

*Vesper  
Water*

*a YTL company*

# **Water industry perspective on the main groundwater management challenges**

**Luke de Vial**

**Head of Water Resources and Supply**





**Natural  
History  
Museum**



# Advantages of groundwater



- **All being well groundwater provides**
  - **Storage of water**
  - **Clean water**
- **Low cost**
- **Low carbon**

# Management of groundwater



- **Storage**
  - How much storage
  - How do we manage our abstractions
  - Relationship with river flows
- **Clean**
  - Is it?
  - Can we clean it up?

# Groundwater storage



- **1km<sup>2</sup>**
- **10m thick**
- **1% porosity**
- **100 MI**

- **10km<sup>2</sup>**
- **10m thick**
- **1% porosity**
- **1000 MI**

- **50km<sup>2</sup>**
- **10m thick**
- **1% porosity**
- **5,000 MI**

- **1km<sup>2</sup>**
- **10m deep**
- **100% porosity**
- **10,000 MI**

# Groundwater storage



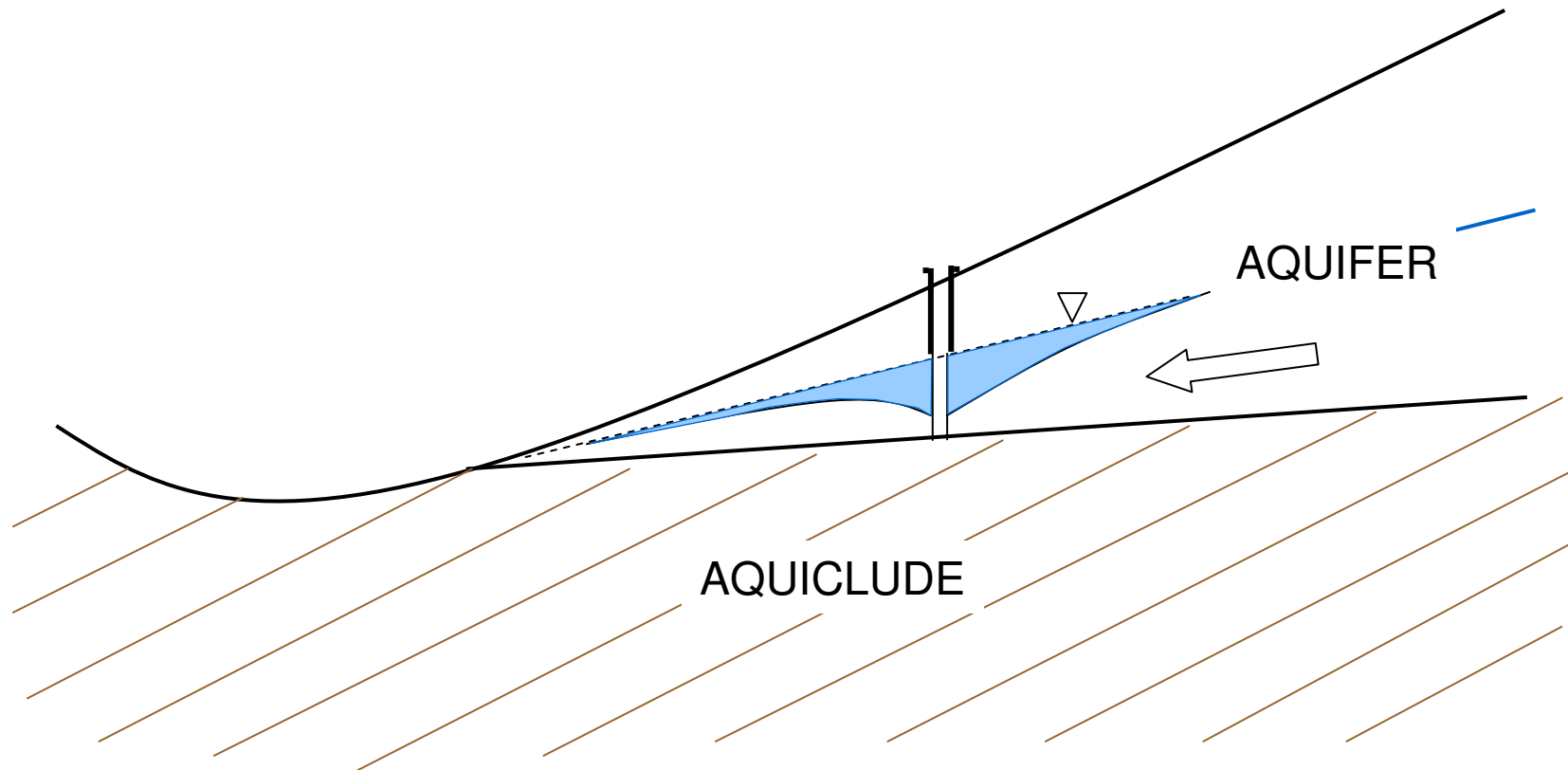
- **1km<sup>2</sup>**
- **10m thick**
- **1% porosity**
- **100 MI**

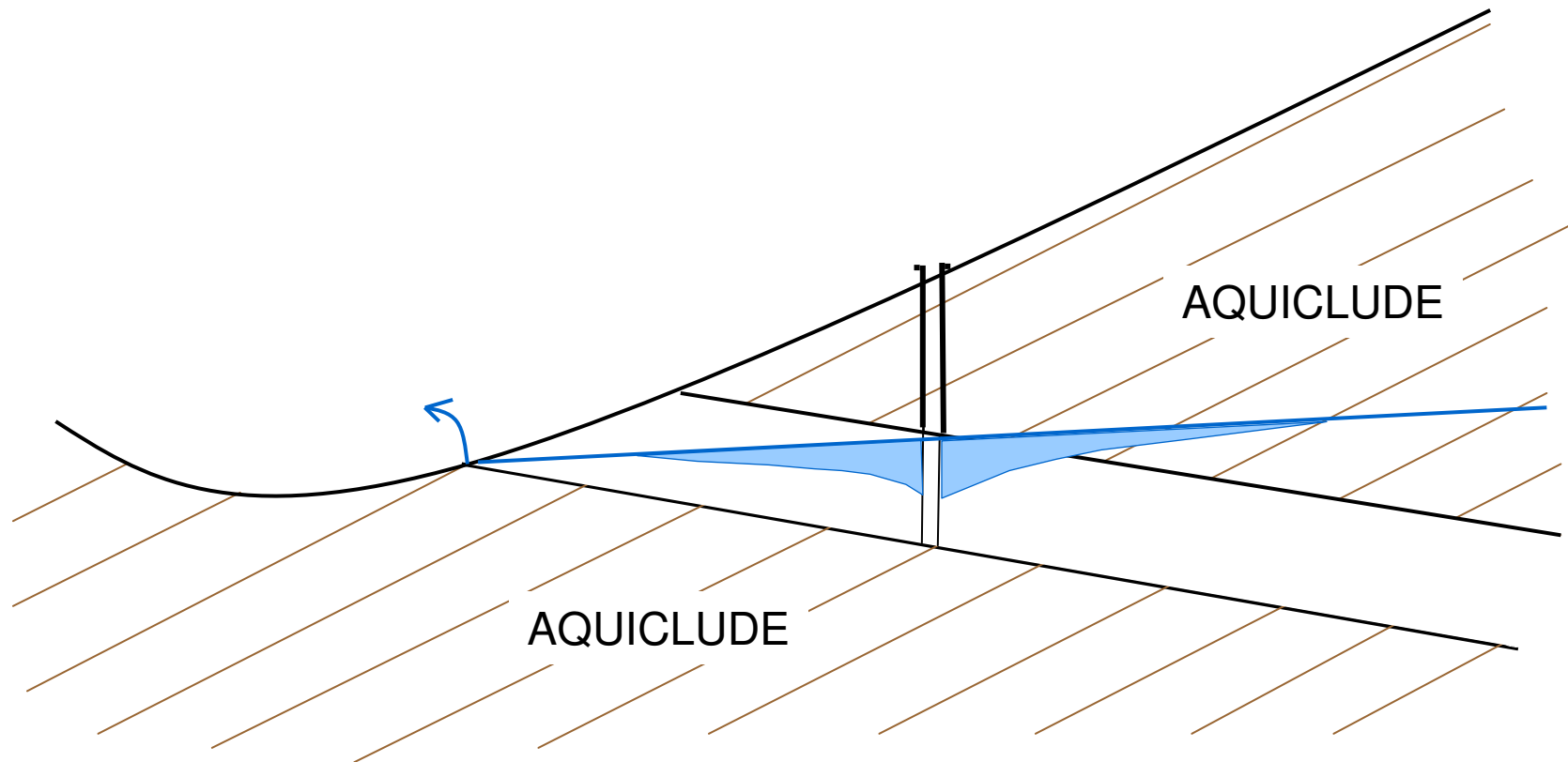
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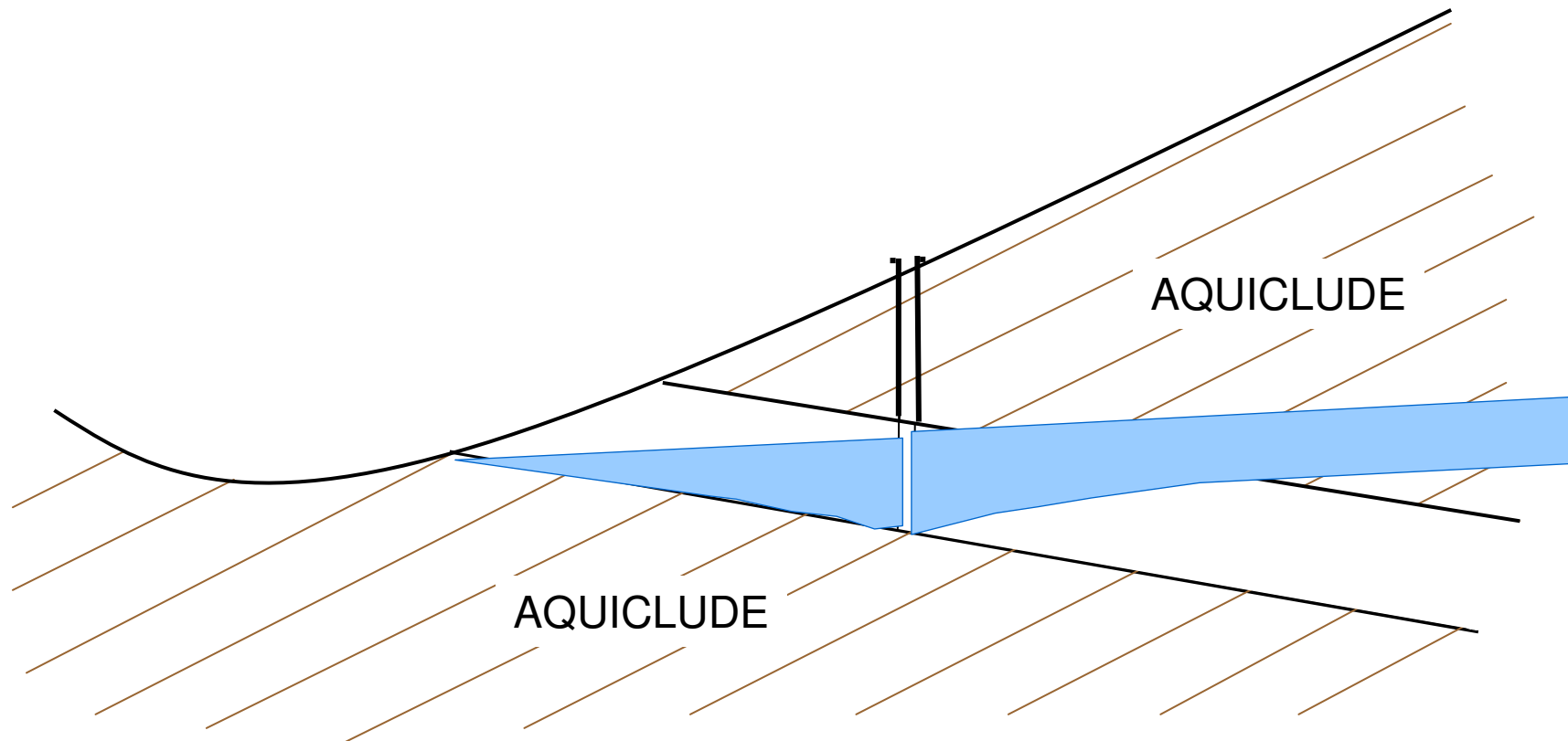
- **10km<sup>2</sup>**
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- **1km<sup>2</sup>**
- **10m deep**
- **100% porosity**
- **10,000 MI**









# Storage management



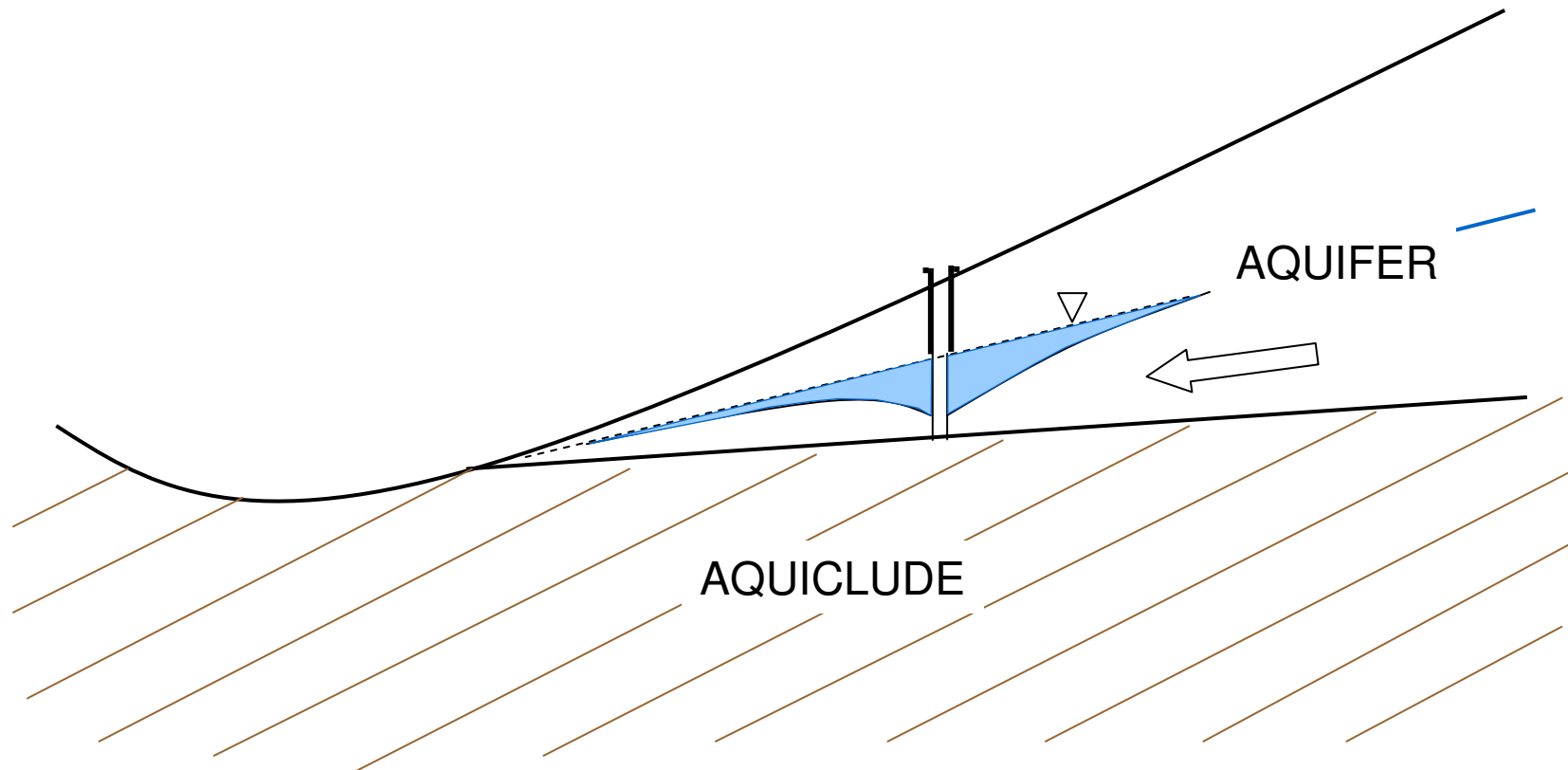
- **Purpose of storage management**
  - **Maximise yield**
  - **Minimise impact on river flows**

