

The Rivers Trust Spring Conference & PROWATER Launch Event

Hosted by South East Rivers Trust

#2seasPROWATER #RTSpringConf

Tuesday, 5 March 2019

Canterbury Cathedral Lodge Hotel, Canterbury, Kent

The Rivers Trust Spring Conference & PROWATER Launch Event

Welcome and Introduction
#2seasPROWATER #RTSpringConf

Bella Davies

Trust Director – South East Rivers Trust

If you have a question for our speakers, please post online

slido.com | #R913 | WiFi: event1

POLL:

How much do you know about different approaches to protect and restore water resources in terms of climate change?

The Rivers Trust Spring Conference & PROWATER Launch Event



Session 1

Creating Resilient Catchments – Measures to Protect and Restore Our Water Resources

Barry Bendall

Director Water and Land – The Rivers Trust

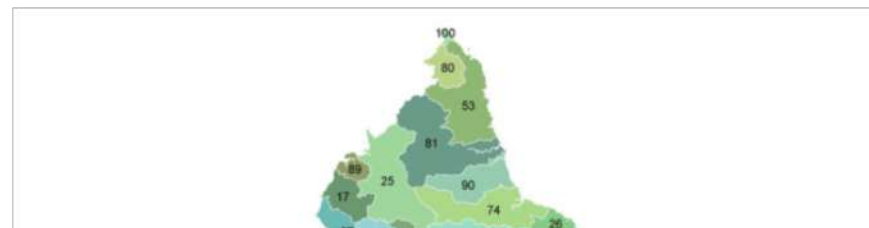
If you have a question for our speakers, please post online

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Water Resources and the Catchment Based Approach

RT Spring conference, Canterbury, 5th March
2018





1 Introduction

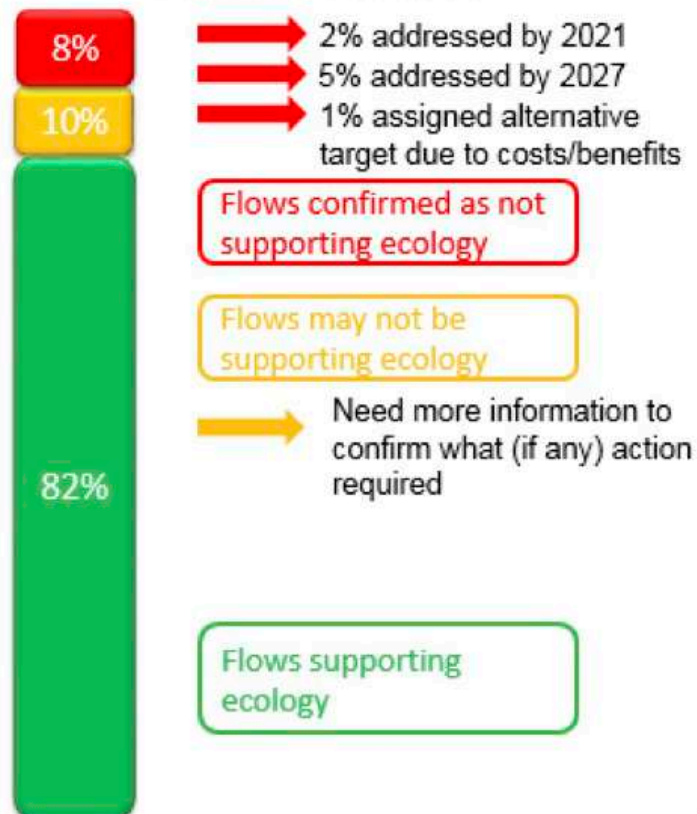
Why are we proposing a Catchment Based Approach?

The water environment is affected by every activity that takes place on land as well as through our actions in abstracting, using and returning water to rivers, the sea and the ground. Catchments are the natural scale to consider this aspect of the environment. We firmly believe that better coordinated action is desirable at the catchment level by all those who use water or influence land management and that this requires greater engagement and delivery by stakeholders at the catchment as well as local level, supported by the Environment Agency and other organisations.

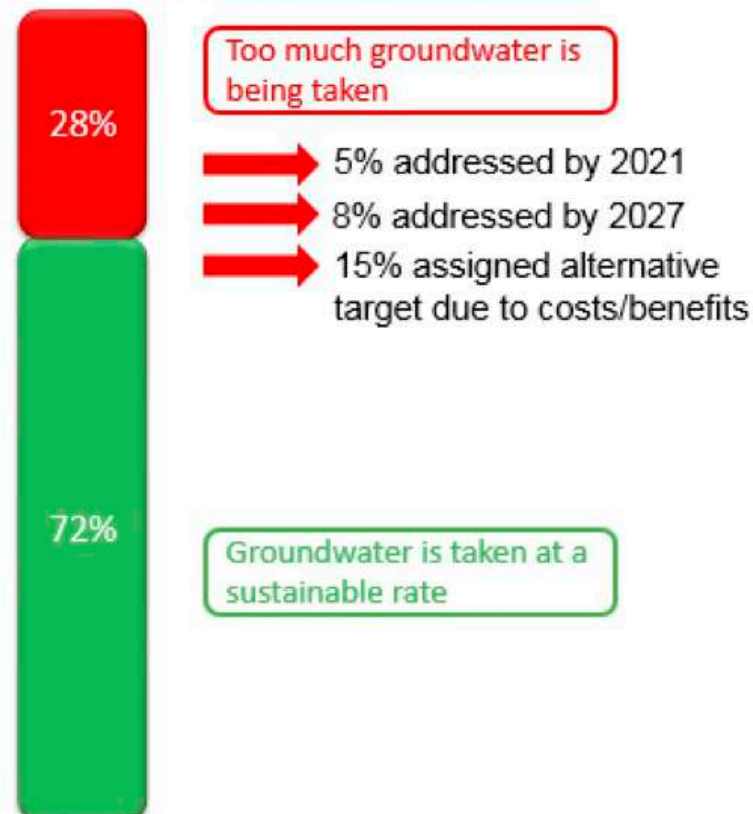
historical approach to water management



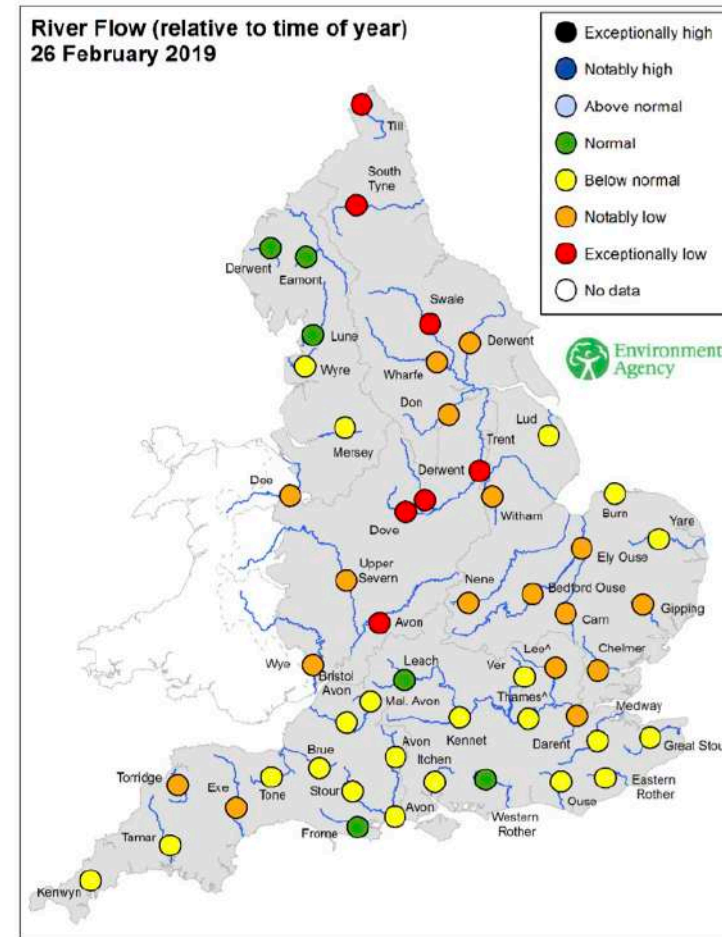
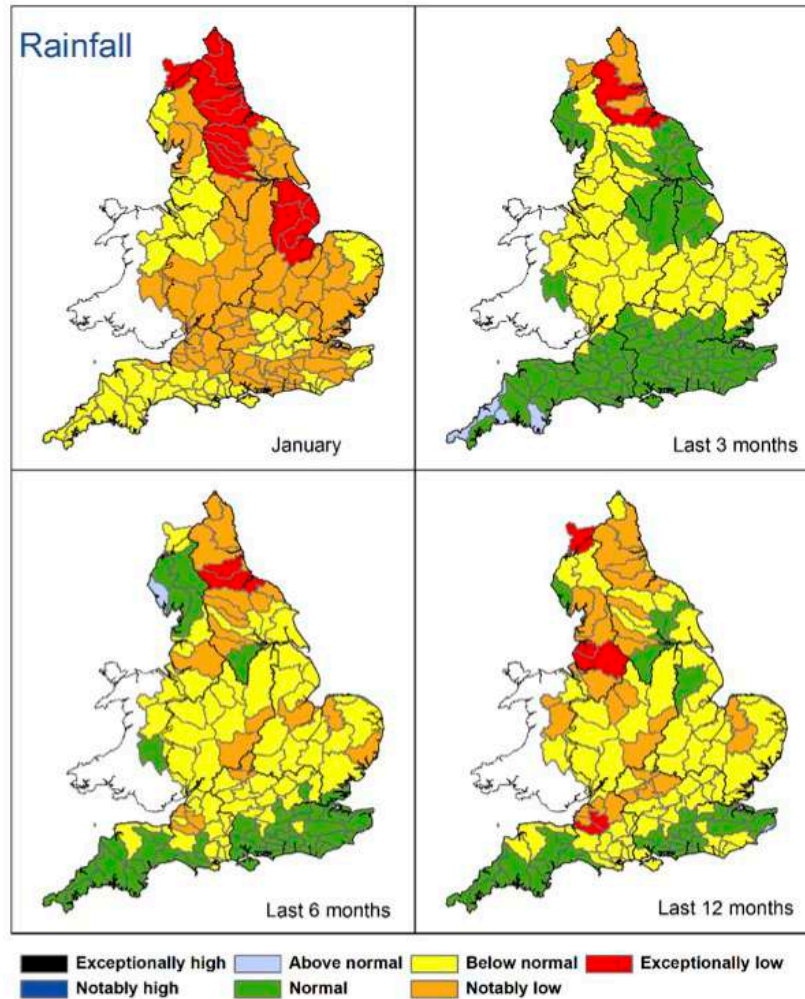
SURFACE WATER



GROUNDWATER

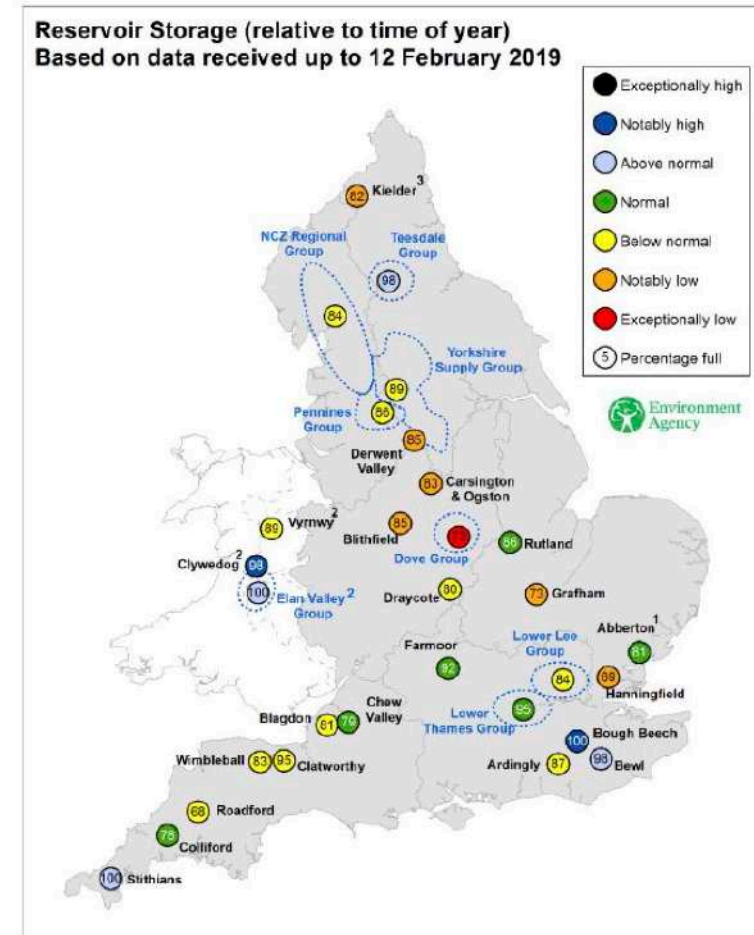
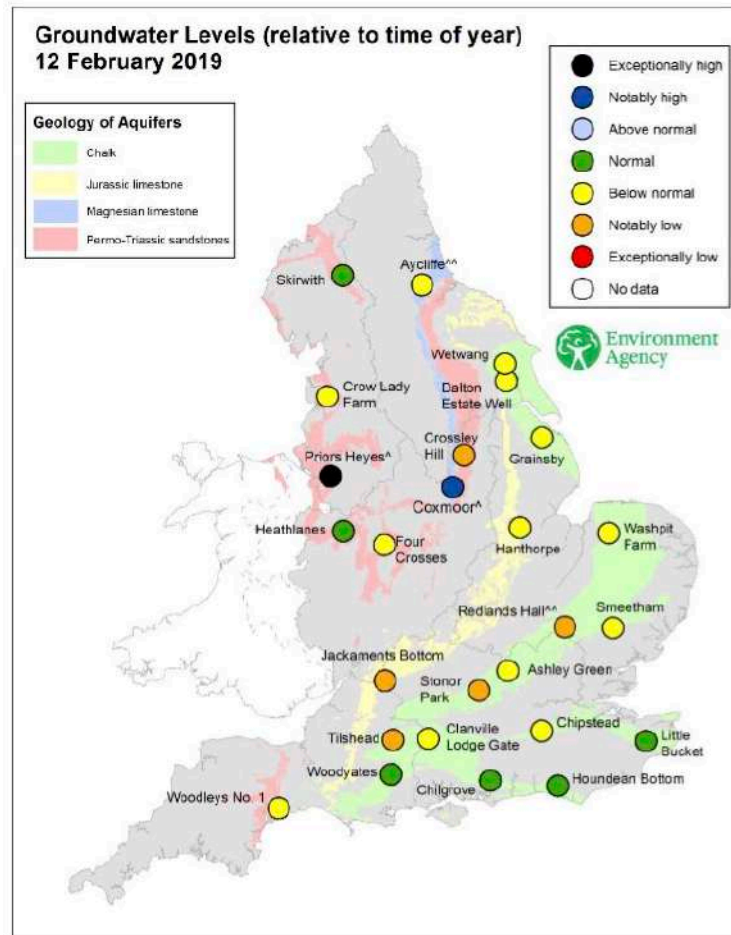


