

Havant Thicket Reservoir Project

New Pipeline Scheme

Consultation Report

Portsmouth Water Ltd.

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Executive summary

This report summarises the consultation exercise undertaken in relation to our updated plans to build inlet and outlet pipes for Portsmouth Water's use to transfer spring water between Bedhampton Springs and the reservoir, as well as our proposals to construct shaft 1 ahead of the rest of the pipeline. It also summarises the feedback we received and the actions we are taking in response to this feedback. The feedback has informed our proposals and supports the updated planning application.

The consultation ran from 06 November to 18 December 2023. A consultation leaflet was distributed to 13,076 residents and businesses within Havant. Two public drop-in sessions were held in November, one at the Meridian Shopping Centre in Havant, and the second at Leigh Park Community Centre, and the second at A workshop was also held with the Havant Thicket Stakeholder Group at the Portsmouth Water offices in November.

The consultation had good levels of feedback and general support for our approach and proposals. We received:

- 381 responses
 - 181 paper feedback forms
 - 175 online feedback forms
 - 25 comments via other channels.

Feedback was anonymised but this report provides a breakdown of the gender and age of those responding to the feedback form.

Feedback to the question on what extent people agreed with our plans to build the inlet and outlet pipes suggests general support, with:

- 52 per cent agreeing or strongly agreeing (184 people)
- 39 per cent disagreeing or strongly disagreeing (137 people)

Of the 137 people who disagreed with the project, 70 per cent said this was due to the impact the scheme would have on Havant Rugby Club, and seven per cent said the reason was due to the possibility of including a pipe to enable the reservoir to be topped up with water from the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project.

The pipeline has now been realigned to go around the playing pitches at Havant Rugby Club and this application would not give Southern Water permission to use the pipelines to convey recycled water. If we exclude the percentages of those that stated they were disagreeing due to the impact to the rugby club or Southern Water's scheme, the percentage of respondents who disagreed with our inlet and outlet pipelines proposal is 9 per cent.

Regarding our proposals to build shaft 1 ahead of the rest of the pipeline:

- 45 per cent had no concerns
- 13 per cent were unsure
- 41 per cent did raise concerns.

Of those that said they had concerns:

- 18 per cent gave no reason
- 17 per cent were concerned about installing shaft 1 ahead of approval being given for the main pipeline scheme
- 15 per cent were concerned about the pipeline scheme as a whole
- 51 per cent were concerned about the impact on Havant Rugby Club, with the majority of these people suggesting that we should redesignate shaft 1 as the launch shaft instead of shaft 2 to reduce the impact on the rugby club (this impact has now been mitigated by realigning the pipeline route around the playing pitches).

The feedback on the advanced Shaft 1 scheme informed the reserved matters application which was submitted in March 2024.

All feedback has been shared with the reservoir pipelines project team and this report identifies how it has been addressed within the planning application.

1. What we did

1.1. Planning background

In October 2021, Portsmouth Water's secured hybrid planning permission for Havant Thicket Reservoir from Havant Borough Council (ref. APP/20/00990) and East Hampshire District Council (ref. 51680/001), and an outline planning permission for the associated pipeline, between the reservoir and Bedhampton springs and pumping station, from Havant Borough Council (ref. APP/20/00991).

Following the planning approvals, Portsmouth Water and its appointed pipeline construction contractor (Ward & Burke Construction Ltd) have been investigating ways to improve the route of the pipeline, to further reduce its impact on local communities and the environment. This is in light of alternative innovative construction techniques, which would allow the scheme to be delivered more efficiently and effectively. As a result, a new pipeline route and design were identified and consulted upon in February and March 2023.

Since then, there has been a change in approach to delivering additional resilience to the water network, with a dual pipeline now being proposed. The two pipelines would be used by Portsmouth Water to pump spring water to the reservoir and draw it out when needed. This would mean the scheme could continue to operate if maintenance was required on one of the pipelines.

The pipelines could also potentially be used by Southern Water in the future, if it receives development consents for its water recycling scheme, the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (its Development Consent Order is due to be submitted in Summer 2025).

A combined approach means that, if Southern Water's proposals for water recycling are agreed in the future, residents won't need to experience additional disruption. It would also reduce the environmental impact and it's estimated that taking this futureproofing approach could provide significant cost savings, compared to installing separate new infrastructure at a later stage. This would provide better value for money for Southern Water customers, who are ultimately paying for the Havant Thicket Reservoir scheme - both the approved project which is in progress and the water recycling proposals if they go ahead.

The new water pipes would be installed inside two adjacent tunnels which would be constructed at the same time to ensure maximum efficiency is achieved, with construction programme durations, and subsequent disruption to local residents minimised.

The change in approach, pipeline route and design, needs a new planning approval. A new full planning application has been prepared for the revised pipeline route and design supported by a revised Environmental Statement.

During a six-week consultation in November and December 2023, we consulted on the new pipeline route and design. This consultation report has been prepared to share the results of this recent consultation and identify how the feedback has been addressed in the new planning application.

1.2. Community Engagement 2004 - 2023

Extensive community engagement has been carried out since 2004 on the Havant Thicket Reservoir Project. The work undertaken to prepare the Outline Plan in 2009 was informed by a series of public exhibitions in 2008.

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) that accompanied the approved planning applications details the community engagement and consultation activity undertaken by Portsmouth Water in relation to the Havant Thicket Reservoir Scheme between 2004 and 2020.

It has been Portsmouth Water's aim to have a public consultation framework which will enable the local community, local businesses and other stakeholders to understand the need for the Scheme, to consider the options and raise any issues they may have, and to put forward their ideas and suggestions for the Scheme.

Portsmouth Water set up a dedicated reservoir project stakeholder group in 2004, made up of representatives from the local community and environmental organisations. The group continues to meet on a quarterly basis. There has also been an ongoing programme of community engagement, by providing presentations to local groups, attending local events and engaging with local schools.

In 2009, the reservoir plans were put on hold for reasons of cost and need, but in 2019 the Government approved the need for the Scheme. To continue to maintain awareness throughout the period 2009 to 2018 presentations were given to interested groups, including schools, as well as other engagement activities. Portsmouth Water renewed engagement on the Scheme in 2018 with a formal consultation on its draft Water

Resources Management Plan and Business Plan for 2020 to 2025, the results of which showed that 87% of more than 2,000 respondents supported the plans for the reservoir.

There have been formal consultation periods in 2008 and 2020, as well as drop-in public exhibitions in November 2019. In 2008, and again in 2019, dedicated websites were set up and newsletters sent out, along with regular updates via email, post, media and social media. The consultation in 2008 included 11 public exhibitions. Feedback demonstrated a high level of support for the reservoir proposals and, where concerns were expressed, people accepted that some impacts were an inevitable consequence of a project of this scale and nature.

In Spring 2020, due to the Covid-19 situation, it wasn't possible to have face-to-face engagement, so Portsmouth Water ran a series of public webinars that included interviews with the project team as well as a live Q&A, which was very well received. A large promotional campaign was launched to reach as many people as possible, including posting 50,000 leaflets to local households with details on how to get involved and find out more. Both consultations included on and offline materials and methods to reach as wide an audience as possible. The consultation was a great success, with good levels of feedback received and majority support (80%) for the approach and the proposals.

As well as the formal consultation periods and ongoing engagement activities, Portsmouth Water carried out both qualitative and quantitative customer insight research to understand the attitudes and views of customers in the vicinity of the reservoir as well as further afield. In May 2019 they undertook qualitative research, specifically focus groups, and this was followed by 100 quantitative telephone interviews carried out in January 2020. A quantitative online survey for young people aged 12-18 was also carried out during June/July 2020 which received 40 responses.

Feedback received since 2004 has demonstrated a high level of support for the reservoir proposals, most recently with 80 per cent of people completing the consultation feedback forms during the 2020 public consultation period either strongly agreeing or agreeing with the proposals, and 90 per cent support from young people.

Alongside the data extracted from the 2020 consultation feedback form, there was a large number of comments which came in from the various channels used. Portsmouth Water responded to each theme and a Spring Consultation Report was published in August 2020 which included a 'you said, we did' section.

The most frequent concerns with the Scheme related to the loss of ancient woodland and traffic impacts. The design work in 2019 and 2020 took on board many of the stakeholder and community concerns and included measures to reduce impacts on ancient woodland and Staunton Country Park, including realignment of the embankment, relocating the visitor car park, retaining an area of woodland within the wetland and redesigning the pipeline route to avoid Great Copse. In response to the 2020 consultation, a new approach to access was developed which combined both the north and south access options. This will 'dilute' the construction and visitor traffic that will use either route, and reduce the loss of ancient woodland there by 45 per cent by halving the width of the proposed northern access route into the Site.

Since the planning applications were approved in 2021, Portsmouth Water and its reservoir and pipeline contractors have met regularly with the Havant Thicket Stakeholder Forum to share progress, with site enabling and construction works and engage members on changes to the scheme and detailed planning applications.

In early 2023, public consultation was held on a change in the approved pipeline route and design. Portsmouth Water proposed tunnelling of some of the pipeline between Bedhampton Springs and Havant Thicket Reservoir rather than open cut construction, they also identified that they were exploring the possibility of incorporating part of Southern Water's pipeline for the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project within this tunnel. Doing this would provide a significant opportunity to further reduce disruption in the area if Southern Water's project is approved, by avoiding the need to build another tunnel along a similar route. As part of this exploration, a question was included in the consultation leaflet asking what respondents thought about the potential to combine the Southern Water and Portsmouth Water pipelines in one tunnel project.

Feedback to the question on what extent people agreed with the changes to the pipeline scheme suggested general support, with over 60% agreeing or strongly agreeing with the new proposals. The main reasons given for support were that the new route was more direct, and that micro tunnelling was a better method causing less disruption. Twelve per cent of respondents were 'neutral' and 16% said they disagreed or strongly disagreed with the project. If the percentages of those that stated they were disagreeing to the reservoir or Southern Water's scheme were excluded, the actual percentage of respondents who disagreed with the revised pipeline scheme was 6%.

There were relatively few concerns with the changes to the pipeline scheme, the most frequent being construction impact and the open cut sections through green spaces such as Havant Rugby Club.

1.3. Further consultation on the revised pipeline scheme

In late 2023, we consulted on our updated plans to build inlet and outlet pipes for Portsmouth Water's use to transfer spring water between Bedhampton Springs and the reservoir, as well as our proposals to construct shaft 1 ahead of the rest of the pipeline. Our consultation ran from 06 November to 18 December 2023.

