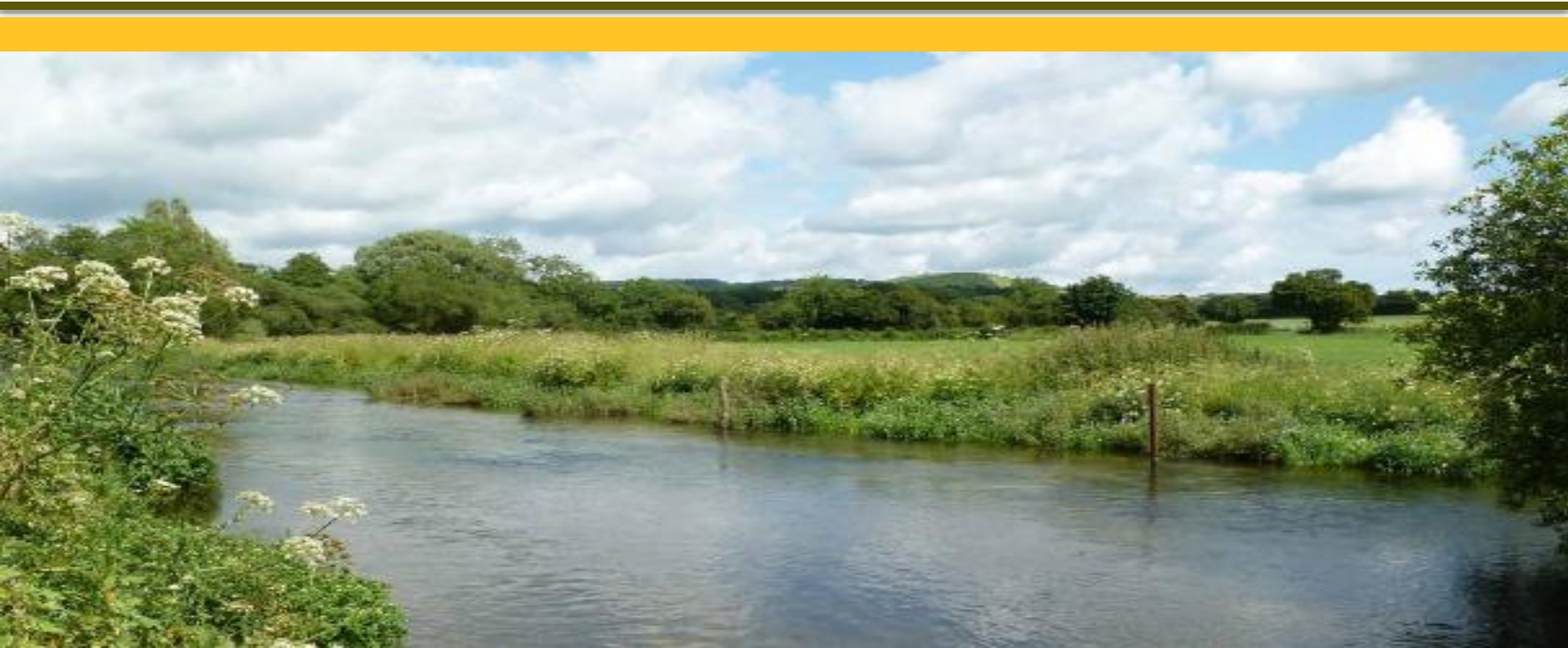


South Downs Way Ahead Nature Improvement Area



South Downs Collaborative Nitrate Modelling Project



What's it about?

Principle NIA Aim

To provide **evidence** of how sustainable/improved land management practices can improve groundwater quality.



What's the Problem?

- Under the EU Water Framework Directive classification, 73% of groundwater bodies across SDNP failing chemical standards due to **nitrate**.
- This is attributed to land management practices (South East River Basin Management Plan, 2009).
- Areas currently at 'good status' predicted to fail before 2020 – i.e. it will get worse!

