



Groundwater Forum
Planning for sustainable groundwater
resources

Meyrick Gough

Southern Water

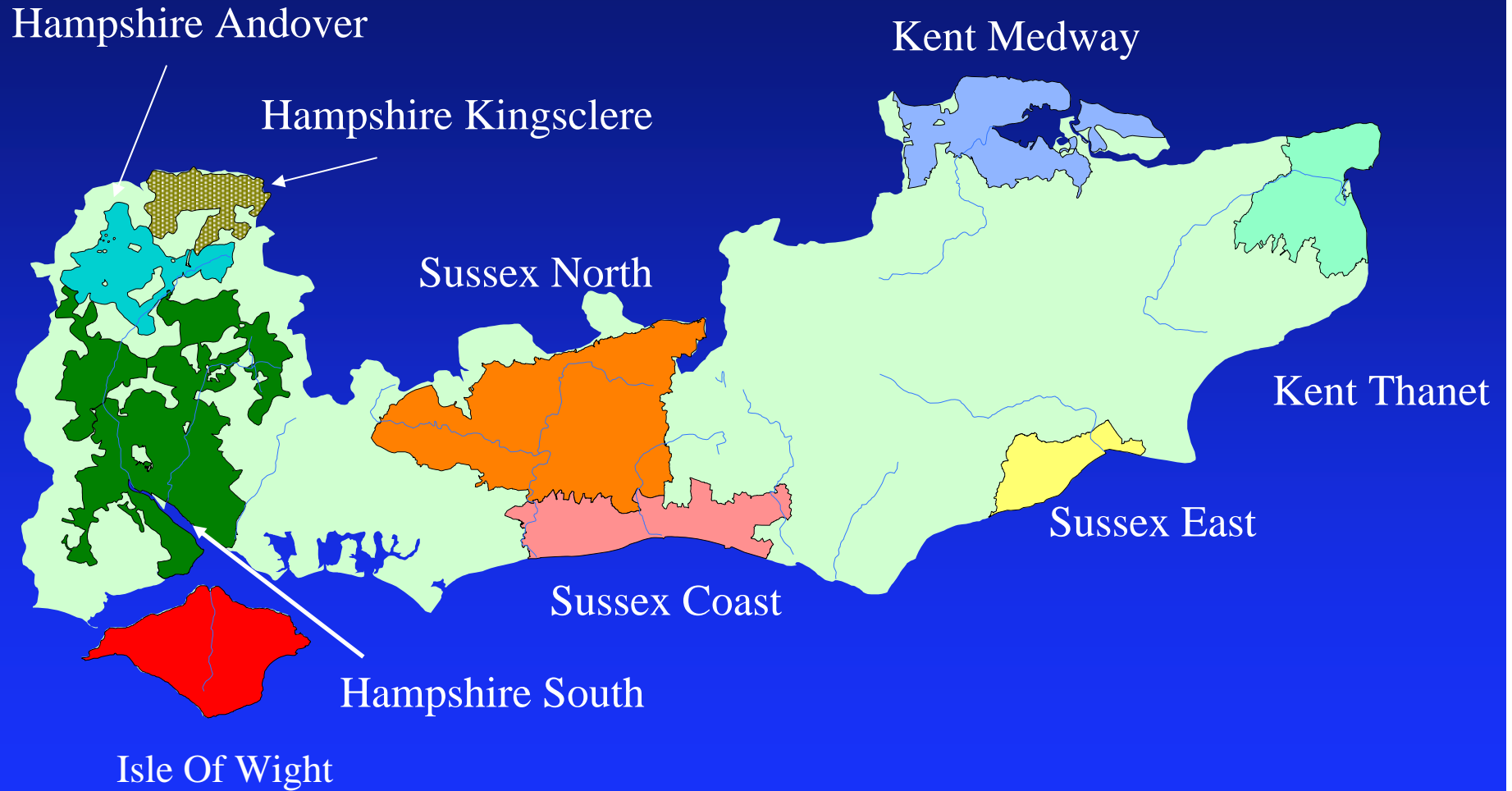
Presentation

- ◆ South East of England Water Resources
- ◆ Future challenges
- ◆ Regional strategy

Case Study II

- ◆ Development of an integrated regional water resource strategy in the South East of England

Southern Water's Resource Zones

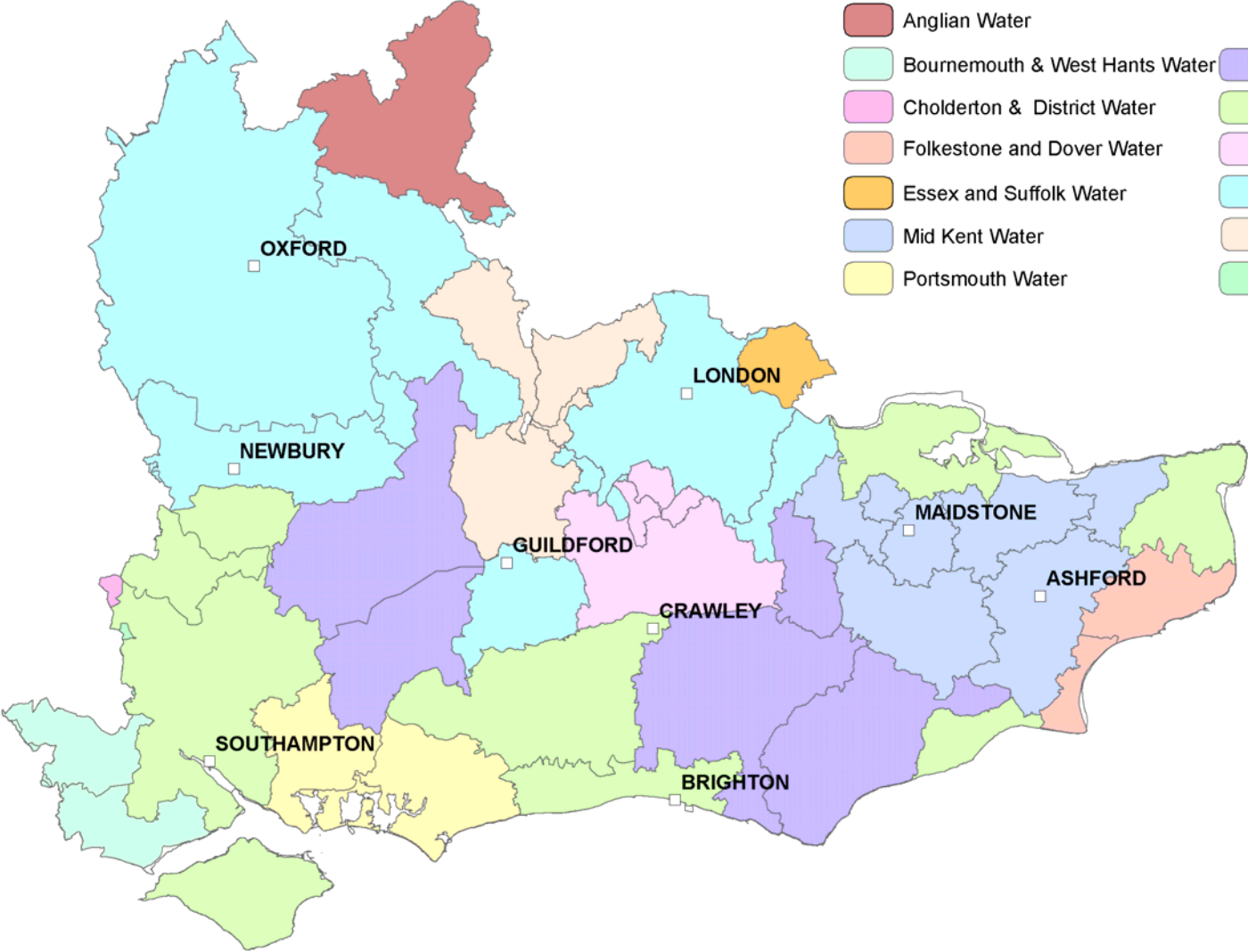


South East of England

- ◆ Approximately 70% of the water supplies in the South East come from Groundwater
- ◆ Major aquifers being the Chalk (80%) and Lower Greensand (20%)
- ◆ Also a number of rivers in the region are dependent on groundwater
- ◆ in addition....

