Welcome to the Lark Water Summit

Water For Tomorrow and River Lark Catchment Partnership

Water for Tomorrow

- a Catchment Based Approach

Ukwuori Fadayiro (Rivers Trust)

04.11.2022

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France (Channel Manche) England
Water For Tomorrow
European Regional Development Fund

Water FOR TOMORROW

The Rivers Trust

Water for Tomorrow Project

Interreg funded project delivering at Catchment Level in 5 locations across FR & EN

- The project aims to develop innovative **tools and data** processes;
    - to improved **our water systems visibility**
    - offer **decision-support strategies** for a more efficient **short term** and
    - **long-term** planning of water resources

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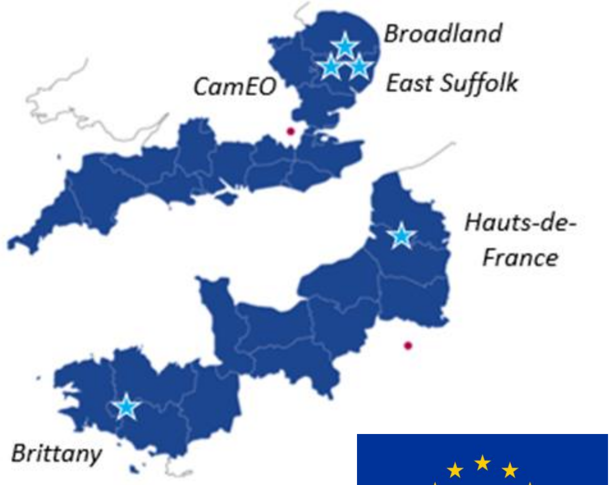
FCE Programme Area: 5 project pilots



WRE WATER RESOURCES EAST

Environment Agency

Communauté d'Agglomération Béthune-Bruay Artois Lys Romane

Géosciences pour une Terre durable brgm

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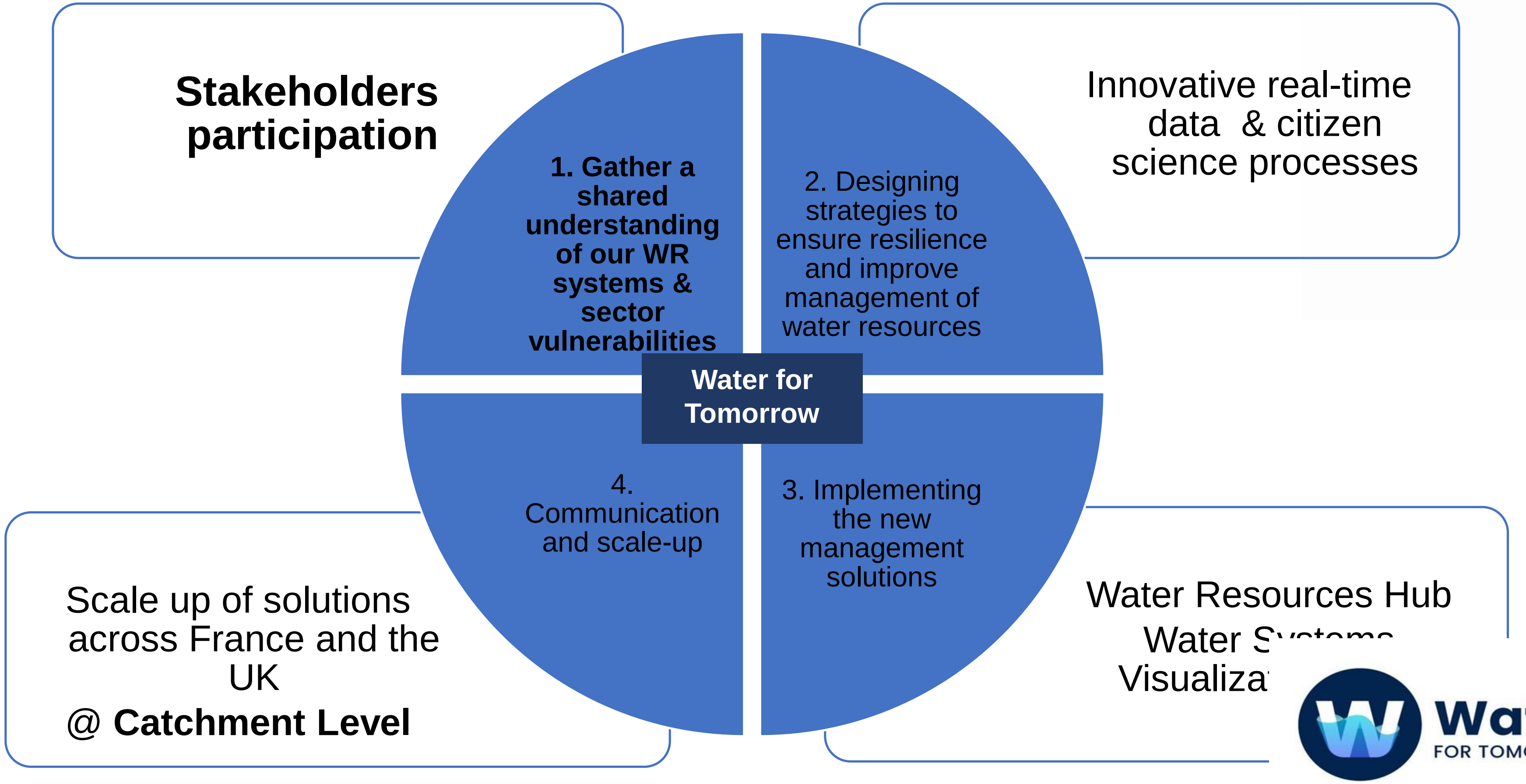
The **Catchment Based Approach** (CaBA) is a **community-led approach** that engages people and groups from across society to help improve our precious water environments.



2021 - 22 WfT Project Timeline

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APRIL - JUNE 2021
Stakeholder engagement

JULY - DEC 2021
Stakeholder engagement across sectors

JAN 2022

Integration of participatory models

- *Agriculture*
- *eNGO*
- *Industry*
- *Regulator*
- *Water company*
- *Other (Public, consultants & experts)*

JUNE 2022

JULY 22 - SEPT 2022
Citizen Science Analysis of WR management options being developed

OCT 22 – DEC 22
Stakeholder engagement on WfT WR management tools

Water FOR TOMORROW

Stakeholder engagement workshop 06.2021

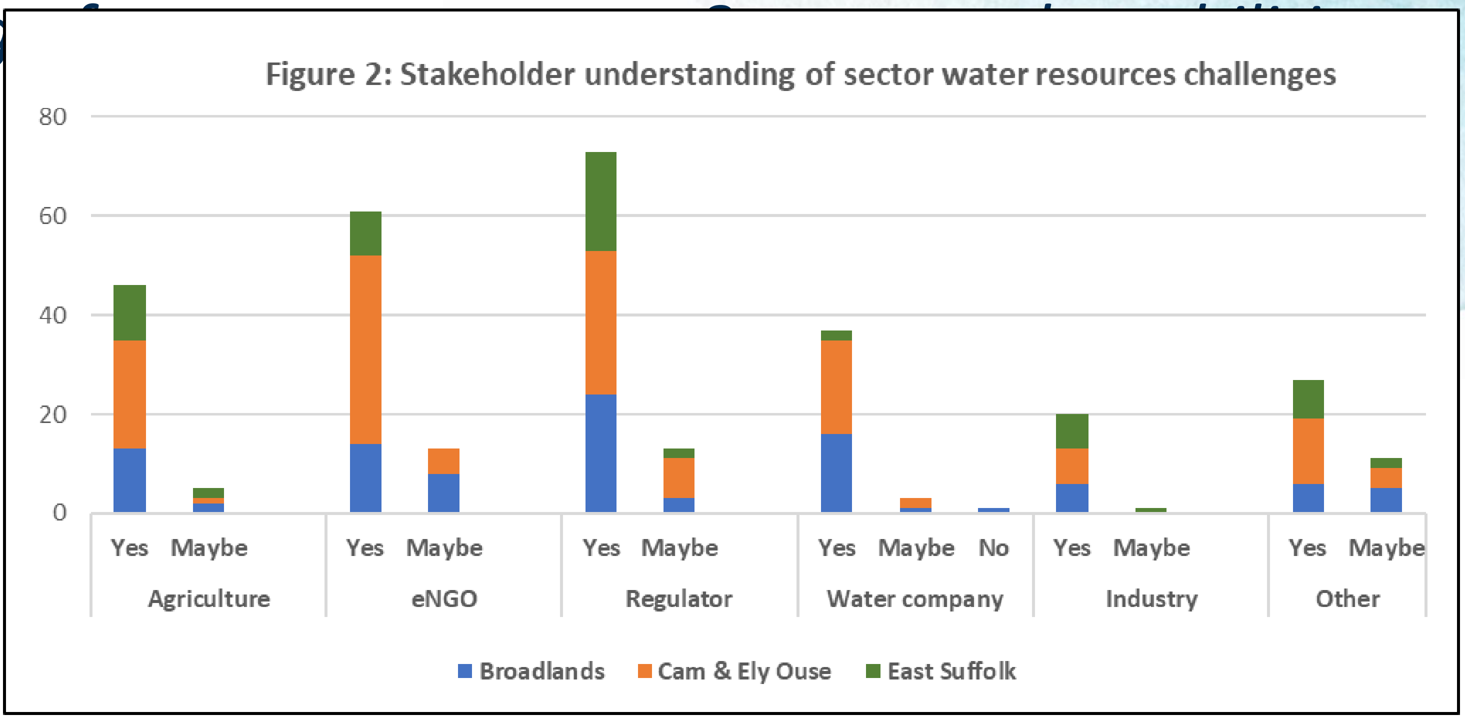
To gather a shared understanding

Number of attendees: 86

Organisations represented: 60

Findings:

1. Range of challenges facing stakeholders is broad.
2. An understanding of WR challenges and vulnerabilities across all sectors



Catchment Based Approach (CaBA) on project phases

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- Individual **sector interviews** and engaging with **catchment partnerships** within the Broadlands, CamEO & East Suffolk
- Working with community groups and citizens to develop capacity at catchment level
- Interactive participatory models published on the project website https://water-for-tomorrow.com/ remains open for continuous engagement with the WfT project team & *vice versa*.

WfT project is running to March 2023 – please get in touch should you wish to know more.

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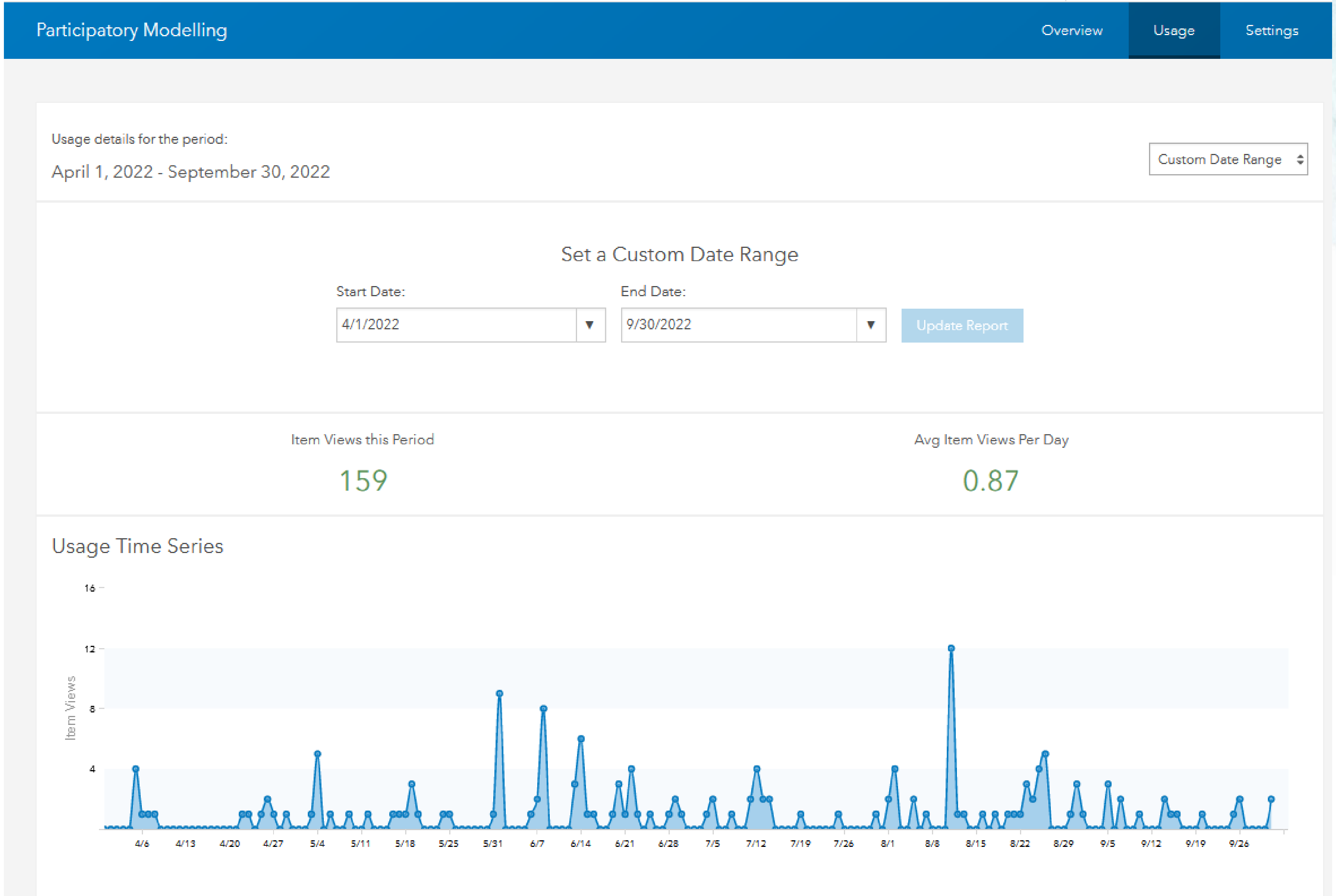

