

A Water Company Perspective Urban Groundwater for PWS

Matilda Beatty Principal Hydrogeologist, Severn Trent Water

Presentation structure



- An introduction to the STWL area
- Catchment risk assessment and DWSPs
- Existing problems with sources in urban areas
- New risks
- New source development in urban areas
- Summary of key issues for PWS

Severn Trent sources of supply







Examples of Urban Source quality





Examples of Urban Source quality







Figure B1 CHCs in Groundwater at BH1 \



Examples of Urban Source quality





Polluter pays principal



- Historic usage, no longer in business who liable?
- Proof of liability
- Cost of treatment vs cost of investigation and legal costs
- As no significant environmental impact no EA / Government funds, down to civil claim from water company (will this change with Article 7 of WFD?)

Alternative to treatment at abstraction point



- Opportunity to use other techniques rather than treat at point of abstraction?
- Cost of treatment
- Cost of investigation and remediation
- Risk of not achieving drinking water standards at the point of abstraction





- Redevelopment of old industrial sites
- Drilling of exploratory gas boreholes
- New development close to boreholes crypto, SUDS
- Allotments!
- Will protection via planning drop with abolishment of regional planning strategy and EA funding cuts?

New Source Development



WA = Water Available for futher abstraction NWA = No Water Available for further abstraction OL = Over Licensed OA = Over Abstracted

EA CAMS evaluations

Where is groundwater available for new supply....

.....urban areas



Experience of new sources in Birmingham



 River augmentation boreholes developed between ~2000 and 2009



Birmingham geological setting



• Brown field sites identified, mostly on unconfined Sherwood Sandstone





- Pilot borehole drilling and testing
- Two aquifer horizons of differing water quality identified



Birmingham BHs quality results and future risks



Shallow aquifer

- High conductivity (1200uS/cm)
- Acidic pH (6.5)
- High NO3 (100mg/l)
- Elevated major ions (SO4, Mg)
- Elevated metals (Ba, Cu, Pb, Ni, Cr)
- Trichloroethene (42ug/l)

Deep aquifer

- Water quality more typical of natural aquifer
- Conductivity (450uS/cm)
- NO3 (30mg/l)
- Trichloroethene (2ug/l)

Uses geological structural, hydraulic and natural attenuation properties to maximise protection of the water quality of the new sources

Planed New PWS sources



- Some of river augmentation BHs to be developed for public water supply
- Development of one new urban source
- Further quality risks implications for treatment costs?
- ASR schemes, but in confined areas.....





- Historical pollution a problem, some sources only now being significantly impacted
- Customers pay for treatment, or undertake further investigation to pursue civil claim
- Reliable cost effective options of in-situ remediation, cost and risk
- Exploit hydrogeological protection in the design of new urban sources, uncertainty in quality over time
- Changes to planning policy and government funding, potential increased risk to drinking water supply sources

Contributions from



- (HSI) Scott Wilson
- Grontmij
- MWH
- Matt Hudson
- Rick Ireland (Aquarite)
- Environment Agency
- Others.....

Many thanks