

PORTSMOUTH WATER

SOLENT ROAD



**FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – CULVERT REMOVAL
(Flood Risk Activities Permit Application)**

Report Ref NO. 191920-07

Project No. 191920

JULY 2020

PORTSMOUTH WATER

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(Flood Risk Activities Permit Application)**

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CONTENTS

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. SITE DESCRIPTION	3
Site Location	3
Waterbodies in the Vicinity of the Site	3
Existing Development	5
Topography	5
Ground Conditions	6
3. BASELINE FLOOD RISK	8
Flood Zone Designation	8
Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning	8
Hydraulic Model Build	9
Hydrology	10
Data sources	12
Baseline Modelling Results	15
Mitigation Modelling	18
Mitigation Model Results	19
Sensitivity Testing	20
4. CONCLUSIONS	23

FIGURES

Figure 2-1: Site location plan.....	3
Figure 2-2: Waterbodies in the vicinity of the site	5
Figure 2-3: 1m resolution LiDAR data	6
Figure 2-4: British Geological Survey data	7
Figure 4-1: EA Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea).....	9
Figure 4-2: Penstock control structure downstream of Lavant Link Pipe ...	14
Figure 4-3: 1 in 100 year plus 45% climate change baseline scenario maximum flood depth.....	16
Figure 4-4: 2.0 m high wall curtailing western boundary of the Site.....	17
Figure 4-5: 1 in 100 year plus 45% climate change, mitigation scenario maximum flood depths	19
Figure 4-6: Comparison of baseline vs climate change hydrograph	22

TABLES

Table 4-1: Manning's 'n' values for 2D domain	15
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APPENDICES

Appendix A	EA PSO Team Modelling Methodology Approval
Appendix B	Hydrology Report
Appendix C	Hydraulic Model Extents
Appendix D	EA Lavant Link Pipe Consultation
Appendix E	Baseline Modelling Results
Appendix F	Proposed Mitigation Works
Appendix G	Mitigation Modelling Results
Appendix H	Sensitivity Modelling Results

DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

REV	ISSUE PURPOSE	AUTHOR	CHECKED	APPROVED	DATE
-	Final	JE	JE	BC	22-07-20

JE
BC

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Ardent Consulting Engineers (hereafter referred to as "Ardent") has been commissioned by Portsmouth Water to undertake Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) in support of a Flood Risk Activities Permit (FRAP) application to the Environment Agency (EA) in order to facilitate the removal of a small culvert on the Lavant Stream where it flows through the centre of a proposed development site located on Portsmouth Water owned land at Solent Road, Havant (hereafter referred to as 'the site').
- 1.2. Ardent have undertaken a hydraulic modelling study of the watercourse in order to assess the risk of flooding to the development site. The conclusion of the modelling study identified that the site is at risk of flooding during the 1 in 100 year event however this is due in large part due to the throttling effect of a 600 mm dia culvert on the Lavant Stream that acts as the main hydraulic control along this reach resulting in out of bank flows and a shallow flow path being formed across the site. Consequently, it has been proposed that by removing the culvert the risk of flooding to the site can be mitigated. Ardent have carried out modelling runs with the culvert removed to demonstrate this. An interim hydraulic modelling note (report ref **191920-03**) was submitted to the EA Partnership and Strategic Overview (PSO) team as part of a Flood Risk Activities Permit application to remove the culvert and demonstrate that the modelling methodology was sound and that removal of the culvert did not result in an increase in flood risk offsite.
- 1.3. As part of the FRAP review process the EA have provided several iterations of comments and Ardent have responded accordingly to answer these queries. The outcome of which is that on the 26th June 2020 the EA confirmed that the hydraulic model was fit for the purpose of the FRAP application (refer to **Appendix A**). However, the EA also requested that a Flood Risk Assessment (FFRA) was prepared to appraise the baseline flood risk and determine the risk of flooding both on and off site as a result of the culvert removal.

- 1.4. This FRA has been prepared to specifically address the EA's request and satisfy the requirements of the FRAP application. The scope is therefore limited and is not intended to support any proposed planning application.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Site Location

- 2.1. The Site is approximately 1.6 ha and is centred at Ordnance Survey grid reference SU 71106 06165 on Solent Road, Havant with the nearest post code being PO9 1LX. The Site is located within Portsmouth Water owned land to the rear of Portsmouth Water headquarters at West Street, Havant, PO9 1LG. The Lavant Stream (EA 'main river') flows through the centre of the Portsmouth Water owned land and marks the boundary along the northern edge of the site. Refer to **Figure 2-1** below for site Location Plan.

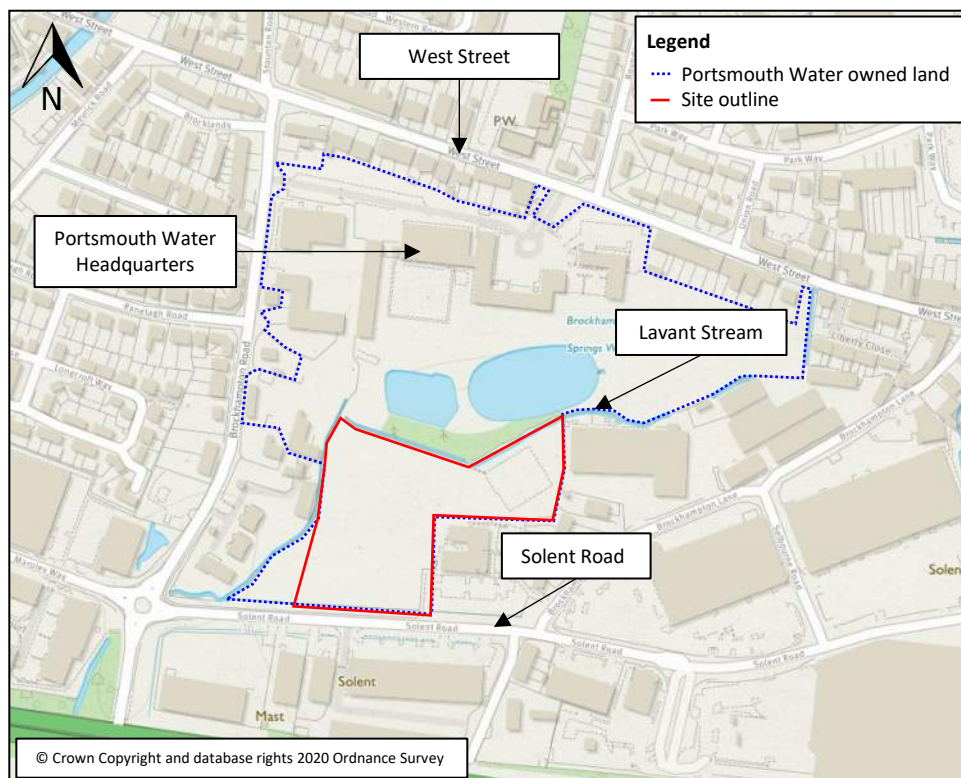


Figure 2-1: Site location plan

Waterbodies in the Vicinity of the Site

- 2.2. There are several waterbodies within the vicinity of the site (refer to **Figure 2-2**). The Lavant Stream flows from east to west along the northern boundary of the Site and southwards along the western boundary. The Lavant Stream is classified as 'main river'. The upper catchment of the Lavant Stream is situated on chalk bedrock before flowing through the urban area of Havant through multiple culverted sections. The channel is artificially diverged approximately 400 m

upstream of the Site for the creation of a flood bypass channel which flows southwards through the urban area.

- 2.3. The Site lies adjacent to a boundary between permeable chalk bedrock and impermeable London Clay Formation to the north. Consequently, several springs are present in the area including the Brockhampton Springs on the Portsmouth Water site which give rise to the two ponds to the north of the site. A spring is also present in the south west corner of the Portsmouth Water owned land which joins the Lavant Stream adjacent to Solent Road. Also adjacent to the south of the development site are two ditches in open and culverted section which are understood to be fed by the urban drainage network to the east and north. These are understood to discharge into the Lavant Stream south of the site.
- 2.4. Approximately 350 m to the north west of the Site, the Hermitage Stream flows from north to south. A flood relief culvert is present on the Lavant Stream approximately 1.5 km upstream of the Site which is designed to transfer flows from the Lavant Stream catchment into the Hermitage Stream during extreme rainfall events. Both the Hermitage Stream and the Lavant Stream discharge to the estuary approximately 1.0 km to the south of the Site.

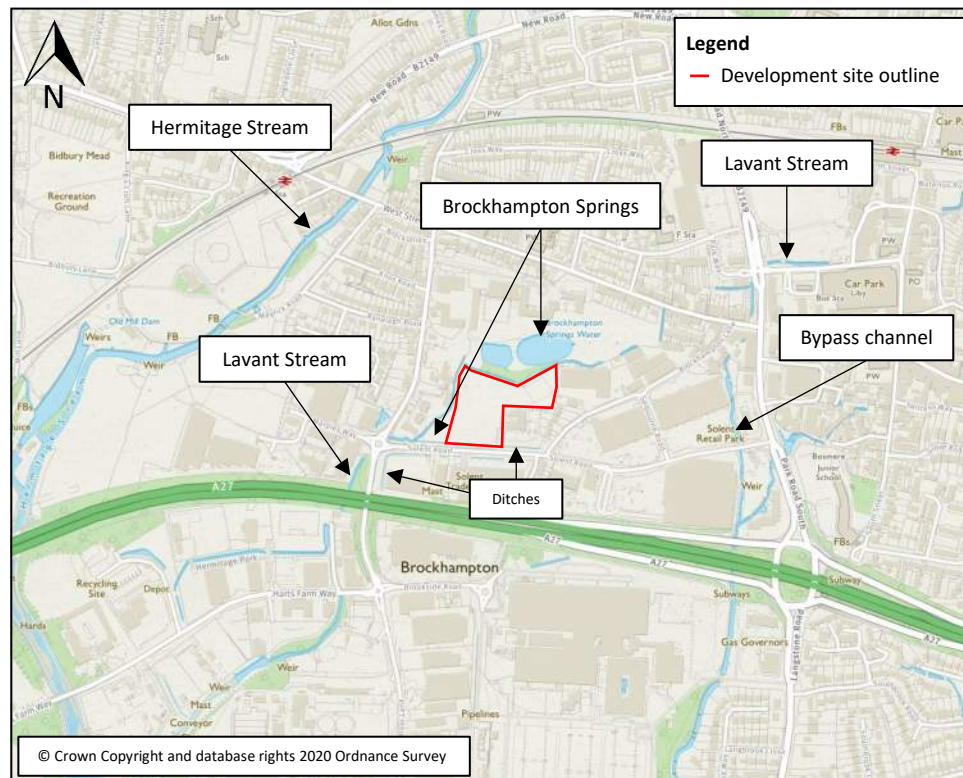


Figure 2-2: Waterbodies in the vicinity of the site

Existing Development

- 2.5. The existing site is currently formed of undeveloped Greenfield land with the exception of a disused former tennis court in the western part of the Site.