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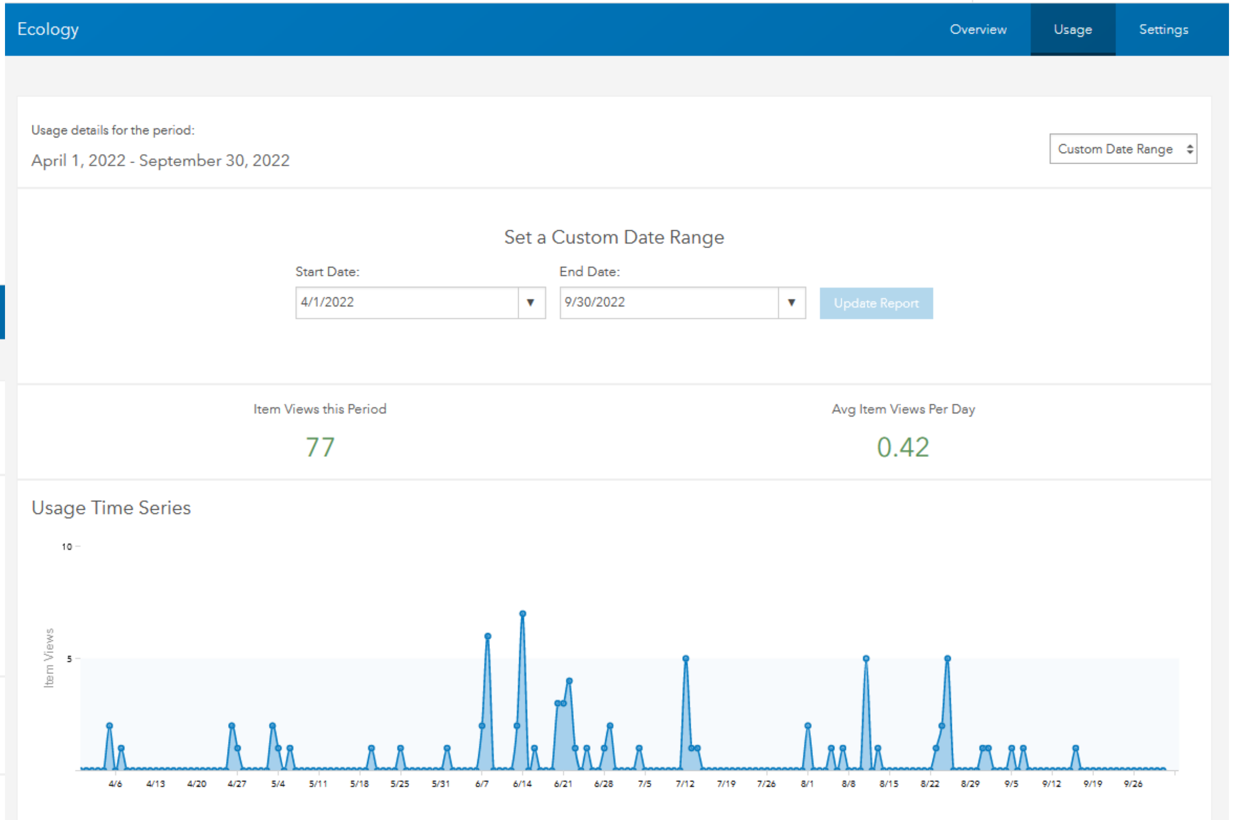

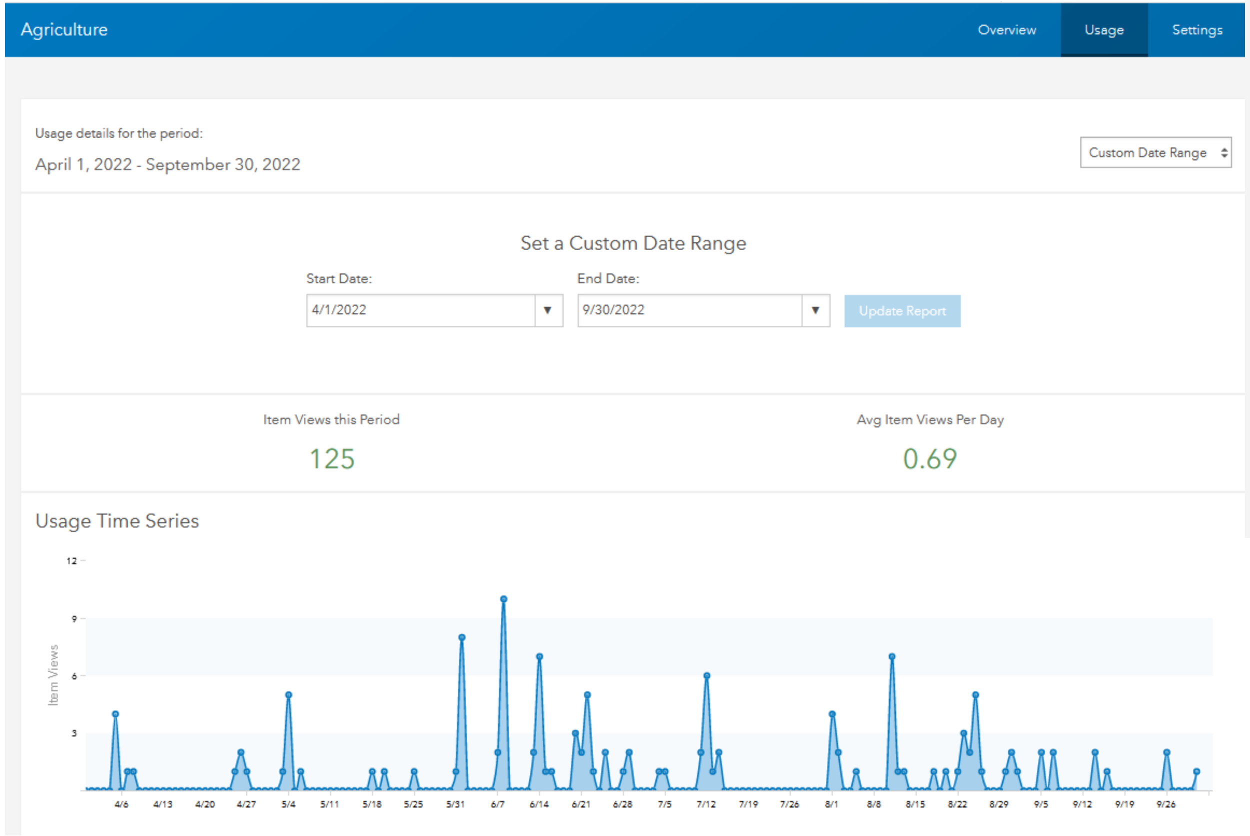

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In conclusion…….

The potential legacy of the WfT project is to develop WR management strategies using catchment level data-sets to produce outputs that drive/support local solutions, at catchment scale.

WfT is a project being delivered with a Catchment Based Approach.

Funded by an **International** organization, being delivered with colleagues at a **regional** scale (East of England) while deliveries and outputs are at **catchment** level.

Thank you.

RLCP's CaBA Water Management Initiative

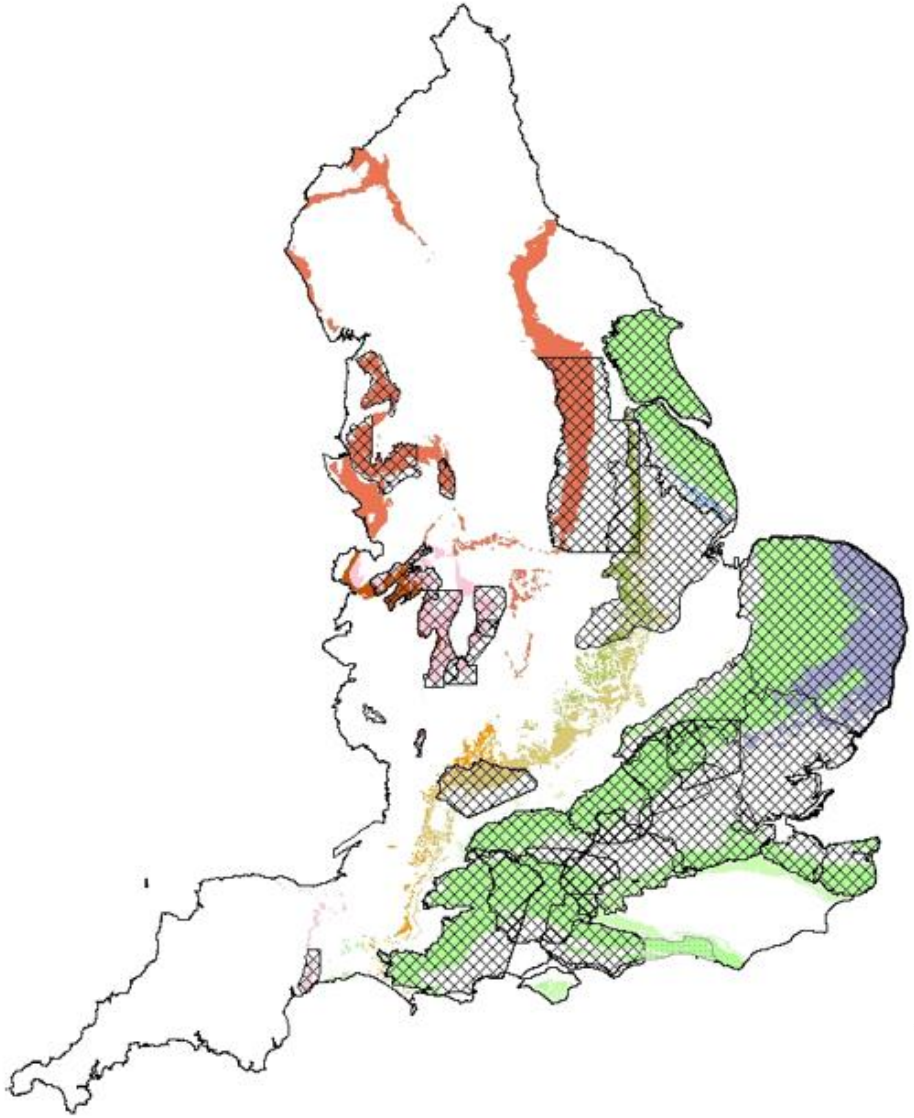
- Provide an information platform to explain the catchment's water balance to stakeholders

- Animate the basin water management challenges

- Support stakeholders to address their water management concerns

Groundwater Modelling Assets Held by the Environment Agency

- 30+ numerical groundwater models
- 72% of groundwater abstraction licences by volume
- Strategic 'top down' approach initiated by Directors in the mid-1990s
- In partnership with stakeholders – single framework for 'UK Ltd'
- Use of the best national datasets
- 12.5 FTEs



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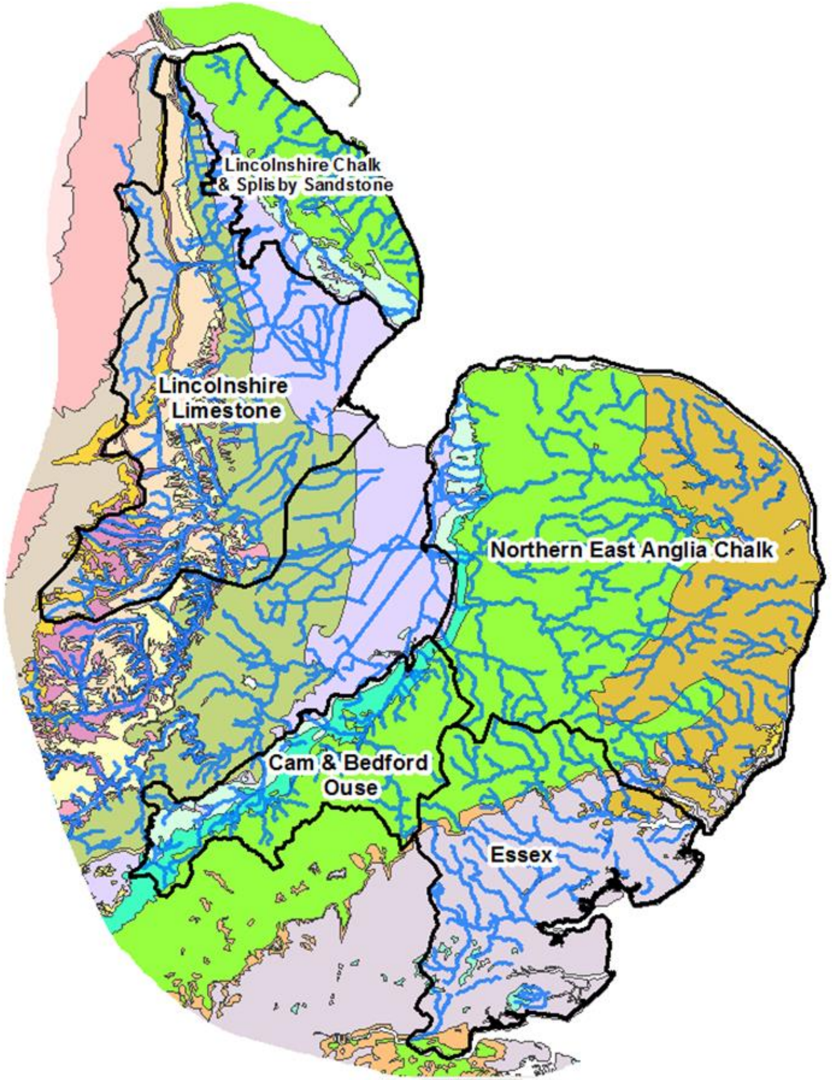
The River Lark Catchment Partnership