Water Company Supply Areas

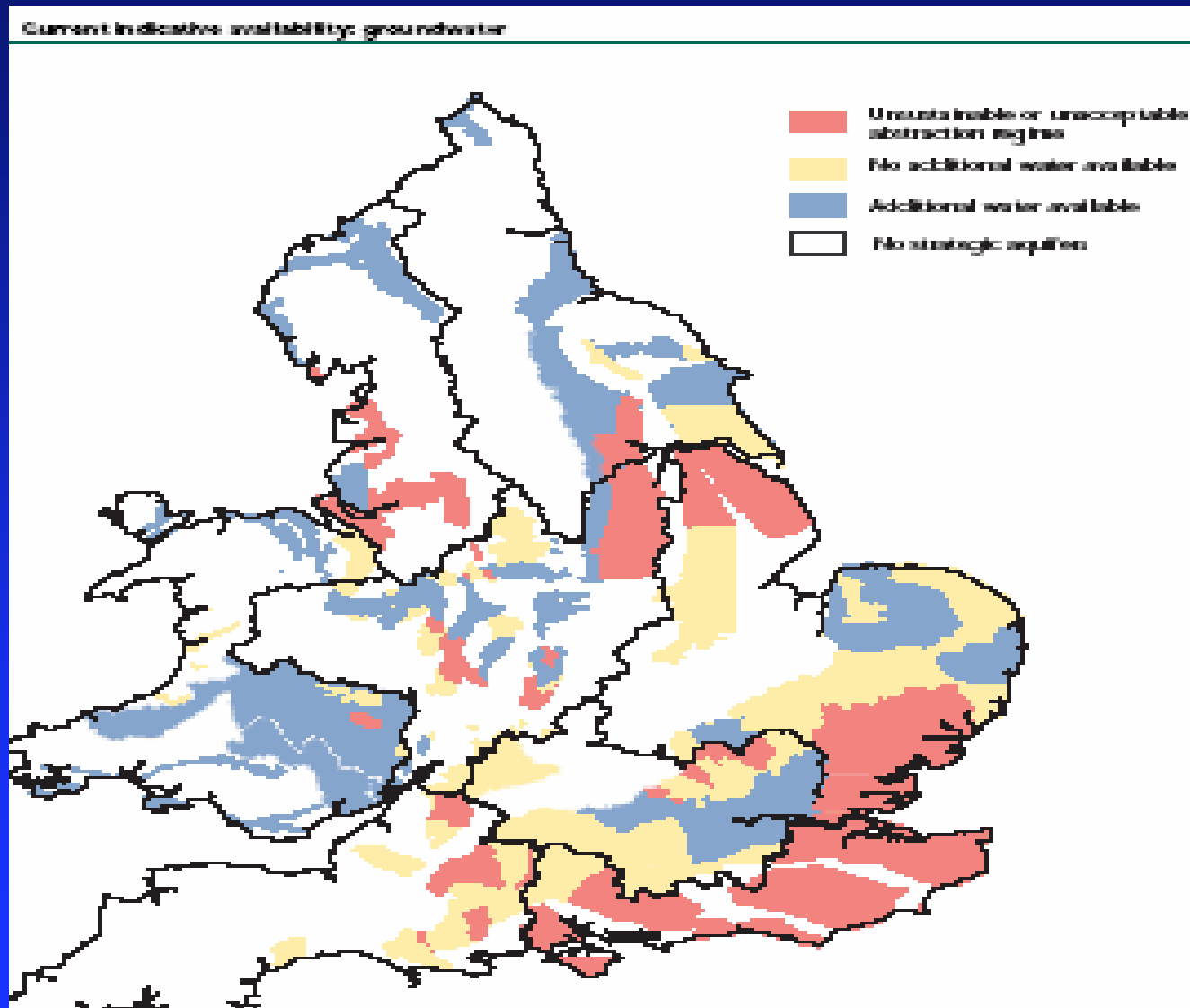
- Company**
- Anglian Water
 - Bournemouth & West Hants Water
 - Cholderton & District Water
 - Folkestone and Dover Water
 - Essex and Suffolk Water
 - Mid Kent Water
 - Portsmouth Water
 - South East Water
 - Southern Water
 - Sutton & East Surrey Water
 - Thames Water
 - Three Valleys Water
 - Wessex Water



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Environment Agency, 100026380, (2006).

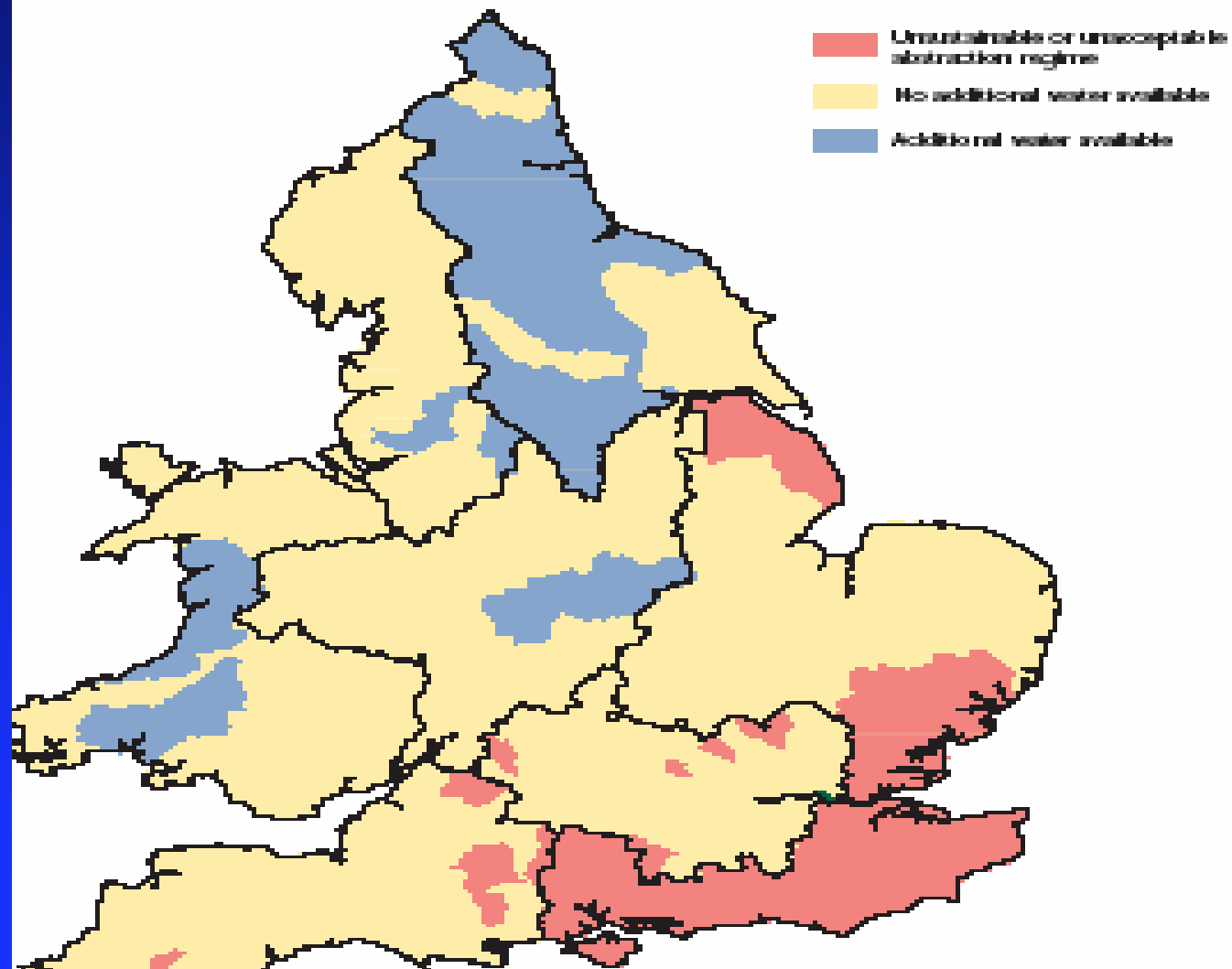
What are some of the challenges ?

