



The Use of Clementine at South West Water to reduce sewer flooding incidents

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Presentation Topics (Tony)

- Overview of South West Water (SWW)
- The Business Performance role
- Capital asset statistics
- The analysis weakness we faced
- Why we selected SPSS Clementine
- Why we selected DG5 as our first project

Presentation Topics (Ben)

- The solution applied
- The implementation process:
 - Defining risk
 - Verifying model accuracy
 - Excel reports
 - SWWIM (digital mapping) integration
- The results achieved
- Future developments
- Current and Future projects

Who are South West Water?

SPSS Directions
User Conference



The 10 UK Water & Sewerage companies



SWW Key Facts (1)

- Formed in 1989
- 1,330 employees
- Turnover of £351m in 2006-07
- Our customer base comprises:
 - 1.6 million residents
 - 750,000 billed customers
 - 8 million visitors



SWW Key Facts (2)

SPSS Directions
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- We provide:
 - Clean water to 97% of homes
 - Sewerage collection and treatment to 88% of homes
- The regulators:
 - The Water Services Regulatory Authority (OFWAT)
 - Environment Agency
 - Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI)

The Business Performance Role



- Business Performance (BP) is part of the Asset Management & Development department in SWW
- BP undertake the following capital asset related activities:
 - Business efficiency investigations
 - Key Performance Indicator (KPI) reporting
 - Information provision
 - Data analysis
 - Dataset and data quality management
 - New business processes

Our Asset Base (1)



Clean Water

- 22 impounding reservoirs
- 32 treatment works
- 320 service reservoirs
- 15,000 km of water pipes
- 230 pumping stations

Waste Water

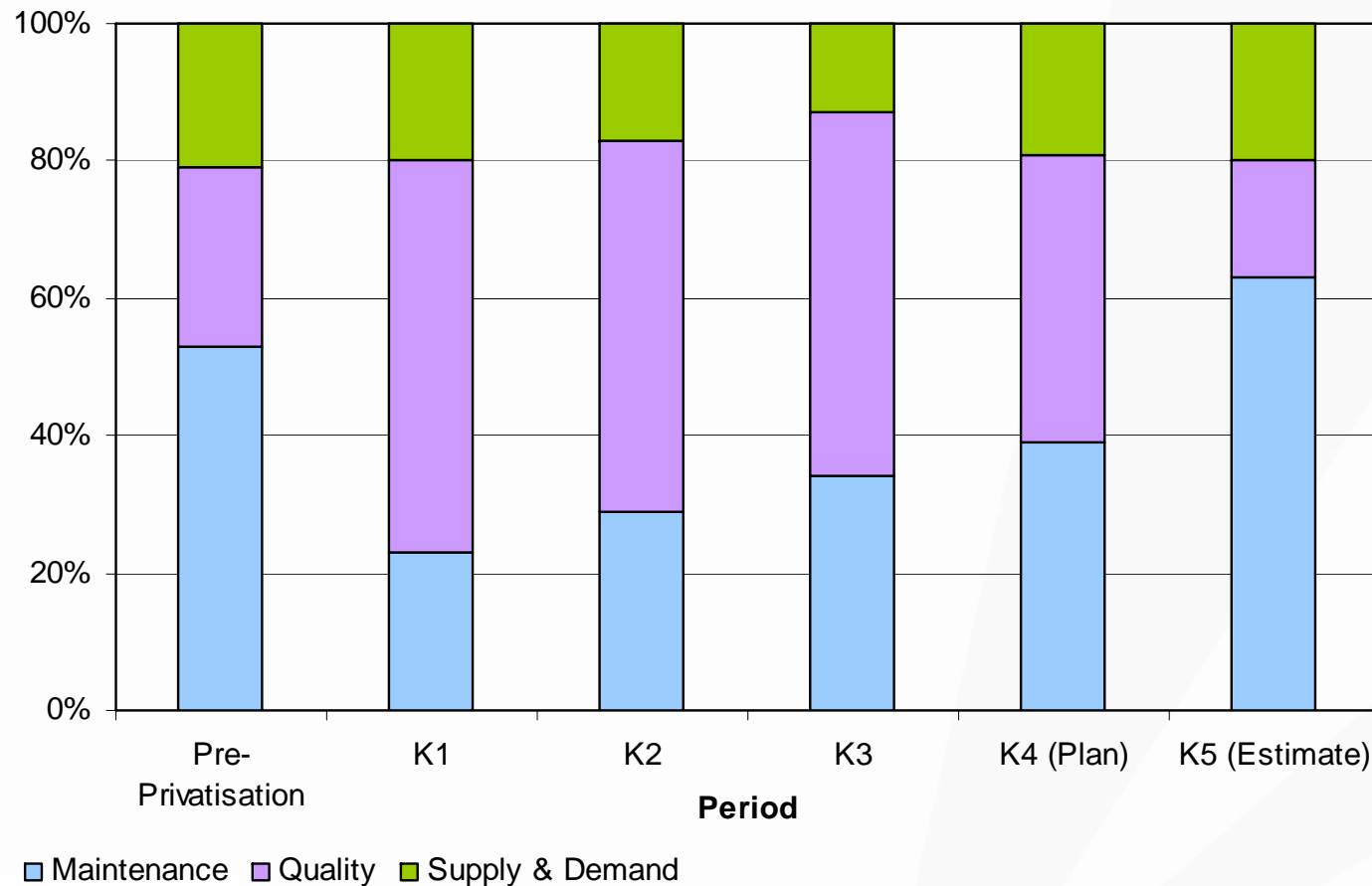
- 600+ treatment works
- 8,700 km of public sewers
- 800+ pumping stations
- 2,000 storm overflows
- 300,000 manholes

