

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Environmental Statement – Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment – 5 of 8 documents

VOLUME NUMBER: 6

PLANNING INSPECTORATE SCHEME NUMBER: WA010002

APPLICATION DOCUMENT REFERENCE: 6.2

APFP REGULATION: 5(2)(a), 5(2)(e)

May 2026

Version 0



from
**Southern
Water.** 

Document	Title
Environmental Statement – Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment – 1 of 8 documents	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
Environmental Statement – Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment – 2 of 8 documents	Water Recycling Plant Flood Risk Assessment
Environmental Statement – Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment – 3 of 8 documents	Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works Pumping Station and Motor Control Centre Kiosk Flood Risk Assessment
Environmental Statement – Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment – 4 of 8 documents	Break Pressure Tank and Intermediate Pumping Station E Flood Risk Assessment
Environmental Statement – Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment – 5 of 8 documents	Intermediate Pumping Station F - Flood Risk Assessment
Environmental Statement – Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment – 6 of 8 documents	Intermediate Pumping Station G Flood Risk Assessment
Environmental Statement – Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment – 7 of 8 documents	Break Pressure Tank K Flood Risk Assessment
Environmental Statement – Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment – 8 of 8 documents	Flood Risk Assessment Sustainable Drainage Systems Strategy

Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

Environmental Statement – Appendix 19.1 Intermediate Pumping Station F - Flood Risk Assessment

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

- 1.1.1 Southern Water Services Limited (hereafter referred to as ‘the Applicant’) produced a Water Resources Management Plan (2020 – 2070) in 2019 (WRMP19), which outlined proposed long-term solutions to address an identified large-scale supply demand deficit in Hampshire from 2027 and to protect the unique chalk rivers in Hampshire, the River Test and River Itchen. This included a selection of long-term and large-scale water resource solutions, one of which was the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (hereafter referred to as ‘the Proposed Development’), which has since become the selected option to play a major role in making up the shortfall in water supply across the Hampshire supply area. The draft WRMP24 and revised draft WRMP24 reaffirmed the need for Proposed Development as the selected option required to address the continuing water resource deficit as identified in the WRMP19.
- 1.1.2 This document presents the findings of a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) undertaken to accompany a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Proposed Development which includes an Intermediate Pumping Station (IPS-F). The IPS-F would be located off Wickham Road, North Fareham, Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BD and would be owned and operated on behalf of the Applicant.
- 1.1.3 On the basis of the Environment Agency’s (EA) Flood Map for Planning [1], the IPS-F would be located in Flood Zone 1 and therefore has a low risk of flooding from rivers and the sea. The IPS-F would, however, be located on existing greenfield land. Therefore, a surface water management strategy has been developed using Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to ensure that the IPS-F does not result in increased rates or volumes of surface water leaving the site while also mimicking natural processes.
- 1.1.4 This FRA has been prepared specifically for the IPS-F. Although the IPS-F forms part of a wider Proposed Development subject to DCO approval, a standalone FRA is required as the IPS-F would result in an increase in impermeable surface area on greenfield land. The development comprises the construction of a new Intermediate Pumping Station and access road. With reference to Annex 3 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) [2], the IPS-F therefore represents a ‘water-compatible development’ required to transfer water (i.e. ‘water transmission infrastructure and pumping stations’).
- 1.1.5 This FRA seeks to demonstrate that flood risk from all sources associated with the IPS-F have been considered and that the and that the requirements of Section 4.7 of the National Policy Statement (NPS) for Water Resources Infrastructure [3], the NPPF, and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) [4] are met.

- 1.1.6 As set out in the Section 4.7.7 of the NPS for Water Resources Infrastructure, an appropriate FRA should:
- Consider the risk of all forms of flooding arising from the development, in addition to the risk of flooding to the project, and demonstrate how these risks will be managed and where relevant, mitigated, so that the development remains safe throughout its lifetime.
 - Take into account the impacts of climate change, clearly stating the development lifetime over which the assessment has been made, and the range of climate scenarios considered.
 - Explore opportunities for enhancing local flood risk management (for example, through increased water storage or adapting operational aspects of the infrastructure during critical flood risk periods).
 - Consider the need for safe access and exit arrangements.
 - Include the assessment of residual risk after risk reduction measures have been taken into account and demonstrate that this is acceptable for the development.
 - Consider if there is a need to remain operational during a worst-case flood event over the development's lifetime, and;
 - Provide evidence for the Secretary of State to apply the Sequential Test and Exception Test.
- 1.1.7 In addition, as set out in the PPG (Paragraph: 020 Reference ID: 7-020-20220825), the objectives of a site-specific FRA are to establish:
- Whether a proposed development is likely to be affected by current or future flooding from any source.
 - Whether it will increase flood risk elsewhere.
 - Whether the measures proposed to deal with these effects and risks are appropriate.
 - The evidence for the local planning authority to apply (if necessary) the Sequential Test, and;
 - Whether the development will be safe and pass the Exception Test, if applicable

1.2 Statement of professional competence

- 1.2.1 Stantec has many years of experience in, amongst other areas, the assessment of flood risk, hydrology, flood defence and river engineering. The authors and reviewers of this document are experienced hydrologists, and document approval

has been undertaken by a Fellow of the Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management.

1.3 Report objectives and structure

- 1.3.1 This FRA concentrates on the flood risk over the operational lifetime of the IPS-F. This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the NPS, NPPF and the PPG. The objectives of this report are to a) quantify the flood risk to the site; b) demonstrate that the IPS-F would remain safe and operational taking climate change into consideration; and c) demonstrate that the IPS-F would not increase flood risk elsewhere.

1.4 Available information

- 1.4.1 This FRA is based on the following available information:
- Flood maps provided by the EA
 - Publicly available DEFRA LiDAR Digital Terrain Model (DTM) data [5] (LiDAR Composite, DTM at 1m resolution), and
 - An indicative site layout plan and outline design drawings of the IPS-F, all provided by the Applicant. Site specific design parameters can be found within the Design Principles Document (Document Reference 5.11, DCO Volume 5).

1.5 Planning policy

- 1.5.1 This FRA has been prepared in accordance with the relevant national, regional and local planning policy and statutory authority guidance as follows:
- National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure published in July 2025, with reference to Section 4.7: Flood Risk
 - National policy in relation to flood risk is contained within the NPPF, updated December 2024, issued by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, with reference to Section 14 'Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change'
 - The associated PPG was published in March 2014 and (with reference to the 'Flood Risk and Coastal Change' section) last updated in September 2025
 - The Environment Agency's 'Flood Risk Assessments: Climate Change Allowances' guidance, published in February 2016 and last updated in May 2022
 - The Cabinet Office 'Keeping the Country Running: Natural Hazards and Infrastructure – A Guide to improving the resilience of critical infrastructure and essential services', published in October 2011
- 1.5.2 Further details of the legislative and policy framework governing flood risk are set out in the Preliminary FRA (PFRA) (within ES Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment – 1 of 8 documents, Volume II). As that framework applies across the Proposed Development as a whole, including the permanent above-ground infrastructure, it has not been reproduced in full within this site-specific FRA. The

PFRA should be read alongside this report to gain a complete understanding of the relevant policy context.

1.6 Local planning policy

- 1.6.1 Hampshire County Council in their role as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) have produced Surface Water Guidance [6] that is aligned with the National Standards for SuDS [7], which form the baseline requirements for surface water drainage design in new developments. The guidance confirms that planning applications in Hampshire would be expected to comply with the National Standards from January 2026. SuDS have therefore been applied to ensure that the IPS-F does not result in an increase in rates or volumes of surface water leaving the site while also mimicking natural processes. The LLFA surface water management guidance has been followed with reference to the NPS for Water Resources Infrastructure, the National Standards for SuDS, and best practice information as set out in the Non-Statutory Technical Guidance and the CIRIA SuDS Manual (C753) [8]. The SuDS strategy for the IPS-F is detailed within the accompanying SuDS Strategy within ES Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment – 8 of 8 documents, Volume II.

1.7 Caveats and exclusions

- 1.7.1 This FRA has been prepared in accordance with the NPS, NPPF, the associated PPG, and Local Planning Policy. The proposed flood management and surface water management strategies are based on the relevant British Standards (BS8533, Assessing and managing flood risk in development) [9]; standing advice provided by the EA; LLFA guidance; or on common industry practice. The following caveats and exclusions apply to this FRA:
- Activities during the construction phase may have an impact on the existing and future flood risk. Thus, an assessment of the risks and appropriate mitigation measures would be identified and secured within the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7).
 - The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM Regulations) would apply to any future development of this site which involves 'construction' work, as defined by the CDM Regulations. As such it is the responsibility of the proposed developer (ultimate client) to fulfil its duties under the CDM Regulations; and
 - The approach for this FRA and proposals for the surface water management strategy are based on the requirements of the EA and Hampshire County Council in its role as the LLFA. The conclusions of this FRA are based on data and guidance available at the time of the study and on the subsequent assessment that has been undertaken in relation to the development proposals as outlined in this report.

2 Description of the proposed development

2.1 Description of the proposed development

2.1.1 The Proposed Development comprises the construction, operation and maintenance of the following components:

- Water Recycling Plant and associated pumping stations.
- Pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works and the Water Recycling Plant.
- Pipelines between the Water Recycling Plant and Bedhampton Springs, connecting into pipelines being delivered by Portsmouth Water between Bedhampton Springs and Havant Thicket Reservoir.
- Underground pipeline between the Water Recycling Plant site and Otterbourne Water Supply Works.
- Above Ground Plant comprising Intermediate Pumping Stations and Break Pressure Tanks located along the Pipeline between the Water Recycling Plant and Otterbourne Water Supply Works.

2.1.2 The Proposed Development would also comprise the use of the following existing infrastructure:

- Havant Thicket Reservoir for the storage of recycled water.
- The existing Eastney Long Sea Outfall, Eastney Pumping Station, and Eastney Transfer Tunnel for the release of reject water from the Water Recycling Plant.
- Pipelines and other related works that have been consented separately by Portsmouth Water for the transfer of recycled water and source water between Bedhampton Springs and Havant Thicket Reservoir.
- The construction and operation of the Proposed Development would include other works such as landscaping and environmental mitigation measures.

2.2 Intermediate pumping station F

2.2.1 This FRA specifically refers to the above-ground asset IPS-F within the Proposed Development. The site-specific development includes a new Intermediate Pumping Station and access road. Site specific design parameters can be found within the Design Principles Document (Document Reference 5.11, DCO Volume 5). The IPS-F would be located off Wickham Road, North Fareham, Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BD on land that is currently an agricultural field. The IPS-F would be owned and operated on behalf of the Applicant.

3 Flood risk to the intermediate pumping station F

3.1 Potential sources of flooding

- 3.1.1 Flooding can occur from a number of sources as presented in Table 3-1. Maps showing the potential sources of flooding that could impact the IPS-F are shown in Appendix A.

Table 3-1 Possible sources of flooding identified in the PPG

Source	Description
Flooding from rivers (or fluvial flooding)	River flows which exceed the flow capacity of the river channel (or culverts) can cause flooding from rivers. It can happen for example, when heavy rain falls on an already waterlogged catchment. A blockage caused by natural material or manmade objects/litter can also cause rivers to overtop their banks.
Flooding from the sea (or coastal/tidal flooding)	High tides and/or storm surges which lead to overtopping of existing defences (if any) can cause flooding from the sea.
Flooding from surface water (or pluvial flooding)	Intense rainfall that cannot soak into the ground or enter drainage systems can quickly run off the land and result in local flooding. This type of flooding is typically localised and happens very quickly after the rain has fallen.
Flooding from groundwater	Groundwater flooding occurs when water levels in the ground rise above surface elevations. It is most likely to occur in areas underlain by permeable rocks or granular layers called aquifers.
Flooding from sewers	Sewer flooding can occur when piped systems are overwhelmed by heavy rainfall, when sewers become blocked or when sewers are of inadequate capacity.
Flooding from reservoirs, canals and other artificial sources	Non-natural or artificial sources of flooding can include reservoirs, canals and lakes where water is retained above natural ground level.

3.2 Flood from rivers and the sea

- 3.2.1 The PPG defines three Flood Zones as shown in Table 3-2. The following section describes the location of the IPS-F with respect to the Flood Zones, which assess the probability of flooding from fluvial and tidal sources.

Table 3-2 PPG Flood Zones

Flood Zone	Description
1	Low probability – less than 1 in 1,000 year (<0.1%) for river or sea flooding.
2	Medium probability – between 1 in 1,000 year (0.1%) and 1 in 100 year (1%) for river flooding or between 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) and 1 in 200 year for sea flooding.
3a	High probability – 1 in 100 year (1%) or greater for river flooding or 1 in 200 year (0.5%) or greater for sea flooding.
3b	The Functional Floodplain – land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. There is not a strict definition of the annual probability of flooding in this zone, but the following definitions should provide a starting point for consideration: • land having a 3.3% or greater annual probability of flooding, with any existing flood risk management infrastructure operating effectively; or • land that is designed to flood (such as a flood attenuation scheme), even if it would only flood in more extreme events (such as 0.1% annual probability of flooding).

- 3.2.2 According to the Flood Map for Planning provided by the EA, the Limits of Deviation for the IPS-F are located within Flood Zone 1, as shown in Appendix A. Flood Zone 1 has a Low Probability of flooding from rivers and the sea, as described in Table 3-2. The EA's National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA2) 'Risk of flooding from rivers and sea' data, which includes future scenarios accounting for climate change, is also shown in Appendix A. The NaFRA2 data has been obtained with which to quantify the flood risk to the IPS-F and to ensure that the new infrastructure would remain safe and operational over its intended lifetime. This data has confirmed that the IPS-F would be located in an area with a low probability of flooding from rivers and the sea.

3.3 Flooding from surface water

- 3.3.1 The EA's new NaFRA2 data for surface water flood risk is presented in Appendix A. The vast majority of the Limits of Deviation for the IPS-F are shown to have a very low surface water flood risk according to the NaFRA2 data. It is noted that

along the northern boundary of the Limits of Deviation for the IPS-F there is an area of high, medium and low surface water flood risk adjacent to the watercourse. To quantify this area of surface water flood risk, detailed 1D-2D flood modelling has been conducted for the watercourse adjacent to the proposed IPS-F site; the results of this are detailed in Section 5 below. Despite the very low surface water flood risk across the site, the IPS-F would be located on land that is classified as greenfield, and as such, any development at the proposed location represents a possible reduction in permeability. If left unmanaged, this increase in impermeable area could result in an increase in rates and volumes of surface water runoff leaving the site. Following guidance from the LLFA (Hampshire County Council) the NPS and the National Standards for SuDS, SuDS have been designed for the site to manage surface water flood risk for the IPS-F; this is described in Section 5 below.

3.4 Flooding from reservoirs

- 3.4.1 The EA's Risk of Flooding from Reservoirs map is also included in Appendix A. The Limits of Deviation for the IPS-F are not shown to be at risk of flooding from reservoir failure. Due to the high regulatory standards and strict reservoir maintenance, there is a very low risk of reservoir failure occurring. The Reservoirs Act 1975, as amended by the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, sets out stringent requirements for the design, construction, inspection, and maintenance of large, raised reservoirs (those capable of holding over 25,000 m³ of water). Reservoir undertakers must appoint qualified panel engineers to supervise construction and ongoing operation, and reservoirs must undergo independent safety inspections at least every ten years. The EA is the enforcement authority in England, responsible for ensuring compliance and taking action where safety standards are not met. Additionally, reservoirs are classified based on risk, and those deemed high-risk must have flood management plans in place, including drawdown procedures and flood preparedness measures. Reservoir flooding is extremely unlikely to occur and there has been no recorded loss of life in the UK from reservoir flooding since 1925. Given the above-mentioned regulatory controls, the residual risk of reservoir failure would remain very low.

3.5 Flooding from groundwater

- 3.5.1 The impacts of the IPS-F on groundwater flows and levels (and subsequently impacts to groundwater flood risk) have been considered in ES Appendix 19.3 Hydrogeological Impact Assessment, Volume II. It is anticipated that the construction phase would most likely encounter groundwater, and that dewatering measures would be required; these measures would be detailed within the Contractor's CEMP, which would be subject to approval by the relevant planning authority prior to commencement of construction. The requirement for the Contractor to prepare and implement a detailed CEMP, in accordance with the oCEMP, is secured by requirement in the DCO.

3.6 Flooding from sewers

- 3.6.1 In the event of a sewerage exceedance event, it is expected that flows would be conveyed in line with the topographical gradient of the site and surrounding area. The IPS-F is not at significant risk from flooding if a sewer exceedance event were to occur, given that it is located on 'Greenfield' land, which does not contain an extensive existing sewer network. As such, this source of flood risk is not considered further.

4 National policy statement and planning practice guidance requirements

4.1 Sequential test

4.1.1 A sequential approach should be undertaken in the decision-making process to ensure that development is steered to the lowest risk areas. Avoiding flood risk through the Sequential Test is the most effective way of addressing flood risk. The Sequential Test ensures that a sequential, risk-based approach is followed to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding, taking all sources of flood risk and climate change into account. Where it is not possible to locate development in low-risk areas, the Sequential Test should go on to compare reasonably available sites:

- Within medium risk areas, and
- Then, only where there are no reasonably available sites in low and medium risk areas, within high-risk areas.

4.1.2 In accordance with the NPS, NPPF and PPG, a sequential approach has been applied to the location of the IPS-F site, to steer it towards areas of lowest flood risk where reasonably practicable, taking account of all sources of flooding and climate change. The IPS-F would be located within Flood Zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding, as confirmed by the EA flood mapping referred to in Section 3.2 and 3.3 respectively. As such, the IPS-F is located in an area of low flood risk, both now and in the future, and therefore the Sequential Test is passed.

4.2 Flood risk vulnerability classification

4.2.1 The IPS-F would be classified as 'Water-compatible Development' under Annex 3 of the NPPF (i.e. "Water transmission infrastructure and pumping stations"). According to the PPG 'compatibility' guidance presented in Table 4-1, this means that the IPS-F would, therefore, be considered appropriate for its location within Flood Zone 1. Given the IPS-F location within Flood Zone 1, the Exception Test is not required.

Table 4-1 Flood risk vulnerability and flood zone 'compatibility'

Flood Zone	Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification				
	Essential infrastructure	Highly vulnerable	More vulnerable	Less vulnerable	Water compatible
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Flood Zone	Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification				
	✓	Exception Test required	✓	✓	✓
2	✓	Exception Test required	✓	✓	✓
3a	Exception Test required	X	Exception Test required	✓	✓
3b	Exception Test required	X	X	X	✓

✓ Development is appropriate for flood zone

X Development should not be permitted

4.3 Remaining national policy statement and planning practice guidance requirements

4.3.1 To address the remainder of the NPS and PPG requirements, it will be demonstrated that:

- The development remains safe throughout its lifetime.
- Flood risk would not be increased elsewhere.
- Within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk, unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location.
- The development is appropriately flood resistant and resilient.
- It incorporates sustainable drainage systems, unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate.
- Any residual risk can be safely managed.
- Safe access and escape routes are included where appropriate, as part of an agreed emergency plan.
- The potential effects of climate change on flood risk on the development have been considered as part of the design.

4.3.2 Given the scale and nature of the IPS-F, the key considerations listed above form the focus of the remainder of this FRA and are presented in Section 5 below.

5 Flood risk considerations

5.1 Flood resilience, residual risk and safe operation over the development's lifetime

Remain flood resilient, safe and operational

- 5.1.1 The IPS-F would be located in Flood Zone 1 (low probability of flooding). As such, it would be expected to remain appropriately flood resistant and resilient and therefore safe and operational for its lifetime without further mitigation measures.

Climate change

- 5.1.2 The IPS-F would be located in Flood Zone 1 (low probability of flooding). The NaFRA2 'Risk of flooding from rivers and sea' and 'Risk of flooding from surface water' data [10], which now include future scenarios accounting for climate change, also confirms the IPS-F to have a low chance of flooding from surface water and from rivers and the sea, when taking climate change into account. As such, the IPS-F would be expected to remain safe and operational for its lifetime when taking climate change into account.
- 5.1.3 The 'higher central allowance' was used for the peak flows in the detailed 1D-2D flood modelling. The EA's climate change guidance suggests that the 51% climate change allowance is to be used for the IPS-F site for the 2080s design horizon. Thus, the 100-year flood event hydrograph was uplifted by 51% to represent the 1 in 100-year plus 51% climate change design event. The results of the detailed 1D-2D flood modelling (Appendix B) show that the IPS-F is outside of the 1 in 100-year plus 51% climate change flood extent.
- 5.1.4 The SuDS features that form the surface water management plan for the IPS-F site have been designed for the 100-year plus 45% climate change event. The IPS-F would be located within the East Hampshire Management Catchment for peak rainfall allowances. The 45% climate change uplift represents the upper end allowance for the 2070s epoch (development with a lifetime between 2061 and 2125) for the 1% annual exceedance rainfall event. The climate change uplift applied for the design of the SuDS features is therefore appropriate.

Any residual risk can be safely managed, and safe access and escape routes are included

- 5.1.5 The IPS-F would be located within Flood Zone 1, indicating a low probability of flooding from rivers and the sea. The EA Flood Map for Planning confirms that the site and all access routes remain within Flood Zone 1 for both present-day

conditions and when accounting for climate change. As a result, residual flood risk is considered to be low.

- 5.1.6 Potential residual risks associated with extreme rainfall or exceedance of the surface water drainage system have been considered within the SuDS strategy. Safe access to and egress from the site can be maintained during flood events, with dry access available for the lifetime of the development. On this basis, it is demonstrated that residual flood risk can be safely managed and that safe access and escape routes are provided, in accordance with the requirements of the NPS for Water Resources Infrastructure.

5.2 Not increase flood risk elsewhere

No net loss of floodplain storage

- 5.2.1 The IPS-F would be located in Flood Zone 1, indicating a low probability of flooding from rivers and the sea. As such, it would not result in any net loss of floodplain storage.

No impediment to flood water flows

- 5.2.2 The IPS-F would be located in Flood Zone 1, indicating a low probability of flooding from rivers and the sea. As such it would not result in any impediment to flood water flows.

Flood risk during construction

- 5.2.3 As described in ES Chapter 19 Water environment, Volume I, activities associated with the construction of new above and below-ground infrastructure have the potential to permanently alter surface and subsurface water flows and drainage patterns by:
- Altering existing surface flow paths and changing the distribution of surface drainage across development sites (e.g. through raising or lowering the existing land surface and creating new discharge locations from temporary site drainage systems, reducing infiltration and increasing surface runoff resulting from soil compaction by construction vehicles).
 - Altering existing subsurface flow patterns due to changes to infiltration rates and surface flows, the installation of impermeable subsurface infrastructure, and the introduction of underground foundations or structures.
 - Installing structures (e.g. temporary watercourse crossings) across existing surface drainage features that constrain their capacity to convey flows downstream and increase localised flood risk.

- 5.2.4 Any changes in surface and subsurface flows could therefore increase flood risk in and around the IPS-F, particularly where receptors are already at increased flood risk (e.g. within Flood Zones 2 or 3 or in areas of increased surface water flood risk). However, the IPS-F includes a range of mitigation measures that have been identified to minimise potential changes to flood risk. These are set out in the oCEMP (under WE5 and WE6) (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7), and include:
- A Construction Drainage Plan would be prepared by the Contractor, once appointed, to manage the quality and quantity of construction stage drainage. Measures required to be included in the Construction Drainage Plan are set out in the oCEMP (under WE5 and WE6).
- 5.2.5 Following the application of these mitigation measures, all impacts would have a negligible adverse magnitude and an effect of minor adverse significance. This means that no significant adverse effects on water receptors are expected as a result of changes to surface and groundwater flows during construction.
- 5.2.6 Contractors would be advised to adhere to guidance such as the CIREG (Construction Insurance Risk Engineers Group) Guide to Managing Flood Risk During Construction [11], or other similar and appropriate industry-standard guidance. To manage flood risk during construction, the contractor shall prepare and maintain a Construction Drainage Plan. The contractor shall monitor weather forecasts and flood warnings, maintain emergency materials and equipment, and enact a Pre-Flood Event Action List when severe weather is forecast. Residual flood risk should be reduced to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP).

