

Groundwater Abstraction Licensing in Northern Ireland



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Overview

Prior to recent legislation, unless very large abstraction requiring EIA or some planning permission element, water could be abstracted with limited to no consideration of environmental impacts

Two main legislative drivers for introducing regulation of water abstraction

□ Water Framework Directive

- Overall sustainability of water resource use
- Impacts on sensitive ecosystems

□ Habitats Directive

- Impacts on sensitive ecosystems of international and national importance

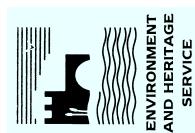
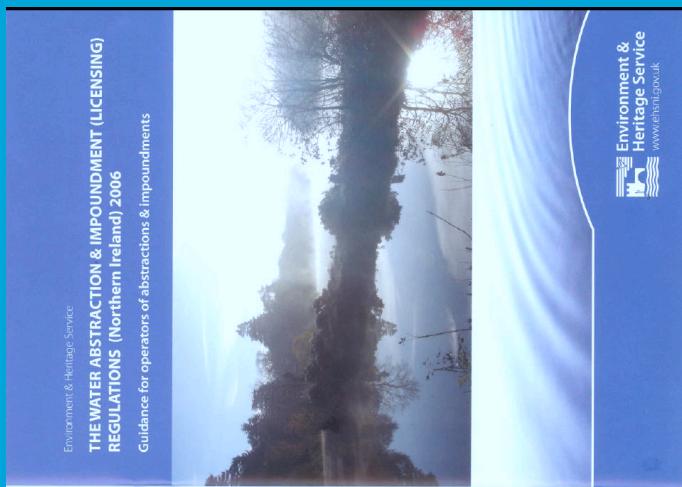
Mechanism needed for managing impacts from existing abstractions and ensuring ‘new’ abstraction does not have unacceptable impact

Legislation

- EIA (Agriculture) Regulations 2005

Introduced to ensure support compliance with EC EA Directive
Deals only with agricultural abstractions
greater than 250 m³/d

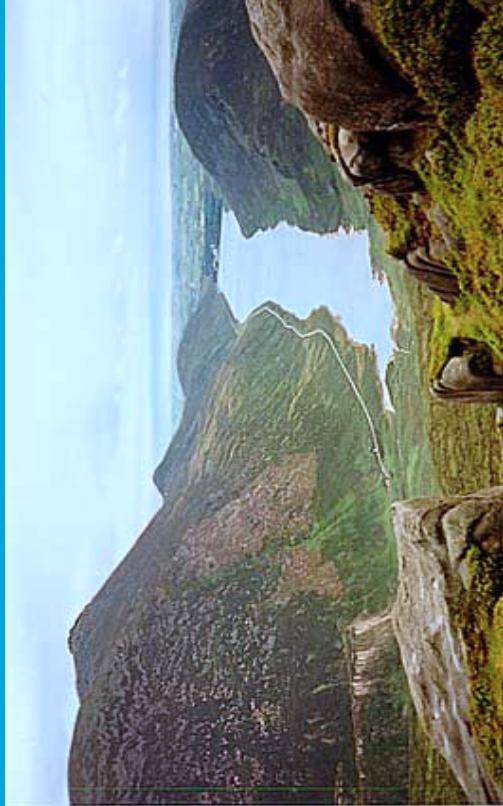
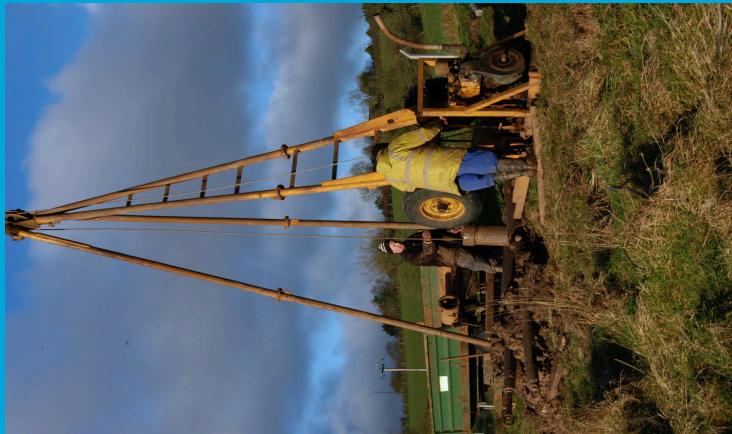
- Water Abstraction and Impoundment
(Licensing) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006



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Legislation

All Regs cover both **abstraction** from surface waters and groundwater
“*Abstraction - the doing of anything whereby water is removed from a waterway or underground stratum*”



And also **impoundment** of water in surface waters
“*an artificial collection or storage of water, a body of water confined*”



Developing Regulations

- Development of legislation and technical procedures for assessing applications adopting risk-based approach
- Following consultation and review of regulatory regimes in the rest of the UK and further afield, two part strategy adopted
 - Introduction of REGULATIONS with 'grace period' for people to register their existing abstractions with no associated charges
 - Later consideration of requirement for FEES AND CHARGES relating to generation of monies to fund this 'new work' which has associated technical and administrative costs

Risk based

Volume	Regulations
< 10 m ³ /d	Deemed authorised, no action required, PCA compliance
10 m ³ /d – 20 m ³ /d	Deemed authorised subject to notification to EHS, PCA compliance
20 m ³ /d – 100 m ³ /d	Formal application required, ‘simple licence’ to be issued, possibly with conditions associated with rates and monitoring
>100 m ³ /d	Formal application required, ‘complex licence’ to be issued, generally containing conditions

PCA – Permitted Controlled Activities – essentially good practice i.e. water leakage to be kept at minimum, avoiding polluting when drilling, well-head maintenance

Sectors Impacted

- Public Water Supply
- Food Processing
 - Bottled Drinks
 - Agriculture
- Quarry Operators
- Others

Context and Technical Challenges

- Groundwater abstraction is small proportion of overall public water supply in NI (~ 5% and falling)
- Several thousand industrial, agricultural and domestic sources
- For public water supply, reservoirs, lakes and rivers and dominant and regulation effort will thus be focussed on this
- However still areas where there could be local abstraction pressures on the resource and in particular on groundwater dependent ecosystems