Our Asset Base (2)

- Gross replacement cost of capital assets is £8.4bn
- Over £2.5bn invested in our capital assets since privatisation
- Capital expenditure circa £200m per annum

Changing Information Requirements

The Rise in Maintenance Spend (%)



Why SPSS Clementine?

- The initial presentations by SPSS
- Subsequent contact and presentations
- A review of similar software
- Requirement for a non-specific predictive analysis tool
- The SPSS people we met
- Use of Clementine within the water industry

Why DG5 Sewer Flooding?

- 6,000 blockages per year
- 75 customer properties and 300 gardens flooded with sewage per year
- Lost Operational Performance Assessment (OPA) points
- Pollution of rivers and other water courses
- Risk of prosecution
- SPSS experience in this area

The Project Objectives

- The prime objectives are to:
 - Identify areas most at risk of sewer flooding, the underlying factors, and changing risk over time.
 - To better prioritise investigations, sewer cleansing, and repairs.
 - Reduce the number of sewer flooding incidents in the most cost effective way.
 - Increase confidence in the level of capital maintenance expenditure required.

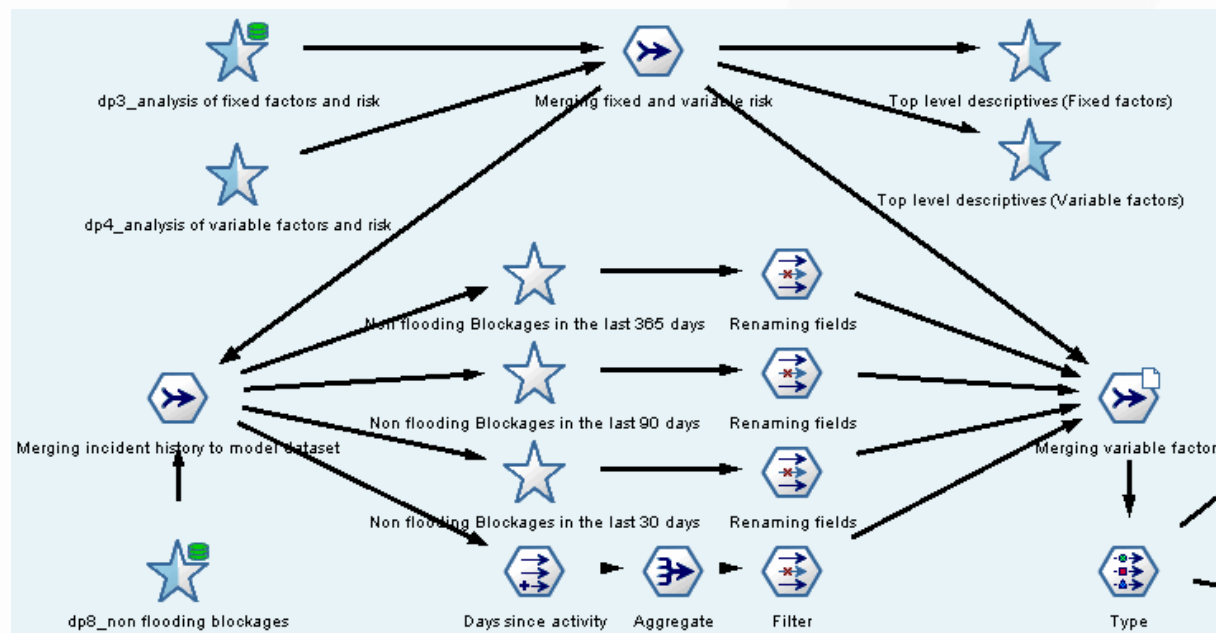
Defining Risk: Fixed Factors

- Risk is based on the following **fixed factors** which do not change over time:
 - Sewer assets (depth, criticality, capacity, length, quality)
 - Sewer cleansing (historic build up rates of fat, silt, sand, & roots)
 - Commercial food properties (restaurants, takeaways)
 - Older properties (aged pre-1896)
 - Socio-economic factors (rateable value of properties)



