

Environmental Protection

Waste Water Management and Environmental Protection

Chris Johnston

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Agenda

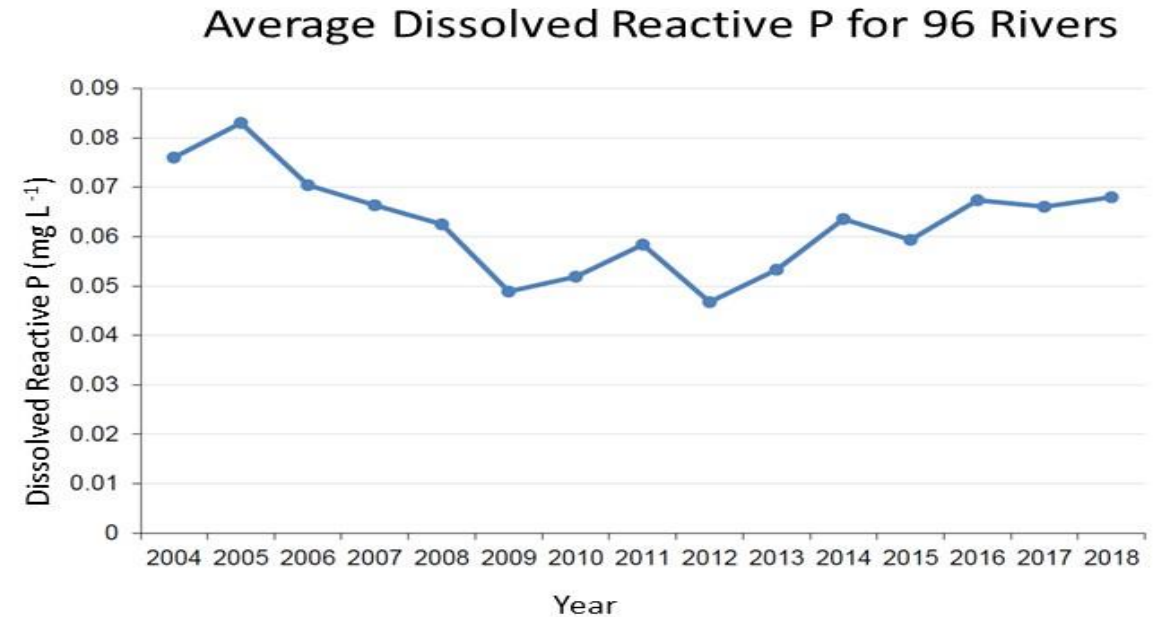
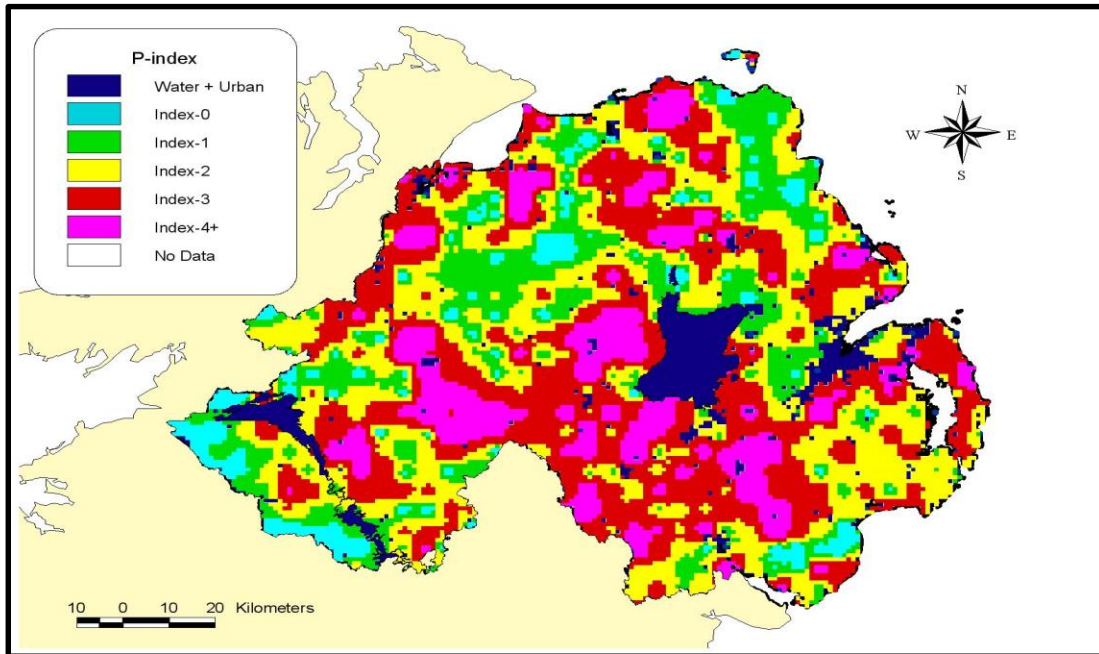
- Water Quality Pressures (NI)
- Strategy Direction
- Point Source Management
- Diffuse Source Management
- CatchmentCARE



Water Quality Pressure

Impact of P Loss from Soils

Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (SRP) (127 NI rivers, NIEA)