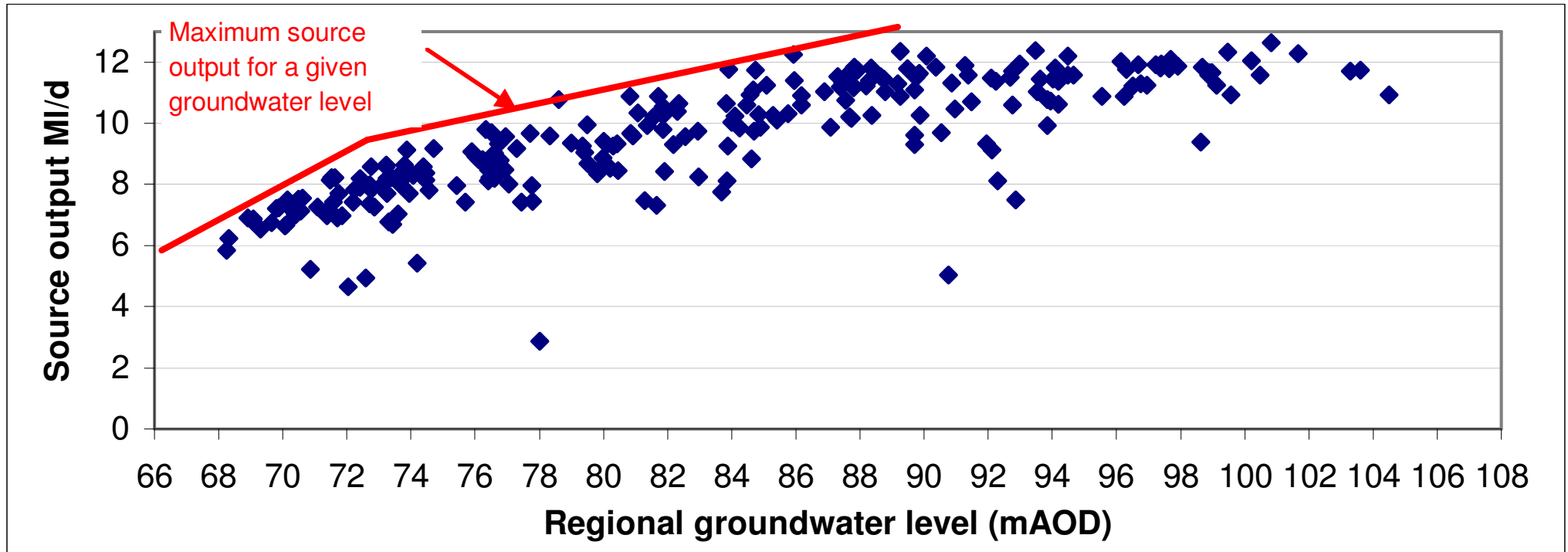
# Maximise groundwater yield

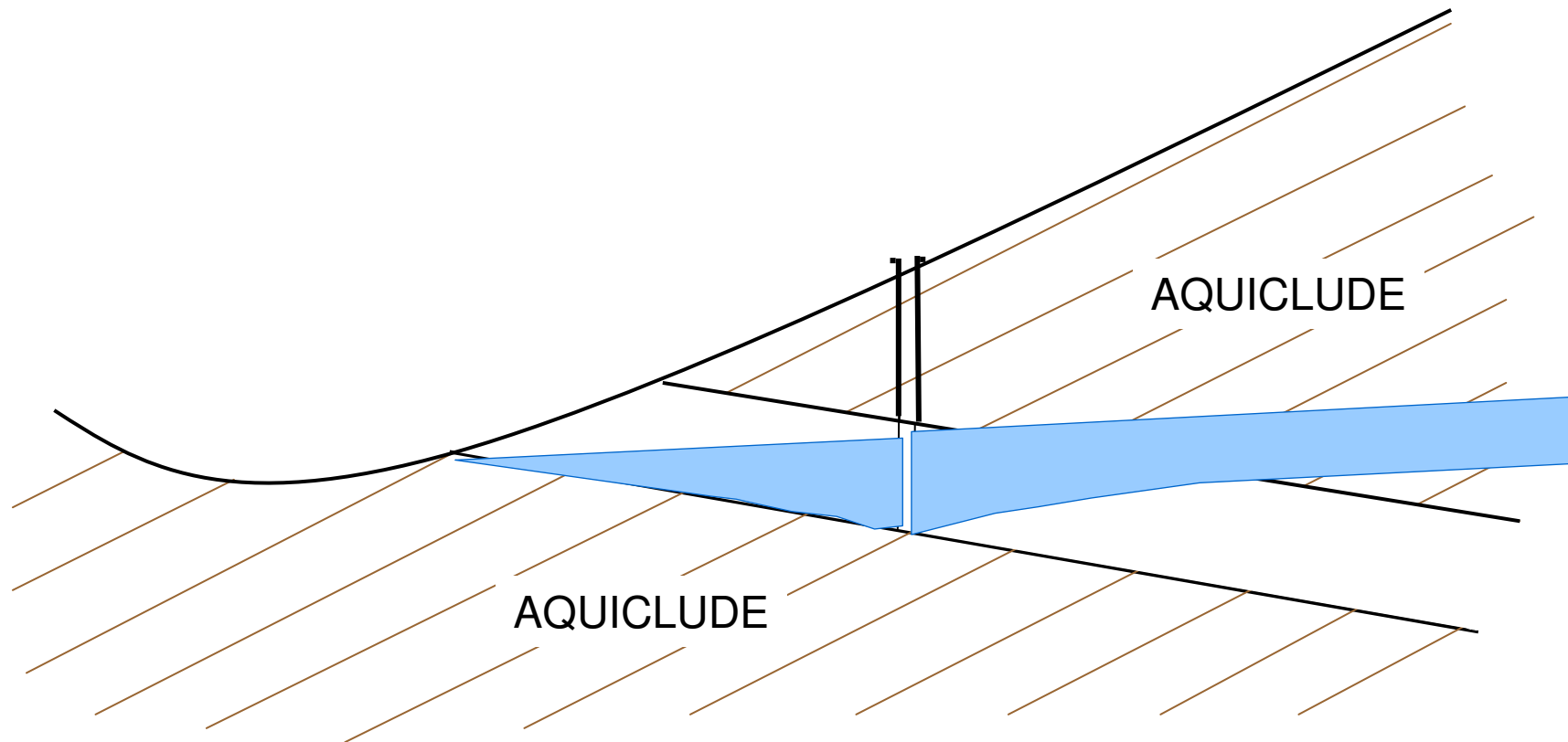


- **Use it or loose it**
- **A reservoir**

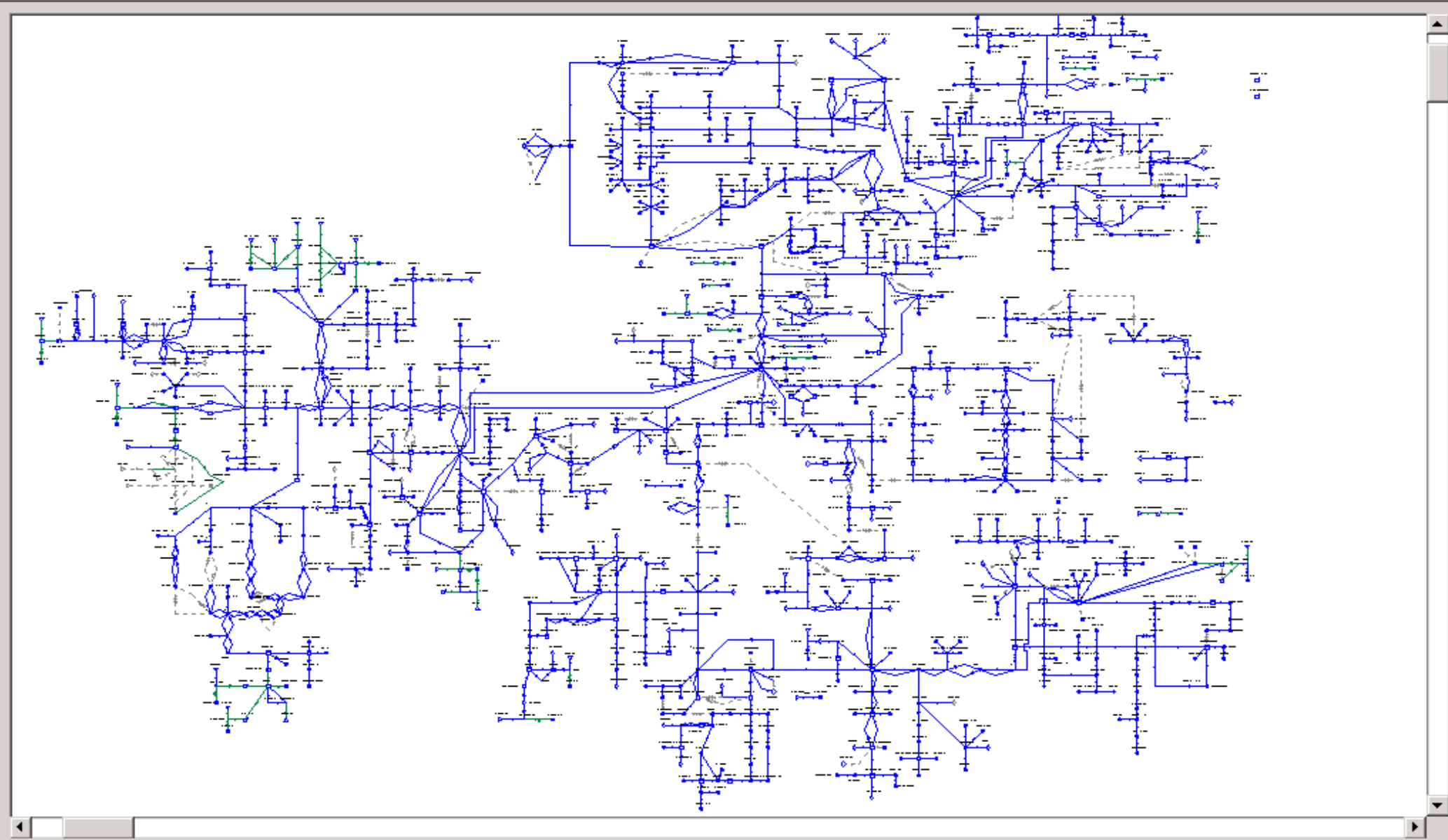
Use it or lose it

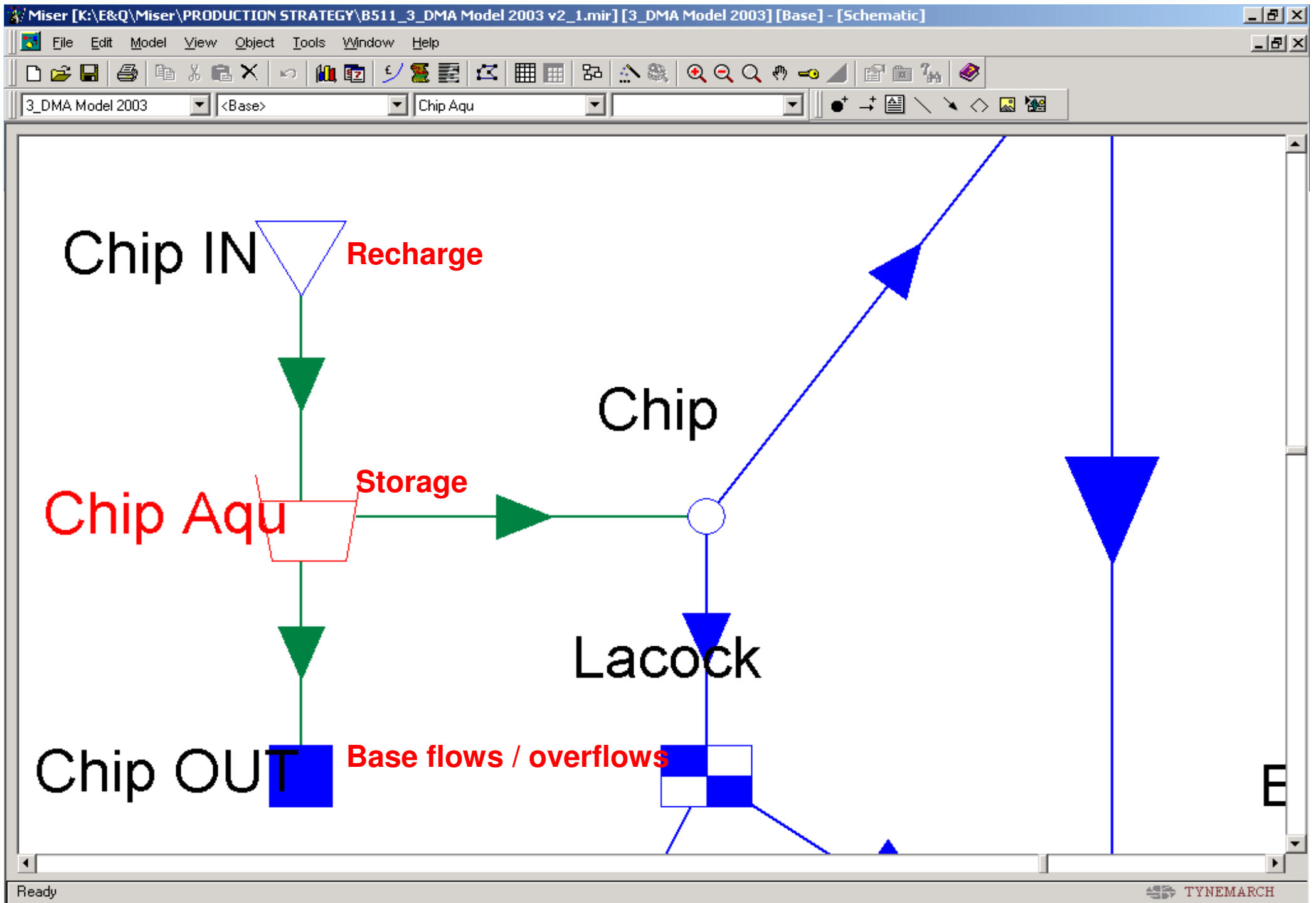










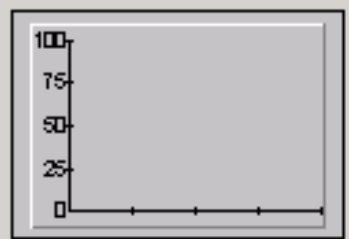


**Storage**

Capacity:  MI  
Upper Operating Limit:  %  MI  
Lower Operating Limit:  %  MI

**Target**

Target Profile (%):

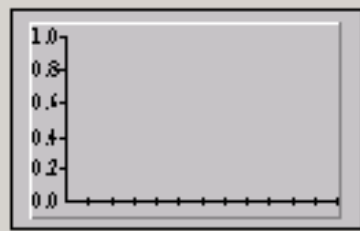


Final Target:  %  MI  As Initial Volume  
(applied to each sequential step)

**Initial Volume**

Constant  %  MI

Sequence



Fixed Reservoir Volume

Optimised

**Evaporation**

Evaporation:  MI/d

Evaporation Profile:



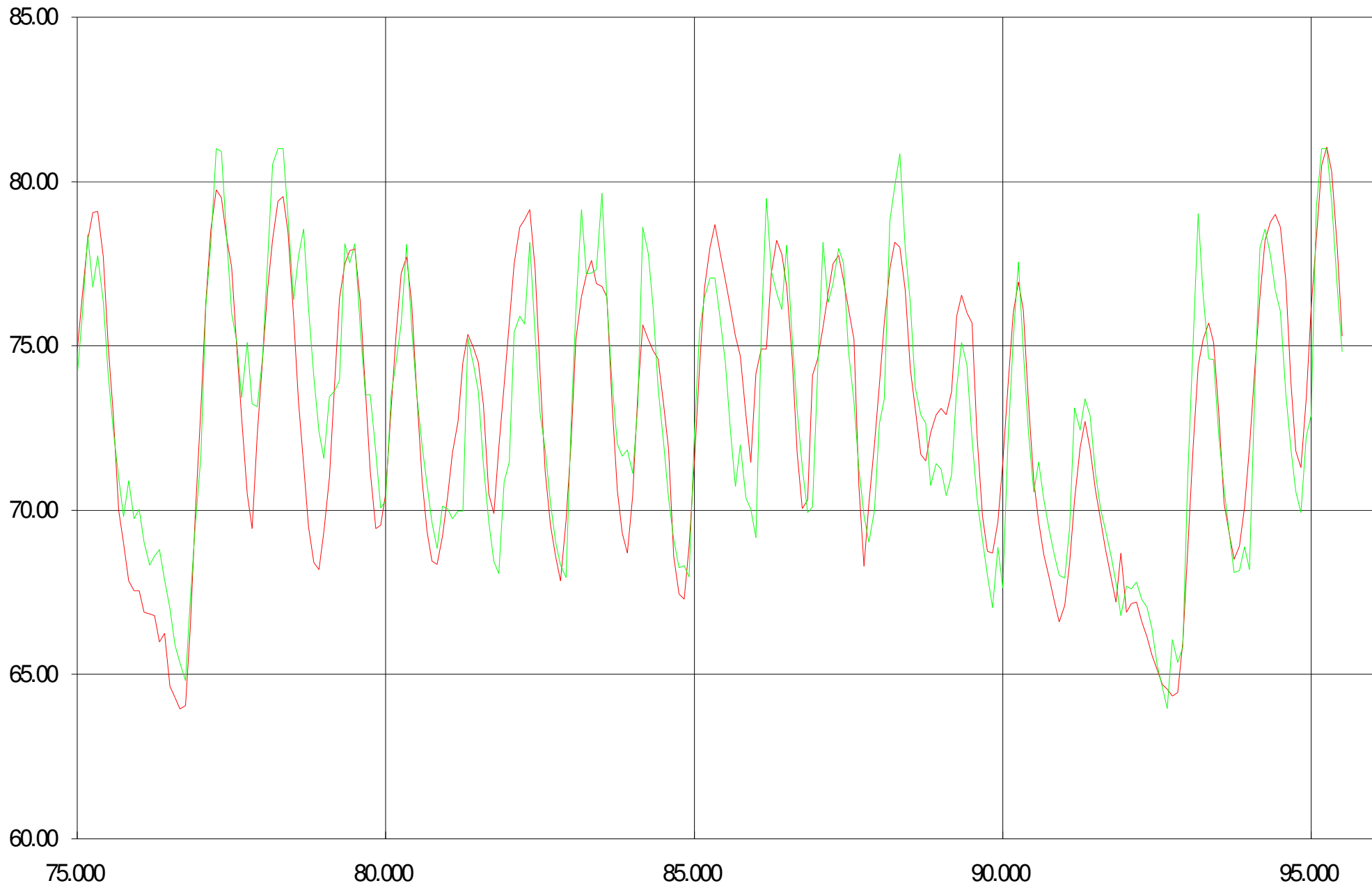
Normalised

**Effect of Change in Capacity**

% values do not change  MI values do not change

**MiniMax**

- Minimise the Maximum Storage Level Across the Timesteps (MI)
- Maximise the Minimum Storage Level Across the Timesteps (MI)



## Manage the groundwater

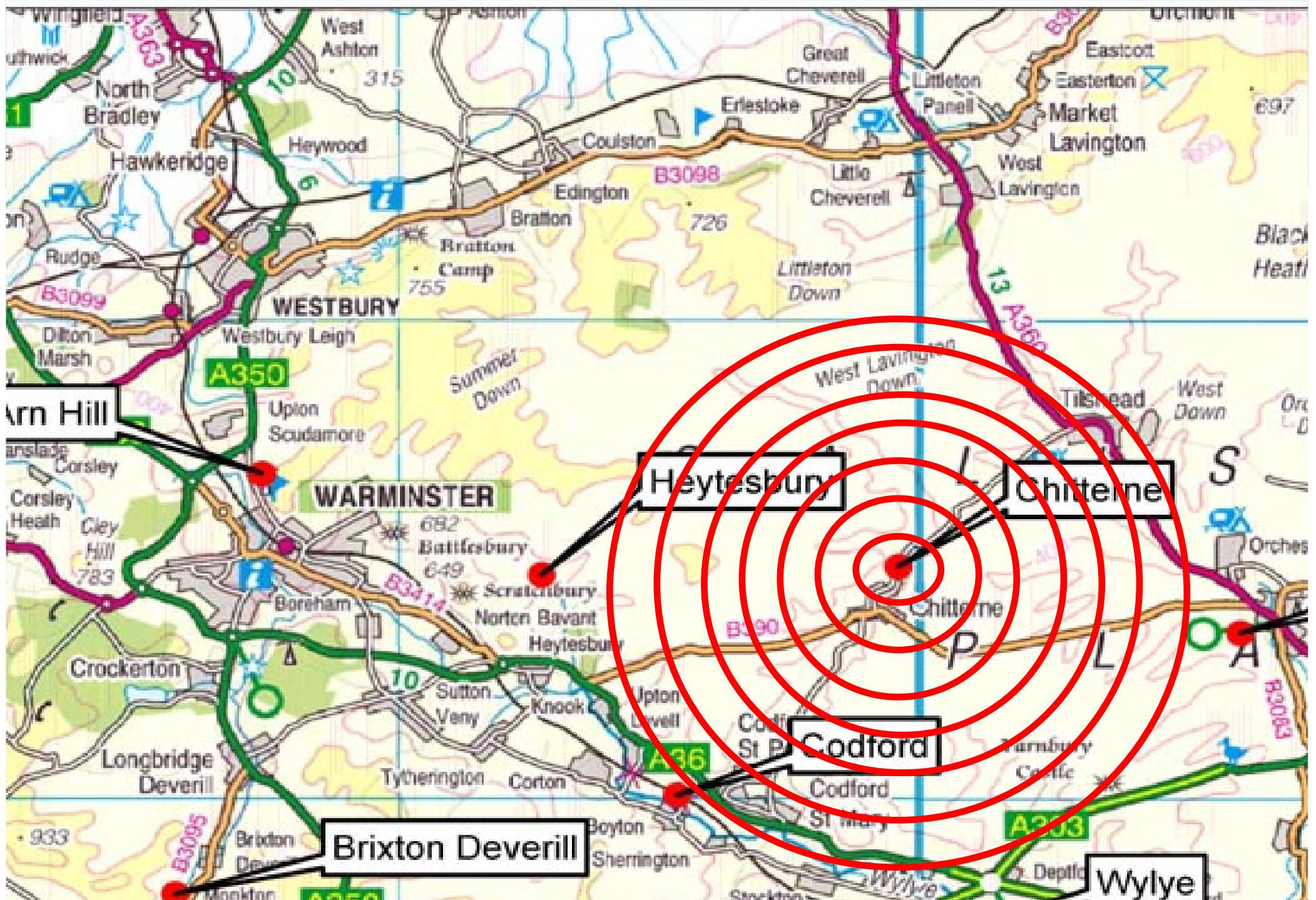


- **Predict how much water we can take out through the year**
- **Cut back in winter to save for summer use**
- **Tough call if source is low cost**