Our approach to consultation included distributing a consultation leaflet to 13,076 residents and businesses around Havant, we used the same distribution area as we did for our previous consultation in early 2023. We also held two public drop-in sessions: the first was on Saturday 1 November at the Meridian Shopping Centre in Havant, and the second on Thursday 16 November at the Leigh Park Community Centre. In addition, we held a workshop with the Havant Thicket Stakeholder Forum at the Portsmouth Water office in Havant on Wednesday 22 November 2023.

1.4. Materials

We created the following materials to explain the changes to our proposals:

- An eight-page consultation leaflet, in both printed and digital formats.
- A feedback form, in both online and printed formats, including a freepost envelope to return to Portsmouth Water.
- Use of the dedicated Havant Thicket Reservoir page on Portsmouth Water's website [A New Reservoir in the South East | Portsmouth Water](#).
- Consultation microsite - [Reservoir pipeline | Havant Thicket Reservoir project \(engagementhq.com\)](#).
- Digital map-based tool to allow people to view the route in more detail was available at each of the events, and on the website.

1.5. Methods

We used a combination of channels to present our proposals and capture feedback, including:

- Continuing engagement with key stakeholders and statutory consultees via email and telephone.
- Two public drop-in sessions and a workshop with the Havant Thicket Stakeholder Forum where we presented the changes to our proposals, we also included a digital map where stakeholders could view the route. We had around 100 visitors across the two public events and 19 at the stakeholder event.
- A mailout of printed copies of the consultation leaflet, feedback form and freepost envelope, which was sent to 13,076 residents and businesses.
- Regular posts on Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn.
- Via the Portsmouth Water email address.
- A consultation microsite, where users could submit feedback via digital forms, a map-based tool, and Q&A boxes.

Questions submitted via the phone, microsite, email, social media, and post were individually answered throughout the consultation period.

1.6. Promotion

The consultation was advertised using a combination of digital and printed methods, including:

- A leaflet posted to 13,076 local households and businesses ahead of the consultation, with details on how to get involved and find out more.
- Four half page adverts, and one front page advert, in Portsmouth News (print).
- 60,000 display adverts in Portsmouth News (online).
- Banners on the Portsmouth Water website.
- Paid Facebook promotion which reached 7,576.
- Organic Facebook content which reached approximately 5,000
- Email updates to stakeholders.
- E-newsletters to 416 subscribers.
- Project website which had more than 2,800 visitors.
- Posters on site and in local shops and the local library.

1.7. Archive

You can still find lots of information on the project website - [Reservoir pipeline | Havant Thicket Reservoir project \(engagementhq.com\)](https://www.engagementhq.com/Reservoir-pipeline-Havant-Thicket-Reservoir-project).

2. How it went

The consultation on the changes to our proposals for the revised pipeline scheme was deemed a success due to the good levels of feedback received and general support for the changes to the Portsmouth Water pipeline route and design.

2.1. Key metrics

In total, we received:

- 381 items of feedback, including 181 paper feedback forms, 175 online feedback forms, 25 comments from other channels.
- Over 1,800 visits to the consultation microsite pages.
- Approximately 100 attendees across two public drop-in sessions, and 19 to the stakeholder session.
- A total Facebook reach of more than 12,500.
- Four half page adverts in Portsmouth News (print).
- 60,000 display adverts in Portsmouth News (online).

2.2. Who responded?

Looking at responses to the public feedback form, most respondents were male, and of those that provided their age, the majority of people were aged 65 or over.

Table 2-1: Gender of feedback form respondents

Gender	Online	Paper	Total (of 345)
Male	123	95	218 (63.19%)
Female	51	72	123 (35.65%)
I describe my gender in another way	0	0	0 (0.00%)
Prefer not to say	2	2	4 (1.16%)

Table 2-2: Age of feedback form respondents

Age	Online	Paper	Total (of 350)
Under 18	1	0	1 (0.29%)
18-24	3	0	3 (0.86%)
25-34	24	4	28 (8.00%)
35-44	25	10	35 (10.00%)
45-54	36	11	47 (13.43%)
55-64	32	38	70 (20.00%)
65 and over	54	112	166 (47.43%)

3. The feedback

3.1. Multiple-choice questions

Responses to the multiple-choice question on what extent people agree or disagree with our changed pipeline route and design suggests overall support, with over 52% agreeing or strongly agreeing. Of the 137 people (39%) that indicated they disagreed or strongly disagreed with the project, 70% said the reason was due to the impact the scheme would have on Havant Rugby Club, and 7% per cent said the reason was due to the possibility of including a pipe to enable the reservoir to be topped up with water from the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project. If we exclude the percentages of those that stated they were disagreeing due to the impact to the rugby club or Southern Water's scheme, the percentage of respondents who disagreed with the pipelines scheme is 9%.

Regarding our proposals to build shaft 1 ahead of the rest of the pipeline, 45% had no concerns, 13% were unsure, and 41% did raise concerns. Of those that said they had concerns, 18% gave no reason, 15% gave reasons to do with the pipeline scheme, and 51% stated their concerns were about the impact on Havant Rugby Club, with most of them suggesting that we should redesignate shaft 1 as the launch shaft instead of shaft 2 to reduce the impact on the rugby club. Approximately 17% gave concerns about the plan to install shaft 1 ahead of time, with the main concern being the impact during construction, and that no work should be done until the whole route is finalised and approved.

Table 3-1: Question 1 - multiple-choice feedback

To what extent do you agree or disagree with our plans to build the inlet and outlet pipes for Portsmouth Water's use only to transfer spring water between Bedhampton Springs and the reservoir?

Sentiment	Total (of 351)
Strongly agree	109 (31.05%)
Agree	75 (21.37%)
Neutral	26 (7.41%)
Disagree	16 (4.56%)
Strongly disagree	121 (34.47%)
Don't know	4 (1.14%)

Table 3-2: Question 2 - multiple-choice feedback

Do you have concerns with our plans to install Shaft 1 of the pipeline in advance of building the wider pipeline scheme?

Sentiment	Total (of 348)
Yes	144 (41.38%)
No	158 (45.40%)
Unsure	46 (13.22%)

3.2. Public feedback themes

While the multiple-choice feedback above suggests strong public support for the pipeline, the feedback form was designed to capture why people feel the way they do and to encourage them to raise any concerns they have and to make suggestions. The tables below list all themes identified via the feedback forms and other channels. Each of the themes have been sorted into areas of support, questions, concerns, and comments/suggestions. A response identification number is listed for each theme, linking to a response provided in section 4 of this report. Areas of support for our proposals don't require a specific action and have been listed as 'N/A'. These themes, along with all the feedback, have been shared with the project team.

Whilst we didn't include specific questions about the reservoir or Southern Water's pipeline for the Hampshire Water Transfer and Recycling Project within our feedback form, a substantial number of people gave their thoughts on both, so we've included their views and provided responses where applicable.

Public Feedback on Plans to build Inlet and Outlet Pipes

Those who agreed with our plans to build the inlet and outlet pipes for Portsmouth Water's use only, said that the plan was sensible, and caveated that by saying that the pipe should only carry spring water. People also felt that our plans would help futureproof water supplies, and several people feel that we are the experts, and if we believe it should be done, then they trust that.

People also felt that this option was less damaging to the immediate environment, and less intrusive, and were happy about the prospect of Portsmouth Water not working with Southern Water.

The main concern people had was the impact on the rugby club. The feedback was that the pitches are heavily used by the community and them being out of action would be incredibly detrimental.

Some people also felt that once the two pipelines are in place, it will be easier for Southern Water to use the pipes, which people aren't happy with.

Table 3-3: public feedback on our plans to build the inlet and outlet pipes for Portsmouth Water's use only to transfer spring water between Bedhampton Springs and the reservoir.

Support	Response ID
We're happy so long as it's beneficial for communities and the environment	N/A
Having two pipes makes sense	N/A
It is good as it allows one pipeline to be worked on when the other is in operation	N/A
It is good changes have been made with the local community in mind	N/A
Plans will be beneficial in the long run	N/A
Plans will help to futureproof water supply	N/A
Plans will improve productivity	N/A
Plans will mean less environmental impact	N/A
Project allows for modern and efficient water infrastructure	N/A
The finished scheme will be worth the disruption during construction	N/A
The new pipeline route will be less disruptive	N/A
The pipeline is required	N/A
The scheme is necessary to improve our water supply	N/A
The scheme will benefit future generations	N/A
The use of microboring is preferable to cut and cover techniques	N/A
The wider pipeline seems like a progressive step	N/A

This is good forward planning	N/A
We agree with your plans as it will prevent wasting spring water which otherwise would have flowed out to sea	N/A
We trust Portsmouth Water to maintain fresh spring water	N/A
We trust your proposals as you are the experts	N/A
Your proposals will mean less disruption during construction	N/A
Your revised plans are an improvement	N/A
Questions	Response ID
Are two pipelines necessary? Please can you clarify why you've changed your proposals from one pipe to two?	3
Can launch shaft be located near Bedhampton to reduce impact on Havant Rugby Club?	2
Can we have access to the online pipeline route map?	4
Can we have more detail on what noise/vibration levels we can expect during the tunnelling operation?	1
Can you provide assurance that the subterranean aquifers won't be damaged during the tunnel boring process	1
Can you provide cost benefit analysis to show that building two separate tunnels will have less impact on the environment and community than the original single tunnel.	3
Do you have a traffic management plan in place?	1
Have you considered boring the tunnels from Shaft 8 all the way to Shaft 1 with just recovery shafts in between?	4
Have you consulted impacted schools directly?	8
Have you taken into account the narrowness of Stockheath Lane between Barncroft Way and Riders Lane, as well as the congestion that occurs during school drop-off and pickup times?	1
How large are shafts 2 to 8?	9
How long will construction take?	1
How many trees do you need to fell to construct the pipeline?	6
How secure will access to the shafts be?	9
How will your work affect properties with own wells/spring water access?	1
Regarding employment, will the use of microtunnelling mean less people will be employed on the project than your previous cut and cover plan?	11
Under what circumstances would water need to be added and removed at the same time?	3