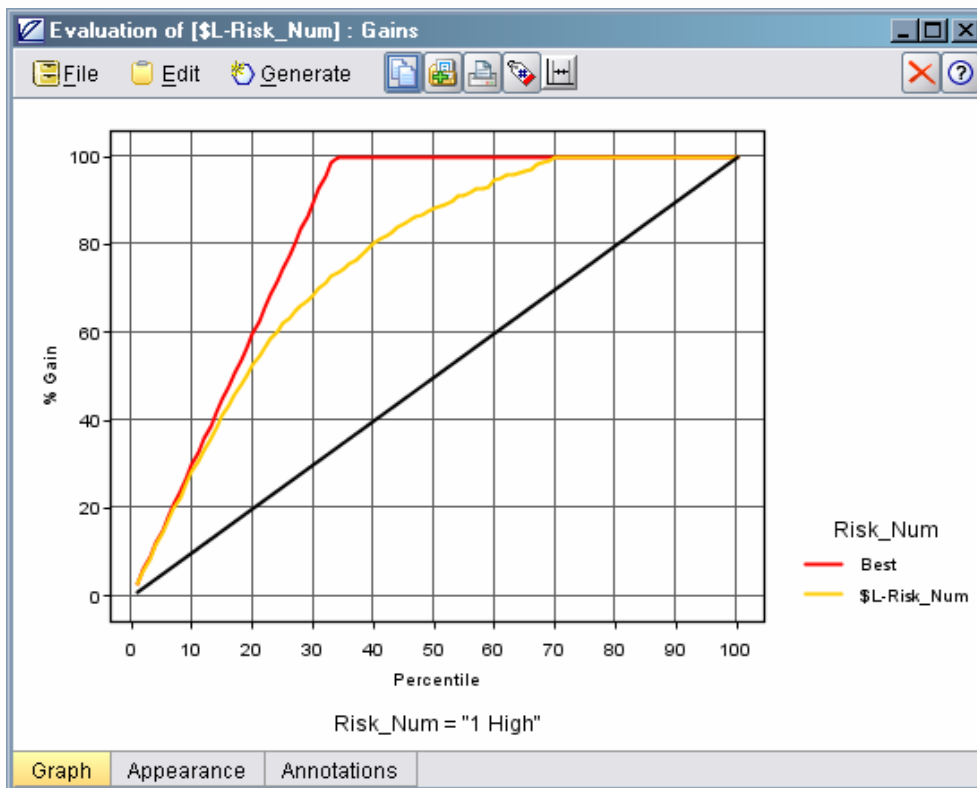
Defining Risk: Variable Factors

- And the following **variable factors**:
 - Previous internal flooding incidents
 - Previous external flooding incidents
 - Previous non-flooding blockages



Verifying Model Accuracy

One Year Variable Risk Model



Black diagonal line = base rate (model predicting outcome at chance level)

Red line (Best) = results if perfect model applied to data

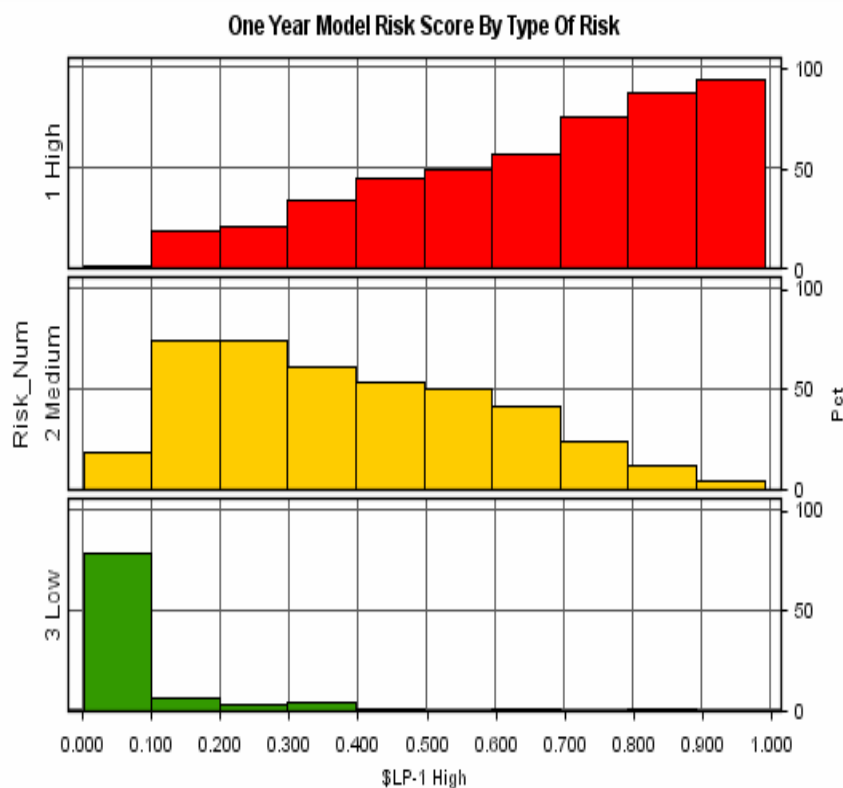
\$L-Risk_Num = model results

The figure is a matrix plot titled "Matrix of Risk_Num by \$L-Risk_Num #4". It shows a cross-tabulation of Risk_Num (rows) and \$L-Risk_Num (columns). The columns are labeled "1 High", "2 Medium", and "3 Low". The rows are labeled "1 High", "2 Medium", and "3 Low". The cells contain counts and row percentages. Red circles are placed in the cells for (1 High, 1 High), (2 Medium, 2 Medium), and (3 Low, 3 Low). The matrix also displays the Chi-square test result: Chi-square = 2,899.161, df = 4, probability = 0.