Surface water runoff and the incorporation of SuDS

- 5.2.7 The EA's new NaFRA2 data for surface water flood risk is presented in Appendix A. The vast majority of the site is shown to have a low surface water flood risk. It is noted that along the northern boundary of the Limits of Deviation for the IPS-F there is an area of high, medium and low surface water flood risk that is associated with the adjacent watercourse. Given that this watercourse would be receiving discharge from the proposed SuDS detention basin outfall, detailed 1D-2D flood modelling has been conducted for this watercourse. The methodology and results of this modelling are detailed in Appendix B. The results of the detailed modelling show that the modelled flood extent for the simulated 1 in 1000-year event does not impact the IPS-F. The surface water flood risk for the site is therefore deemed to be very low.
- 5.2.8 Despite the low surface water flood risk, the IPS-F would be located on land that is classified as greenfield, as such, any development at the proposed location represents a possible reduction in permeability. If left unmanaged, this increase in impermeable area could result in an increase in rates and volumes of surface water

runoff leaving the site. Following guidance from the LLFA (Hampshire County Council), the NPS for Water Resources Infrastructure and the National Standards for SuDS, SuDS have been designed for the site to manage surface water flood risk for the IPS-F.

- 5.2.9 SuDS are designed to maximise the benefits of surface water management through four main categories, namely; water quality, water quantity, amenity and biodiversity [8]. SuDS mimic natural processes to promote sustainable development and aim to manage surface water on site by attenuating runoff and treating it before it enters natural water bodies and the environment.
- 5.2.10 SuDS have been indicatively designed at an outline level for the IPS-F, taking account of the operational requirements of the proposed site and identified spatial constraints. The indicative SuDS proposals define the drainage principles for the site, including the proposed management train, discharge rates and long-term storage requirements. Details of the outline SuDS strategy and its compliance with relevant national and local standards are presented in the accompanying SuDS Strategy within ES Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment – 8 of 8 documents, Volume II.

6 Conclusions

- 6.1.1 This document has presented the findings of a Flood Risk Assessment undertaken to accompany a DCO application for a new Intermediate Pumping Station as part of the wider Proposed Development. The IPS-F would be located off Wickham Road, North Fareham, Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BD and would be owned and operated on behalf of the Applicant.
- 6.1.2 The Applicant produced a Water Resources Management Plan (2020 – 2070) in 2019 (WRMP19), which outlined proposed long-term solutions to address an identified large-scale supply demand deficit in Hampshire from 2027 and to protect the unique chalk rivers in Hampshire, the River Test and River Itchen. This included a selection of long-term and large-scale water resource solutions, one of which was the Proposed Development, which has since become the selected option to play a major role in making up the shortfall in water supply across the Hampshire supply area. The draft WRMP24 and revised draft WRMP24 reaffirmed the need for Proposed Development as the selected option required to address the continuing water resource deficit as identified in the WRMP19.
- 6.1.3 On the basis of the EA Flood Map for Planning, the IPS-F is shown to be located in Flood Zone 1 and therefore has a low risk of flooding from rivers and the sea. The EA's NaFRA2 'Risk of flooding from rivers and sea' and 'Risk of flooding from surface water' data, which now include future scenarios accounting for climate change, have also been utilised. The NaFRA2 data has been obtained to quantify the flood risk to the IPS-F and to ensure that the new infrastructure would remain safe and operational over its intended lifetime. This data has confirmed that the IPS-F would have a low chance of flooding from surface water and would be located in an area with a low chance of flooding from rivers and the sea.. The vast majority of the site is shown to have a very low surface water flood risk; however, it is noted that along the northern boundary of the Limits of Deviation for the IPS-F there is an area of high, medium and low surface water flood risk that is associated with the adjacent watercourse. A detailed 1D-2D flood model has been developed for the watercourse adjacent to the IPS-F site, confirming that the 1 in 1000-year flood event does not affect the development. The surface water flood risk for the site is therefore deemed to be very low. The IPS-F would, however, be located on existing greenfield land and therefore a surface water management strategy for the IPS-F has been produced.
- 6.1.4 As the LLFA for the proposed site, Hampshire Council requires that SuDS be considered in all surface water management strategies. The NPS for Water Resources Infrastructure also requires for SuDS to be considered for surface water management. A surface water management strategy for the IPS-F has therefore been developed that utilises SuDS to ensure that the IPS-F does not result in an increase in rates or volumes of surface water leaving the site while also mimicking natural processes. The LLFA surface water management guidance has been

followed, with reference to the NPS, PPG, the National Standards for SuDS and best practice information as set out in the Non-Statutory Technical Guidance and the CIRIA SuDS Manual (C753).

- 6.1.5 This FRA confirms that the IPS-F would meet the requirements of the NPS, NPPF and PPG.
- 6.1.6 Specifically, this FRA has demonstrated that:
- The IPS-F would be located within Flood Zone 1, both now and under future scenarios accounting for climate change
 - The IPS-F would have safe access and egress routes
 - The IPS-F would comprise 'Water-compatible Development' land use, suitable for its location within Flood Zone 1
 - The IPS-F has passed the Sequential Test and the Exception Test is not required
 - The IPS-F would remain appropriately flood resistant and resilient and therefore safe and operational in times of flooding over the duration of its intended lifetime and would not involve an increase in the number of staff working within a flood risk area
 - The IPS-F would not result in any loss of floodplain storage capacity or reduce floodplain conveyance
 - The IPS-F incorporates SuDS and would not result in an increase in the volume or rate of surface water runoff leaving the site
- 6.1.7 In summary, this FRA has demonstrated that the IPS-F is appropriate for its location, would remain operational in times of flooding, and would not result in an increase in off-site flood risk.

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8 Glossary

Term	Definition
Above Ground Plant (AGP)	This collectively refers to the Intermediate Pumping Stations and Break Pressure Tanks.
As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)	Involves weighing a risk against the trouble, time and money needed to control it. Thus, ALARP describes the level to which we expect to see risks controlled.
Amenity	Refers to the qualities of a place that make it enjoyable and attractive to users of an area.
Applicant	Southern Water Services Limited.
Autumn 2025 Consultation	The statutory, targeted consultation held in Autumn 2025 to consult on eight further design refinements to the Proposed Development made in response to feedback from the Spring 2025 Consultation, further investigations, surveys and assessments, and design development.
Baseline	The current environmental and social conditions within the Order Limits or within a study area. This provides a benchmark against which changes arising from the Proposed Development are assessed for each relevant assessment.
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	This is an approach to development that delivers measurable improvements that delivers a net gain for biodiversity by creating or enhancing habitats.
Break Pressure Tank (BPT)	BPT are anticipated to be required at high points along the pipeline route. Water is pumped to BPTs, where it then flows onwards using gravity from the tank. This reduces the amount of energy required to transfer water. BPTs reduce the overall maximum pressure in the pipeline system associated with changes in flow rate as a result of topography.
Budds Farm pumping station	A pumping station located at Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works to support the transfer of treated wastewater to the Water Recycling Plant site.
Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works (WTW)	An existing Southern Water site that treats wastewater from the Applicant's customers prior to release into the Solent from the Eastney Long Sea Outfall. The Proposed Development would utilise highly treated wastewater from the Budds Farm WTW to produce recycled water at the Water Recycling Plant site. Reject water would be transferred from the Water Recycling Plant back to Budds

Term	Definition
	Farm WTW where a connection would be made for onwards transfer to the existing Eastney Transfer Tunnel, Eastney Pumping Station and Eastney Long Sea Outfall for discharge into the Solent. Chemical filter washing at the Water Recycling Plant site would generate process waste that would be discharged via the foul sewer network to Budds Farm WTW for treatment.
Capacity	The maximum traffic flow that a road or junction can accommodate without causing unreasonable delay.
‘Classic’ operation scenario	This scenario refers to the maintenance of water levels in Havant Thicket Reservoir, in accordance with Portsmouth Water’s existing planning permission, through the use of spring water inputs from Bedhampton and Havant Springs only.
Climate	The general weather conditions prevailing over a long period of time. Climate change will see trends in the climate conditions changing (seasonal averages and extremes).
Construction compounds	Temporary areas required to facilitate the construction of the Proposed Development.
Construction waste	Consists of all waste produced directly or indirectly during the construction process, including excavated material displaced during this process that no longer has a use.
The Contractor	The Applicant or a person appointed by the Applicant or by anyone else having the benefit of part or all of the Development Consent Order to carry out any construction element of the Proposed Development or to operate the Proposed Development.
Cumulative effects	Effects from the interrelationship between the Proposed Development with other committed developments.
Cut and fill	Cut and fill is a common earthworks technique used in construction and civil engineering projects. It involves the removal (‘cut’) of soil or material from higher areas of a site and the placement (‘fill’) of that material into lower areas to create a level surface suitable for development.
Design principles	Design principles which reflect the design approach adopted for the Proposed Development and as set out in the Design Principles Document (Document reference 5.11, DCO Volume 5) and will control the detailed design post-consent in accordance with Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3).
Development Consent Order (DCO)	A statutory order which provides consent for a project and means that a range of other consents, such as planning permission and listed building consent, will not be required. A DCO can also include powers authorising the compulsory acquisition and temporary possession of land and rights over land which is the subject of an application. A draft DCO

Term	Definition
	(Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3) is submitted by the applicant as part of its application [12].
Drinking water	Water that has been treated to strict regulatory standards, ready for supply to domestic and non-domestic customers as drinking water.
Drought conditions	Droughts are naturally occurring events and are typically characterised by a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.
Eastney Long Sea Outfall (LSO)	An existing Southern Water infrastructure component used to release treated wastewater from Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works. No works to the Eastney LSO are proposed as part of the Proposed Development; however, reject water produced from the Water Recycling Plant will be released from the Eastney LSO using the Eastney Transfer Tunnel and Eastney Pumping Station.
Eastney Pumping Station (PS)	An existing Southern Water infrastructure component. No works are proposed to it as part of the Proposed Development. The Eastney PS receives treated wastewater flows, via gravity, from Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works and pumps it out via the Eastney Long Sea Outfall. This pumping station also receives storm flows from the Eastney catchment area. Reject water from the proposed Water Recycling Plant will be released from the Eastney Long Sea Outfall using the Eastney PS and Eastney Transfer Tunnel.
Eastney Transfer Tunnel (TT)	An existing Southern Water infrastructure component. The Eastney TT connects the Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works final effluent channel via a shaft located at Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works to the Eastney Pumping Station to release treated wastewater. Reject water from the Water Recycling Plant will be released from the Eastney Long Sea Outfall using the Eastney Pumping Station and Eastney TT. A new connection point to the Eastney TT, located at Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works, is required. No additional works to the Eastney TT are proposed as part of the Proposed Development.
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact. The significance of an effect is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the importance, or sensitivity, of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	EIA is a process for identifying the likely significant environmental effects (beneficial and adverse) of a Proposed Development to inform the decision-making process by the Secretary of State when determining an application for a Development Consent Order.

Term	Definition
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 [13]; the Regulations which this Environmental Statement has been prepared in accordance with.
Enhancement	Measures taken to achieve a benefit, which are unrelated to an adverse impact or which go beyond that required to mitigate/compensate for an impact. For example, restoration of a degraded habitat to leave it in a measurably better state than it was before the Proposed Development or other interventions to leave a positive legacy for the community.
Environmental Statement (ES) (DCO Volume 6)	A document reporting the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment which describes the likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development on the environment and measures proposed to mitigate likely significant effects.
Extreme drought	A drought event that occurs every 1-in-500 years, or a 0.2% chance of occurring in any given year [14].
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) (Environmental Statement Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6))	A technical report that evaluates the potential for flooding from all sources (e.g. fluvial, coastal, surface water, groundwater, reservoir and sewers) on a development site and proposes measures to manage and mitigate those risks. It is a crucial part of the planning process, ensuring that new developments are located and designed in a way that minimises the potential for flood damage and protects people and property both on the site and in the wider area. A FRA (Environmental Statement Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)) is submitted by the Applicant as part of the Development Consent Order application.
Flood Zone 1	Land having a less than 0.1% annual probability of river or sea flooding.
Flood Zone 2	Land having between a 1% and 0.1% annual probability of river flooding; or land having between a 0.5% and 0.1% annual probability of sea flooding.
Flood Zone 3a	Land having a 1% or greater annual probability of river flooding; or land having a 0.5% or greater annual probability of sea flooding.
Flood Zone 3b	Comprises land where water from rivers or sea has to flow or be stored in times of flood. Functional floodplain will normally compromise: Normally land having a 3.3% or greater annual probability of flooding, with any existing flood risk management infrastructure operating effectively, or Land that is designed to flood, even if it would only flood in more extreme events (such as 0.1% annual probability of flooding).

Term	Definition
Functionally Linked Land	Land or sea beyond the boundary of a National Site Network site which can ecologically support the populations for which the site was designated or classified and fulfil its functions.
Green Infrastructure	The National Planning Policy Framework [15] defines green infrastructure as <i>"a network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity."</i> For the purpose of the Proposed Development, Green Infrastructure focus areas have been identified on the Indicative Environmental Masterplan (appended to the Design Approach Document (Document Reference 5.12, DCO volume 5)) which shows areas where there are opportunities to enhance the wider network.
Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project	This is the name of the Proposed Development, that is the Strategic Resource Option being delivered as part of the Water For Life Hampshire programme. A water supply scheme comprising a combination of both water transfer and water recycling technology that would play a major role in making up the shortfall in water supply across the Hampshire supply area, especially in a drought.
Havant Thicket Reservoir	The Havant Thicket Reservoir is a development under construction by Portsmouth Water that has planning permission granted by the relevant local planning authorities. Following the transfer of recycled water from the Water Recycling Plant site, the recycled water would be combined with water contained within the Havant Thicket Reservoir. The Proposed Development would use the Havant Thicket Reservoir for the storage of recycled water, before transfer to Otterbourne Water Supply Works.
Impact	A change that is caused by an action/activity associated with the Proposed Development.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	The Great British Non-Native Species Secretariat defines INNS as <i>"any non-native animal or plant that has the ability to spread causing damage to the environment, the economy, our health and the way we live"</i> [16].
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) Treatment at Otterbourne Water Supply Works	Infrastructure to be located at Otterbourne Water Supply Works to ensure the addition of source water transferred from Havant Thicket Reservoir would not introduce pathways for the spread of INNS.
Leakage (socio-economic)	The loss or outflow of potential economic benefits, jobs, or skilled workers from a specific area, sector, or group - often to the detriment of the local or intended beneficiaries.

Term	Definition
Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)	A survey detection system based on radar principles using light. It makes 3-dimensional representations of areas of the Earth's surface.
Limits of Deviation for Above Ground Plant	The 'Limits of Deviation for Above Ground Plant' represents the extent of the area within which the Above Ground Plant would be located. These are shown in the Design Principles Document (Document reference 5.11, DCO Volume 5). The 'Limits of Deviation for Above Ground Plant' do not represent the footprint of the Above Ground Plant.
Limits of Deviation for Pipeline	The 'Limits of Deviation for Pipeline' represent the area within the Order Limits that the pipeline could be permanently located once constructed. These are shown on the Works plans (Document reference 2.3, DCO Volume 2). The 'Limits of Deviation for Pipeline' does not represent the construction working area for the pipeline.
Main River	Watercourses designated under the Water Resources Act 1991 [17] as 'main' are usually larger rivers and streams that are shown on the Environment Agency's Statutory Main River map. The Environment Agency has permissive powers, but not a duty, to carry out maintenance, improvement or construction work on designated Main Rivers to manage flood risk.
Maximum operation	The period when the Proposed Development is operating at maximum flows. During maximum operation, the Water Recycling Plant would produce 60 Mega litres per day (ML/d) of recycled water, and 90ML/d of source water would be transferred from Havant Thicket Reservoir to Otterbourne Water Supply Works.
Minimum operation	A minimum operation is required to ensure that the Proposed Development is in regular working use for when higher outputs are required. During minimum operation, the Water Recycling Plant would have an output of approximately 10 Mega litres per day (ML/d).
Mitigation	Measures intended to avoid, prevent, reduce and, where possible, offset likely significant adverse environmental effects. Measures follow the mitigation hierarchy as described in section 5.3 of Environmental Statement Chapter 5 EIA approach and methodology, Volume 1 (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).
Monitoring	Measures to ensure the systematic and ongoing collection, analysis and evaluation of data related to the implementation and performance of a development. Monitoring can be undertaken to monitor conditions in the future to verify any environmental effects identified by the Environmental Impact Assessment, the effectiveness of mitigation or enhancement measures or ensure remedial action are taken should adverse effects above a set

Term	Definition
	threshold occur. All monitoring measures adopted by the Proposed Development are reflected in Environmental Statement Appendix 5.5 Commitments Register, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6).
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)	NSIPs are large scale major development projects in England or Wales which require permission under the Planning Act 2008 [18]. Projects are only defined as nationally significant if they meet the relevant threshold set out in the Planning Act 2008 [12].
Ofwat	Ofwat (The Water Services Regulation Authority) is a non-ministerial government department that is the regulator of the water and wastewater services industry in England and Wales.
Order Limits	The 'Order Limits' represent the extent of the area within which the Proposed Development, authorised by the Development Consent Order, may be carried out, including the permanent and temporary land needed for construction, operation and maintenance activities. The Order Limits are shown on the Works plans (Document reference 2.3, DCO Volume 2) and Land plans (Document reference 2.2, DCO Volume 2).
Ordinary Watercourse	An Ordinary Watercourse is any channel that water flows through that is not designated as an Environment Agency Main River. Lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards have responsibility for Ordinary Watercourses.
Otterbourne Water Supply Works (WSW)	An existing Southern Water site which abstracts water from river Itchen and ground sources, and will continue to do in certain circumstances after the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development would transfer source water from Havant Thicket Reservoir to Otterbourne WSW. The source water would be treated to strict regulatory standards at Otterbourne WSW prior to being supplied to customers.
Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) (Document reference 7.7, DCO Volume 7)	Provides a framework of commitments for the operational stage of the Proposed Development. These include general operational practices which have the potential to have an environmental impact, in addition to Proposed Development specific environmental mitigations. The measures contained in the OEMP are secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 to the Development Consent Order.
Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7)	Contains identified topic specific mitigation measures to be adopted during construction, and specifies plans and method statements to be produced by the Contractor to avoid and reduce environmental effects. Mitigation measures are generally tertiary mitigation, although some secondary mitigation measures are also included.

Term	Definition
	The measures contained in the Outline CEMP are secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 to the Development Consent Order. Detailed CEMP(s) will be produced and submitted for approval in accordance with the corresponding requirement in Schedule 2 to the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3).
Permanent access	Identifies locations where permanent access will be taken from the highway network for the purpose of operation of the Proposed Development.
Pipeline between the Water Recycling Plant site and Otterbourne Water Supply Works	An underground pipeline approximately 35 kilometres long would transfer approximately 90 Mega litres per day of source water at maximum operation, from the Water Recycling Plant site to Otterbourne Water Supply Works. Above Ground Plant would support the transfer of water from the Water Recycling Plant site to Otterbourne Water Supply Works. Due to the length of the pipeline, it has been divided into sections: Section D: The Water Recycling Plant site to Portsdown Hill Section E: Portsdown Hill to Boarhunt Section F: Boarhunt to Crockerhill Section G: Crockerhill to Wickham Section H: Wickham to Shedfield Section J: Shedfield to the River Hamble Section K: The River Hamble to Lower Upham Section L: Lower Upham to Brambridge Section M: Brambridge to Otterbourne Water Supply Works
Pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works and the Water Recycling Plant site	Two pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works and the Water Recycling Plant site: one to transfer treated wastewater from Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works to the Water Recycling Plant site and the other to transfer reject water from the Water Recycling Plant site to Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works. The Pipelines would connect to the existing treated wastewater release infrastructure and the reject water would be released via the existing Eastney Long Sea Outfall using the existing Eastney Transfer Tunnel and Eastney Pumping Station. The development required to connect into the existing treated wastewater infrastructure would form part of this component of the Proposed Development. The Pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment works and the Water Recycling Plant site would be installed on the same route under the Hermitage Stream and Harts Farm Way and would be approximately 700m in length.

Term	Definition
	The Pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment works and the Water Recycling Plant site would transfer a maximum flow of approximately 82 Mega litres per day (Ml/d) of treated wastewater to the Water Recycling Plant site. The pipeline from the Water Recycling Plant site to Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works would be sized for the same transfer capacity of approximately 82Ml/d as it may be necessary to return the maximum volume of water being treated back to Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works.
Pipelines between the Water Recycling Plant site and Bedhampton Springs	The Pipelines would transfer recycled water from the Water Recycling Plant site to Bedhampton Springs, and source water from Bedhampton Springs back to the Water Recycling Plant site (before transfer to Otterbourne Water Supply Works). The Pipelines, connecting to pipelines being delivered by Portsmouth Water between Bedhampton Springs and Havant Thicket Reservoir, would enable the transfer at maximum operation of approximately 60 Mega litres per day (Ml/d) of recycled water from the Water Recycling Plant site to Havant Thicket Reservoir and approximately 90Ml/d of source water from Havant Thicket Reservoir to the Water Recycling Plant site, for onward transfer to Otterbourne Water Supply Works.
'Post-WRP' operation scenario	This scenario is used to describe an operational scenario following commissioning of the Proposed Development and the release of recycled water into Havant Thicket Reservoir.
Preferred pipeline corridor	The preferred pipeline corridor was selected as part of the scheme development process which considered a number of pipeline corridor and Above Ground Plant options. The preferred pipeline corridor was consulted on at the Summer 2022 Consultation. Additional information is provided within the Scheme Development Report (Document reference 5.10, DCO Volume 5).
Principal Aquifer	Rocks or soils that provide significant quantities of water and can support water supply and/or baseflow to rivers, lakes and wetlands on a strategic scale. They typically have a high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage.
Process waste	Process waste is chemical waste that is removed from the water recycling process.
Project of national significance	Large scale development that has been directed by the Secretary of State to be treated as development for which a Development Consent Order is required under Section 35 of the Planning Act 2008 [18] due to being a project of national significance.

Term	Definition
Proposed Development	This refers to the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project, as described in Environmental Statement Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).
Public Consultation 2021	The consultation undertaken in early 2021 which consulted on the 75Ml/d desalination plant at Fawley as part of the Water Resources Management Plan 2019 Preferred Strategy and introduced alternative water transfer and water recycling options to consultees.
River Basin Management Plan	River basin management plans set the legally binding locally specific environmental objectives that underpin water regulation (such as permitting) and planning activities. They provide a stable planning base for economic development.
Receptor	An individual, group or asset that receives an impact of effect.
Recycled water	Purified water that has been produced by taking treated wastewater and removing remaining impurities using advanced treatment techniques.
Reject water	During the water recycling process, reject water is produced. Reject water is water containing impurities removed from the treated wastewater and released using the existing Eastney Transfer Tunnel and Eastney Long Sea Outfall.
Release from the Eastney Long Sea Outfall (LSO)	The existing Eastney LSO releases treated wastewater from Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works via the existing Eastney Transfer Tunnel and Eastney Pumping Station. The Proposed Development would utilise the Eastney LSO for the release of reject water produced by the Water Recycling Plant site. During maximum operation approximately 22 Mega litres per day (Ml/d) of reject water would be released from the Eastney LSO. During minimum flow operation approximately 4Ml/d of reject water would be released from the Eastney LSO.
Remediation	An action taken to break or modify the source-pathway-receptor (contaminant) linkage so that the risks are removed or reduced to an acceptable level for the land use under consideration [19].
Residual effects	Remaining effects of the Proposed Development following the implementation of any secondary (foreseeable) mitigation.
Secondary A aquifer	These are permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers.