Groundwater

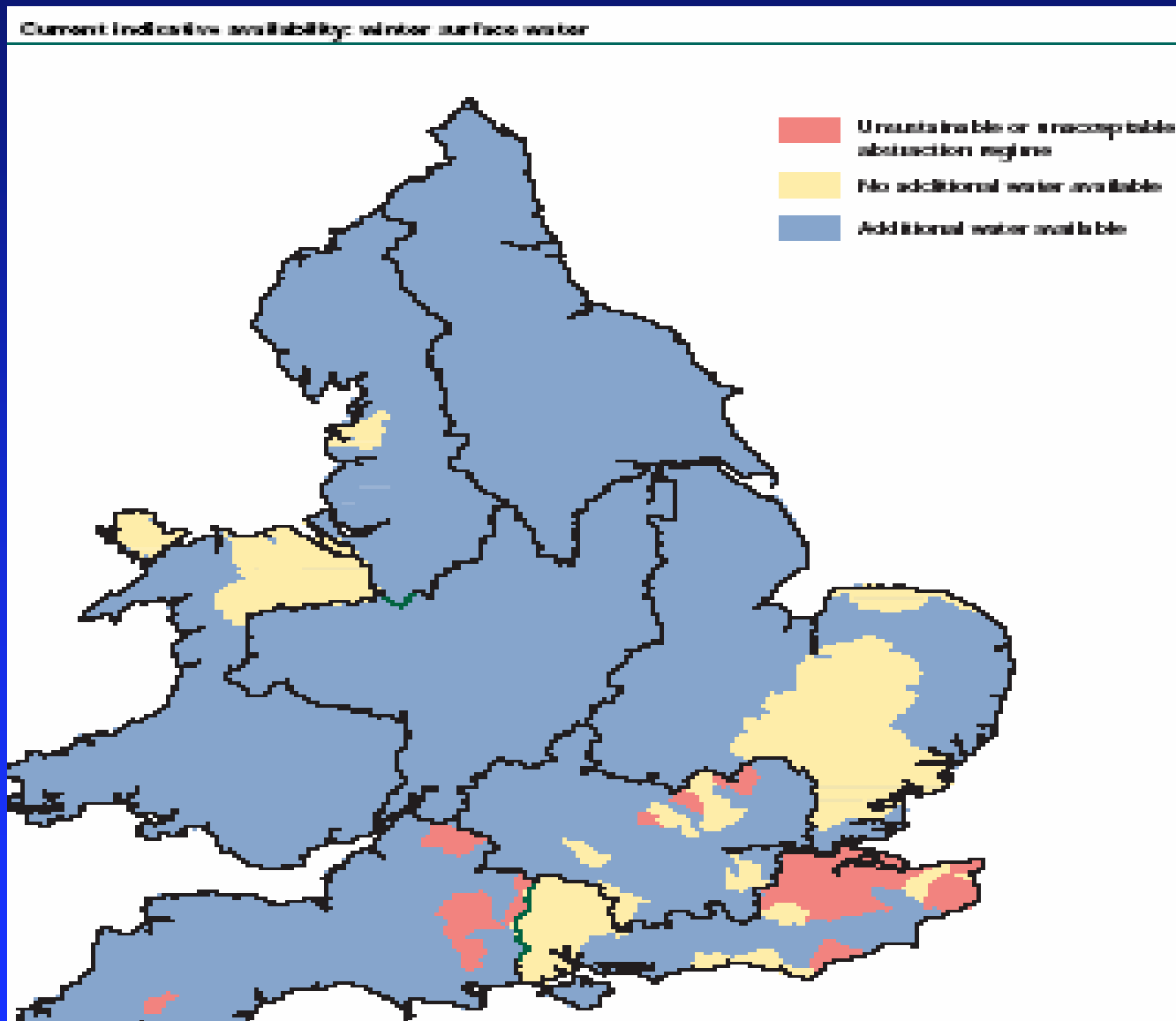


River abstraction during the summer

Current indicative availability: summer surface water



River abstraction during the winter



Challenges for the Region

- ◆ High growth & high per capita consumption
- ◆ Sustainability reductions (Habitats directive, Ramsar, SSSI)
- ◆ Deteriorating groundwater quality
 - Diffuse: nitrate and pesticide
 - Point source pollution
- ◆ Climate Change

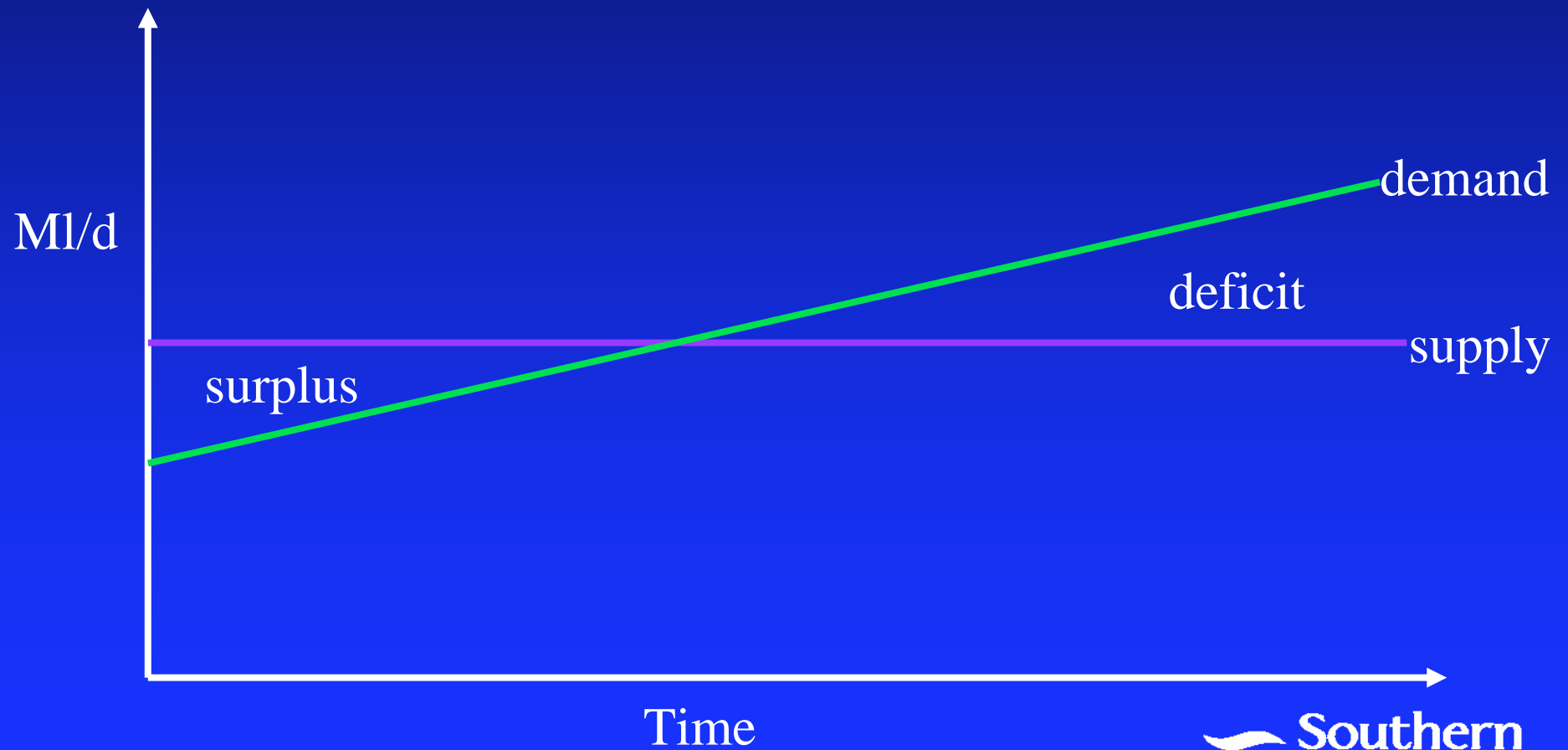
Solutions

- ◆ Water Resources in the South East of England technical group formed in 1997
- ◆ Assisted with two Water resource plan submissions
- ◆ Participants include the EA (Chair), OFWAT, EN, SEERA, Portsmouth, South East Water, Mid Kent, Folkestone and Dover and Southern Water
- ◆ Integrated water resource plans across all companies