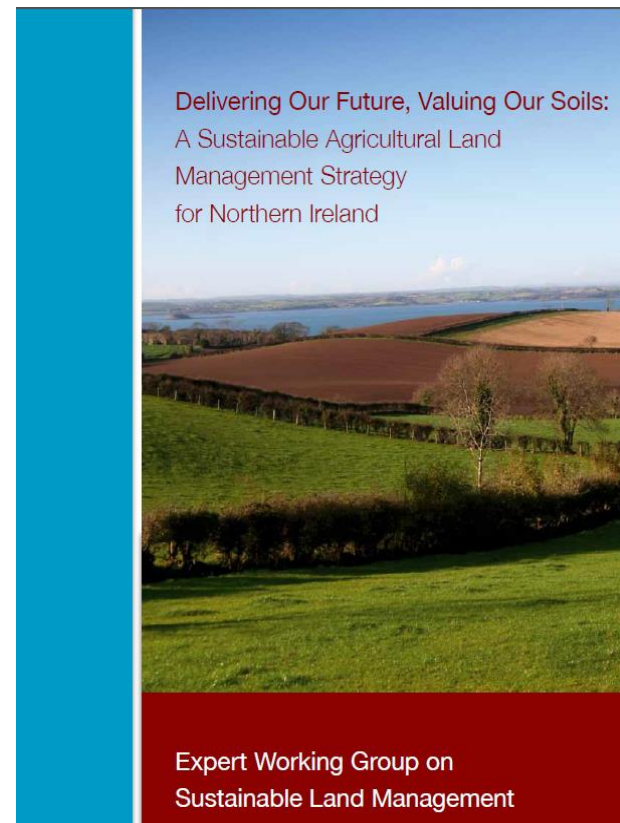


- Until recently, P concentrations in NI rivers had been declining.
- 'Easier' to justify no further 'tightening' of our Nitrates Action Programme.
- Over the past 10 years there has been a significant increase of 0.31 mg Olsen-P/l/yr identified across NI.
- In the past 5 years, however, P levels appear to have been rising again.
- 55% of waterbodies at 'good' or high status based on DRP only

Strategy ...

Sustainable Agricultural Land Management Strategy (NI) - Recommendations

- Woody riparian strips in overland water flow pathways
 - populated by plants such as willow
 - which can withstand wet conditions
 - to slow the flow of surface water,
 - collect the sediment and
 - absorb the Phosphorus pre-watercourse
 - Improve permeability, reduce soil %MC
 - can be coppiced regularly (fuel / value chain)
- Carbon sequestration, biodiversity, flood alleviation



Recommendation 3c

Target water quality interventions on at least 4,000 ha of land by establishing;

- woody riparian strips in overland flow pathways and
- woody biofiltration blocks downhill of farmyards and at discharges to septic tanks

Sustainable Biofiltration Blocks



Interreg 
Northern Ireland - Ireland - Scotland
European Regional Development Fund



Willow Biofiltration plantations
*a sustainable solution for waste
water management*

- Linking of biomass plantations of src willow biomass crop production.
- Sustainable waste management / Environmental protection of water

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Point Source

Hillsborough Farmyard Dirty Water

- Trial to assess SRC plant behaviour and protection of water quality (soil, ground and ditch water)
- Irrigated to a 5ha SRC Willow plantation
- **Farm dirty water** - parlour washings contaminated with cattle faecal matter, urine, cleansing chemicals and nutrients
- 350 cow dairy herd.
- High Nutrient (N & P)
- High BOD
- High Volume



Results

- Total FDW applied = 3420 m³/y equivalent to 228 x15m³ tankers.
- No indication that FDW is negatively affecting soil or surface waters or ditch waters.
- A high degree of water remediation resulting from application.
- Ground waters and ditch waters of irrigated areas had lower concentrations (N,P,K,BOD) compared to areas treated by standard agricultural practice.
- Willow variety choice for inclusion in planting may be primarily focussed on yield and disease resistance and large differences in yields justify this approach
- However nutrient off-take is also a consideration.
 - Selection of high P content varieties could assist reducing P levels in soils
 - There were some increase of soil Phosphorus index in highest FDW application areas.
 - Soil P indexes can remain high even without irrigation

Results

- Over the years the waste water was fairly constant (pH, Ec, N, P,K, BOD).
- Substantial off-take of N, P, K in stem tissue was recorded at harvest (*nutrient mining*).
- Biomass yields from a 3 year harvest ranged from 8.9 to 14.3 t DM ha/y and showed significant differences ($P<0.05$) between varieties but not treatments.
- Soil and ground water concentrations of minor element not affected between pre- and post irrigation periods.
- *This farm effluent, with a similar range of nutrient concentrations, can be applied at specific rates to these willow varieties without detriment to yield and nutrient off-take, soil and ground water quality.*