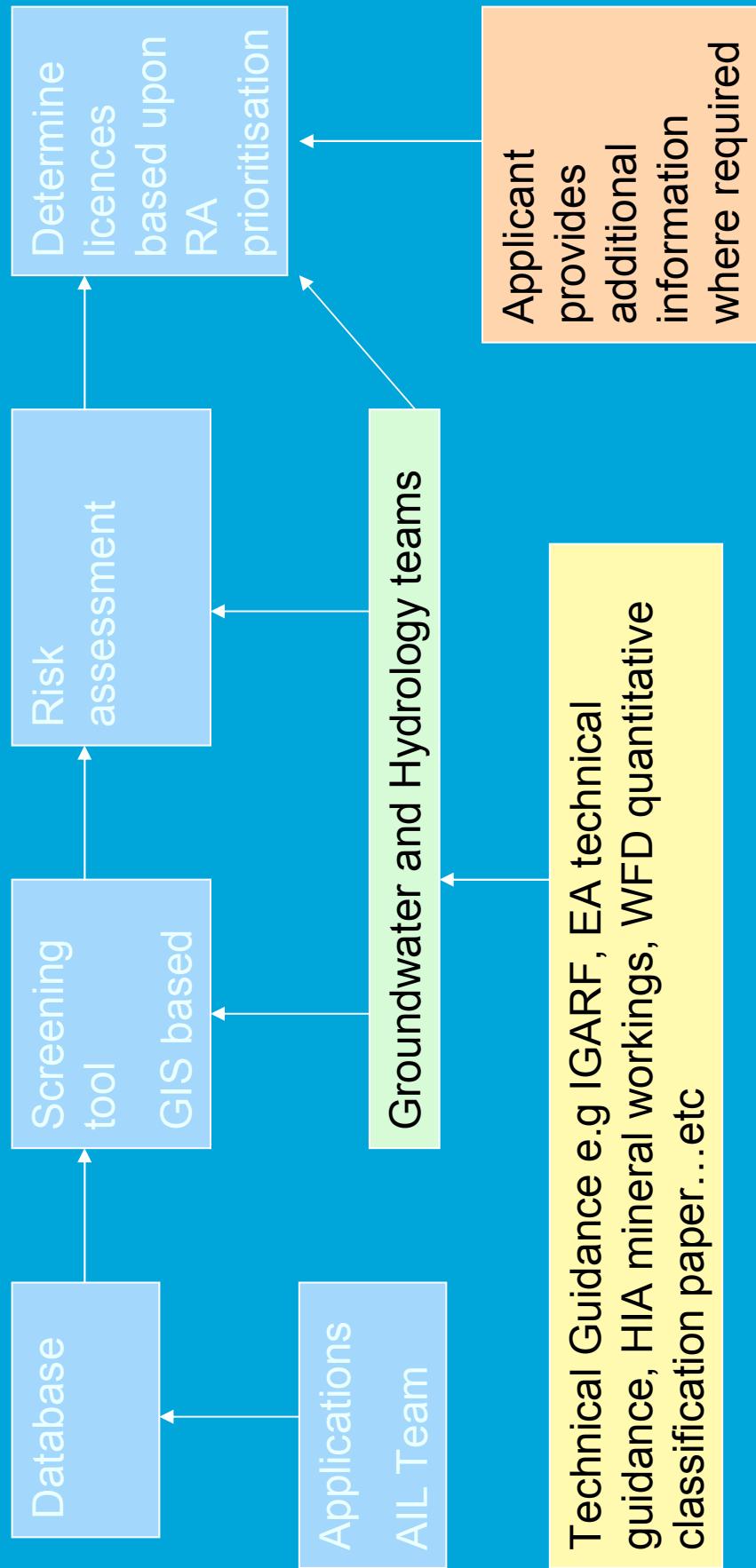
Context and Technical Challenges

- Regulations are such that existing abstractors must register/apply within first year (potentially hundreds or more applications) to be certain of avoiding any application charge.
- Existing abstractions to be permitted to continue once register/apply, with licence assessments undertaken on a priority basis
- All new groundwater abstractions above 20 m³/d will require some technical assessment of potential for impact and licence decision within set timeframe (4 months) – but numbers should be manageable
- Newly formed Abstraction and Impoundment Licensing (AIL) team in EHS on learning curve and rely on groundwater and hydrology teams (also on a learning curve) for technical support