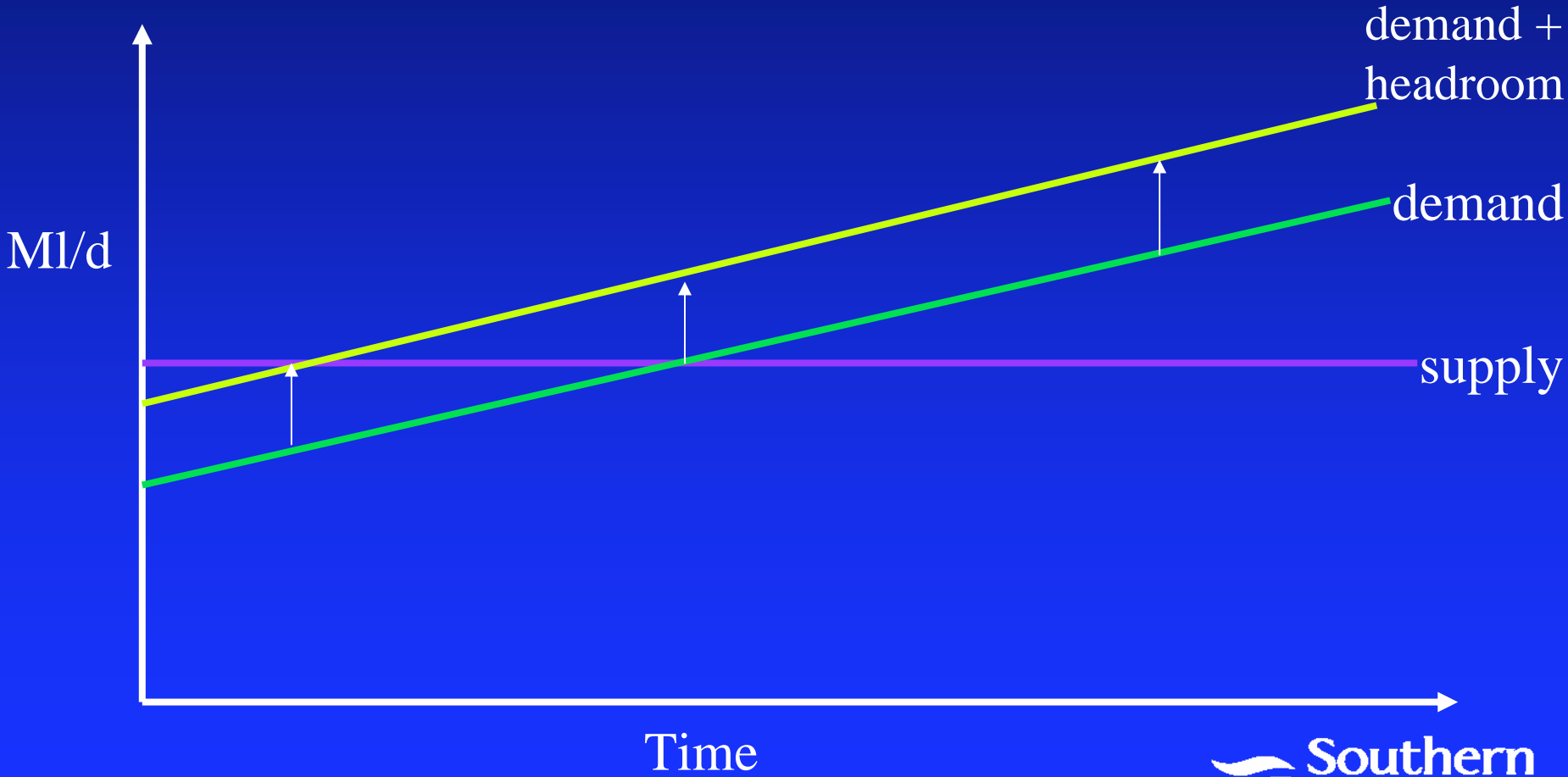
Water resource planning in the South East

- ◆ Plans look at a twin track approach
- ◆ Use existing stocks of water more efficiently
- ◆ Develop bulk supplies, where appropriate
- ◆ Develop new resources, major resources are shared
- ◆ Informed SEERA of infrastructure requirements, written into their development plans

