UK Drought: Experiences and Planning Framework

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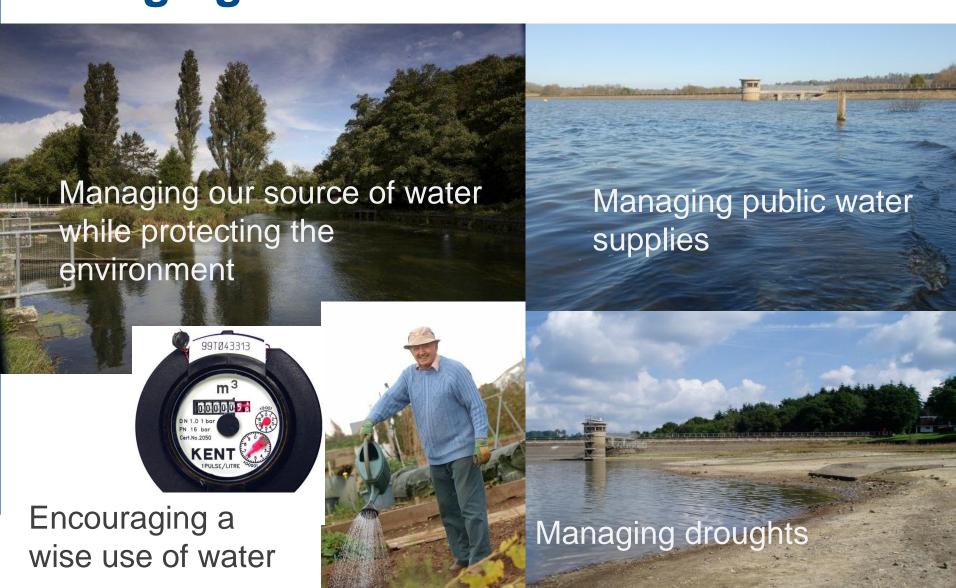


Outline

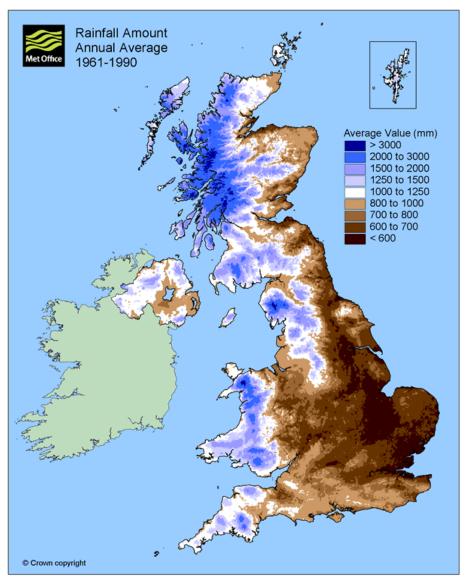
- ⇒ EA role in water resource management
- History of droughts in UK
- Current drought risk and challenges
- Drought planning and response
 - Legislative framework
 - Mechanisms and interventions
 - Governance arrangements
- Long term resilience
- Conclusions



Managing water resources – our role

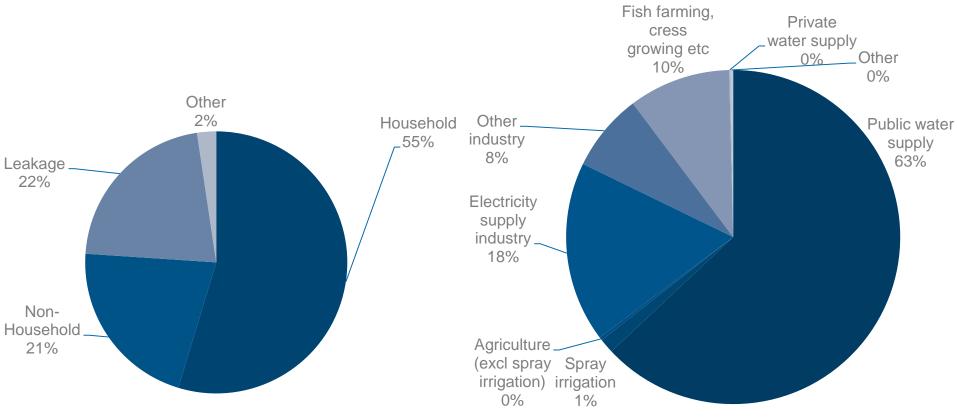


Average UK rainfall





Where does the water go?