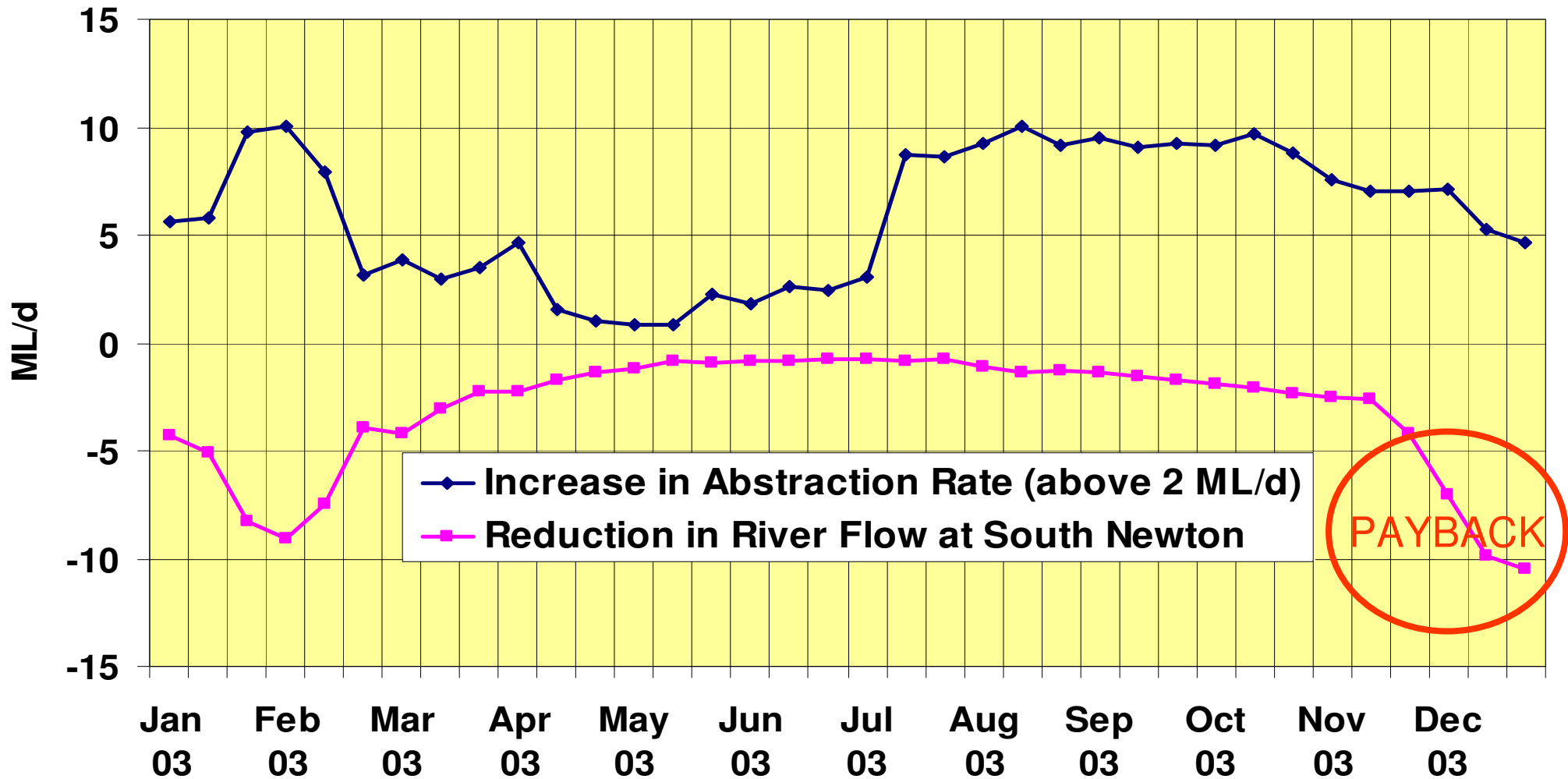
## Minimise impact on river flows



- **Distance from river**
- **T**
- **S**
- **Drawdown is good**

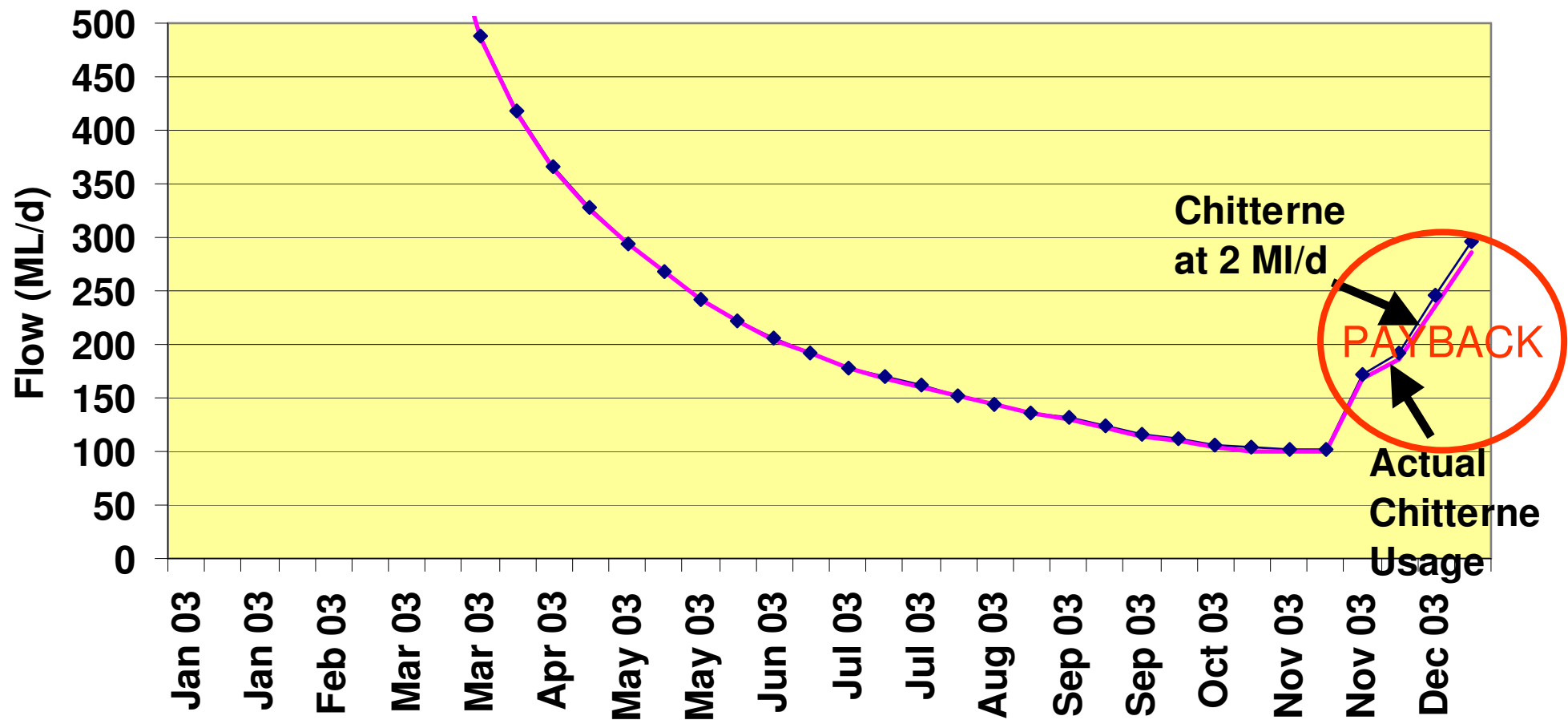


# Difficult slide





### Simulated River Flow at South Newton



# How far can we push this storage concept?

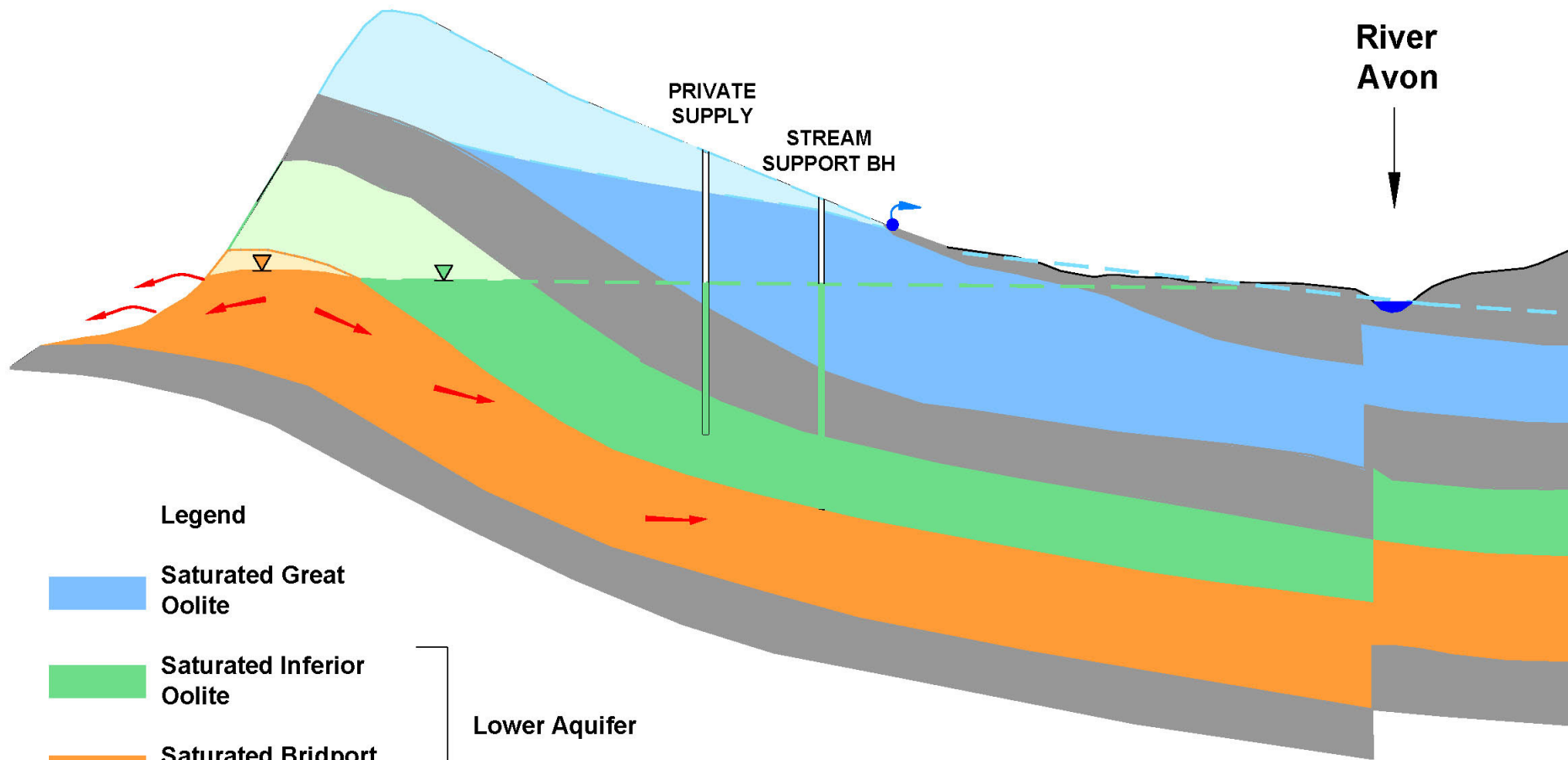


- **Malmesbury**





WEST

# GROUNDWATER MOVEMENT

EAST



## Legend

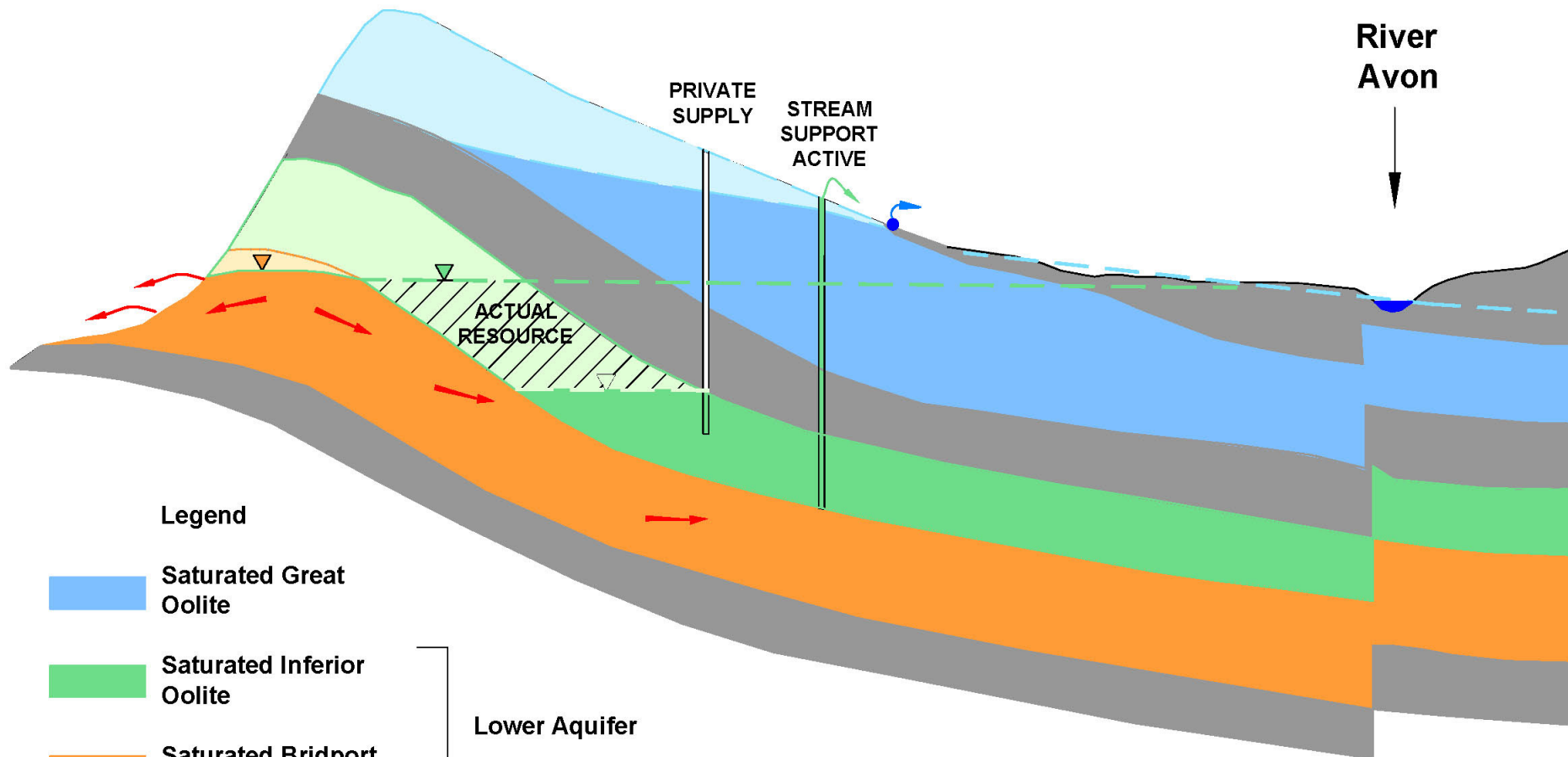
-  Saturated Great Oolite
-  Saturated Inferior Oolite
-  Saturated Bridport Sand
-  Aquitard

Lower Aquifer

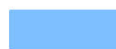



WEST

# GROUNDWATER MOVEMENT

EAST



## Legend

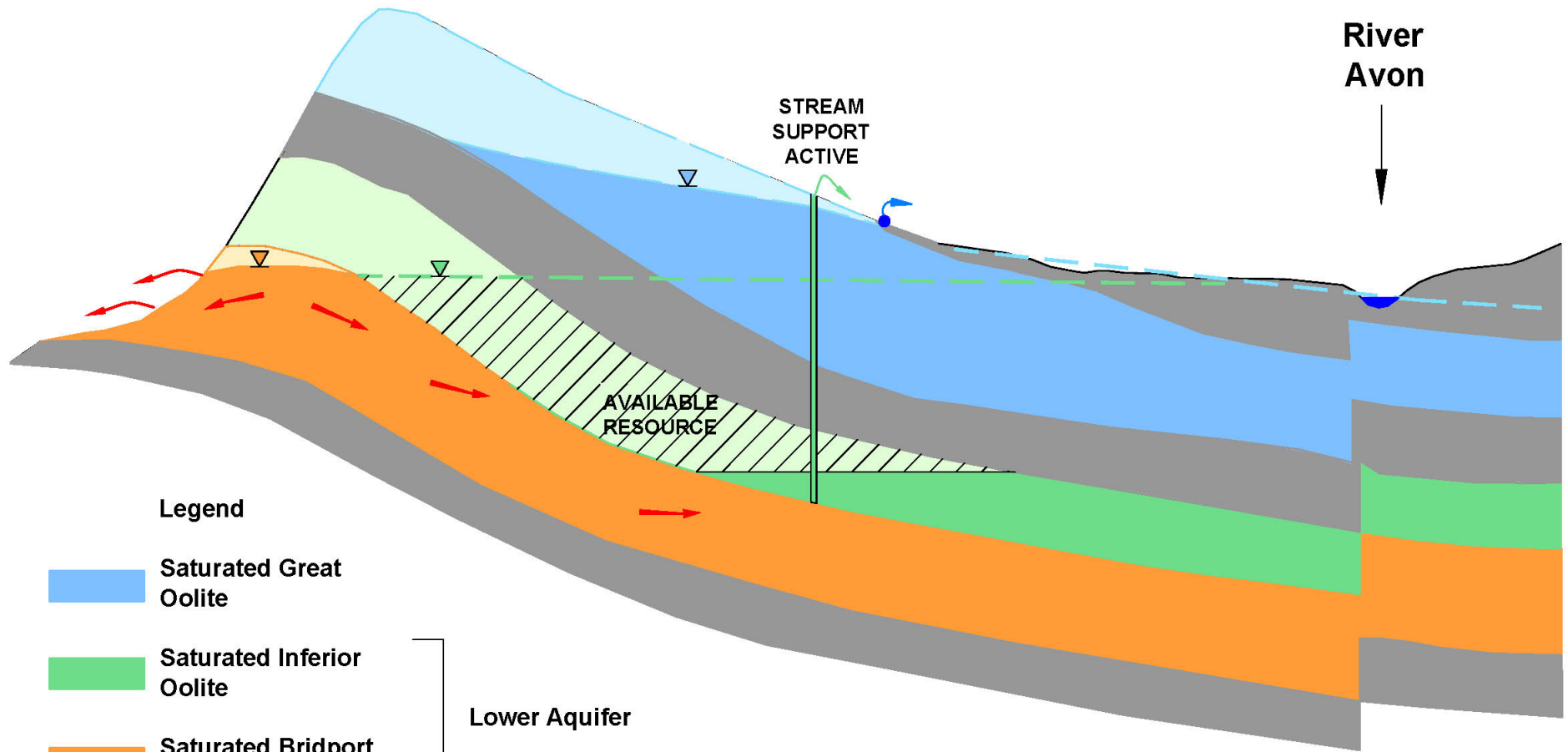
-  Saturated Great Oolite
-  Saturated Inferior Oolite
-  Saturated Bridport Sand
-  Aquitard

Lower Aquifer


WEST

# GROUNDWATER MOVEMENT

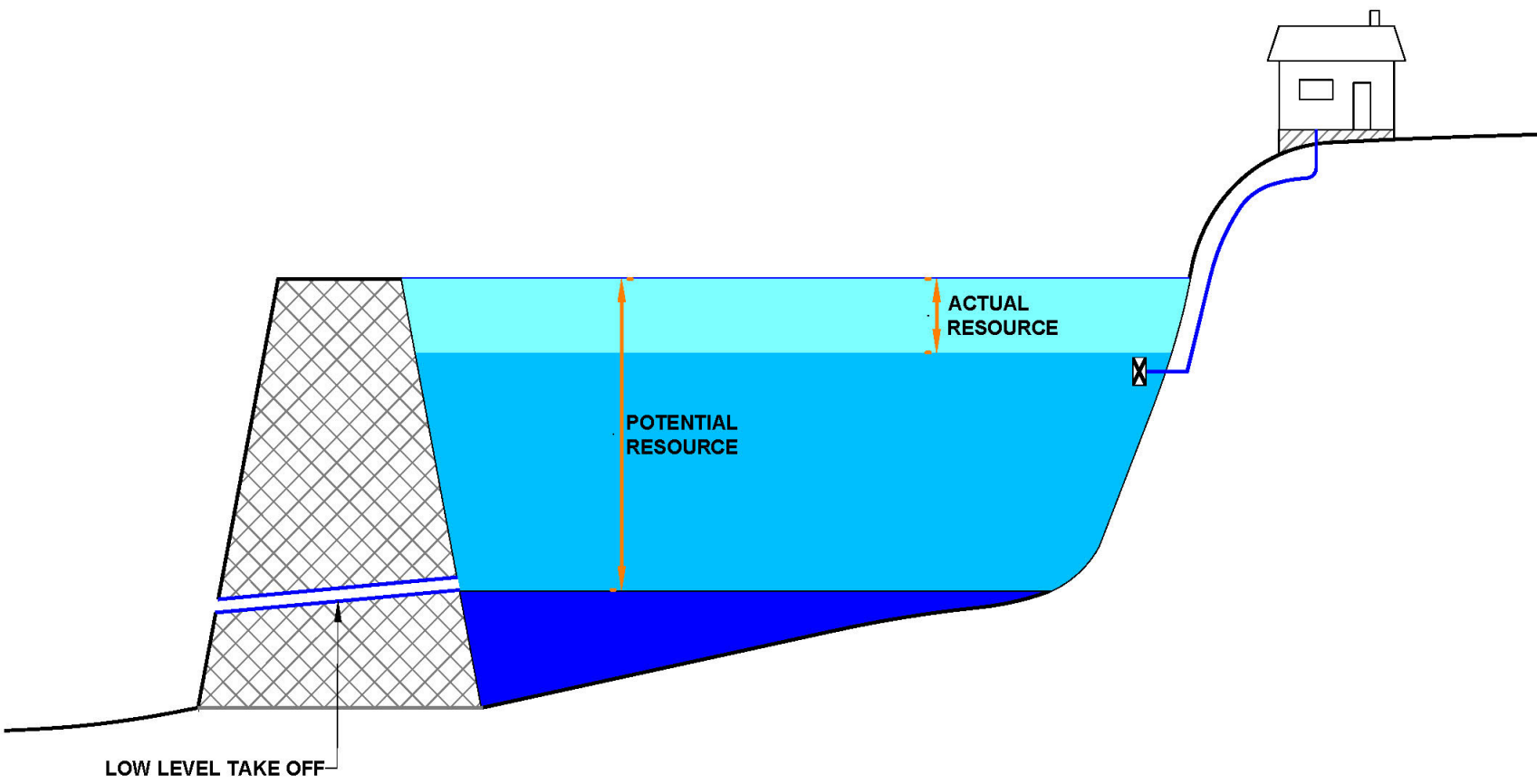
EAST



## Legend

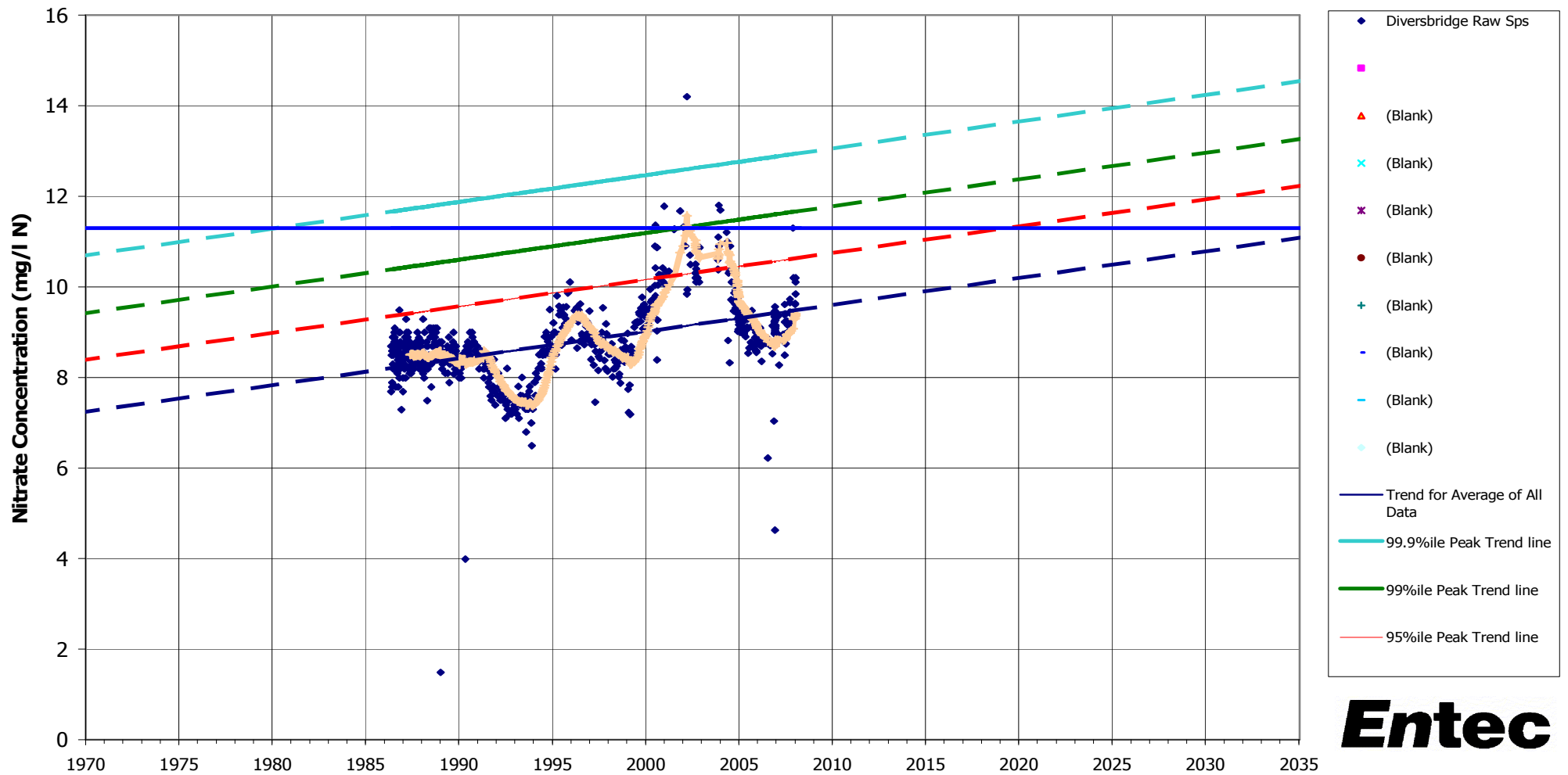
-  Saturated Great Oolite
-  Saturated Interior Oolite
-  Saturated Bridport Sand
-  Aquitard