Rainfall and river flows



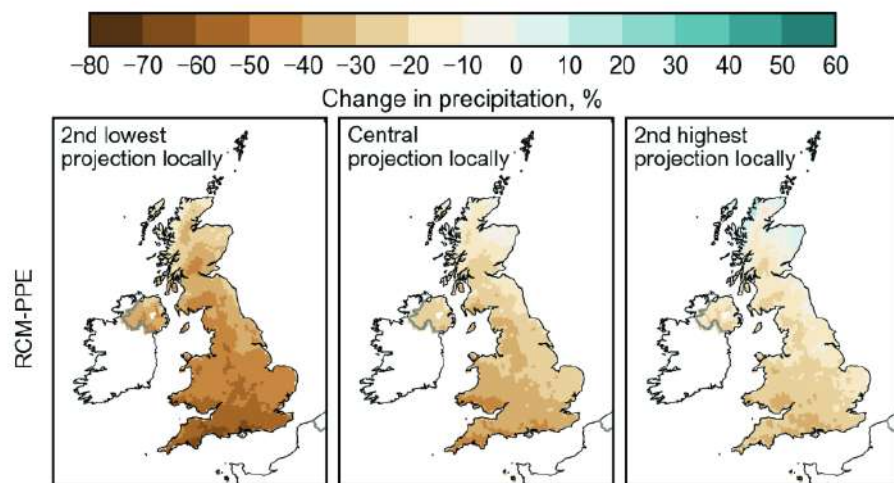
Source: Environment Agency 2019

Groundwater and reservoirs

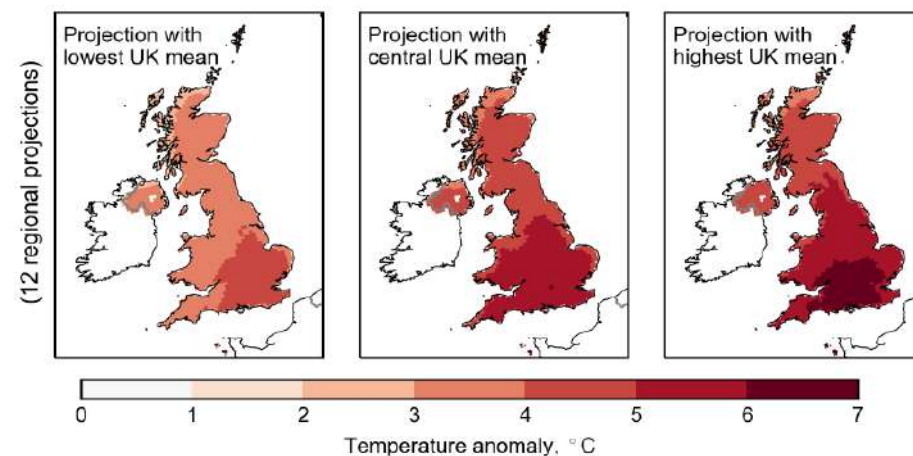


Source: Environment Agency 2019

Climate Projections



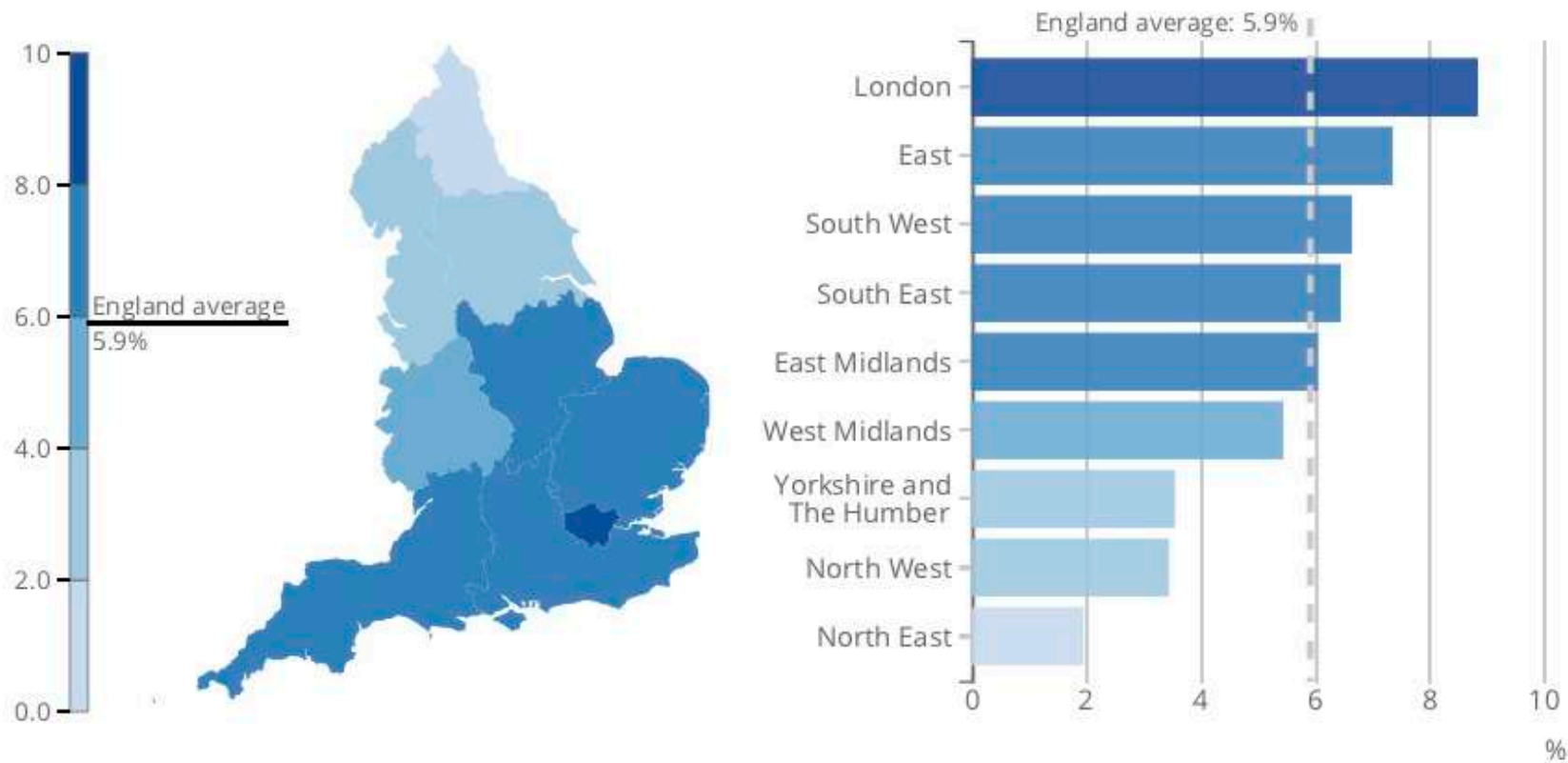
Drier summers



Warmer

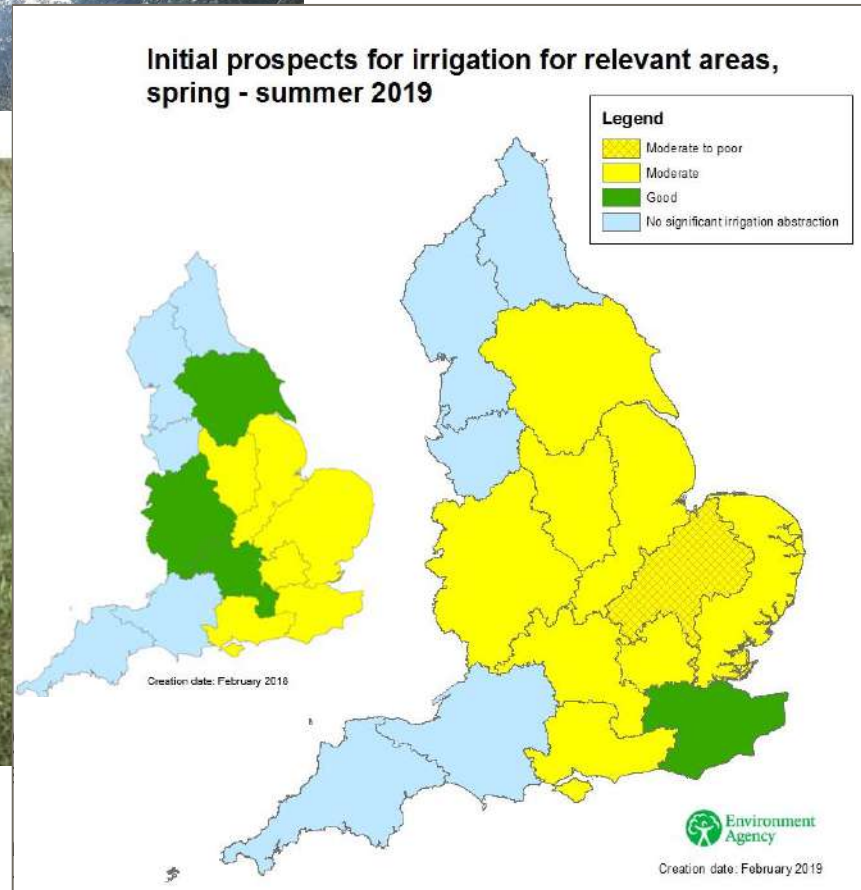
Source: UK Climate Change Projections 2018

Population Growth (2016-2026)



Source: Office for National Statistics

Implications of system failure



Preparing for a drier future

England's water infrastructure needs



INCREASING DROUGHT RESILIENCE IN ENGLAND

England faces serious risks of water shortages, especially in the drier south and east. Climate change, an increasing population and the need to protect the environment bring further challenges to an already strained system.



DURING PERIODS OF LOW RAINFALL, WATER SUPPLY COULD BE RATIONED

1 in 4

The chance of a serious drought between now and 2050

4,000

Mega litres' per day extra needed

15,000

Mega litres per day typical volume of water available to supply households and businesses.

THE ECONOMIC CASE FOR BOOSTING SUPPLY RESILIENCE

£40

billion



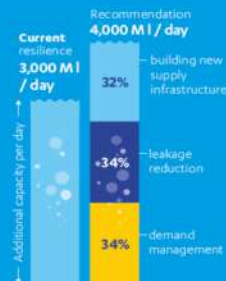
The predicted cost of relying on emergency options such as road and ship tankers over the next 30 years.

£21

billion

The corresponding cost of building resilience over the next 30 years.

ACTION IS NEEDED TO ASSURE LONG-TERM SUPPLY



1 IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE

through a **national transfer network** in England and new infrastructure, such as reservoirs and water re-use systems.



2 HALVE LEAKAGE

20% of mains water currently lost each day

1,400 MI

Saved each day



3 REDUCE DEMAND

from 141 litres per person per day to 118

118

litres

1) Mega litre is a million litres.
Sources: Commission calculations using inputs from Ofwat, Arkins, ESI, Woking Ltd, water companies and Environment Agency.