Groundwater Modelling Assets in East Anglia and Lincs & Northants

- Coordinated framework of models
- Staged development between 1999 and 2015
- >£20M remaining asset value
- Groundwater modelling team to be custodians of the asset management plans



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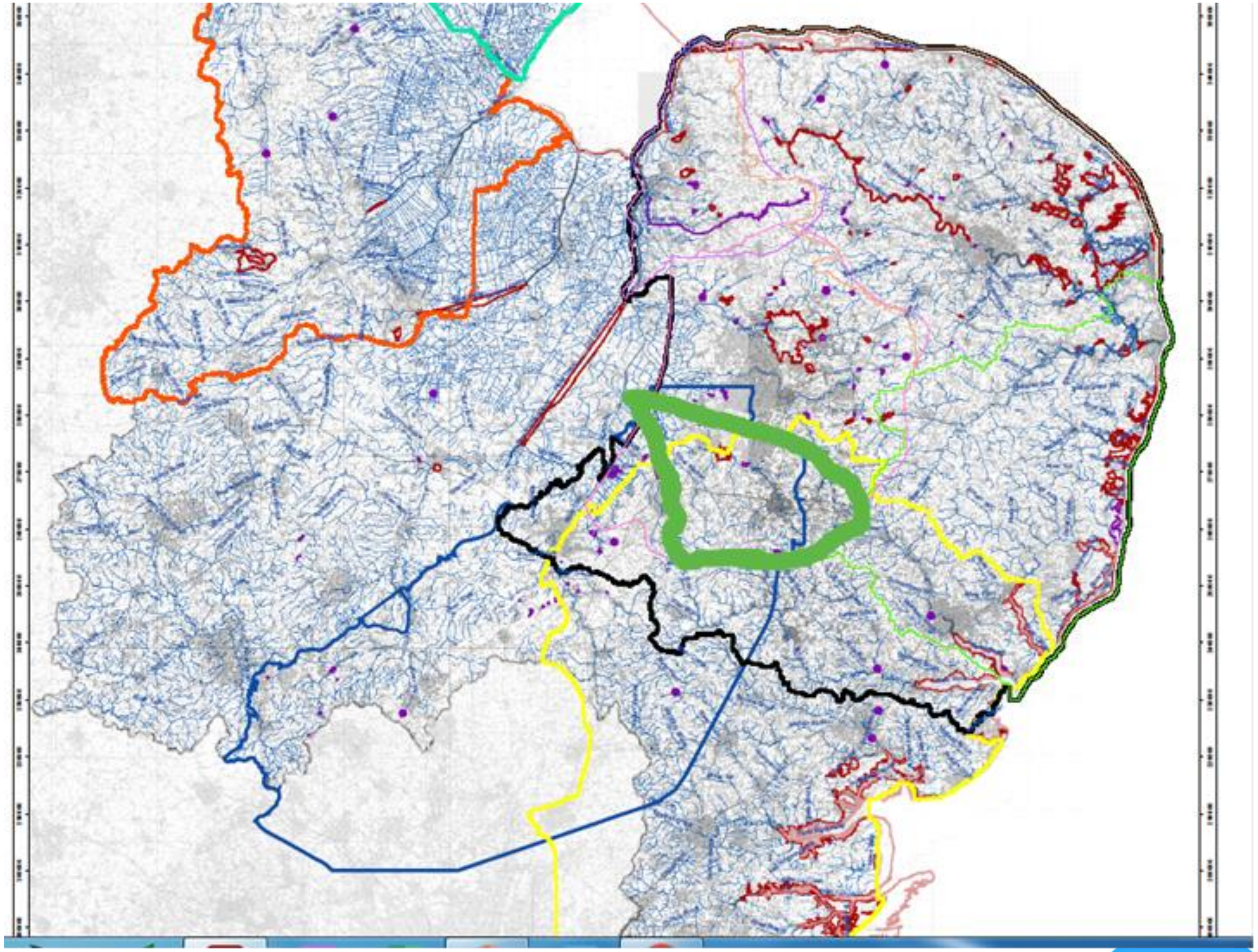
The Northern East Anglia Chalk 'NEAC' GW Model



Environment Agency

Northern East Anglia Chalk Groundwater Investigation Final Report

Lark Catchment

Volume 1: Main Text and Appendices

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited

August 2016

External Technical Advisor (Anglian Region)

Interim Model Sign Off for the North East Anglian Chalk (NEAC) Model

21st October 2011

Issue No 2
49308013 / MARP0002

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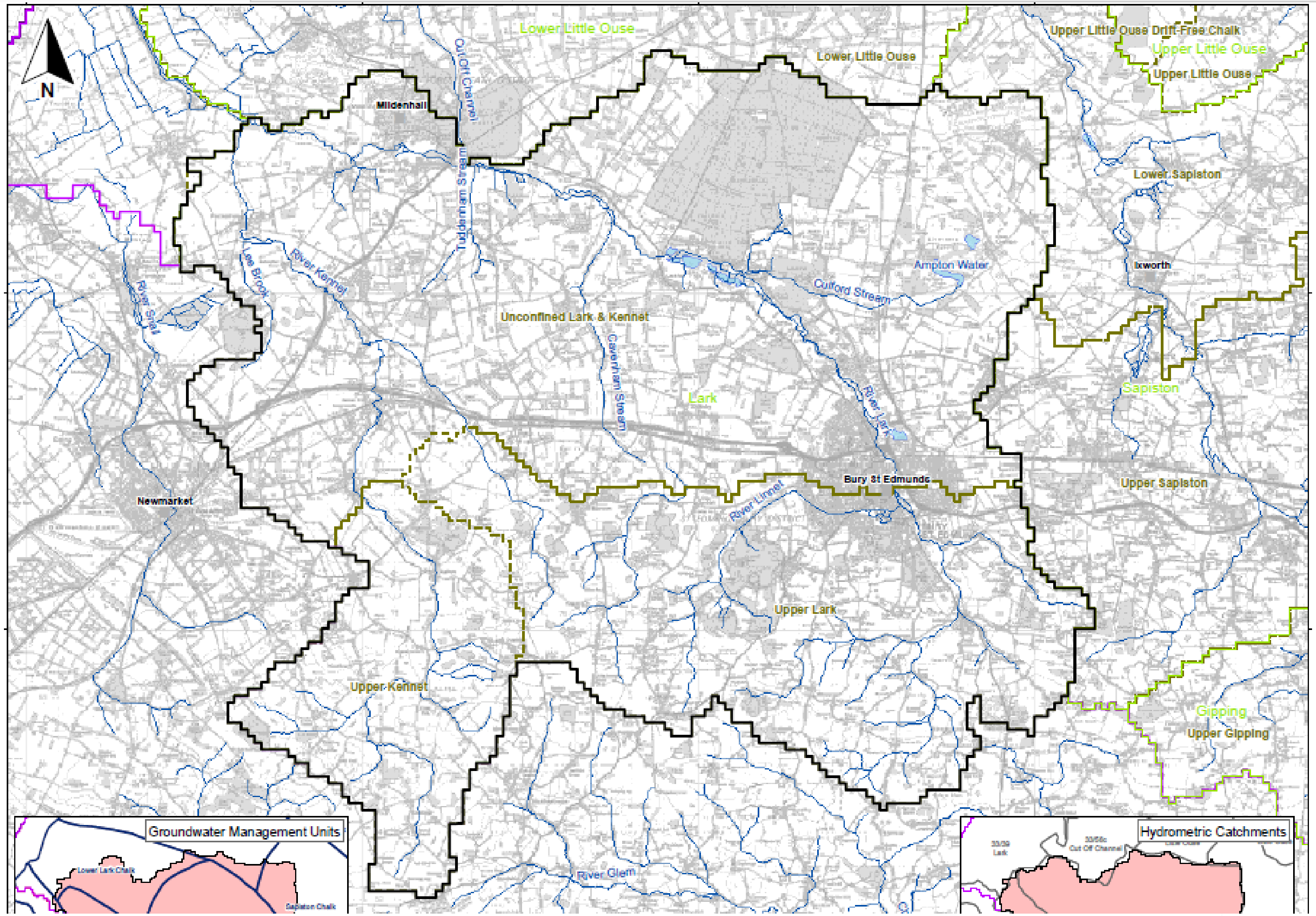

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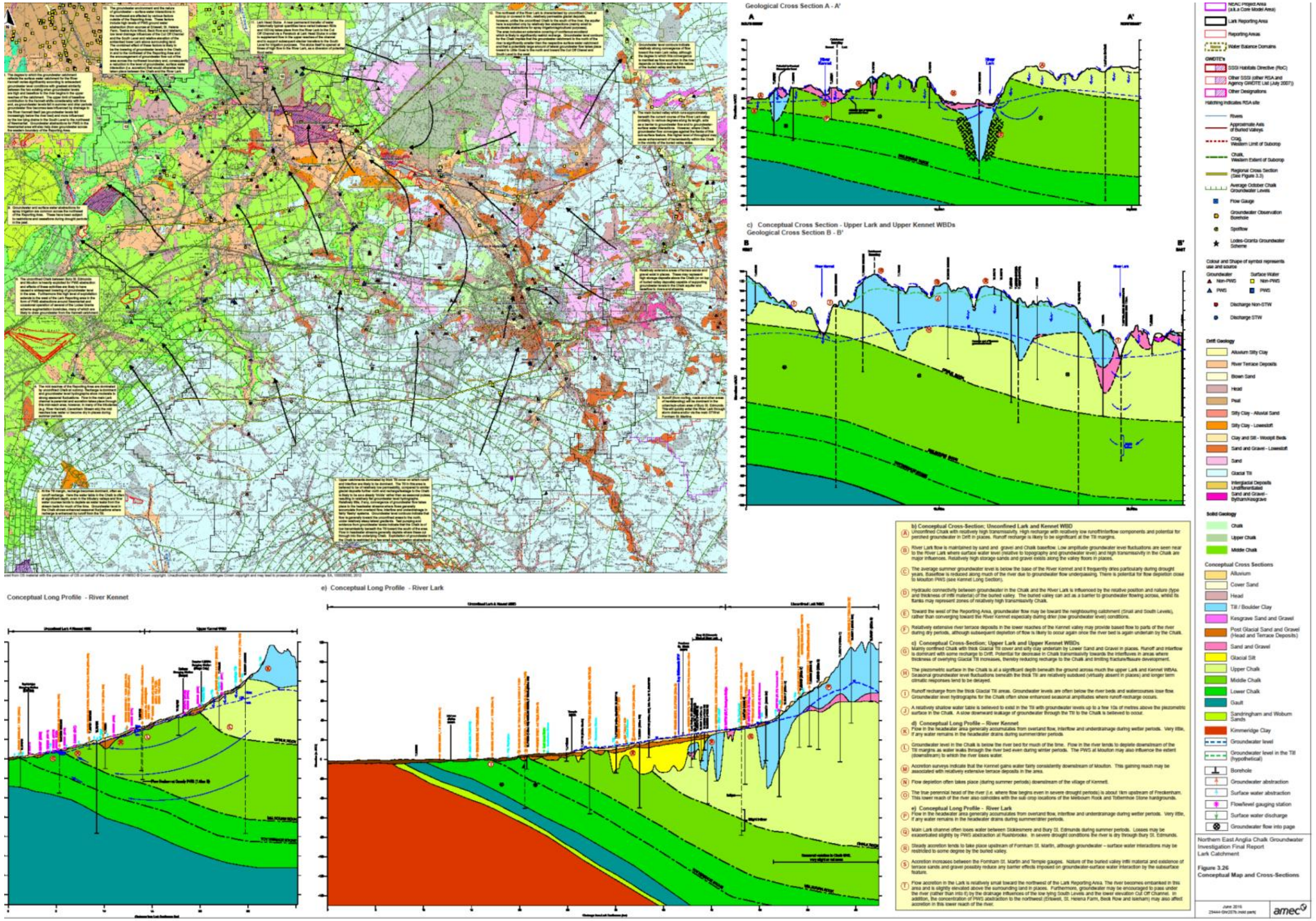
Licenced Abstraction Quantities in the Lark Reporting Area (2008)

	Groundwater		Surface Water	
	Annual (Thousand m^3 per Annum)	Equivalent Daily over 365 days (MLD)	Annual (Thousand m^3 per Annum)	Equivalent Daily over 365 days (MLD)
PWS	17,329	47.5	0	0
Agricultural (Spray irrigation)	759	2.1 (4.1 based on 183 day period)	2,209	6.1 (12.1 based on 183 day period)
Agricultural (general)	4,416	12.1	1,176	3.2
Industrial	3,628	9.9	23	0.1
Other including hydroelectric	31	0.1	39,787	109
Total excluding hydroelectric	26,164 (*21,754*)	71.7 (*59.6*)	3,408	9.4

