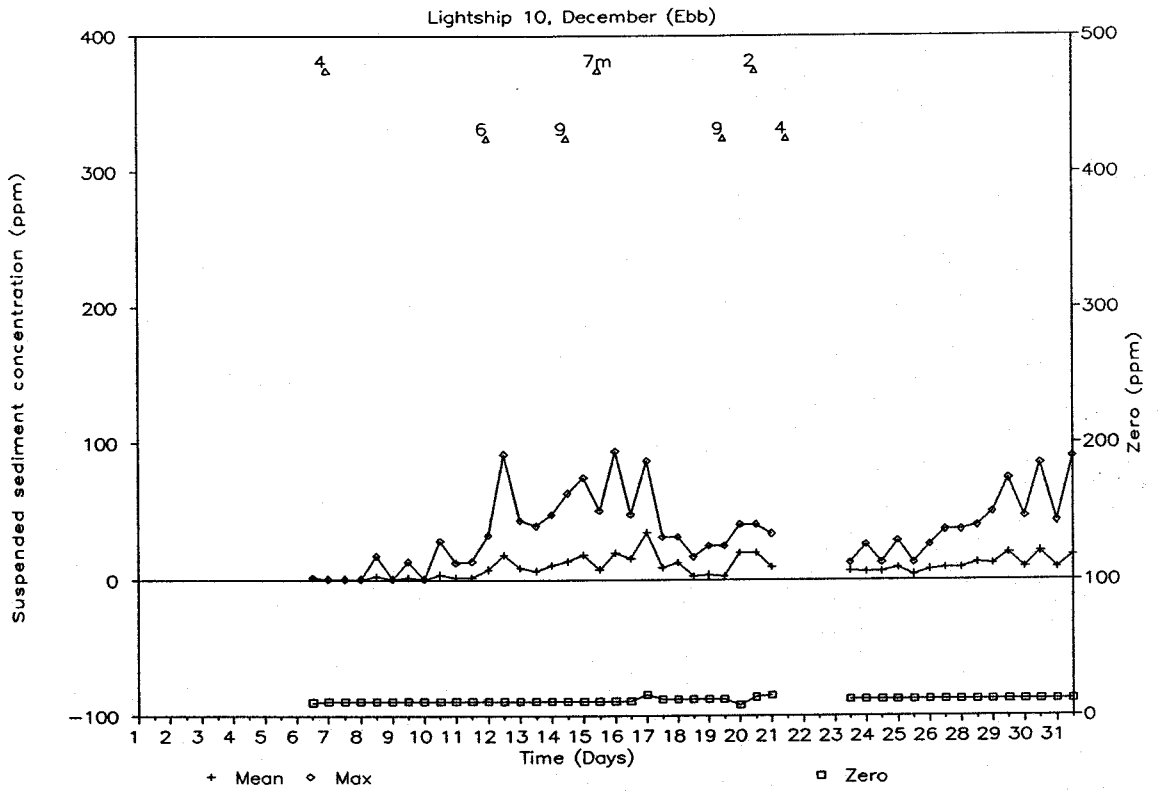


Fig 3b Suspended sediment concentration, Lightship 10, December 1989

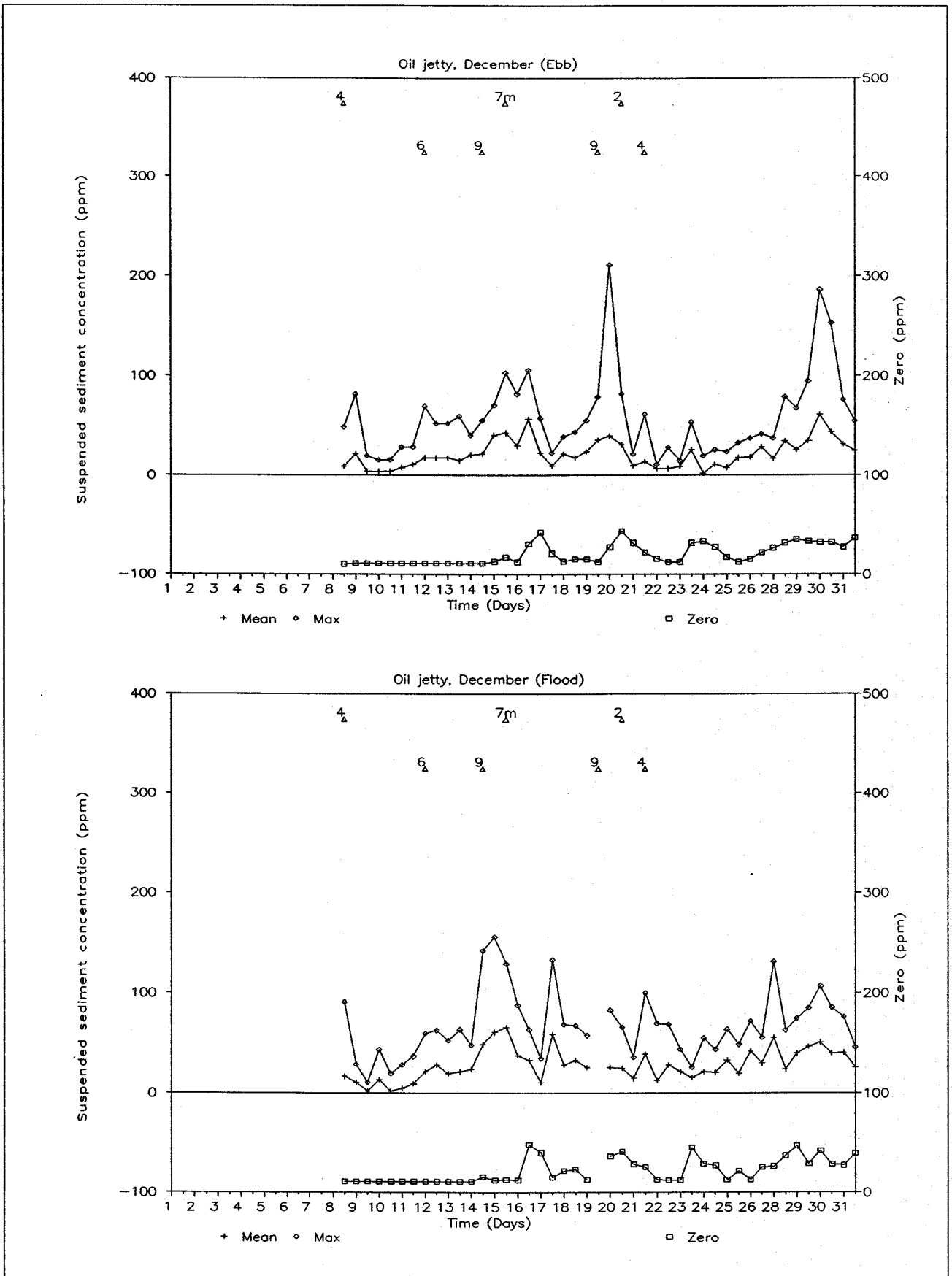


Fig 3c Suspended sediment concentration,  
Oil jetty, December 1989.

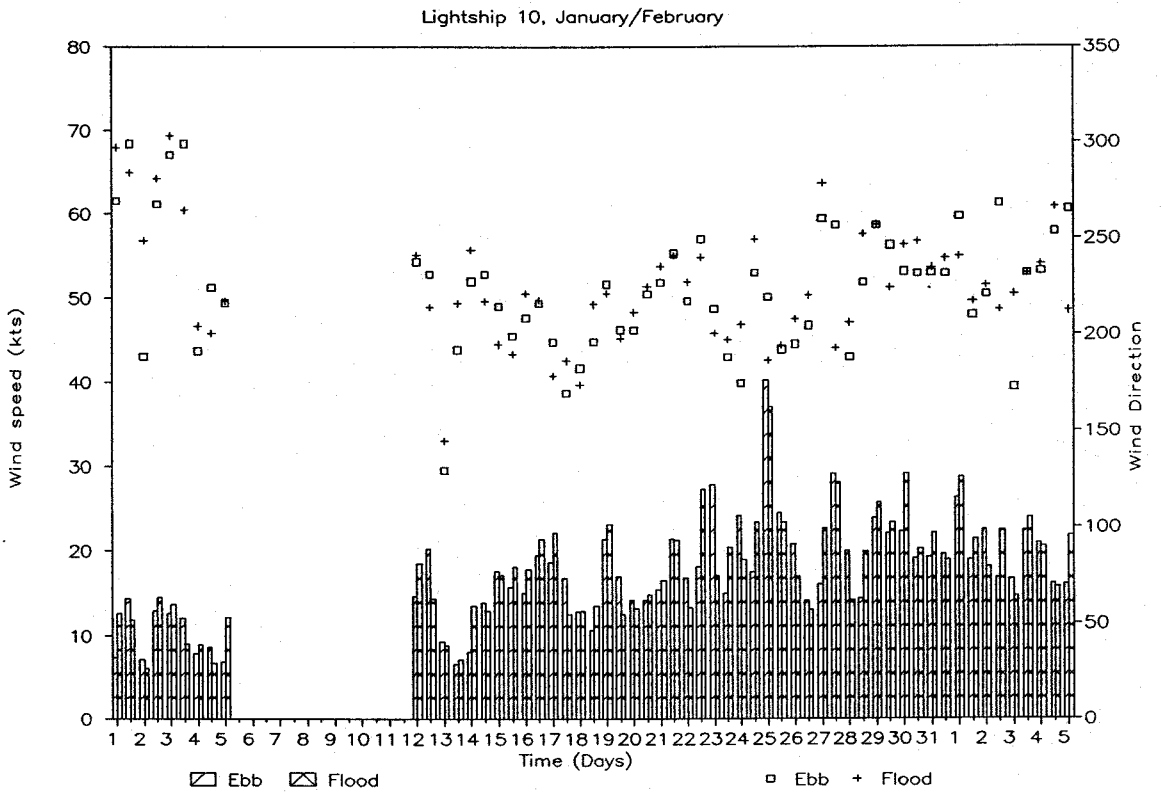
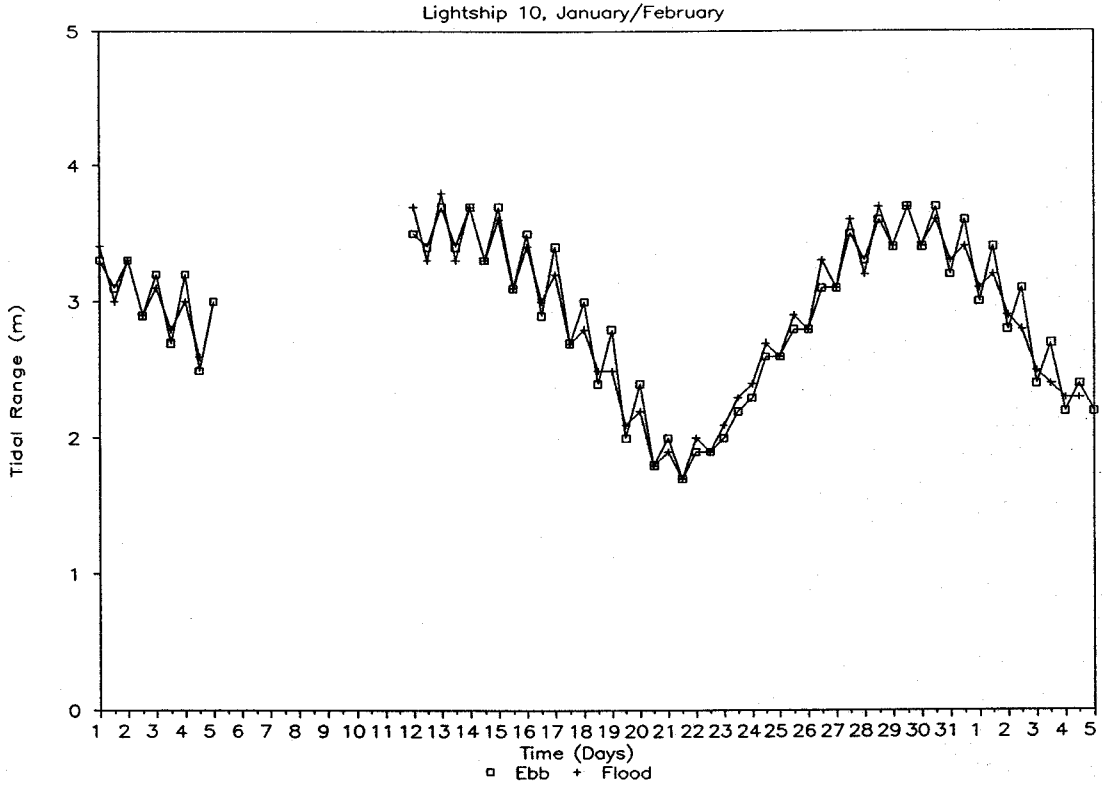


Fig 4a Tidal range and wind speed/direction, January/February 1990.

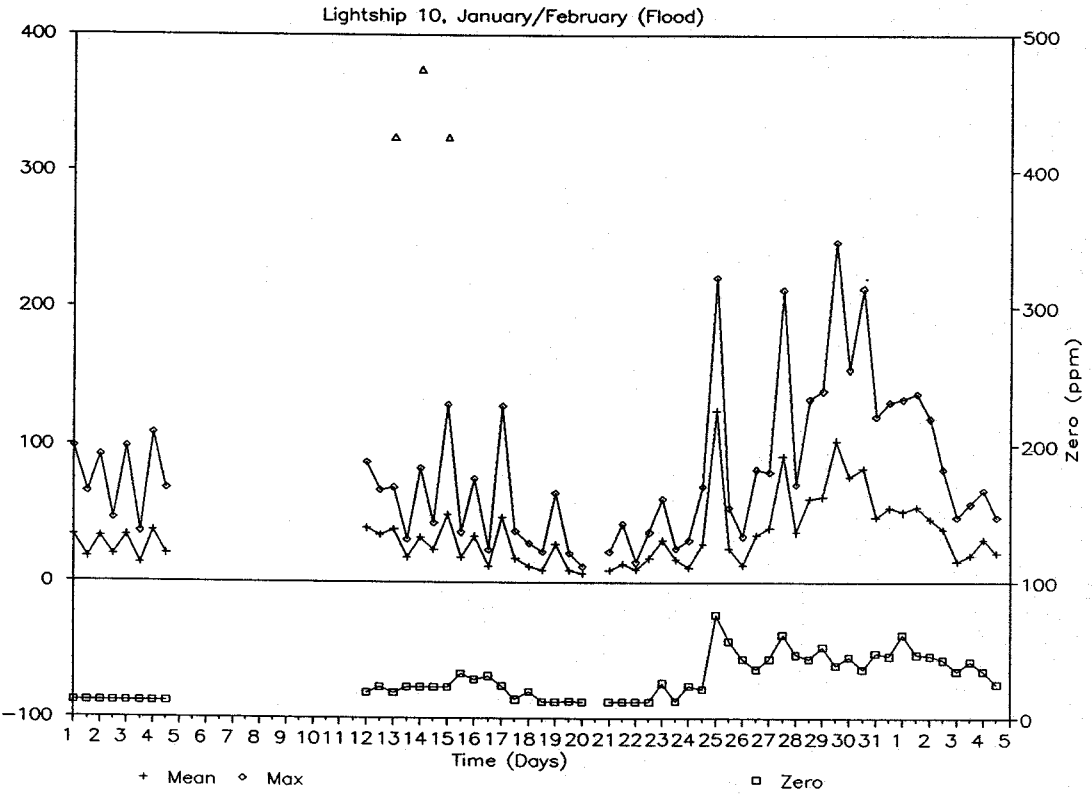
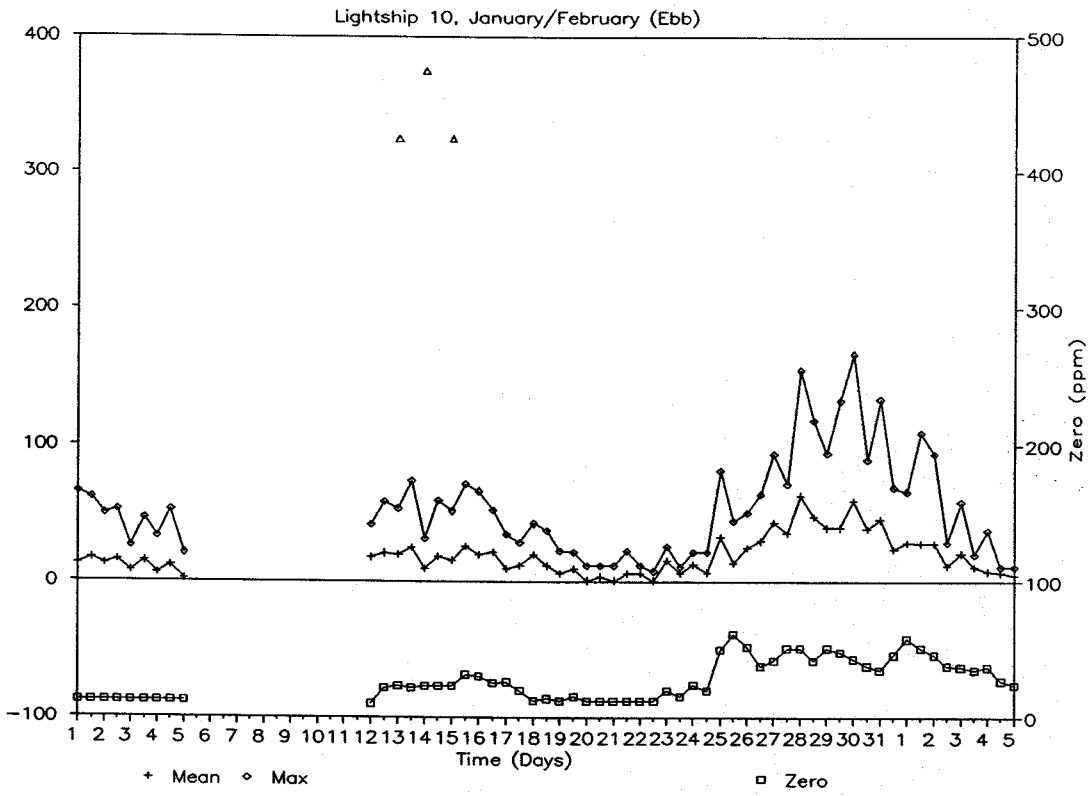


Fig 4b Suspended sediment concentration, Lightship 10, January/February 1990.

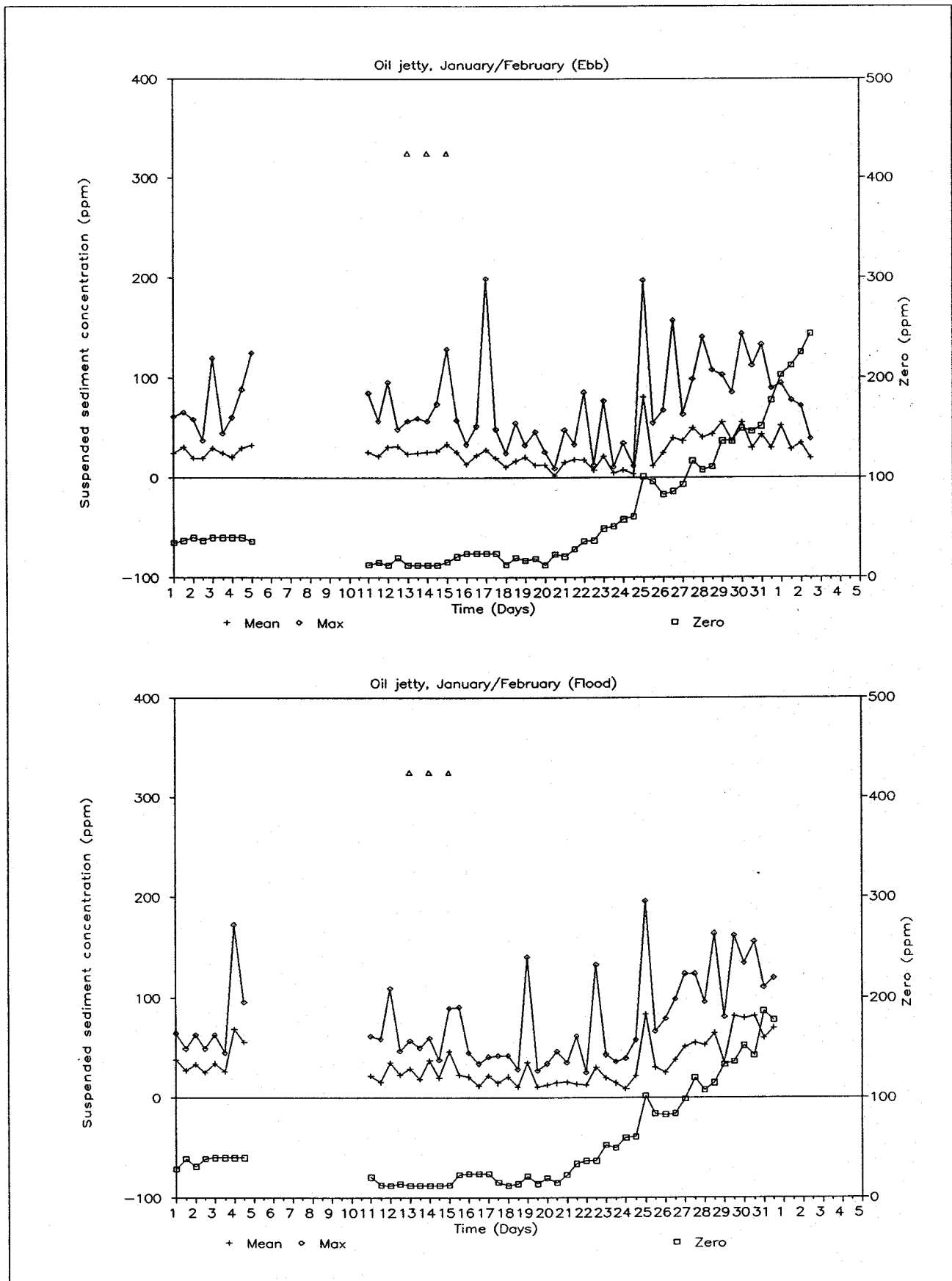


Fig 4c Suspended sediment concentration, Oil jetty, January/February 1990.

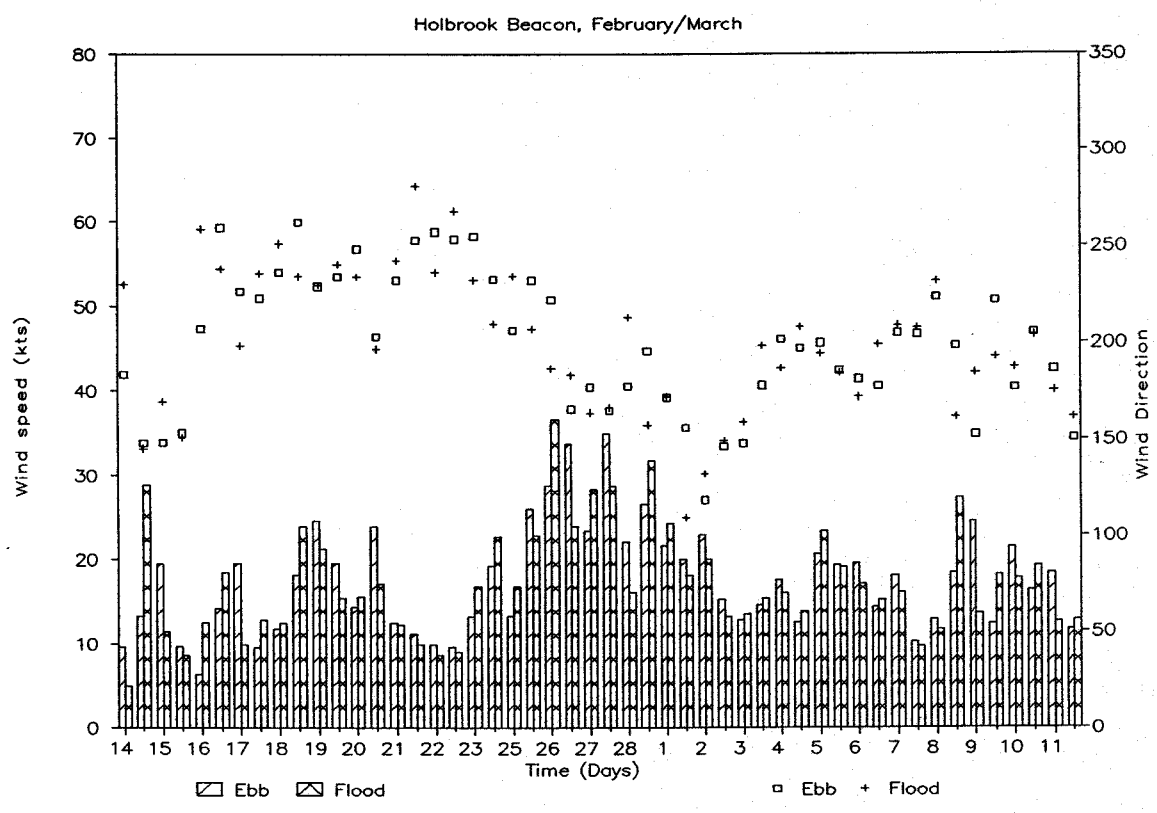
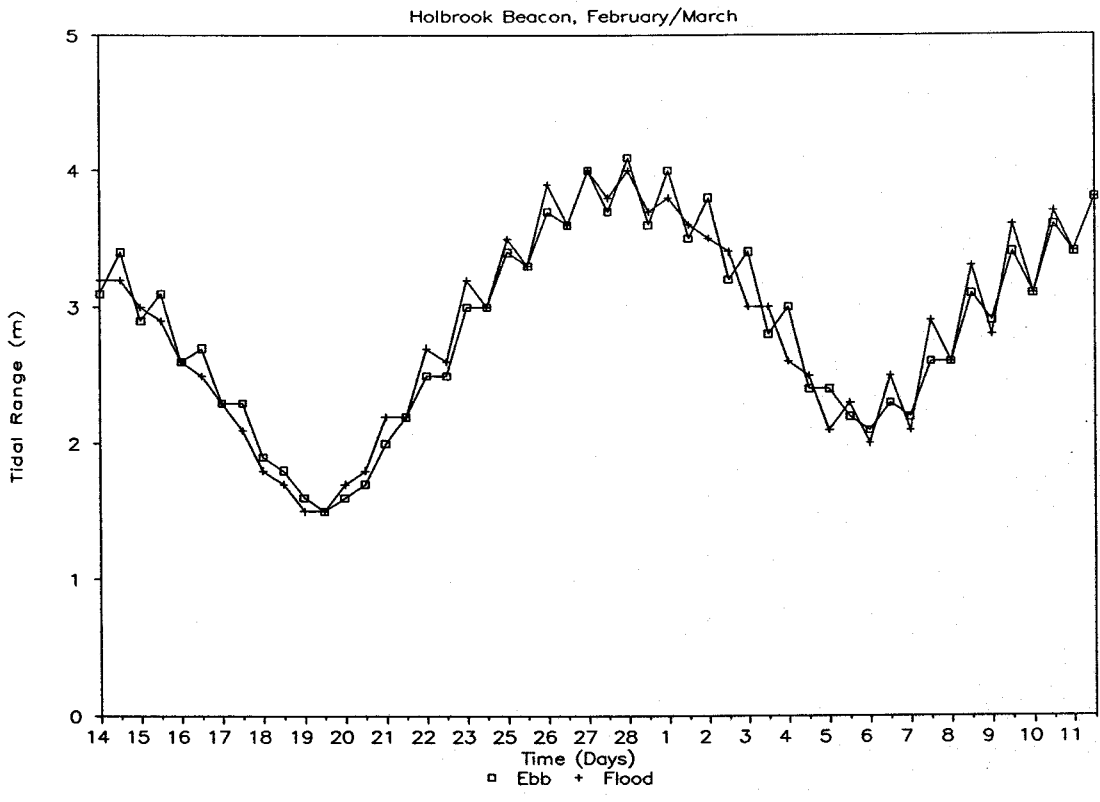


Fig 5a Tidal range and wind speed/direction, February/March 1990.