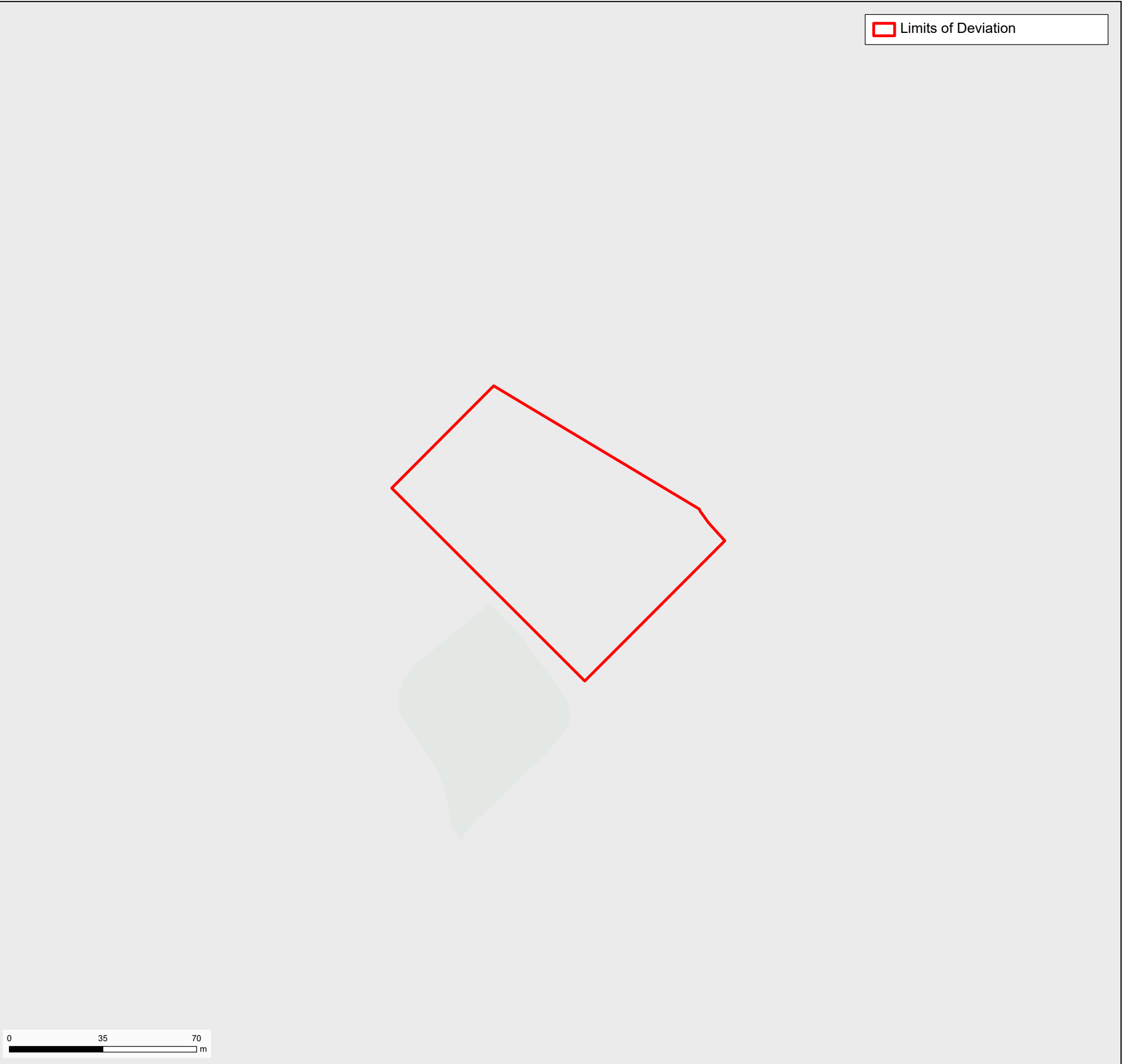
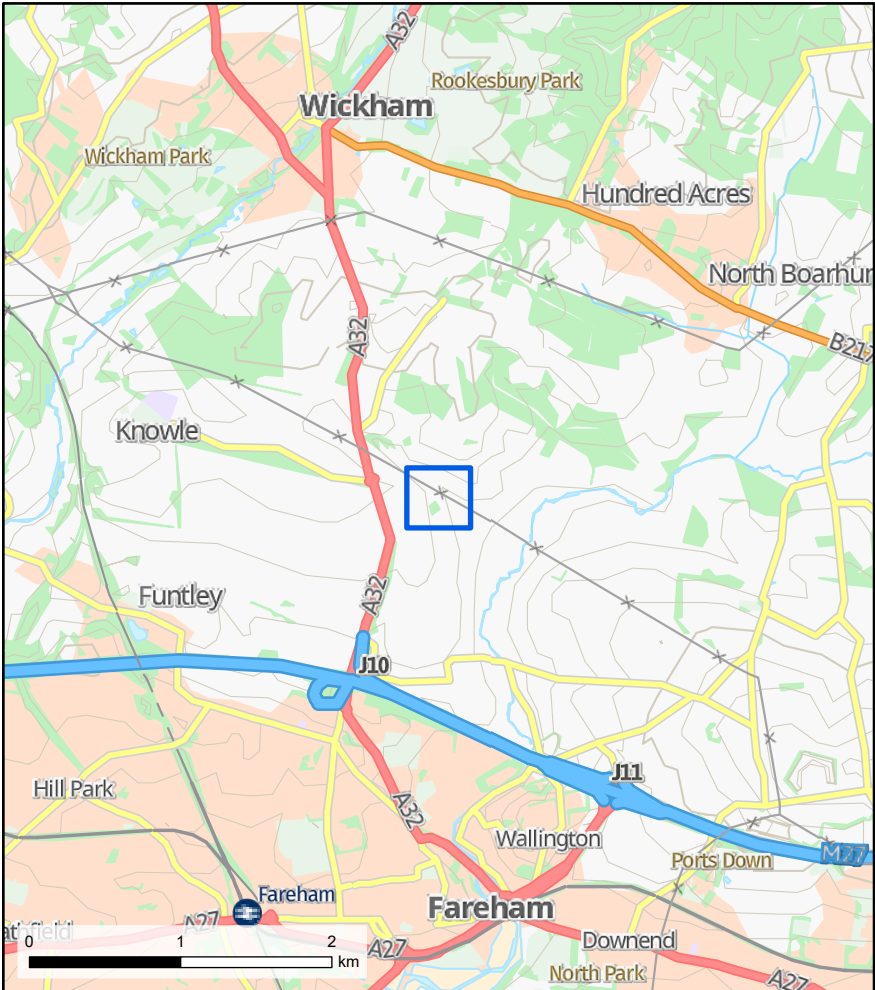
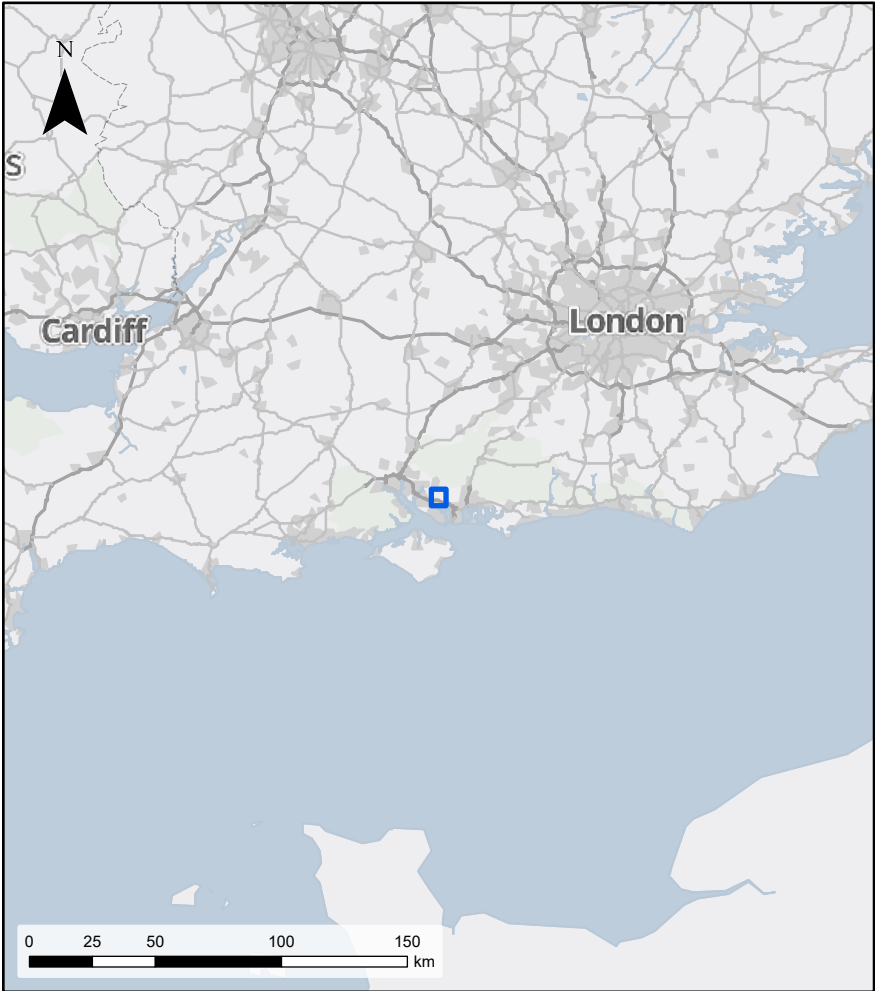
Term	Definition
Secondary B aquifer	These are mainly lower permeability layers that may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater through characteristics like thin cracks (called fissures) and openings or eroded layers.
Secondary undifferentiated aquifer	This has been assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either a Secondary A or B aquifer to the soil type due to the variable characteristics. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.
Sensitivity	The extent to which a receptor is likely to accept or respond to a change.
Severe drought	A drought event that occurs every 1-in-200 years, or a 0.5% chance of occurring in any given year [20].
Significance	Significance is assessed by comparing the magnitude of an impact with a receptor's value, sensitivity, permanence or reversibility, in an assessment-specific matrix. The criteria in this matrix can be pre-set, allowing for objective impact assessment rather than subjective impact evaluation.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	An important wildlife site which contributes to the ecological network in Hampshire. To safeguard these sites, they are designated as non-statutory designated SINC's. SINC's are also known nationally as Local Wildlife Sites. They represent a legacy of good management and rely upon continued stewardship by landowners.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A nationally site designated by Natural England as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. SSSI are legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) [21].
Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1)	Inner protection zone - defined as the 50-day travel time from any point below the water table to the abstraction source. This zone has a minimum radius of 50m radius from the source, whichever is larger.
Source Protection Zone 1c (SPZ1c)	Inner protection zone - defined as the 50-day travel time from any point below the water table to the abstraction source. This zone has a minimum radius of 50m and is where there is protective geology cover, such as clay.
Source Protection Zone 2 (SPZ2)	Outer protection zone - defined by a 400-day travel time. The zone will default to a minimum radius of 250m or 500m, depending on the size of the abstraction, if the 400-day travel time zone is smaller.
Source Protection Zone 2c (SPZ2c)	Outer protection zone – defined by a 400-day travel time. The zone will default to a minimum radius of 250m or 500m, depending on the size of the abstraction, if the 400-day

Term	Definition
	travel time zone is smaller, and is where there is a protective geology cover of low permeability sat above a unit of high permeability.
Source Protection Zone 3 (SPZ3)	Source catchment protection zone - defined as the area around an abstraction source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the abstraction source.
Source water	Water that is used as a source for drinking water. For the Proposed Development, this water is treated to strict regulatory standards at the Otterbourne Water Supply Works before being supplied to customers.
Source-pathway-receptor linkage	For a risk to arise there must be hazard that consists of a 'source' (e.g. high rainfall); a 'receptor' (e.g. people, environment); and a pathway between the source and the receptor (e.g. flooding).
South East England	Comprising counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, London, Oxfordshire, Surrey and West Sussex.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Area(s) of protected habitat(s) and species as defined in the European Union Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) [22].
Special Protection Area (SPA)	A designated area for birds under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC) [23].
Spring 2025 Consultation	The statutory consultation held in Spring 2025 to consult on water quality modelling updates, and design refinements made to the Proposed Development in response to feedback from the Summer 2024 Consultation and ongoing scheme development.
Spring 2026 Consultation	The statutory, targeted consultation held in Spring 2026 to consult on one further design refinement at Otterbourne Water Supply Works as a result of additional works and treatment required.
Study area	A defined spatial scope (e.g. the area which may be impacted) for each topic assessment.
Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)	A Sustainable Drainage System that generally mimic the natural drainage patterns of an undeveloped site allowing infiltration into the ground (where feasible) and controlling outflow rates from a proposed development. This reduces the impact and risk of flooding and can provide additional benefits such as pollution control, increased biodiversity, and provision of water-based amenity space.
Summer 2022 Consultation	The non-statutory consultation undertaken in summer 2022 which consulted on the Proposed Development, including the process undertaken to select the Proposed Development and the process undertaken to identify the

Term	Definition
	preferred pipeline corridor, Water Recycling Plant site, and emerging Above Ground Plant zones.
Summer 2024 Consultation	The statutory consultation held in 2024 which consulted on the Proposed Development, including the draft Order Limits, the proposed pipeline routes, proposed sites for the Above Ground Plant and Water Recycling Plant, temporary construction compounds and any temporary or permanent access routes.
Temporary construction access	Identifies locations where temporary access will be taken from the highway network for the purpose of construction of the Proposed Development.
Treated wastewater	Wastewater that has been treated to strict regulatory standards and is typically released to rivers or the sea.
Trenchless crossings	Crossings where trenchless installation techniques will be used during construction of the Proposed Development.
Washout valves	Located at topographical low points along the Proposed Development pipelines to facilitate commissioning and emptying a section of pipe for repair and maintenance.
Waste	Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends to or is required to discard – unusable or unwanted.
Wastewater	A combination of water from kitchens, bathrooms, sinks and taps (in domestic and non-domestic properties) and rainwater from roads and roofs, that is transported to, and cleaned at, a wastewater treatment works.
Water for Life Hampshire	This is the programme being progressed by the Applicant to address the sustainability objectives of to meet demand following a reduction in abstractions on Hampshire's two main rivers - The Test and Itchen - and ensuring a resilient water supply for the Applicant's customers, especially during times of drought.
Water Recycling Plant (WRP)	The WRP would receive a total maximum volume of approximately 82 Mega litres per day (Ml/d) of treated wastewater from Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works. This would provide a maximum output of approximately 60Ml/d of recycled water. Approximately 22Ml/d of reject water is produced from the water recycling process and would be combined with the existing Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works treated wastewater flows (that are generated by the existing operation of Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works), and released via the existing Eastney Transfer Tunnel, Eastney Pumping Station, and Eastney Long Sea Outfall operated by the Applicant.
Water Recycling Plant (WRP) site	The site containing the WRP, three pumping stations, a main process building, kiosks, administrative buildings and parking facilities. Located at a site north-west of Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works.

Term	Definition
Water Resources Management Plan 2019 (WRMP19)	The Applicant's existing WRMP19 which sets out how the Applicant will manage and develop water resources to ensure a resilient supply of water for at least the next 25 years. The WRMP identifies the need for a strategic water resource options within the Western (Hampshire) supply area, from which the Proposed Development has been determined as the preferred solution to meet this need.
Final Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (WRMP24)	The Applicant's Final Draft WRMP24 which sets out how the Applicant will manage and develop water resources to ensure a resilient supply of water for at least the next 25 years. The Final Draft WRMP24 supports the need for a strategic water resource option within the Western (Hampshire) supply area, from which the Proposed Development has been determined as the preferred solution to meet this need. The Final Draft WRMP24 has been submitted to Defra for approval.
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (WER)	The WER [24] transpose the European Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC into law in England and Wales.
The Water Framework Directive (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015 (WFD Direction)	The WFD Direction [25] establish a series of thresholds that are used in the classification of water body status under the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) England and Wales) Regulation 2017.
Works plans (Document reference 2.3, DCO Volume 2)	The Works plans show the spatial extent of the works that are detailed in Schedule 1 of the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3) to be consented and operated by the Development Consent Order when made.

Appendix A Site location and flood risk maps



		HWTWRP IPS-F FRA Site Location	Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025 Contains data from OS Zoomstack, Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2023 Contains data from OS Zoomstack		Date: 11/03/2025	
					Drawn: WB	Checked: KL
					Figure: 01	Rev: A



 Limits of Deviation

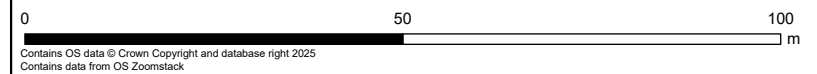


Client



HWTWRP IPS-F FRA

Site Location (Detailed)



1:1,000 @ A3

Date: 11/03/2025

Drawn: WB

Checked: KL

Figure: 01.1

Rev: A



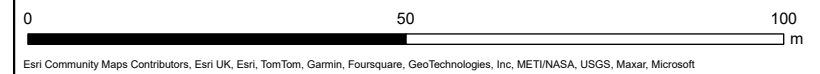
 Limits of Deviation



Client



HWTWRP IPS-F FRA
Site Location - Aerial



Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Maxar, Microsoft

1:1,000 @ A3

Date: 11/03/2025

Drawn: WB

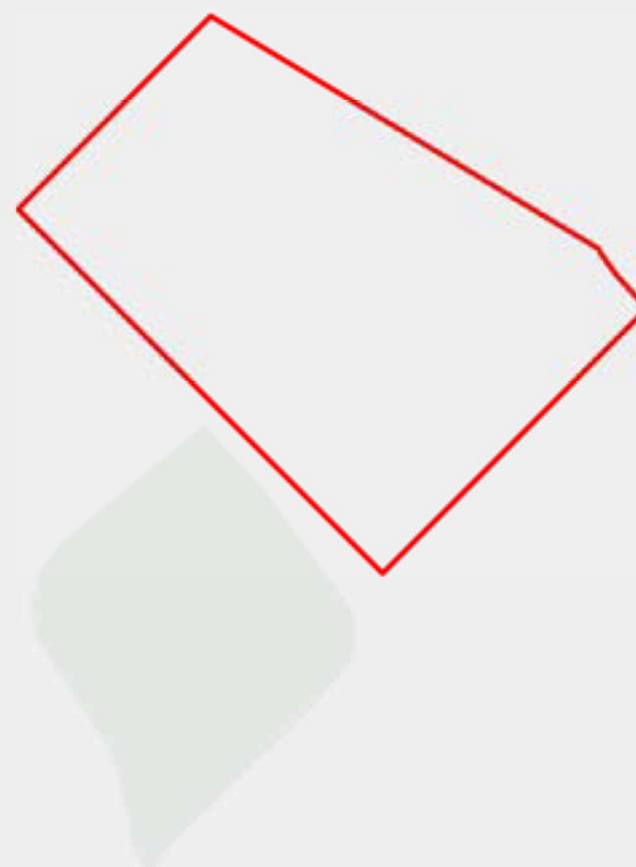
Checked: KL

Figure: 02

Rev: A



- Limits of Deviation
- EA Statutory Main River
- Flood Zones**
 - Flood Zone 3
 - Flood Zone 2
 - Area outside Flood Zone 2 and 3 is defined as Flood Zone 1 'Low Probability'



Client



HWTWRP IPS-F FRA
Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning



Corineo OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2005
Corineo data from OS
Corineo (environmental agency information) © Environment Agency under database right
Flood Zones refer to the probability of flow under sea flooding, given the presence of defences

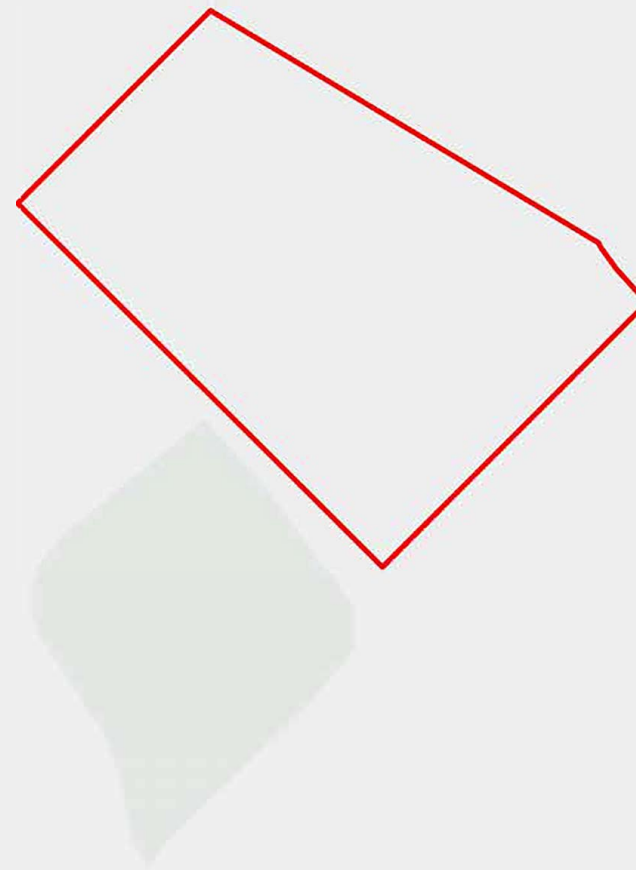
1:1,500 @ A3 Date: 11/03/2025

Drawn: WB Checked: KL

Figure: 04 Rev: A



- Limits of Deviation
- EA Statutory Main River
- Flood Zones**
 - Combined extent of Flood Zones 2 and 3 (2070 to 2125)

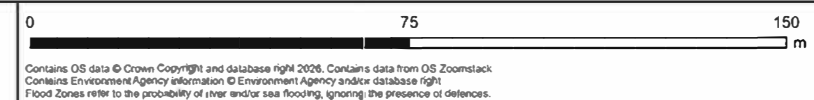


Client



HWTWRP IPS-F FRA

Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning plus Climate Change

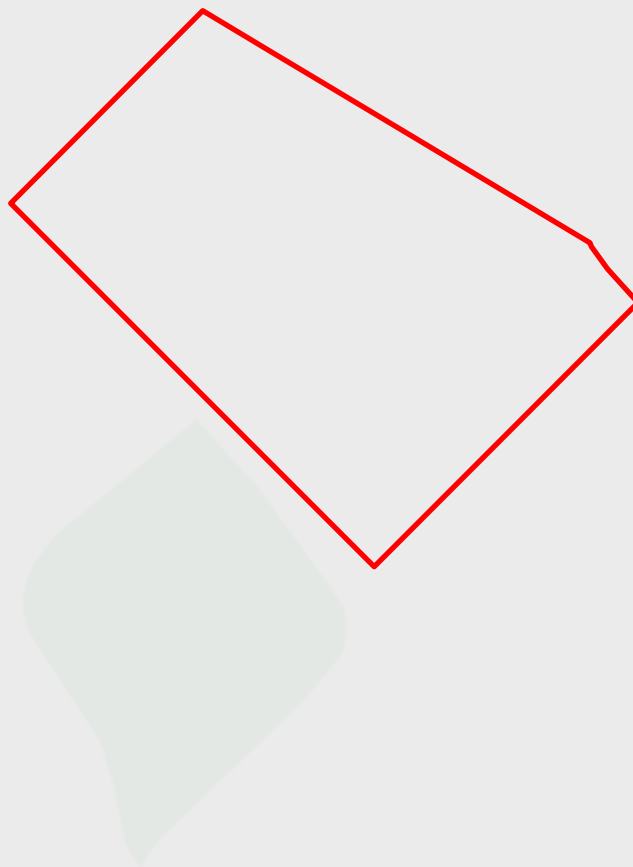


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Drawn: WB	Checked: KL
Figure: 04	Rev: A

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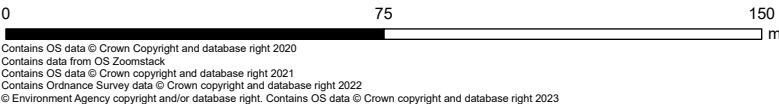
-  Limits of Deviation
-  EA Statutory Main River
-  Ordinary Watercourse