Lower Aquifer



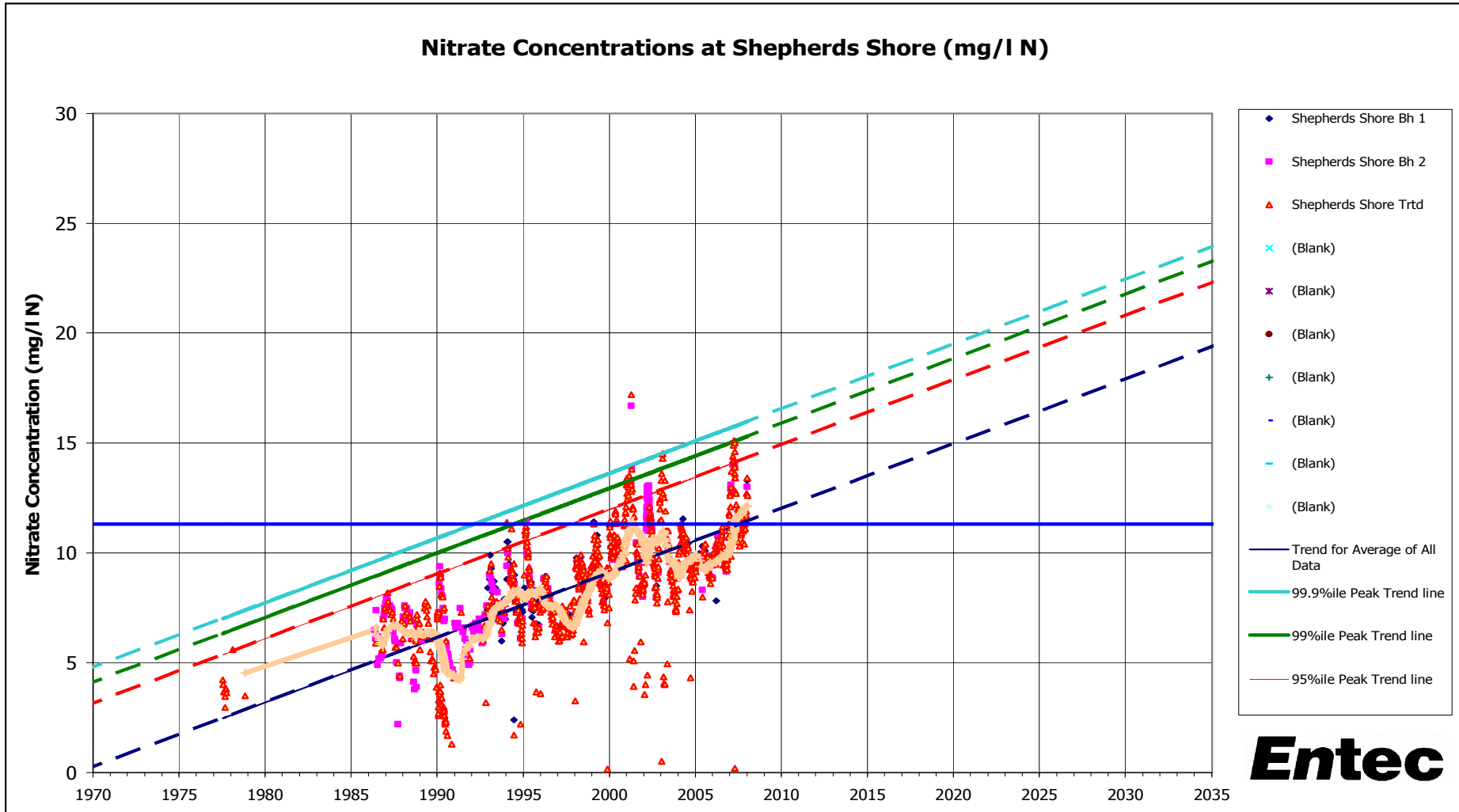
- **Clean water**

### Nitrate Concentrations at Diversbridge (mg/l N)

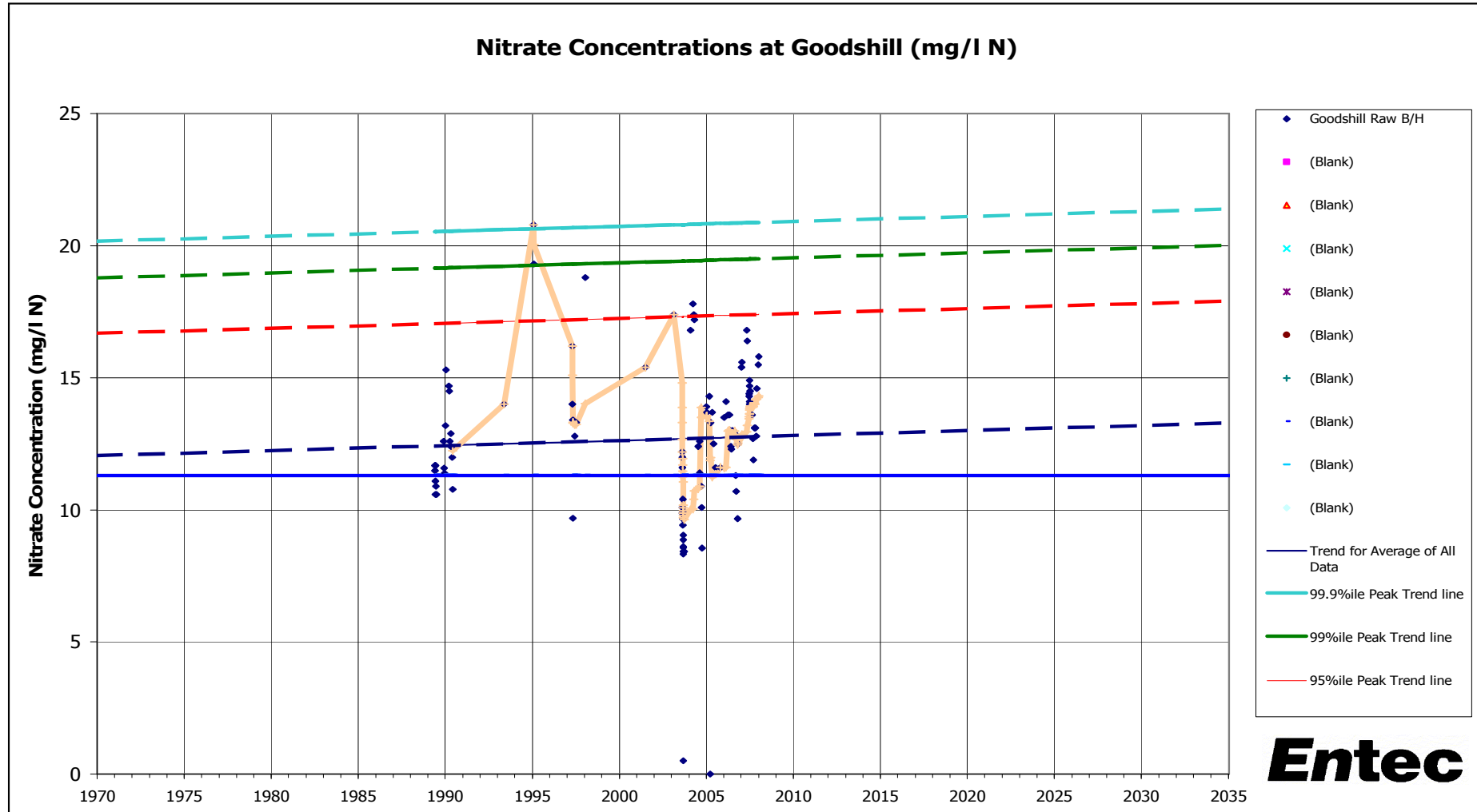




# Pollution

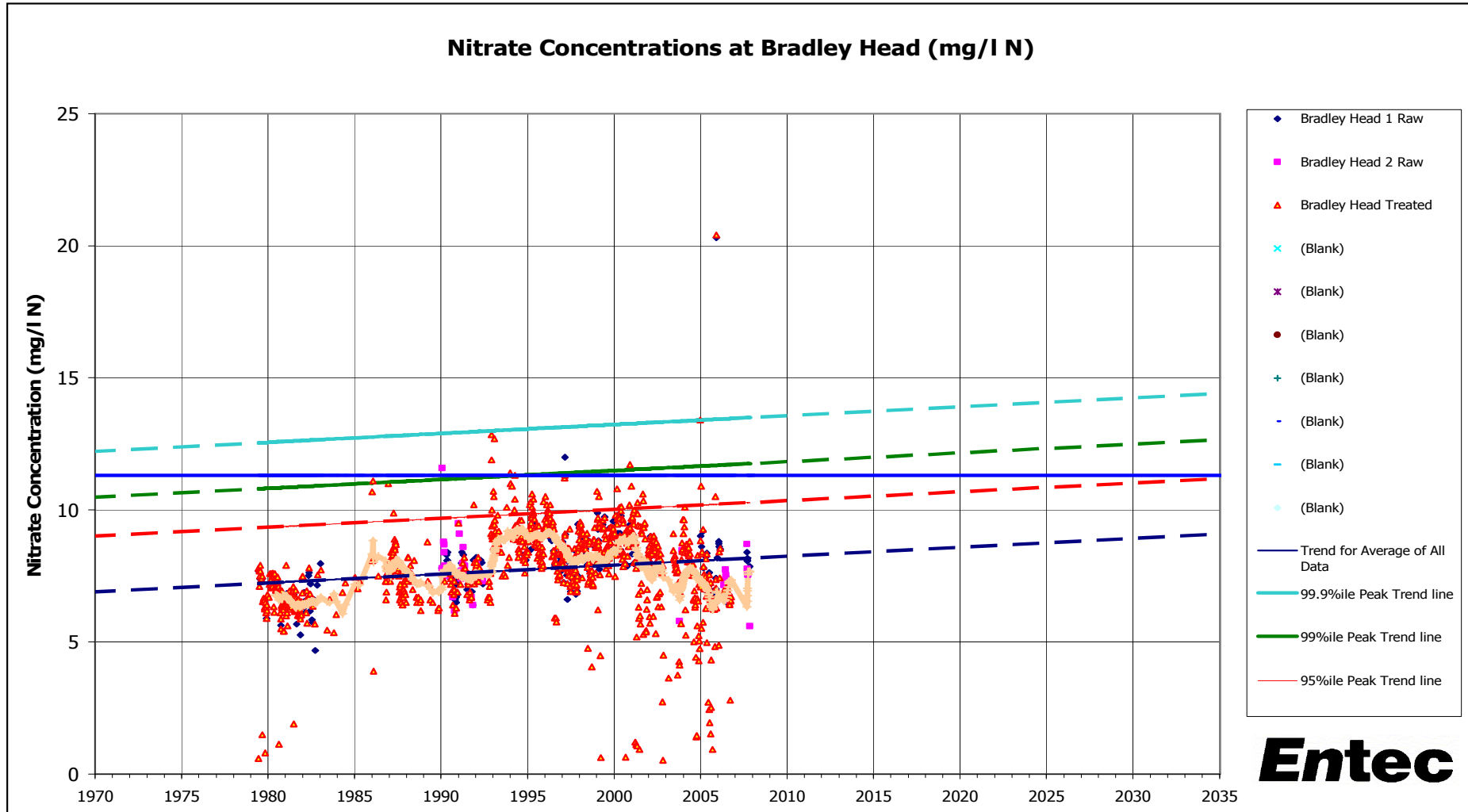


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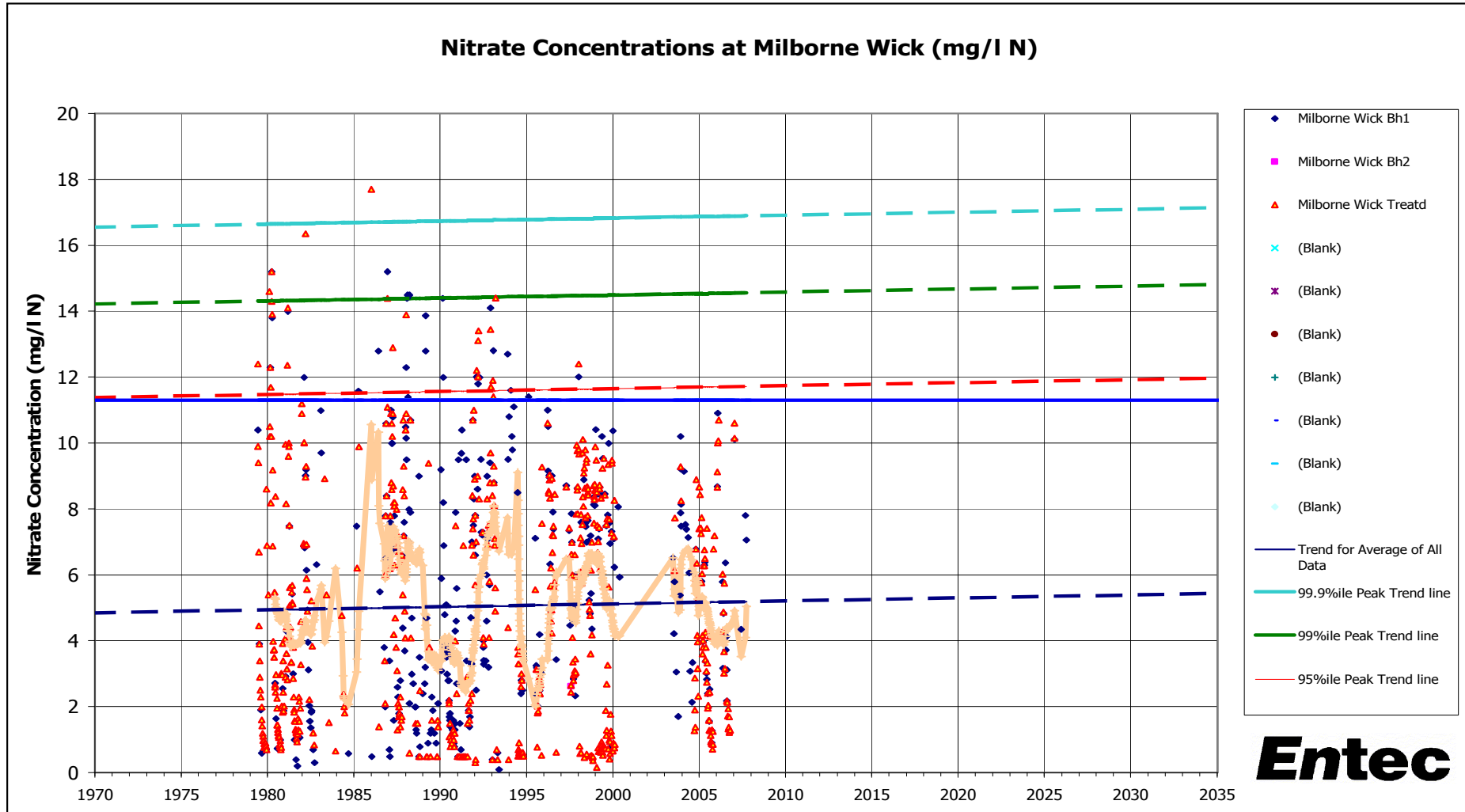