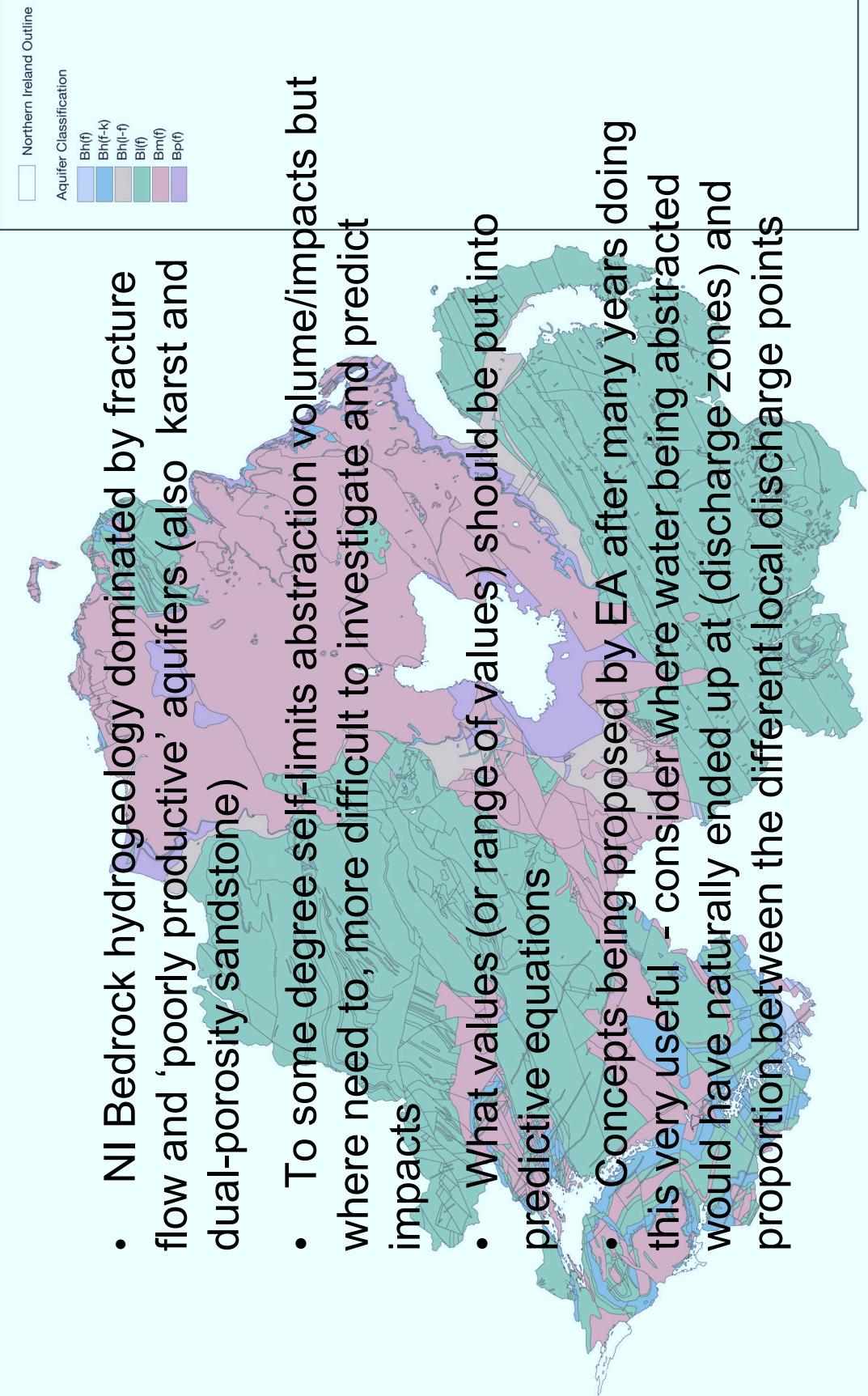
Context and Technical Challenges

- Need for screening tool for EXISTING abstraction licence applications to prioritise which should be reviewed first with respect to potential impact they may be having.
- Procedures required for any application received for a NEW abstraction
- All tools and procedures need to consider the ‘traditional’ elements of abstraction impact assessment (local derogation of existing supplies, resource availability .etc) as well as the requirements of the WFD and Habitats Directives
- Fortunately there is substantial overlap between all three elements