Topography

- 2.6. Ardent have obtained EA 1 metre resolution LiDAR data of the study area. The LiDAR data shows that elevations on the site fall from approximately 5.8 m AOD in the north west corner of the Site adjacent to the Lavant Stream down to 4.8 m AOD in the south western corner (refer to **Figure 2-3** below). This is a gradient of approximately 1:120.

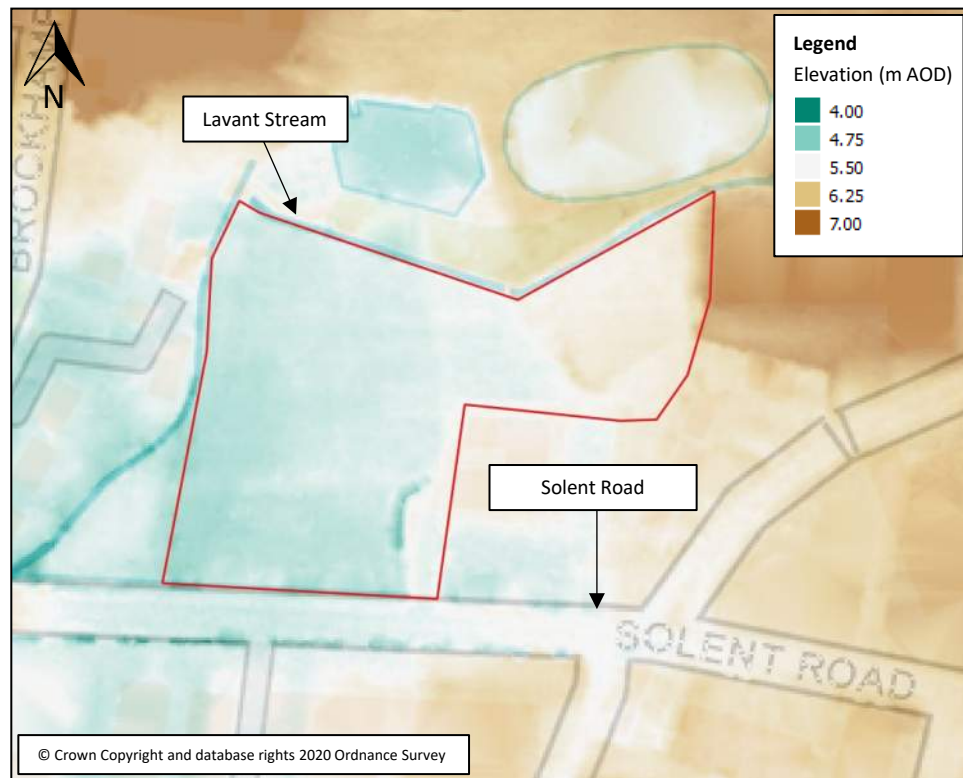


Figure 2-3: 1m resolution LiDAR data

Ground Conditions

- 2.7. As mentioned in **Section 2.2** above, the geology of the local area is quite complex. British Geological Survey data (refer to **Figure 2-4**) shows that the Site is located on permeable chalk geology with impermeable London Clay Formation bedrock to the north. This change in permeability results in the emergence of several springs in the vicinity of the Site.

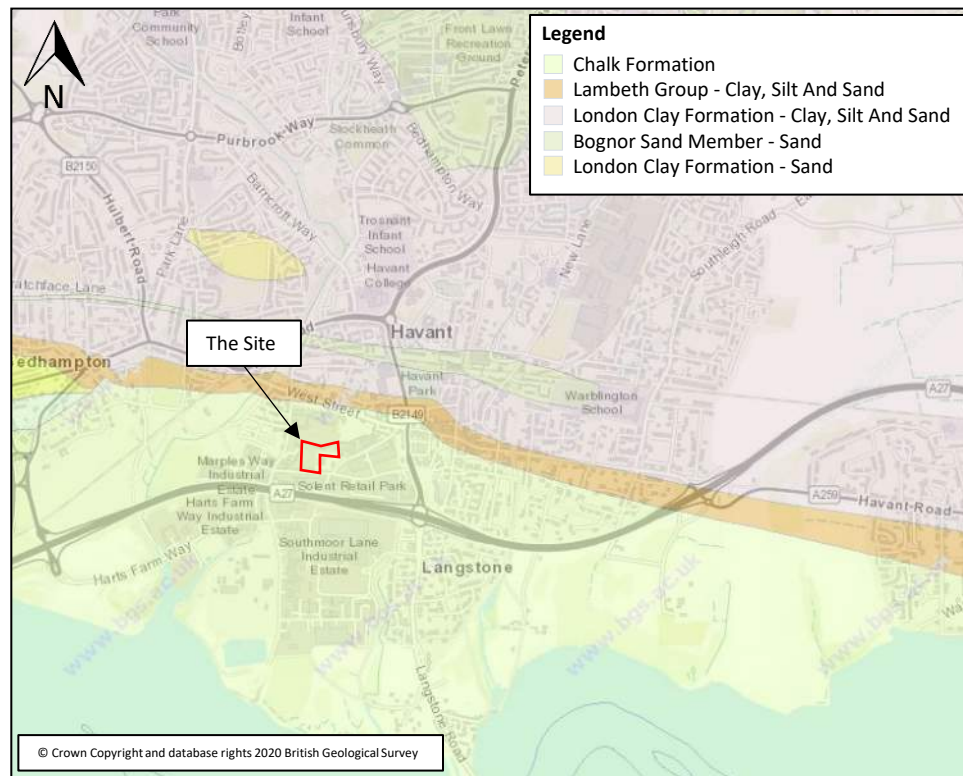


Figure 2-4: British Geological Survey data

3. BASELINE FLOOD RISK

Flood Zone Designation

3.1. Flood Zones refer to the probability of river and sea flooding, ignoring the presence of defences. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Planning Practice Guidance defines Flood Zones as follows:

- **Flood Zone 1: Low Probability.** Land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding.
- **Flood Zone 2: Medium Probability.** Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or Land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding.
- **Flood Zone 3a: High Probability.** Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding; or Land having a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding.
- **Flood Zone 3b: The Functional Floodplain.** This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. Local planning authorities should identify in their Strategic Flood Risk Assessments areas of functional floodplain and its boundaries accordingly, in agreement with the Environment Agency.

3.2. The Flood Zones are shown on the EA Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea). The Planning Practice Guidance states that the Zones shown on the EA Flood Map do not take account of the possible impacts of climate change and consequent changes in the future probability of flooding.

Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning

3.3. According to the EA Flood Map for Planning (**Figure 4-1**) a large part of the site is located in land designated as Flood Zone 3 (high probability of fluvial flooding) and is shown as undefended. The north eastern corner is shown to be in Flood Zone 1 (low probability of flooding). However, the flood outlines have been derived from a hydraulic model constructed in 2008 using hydraulic modelling software InfoWorks CS and RS. Through consultation with the Environment Agency (EA) it became apparent that the hydrology associated with the model was outdated and would need revising and that also, several structures within the model were not accurately

represented or were not included. Therefore, confidence in the modelling outputs and flood outlines was reduced but this represented the best available information. As part of the assessment of flood risk to the Site it was therefore decided to update the hydrology and make an assessment based on the latest climate change guidance and update the hydraulic model with new survey data.

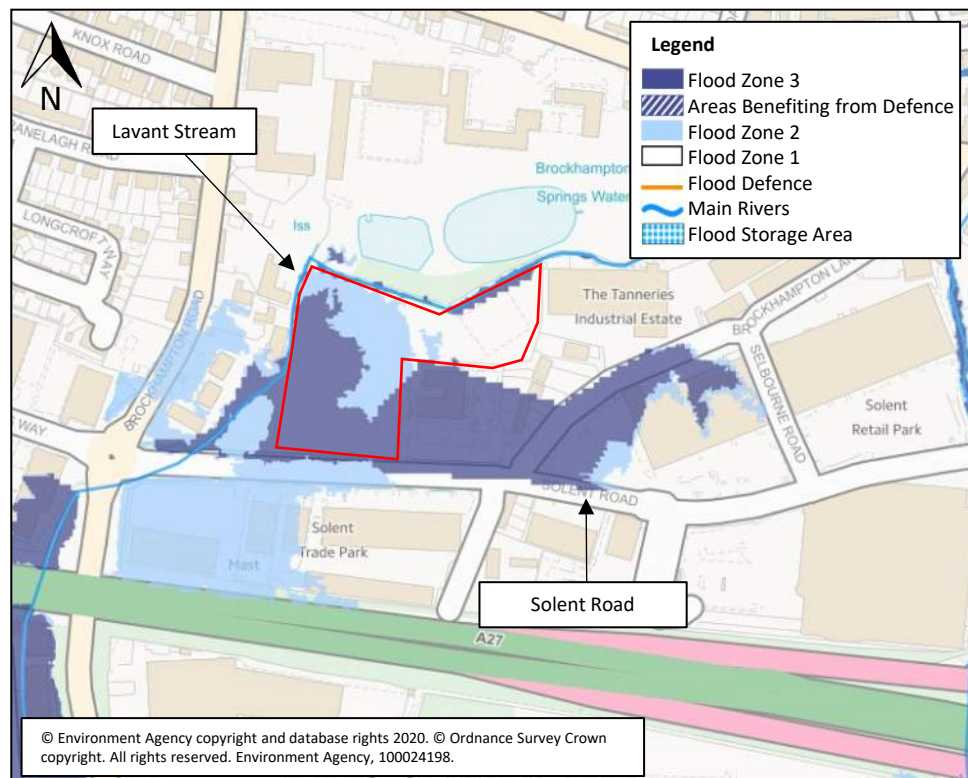


Figure 4-1: EA Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)

Hydraulic Model Build

- 3.4. The original EA hydraulic model of the Lavant Stream was constructed in 2008 by Atkins using Infoworks CS and RS as part of the Havant Flood Mapping Study.
- 3.5. InfoWorks CS allows for modelling of the urban drainage network or sewer system. InfoWorks RS allows the modelling of the river network. These are legacy software packages and are no longer supported.
- 3.6. Therefore in order to adequately appraise flood risk to the Site it was decided to construct a dynamically linked 1D-2D model of the Lavant

Stream and floodplain using FMP (1D) and Tuflow (2D) software packages based on new cross sectional channel survey data as well as utilising data, river sections and sewer sections taken from the original Infoworks models where appropriate.