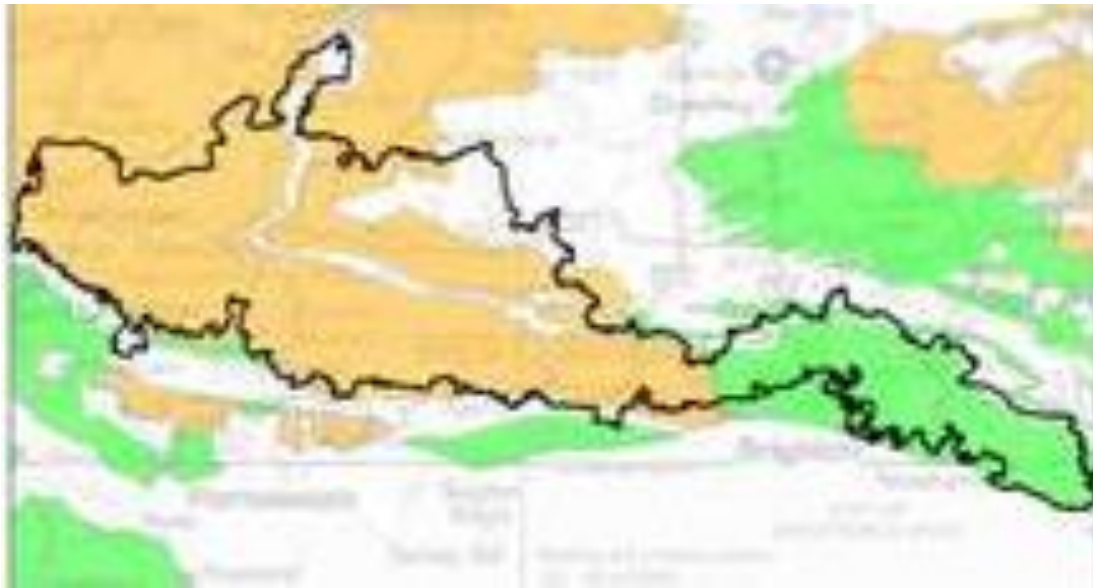
What's the Problem?

- 1.2 million people depend on water filtered by the South Downs.

OUR WATER COMES FROM THE CHALK.



What's the Problem?



- Orange – Fail
- Green - Pass

- Green area predicted to fail before 2020

What's the Problem?

- Rising nitrates in the ground are causing a problem with drinking water.
- Water companies are having to invest in improved/increased treatment (including the blending of sources to dilute nitrate concentrations).
- This investment has to be met by the bill payer.

NIA - The start of a Solution



- Nitrate modelling project component of South Downs Way Ahead NIA programme.
- Project conceptualised by SDNPA and NIA.
- Being delivered in partnership with Environment Agency, Downs & Harbours Clean Water Partnership, Portsmouth Water and Southern Water (through match funding contributions).

NIA 3 phased approached



- First phase of project – the technical modelling (2013).
- Second phase – utilisation of results; development of an engagement and advice programme with a wider array of partners – inc. farmers & LAs (2014).
- Third phase – direct action (2015 & beyond).