1,300 MI/d of new transfer and supply capacity needed by the 2030s



Draft National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure

November 2018

Catchment management

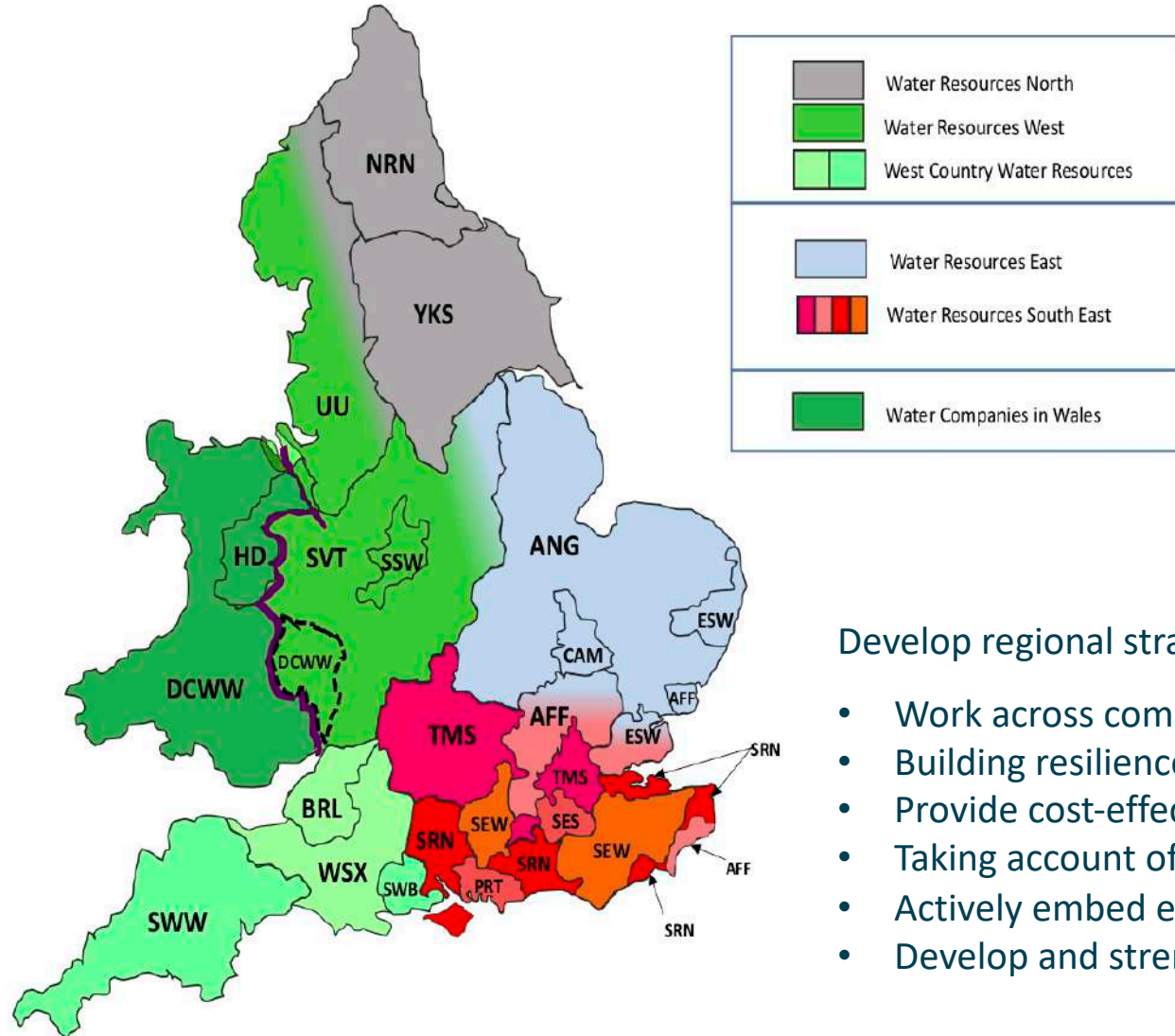
The 25 Year Environment Plan acknowledges the important role of catchment management and investing in natural capital. It sets out how the government will support farmers and land managers in delivering outcomes and achieving benefits at a catchment level. This will help build resilience to climate change and drought and provide opportunities for species and ecosystem recovery.

The Water Abstraction Plan⁴⁸ set out the need to develop a stronger catchment focus and bring together the Environment Agency, abstractors and catchment groups to develop local solutions to existing pressures and to prepare for the future.

Our Strategic Policy Statement set the objective for Ofwat to challenge companies to further the resilience of ecosystems that underpin water and wastewater systems, by encouraging the sustainable use of natural capital in their plans.



National & Regional Water Resources Planning



Develop regional strategies to

- Work across companies & across sectors
- Building resilience to drought
- Provide cost-effective regional and inter-regional solutions
- Taking account of wider needs
- Actively embed environmental improvement
- Develop and strengthen links to catchment planning



Abstraction Plan 2017



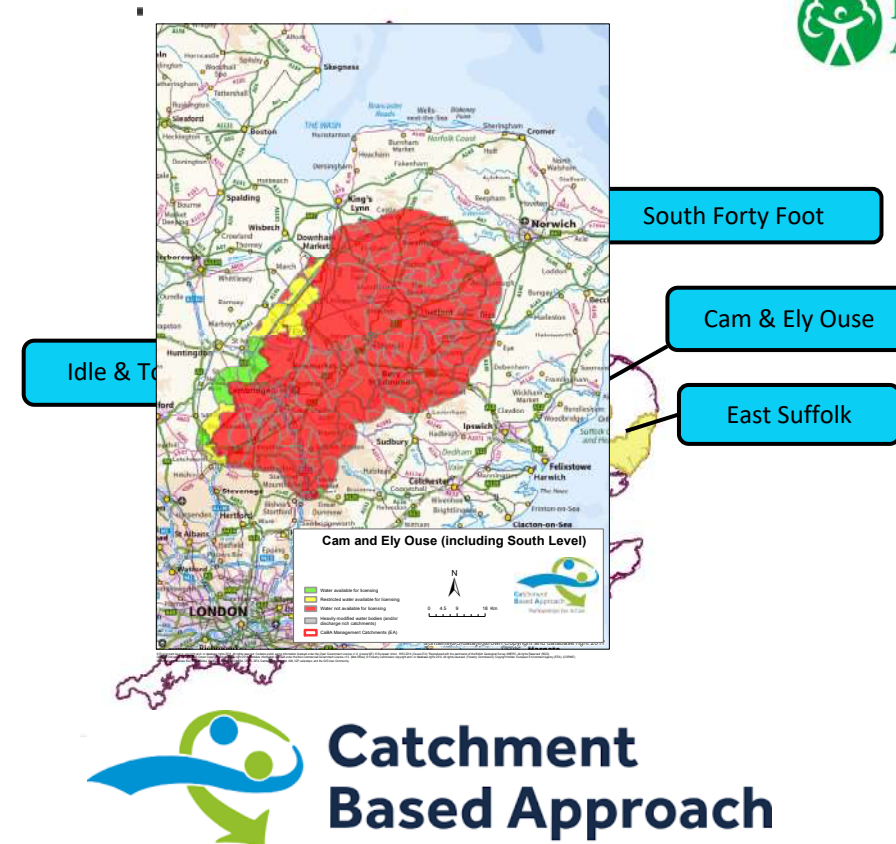
- Move to Environmental Permitting Regs (EPR)
- Ending significant exemptions
- Revoke unused licenses
- Modernise the system – online
- Catchment Focus
 - Additional water availability
 - Resilience and sustainability



CaBA Abstraction & Water Resources Support Group



- Support delivery in initial Priority Catchments
- Facilitate wider CaBA engagement (data & evidence is key)
- Identify and overcome barriers
- Sharing best practice
- Provide link to regional and national planning frameworks





1 Introduction

Why are we proposing a Catchment Based Approach?

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Bronwyn Buntine

Sustainable Drainage Team Leader

Flood & Water Management, Kent County Council

**SuDS for
Groundwater Recharge**
Southeast Rivers Trust Spring Conference
5 March 2019

Bronwyn Buntine
Sustainable Drainage Team Leader

Topics

- Los Angeles Case Study
 - Stormwater Capture Master Plan
- Application to Kent
 - Strategically
 - On-small scale

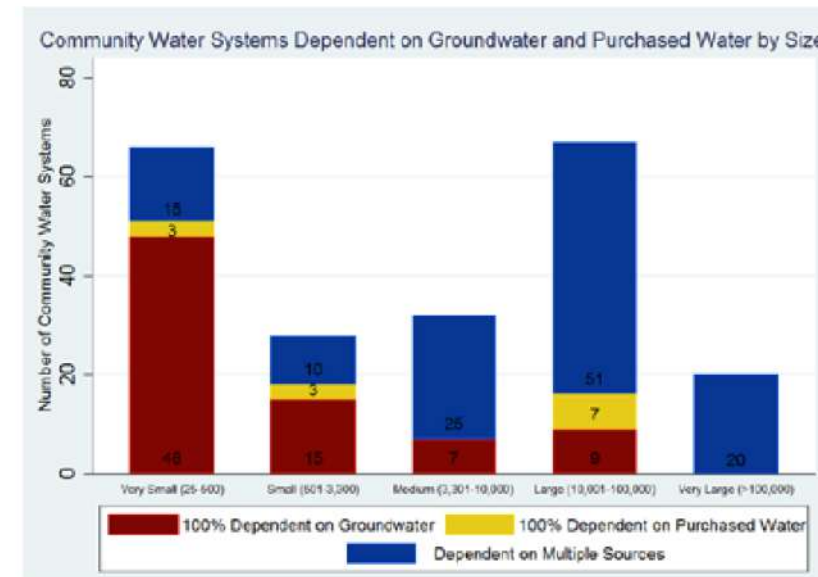
Orientation to Los Angeles



- Population
 - 10.16 million within Los Angeles County
 - 4 million within City of Los Angeles
- County area includes 88 incorporated cities & many unincorporated areas

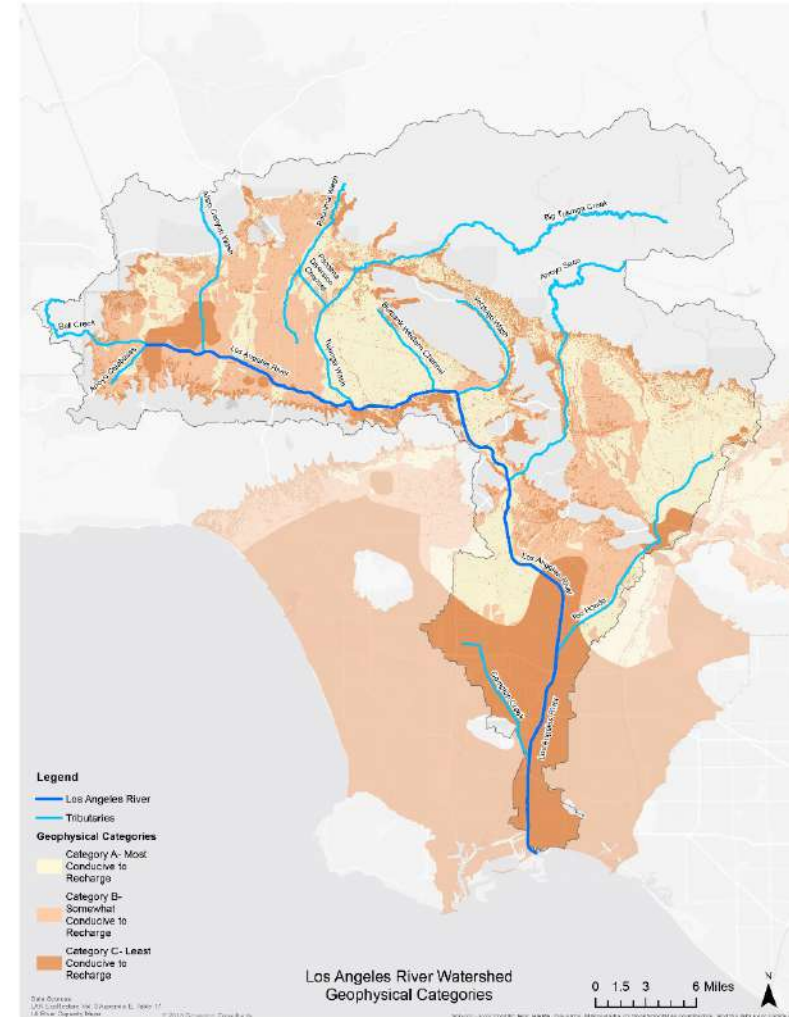
Water Supply in Los Angeles

- Three sources of public water
 - imported water from State Water Project and Colorado River Aqueduct; and groundwater.
- Water is supplied by 288 community water systems
 - 70 are 100% dependent upon groundwater for drinking water
- Reliability very difficult to predict and can vary greatly year to year
- Groundwater supplies have been over-extracted
 - water levels declined, groundwater was lost from storage, and seawater intruded into the coastal aquifers.