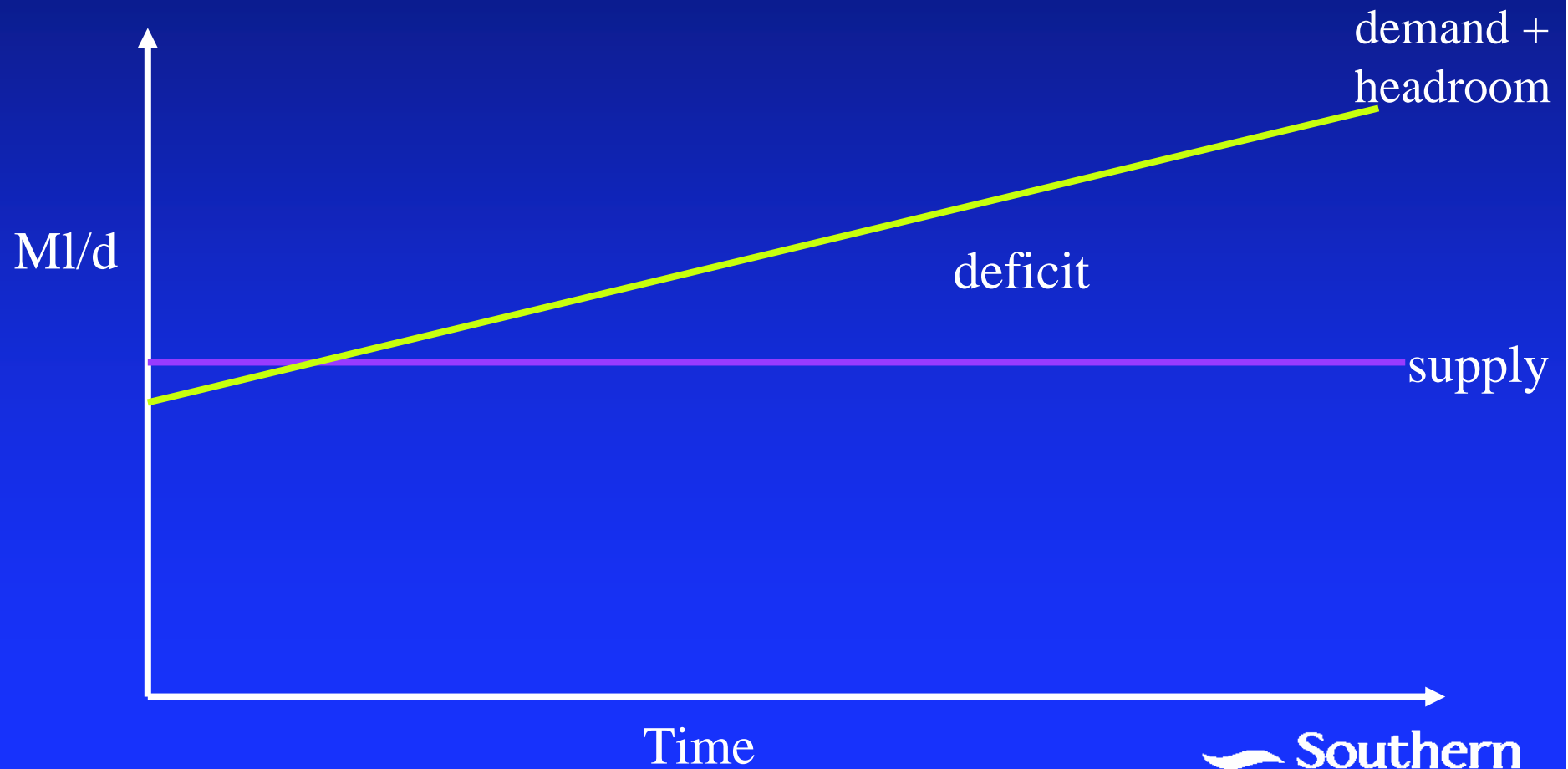
Supply-demand balance



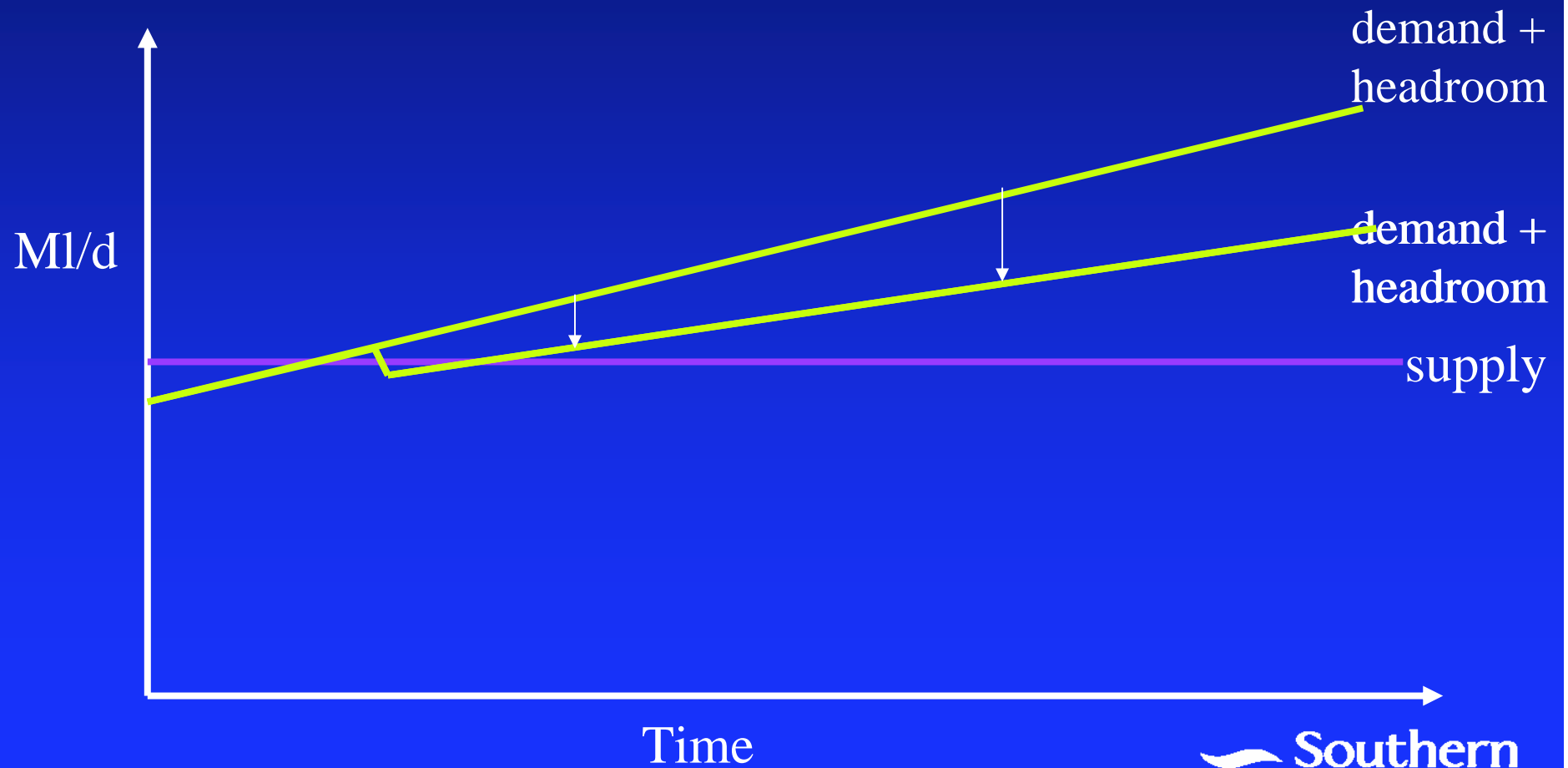
Supply-demand balance



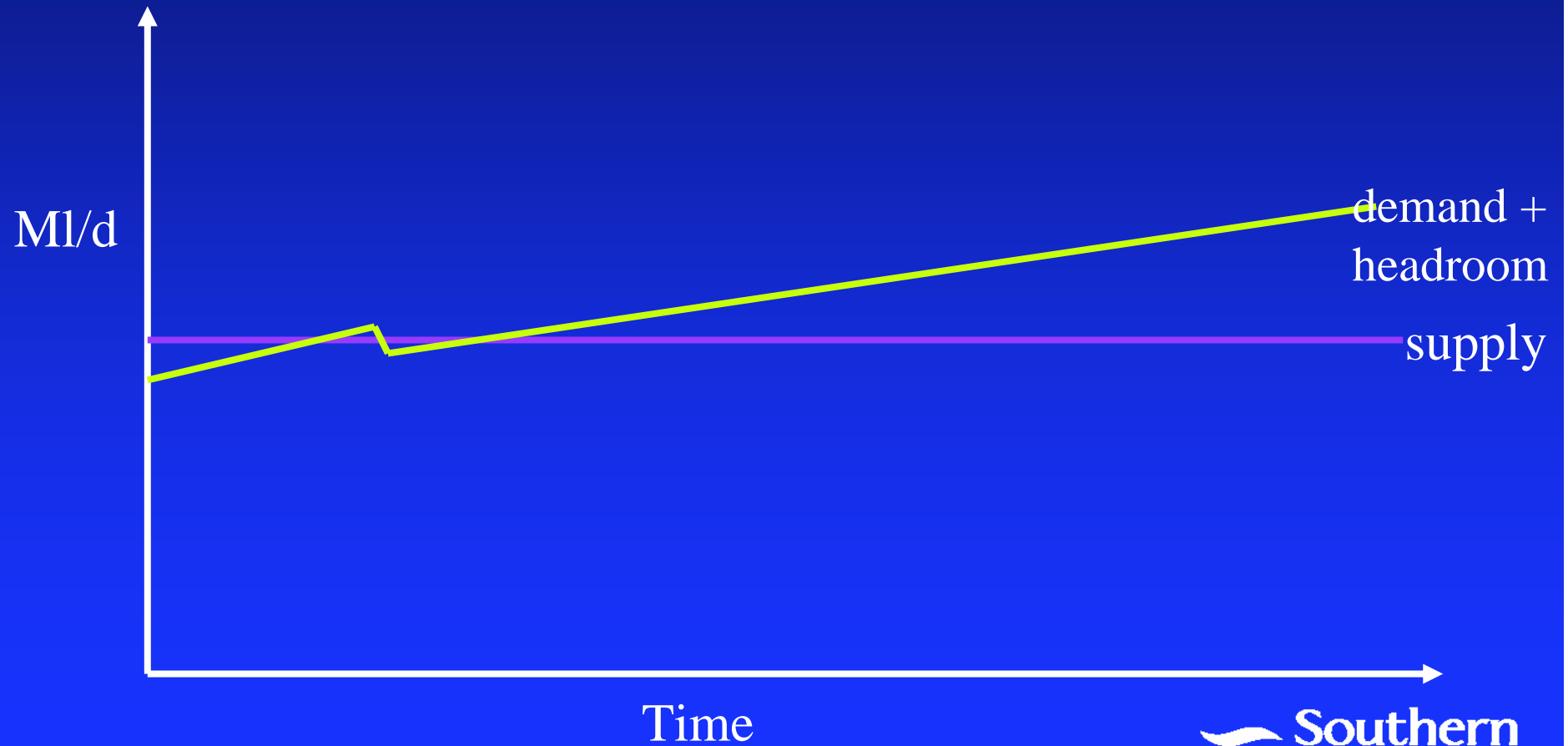
Supply-demand balance



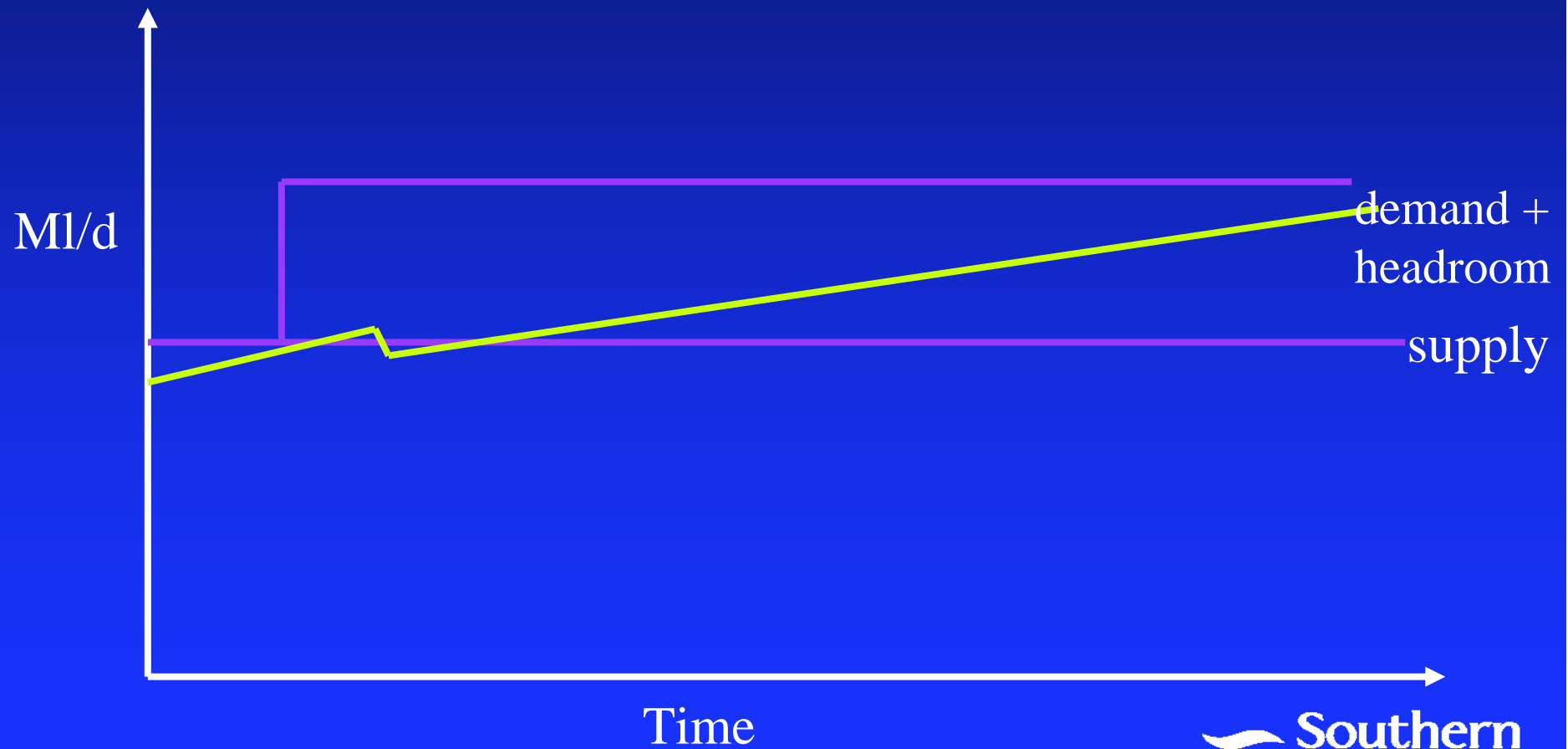
Supply-demand balance



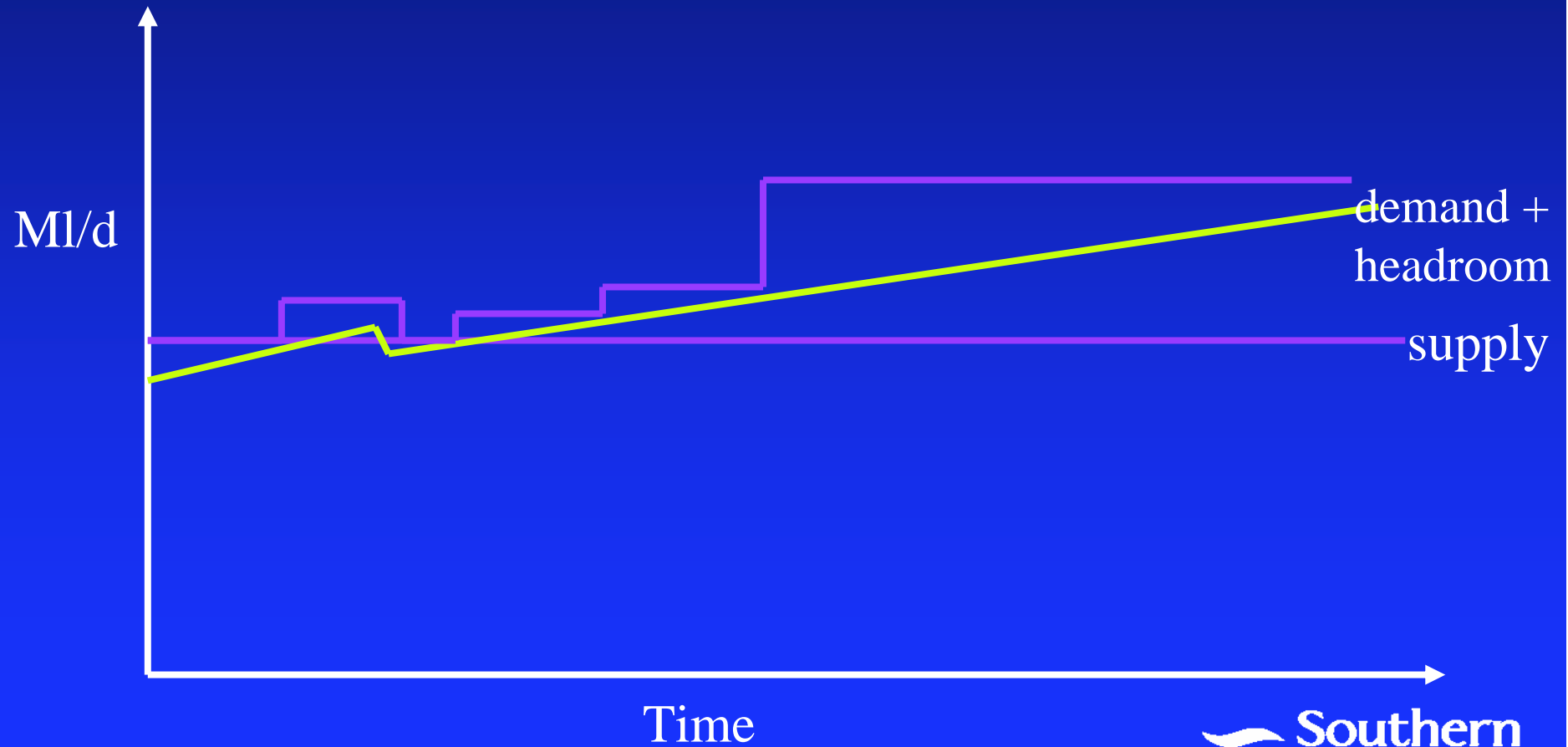
Supply-demand balance



Supply-demand balance



Supply-demand balance



Demand side options

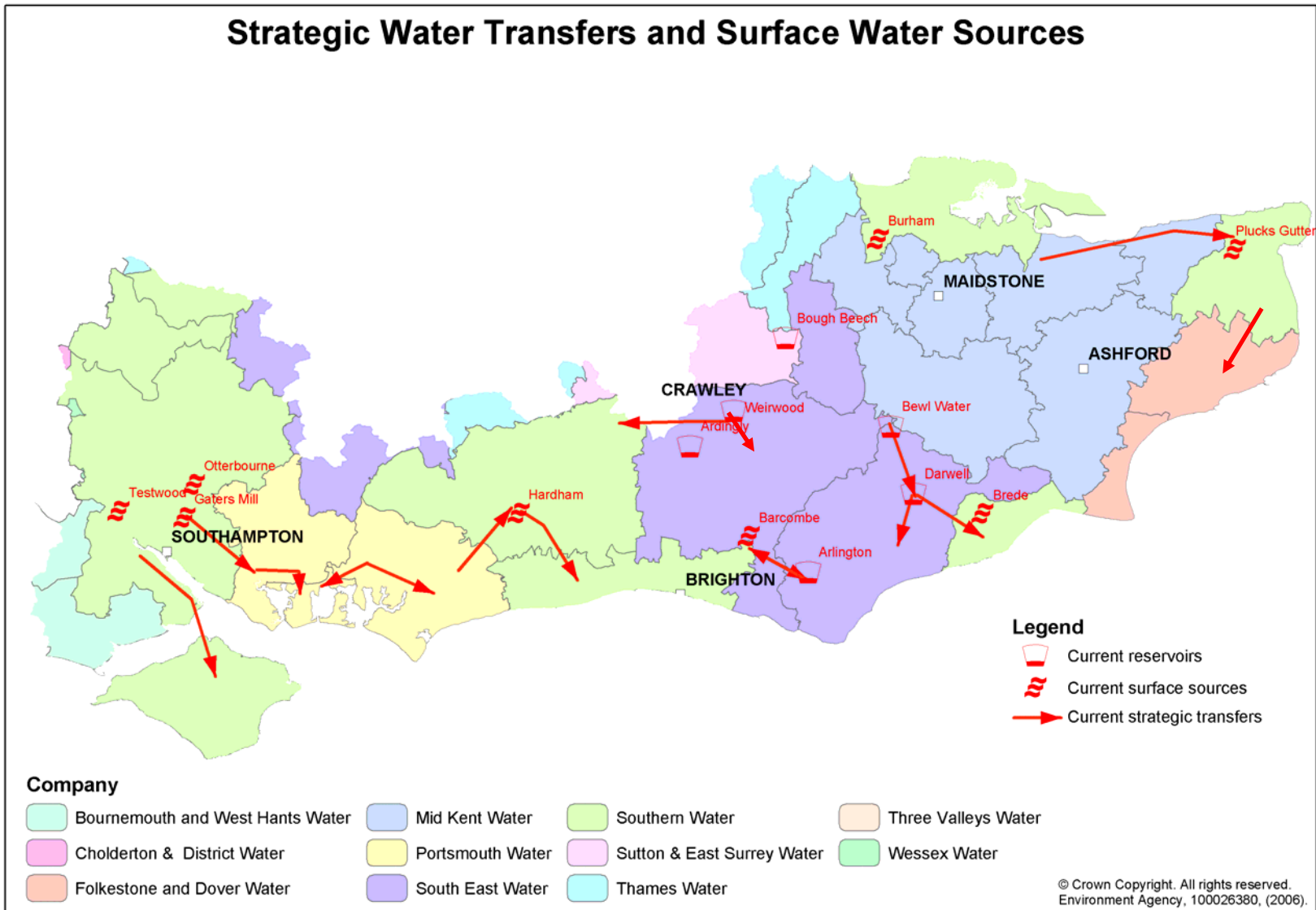
- ◆ Metering policies
 - Optants, change of occupier & compulsory
 - Consumption habits & micro component analysis
- ◆ Leakage reduction