What are your parking plans for site staff?	1
What are your plans to minimise traffic disruption on Stockheath Lane?	1
What compensation will you provide for those impacted most during construction?	1
What impact will this project have on our road and rail systems?	1
What other government departments are you working with?	8
What will happen if the pipe gets damaged and causes flooding?	5
What will happen if you strike the artesian water source during construction of the pipeline?	1
What will shaft 4 look like once complete?	9
Which areas will be served by your pipeline?	10
Why can you not put the two pipelines into one tunnel?	3
Will shaft 4 be 6m or 13m?	9
Will the landscape be reinstated after installing the shafts or will there be a building over them?	2
Will the planning application include details for miscellaneous structures associated with the pipeline such as washouts and air vents (including maintenance details)	13
Will the scheme impact local water quality?	7
Will there be overnight working?	1
Concerns	Response ID
Concern about impact during construction	1
Concern about the proximity of some shafts to residential properties	4
Concern over damage being done to the habitat of dormice at Hazleton end of Leigh Park	6
Concern over disruption to cycle and walking routes along Hermitage Stream	1
Concern over flooding once pipeline is built/if pipes get damaged	5
Concern that you will need to use noisy generators for power during construction	1
Concern that you're not being honest with residents	3
Concerned about access to Bidbury School during construction	1
Concerned about any potential impact on the Hermitage Stream and Riders Lane Stream and surrounding green spaces/nature corridors	6

Concerned about impact on Havant Rugby Club	2
Concerned about location of shaft 2 and the impact on Bidbury School drop off	4
Concerned about pipeline going through Bidbury Mead and the impact on play facilities	4
Concerned about proximity of route to residents	4
Concerned about taking water away from local wildlife	6
Concerned about the effect that taking water from Bedhampton Springs will have on local nature	6
Concerned about the impact on schools and recreational activities	1
Concerned about the impact on schools surrounding Havant Rugby Club	2
Concerned about the impact on water quality and supply	7
Concerned over what will happen if the pipes start leaking	5
Concerned that having two pipes will open the way for alternative uses	3
Concerned that installing two pipes will make it easier for Southern Water to go ahead with their recycled water plan/feels like a done deal	3
Concerned that the new route will now severely impact some local schools	4
Do not believe maps give true representation of the size of compounds needed	4
Concerned about the impact to the environment	6
Having inlet and outlet pipes doesn't make sense as why would you be filling and emptying the reservoir at the same time?	3
Project is too costly	10
The pipeline route isn't clear	4
Using the stream in Corhampton as an overflow will cause flooding	5
You will go ahead regardless of public opinion	3
Comments/suggestions	Response ID
Both pipes should only be used by Portsmouth Water	3
Do not want the pipeline to go across or beneath Bedhampton Mariners Cricket Pitch	4
Ensure you keep us regularly updated during construction	1
Given the elections in May 2024, you should positively engage opposition party councillors	8

I hope the rugby field and parking areas will be restored properly once work is complete	2
If you go ahead, you should provide new pitches for Havant Rugby Club	2
Money would be better spent on fixing leaks/mending existing pipes	10
Pipes should be designed for easy maintenance	9
Pipes should not be used for recycled water, they should be used for spring water only	3
Please provide a road-by-road plan to scale of the pipeline route, with all roads and pavements in the area labelled.	4
The pipeline route and plan should have been thought through before the reservoir was approved	4
There doesn't appear to have been sufficient engagement on your new proposals, especially with those impacted most.	8
We need a more detailed construction management plan	1
Would appreciate more information on the emergency discharge point of anticipated effects downstream of emergency discharge.	9
You are changing the plan again!	3
You can tap into the spring from the warren, and its closer to the reservoir and at a cheaper cost.	4
You need to consider St Thomas More's Primary School in future plans as their playground is adjacent to the proposed work boundary around Hooks Lane playing field.	4
You need to ensure the project is led by Portsmouth Water, not Southern Water	3
You should ensure that water quality is monitored	7
You should ensure you create jobs for local communities	11
You should go back to the original plan	3
You should install this in Winchester if that's who needs the water	10
You should invest in desalination	10
You should only have one pipe to give less chance of contamination from Southern Water	3
You should put the second pipeline tunnel on hold in case recycling scheme doesn't go ahead	3
You should talk to your customers about how their money is being spent	8

Public Feedback on Plans to Install Shaft 1 in Advance of Pipeline Scheme

The main reasons that people supporting our plans to install shaft 1 in advance of the wider pipeline was that this would provide a reduction in the impact of construction, the fact that shaft 1 is located adjacent to Portsmouth Water-owned land so won't affect the public too much. That building shaft 1 ahead of the rest of the

scheme would be a good way of refining our construction techniques ahead of the main pipeline build. People also felt that we needed to start somewhere and that they trusted our expertise in suggesting this.

However, a number of people were unsure of what shaft 1 was, where it was located, and what the impact of constructing the shaft would be, so felt they couldn't comment properly.

The main reasons for concern with building shaft 1 first, was the worry about increased disruption, such as from noise and vibration, the view that it would appear that the rest of the scheme would go ahead, even though people believe no work should start until the entire scheme is fully agreed. There were also several comments that no work should start until we could guarantee that the pipes wouldn't be used for recycled water.

The main suggestion when talking about shaft 1 was that we should consider redesignating shaft 1 as a launch shaft instead of shaft 2, to reduce the impact on Havant Rugby Club.

Table 3-4: public feedback on our plans to install Shaft 1 of the pipeline in advance of building the wider pipeline scheme.

Support	Response ID
Installing shaft 1 before the rest of the pipeline makes sense	N/A
Installing shaft 1 before the rest of the pipeline will reduce construction impact	N/A
Installing shaft 1 first is a good idea, as doing this on your own land means you can refine construction techniques before working on public land	N/A
Microtunnelling is the best construction method to minimise disruption	N/A
No concerns and it won't be visible once installed	N/A
No concerns, you have got to start somewhere	N/A
No objection as it's your land and will have little effect on residents	N/A
Plans will mean less environmental impact	N/A
We trust you if you say shaft 1 can be installed before the rest of the pipeline	N/A
Questions	Response ID
How noisy will the works be?	15
What is the timescale for completion?	15
What will the traffic impact be?	15
What will you do to revert back to green space?	2
Concerns	Response ID
Concern about impact during construction	15
Concerned about disruption from the tunnelling work	15
Concerned about noise and vibration during construction	15
Installing shaft 1 before the rest of the scheme will prolong disruption to the community	17
The location for shaft for pipeline 1 is where artesian springs come to the surface i.e. the water is under pressure.	16
There is a danger that construction activities onsite may spoil the water by leaching into the underground spring network.	16
Comments/suggestions	Response ID

Installing shaft 1 ahead of the wider pipeline scheme is making assumptions that the rest of the scheme will definitely go ahead	17
No work should start until there are guarantees that the pipes won't be used for recycled water	17
The land is currently owned by Portsmouth Water but will soon pass to the hands of a property developer who will then build over 100 houses on the site	16
Unsure of precise location for shaft 1	18
Unsure what installing shaft 1 early will involve	18
Unsure what shaft 1 is and why it's needed	18
We are unsure of the technology you're using and what it involves	18
You should consider redesignating shaft 1 as a launch shaft instead of shaft 2 to reduce the impact on Havant rugby club	16
You should make shaft 2 the launch shaft which would reduce longer term disruption	16
You shouldn't carry out advanced works	17
You shouldn't start work on shaft 1 until the wider pipeline scheme design is fully agreed	17
Unless shaft 1 is required for the previously approved pipeline, it would be premature to build it before the rest is approved.	17

Although we weren't consulting on the reservoir scheme itself, many people provided comments, which we've captured below.

Table 3-5: public feedback on the overall reservoir scheme

Support	Response ID
The Reservoir is needed	N/A
The scheme is needed for the future	N/A
Plans will help futureproof water supply	N/A
The reservoir could be wonderful if done right	N/A
Questions	Response ID
Who is all the extra water for? Who will benefit?	20
Have you considered using the spoil from constructing the tunnel to construct the reservoir dam embankment?	21
Which water course will feed into the reservoir?	20
Why won't the spring water from "the Lavant" springs at Finchdean + Chalton be used to fill the reservoir	20
Will effluent water from sewage treatment plants be used to supply the reservoir?	20
Concerns	Response ID
Concerned that the reservoir will not benefit residents of Bedhampton	10
We weren't told the reservoir would be fed from Bedhampton springs	20

Concerned about other Water companies using the reservoir	20
It's a shame completing the reservoir will be delayed	19
Comments/suggestions	Response ID
Building the reservoir is long overdue and is taking too long, just get on with it	19
We don't believe you need to use a natural spring to replenish the reservoir	20

Table 3-6: public feedback on use of the pipeline tunnel for the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling scheme

Although we were not consulting on the use of the pipeline tunnel for the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling scheme, people did provide their feedback on this, which has been included in the table below.

Questions	Response ID
Can you guarantee that raw sewage won't enter the reservoir?	22
How will residents be compensated if you spoil their existing drinking water?	24
Will your plans impact Southern Water discharging raw sewage into our local water ways?	23
Concerns	Response ID
Concern over the use of recycled water and it being used as drinking water	24
Concerned about recycled water being used due to the unknown risk factors associated with potential biological, viral, and chemical contamination	24
Concerned about Southern Water's reputation with regards to sewage	23
Concerned about wastewater mixing with spring water	22
Do not trust Southern Water and don't want them involved at all	22
Objection to Southern Water putting recycled water into the reservoir	22
Concerned about recycled/wastewater being used in the reservoir	22
Object to Southern Water involvement/recycled water plan	22
Comments/suggestions	Response ID
Please assure us that Southern Water won't have access to use the pipes for recycled water	22
Leigh Park should not have to suffer the consequences of Southern Water not making adequate water storage facilities available for their customers.	22
You need to ensure that the water used in the pipes can't be contaminated	22

4. What we're doing about it

The tables below provide responses to the feedback received, explaining what we're doing about the issues raised. To avoid repetition, we've grouped the issues into key themes.

Table 4-1: Our responses to your comments on our plans to build the inlet and outlet pipes for Portsmouth Water's use only, to transfer spring water between Bedhampton Springs and the reservoir.