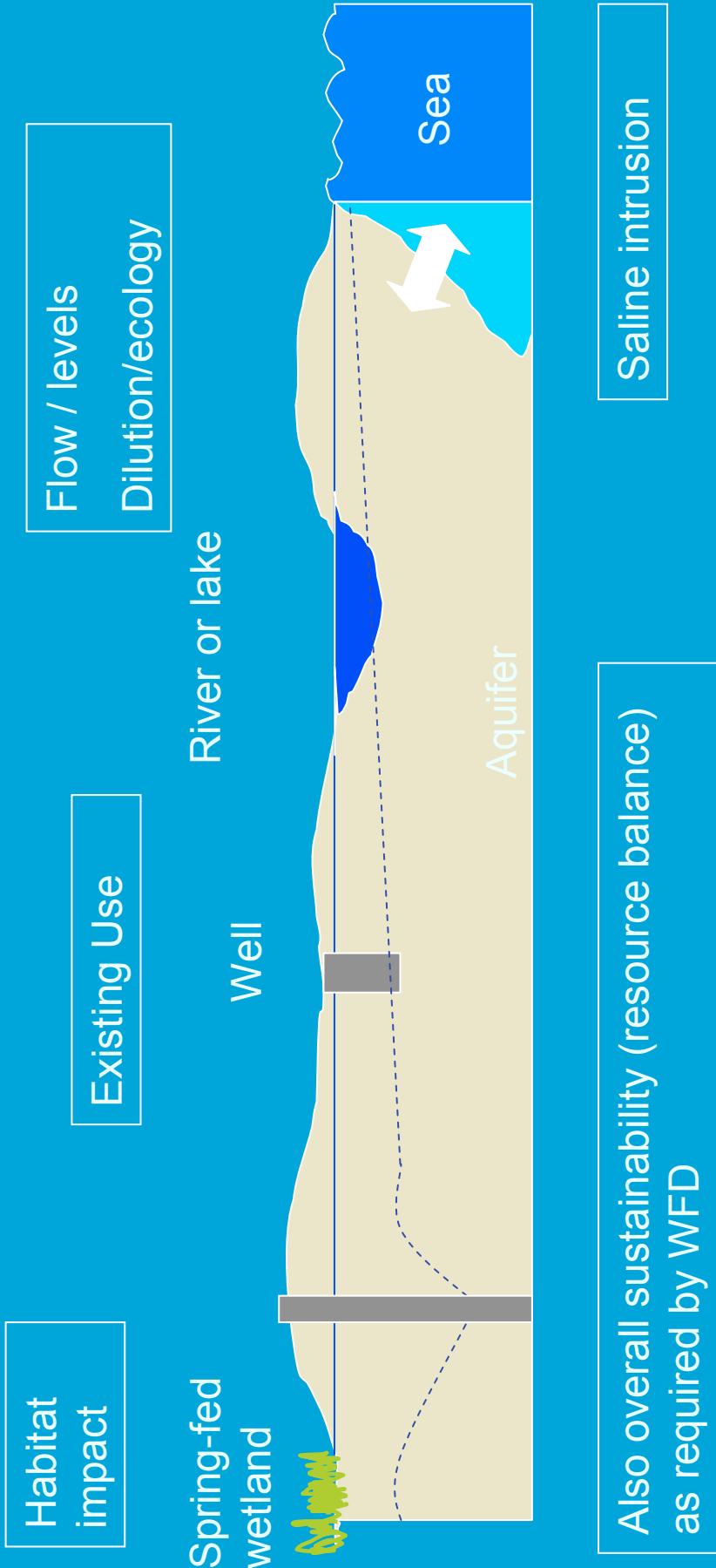
Context and Technical Challenges



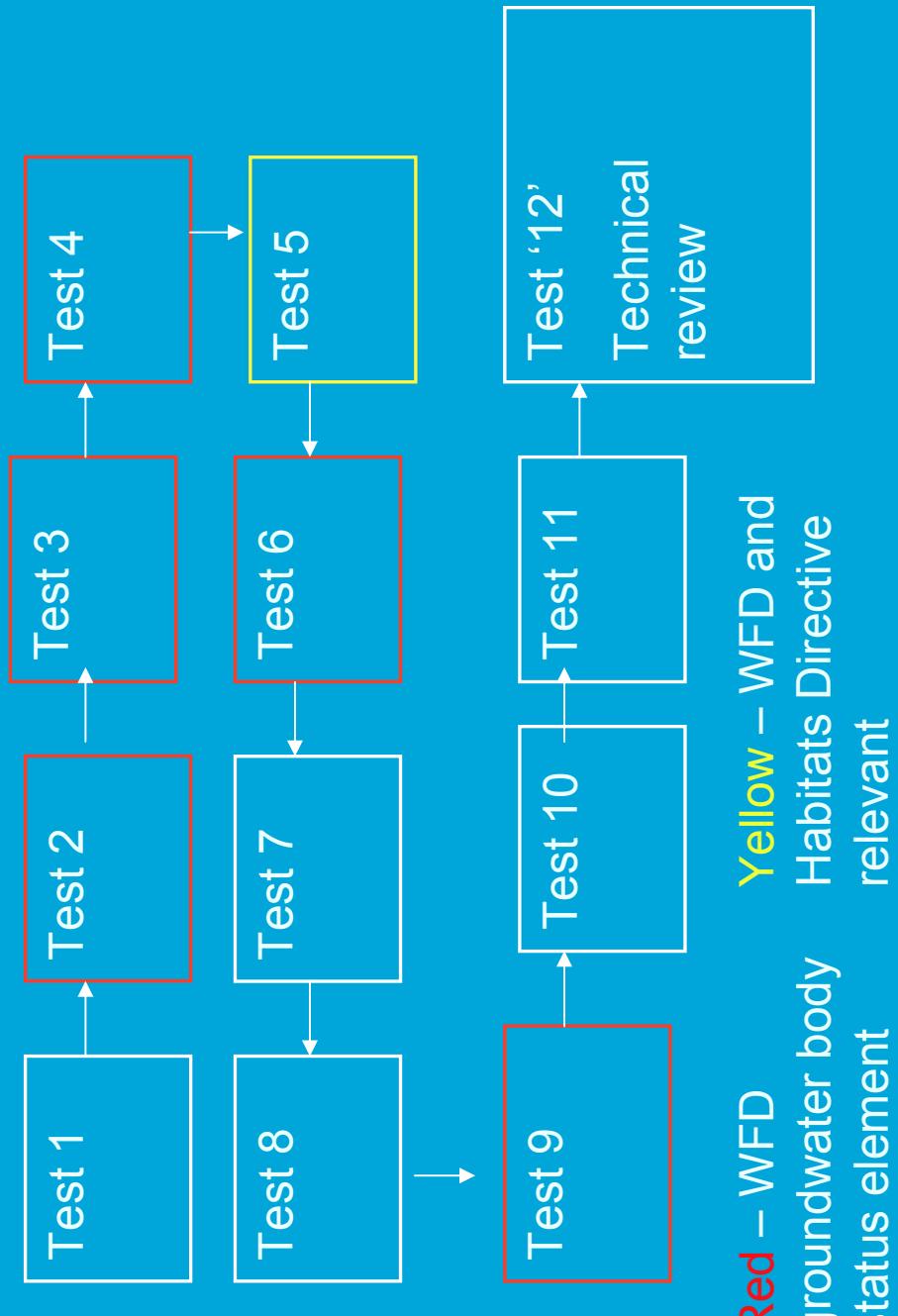
Technical Challenges



Potential impacts



Groundwater Abstraction Screening RA



Groundwater Abstraction Screening RA

Test 1 – Volume (maximum daily m³/d)

<50	Low (1)
50 - 100	Moderate (2)
100-250	Moderate (3)
250-500	High (4)
>500	High (5)