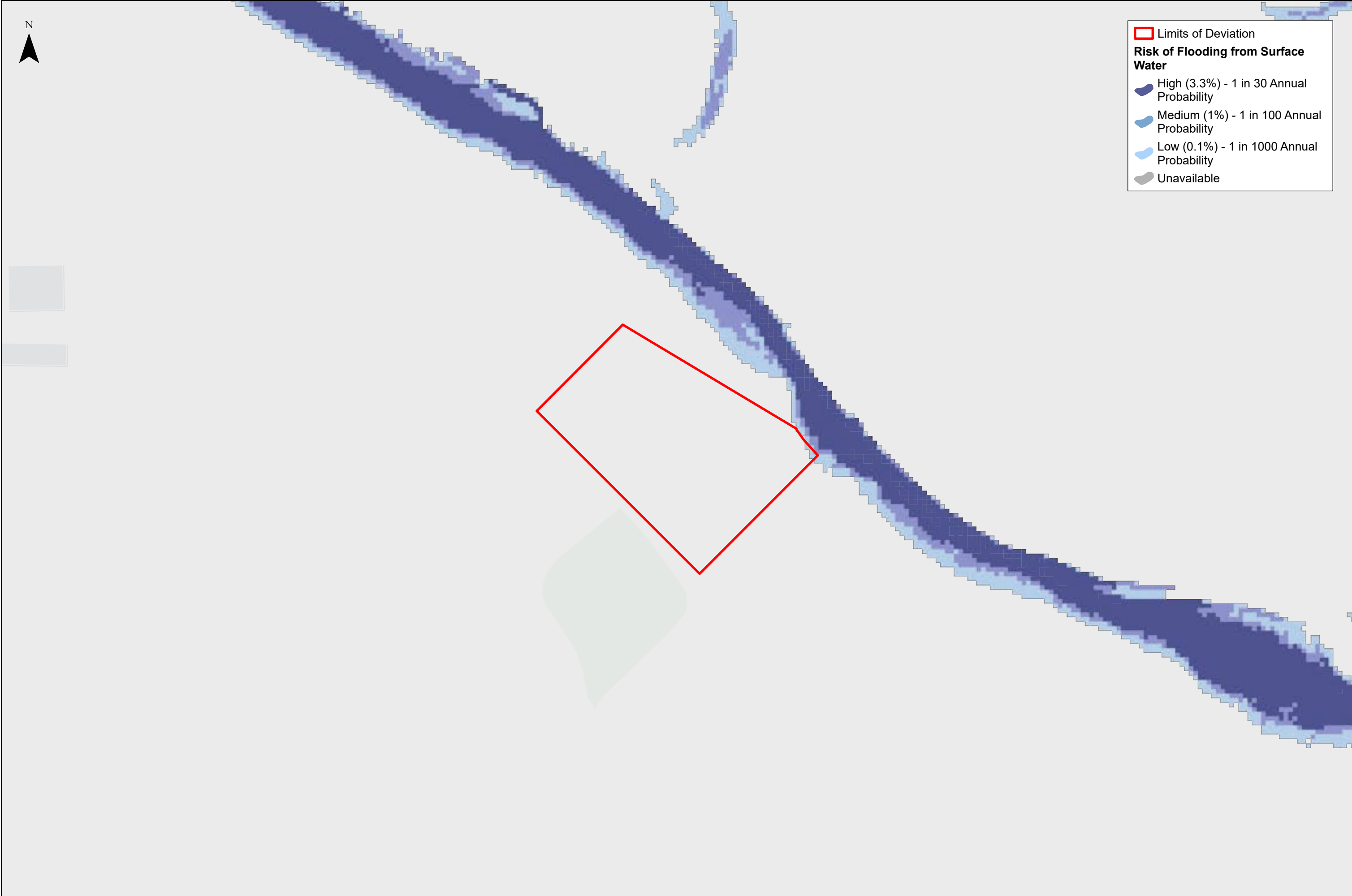
Client



HWTWRP IPS-F FRA
Watercourse Location



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Figure: 04.1	Rev: A



Limits of Deviation

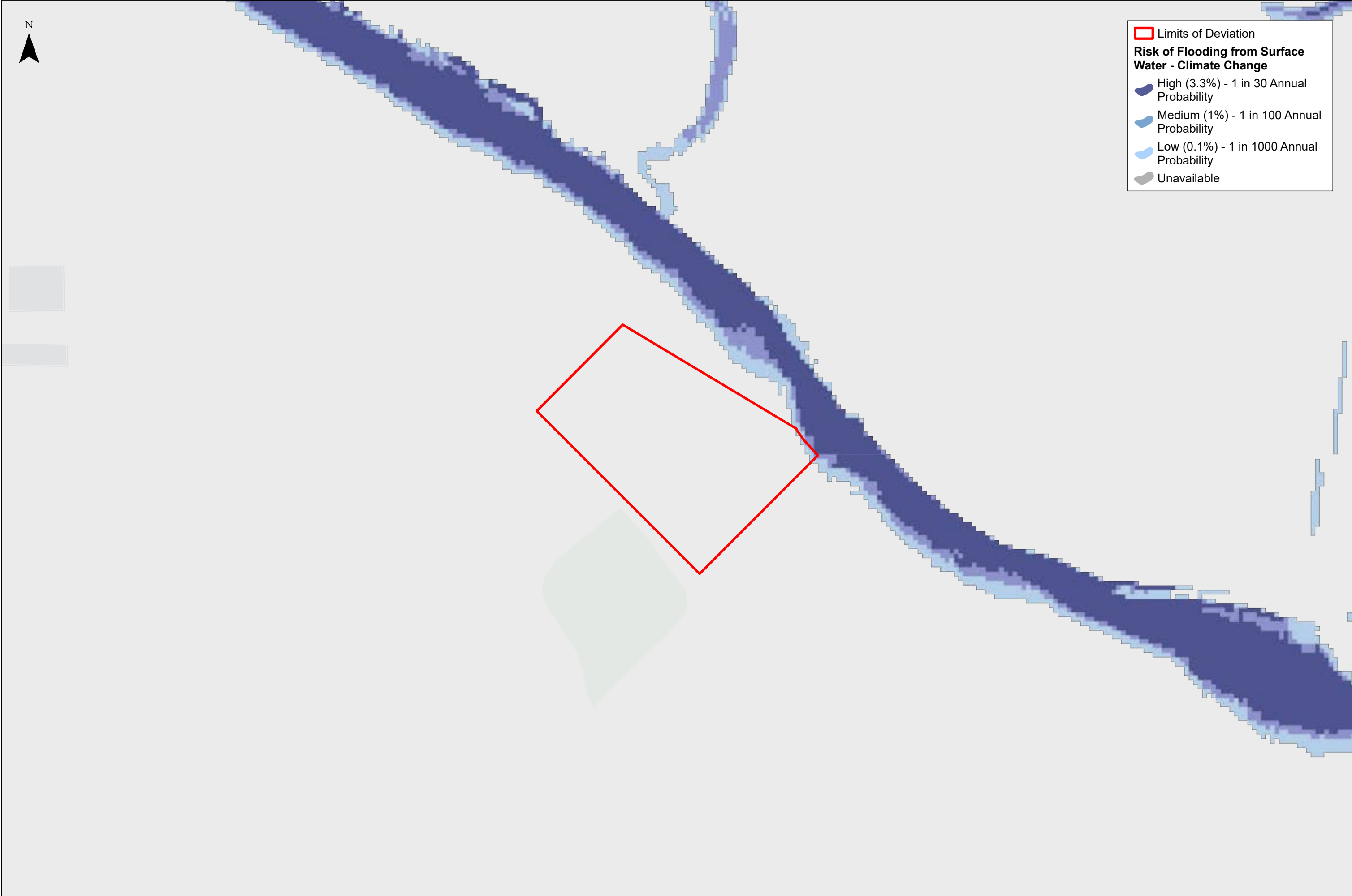
Risk of Flooding from Surface Water

High (3.3%) - 1 in 30 Annual Probability

Medium (1%) - 1 in 100 Annual Probability

Low (0.1%) - 1 in 1000 Annual Probability

Unavailable



Limits of Deviation

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Climate Change

High (3.3%) - 1 in 30 Annual Probability

Medium (1%) - 1 in 100 Annual Probability

Low (0.1%) - 1 in 1000 Annual Probability

Unavailable



Limits of Deviation

Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea

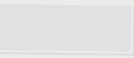
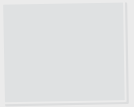
High (3.3%) - 1 in 30 Annual Probability

Medium (1%) - 1 in 100 Annual Probability

Low (0.1%) - 1 in 1000 Annual Probability

Very Low (<0.1%) - Less than 1 in 1000 Annual Probability

Unavailable



Client



HWTWRP IPS-F FRA
EA Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea Extent (NaFRA2 Data)

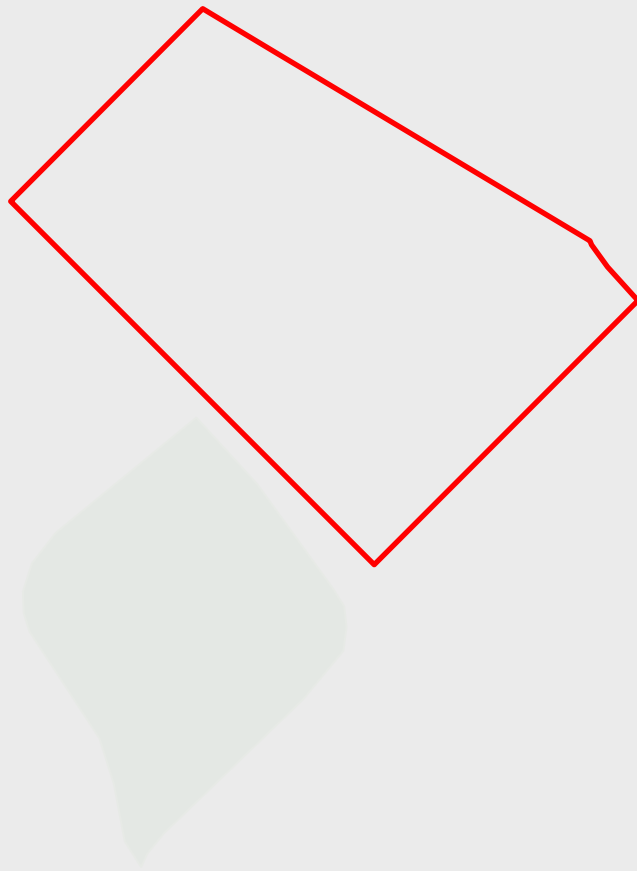
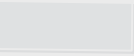
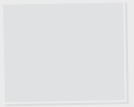
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Drawn: WB	Checked: KL
Figure: 07	Rev: A



- Limits of Deviation
- Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea - Climate Change**
- High (3.3%) - 1 in 30 Annual Probability
- Medium (1%) - 1 in 100 Annual Probability
- Low (0.1%) - 1 in 1000 Annual Probability
- Very Low (<0.1%) - Less than 1 in 1000 Annual Probability
- Unavailable



Client



HWTWRP IPS-F FRA
EA Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea - Climate Change Extent (NaFRA2 Data)



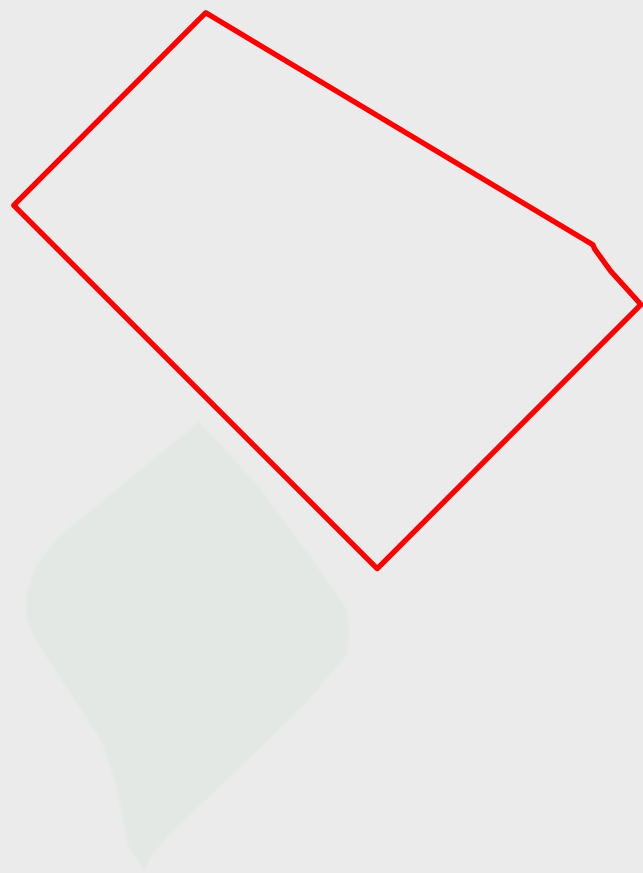
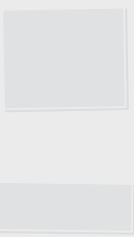
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Figure: 08	Rev: A



Limits of Deviation

When the River Levels are Normal

When There is Also Flooding from Rivers



Appendix B 1D-2D flood modelling of watercourse adjacent to IPS-F – technical note and results

TO: Robert Waite (EA) DATE: 20 November 2024
FROM: Wesley Beaver CC: Kelvin Limbrick
PROJECT NAME: Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project
PROJECT NO: 331101000
CLIENT PROJECT NO:
DOCUMENT NO:
SUBJECT: FM-TUFLOW (1D-2D) Flood Modelling of the Watercourse adjacent to HWTWRP AGP IPS-F
FILE LOCATION: \\Gb1006-pfss01\shared_projects\331101000\Hampshire Water Transfer\Flood Risk Assessment\Detailed FRA\SuDS Design\IPS-F\FM-Tuflow\Technical Note

1 INTRODUCTION

Stantec has been commissioned by Southern Water Services to undertake 1D-2D (Flood Modeller-TUFLOW) linked flood modelling of the watercourse adjacent to the proposed Intermediate Pumping Station F (IPS-F) to support a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) that will be required to accompany a Development Consent Order for the new Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Plant project. The extent of the watercourse included as part of this flood modelling study is shown in Appendix A. The flood modelling study was informed by a detailed topographical survey of the watercourse and its associated hydraulic structure.

2 MODELLING METHODOLOGY

2.1 Topographic Surveys

2.1.1 Channel and Structure Surveys

The river cross-section and hydraulic structure survey was undertaken by Storm Geomatics Limited in May 2024. The cross-sections were generally surveyed at ca. 5-10m intervals. The spacing of the cross-sections was determined on the basis of standard Environment Agency guidance for watercourse flood modelling. The survey included 33 cross-sections and 1 hydraulic structure; Table 1 below provides details of the structure included in the survey. The watercourse is culverted at FM node UNK01_00223; based upon photos taken at the time of the survey, this culvert has been represented as fully blocked within the 1D model to provide conservative results. The survey specification and associated outputs are shown in Appendices B and C respectively.

2.1.2 LiDAR DTM data

Open-source LiDAR Digital Terrain Model (DTM) data from the Environment Agency (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>) were downloaded to represent the 2D model domain. The resolution of the LiDAR DTM data was 1m. The extent of the LiDAR data is shown in Appendix A.

2.2 1D Model Build - Un-named watercourse

The 1D model of the watercourse adjacent to the proposed IPS-F was built with the Flood Modeller (FM) software using the channel and hydraulic structure data obtained from the survey; see Appendix A for the study reaches. The hydraulic structure listed in Table 1 was included as part of the 1D model.

Table 1: Hydraulic structure included in the 1D flood model.

FM Node	Type of Structure	Modelled as	Comments
UNK01_00223	Culvert	Blocked Circular Conduit	Culvert under a farm access track at roughly NGR: 458219 109104. Modelled as fully blocked.

Mannings “n” roughness values in the range of 0.03 to 0.035 for the channels and 0.035 to 0.07 for the banks were applied in the model. Mannings “n” roughness values were taken from recommended values provided by Storm Geomatics river cross-section and hydraulic structure survey, and as such, model roughness sensitivity testing was not considered necessary. Roughness sensitivity testing has also not been conducted due to the culvert structure in the 1D model conservatively being assumed to be 100% blocked.

2.3 2D Model Build

The floodplain of the watercourse was represented in the 2D component of the model (TUFLOW) using the LiDAR DTM data to create a ground model. A 1m grid cell size was used for all areas of the ground model. A grid cell size of 1m was considered to be optimal for this study given the size of the 2D model domain (280m, 400m).

Bank-top elevations were defined using a 2D shape file where elevations were taken from the surveyed cross-sections. These represented the boundary between the 1D and 2D model domains. These control the level at which water will start to overtop the banks and begin to flow from the 1D domain into the 2D domain.

The spatial coverage of Manning’s ‘n’ roughness values in the 2D domain (i.e. in the floodplain) was prepared using OS Master Map data based on different land use types, see Table 2. These values are in line with the recommended roughness values as stated in Environment Agency guidance.

Table 2: Roughness values for the 2D domain (i.e. floodplain areas).

TUFLOW feature code	Roughness value (Manning’s “n”)	Description
10056	0.030	General Surface, Grass, Parkland
10111	0.100	Natural Environment (Coniferous/Non Coniferous Trees)
10193	0.030	Structures (Roadside Structure)

2.4 1D-2D Linking

The 1D model was linked to the 2D component with the use of HX (stage linking) lines, used to capture the transfer of flow between Flood Modeller (1D) and TUFLOW (2D). Separate HX lines were used for the left and right banks.

2.5 Assessment of Peak Flood Flows

The catchment of the watercourse adjacent to the proposed IPS-F is essentially rural. Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH) catchment descriptors data were obtained for the catchment boundary shown in Appendix D.1 and D.2 respectively. These catchment descriptor data were used for the purposes of flood flow estimation at the site of interest. Table 3 below shows the main parameters for the catchment.

Table 3: Catchment descriptor data for the main FEH parameters: IPS-F watercourse.

Catchment	Area (km ²)	BFIHOST19	FARL	SAAR	SPRHOST	URBEXT2000	Comments
IPS-F watercourse	1.51	0.548	1	780	34.59	0	The catchment is essentially rural (URBEXT2000<0.03)

Two methods were employed to estimate design flood flows for the watercourse adjacent to the proposed IPS-F: the ReFH2 and the FEH statistical (i.e. WINFAP) methods. The catchment is essentially rural (URBEXT value ≤ 0.03), with BFIHOST19 value < 0.65 , so both ReFH2 and Statistical estimates were applicable.

Table 4 below shows the peak flood flow estimates for the catchment obtained from the two methods as stated above. The Statistical method provided higher peak flow estimates than the ReFH2 method and was, therefore, retained for use in this assessment.

Table 4: Flood flow estimates for the catchment of the watercourse adjacent to IPS-F.

Method	Q _{peak} (m ³ /s)				Comments
	30-year	100-year	200-year	1000-year	
ReFH2	0.72	0.91	1.04	1.48	
FEH Statistical	1.42	1.84	2.11	2.84	Statistical method provides higher peaks

Figure 1 below shows the FEH Statistical method flow hydrograph, for the watercourse adjacent to IPS-F, applied for this modelling study.

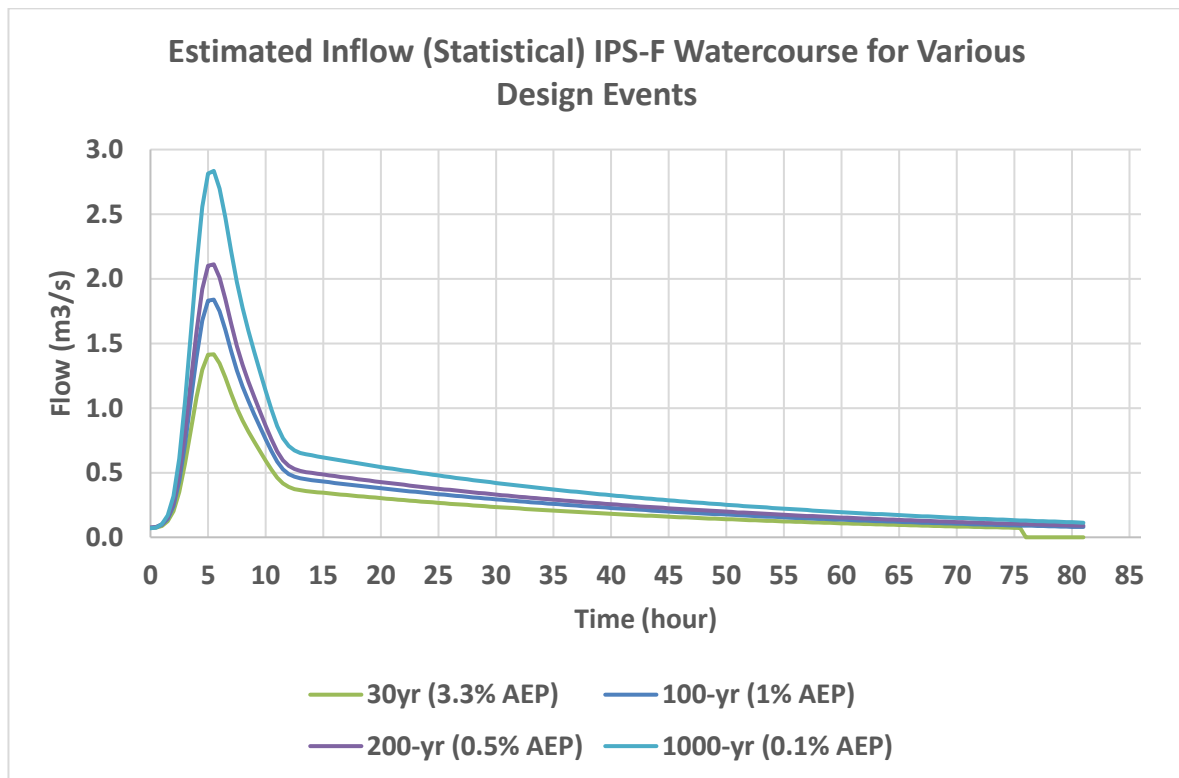


Figure 1: Flow hydrographs for the IPS-F watercourse for various design events.

2.5.1 Climate Change Allowance

The proposed IPS-F site lies under the East Hampshire Management Catchment. The proposed IPS-F is an 'Essential Infrastructure' development (*'Essential utility infrastructure which has to be located in a flood risk area for operational reasons, including infrastructure for electricity supply including generation, storage and distribution systems; including electricity generating power stations, grid and primary substations storage; and water treatment works that need to remain operational in times of flood'*) for which the 'higher central allowance' is recommended. The Environment Agency's climate change guidance suggests that the 51% climate change allowance is to be used for the IPS-F site for the 2080s design horizon, see Figure 2 below. Thus, the 100-year flood event hydrograph was uplifted by 51% to represent the 1 in 100-year plus 51% climate change design event.

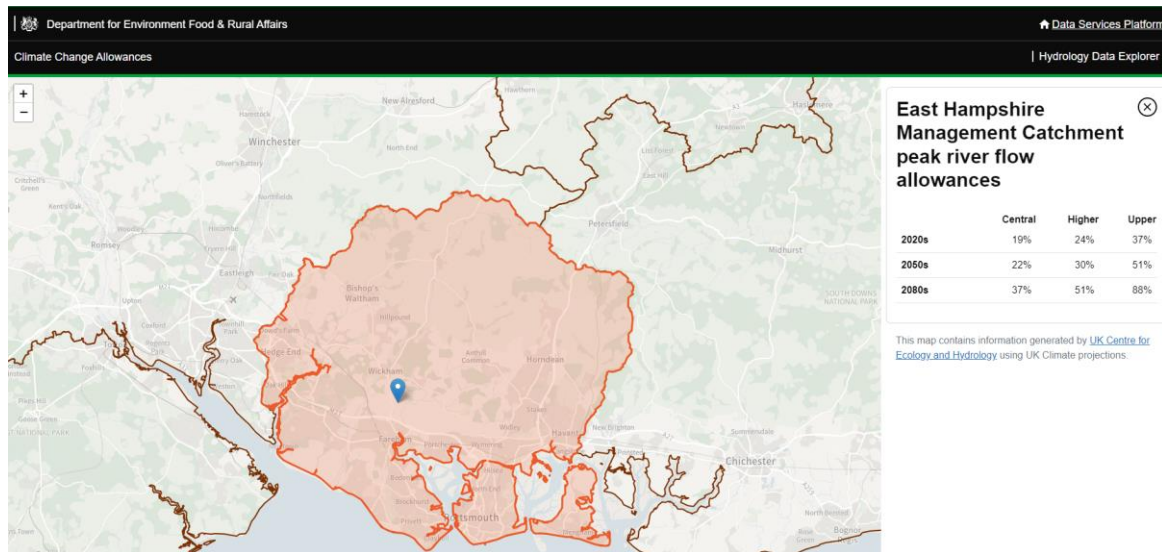


Figure 2: Climate change allowance for peak river flow at the IPS-F site

2.6 Model boundaries

The upstream model boundary comprised a hydrograph applied using the “QTBDY” boundary function in Flood Modeller (FM), this was applied at the FM node UNK01_00238. The downstream boundary was set as a normal depth boundary at model node UNK01_00000. Backwater reach length calculations were done as per EA guidance to ensure the downstream boundary was far enough from site of interest to ensure downstream boundary condition uncertainties did not translate to errors in flood level at the site

2.7 Model Runs

The FM-TUFLOW model was run for the 1 in 30-year, 100-year, 100-year + 51% climate change, 200-year, and 1000-year events. The model was run for 30 hours with time steps of 0.25 and 0.5 seconds respectively for the 1D and 2D domains. All models ran successfully without any convergence issues; see the model log file in Appendix E.1 highlighted in green.