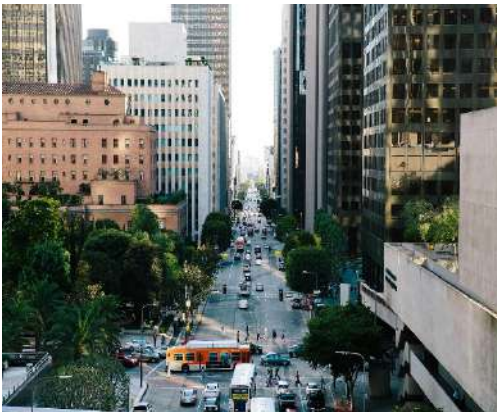
Regional Strategy

- Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's Stormwater Capture Master Plan
 - Decrease imported water by 50% by 2024
 - all areas within the Los Angeles River watershed were categorized by how well stormwater could infiltrate into underlying potable groundwater aquifers
 - Distributed & Centralised



Improving groundwater supply

- Groundwater supplies are augmented by:
 - Distributed recharge where private and public development projects construct “best management practices”
 - Centralized recharge usually through surface spreading or injection directly into the potable aquifers.



LA LID & green streets



Ballona Wetlands



Mill Creek Wetlands



Tujunga Spreading
Grounds

Application to Kent strategically

- Change of thinking
- Constraint mapping
- Variety of solutions
 - Project based
 - Also programs, policies, incentives, and ordinances
- Recognition of multi-benefits
 - Groundwater recharge, increased water conservation, potential open space alternatives, improved downstream water quality, and peak flow attenuation
- Community Partnerships & diverse stakeholders

“ ... in large part due to urbanization, the majority of precipitation that falls onto the City flows into storm drains and out to the ocean. In light of these conditions, stormwater is an increasingly viable supply ...”

Application to Kent on the small scale

“... LADWP is also contributing to the implementation of distributed capture projects. LADWP understands that the opportunities for centralized capture projects are limited due to their space requirements, and acknowledges the important benefits provided by distributed capture projects ... “

“...modeling performed for the SCMP showed that 63,000 acre-feet per year of distributed infiltration is currently occurring incidentally via pervious surfaces throughout the City. However, only 35,000 acre-feet per year of this infiltrated water is being recharged into water supply aquifers...”

Green
Street
Programs

Commercial
Streets

Residential
Streets

Rio Vistas

ROW

Bulb-outs,
Permeable
Pavement with
Tributary Area,
Simple On-site
Rain Garden,
Dry Wells

Green streets program in commercial
corridors

Parkway bioretention program

Green streets retrofits along street ends
adjacent to major streams and rivers

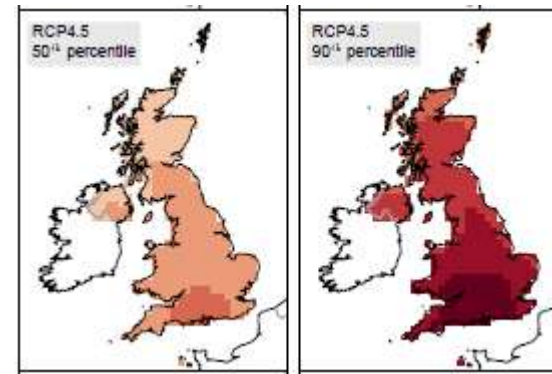
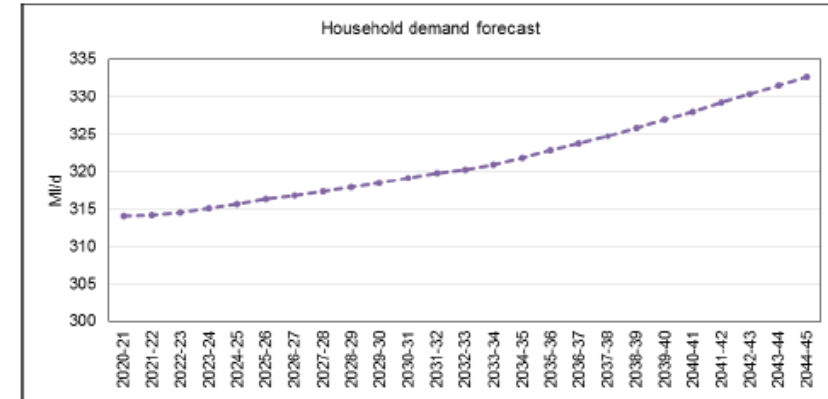
*Green streets represent
another substantial
opportunity with 48,000
impervious acres potentially
contributing to green street
program areas*

Final Thoughts

Kent faces similar pressures

- Growth
 - Increase in developed area of the order of 6,400 ha
 - 20% to 25% expansion of on existing urban areas
- Climate change rise 2° to 4°
- Water demand > exceed supply

Figure 24 Total household demand forecast at the company level



References

- Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, [Stormwater Capture Master Plan](#), 2015
- Los Angeles County Community Water Systems, Water Atlas and Policy Guide, UCLA Luskin Centre for Innovation
- Green Infrastructure for Los Angeles: Addressing Urban Runoff and Water Supply Through Low Impact Development, City of Los Angeles, 2009
- Water Replenishment District of Southern California, Groundwater Basin Master Plan, 2016

Tom Ormesher

Environment and Land Use Adviser

National Farmers Union



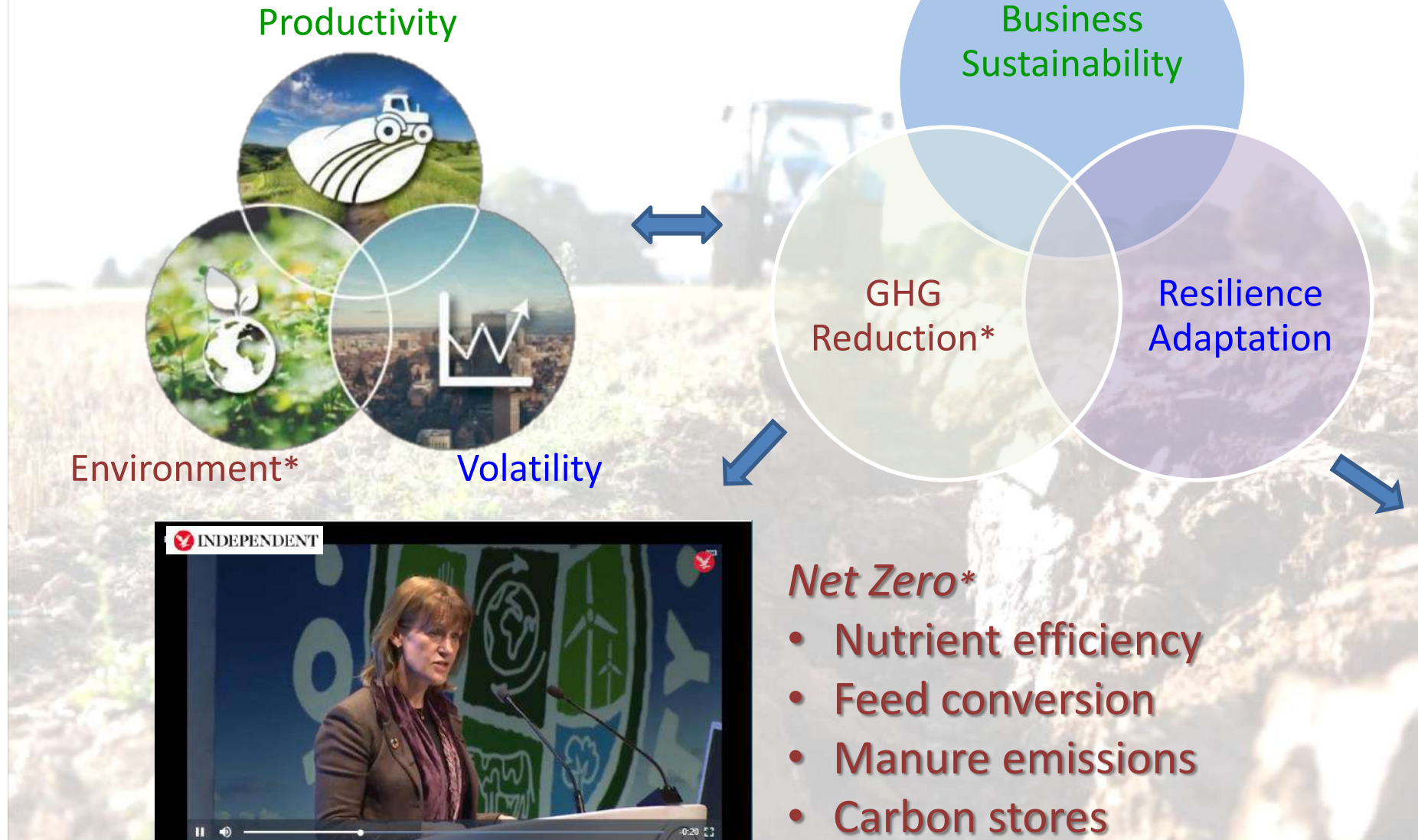
**BRITISH FARMERS
ARE PROUD TO
PRODUCE YOUR FOOD**

Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change and Water Scarcity

tom.ormesher@nfu.org.uk
01730 711 950



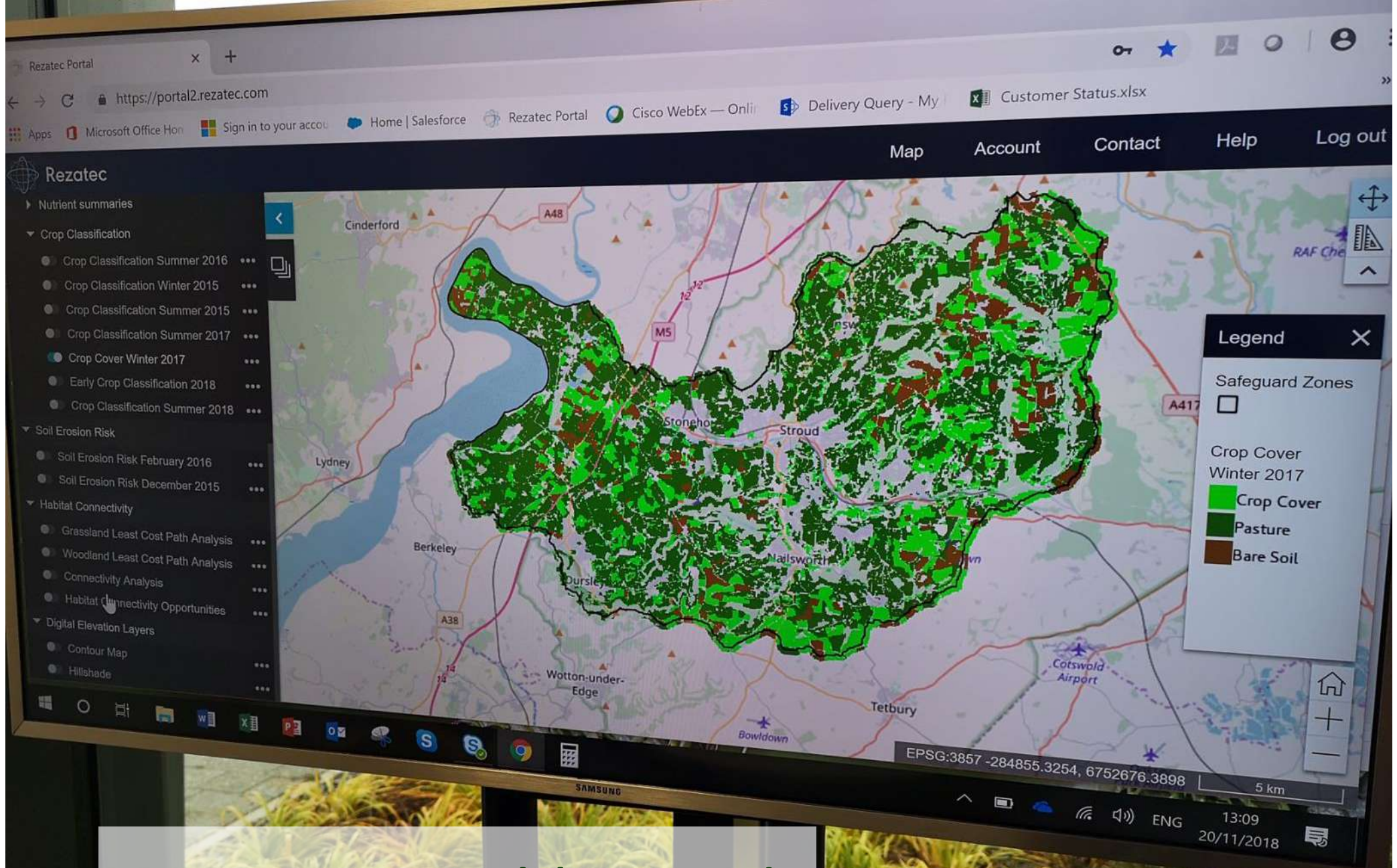
Avoidance and Adaptation



Farming chief calls for 'net zero' agriculture emissions in UK by 2040

Net Zero*

- Nutrient efficiency
- Feed conversion
- Manure emissions
- Carbon stores
- Renewable energy



Precision a public good

Resilience Measures

Integrated Systems



NFM 13,000m²



Constructed Wetlands



Rainwater Harvest



5,300m²

Aquifer Storage and Recovery

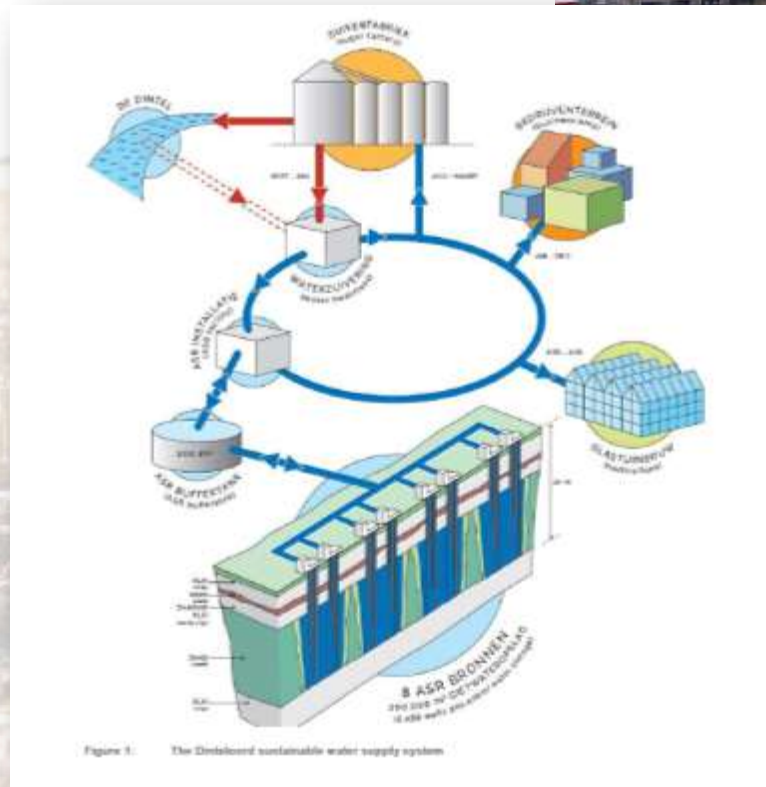


Figure 3: The Dintelbeerd sustainable water supply system.