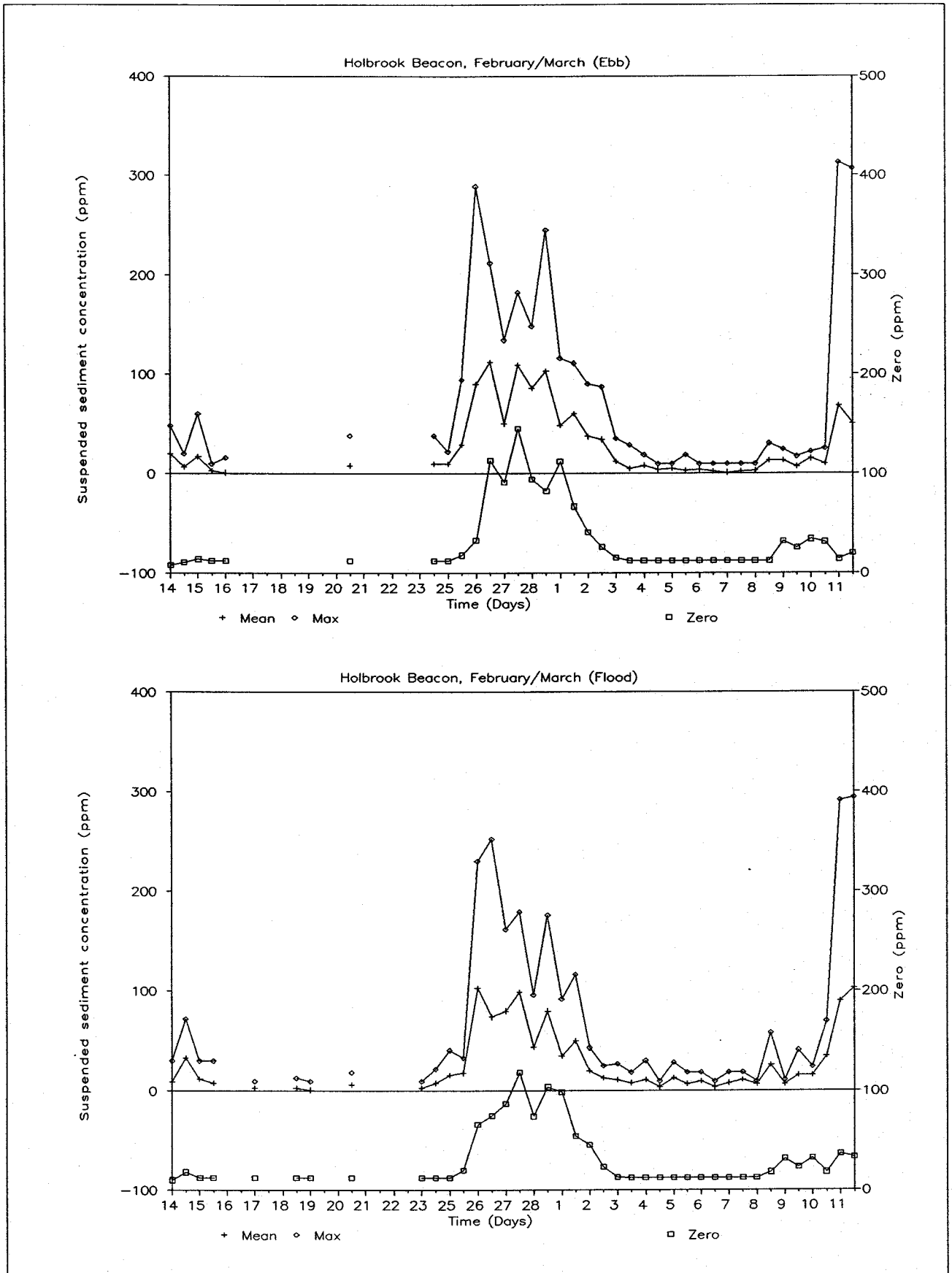


Fig 5b Suspended sediment concentration, Holbrook Beacon, February/March 1990.



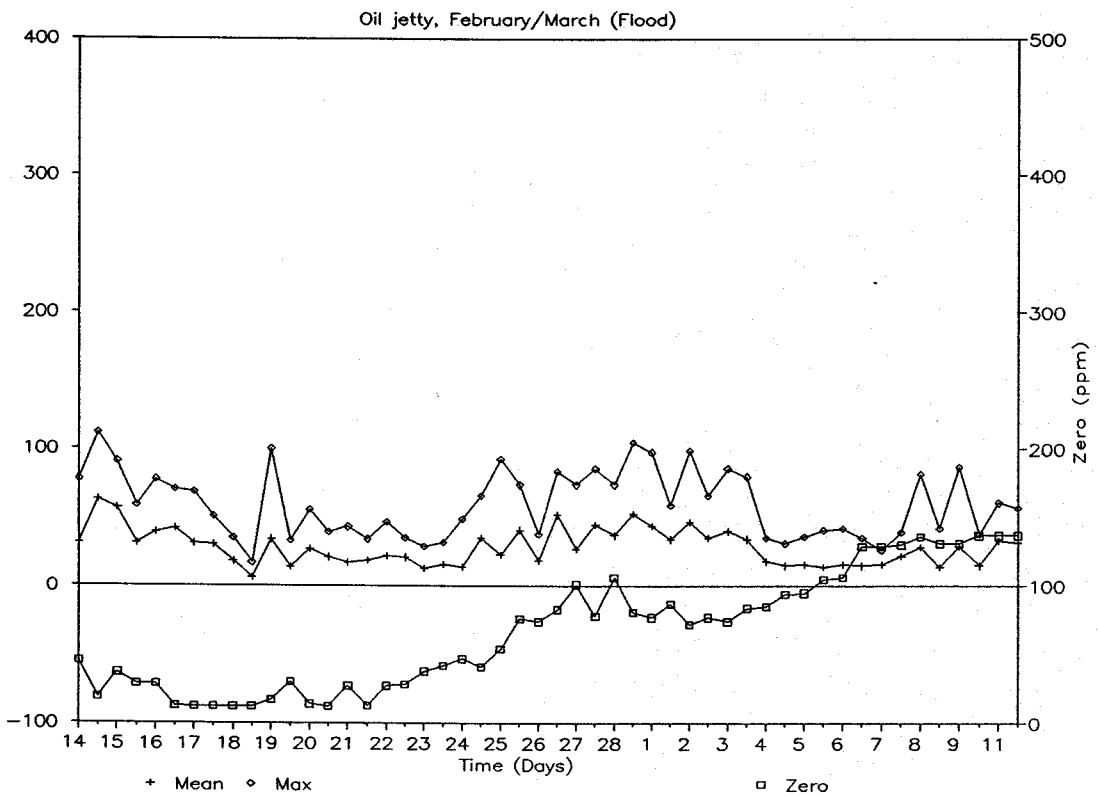
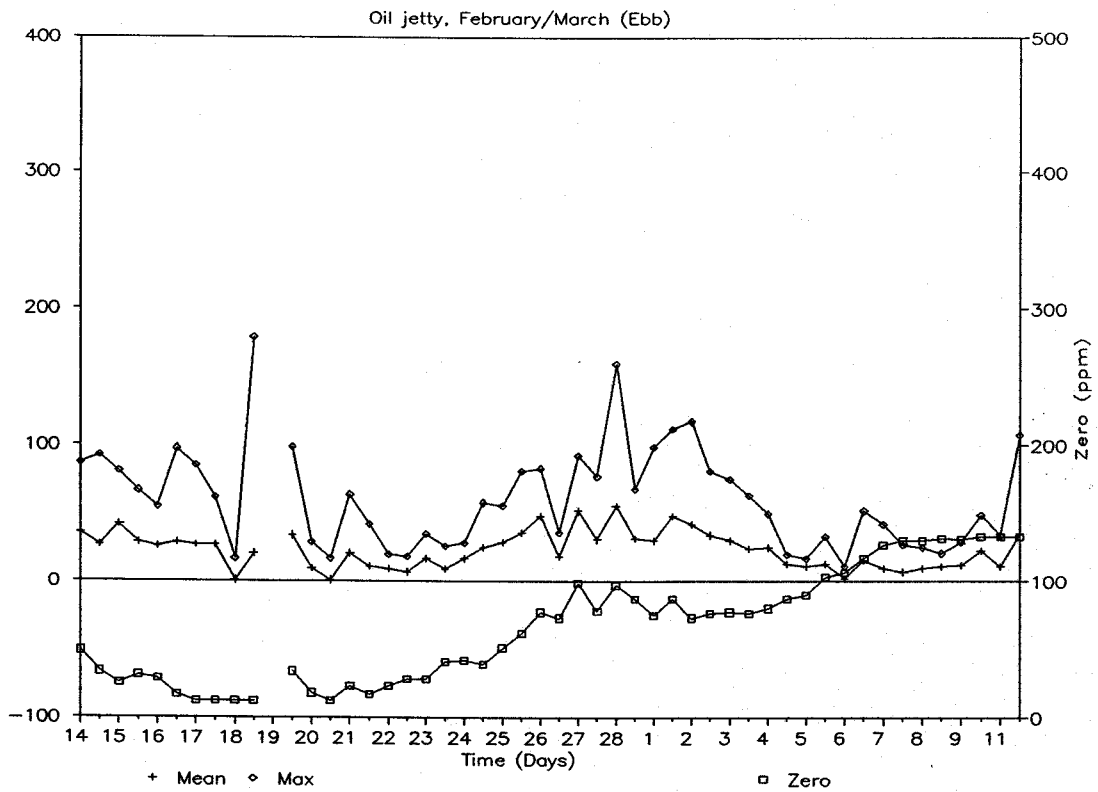


Fig 5c Suspended sediment concentration,  
Oil jetty, February/March 1990.

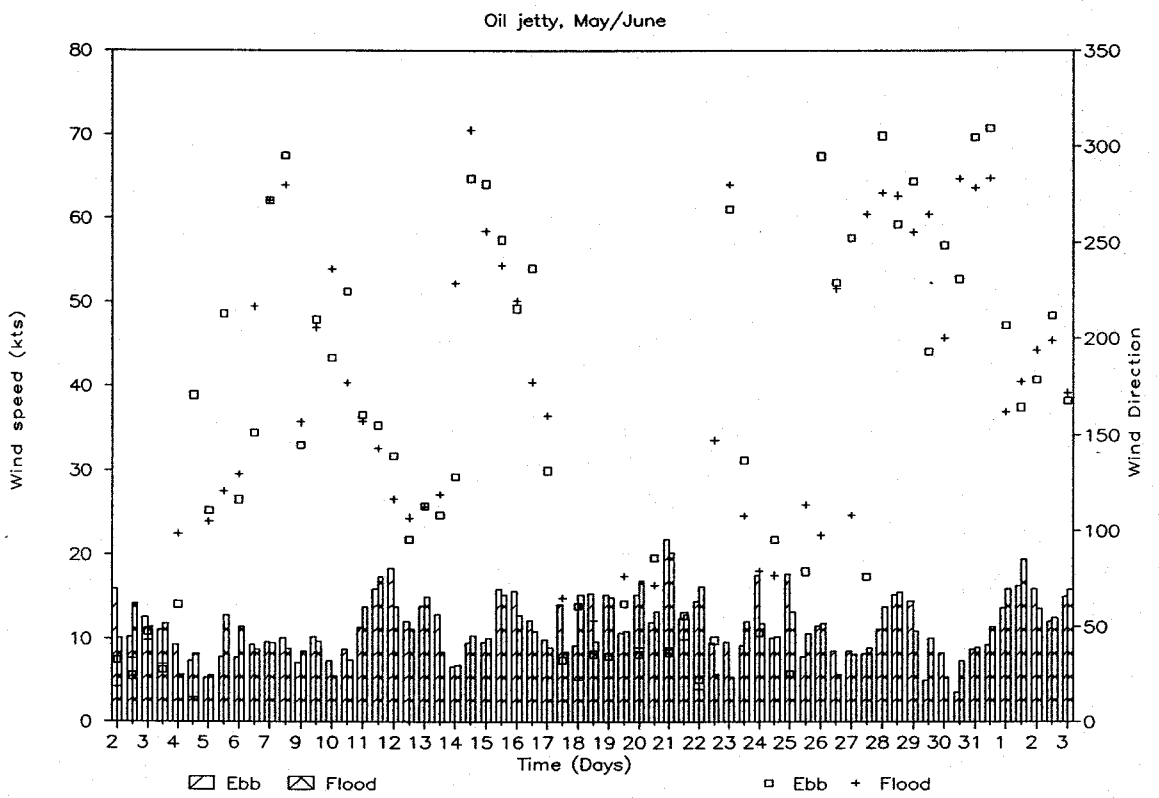
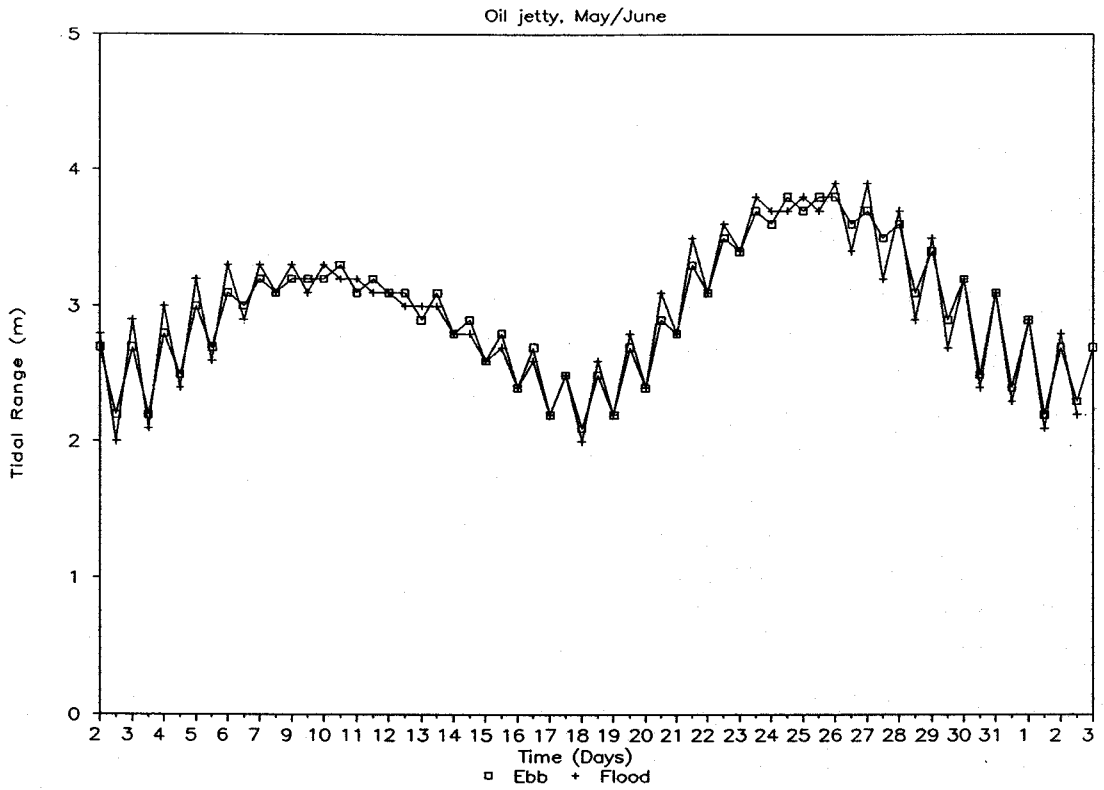


Fig 6a Tidal range and wind speed/direction, May/June 1990.

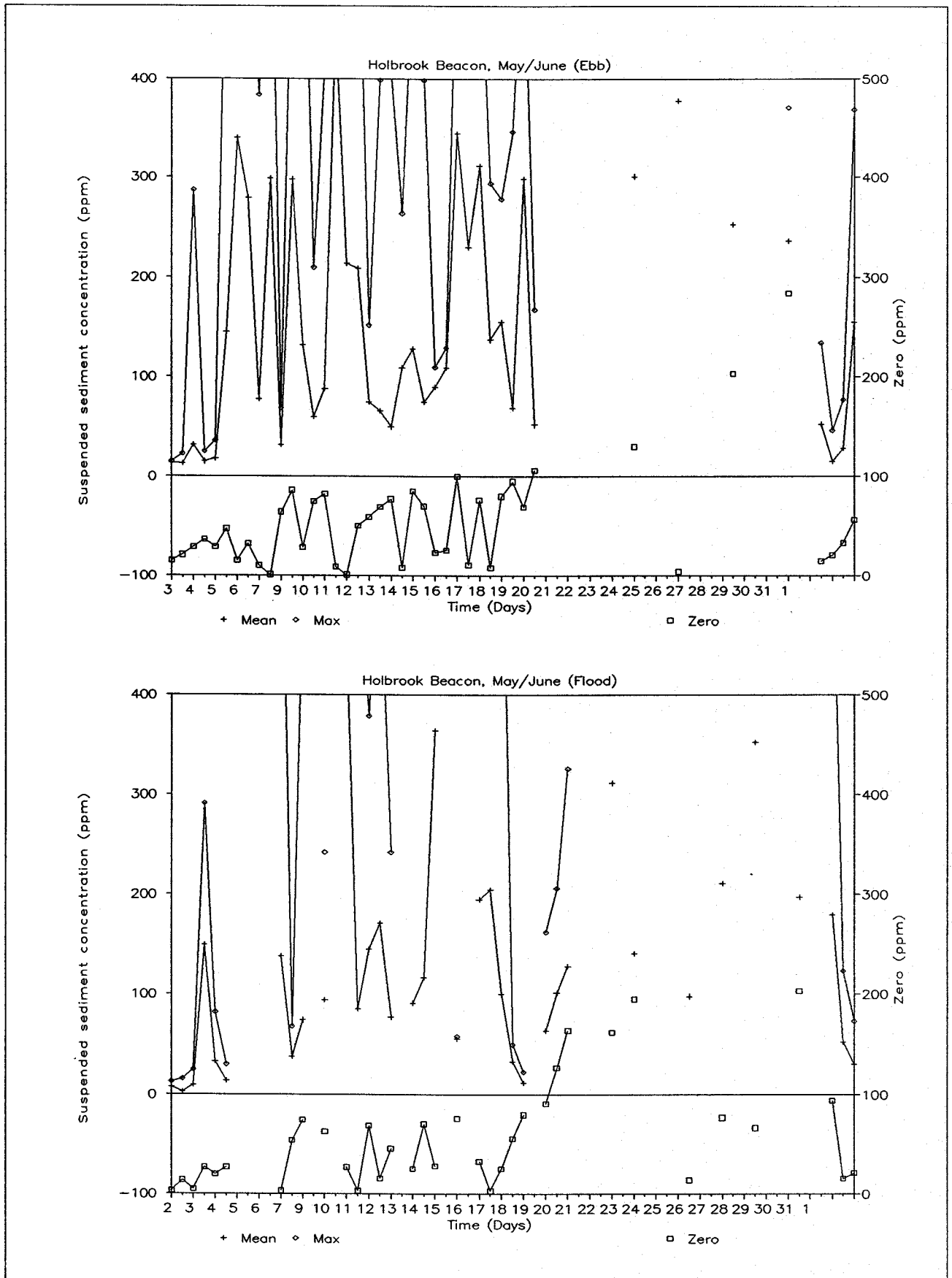


Fig 6b Suspended sediment concentration, Holbrook Beacon, May/June 1990.

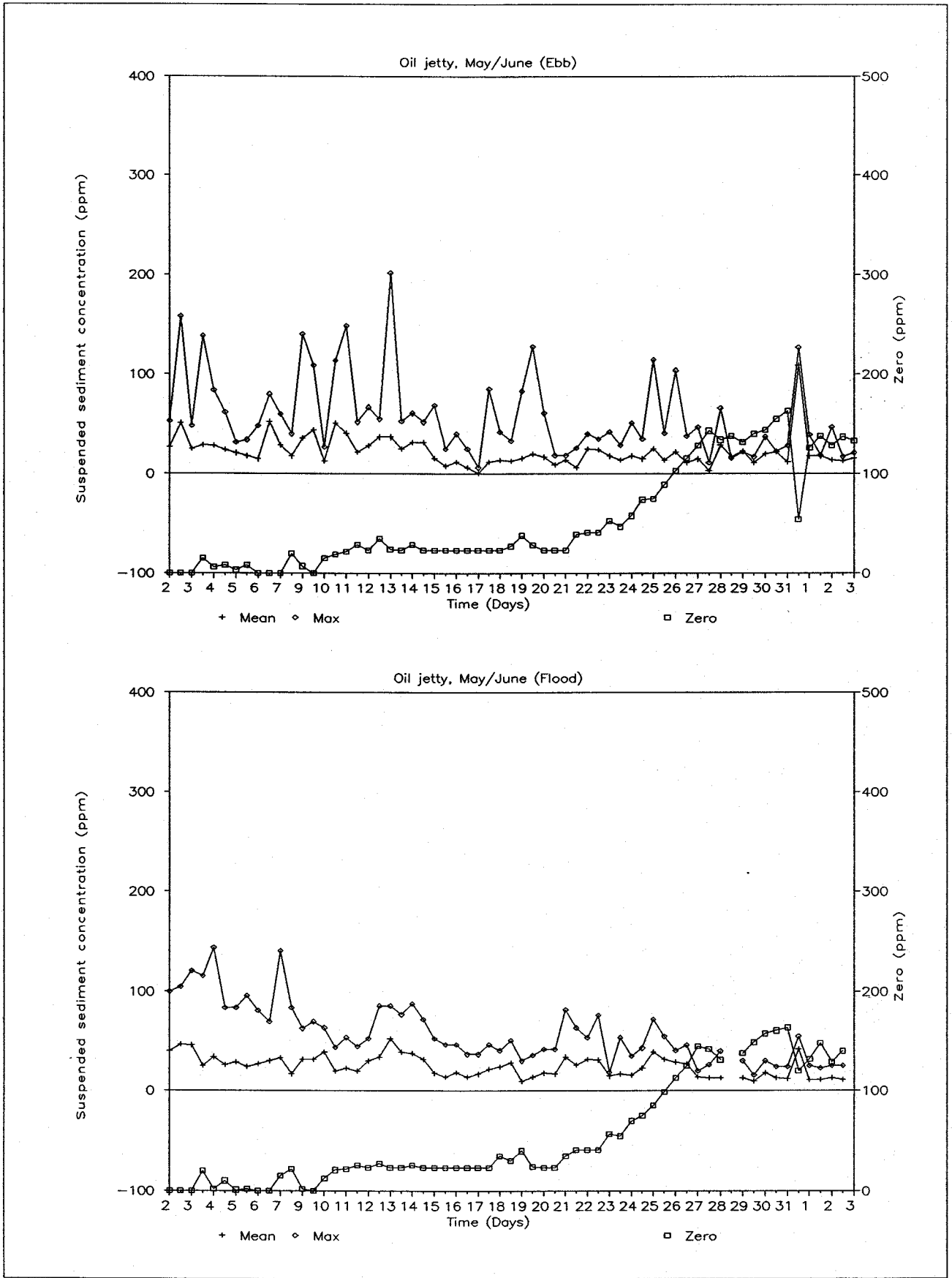


Fig 6c Suspended sediment conentration, Oil jetty, May/June 1990.

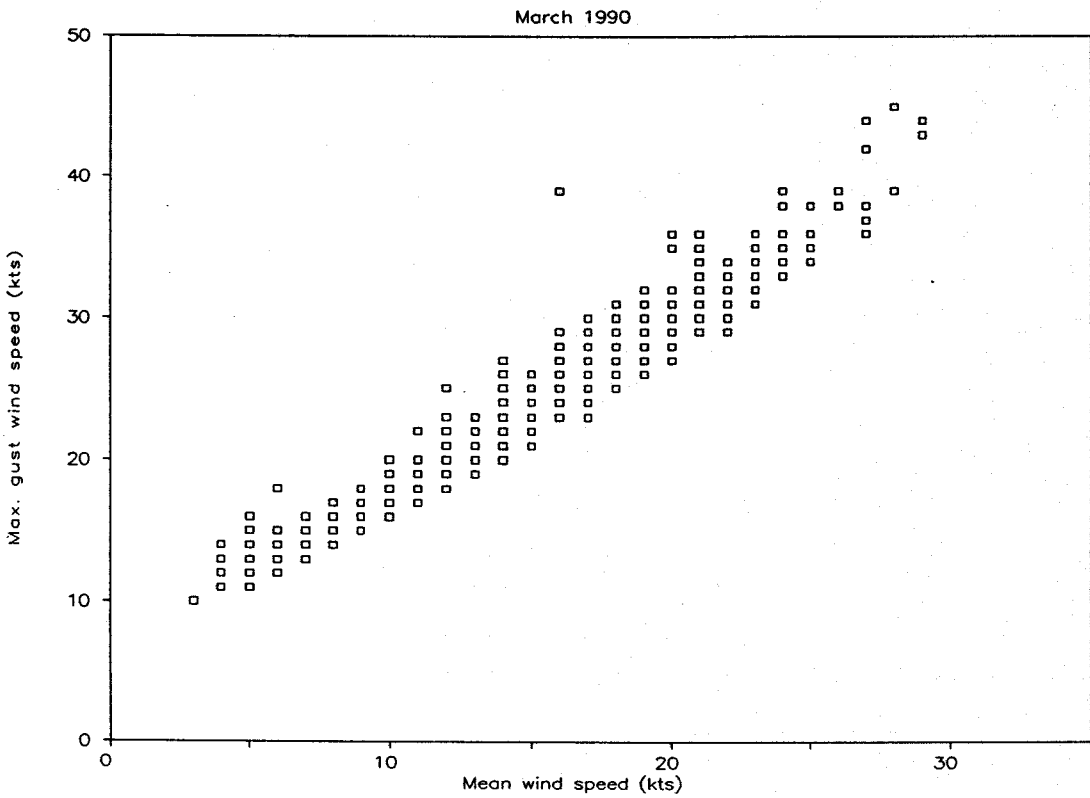
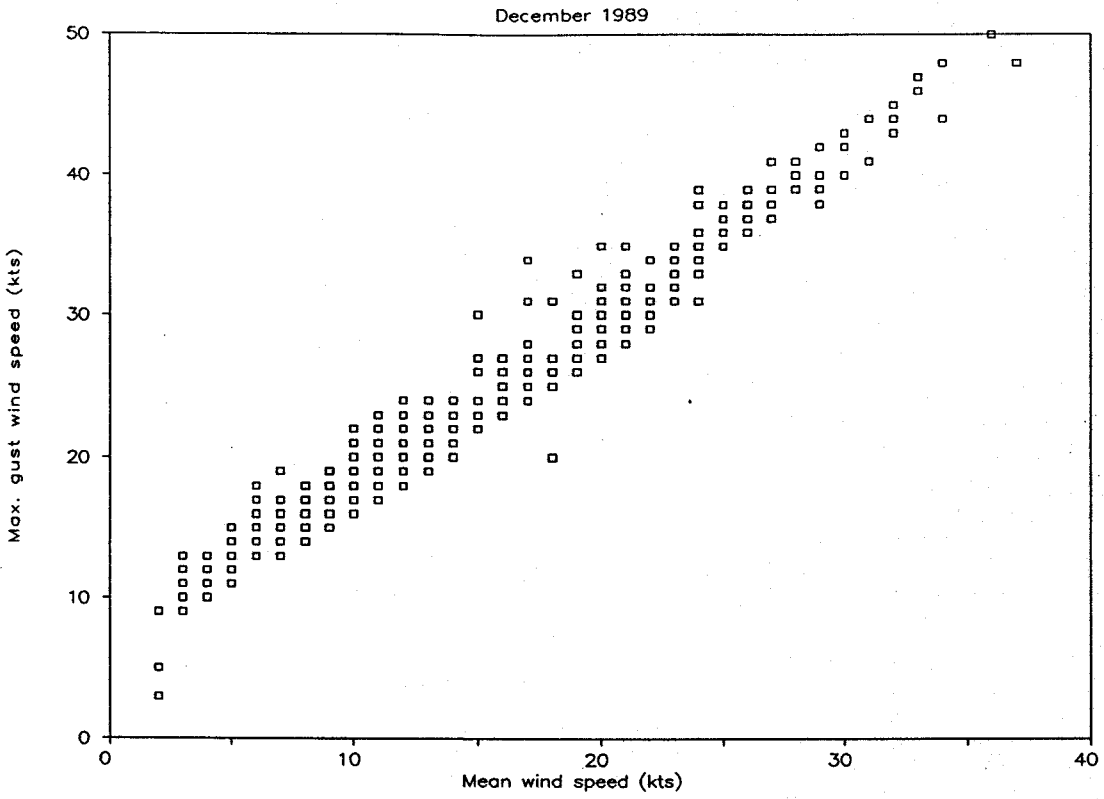


Fig 7 Mean wind speed versus max. gust speed.