Demand for mains water

Water abstracted from non-tidal sources

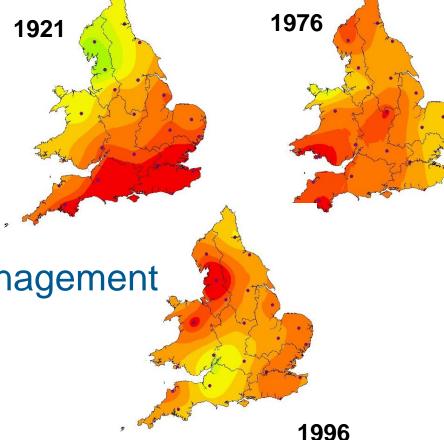


Droughts: UK historic

- Spatial variation
- Temporal variation
- Impacts vary by sector

Improvements in risk management

impacts not as severe







1976 Drought - standpipes





1995 - North East







What is the current challenge?

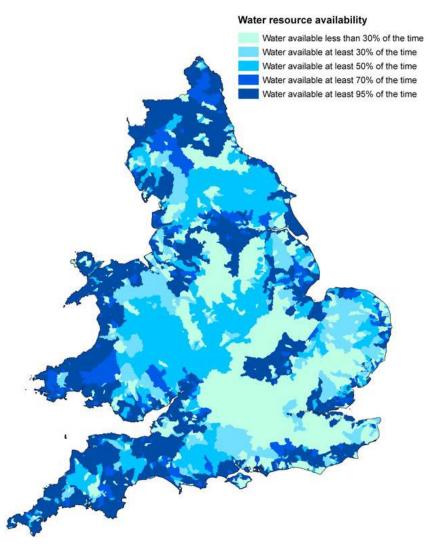
Much of England is at 1% risk of severe water supply restrictions in any year



- Risk is likely to grow with future pressures.....
- Socio- economic costs of an extreme drought could be billions



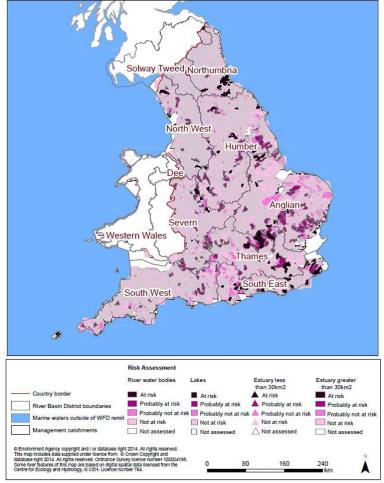
Current water availability and pressures



Risk of failing to meet status and no deterioration objectives by 2027 due to pressure from Abstraction and Flow in Rivers, Lakes and Estuaries