**BRITISH FARMERS
ARE PROUD TO
PRODUCE YOUR FOOD**

Take Home Messages

- Precision Farming for Resilience
- Resilience a business driver and public good...
so how do we incentivise more?
- Transformational change?

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01730 711 950

Shaun Dowman

Agricultural Advisor – Affinity Water



Creating resilient catchments: The role of a water company

Shaun Dowman
Agricultural Advisor

Affinity Water



- Supply 3.6 million people
- 60% from groundwater chalk aquifers
- 40% abstracted direct from the River Thames

Some of the challenges we face



Catchment Management

Why?

- Financial
- Technical
- Sustainable
- Regulation
- Environmental
- Moral

Catchment Management: *Investigating the problem and finding solutions*

Find out how the land is used in the catchment



Find out where the problem is coming from



Identify and engage with key stakeholders in the catchment



Catchment intervention schemes

A 'typical' Affinity Water catchment



Working with farmers to help us protect and enhance raw water

- **Pesticides** – e.g. metaldehyde, propyzamide and carbetamide lost to water
 - **Nitrate leaching** – mainly in groundwater but also some rivers
 - **Turbidity** – soil lost to water
- ...and
- **Water Resources** – Impact of land management on water resources e.g. soil health



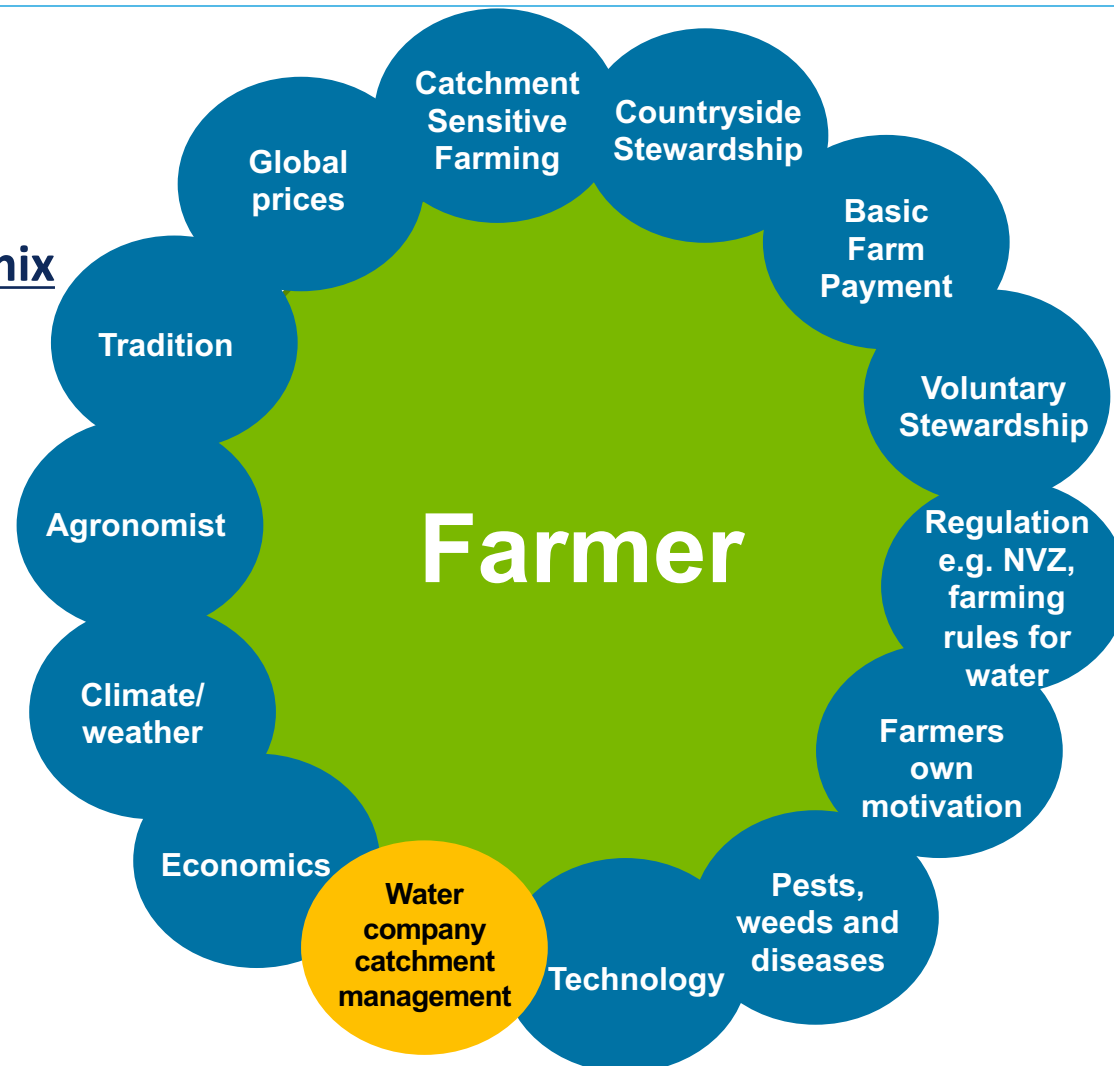
(some of) The factors that influence the decisions a farmer makes that may affect the wider environment



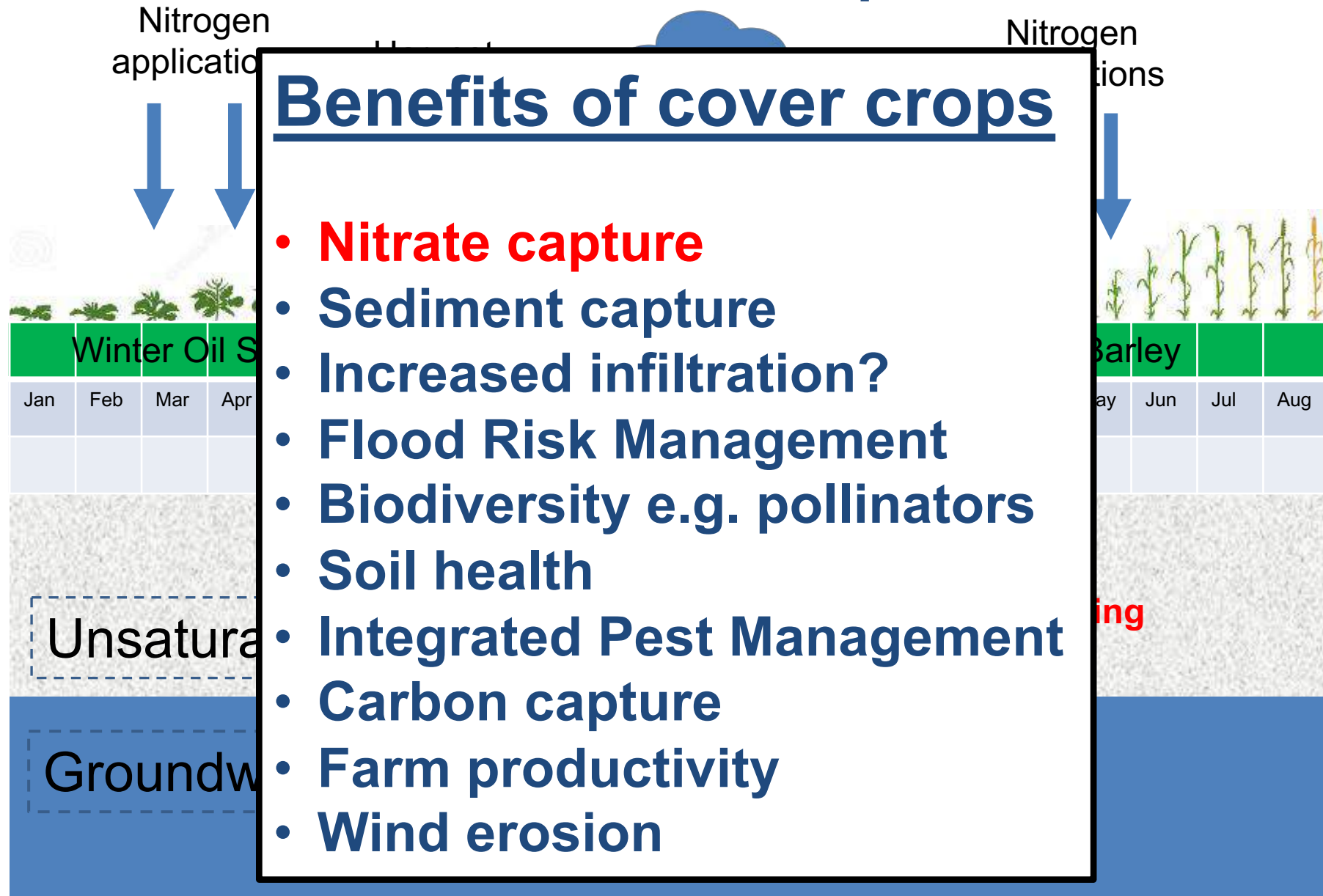
What Affinity Water add to the mix

Aiming for above best practice

- BASIS/FACTS qualified advisors
- Running events/workshops
- Pesticide reduction schemes
- Pesticide amnesty
- Training e.g PA certification
- Payments for cover cropping
- Funding for pesticide handling improvements
- Spreader/sprayer calibrations
- Innovation
- Precision farming



Cover Crops



AMP7 Plans and beyond: Schemes focussed around soil health for holistic catchment management