**Entec**

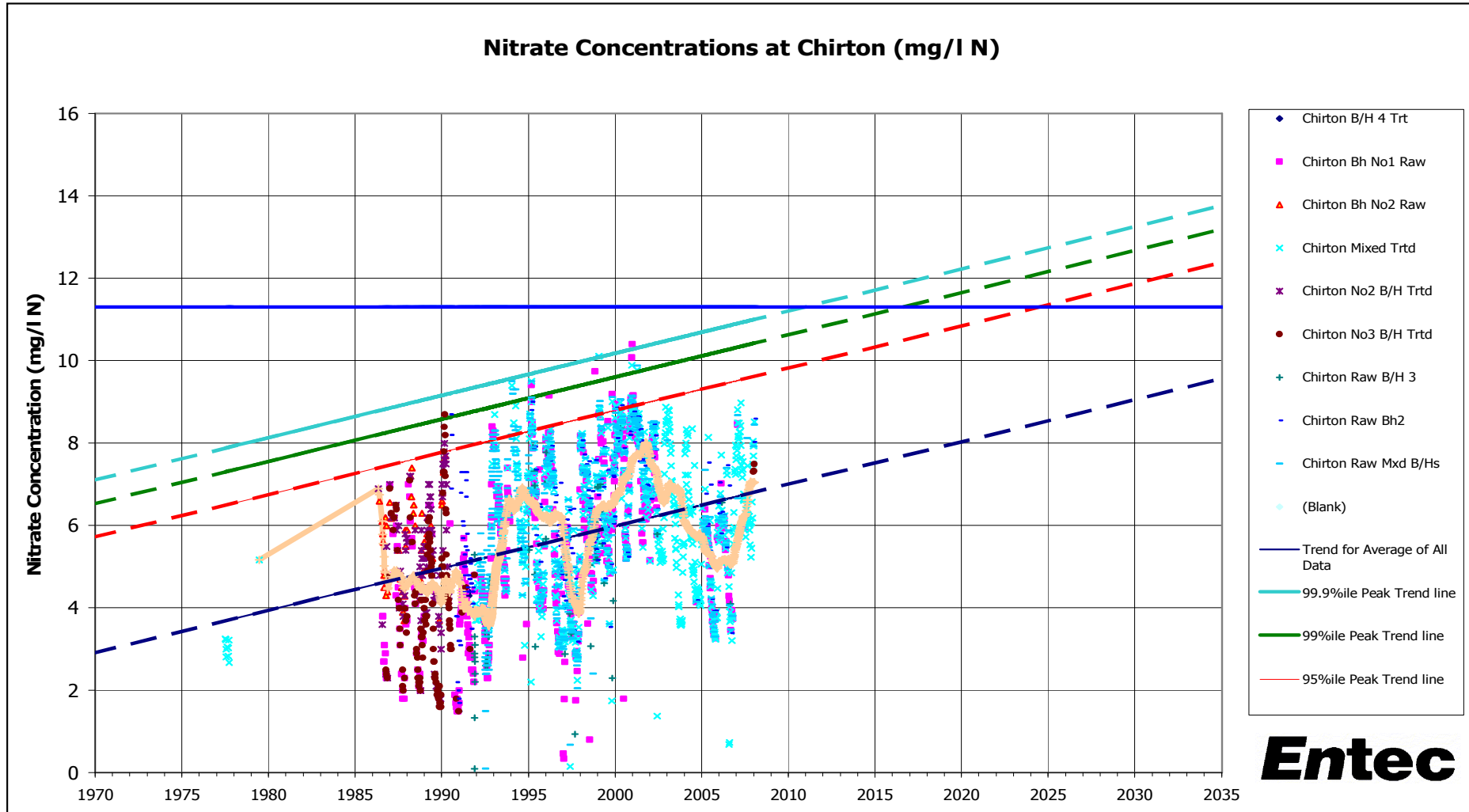
# Pollution



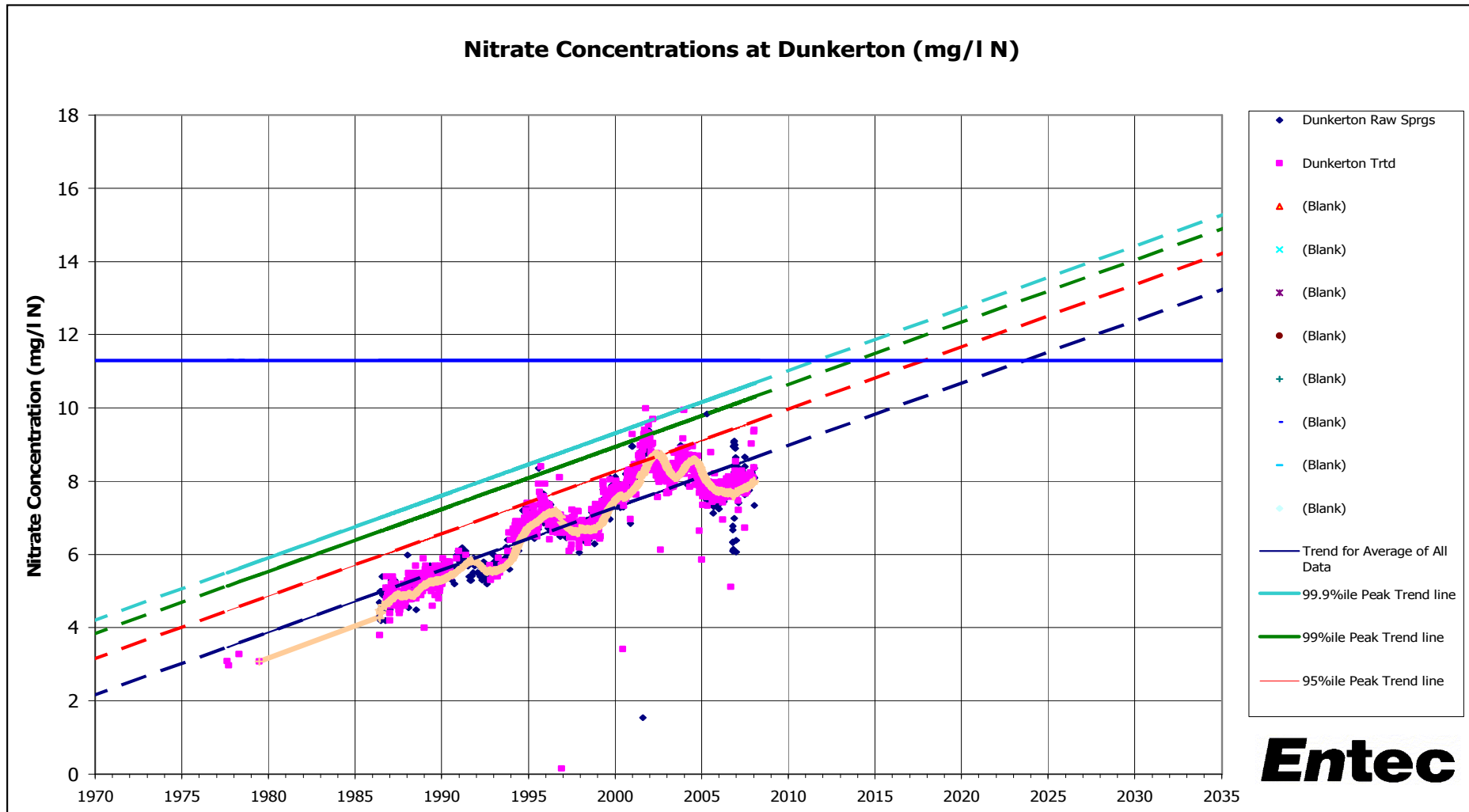
# Pollution



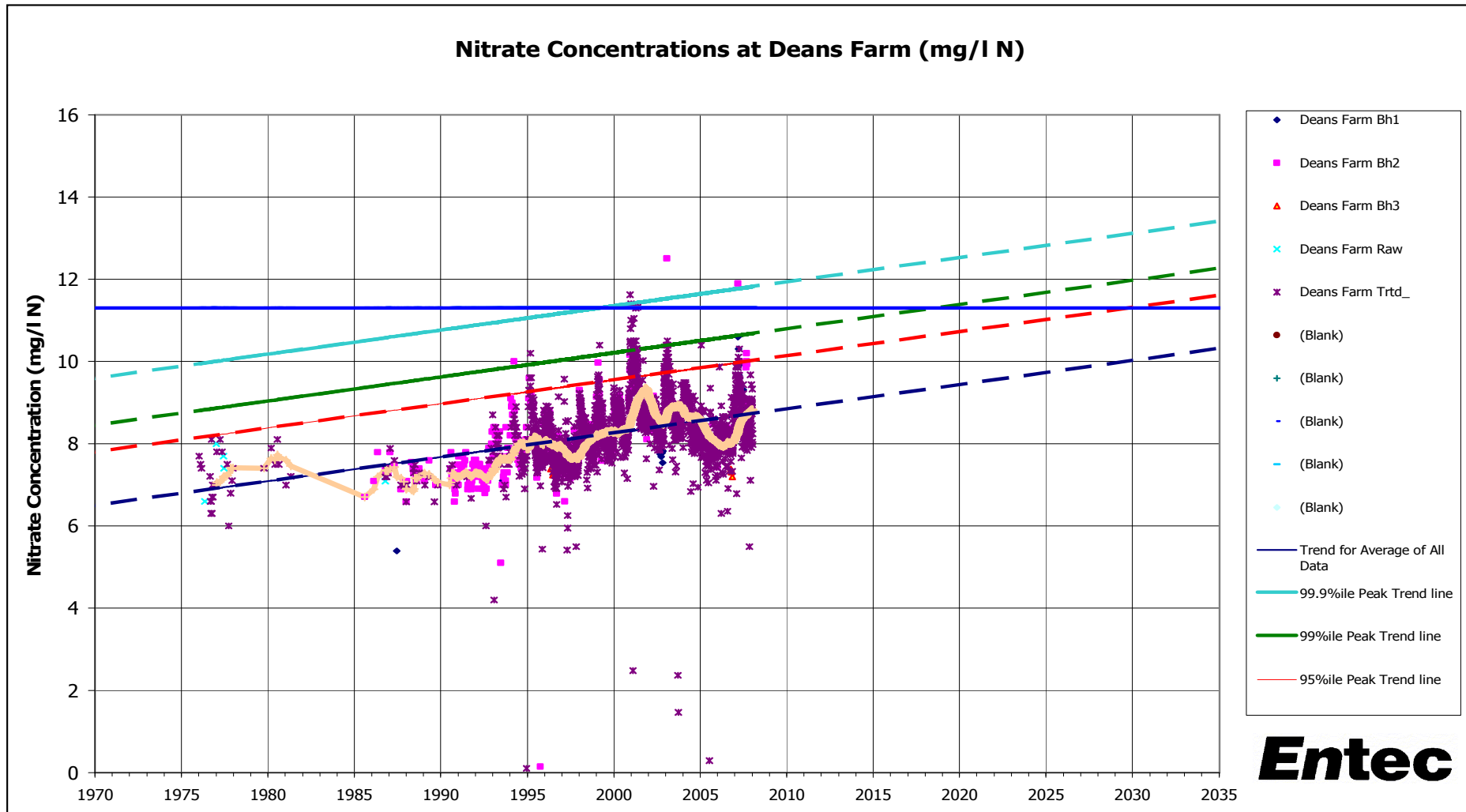
# Pollution



# Pollution

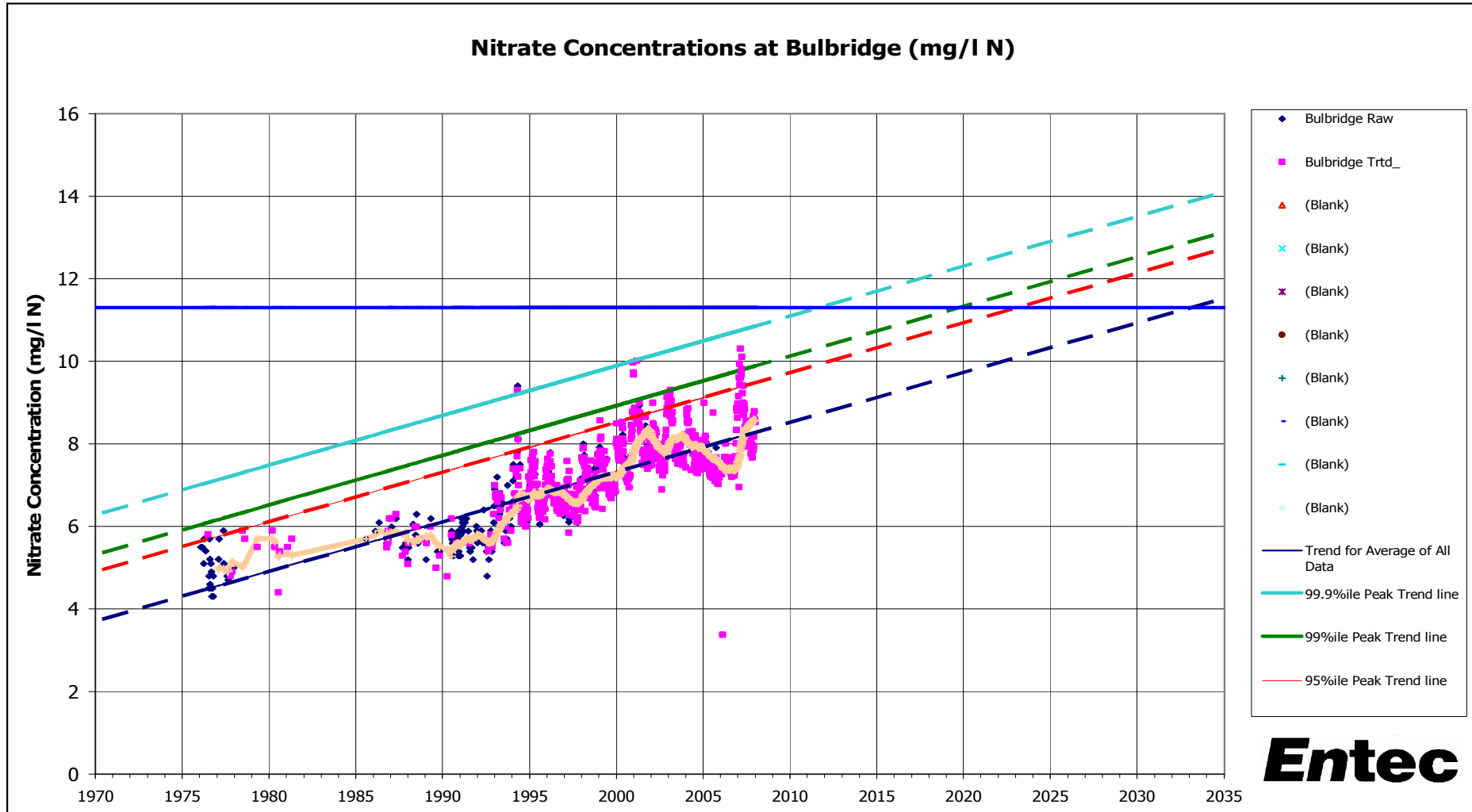


# Pollution



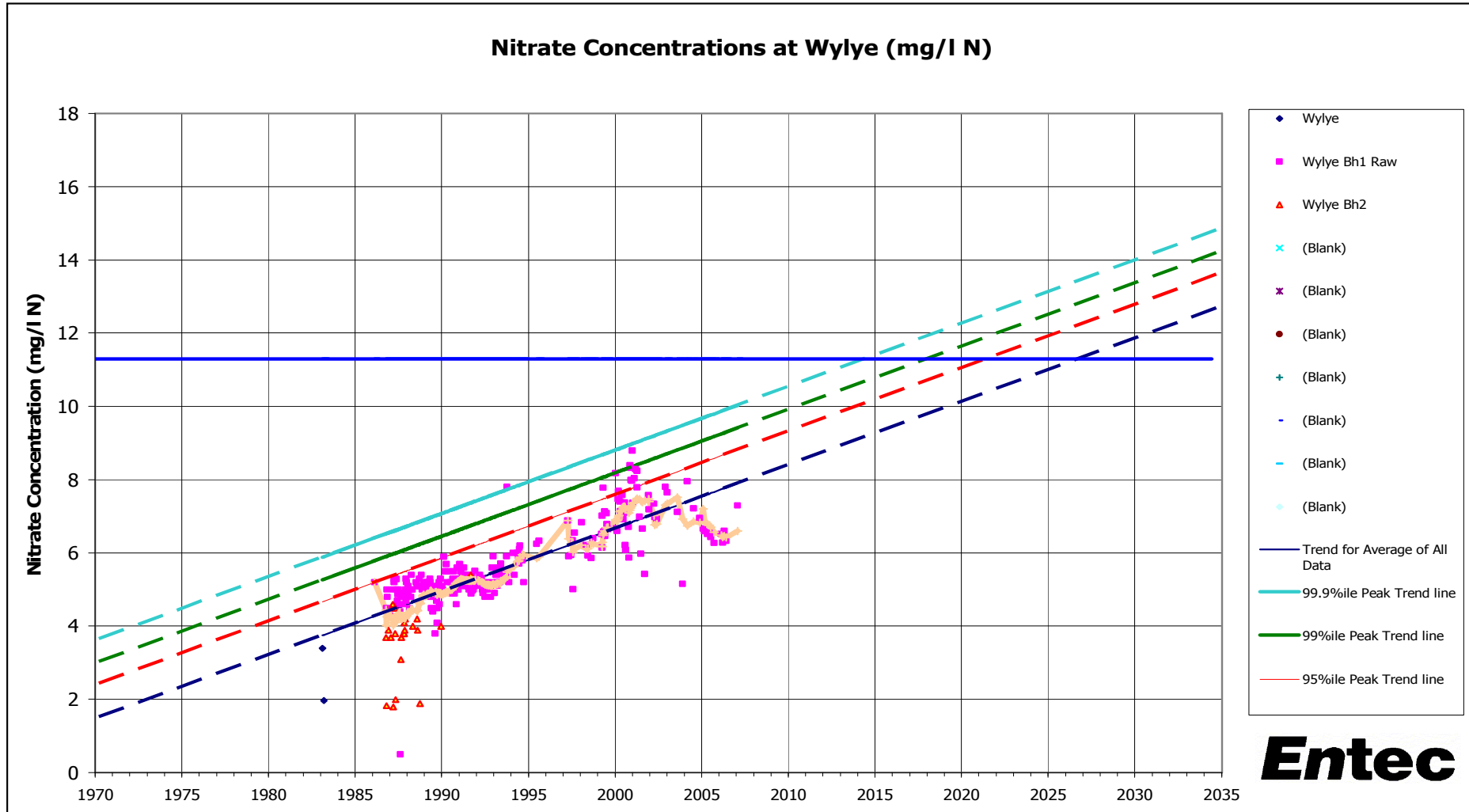
**Entec**

# Pollution

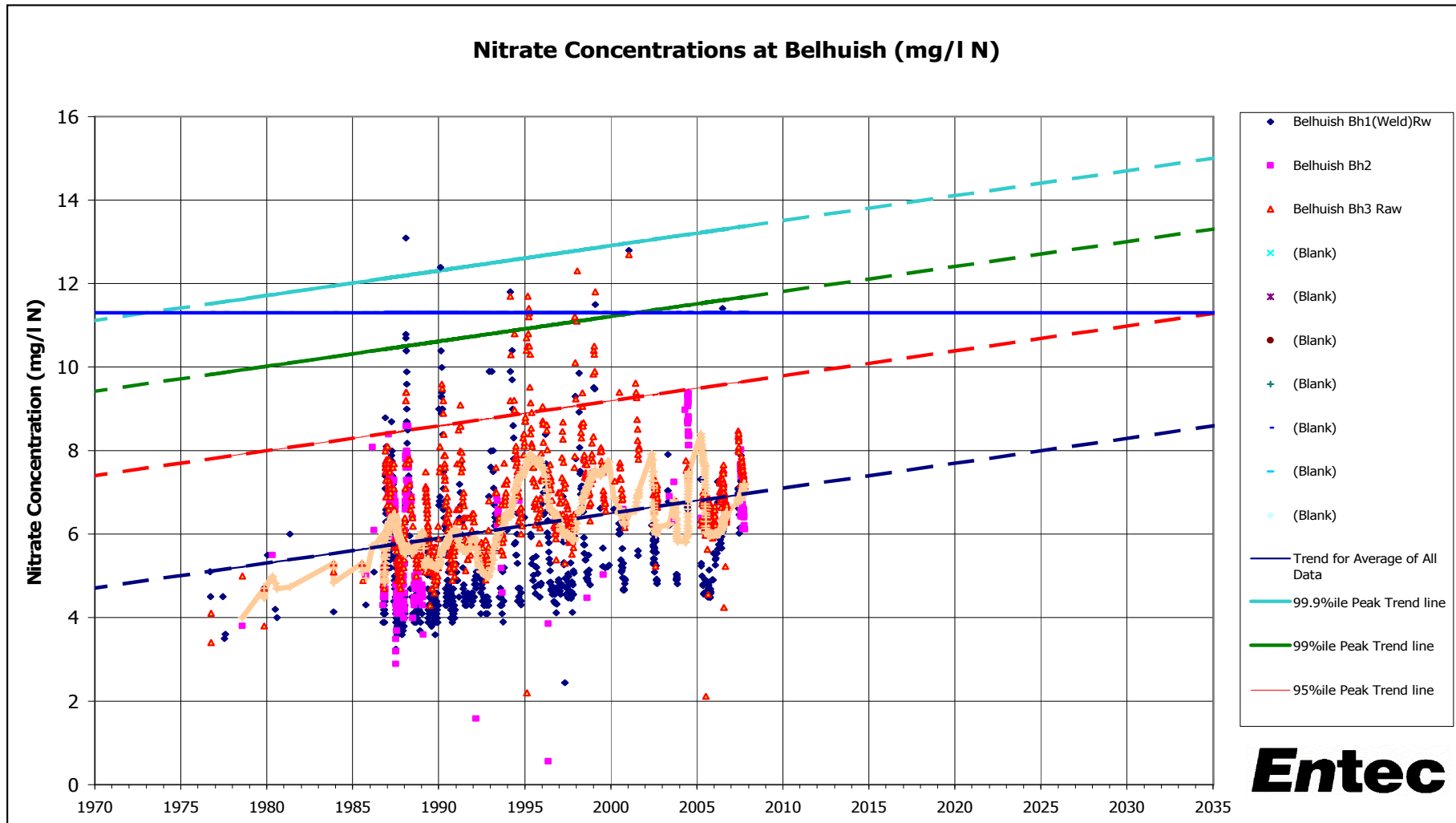