Response code	You said	Our response
1	Concern over the increased construction impact on residents, schools, public rights of way, streams, and buildings. Specifically, traffic – including contractor parking arrangements, noisy generators, and vibration and questioning what compensation will be provided. Also concern over damage during the tunnelling process. There were questions over the duration of construction, whether we had full construction management plan in place, and the requirement to keep people updated.	Under the current timeline, work to build the new pipelines would start in late 2024, with completion by mid-2027. So, around two and a half years in total. Our original plan was to install most of the reservoir pipeline using an 'open cut' method - where engineers would dig down from the road or land, lay a pipe in a trench and then fill in the ground above it. A single pipe would have been put in, to both transport spring water to the reservoir and take it out again when needed. Under the proposed new plan, two pipes would be installed – one pipe to take water up to the reservoir, and the other to take it out again as required. Micro-tunnelling would be used along half (2.5km) of the total route, to build a concrete tunnel for each pipe to be installed in, with the tunnels constructed next to each other, section by section, without the need to dig a trench for the pipes to go in. This approach allows a more direct route to be taken. Some sections of the pipelines, going via open green spaces, would be installed using the 'open cut' method, with both pipes put in the same trench. This is to minimise costs, in the interests of value for money for customers, while keeping disruption and impact on the environment to a minimum. Minimising impact on communities Micro-tunnelling is a well-established and trusted method of installing pipelines, in which a series of concrete pipe sections are pushed, using hydraulic jacking, through the ground behind a Micro-Tunnel Boring Machine (MTBM) – a smaller type of tunnelling machine about the size of a small van. Using this approach, the new water pipelines would be installed inside two pipe tunnels that would be next to each other. The tunnels would up to 2.5 metres wide, formed by concrete pipe sections installed at a depth of between 3 metres and 10 metres. This is well below roads, footpaths, public spaces, utilities like gas and water pipes and electricity cables and tree roots. The pipeline route would also avoid going directly under buildings, although it would pass well under any foundations in any case. Each tunnel section would begin and end via an access shaft, to allow the Micro-Tunnel Boring Machine to be lowered in and taken out as needed. It would also enable the concrete sections to be

Response code	You said	Our response
		assembled in the shaft before they were pushed through behind the boring machine. Once work to build the pipelines is completed, the access shafts would be filled in and the areas where they were installed would be fully reinstated to their original state, if not better. All that would be visible would be manhole covers, with the manholes needed for access for maintenance. Using micro-tunnelling results in less disruption to local communities compared to the original open cut method that was proposed. Installing two pipelines at the same time means that, if the proposals for water recycling are approved in the future, residents won't need to experience additional disruption from the construction of another pipeline. The contractors we have appointed to install the new pipelines, Ward & Burke, have a long and successful track record of building pipelines using micro-tunnelling - with around 150kms of pipe installed by them to date. We are working with Ward & Burke and liaise closely with Havant Borough Council, as the relevant Local Planning Authority, to develop a detailed and comprehensive Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the new pipeline. For example, this would include an agreed limit on noise levels from construction work. This plan would be based on feedback from community representatives, local residents and others (such as contacts from local schools) on the new route and design, and would be shared with local communities for their further review and input before it's finalised and approved by the council. Our overall aim is to ensure everyone's safety and minimise disruption and inconvenience for local communities, while delivering the reservoir pipelines efficiently and effectively. Before and during construction in particular, we would encourage anyone with questions or concerns about the reservoir pipeline scheme to get in touch with us through our normal Customer Service points of contact. The impact of the pipeline construction works has been discussed with residents who attended the pipelines consultation public drop-in sessions that we held in Havant town centre and in Leigh Park in November 2023, as well as with a range of community representatives, such as local councillors, who attended the pipelines consultation stakeholder workshop we held later that same month. This was to gather people's comments, concerns and ideas to inform our planning application. It's also important to note that the new pipelines route has been devised to reduce disruption, especially in terms of full road closures and for local schools, as much as possible. It would have significantly less impact than the originally proposed pipeline scheme using an 'open cut' trench installation method, an approach that would have required rolling roadblocks on multiple different key roads within the local area. Under our latest pipelines proposals, there are currently three short road closures planned during the scheme, for the required culvert improvement works on the Riders Lane Stream.

Response code	You said	Our response
		We are also working closely with Hampshire County Council, as the local highways authority, to agree the Construction Traffic Management Plan for our work. The range of measures to minimise any impact on local communities is yet to be finalised, but are likely to include a restriction on Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) movements during school drop-off and pick-up times, and a limit to the average number of HGV movements per day. The plan will contain information on vehicle movements and the routes that construction traffic will be permitted to take in the area. This will be independently reviewed by the local council when finalised and the permitted number of vehicle movements along each route will be agreed and enforced as part of the planning conditions for the reservoir pipelines scheme. Noise assessments are also being conducted as part of our planning work. These are looking at the impacts of noise from each of the proposed pipelines construction sites on nearby properties. The assessments will be considered by the council during the planning application process, to set the noise levels allowed, together with the required mitigations, along the pipelines route. Of course, noise levels will be closely monitored and enforced during construction. Working hours are to be agreed (by the council) as part of our construction plan, but, typically, they are likely to be 08:00 – 18:00, Monday to Friday, with a morning (08:00 – 14:00) Saturday shift. The working hours allowed will form part of the planning conditions for the pipelines. Groundwater is a factor that we've taken into account as we've developed our pipelines design and construction plan. The work we need to complete will not affect local groundwater levels or springs. Both the construction methods for the access shafts and the tunnels are capable of dealing with artesian groundwater pressures during construction. As these pressures have been identified early in the pipelines design and closely monitored, the scheme has been designed to accommodate them. Each tunnel section would begin and end via an access shaft, to allow the Micro-Tunnel Boring Machine to be lowered in and taken out as needed. It would also enable the concrete sections to be assembled in the shaft before they were pushed through behind the boring machine. Using micro-tunnelling results in less disruption to local communities compared to the original open cut method that was proposed.
2	Concern over the pipelines going through Havant Rugby Club, and the impact of the schools around the club. Assurance is required that the grounds will be properly restored and the rugby club provided with new pitches. .	We are very understanding of the concerns raised by Havant Rugby Club and those that use the facilities and have been fully committed to finding a solution which works for everyone. Members of our pipelines project team have liaised closely with officials from the rugby club and Havant Borough Council, which owns the playing fields, over the concerns. A consensus has been reached over realigning the proposed pipeline around the playing fields rather than diagonally across them. The scheme now only affects 'pitch 4' and a small training area close to Shaft 2 (known as Dingley Dell).

Response code	You said	Our response
		Discussions are still being held but agreement has been reached to reduce pitch 4, which is currently only used for youth training. The section of pipeline across the playing fields adjacent to Hooks Lane is opencut to ensure cost and programme efficiency. Portsmouth Water has a duty to ensure the best value for money to the Southern Water customers under OFWATs oversight and within the regulatory ODI dates set by OFWAT. Micro-tunnelling has been selected as the most economical advantageous solution for the majority of the route, but the open cut solution is more efficient in open areas such as this and also provides programme benefit from taking work off critical path too. All areas will be fully reinstated upon completion and the contractor undertaking the work is contracted to provide a 5-year landscaping aftercare service.
3	This isn't what was originally proposed, it feels like you'll just go ahead regardless of what the public say. Why has the plan changed, why are two pipes needed, can't they both go in one tunnel? It feels like this is just to make it easier for Southern Water to push through their recycled water scheme. Assurance is needed that the second pipe is for Portsmouth Water use only and will only be used for spring water?	With regards to the initial planning application for the Havant Thicket Reservoir project, Portsmouth Water was open and transparent throughout the process about potential future uses of the reservoir. Any changes to the current plans for the reservoir are subject to further consultation and planning approval. Installing a pipeline which could be used by Southern Water would not, in any way, pre-empt the approval of Southern Water's scheme. It would simply mean that if Southern Water were to receive permission for its plans in the future, the overall impact to residents, businesses and wildlife would be vastly reduced, as no additional pipeline between Bedhampton Springs and Havant Thicket Reservoir would be needed. Since we consulted in February and March of 2023, we have been exploring how the Havant Thicket Reservoir scheme could be improved to increase our resilience, potentially minimise disruption for residents and reduce the project's impact on the environment. This was explained in the opening part of our reservoir pipelines consultation leaflet that's been distributed to properties across the Havant area, as well as on our consultation webpage. We previously consulted on one pipeline to transport spring water between Bedhampton Springs and the reservoir. We are now proposing to install two separate pipelines instead. These two pipelines would be used by Portsmouth Water to pump spring water to the reservoir and draw it out when needed, with one pipe to transport water to the reservoir, and another to allow it to be taken out again. This would give us greater flexibility to respond to more frequent, longer droughts, allowing us to add and remove water from the reservoir at the same time. It would also mean the scheme could continue to operate if maintenance was required on one of the pipelines.

Response code	You said	Our response
		The pipelines could also potentially be used by Southern Water in the future, if it receives planning permission for its water recycling scheme, known as the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project. Putting the two pipelines in two separate concrete tunnels, rather than a larger single tunnel, would reduce the overall amount of excavation that would be needed, and, hence, the resulting vehicle movements to transport excavated material away and other associated activities. It would also mean less concrete and other materials would be required on the pipelines project and would, therefore, reduce the embedded carbon emissions. This change to a two-pipeline approach has happened as part of the design development of the project, with the objective of reducing the overall impact of the scheme. It also provides other benefits, such as improving the resilience of the pipelines. The planning application we will submit to Havant Borough Council will only seek permission for us to build two pipelines (inlet and outlet pipes) to transport spring water from Bedhampton to the reservoir and back again. A completely separate planning application (for a Development Consent Order) needs to be submitted by Southern Water for the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project. Only if Southern Water received planning consent for the water recycling scheme, could recycled water be transported within the pipelines. Southern Water will be publicly consulting on the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project in 2024. More information will be shared closer to the time. A combined approach simply means that, if proposals for water recycling are agreed in the future, residents won't need to experience additional disruption. It would also reduce the environmental impact and it's estimated that taking this futureproofing approach could deliver significant cost savings, compared to installing separate additional new infrastructure at a later stage. This would provide better value for money for Southern Water customers, who are ultimately paying for the Havant Thicket Reservoir scheme - both in terms of the approved project which is in progress and the water recycling proposals if they go ahead. The water industry's economic regulator Ofwat has been involved in discussions on our updated reservoir pipelines plan, and are supportive of it, as they agree that it's in the best interests of value for customers' money, the environment and society more broadly.
4	There is concern over the pipeline route, and that the maps provided aren't clear. Concerns include the route going through Bidbury Mead and that some of the pipeline shafts and pipes themselves are too close to residential properties or	As part of our recent pipeline consultation, we provided (and publicised) a detailed Google Earth-style online map, including scale drawings of the tunnelling access shafts, which was available on our dedicated consultation website here (the pipeline won't be located within the vicinity of Bidbury Mead). Please note that the planning 'Redline boundary' shown on this map is for indicative above ground working areas, rather than the actual working areas. These detailed working site layouts are provided as part of our revised reservoir pipelines planning application.