1 Totals not accounting for aggregate quantities.

2 Totals in *italics* have aggregates taken into account and represent the allowable FL licensed abstraction quantity



NEAC
Lark Catchment
Conceptual Map and
Cross-Sections

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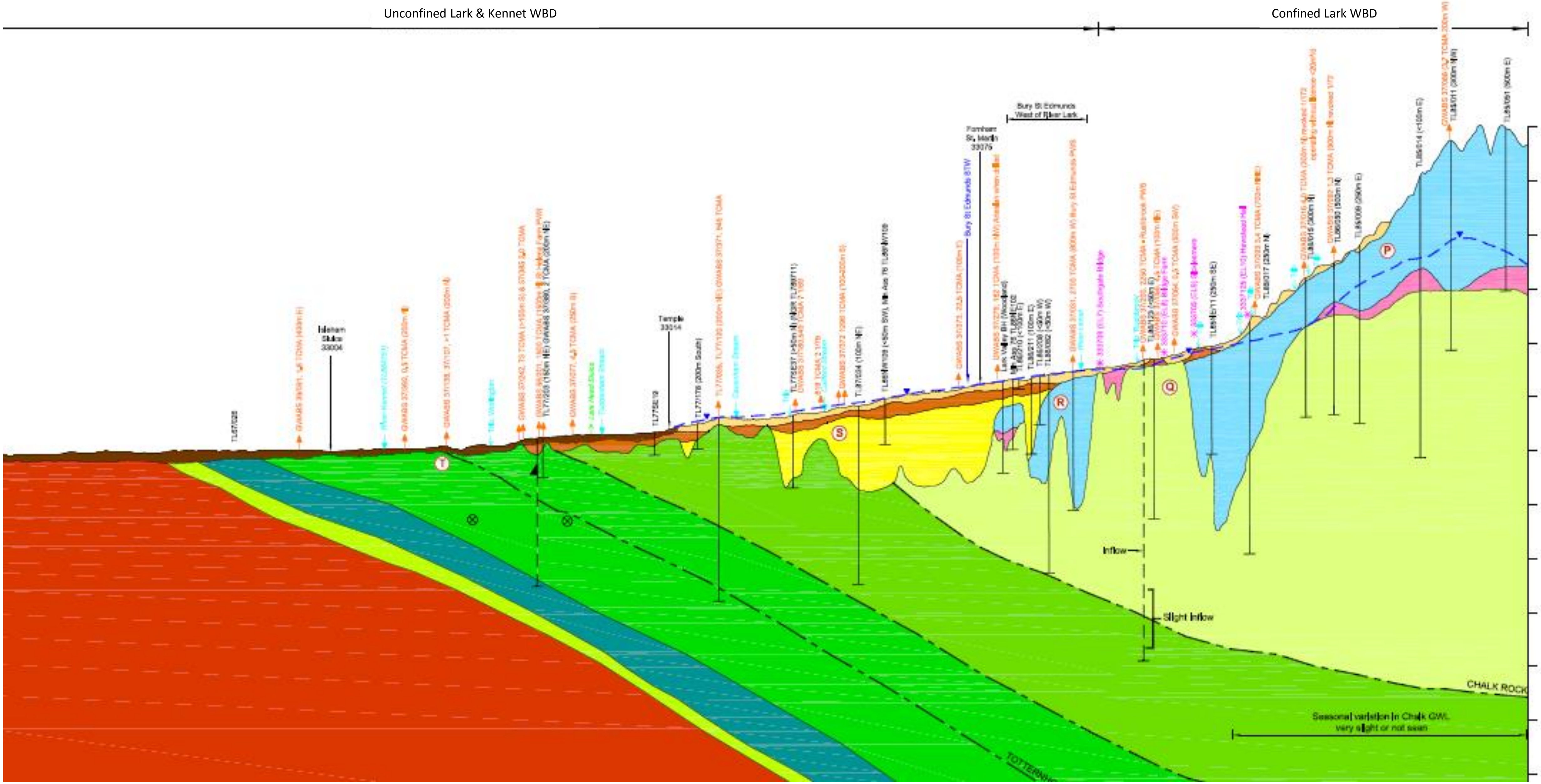
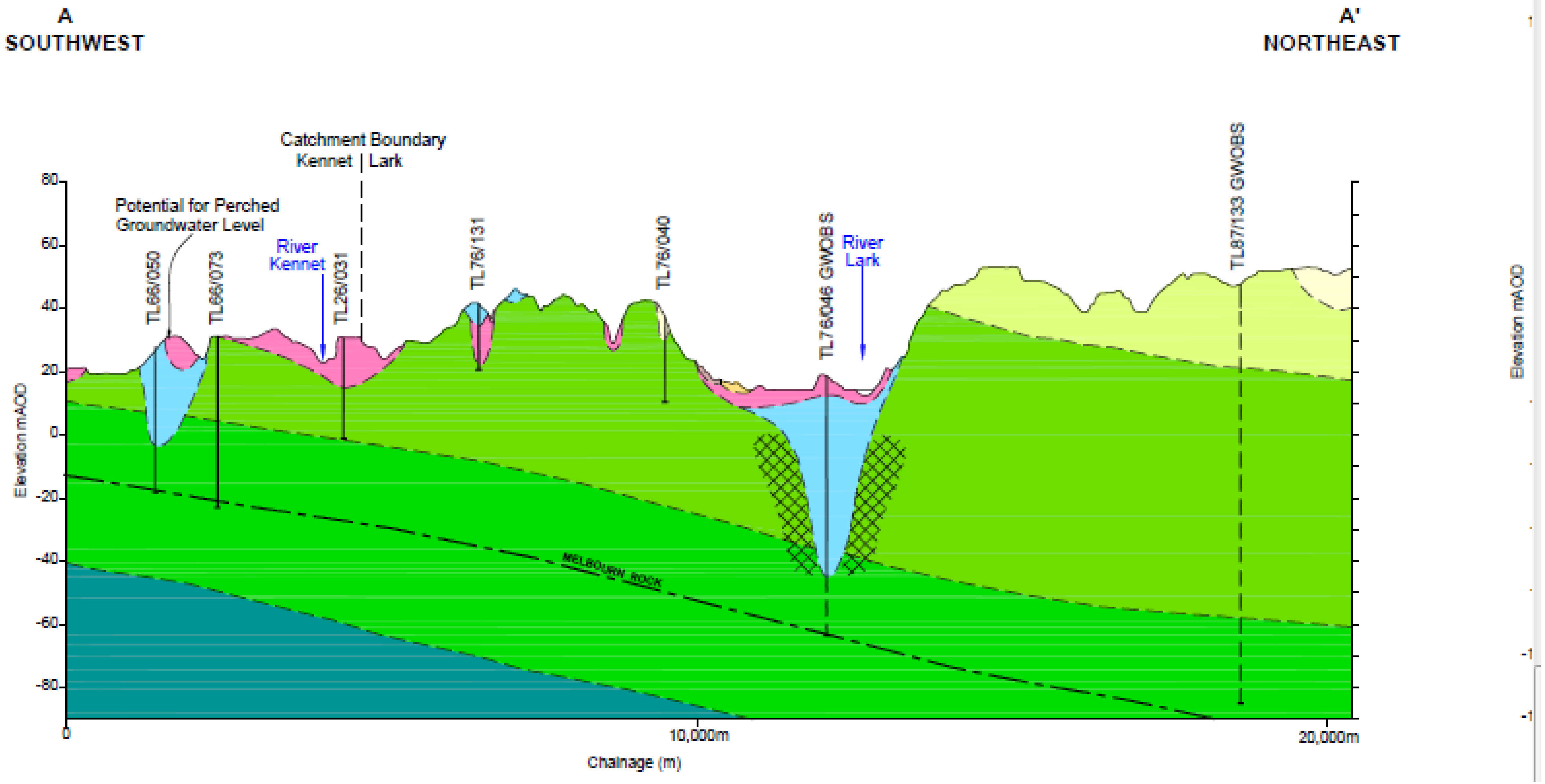
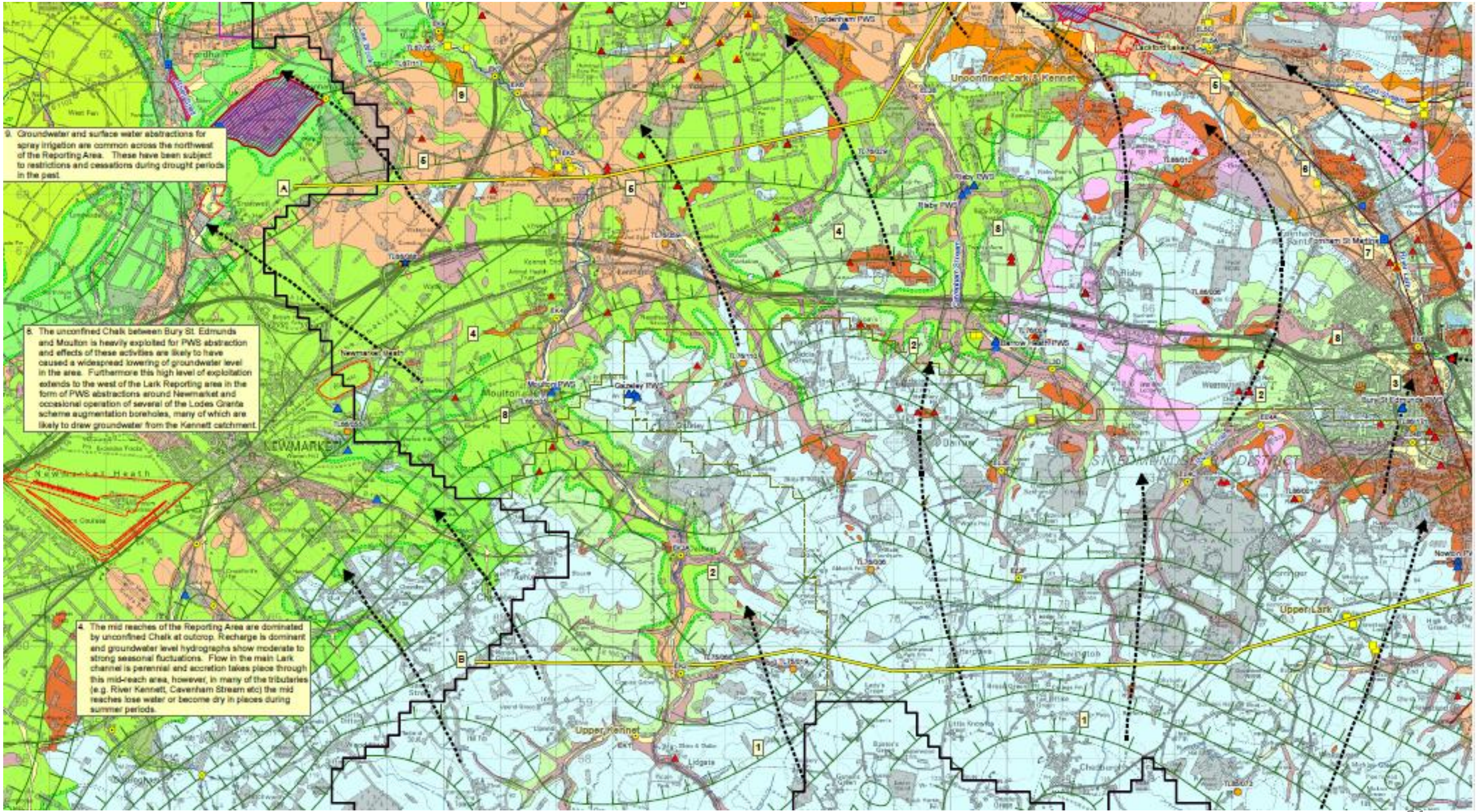
Conceptual Long Profile - River Lark




A
SOUTHWEST
A'
NORTHEAST
Catchment Boundary
Kennet | Lark
Potential for Perched
Groundwater Level
River
Kennet
River
Lark
TL66/050
TL66/073
TL26/031
TL76/131
TL76/040
TL76/046 GWOBS
TL87/133 GWOBS
MELBOURN ROCK
Elevation mAOD
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
0
10,000m
20,000m
Chainage (m)
Elevation mAOD


