



Catchment Modelling of Pesticide Contamination Risk in East Anglia, UK

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Overview

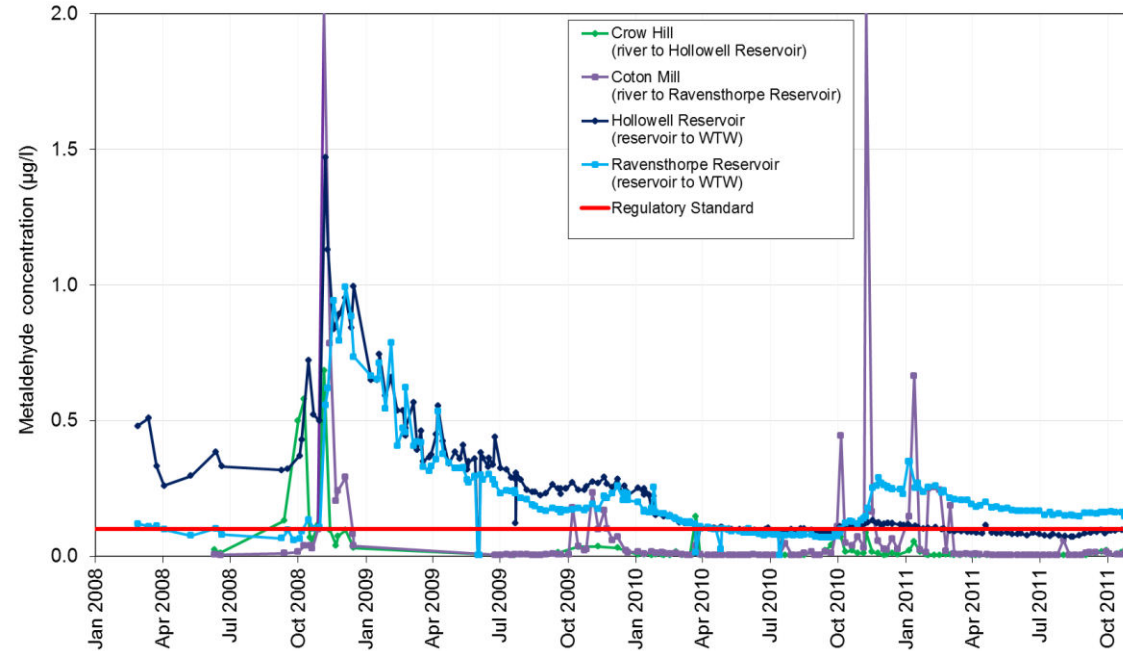
- The water quality challenge
- Modelling approach
- Case study
- How are Anglian Water using the results?



The water quality challenge

- Metaldehyde
 - Active ingredient in slug pellets
 - Applied to protect wheat and oil seed rape in late summer/autumn
 - Carried into water courses by field runoff and field drains
- EU legislation requires 0.1µg/l limit on all pesticides

The water quality challenge



- Drivers for improvement:
 - DWI Undertakings
 - Water Framework Directive

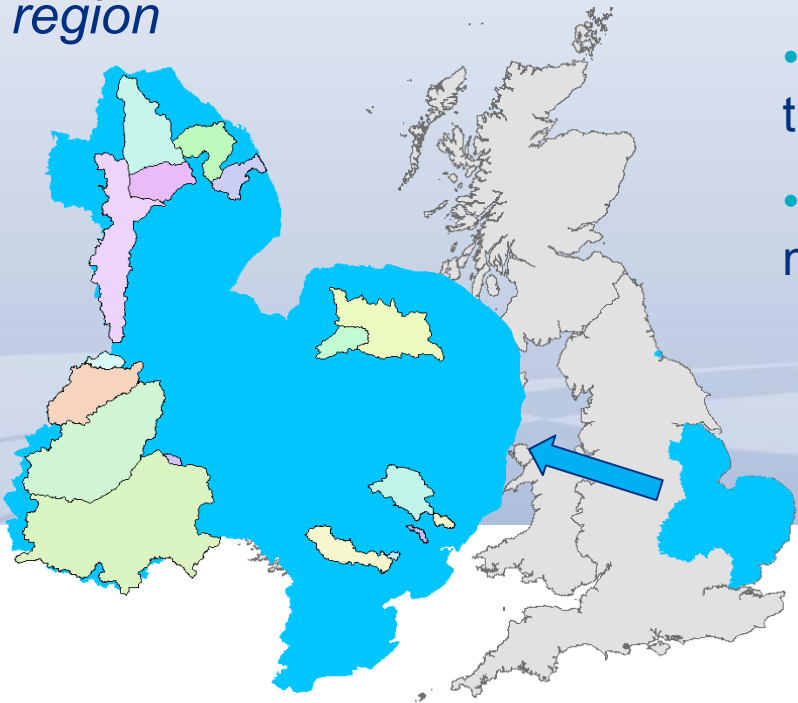
Potential solutions

- Additional treatment
- Operational control
- Catchment management
 - Promotion of alternative product
 - Change in farming practices
 - Change in land use