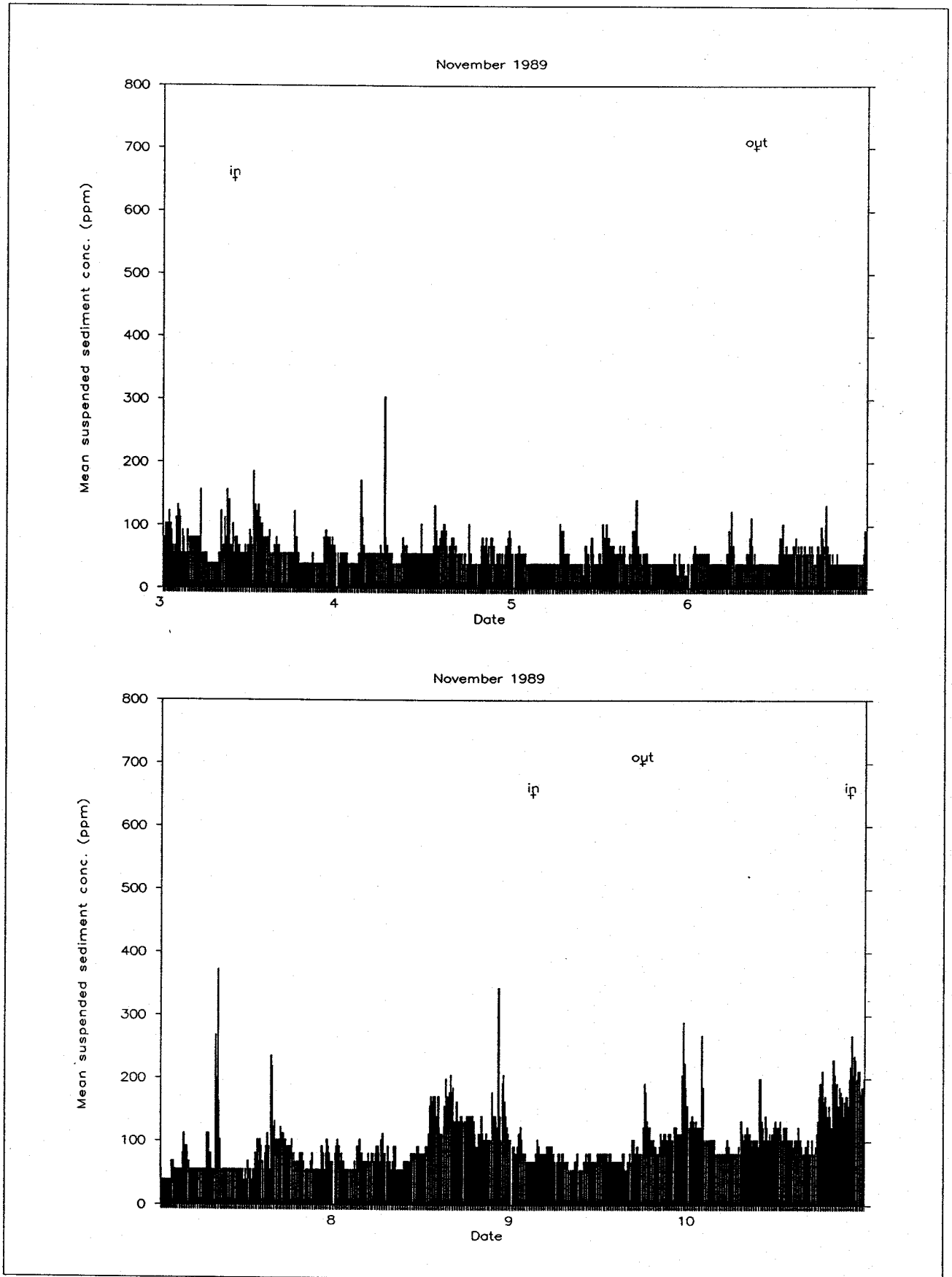


Fig 8a Ship movement and suspended sediment concentration, November 1989.

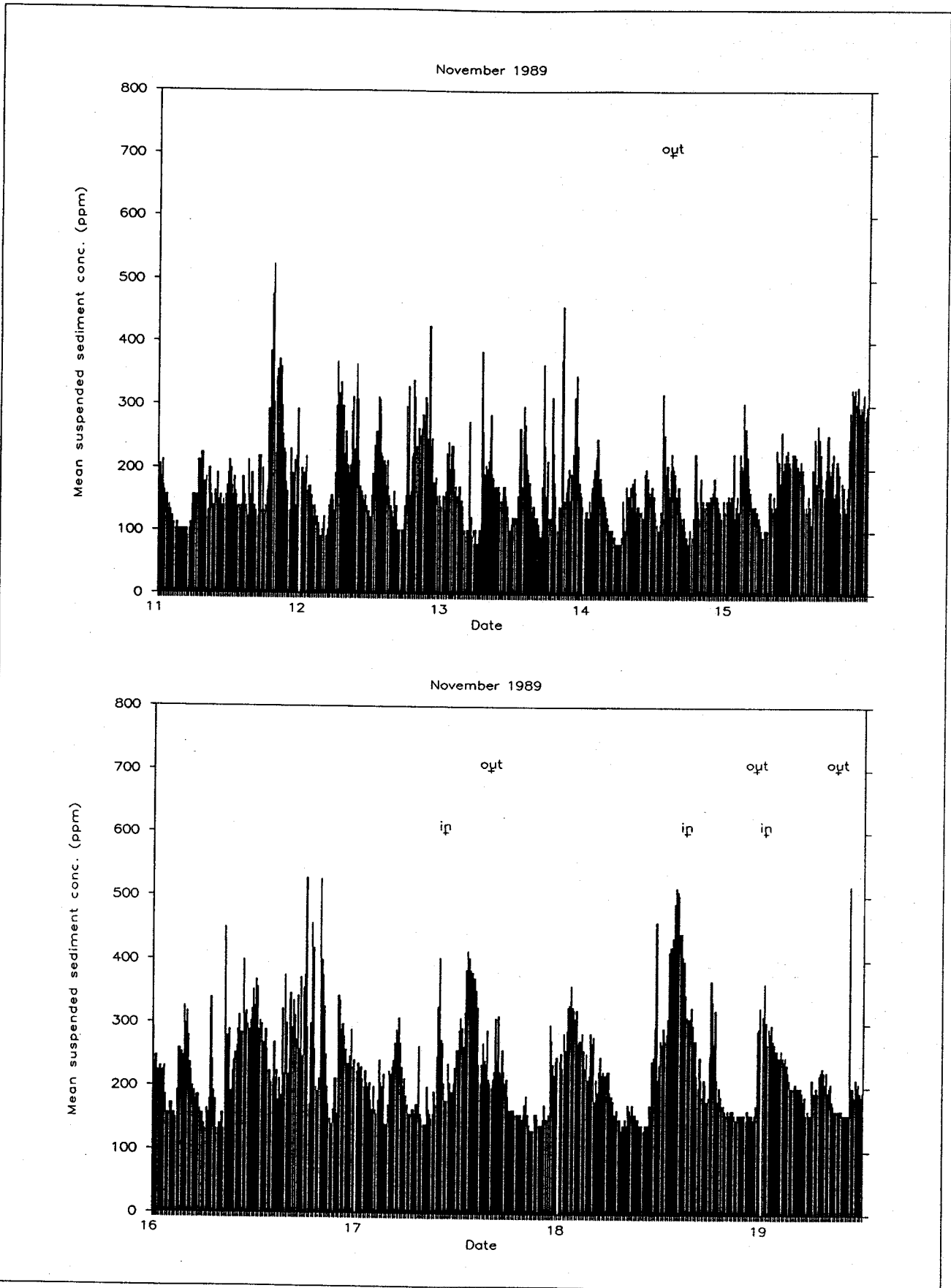


Fig 8b Ship movement and suspended sediment concentration, November 1989.

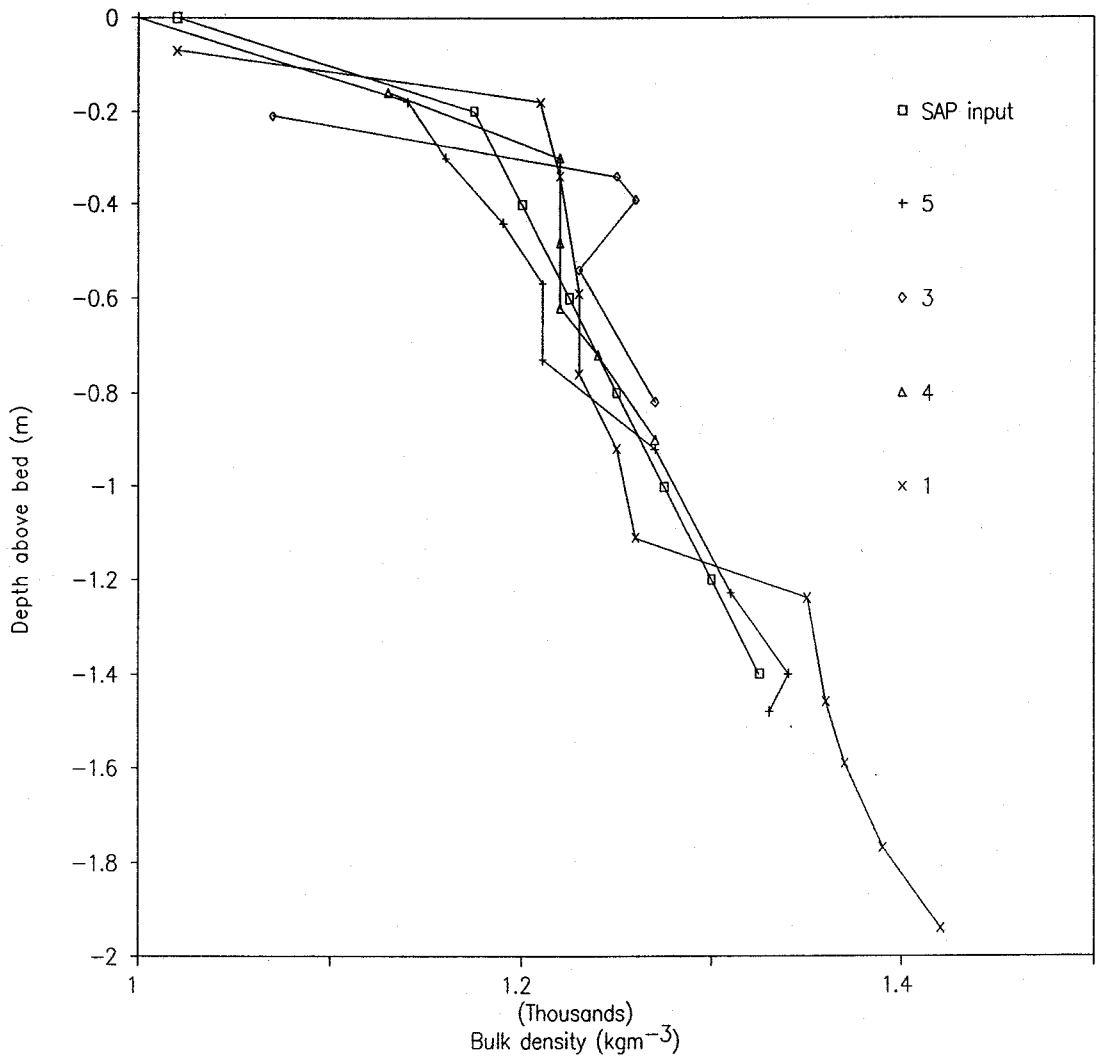


Fig 9 Examples of insitu bed density profiles taken before any Jetsed operations.



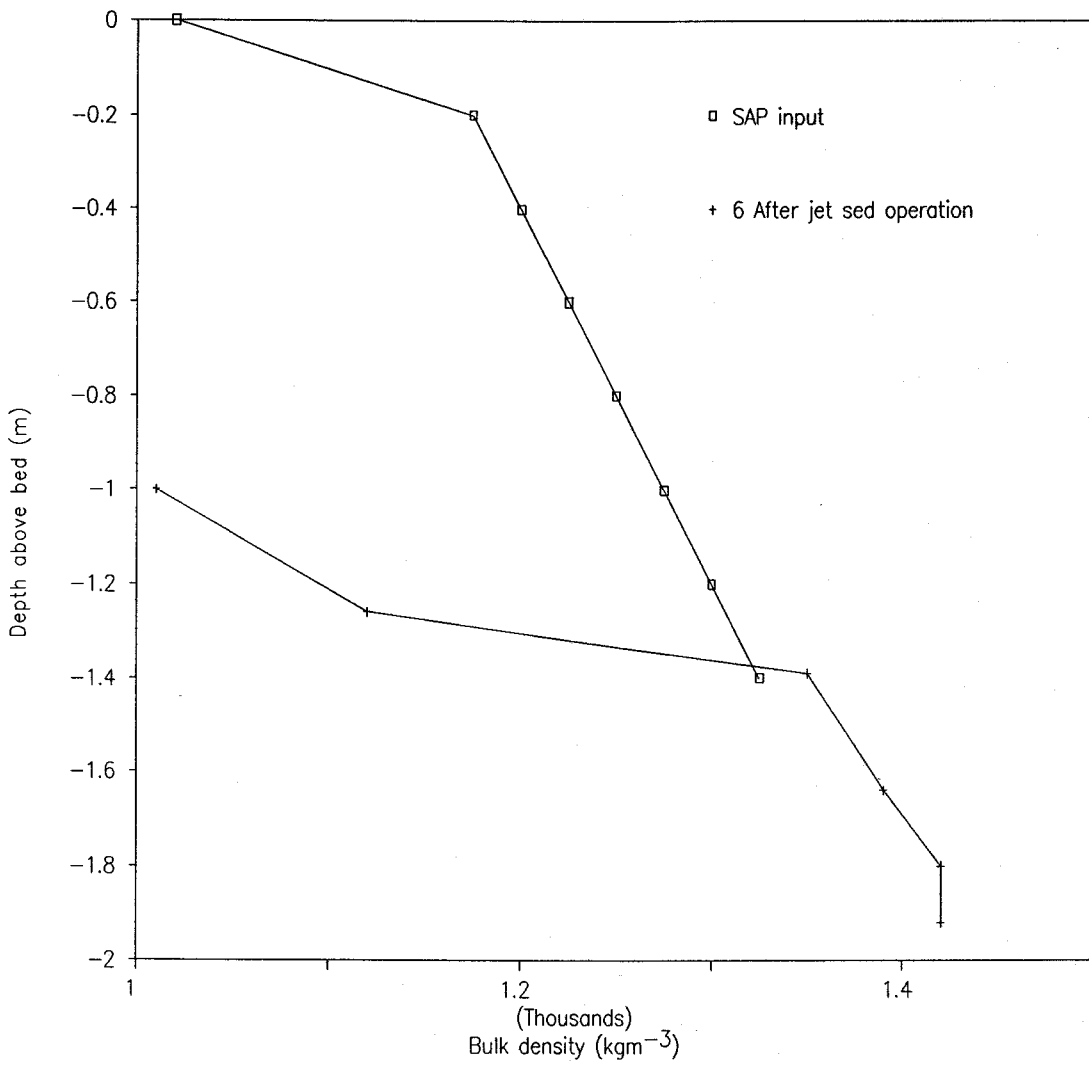


Fig 10 Typical bed profile after the Jetsed operation compared with SAP input data.

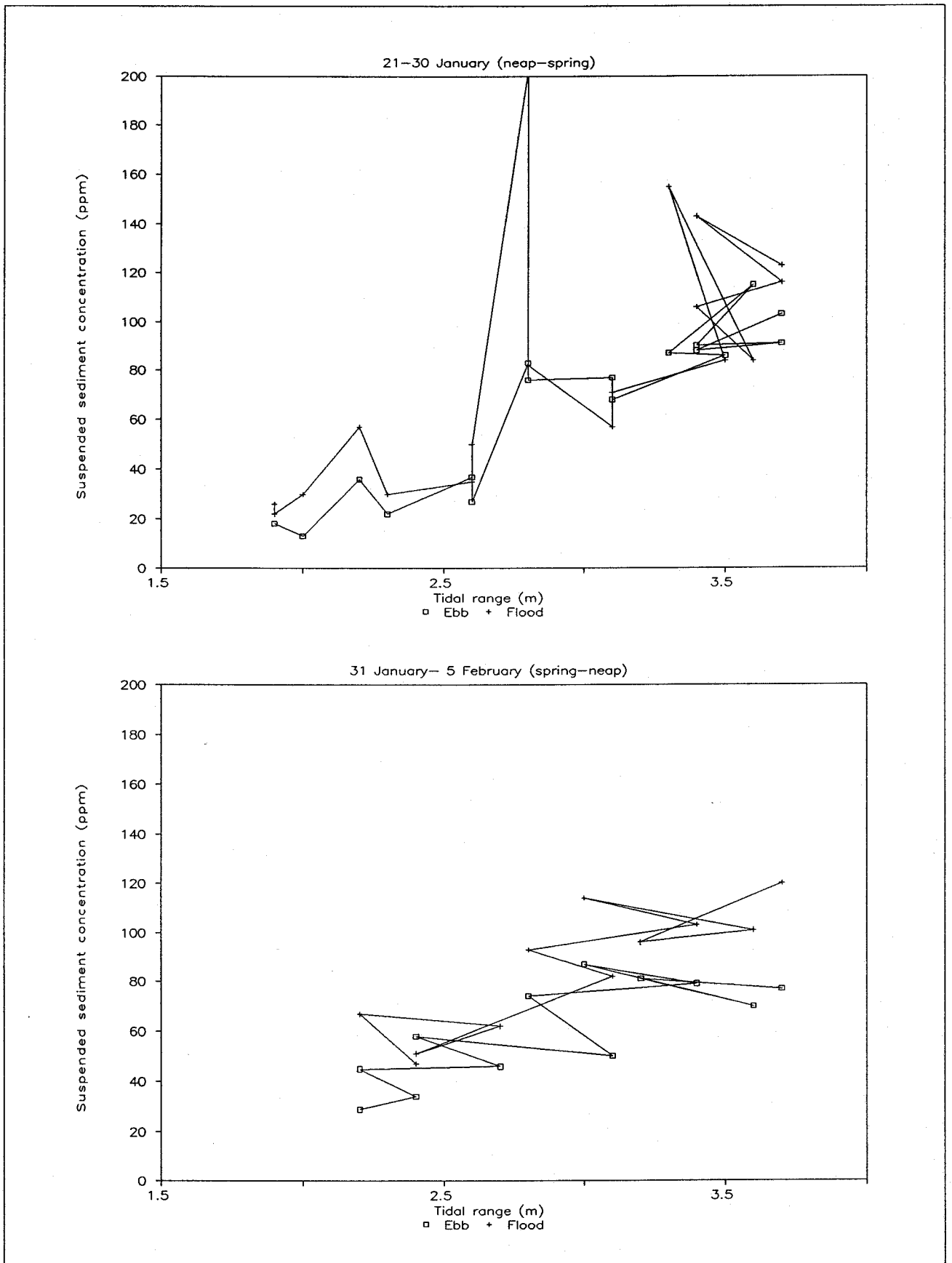


Fig 11 Suspended sediment concentration versus tidal range, Lightship 10.

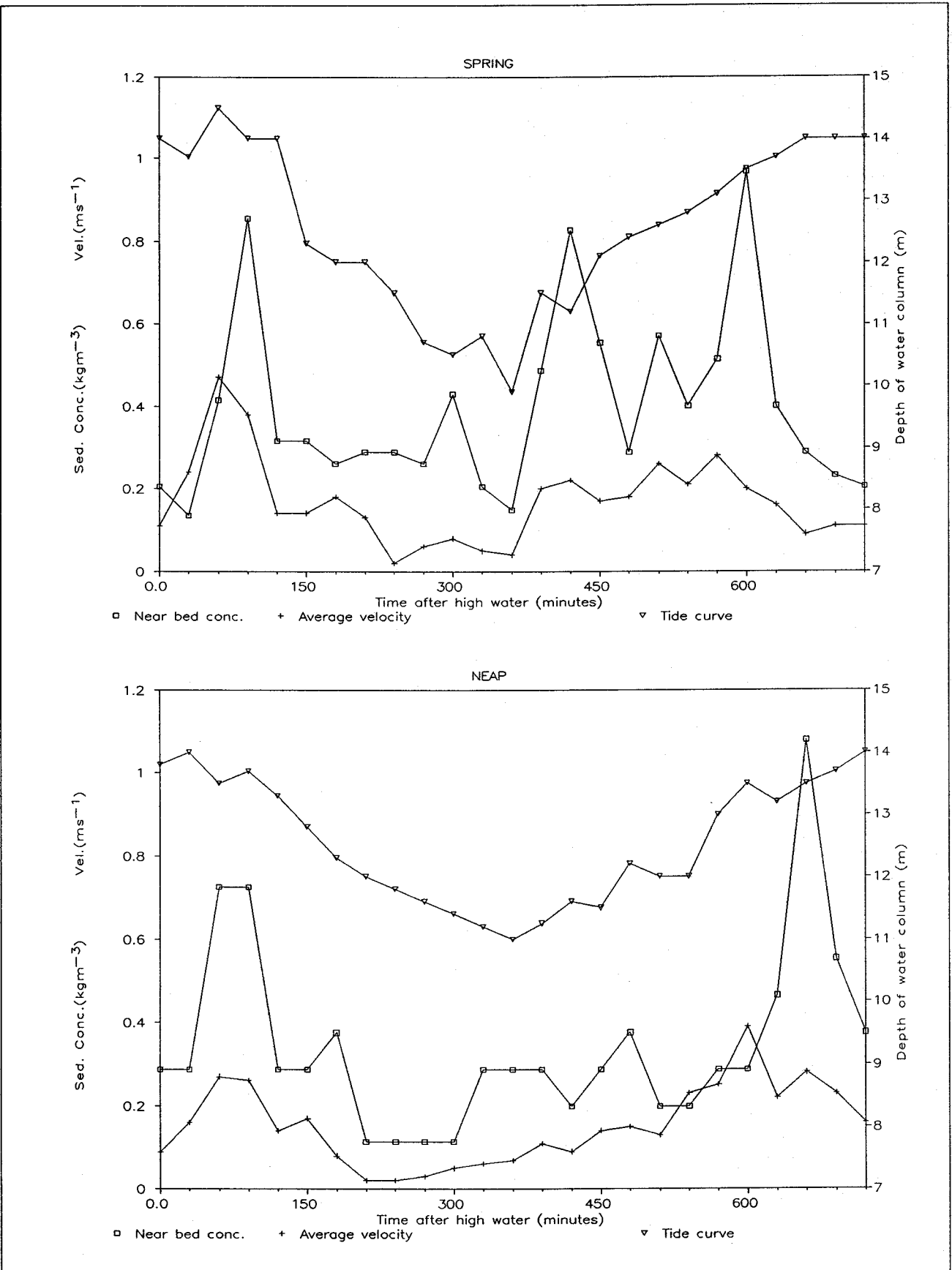


Fig 12 Spring and neap conditions at point 1.

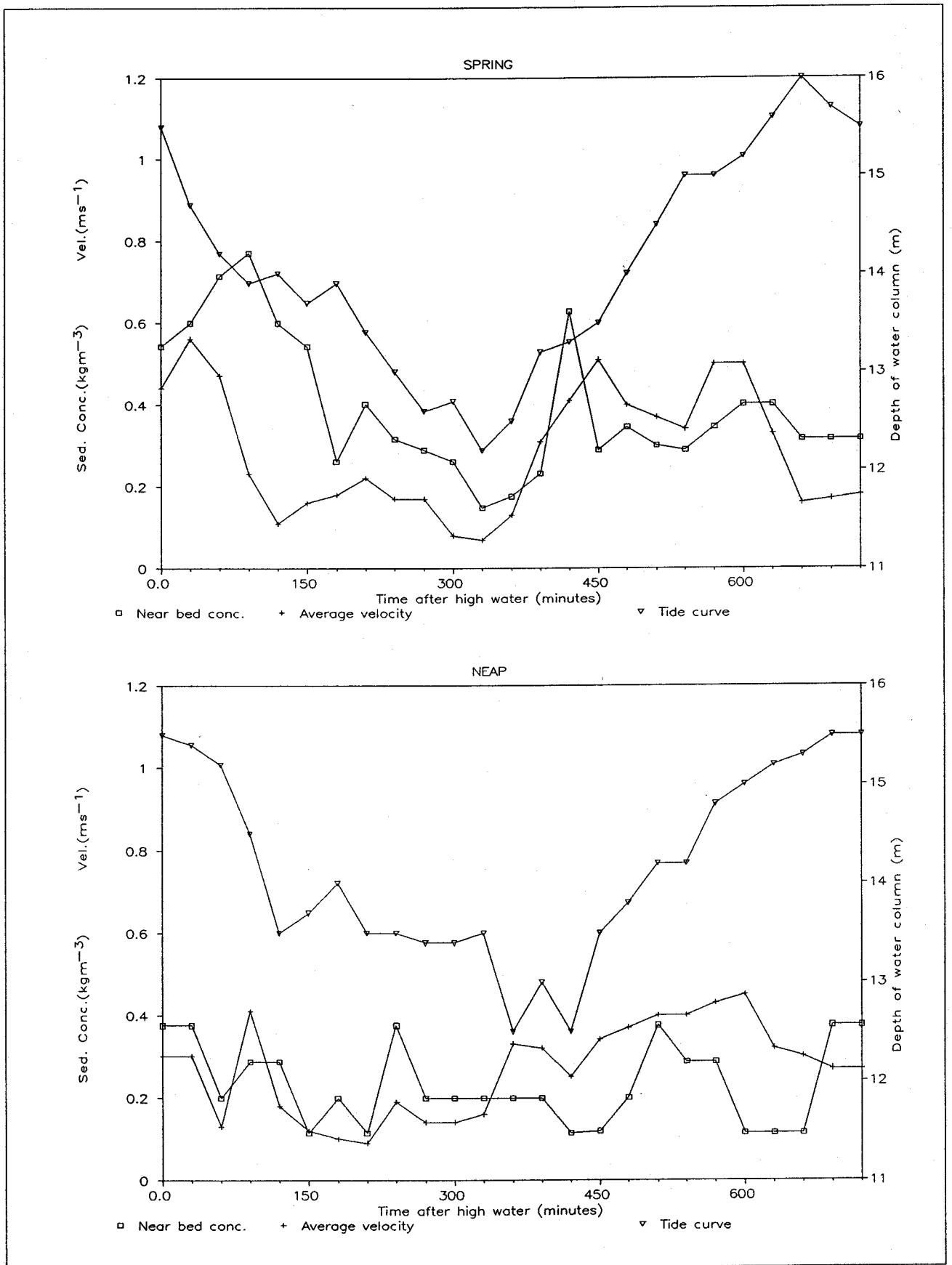


Fig 13 Spring and neap conditions at point 2.