Hydrology

Fluvial Inflows

- 3.7. As part of this study, the EA advised that the hydrology of the model would likely need updating to include more recent data and would also require an assessment of the latest climate change scenarios.
- 3.8. A hydrology report was prepared by consultant hydrologist Dr Paul Garrad and is included in **Appendix B**. The report identifies that the catchment of the Lavant Stream is divided into the upper, rural, chalk dominated catchment and the lower, urban, clay catchment (approximately 56 km² and 1.5 km² respectively) and that these two distinct catchments influence the hydrology of the system significantly.
- 3.9. Flows for the larger, predominantly rural, chalk catchment were derived using the Flood Estimation Handbook statistical method. Flows for the smaller, urban, clay catchment were derived using the ReFH method. Peak flows are included within the hydrology report in **Appendix B**.
- 3.10. The hydrology of the Lavant Stream is complex within the urban area of Havant. As with most urban catchments, runoff is contributed to the stream at multiple points along its reach from the surrounding urban sewer system and surface water network. The Lavant Stream is also characterised by the presence of several long culverts as it flows through the town centre. In addition, the main channel divides into two separate watercourses upstream of the Site adjacent to Park Road North. The bypass channel, as it's known, flows south adjacent to Park Road South and towards the estuary. The other channel flows westwards and southwards in culverted section towards the Site where it is fed by a series of springs at a boundary between clay and

chalk geology. At this location the Lavant Stream is sometimes referred to as "Brockhampton Springs".

- 3.11. Upstream of the urban area, a flood relief culvert known as the Lavant Link Pipe is present. This structure is designed to transfer flows from the Lavant Stream to the neighbouring Hermitage Stream during peak flows.
- 3.12. Due to the complex nature of the urban hydrology outlined above, it was considered that it would not be appropriate to apply the urban hydrology to the model as a single inflow at the upstream of the model reach. Instead, the urban hydrology has been divided and applied incrementally along the urban reach based on the urban subcatchments as defined in the original EA Infoworks CS model.
- 3.13. In accordance with the EA's latest guidance, an assessment of the impact of climate change has been taken into consideration by increasing fluvial and sewer flows as well as the tidal boundary levels. Suitable allowance for increased river flow due to climate change were considered based on the EA's February 2016 guidance.
- 3.14. The current Site is located in the South East Region and is allocated for commercial development. The central allowance is therefore appropriate in this instance, however as a conservative assessment the higher central allowance has been used in this study i.e. the 1 in 100 year plus 45% event.

Tidal Boundary

- 3.15. The Tidal boundary was updated based on the East Solent Tidal Model built by JBA in July 2018. The model domain covering the area of interest is that of the Hayling Island model and the closest node to the Site of interest is BNDRY_5. The remaining nodes are located further east and south away from the Site of interest.
- 3.16. The 1 in 2 year climate change tidal curve was used in the model. The 2 year present day tidal peak level, according to the East Solent Modelling study undertaken by JBA in July 2018, is 2.91 m AOD.

Guidance from the EA states¹ that the anticipated rise in sea level for the south east of England up to the year 2115 is expected to be 1.21 m. Therefore, this value was used for the Climate Change adjustment. Based on the above the 2 year climate change tidal peak level is 4.11m AOD.

Data sources

1D Domain

- 3.17. The 1D model has been constructed using a mixture of different data sources.
- 3.18. The primary data source that has informed the 1D domain is channel survey cross sections collected by Terrain Geomatics in May 2019 of the Lavant Stream. The surveyed reach extends from Farringdon Road down to the estuary but did not include the Bypass Channel and also, due to access restrictions, did not include details of the Lavant Link Pipe.
- 3.19. The modelled reach was supplemented with data from the original EA InfoWorks RS model. Cross sectional data was extracted and incorporated to the FMP model extending the reach approximately 600 m upstream of Farringdon Road as well as at other selected locations.
- 3.20. Cross sections for the Bypass Channel adjacent to Park Road North were also extracted from the RS Model and incorporated into the FMP model. Details of the Lavant Link Pipe were extracted from the CS model. The total 1D model extent therefore extends from north of Bartons Road approximately 3.0 km upstream of the Site down towards the estuary 700 m downstream of the Site where the tidal boundary is applied. These extents are considered appropriate for the scope of the study. Full 1D and 2D model extents are provided in **Appendix C**.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances#future-flood-risk-management>

- 3.21. Observations and measurements of additional structures and features were also made during a walkover of the Site and modelled reach.
- 3.22. Manning's 'n' values have been applied to the 1D domain based on Manning's 'n' for Channels from Chow, 1959 and a review of photographic data provided by the surveyor as well as observations made on Site. Where EA cross sections have been utilised the Manning's 'n' values have only been adjusted where information to the contrary is available. For in channel, Manning's 'n' values are typically in the range between 0.03-0.04 but are as low as 0.025 for some stretches of concrete lined channel and 0.015 for a short section of brick lined channel between nodes S31-S30. Manning's 'n' values of between 0.025-0.035 have been adopted for concrete structures and culverts throughout the 1D domain. The values for the 1D domain are within the range of typical Manning's 'n' values for in channel and are industry standard practice. They are therefore considered to be appropriate to the study.
- 3.23. Further details regarding the control structure immediately downstream of the inlet to the Lavant Link Pipe at Crossland Drive were obtained through consultation with the EA (refer to **Appendix D**). The consultation established that a penstock is present downstream of the inlet which restricts flows during peak events and elevates the upstream water level. This enables flow to enter the Lavant Link Pipe which is subsequently transferred to the Hermitage Stream catchment to the west.
- 3.24. Due to access restrictions, the surveyors were unable to collect data of this structure directly. Therefore, the details supplied by the EA represent the best available information of this structure. The penstock was represented in the model using two orifice units with assumptions made on the dimensions of the structure based on the photograph provided by the EA in **Figure 4-2** below.



Figure 4-2: Penstock control structure downstream of Lavant Link Pipe

2D domain

- 3.25. The floodplain has been represented within the 2D domain of the model using LiDAR data. 1m resolution LiDAR data of the study area was obtained from the EA and incorporated into the hydraulic model. The hydraulic model has been run with a 2m cell size to represent the 2D domain. This provides sufficient resolution to accurately model flood flow paths whilst also ensuring model run times are not excessive.
- 3.26. OS OpenMap Local shapefile data was obtained from Ordnance Survey. This was then used to inform the 'materials' file within TufLOW. The 'materials' file allows for a Manning's 'n' roughness value to be applied to the floodplain.
- 3.27. Together, the LiDAR data and 'materials' file allow for an accurate representation of over land flow paths throughout the 2D model domain.
- 3.28. Manning's 'n' values for the 2D domain are presented in **Table 4-1** below. These are within the range of typical Manning's 'n' values for floodplain and are industry standard practice. They are therefore considered to be appropriate to the study.

Table 4-1: Manning's 'n' values for 2D domain

Land use	Manning's 'n' value
Open Water	0.02
Roads/Tarmac	0.025
Default Grassed Areas / Car parks	0.035
Railway Tracks	0.04
Pasture / light vegetation	0.055
Urban areas/ Fenced Gardens	0.06
Dense vegetation / Wooded areas	0.08
Warehouse type Buildings	0.1
Masonry / Concrete Buildings	0.3
Stability Patch	0.9

Baseline Modelling Results

3.29. The Ardent baseline hydraulic model has been run for the following events:

- 1 in 100 year
- 1 in 100 year plus 45% climate change
- 1 in 1000 year
- 1 in 1000 year plus 45% climate change

3.30. The hydraulic model was run in the following software versions:

- Tuflow; 2018-03-AE-iDP-w64
- Flood Modeller Pro; 4.5.1

3.31. The model was run with a 1 second timestep for both the 1D and 2D domains. It is usual modelling practice to model the 1D domain with a timestep that is half that of the 2D domain if possible, however due to the inclusion of multiple structures in the urban reach a reduced 1D timestep was not possible due to instabilities.

3.32. Model plots for all baseline events are included in **Appendix E**.

Figure 4-3 below shows the maximum flood depths on Site during the 1 in 100 year plus 45% climate change baseline scenario overlain with the EA model flood extents for the 1 in 100 year plus 20% climate change scenario.

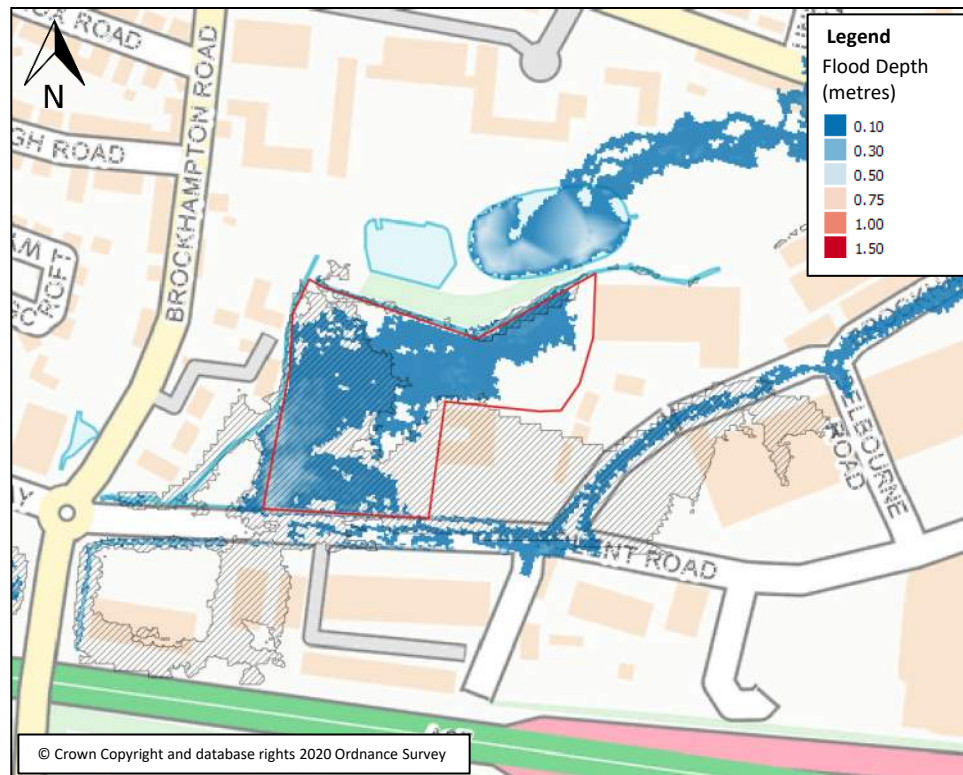


Figure 4-3: 1 in 100 year plus 45% climate change baseline scenario maximum flood depth

3.33. The EA flood outline covers the majority of the western and southern portions of the Site. However, the Ardent flood extent impacts the majority of the Site. The EA outline suggests that flood water is coming out of bank on the Lavant Stream on the western boundary of the Site as the watercourse flows southwards. However, analysis of aerial photography and site visits have confirmed that the presence of a 2.0 m high wall running the length of the channel at this location (**Figure 4-4**) prohibits any water from coming out of bank. Further interrogation of the EA model indicates that this wall has not been included within the model. The EA outputs are therefore misrepresentative.

