

Water infrastructure for Lowland Peat Soils

Lowland Agricultural Peat Small Infrastructure Pilots

Ian Moodie, Technical Manager, ADA

ADA Environment Day 2025

05 February 2025

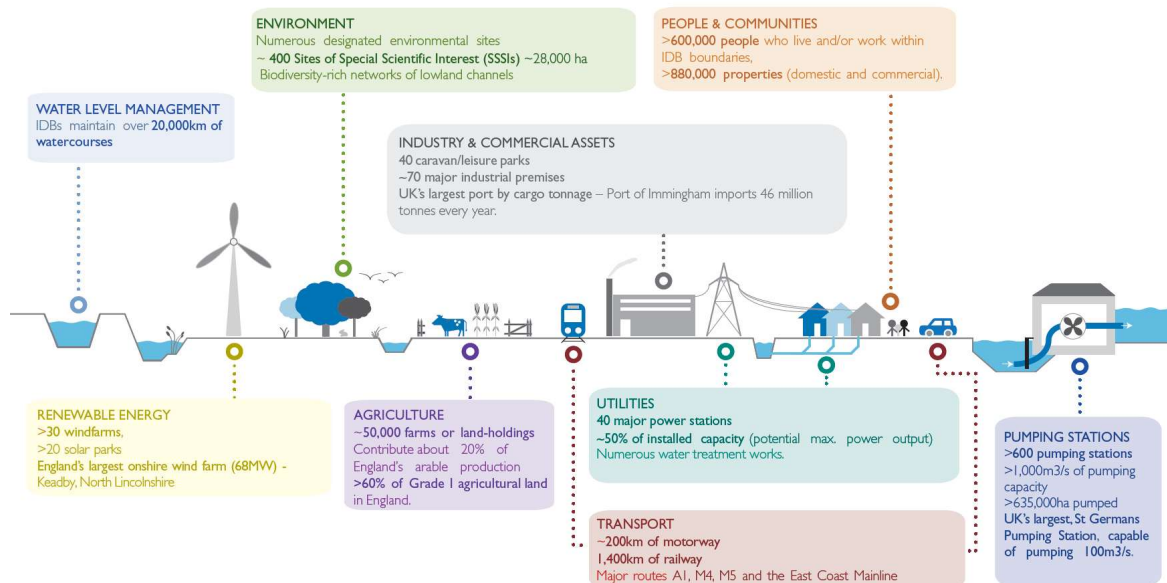


Representing Drainage
Water Level & Flood Risk
Management Authorities



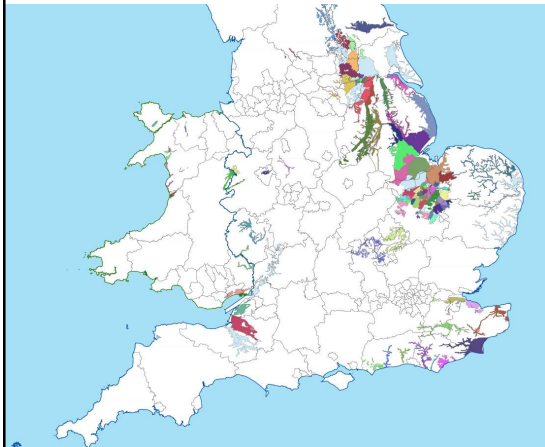
Representing Drainage
Water Level & Flood Risk
Management Authorities

Lowland Interactions



Lowland Interactions

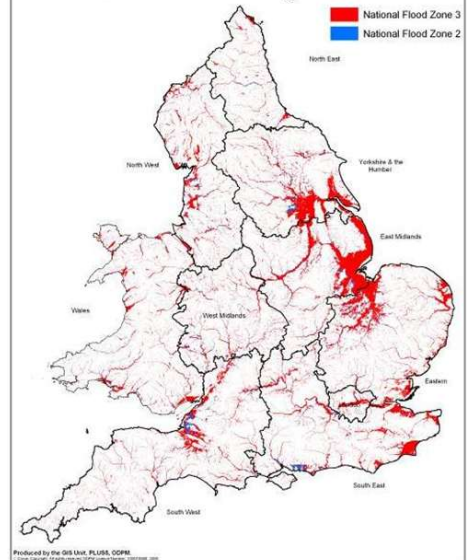
112 Internal drainage districts
9.7% of England (1.2 million hectares)