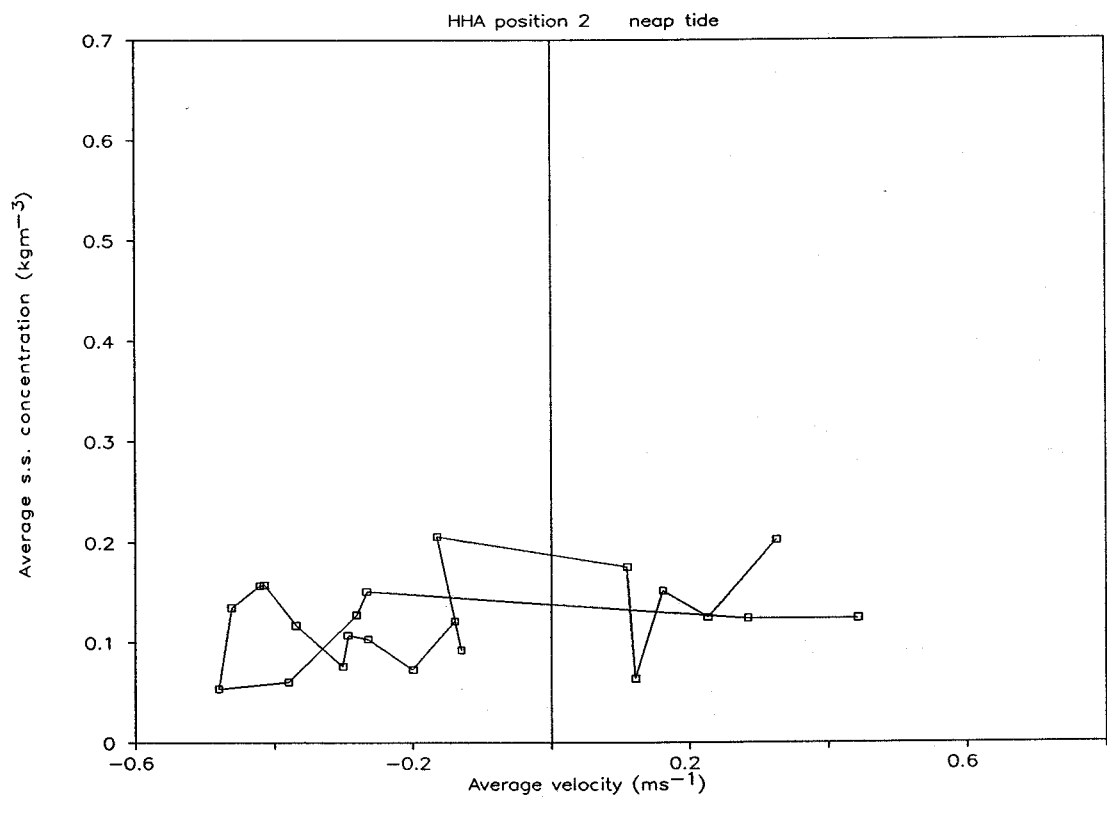
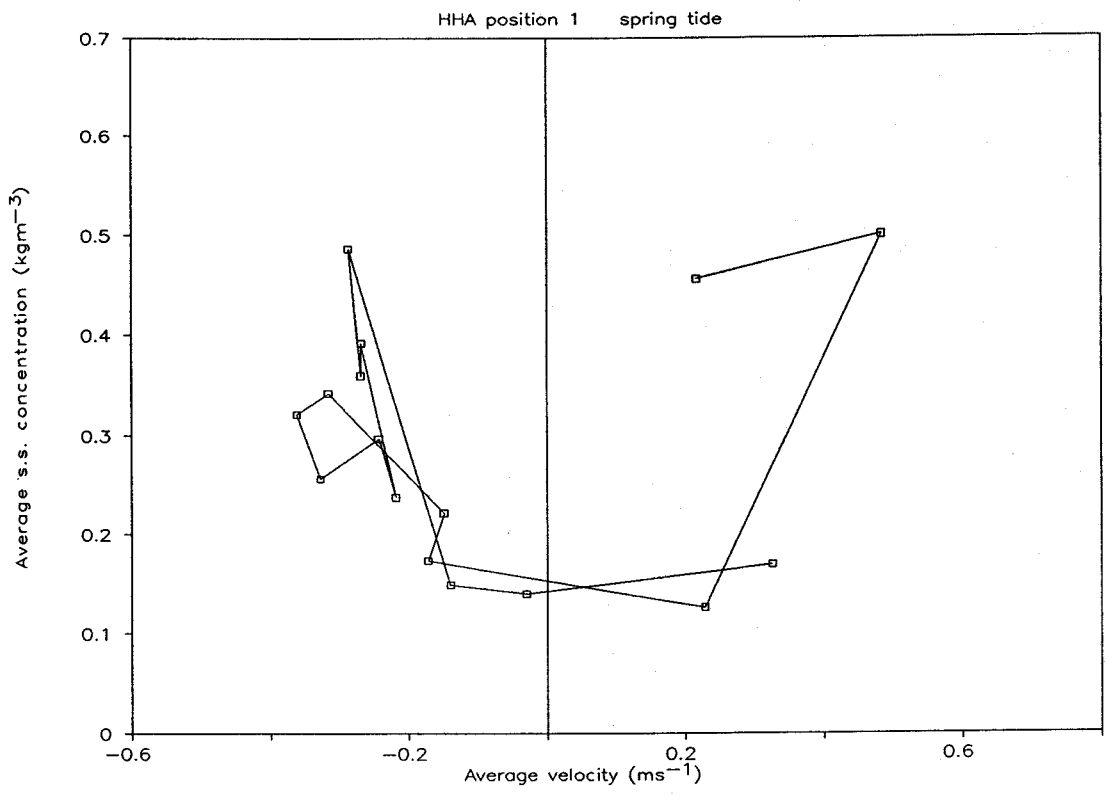


Fig 14a Ebb and flood velocities vs concentration.

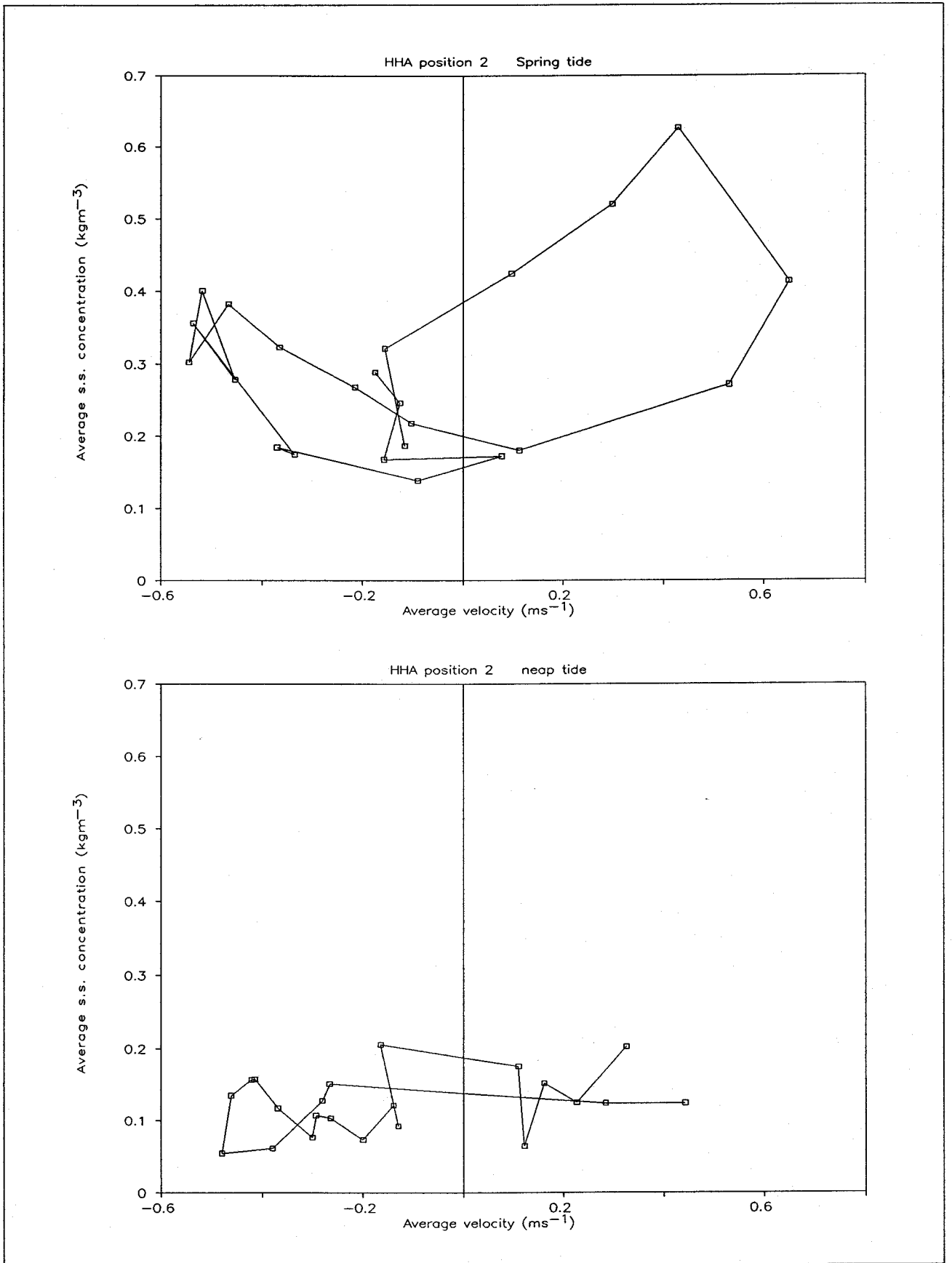


Fig 14b Ebb and flood velocities vs concentration.

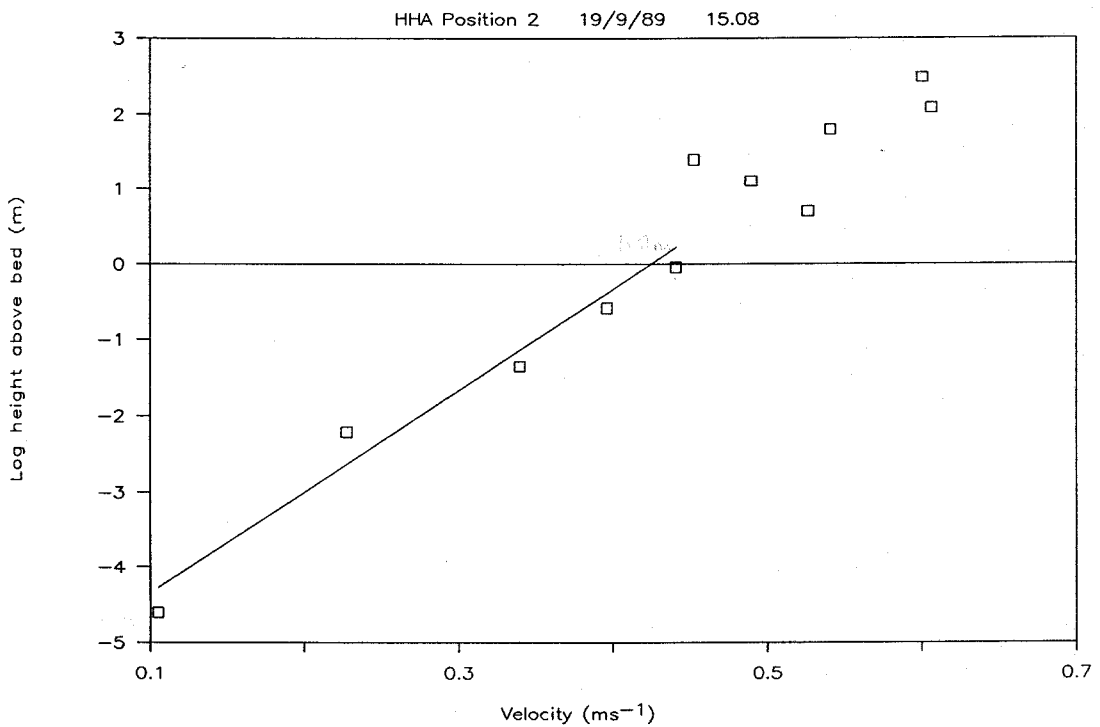
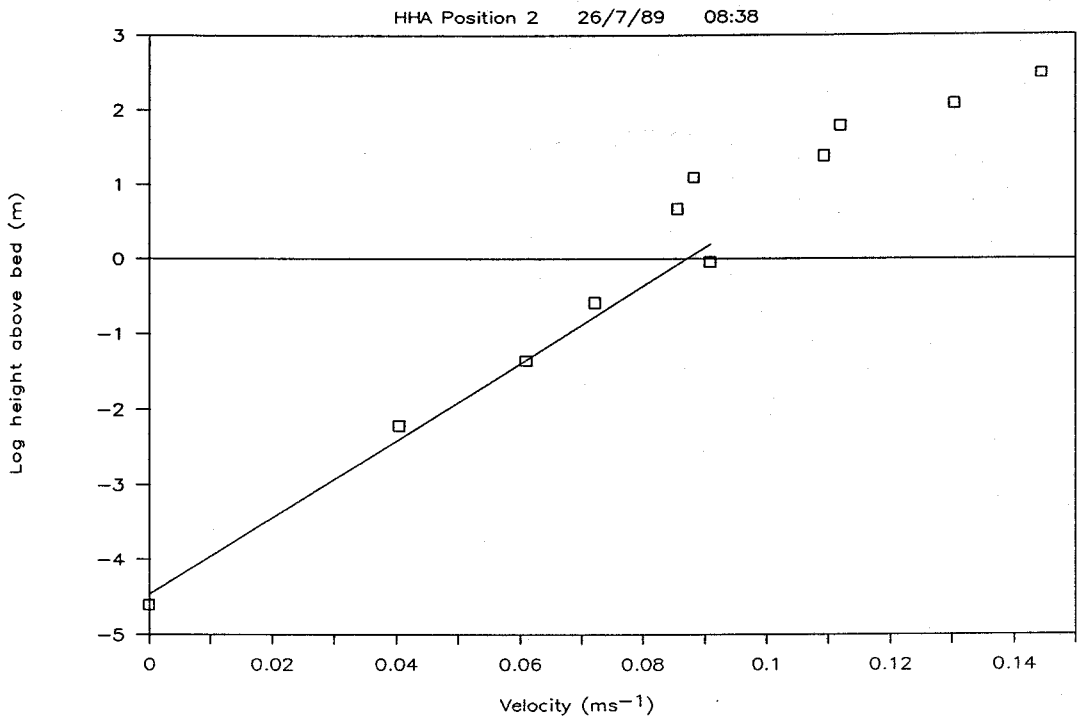


Fig 15 Examples of typical near bed velocity profiles at position 2.

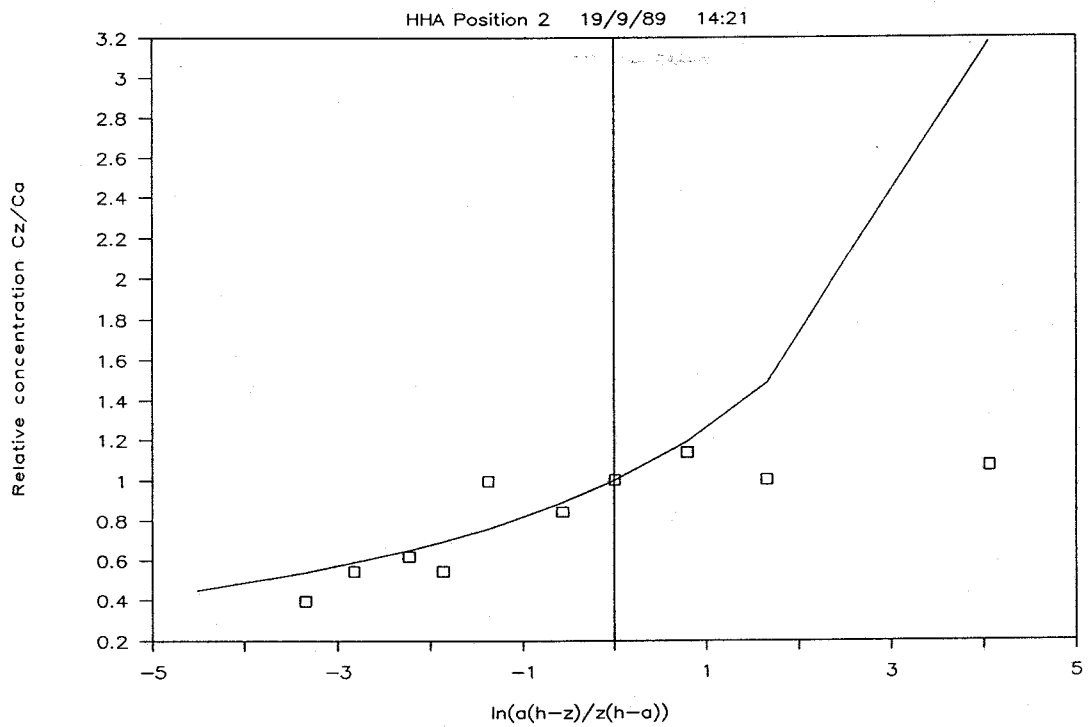
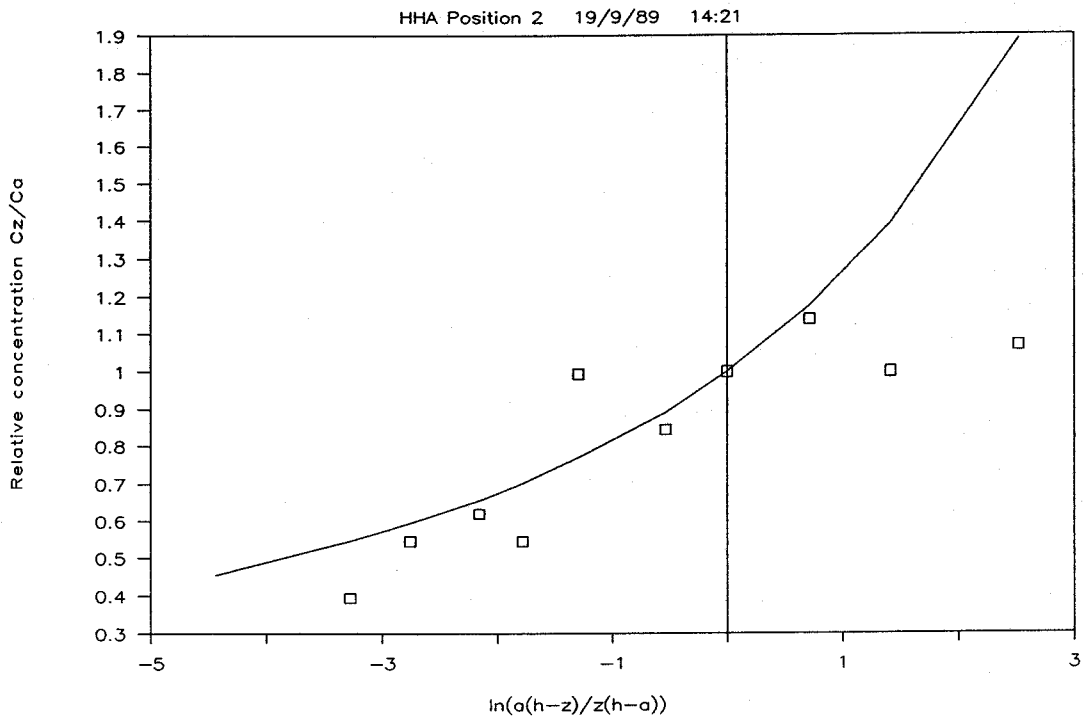


Fig 16a Non dimensional concentration profiles.



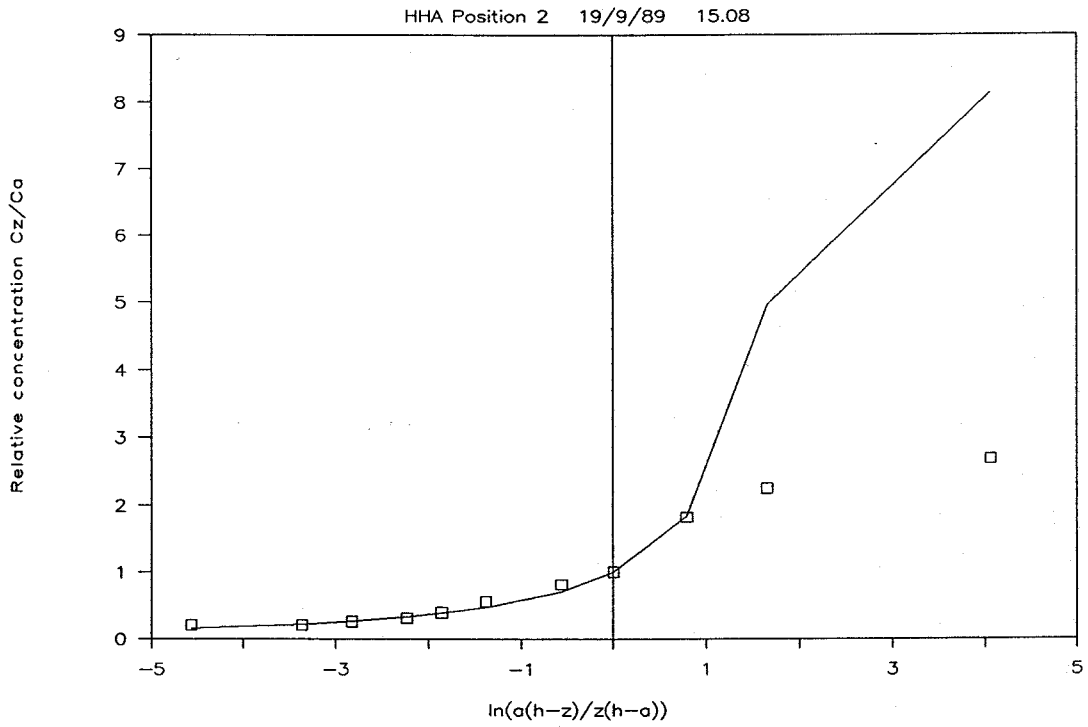
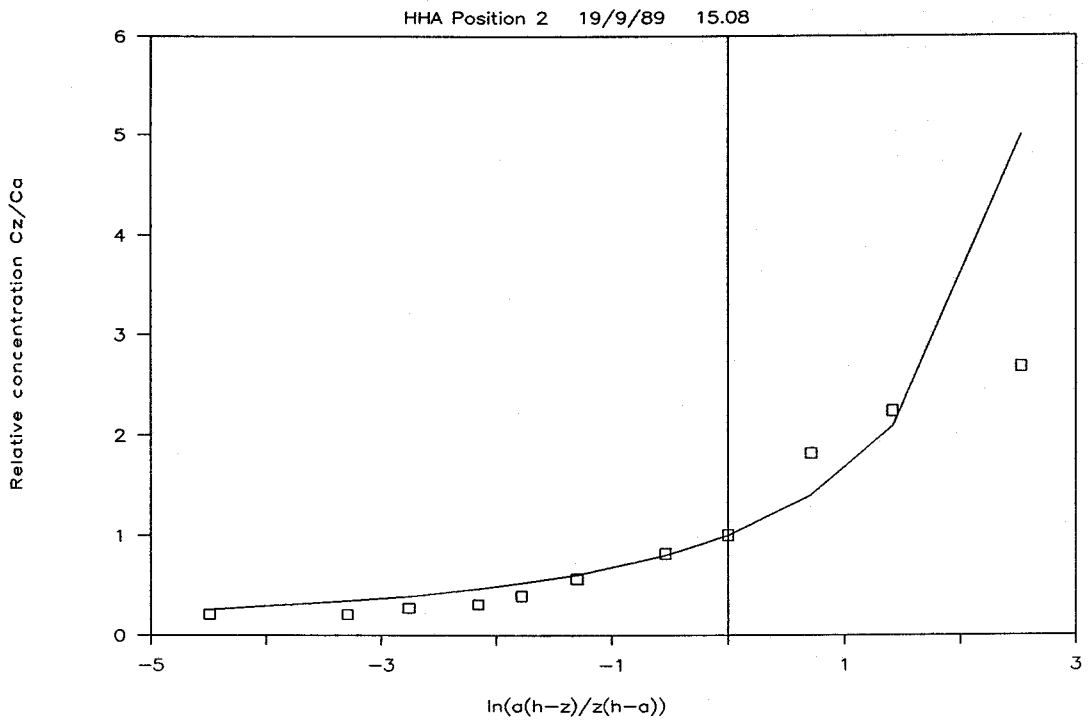


Fig 16b Non dimensional concentration profiles.

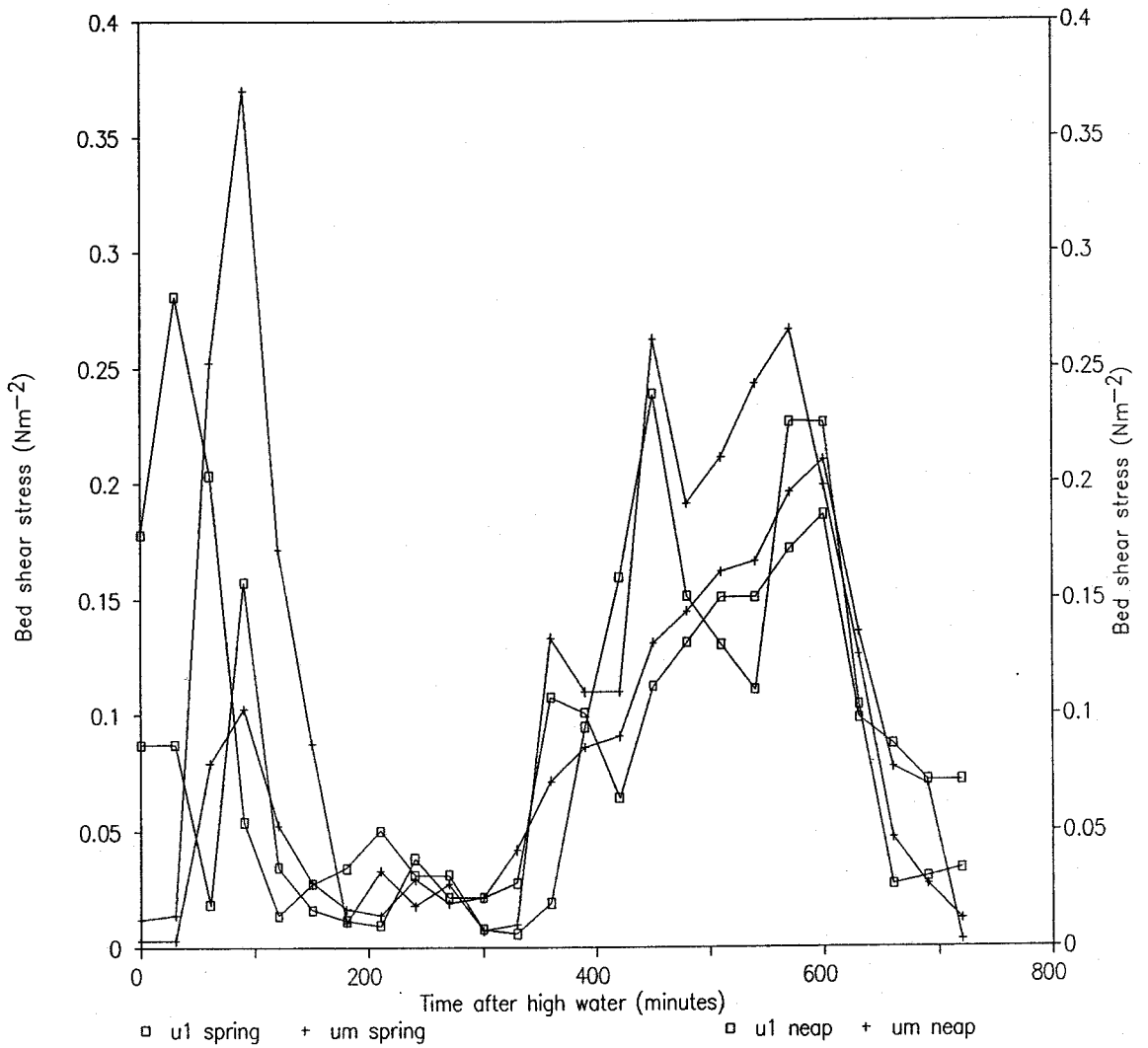


Fig 17 Shear stress values calculated using three different methods (point 2).