		\$L-Risk_Num		
		1 High	2 Medium	3 Low
1 High	Count	728	285	6
	Row %	71.443	27.969	0.589
2 Medium	Count	241	782	99
	Row %	21.480	69.697	8.824
3 Low	Count	5	81	824
	Row %	0.549	8.901	90.549

Cells contain: cross-tabulation of fields
Chi-square = 2,899.161, df = 4, probability = 0

One Year Model By Type Of Risk



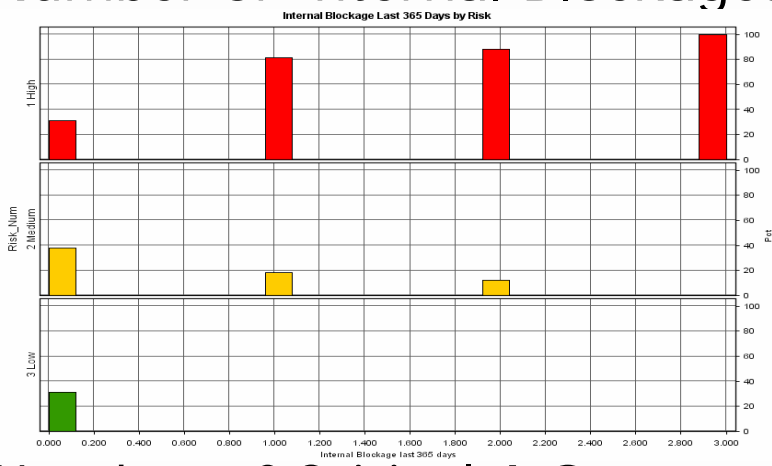
Predictive factors (by weight)

- Internal flooding (23.1%)
- External flooding (20.3%)
- Fat build up rate (14.5%)
- Non-flooding blockages (10.5%)
- Sewer length and quality grade (6.4%)
- Socio-economic factors (5.5%)
- Sewer Criticality Group A (4.8%)
- Sewer capacity (length/depth) (3.9%)
- Commercial food properties (3.7%)
- Older properties (pre-1896) (3.6%)
- Sewer depth (3.5%)