**Thanks
for
Listening**



Emmanuel Van Houtte

Geologist

Intermunicipal Water Company of the Veurne Region

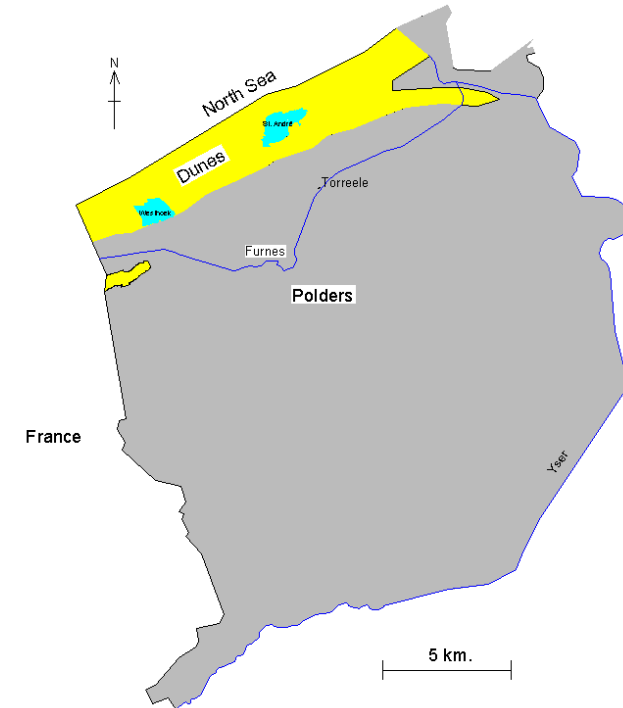
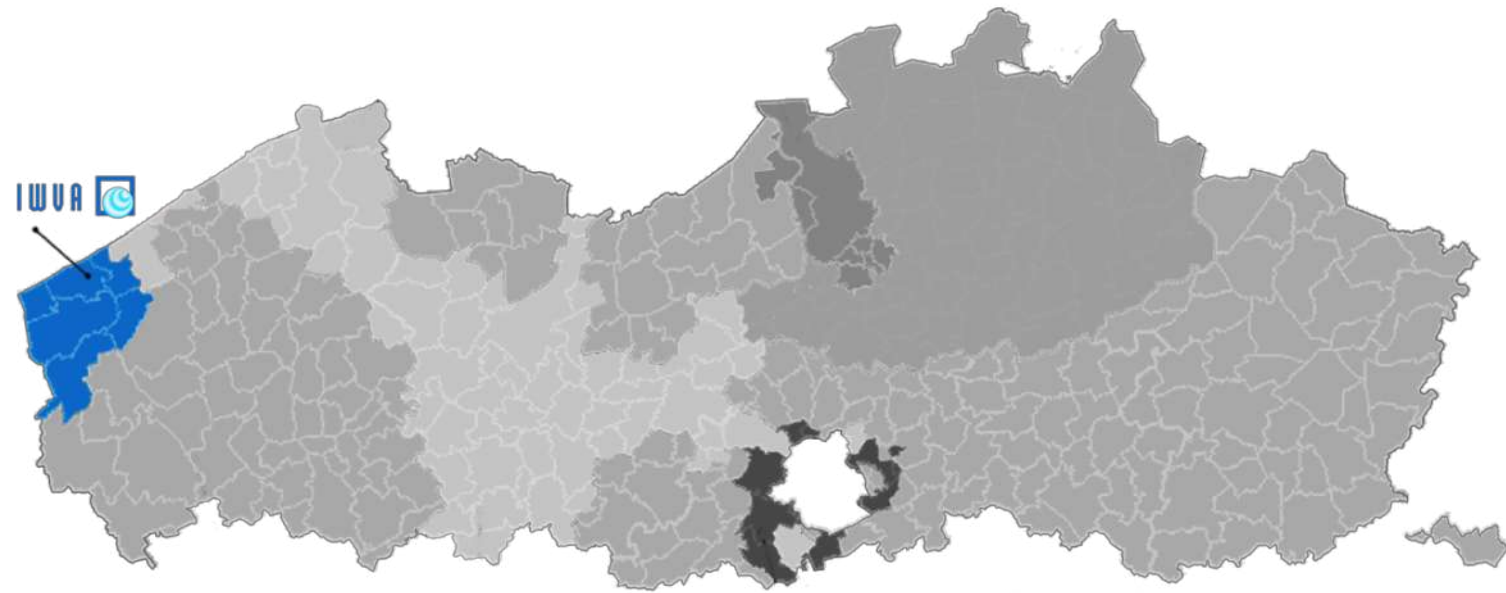
Water reuse combined to infiltration for drinking-water production to the benefit of the environment

Emmanuel Van Houtte
Intercommunale Waterleidingsmaatschappij van Veurne-Ambacht
Doornpannestraat 1, 8670 KOKSIJDE

PROWATER event

5th of March 2019 - Canterbury Cathedral Lodge

- IWVA produces and distributes drinking-water in 6 communities in the western part of the Flemish coast
- IWVA collects wastewater in 4 of these communities
- Drinking-water production based in the dune belt
- Varying demand according to touristical activity





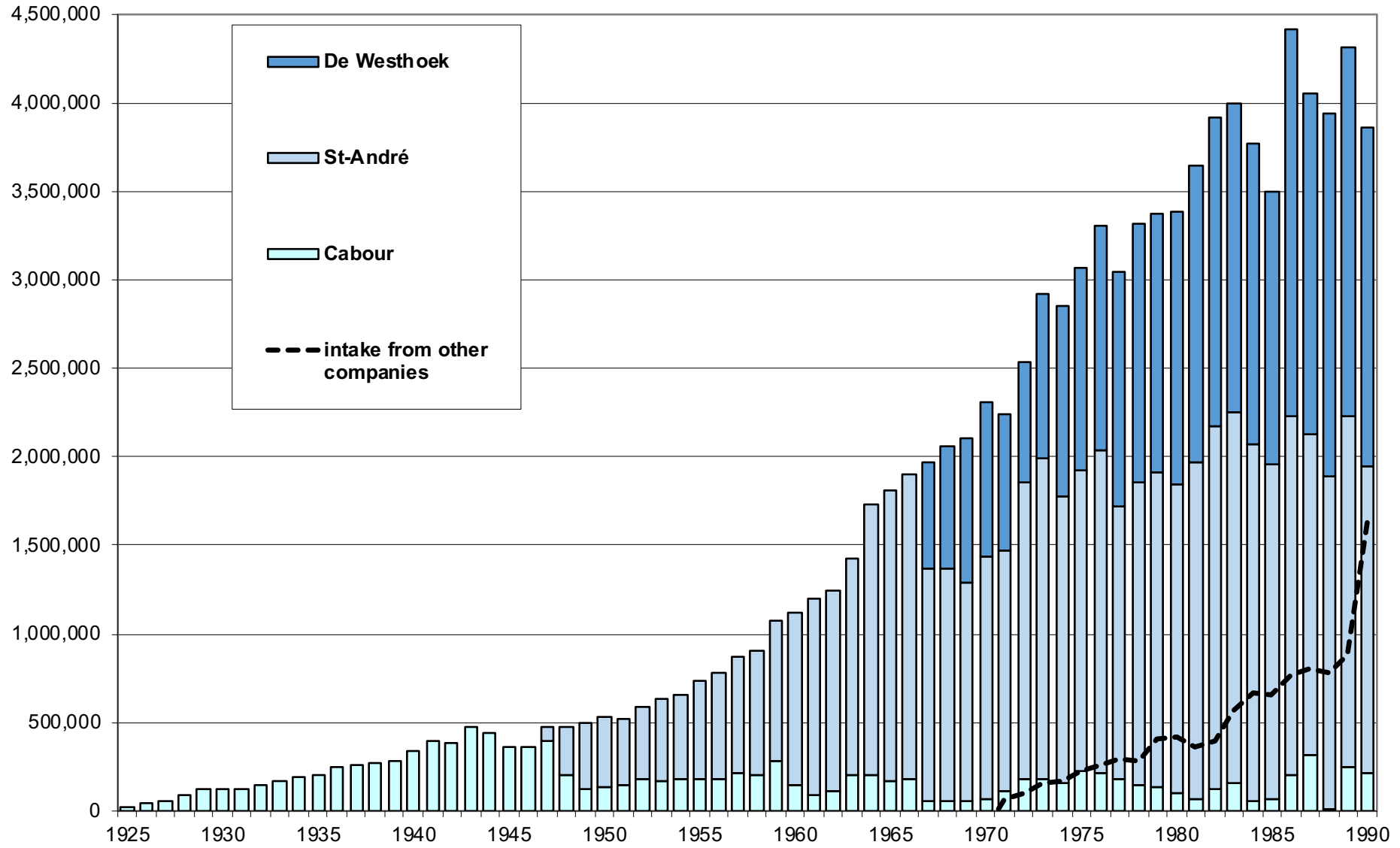
- Increasing demand since World War Two caused by more connections, more comfort and development of tourism



- Reduced capacity caused by presence of salt water north and south of the dunes



- Demand for ecological management of dune areas



Looking for alternatives

First test with infiltration in 1991



Start of ecological
management of
the dunes in 1994



Looking for infiltration water

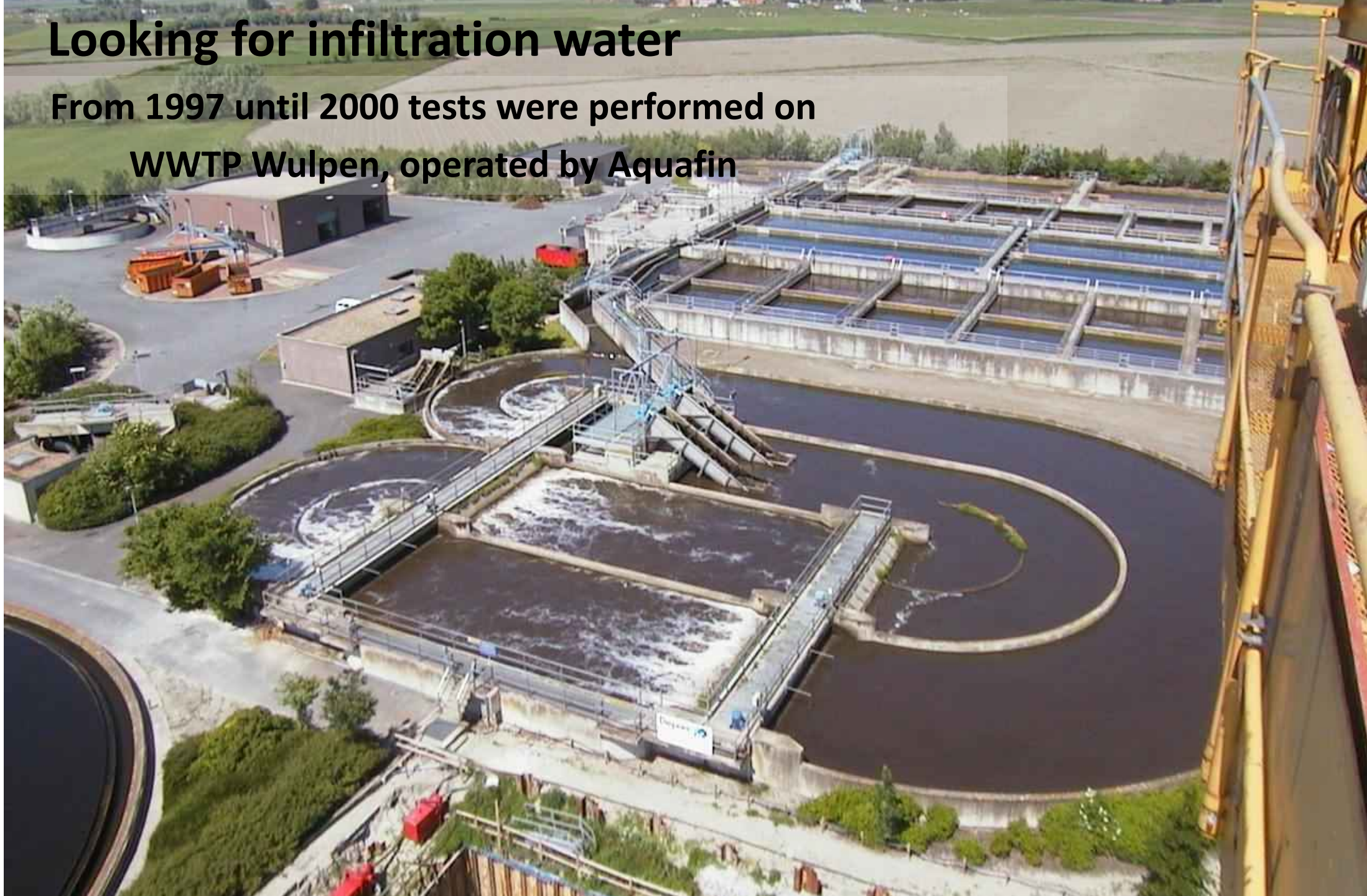
1996

**The first test
using
membranes
in the
polder area
(Avekapelle)**



Looking for infiltration water

From 1997 until 2000 tests were performed on
WWTP Wulpen, operated by Aquafin

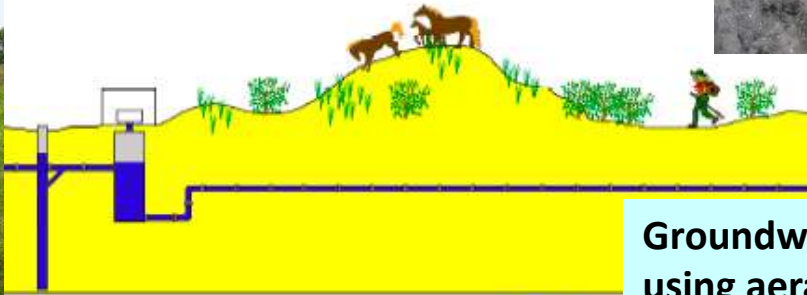


SELECTED ALTERNATIVE

Groundwater recharge combined to water reuse

- **Natural groundwater extraction reduced**
- **Implemented into ecological management of dunes**
- **Maximum use of existing infrastructure**
- **Wastewater treatment plant nearby**
- **Effluent available all year and of acceptable quality**