- ◆ Water Efficiency
 - devices, voluntary codes and behaviour...



Supply options

- ◆ No groundwater options, ASR remains the last area to explore
- ◆ Winter water: reservoirs or resting groundwater
- ◆ Desalination
- ◆ Effluent re-use
- ◆ Bulk transfers, both local and national level
- ◆ there are many more

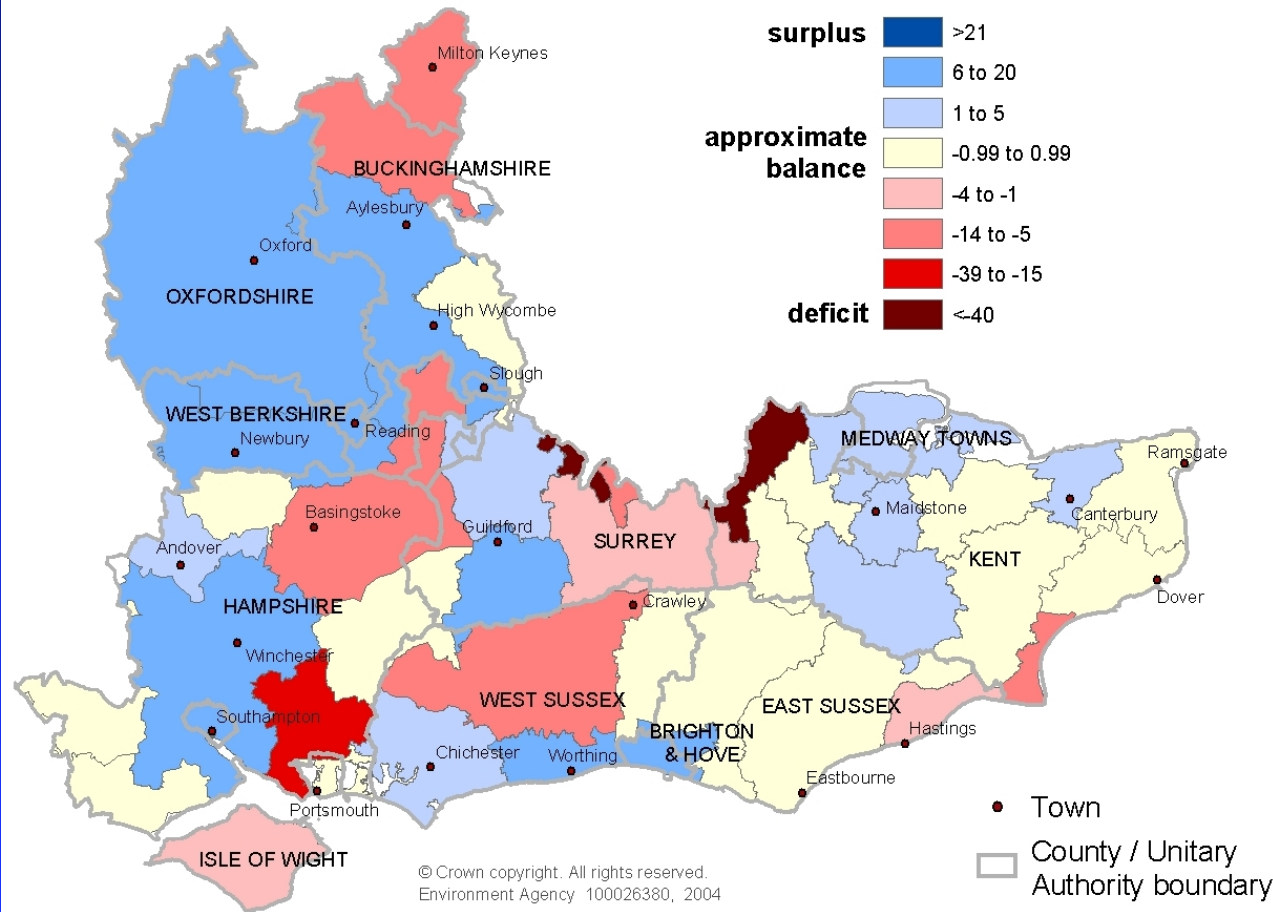
Strategic Water Transfers and Surface Water Sources



Meeting future growth, what's in the plans

- ◆ New resources schemes include: a desalination plant, bulk transfers between zones, enhanced treatment at existing groundwater sources investigating potential new reservoirs at Clay Hill, Broad Oak, Havant Thicket as well as potentially raising Bewl Water
- ◆ Demand management measures include: compulsory metering change of occupier metering; retrofit dual flush toilet trial, water efficiency campaigns; tariff trials; develop water efficient building codes

Water Resources Surplus-Deficit Forecast, 2005



Scenario:

Dry year public supply-demand balance.

- Company demand;
- Baseline resources

□ Company demand:
- Water company PR04 demand forecast statistics, with company housing growth