Response code	You said	Our response
	schools, such as shaft 2 being too close to Bidbury School.	All of the shafts are located within open space or unused land with sufficient space for construction. Once the pipeline has been constructed any above ground structures will be taken away and a manhole cover will be left (apart from at the Emergency Discharge site). There is no requirement for compulsory purchase of land or properties now or in the future. The pipeline will not go under any properties apart from the garages next to the railway (off Brunswick gardens) so there will be no impact on house prices. The pipeline has a design life of 80 years and will require little to no maintenance other than bi-annual inspections of valves and shafts from a manhole cover left at the surface. This would be undertaken by approximately two operators with a small van.
5	Concerned about flood risk from leaky or damaged pipes or from you using the stream in Corhampton as an overflow.	As well as constructing the new pipelines, work would also be carried out to allow water from Havant Thicket Reservoir to be released in an emergency situation to the Hermitage Stream in Leigh Park, some 2.4km south of the reservoir. The release point would be just north of where the Riders Lane Stream joins the Hermitage Stream, near Corhampton Crescent, from an emergency discharge chamber. This would allow water from the reservoir to be released safely into the Hermitage Stream, via the new pipeline, in the highly unlikely event of the water level in the reservoir needing to be lowered quickly, during an emergency situation, for example. We would have full control over the amount of water being released via the discharge chamber. In addition, culverts, or drainage channels, along the Riders Lane Stream, upstream of the above new release point, would also be upgraded, so that emergency discharge flows from the reservoir, passing via its spillway, could be safely accommodated without increasing local flood risks. The engineering designs for the new concrete release structure and the culvert upgrades on the Riders Lane stream have been developed based on detailed flood modelling of potential flows, including in both dry and very wet weather conditions, and factoring in the possible impacts of climate change. This means that the overall flows from the reservoir could be safely accommodated, even when it was raining heavily. This model has been reviewed and approved by the Environment Agency. A Flood Risk Assessment for the pipelines scheme will also be prepared and submitted to the Environment Agency for approval as part of the forthcoming pipelines planning application. In terms of addressing concerns about local flood risks, it's important to understand that the design and construction of reservoirs are very strictly controlled and regulated. Under the Reservoirs Act 1975, the design of reservoirs is supervised by an independent and government-approved engineer. They also inspect our work during construction and will have to confirm the reservoir meets the correct standards, before we'll be able to start filling it up, once it's built in a few years' time. Havant Thicket Reservoir being in place should actually reduce the risk of flooding locally, as it will hold excess water that could have caused issues elsewhere. We'll also have close control over the

Response code	You said	Our response
		water levels in the reservoir, because most of the water would need to be actively pumped up from the Bedhampton area via a proposed dedicated inlet pipeline. A separate outlet pipeline would also be in place to allow water to be taken out for supply to customers, as well as in the highly unlikely event of an emergency situation when the reservoir water levels needed to be reduced.
6	Concern about the environmental impact, including questioning how many trees would need to be felled, worry about the loss of habitat, and what impact this will have on wildlife, such as dormice. There is also concern that water will be taken away from wildlife, and that we don't need to use natural springs to replenish the reservoir.	The Havant Thicket Reservoir scheme, including the pipeline, is an environmentally led project. When the reservoir is full and operational from 2029, it will help to protect internationally rare chalk streams in Hampshire. Portsmouth Water is working closely with local community groups, including Friends of Hermitage Stream, to ensure that local streams, waterways and wildlife also benefit from this project. The new water pipe would be installed between five and 10 metres underground – this is well below both the Hermitage and Riders Lane Streams, as well as roads, footpaths, public spaces, utilities like gas and water pipes and electricity cables and tree roots. This new route for the new pipeline has been identified as it would have a lower impact on the environment, compared to the original route (which received formal planning approval in 2021). Water from the pipeline would not routinely enter either stream. However, an emergency discharge chamber would be constructed along the route to allow water from the reservoir to be released safely into the Hermitage Stream in the highly unlikely event that the water level in the reservoir needed to be lowered quickly. As with the original pipeline scheme, drainage channels along the Riders Lane Stream, downstream of the new reservoir, would also be upgraded, so that flows from the reservoir could be safely accommodated. The engineering design has been developed based on detailed modelling of potential flows, including in both dry and very wet conditions. This means that the streams would be able to safely take flows from the reservoir in an emergency, even if it was raining heavily. There is no loss of ancient woodland or veteran trees associated with the pipeline route and loss of all other trees has been minimised as far as possible. All works and tree losses are indicated in the planning drawings.
7	We want assurances that water quality and supply won't be compromised and that what you're proposing will actually improve the water system.	As with all of our water sources, any water from Havant Thicket Reservoir would be treated to meet strict drinking water standards before being supplied to customers. In normal conditions, there would be no change to our current arrangements for supply of water to our customers. Our Farlington Water Treatment Works would receive water directly from Bedhampton and Havant springs. The reservoir would not be used to supply Portsmouth Water customers on a routine basis. Under the already approved reservoir scheme, during a drought, spring water stored in the reservoir would be used to supply Portsmouth Water customers, primarily in the Havant and Portsmouth area. This will allow us to share water from our network further west with Southern Water.

Response code	You said	Our response
		Given this arrangement, if the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project is approved and implemented, Portsmouth Water customers would receive a mixture of spring water and treated recycled water from Havant Thicket Reservoir in drought and emergency conditions – for example, if we were not able to use our regular sources of water due to an engineering or other issue. Like all UK water companies, we are required to plan for a number of different future scenarios, which take into account changes to population levels, climate change and the need to leave more water in the environment, to benefit nature. In some of these scenarios, recycled water could be used more frequently as a source for Portsmouth Water customers from 2040 and beyond. Portsmouth Water will be in sole control of the water entering and leaving the reservoir. We already continuously monitor the quality of water at all of our sites with data automatically captured, analysed and checked in real time to ensure that we maintain excellent water quality that complies with regulatory standards. The same methods and control systems would apply to the water recycling plant. If there were any issues with the quality of the water being produced at the water recycling centre, the control system would automatically shut the plant down.
8	We want assurances that you're engaging with the right people, such as impacted schools. It doesn't feel there has been sufficient engagement, especially with your customers on how their money is being spent.	We remain fully committed to communicating and engaging with local people in an open and transparent manner, to raise awareness of what we want deliver, provide people with detailed information on our proposals and encourage and secure feedback from as many people as possible. We have provided clear information on our updated reservoir pipelines proposals for the consultation, such as via our consultation webpage and consultation leaflet. This was to give people detail on what has changed and why, with the option to receive further information. For example, attending one of the public drop-in sessions we held in Havant town centre and in Leigh Park, or by getting in touch with us via our consultation webpage, email or post, as many people did, to ask questions or ask for more detail on particular issues, with responses provided as quickly as possible. The consultation was widely publicised across the Havant area, via newspaper and online / social media advertising, as well as a hard copy consultation leaflet and feedback form being delivered directly to more than 20,000 properties in the areas surrounding the proposed pipelines route. We also spoke to landowners affected and shared information with a wide range of stakeholders, such as local councillors, and staged a stakeholder workshop to present our pipelines proposals and get people's views and ideas.
9	More information was requested on the pipeline technique and the shafts, such	Micro-tunnelling would be used along half (2.5km) of the total pipelines route, to build a concrete tunnel for each pipe to be installed in, with the tunnels constructed next to each other, section by

Response code	You said	Our response
	as what the shafts will look like and what sizes they will be.	section, without the need to dig a trench for the pipes to go in. This approach allows a more direct route to be taken. Micro-tunnelling is a technique in which a series of concrete pipe tunnel sections are pushed, using hydraulic jacking, through the ground behind a Micro-Tunnel Boring Machine (MTBM) – a smaller type of tunnelling machine about the size of a small van. Using this approach, the new water pipelines would be installed inside the pipe tunnels, which would be up to 2.5 metres wide, formed by concrete pipe sections installed at a depth of between 3 metres and 10 metres. This depth is well below roads, footpaths, public spaces, utilities like gas and water pipes and electricity cables, and tree roots. The pipeline route would also avoid going directly under buildings, although it would be installed much deeper than any foundations in any case. Each tunnelling section would begin and end via an access shaft, to allow the Micro-Tunnel Boring Machine (MTBM) to be lowered in and taken out as needed. It would also enable the concrete pipe sections, which would form the pipe tunnels, to be assembled in the shaft before they were pushed through behind the boring machine. These currently proposed ‘launch’ shafts (Shafts 2, 4, 5 and 7, moving south to north from the start of the pipelines south of the rail line in Bedhampton) would typically be 13 metres in diameter and would be surrounded by secure work compounds, with hoardings around the perimeter to prevent access by the public, 24-hour CCTV monitoring and security staff on site during the works. The ‘reception’ shafts, where the tunnel boring machine would be removed once it’s excavated a tunnel section, would be smaller between 7 and 9.5 metres in diameter, again within a secure compound. The ‘reception’ shafts are Shafts 1, 3, 6 and 8. Additionally, the emergency discharge shaft would be between 11 and 13 metres in diameter. This would form part of the emergency release structure that would be built next to the Hermitage Stream, just south of Corhampton Crescent in Leigh Park, to allow water from the reservoir to be safely taken out and released into the stream, in the highly unlikely event that water levels in the reservoir needed to be lowered for safety reasons.
10	Concern that the scheme is too costly and questioning who will be paying for it and who will be benefitting from it.	Ultimately, the Havant Thicket Reservoir project, including the new pipelines, is being paid for by Southern Water, through its drinking water customer bills. This means the scheme needs to provide the best value for customers’ money, minimising any impact on bills. Portsmouth Water customers are not paying for the reservoir project through their water bills. As with all of our water sources, any water from Havant Thicket Reservoir would be treated to meet strict drinking water standards before being supplied to customers. In normal conditions, there would be no change to our current arrangements for supply of water to our customers.

Response code	You said	Our response
		Our Farlington Water Treatment Works would receive water directly from Bedhampton and Havant springs. The reservoir would not be used to supply Portsmouth Water customers on a routine basis. Under the already approved reservoir scheme, during a drought, spring water stored in the reservoir would be used to supply Portsmouth Water customers, primarily in the Havant and Portsmouth area. This will allow us to share water from our network further west with Southern Water. Given this arrangement, if the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project is implemented, Portsmouth Water customers would receive a mixture of spring water and recycled water from Havant Thicket Reservoir in drought and emergency conditions – for example, if we were not able to use our regular sources of water due to an engineering or other issue. Like all UK water companies, we are required to plan for a number of different future scenarios, which take into account changes to population levels, climate change and the need to leave more water in the environment, to benefit nature. In some of these scenarios, recycled water could be used more frequently as a source for Portsmouth Water customers from 2040 and beyond.
11	Questions were raised around how the pipeline will benefit local employment	Putting local communities front and centre is vitally important to us and we're always looking for new ways to ensure you feel the benefits from the reservoir project. Our goal remains to maximise the potential of Havant Thicket Reservoir, for our region, for our communities and for nature. This includes leaving a really positive legacy by creating opportunities for local employment and skills development through the scheme, including the construction of the new pipelines. We're working closely with Havant Borough Council's Economic Development team to develop the Employment & Skills Plans for the reservoir scheme. Currently, the workforce involved in building the new pipelines will be made up of up to 65 people, with the goal of at least 35% of those roles being filled by people from the local area. The new pipelines route and design that we've developed would allow the scheme to be delivered more efficiently and effectively, with less disruption to local communities compared to the original approach.
12	Assurance was requested that only spring water will be used in the pipes and the reservoir.	The reservoir will be filled by taking excess spring water (groundwater) during the winter months from local springs. Currently, this excess water flows out to sea, so the reservoir will allow us to make better use of it, by storing the water for when it's needed during a drought. Groundwater levels will therefore not be impacted, with no water taken directly from streams or rivers. The amount of water we can take from any source, including the springs in the Havant area, is limited and closely regulated through an abstraction licence issued and monitored by the Environment Agency. We are currently applying for an abstraction licence to allow us to take excess spring water to fill the reservoir in the future.