Our project – an overview

Overall aim: Assess the feasibility of using catchment management solutions to improve raw water quality in surface water sources in Anglian region



- Increase our understanding of metaldehyde transport and the catchments
- Identify and assess potential catchment management solutions:
 - Will the measures work?
 - If so, **where** will measures be most cost-effective?

Modelling approach

Collect information on catchment



Develop conceptual model



Build catchment SWAT model



Calibrate and validate model against real data



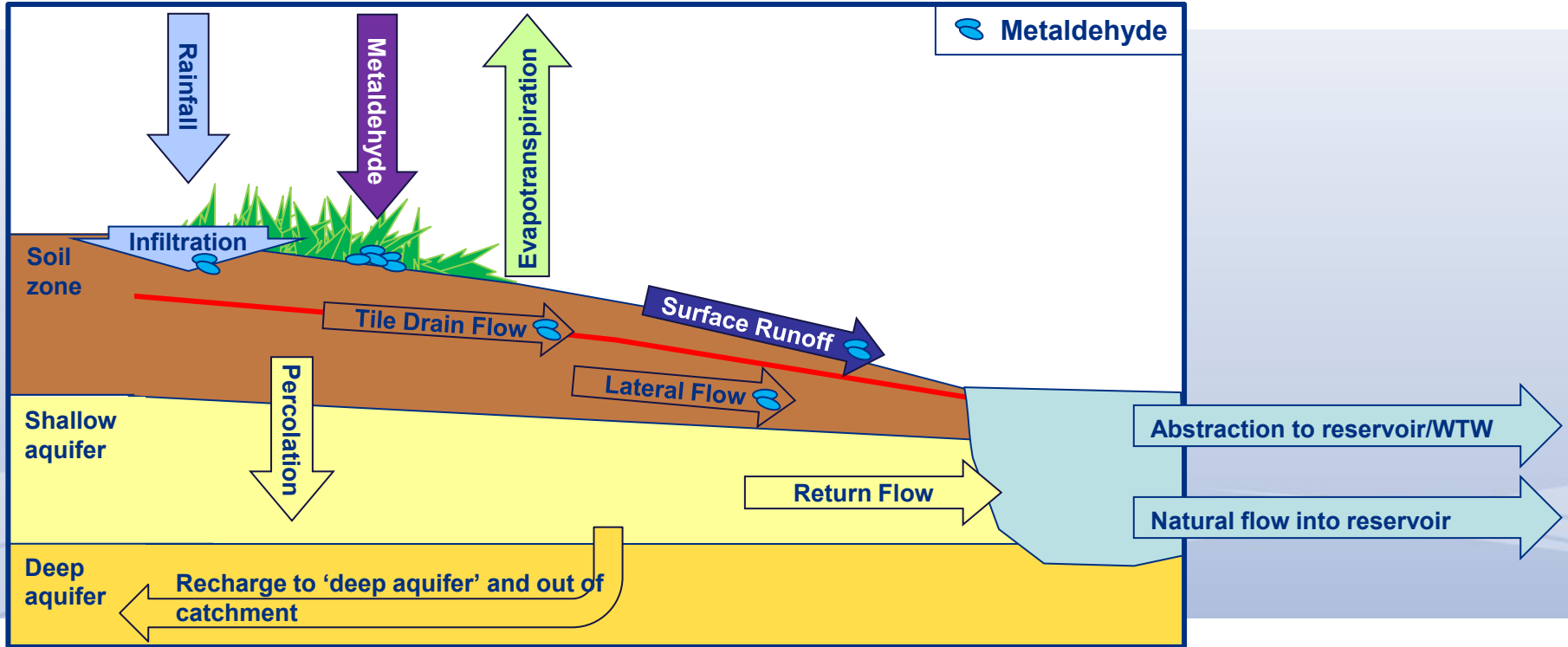
Assess catchment management scenarios

SWAT model overview

- SWAT: Soil & Water Assessment Tool
- SWAT simulates:
 - Catchment and soil hydrology
 - Crop growth
 - Pesticide transport and degradation
 - Abstractions/discharges/transfers
 - Simplified reservoir processes