The 1D and 2D model simulations provided a range of hydraulic outputs such as flood depth, flood level and velocity. The 2D hydraulic model also produced outputs for flood hazard (ZUK0), which is a function of water depth, velocity and a debris factor. The modelled flood levels and depths from the 2D domain were used to produce the maximum flood extent, depth and level maps.

2.7.1 Mass Balance Check

The mass balance check is a good indicator about the performance of the TUFLOW model. A mass balance check within the 2D domain was undertaken for the all the design simulations as stated earlier. The TUFLOW Manual states that for most models the mass balance is usually within +/- 1%. The cumulative mass balance error (ME) at the end of each simulation is shown in Table 5 below; these are satisfactory.

Table 5: Cumulative Mass Balance Error for the design events.

Design event (Year)	TCF File name	Cumulative Mass Balance Error (%)	Remarks
30	Hants_IPSF_30yr_blocked_v1.tcf	-0.57	Model successfully ran 100%
100	Hants_IPSF_100yr_blocked_v1.tcf	-0.49	Model successfully ran 100%
100 +51% CC	Hants_IPSF_100yr51%CC_blocked_v1.tcf	-0.41	Model successfully ran 100%
200	Hants_IPSF_200yr_blocked_v1.tcf	-0.46	Model successfully ran 100%
1000	Hants_IPSF_1000yr_v1_blocked_v2.tcf	-0.38	Model successfully ran 100%

2.7.2 Model Run Files

Table 6 shows the software version used for this FM-TUFLOW modelling. All simulations took ca. 45 minutes to complete.

Table 6: Model key simulation data.

FM Dat File	Simulation Duration (hours)	FM Node Count	FM Version	TUFLOW Version
IPS_F_deactivate_banks_blocked_culvert_v1.dat	30	33	7.1.8924.33208	2023-03-AA-iSP-w64

2.8 Audit Trail

A modelling log file as a spreadsheet has been maintained throughout the model build process. An independent check and review of the modelling process was undertaken as part of the internal audit. Appendices E.1 and E.2 include the spreadsheet and the signed copy of the independent auditor's form.

2.9 Flood Mapping

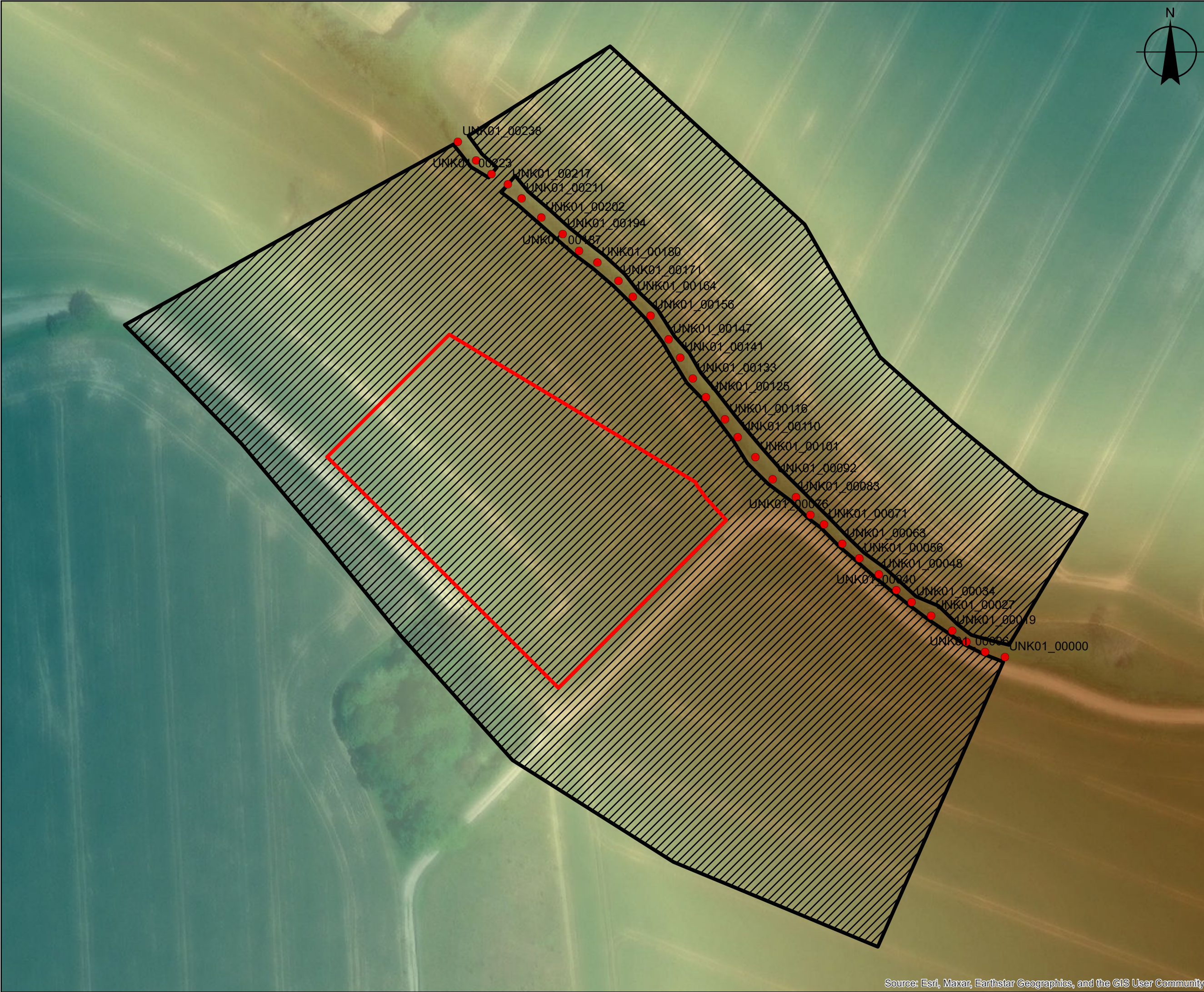
TUFLOW produced peak water level, depth, velocity, and flood hazard in an ASCII grid format. GIS ArcMap was used to produce flood extents for all the design simulations. The results for flood level and depth for all of the design simulations are shown in Appendix F.

3 CONCLUSIONS

This Technical Note presents the results of detailed flood modelling of the watercourse adjacent to the proposed IPS-F site as part of Southern Waters' Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project. The results of this study could subsequently be used to a) help improve the flood resilience of the existing site; b) ensure that any new assets constructed will be able to remain operational during times of flooding; and c) support a future planning application for upgrades to the site (e.g. as part of a formal Flood Risk Assessment – FRA).

Appendix A

1D-2D FM-Tuflow Model Extents of the IPS-F watercourse



DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK

Stantec House
Kelburn Court
Birchwood
Warrington
WA3 6UT

NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE

00.02750.055

km

REFERENCES

DRAWING NUMBER

DRAWING TITLE

Legend

River Nodes

IPS-F Limits of Deviation

2D Model Domain

1m LiDAR DTM

Value

High : 35.051

Low : 13.728

CURRENT VERSION INFORMATION

A	...	WB	KJL	KJL	11OCT24
Iss	Description	Dgnr	Chkd	Appd	Date

Southern Water Services Ltd
Southern House
Yeoman Road, Worthing, West Sussex
BN13 3NX

Location Code: ...

OS Reference: SU 58234 09030

Security Reference: UBR

Drawn By: WB

Project Group: ...

Sub Process: ...

Location / Town: Wickham Road, North Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BW

Site Name: IPS-F

Project Name: HWTWRP IPS-F Flood Risk Assessment

Contract Name:

Drawing Title:

Appendix A - FM-Tuflow Model Extents - IPS-F

Drawing No.: 01

Scale: 1:1,072

Sheet Size: A3

Rev: A

PLOTTED ON 26/03/2025 15:58:50 BY wbeaver

LOCATION : \\GB1006-PPFSS01\Shared_projects\331101000\Hampshire Water Transfer\Flood Risk Assessment\Detailed FRA\SuDS Design\IPS-F\FM-Tuflow\Technical Note\Appendix A\Appendix A - FM-Tuflow Model Extents_IPS_F.mxd

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

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Appendix B**Scope of survey, watercourse adjacent to IPS-F**

Southern Water

Flood Risk Assessment at WFLH IPS-B site

Topographical Survey Brief:

IPS-B Watercourse

January 2024

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Technical Specifications	3
2.1 Channel Cross-Sections.....	4
2.2 Structures on the Channel	4
2.3 Survey Datum and Grid.....	5
3. Required Survey Data Output.....	5
3.1 Plan View	5
3.2 Cross-Section and Structure Details	6
3.3 Photographs	6

1. Introduction

Stantec has been instructed to carry out flood risk modelling to support a flood risk assessment study at the proposed location of an Intermediate Pumping Station (IPS-B) as part of Southern Waters Water for Life Hampshire project. The model will need to cover the watercourse adjacent to the proposed site between NGR: 458207 109114 until 458382 108956. The survey extent is shown in Figure 2 and is 240 m in total length. The watercourse is not visible on OS mapping, however it has been identified through the EA's surface water mapping and through LiDAR data for the site, as detailed in Figure 1 below.

Stream channel and bank topographical survey data are required in order to build the IPS-B watercourse flood model. The cross-sections of the watercourse are to be surveyed generally every 5-10 m. Additionally, at structure locations, one cross-section at u/s of the structure and one at d/s of the structure are to be surveyed. The watercourse is culverted under a farm access track at roughly NGR: 458219 109104. At meanders, more sections are required in order to accurately represent the flow of water around the meander. The survey will also need to include details of structures such as bridges, culverts, sluices, weirs etc. as appropriate. Water level data along the reach are also required.



Figure 1: Surface Water mapping showing location of IPS-B Watercourse, Crockerhill.

2. Technical Specifications

The survey is to be carried out and the data collected is to be delivered in compliance with the Environment Agency's National Standard Contract and Specification for Surveying Services 2023 (v 5.01) (a copy of which is attached to this specification).

2.1 Channel Cross-Sections

In total, 31 channel cross sections are required, in addition to structure cross sections. The following data will be required for the stream cross-sections:

- 1 **Location of Cross-Sections:** The locations of proposed cross-sections have been marked in Figure 2. If locations cannot be accessed for whatever reason, then slight alterations may be accommodated after consultation with Stantec. Cross-sections are to be surveyed normal to the centreline of the channel. Cross-sections will be surveyed where the channel significantly changes width, shape or direction.
- 2 **Start and End Points:** Each stream cross-section needs to capture the whole stream channel and both banks. The exact start and end points of each cross-section need to be decided on site but they should be approximately 2 to 5 m beyond the banks. Beyond the extent of the cross-section, a general indication of the ground form will be given as a label i.e., "flat" or rises "steeply".
- 3 **Survey Points:** These should be taken at changes in slope (for example top and bottoms of banks) where possible. Points along the cross-section are to be surveyed at an interval which accurately depicts the shape of the channel.
- 4 **Water Levels:** A water level on the day of the survey should be measured at each cross-section.
- 5 **Station and Elevation along Cross-Sections:** Distances along each cross-section should be recorded in metres to three decimal places starting at zero on the left side of the cross-section. Cross-sections should be taken looking downstream.
- 6 **Stream Chainage:** The location of each cross-section with respect to the stream chainage should also be recorded. This should start with 0 for the most downstream cross-section and increase up to the most upstream cross-section.
- 7 A longitudinal section of the survey will need to be provided.

2.2 Structures on the Channel

There is one known structures on the IPS-B Watercourse: a culvert under a farm access track.

The following data will be required for the upstream and downstream face of any structures (bridges, culverts, sluices, weirs etc.) as listed in Table 1 and Figure 2 including some additional structures which may be identified during the survey. For sluice gates, operational rules are to be collected if there are any.

- 1 A cross-section located 1 m upstream of the structure, which must capture the whole stream channel and both banks as per the above requirements for the cross sections.
- 2 For bridge structures, five sections are to be surveyed which are as follows:
 - Stream cross-section u/s of the bridge
 - Section containing upstream bridge opening
 - Section containing downstream bridge opening
 - Stream cross-section downstream of the bridge
 - Section containing deck level of the bridge

- 3 Minimum and maximum deck, soffit and springing levels.
- 4 Width of the opening.
- 5 Shape of each structure.
- 6 Construction material of the structure (concrete, brick etc.).
- 7 Number of openings.
- 8 Sediment depths and general condition of the structure.
- 9 Photographs of both the upstream and downstream faces of the structure.

The following data will be required for any weirs:

1. A cross-section located along the crest of the weir, must capture the whole stream channel and both banks.
2. A cross-section located along the toe of the weir, must capture the whole stream channel and both banks.
3. The maximum and minimum elevation of the weir crest.
4. The breadth of the weir crest.
5. The shape and type of the weir.
6. The height of the weir crest above the bed immediately upstream of the structure.

Table 1: List of structures to be surveyed, IPS-B Watercourse, Crockerhill.

Structure	Watercourse	Description	NGR (approx.), m
Track Culvert	IPS-B Watercourse	Culvert under farm access track	458219 109104

2.3 Survey Datum and Grid

All surveyed levels must be referenced to Ordnance Datum Newlyn and should be recorded to three decimal places. The survey shall be overlaid onto Ordnance Survey Mapping and all plan drawings should be produced in CAD and geo-referenced.

3. Required Survey Data Output

3.1 Plan View

A plan view of the location and extent of cross sections and surveyed points is to be overlaid onto an Ordnance Survey Map and provided in a geo-referenced electronic version readable in AutoCAD.

3.2 Cross-Section and Structure Details

A drawing of each cross-section and structure is required, which is readable in AutoCAD and complies with the specifications listed in Section 2. This data will also be required as a Flood Modeller DAT file suitable for use within the Flood Modeller/InfoWorks ICM modelling software.

3.3 Photographs

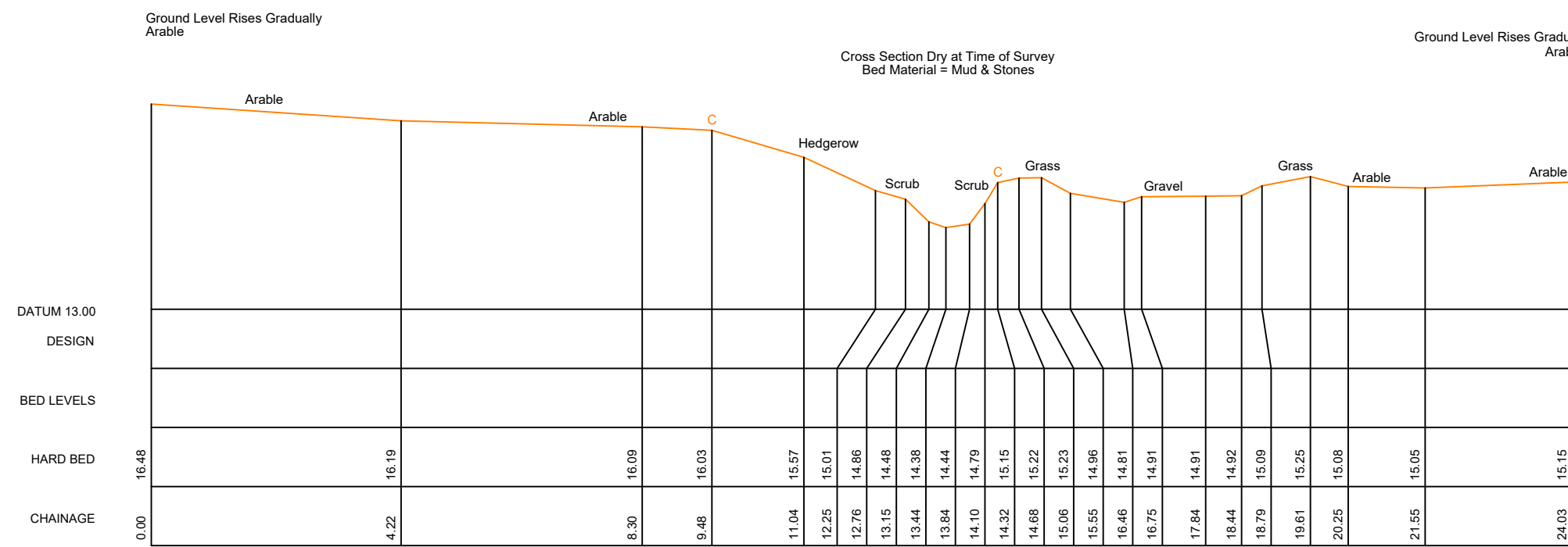
Photographs for each cross-section and structure surveyed should be provided. Photographs should be clearly labelled with the cross-section name and taken from the same side of the stream looking from a standard direction.



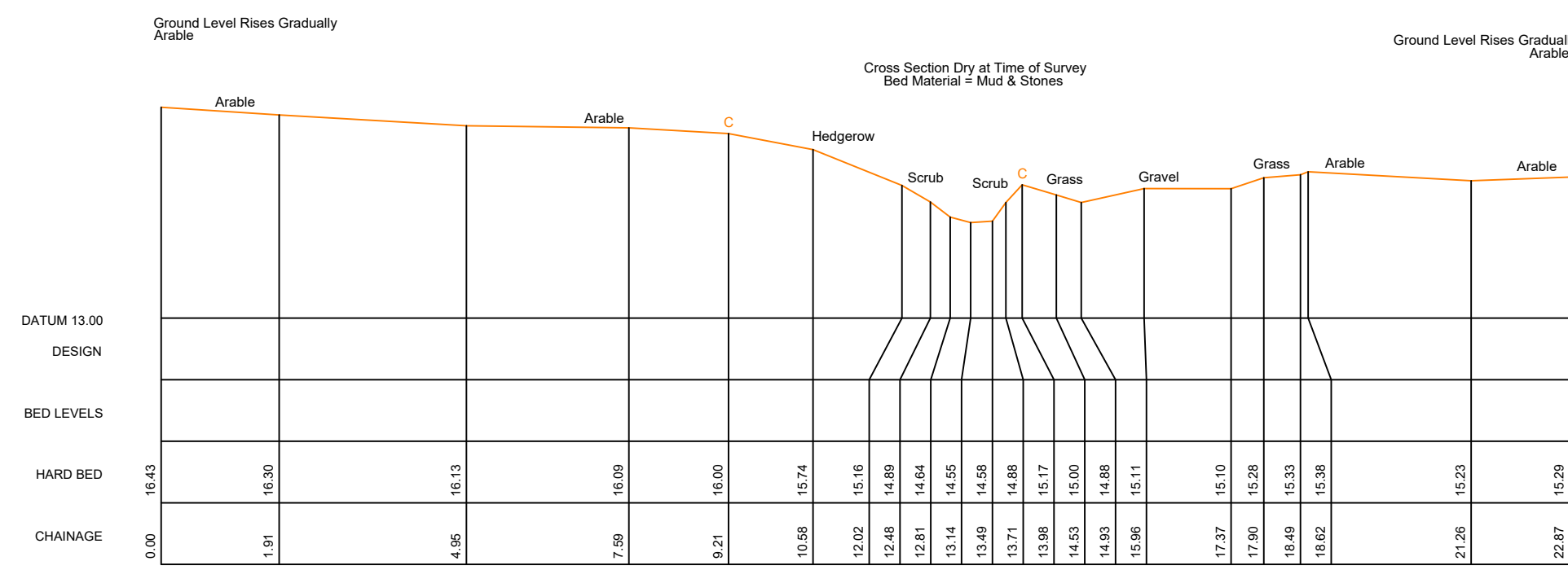
Figure 2: Location of proposed cross-sections and structures survey, IPS-B Watercourse, Crockerhill.

Appendix C

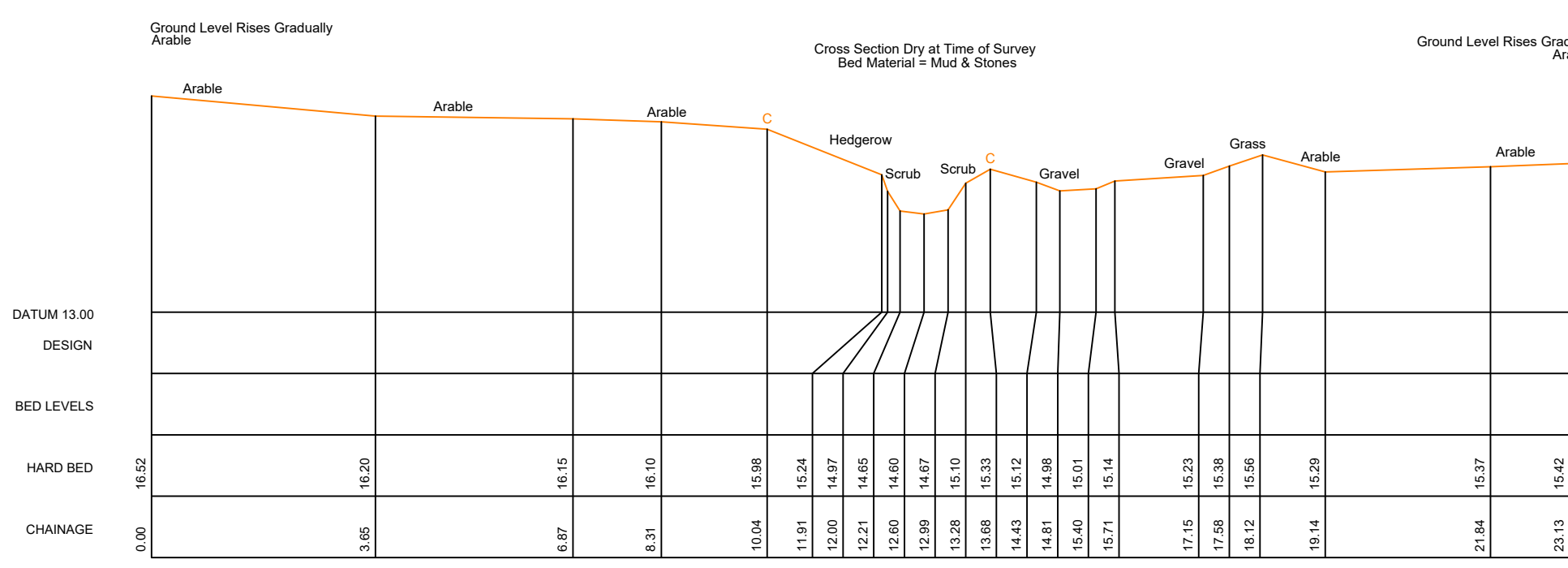
Survey Outputs - watercourse adjacent to IPS-F



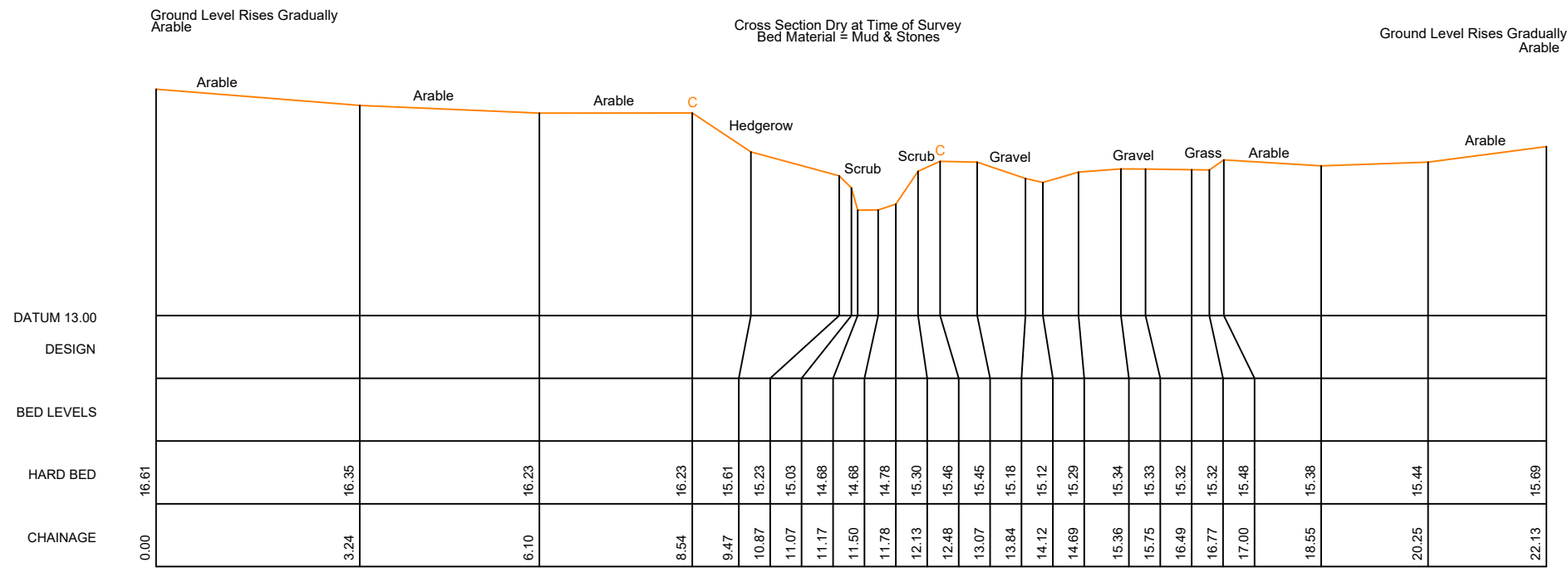
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13/05/2024