Response code	You said	Our response
13	Questions around what the planning application will contain, such as will it provide details of miscellaneous structures associated with the pipeline?	The planning application will include drawings showing the entire pipeline route with cross sections, the construction compound layouts for each shaft, the internal shaft arrangements and the permanent above ground structures which are mainly at the Bedhampton pumping station site but there will also be a small utilities kiosk (3.2m high) and spillway at the Emergency Discharge chamber (south of Corhampton Crescent).
14	Other questions. Several questions were simply clarifications of what we are proposing. Questions like these were answered directly throughout the consultation, however, the information remains on our project website, which also provides ways that Portsmouth Water can be contacted.	Lots of information about the project is available on our website: Havant Thicket Reservoir project (engagementhq.com) including the options assessment for the pipeline; and a timeline for the construction.

Table 4-2: Our responses to your comments on our plans to install Shaft 1 of the pipeline in advance of building the wider pipeline scheme

Response code	You said	Our response
15	Concern about construction impact, including noise & vibration, and traffic impact..	Shaft 1 is located immediately south of the railway line with the Bedhampton Pumping Station site in a light industrial area off Palk Road next to the Portsmouth Water Bedhampton Pumping Station site. This land was formerly owned by Portsmouth Water but is now owned by Bellway Homes who are seeking planning permission to build housing on the site (part of the site is allocated for housing in the Havant Borough Local Plan). Installing the shaft in advance of any housing development will avoid delays to the redevelopment of the site but also minimise any potential construction impacts from the housing and pipeline developments taking place at the same time. There will be no pipelines installed in advance of the main pipeline scheme so no vibration from the micro tunnelling equipment. It will take 4 months to install the shaft.
16	Concerned about the location of shaft 1 being where the artesian springs come to the surface and where housing development will take place. Suggestions include redesignating shaft 1 as the	As part of the ground investigation works on the reservoir pipelines scheme, the spring pressures have been monitored to confirm the range of expected pressures during the pipeline construction works. Preventing potential contamination of the springs was also identified as being required during the outline design of the originally proposed reservoir pipeline scheme, and, as such, all the design

Response code	You said	Our response
	launch shaft to avoid impact to Havant Rugby Club.	development for the Bedhampton site has been carried out with close liaison between our reservoir pipeline contractors, Ward & Burke, and our own Water Supply Production and Water Quality teams. This is to ensure that the required construction work can be carried out safely and effectively, without any impact on the springs or water supplies to our customers. Similarly, all the reservoir pipeline works have been co-ordinated with the developer concerned, to make sure that both the pipeline and the housing development can be progressed safely within the site. The pipeline has now been re-aligned to avoid crossing all the playing pitches close to Havant Rugby Club. It will affect part of one pitch (not used for matches) and a training area but agreement has been reached to reduce pitch 4, which is currently only used for youth training.
17	By installing shaft 1 ahead of the rest of the pipeline, it makes it seem that everything else is a done deal. No work should start until there is assurance that the pipes won't be used for recycled water and the rest of the pipeline route is confirmed.	The two pipelines would be used by Portsmouth Water to pump spring water to the reservoir and draw it out when needed. It would mean the scheme could continue to operate if maintenance was required on one of the pipelines. The pipelines could also potentially be used by Southern Water in the future, if it receives development consents for its water recycling scheme, Hampshire Water Recycling and Water Transfer Project (its Development Consent Order is due to be submitted Summer 2025). A combined approach means that, <i>if</i> Southern Water's proposals for water recycling are agreed in the future, residents won't need to experience additional disruption. It would also reduce the environmental impact and it's estimated that taking this futureproofing approach could save over £100 million, compared to installing separate new infrastructure at a later stage. This would provide better value for money for Southern Water customers, who are ultimately paying for the Havant Thicket Reservoir scheme - both the approved project which is in progress and the water recycling proposals if they go ahead. The new water pipes would be installed inside two adjacent tunnels which would be constructed concurrently to ensure maximum efficiency is achieved, with construction programme durations, and subsequent disruption to local residents minimised. Shaft 1 is in the same location within the approved pipeline permission and the revised pipeline application. Installing it in advance would not affect how the revised pipeline application is determined, the Council will consider the route, design, likely impacts from the scheme and feedback from stakeholders and regulators to determine whether it is in line with planning policy.

Response code	You said	Our response
18	Unsure of location of shaft 1, what installing it will involve and why it is needed, can you provide more detail.	We are currently preparing a small planning application for Shaft 1 of the pipelines scheme only under the original outline pipeline planning permission – the first access shaft, near the start of the pipelines route in Bedhampton, that would be constructed for micro-tunnelling work to be carried out. This is with the aim of submitting the application to Havant Borough Council in early 2024. The site for Shaft 1 is on land which was previously owned by Portsmouth Water, immediately south of the railway line adjacent to Bedhampton Pumping Station. Being granted planning permission for Shaft 1 in its own right would allow the shaft only (no pipelines) to be installed ahead of any potential future development of this land. This would allow any development to go ahead, with clarity over Shaft 1 being in place. If the Shaft 1 planning application were successful, the shaft would be installed in Summer 2024. Once installed, the shaft would be left open with a temporary cover until used for tunnelling. Should the overall new pipelines scheme receive planning approval, the new pipelines would connect to Shaft 1 underground.

Table 4-3: Our responses to your comments on the overall reservoir scheme

Response code	You said	Our response
19	Encouragement to just get on with it. For many, the project has been talked about for too long and we need to get it done.	Portsmouth Water is working hard to progress the project, but it is important to consult the public before submitting our planning applications. While the idea for a reservoir at Havant Thicket has been discussed since they first purchased the site in the 1960s, the first detailed plans were not developed until 2008. Even though a public consultation showed lots of support for the project, sufficient need for the water couldn't be demonstrated at the time. The reason the project can go ahead now is the more regional approach to securing water resources for the wider Southeast. Southern Water need the additional water for their customers, having signed a legal agreement with the Environment Agency to reduce the amount of water they take from protected chalk streams. Following a revision to the scheme, it was important to go back to the public and consult them, as people's views could have changed over the years and many new people would have come to the area.

Response code	You said	Our response
20	Concern that it wasn't made public that the reservoir would be fed from Bedhampton Springs, and questioning how else the reservoir will be filled and whether effluent water will be used.	We're a community-orientated company and pride ourselves on doing the right thing. This includes helping our neighbour Southern Water to supply its customers with water, so it can reduce what it takes from the River Test and River Itchen in Hampshire, helping protect these rare and sensitive environments. Water is scarce in the South-East, with the region officially classed by the Environment Agency as 'water stressed'. Yet the impacts of climate change and population growth are increasing, and there is a need to leave more water in the environment to benefit nature. Southern Water has agreed to take less water from world-renowned chalk streams, the River Test and the River Itchen. This will leave the company with a significant deficit of water in its Hampshire supply area in the event of prolonged dry weather. We are in a position to help with a solution to this major challenge. This is because of the large number of natural springs in the Havant area which provide 30 per cent of the water we supply to our customers. These springs deliver a high quality, sustainable supply of water all year round and are thought to be the largest individual source of spring water in Europe. We're fortunate to have more water than we need at certain times of the year. In the winter, and during periods of high rainfall, there is a surplus of water from the springs in the Havant area, over and above what we need for our customers. This surplus currently flows straight out to sea. We can make better use of this surplus water by storing it in Havant Thicket Reservoir in Havant, which we are building and will operate. The reservoir will enable us to provide up to 21 million litres of water a day to Southern Water, when needed. We received planning permission for the reservoir project, as described above, in late 2021. Havant Thicket Reservoir will be filled by taking excess spring water (groundwater) during the winter months from local springs. Groundwater / Spring levels will therefore not be impacted, with no water taken directly from streams or rivers. The amount of water we can take from any source, including the springs in the Havant area, is limited and closely regulated through an abstraction licence issued and monitored by the Environment Agency. We are currently applying for an abstraction licence to allow us to take excess spring water to fill the reservoir in the future. As part of water companies' legal responsibility to plan for the future, together with Southern Water and the rest of the water sector, we have been exploring solutions to supply our region with sustainable sources of water and take further steps to protect and improve our environment. This has involved looking at different options, including adding highly-treated recycled water to Havant Thicket Reservoir to supplement water levels, so it could provide more water during droughts. Adding recycled water to the reservoir would secure up to 90 million litres a day extra.

Response code	You said	Our response
		Recycled water is highly treated, purified water, which in most respects would be cleaner than the spring water feeding into the reservoir. The water recycling proposals are known as the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project and are subject to further consultation, as well as approval by regulators and further planning permission being required. Please see our water recycling web-pages for further detail: https://havant-thicket-reservoir.uk.engagementhq.com/havant-thicket-reservoir-and-water-recycling
21	Have you considered using the spoil from constructing the tunnel to construct the reservoir dam embankment?	The embankment needs to be constructed from London Clay which is found at the reservoir site, this material is stable, uniform and strong enough to hold the required volume of water. The presence of London Clay is one of the main reasons for the location of the reservoir and there is sufficient clay within the site to avoid bringing in more material thereby minimising construction traffic. The spoil material from the pipeline is a mixture of more silty and granular material, as it's from near the river valley bottom. However, there is a potential for the pipeline spoil material to be used as landscaping.