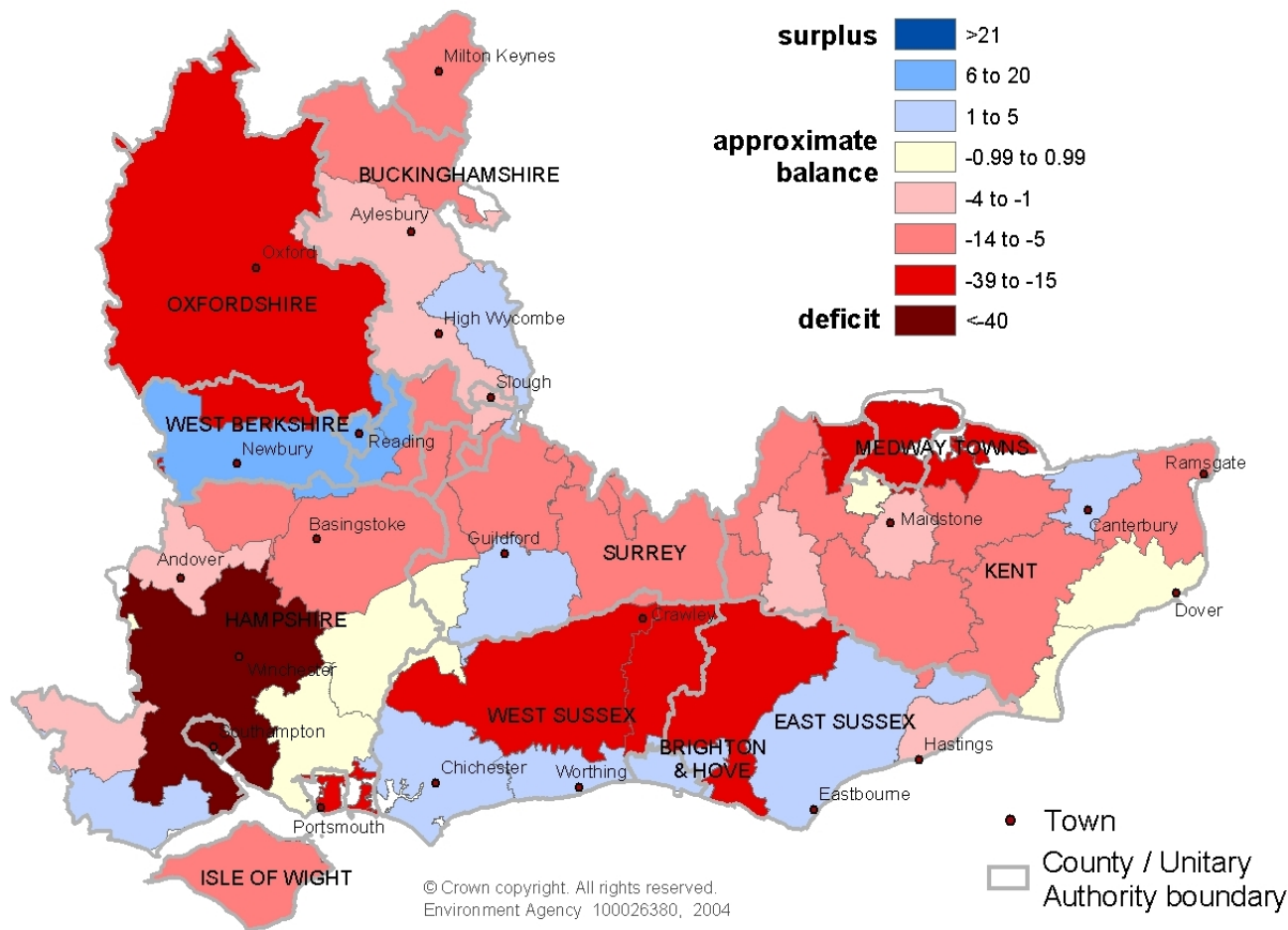
□ Baseline resources:
Current supply plus
- resource developments to 2010.
- assumed sustainability reductions to 2013

□ Mapped to water company water resource zones

□ Units: Mega Litres a day

Please note: Uncertainties exist and assumptions have been made to produce this map. Please read accompanying text.

Water Resources Surplus-Deficit Forecast, 2025



Scenario:

Dry year public supply-demand balance

- Medium demand;
- Baseline resources

□ Medium demand:

- Water company PR04 demand forecast statistics, with medium housing growth

□ Baseline resources:

Current supply plus

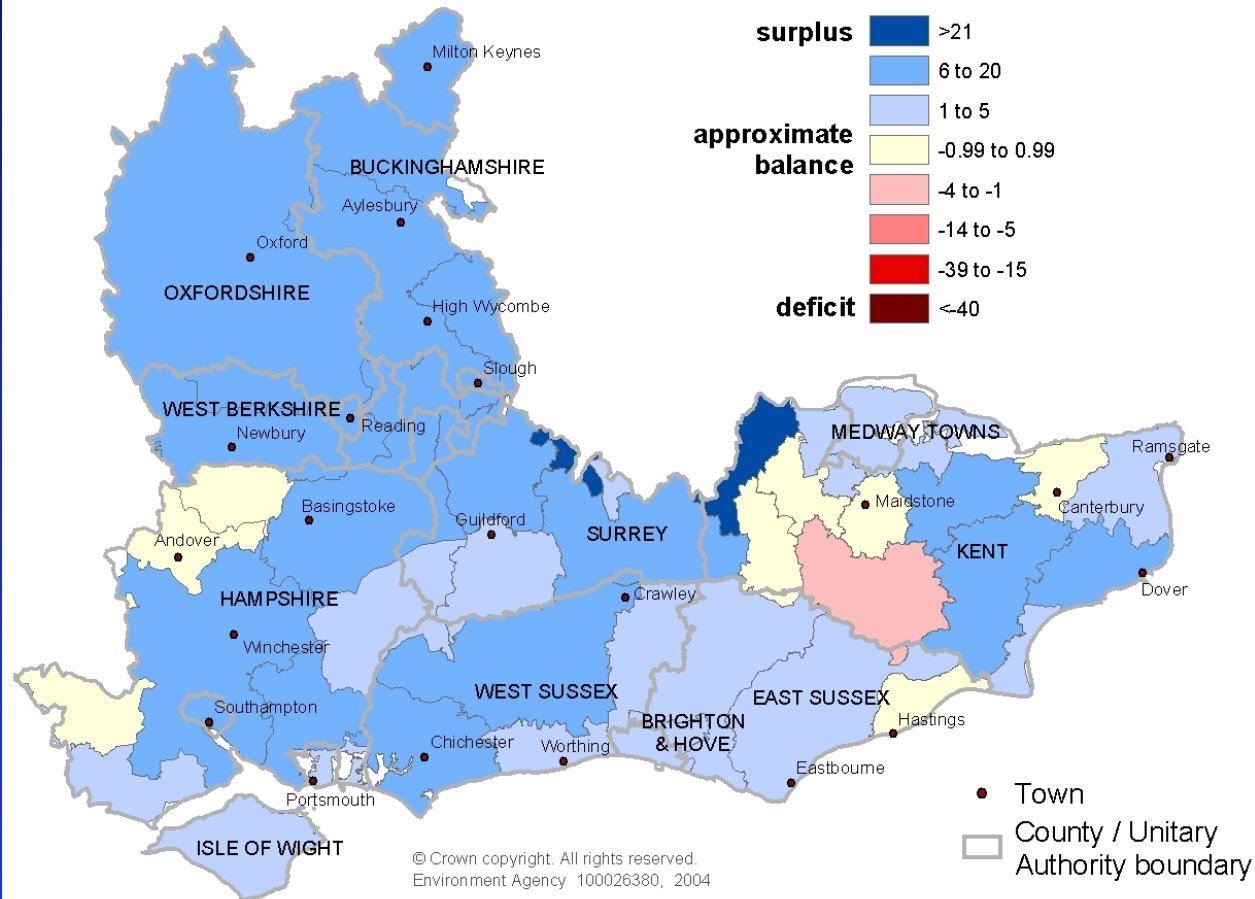
- resource developments to 2010,
- assumed sustainability reductions to 2013

□ Mapped to water company water resource zones

□ Units: Mega Litres a day

Please note: Uncertainties exist and assumptions have been made to produce this map. Please read accompanying text.

Water Resources Surplus-Deficit Forecast, 2025



Scenario:

Dry year public supply-demand balance

- Medium demand;
- Further resources;
- 21% water efficiency in new homes

□ Medium demand:
 - Water company PR04 demand forecast statistics, with medium housing growth

□ Further resources:
 Current supply plus
 - resource developments to 2030,
 - assumed sustainability reductions to 2013

□ Mapped to water company water resource zones

□ Units: Mega Litres a day

Please note: Uncertainties exist and assumptions have been made to produce this map. Please read accompanying text.

This integrated approach

- ◆ Enables optimal regional, least cost, environmentally acceptable solution to be found
- ◆ Provides planning authorities with the information that an optimum solution has been sought in a regional context
- ◆ Allows better discussions of the solutions with the regulators and English Nature
- ◆ Embeds the twin track philosophy to find the least cost effective solution

A final thought ...

- ◆ Current drought in the South East will redefine some of our groundwater deployable outputs
- ◆ Key to the future is to develop a range of different types of sources
- ◆ But ensure that the spatial aspects are considered as it would be better to have storage dotted across the region rather than in one place
- ◆ Major resource developments still require planning consents