May need to factor in consumptive percentage

Test 2 – Water Balance



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Water Balance

Recharge

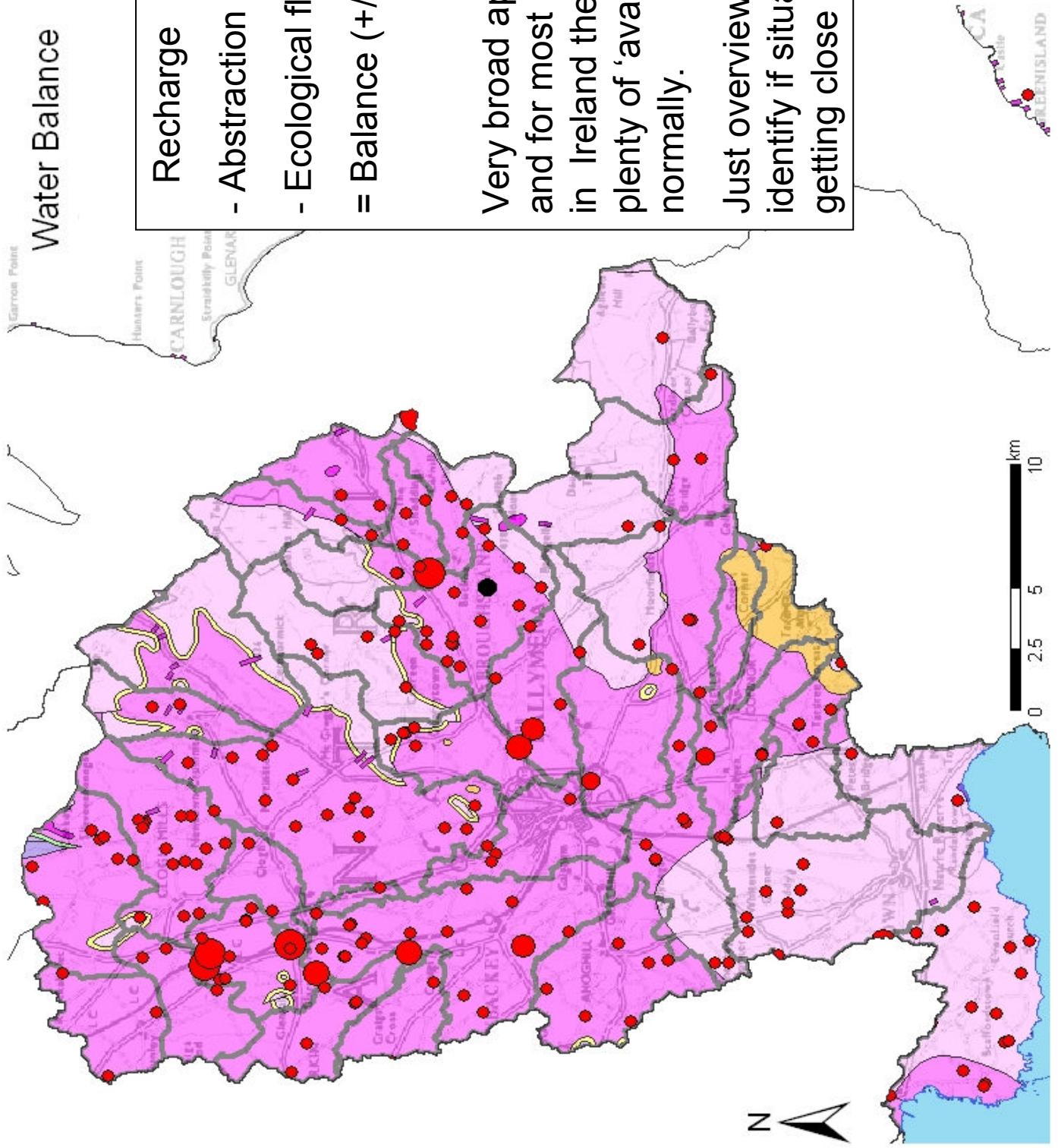
- Abstraction

- Ecological flow needs

= Balance (+/-)

Very broad approximation
and for most GW bodies
in Ireland there will be
plenty of 'available' water
normally.

Just overview check to
identify if situation is
getting close to 'sensitive'



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Test 3 Surface Water Impact (rivers)

Associated surface water body (bodies) with WFD flow standard (WFD48) set as part of status assessment

Is Flow Standard met when include proposed abstraction volume (assume 100% connection)?

- Yes - Low (1)
- No – due to proposed abstraction - moderate (3)
- No – already failing - High (5)

For ‘No’ investigate further to determine if groundwater is significant component ($\geq 10\%$ of flow standard) of failure.

Determine if flow standard failure is contributing to failure of SW body ecology standards

Determine if abstractions within larger catchment unit are impacting the surface water body sub-catchment



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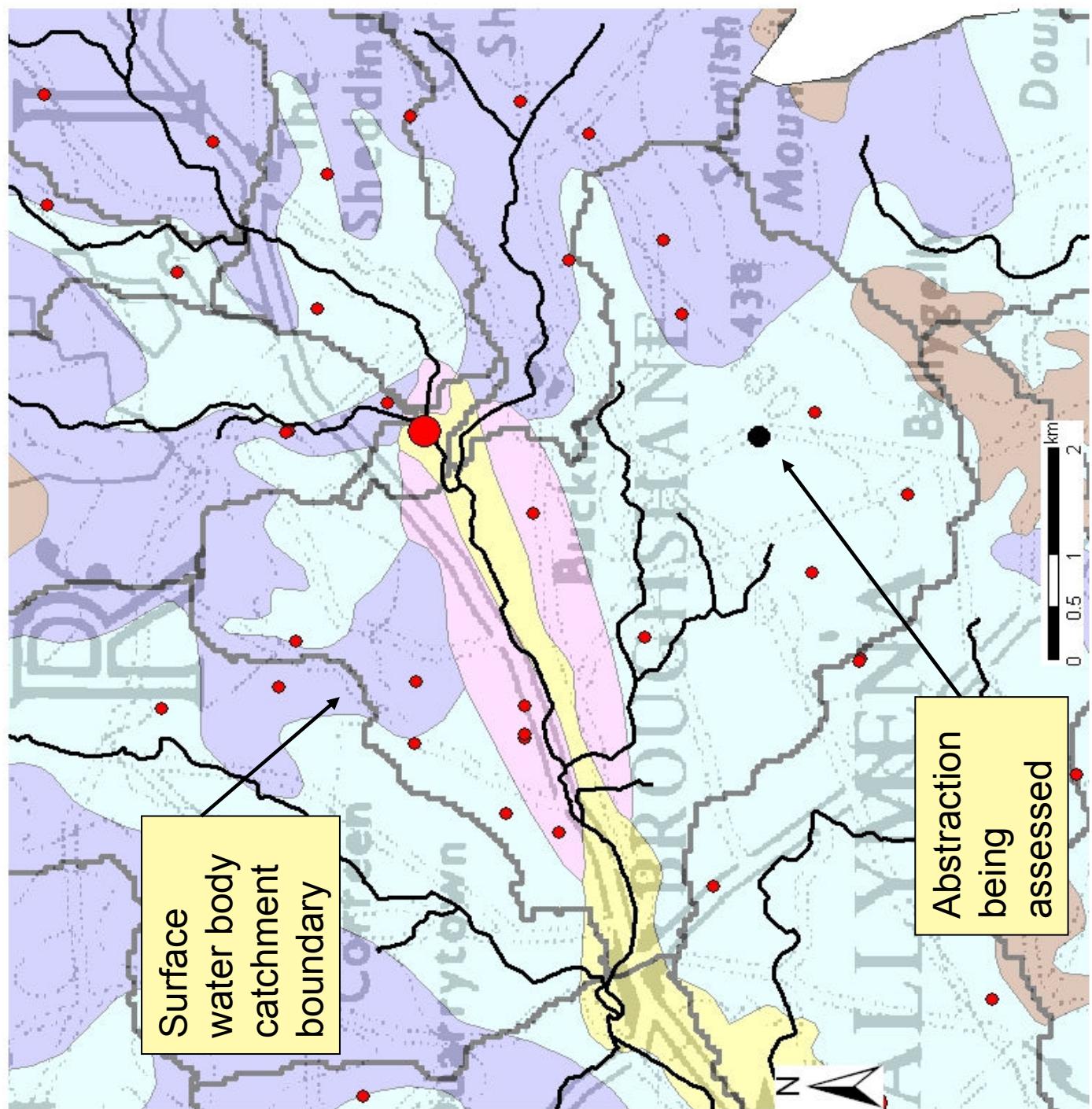


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Surface Water Body Test

If SW body has been assigned 'poor status' under WFD for flow standard then higher risk rating

Undertake more detailed assessment



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Test 4 Surface water Impact (lake)

Associated surface water body (bodies) with SW flow standard (WFD48)
Is Flow Standard met when include proposed abstraction volume
(assume 100% connection)

- Yes - Low (1)
- No – due to proposed abstraction - moderate (3)
- No – already failing - High (5)

For ‘No’ investigate further to determine if groundwater is significant component ($\geq 10\%$ of flow standard) of failure.