Table 4-4: Our responses to your comments on Southern Water's Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling scheme

Response code	You said	Our response
22	Concerns over the recycled water plan, specifically concerns about the reliability of Southern Water, the safety of the water, sewage entering the reservoir, how the water will be treated, and the recycling process.	With regards to recycled water, firstly we should clarify that Portsmouth Water is not seeking planning permission to supply the reservoir with recycled water at this stage. The recycled water option is being developed by Southern Water and will be subject to a separate planning application process. Water can only be supplied to customers if it meets very strict legal standards. These are set out by the Drinking Water Inspectorate – an independent regulator whose role is to make sure water companies deliver drinking water to customer's taps that meets very high-quality standards set out in legislation, including, and especially related to, bacteriological and viral quality. Under Southern Water's proposals, recycled water would be treated to a high standard before being added to the reservoir and treated again at a water supply works to drinking water standards before it could be supplied to customers. There are absolutely no plans for untreated sewage to be pumped into the reservoir. Water recycling is a well-established and widely-used water treatment process that speeds up the natural water cycle to provide a sustainable source of clean, safe drinking water – reducing the amount needed to be taken from the environment. The technology is common elsewhere in the world, but new to this country and us. The water recycling process would involve taking treated wastewater, and sending it on to a new Water Recycling Plant, to clean and purify it even further. Here, the water would initially go through a

Response code	You said	Our response
		micro-filtration process to take out any remaining impurities. The second stage is called reverse osmosis where dissolved salts would be removed by pushing the water at high pressure through a membrane of tiny holes more than 50,000 times smaller than the width of a human hair. This would be followed by UV treatment which adds an extra layer of protection. UV technology is already widely used in the UK and is part of the process used to treat water to drinking standards at Portsmouth Water's Water Treatment Works. The water recycling process strips and cleans water to such an extent that some necessary minerals have to be added back in afterwards. It is this highly purified, recycled water that Southern Water proposes to send to Havant Thicket Reservoir. Portsmouth Water would need to be assured that recycled water meets any necessary regulatory requirements, and there would be no detrimental impact on the environmental commitments secured through the Havant Thicket Reservoir planning consents.
23	Concerns over how wastewater will be discharged, whether it will enter local streams.	Water from the pipeline would not routinely enter the streams; however, an emergency discharge chamber would be constructed along the route to allow water from the reservoir to be released safely into the Hermitage Stream in the highly unlikely event that the water level in the reservoir needed to be lowered quickly. As with the original pipeline scheme, drainage channels along the Riders Lane Stream, downstream of the new reservoir, would also be upgraded, so that flows from the reservoir could be safely accommodated.
24	Concerns about the quality of drinking water if Southern Water go ahead with their recycled water scheme.	As with all of our water sources, any water from Havant Thicket Reservoir would be treated to meet strict drinking water standards before being supplied to customers. In normal conditions, there would be no change to our current arrangements for supply of water to our customers. Our Farlington Water Treatment Works would receive water directly from Bedhampton and Havant springs. The reservoir would not be used to supply Portsmouth Water customers on a routine basis. Under the already approved reservoir scheme, during a drought, spring water stored in the reservoir would be used to supply Portsmouth Water customers, primarily in the Havant and Portsmouth area. This will allow us to share water from our network further west with Southern Water. Given this arrangement, if the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project is implemented, Portsmouth Water customers would receive a mixture of spring water and treated recycled water from Havant Thicket Reservoir in drought and emergency conditions – for example, if we were not able to use our regular sources of water due to an engineering or other issue. Like all UK water companies, we are required to plan for a number of different future scenarios, which take into account changes to population levels, climate change and the need to leave more water in

Response code	You said	Our response
		the environment, to benefit nature. In some of these scenarios, recycled water could be used more frequently as a source for Portsmouth Water customers from 2040 and beyond. We already continuously monitor the quality of water at all of our sites with data automatically captured, analysed and checked in real time to ensure that we maintain excellent water quality that complies with regulatory standards. The same methods and control systems would apply to the water recycling plant. If there were any issues with the quality of the water being produced at the water recycling centre, the control system would automatically shut the plant down.

5. Summary

This Consultation Report accompanies the planning application for the revised Havant Thicket pipeline scheme. More detail on the pipeline scheme is included within the Revised Environmental Statement and Planning Statement.

Extensive community engagement has been carried out since 2004 on the Havant Thicket Reservoir and Pipeline Project. It has been Portsmouth Water's aim to have a public consultation framework which will enable the local community, local businesses and other stakeholders to understand the need for the Scheme, to consider the options and raise any issues they may have, and to put forward their ideas and suggestions for the Scheme.

In Spring 2020, Portsmouth Water consulted on the reservoir and original pipeline scheme, which both received planning permission in 2021. They ran a series of public webinars that included interviews with the project team as well as a live Q&A, which was very well received. A large promotional campaign was launched to reach as many people as possible, including posting 50,000 leaflets to local households with details on how to get involved and find out more. The consultation included on and offline materials and methods to reach as wide an audience as possible. The consultation was a great success, with good levels of feedback received and majority support (80%) for the approach and the project proposals.

In February 2023 a further public consultation was held on the changes to the approved pipeline route and design. In November/December 2023, further public consultation was carried out on updated plans to build inlet and outlet pipes for Portsmouth Water's use to transfer spring water between Bedhampton Springs and the reservoir, as well as proposals to construct shaft 1 ahead of the rest of the pipeline. This report provides an analysis of the feedback received and confirms that 52% of people agree or strongly agree with the new pipeline proposals.

Of the 137 people (39 per cent) that indicated they disagreed or strongly disagreed with the project, 70 per cent said this was due to the impact the scheme would have on Havant Rugby Club, and seven per cent said the reason was due to the possibility of including a pipe to enable the reservoir to be topped up with water from the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project.

The pipeline has now been realigned to go around the playing pitches at Havant Rugby Club and this application would not give Southern Water permission to use the pipelines. If we excluded the percentages of those that stated they were disagreeing due to the impact to the rugby club or Southern Water's scheme, the percentage of respondents who disagreed with inlet and outlet proposals is 9%.

Respondents had relatively few concerns with the updated plans, the biggest being construction impact and the open cut sections through green spaces such as Havant Rugby Club. Feedback has been grouped by theme and responses to the issues or concerns raised has been provided. Portsmouth Water has also responded to individual feedback directly.

If the planning application is successful, construction will commence in early 2025 (not including Shaft 1 which will be installed in Summer 2024 if this advanced planning permission is secured). Portsmouth Water will continue to work closely with stakeholders and the public throughout the construction period.

Appendices



Appendix A. Consultation Leaflet

NEW PIPELINE SCHEME

Further Public Consultation from
6 November to 18 December 2023

As part of the Havant Thicket Reservoir scheme, a new pipeline needs to be built to transport water from Bedhampton Springs to the reservoir, as well as take water out for supply to customers when needed.

After we asked for your views earlier this year, we would like to share with you some changes we have made to our proposals.



We received outline planning permission for a pipeline to run from Bedhampton Springs to Havant Thicket Reservoir in October 2021. However, since then, Portsmouth Water and its appointed pipeline construction contractor (Ward & Burke Construction Ltd) have investigated ways to improve the route of the pipeline, to further reduce its impact on local communities and the environment.

This is in light of alternative innovative construction techniques, which would allow the scheme to be delivered more efficiently and effectively. As a result, a new pipeline route and design have been identified (please see map overleaf), which will need a new planning approval.

Future Resilience

Since we consulted you in February and March this year, we have been exploring how the Havant Thicket Reservoir scheme could be improved to increase our resilience, potentially minimise disruption for residents and reduce the project’s impact on the environment.

We previously consulted on one pipeline to transport spring water between Bedhampton Springs and the reservoir. We are now proposing to install two separate pipelines instead. These two pipelines would be used by Portsmouth Water to pump spring water to the reservoir and draw it out when needed. This would give us greater flexibility to respond to more frequent, longer droughts, allowing us to add and remove water from the reservoir at the same time. It would also mean the scheme could continue to operate if maintenance was required on one of the pipelines.

The pipelines could also potentially be used by Southern Water in the future, if it receives planning permission for its water recycling scheme, known as the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project. This would involve supplementing Havant Thicket Reservoir with highly treated recycled water, enabling it to supply up to 90 million litres per day, on top of the 21 million litres that the approved scheme will provide.

Please be assured that installing two pipelines would not give Southern Water permission to add recycled water to Havant Thicket Reservoir. They still need to secure approval for their Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling scheme.

A combined approach simply means that, if proposals for water recycling are agreed in the future, residents won’t need to experience additional disruption. It would also reduce the environmental impact and it’s estimated that taking this futureproofing approach could save over £100 million, compared to installing separate new infrastructure at a later stage. This would provide better value for money for Southern Water customers, who are ultimately paying for the Havant Thicket Reservoir scheme - both the approved project which is in progress and the water recycling proposals if they go ahead.

Planning application

The planning application we will submit to Havant Borough Council will only seek permission for us to build two pipelines (inlet and outlet pipes) to transport spring water from Bedhampton to the reservoir and back again.

A completely separate planning application (for a Development Consent Order) needs to be submitted by Southern Water for the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project. Only if Southern Water received planning consent for the water recycling scheme, would they be able to share the pipelines and progress with the water recycling proposals.

Southern Water will be publicly consulting on the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project in 2024. More information will be shared closer to the time.

Timelines

The updated approach we’re taking, to future-proof the pipeline infrastructure, would mean that the reservoir will be finished later than originally planned. When planning and regulatory approvals are in place, we will confirm the new date for the reservoir to be completed.

New Pipeline Design

Under the original plan, which was granted permission in 2021, much of the pipeline would have been installed using an open cut method – where engineers would dig down from the road or land, lay the pipe in a trench, and then fill in the ground above it.

With the proposed new plan, micro-tunnelling would be used to put in the majority of the pipeline infrastructure, building it section by section via eight access shafts – four shafts of 6 metres diameter each and four shafts of 13 metres diameter each. This avoids the need to dig a trench for the pipe to go in. The shafts would be spread out along the pipeline route at intervals of between 300 and 500 metres.

The alignment of the route has not changed since we consulted you earlier this year, however, the application will now include an inlet and outlet pipeline and incorporate the inlet pipeline right up to the reservoir (the outlet pipeline within the reservoir site is permitted as part of the reservoir scheme) and will be subject to a separate reserved matters application).



A Micro-Tunnel Boring Machine being lowered into a shaft

Micro-tunnelling

Micro-tunnelling is a technique in which a series of concrete tunnel sections are pushed, using hydraulic jacks, through the ground behind a Micro-Tunnel Boring Machine – a smaller type of tunnelling machine.