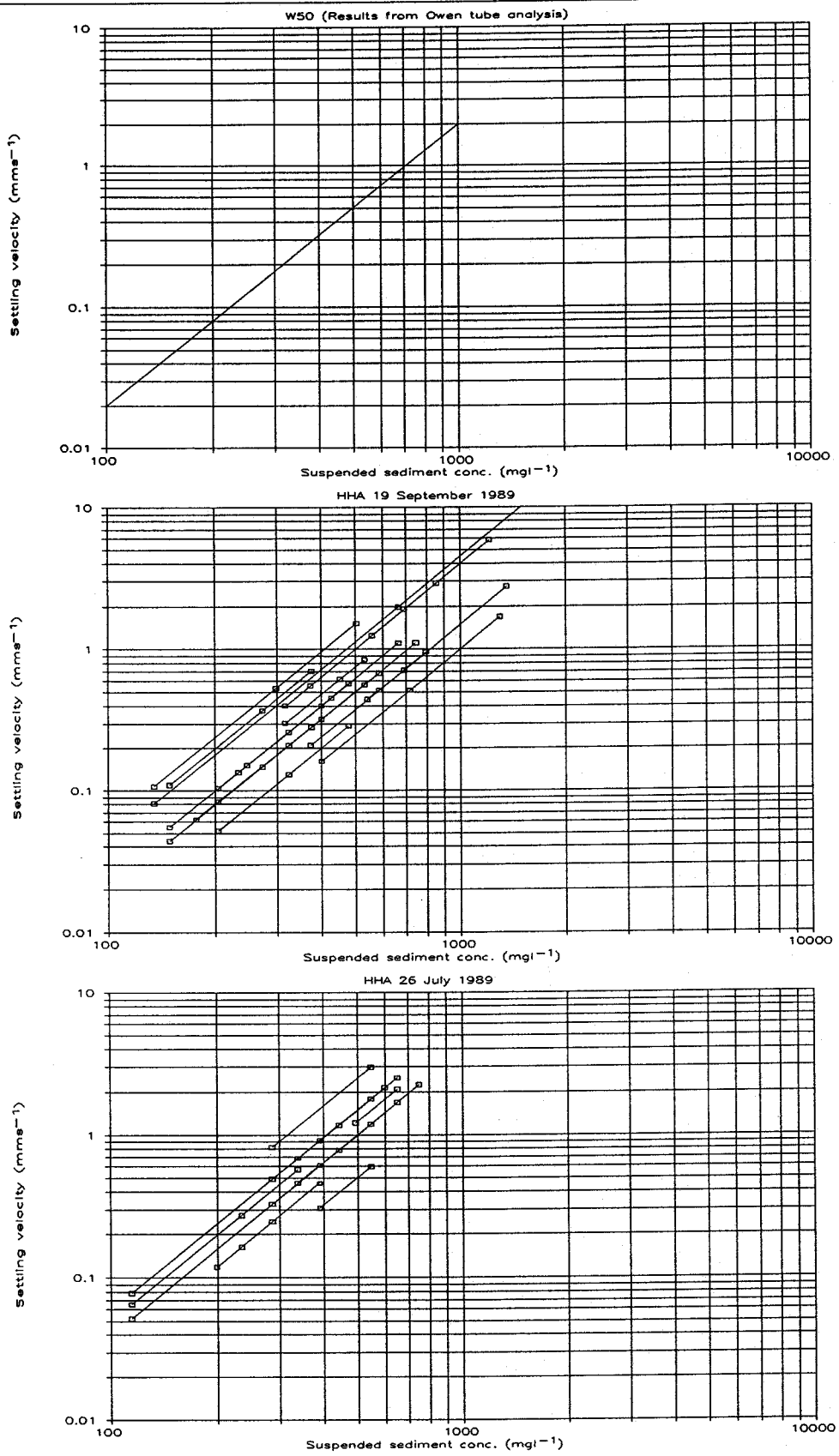


Fig 18 Settling velocities; Owen tube analysis and values calculated from conc. profiles.

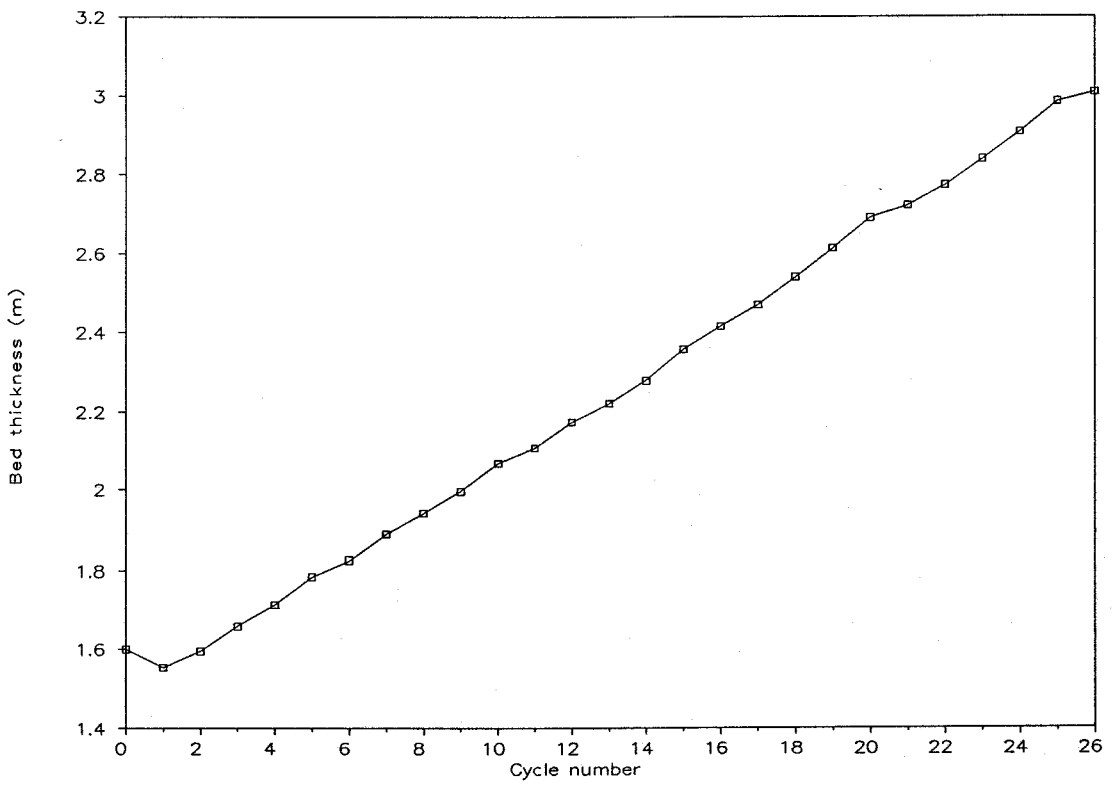
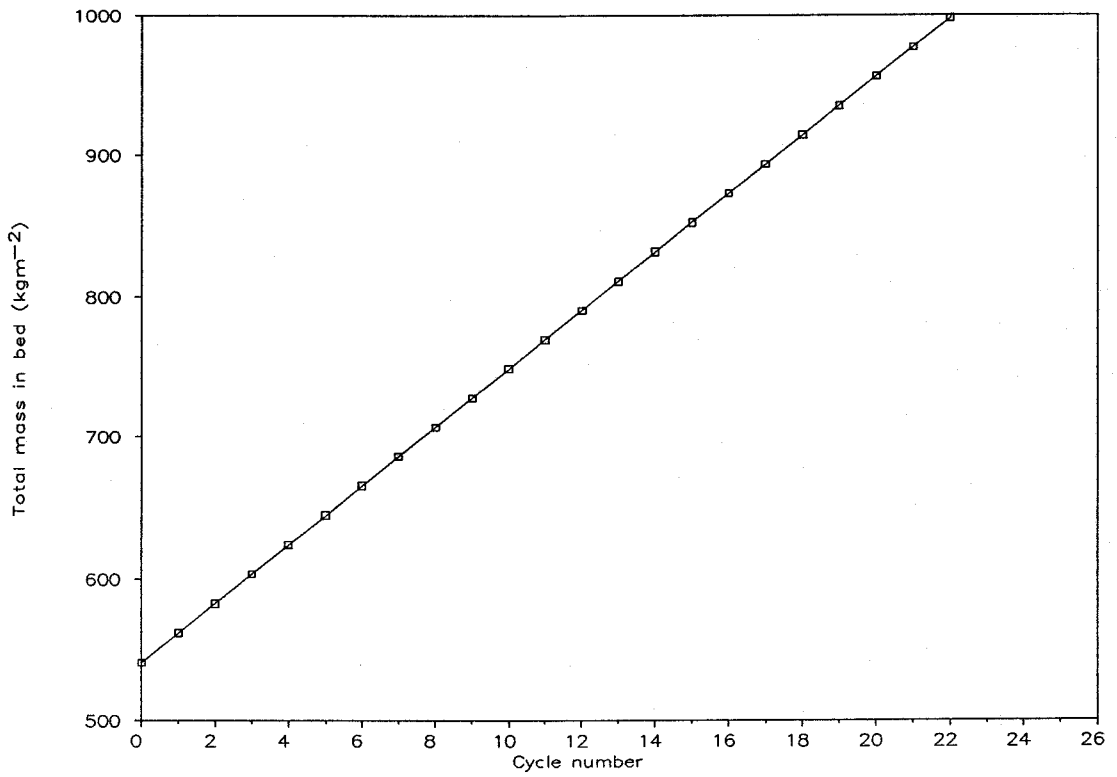


Fig 19 Change in mass and bed depth at point 1 (method 1).

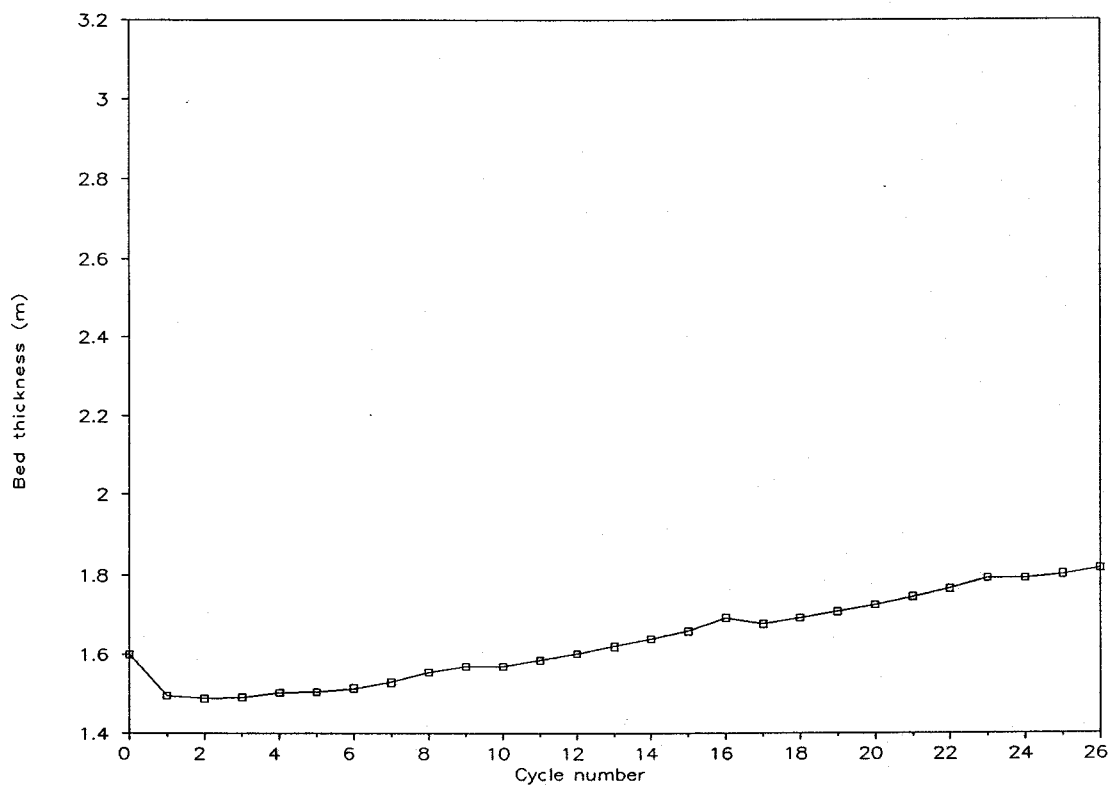
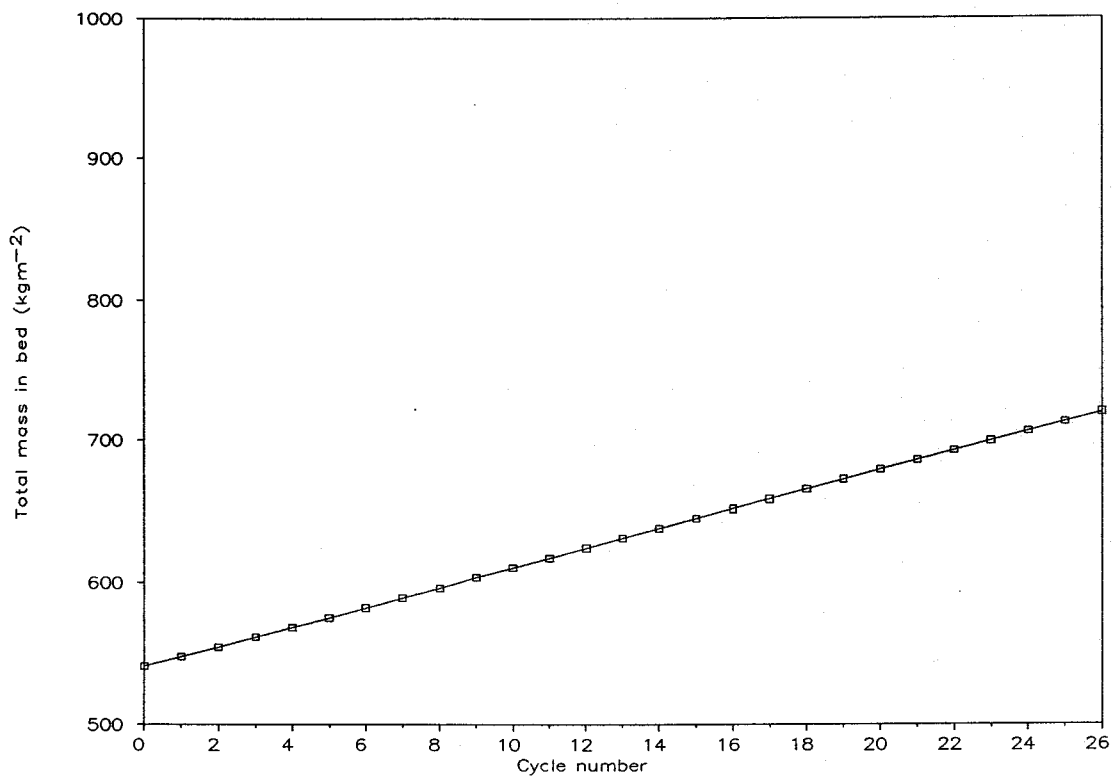


Fig 20 Change in mass and bed depth at point 2 (method 1).

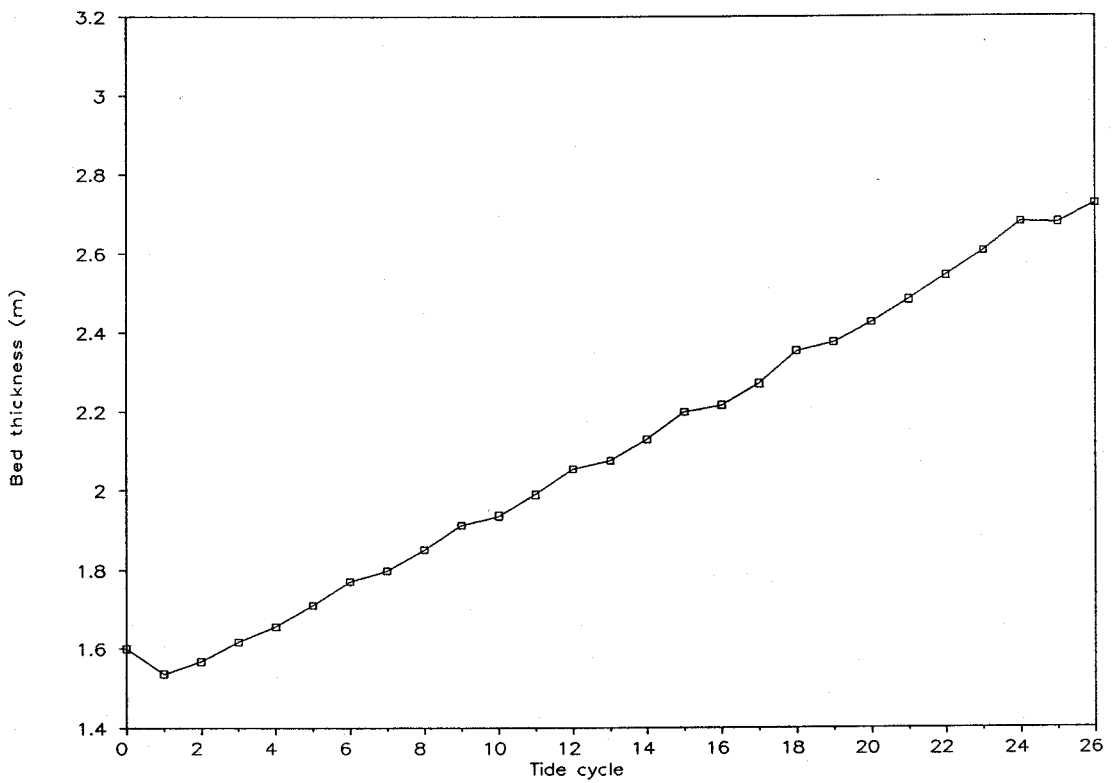
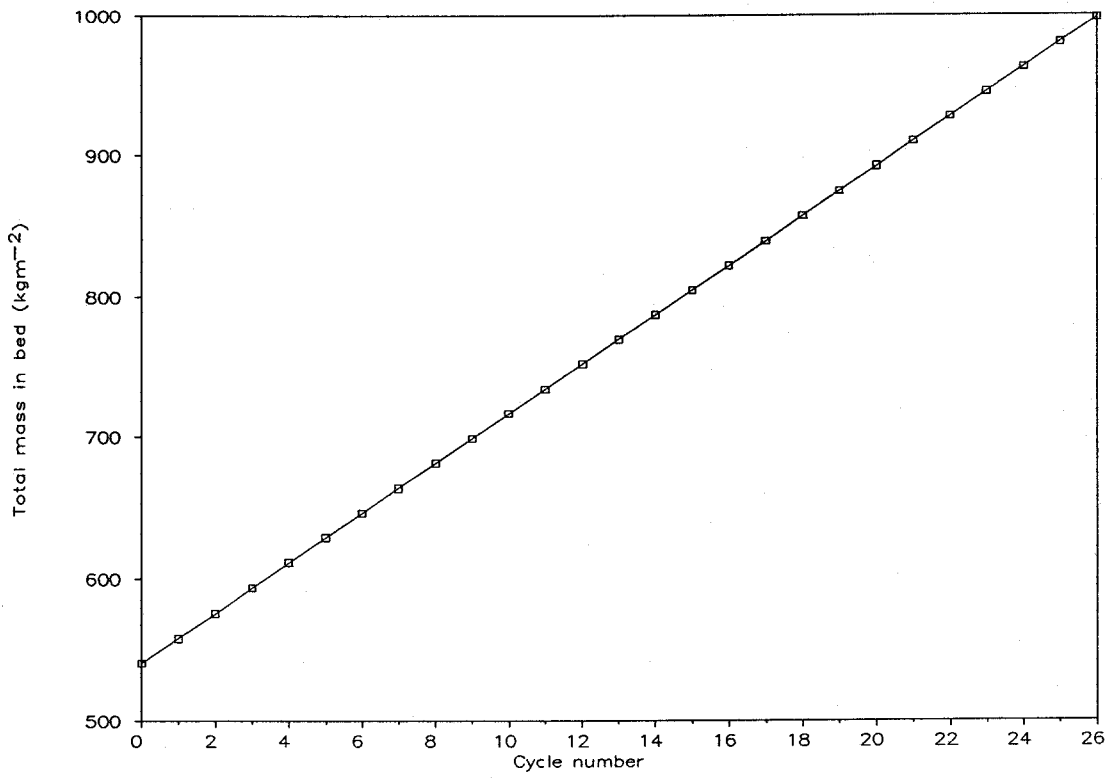


Fig 21 Change in mass and bed depth at point 1 (method 2).

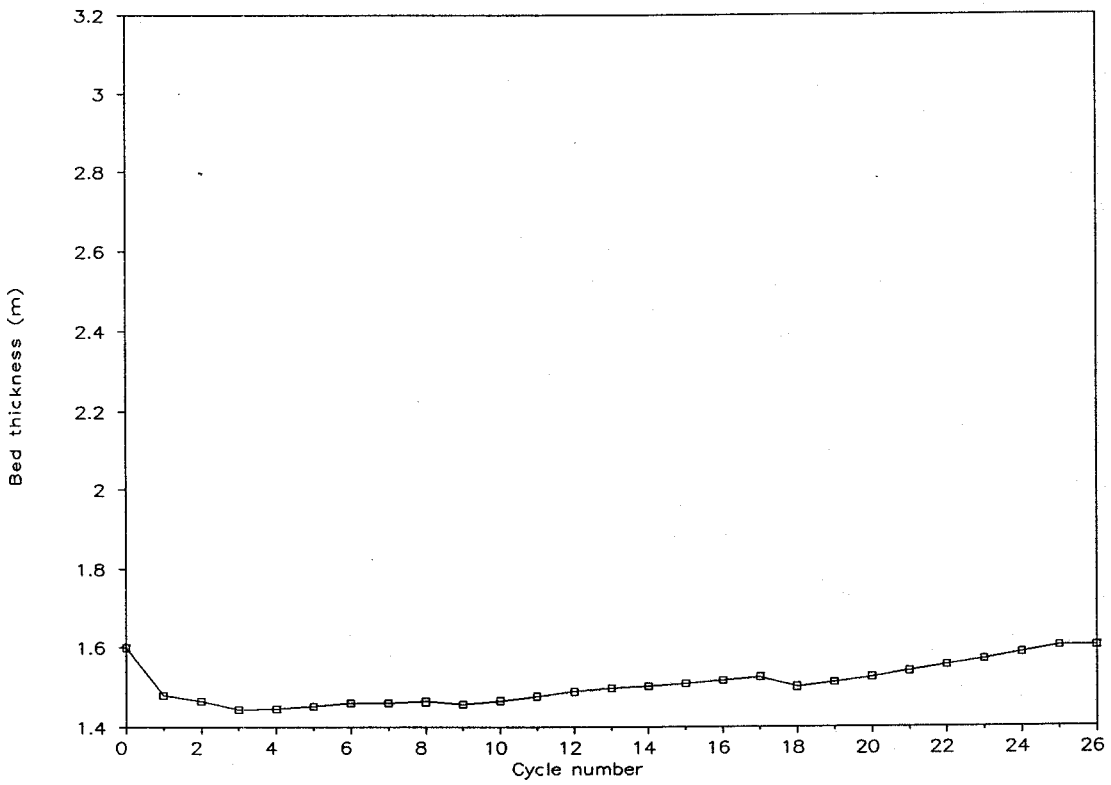
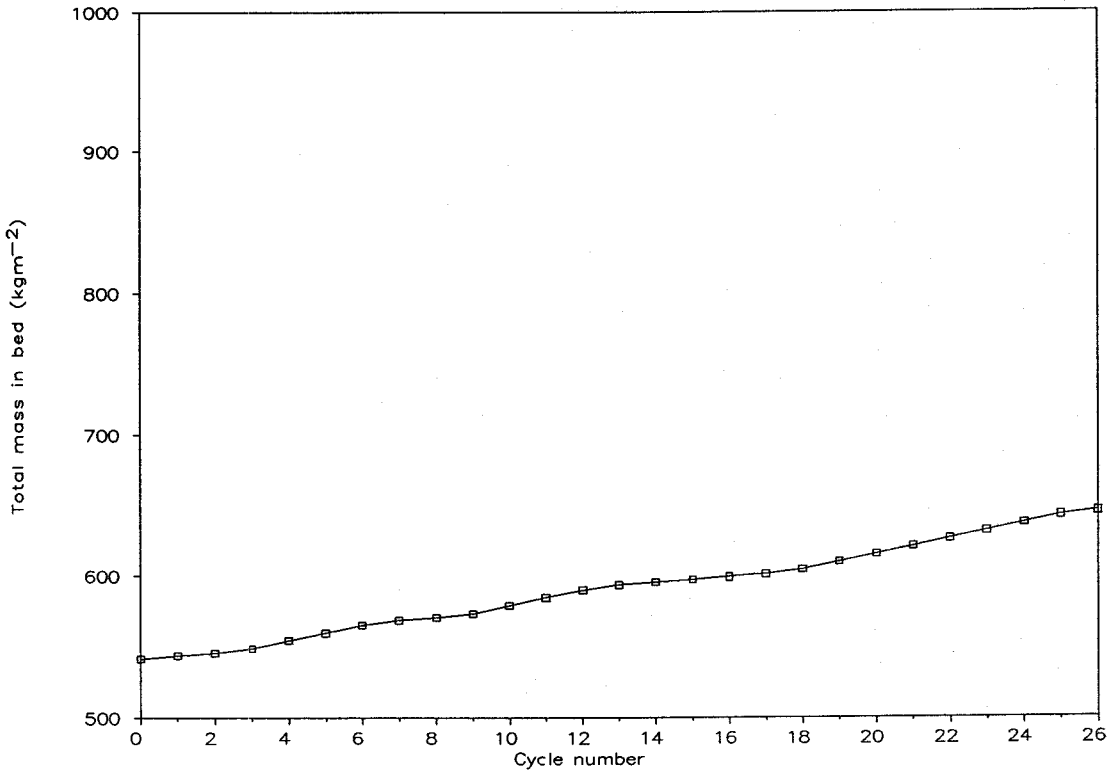


Fig 22 Change in mass and bed depth at point 2 (method 2).