SWAT conceptual model



Model build and calibration

- Model build data
 - Topography
 - Rainfall and climate
 - Soils and geology
 - Land cover
 - Agricultural data
 - Anglian Water operational data
- Calibration data
 - Recorded daily flow
 - Recorded metaldehyde concentrations
 - Reservoir water levels

Catchment management scenarios

Scenario

- 1 No metaldehyde application across percentage of arable land
- 2 No metaldehyde application on clayey soils
- 3 No metaldehyde application in steeper areas (>3 degree slope)
- 4 No metaldehyde application within 200/500m of watercourses
- 5 Reduced metaldehyde through guideline dose rate
- 6 Combination of the most effective scenarios

High risk areas

- Contribution of each catchment considered individually

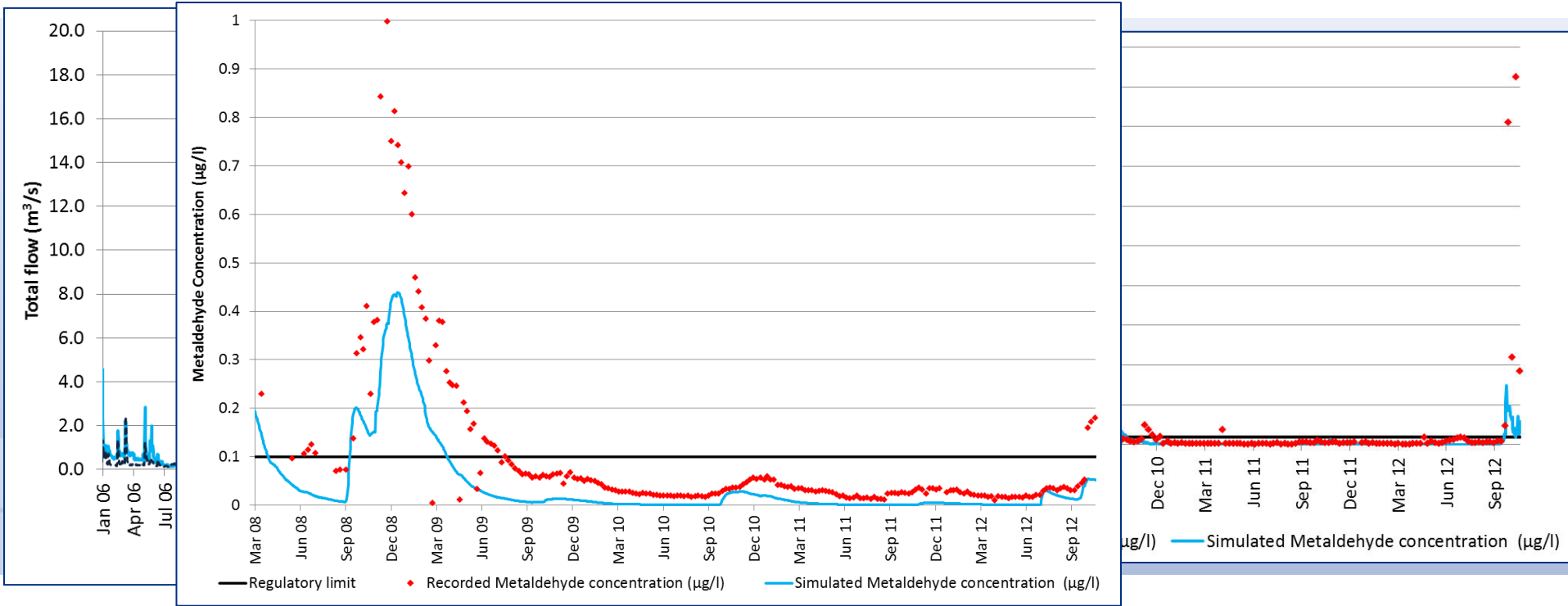
Case study: Conceptualisation



Legend

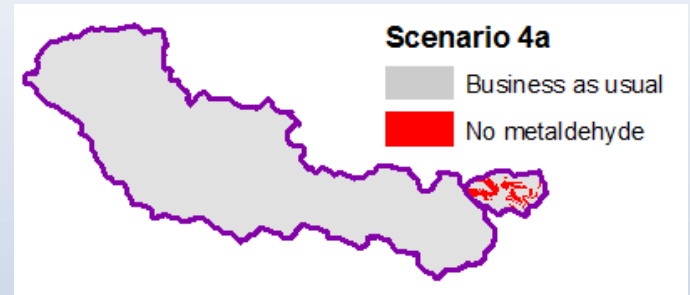
- Ardreigh 1 - River Colne
- Ardreigh 2 - Ardreigh Reservoir
- Main rivers
- Surfacewater Sources
- Water Treatment Works
- Sensitivity classification**
- High sensitivity
- Medium sensitivity
- Low sensitivity
- Enhanced sensitivity due to proximity to channel