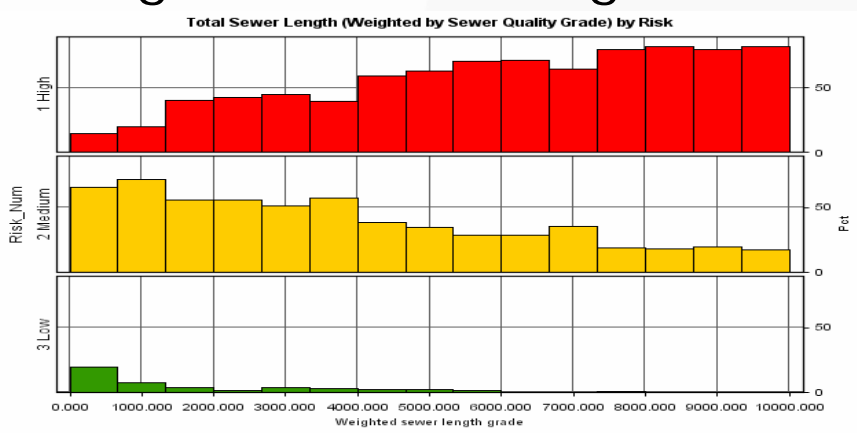


One Year Model: Leading Factors

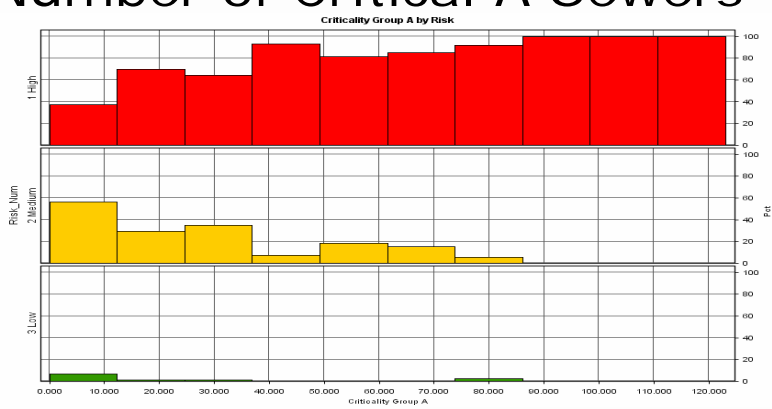
Number of Internal Blockages



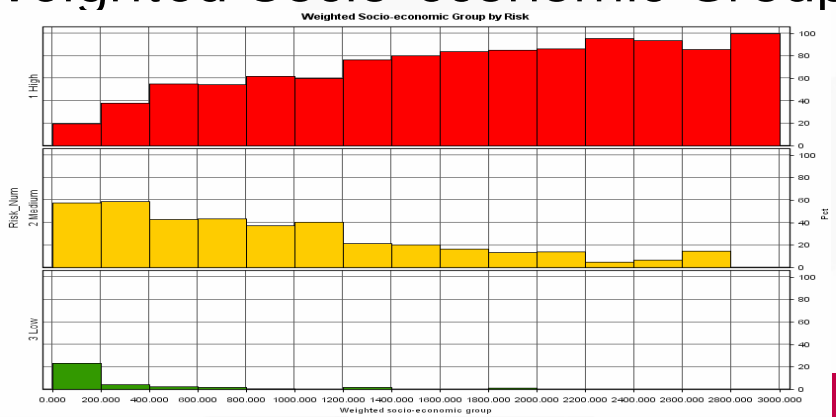
Weighted Sewer Length Grade



Number of Critical A Sewers



Weighted Socio-economic Group



Excel: Executive Summary Sheet



- Shows the main league positions including counts of number of internal, external and non-flooding blockages and recency

One year risk - Executive Summary													Analysis Date is Sunday 18 March 2007				
Risk rank			Risk score			Geographical location			Activity			Recency					
Risk rank	Risk rank last period (30 days ago)	Change in rank	Risk score	Risk score last period (30 days ago)	Change in risk score	MapQuadrant	Town/City	County	Catchment	Total no of internal floods in last 365 days	Total no of external floods in last 365 days	Total no of non flooding blockages in last 365 days	Days since last Internal flood last 365 days	Days since last External flood last 365 days	Days since last non flood blockage last 365 days		
1	2	1	0.992	0.992	0.000	SX9191NVV	EXETER	DEVON	COUNTRESS WEAR STW	0	2	0	NA	193	71		
2	1	-1	0.992	0.992	0.000	SY349ZSW	LYME REGIS	DORSET	UPLYME STW	1	2	0	316	279	122		
3	5	-2	0.987	0.987	0.000	SX9060SW	TOTNES	DEVON	TOTNES STW	1	3	0	117	328	NA		
4	4	0	0.987	0.988	-0.001	SX9258SW	BRIXHAM	DEVON	SHARKHAM POINT OUTFALL	2	3	7	89	39	44		
5	10	-5	0.986	0.980	0.006	SS5633NVV	BARNSTABLE	DEVON	ASHFORD STW	4	3	5	158	13	5		
6	6	0	0.985	0.985	0.000	SX9163NE	TORQUAY	DEVON	HOPES NOSE SCREEN	3	0	0	165	NA	32		
7	8	1	0.985	0.982	0.003	SV7042SW	REDRUTH	CORNWALL	POLTREATH SCREENS	0	2	9	NA	17	8		
8	11	-3	0.984	0.980	0.004	SX9192SE	EXETER	DEVON	COUNTRESS WEAR STW	2	1	2	53	181	26		
9	3	-6	0.981	0.990	-0.009	SX9860NVV	PAIGNTON	DEVON	SHARKHAM POINT OUTFALL	0	5	4	NA	37	52		
10	35	-25	0.981	0.984	0.017	SV4729NVV	PENZANCE	CORNWALL	HAYLE STW	2	1	2	12	349	310		
11	9	-2	0.981	0.981	0.000	SV6440SE	CAMBORNE	CORNWALL	NORTH CLIFF KIEV MILLS SCREEN	1	1	4	77	193	37		
12	14	-2	0.980	0.978	0.002	SY0080NVV	EXMOUTH	DEVON	MAER LANE STW	1	4	5	331	48	19		
13	12	-1	0.979	0.979	0.000	SV6942SE	REDRUTH	CORNWALL	POLTREATH SCREENS	0	5	2	NA	45	3		
14	13	-1	0.979	0.979	0.000	SX7559NE	NEWTON ABBOT	DEVON	KILBURY STW	2	1	5	96	301	42		
15	15	0	0.978	0.978	0.000	SV7041NVV	REDRUTH	CORNWALL	POLTREATH SCREENS	0	5	10	NA	95	34		
16	28	-12	0.978	0.973	0.005	SV5140SE	ST. IVES	CORNWALL	HAYLE STW	3	1	2	37	326	21		
17	17	0	0.977	0.978	-0.001	SX8751SE	DARTMOUTH	DEVON	DARTMOUTH STW	2	4	1	219	146	16		
18	19	-1	0.976	0.977	-0.001	SX0052NE	ST. AUSTELL	CORNWALL	MENAGWINS STW	1	3	6	37	121	12		
19	22	-3	0.976	0.976	0.000	SX4556SE	PLYMOUTH	DEVON	ALBERT ST OUTFALL	2	3	3	239	199	142		
20	23	-3	0.976	0.976	0.000	SX9263SW	TORQUAY	DEVON	HOPES NOSE SCREEN	1	3	1	156	105	87		
21	24	-3	0.976	0.976	0.000	SS019SVV	TORRINGTON	DEVON	TORRINGTON STW	0	2	1	NA	178	106		
22	25	-3	0.975	0.975	0.000	SV6941NE	REDRUTH	CORNWALL	POLTREATH SCREENS	0	2	5	NA	105	204		
23	27	-4	0.973	0.973	0.000	SX7344SE	KINGSBRIDGE	DEVON	KINGSBRIDGE STW	0	2	2	NA	362	55		
24	18	-6	0.973	0.976	-0.005	SS912NE	TIVERTON	DEVON	TIVERTON STW	2	2	1	145	241	300		
25	7	-18	0.972	0.985	-0.013	SY0081SW	EXMOUTH	DEVON	MAER LANE STW	0	2	2	NA	109	59		
26	33	-7	0.971	0.966	0.005	SV4730SW	PENZANCE	CORNWALL	HAYLE STW	0	1	3	NA	67	10		
27	16	-11	0.970	0.978	-0.008	SS4919SE	TORRINGTON	DEVON	TORRINGTON STW	1	3	0	346	12	NA		
28	31	-3	0.970	0.967	0.004	SS4426SE	BIDEFORD	DEVON	BIDEFORD SCREENS	1	1	4	172	158	26		
29	32	-3	0.970	0.967	0.004	SV8244NVV	TRURO	CORNWALL	NEWHAM STW	0	1	4	NA	115	27		
30	21	-9	0.970	0.976	-0.006	SV6627NVV	HELSTON	CORNWALL	HELSTON STW	1	1	2	337	34	213		
31	30	-1	0.969	0.969	0.000	SX9293SW	EXETER	DEVON	COUNTRESS WEAR STW	0	2	1	NA	93	79		
32	29	-3	0.969	0.971	-0.003	SV5637NE	HAYLE	CORNWALL	HAYLE STW	0	1	1	NA	147	292		