Flood Zones 2 and 3
Land with more than 1
in 1,000 annual
probability of flooding
from rivers or sea

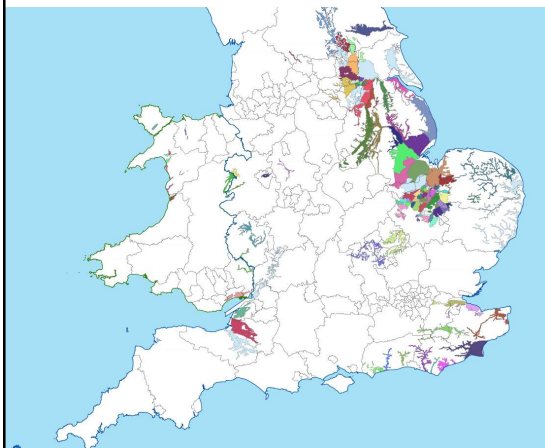


2005 Flood Zone Data for England and Wales

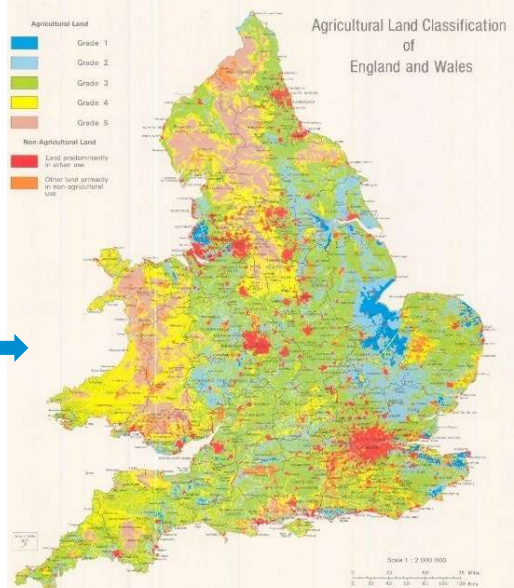


Lowland Interactions

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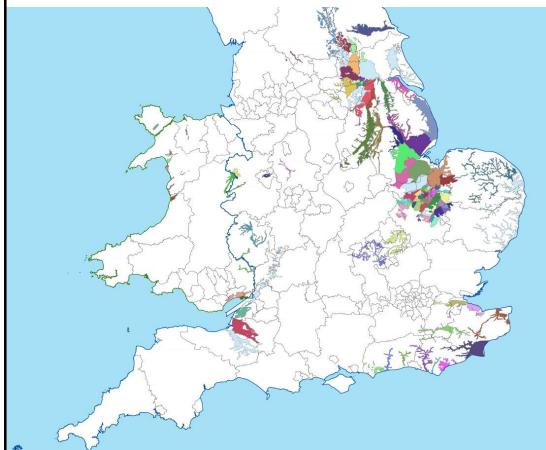
**Grade 1
Agricultural Land**
>60% of 'best and
most versatile'
agricultural land



