

Steve Fletcher National Groundwater & Contaminated Land Centre

Summary

- Nature of the Directive
- What is an aquifer?
- Quantitative status
- What's gone wrong?
- Groundwater bodies

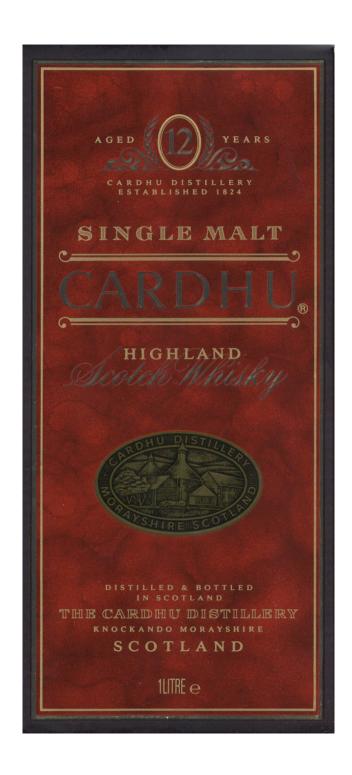
Purpose of the Water Framework Directive

- ... purpose... is to establish a **framework** for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters, and groundwater which:
- protects and enhances....aquatic ecosystems...with regard to their water needs...terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands ...
- enhanced protection of the aquatic environmentreduction of discharges ...hazardous substances
- promotes sustainable water use...
- ensures progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater...
- mitigates effects of floods and droughts...

Whereases 34 of 53

For the purposes of environmental protection there is a need for greater integration of the qualitative and quantitative aspects of both surface waters and groundwaters

Note!



Common definitions of status of water in terms of quality and where relevant for the purpose of environmental protection, quantity should be established

...control of quantity is an ancillary element in securing good water quality and therefore measures on quantity, serving the objective of ensuring good water quality, should also be established

... quantitative status of a body of groundwater may have an important impact on the ecological quality of surface waters and terrestrial ecosystems associated with that groundwater

For water quantity, overall principles should be laid down for control on abstraction and impoundment in order to ensure the environmental sustainability of the affected water systems



Triptych 1

 "Groundwater" means all water that is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil

Surface Water

"inland waters except groundwater"

- What is recharge in the unsaturated zone?
- What is perched groundwater?

Triptych 2

"Aquifer" means a subsurface layer or layers of rock or other geological strata of sufficient porosity and permeability to allow either a significant flow of groundwater or the abstraction of significant quantities of groundwater

What is significant?

One

A significant flow is one which, were it to be removed would prevent the achievement of the objectives of Article 4 for the associated surface water or terrestrial ecosystem

SWF

The late arrival at the ball

MS should identify waters used for abstraction of drinking water and ensure compliance with the DWD 1980

Drinking Water

Article 7 requires the identification of :-

- all bodies of water used for abstraction of water intended for human consumption providing more than 10m3/d on average or serving more than 50 persons.
- those bodies of water intended for such future use
- Where does this come from?

Drinking Water Directive

Member states may exempt from the provisions:-

...water intended for human consumption from an individual supply providing less than 10m3/d as an average or serving less than 50 persons ...

Drinking Water

Member states shall monitor, in accordance with Annex 5, those bodies of water which according to Annex 5, provide more than 100 m3/d as an average

What is significant?

Two

 all rocks which supply >10m3/d on average are therefore aquifers and therefore have to be characterised as groundwater bodies – the UK?

- Ignore?
- Discuss!

Triptych 3

• "Body of groundwater" means a distinct volume of groundwater within an aquifer or aquifers.