Pumping Main, Valves & Irrigation



Irrigating



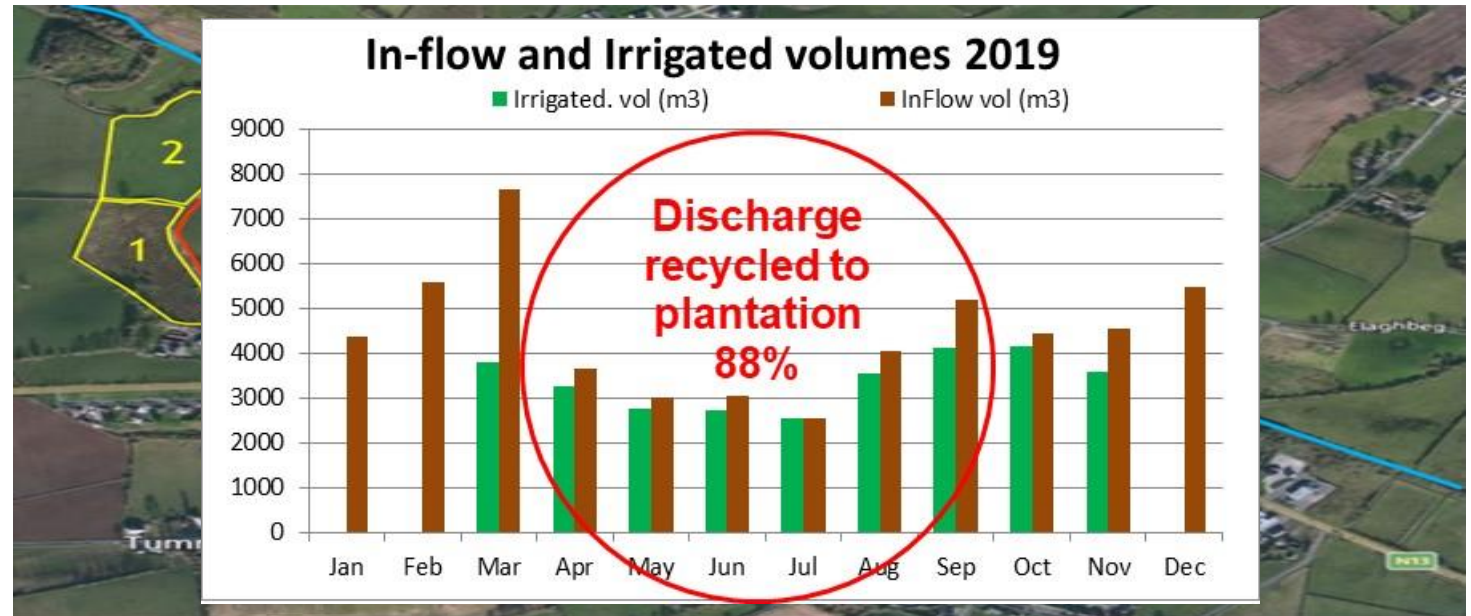
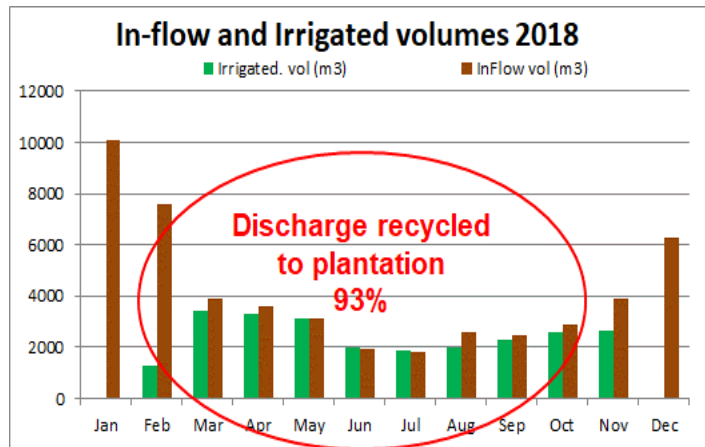
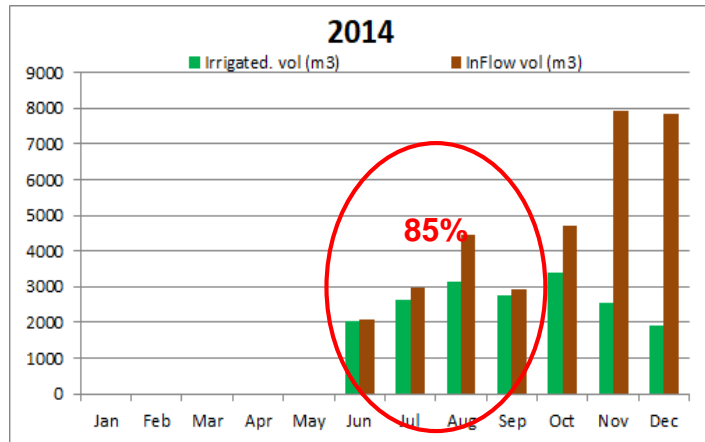
Pre Harvesting



Post Harvesting



Bridgend WWTW – Co Donegal



	Inflow to WWTW	Irrigated to willows	Discharge Environment	Nutrient Loading per ha per y
Volume (m3)	314517	160355	154162	2291
Total N (kg)	9939	5067	4872	72
Total P (kg)	462	236	227	3