- 3.34. The EA were consulted regarding their modelled outputs who stated that the wall has not been included in their model as the Flood Map for Planning does not take into account the presence of flood defences (despite the wall not being a formal flood defence).



Figure 4-4: 2.0 m high wall curtailing western boundary of the Site

- 3.35. In the Ardent outputs, the 2.0 m wall is included which prevents any out of bank flow occurring at this location. The Site however becomes flooded as a result of the limiting capacity of a 600 mm diameter culvert on the northern boundary of the Site. This constriction results in water levels becoming elevated upstream of the culvert and spilling over the left bank of the watercourse. This forms a shallow flow path across the Site (less than 100 mm depth) with water propagating westward. Water is unable to re-enter the watercourse in the Ardent model as the 2.0 m high wall is included. Instead, flood water flows south where a drainage ditch is present along the southern boundary of the Site adjacent to Solent Road. This ditch, and a series of

culverts, serve to convey flood flows away from the Site and back into the Lavant Stream downstream of the Site.

- 3.36. This flooding mechanism was also observed for the other modelled baseline events (refer to model plots in **Appendix E**).
- 3.37. In order to alleviate the flood risk to the Site, it was proposed to remove the 600 mm culvert in order to remove the hydraulic control. This is discussed in the following section.

Mitigation Modelling

- 3.38. In order to mitigate the risk of flooding to the Site, Ardent undertook an iterative process firstly by removing the 600 mm culvert on the Lavant Stream on the northern boundary of the Site from the 1D model domain. Elevations along the northern bank of the watercourse were also lowered in order to provide a degree of attenuation in order to reduce the potential risk in flooding downstream as a result of the increase in flows. In total a 145 m length of the northern bank was lowered to an elevation of 5.2 m AOD (average 750 mm depth of material). This served to alleviate the risk of flooding to the Site without impacting flood risk downstream. However, following an ecological assessment of the Site, it was confirmed that several trees had Tree Preservation Order (TPO) status and that it would not be possible to excavate the full 145 m reach. Therefore, targeted locations for excavation were established and it was proposed to also include a low level bund along the southern edge of the Lavant Stream.
- 3.39. The bund is to be set 5.0 m back from the watercourse with additional minor excavations carried out to provide additional attenuation. The bund is intended to tie in with brick arch culvert headwall at the north west corner of the Site. The bund has been designed to be typically 500 mm – 600 mm in height above adjacent ground levels. The proposed bund and excavation works are shown on drawing number **191920-001** in **Appendix F**.
- 3.40. In order to represent the bund and proposed excavation works within the 2D domain of the model, a series of 'z_shapes' were used that

allow the ground model utilised within Tuflow to be manipulated by either lowering or raising elevations. This in addition to the culvert removal from the 1D domain were the only changes made between the baseline and mitigation modelling scenarios.

Mitigation Model Results

3.41. **Figure 4-5** below shows the post development maximum flood depths for the 1 in 100 year plus 45% climate change mitigation scenario in comparison to the baseline flood extents. Model plots and comparison plots for all modelled events are included in **Appendix G**. It can be seen that the proposed mitigation measures of removing the culvert and the associated bund and excavation works have served to completely mitigate the risk of flooding to the Site. In addition, there is a de minimis impact on flood extents offsite as a result of the proposed works.

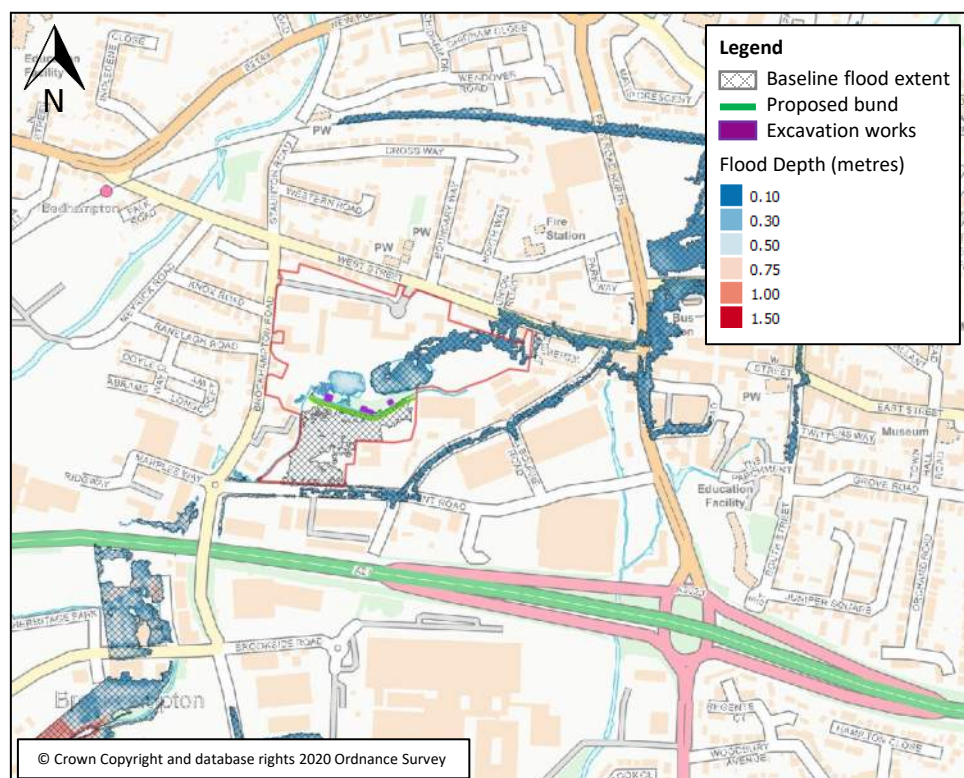


Figure 4-5: 1 in 100 year plus 45% climate change, mitigation scenario maximum flood depths

Sensitivity Testing

- 3.42. In order to test the accuracy of the model, it would be desirable to compare the modelled outputs against observed data and flood extents in order to calibrate and validate the model. However, there is currently no calibration data available which to test the model against. As a compromise, Ardent have modelled a range of return period events for both the baseline and proposed scenario as well as undertaken a series of sensitivity tests to determine the robustness and suitability of the model as well as to determine the impact of the proposed works offsite. This is considered to be wholly adequate given the scale of the proposed works and the nature of the FRAP application.
- 3.43. Standard modelling practice typically involves sensitivity testing of the following parameters:
- Boundary Conditions
 - Inflows
 - Downstream *boundary* (+/- gradient 20%)
 - Manning's 'n' roughness (+/- 20%)
- 3.44. In testing the climate change scenario of the study area, the boundary conditions have been adjusted with an uplift in flows against the present day conditions but also at the downstream boundary. As discussed in **Section 3.16**, the study site is located within 1 km of the estuary and there is therefore a tidal influence at the downstream boundary. In the baseline scenario this has been accounted for by applying the 1 in 2 year maximum tidal curve taken from the JBA East Solent Tidal Model (2018). The 2 year present day tidal peak level, according to the East Solent Modelling study undertaken by JBA in July 2018, is 2.91m AOD. Guidance from the EA (December 2019) states that the anticipated rise in sea level for the south east of England (higher central allowance) up to the year 2115 is expected to be 1.21 m. Therefore, this value was used for the Climate Change adjustment. Based on the above the 2 year climate change tidal peak level is 4.11m AOD.
- 3.45. The results show that as expected with the uplift in inflows, there is an increase in maximum stage within the 1D results as well as an

increase in flood extents in the 2D where flood water is coming out of bank. With respect to the downstream boundary, the additional application of 1.21 m due to climate change elevates maximum water level downstream of the Site (see **Appendix H**). It is this which is the dominant hydraulic control influencing flood level at this location as opposed to the gradient of the bed level in this downstream reach. The results show that the Site, and the culvert are sufficiently elevated above this maximum tidal level so as not to be influenced by the impact of tide locking.

- 3.46. With regard to the Manning's 'n' roughness value sensitivity test, Ardent initially attempted to test this during the 1 in 100 year plus climate change event in the culvert removed scenario. However, due to the urbanised nature of the watercourse which flows through multiple culverts and structures, the 1D component of the model is quite sensitive when these structures become surcharged. During the climate change scenario, the steepness or 'flashy' nature of the urban hydrographs is amplified due to the significant uplift of 45% in peak flows (refer to example below) and exacerbates these instabilities. While testing Manning's 'n' in the 1 in 100 year plus climate change scenario, the 1D component of the model routinely crashed before the peak flood level was reached due to the factors mentioned above. Therefore, in order to ensure a complete test of Manning's 'n' could be assessed, the sensitivity test was carried out on the 1 in 100 year scenario without the application of climate change instead.