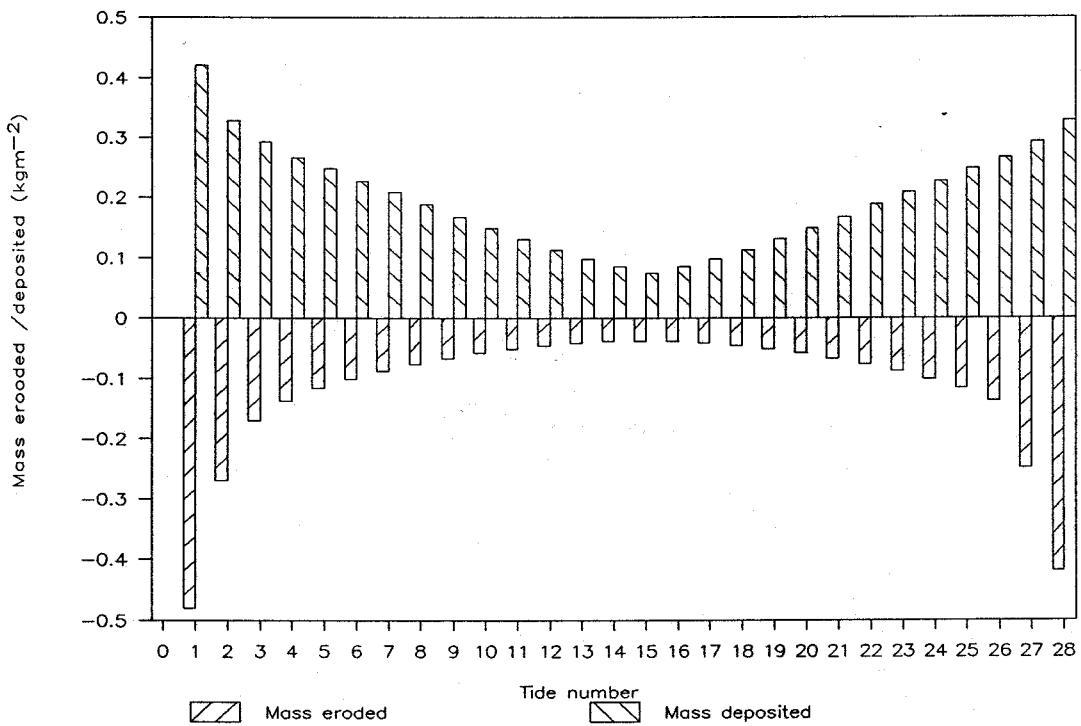
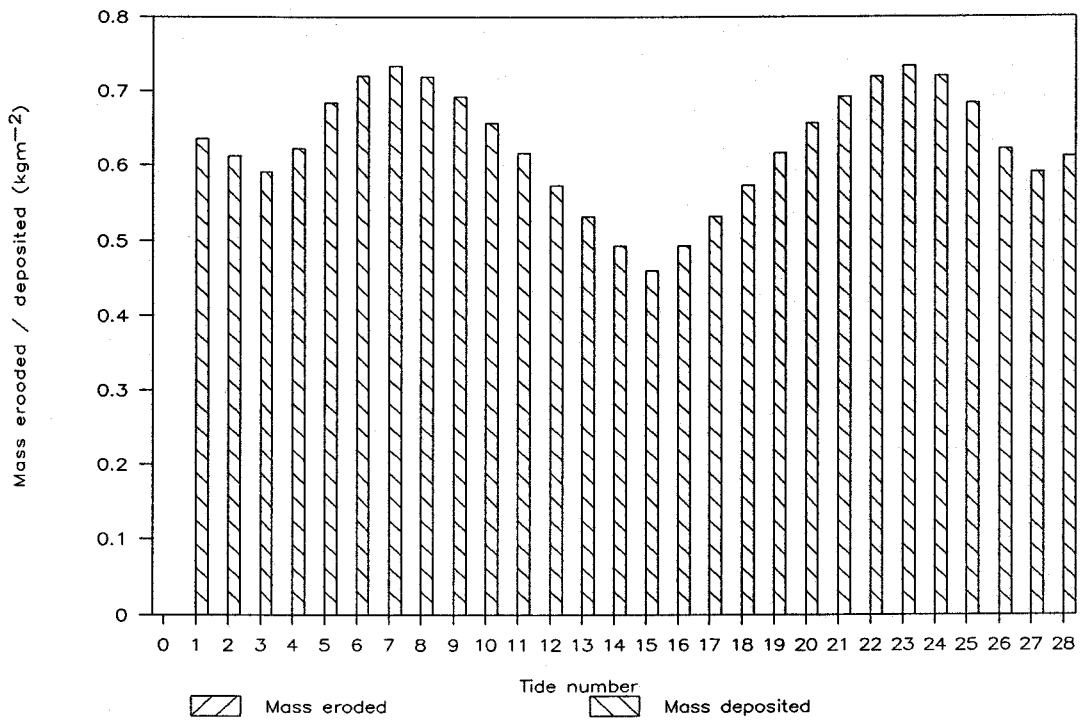


Fig 23 Mass eroded and deposited at points 1 and 2 over a single spring-neap-spring period.



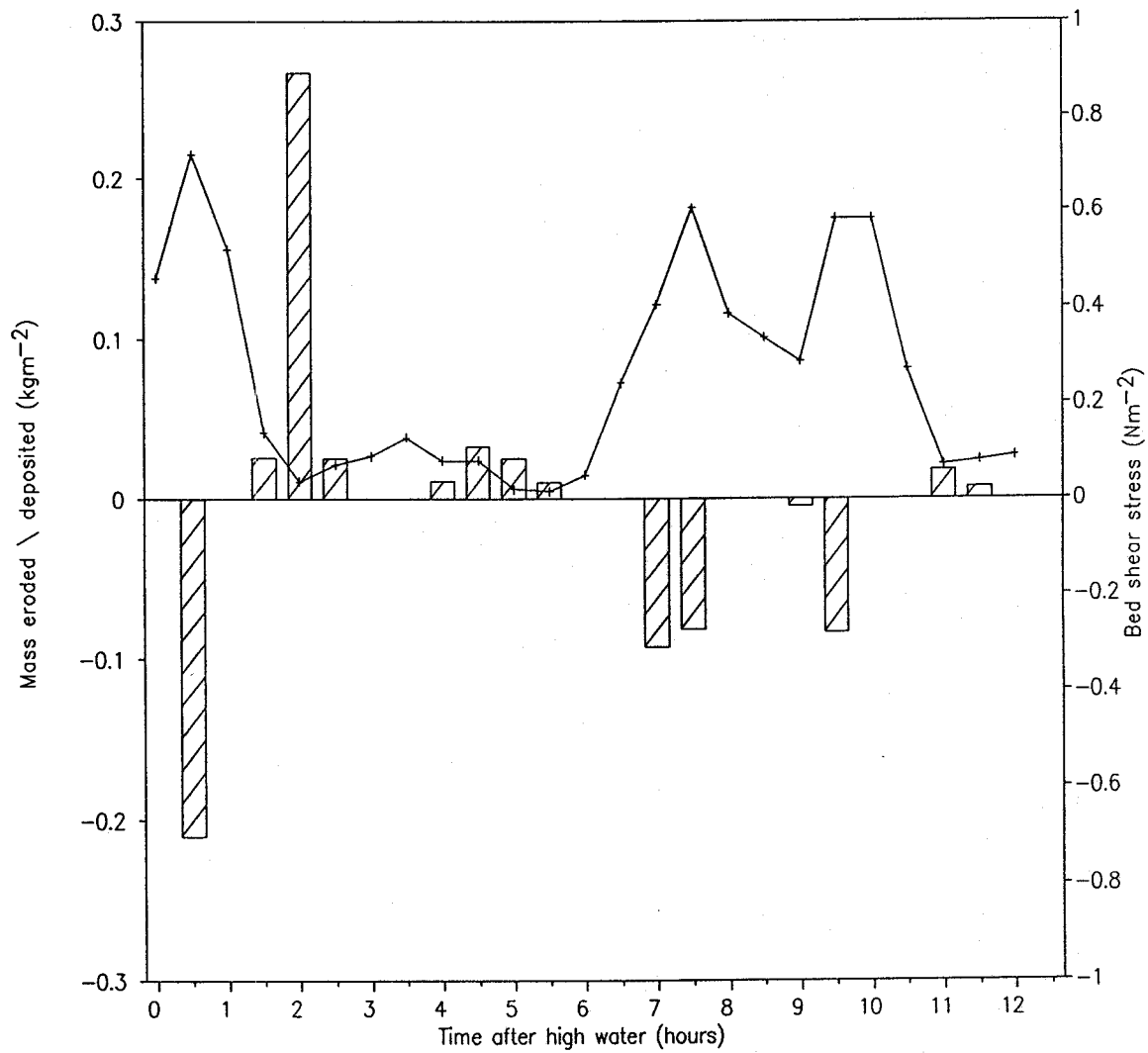


Fig 24 Mass eroded and deposited at point 2 over a single spring tide.



## **Appendices**



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**Appendix 1 Suspended sediment data obtained from monitor 1 (ebb)**

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Data obtained from lightship 2

<b>Time BST</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Range (m)</b>	<b>Period (mins)</b>	<b>Zero (ppm)</b>	<b>Max (ppm)</b>	<b>Mean (ppm)</b>
1434	2 11 89	3.0	339	8	95	43
245	3 11 89	3.0	345	11	133	45
1508	3 11 89	2.8	337	11	126	45
319	4 11 89	2.8	346	20	90	43
1547	4 11 89	2.5	335	12	106	33
357	5 11 89	2.6	352	12	60	29
1632	5 11 89	2.3	338	12	91	35
445	6 11 89	2.4	360	12	66	28
1728	6 11 89	2.1	346	12	93	30
544	7 11 89	2.3	378	12	75	33
1839	7 11 89	2.0	358	16	56	30
657	8 11 89	2.4	391	12	66	43
1957	8 11 89	2.2	360	34	165	80
813	9 11 89	2.7	387	14	78	34
2112	9 11 89	2.6	352	34	124	68
923	10 11 89	3.1	379	14	158	58
2218	10 11 89	2.9	342	22	183	97
1028	11 11 89	3.4	367	14	197	93
2316	11 11 89	3.3	336	20	310	156
1126	12 11 89	3.7	358	26	307	126
6	13 11 89	3.5	334	19	287	140
1219	13 11 89	3.8	353	17	303	134
53	14 11 89	3.6	334	15	247	109
1307	14 11 89	3.9	349	18	248	101
136	15 11 89	3.7	338	18	245	107
1353	15 11 89	3.8	348	18	266	115
219	16 11 89	3.6	343	15	237	74
1440	16 11 89	3.5	344	25	208	79
301	17 11 89	3.4	348	27	158	64
1526	17 11 89	3.1	343	8	213	88
344	18 11 89	3.2	356	14	154	51
1614	18 11 89	2.7	343	12	187	65
429	19 11 89	3.0	365	12	131	58
1707	19 11 89	2.4	341	12	172	52
520	20 11 89	2.7	374	12	131	41
1806	20 11 89	2.2	341	12	102	30
619	21 11 89	2.5	381	12	64	18
1914	21 11 89	2.0	340	12	73	14
728	22 11 89	2.5	384	12	41	10
2023	22 11 89	2.0	344	12	46	8
838	23 11 89	2.6	379	12	35	9
2127	23 11 89	2.2	346	12	29	5
940	24 11 89	2.7	370	12	41	9
2219	24 11 89	2.4	345	12	98	28
1032	25 11 89	2.9	360	12	41	10
2303	25 11 89	2.7	345	12	59	16
1117	26 11 89	3.0	353	12	102	26

2341	26 11 89	2.9	345	12	107	28
1157	27 11 89	3.0	345	12	98	30
18	28 11 89	3.0	341	12	102	29
1234	28 11 89	3.1	341	12	126	38
50	29 11 89	3.1	343	12	77	19
1310	29 11 89	3.0	337	12	122	42
124	30 11 89	3.1	344	12	129	36

Data obtained from lightship 10

Time BST	Date	Range (m)	Period (mins)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
1816	6 12 89	2.3	345	10	2	2
629	7 12 89	2.8	380	11	1	1
1924	7 12 89	2.3	350	11	1	1
736	8 12 89	2.9	384	11	1	1
2034	8 12 89	2.4	350	11	18	3
847	9 12 89	3.0	381	11	1	1
2143	9 12 89	2.7	346	11	14	2
956	10 12 89	3.2	372	11	1	1
2248	10 12 89	3.0	340	11	29	4
1103	11 12 89	3.4	361	11	13	2
2344	11 12 89	3.3	340	11	14	2
1202	12 12 89	3.5	353	11	33	8
34	13 12 89	3.4	344	11	92	19
1254	13 12 89	3.6	349	11	44	9
121	14 12 89	3.5	346	11	40	7
1343	14 12 89	3.5	344	11	48	11
204	15 12 89	3.6	351	11	64	14
1430	15 12 89	3.4	340	11	75	19
247	16 12 89	3.6	354	11	51	8
1513	16 12 89	3.2	339	11	94	20
329	17 12 89	3.4	357	11	48	16
1558	17 12 89	2.9	336	16	87	35
410	18 12 89	3.3	361	12	32	9
1643	18 12 89	2.7	334	12	32	13
452	19 12 89	3.1	365	12	17	3
1730	19 12 89	2.4	333	12	25	4
537	20 12 89	2.8	370	12	25	3
1819	20 12 89	2.2	335	8	41	20
629	21 12 89	2.6	374	14	41	20
1917	21 12 89	1.9	339	15	34	10
729	22 12 89	2.4	377			
2020	22 12 89	1.9	346			
838	23 12 89	2.3	371			
2123	23 12 89	2.1	350			
946	24 12 89	2.4	361	12	13	7
2219	24 12 89	2.3	353	12	26	6
1043	25 12 89	2.5	353	12	13	6
2307	25 12 89	2.5	353	12	29	9
1131	26 12 89	2.6	348	12	13	4
2351	26 12 89	2.8	351	12	26	8
1215	27 12 89	2.7	342	12	37	9
30	28 12 89	2.9	350	12	37	9

1254	28 12 89	2.8	338	12	40	13
108	29 12 89	3.1	350	12	50	12
1334	29 12 89	2.9	334	12	74	20
146	30 12 89	3.2	350	12	47	10
1413	30 12 89	3.0	332	12	85	21
224	31 12 89	3.2	352	12	43	9
1452	31 12 89	3.1	332	12	90	18

Time BST	Date	Range (m)	Period (mins)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
302	1 1 90	3.3	355	12	66	13
1532	1 1 90	3.1	333	12	62	17
340	2 1 90	3.3	359	12	50	13
1615	2 1 90	2.9	332	12	53	16
422	3 1 90	3.2	362	12	26	8
1700	3 1 90	2.7	334	12	47	15
507	4 1 90	3.2	365	12	33	6
1752	4 1 90	2.5	335	12	53	12
601	5 1 90	3.0	370	12	21	2
110	12 1 90	3.5	351	10	42	18
1335	12 1 90	3.4	340	22	59	21
153	13 1 90	3.7	352	23	54	20
1417	13 1 90	3.4	336	22	74	25
233	14 1 90	3.7	353	23	32	10
1458	14 1 90	3.3	333	23	60	19
309	15 1 90	3.7	356	23	52	16
1536	15 1 90	3.1	333	31	72	26
346	16 1 90	3.5	357	30	67	20
1612	16 1 90	2.9	332	25	53	22
421	17 1 90	3.4	358	26	35	10
1649	17 1 90	2.7	330	20	29	12
456	18 1 90	3.0	361	12	43	20
1727	18 1 90	2.4	333	14	38	12
535	19 1 90	2.8	366	12	23	6
1809	19 1 90	2.0	342	16	22	10
623	20 1 90	2.4	373	12	12	1
1903	20 1 90	1.8	354	12	12	4
728	21 1 90	2.0	377	12	12	1
2013	21 1 90	1.7	363	12	23	6
852	22 1 90	1.9	367	12	12	6
2129	22 1 90	1.9	365	12	8	1
1011	23 1 90	2.0	356	20	26	16
2235	23 1 90	2.2	363	16	11	6
1110	24 1 90	2.3	349	24	22	13
2328	24 1 90	2.6	359	20	22	7
1158	25 1 90	2.6	343	50	82	33
13	26 1 90	2.8	355	62	45	14
1240	26 1 90	2.8	339	52	51	25
54	27 1 90	3.1	353	38	65	30
1321	27 1 90	3.1	335	42	94	44
135	28 1 90	3.5	350	51	72	36
1400	28 1 90	3.3	332	51	155	64
213	29 1 90	3.6	351	42	119	48
1440	29 1 90	3.4	330	51	95	40
251	30 1 90	3.7	351	48	133	40

1519	30 1 90	3.4	329	43	167	60
327	31 1 90	3.7	353	38	90	39
1558	31 1 90	3.2	329	35	134	46
405	1 2 90	3.6	356	46	70	24
1641	1 2 90	3.0	329	58	67	29
448	2 2 90	3.4	357	51	110	28
1727	2 2 90	2.8	330	46	94	28
537	3 2 90	3.1	363	38	29	12
1822	3 2 90	2.4	337	37	59	21
639	4 2 90	2.7	372	35	20	11
1931	4 2 90	2.2	353	37	38	8
757	5 2 90	2.4	383	27	11	7
2051	5 2 90	2.2	363	24	11	5

Data obtained from Holbrook Beacon

Time BST	Date	Range (m)	Period (mins)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
1539	14 2 90	3.1	333	8	48	20
347	15 2 90	3.4	355	11	20	7
1610	15 2 90	2.9	333	14	60	17
418	16 2 90	3.1	354	12	10	3
1641	16 2 90	2.6	333	12	16	1
452	17 2 90	2.7	356			
1716	17 2 90	2.3	337			
533	18 2 90	2.3	361			
1759	18 2 90	1.9	349			
626	19 2 90	1.8	376			
1900	19 2 90	1.6	377			
749	20 2 90	1.5	381			
2028	20 2 90	1.6	386			
936	21 2 90	1.7	360	12	38	8
2158	21 2 90	2.0	372			
1045	22 2 90	2.2	350			
2302	22 2 90	2.5	361			
1135	23 2 90	2.5	344			
2351	23 2 90	3.0	354			
1219	24 2 90	3.0	339	12	38	10
33	25 2 90	3.4	353	12	22	10
1301	25 2 90	3.3	335	18	94	29
114	26 2 90	3.7	350	33	289	90
1341	26 2 90	3.6	331	113	212	112
153	27 2 90	4.0	349	91	134	50
1420	27 2 90	3.7	329	145	182	109
231	28 2 90	4.1	349	94	148	86
1459	28 2 90	3.6	328	82	245	103
308	1 3 90	4.0	350	112	116	48
1539	1 3 90	3.5	329	67	111	60
347	2 3 90	3.8	352	41	90	37
1619	2 3 90	3.2	331	26	87	34
429	3 3 90	3.4	353	15	35	12
1703	3 3 90	2.8	336	12	28	5
520	4 3 90	3.0	356	12	19	8
1757	4 3 90	2.4	345	12	10	4



623	5 3 90	2.4	369	12	10	5
1905	5 3 90	2.2	367	12	19	3
750	6 3 90	2.1	377	12	10	4
2034	6 3 90	2.3	378	12	10	2
930	7 3 90	2.2	367	12	10	1
2203	7 3 90	2.6	371	12	10	2
1043	8 3 90	2.6	356	12	10	3
2306	8 3 90	3.1	364	12	30	13
1137	9 3 90	2.9	347	32	24	13
2354	9 3 90	3.4	358	25	17	7
1222	10 3 90	3.1	339	34	22	15
36	11 3 90	3.6	353	31	25	10

<b>Time BST</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Range (m)</b>	<b>Period (mins)</b>	<b>Zero (ppm)</b>	<b>Max (ppm)</b>	<b>Mean (ppm)</b>
1300	11 3 90	3.4	334	14	313	68
112	12 3 90	3.8	351	20	307	50
1823	2 5 90	2.7	381	10	6	6
719	3 5 90	2.2	349	11	19	15
1938	3 5 90	2.7	385	15	15	14
837	4 5 90	2.2	350	21	23	13
2055	4 5 90	2.8	378	29	287	32
944	5 5 90	2.5	349	36	25	15
2200	5 5 90	3.0	368	29	36	18
1038	6 5 90	2.7	344	47	621	145
2252	6 5 90	3.1	360	15	653	340
1123	7 5 90	3.0	341	32	636	279
2335	7 5 90	3.2	353	10	384	78
1201	8 5 90	3.1	340	1	667	299
13	9 5 90	3.2	349	64	69	32
1234	9 5 90	3.2	342	86	582	298
49	10 5 90	3.2	344	28	640	132
1307	10 5 90	3.3	343	75	210	60
122	11 5 90	3.1	342	82	420	88
1336	11 5 90	3.2	345	9	588	446
155	12 5 90	3.1	339	1	667	214
1406	12 5 90	3.1	347	50	618	209
227	13 5 90	2.9	339	59	152	75
1435	13 5 90	3.1	351	69	399	66
301	14 5 90	2.8	337	77	406	50
1508	14 5 90	2.9	353	8	264	109
337	15 5 90	2.6	338	85	515	128
1544	15 5 90	2.8	358	70	399	75
419	16 5 90	2.4	339	23	110	90
1628	16 5 90	2.7	364	25	129	109
509	17 5 90	2.2	344	100	568	345
1720	17 5 90	2.5	375	11	411	230
609	18 5 90	2.1	355	76	560	312
1823	18 5 90	2.5	388	8	294	137
719	19 5 90	2.2	362	80	278	155
1935	19 5 90	2.7	388	95	347	69
833	20 5 90	2.4	357	69	540	299
2045	20 5 90	2.9	381	106	168	52
942	21 5 90	2.8	347			
2153	21 5 90	3.3	371			

1042	22 5 90	3.1	342			
2255	22 5 90	3.5	362			
1137	23 5 90	3.4	339			
2352	23 5 90	3.7	355			
1227	24 5 90	3.6	339			
44	25 5 90	3.8	350			
1314	25 5 90	3.7	342	130	538	301
134	26 5 90	3.8	347			
1359	26 5 90	3.8	344			
221	27 5 90	3.6	345			
1444	27 5 90	3.7	349	4	664	378
308	28 5 90	3.5	344			
1527	28 5 90	3.6	356			
357	29 5 90	3.1	342			

Time BST	Date	Range (m)	Period (mins)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
1612	29 5 90	3.4	363			
448	30 5 90	2.9	341	203	465	253
1702	30 5 90	3.2	368			
542	31 5 90	2.5	341			
1755	31 5 90	3.1	376			
643	1 6 90	2.4	340			
1856	1 6 90	2.9	379	284	371	236
748	2 6 90	2.2	343			

## **Appendix 2    Suspended sediment data obtained from monitor 1 (flood)**

Data obtained from lightship 2

<b>Time BST</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Range (mins)</b>	<b>Period (ppm)</b>	<b>Zero (ppm)</b>	<b>Max (ppm)</b>	<b>Mean</b>
2013	2 11 89	3.0	392	10	179	73
830	3 11 89	2.9	398	11	150	74
2045	3 11 89	2.8	394	11	92	44
905	4 11 89	2.7	402	14	123	52
2122	4 11 89	2.4	395	12	66	29
949	5 11 89	2.6	403	12	57	26
2210	5 11 89	2.2	395	12	21	7
1045	6 11 89	2.4	403	12	43	28
2314	6 11 89	2.0	390	12	66	43
1202	7 11 89	2.3	397	12	122	50
37	8 11 89	2.0	380	13	95	40
1328	8 11 89	2.5	389	28	241	112
157	9 11 89	2.2	376	19	78	36
1440	9 11 89	2.9	392	17	129	60
304	10 11 89	2.6	379	19	78	40
1542	10 11 89	3.3	396	17	205	112
400	11 11 89	2.9	388	19	146	85
1635	11 11 89	3.6	401	12	339	154
452	12 11 89	3.3	394	55	236	116
1724	12 11 89	3.8	402	21	266	119
540	13 11 89	3.5	399	27	222	82
1812	13 11 89	3.8	401	22	196	83
627	14 11 89	3.7	400	17	194	75
1856	14 11 89	3.8	400	18	187	70
714	15 11 89	3.9	399	18	178	72
1941	15 11 89	3.5	398	22	177	78
802	16 11 89	3.8	398	13	229	82
2024	16 11 89	3.2	397	33	187	95
2109	17 11 89	2.8	395	18	145	74
940	18 11 89	3.3	394	12	311	121
2157	18 11 89	2.5	392	12	102	57
1034	19 11 89	3.0	393	12	233	101
2248	19 11 89	2.2	392	12	81	37
1134	20 11 89	2.8	392	12	134	53
2347	20 11 89	2.0	392	12	23	6
1240	21 11 89	2.6	394	12	51	21
54	22 11 89	1.9	394	12	23	4
1352	22 11 89	2.5	391	12	29	5
207	23 11 89	2.0	391			
1457	23 11 89	2.7	390	12	23	4
313	24 11 89	2.2	387			
1550	24 11 89	2.8	389	12	46	10
404	25 11 89	2.5	388			
1632	25 11 89	2.9	391	12	60	13
448	26 11 89	2.8	389	12	23	3
1710	26 11 89	3.0	391	12	56	11
526	27 11 89	2.9	391	12	51	9

1742	27 11 89	3.1	396	12	60	13
559	28 11 89	3.0	395	12	56	19
1815	28 11 89	3.1	395	12	81	16
633	29 11 89	3.1	397	12	80	25
1847	29 11 89	3.0	397	12	77	23

Data obtained from lightship 10

Time BST	Date	Range (mins)	Period (ppm)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean
1138	6 12 89	2.8	398	8	32	13
1	7 12 89	2.3	388	11	1	1
1249	7 12 89	2.8	395	11	14	4
114	8 12 89	2.3	382	11	1	1
1400	8 12 89	2.9	394	11	33	9
224	9 12 89	2.5	383	11	1	1
1508	9 12 89	3.0	395	11	26	4
329	10 12 89	2.8	387	11	1	1
1608	10 12 89	3.3	400	11	26	7
428	11 12 89	3.1	395	11	47	5
1704	11 12 89	3.4	400	11	26	6
524	12 12 89	3.4	398	11	26	9
1755	12 12 89	3.4	399	11	81	29
618	13 12 89	3.6	396	11	61	21
1843	13 12 89	3.4	398	11	58	18
707	14 12 89	3.7	396	11	89	27
1927	14 12 89	3.3	397	11	89	35
755	15 12 89	3.8	395	11	105	46
2010	15 12 89	3.2	397	11	94	35
841	16 12 89	3.7	392	11	155	60
2052	16 12 89	3.0	397	11	100	44
926	17 12 89	3.4	392	24	116	60
2134	17 12 89	2.8	396	13	65	28
1011	18 12 89	3.3	392	12	118	46
2217	18 12 89	2.6	395	12	75	25
1057	19 12 89	3.0	393	12	75	27
2303	19 12 89	2.4	394	12	25	11
2354	20 12 89	2.2	395	19	58	25
1243	21 12 89	2.4	394	21	102	44
56	22 12 89	2.0	393	13	12	4
1346	22 12 89	2.3	394	12	83	29
206	23 12 89	1.9	392			
1449	23 12 89	2.4	394	12	43	16
313	24 12 89	2.1	393	12	26	6
1547	24 12 89	2.5	392	12	47	19
412	25 12 89	2.3	391	12	66	26
1636	25 12 89	2.6	391	12	37	16
500	26 12 89	2.5	391	12	47	17
1719	26 12 89	2.7	392	12	21	7
542	27 12 89	2.8	393	12	60	24
1757	27 12 89	2.7	393	12	53	21
620	28 12 89	3.0	394	12	91	32
1832	28 12 89	2.8	396	12	85	34
658	29 12 89	3.1	396	12	123	46
1908	29 12 89	2.9	398	12	91	32