Groundwater Bodies

- Characterise
- Further Characterise if at risk
- Programme of measures if at risk
- Manage

Development Cycle for Conceptual models

Best Conceptual Model

Better Conceptual Model

First Conceptual Model

Initial ideas



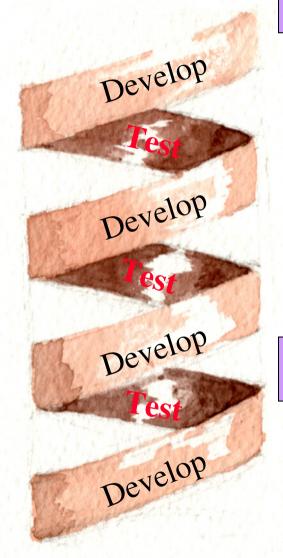
Development Cycle for Conceptual models

Best Conceptual Model

Better Conceptual Model

First Conceptual Model

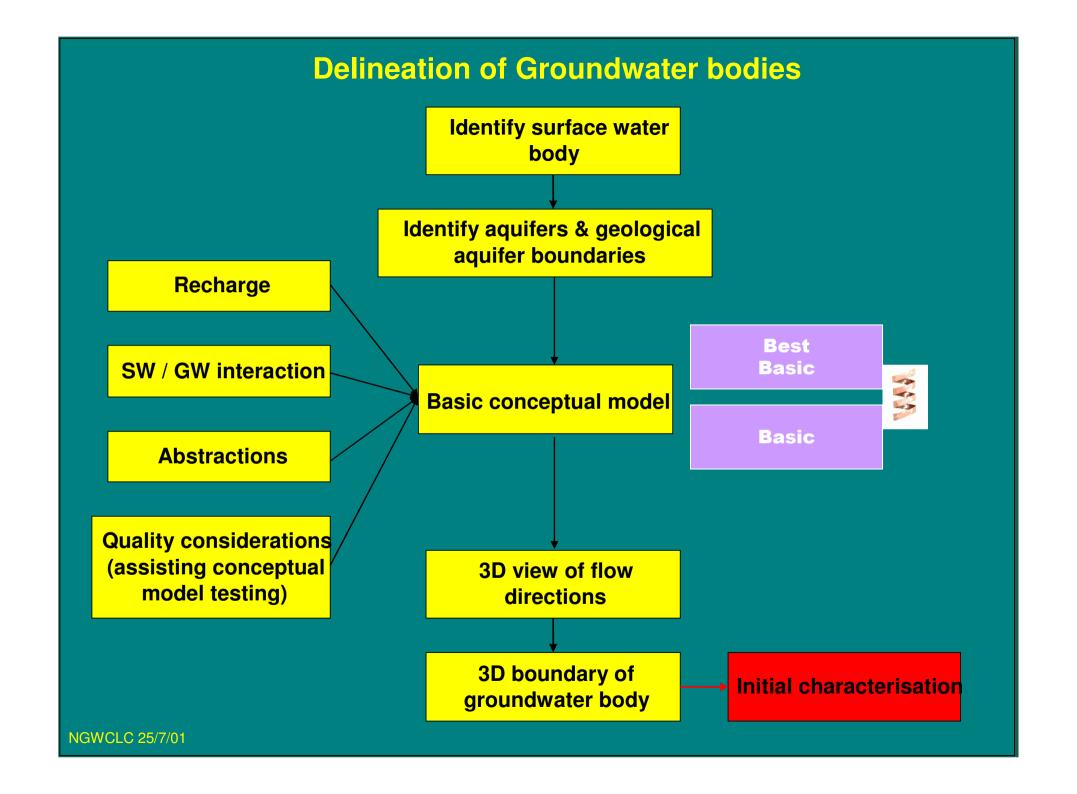
Initial ideas

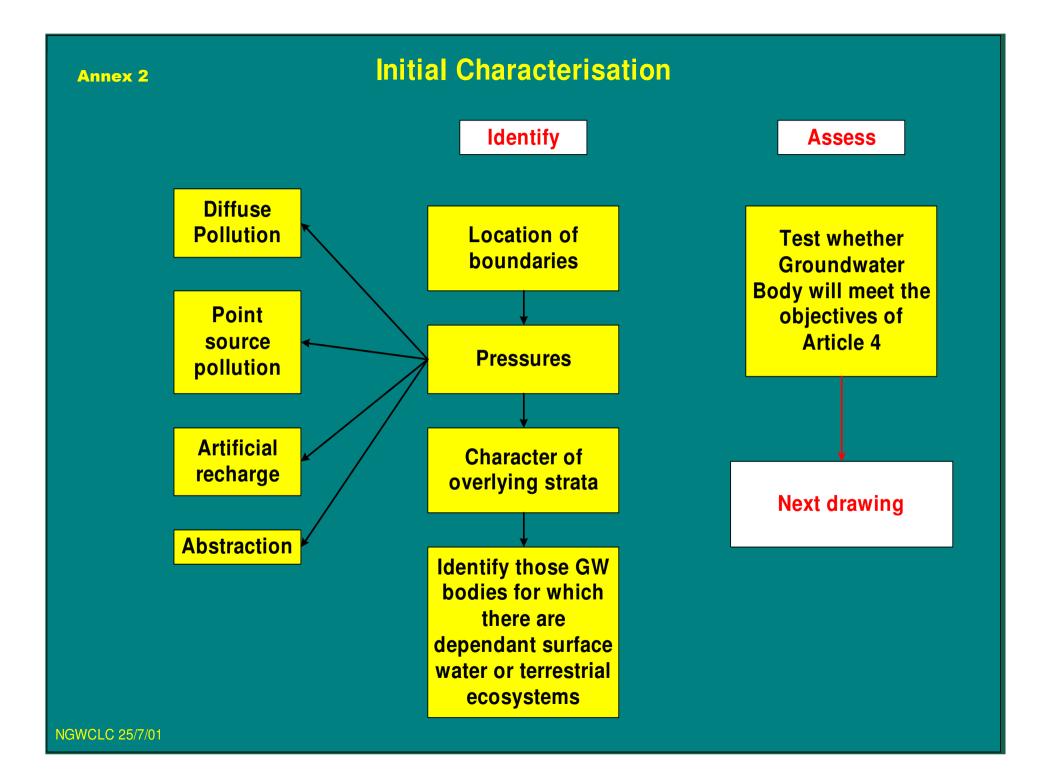


Best Basic

How far do you have to

Basic





What is in Article 4 **Article 4 Article 4 Ensure a balance between** Be able to achieve Protect enhance & abstraction and recharge of good groundwater restore all GW Bodies groundwater status within 15 years **Next drawing** NGWCLC 25/7/01

Definitions

• "Groundwater Status" is the general expression of the status of a body of groundwater determined by the poorer of its quantitative status and its chemical status

Definitions

• "Quantitative Status" is an expression of the degree to which a body of groundwater is affected by direct and indirect abstractions

Definitions

• "Good quantitative status" is the status defined in table 2.1.2 of Annex V

SW & GW are in principle renewable natural resources....

...in particular...the task of ensuring good status of groundwater requires early action...

... natural time lag in its formation(sic) and renewal