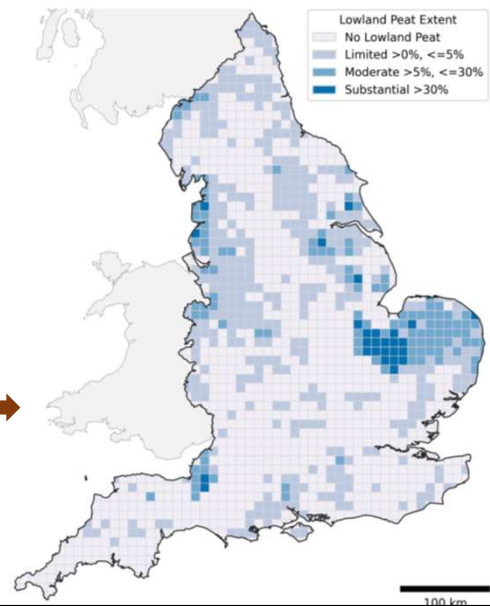
Lowland Interactions

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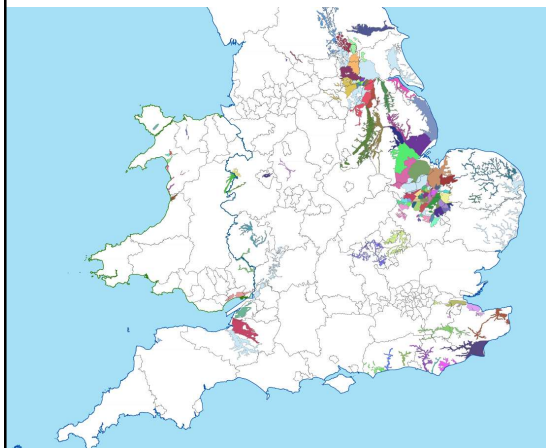
Lowland Peat



Lowland Interactions

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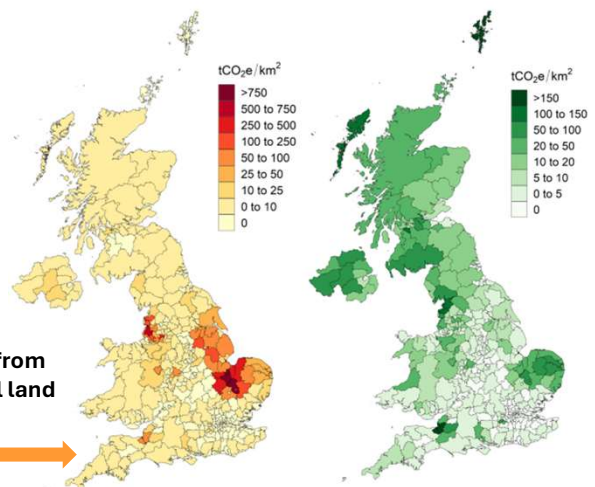
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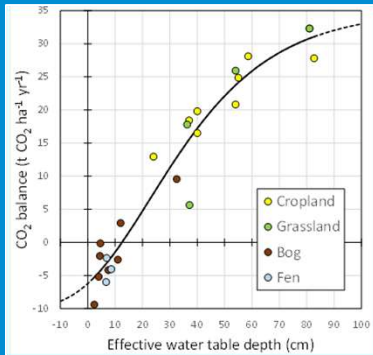
Sector 4B: Cropland (drainage of organic soil)

Sector 4C: Grassland (drainage of organic soil)

Carbon emissions from agricultural land

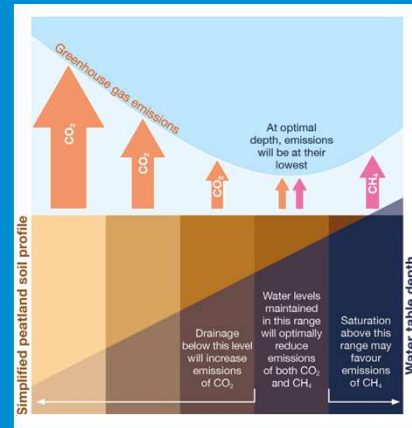


Water management for emissions reductions



For every 10cm reduction in water-table depth (up to 30cm below ground surface), we could save the equivalent of 3 tonnes of carbon dioxide per hectare.

The relationship between water table depth and carbon dioxide and methane emissions from lowland peat soils

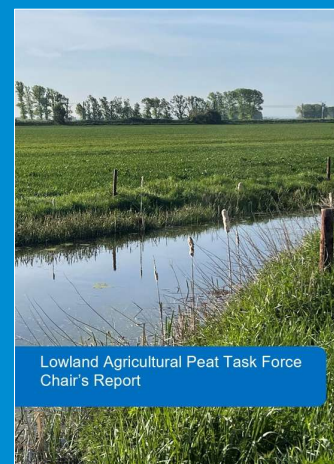


The Challenge: **Retain more water safely** in lowland peat landscapes

"We need to increase our capacity to store, retain and release more water in lowland peat landscapes"

"To raise water levels safely and sustainably, new storage must be distributed across lowland catchments and matched with new investment in water management infrastructure, telemetry and controls"

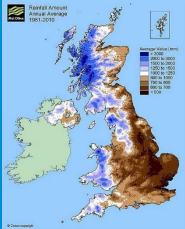
Robert Caudwell (2022)



Lowland Agricultural Peat Task Force
Chair's Report

Water Level Management Challenges

for managing peat in lowland England.