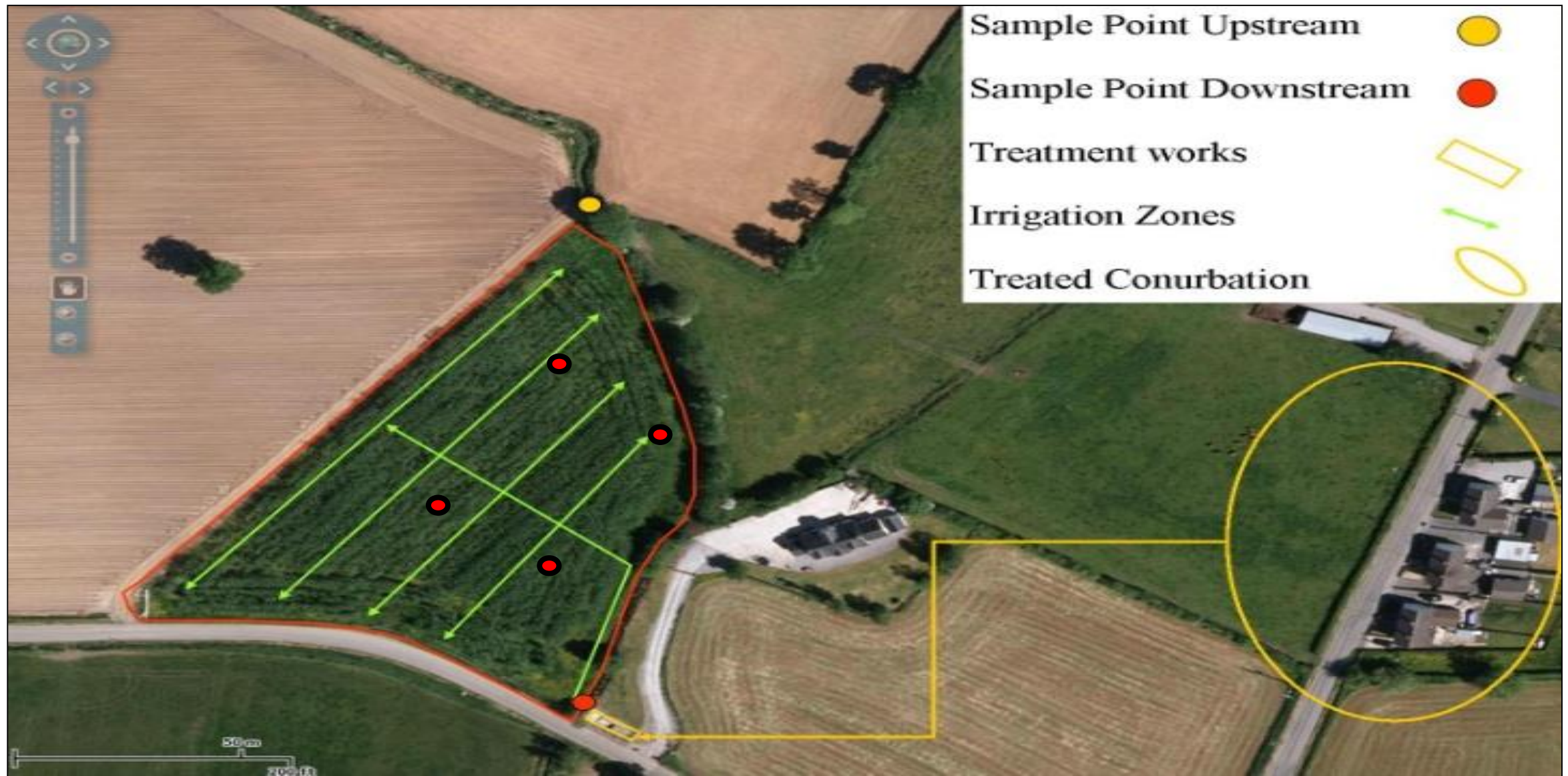
- Significant proportion of the yearly WWTW inflow is recycled
- Recycled volumes even higher during the summer during low river flow
- Storm-water reduction work in the inflow will affect the recycling ratio
- This scheme is most certainly reducing this risk as the energy crop receives the majority of the pollution loading as fertiliser during these periods