Recharge of dune aquifer
Minimum residence time 30 days



UV prior to distribution



Groundwater treatment using aeration and sand filtration

SUSTAINABLE



DRINKING-WATER PRODUCTION

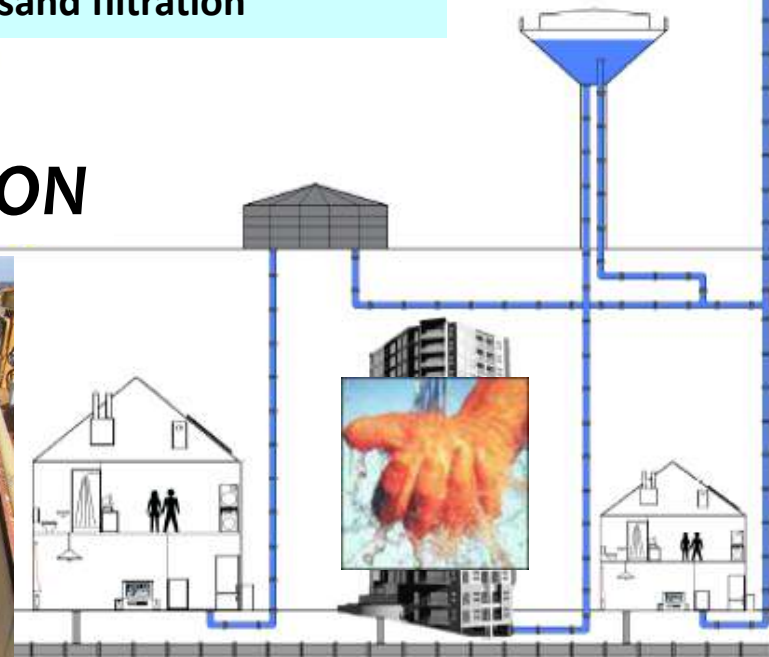


UF

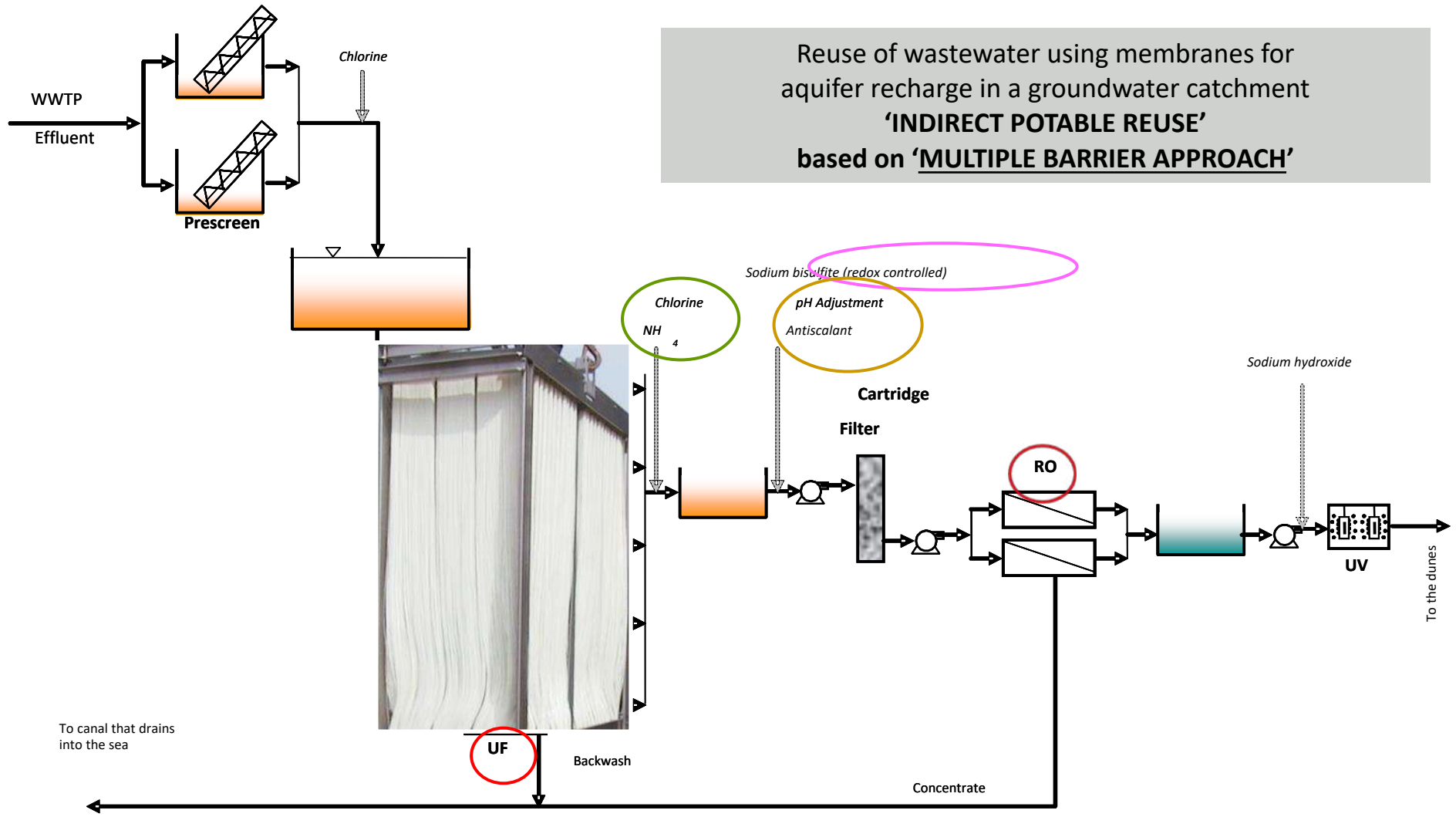
RO



WWTP Wulpen
Conventional treatment of domestic ww



After use or consumption the water is collected and flows back to WWTP



Reuse of wastewater using membranes for aquifer recharge in a groundwater catchment
'INDIRECT POTABLE REUSE'
 based on **'MULTIPLE BARRIER APPROACH'**

Multiple barrier approach for microbiological safety

+ biofouling prevention by dosing of monochloramines

+ redox controlled dosing of bisulfite to protect membranes against chlorine

+ scaling prevention dosing sulfuric acid (pH correction) and anti-scalant



What did we learn so far ?



Torrelele – experience

- UF proves to be a good pretreatment for RO as bacteria and suspended solids are totally removed

quality can be controlled by turbidity

- RO removes salt, nutrients, hardness, bacteria, viruses, small organic substances (pesticides, pharmaceuticals)

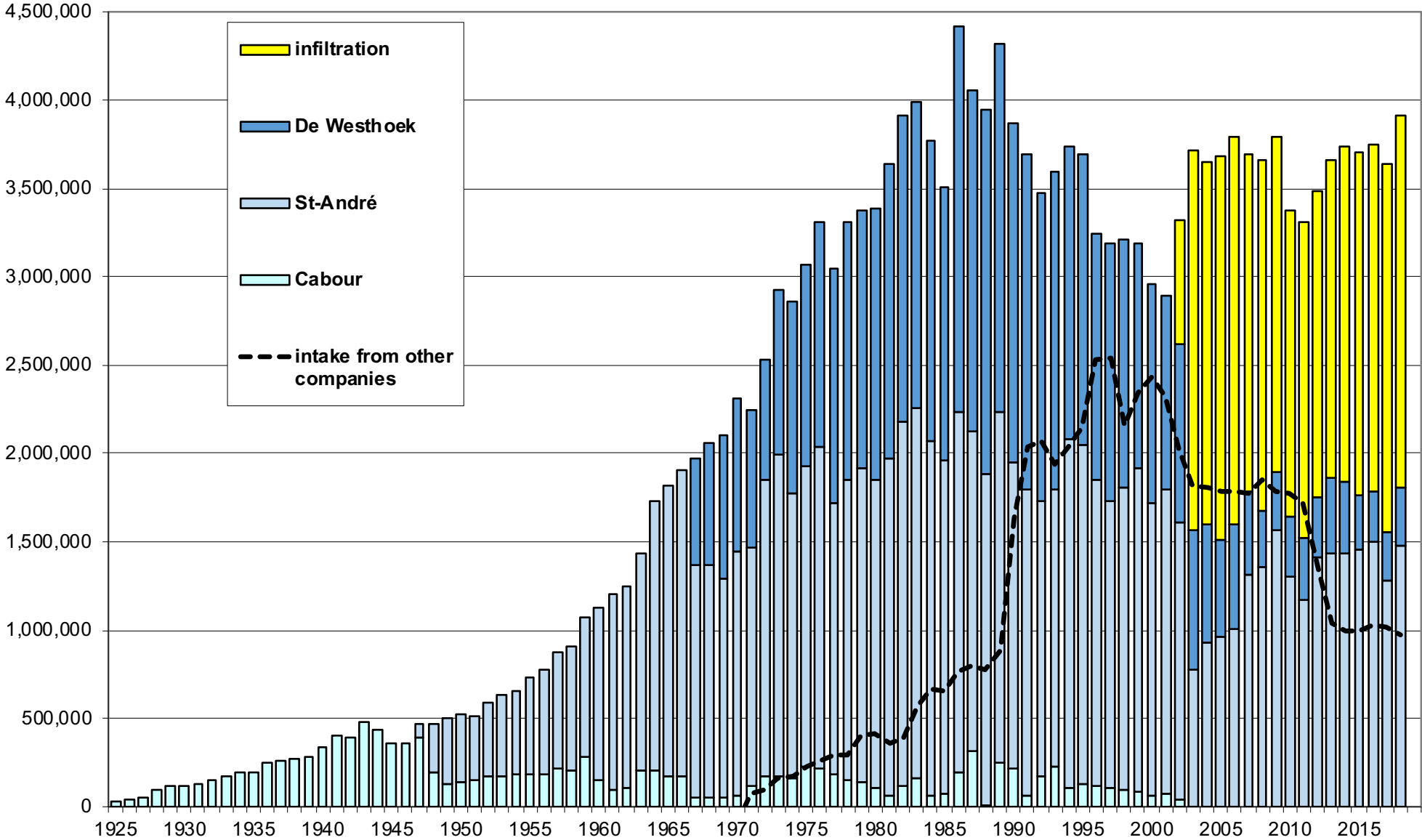
performance/quality easy to control with conductivity



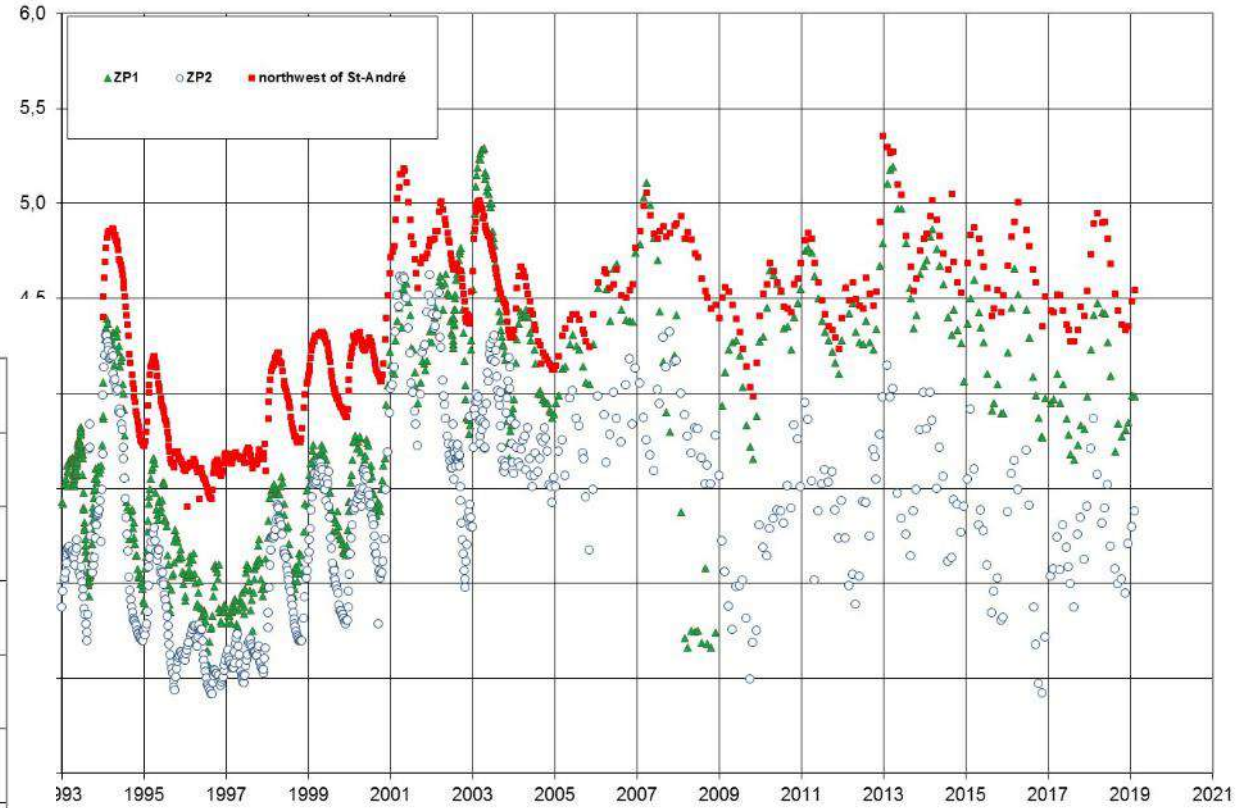
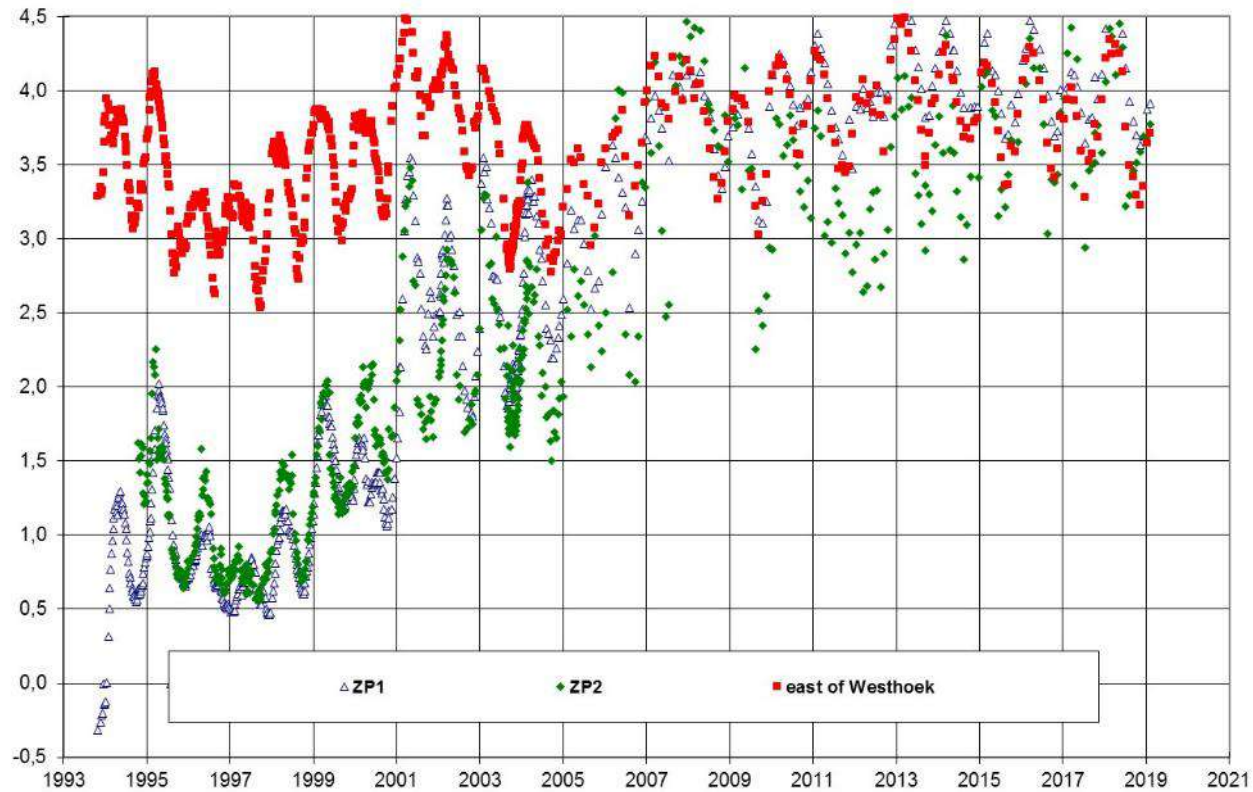
Infiltration water is of excellent quality