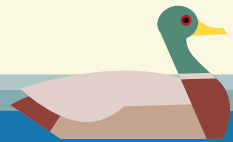
Using this approach, the new water pipes would be installed inside two adjacent tunnels, both up to 2.5 metres wide, formed by concrete sections installed at a depth of between 3 and 10 metres underground – this is well below roads, footpaths, public spaces, utilities like gas and water pipes and electricity cables, and tree roots. The pipeline route would also avoid going directly under houses, although it would be installed much deeper than any foundations in any case.

Two sections of the pipeline, through the playing fields north of Havant Rugby Club and open space at Staunton Country Park up to the reservoir, would need to be installed using the ‘open cut’ method, where engineers dig down from the ground surface, lay the pipe in a trench and then fill in the ground above it.

Following construction, any maintenance, removal or replacement of the pipes in the tunnels would be undertaken via the access shafts.



Illustration of pipe jacking technique



Other Structures

One of the access shafts just south of Corhampton Crescent in Leigh Park, where the Riders Lane Stream meets the Hermitage Stream, will also be used as an emergency discharge chamber. This will allow water from the reservoir to be released safely into the Hermitage Stream in the highly unlikely event of the water level in the reservoir needing to be lowered quickly, during an emergency situation, for example. As with the original pipeline scheme, culverts or drainage channels along the Riders Lane

Stream, downstream of the new reservoir, would also be upgraded, so that flows from the reservoir could be safely accommodated. The engineering design for the emergency discharge chamber and the culvert upgrades has been developed based on detailed modelling of potential flows, including in both dry and very wet weather conditions and taking climate change into account. This means the streams would be able to safely take flows from the reservoir, even when it was raining heavily.

Protecting Nature and Local Communities

The new design for the updated pipeline scheme would result in significantly less disruption to local communities and a lower impact on the environment compared to installing two pipelines separately - one for Portsmouth Water and one for Southern Water. The required working zones will still be limited to just where the access shafts are needed and the two open cut sections. It also means lower carbon emissions during construction, compared to installing two pipelines separately. As part of the new planning application, Portsmouth Water will liaise closely with Havant Borough Council, as the local planning authority, and Hampshire County Council as the local highway authority, to develop a detailed and comprehensive Construction Environmental Management Plan and Construction Traffic Management Plan for the new pipeline. These plans will be based on feedback from community representatives, local residents and others along the new pipeline route.

As we develop the detailed plan, we'll look at how we can:

- Propose alternating routes for construction traffic to relieve congestion
- Route construction vehicles along main roads such as the A3(M) to divert them away from residential areas for most of their journeys
- Use other areas for parking for the construction teams
- Limit the size of the areas we're working in to reduce disruption to footpaths, residents and local roads
- Stagger site activities to reduce traffic
- Consider noise insulation measures.

Local school children helping with tree planting around the reservoir site



Benefits for the Local Economy and Communities

Putting local communities front and centre is vitally important to us and we're always looking for new ways to ensure you feel the benefits from the project. We've established a dedicated Education and Local Economy stakeholder group to look at the benefits the reservoir will bring for local people and businesses in particular, as well as working to maximise the learning opportunities of the project for local children, young people and others. Representatives from local schools and colleges and Havant Borough Council are involved and we'll be sharing further updates as the project progresses. Our goal remains to maximise the potential of Havant Thicket Reservoir, for our region, for our communities and for nature. This includes leaving a really positive legacy by creating opportunities for local employment and skills development through the scheme, including the construction of the new pipelines.

HAVE YOUR SAY

We're holding a public consultation from 6 November to 18 December. Come and see our proposals, ask us questions and share your thoughts at one of our drop-in sessions. You can also see our proposals on our website and Facebook page and share your ideas and feedback online. See the back page for details.

COME AND MEET US

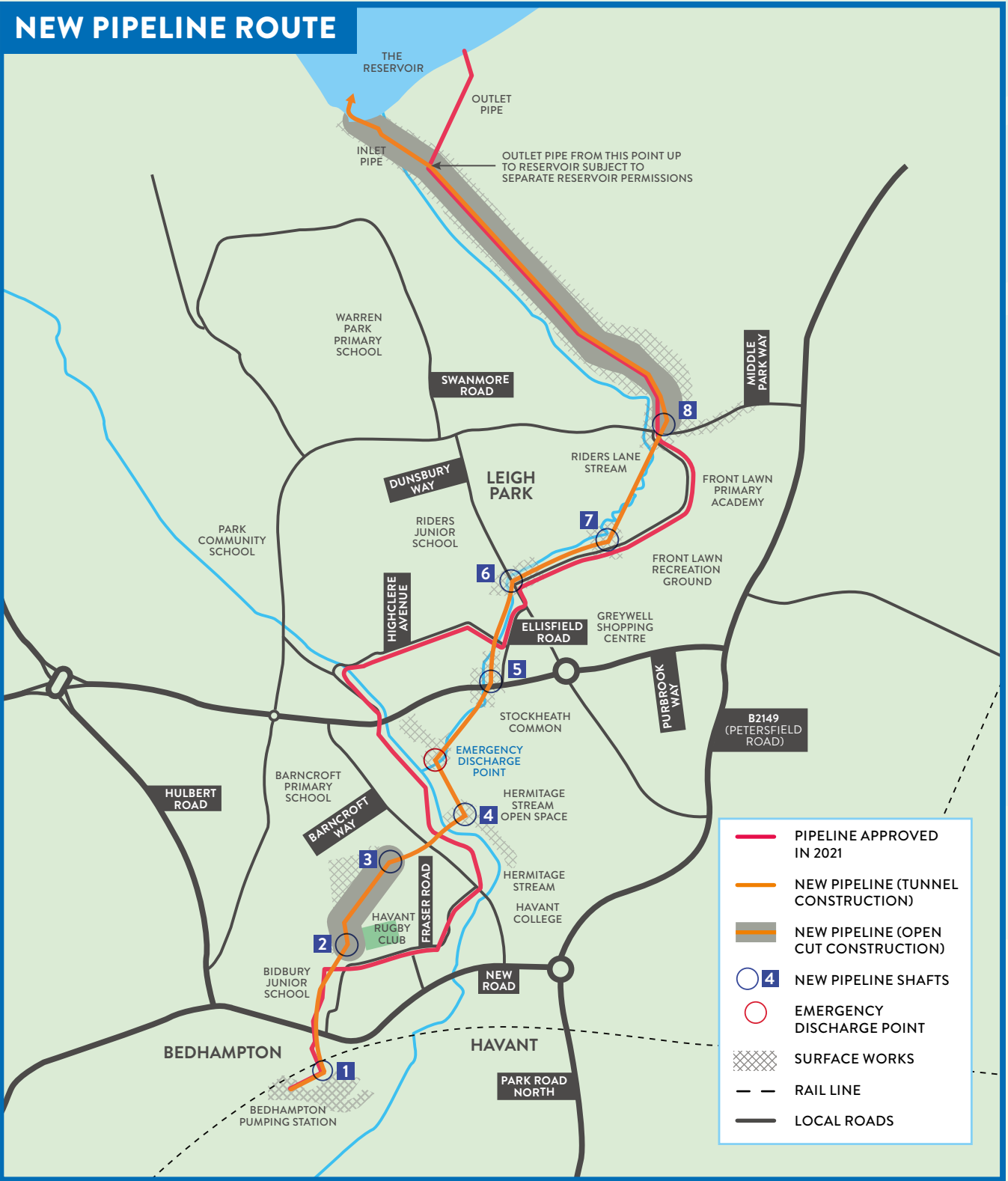
Drop-in session 1: Saturday 11 November, 11am to 4pm, Meridian Shopping Centre, Elm Lane, Havant, PO9 1UN
Drop-in session 2: Thursday 16 November, 3pm to 6pm, Leigh Park Community Centre, Dunsbury Way, Leigh Park, Havant, PO9 5BG

Shaft 1 Advanced Planning Application

We are currently preparing a small planning application for Shaft 1 of the pipeline scheme with the aim of submitting an application to Havant Borough Council in early 2024. The site for Shaft 1 is on land which was previously owned by Portsmouth Water, immediately south of the railway line adjacent to Bedhampton Pumping Station. An early consent on this land will allow installation of the shaft only (no pipelines) prior to any potential future development of this land.

If the planning application is successful, the shaft will be installed in Summer 2024. Once installed, the shaft will not be visible apart from a manhole cover. Any future permission for the new pipeline scheme will connect to the shaft underground.





Find out more and share your feedback

-  havant-thicket-reservoir.uk/engagement/hq.com  [PortsmouthWater](#)  023 9249 9888
-  havantthicket@portsmouthwater.co.uk  **Havant Thicket Reservoir Project Team**
PO Box 99, Havant, PO9 1LG

FEEDBACK FORM

To transport water from Bedhampton Springs to Havant Thicket Reservoir, and to take water out for supply to customers when needed, a new pipeline needs to be built by Portsmouth Water. Since planning permission was granted in October 2021, the pipeline route has been reviewed and a new scheme has been developed.

The planning application we will submit to Havant Borough Council will seek permission for us to build inlet and outlet pipes to allow us to transport spring water between Bedhampton Springs and the reservoir. We will not be seeking permission for use of the pipelines by Southern Water, with the proposed water recycling scheme having its own separate planning application in due course.

Only if Southern Water get planning permission for their water recycling scheme will they be able to share the pipelines.

Let us know your thoughts using this form.

Please provide your name, address and details, or if you would prefer to remain anonymous, please just give your postcode.

Name

Age Under 18 ☐ 18 - 24 ☐ 25 - 34 ☐ 35 - 44 ☐ 45 - 54 ☐ 55 - 64 ☐ Over 65 ☐

Gender Male ☐ Female ☐ I describe my gender in another way ☐ Prefer not to say ☐

Address

Postcode

Telephone

Email

Organisation or Business name (if applicable)

To what extent do you agree or disagree with our plans to build the inlet and outlet pipes for Portsmouth Water's use only to transfer spring water between Bedhampton Springs and the reservoir? Please tick the appropriate box:

Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neutral ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐ Don't Know ☐

Why have you given the answer you have?

Do you have any concerns with our plans to install Shaft 1 of the pipeline in advance of building the wider pipeline scheme? Please tick the appropriate box:

Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure ☐

Why have you given the answer you have?

Do you have any concerns about the pipeline scheme that you would like to let us know about?

I am happy for you, or the relevant consultant, to contact me to follow up on my feedback by:
Please tick the appropriate boxes.

Post ☐ Phone ☐ Email ☐

Thank you for taking the time to fill in this form. Please return it in the envelope provided, the postage is already paid, or via email to havantthicket@portsmouthwater.co.uk. You can also complete this form online at havant-thicket-reservoir.uk.engagementhq.com.



AtkinsRéalis
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