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Open Channel
13/05/2024



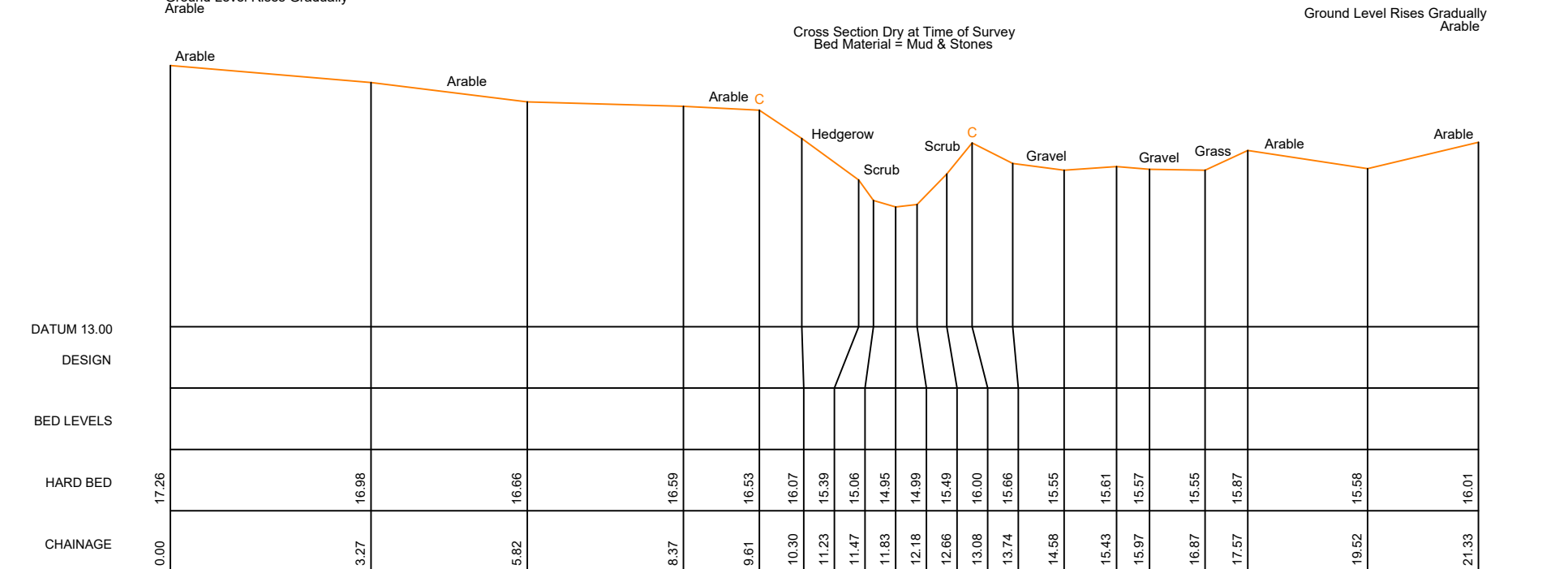
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13/05/2024



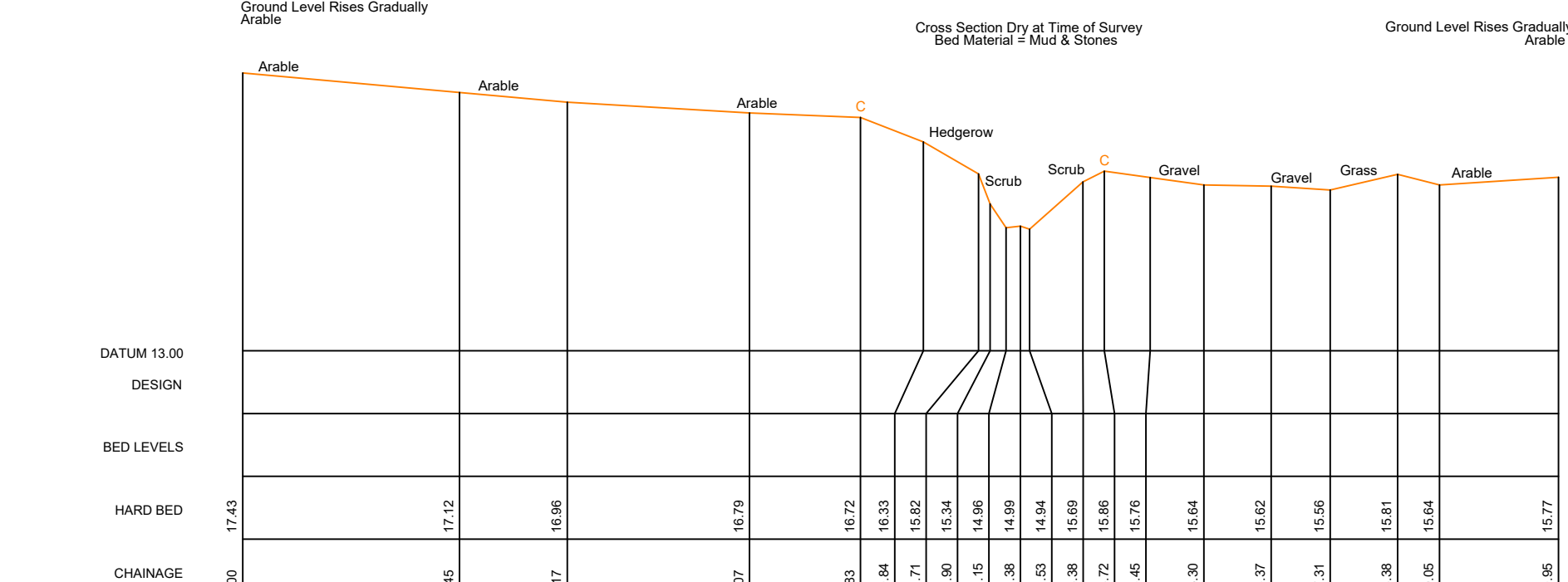
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13/05/2024



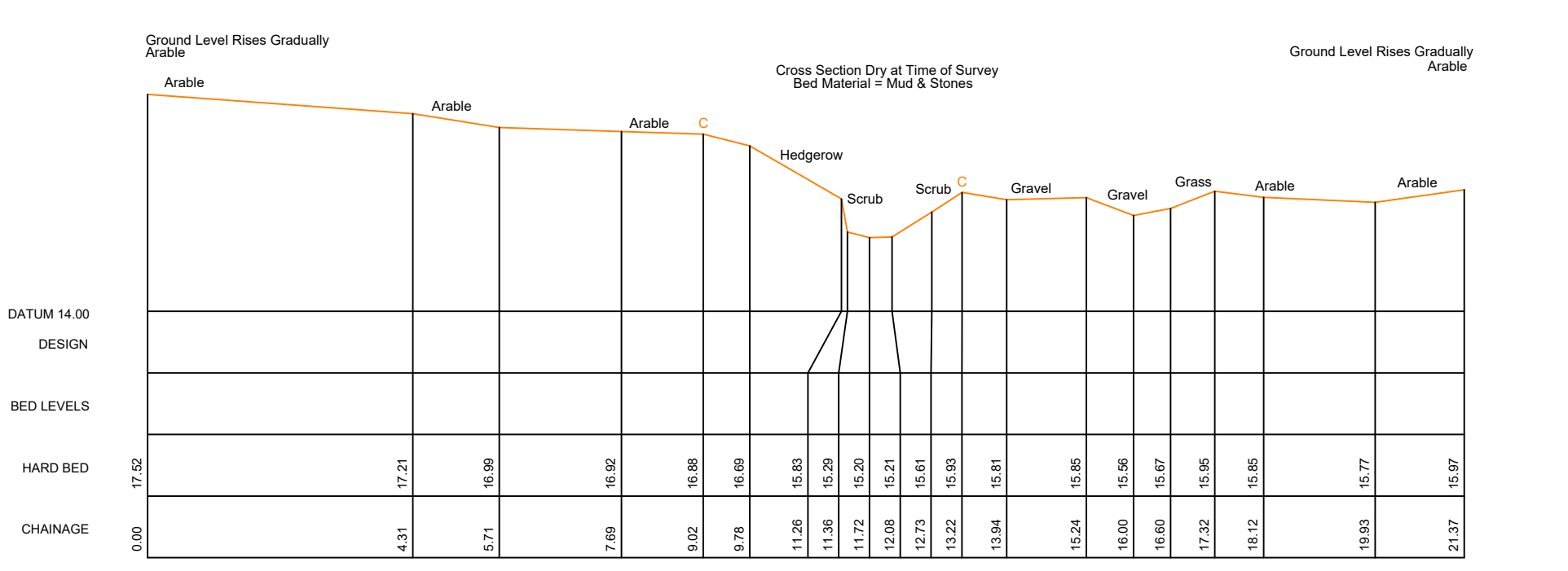
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13/05/2024



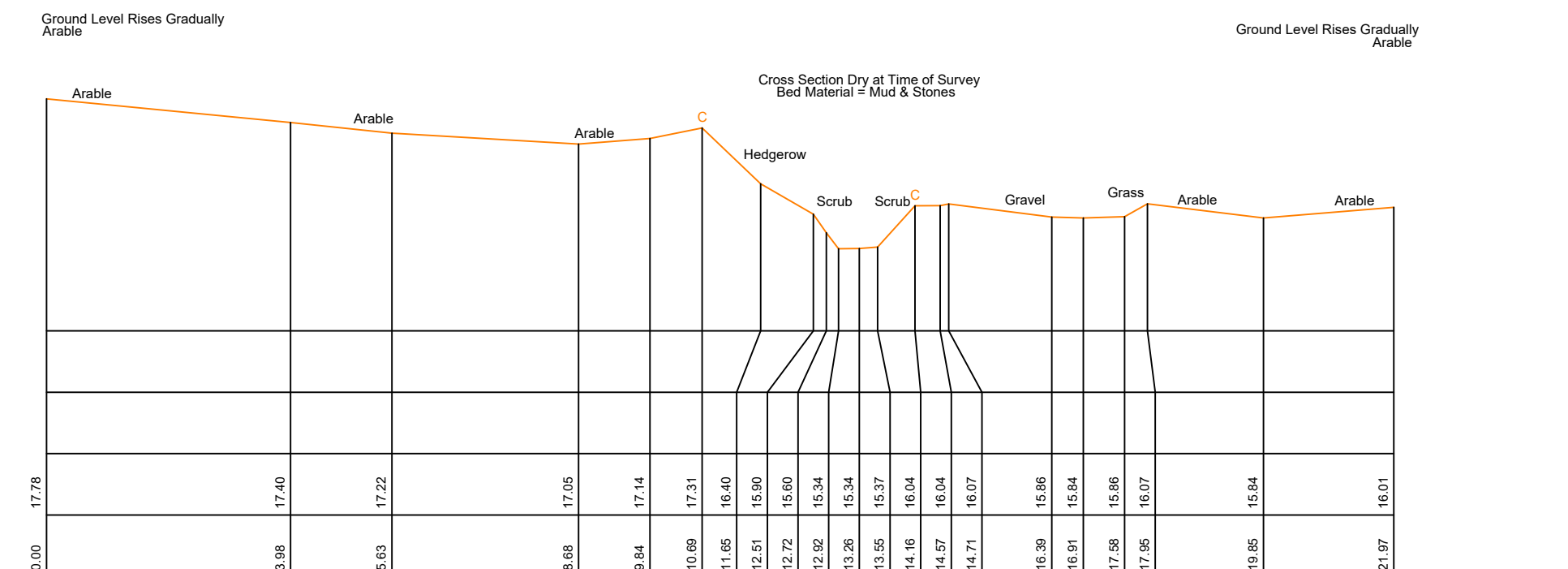
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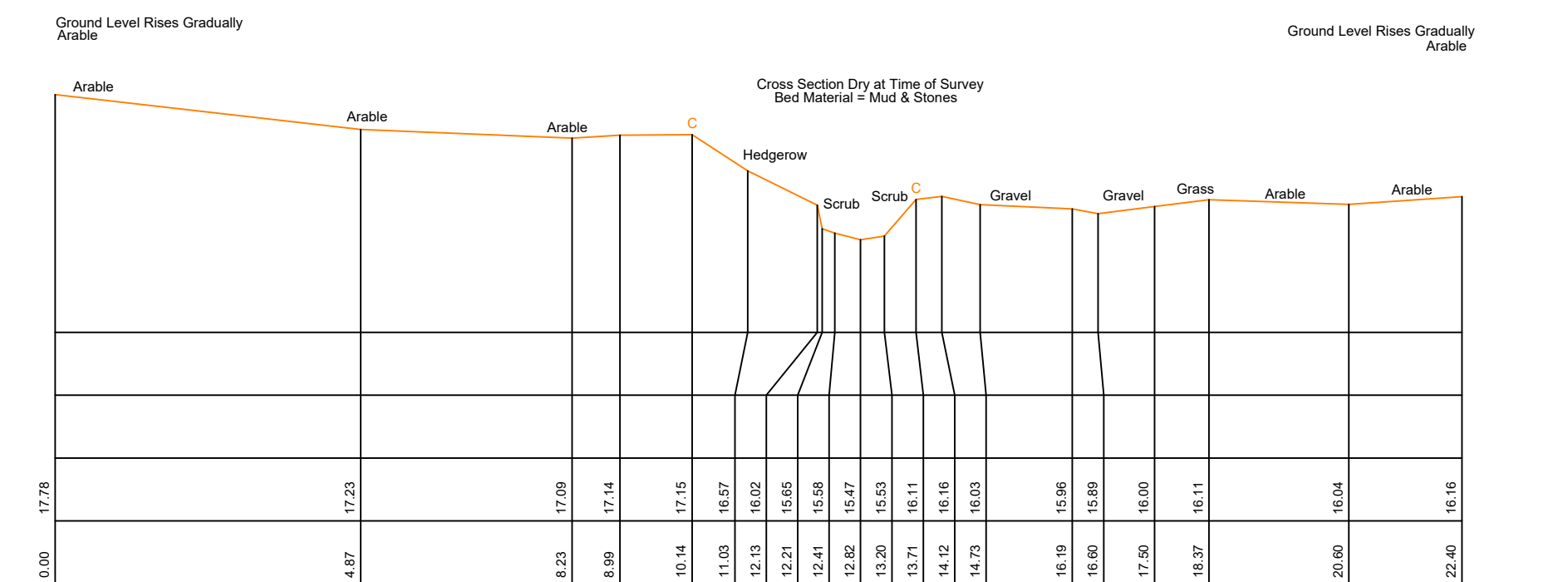
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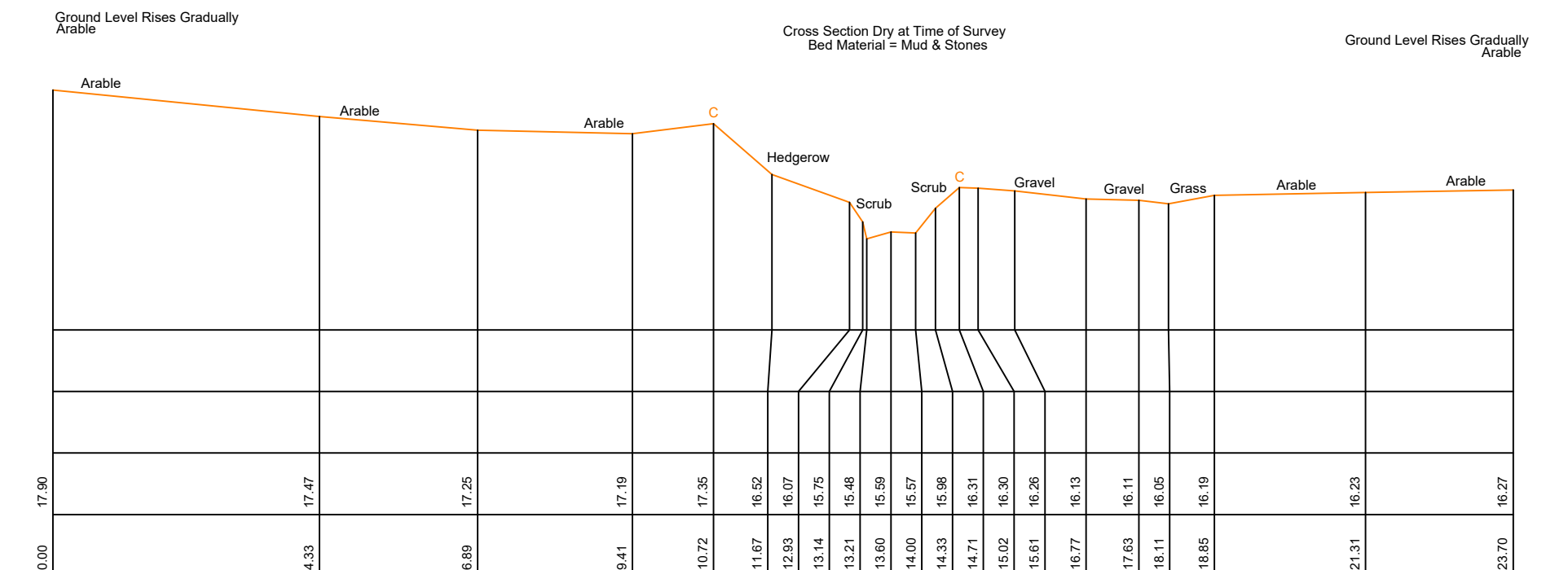
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13/05/2024



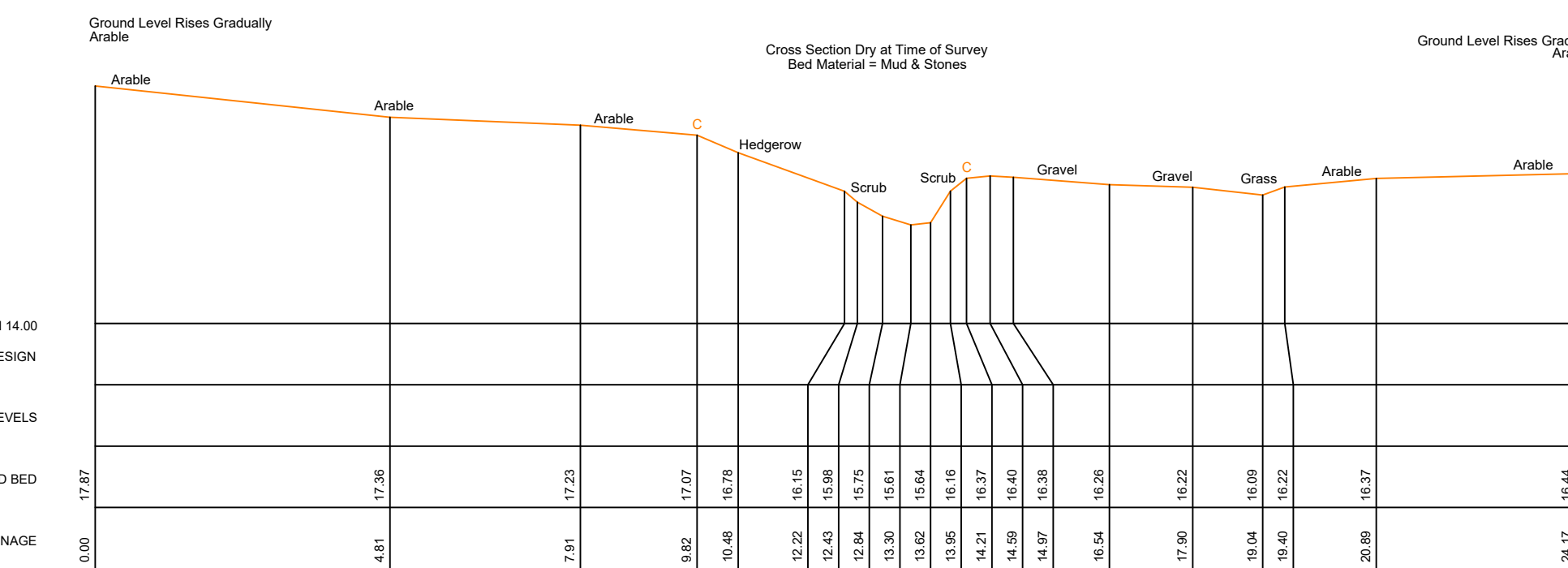
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Open Channel
13/05/2024



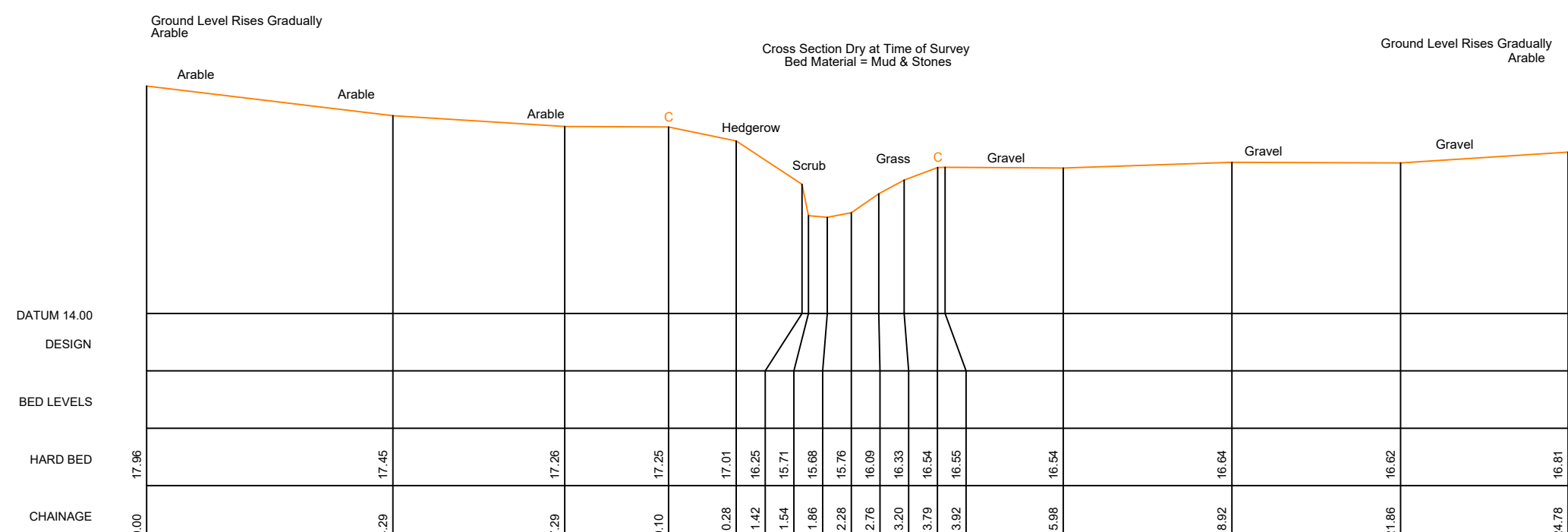
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13/05/2024