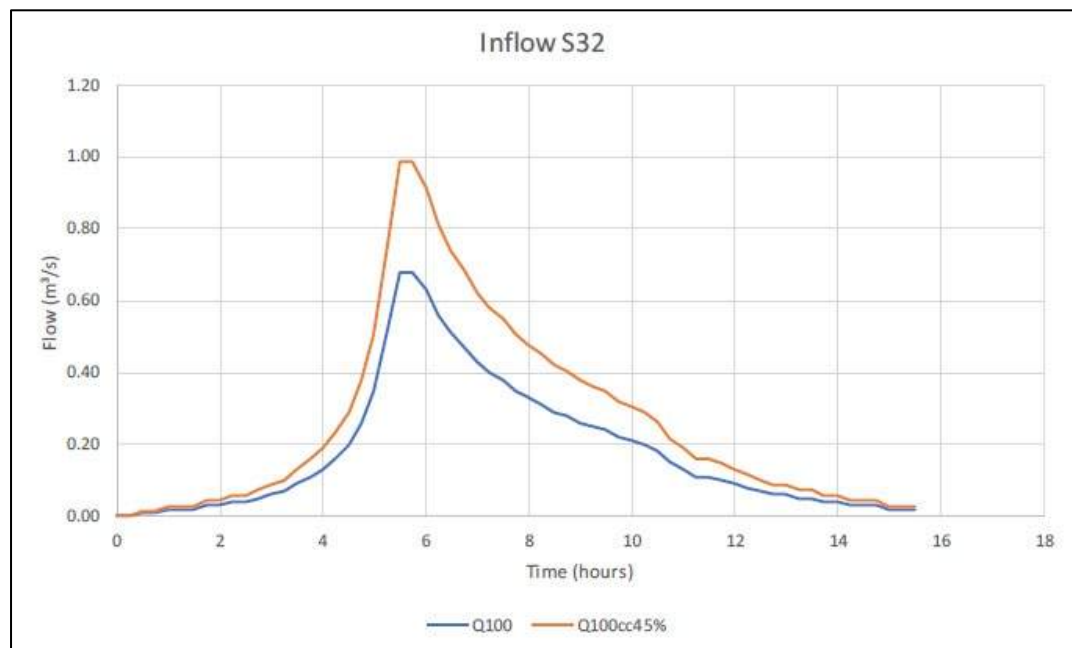


Figure 4-6: Comparison of baseline vs climate change hydrograph

- 3.47. The 1D, 1 in 100 year Manning's 'n' sensitivity results are presented in **Appendix H**. The results show that as expected, an increase in maximum stage within the 1D model associated with increase in Manning's 'n' and a decrease in maximum stage associated with a reduction in Manning's 'n'.
- 3.48. This is also broadly reflected in the 2D results (**Appendix H**) with an increase in flooding associated with an increase in Manning's 'n' and vice versa with a reduction. However, there are a couple of exceptions where the flood the +20% flood extent is less than the baseline scenario where flooding forms an overland flow path across roads and tarmacked areas. In the baseline scenario these areas have a Manning's 'n' value of 0.025. In the +20% scenario this increases to 0.030. This increase in resistance reduces velocities and prevents the flood flow path propagating further. In the -20% scenario, despite there being even less resistance in these areas, there is less volume coming out of bank to cause an increase in flood extent. The model is therefore considered to be robust to changes in Manning's 'n' with no significant changes as a result to changes in this parameter.

4. CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1. This FRA has been produced to support the Flood Risk Activities Permit (FRAP) application for the removal of a 600 mm diameter culvert on the Lavant Stream where it flows through Portsmouth Water owned land at Solent Road, Havant.
- 4.2. In constructing a new hydraulic model of the Lavant Stream based on new survey data and updated hydrological inputs, Ardent have been able to make a more robust, accurate and up to date assessment of baseline flood risk at the Site when compared to the EA outputs shown on the Flood Map for Planning. The Ardent baseline modelling outputs established that the Site was at risk of flooding due to the insufficient capacity of the 600 mm diameter culvert which acts as the main hydraulic control along this reach. The culvert has a throttling effect thereby elevating the upstream water level resulting in flows coming out of bank and propagating across the Site.
- 4.3. Ardent have undertaken proposed mitigation modelling scenarios to determine the potential impact of removing the culvert to alleviate flood risk at the Site. There was a risk that by removing the culvert flood risk downstream of the Site could be increased as a result of the additional flow volumes being conveyed within the channel. Consequently, earthworks were proposed along the north bank of the Lavant Stream to provide a degree of attenuation and reduce any potential offsite impacts. However, due to the presence of Tree Protection Orders, opportunities to excavate here would be limited. A 145 m bund was therefore also proposed on the left bank of the watercourse set back by a distance of 5 metres. This would allow for further attenuation whilst also ensuring the Site remains flood free during the 1 in 100 year plus climate change scenario.
- 4.4. The results of the mitigation modelling simulations showed that there was de minimis impact on flood risk offsite with the culvert removed when compared to the baseline modelling results. Sensitivity testing of key parameters has demonstrated that the model is fit for purpose.

- 4.5. In conclusion then this FRA has demonstrated that the FRAP application for removal of the culvert is acceptable in terms of not increasing flood risk offsite.

Appendix A

EA PSO Team Modelling Methodology Consultation

John Easton

From: Partnership and Strategic Overview team, HIOW <psohiow@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Sent: 26 June 2020 15:06
To: John Easton
Cc: Chris Hardyman; Jenna Dewhurst; 'Tony Chalkley'; Simon Deacon; Steve Cross; Brian Cafferkey; Georgia Athanasia
Subject: RE: EPR/PB3294JJ Ardent Flood Risk Report - Solent Road Havant [Filed 02 Jul 2020 11:28]
Attachments: EPR_PB3294JJ Schedule 5 Notice of request for more information.pdf

Hi John,

Thank you for your comments.

Our response is as follows:

Thank you for submitting the extra clarification and justification behind some of the modelling techniques. We can confirm that we deem that the model is fit for the purpose of this Flood Risk Activity Permit, we caveat this statement with the fact that if this was to come in as part of a planning application the model may be scrutinised further.

As part of the FRAP we ask that you now produce a flood risk assessment using the model and the scenarios you have produced to clearly conclude an assessment of flood risk both on site and off site. Any FRA should be clear on the methodology used and this justified where appropriate. If the FRA finds that flood risk is increased as part of the proposal, mitigation measures should be outlined to tackle this. We should note that this does not have to be a lengthy document, but needs to assess the baseline and proposed flood risk of the works and clearly conclude this alongside any potential mitigation measures.

Chris, as Agent for this FRAP I attach the Schedule 5 request for information. When we have seen the updated FRA this will likely satisfy schedule 1 regarding addressing the flood risk. We still await a response to schedule 2-9 regarding the environmental concerns.

Thank you for your patience in reviewing this Flood Risk Report.

I would like to stress that as per our policy on culverts, we hope to facilitate the removal of culverts where possible through our role as regulator.

As such we are more than keen to help these works proceed. If you have any questions please do let me know.

We look forward to receiving your FRA as per above.

Kindly,

Nathan Bayley

Flood and Coastal Risk Management Officer – New Forest, Test & Itchen

Environment Agency

Partnership & Strategic Overview Team

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Appendix B

Hydrology Report

Flood Hydrology

**Lavant Stream,
Solent Road, Havant, Hampshire**

May 2019

Dr Paul Garrad
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66 Charlock Way
Guildford
Surrey
GU1 1XZ

Flood Hydrology

Lavant Stream at Solent Road, Havant, Hampshire

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	SITE LOCATION.....	1
1.2	METHODOLOGY	2
2	FLOOD FLOWS - RURAL CATCHMENT	3
2.1	FEH STATISTICAL METHOD	3
2.1.1	Catchment Descriptors.....	3
2.1.2	FEH Index Flood (QMED)	4
2.1.3	Flood Frequency Curve	6
2.2	SINGLE SITE ANALYSIS	7
2.3	REVITALISED FLOOD HYDROGRAPH METHOD (REFH)	8
2.4	REFH2	8
2.5	HYDROGRAPH SHAPE	9
3	DISCUSSION	10
3.1	EXTENSION TO THE 1000 YEAR	10
3.2	COMPARISON OF FLOOD ESTIMATES.....	10
3.3	COMPARISON OF FLOOD GROWTH CURVE.....	11
3.4	HYBRID METHOD	12
3.5	CLIMATE CHANGE.....	12
4	FLOOD FLOWS - URBAN AREA.....	13
4.1	HYDROLOGICAL RESPONSE.....	13
4.2	REVISED REFH METHOD	13
4.3	APPROACH	14
4.4	FLOW ESTIMATES	14

Appendix A Revised ReFH Method Flood Hydrographs for Urban Area of Havant

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

As part of a Flood Study for a site on Solent Road in Havant (Figure 1.1) flood levels are required for the Lavant Stream using a hydraulic river model. The EAs existing model of this watercourse dates from 2008 and the EA has suggested that the flood hydrology should be updated to include more recent events and updated methods. The revised and updated flood hydrology is therefore considered in this report.

Figure 1.1 Proposed Development Site and Flow Estimate Location



The Lavant Stream drains a 55km² mainly rural Chalk catchment upstream of Havant but the lower area lies on impermeable clay and drains urban areas of the town which discharge into the watercourse at numerous outfalls. The 2008 flood study suggested the interaction between flows from the upstream rural catchment and the urban drainage system is the prime cause of local flooding and any flood study should consider the interaction of these two components.

For this complex catchment the hydrological response will therefore be a function of:

- The baseflow dominated upper Chalk catchment with a winter high and summer low baseflow and a slow or muted response to rainfall due to the low percentage runoff. However very high peak flows can occur when the catchment is saturated and the percentage runoff may then be higher than the geology would suggest. This can occur after prolonged rainfall events such as occurred in October/November 2000.
- The quick response of the lower Lavant Stream catchment which is predominantly clay and heavily urbanised giving a rapid response to rainfall and with a high percentage and the runoff from these urban drainage systems then discharge into the stream network.

The EAs 2008 report states it is unlikely that a storm event on these two sources individually would result in flooding within Havant but it is when the two types of storm combine that flooding is more likely. This will occur due to high intensity short duration rainfall over the urban catchment following months of heavy rainfall with high river levels due to elevated baseflow on the larger rural catchment.

Flows in this report are therefore considered at two points, at the upstream end of the proposed model at the EAs Leigh Park flow gauge near Crossland Drive which represents the Chalk rural upstream catchment and the downstream of the urban area of Havant, which is in the London Clay, at the flow diversion near Park Way and Solent Way. There is a small difference in the catchment area between these points (Table 1.1) of 1.55km² and flows from this lower urban area are considered separately.

Table 1.1 Flow Estimate Locations

ID	Location	Easting	Northing	Area (km2)
Gauge	EA gauge at Crossland Drive	472103	107200	55.96
DS	Flow diversion at Park Way	471550	106250	57.51
Urban	Havant between gauge and Park Way			1.55

The hydrology of this watercourse is also complicated by a flood relief culvert, the Lavant Link Pipe, which diverts flows from the Lavant Stream to the Hermitage Stream when flows are above 0.28m³/s. The inlet is located downstream of Crossland Drive road bridge and discharges into the Hermitage Stream 850m to the east upstream of Barncroft Way. The Lavant Stream also divides into two channels between Roman Road and Park Way upstream of Solent Road. These issues are considered in the hydraulic modelling element of this study.

1.2 Methodology

Flood flows are provided for a range of return periods, including the 2 year, 20 year, 100 year and 1000 year events using methods detailed in the Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH)¹ and the EA's FEH Guidelines². Flow estimates for extreme events may be quite uncertain hence the approach is to use and compare

- the FEH Revised Statistical Pooling Group approach,
- the Revitalised Flood Hydrograph Method (ReFH) for the full catchment and for the urban area, and
- the single site method if appropriate.