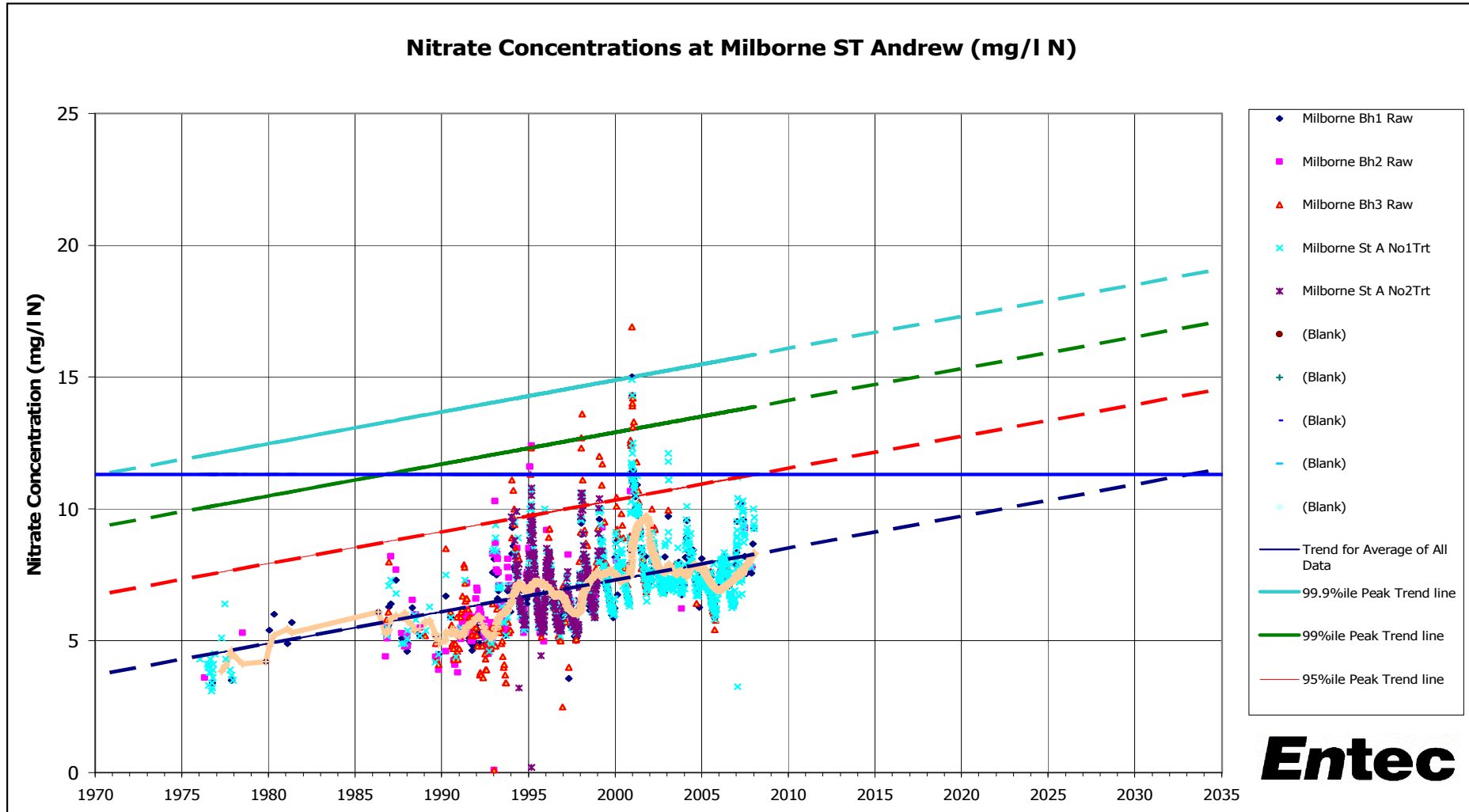
# Pollution



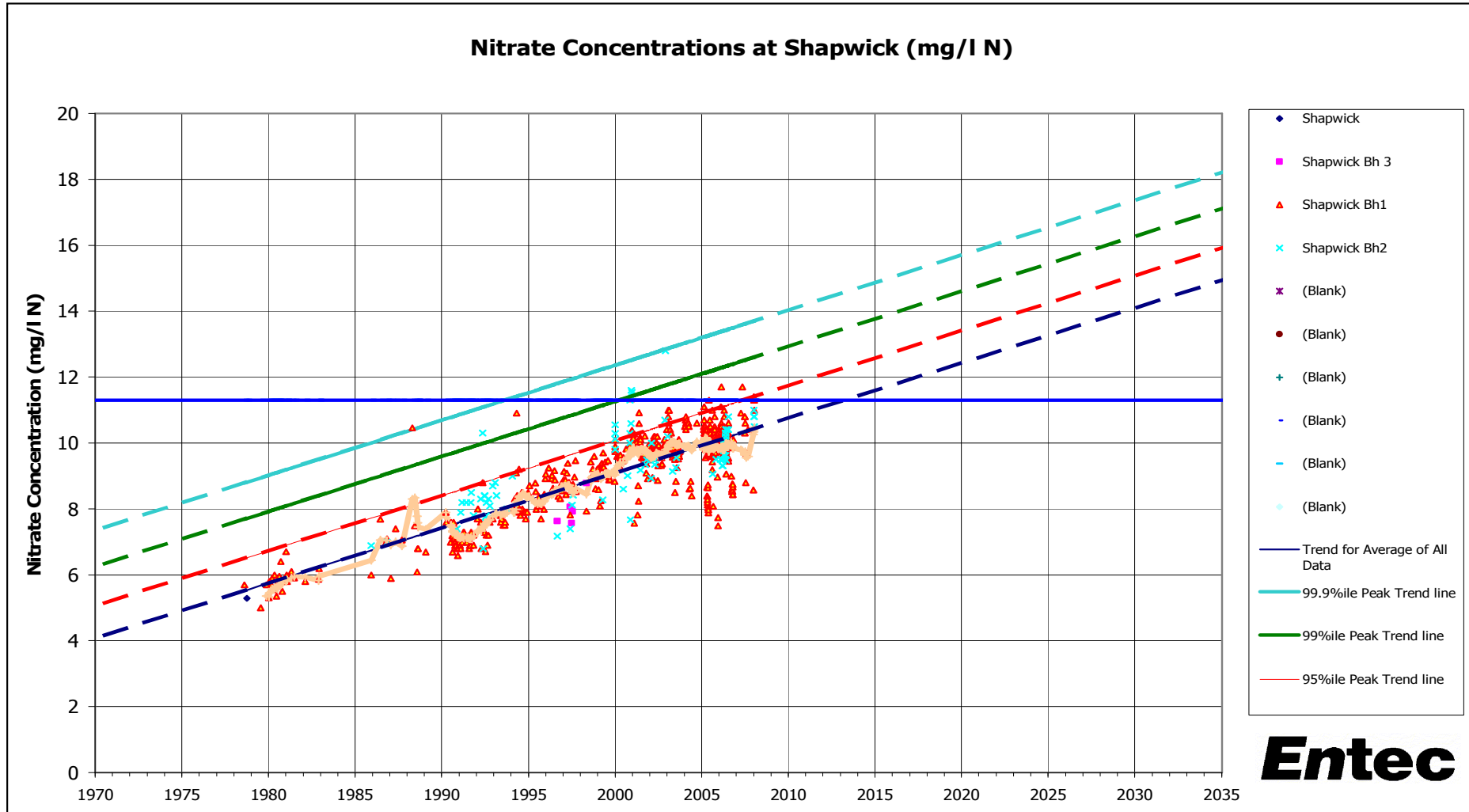
# Pollution



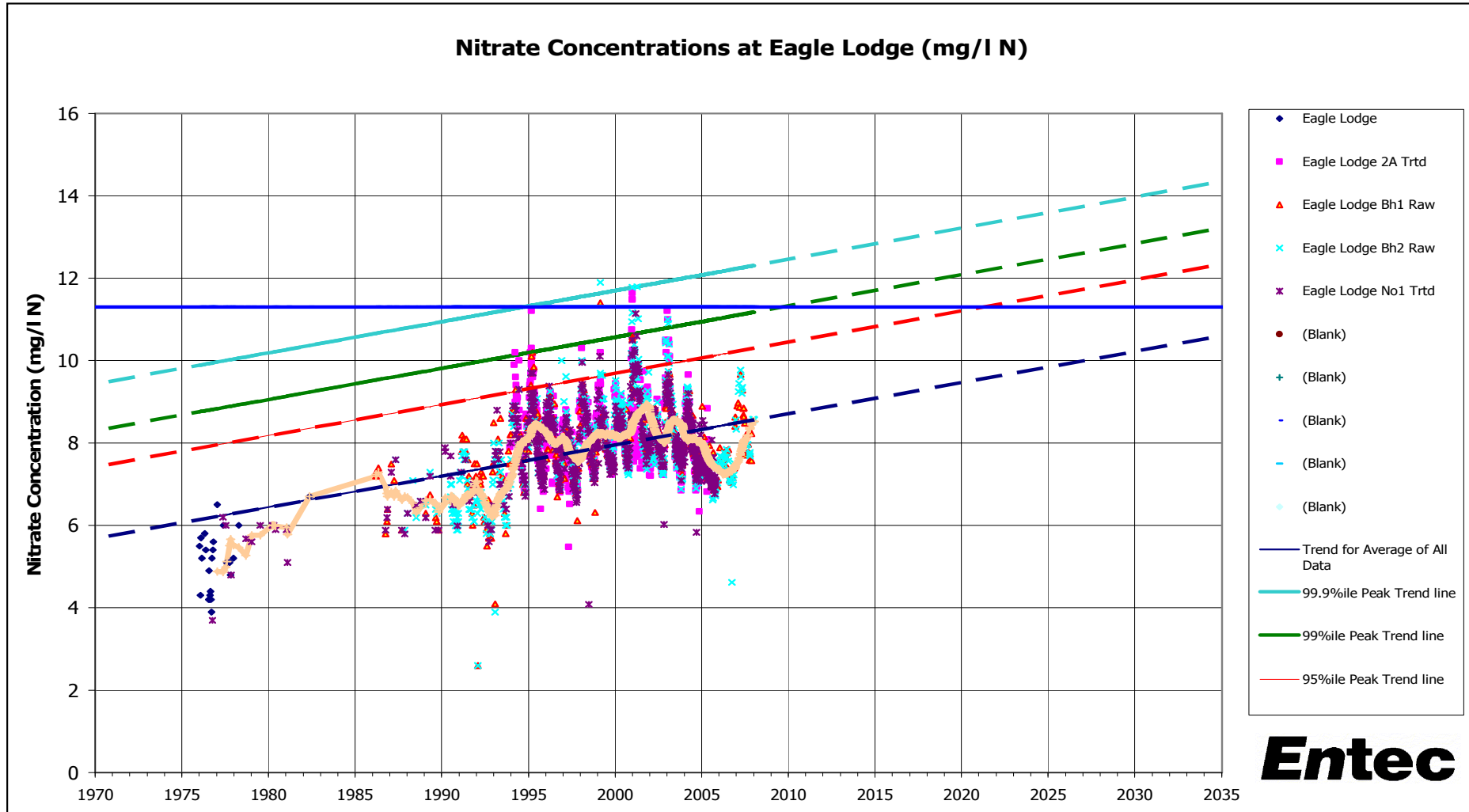
# Pollution



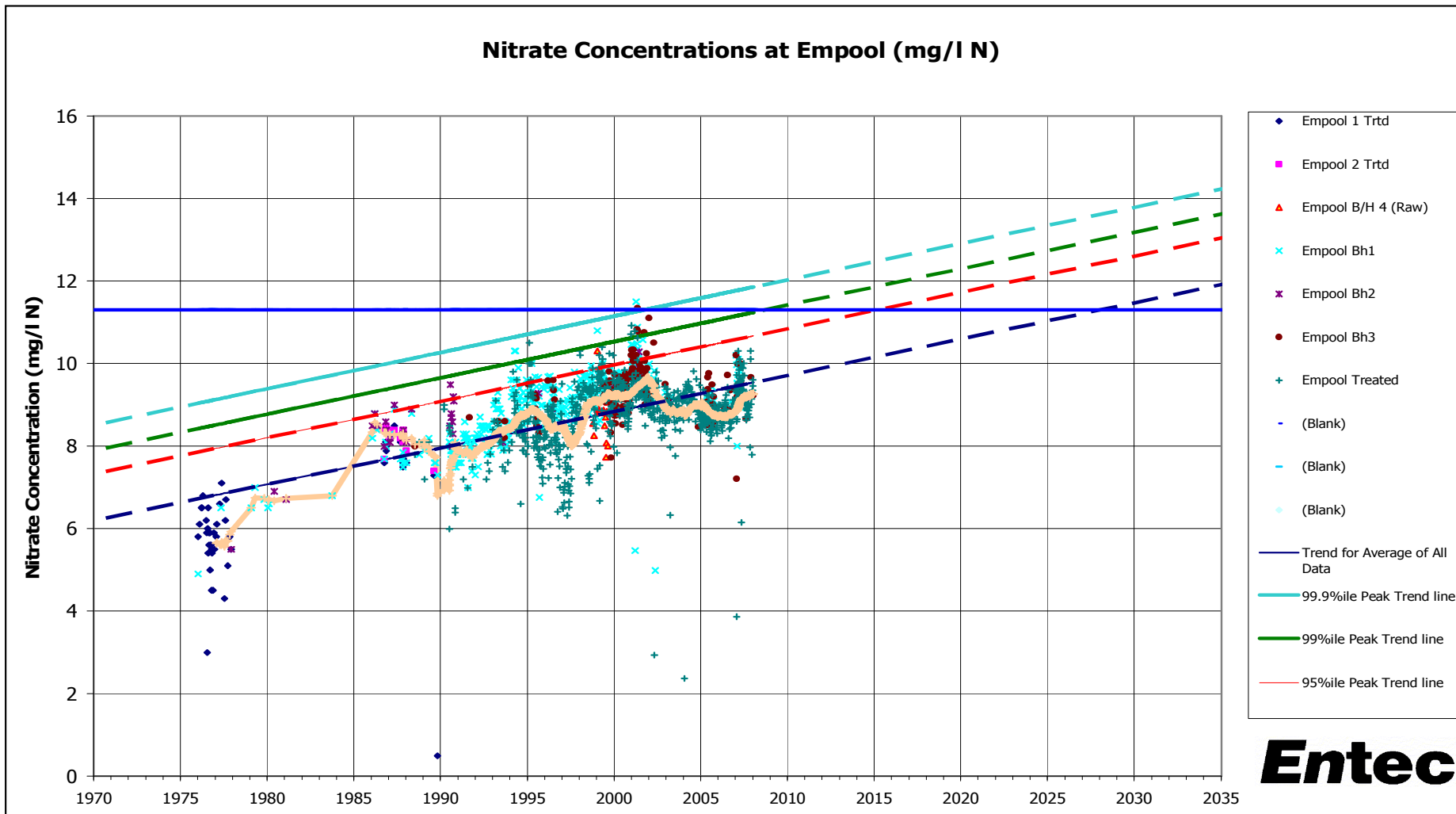
# Pollution



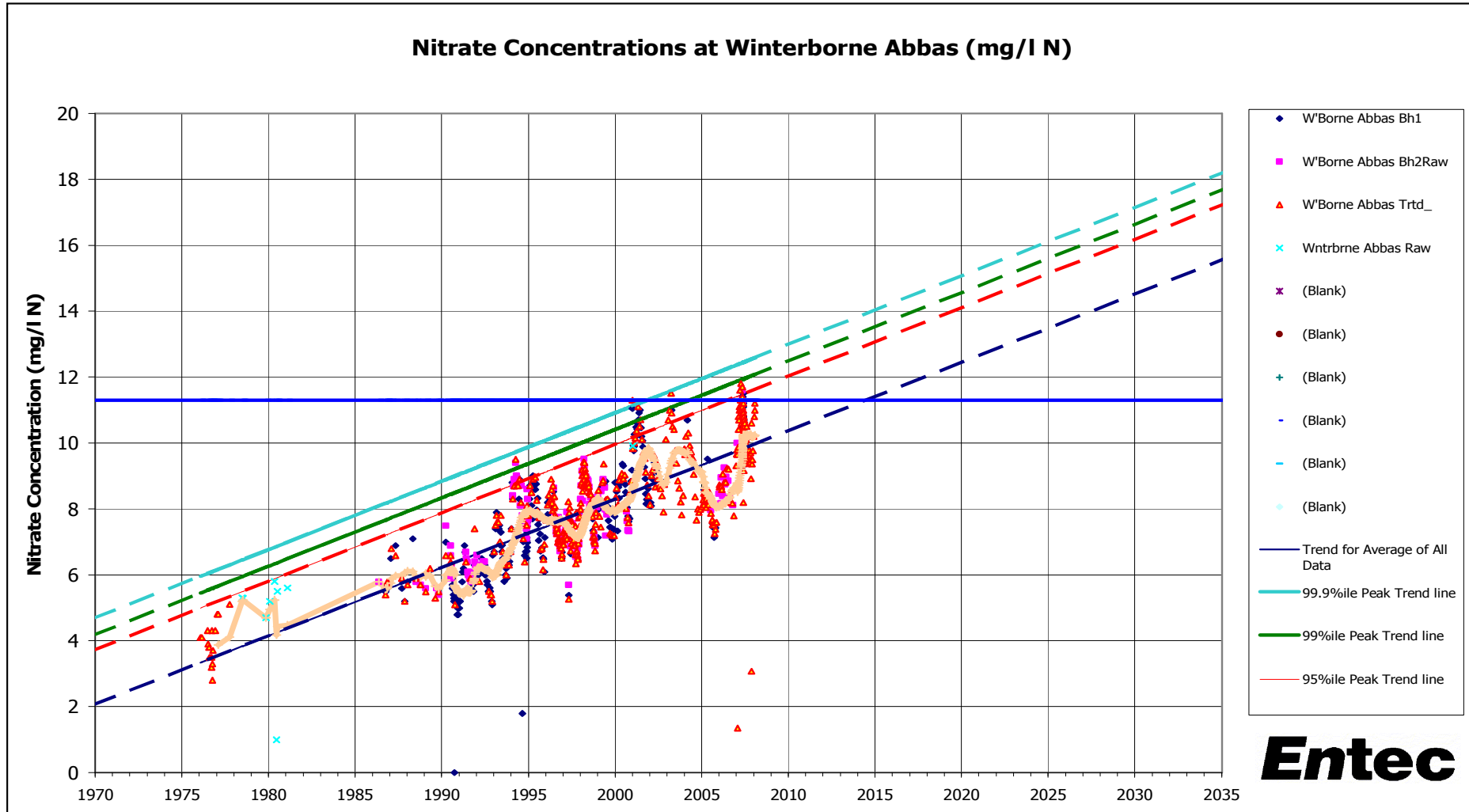
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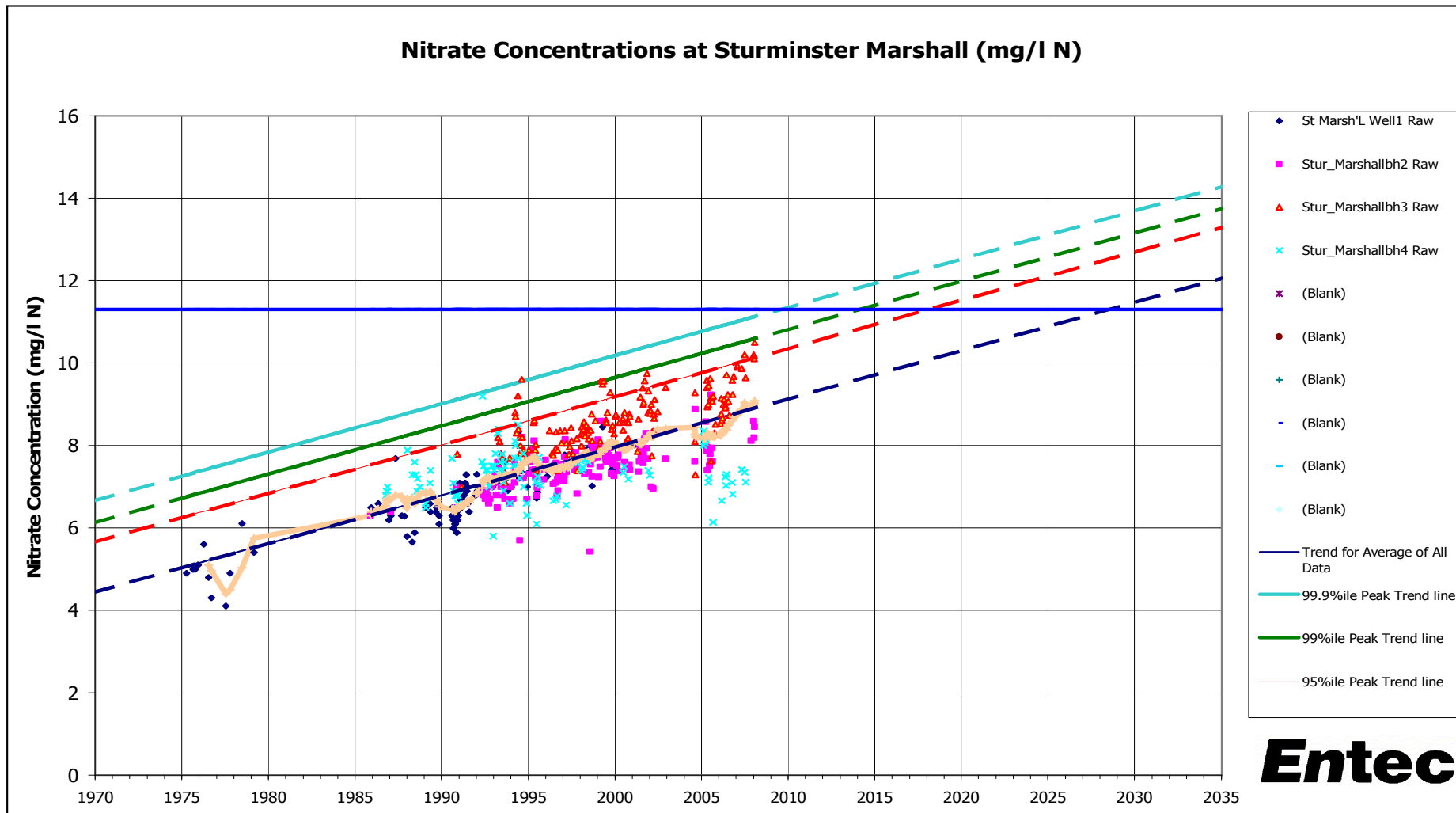
# Pollution