Case study: Calibration

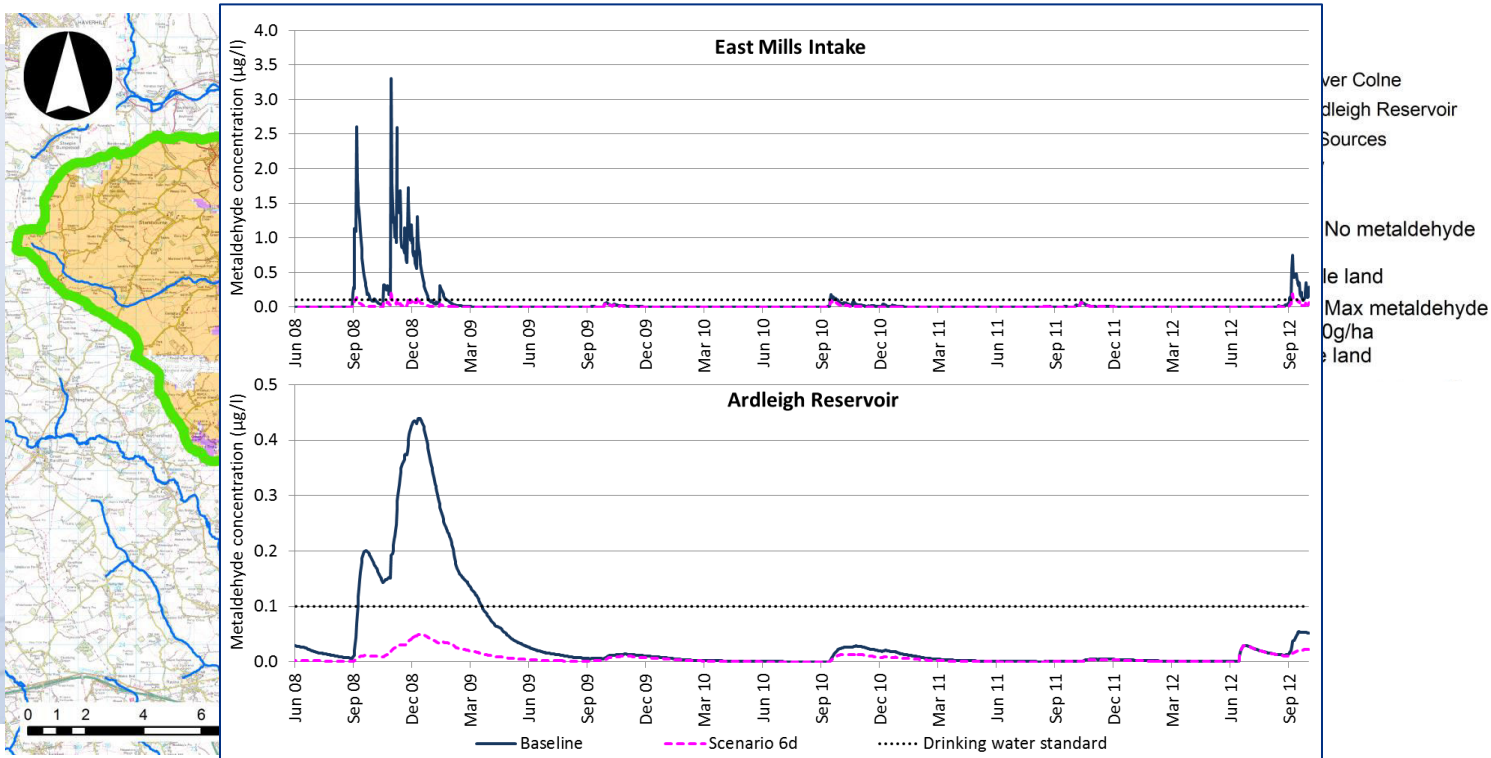


Case study: Scenario modelling results

- Most effective scenario by area: No metaldehyde applied within 200m of watercourses in natural reservoir catchment
- BUT total area too small for significant impact on overall concentration in reservoir
- To reduce concentrations to below $0.1\mu\text{g/l}$ in Ardleigh Reservoir...



Case study: Scenario modelling results



How are Anglian Water using the results?

- Results informed business plan for 2015-2020 (AMP6)
 - Catchment advisers
 - CFD modelling of reservoirs
 - Using remote sensing data to refine models
 - Use of models as planning tools





Mott MacDonald

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