9. Groundwater and surface water abstractions for spray irrigation are common across the northwest of the Reporting Area. These have been subject to restrictions and cessations during drought periods in the past.
8. The unconfined Chalk between Bury St. Edmunds and Moulton is heavily exploited for PWS abstraction and effects of these activities are likely to have caused a widespread lowering of groundwater level in the area. Furthermore this high level of exploitation extends to the west of the Lark Reporting area in the form of PWS abstractions around Newmarket and occasional operation of several of the Lodes Granta scheme augmentation boreholes, many of which are likely to draw groundwater from the Kennett catchment.
4. The mid reaches of the Reporting Area are dominated by unconfined Chalk at outcrop. Recharge is dominant and groundwater level hydrographs show moderate to strong seasonal fluctuations. Flow in the main Lark channel is perennial and accretion takes place through this mid-reach area, however, in many of the tributaries (e.g. River Kennett, Cavenham Stream etc) the mid reaches lose water or become dry in places during summer periods.
Unconfined Lark & Kennett
Upper Lark
Upper Kennett
NEWMARKET
Tuddenham PWS
Moulton PWS
Barrow PWS
Bury St Edmunds PWS
A
B
1
2
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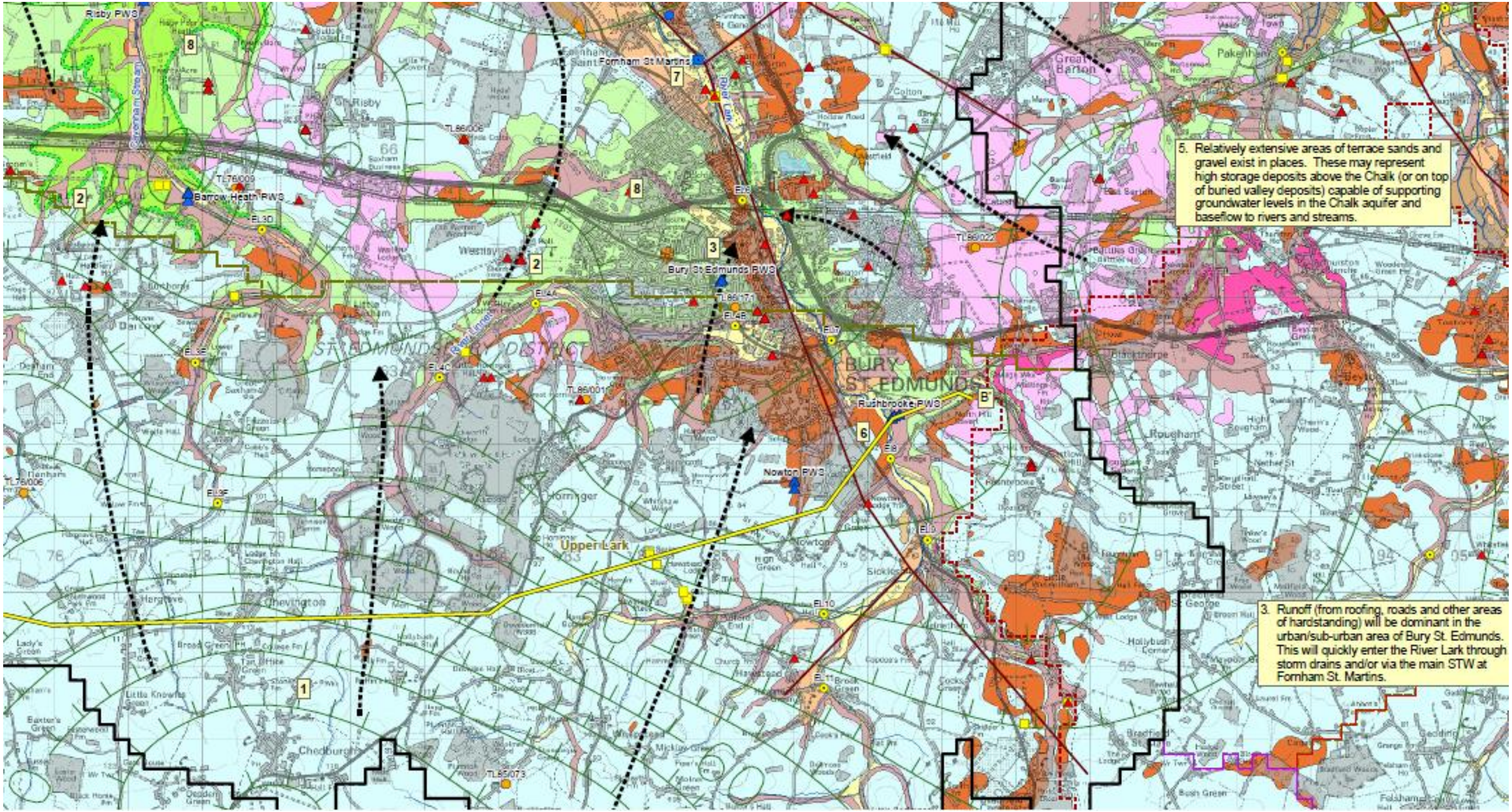
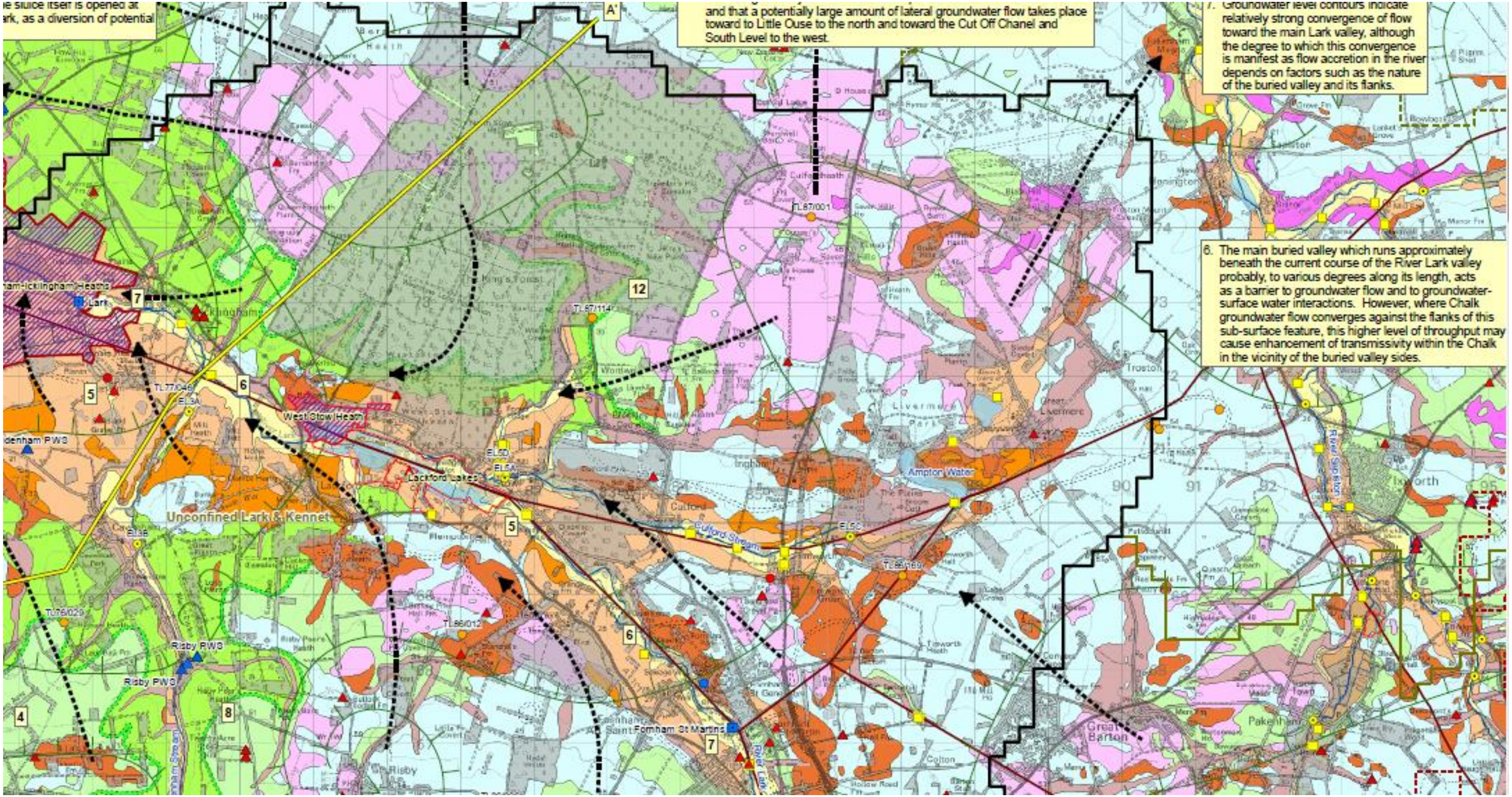
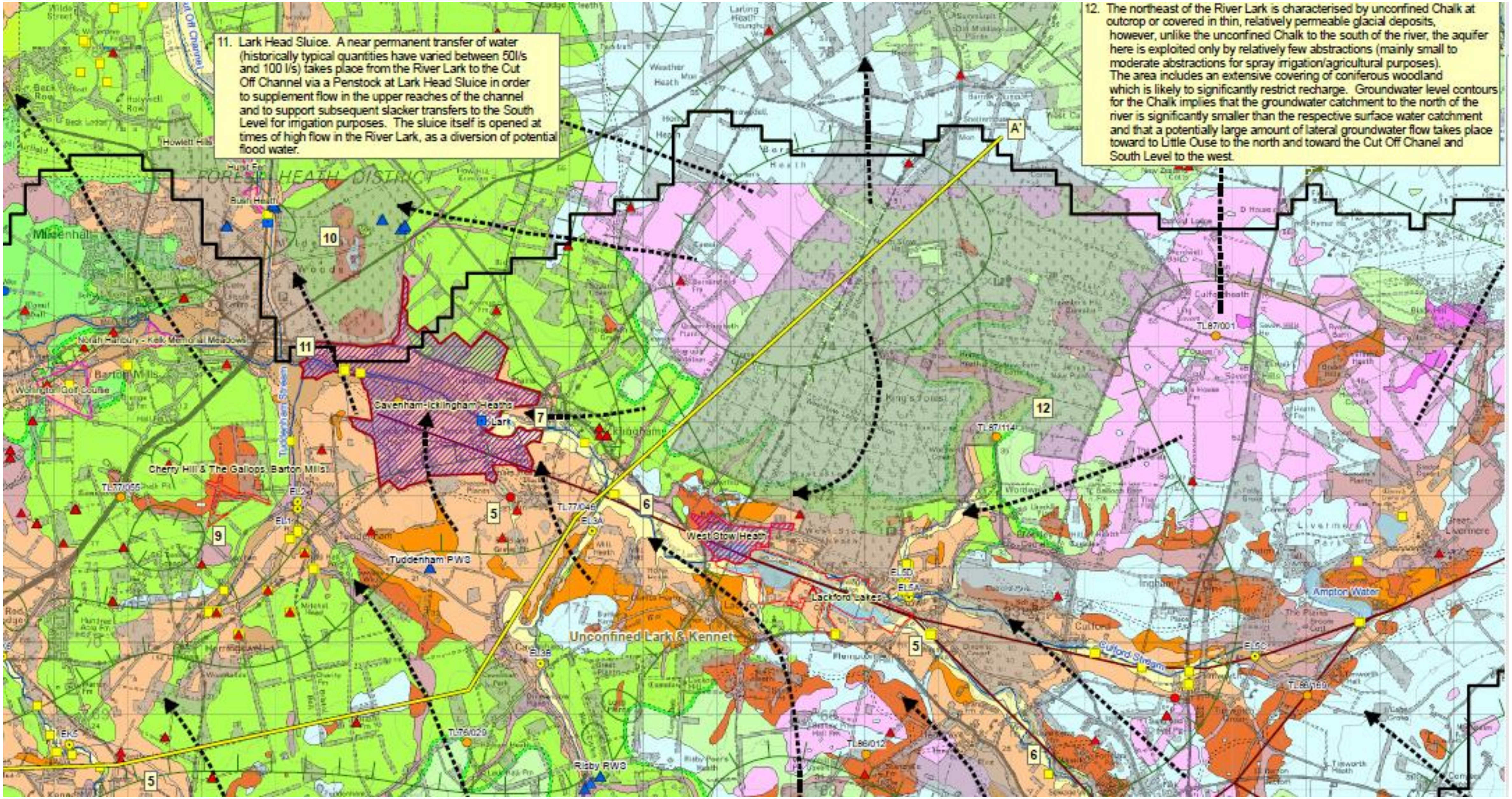

5. Relatively extensive areas of terrace sands and gravel exist in places. These may represent high storage deposits above the Chalk (or on top of buried valley deposits) capable of supporting groundwater levels in the Chalk aquifer and baseflow to rivers and streams.
3. Runoff (from roofing, roads and other areas of hardstanding) will be dominant in the urban/sub-urban area of Bury St. Edmunds. This will quickly enter the River Lark through storm drains and/or via the main STW at Fornham St. Martins.
BURY ST EDMUNDS
Bury St Edmunds PWS
Rushbrooke PWS
Nowton PWS
Barrow Heath PWS
Risby PWS
Fornham St Martins
Upper Lark
River Lark
Risby
Westley
Horringer
Chevington
Chedburgh
Rougham
Great Barton
Pakenham
Blackthorpe
Hargrave
Little Knowles
Mickley Green
Bush Green
Felsham
TL76/009
TL86/006
TL86/001
TL86/022
TL76/006
TL85/073
EL3D
EL4A
EL4B
EL4C
EL3E
EL3F
EL6
EL7
EL8
EL9
EL10
EL11
1
2
3
5
6
7
8
B'


e sluice itself is opened at
ark, as a diversion of potential
and that a potentially large amount of lateral groundwater flow takes place toward to Little Ouse to the north and toward the Cut Off Chanel and South Level to the west.
7. Groundwater level contours indicate relatively strong convergence of flow toward the main Lark valley, although the degree to which this convergence is manifest as flow accretion in the river depends on factors such as the nature of the buried valley and its flanks.
6. The main buried valley which runs approximately beneath the current course of the River Lark valley probably, to various degrees along its length, acts as a barrier to groundwater flow and to groundwater-surface water interactions. However, where Chalk groundwater flow converges against the flanks of this sub-surface feature, this higher level of throughput may cause enhancement of transmissivity within the Chalk in the vicinity of the buried valley sides.
A'
TL87/001
TL87/114
King's Forest
12
7
Lark
5
6
TL77/046
EL3A
West Stow Heath
Lackford Lakes
EL5A
Unconfined Lark & Kennet
EL3B
5
Culford Stream
EL5C
Ampton Water
TL86/169
TL76/029
TL86/012
Risby PWS
Risby PWS
6
4
8
Saint Fornham St Martins
7
River Lark
Risby
Great Barton
Pakenham
Ixworth
Troston
River Sapiston
90
91
92