Drumkee Treatment Works (50+YO)

- Treating a population of approximately 23 people
- Discharge into a small stream with variable flow rates.
- Baffled reception tank with overflow to a percolating gravel filter
- Adapted to divert the discharge to a collection sump for controlled irrigation to willows.

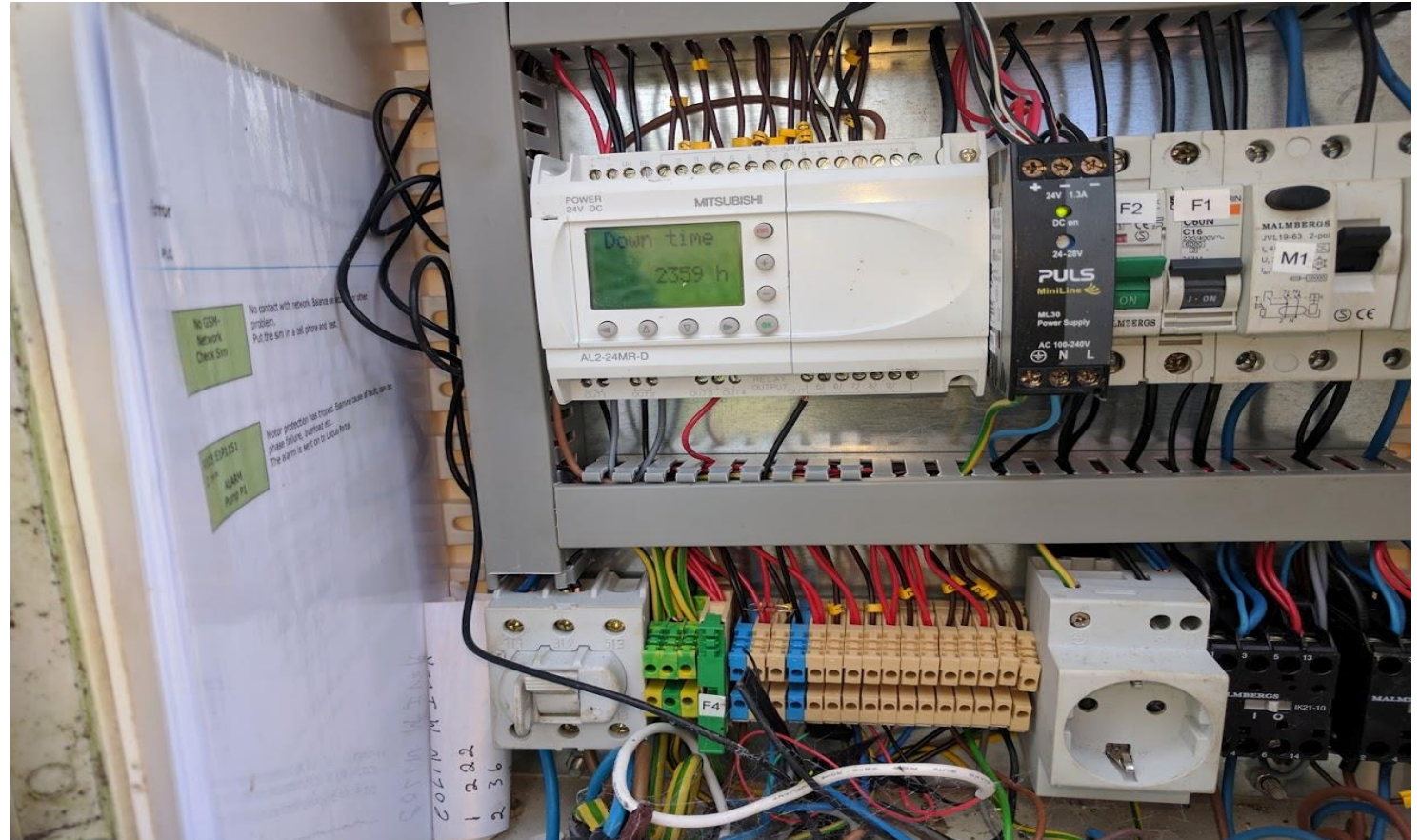


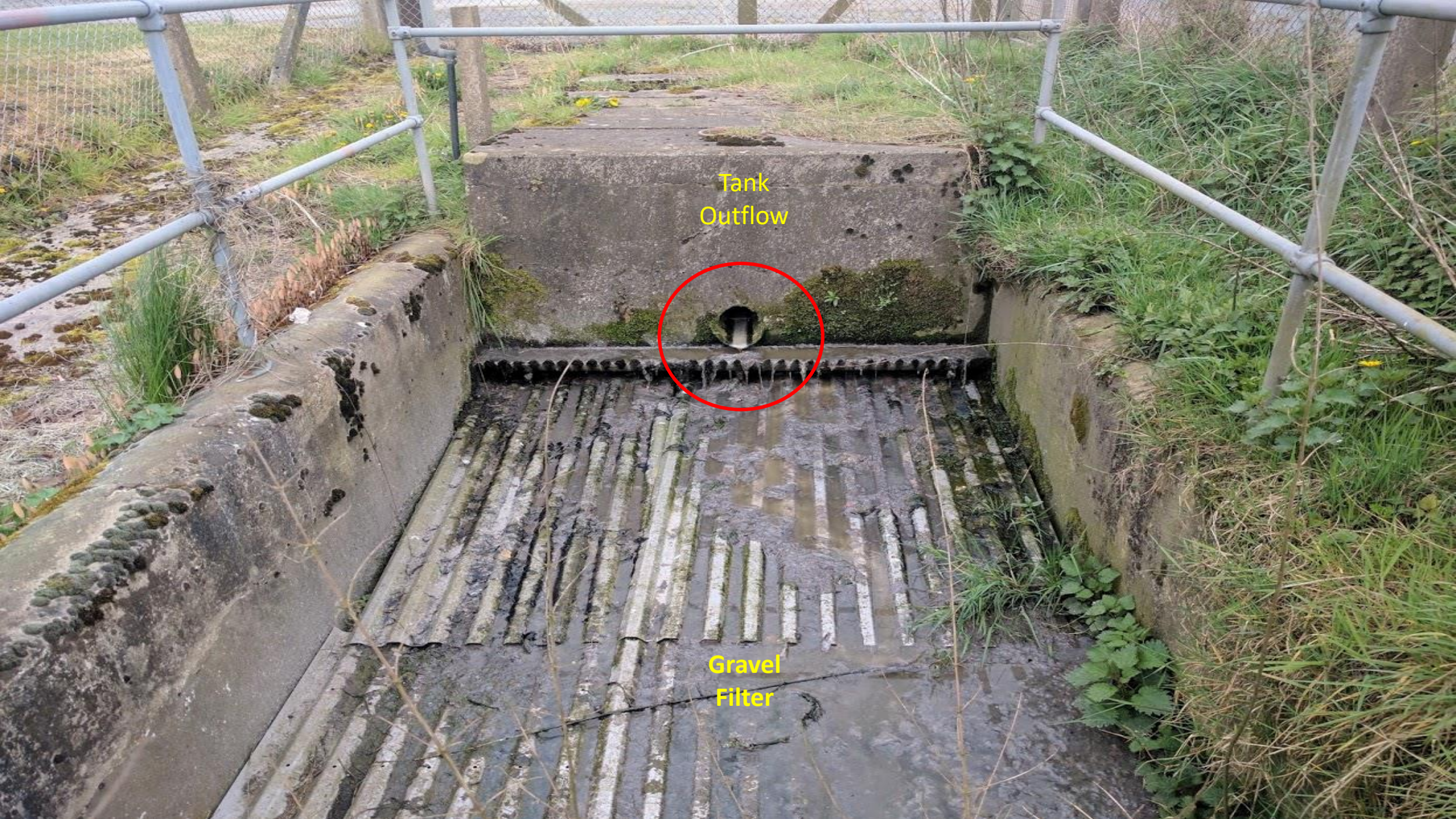
NIWater - Drumkee



Data Collection / system communication

- Data acquisition
 - Frequent SMS
 - Real time SCADA
- Logging, recording
 - Temp
 - Rainfall
 - Volume irrigated
 - Volume in-flow
 - Zones Correlation
 - Web Application.