New Business Process

MIMS-Ellipse



SynchroWeb



TaskMaster

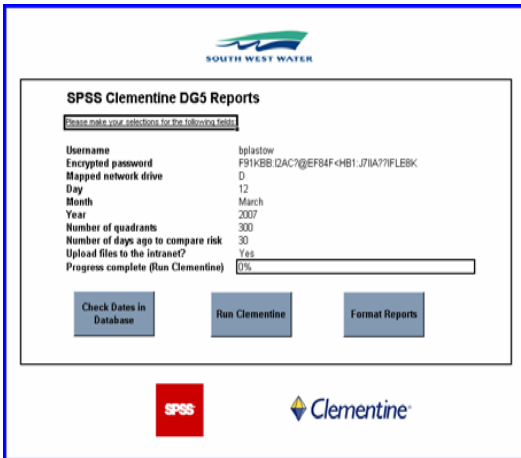


Work Orders
Feedback

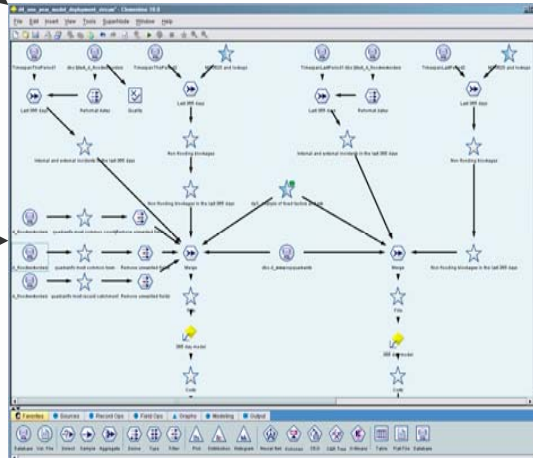
Work Orders
Feedback



Excel Interface



Clementine



Intranet



SWWIM Quadrant Risk Analysis

One month risk - Executive Summary										
Risk rank	Risk score	Geographical location			Activity	Recency				
Risk rank last period (30 days ago)	Risk score last period (30 days ago)	Map/Quadrant	Town/City	County	Catchment	Total no of internal floods in last 30 days	Total no of external floods in last 30 days	Total no of non flooding blockages in last 30 days	Days since last internal flood last 30 days	Days since last external flood last 30 days
207	0.966	SS457/SW	PLYMOUTH	DEVON	MARSH MILLS STW	0	1	2	NA	20

You are logged in as: PACIFIC\BPLASTOW

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OS MAP SEARCH

Ordnance Survey Mapsheet Search. Use this to find large areas by mapsheet quadrant.

DATA SOURCE i.e. SWW or WPD

PREFIX

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE e.g. 9591

QUADRANT e.g. North East, South West

Please enter your criteria in the input boxes provided. Click on 'Submit' to begin the search process...