11. Lark Head Sluice. A near permanent transfer of water (historically typical quantities have varied between 50l/s and 100 l/s) takes place from the River Lark to the Cut Off Channel via a Penstock at Lark Head Sluice in order to supplement flow in the upper reaches of the channel and to support subsequent slacker transfers to the South Level for irrigation purposes. The sluice itself is opened at times of high flow in the River Lark, as a diversion of potential flood water.
12. The northeast of the River Lark is characterised by unconfined Chalk at outcrop or covered in thin, relatively permeable glacial deposits, however, unlike the unconfined Chalk to the south of the river, the aquifer here is exploited only by relatively few abstractions (mainly small to moderate abstractions for spray irrigation/agricultural purposes). The area includes an extensive covering of coniferous woodland which is likely to significantly restrict recharge. Groundwater level contours for the Chalk implies that the groundwater catchment to the north of the river is significantly smaller than the respective surface water catchment and that a potentially large amount of lateral groundwater flow takes place toward to Little Ouse to the north and toward the Cut Off Chanel and South Level to the west.
FOREST HEATH DISTRICT
Mildenhall
North Hanbury - Kelk Memorial Meadows
Barton Mills
Worlington Golf Course
Cherry Hill & The Gallops, Barton Mills
Cavenham-Icklingham Heaths
Lark
Icklingham
The King's Forest
West Stow Heath
Lackford Lakes
Tuddenham PWS
Unconfined Lark & Kennet
Culford Stream
Ampton Water
Risby PWS
TL77/056
TL77/046
TL87/001
TL87/114
TL76/029
TL86/012
TL86/160
EL1
EL2
EL3A
EL3B
EL5D
EL5A
EL5C
A'
10
11
12
7
5
6
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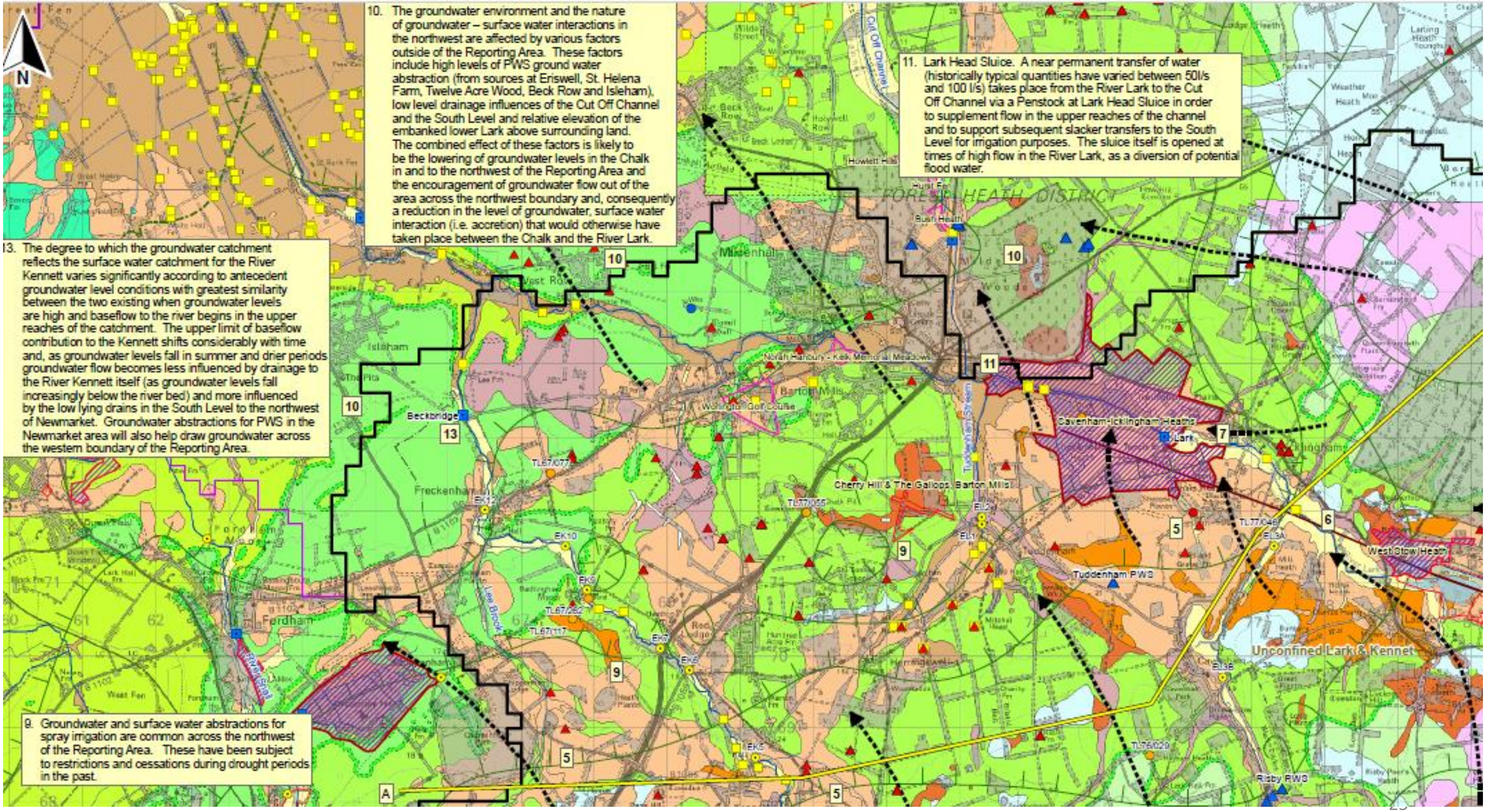
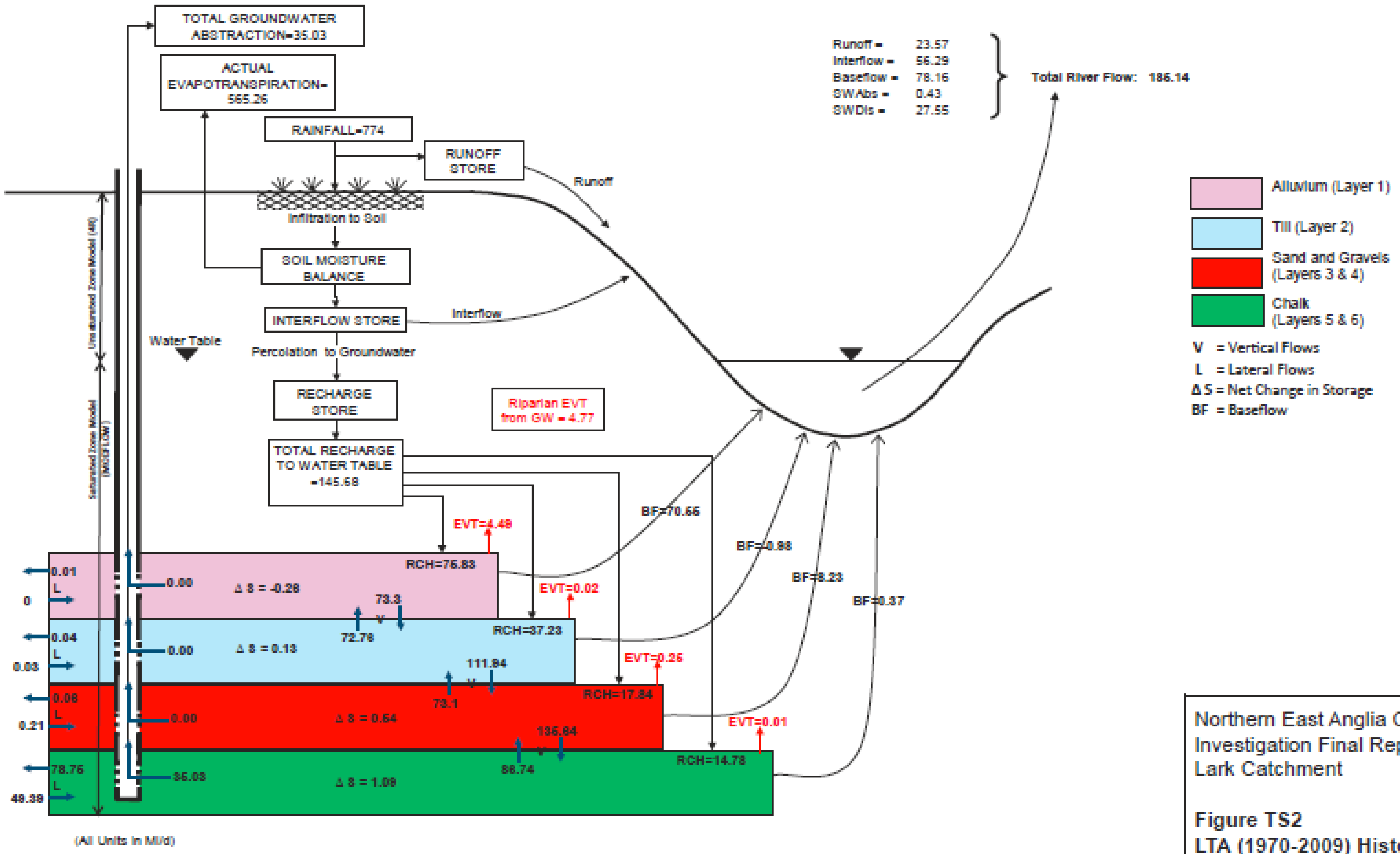

N
10. The groundwater environment and the nature of groundwater – surface water interactions in the northwest are affected by various factors outside of the Reporting Area. These factors include high levels of PWS ground water abstraction (from sources at Eriswell, St. Helena Farm, Twelve Acre Wood, Beck Row and Isleham), low level drainage influences of the Cut Off Channel and the South Level and relative elevation of the embanked lower Lark above surrounding land. The combined effect of these factors is likely to be the lowering of groundwater levels in the Chalk in and to the northwest of the Reporting Area and the encouragement of groundwater flow out of the area across the northwest boundary and, consequently a reduction in the level of groundwater, surface water interaction (i.e. accretion) that would otherwise have taken place between the Chalk and the River Lark.
11. Lark Head Sluice. A near permanent transfer of water (historically typical quantities have varied between 50l/s and 100 l/s) takes place from the River Lark to the Cut Off Channel via a Penstock at Lark Head Sluice in order to supplement flow in the upper reaches of the channel and to support subsequent slacker transfers to the South Level for irrigation purposes. The sluice itself is opened at times of high flow in the River Lark, as a diversion of potential flood water.
13. The degree to which the groundwater catchment reflects the surface water catchment for the River Kennett varies significantly according to antecedent groundwater level conditions with greatest similarity between the two existing when groundwater levels are high and baseflow to the river begins in the upper reaches of the catchment. The upper limit of baseflow contribution to the Kennett shifts considerably with time and, as groundwater levels fall in summer and drier periods groundwater flow becomes less influenced by drainage to the River Kennett itself (as groundwater levels fall increasingly below the river bed) and more influenced by the low lying drains in the South Level to the northwest of Newmarket. Groundwater abstractions for PWS in the Newmarket area will also help draw groundwater across the western boundary of the Reporting Area.
9. Groundwater and surface water abstractions for spray irrigation are common across the northwest of the Reporting Area. These have been subject to restrictions and cessations during drought periods in the past.
Cut Off Channel
FOREST HEATH DISTRICT
Mildenhall
Isleham
Beckbridge
Freckenham
Fordham
Lee Brook
Tuddenham Stream
North Harbour - Kelk Memorial Meadows
Worlington Golf Course
Barton Mills
Cherry Hill & The Gallops, Barton Mills
Cavenham-Icklingham Heaths
Lark
Tuddenham PWS
West Stow Heath
Unconfined Lark & Kennett
Risby PWS
TL67/077
TL77/056
TL67/262
TL67/117
TL77/048
TL76/020
EK12
EK10
EK9
EK7
EK6
EK5
EL2
EL1
EL3A
EL3B
Howlett Hill
Bush Heath
A
5
6
7
9
10
11
13



Northern East Anglia Chalk Groundwater Investigation Final Report
Lark Catchment

Figure TS2
LTA (1970-2009) Historical Water Balance for the Lark Reporting Area

Catchment Based Approach

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Table 3 Summary of LTA Abstraction Impacts on Water Resources in the Lark Reporting Area

	Naturalised	Historical	Recent Actual	Fully Licensed
IMPACTS ON GROUNDWATER				
Saturated System				
Total Recharge to Water Table plus leakage from streams to groundwater (Ml/d)	156.2	157.8	158.6	159.3
Total Evapotranspiration from Water Table (Ml/d)	5.8	4.8	4.7	4.1
Total Groundwater Abstraction (Ml/d)	0.0	35.0	36.0	59.6
Total Groundwater Abstraction as a % of Recharge to Water Table plus leakage from streams to groundwater (%)	0	22	23	37
Chalk				
Recharge to water table in Chalk (infiltration plus runoff recharge) (Ml/d)	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8
Leakage from streams to groundwater in the Chalk (Ml/d)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Vertical Downward Flow to Chalk (Ml/d)	130.5	135.6	136.0	138.6
Total recharge to Chalk (infiltration and runoff recharge direct to Chalk plus leakage from streams to Chalk plus vertical downward flow into the aquifer) (Ml/d)	146.0	151.1	151.4	154.1
Total Input to Chalk (Total Recharge to Chalk (above) plus lateral inflow to Chalk) (Ml/d)	199.6	200.5	198.0	195.6
Lateral Groundwater Inflow to the Chalk (Ml/d)	53.7	49.4	46.6	41.5
Lateral Groundwater Outflow from the Chalk (Ml/d)	78.5	78.8	79.2	70.6
Net Lateral Groundwater Flow in the Chalk (positive=inflow) (Ml/d)	-24.8	-29.4	-32.6	-29.1
Effective Groundwater Input to the Chalk[1]. Total Recharge to the Chalk plus vertical downward flow into the Chalk plus leakage from streams to groundwater plus net lateral groundwater flow in the Chalk from the Reporting Area (Ml/d)	121.1	121.7	118.8	125.0
Groundwater Abstraction from the Chalk (Ml/d)	0.0	35.0	36.0	59.6
Groundwater Abstraction from the Chalk as % of Effective Groundwater Resource in the Chalk (%)	0	29	30	48
IMPACTS ON FLOWS				
Surface water Abstractions (Ml/d)	0.0	0.4	1.1	4.7
Surface water Discharges (Ml/d)	0.0	27.5	33.7	33.7
Leakage from streams to groundwater (Ml/d)	11.4	12.7	12.8	13.6
Groundwater discharge to streams (Ml/d)	126.8	90.8	86.4	68.3
Baseflow (Groundwater discharge to streams minus leakage from streams to groundwater) (Ml/d)	115.4	78.2	73.6	54.6
Total River Flow (runoff plus interflow, plus baseflow plus surface water discharges minus surface water abstractions) (Ml/d)	195.3	185.1	186.0	163.5
Groundwater abstraction as % of Naturalised Total Flow (%)	0	18	18	31
Groundwater abstraction as % of Naturalised Baseflow (%)	0	30	31	52
Scenario Total Flow as a % of Naturalised (%)	100	95	95	84
Scenario Baseflow as a % of Naturalised (%)	100	68	64	47