Climate

Drier summers,
wetter winters, more
intense events.
Eastern England
receives 1/3 rainfall
of England's average.



Technical

Suite of
measures to
retain more water
safely within a
lowland
landscape.



Delivery

Planning and
coordination.
Maintaining and
adapting legacy
assets and
systems.



Carbon

Conundrum.
Retaining water
may be more
energy intensive
with little and
often pumping.



Funding

Balance between
investment in new and
maintaining existing
assets and systems.



Legislation

Broader remit to
manage water levels,
not just flood risk.

LAPSIP Objectives

1. Install water management infrastructure capable of providing more control of water levels during dry periods to assist with the preservation of peat soils in **at least 15 Internal Drainage Districts** by 31 March 2025.
2. Provide a short case study from each funded project (including the full costs of implementation) developed by 31 March 2025.

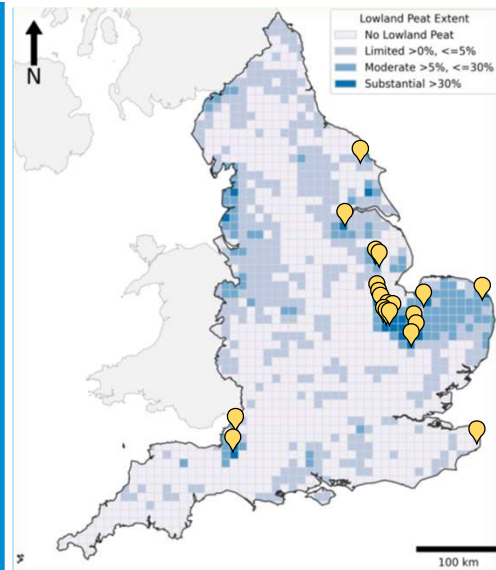
LAPSIP Projects

TIMELINE

Dec 22 Defra/ADA first discuss project
Mar 23 ADA submits outline proposal to Defra
July 23 40 EOIs (value: £7.4 million)
Oct 23 22 Applications (value: 4.1million)
Jan 24 21 Awarded (value: £3.9million)
Mar 25 Projects due to complete

GEOGRAPHY

14 in the Fens (Cambs. Lincs. Norfolk), 2 Somerset,
 2 Yorkshire, 1 Kent, 1 Broads
 4 of the projects linked with Water Discovery Pilots



Project delivery, field visits & progress reports



Estimated Project Outputs

28,130 ha peat soils
 benefiting from better water
 level management **assets**
41,820 ha peat soils
 benefiting from better water
 level **monitoring**

12 NFM wooden leaky dams
 (River Stour IDB)



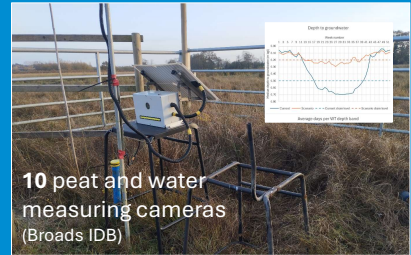
48 water level control structures
 (weirs, sluices, penstocks, pumps)
 (Welland & Deepings IDB)



69 water level monitoring sensors
 (Vale of Pickering IDB)



14 assets automated
 (ACE)



**10 peat and water
 measuring cameras**
 (Broads IDB)

Emerging themes

- IDBs have had a real desire to implement these projects
- Welcomed being able to make adaptations to reduce CO₂ emissions
- Delivery challenges (storm events, agricultural water demand, IDB direct workforce, availability of suitable contractors, reliance on limited no. of suppliers.)
- 12 months is too tight for the delivery phase, left little time for optioneering.
- IDBs have shown the ability to adapt to the challenges they have faced, all but one project is expected to be delivered
- There is significant scope for more projects in the future

What next?