# Pollution



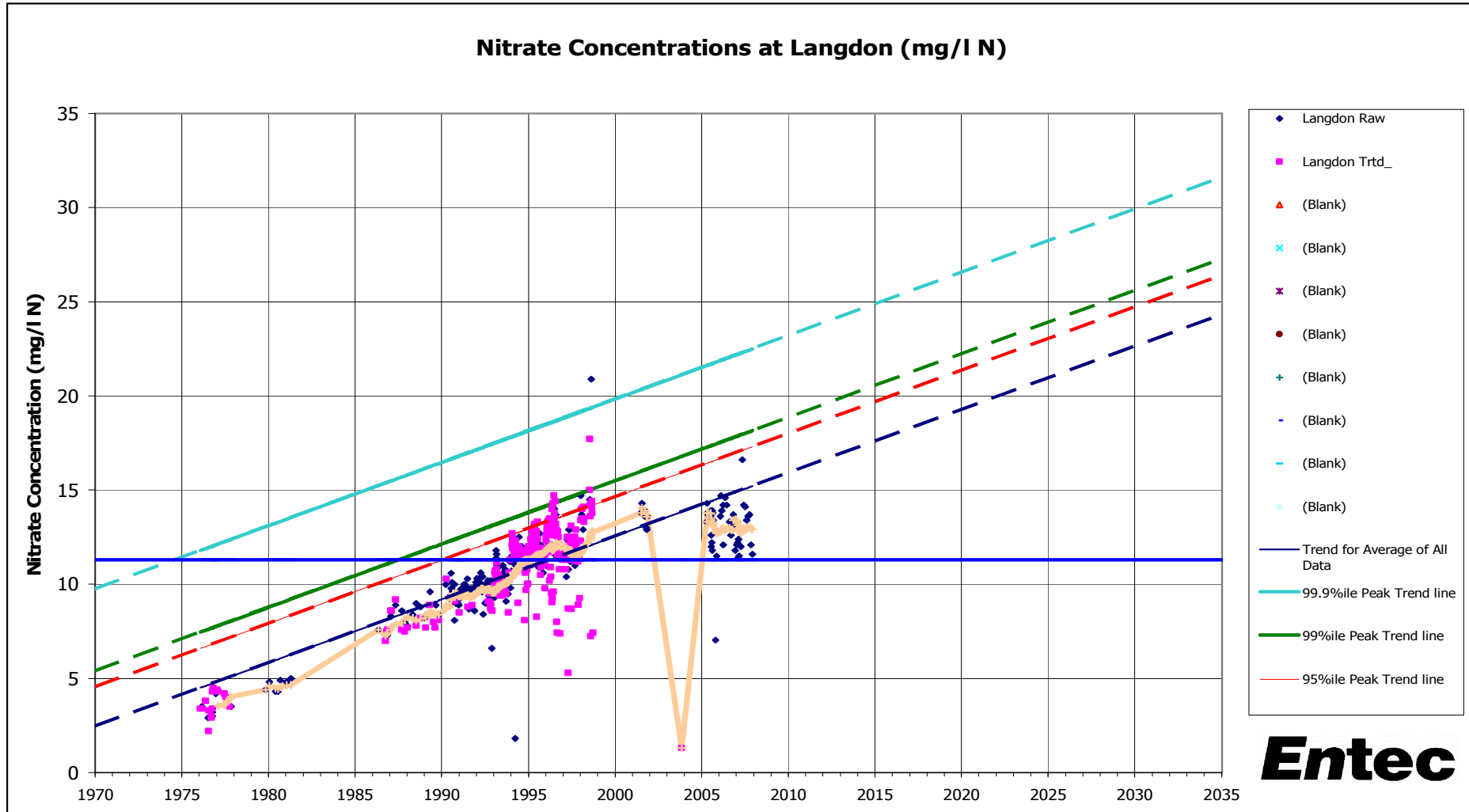
# Pollution



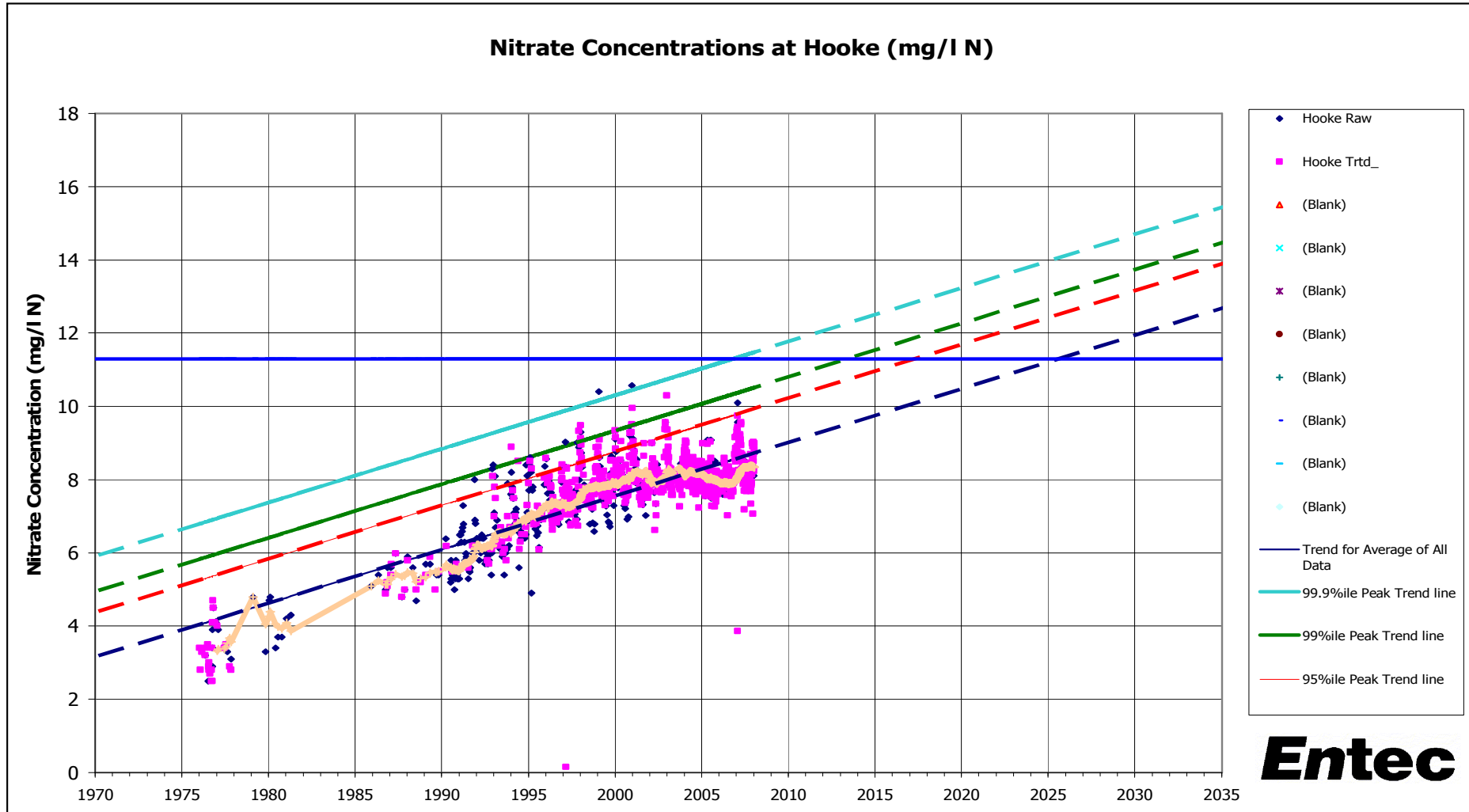
**Entec**



# Pollution



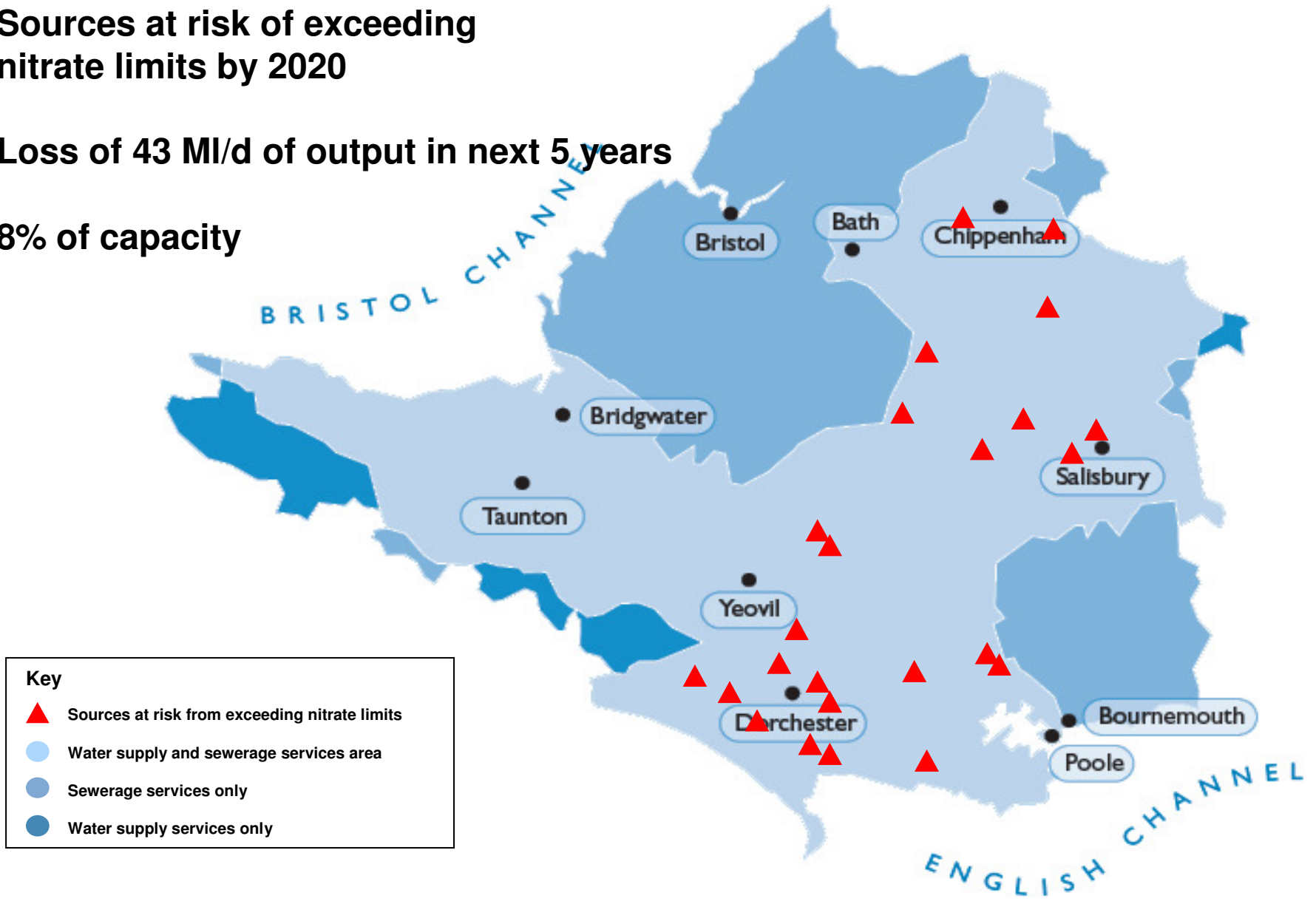
# Pollution



# Sources at risk of exceeding nitrate limits by 2020

Loss of 43 MI/d of output in next 5 years

8% of capacity



# How do we deal with this problem



- **Treatment**
- **Blending**
- **Solve problem at source**

# How long to solve the problem as source

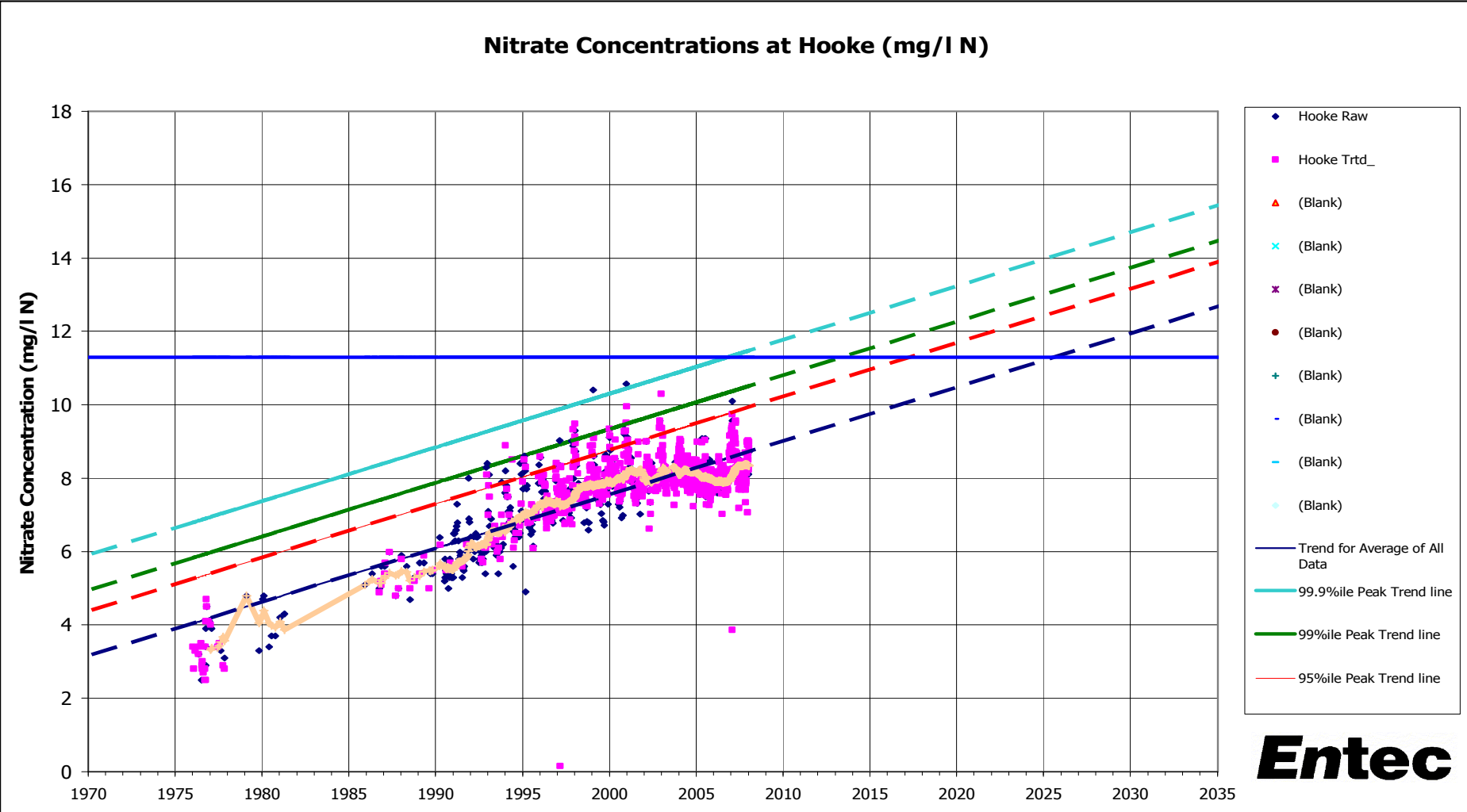


- **Hydrogeologists**

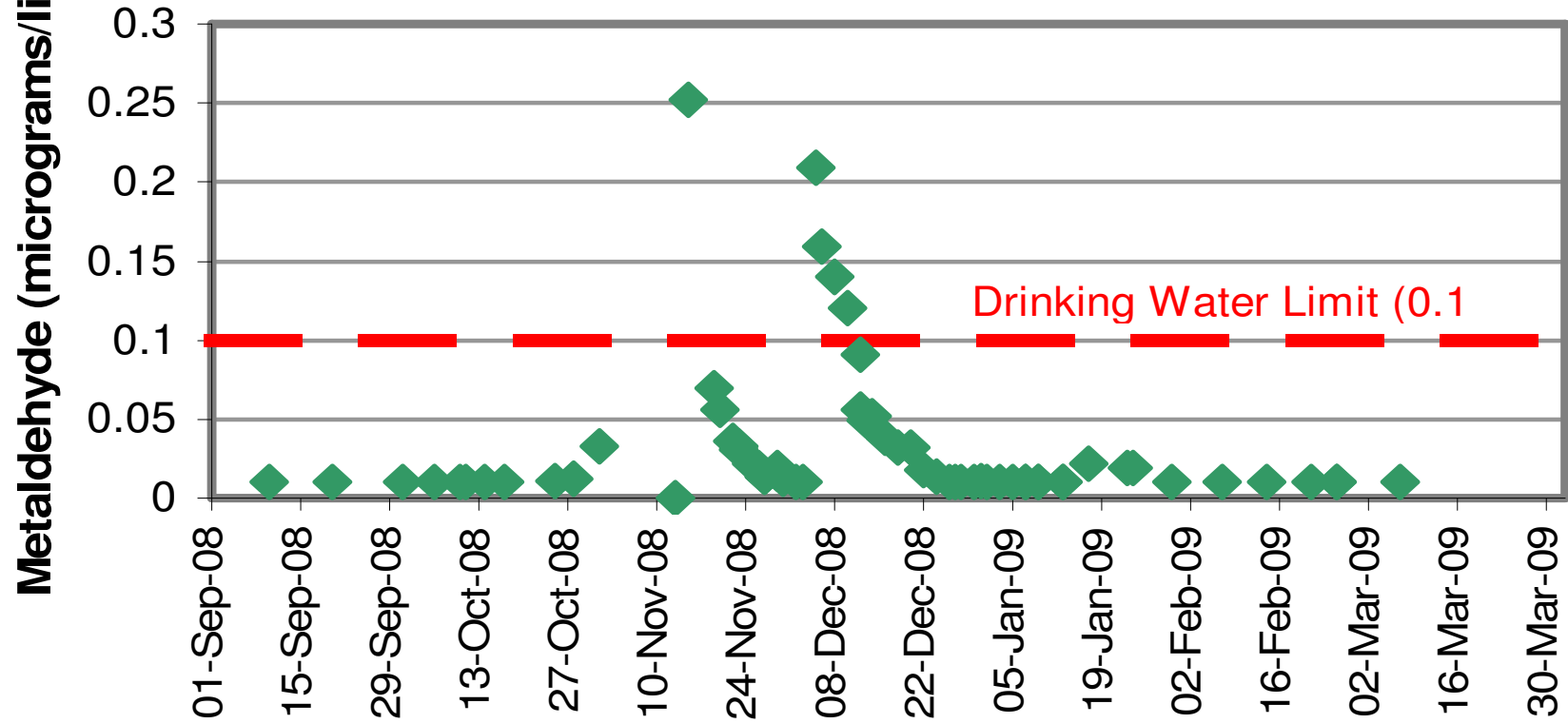
# Pollution



YTL company



# Ashford Reservoir Metaldehyde Levels



Daily Sample Point

FWAG Sample Point

New Sample Point

Neville Farm 113

Wood Hill West <80

Wood Hill E 125

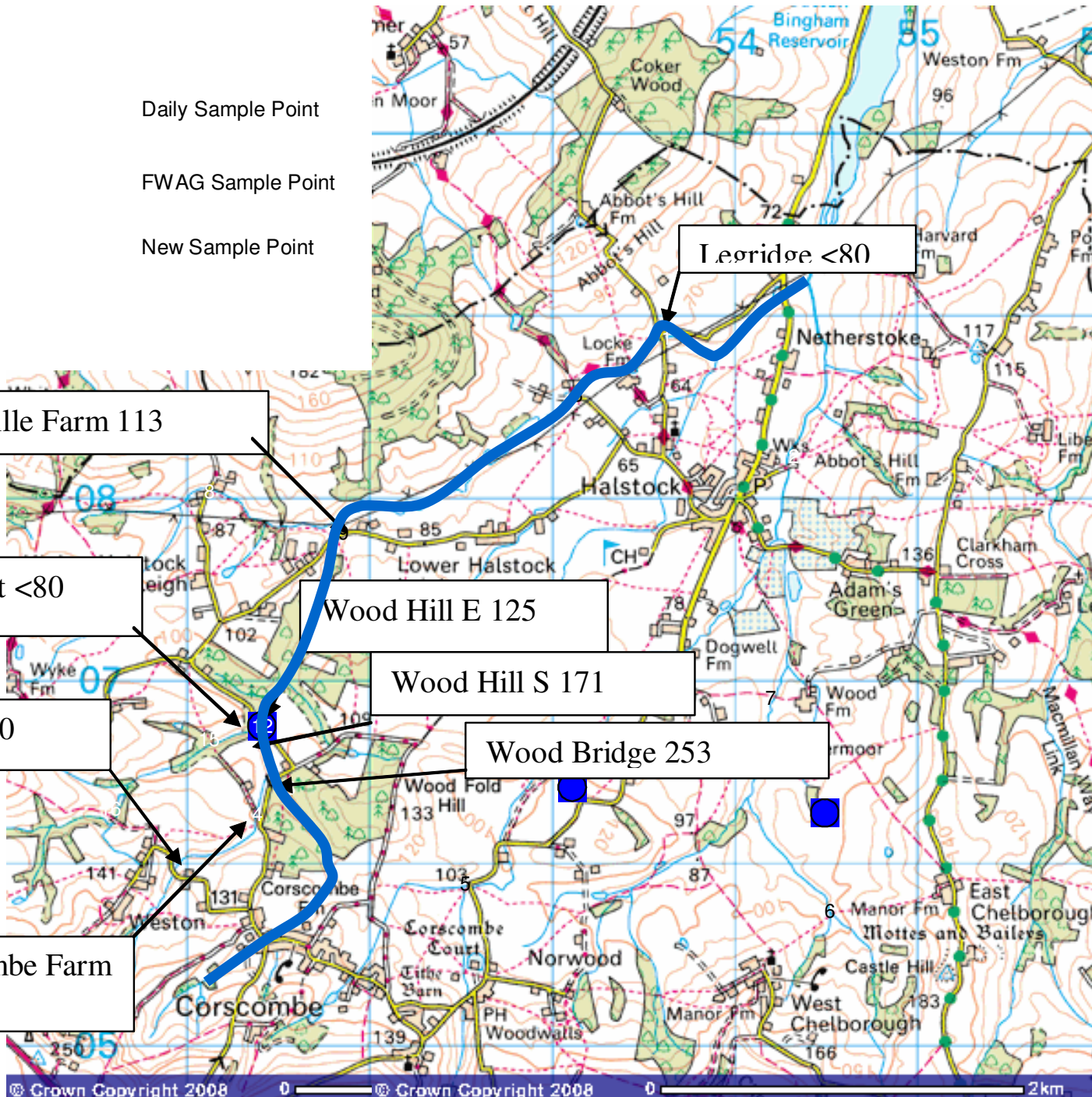
Wood Hill S 171

Weston Wood <80

Wood Bridge 253

Corscombe Farm  
<80

Leoridoe <80





# Conceptual model

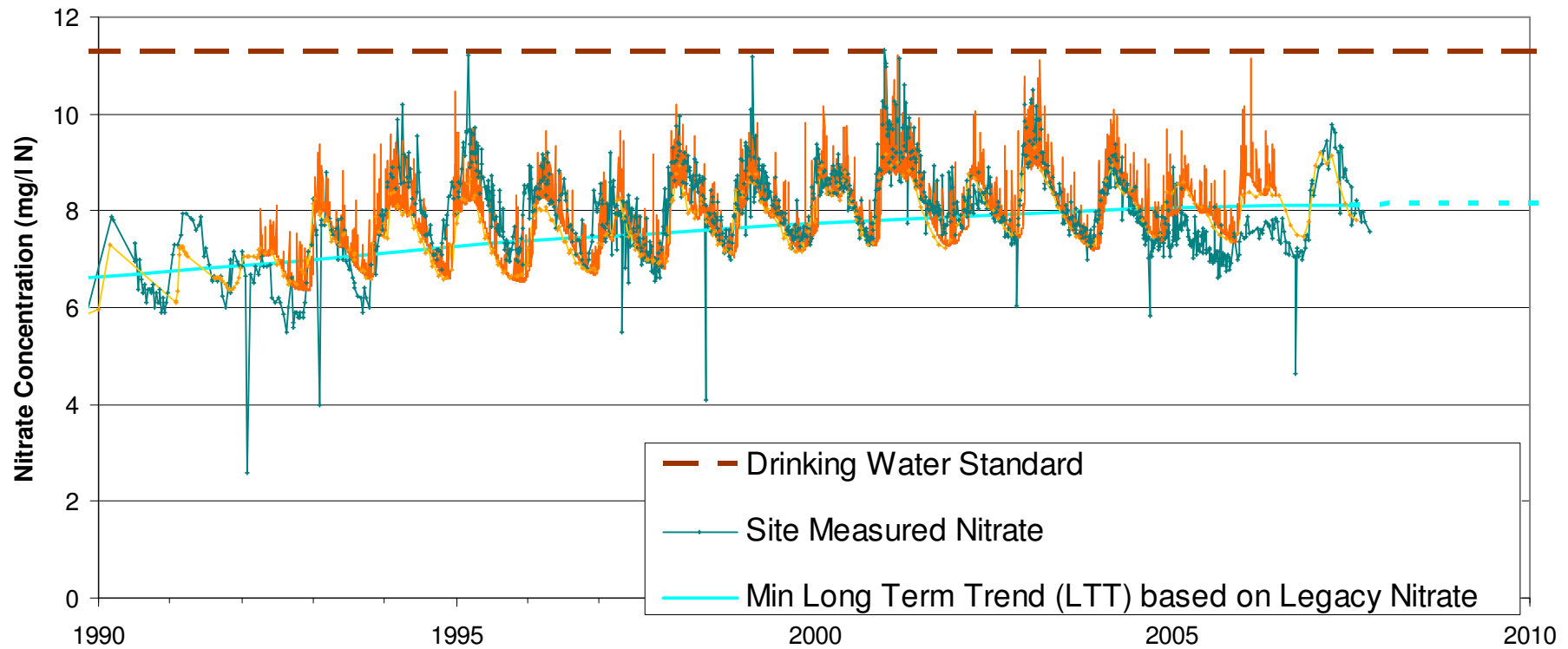


- **Nitrate level at time t =**
- **Function of historic application of nitrate / thickness of the unsaturated zone**
- **+**
- **Leachate concentration \* function of groundwater level**
- **+**
- **Leachate concentration \* function of recharge**

# Good calibration



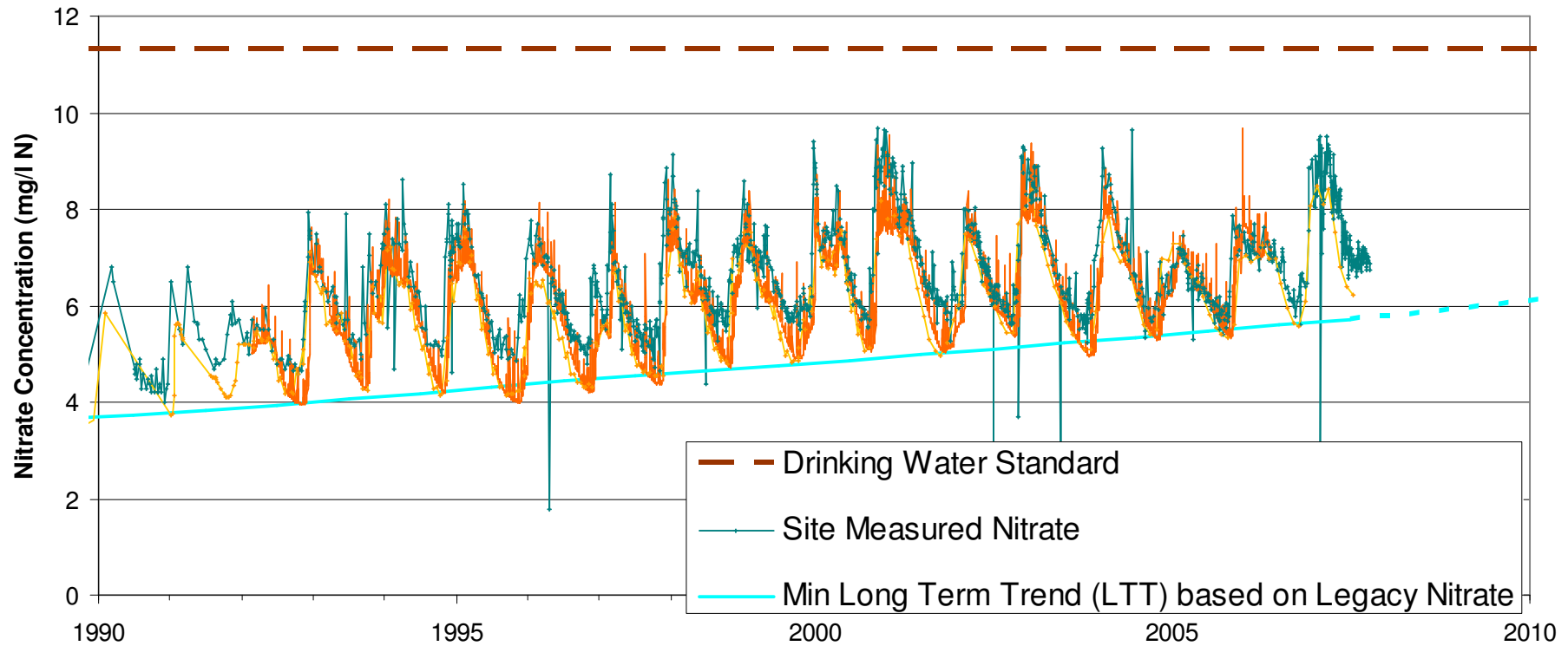
### Eagle Lodge Calibration - Step 4 Add Bypass Flow Effect