Effective Groundwater Input to the Chalk[1]. Total Recharge to the Chalk plus vertical downward flow into the Chalk plus leakage from streams to groundwater plus net lateral groundwater flow in the Chalk from the Reporting Area (Ml/d)	121.1	121.7	118.8	125.0
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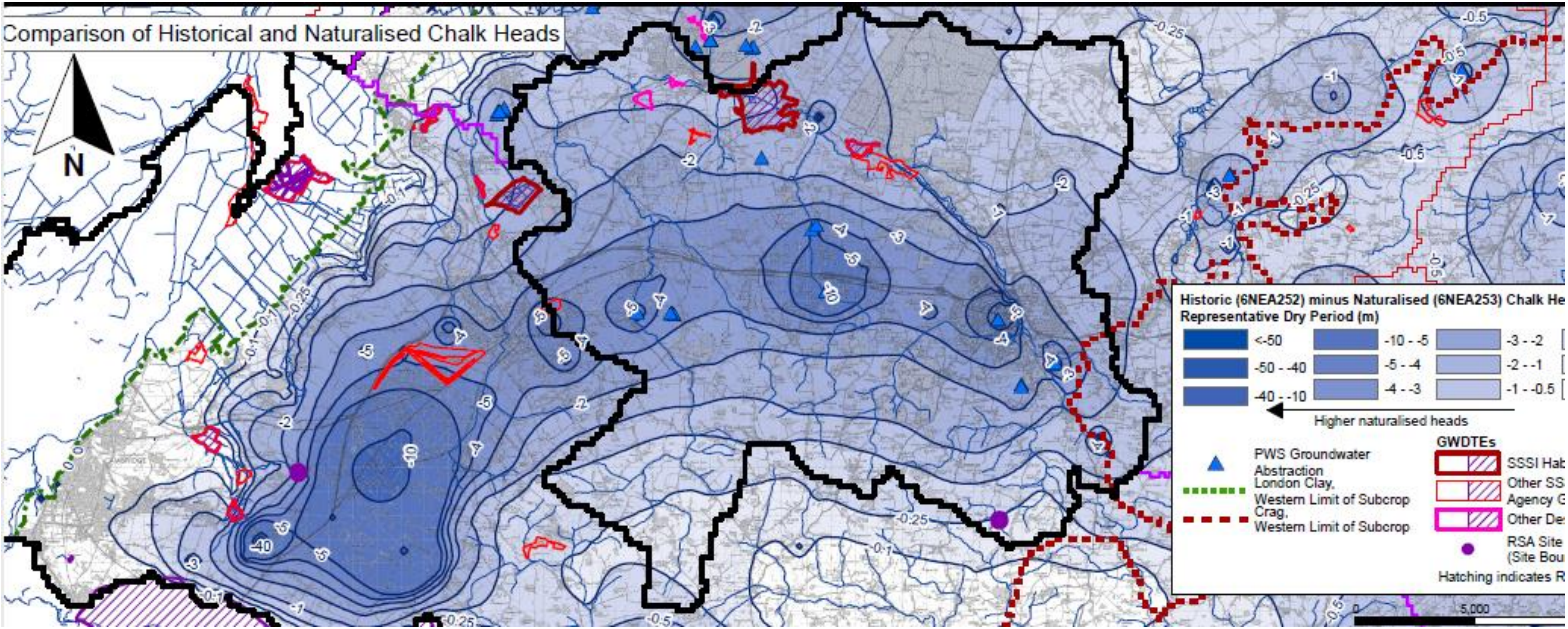
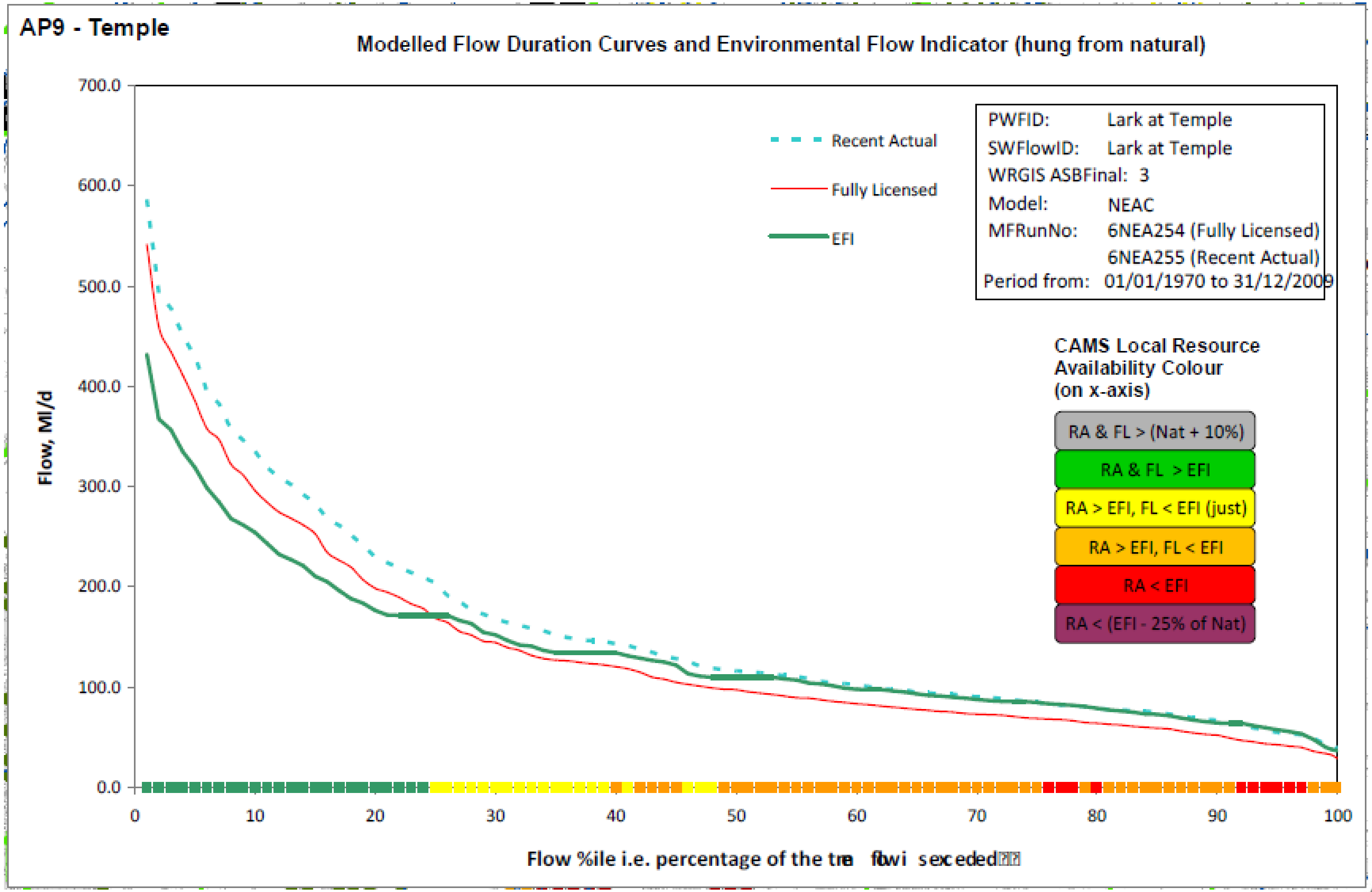

Comparison of Historical and Naturalised Chalk Heads
N
Historic (6NEA252) minus Naturalised (6NEA253) Chalk He
Representative Dry Period (m)
<-50
-50 - -40
-40 - -10
-10 - -5
-5 - -4
-4 - -3
-3 - -2
-2 - -1
-1 - -0.5
Higher naturalised heads
PWS Groundwater Abstraction
London Clay, Western Limit of Subcrop
Crag, Western Limit of Subcrop
GWDTEs
SSSI Hab
Other SS
Agency G
Other De
RSA Site
(Site Bou
Hatching indicates R
0
5,000



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Lark Basin Water Management Challenges

- EA Regulatory Approach
- The competition for restricted basin resources
- The bigger picture (the WRE plan, government policy and initiatives…)

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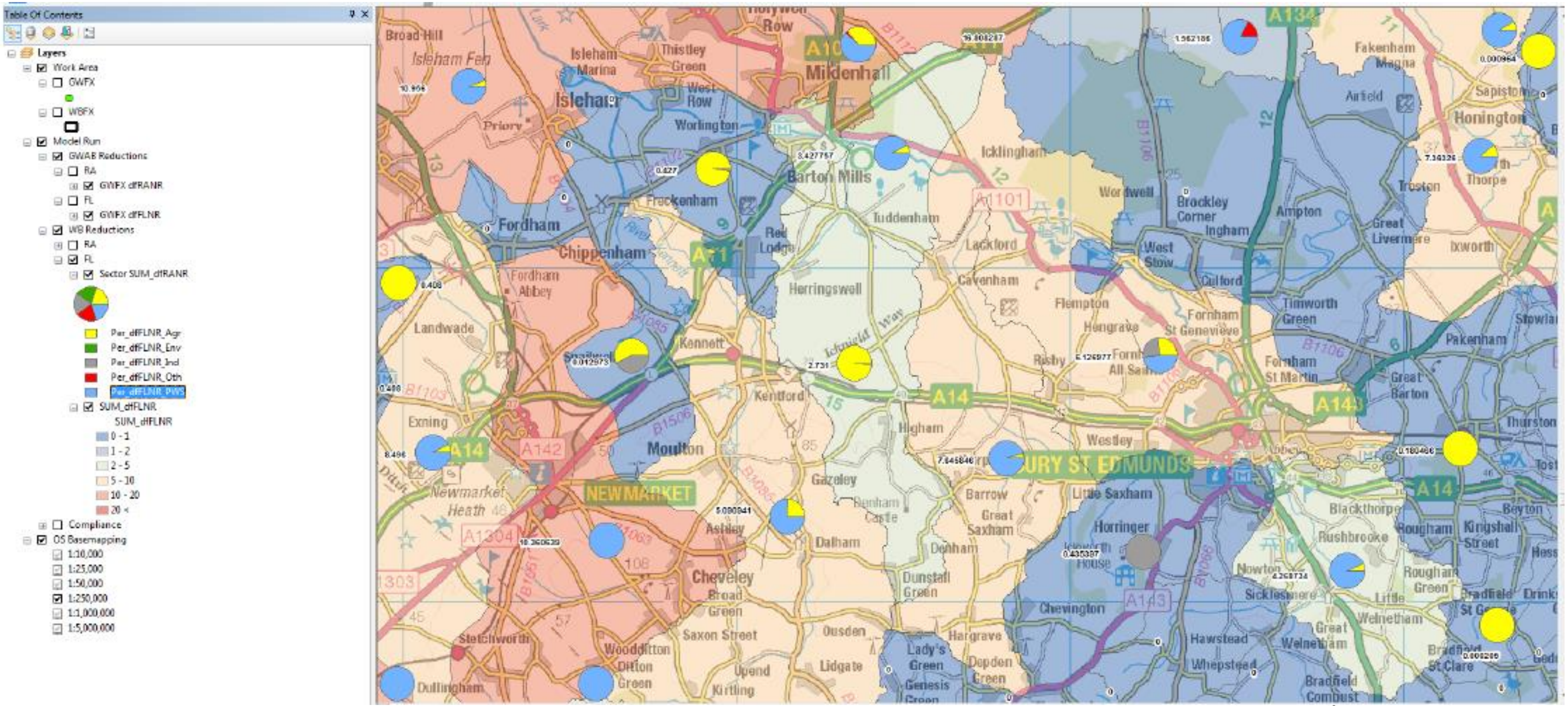
EA Indicative Abstraction Reductions to Comply with EFI Q95