These methods are considered in Section 2 of this report with extension to the 1000 year return period event, a comparison of flood estimates and the addition of an appropriate allowance for climate change are considered in Section 3. Flow from the urban area considered in Section 4.

¹ The Flood Estimation Handbook, Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, 1999.

² Environment Agency's Flood Estimation Guidelines, Technical guidance 197_08, January 2015

2 FLOOD FLOWS - RURAL CATCHMENT

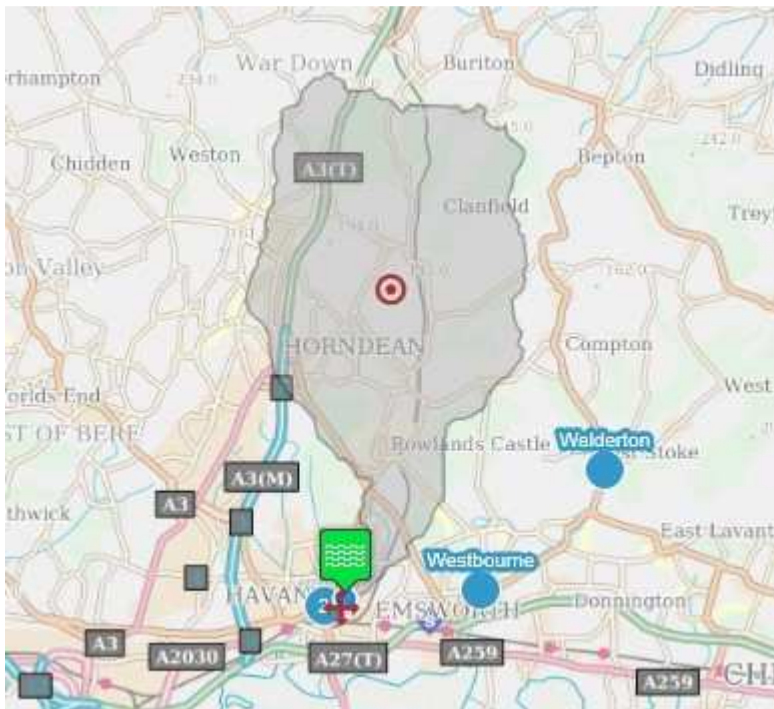
2.1 FEH Statistical Method

As a first approach it is convenient and appropriate to use the FEH Statistical method which is based on FEH Catchment Descriptors (CDs).

2.1.1 Catchment Descriptors

The FEH on-line has been used to provide the catchment delineation at the Leigh Park flow gauge (Figure 2.1) which confirms that the catchment has a simple structure with no lakes, reservoirs or major sub-catchments and a simple flood hydrograph response may be expected. As the catchment is rural FEH methods are considered suitable and can be used to derive flood flows at the required location. The catchment delineation was checked against OS maps and appears reasonable hence a manual adjustment of the FEH catchment area was not undertaken although in Chalk catchments the groundwater catchment may not always coincide with the topographical catchment.

Figure 2.1 Lavant Stream FEH Catchment Delineation at EA Flow Gauge



The FEH catchment descriptors (Table 2.1) show this drainage area is large (55.96km^2) and rural (URBEXT1990 = 0.021), with no lakes or ponds (FARL = 0.999) and with a low percentage runoff (SPRHOST 10.1%) which suggests no obvious reasons for not using the FEH methods for flood estimation. A full definition of these FEH parameters is given in FEH Volume 5. The previous 2008 flood study also noted the low permeability and required a permeable adjustment to the Stas method but this is no longer required with the Revised Stats method and the updated WINFAP 3/4.

Table 2.1 FEH Catchment Descriptors

Parameter	Gauge	DS
AREA	55.96	57.51
FARL	0.999	0.999
PROPWET	0.34	0.34
BFIHOST	0.886	0.872
DPLBAR	10.27	11.3
DPSBAR	89.1	87.5
SAAR	905	900
SPRHOST	10.1	10.99
URBEXT1990	0.0210	0.0293
URBEXT2000	0.0231	0.0521

2.1.2 FEH Index Flood (QMED)

The FEH catchment descriptors defined above are used to derive QMED, the median annual flood (Table 2.2), using the Revised Stats Method QMED equation³. The URBEXT2000 is updated to 2019 and the urban adjustment factor (UAF) uses both the original Bayliss method based on SPRHOST and also Kjedsen's updated method with UAF based on BFIHOST (Table 2.2). The EA's FEH guidelines recommend the Kjedsens urban adjusted QMED is used which gives a QMED of 3.461m³/s at the EA gauging station.

Table 2.2 QMED from Catchment Descriptors

Site	Method	URBEXT 1990	URBEXT 2000	URBEXT 2019	UAF	QMED RURAL(m ³ /s)	QMED URBAN(m ³ /s)
Gauge	Bayliss	0.0210	0.0231	0.0240	1.084	2.862	3.101
Gauge	Kjedsen	0.0210	0.0231	0.0240	1.210	2.862	3.461
DS	Kjedsen	0.0293	0.0521	0.0541	1.440	3.123	4.498

The QMED-CD at an ungauged site is then adjusted using the ratio between QMED-CD and QMED-Flow data at a nearby local donor gauging station. The EA operate two gauges in the local area at Leigh Park on the Lavant Stream and on the adjacent Hermitage Stream at New Road (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 EA Gauging Stations near Havant, Hampshire

CEH Ref	Watercourse	Location	Start Date	End Date	No Years	QMED ?	Pooling ?
42025	Lavant Stream	Leigh Park	1981	2002	22	No	No
42017	Hermitage Strm	New Road	10 Feb 1954	30 Sept 2017	51	Yes	No

The National River Flow Archive and HiFlows database (version 7) indicates:

- 42025, Lavant Stream at Leigh Park. A velocity-area station in a trapezoidal section. The rating is poorly defined at low flows and the station is bypassed by flood flows above

³ Improving the FEH statistical procedures for flood frequency estimation. CEH Science Report SC050050, July 2008

3m³/s. The topographical catchment greatly exceeds the groundwater catchment. The flow records are not suitable for QMED or pooling hence this station is not included in FEH or the HiFlows database. The gauge became ineffective in 2002 due to the insertion of a grill immediately downstream of the open channel site and flow records stopped at this time.

- 42017, Hermitage Stream at Havant. A Velocity area station in a concrete trapezoidal section in a formalised reach with grass berms. The structure is designed to measure up to 14m³/s and all but exceptional flows are contained with the structure which has only been exceeded a few times since installed in 1954. The bridge downstream may cause some backing up. The theoretical rating is supported by numerous current meter gaugings. The flow records are suitable for QMED as it is gauged above this flow but the rating cannot be validated for higher flows above QMED hence the flow records are not suitable for pooling.

The timescale of this study does not allow for a detailed analysis of the high flow ratings at these two gauging stations but the flow data is considered suitable for QMED at only one of these stations and these flow data are used in the flood estimation process described below.

In selecting a suitable donor gauging station FEH also provides hydrological similarity criteria as follows;

- AREA – a factor of 4 or 5
- FARL – a difference of 0.05.
- BFIHOST – a difference of 0.18
- SAAR – a factor of 1.25
- SPRHOST – difference of 15

A comparison of the catchment descriptors at the potential donor station and at the site of interest (Table 2.4) suggests 42017 is outside the bounds of hydrological similarity in terms of BFIHOST and SPRHOST being located mainly on Clay strata rather than the Chalk hence the Hermitage Stream gauge is not suitable as a donor.

Table 2.4 Catchment Descriptors at Flow Estimate Site and Donor Gauging Stations

Site ID	AREA	FARL	BFIHOST	SAAR	SPRHOST	URBEXT90
42025	55.96	0.999	0.886	905	10.1	0.0210
42017	17.33	0.991	0.245	785	46.0	0.1675

Despite the reservations given above, in terms of flow data accuracy, in the absence of any other stations the Leigh Park gauge is considered as a donor principally as a check. This is based on the flow data provided in the EAs 2008 flood mapping study and as this station closed in 2002 there is no further or additional data to extend this record. A comparison suggests QMED from CDs overestimates that from flow data and that a factor of 0.517 should be applied to the CD estimates (Table 2.5) to match the data at the flow gauge.

Table 2.5 QMED at Donor Gauging Stations (m³/s)

Ref	QMED-Urban CDs	QMED- AMAX	Ratio
Gauge at Leigh Park	3.461	1.790	0.517

The Revised Stats method requires this donor ratio is further adjusted based on the distance between the catchment centroids but as the flow estimation point is at this flow gauge this adjustment is not required. The adopted QMED at the gauge is therefore 1.79m³/s (Table 2.6) the same as the recorded flow data.

Table 2.6 Adopted QMED

Site	QMED Rural CDs	QMED-urban	QMED Factor	Adopted QMED
Gauge	2.862	3.461	0.517	1.790
DS	3.123	4.498	0.517	2.326

2.1.3 Flood Frequency Curve

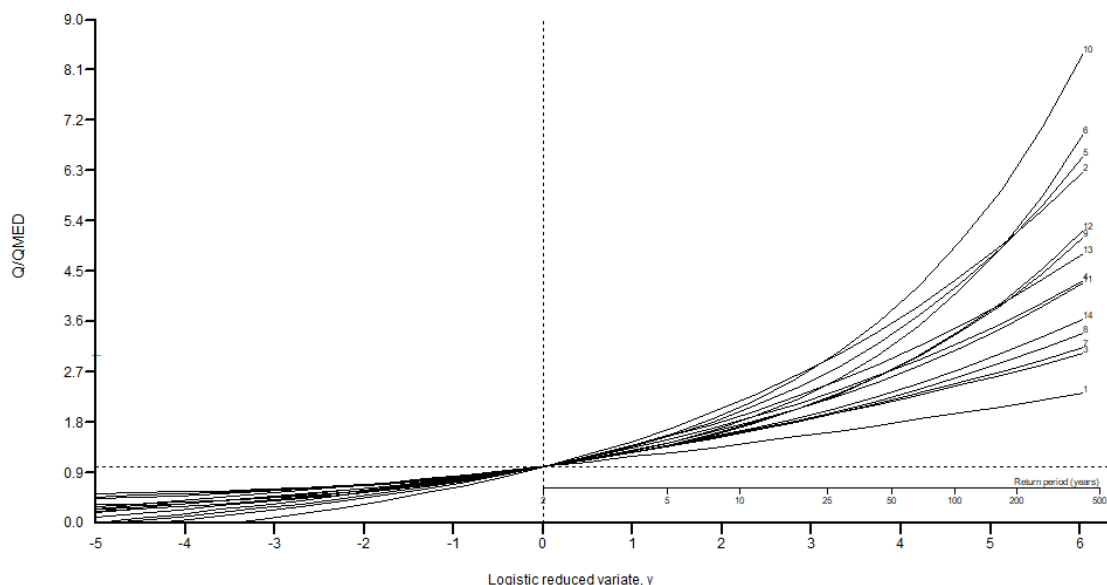
The calculation of a flood frequency curve and peak flows for a range of return periods requires the construction of a pooling group and the fitting of an extreme value distribution to the annual maximum flow data from hydrologically similar sites (pooling group) using WINFAP4.