736	30 12 89	3.3	397	12	140	48
1945	30 12 89	2.9	399	12	85	39
816	31 12 89	3.3	396	12	109	36
2024	31 12 89	2.9	398	12	66	27
857	1 1 90	3.4	395	12	99	34
2105	1 1 90	3.0	395	12	66	18
939	2 1 90	3.3	396	12	93	33
2147	2 1 90	2.9	395	12	47	20
1024	3 1 90	3.1	396	12	99	34
2234	3 1 90	2.8	393	12	37	14
1112	4 1 90	3.0	400	12	109	38
2327	4 1 90	2.6	394	12	69	21
701	12 1 90	3.7	394	19	88	40
1915	12 1 90	3.3	398	23	68	35
745	13 1 90	3.8	392	19	70	39
1953	13 1 90	3.3	400	23	32	19
826	14 1 90	3.7	392	23	84	33
2031	14 1 90	3.3	398	23	44	24
905	15 1 90	3.6	391	23	130	50
2109	15 1 90	3.1	397	33	37	19
943	16 1 90	3.4	389	29	76	34
2144	16 1 90	3.0	397	31	24	12
1019	17 1 90	3.2	390	24	129	48
2219	17 1 90	2.7	397	14	38	18
1057	18 1 90	2.8	390	20	29	12
2300	18 1 90	2.5	395	12	23	9
1141	19 1 90	2.5	388	12	66	28
2351	19 1 90	2.1	392	13	22	9
1236	20 1 90	2.2	387	12	12	7
57	21 1 90	1.8	391			
1345	21 1 90	1.9	388	12	23	9
216	22 1 90	1.7	396	12	43	14
1459	22 1 90	2.0	390	12	15	10
334	23 1 90	1.9	397	12	37	18
1607	23 1 90	2.1	388	26	62	31
438	24 1 90	2.3	392	13	25	17
1659	24 1 90	2.4	389	24	31	11
527	25 1 90	2.7	391	22	71	28
1741	25 1 90	2.6	392	76	222	126
608	26 1 90	2.9	392	57	55	25
1819	26 1 90	2.8	395	44	34	13
647	27 1 90	3.3	394	36	83	35
1856	27 1 90	3.1	399	44	81	40
725	28 1 90	3.6	395	62	213	93
1932	28 1 90	3.2	401	47	72	37
804	29 1 90	3.7	396	44	134	62
2010	29 1 90	3.4	401	53	140	63
842	30 1 90	3.7	397	39	248	104
2048	30 1 90	3.4	399	45	155	78
920	31 1 90	3.6	398	36	214	84
2127	31 1 90	3.3	398	48	122	48
1001	1 2 90	3.4	400	46	132	55
2210	1 2 90	3.1	398	62	134	52
1045	2 2 90	3.2	402	47	138	56
2257	2 2 90	2.9	400	46	120	47
1140	3 2 90	2.8	402	43	83	39

2359	3 2 90	2.5	400	35	48	16
1251	4 2 90	2.4	400	42	58	20
124	5 2 90	2.3	393	35	68	32
1420	5 2 90	2.3	391	25	48	22

Data obtained from Holbrook Beacon

Time BST	Date	Range (mins)	Period (ppm)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean
2112	14 2 90	3.2	395	10	30	9
942	15 2 90	3.2	388	18	72	33
2143	15 2 90	3.0	395	12	30	12
1012	16 2 90	2.9	389	12	30	8
2214	16 2 90	2.6	398			
1048	17 2 90	2.5	388			
2253	17 2 90	2.3	400	12	10	3
1134	18 2 90	2.1	385			
2348	18 2 90	1.8	398			
1242	19 2 90	1.7	378	12	13	3
117	20 2 90	1.5	392	12	10	1
1410	20 2 90	1.5	378			
254	21 2 90	1.7	402			
1536	21 2 90	1.8	382	12	19	6
410	22 2 90	2.2	395			
1635	22 2 90	2.2	387			
503	23 2 90	2.7	392			
1719	23 2 90	2.6	392			
545	24 2 90	3.2	394	12	10	3
1758	24 2 90	3.0	395	12	22	8
626	25 2 90	3.5	395	12	41	16
1836	25 2 90	3.3	398	20	33	18
704	26 2 90	3.9	397	66	230	103
1912	26 2 90	3.6	401	75	252	74
742	27 2 90	4.0	398	87	162	80
1949	27 2 90	3.8	402	119	179	99
820	28 2 90	4.0	399	74	96	44
2027	28 2 90	3.7	401	104	176	80
858	1 3 90	3.8	401	99	92	35
2108	1 3 90	3.6	399	54	117	50
939	2 3 90	3.5	400	45	43	20
2150	2 3 90	3.4	399	23	25	13
1022	3 3 90	3.0	401	13	27	11
2239	3 3 90	3.0	401	12	19	8
1116	4 3 90	2.6	401	12	30	11
2342	4 3 90	2.5	401	12	10	4
1232	5 3 90	2.1	393	12	28	13
112	6 3 90	2.3	398	12	19	7
1407	6 3 90	2.0	387	12	19	10
252	7 3 90	2.5	398	12	10	4
1537	7 3 90	2.1	386	12	19	8
414	8 3 90	2.9	389	12	19	11
1639	8 3 90	2.6	387	12	10	7
510	9 3 90	3.3	387	18	58	26
1724	9 3 90	2.8	390	31	11	7
552	10 3 90	3.6	390	23	41	16

1801	10 3 90	3.1	395	32	24	16
629	11 3 90	3.7	391	18	70	35
1834	11 3 90	3.4	398	36	291	90
703	12 3 90	3.8	392	33	294	103

Time BST	Date	Range (mins)	Period (ppm)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean
44	3 5 90	2.8	395	3	13	8
1308	3 5 90	2.0	390	14	16	3
203	4 5 90	2.9	394	5	25	10
1427	4 5 90	2.1	388	27	291	149
313	5 5 90	3.0	391	20	82	33
1533	5 5 90	2.4	387	27	30	14
408	6 5 90	3.2	390			
1622	6 5 90	2.6	390			
452	7 5 90	3.3	391			
1704	7 5 90	2.9	391			
528	8 5 90	3.3	393	3	665	138
1741	8 5 90	3.1	392	54	68	38
602	9 5 90	3.3	392	75	503	74
1816	9 5 90	3.1	393			
633	10 5 90	3.3	394	63	242	94
1850	10 5 90	3.2	392			
704	11 5 90	3.2	392	27	625	442
1921	11 5 90	3.1	394	3	665	85
734	12 5 90	3.1	392	69	379	145
1953	12 5 90	3.0	394	16	541	171
806	13 5 90	3.0	389	46	242	77
2026	13 5 90	3.0	395			
838	14 5 90	2.8	390	25	643	91
2101	14 5 90	2.8	396	71	525	117
915	15 5 90	2.6	389	28	640	365
2142	15 5 90	2.7	397			
958	16 5 90	2.4	390	76	58	56
2232	16 5 90	2.6	397			
1053	17 5 90	2.2	387	33	635	195
2335	17 5 90	2.5	394	3	607	205
1204	18 5 90	2.0	379	25	643	100
51	19 5 90	2.6	388	56	50	33
1321	19 5 90	2.2	374	80	23	12
203	20 5 90	2.8	390			
1430	20 5 90	2.4	375	91	162	64
306	21 5 90	3.1	396	127	206	102
1529	21 5 90	2.8	384	164	326	128
404	22 5 90	3.5	398			
1624	22 5 90	3.1	391			
457	23 5 90	3.6	400			
1716	23 5 90	3.4	396	162	506	312
547	24 5 90	3.8	400			
1806	24 5 90	3.7	398	195	473	141
634	25 5 90	3.7	400			
1856	25 5 90	3.8	398			
721	26 5 90	3.7	398			
1943	26 5 90	3.9	398			
806	27 5 90	3.4	398	14	654	98

2033	27 5 90	3.9	395			
852	28 5 90	3.2	395			
2123	28 5 90	3.7	394	77	591	211
939	29 5 90	2.9	393			
2215	29 5 90	3.5	393			
1029	30 5 90	2.7	393	67	588	353
2310	30 5 90	3.2	392			

Time BST	Date	Range (mins)	Period (ppm)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean
1123	31 5 90	2.4	392			
11	1 6 90	3.1	392			
1223	1 6 90	2.3	393	203	465	197
115	2 6 90	2.9	393			
1331	2 6 90	2.1	391			



### **Appendix 3 Suspended sediment data obtained from monitor 2 (ebb)**

Data obtained from oil jetty

<b>Time BST</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Range (m)</b>	<b>Period (mins)</b>	<b>Zero (ppm)</b>	<b>Max (ppm)</b>	<b>Mean (ppm)</b>
1331	31 10 89	3.3	341	14	187	65
146	1 11 89	3.2	341	29	67	36
1402	1 11 89	3.2	340	26	96	41
216	2 11 89	3.2	341	32	61	29
1434	2 11 89	3.0	339	27	86	38
245	3 11 89	3.0	345	34	47	31
1508	3 11 89	2.8	337	42	39	15
319	4 11 89	2.8	346	40	51	24
1547	4 11 89	2.5	335	43	38	14
357	5 11 89	2.6	352	34	62	13
1632	5 11 89	2.3	338	39	49	8
445	6 11 89	2.4	360	35	60	17
1728	6 11 89	2.1	346	39	72	12
544	7 11 89	2.3	378	39	172	42
1839	7 11 89	2.0	358	52	47	19
657	8 11 89	2.4	391	55	114	30
1957	8 11 89	2.2	360	76	116	46
813	9 11 89	2.7	387	58	23	14
2112	9 11 89	2.6	352	87	174	49
923	10 11 89	3.1	379	81	99	35
2218	10 11 89	2.9	342	95	131	65
1028	11 11 89	3.4	367	117	84	41
2316	11 11 89	3.3	336	102	142	50
1126	12 11 89	3.7	358	108	194	67
6	13 11 89	3.5	334	98	140	58
1219	13 11 89	3.8	353	90	221	82
53	14 11 89	3.6	334	84	150	54
1307	14 11 89	3.9	349	85	149	68
136	15 11 89	3.7	338	98	179	59
1353	15 11 89	3.8	348	120	142	76
219	16 11 89	3.6	343	131	197	70
1440	16 11 89	3.5	344	163	374	161
301	17 11 89	3.4	348	144	150	52
1526	17 11 89	3.1	343	138	166	54
344	18 11 89	3.2	356	137	128	45
1614	18 11 89	2.7	343	147	267	59
429	19 11 89	3.0	365	154	73	39
1707	19 11 89	2.4	341	167	112	31
1806	20 11 89	2.2	341	22	71	39
619	21 11 89	2.5	381	25	106	22
1914	21 11 89	2.0	340	25	68	24
728	22 11 89	2.5	384	21	42	18
2023	22 11 89	2.0	344	16	50	25
838	23 11 89	2.6	379	21	90	31
2127	23 11 89	2.2	346	16	28	12
940	24 11 89	2.7	370	24	35	22
2219	24 11 89	2.4	345	24	49	20

1032	25 11 89	2.9	360	22	48	21
2303	25 11 89	2.7	345	25	106	33
1117	26 11 89	3.0	353	25	38	19
2341	26 11 89	2.9	345	35	58	20
1157	27 11 89	3.0	345	28	56	35
18	28 11 89	3.0	341	40	50	33
1234	28 11 89	3.1	341	49	102	25
50	29 11 89	3.1	343	51	148	28
1310	29 11 89	3.0	337	53	59	28
124	30 11 89	3.1	344	54	65	34

Time BST	Date (m)	Range (mins)	Period (ppm)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean
2034	8 12 89	2.4	350	10	49	9
847	9 12 89	3.0	381	11	82	22
2143	9 12 89	2.7	346	11	20	4
956	10 12 89	3.2	372	11	16	4
2248	10 12 89	3.0	340	11	16	4
1103	11 12 89	3.4	361	11	29	8
2344	11 12 89	3.3	340	11	29	11
1202	12 12 89	3.5	353	11	70	18
34	13 12 89	3.4	344	11	53	18
1254	13 12 89	3.6	349	11	53	18
121	14 12 89	3.5	346	11	60	15
1343	14 12 89	3.5	344	11	41	21
204	15 12 89	3.6	351	11	56	22
1430	15 12 89	3.4	340	13	71	41
247	16 12 89	3.6	354	17	103	43
1513	16 12 89	3.2	339	12	82	30
329	17 12 89	3.4	357	30	106	57
1558	17 12 89	2.9	336	42	58	23
410	18 12 89	3.3	361	21	23	10
1643	18 12 89	2.7	334	13	39	22
452	19 12 89	3.1	365	15	44	18
1730	19 12 89	2.4	333	15	56	24
537	20 12 89	2.8	370	12	79	36
1819	20 12 89	2.2	335	27	211	40
629	21 12 89	2.6	374	43	82	31
1917	21 12 89	1.9	339	31	22	10
729	22 12 89	2.4	377	22	62	14
2020	22 12 89	1.9	346	16	11	7
838	23 12 89	2.3	371	12	28	7
2123	23 12 89	2.1	350	12	15	9
946	24 12 89	2.4	361	31	54	26
2219	24 12 89	2.3	353	33	20	2
1043	25 12 89	2.5	353	27	26	11
2307	25 12 89	2.5	353	17	24	8
1131	26 12 89	2.6	348	12	33	18
2351	26 12 89	2.8	351	15	38	19
1215	27 12 89	2.7	342	22	42	29
30	28 12 89	2.9	350	26	38	17
1254	28 12 89	2.8	338	31	79	35
108	29 12 89	3.1	350	35	68	26
1334	29 12 89	2.9	334	33	95	35
146	30 12 89	3.2	350	32	186	62

1413	30 12 89	3.0	332	32	153	44
224	31 12 89	3.2	352	27	76	32
1452	31 12 89	3.1	332	36	55	25
302	1 1 90	3.3	355	35	62	25
1532	1 1 90	3.1	333	37	66	31
340	2 1 90	3.3	359	40	59	20
1615	2 1 90	2.9	332	37	38	20
422	3 1 90	3.2	362	40	120	30
1700	3 1 90	2.7	334	40	45	25
507	4 1 90	3.2	365	40	61	21
1752	4 1 90	2.5	335	40	89	30
601	5 1 90	3.0	370	36	125	33

Time BST	Date	Range (m)	Period (mins)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
23	11 1 90	3.3	352	13	85	26
1249	11 1 90	3.3	344	15	57	22
110	12 1 90	3.5	351	12	96	31
1335	12 1 90	3.4	340	20	49	32
153	13 1 90	3.7	352	12	57	24
1417	13 1 90	3.4	336	12	60	25
233	14 1 90	3.7	353	12	57	26
1458	14 1 90	3.3	333	12	74	27
309	15 1 90	3.7	356	16	129	34
1536	15 1 90	3.1	333	21	58	26
346	16 1 90	3.5	357	24	34	14
1612	16 1 90	2.9	332	24	52	23
421	17 1 90	3.4	358	24	199	28
1649	17 1 90	2.7	330	24	49	20
456	18 1 90	3.0	361	13	25	11
1727	18 1 90	2.4	333	20	55	17
535	19 1 90	2.8	366	17	33	21
1809	19 1 90	2.0	342	19	46	13
623	20 1 90	2.4	373	12	26	13
1903	20 1 90	1.8	354	23	10	2
728	21 1 90	2.0	377	21	48	16
2013	21 1 90	1.7	363	28	34	19
852	22 1 90	1.9	367	36	86	18
2129	22 1 90	1.9	365	37	13	8
1011	23 1 90	2.0	356	49	77	22
2235	23 1 90	2.2	363	51	11	5
1110	24 1 90	2.3	349	58	35	8
2328	24 1 90	2.6	359	61	12	4
1158	25 1 90	2.6	343	101	197	81
13	26 1 90	2.8	355	96	55	12
1240	26 1 90	2.8	339	83	68	25
54	27 1 90	3.1	353	86	157	40
1321	27 1 90	3.1	335	93	64	37
135	28 1 90	3.5	350	117	99	50
1400	28 1 90	3.3	332	108	141	41
213	29 1 90	3.6	351	111	108	44
1440	29 1 90	3.4	330	137	103	56
251	30 1 90	3.7	351	137	86	37
1519	30 1 90	3.4	329	150	144	56
327	31 1 90	3.7	353	147	113	30

1558	31 1 90	3.2	329	152	133	43
405	1 2 90	3.6	356	178	90	30
1641	1 2 90	3.0	329	203	95	52
448	2 2 90	3.4	357	213	78	29
1727	2 2 90	2.8	330	226	72	35
537	3 2 90	3.1	363	244	39	20
1822	3 2 90	2.4	337			
639	4 2 90	2.7	372			
1931	4 2 90	2.2	353			
757	5 2 90	2.4	383			
2051	5 2 90	2.2	363			

Time BST	Date	Range (m)	Period (mins)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
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316	14 2 90	3.7	353	49	87	36
1539	14 2 90	3.1	333	34	93	27
347	15 2 90	3.4	355	25	81	42
1610	15 2 90	2.9	333	31	67	29
418	16 2 90	3.1	354	29	55	26
1641	16 2 90	2.6	333	17	98	29
452	17 2 90	2.7	356	12	85	27
1716	17 2 90	2.3	337	12	62	27
533	18 2 90	2.3	361	12	17	1
1759	18 2 90	1.9	349	12	179	21
626	19 2 90	1.8	376			
1900	19 2 90	1.6	377	34	99	34
749	20 2 90	1.5	381	18	29	10
2028	20 2 90	1.6	386	12	17	1
936	21 2 90	1.7	360	23	64	21
2158	21 2 90	2.0	372	17	42	11
1045	22 2 90	2.2	350	23	20	9
2302	22 2 90	2.5	361	28	19	7
1135	23 2 90	2.5	344	28	35	17
2351	23 2 90	3.0	354	41	26	9
1219	24 2 90	3.0	339	42	28	17
33	25 2 90	3.4	353	39	58	25
1301	25 2 90	3.3	335	51	56	29
114	26 2 90	3.7	350	62	81	36
1341	26 2 90	3.6	331	77	83	48
153	27 2 90	4.0	349	73	36	19
1420	27 2 90	3.7	329	99	93	52
231	28 2 90	4.1	349	78	77	31
1459	28 2 90	3.6	328	97	160	56
308	1 3 90	4.0	350	87	68	32
1539	1 3 90	3.5	329	75	99	30
347	2 3 90	3.8	352	87	112	48
1619	2 3 90	3.2	331	73	118	42
429	3 3 90	3.4	353	76	81	34
1703	3 3 90	2.8	336	77	75	30
520	4 3 90	3.0	356	76	63	24
1757	4 3 90	2.4	345	80	50	25
623	5 3 90	2.4	369	87	20	13
1905	5 3 90	2.2	367	90	17	11
750	6 3 90	2.1	377	103	33	13
2034	6 3 90	2.3	378	106	11	2

930	7 3 90	2.2	367	117	52	16
2203	7 3 90	2.6	371	127	42	10
1043	8 3 90	2.6	356	130	27	7
2306	8 3 90	3.1	364	130	25	10
1137	9 3 90	2.9	347	132	21	11
2354	9 3 90	3.4	358	131	29	12
1222	10 3 90	3.1	339	133	49	23
36	11 3 90	3.6	353	133	34	11
1300	11 3 90	3.4	334	133	108	35
112	12 3 90	3.8	351	143	47	22

Time BST	Date	Range (m)	Period (mins)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
1823	2 5 90	2.7	381	0	53	27
719	3 5 90	2.2	349	0	159	51
1938	3 5 90	2.7	385	0	48	25
837	4 5 90	2.2	350	15	139	29
2055	4 5 90	2.8	378	6	84	28
944	5 5 90	2.5	349	8	62	24
2200	5 5 90	3.0	368	3	32	21
1038	6 5 90	2.7	344	8	34	18
2252	6 5 90	3.1	360	0	48	15
1123	7 5 90	3.0	341	0	80	52
2335	7 5 90	3.2	353	0	60	29
1201	8 5 90	3.1	340	20	40	18
13	9 5 90	3.2	349	7	141	36
1234	9 5 90	3.2	342	0	109	44
49	10 5 90	3.2	344	15	27	13
1307	10 5 90	3.3	343	19	114	51
122	11 5 90	3.1	342	22	149	41
1336	11 5 90	3.2	345	29	52	22
155	12 5 90	3.1	339	23	67	28
1406	12 5 90	3.1	347	35	55	37
227	13 5 90	2.9	339	24	202	37
1435	13 5 90	3.1	351	23	53	25
301	14 5 90	2.8	337	29	61	32
1508	14 5 90	2.9	353	23	52	32
337	15 5 90	2.6	338	23	69	16
1544	15 5 90	2.8	358	23	25	8
419	16 5 90	2.4	339	23	40	12
1628	16 5 90	2.7	364	23	25	6
509	17 5 90	2.2	344	23	6	1
1720	17 5 90	2.5	375	23	85	12
609	18 5 90	2.1	355	23	42	14
1823	18 5 90	2.5	388	27	33	13
719	19 5 90	2.2	362	38	83	16
1935	19 5 90	2.7	388	28	128	20
833	20 5 90	2.4	357	23	61	17
2045	20 5 90	2.9	381	23	19	9
942	21 5 90	2.8	347	23	19	14
2153	21 5 90	3.3	371	39	26	6
1042	22 5 90	3.1	342	41	40	25
2255	22 5 90	3.5	362	41	35	24
1137	23 5 90	3.4	339	53	42	18
2352	23 5 90	3.7	355	47	29	14

1227	24 5 90	3.6	339	58	51	18
44	25 5 90	3.8	350	74	35	15
1314	25 5 90	3.7	342	75	115	25
134	26 5 90	3.8	347	89	41	14
1359	26 5 90	3.8	344	103	104	22
221	27 5 90	3.6	345	116	38	11
1444	27 5 90	3.7	349	128	47	15
308	28 5 90	3.5	344	143	11	3
1527	28 5 90	3.6	356	134	66	29
357	29 5 90	3.1	342	138	16	17
1612	29 5 90	3.4	363	132	22	23
448	30 5 90	2.9	341	140	17	11
1702	30 5 90	3.2	368	144	37	20

Time BST	Date	Range (m)	Period (mins)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
542	31 5 90	2.5	341	155	23	22
1755	31 5 90	3.1	376	163	28	12
643	1 6 90	2.4	340	54	127	109
1856	1 6 90	2.9	379	126	39	18
748	2 6 90	2.2	343	138	19	18
2002	2 6 90	2.7	381	128	47	14
854	3 6 90	2.3	347	137	17	13
2109	3 6 90	2.7	374	133	21	16

## **Appendix 4 Suspended sediment data obtained from monitor 2 (flood)**

Data obtained from oil jetty

<b>Time BST</b>	<b>Date (m)</b>	<b>Range (mins)</b>	<b>Period (ppm)</b>	<b>Zero (ppm)</b>	<b>Max (ppm)</b>	<b>Mean</b>
1912	31 10 89	3.3	394	25	110	58
727	1 11 89	3.2	395	36	172	46
1942	1 11 89	3.2	394	35	86	42
757	2 11 89	3.1	397	37	104	47
2013	2 11 89	3.0	392	23	103	50
830	3 11 89	2.9	398	48	113	39
2045	3 11 89	2.8	394	40	75	17
905	4 11 89	2.7	402	50	62	18
2122	4 11 89	2.4	395	41	44	10
949	5 11 89	2.6	403	38	77	25
2210	5 11 89	2.2	395	27	33	17
1045	6 11 89	2.4	403	38	50	20
2314	6 11 89	2.0	390	39	60	20
1202	7 11 89	2.3	397	45	150	50
37	8 11 89	2.0	380	54	52	20
1328	8 11 89	2.5	389	80	117	63
157	9 11 89	2.2	376	62	34	14
1440	9 11 89	2.9	392	56	112	40
304	10 11 89	2.6	379	83	39	12
1542	10 11 89	3.3	396	81	158	74
400	11 11 89	2.9	388	97	123	56
1635	11 11 89	3.6	401	121	340	127
452	12 11 89	3.3	394	119	237	107
1724	12 11 89	3.8	402	120	208	104
540	13 11 89	3.5	399	86	223	84
1812	13 11 89	3.8	401	92	300	90
627	14 11 89	3.7	400	93	100	52
1856	14 11 89	3.8	400	110	84	42
714	15 11 89	3.9	399	117	123	72
1941	15 11 89	3.5	398	131	197	117
802	16 11 89	3.8	398	140	235	139
2024	16 11 89	3.2	397	151	175	77
849	17 11 89	3.5	397	150	257	120
2109	17 11 89	2.8	395	140	199	100
940	18 11 89	3.3	394	136	371	174
2157	18 11 89	2.5	392	148	187	85
1034	19 11 89	3.0	393	175	285	119
2248	19 11 89	2.2	392	175	92	55
2347	20 11 89	2.0	392	24	39	23
1240	21 11 89	2.6	394	25	52	28
54	22 11 89	1.9	394	25	48	20
1352	22 11 89	2.5	391	24	60	30
207	23 11 89	2.0	391	13	39	25
1457	23 11 89	2.7	390	24	46	26
313	24 11 89	2.2	387	22	41	22
1550	24 11 89	2.8	389	20	63	28

404	25 11 89	2.5	388	16	47	30
1632	25 11 89	2.9	391	24	35	17
448	26 11 89	2.8	389	25	38	22
1710	26 11 89	3.0	391	25	55	27
526	27 11 89	2.9	391	33	30	20
1742	27 11 89	3.1	396	40	44	22
559	28 11 89	3.0	395	44	43	24
1815	28 11 89	3.1	395	51	60	26
633	29 11 89	3.1	397	55	104	35
1847	29 11 89	3.0	397	59	74	24

Time BST	Date	Range (m)	Period (mins)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
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1400	8 12 89	2.9	394	8	32	11
224	9 12 89	2.5	383	11	91	17
1508	9 12 89	3.0	395	11	29	11
329	10 12 89	2.8	387	11	11	2
1608	10 12 89	3.3	400	11	44	14
428	11 12 89	3.1	395	11	20	2
1704	11 12 89	3.4	400	11	28	5
524	12 12 89	3.4	398	11	37	10
1755	12 12 89	3.4	399	11	60	22
618	13 12 89	3.6	396	11	63	28
1843	13 12 89	3.4	398	11	53	20
707	14 12 89	3.7	396	11	64	22
1927	14 12 89	3.3	397	11	48	24
755	15 12 89	3.8	395	16	142	49
2010	15 12 89	3.2	397	12	156	61
841	16 12 89	3.7	392	13	129	66
2052	16 12 89	3.0	397	12	88	38
926	17 12 89	3.4	392	48	64	33
2134	17 12 89	2.8	396	40	35	11
1011	18 12 89	3.3	392	15	133	59
2217	18 12 89	2.6	395	22	69	28
1057	19 12 89	3.0	393	23	68	33
2303	19 12 89	2.4	394	13	58	26
2354	20 12 89	2.2	395	36	83	26
1243	21 12 89	2.4	394	41	66	25
56	22 12 89	2.0	393	28	36	15
1346	22 12 89	2.3	394	25	100	39
206	23 12 89	1.9	392	13	70	13
1449	23 12 89	2.4	394	12	69	28
313	24 12 89	2.1	393	12	44	22
1547	24 12 89	2.5	392	45	26	16
412	25 12 89	2.3	391	29	55	22
1636	25 12 89	2.6	391	27	44	21
500	26 12 89	2.5	391	13	64	33
1719	26 12 89	2.7	392	22	49	20
542	27 12 89	2.8	393	13	72	42
1757	27 12 89	2.7	393	25	56	30
620	28 12 89	3.0	394	26	131	56
1832	28 12 89	2.8	396	37	63	24
658	29 12 89	3.1	396	47	75	40
1908	29 12 89	2.9	398	29	85	47
736	30 12 89	3.3	397	42	107	51