Tank
Outflow

Gravel
Filter

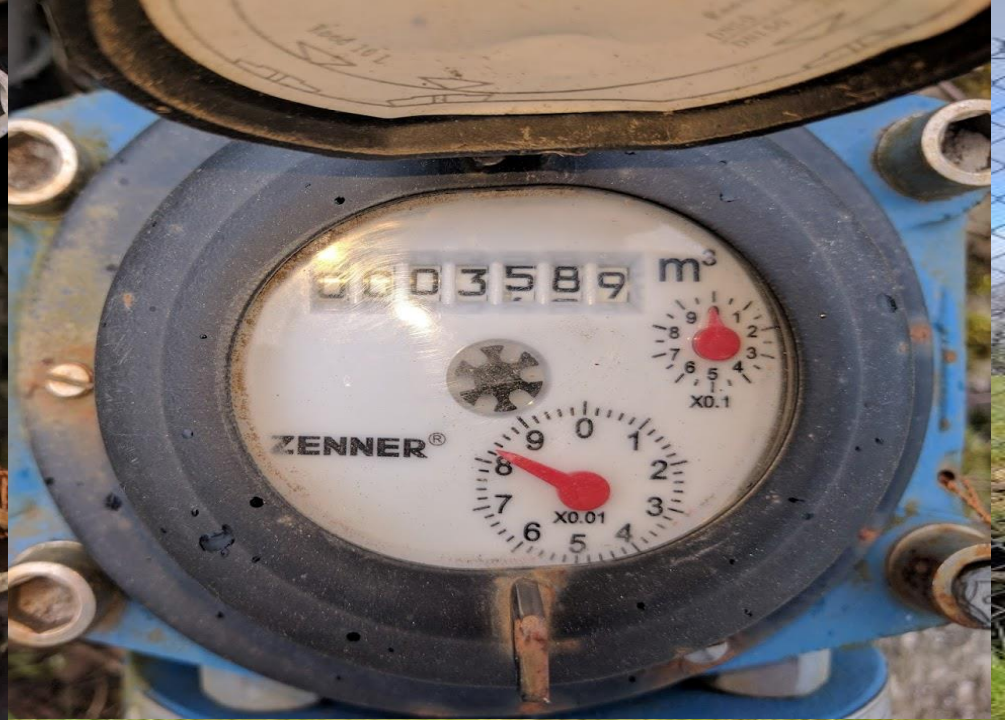
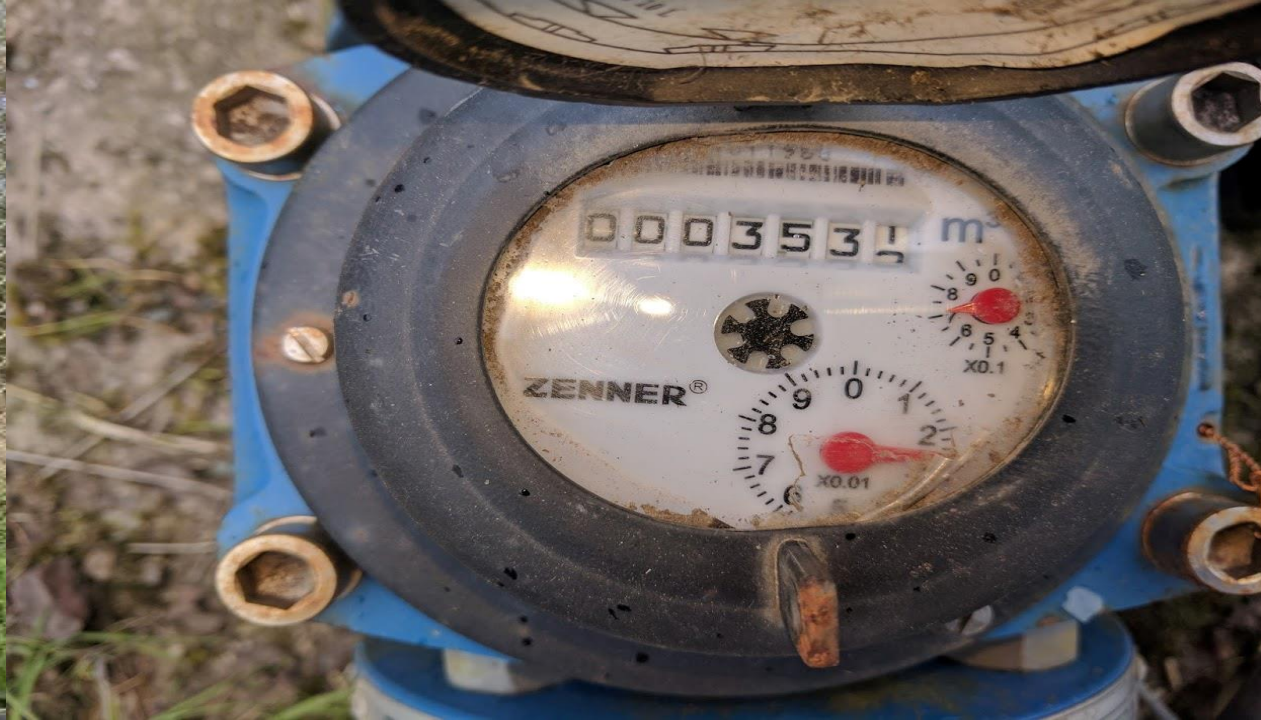


Overflow
To stream

Sump
Inflow

Timer

Float
Switch





Outflow to
Stream

Scheme - Results

- Running since beginning 2014 (commissioned 2013)
- Volumes pumped – Approx 5.7 m³ /day irrigated
- Total 43kg phosphorus and 328 kg nitrogen recycled
- Pump & PLC Energy Use Approx (£15/month)
- Stream water and borehole water indicating minimal changes.

Licensed under Variable Discharge

- Downtime 2,359 hours (Soil Temperature, Rainfall) – 8% time
- Estimated Over 95% recycled to biomass crop (sump buffer)
- 53 Tonne harvest = approx £6,000 oil ...