England

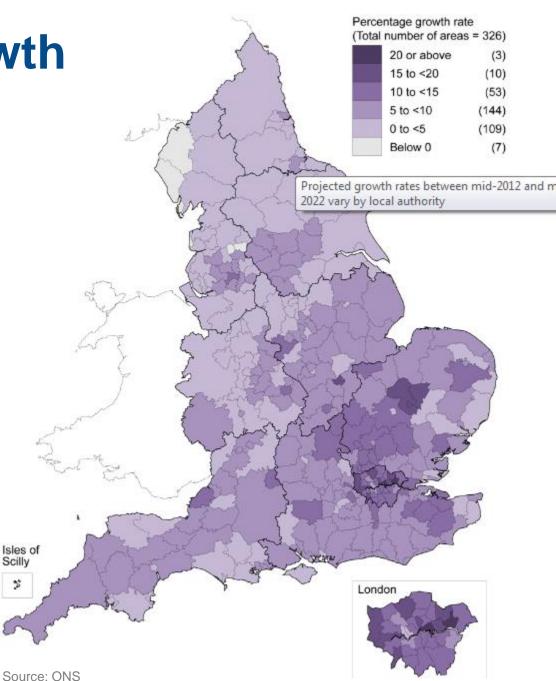




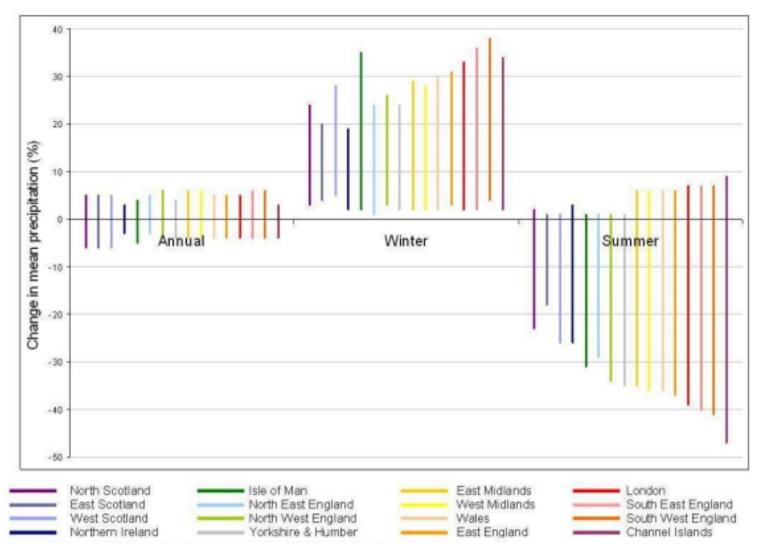


Population growth

Projected population growth rate by local authority, England, mid-2012 to mid-2022



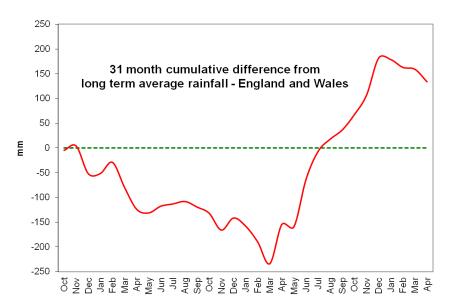
Climate change





(Source: Met Office from CCRA1 2012).

From drought to flood









Public Perceptions: A challenge





Legislative framework

- Water Industry Act, 1991, Section 76
- ♦ Water Resources Act 1991 (amended by Environment Act 1995 and Water Act 2003) – Sections 73 - 81
- Flood and Water Management Act 2010
- Drought Direction 2011 affecting the 'nonessential uses