Achieving Good Status Annex 5 Be able to achieve good status (Level is such that) Long term annual **Available** average rate of Resource abstraction < available groundwater resource Will not fail to Will not cause No significant No significant achieve damage to diminution in status saltwater or environmental associated other intrusion of these waters objectives in terrestrial associated surface ecosystems which

depend directly on the GW Body

waters

NGWCLC 25/7/01

Article 2

Available Groundwater Resource

Available Groundwater Resource Long term annual average rate of overall recharge

Long term annual average rate of flow required to achieve the ecological quality objectives for the associated surface water bodies

Quantitative Status

- Level cannot indicate quantitative status unless you have long runs of data
- Level can only indicate a decrease in status after it has happened and after ecological damage has occurred
- Against the spirit of the Directive



Groundwater Monitoring Network

Designed so as to provide a reliable assessment of the quantitative status ... including assessment of available groundwater resource

which is:-

- the long term annual average rate of overall recharge
- the long term annual rate of flow required to achieve the ecological quality objectives for associated surface waters

Further Characterisation

Geological and Inventory of Characteristics of dynamically linked **Hydrogeological** the superficial characteristics SW systems & deposits & soils terrestrial ecosystems K, porosity, confining layers **Estimates of the** rates of exchange Stratification between SW & GW characteristics of the groundwater Data to calculate long term annual rate of recharge