Yearly nutrient recycling approximately

- 91 kg N/ha/y
- 12 kg P/ha/y
- 221 kg ss/ha/y
- 1966 m³ effluent/ha/y

Overland flow



Northern Periphery and
Arctic Programme
2014-2020



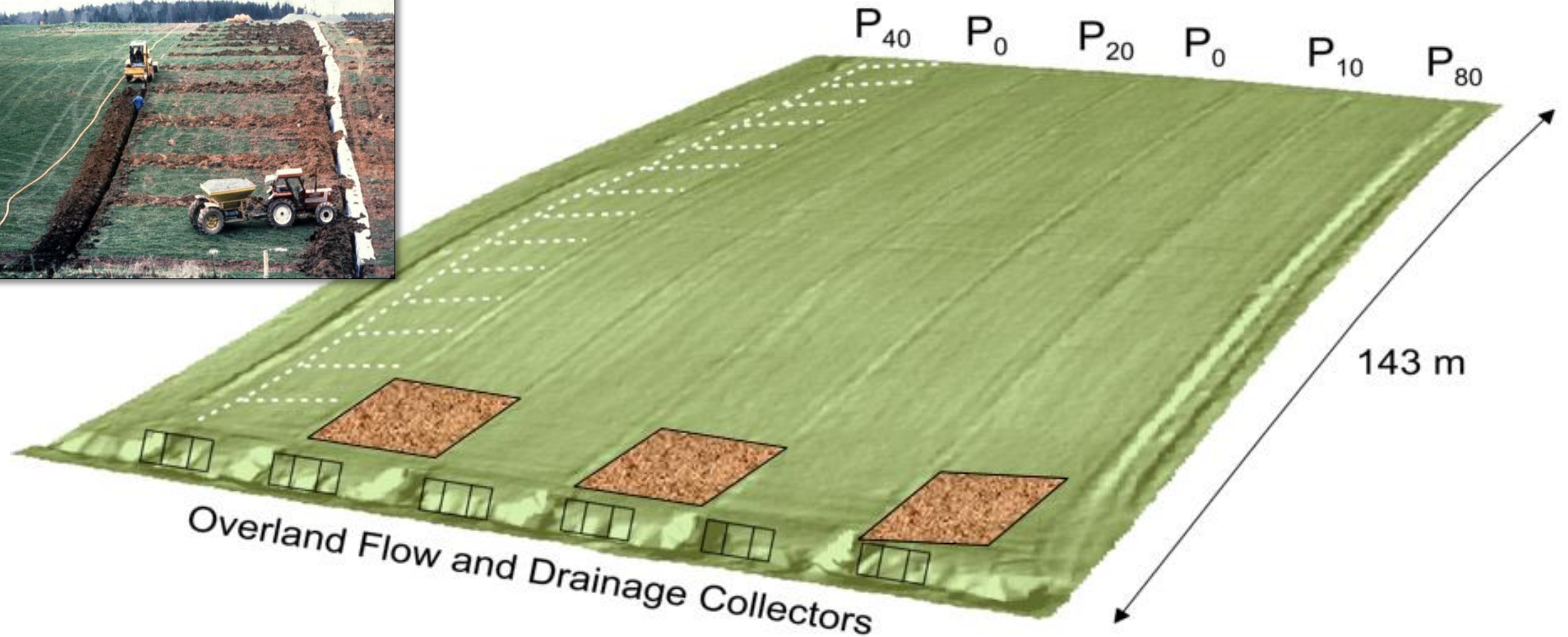
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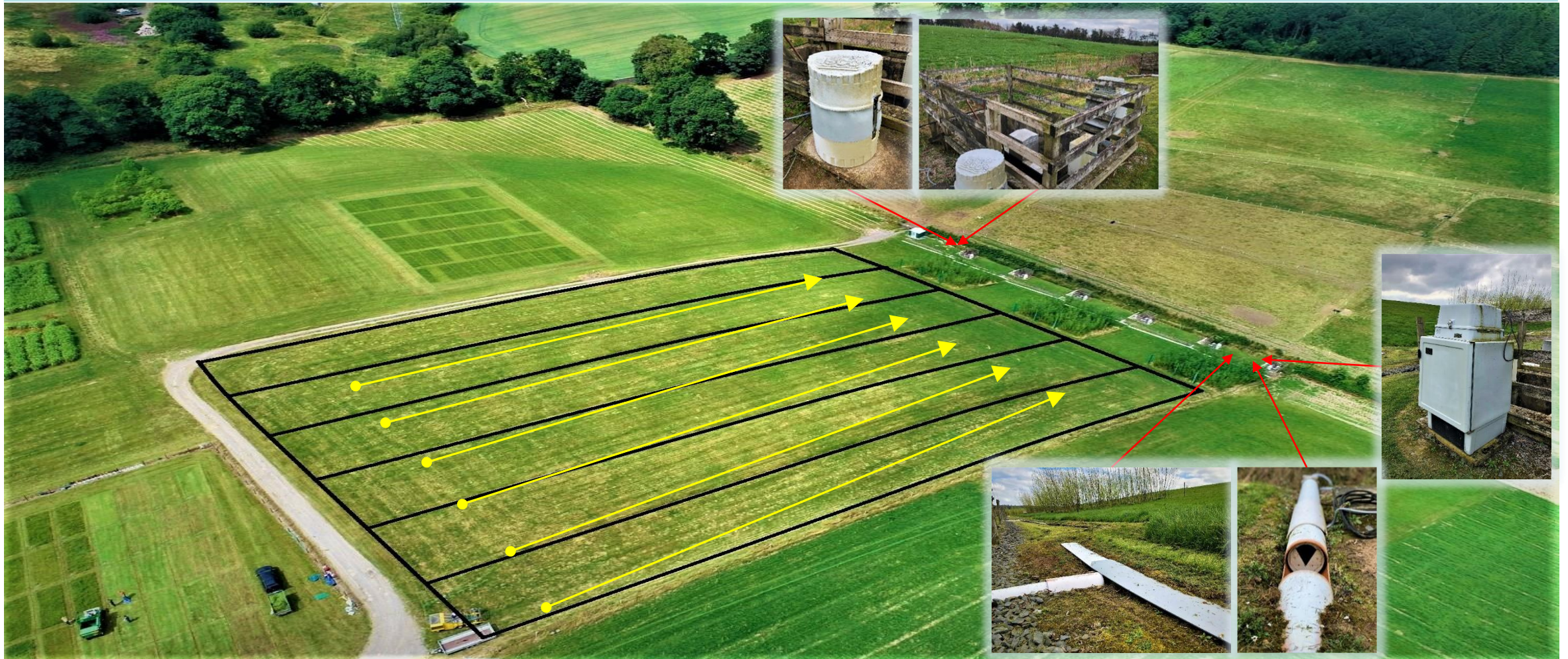
WATERPRO

Overland Flow



- BACI / Experimental Protocol
- (Before, After, Control, Implementation)