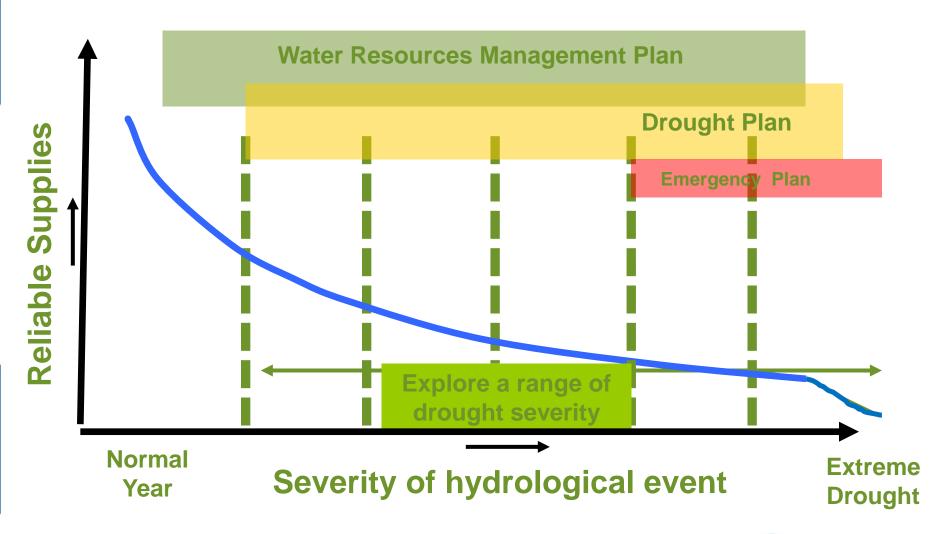


Water Act 2014

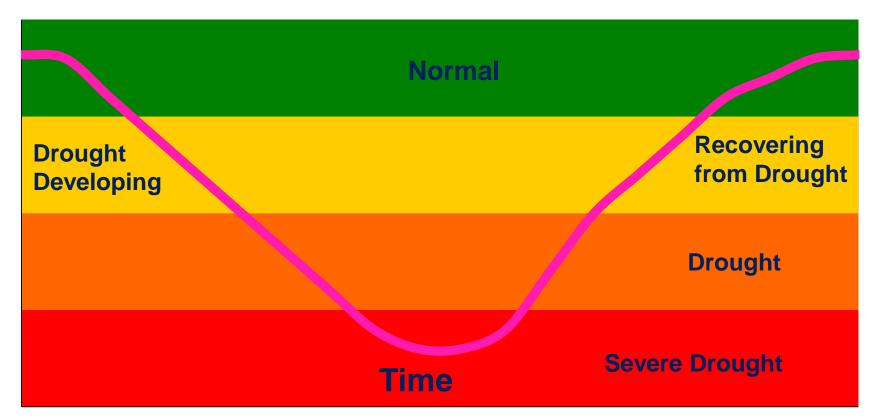
- New resilience duty for Ofwat as economic regulator to ensure companies invest
- Power for Secretary of State to direct water companies on security of supplies
- Measure to make it easier for water sharing across sectors
- Co-ordinating statutory cycles for long term water resources and drought planning



Water Company Planning







Bringing together science and public perceptions to describe droughts



Drought interventions

Environment Agency (by area)

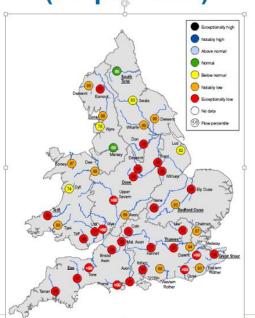
- River support schemes
- Environmental incidents response
- Abstraction cessation conditions
- Voluntary abstraction restrictions
- Section 57 restrictions (on spray irrigation)
- Environmental drought orders

Water companies (by water supply zone)

- Customer campaigns
- Temporary use (hosepipe) bans
- Water supply drought permits
- Water supply drought orders
- Drought orders to restrict business uses/other abstractors
- Tankering/water transfers
- Emergency drought orders

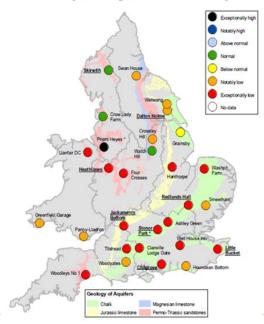
EA drought monitoring programme

River flows (3 April 2012)



Daily mean river flows for 3 April 2012 expressed as a percentile and classed relative to an analysis of historic daily mean flows for the same time of year

Groundwater (3 April 2012)



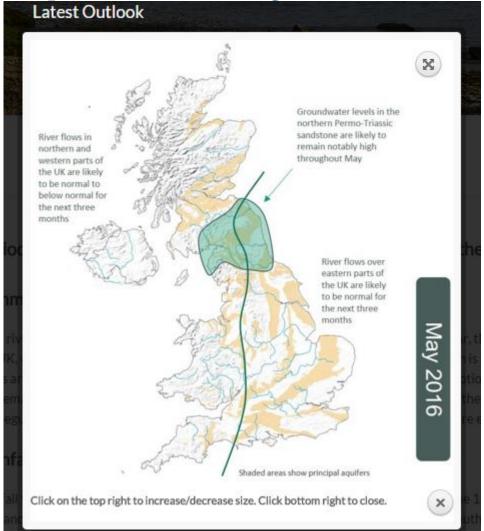
Groundwater levels for indicator sites for the week ending 3 April 2012, classed relative to an analysis of historic values for the same time of year. Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS © NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100026380, 2012







Hydrological Outlook UK http://www.hydoutuk.net/













Organisation during a severe drought

Technical and scientific information and advice

EOC

Defra Emergency Operations Centre

SAGE

Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies

National Drought Group (NDG),

working groups and other meetings, including daily LGD meeting

EA internal response structure

Decision making and co-ordination

COBR

Cabinet Office Briefing Room

SCG

Strategic coordinating groups



Is it future proof?

- Do we fully understand the risk?
- Drivers for cross sector investment in Water Act measures?
- Public willingness to pay for resilience?
- Communicating uncertainty, low probability high impact risks



Key elements underpinning resilience

Natural resilience

Sustainable Catchment Management

Better local assessment

Water resources

Reservoir grants

Inter-sectoral collaboration

Abstraction management system

Shares and trading

Low flow controls

Water efficiency

Courtauld commitment

UK Irrigation Ass. guidance

Irrigation Equip suppliers

Better information – e.g. Cranfield Resilience Assessment tool for farmers



In conclusion

- The current UK drought framework provides planning systems which are working well so far, but.....
- Longer term uncertainty about climate change and what pattern of future droughts we may experience is high on the agenda for many
- Extent of cross sector engagement is high and planning framework and future policy should support this
- A whole system approach at catchment scale may be the answer.