1945	30 12 89	2.9	399	28	86	40
816	31 12 89	3.3	396	27	76	41
2024	31 12 89	2.9	398	39	46	26
857	1 1 90	3.4	395	29	65	38
2105	1 1 90	3.0	395	39	49	27
939	2 1 90	3.3	396	31	63	33
2147	2 1 90	2.9	395	39	49	25
1024	3 1 90	3.1	396	40	63	34
2234	3 1 90	2.8	393	40	45	26
1112	4 1 90	3.0	400	40	173	69
2327	4 1 90	2.6	394	40	96	56

Time BST	Date	Range (m)	Period (mins)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
1748	10 1 90	3.0	395	16	79	28
615	11 1 90	3.5	394	21	62	22
1833	11 1 90	3.2	397	13	59	16
701	12 1 90	3.7	394	12	110	35
1915	12 1 90	3.3	398	14	47	23
745	13 1 90	3.8	392	12	57	29
1953	13 1 90	3.3	400	12	50	19
826	14 1 90	3.7	392	12	60	37
2031	14 1 90	3.3	398	12	38	20
905	15 1 90	3.6	391	13	90	46
2109	15 1 90	3.1	397	23	91	23
943	16 1 90	3.4	389	24	45	21
2144	16 1 90	3.0	397	24	34	12
1019	17 1 90	3.2	390	24	41	22
2219	17 1 90	2.7	397	16	42	15
1057	18 1 90	2.8	390	12	42	21
2300	18 1 90	2.5	395	14	28	11
1141	19 1 90	2.5	388	22	141	35
2351	19 1 90	2.1	392	14	27	11
1236	20 1 90	2.2	387	20	34	13
57	21 1 90	1.8	391	15	46	15
1345	21 1 90	1.9	388	23	35	16
216	22 1 90	1.7	396	34	62	14
1459	22 1 90	2.0	390	37	25	13
334	23 1 90	1.9	397	37	133	30
1607	23 1 90	2.1	388	53	43	20
438	24 1 90	2.3	392	50	36	15
1659	24 1 90	2.4	389	60	39	9
527	25 1 90	2.7	391	61	58	22
1741	25 1 90	2.6	392	102	196	84
608	26 1 90	2.9	392	84	67	30
1819	26 1 90	2.8	395	83	79	25
647	27 1 90	3.3	394	84	99	38
1856	27 1 90	3.1	399	99	124	51
725	28 1 90	3.6	395	120	124	55
1932	28 1 90	3.2	401	108	96	53
804	29 1 90	3.7	396	115	164	65
2010	29 1 90	3.4	401	133	81	35
842	30 1 90	3.7	397	136	162	82
2048	30 1 90	3.4	399	152	135	80
920	31 1 90	3.6	398	142	156	82

2127	31 1 90	3.3	398	187	111	60
1001	1 2 90	3.4	400	178	120	70
2210	1 2 90	3.1	398			
1045	2 2 90	3.2	402			
2257	2 2 90	2.9	400			
1140	3 2 90	2.8	402			
2359	3 2 90	2.5	400			
1251	4 2 90	2.4	400			
124	5 2 90	2.3	393			
1420	5 2 90	2.3	391			
254	6 2 90	2.3	396			

Time BST	Date	Range (m)	Period (mins)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
2040	13 2 90	3.4	396	37	116	56
909	14 2 90	3.5	390	45	78	31
2112	14 2 90	3.2	395	19	112	63
942	15 2 90	3.2	388	37	91	57
2143	15 2 90	3.0	395	29	59	31
1012	16 2 90	2.9	389	29	78	39
2214	16 2 90	2.6	398	13	71	42
1048	17 2 90	2.5	388	12	69	31
2253	17 2 90	2.3	400	12	51	30
1134	18 2 90	2.1	385	12	35	18
2348	18 2 90	1.8	398	12	17	6
1242	19 2 90	1.7	378	17	100	34
117	20 2 90	1.5	392	30	33	14
1410	20 2 90	1.5	378	14	56	27
254	21 2 90	1.7	402	12	39	21
1536	21 2 90	1.8	382	27	43	17
410	22 2 90	2.2	395	13	34	19
1635	22 2 90	2.2	387	27	47	22
503	23 2 90	2.7	392	28	35	21
1719	23 2 90	2.6	392	38	29	13
545	24 2 90	3.2	394	42	32	16
1758	24 2 90	3.0	395	47	49	14
626	25 2 90	3.5	395	41	66	35
1836	25 2 90	3.3	398	54	93	23
704	26 2 90	3.9	397	76	74	41
1912	26 2 90	3.6	401	74	38	19
742	27 2 90	4.0	398	83	84	52
1949	27 2 90	3.8	402	101	74	27
820	28 2 90	4.0	399	78	86	45
2027	28 2 90	3.7	401	106	74	37
858	1 3 90	3.8	401	81	105	53
2108	1 3 90	3.6	399	77	98	44
939	2 3 90	3.5	400	87	59	34
2150	2 3 90	3.4	399	72	99	47
1022	3 3 90	3.0	401	77	66	35
2239	3 3 90	3.0	401	74	86	40
1116	4 3 90	2.6	401	84	80	34
2342	4 3 90	2.5	401	85	35	18
1232	5 3 90	2.1	393	94	31	15
112	6 3 90	2.3	398	95	36	16
1407	6 3 90	2.0	387	105	41	14

252	7 3 90	2.5	398	106	42	16
1537	7 3 90	2.1	386	129	35	15
414	8 3 90	2.9	389	129	26	16
1639	8 3 90	2.6	387	130	39	22
510	9 3 90	3.3	387	136	82	28
1724	9 3 90	2.8	390	131	42	14
552	10 3 90	3.6	390	131	87	29
1801	10 3 90	3.1	395	137	38	15
629	11 3 90	3.7	391	137	61	33
1834	11 3 90	3.4	398	137	57	32
703	12 3 90	3.8	392	149	55	34

Time BST	Date	Range (m)	Period (mins)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
44	3 5 90	2.8	395	0	100	40
1308	3 5 90	2.0	390	0	105	47
203	4 5 90	2.9	394	0	121	46
1427	4 5 90	2.1	388	20	116	25
313	5 5 90	3.0	391	2	144	34
1533	5 5 90	2.4	387	10	84	26
408	6 5 90	3.2	390	1	84	29
1622	6 5 90	2.6	390	2	96	24
452	7 5 90	3.3	391	0	81	27
1704	7 5 90	2.9	391	0	70	30
528	8 5 90	3.3	393	15	141	33
1741	8 5 90	3.1	392	22	84	17
602	9 5 90	3.3	392	2	63	32
1816	9 5 90	3.1	393	0	70	32
633	10 5 90	3.3	394	12	64	39
1850	10 5 90	3.2	392	21	44	20
704	11 5 90	3.2	392	22	54	23
1921	11 5 90	3.1	394	25	45	20
734	12 5 90	3.1	392	23	53	30
1953	12 5 90	3.0	394	27	86	34
806	13 5 90	3.0	389	23	86	53
2026	13 5 90	3.0	395	23	77	39
838	14 5 90	2.8	390	25	88	38
2101	14 5 90	2.8	396	23	72	32
915	15 5 90	2.6	389	23	53	18
2142	15 5 90	2.7	397	23	47	14
958	16 5 90	2.4	390	23	47	19
2232	16 5 90	2.6	397	23	37	14
1053	17 5 90	2.2	387	23	37	17
2335	17 5 90	2.5	394	23	47	22
1204	18 5 90	2.0	379	35	41	24
51	19 5 90	2.6	388	30	51	28
1321	19 5 90	2.2	374	40	30	10
203	20 5 90	2.8	390	24	36	14
1430	20 5 90	2.4	375	23	42	18
306	21 5 90	3.1	396	23	42	17
1529	21 5 90	2.8	384	35	82	34
404	22 5 90	3.5	398	41	64	26
1624	22 5 90	3.1	391	41	54	32
457	23 5 90	3.6	400	41	76	31
1716	23 5 90	3.4	396	57	19	15

547	24 5 90	3.8	400	55	54	17
1806	24 5 90	3.7	398	70	35	16
634	25 5 90	3.7	400	75	43	23
1856	25 5 90	3.8	398	85	72	39
721	26 5 90	3.7	398	99	55	32
1943	26 5 90	3.9	398	113	41	29
806	27 5 90	3.4	398	125	46	27
2033	27 5 90	3.9	395	145	20	14
852	28 5 90	3.2	395	142	26	13
2123	28 5 90	3.7	394	131	40	13
939	29 5 90	2.9	393			
2215	29 5 90	3.5	393	138	30	13
1029	30 5 90	2.7	393	149	16	10
2310	30 5 90	3.2	392	158	30	18

Time BST	Date	Range (m)	Period (mins)	Zero (ppm)	Max (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
1123	31 5 90	2.4	392	161	24	13
11	1 6 90	3.1	392	164	24	12
1223	1 6 90	2.3	393	120	55	42
115	2 6 90	2.9	393	132	25	11
1331	2 6 90	2.1	391	148	23	11
223	3 6 90	2.8	391	129	25	13
1441	3 6 90	2.2	388	140	25	11

**Appendix 5 Half tide wind speed and direction  
(ebb and flood)**

Time BST	Date	Ebb			Flood		
		Mean (kts)	Dirn	Gust (kts)	Mean (kts)	Dirn	Gust (kts)
1331	31 10 89	19	181	25	11	192	19
146	1 11 89	9	197	16	7	216	15
1402	1 11 89	8	248	16	10	245	18
216	2 11 89	14	244	22	21	257	30
1434	2 11 89	17	244	28	14	219	22
245	3 11 89	15	214	23	14	211	23
1508	3 11 89	11	204	19	10	194	18
319	4 11 89	18	226	26	19	214	28
1547	4 11 89	13	184	23	10	194	17
357	5 11 89	10	179	17	9	160	16
1632	5 11 89	9	120	17	12	131	20
445	6 11 89	13	128	20	9	134	16
1728	6 11 89	5	147	12	4	183	11
544	7 11 89	8	229	16	14	245	22
1839	7 11 89	15	248	23	8	210	16
657	8 11 89	15	286	25	33	230	48
1957	8 11 89	28	185	40	20	183	29
813	9 11 89	15	199	23	16	236	25
2112	9 11 89	22	245	32	14	226	22
923	10 11 89	13	236	21	19	242	28
2218	10 11 89	23	241	32	17	248	25
1028	11 11 89	13	260	21	11	278	19
2316	11 11 89	8	270	16	9	280	17
1126	12 11 89	8	327	16	6	186	13
6	13 11 89	8	110	15	6	104	14
1219	13 11 89	4	90	11	5	107	13
53	14 11 89	7	133	14	6	162	14
1307	14 11 89	5	143	13	6	73	15
136	15 11 89	8	66	16	11	51	20
1353	15 11 89	16	66	24	20	258	28
219	16 11 89	21	332	28	21	328	29
1440	16 11 89	25	340	33	24	327	32
301	17 11 89	21	316	29	18	304	26
1526	17 11 89	16	305	23	16	300	24
344	18 11 89	14	301	22	13	311	20
1614	18 11 89	12	327	20	11	325	18
429	19 11 89	11	306	18	7	310	15
1707	19 11 89	7	322	14	10	285	17
1806	20 11 89	8	339	16	7	147	14
619	21 11 89	6	66	13	7	64	15
1914	21 11 89	12	71	22	14	67	26
728	22 11 89	12	74	23	12	76	24
2023	22 11 89	12	95	20	11	99	19
838	23 11 89	13	119	21	11	135	18
2127	23 11 89	11	147	18	12	131	19
940	24 11 89	12	118	19	10	82	19
2219	24 11 89	18	255	27	17	337	25
1032	25 11 89	12	293	20	8	190	16

2303	25 11 89 12	169	19	13	153	20
1117	26 11 89 12	147	19	10	145	16
2341	26 11 89 11	123	18	10	117	17

Time BST	Date	Mean (kts)	Dirn	Gust (kts)	Mean (kts)	Dirn	Gust (kts)
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1157	27 11 89 7	133	14	7	121	14
18	28 11 89 8	128	15	9	106	16
1234	28 11 89 9	83	17	14	305	21
50	29 11 89 13	337	20	15	135	23
1310	29 11 89 15	12	22	14	14	22
124	30 11 89 8	52	17	8	96	16
				9	68	18
2034	8 12 89 8	81	16	9	98	17
847	9 12 89 10	93	18	8	78	16
2143	9 12 89 8	95	15	9	110	16
956	10 12 89 9	118	16	7	139	15
2248	10 12 89 7	131	14	6	129	14
1103	11 12 89 4	158	11	7	253	13
2344	11 12 89 18	277	27	15	267	24
1202	12 12 89 15	196	24	10	149	18
34	13 12 89 6	127	13	12	228	20
1254	13 12 89 12	250	21	8	187	16
121	14 12 89 9	241	17	13	259	22
1343	14 12 89 24	220	36	24	218	34
204	15 12 89 22	176	34	8	93	16
1430	15 12 89 13	203	21	17	337	25
247	16 12 89 15	328	23	18	280	27
1513	16 12 89 23	249	34	25	252	34
329	17 12 89 32	248	43	31	233	44
1558	17 12 89 26	213	37	20	213	29
410	18 12 89 10	231	19	11	292	19
1643	18 12 89 14	263	21	19	217	29
452	19 12 89 18	153	27	10	138	17
1730	19 12 89 8	241	16	21	292	31
537	20 12 89 14	258	23	19	225	28
1819	20 12 89 22	232	34	25	220	37
629	21 12 89 29	222	41	28	220	39
1917	21 12 89 16	223	25	9	230	17
729	22 12 89 10	187	18	18	152	27
2020	22 12 89 15	181	23	14	206	22
838	23 12 89 20	232	30	20	185	33
2123	23 12 89 13	220	22	19	219	29
946	24 12 89 25	240	36	28	257	39
2219	24 12 89 23	243	34	21	243	30
1043	25 12 89 19	247	26	18	250	20
2307	25 12 89 18	250	20	18	250	20
1131	26 12 89 18	250	20	18	250	20
2351	26 12 89 18	250	20	18	250	20
1215	27 12 89 15	149	21	10	57	20
30	28 12 89 11	52	22	11	51	21
1254	28 12 89 11	42	21	14	21	22
108	29 12 89 12	124	21	11	144	19
1334	29 12 89 10	250	18	12	299	19
146	30 12 89 9	27	18	8	55	17

1413	30 12 89 8	61	15	7	74	16
224	31 12 89 7	63	15	8	139	16
1452	31 12 89 7	178	15	5	179	12
302	1 1 90 7	269	15	13	297	20
1532	1 1 90 14	299	22	12	284	19

Time BST	Date	Mean (kts)	Dirn	Gust (kts)	Mean (kts)	Dirn	Gust (kts)
340	2 1 90	7	189	15	6	249	14
1615	2 1 90	13	268	20	14	281	22
422	3 1 90	13	293	20	14	303	21
1700	3 1 90	12	299	20	9	265	17
507	4 1 90	8	192	16	9	204	16
1752	4 1 90	9	224	16	7	201	14
601	5 1 90	5	206	13			
					17	226	25
23	11 1 90	15	228	22	15	223	22
1249	11 1 90	15	221	23	15	238	23
110	12 1 90	15	238	23	18	241	27
1335	12 1 90	20	231	30	14	214	22
153	13 1 90	9	129	17	9	144	16
1417	13 1 90	7	192	14	7	216	15
233	14 1 90	8	228	15	13	244	21
1458	14 1 90	14	231	21	13	217	20
309	15 1 90	18	215	25	17	195	26
1536	15 1 90	16	199	23	18	190	27
346	16 1 90	15	209	25	18	221	26
1612	16 1 90	19	216	29	21	218	31
421	17 1 90	19	196	28	22	179	34
1649	17 1 90	17	170	27	12	186	20
456	18 1 90	13	182	20	13	174	21
1727	18 1 90	11	196	18	13	216	21
535	19 1 90	21	226	30	23	221	32
1809	19 1 90	17	202	25	13	198	20
623	20 1 90	14	202	21	13	211	21
1903	20 1 90	14	221	21	15	225	22
728	21 1 90	15	227	23	17	236	24
2013	21 1 90	21	242	30	21	241	30
852	22 1 90	17	217	25	13	227	21
2129	22 1 90	18	250	27	27	240	39
1011	23 1 90	28	213	40	17	201	25
2235	23 1 90	15	188	24	20	197	32
1110	24 1 90	24	174	35	19	205	28
2328	24 1 90	17	232	26	23	249	34
1158	25 1 90	40	219	60	37	187	53
13	26 1 90	25	192	34	23	194	33
1240	26 1 90	21	195	31	17	208	26
54	27 1 90	14	205	23	13	220	21
1321	27 1 90	16	260	24	23	279	33
135	28 1 90	29	257	42	28	193	41
1400	28 1 90	20	188	33	14	206	23
213	29 1 90	14	227	22	20	252	29
1440	29 1 90	24	257	35	26	257	37
251	30 1 90	22	246	33	23	224	35
1519	30 1 90	22	233	34	29	247	42

327	31 1 90	19	232	30	20	248	30
1558	31 1 90	19	232	30	22	235	32
405	1 2 90	20	232	28	19	240	29
1641	1 2 90	26	261	38	29	241	43
448	2 2 90	19	210	29	21	217	32
1727	2 2 90	23	221	35	18	226	26
537	3 2 90	17	268	26	22	213	34
1822	3 2 90	17	173	26	15	221	22

Time BST	Date	Mean (kts)	Dirn	Gust (kts)	Mean (kts)	Dirn	Gust (kts)
639	4 2 90	22	232	31	24	232	34
1931	4 2 90	21	233	30	20	237	29
757	5 2 90	16	254	24	16	266	24
2051	5 2 90	15	262	23	22	217	32
					26	174	40
316	14 2 90	26	164	40	16	170	26
1539	14 2 90	10	184	17	5	230	13
347	15 2 90	13	148	23	29	145	43
1610	15 2 90	19	148	30	11	170	19
418	16 2 90	10	153	17	9	151	16
1641	16 2 90	6	207	14	12	259	20
452	17 2 90	14	259	21	18	239	26
1716	17 2 90	20	227	28	10	199	18
533	18 2 90	9	223	17	13	236	20
1759	18 2 90	12	237	19	12	251	20
626	19 2 90	18	262	27	24	234	35
1900	19 2 90	25	229	35	21	230	30
749	20 2 90	20	234	28	15	240	25
2028	20 2 90	14	248	22	16	234	23
936	21 2 90	24	203	37	17	197	27
2158	21 2 90	12	233	20	12	243	20
1045	22 2 90	11	253	19	10	281	18
2302	22 2 90	10	257	17	9	236	16
1135	23 2 90	10	253	17	9	268	17
2351	23 2 90	13	255	21	17	232	24
1219	24 2 90	19	233	28	23	210	33
33	25 2 90	13	207	21	17	235	25
1301	25 2 90	26	233	37	23	207	34
114	26 2 90	29	222	40	37	187	57
1341	26 2 90	34	166	57	24	183	37
153	27 2 90	23	177	37	28	164	43
1420	27 2 90	35	165	52	29	166	43
231	28 2 90	22	178	32	16	213	25
1459	28 2 90	27	196	42	32	157	48
308	1 3 90	22	172	32	24	172	36
1539	1 3 90	20	156	32	18	109	28
347	2 3 90	23	118	33	20	132	29
1619	2 3 90	15	146	25	13	149	21
429	3 3 90	13	148	20	14	159	22
1703	3 3 90	15	178	25	15	198	24
520	4 3 90	18	202	26	16	187	24
1757	4 3 90	12	197	19	14	208	21
623	5 3 90	21	200	29	23	195	34
1905	5 3 90	19	186	29	19	184	29



750	6 3 90	20	181	30	17	172	28
2034	6 3 90	14	178	23	15	199	23
930	7 3 90	18	205	27	16	209	24
2203	7 3 90	10	204	17	10	208	17
1043	8 3 90	13	224	20	12	232	19
2306	8 3 90	18	198	27	27	161	43
1137	9 3 90	24	152	36	14	185	22
2354	9 3 90	12	222	19	18	193	28
1222	10 3 90	21	177	33	18	187	28
36	11 3 90	16	206	25	19	204	28
1300	11 3 90	18	186	27	13	175	21
112	12 3 90	12	150	19	13	161	21

Time BST	Date	Mean (kts)	Dirn	Gust (kts)	Mean (kts)	Dirn	Gust (kts)
1823	2 5 90	16	33	24	10	18	19
719	3 5 90	10	24	17	14	33	21
1938	3 5 90	13	47	20	11	43	18
837	4 5 90	11	27	18	12	30	19
2055	4 5 90	9	61	17	6	98	13
944	5 5 90	7	170	15	8	13	15
2200	5 5 90	5	110	13	6	104	13
1038	6 5 90	8	213	15	13	120	19
2252	6 5 90	8	116	15	11	129	20
1123	7 5 90	9	151	18	9	217	17
2335	7 5 90	10	271	17	10	272	17
1201	8 5 90	10	295	17	9	280	16
13	9 5 90	7	144	15	8	156	16
1234	9 5 90	10	210	18	10	206	18
49	10 5 90	7	190	14	6	236	13
1307	10 5 90	9	225	16	7	177	16
122	11 5 90	11	160	19	14	157	22
1336	11 5 90	16	154	25	17	143	25
155	12 5 90	18	139	26	14	116	22
1406	12 5 90	12	95	21	11	106	19
227	13 5 90	14	112	21	15	112	23
1435	13 5 90	13	108	21	8	118	16
301	14 5 90	7	128	14	7	229	14
1508	14 5 90	9	283	16	10	308	17
337	15 5 90	10	280	17	10	256	17
1544	15 5 90	16	251	24	15	238	23
419	16 5 90	16	216	24	13	220	21
1628	16 5 90	12	236	20	11	177	18
509	17 5 90	10	131	17	9	160	17
1720	17 5 90	14	32	22	8	65	16
609	18 5 90	9	60	17	15	22	23
1823	18 5 90	15	36	23	10	53	19
719	19 5 90	15	35	23	15	23	22
1935	19 5 90	11	62	19	11	76	19
833	20 5 90	15	35	23	17	39	25
2045	20 5 90	12	86	21	13	72	22
942	21 5 90	22	36	30	20	39	28
2153	21 5 90	12	56	22	13	43	22
1042	22 5 90	14	22	21	16	17	23

2255	22 5 90	9	43	17	6	147	13
1137	23 5 90	10	267	17	5	280	13
2352	23 5 90	9	136	17	12	107	21
1227	24 5 90	18	46	26	12	79	20
44	25 5 90	10	95	17	10	77	19
1314	25 5 90	18	25	26	13	48	21
134	26 5 90	8	79	15	11	113	18
1359	26 5 90	12	295	19	12	97	19
221	27 5 90	8	229	16	6	226	13
1444	27 5 90	8	252	16	8	108	16

Time BST	Date	Mean (kts)	Dirn	Gust (kts)	Mean (kts)	Dirn	Gust (kts)
308	28 5 90	8	76	16	9	265	16
1527	28 5 90	11	305	18	14	276	21
357	29 5 90	15	260	22	16	274	22
1612	29 5 90	14	282	21	11	255	18
448	30 5 90	5	193	12	10	265	17
1702	30 5 90	8	248	15	5	200	13
542	31 5 90	4	231	11	7	283	15
1755	31 5 90	9	305	16	9	278	16
643	1 6 90	9	310	17	11	284	19
1856	1 6 90	14	207	23	16	162	25
748	2 6 90	16	164	26	19	178	29
2002	2 6 90	16	178	25	14	194	21
854	3 6 90	12	212	19	13	199	21
2109	3 6 90	15	167	23	16	171	24

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## Appendix 6

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### Siltation at a Point Model (SAP)

The siltation at a point model (SAP) is a zero-dimensional mathematical model which predicts the changes at a point on a cohesive sediment bed, over a period of many tides. The processes of erosion, deposition and consolidation are modelled. The model requires field and experimentally determined cohesive sediment parameters as well as knowledge of the bed shear stresses, which may be derived from either field measurement, a physical model or a numerical model.

The cohesive sediment bed in the SAP model is represented by ten discrete layers which are each assumed to be homogeneous, with a certain density and thickness. Sediment is subtracted or added to the uppermost layer, according to the processes of erosion and deposition respectively. In addition, the layers are consolidated under their self-weight and the excess pore pressures within the bed are dissipated. At each time step the density and the thickness of each layer is calculated.

The erosion of a cohesive sediment bed may be assumed to occur when the applied bed shear stress  $\tau$ , exceeds the erosion strength  $\tau_e$ . The rate of erosion of sediment from the bed  $dm/dt$ , may be expressed as

$$dm/dt = m_e (\tau - \tau_e) \quad \tau > \tau_e \quad (1)$$

The erosion shear strength,  $\tau_e$ , and the erosion constant,  $m_e$ , may be found experimentally. The erosion shear strength  $\tau_e$ , increases with dry density and may be related to the dry density  $\rho_d$ , in the form

$$\tau_e = A \rho_d^B \quad (2)$$

where A and B are experimentally determined constants for a particular cohesive sediment.

The deposition of suspended cohesive sediment to the bed is assumed only to occur when the applied shear stress  $\tau$ , is less than a critical shear stress  $\tau_d$ . The rate of deposition may be expressed as the multiple of the near-bed concentration of suspended sediment  $c$ , the median floc settling velocity  $w_{50}$  and a probability function, such that

$$dm/dt = c w_{50} (\tau_d - \tau) / \tau_d \quad , \tau < \tau_d \quad (3)$$

This gives a zero rate of deposition when  $\tau = \tau_d$  and a maximum for a particular concentration of suspended sediment when  $\tau = 0$ . The median floc settling velocity must be determined in the field and can usually be expressed as a function of the suspended sediment concentration, where

$$w_{50} = D c^E \quad (4)$$

where D and E are constants for a particular field location.

The consolidation of the cohesive sediment bed is modelled on the basis of three principal assumptions. The first is the assumption that the bed can be represented as discrete layers each having a particular density and thickness.

The second is that there exists an engineering relationship between the effective stress  $\sigma_v'$  and the dry density  $\rho_d$  of the cohesive sediment of the form

$$\sigma_v' = F + G\rho_d + H\rho_d^2 \quad (5)$$

where F, G and H are constants. In addition, it is necessary to know the dry density  $\rho_{d0}$  of the sediment immediately on deposition to the bed. This by definition is the density at which the effective stress is zero. The third assumption is that there also exists an engineering relationship between the permeability of the cohesive sediment k, and its dry density  $\rho_d$ , of the form

$$\log(k) = J + K\rho_d \quad (6)$$

where J and K are constants. Laboratory experiments can be conducted in columns on deposited beds to determine the relationships given in equations 5 and 6.

Because the model is zero-dimensional the process of advection is not represented. As the model is applied to small areas it is feasible to assume that the suspended sediment concentration field may be taken to be the same at all points within the study area, although the bed shear stresses at different points may well be different. The time varying near-bed suspended sediment concentrations need to be determined for the application area, for typical spring and neap tides. This requires field measurements to be taken at least during one spring tide and one neap tide, and ideally over a period of some months.

The SAP model requires the bed shear stresses at the application point to be specified during a spring tide and a neap tide. This data may be obtained from field measurement of the near-bed velocities, or from either a numerical or physical model of the study area. Such models provide data at a number of points which enables the SAP model to be run at each of these points.