SW MAP Upload Entire SW Peninsula

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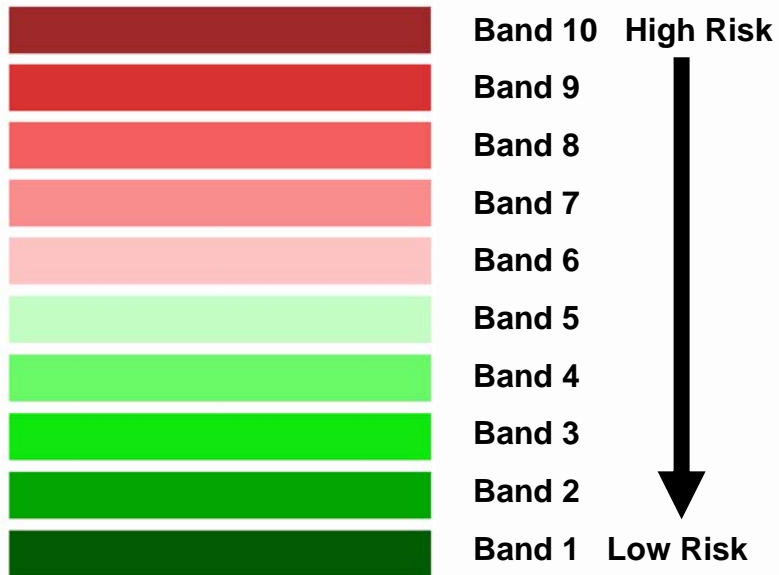
SWWIM ONE MONTH MODEL

Attribute	Value
MAP/QUADRANT	045457/SW
QUADRANT_CENTRE_EASTING	254250
QUADRANT_CENTRE_NORTHING	97280
RISK_BAND	18
RISK_DATE	2007-03-18
RISK_RANK	5
RISK_RANK_LAST_PERIOD	207
RISK_SCORE	202
RISK_SCORE_LAST_PERIOD	0.96570653180234
CHANGE_IN_RISK_SCORE	0.80289850064782
CHANGE_IN_RISK_SCORE	0.88309226732548
TOWN/CITY	PLYMOUTH
COUNTY	DEVON
CATCHMENT	MARSH MILLS STW
TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNAL FLOODS LAST 30 DAYS	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF EXTERNAL FLOODS LAST 30 DAYS	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF NON FLOOD BLOCKAGES LAST 30 DAYS	2
DAYS SINCE LAST INTERNAL FLOOD LAST 30 DAYS	NA
DAYS SINCE LAST EXTERNAL FLOOD LAST 30 DAYS	20
DAYS SINCE LAST NON FLOOD BLOCKAGE LAST 30 DAYS	2
CLOUR	2631838

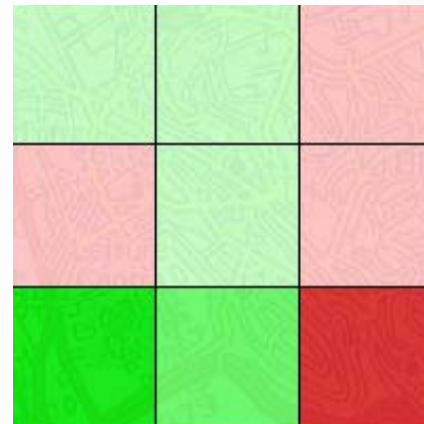
Map showing a grid of risk quadrants with a red circle highlighting a specific high-risk quadrant.

SWWIM Legend (user guide)