Operation – Sample collection



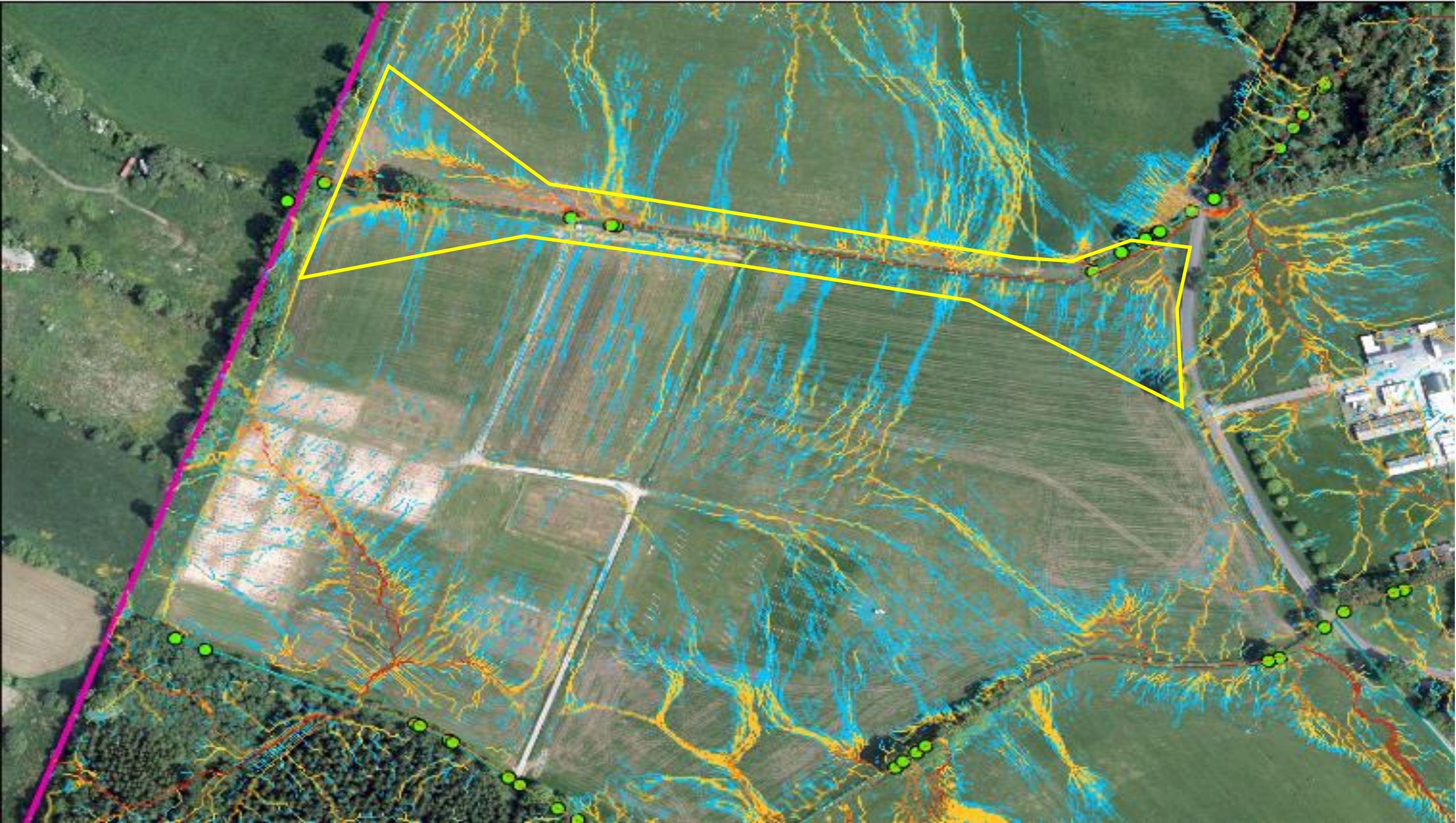
Physical Parameters

- Commercial willow clones
- Mixed breeding programmes
- Soil Infiltration
- Soil moisture
- Soil penetrability
- Bulk density





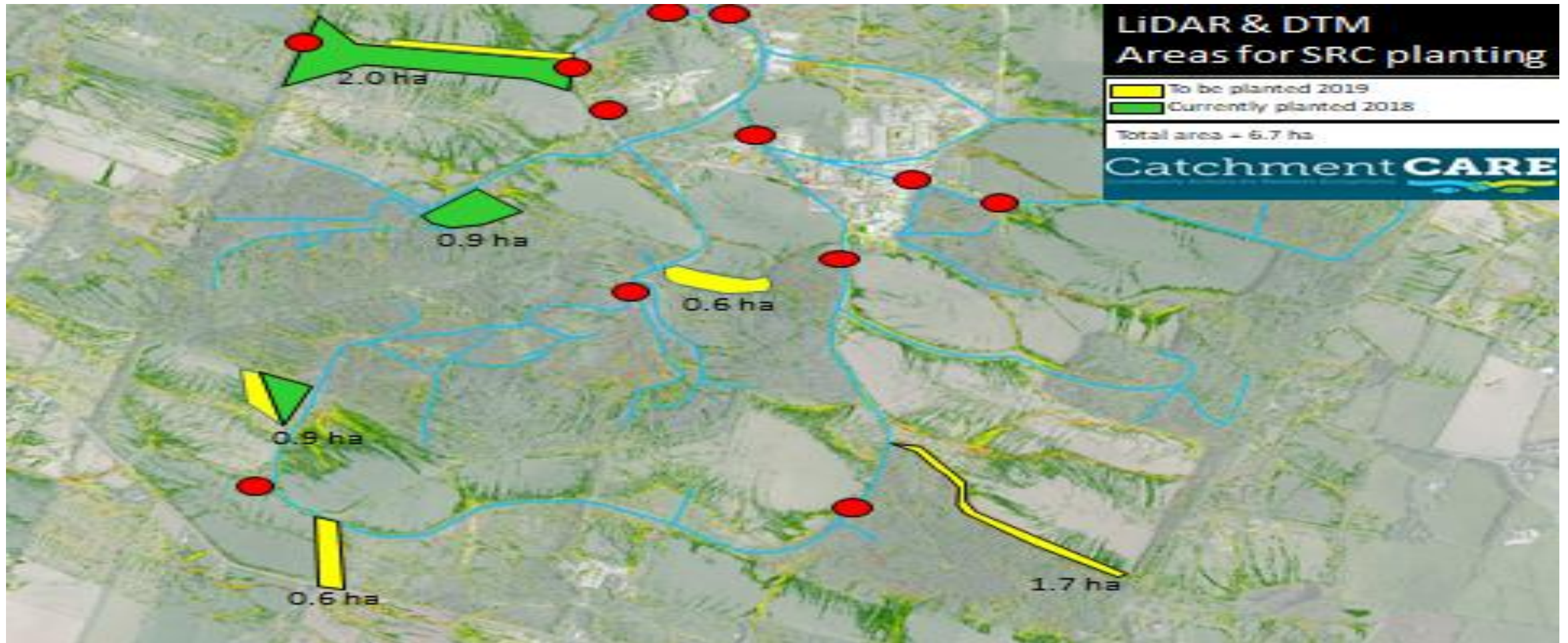
- Potential for mitigation of diffuse pollution - *LiDAR, Biofiltration Blocks*
- Point Source Discharge from WWtWs - *Construction of a number of SRC Willow Waste Water Treatment schemes within sensitive catchments*



Sub – Catchment approx. 22ha



Other Farm SRC Plantings



Projects



Catchment CARE

Community Actions for Resilient Ecosystems