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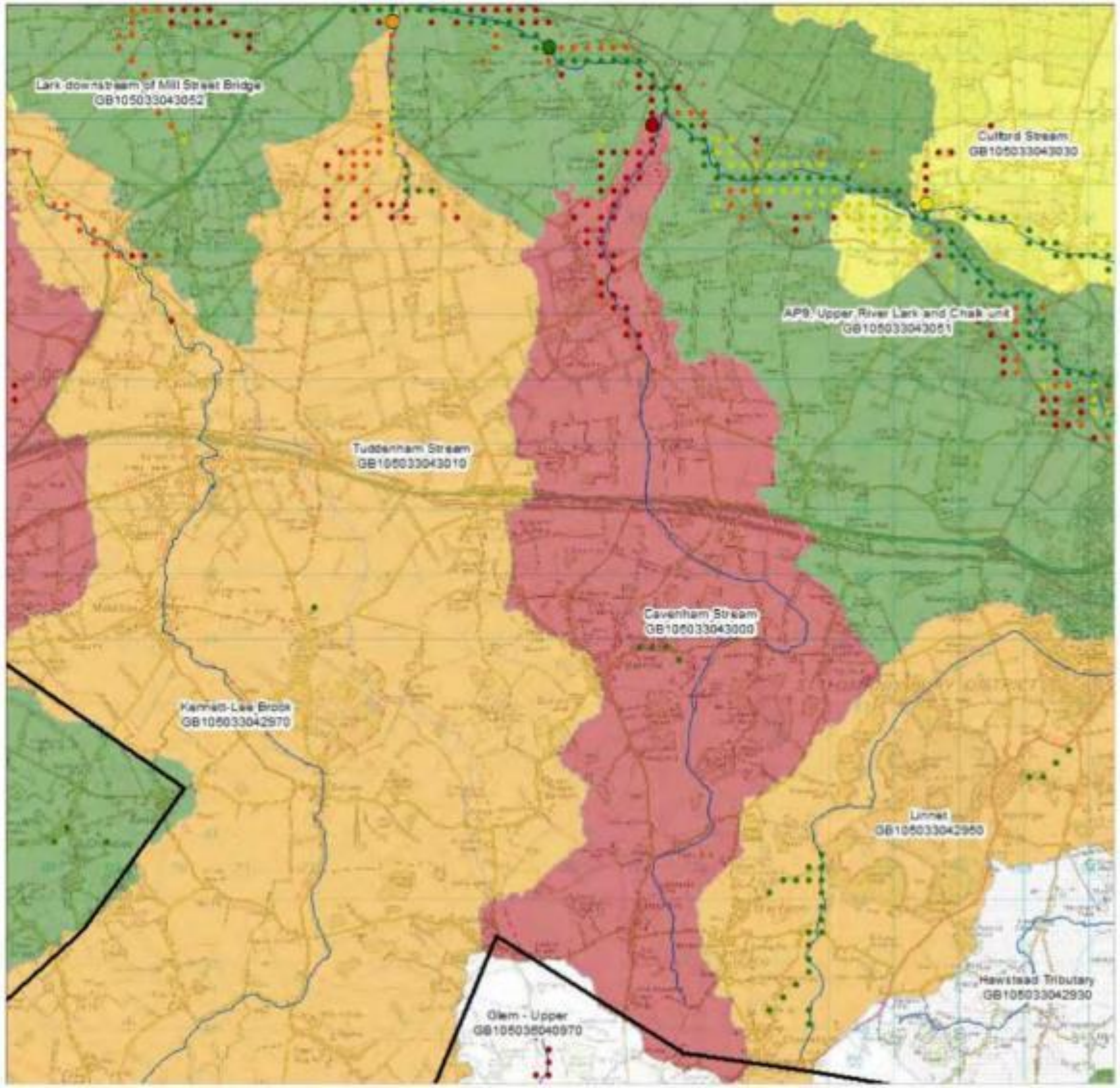
CamEO
Cam & Ely Ouse Catchment Partnership

The River Lark Catchment Partnership

Water Resources in the Lark Catchment

Environmental & Policy Landscape

Understanding Abstraction Pressure in the Lark Catchment

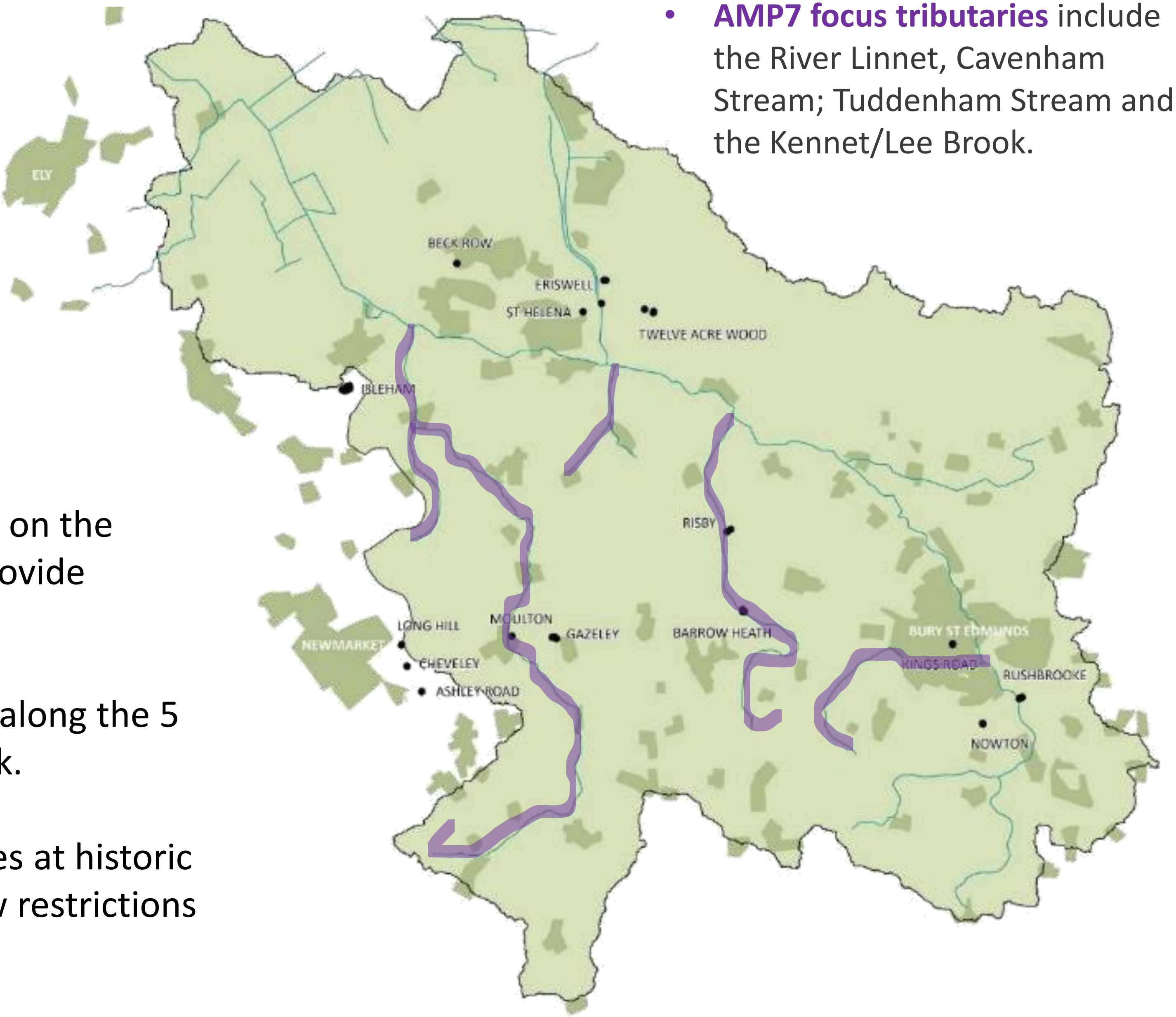


Environmental Planning and Delivery 2020-25

- River Flow Support – exploring flow support on the River Linnet and the River Kennett-Lee to provide resilience during low flow events.

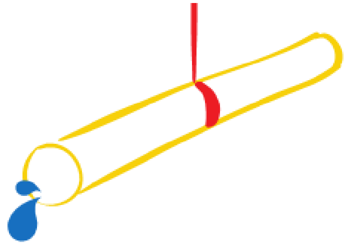
- River Restoration – targeted enhancements along the 5 tributaries to the southwest of the main Lark.

- No Deterioration – planned to cap all licences at historic maximum, in addition to new hands-off flow restrictions to Bury and Rushbrooke sources.



- **AMP7 focus tributaries** include the River Linnet, Cavenham Stream; Tuddenham Stream and the Kennet/Lee Brook.

Sustainable abstraction beyond 2025



Medium-Term

- Continuation of licence caps and reductions to abstractions (e.g. aggregated catchment licences on a or a tightening of the recent actual methodology)
- Potential new environmental obligations (e.g. new status for chalk abstraction)

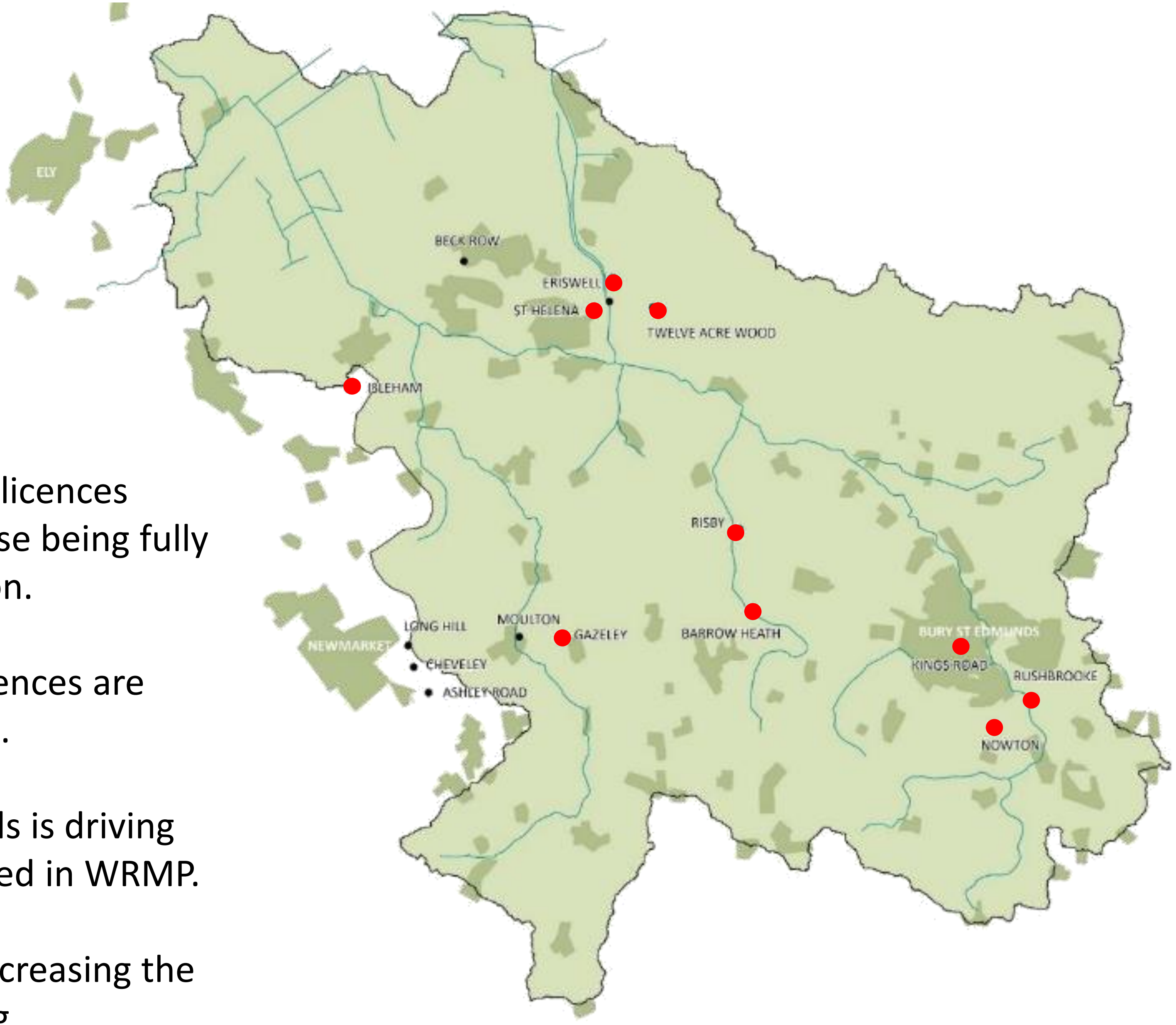
Long-Term

- Development of a shared environmental ambition through the National Framework for Water Resources
- Hugely ambitious (e.g. overall national reduction of 1,200 - 2,200 million l/d may be needed by 2050)
- Better approach to environmental impact vs. cost

- Anglian Water's long-term planning for water resources is captured in the 25-year Water Resources Environment Plan (WRMP)
- We are continuing to work closely with the EA nationally, regionally and locally to drive the movement to a long-term environmental ambition and embed this in the next round of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs).
- The aim is to set an ambitious target for 2050 and move away from the piecemeal licence cap approach.
- We continue to support WRE and Regional Planning to drive the best multi-sector solutions which have the best net benefit impact to the environment across the Anglian Region.

The Challenge of Time-Limited Licences (TLLs)

- Anglian Water have just over 200 abstraction licences across the region, with more than 50% of these being fully time-limited or having a time-limited condition.
- Within the Lark catchment, 10 abstraction licences are time-limited, expiring on 31st December 2022.
- Recent regulatory position on licence renewals is driving additional licence capping, earlier than planned in WRMP.
- Other abstractors will be similarly affected, increasing the need for multi-sector water resource planning.



Thank you for listening

The Farming Viewpoint:

- Why is farming important in the Lark?
- Why is water important for farming in the Lark?
- How is it currently organised?
- What are the problems?
- What are the solutions?

The Farming Viewpoint:

Why is farming important in the Lark?

- Farmers as land managers
- National food strategy
- Direct and indirect employment/economic activity
- Eco-system services

Catchment Based Approach

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The Farming Viewpoint:

Why is water important for farming in the Lark?

- Soils favour root vegetables and other high value crops
- Rainfall patterns do not match crop requirements
- Climate change and weather patterns impacting future demand

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The Farming Viewpoint:

How is it currently organised?

- Individual abstraction licences
- Storage reservoirs and immediate use
- Winter and summer
- Ground water and surface water
- Hands off Flow and Section 57 restrictions
- Review process

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The Farming Viewpoint:

What are the problems?

- Environmental pressures
- ‘No deterioration’ measures
- Lack of security of supply
- Obstacles to forward planning, mitigation and investment
- A regulator constrained by an imperfect regulatory process

The Farming Viewpoint:

What are the solutions?

- Better understanding of the catchment
- Better understanding of sector needs
- Acceptance of farming as an essential need
- A regulatory framework which works for all
- A collaborative approach

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