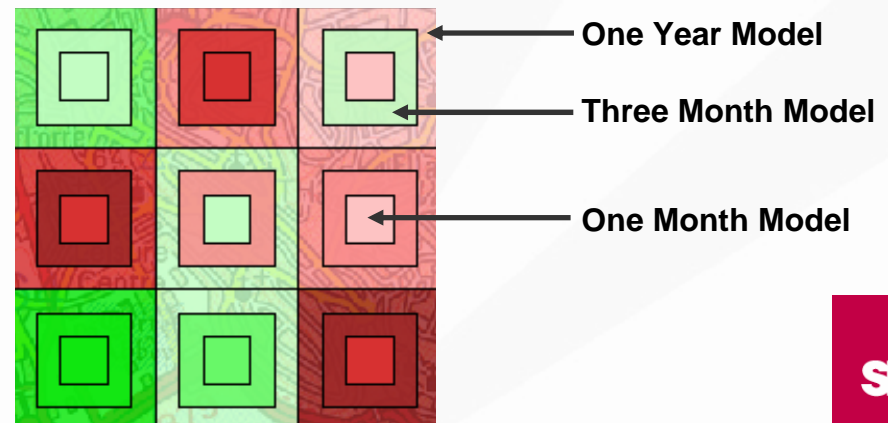
Risk Bands



Fixed Risk Quadrants



Variable Risk Quadrants



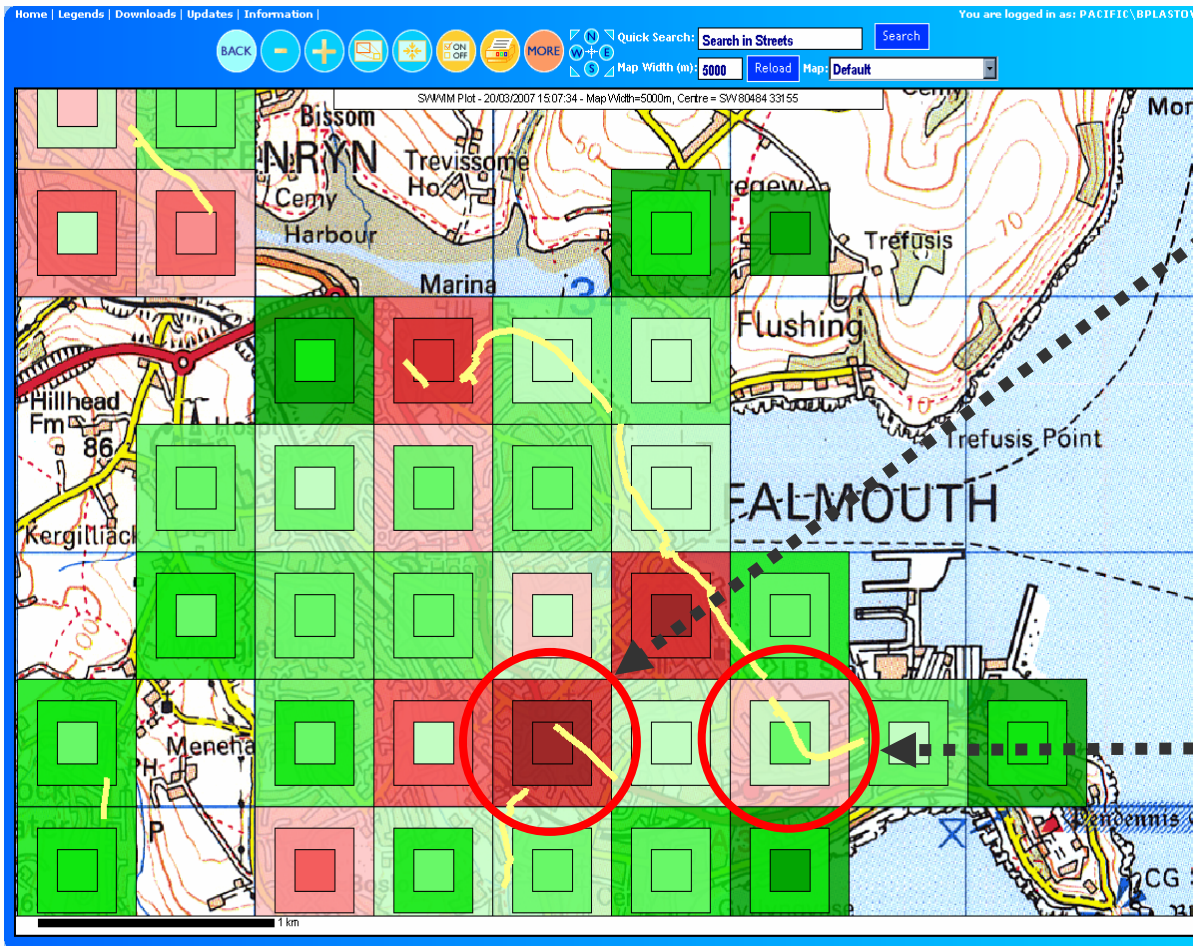
Measurable Business Success Criteria



- The following business results are expected:
 - A significant increase in the blockage detection rate (month on month) recorded through Work Orders.
 - A reduction in the level of quadrant risk scoring.
 - Evidence of a more proactive (and less reactive) approach to sewer maintenance investigations.
 - A reduction in the number of sewer flooding incidents in targeted quadrants.



SWWIM Variable Risk Analysis



Variable risk
increasing over time
= risk is greater as
problems remain or
are not fixed

Variable risk
decreasing over time
= risk reduces as
problems are fixed
by the maintenance
teams

Business Results Achieved

- More comprehensive and proactive approach.
- Sewage Maintenance Team Leader is co-ordinating the sewer maintenance plans using the output of Clementine Reports.
- Initial increase in sewer cleansing budget for 2007-08 by 34%.
 - This is an increase in proactive (rather than reactive) expenditure.
- Planned allocation of 2 inspection crews to carry out minor quick repairs to the sewer pipe system.



Future Developments

SPSS Directions
User Conference



- Integration of rainfall data into the 3 variable risk models.
- Integration of customer address details to quadrants risk ranked in SWWIM.
- Ongoing monitoring of the quadrant league table reports.
- Close liaison with the Operations Department and the Contractors.



Clean Water Mains Bursts

- Project objective:
 - Predict the likelihood of a clean water main to burst and any potential consequence (including financial costs).
- Key outputs:
 - Likelihood of a pipe to burst (logistic regression).
 - Predicted mode of failure (decision tree).
 - Costs: (1) Cost of repair to fix the burst;
 - (2) Estimated customer cost to the company (loss of supply, poor publicity, compensation).

Current and Future projects

- Current projects (All assets & Clean Water):
 - Mean Time Between Asset Failure
 - Clean Water Network Mains Bursts
- Future projects (Clean & Waste water):
 - Clean Water Mains Deterioration
 - Sewer Pumping Station Failure
 - Sewage Treatment Works Failure
 - Sewer Network Asset Failure