Characterisation of the chemical composition of the GW body

Impact of human activity

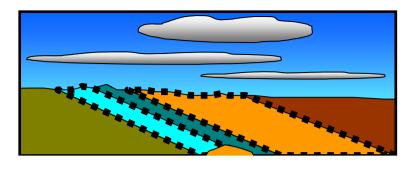
Figure1 Using Geological Boundaries



Impermeable Geological Fault

Contours

Groundwater Bodies



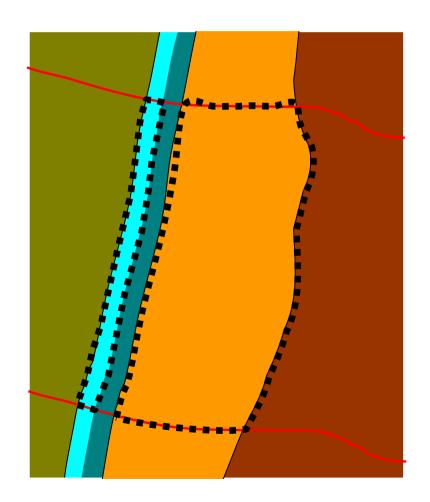


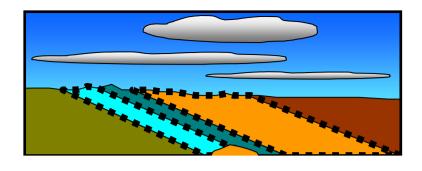
Figure 2
Groundwater Flow
Lines



Impermeable Geological Fault

Contours

Groundwater Bodies



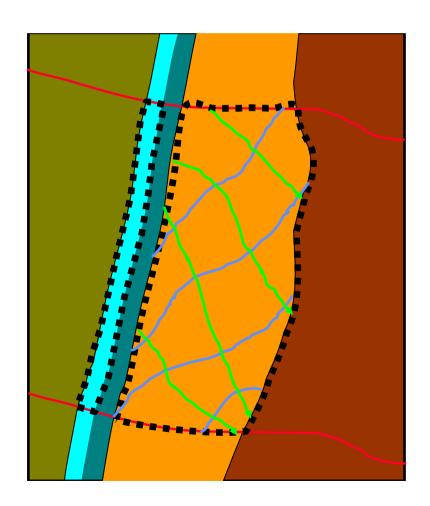


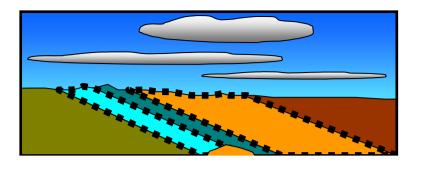
Figure 3
Subsidiary Flow Line
Boundary



Impermeable Geological Fault

Contours

Groundwater Bodies



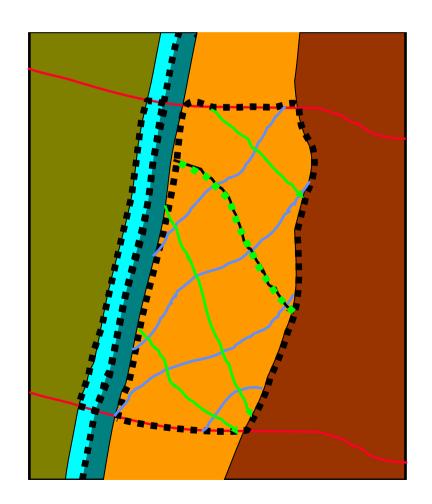


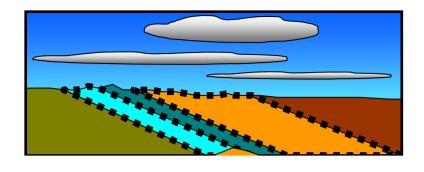
Figure 4
Subsidiary Flow Line
Boundary Along
Groundwater "ridge"

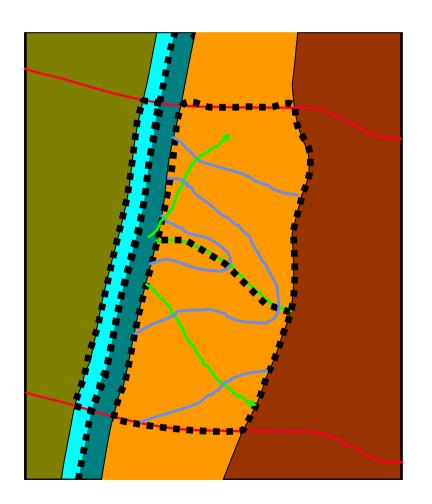


Impermeable Geological Fault

Contours

Groundwater Bodies







The End