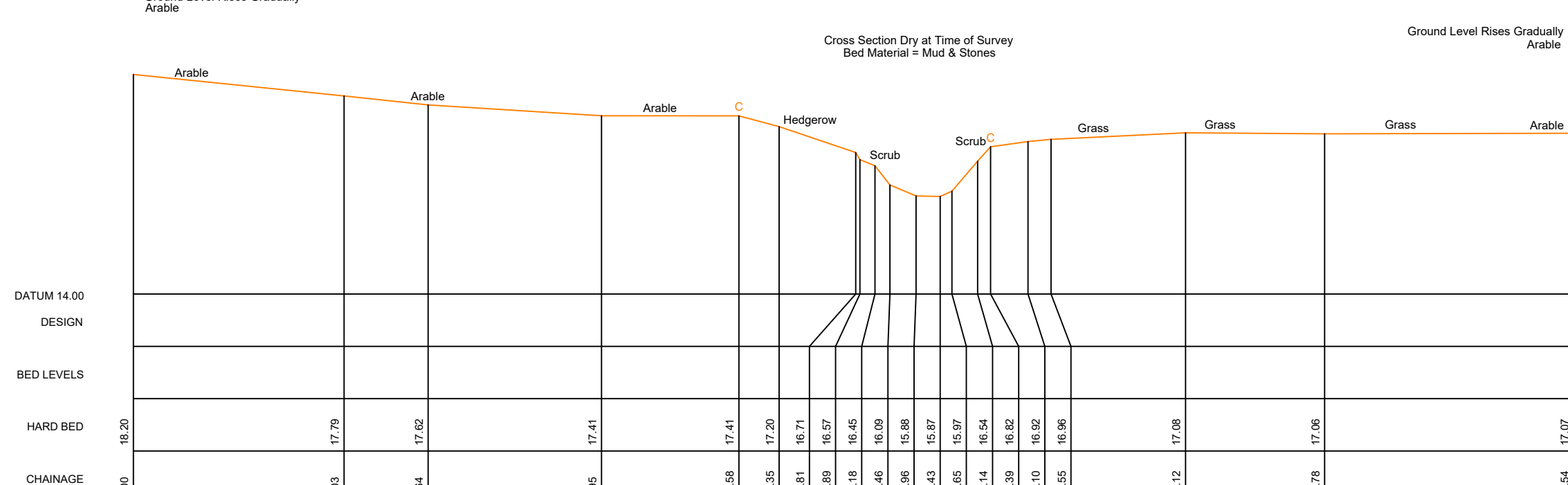
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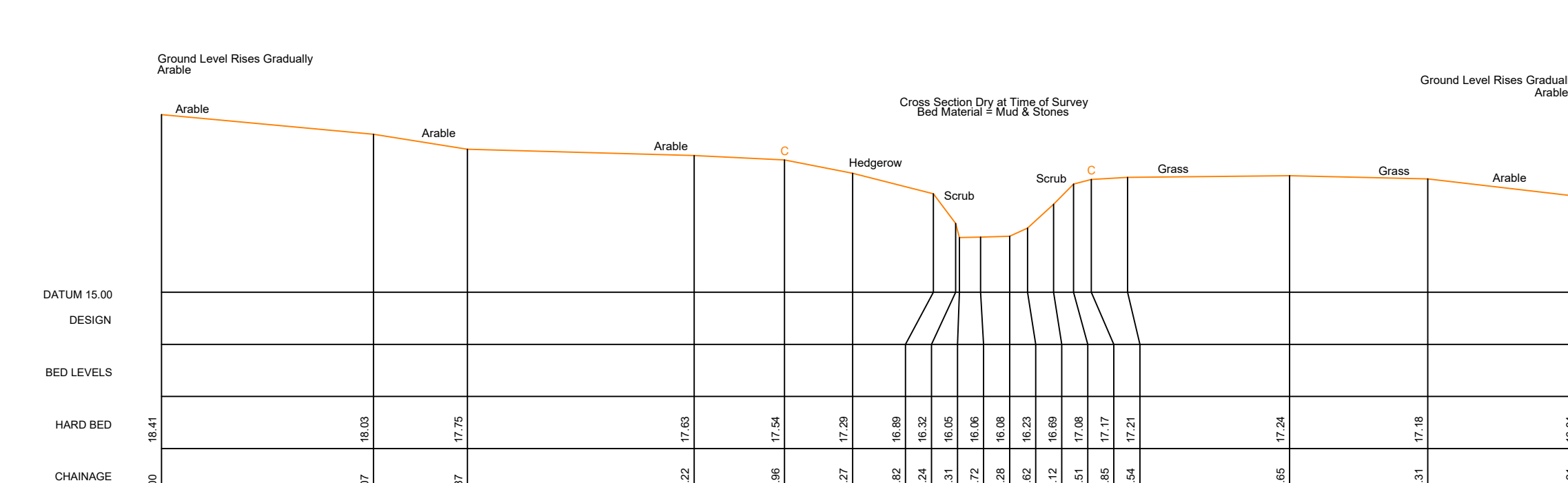
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13/05/2024



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458321.30E 109013.62N BEARING 234
Open Channel
13/05/2024



UNK01_00092
CHAINAGE: 92.318
458314.96E 109023.53N BEARING 223
Open Channel
13/05/2024



UNK01_00101
CHAINAGE: 101.144
458311.37E 109028.21N BEARING 234
Open Channel
13/05/2024

CROSS SECTION KEY:
WATER LEVEL
BED LEVEL
SILT LEVEL

NOTES:
ALL CROSS SECTION SHOWN IN A DOWNSTREAM DIRECTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
ALL CROSS SECTION SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE CROSS SECTIONS.
ALL MEASUREMENTS & CALCULATIONS ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING DATA:

SURVEY LEGEND		
AB	AB AREA	AB AREA
B	B AREA	B AREA
C	C AREA	C AREA
D	D AREA	D AREA
E	E AREA	E AREA
F	F AREA	F AREA
G	G AREA	G AREA
H	H AREA	H AREA
I	I AREA	I AREA
J	J AREA	J AREA
K	K AREA	K AREA
L	L AREA	L AREA
M	M AREA	M AREA
N	N AREA	N AREA
O	O AREA	O AREA
P	P AREA	P AREA
Q	Q AREA	Q AREA
R	R AREA	R AREA
S	S AREA	S AREA
T	T AREA	T AREA
U	U AREA	U AREA
V	V AREA	V AREA
W	W AREA	W AREA
X	X AREA	X AREA
Y	Y AREA	Y AREA
Z	Z AREA	Z AREA

REV. AMENDMENT

DRN. CHD. DATE

CONTROL USED:
0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
WC 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000



CLIENT: Stantec

PROJECT: Flood Risk Assessment at WFLH IPS-B Site

SITE: Wickham Road
Fareham PO17 5BD

UNK01_00000 to UNK01_00101
Sheet 1 of 3

SURVEYED BY: Storm Geomatics Ltd. Project Ref: 245702133

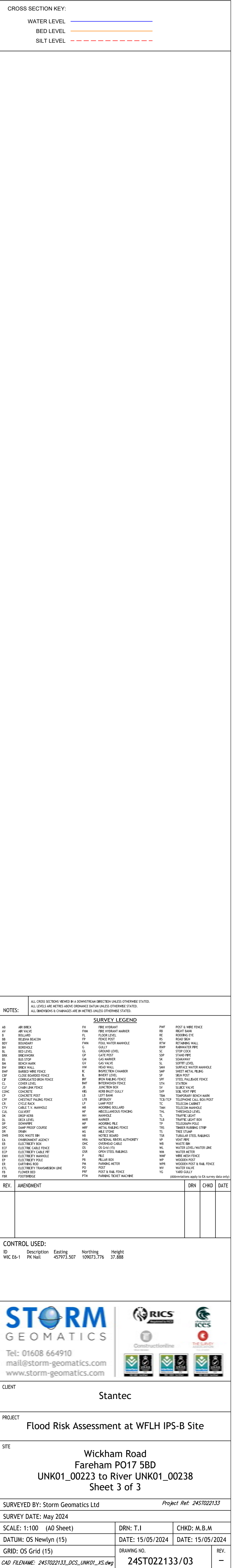
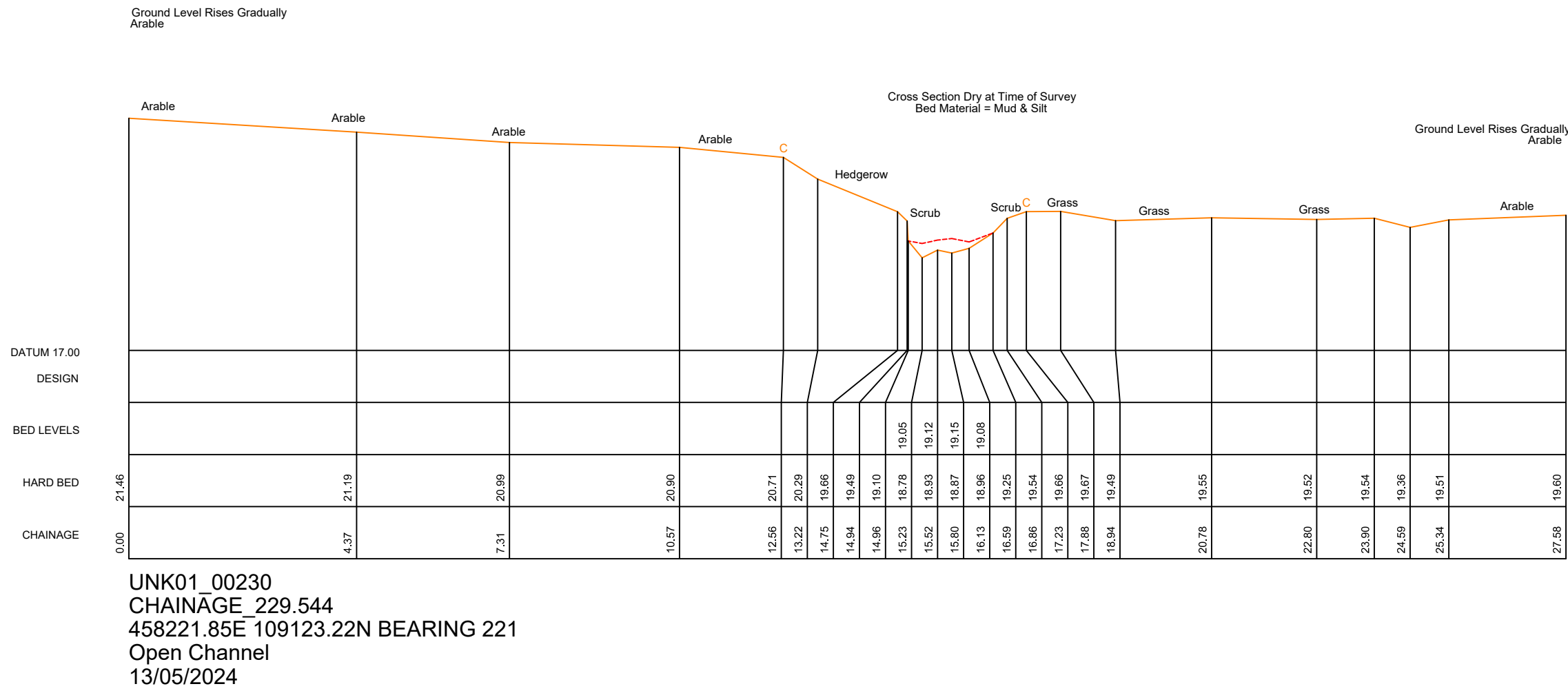
SURVEY DATE: May 2024

SCALE: 1:100 (A0 Sheet) DRN: T.J. CHD: M.B.M.

DATUM: OS Newlyn (15) DATE: 15/05/2024 DATE: 15/05/2024

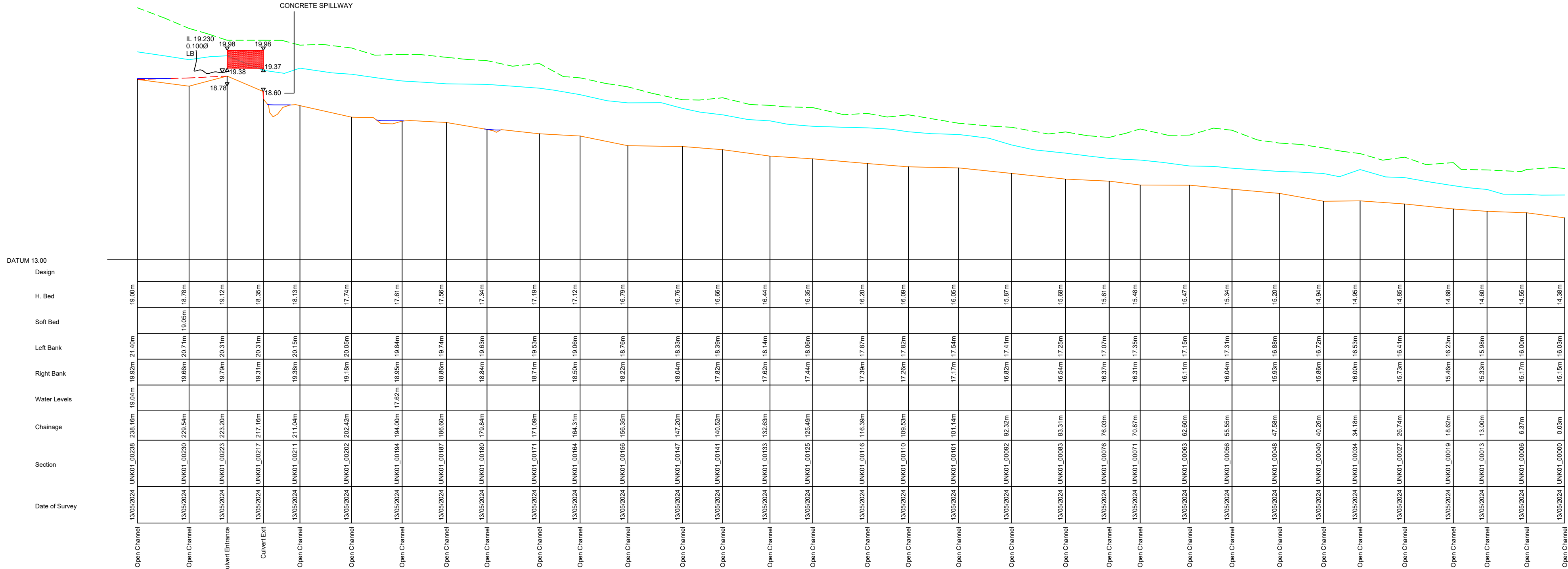
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Scale: 1:500H 1:100V



LONG SECTION KEY:

- WATER LEVEL
- BED LEVEL
- SILT LEVEL
- STRUCTURES
- RIGHT BANK
- LEFT BANK

1. HORIZONTAL DOWNSTREAM
POINTS INDICATED BY 'C'
2. LONG SECTION AND ADDITIONAL
POINTS BETWEEN SECTIONS

22 Imagery ©2022 Bentley, Geomapping plc, Informa Ltd & Bentley, Mouse Technologies, The GeoInformation Group

22 Imagery ©2022 Bentley, Geomapping plc, Informa Ltd & Bentley, Mouse Technologies, The GeoInformation Group

NOTES:

ALL LEVELS ARE METRIC UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED (METERS) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

ALL DIMENSIONS & COORDINATES ARE IN METRIC UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

REV	AMENDMENT	DRN	CHD	DATE
1	1	1	1	1

CONTROL USED:

WGS 84 - Easting: 47071.507, Northing: 100073.776, Height: 27.888

STORM GEOMATICS

Tel: 01608 664910

mail@storm-geomatrics.com

www.storm-geomatrics.com

CLIENT: Stantec

PROJECT: Flood Risk Assessment at WFLH IPS-B Site

SITE: Wickham Road, Fareham PO17 5BD, Long Section & Location Plan, Sheet 1 of 1

SURVEYED BY: Storm Geomatics Ltd, Project Ref: 245T02133

SURVEY DATE: May 2024

SCALE: As Shown (A0 Sheet), DRN: T.J, CHD: M.B.M

DATUM: OS Newlyn (15), DATE: 15/05/2024, DATE: 15/05/2024

GRID: OS Grid (15), DRAWING NO: 245T02133/04, REV: --

CAD FILENAME: 245T02133_LPP_LONG_SECTION.dwg

Appendix D

Appendix D.1 – IPS-F watercourse FEH catchments

Appendix D.2 - FEH Catchment Descriptors Parameters, IPS-F watercourse



DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK

Stantec House
Kelburn Court
Birchwood
Warrington
WA3 6UT

NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE

00.150.3

km

REFERENCES

DRAWING NUMBER

DRAWING TITLE

Legend

FEH Catchment Boundary

IPS-F Limits of Deviation

1m LiDAR DTM

Value

High : 62.941

Low : 6.325

CURRENT VERSION INFORMATION

A	...	WB	KJL	KJL	11OCT24
Iss	Description	Dgnr	Chkd	Appd	Date

Southern Water Services Ltd

Southern House
Yeoman Road, Worthing, West Sussex
BN13 3NX

Location Code:	OS Reference:	Security Reference:	Drawn By:
...	SU 58234 09030	UBR	WB
Project Group:	Sub Process:		
...	...		

Location / Town: Wickham Road, North Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BW

Site Name: IPS-F

Project Name: HWTWRP IPS-F Flood Risk Assessment

Contract Name:

Drawing Title:

Appendix D.1 - FEH Catchment

Drawing No.:	Scale:	Sheet Size:	Rev:
01	1:6,105	A3	A

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

© ...

Appendix D.2: FEH Catchment Descriptor Parameters, IPS-F Watercourse

Parameters	IPS-F Watercourse
AREA	1.5125
ALTBAR	40
ASPBAR	146
ASPVAR	0.42
BFIHOST	0.443
BFIHOST19	0.548
DPLBAR	1.49
DPSBAR	47.4
FARL	1
FPEXT	0.0529
FPDBAR	0.312
FPLOC	0.616
LDP	2.4
PROPWET	0.33
RMED-1H	9.2
RMED-1D	33.4
RMED-2D	42.7
SAAR	780
SAAR4170	816
SPRHOST	34.59
URBCONC1990	-999999
URBEXT1990	0
URBLOC1990	-999999
URBCONC2000	-999999
URBEXT2000	0
URBLOC2000	-999999
C	-0.026
D1	0.4372
D2	0.31256
D3	0.38604
E	0.30101
F	2.24938
C(1 km)	-0.026
D1(1 km)	0.444
D2(1 km)	0.312
D3(1 km)	0.383
E(1 km)	0.302
F(1 km)	2.24

Appendix E

Appendix E.1 – Modelling Log IPS-F watercourse 1D-2D Flood Modelling

Appendix E.2 – Independent auditor's form

Check and Review Record

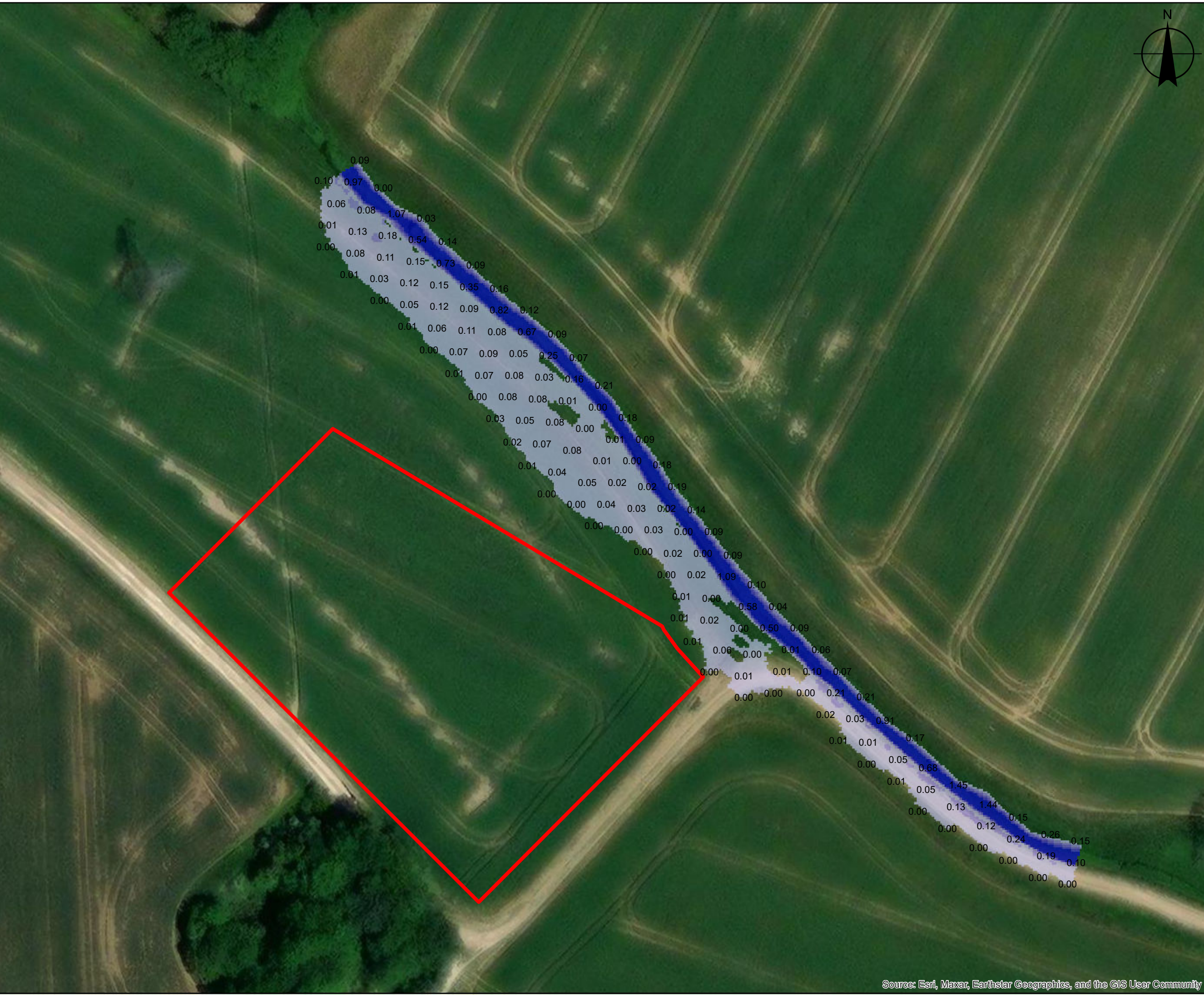
This Record Sheet is used to record the step-by-step completion of Work Product Checks and Reviews in accordance with Project Governance Framework and Stantec UK QP 017 Checks and Reviews

Project Code:	331101000	Project Name:	HWTWRP IPS-F Flood Risk Assessment – 1D-2D modelling
Product Description: <i>Give a brief description of the Work Product and ref. / version no.</i>			
- Built 1D-2D modelling of watercourse adjacent to IPS-F using FM-Tuflow modelling software to assess flooding at the proposed IPS-F site. - Flood Depth and Level maps for 30-year, 100-year, 100year+51%CC, 200-year and 1000-year			
Self- Check	<i>The Originator signs to verify that the Self-Check has been completed</i>		
Originator: Name	Signed	Date	
		11/10/2024	
Check			
Corrections required: None			
Check completed: <i>The Approved Checker signs to verify that he/she is satisfied that any required corrections have been completed and the Work Product is complete, correct, and meets standards</i>			
Checker: Name	Signed	Date	
		12/11/2024	
Review			
Amendments required: None			
Review completed: <i>The Approved Reviewer signs to verify that he/she is satisfied that any required amendments have been completed and the Work Product meets the requirements of the latest Client Brief</i>			
Reviewer: Name	Signed	Date	
		18/11/2024	
Authorise for Issue			
Authorise for issue: Name	Signed	Date	

Appendix E.2 - Independent auditor's form

Appendix F

Flood Depth and Level maps

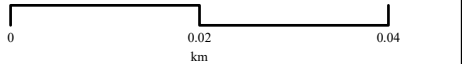


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Stantec House
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Birchwood
Warrington
WA3 6UT

NOTES
1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE



REFERENCES	
DRAWING NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE

Legend

 IPS-F Limits of Deviation

Flood Depth 1 in 30 Year (m)



 0.00 - 0.20



 0.20 - 0.40



 0.40 - 0.60



 0.60 - 0.80



 > 0.80

CURRENT VERSION INFORMATION

A	Hants_IPSF_30yr_blocked_v1_d_Max.asc	WB	KJL	KJL	11OCT24
Iss	Description	Dgnr	Chkd	Appd	Date



Southern Water Services Ltd
Southern House
Yeoman Road, Worthing, West Sussex
BN13 3NX

Location Code: ...	OS Reference: SU 58234 09030	Security Reference: UBR	Drawn By: WB
Project Group: ...	Sub Process: ...		
Location / Town: Wickham Road, North Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BW			
Site Name: IPS-F			
Project Name: HWTWRP IPS-F Flood Risk Assessment			
Contract Name:			
Drawing Title: Appendix F Flood Depth 1 in 30 Year			
Drawing No.: 01	Scale: 1:800	Sheet Size: A3	Rev: A