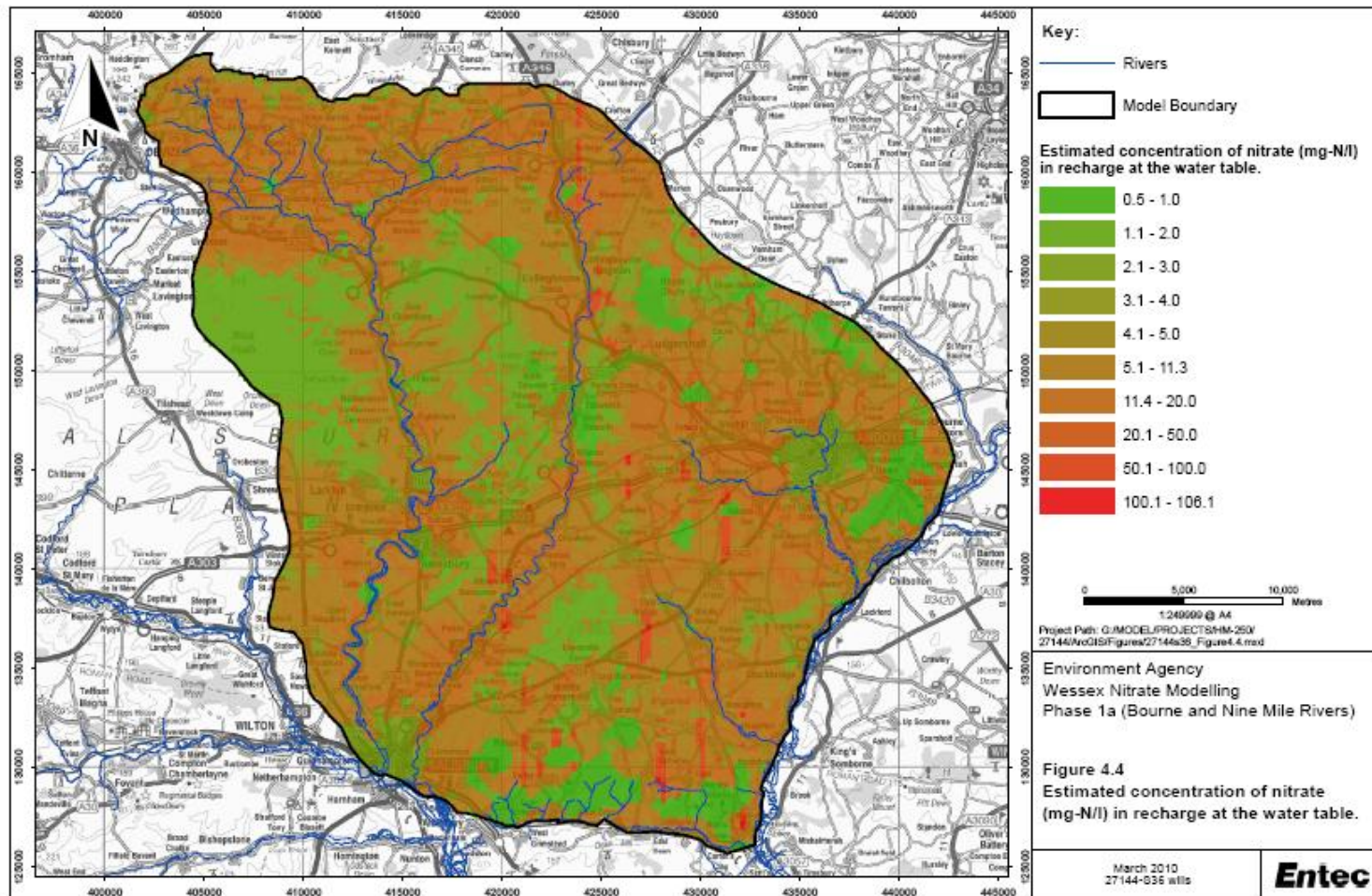
Phase 1 - 3 elements



- Risk mapping of nitrate pollution (risk maps).
- Identifying types of pollution of every groundwater body (pie charts).
- Development of scenarios for mitigation.

Phase I – Risk Mapping

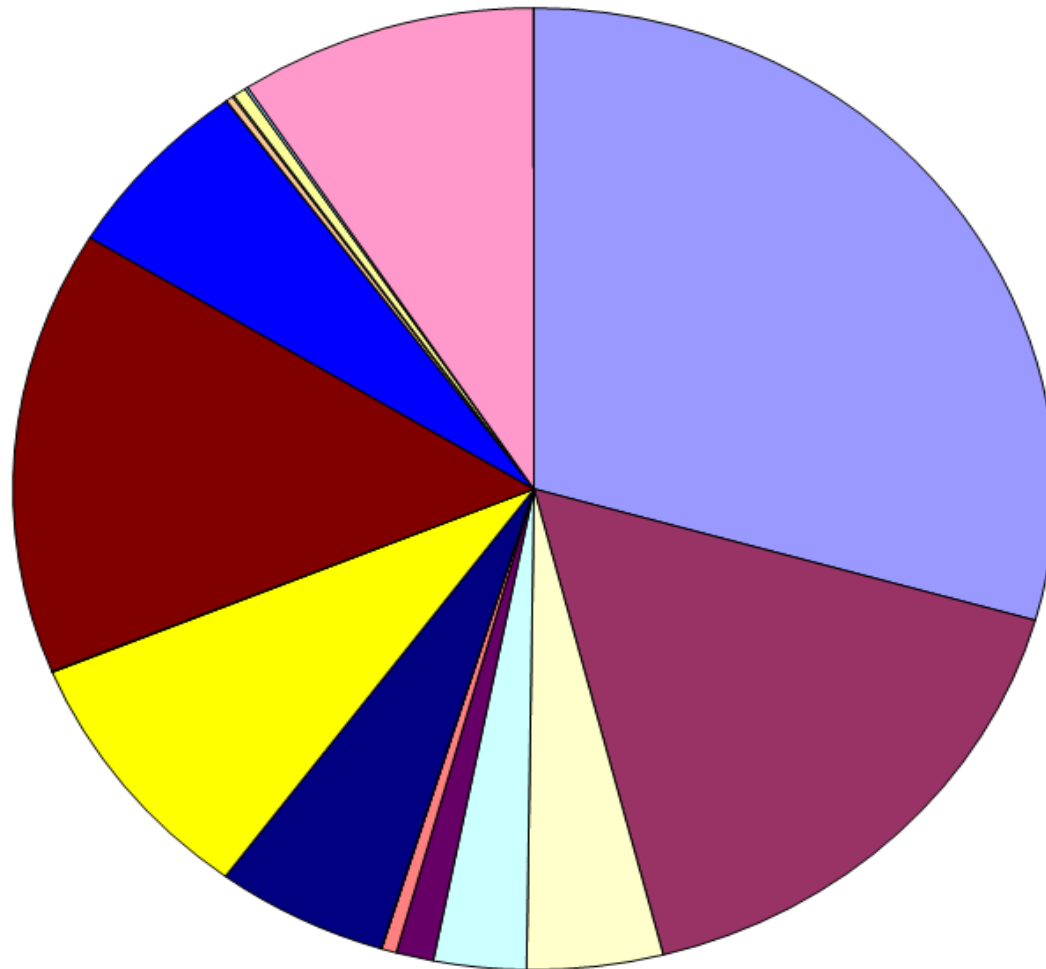
- Development of risk maps of nitrate pollution.