Determine if flow standard failure is contributing to failure of SW body standards

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Test 5 Protected areas (SAC, SPA, ASSI, NNR)

Proximity of abstraction to designated Protected Area (s) within specified search radius (5km)

For any PA in search radius

- > 2km - Low (1)
- 1-2 km – Moderate (3)
- < 1km - High (5)

Further hydrogeological assessment will be required to determine whether abstraction could influence PA catchment flow



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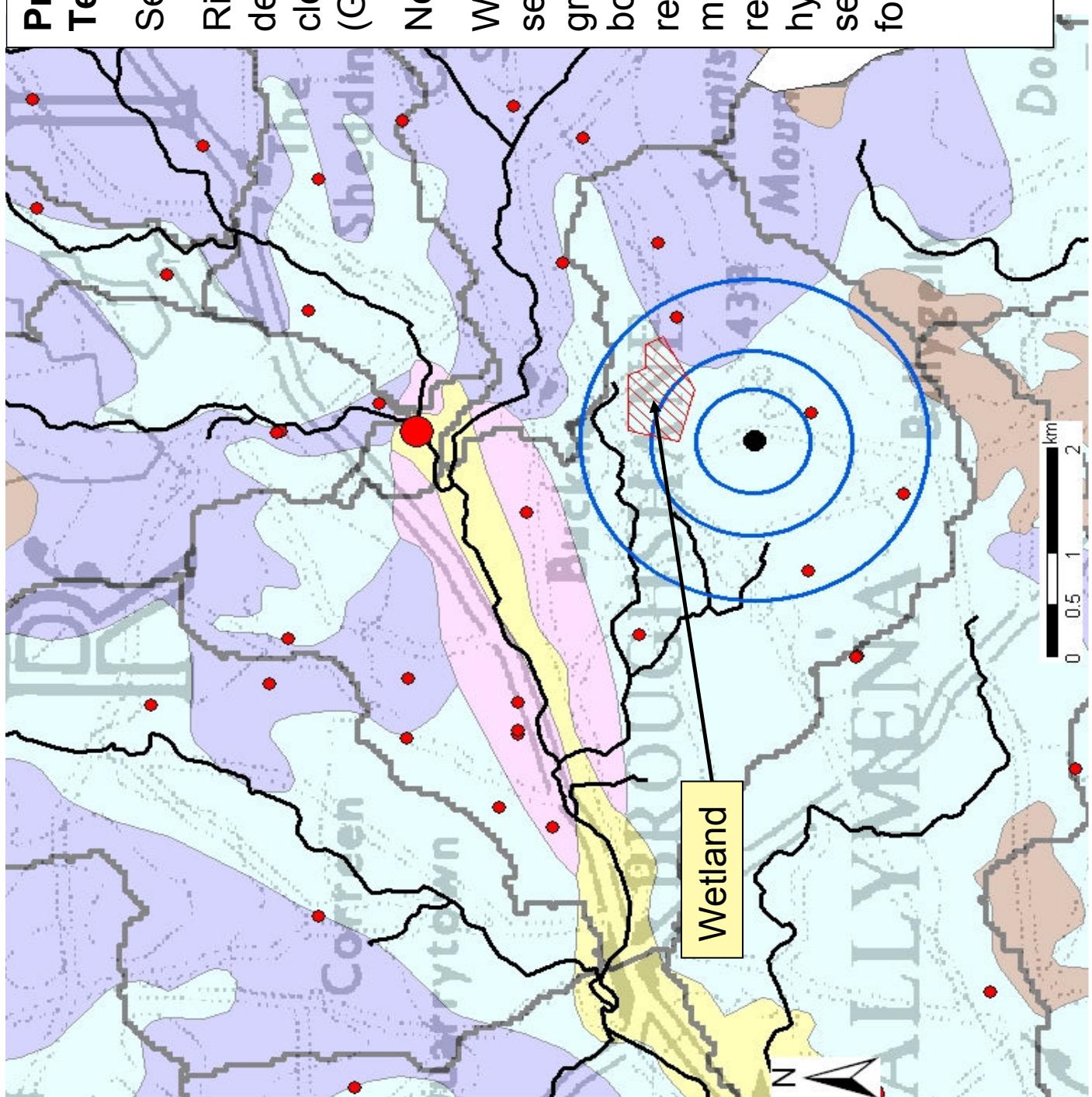
Protected Areas Test

Search radii

Risk rating dependent upon how close nearest PA (GWDTE)

Nearer – higher risk

Will need to curtail search zones at groundwater body boundaries and when reviewing, apply more expert opinion regarding hydrogeological setting and potential for ‘interference’



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Test 6 Saline Intrusion

Does abstraction fall within saline intrusion zone ?

- Yes – High (5)
- Within 1km – Moderate (3)
- Outside 1km – Low (1)

Test 7 Other abstractions

Proximity of proposed abstraction to other existing groundwater abstractions within 3 km radius within same groundwater body

- Other abstractions within 1km – High (5)
- Other abstractions within 3 km – Moderate (3)
- No abstractions within 3km – Low (1)