**Continuous monitoring of different parameters
e.g. conductivity, pressures,
turbidity, chlorine content**

The infiltration resulted in a substantial decrease of water extraction



Resulting in higher groundwater levels



Higher groundwater levels resulted in enhanced natural values

Parnassia



Wetlands



Orchids

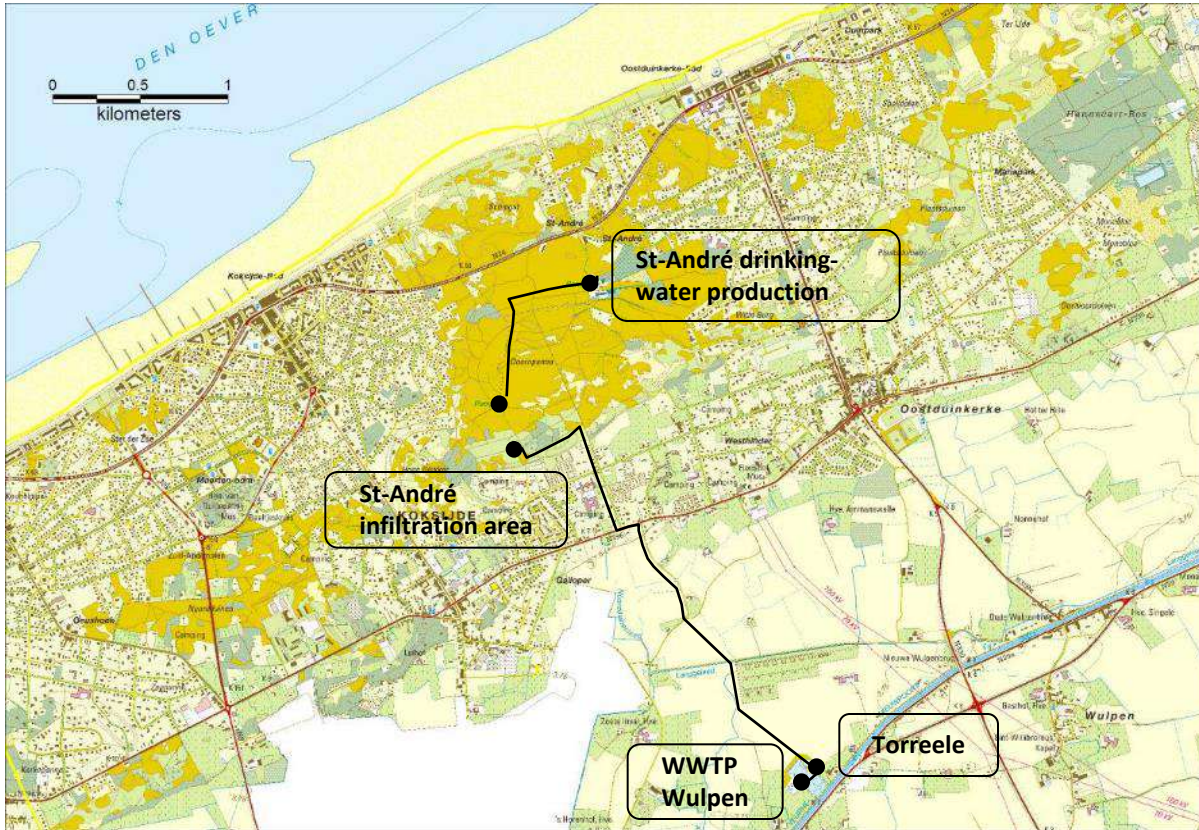
IWVA's reuse/MAR project is ADAPTIVE to climate change

Expected sealevel rise –
higher groundwater levels

Dryer summers and more frequent
periods of heat –
increased infiltration in summer
will be possible due to higher
temperatures;
this will follow demand

The screenshot shows the 'Klimaatportaal Vlaanderen' website. The main heading is 'WAT BETEKENT KLIMAATVERANDERING VOOR VLAANDEREN?'. Below this is a map of Flanders with four callout boxes: 'Stijgend zeeniveau' (Rising sea level), 'Drogere zomers' (Drier summers), 'Nattere winters' (Wetter winters), and 'Meer hittegolven' (More heatwaves). Below the map are three image panels: 'DROOGTE' (DROUGHT) showing a window with a thermometer at 36.4°C; 'KLIMAATTOESTAND' (CLIMATE STATUS) showing a flooded area with a 'WATEROVERLAST' sign; and 'ZEESPIEGELSTIGING' (SEA LEVEL RISE) showing a beach with waves.

Integration of wastewater reuse into existing drinking-water production scheme by managed aquifer recharge (infiltration in the dunes) :
good example of integrated water management



Last 2 dry periods (2017, 2018) proved that combination of water reuse and MAR is robust; drinking-water was secured

Resulting in better drinking-water quality

- Hardness was halved since start of infiltration;**
- Less mineralized and less organics resulted in clearer water;**
- Stable microbiology**

Temperature plays important role in infiltration capacity decreases with declining temperature



Infiltration was enhanced by implementation of 'subterranean infiltration' (since November 2014)

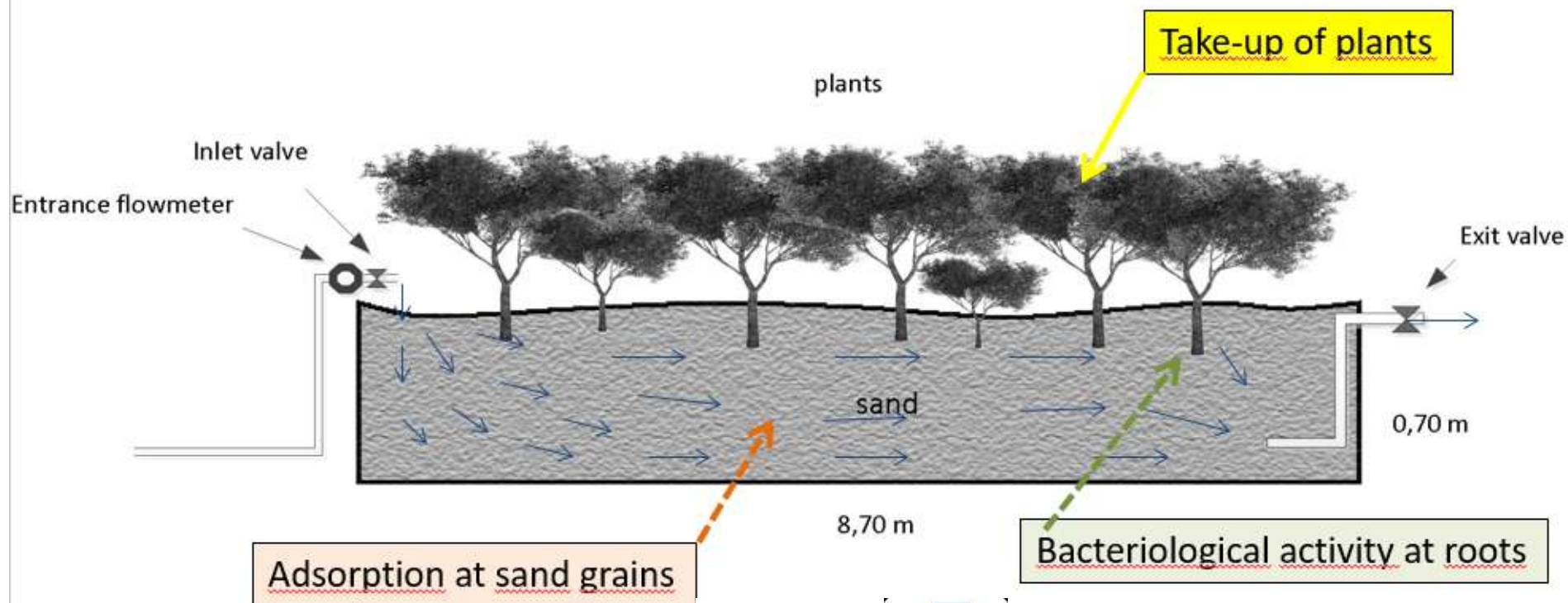
Infiltration pond was extended (since December 2018)



Recent developments at Torreele

TESTS TO MITIGATE IMPACT OF DISCHARGE OF RO CONCENTRATE BY USING A NATURAL TREATMENT

WILLOW TEST FIELD



WILLOW TREATMENT of RO concentrate

Start : 14/02/2011



04/05/2011



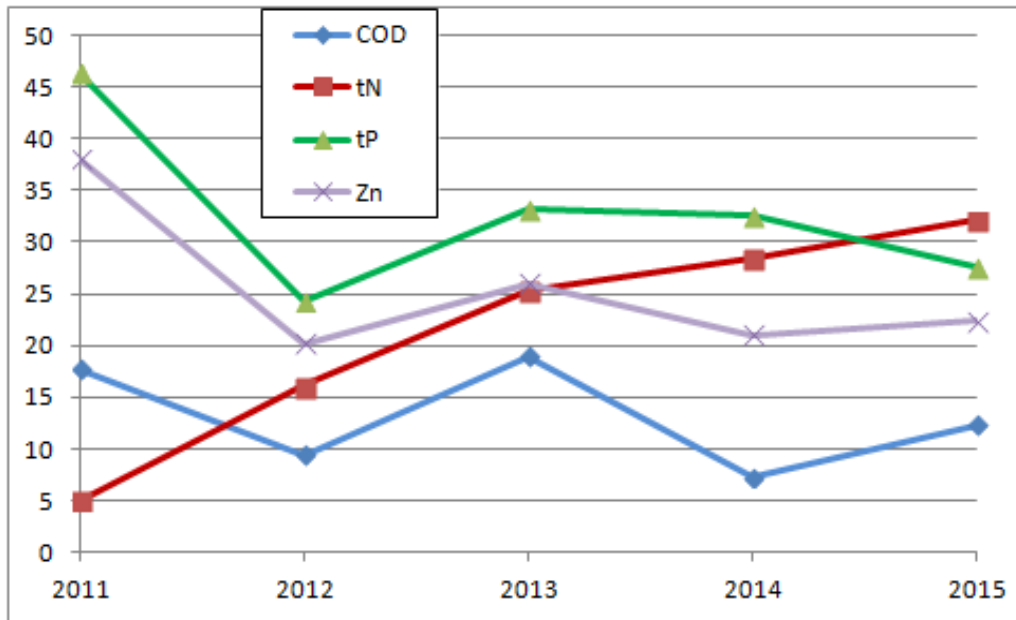
20/07/2011



30/11/2011



WILLOW TREATMENT of RO concentrate



Average removal throughout the years :

- Improved for nitrogen : **>30% in 2015;**
- Phosphorous and zinc removal better in 1st year and stable since then :
 around 30% for phosphorous and 20 to 25% for Zn;
- **COD removal between 10 to 20%.**



WATER REUSE FOR DRINKING | AROUND THE WORLD

<http://www.water360.com.au/>

Still unique in Europe

Thanks for listening.

The Rivers Trust Spring Conference & PROWATER Launch Event

Enjoy your Lunch