Phase I – Types of pollution

- Development of a nitrate ‘source apportionment tool’.
- Provides information on the contribution of nitrate from different sources (e.g. landfill, sewage discharges, agricultural land use etc.)
- Pie chart for every groundwater body identifying sources of nitrate pollution and contribution.

Output for Eastbourne chalk block



■ Grazed Grass	29.4 %
■ Cut Grass	16.6 %
□ Temporary Grass	4.21 %
□ Cereal crops	2.87 %
■ Other arable	1.15 %
■ Bare fallow	0.46 %
■ Rough grazing	0 %
□ Orchards	0.01 %
■ Woodland	5.34 %
■ Ploughed out long term grass	0 %
■ Winter Oilseed Rape	8.68 %
■ Spring Oilseed Rape	0 %
■ Potatoes	0.02 %
■ Wheat	14.93 %
■ User-defined crop 5	0 %
■ Urban area (towns, villages)	6.18 %
■ Sewer leakage	0.02 %
■ Treated sewage effluent discharges	0.21 %
□ Mains leakage	0.05 %
■ Agricultural point sources	0.4 %
■ Graveyards	0.09 %
■ Landfills	9.25 %
■ Animal burials	0 %
■ Roads (outside urban areas)	0.01 %

Phase I – Scenarios

- Predicts future nitrate concentrations with no action.
- Identification of potential measures to reduced nitrate pollution.
- Measures include: land use change, livestock management, fertilizer management, manure management, organic farming etc.
- Cost-benefit analysis of measures.

Phase 2 – Engagement

- Development of an ‘advice programme’ to influence behaviour change to complete by March 2015.
- Drive the implementation of the appropriate ‘on the ground’ mitigation measures (identified through the modelling) through partnership working.
- The project has already influenced Southern Water and Portsmouth Water to extend the scope of this modelling beyond the NIA area and develop catchment management measures in their 2015-2020 business plans.

Phase 3 – On the Ground Action



- Portsmouth Water is now proposing a £1.2 million programme of catchment management work for their groundwater sources (all of which have their catchments in the SDNP).
- Includes a capital grant scheme for land managers.
- Robust evidence will help develop further innovative catchment management measures for PR19 (2020-2025)
- This could include ‘payments for ecosystem services’-type schemes (obviously need this robust evidence to provide justification to Ofwat).

In conclusion...

- NIA Partnership project producing evidence to drive action on reducing nitrate in groundwater.
- Phase 1 - the technical modelling phase, completes January 2014.
- Phase 2 – development of an ‘advice programme’ to influence behaviour change to complete by March 2015.
- Phase 3 - Driving the appropriate ‘on the ground’ mitigation measures through partnership working.
- **IT’S THE NIA THAT HAS DRIVEN THIS.**