The initial pooling group contains 14 stations with 513 station years of record and no stations were removed for having less than the required 8 years of data. Examination of the pooling group indicates it is possibly heterogeneous and a review considered optional (H2 = 1.583) but a review of the pooling group suggests no obvious or valid reason to remove any of the component stations. This discordancy arises as several of the component stations (Table 2.7) have relatively steep growth curve (Figure 2.2) with known major flood events (e.g. Doniford at Swill Bridge) and some stations have very flat growth curves but there was no justification for removing any sites from the group.

Table 2.7 Component Stations of Pooling Group – Lavant Stream

Station	Dist	Yrs data	QMED AMAX	L-CV	L- SKEW	Discord
42011 (Hamble @ Frogmill)	0.173	45	8.159	0.170	0.076	1.592
43806 (Wylfe @ Brixton Deverill)	0.287	26	1.995	0.387	0.223	2.004
53017 (Boyd @ Bitton)	0.337	44	13.845	0.244	0.094	0.620
41022 (Lod @ Halfway Bridge)	0.362	47	15.900	0.295	0.179	0.581
27095 (Pickering Beck @ Pickering)	0.365	17	8.261	0.311	0.312	0.464
42008 (Cheriton Stream @ Swards Bridge)	0.380	46	1.350	0.255	0.408	1.291
44011 (Asker @ East Bridge Bridport)	0.380	22	16.200	0.234	0.121	0.879
44003 (Asker @ Bridport)	0.380	14	12.354	0.224	0.170	1.468
76019 (Roe Beck @ Stockdalewath)	0.385	18	41.711	0.236	0.318	1.589
51001 (Doniford Stream @ Swill Bridge)	0.391	51	11.710	0.322	0.387	1.290
42006 (Meon @ Misingford)	0.408	58	2.947	0.260	0.216	0.418
27059 (Laver @ Ripon Laver Weir)	0.452	40	22.024	0.231	0.334	1.055
20007 (Gifford Water @ Lennoxlove)	0.468	44	16.895	0.321	0.191	0.559
53023 (Sherston Avon @ Fosseway)	0.493	41	7.280	0.229	0.193	0.191

Figure 2.2 WINFAP Component Stations – Lavant Stream



WINFAP4 is often found to provide discordant pooling groups and this arises because it uses the FEH parameters FARL and FPEXT to generate a pooling group, which are measures of flood storage and attenuation, whereas the original WINFAP was based on the soil or geology as reflected in BFIHOST. WINFAP4 will often provide a more discordant pooling group as the shape of the growth curves of the component stations is more likely to be a function of the geology. However, the EA FEH Guidelines require the use of WINFAP4 and this method is therefore adopted in this report.

Two extreme value distributions are often used on the pooled group data (i) the Generalised Logistic (GL), and (ii) the General Extreme Value (GEV) distribution both fitted to the annual maximum data by the method of L-Moments. WINFAP indicates that in this case the GL distribution provides the best fit to extreme value flood series and this is used to provide the estimated flood flows (Table 2.8). This gives a 100 year flood flow at the flow gauge site of 4.85m³/s. The same growth curves are applied to give flood flows at the downstream location.

Table 2.8 Estimated Flood Flows – Stats Method

Site	Return Period (Years)					
	2	5	10	20	50	100
Gauge	1.79	2.41	2.87	3.37	4.15	4.85
DS	2.33	2.96	3.44	3.96	4.76	5.48

2.2 Single Site Analysis

The flow data at the Lavant Stream gauging station is not suitable for QMED or pooling as the flow records are inaccurate and hence a single site analysis was not carried out. The 22-year Lavant record is also insufficient to provide confidence for estimated flows at return periods above half the length of record which is to the 11 year return period. The adjacent Hermitage Stream is a mainly clay catchment where the runoff response may be quite different to the

Chalk Lavant Stream catchment and hence these flow records cannot be used as the flood response may be quite different. It is therefore not possible to support the pooling group flood flow estimates with a single site growth curve from a local station with any confidence

2.3 Revitalised Flood Hydrograph Method (ReFH)

An alternative approach to flood estimation is to use flood hydrograph methods. The original FSR/FEH rainfall runoff method (RR) underwent significant modification in 2006 taking advantage of new data and more advanced hydrological modelling techniques since the original method was developed. The improved or Revitalised Flood Hydrograph method (ReFH) retains the overall structure of the earlier FSR/FEH RR approach but with various improvements and hence ReFH is now preferred to RR. ReFH is therefore used to derive peak flows for the specified design events based on the time to peak (T_p) and critical storm duration (Table 2.9), adjusted to be an odd multiple of the selected time step.

Table 2.9 ReFH Time to Peak and Critical Storm Duration

Site	T_p	C_{max}	BL	BR	Duration (hrs)	Time Step (hrs)	Critical Dur (hrs)
Gauge	5.41	689.1	65.3	2.232	10.30	0.25	10.25

The derived flows at the Lavant gauge (Table 2.10) show that the ReFH QMED is lower than the Stats Method at $0.70\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ whilst the 100 year flow is higher at $5.50\text{m}^3/\text{s}$.

Table 2.10 ReFH Flood Estimates (m^3/s)

Location	Return Period (Years)					
	2	5	10	20	50	100
Gauge	0.70	1.22	1.75	2.49	3.92	5.50

However, the EA's FEH Guidelines advise that ReFH does not perform well on urban or highly permeable catchments ($\text{BFI}_{\text{HOST}} > 0.65$) and ReFH can give unrealistically large values of C_{max} to reproduce the losses and hence often provides unrealistic flows. This is partly because the flood event archive used to develop ReFH was deficient in events on permeable catchments. ReFH can therefore significantly underestimate QMED and overestimate more extreme floods, as shown above. The EA advise ReFH should not be used on permeable catchments and that the statistical method is normally preferred as it is based on fewer assumptions.

2.4 ReFH2

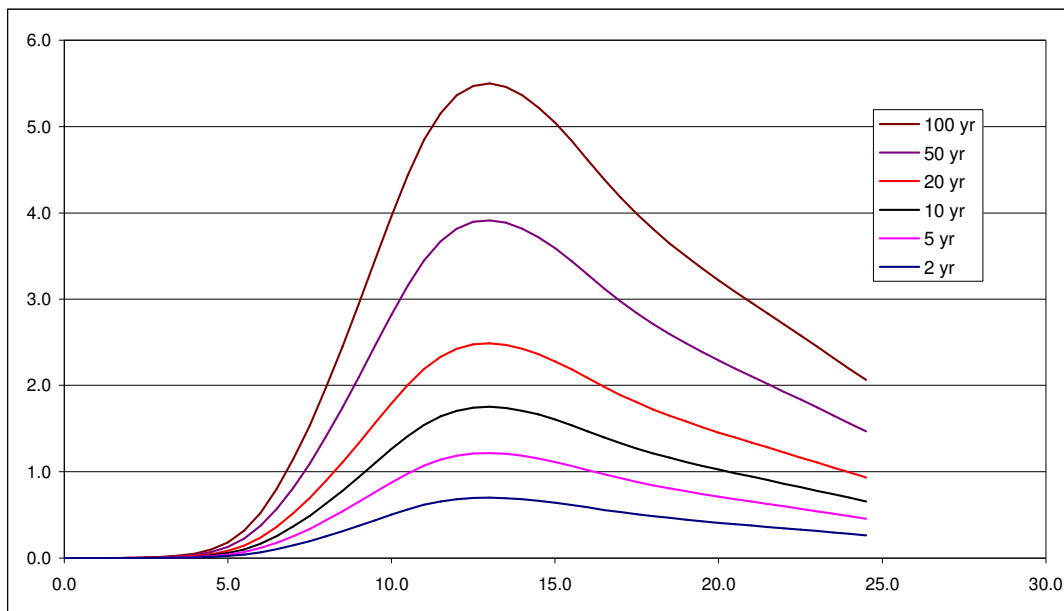
The ReFH method has been updated and ReFH2 includes updated equations, parameters and urban extent values and can use the updated FEH-2013 rainfall. The EA's guidelines recommend that both ReFH and ReFH2 are used until the implications of the ReFH2 changes are understood, which implies the peak flows from ReFH2 should not be used and that these flows are not yet accepted. The assessment of flood flows using this new method may be appropriate for large scale catchment and EA flood risk mapping studies but for a small scale flood studies and FRAs the limited budget and timescales suggest the appraisal of various methods is not appropriate or suitable and this is confirmed by the indicative timescales given in Table 2 of the EA's FEH Guidelines, where a more rapid assessment is required.

In addition the ReFH2 Technical Guidance Document shows the Stats method provides better estimates of peak flows than ReFH1 and ReFH2 when compared to measured QMED flows in terms of standard error and bias and hence the Stats method is always preferred. So even if ReFH2 is tested the estimated peak flows from the Stats method are more robust and would be adopted - the only advantage of ReFH is to provide the hydrograph shape for flood routing if using the hybrid method.

2.5 Hydrograph Shape

The ReFH hydrographs (Figure 2.3) and are typically asymmetrical as they are based on a kinked unit hydrograph. However the Lavant Stream may not provide a typical ReFH shaped response largely due to the mixture of land surface types, urban and rural, and the catchment geology of Chalk and Clay and due to the seasonal baseflow response and variable percentage runoff.

Figure 2.3 ReFH Hydrographs at Leigh Park Flow Gauge



The EAs 2008 report used the Probability Distributed Model (PDM) to provide flood hydrograph shape for the rural areas but due to the variability of runoff response it was found that the PDM calibration parameters were not consistent and rather than take the average values from selected flood events the largest November 2000 flood was used to define the PDF parameters. The peak flows from the PDM hydrographs were forced to fit the Stats method, referred to as the hybrid approach, using a scaling factor of 0.491 for the 100 year and 0.471 for the 1000 year.