# Good Calibration with a Number of Sites



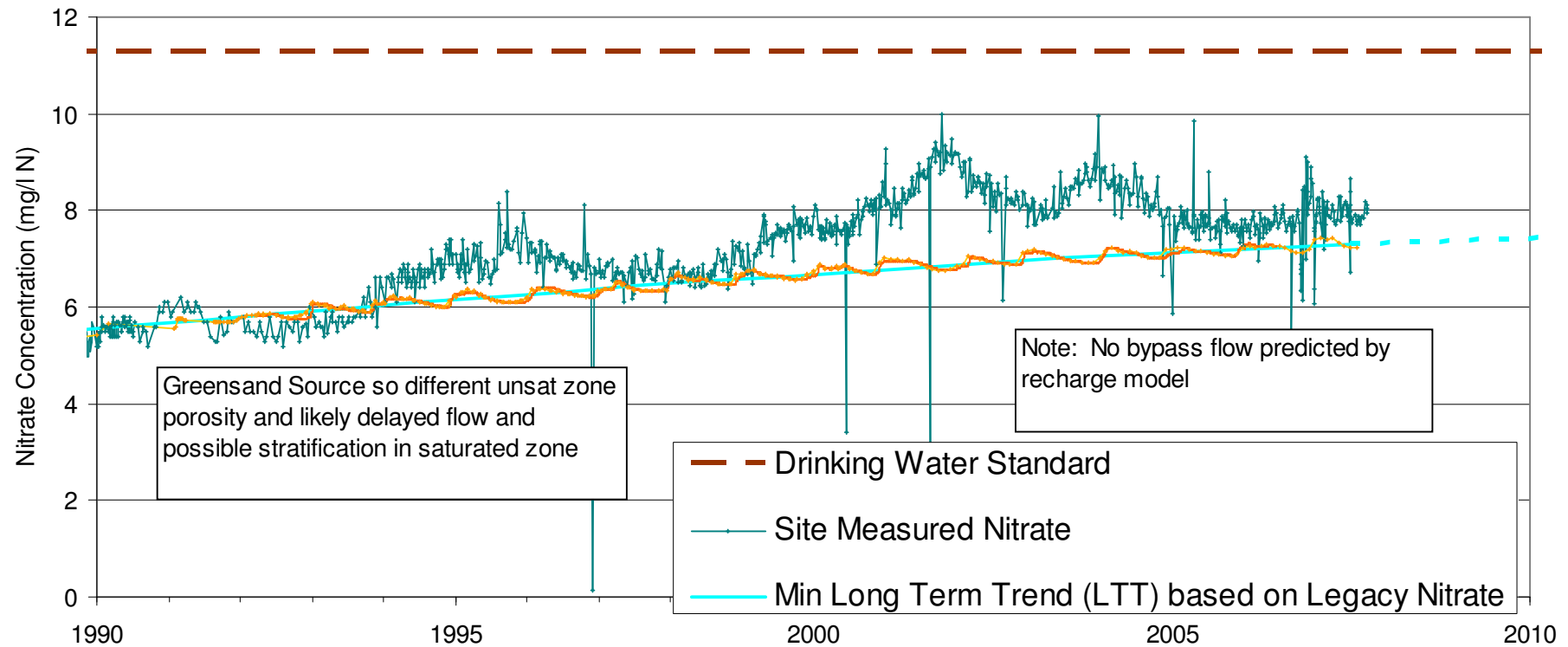
### Friar Waddon at Step 4 Calibration



# Whoops!



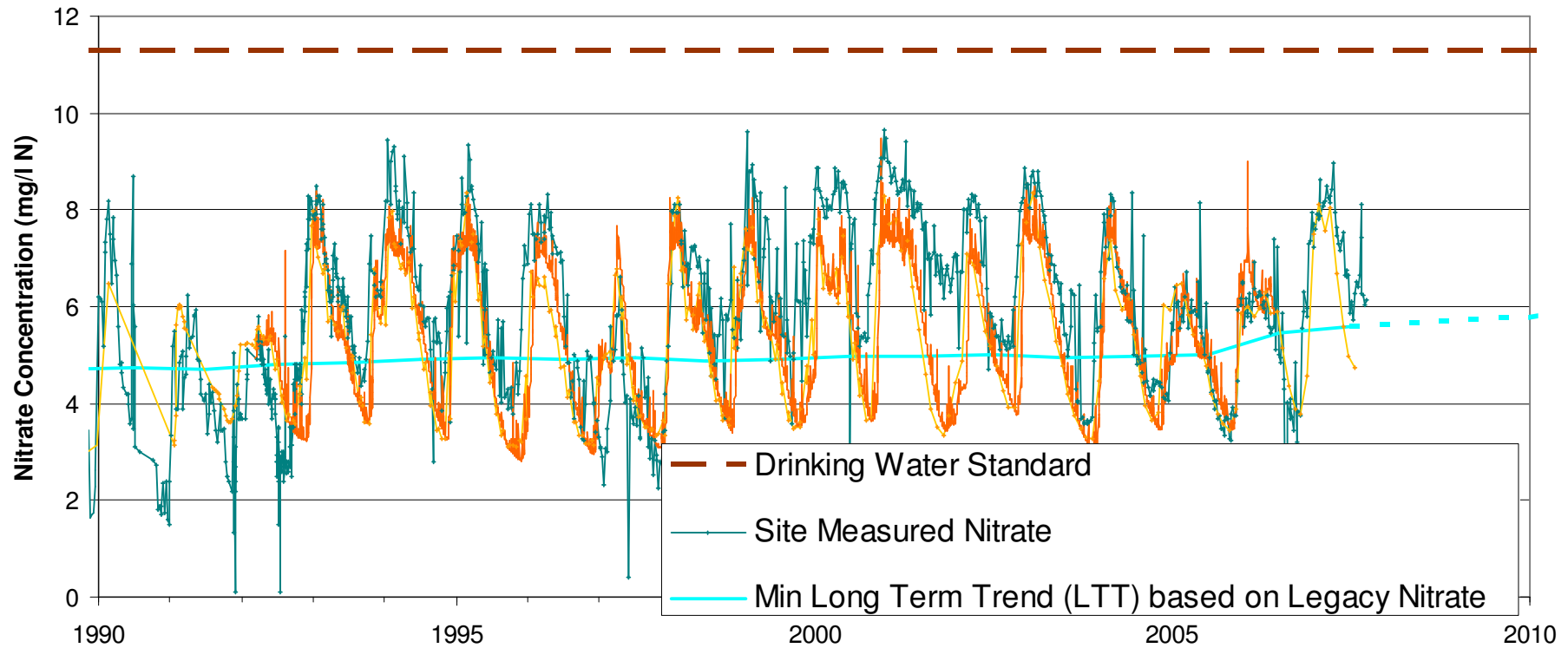
## Dunkerton at Step 4



# But Generally Good for Chalk Sources



Chirton at Step 4

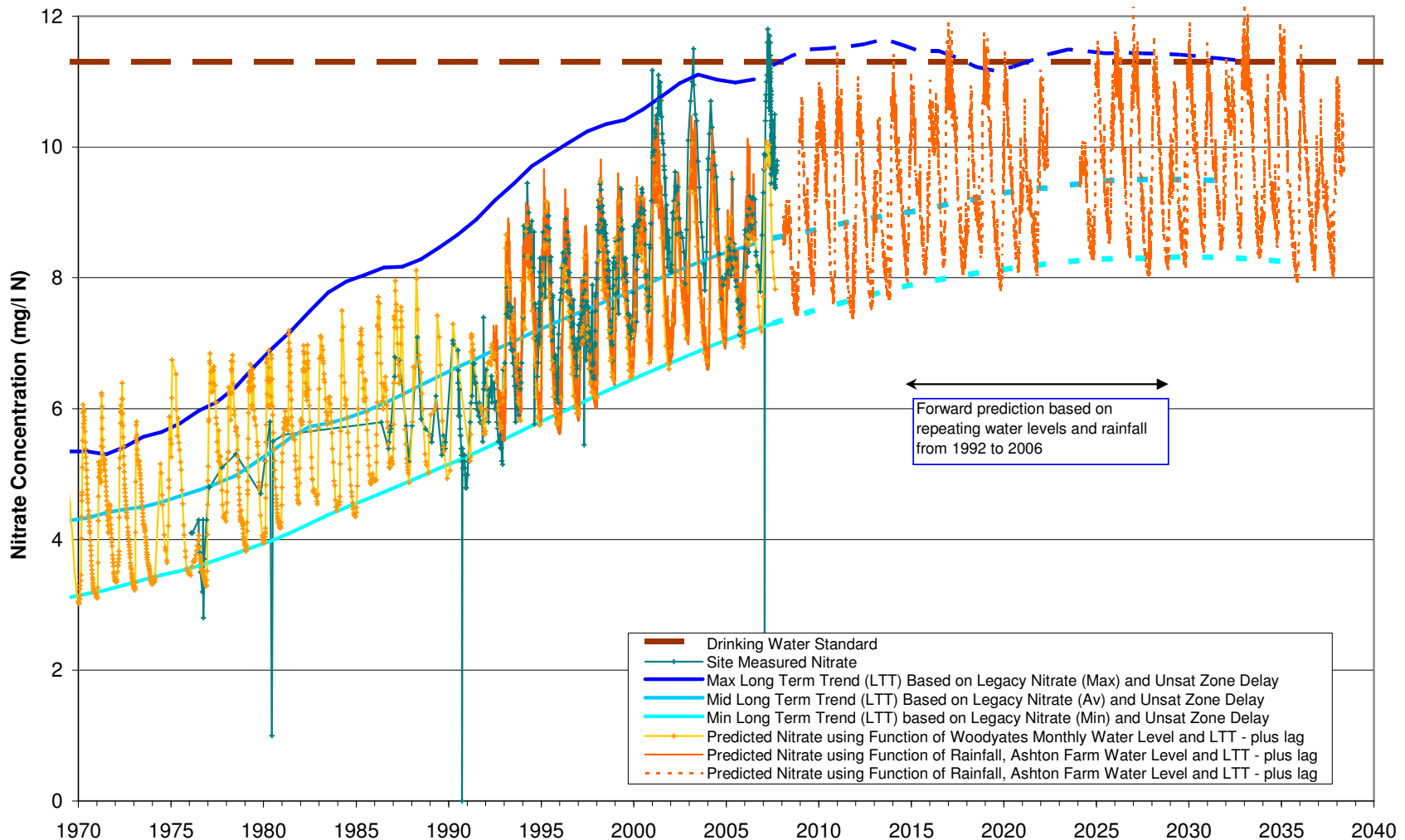


## Modelled Scenarios

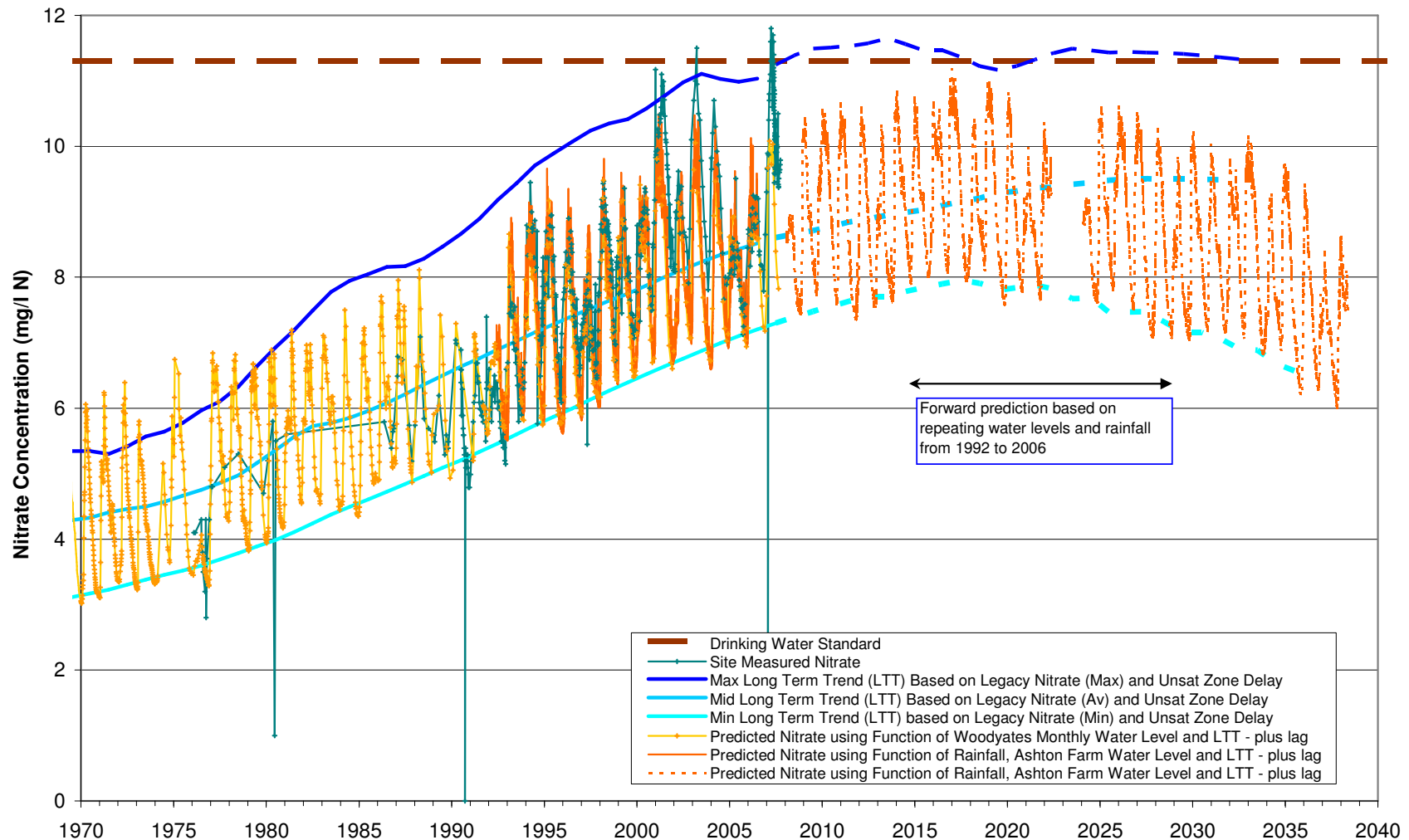


- Scenario 1 – nitrate leaching at 2006/7 rates
- Scenario 3 – nitrate leaching reduced to 50% of 2006/7 rates
- Scenario 2 – nitrate leaching reduced to zero

# Winterbourne Abbas Scenario 1 Forward Prediction of Nitrate at PWS

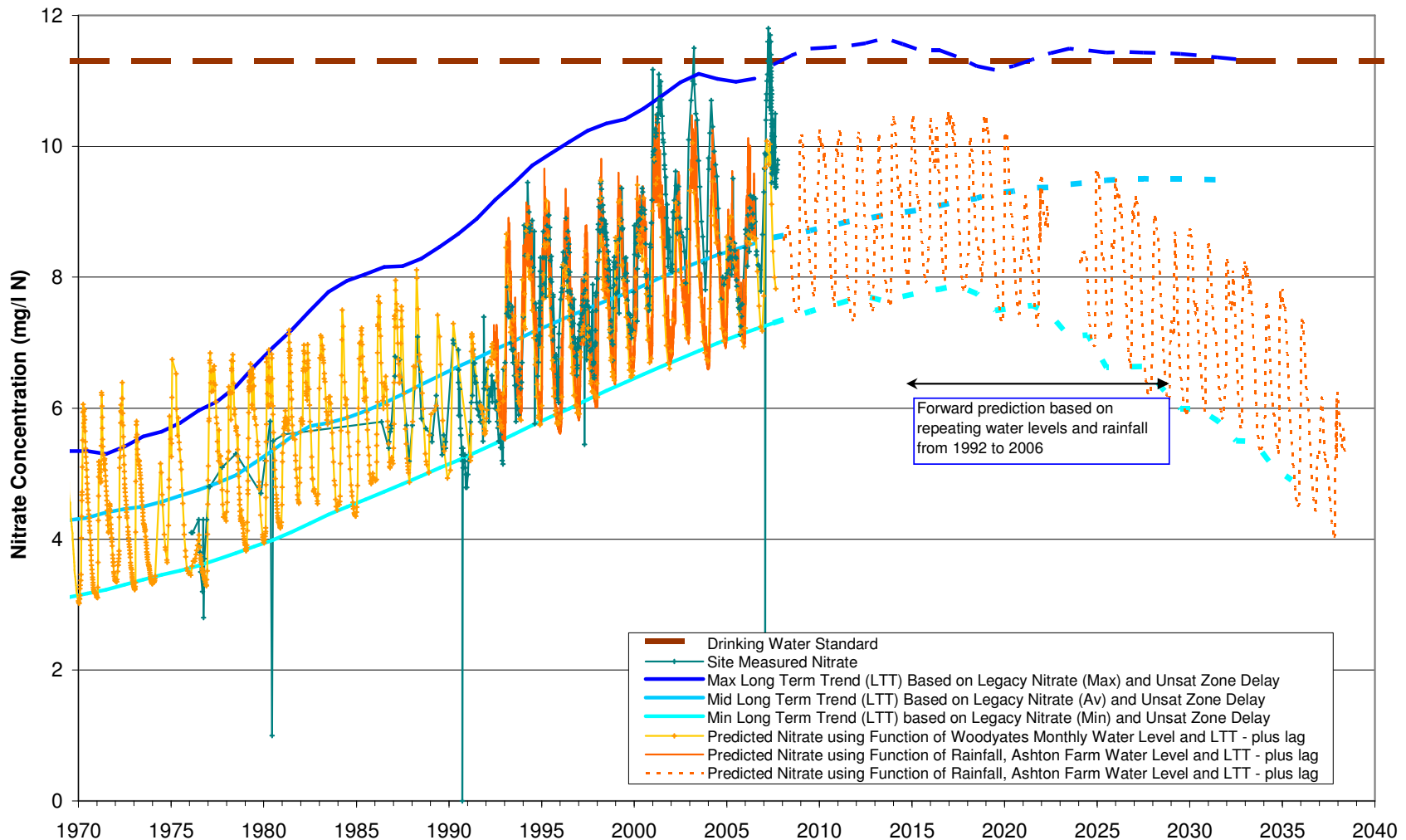


# Winterbourne Abbas Scenario 3 Forward Prediction of Nitrate at PWS





# Winterbourne Abbas Scenario 2 Forward Prediction of Nitrate at PWS



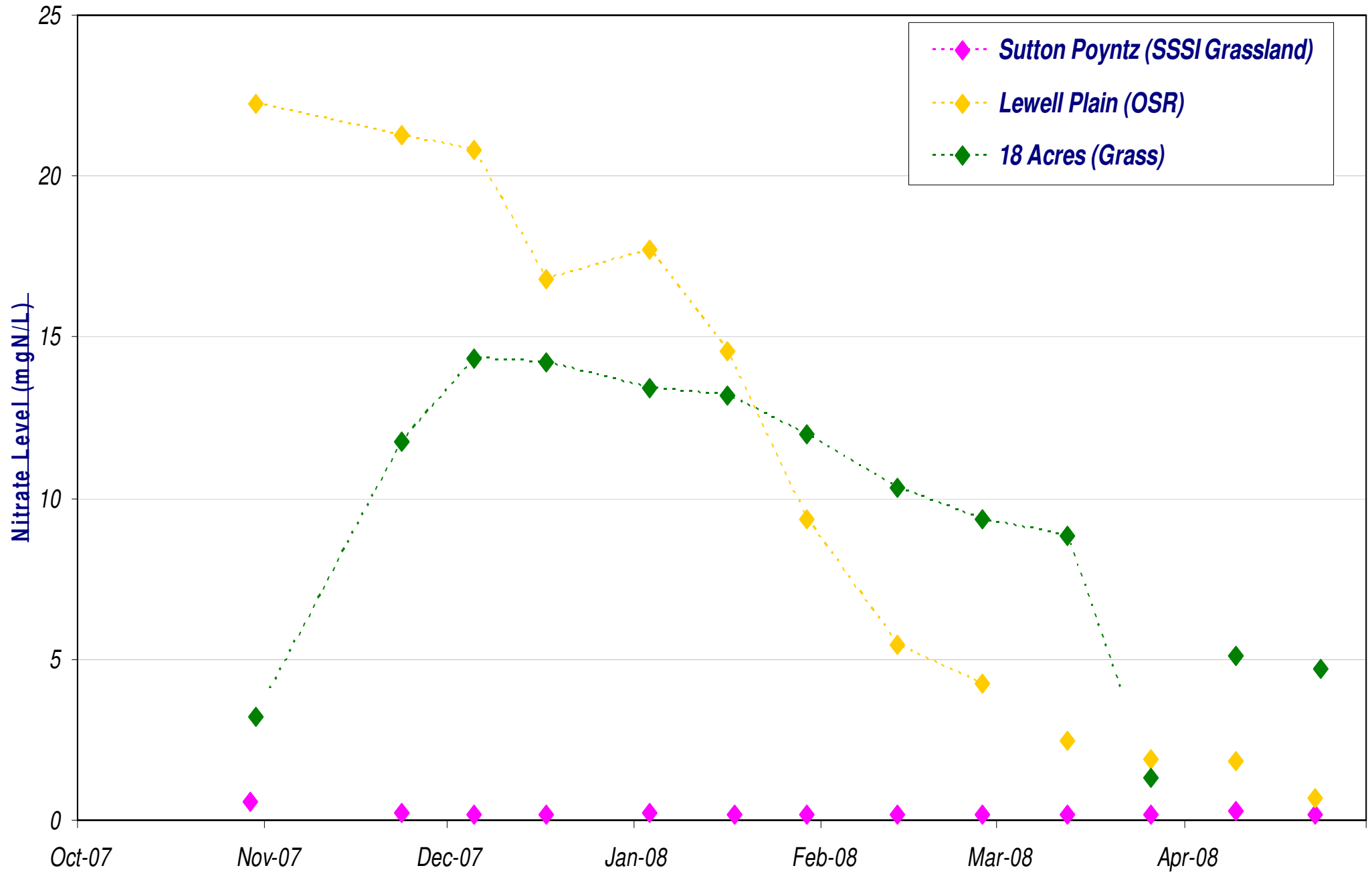
- **But how radical do you need to be?**

**That is great!**



- **But how do we achieve a 50% or 100% reduction in leaching?**
- **CSFOs?**
- **NVZ regulations?**
- **Catchment management based on advice and data?**
- **Catch-crops – WAgrico?**
- **Growing grass?**
- **Growing trees?**

Comparison of Average Nitrate Concentration (mgN/L) in Porous Pots Under different Crop types



# Clarendon



- **Luke de Vial, MSc (Hydrogeology)**