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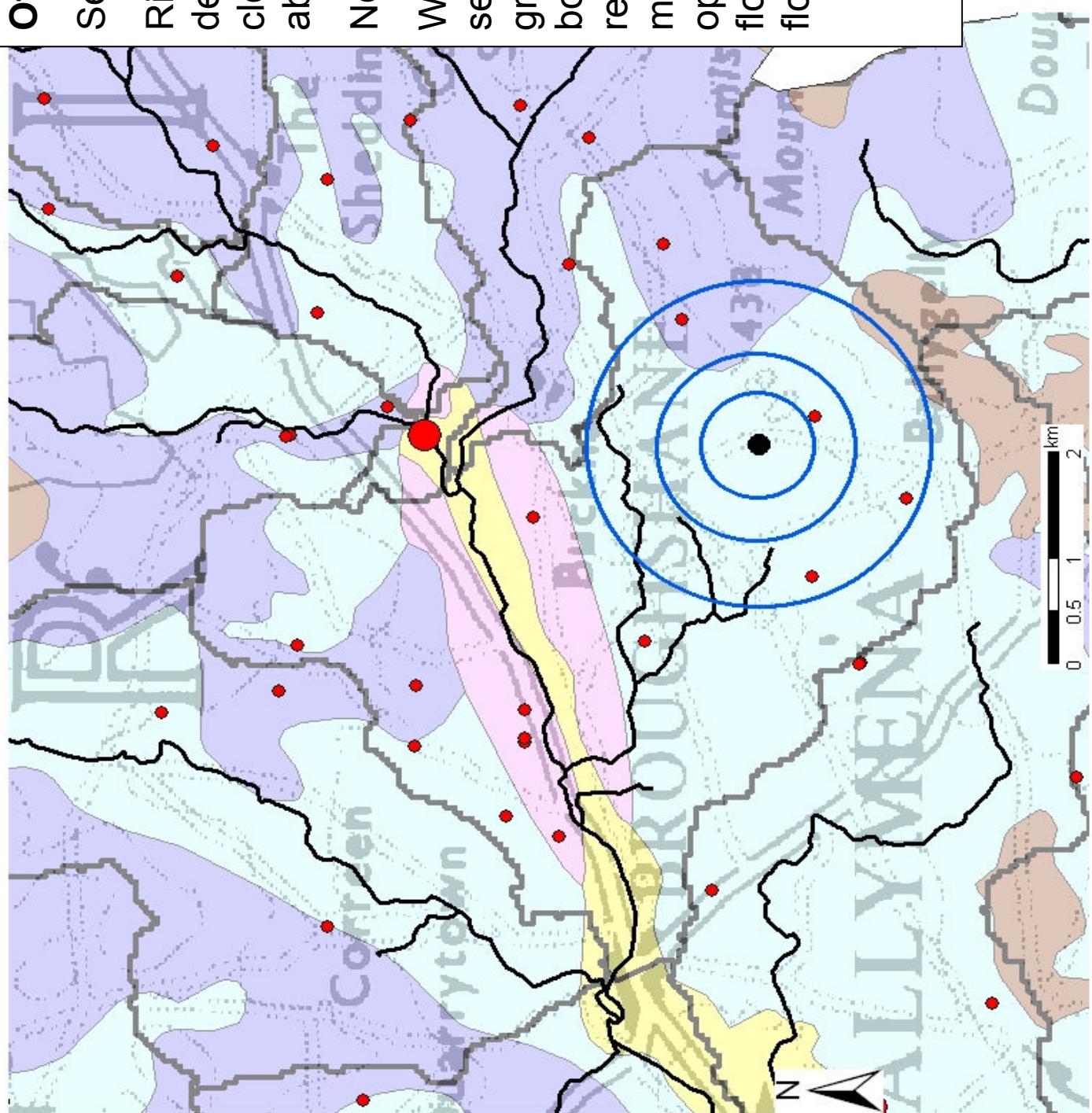
Other abstractions

Search radii

Risk rating
dependent upon how
close nearest
abstraction is

Nearer – higher risk

Will need to curtail
search zones at
groundwater body
boundaries and when
reviewing, apply
more hydrogeological
opinion regarding
flow direction, local
flow boundaries .etc



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Test 8 Cross-border

Is abstraction within cross-border groundwater body

- Yes and within 1km of border – High (5)
- Yes but not within 1km – Moderate (3)
- Not in cross-border body – Low (1)

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Test 9 Groundwater Levels

Is abstraction with falling groundwater level zone or surface water catchment with reducing flows?

Yes – High (5) No – Low (1)

Test 10 Plume impacts

Is abstraction within a defined zone of polluted groundwater or within 0.5 km of contaminated land/landfill site?

Yes – High (5) No – Low (1)

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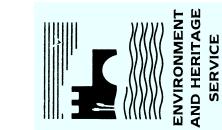
- **Test 11 Visual Ordnance Survey Map Inspection**

Are there non -designated water dependent features within:

500 m – High (5)

500 m – 1km – Moderate (3)

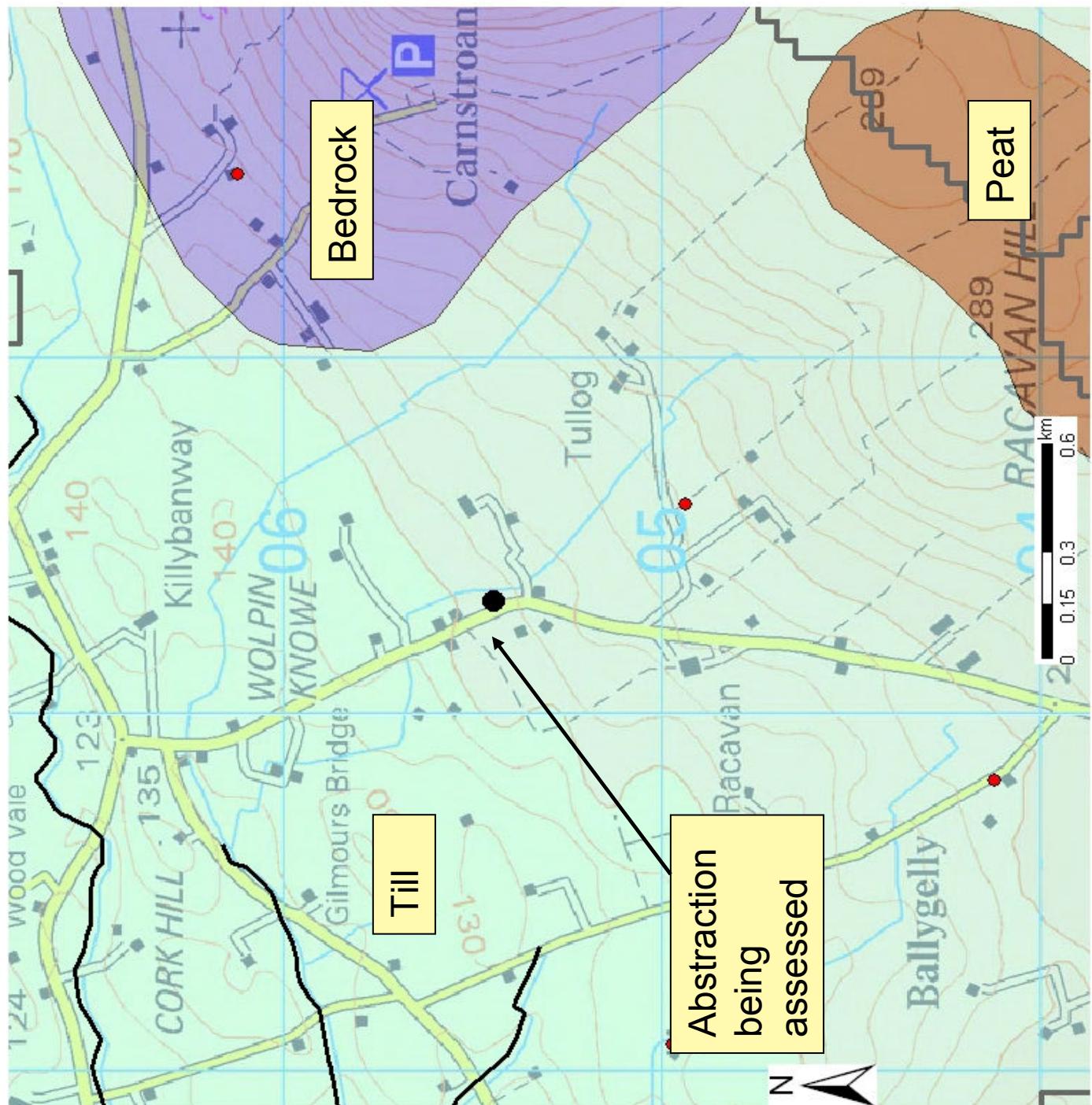
> 1km < 3km – Low (1)