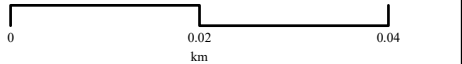
DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK



Stantec House
Kelburn Court
Birchwood
Warrington
WA3 6UT

NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE



REFERENCES	
DRAWING NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE

Legend

 IPS-F Limits of Deviation

**Flood Level 1 in 30 Year
(mAOD)**

	14.50 - 15.50
	15.50 - 16.50
	16.50 - 17.50
	17.50 - 18.50
	>18.50

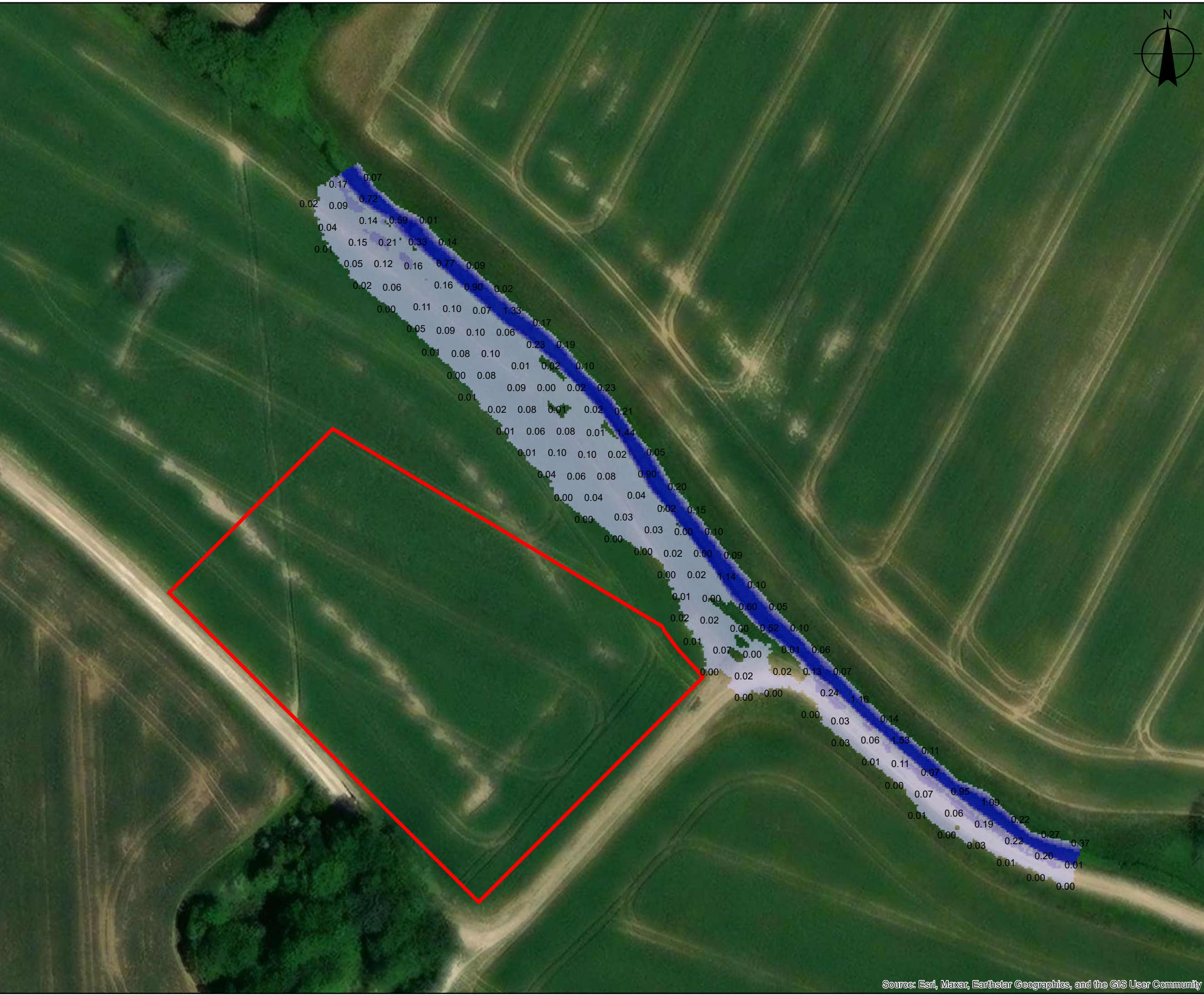
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Iss	Description	Degr	Chkd	Appd	Date	



Southern Water Services Ltd
Southern House
Yeoman Road, Worthing, West Sussex
BN13 3NX

Location Code: ...	OS Reference: SU 58234 09030	Security Reference: UBR	Drawn By: WB
Project Group: ...		Sub Process: ...	
Location / Town: Wickham Road, North Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BW			
Site Name: IPS-F			
Project Name: HWTWRP IPS-F Flood Risk Assessment			
Contract Name:			
Drawing Title: Appendix F Flood Level 1 in 30 Year			
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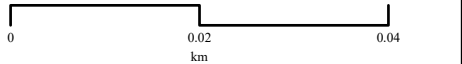


DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK



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Birchwood
Warrington
WA3 6UT

NOTES
1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE



REFERENCES	
DRAWING NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE

Legend

 IPS-F Limits of Deviation

Flood Depth 1 in 100 Year (m)

0.00 - 0.20

0.20 - 0.40

0.40 - 0.60

0.60 - 0.80

> 0.80

CURRENT VERSION INFORMATION

A	Hants_IPSF_100yr_blocked_v1_d_Max.asc	WB	KJL	KJL	11OCT24
Iss	Description	Dgnr	Chkd	Appd	Date



Southern Water Services Ltd
Southern House
Yeoman Road, Worthing, West Sussex
BN13 3NX

Location Code: ...	OS Reference: SU 58234 09030	Security Reference: UBR	Drawn By: WB
Project Group: ...	Sub Process: ...		
Location / Town: Wickham Road, North Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BW			
Site Name: IPS-F			
Project Name: HWTWRP IPS-F Flood Risk Assessment			
Contract Name:			

Drawing Title:
Appendix F
Flood Depth 1 in 100 Year

Drawing No.: 01	Scale: 1:800	Sheet Size: A3	Rev: A
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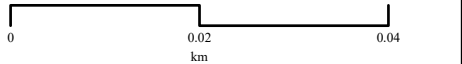
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Warrington
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NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE



REFERENCES	
DRAWING NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE

Legend

 IPS-F Limits of Deviation

**Flood Level 1 in 100 Year
(mAOD)**

14.50 - 15.50

15.50 - 16.50

16.50 - 17.50

17.50 - 18.50

>18.50

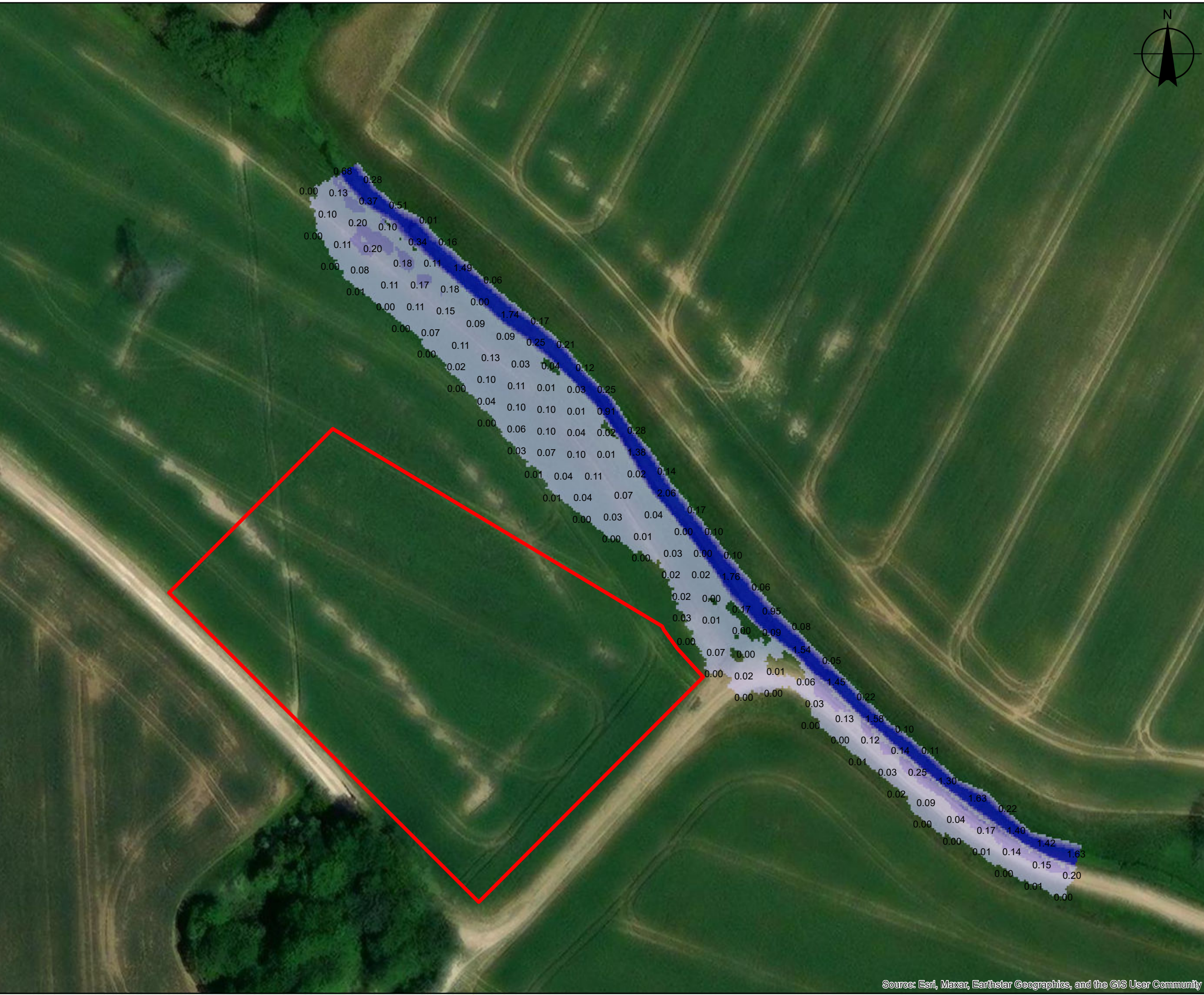
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Iss	Description	Degr	Chkd	Appd	Date



Southern Water Services Ltd
Southern House
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BN13 3NX

Location Code: ...	OS Reference: SU 58234 09030	Security Reference: UBR	Drawn By: WB
Project Group: ...	Sub Process: ...		
Location / Town: Wickham Road, North Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BW			
Site Name: IPS-F			
Project Name: HWTWRP IPS-F Flood Risk Assessment			
Contract Name:			
Drawing Title: Appendix F Flood Level 1 in 100 Year			
Drawing No.: 01	Scale: 1:800	Sheet Size: A3	Rev: A

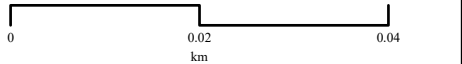


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NOTES
1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE



REFERENCES
DRAWING NUMBER DRAWING TITLE

Legend

 IPS-F Limits of Deviation

Flood Depth 1 in 100 Year + 51%CC (m)

-  0.00 - 0.20
-  0.20 - 0.40
-  0.40 - 0.60
-  0.60 - 0.80
-  > 0.80

CURRENT VERSION INFORMATION

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Iss	Description	Dgnr	Chkd	Appd	Date

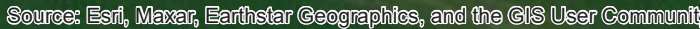


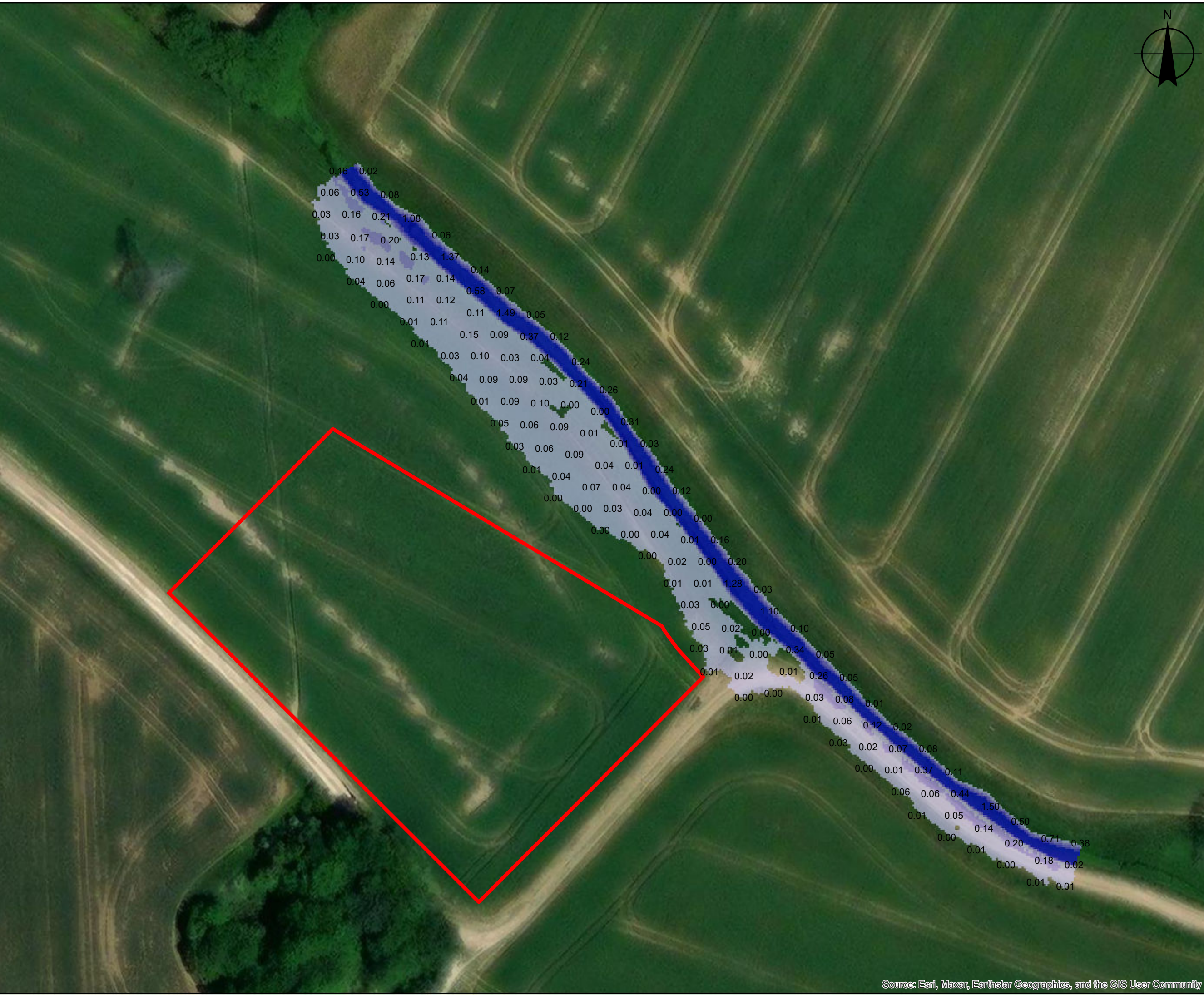
Southern Water Services Ltd
Southern House
Yeoman Road, Worthing, West Sussex
BN13 3NX

Location Code: ...	OS Reference: SU 58234 09030	Security Reference: UBR	Drawn By: WB
Project Group: ...	Sub Process: ...		
Location / Town: Wickham Road, North Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BW			
Site Name: IPS-F			
Project Name: HWTWRP IPS-F Flood Risk Assessment			
Contract Name:			

Drawing Title:
**Appendix F
Flood Depth 1 in 100 Year +51%CC**

Drawing No.: 01	Scale: 1:800	Sheet Size: A3	Rev: A
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NOTES
1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE

00.020.04

00.02km

REFERENCES
DRAWING NUMBERDRAWING TITLE

Legend

IPS-F Limits of Deviation

Flood Depth 1 in 200 Year (m)

0.00 - 0.20

0.20 - 0.40

0.40 - 0.60

0.60 - 0.80

> 0.80

CURRENT VERSION INFORMATION

A	Hants_IPSF_200yr_blocked_v1_d_Max.asc	WB	KJL	KJL	11OCT24
Iss	Description	Degr	Chkd	Appd	Date



Southern Water Services Ltd
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BN13 3NX

Location Code:	OS Reference:	Security Reference:	Drawn By:
...	SU 58234 09030	UBR	WB
Project Group:	Sub Process:		
...	...		

Location / Town: Wickham Road, North Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BW

Site Name: IPS-F

Project Name: HWTWRP IPS-F Flood Risk Assessment

Contract Name:

Drawing Title: Appendix F
Flood Depth 1 in 200 Year

Drawing No:	Scale:	Sheet Size:	Rev:
01	1:800	A3	A

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

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LOCATION : \\GB1006-PPFSS01\Shared_projects\331101000\Hampshire Water Transfer\Flood Risk Assessment\Detailed FRA\SuDS Design\IPS-F\FM-Tuflow\Technical Note\Appendix F\Appendix F.1 - IPS-F_d_Max_flood_depth.mxd
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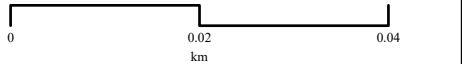
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NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE



REFERENCES	
DRAWING NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE

Legend

 IPS-F Limits of Deviation

Flood Level 1 in 200 Year (mAOD)

	14.50 - 15.50
	15.50 - 16.50
	16.50 - 17.50
	17.50 - 18.50
	>18.50

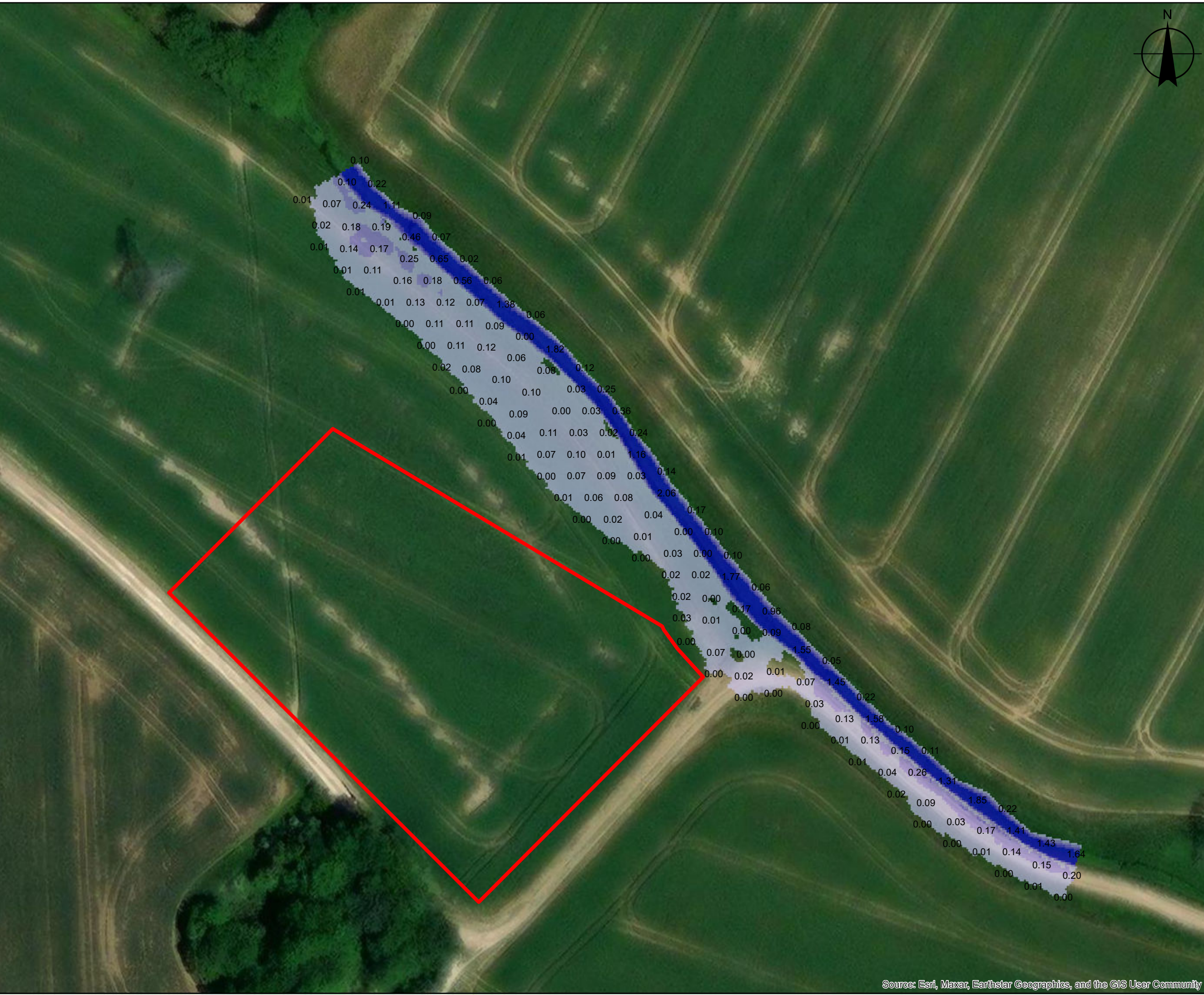
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Iss	Description	Dgnr	Chkd	Appd	Date	



Southern Water Services Ltd
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BN13 3NX

Location Code: ...	OS Reference: SU 58234 09030	Security Reference: UBR	Drawn By: WB
Project Group: ...	Sub Process: ...		
Location / Town: Wickham Road, North Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BW			
Site Name: IPS-F			
Project Name: HWTWRP IPS-F Flood Risk Assessment			
Contract Name:			
Drawing Title: Appendix F Flood Level 1 in 200 Year			
Drawing No.: 01	Scale: 1:800	Sheet Size: A3	Rev.: A



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NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE

00.020.04

0.02
km

REFERENCES

DRAWING NUMBER

DRAWING TITLE

Legend

IPS-F Limits of Deviation

Flood Depth 1 in 1000 Year
(m)

0.00 - 0.20

0.20 - 0.40

0.40 - 0.60

0.60 - 0.80

> 0.80

CURRENT VERSION INFORMATION

A	Hants_IPSF_1000yr_blocked_v1_d_Max.asc	WB	KJL	KJL	11OCT24
Iss	Description	Dgnr	Chkd	Appd	Date

Southern Water Services Ltd
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Location Code:
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OS Reference:
SU 58234 09030

Security Reference:
UBR

Drawn By:
WB

Project Group:
...

Sub Process:
...

Location / Town: Wickham Road, North Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BW

Site Name: IPS-F

Project Name: HWTWRP IPS-F Flood Risk Assessment

Contract Name:

Drawing Title:
Appendix F
Flood Depth 1 in 1000 Year

Drawing No.:
01

Scale:
1:800

Sheet Size:
A3

Rev:
A



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NOTES
1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE

00.020.04

km

REFERENCES
DRAWING NUMBERDRAWING TITLE

Legend

IPS-F Limits of Deviation

Flood Level 1 in 1000 Year
(mAOD)

14.50 - 15.50

15.50 - 16.50

16.50 - 17.50

17.50 - 18.50

>18.50

CURRENT VERSION INFORMATION

A	Hauts_IPSF_1000yr_Blocked_v1_h_Max.asc	WB	KJL	KJL	11OCT24
Iss	Description	Degr	Chkd	Appd	Date



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Location Code:	OS Reference:	Security Reference:	Drawn By:
...	SU 58234 09030	UBR	WB
Project Group:	Sub Process:		
...	...		

Location / Town: Wickham Road, North Fareham, Hampshire, PO17 5BW

Site Name: IPS-F

Project Name: HWTWRP IPS-F Flood Risk Assessment

Contract Name:

Drawing Title:
Appendix F
Flood Level 1 in 1000 Year

Drawing No:	Scale:	Sheet Size:	Rev:
01	1:800	A3	A

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

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LOCATION : \\GB1006-PPFSS01\Shared_projects\331101000\Hampshire Water Transfer\Flood Risk Assessment\Detailed FRA\SuDS Design\IPS-F\FM-Tuflow\Technical Note\Appendix F\Appendix F.2 - IPS-F_h_Max_flood_level.mxd
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The logo graphic for Southern Water, featuring three stylized white waves of increasing height from left to right.