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Local Water Features Test

Identifies non-designated features which may be impacted by drawdown



Local Water Features Test

Identifies non-designated features which may be impacted by drawdown



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Test 1 Result + Test 2 Result + ... Test n result = Overall Risk Score
(Prioritisation)

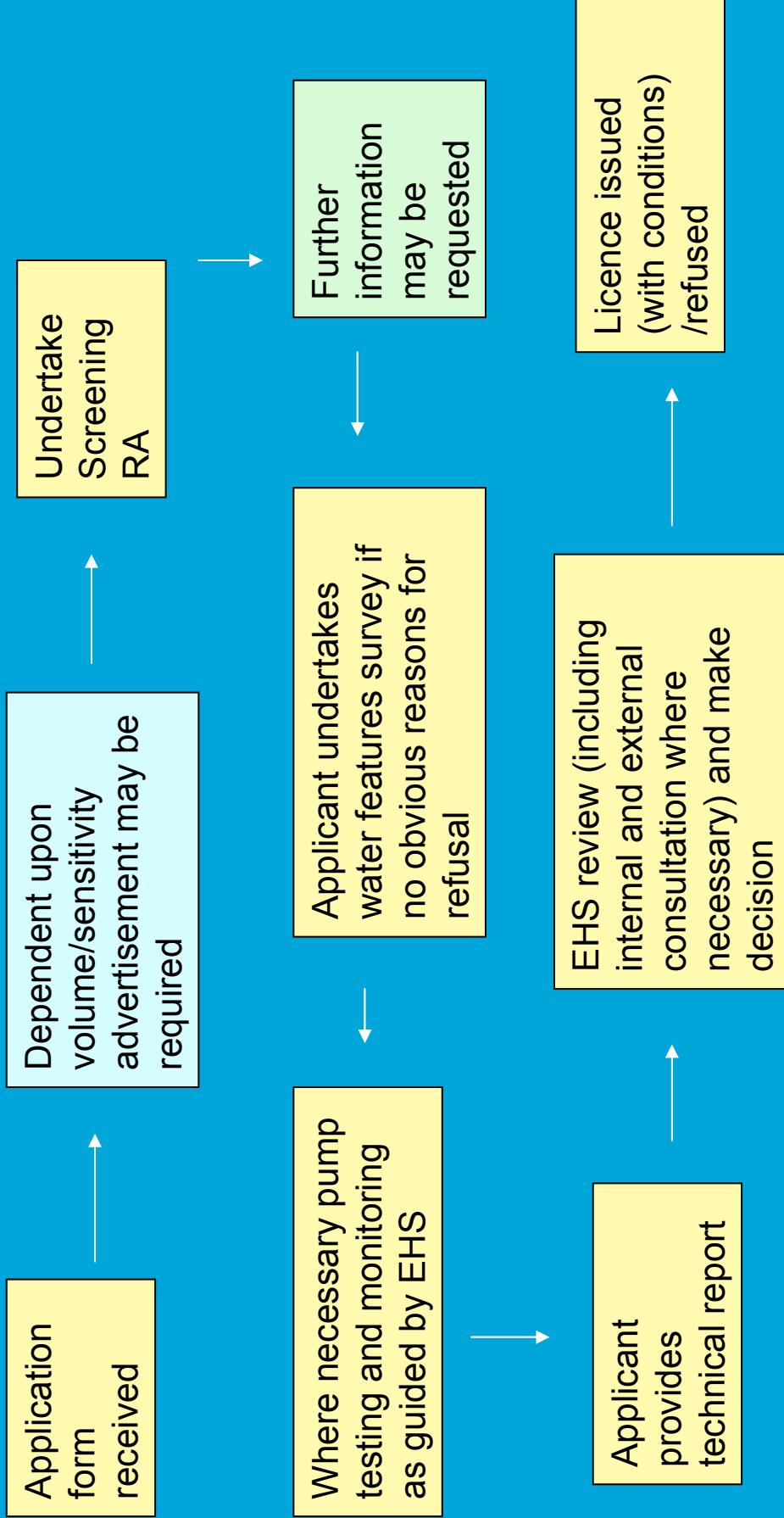
But some things more important so may require weighting

And/or

Can be one critical factor (test) that needs further consideration

Needs initial assessment reviewed/discussed at technical review meetings to build-up in-house knowledge and experience

Groundwater Licensing - New Abstractions



Groundwater Licensing Technical Detail

In the context of the different NI hydrogeological settings

For existing abstractions

- Have all required abstractions registered
- Confirm water use and consumptiveness
- Review hydrogeological setting and conceptual model of where abstracted water would have naturally discharged
- Require some applicants to undertake ‘investigation’
- Refine risk assessment and make licence recommendations

For new abstractions

- Water Features Survey – what search radius
- Pump testing - how long for and what should be monitored and is it worth it
- Review applicants assessment and make licence recommendations



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Conclusions

- TESTS proposed cover main concerns and support attaining or maintaining water body good status but are a SCREENING TOOL
- Will always need a technical review
- Technical guidance will need to be developed for both internal and external use for consistency and transparency
- Challenging new area but much experience elsewhere that should be able to be adopted and adapted to ensure a risk-based and pragmatic licensing regime is developed

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