The shape of the ReFH hydrographs may not be as representative as PDM but as the peak flows are forced to match the Stats method the peak flows and flood levels should be similar. Alternatively, a PDM hydrograph could be exported from the EAs ISIS model so the same shaped hydrograph can be used

3 DISCUSSION

3.1 Extension to the 1000 year

The Statistical method was originally recommended for return periods up to 200 year event and ReFH is not calibrated beyond 150 years and technically these two methods are not suitable for extrapolating to the 1000 year event. The Environment Agency's Flood Estimation Guidelines² provide suggestions for calculating extreme floods up to the 1000 year event:

- Using a larger 200 year pooling group in the Statistical method as an intermediate between the more usual 100 year group and the potentially less homogeneous 1000 year although more recently a simple extension of the 100 year has been proposed.
- Use of ReFH although this relies on extending the method beyond the data set and as detailed above this is thought to overestimate flood flows on urban areas.
- Using the ReFH growth factors for the 200 and 1000 year event against the ReFH 100 year which are then applied to the Stats method 100 year peak flow but the same issue of using over estimated flood flows derived for urban areas will apply.

These three methods of extension provide dissimilar results (Table 3.1) due to the steepness of the ReFH growth curve but the simple extension of the Stats method is often preferred and this gives a 1000 year peak flow of 8.08m³/s.

Table 3.1 Extension of Flood Flows at Leigh Park Flow Gauge

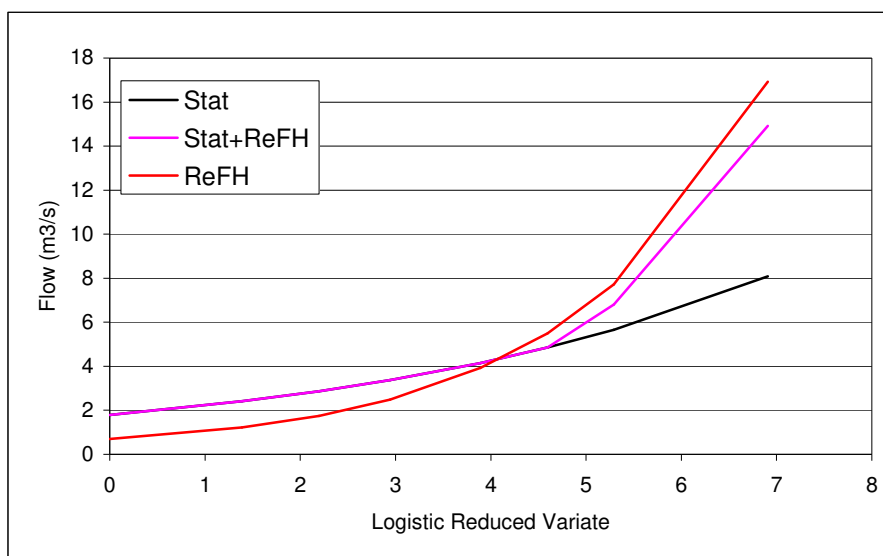
Method	Return Period (Years)							
	2	5	10	20	50	100	200	1000
Stat	1.79	2.41	2.87	3.37	4.15	4.85	5.65	8.08
ReFH	0.70	1.22	1.75	2.49	3.92	5.50	7.72	16.92
Stat+ReFH	1.79	2.41	2.87	3.37	4.15	4.85	6.81	14.92

3.2 Comparison of Flood Estimates

As detailed above QMED is lower and the more extreme flood flows from ReFH are higher than the Stats method (Table 3.1) but there is no justification for choosing either method. The extreme ReFH flows are far higher than the Stats method (Figure 3.1) but without any measured flood or flow data the choice of method is subjective.

The ReFH + Stats method of extension is also far steeper than the pooled growth Stats method curve. As ReFH is not suitable on permeable catchments both this and the ReFH + Stats methods are discounted and the Stats method is preferred.

Figure 3.1 Comparison of Flood Flow Estimates



These flood estimates are compared to the EAs 2008 report which provided a permeable adjusted pooling group and a single site analyses based on the available flow data at the Leigh Park flow gauge (Table 3.2). As the single site was based on just 22 years of flow records, and extension beyond half the length of record is uncertain, the permeable adjusted pooled flood frequency curve was adopted in this 2008 study. The Stats method estimates derived in this updated report have the same QMED value (as the same flow data was used) and a slightly steeper growth curve but essentially the flows are of the same magnitude.

Table 3.2 EA 2008 and Updated Flood Estimates at Leigh Park Flow Gauge

Method	Return Period (Years)							
	2	5	10	20	50	100	200	1000
2008 Pooled	1.79	2.40	2.85		4.09	4.76	5.53	7.80
2008 Single Site	1.79	2.1	2.3		2.8	3.0	3.2	3.7
2019 Stat	1.79	2.41	2.87	3.37	4.15	4.85	5.65	8.08

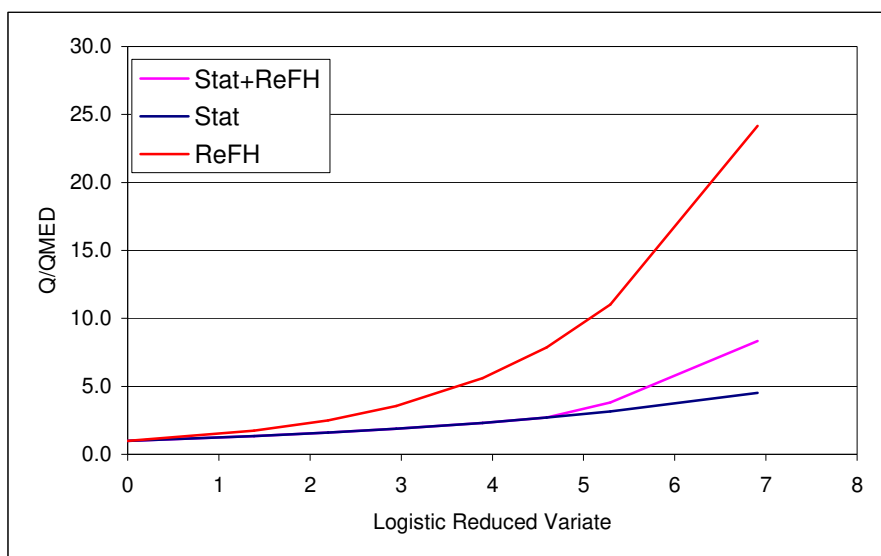
3.3 Comparison of Flood Growth Curve

A comparison of flood growth curves (Table 3.3) confirms that ReFH has a far steeper growth curve than the Stats method at extreme flood flows (Figure 3.2) but these are similar at lower return period. For permeable catchments ReFH and ReFH+Stat are usually discounted.

Table 3.3 Comparison of Flood Growth Curves at Leigh Park Flow Gauge

Method	2	5	10	20	50	100	200	1000
2019 Stat	1.00	1.35	1.60	1.88	2.32	2.71	3.16	4.51
2019 ReFH	1.00	1.74	2.50	3.56	5.60	7.86	11.03	24.17
Stat+ReFH	1.00	1.35	1.60	1.88	2.32	2.71	3.80	8.34
2008 Stat	1.00	1.34	1.59	1.86	2.28	2.66	3.09	4.36

Figure 3.2 Comparison of Flood Growth Curves



The EA's FEH Guidelines emphasise that historical flood data can be particularly valuable to confirm which of the flood flow estimation methods is the more realistic but apart from flow records at the gauge, which are of dubious quality, no such data are available on this catchment. The statistical method estimates of QMED are normally preferred as this is based on measured flow data with QMED confirmed or adjusted using local flow data and as the pooling group is based on recorded flow data this method is preferred.

3.4 Hybrid Method

The generation of flood hydrographs can be achieved in ISIS or Flood Mapper using the ReFH boundary unit and importing the FEH catchment descriptors CSV file. The peak flood flow of the ReFH hydrograph can be forced to fit the peak flow from the Stats method, referred to as the hybrid approach.

3.5 Climate Change

A suitable allowance for increased river flow due to climate change should then be considered based on the EA's February 2016 guidance (Table 3.4). The adopted allowance should depend on the type of development proposed and the flood zone which defines the allowance category. For more vulnerable residential developments in flood zone 3 the 'higher central' allowance is used and for less vulnerable commercial developments the 'central' climate change allowance is required and this should consider the lifetime of the development.

Table 3.4 Peak River Flow Allowances for South East Region

Allowance category	The '2020s' (2015 to 2039)	The '2050s' (2040 to 2069)	The '2080s' (2070 to 2115)
Upper end	25%	50%	105%
Higher central	15%	39%	45%
Central	10%	20%	35%

4 FLOOD FLOWS - URBAN AREA

4.1 Hydrological Response

Sections 2 and 3 of this report provide details of the estimated peak flows and the hydrological response from the upstream Chalk rural catchment based on standard FEH methods. There are reservations about the hydrological response as this catchment may exhibit a winter high and summer low baseflow and with a slow or muted response to rainfall due to the low percentage runoff. However very high peak flows can occur when the catchment is saturated and the percentage runoff may then be higher than the geology would suggest. This can occur after prolonged rainfall events such as October/November 2000 and the inconsistent PDM parameters noted in the EAs 2008 report may be due to variable percentage runoff from the selected events and hence the worst case Oct 2000 event was used.

The lower part of the Lavant Stream catchment is predominantly clay and is heavily urbanised giving a rapid response to rainfall and a high percentage runoff from the urban drainage systems that discharge into the stream network hence this area is considered separately. The ReFH hybrid approach defined above can be used for the rural catchment, possibly using the PDM ordinates from the ISIS model, and forced to match the Stats method flood estimates. Flows for the lower urban area are considered below using the revised ReFH method.

4.2 Revised ReFH Method

The EAs FEH guidelines states that ReFH in its original form should not be used for heavily or very heavily urbanised catchments (where URBEXT1990 is 0.125 to 0.5) and this relates to the lower part the catchment around Havant. However recent research (Kjeldsen, 2009) has led to a modified version of ReFH that accounts for increased runoff and this can be used on urban catchments. The EAs FEH Guidelines shows this revised method gives sensible results on several urban catchments. This modified ReFH approach does not use aspects of ReFH that are inappropriate or poorly calibrated for urban catchments, such as:

- The regression equation for CMAX, which does not represent the increase in runoff volume with urban extent.
- The initial soil moisture (Cini) which is calculated for design events based on an equation calibrated from only 7 catchments and which gives a physically unrealistic increase in Cmax as PROPWET decreases and
- The 'a' factor used to scale Cini to ensure that the resulting flood frequency curve is consistent with the results of the FEH statistical method and which was derived from an analysis of only 7 catchments.

However in this revised approach ReFH is used for rural green portion of urban areas (gardens, parks etc.) and also for the proportion of urban areas covered by hard surfaces with the percentage runoff set to a fixed value of 70% rather than using the ReFH losses model. The revised version of ReFH has therefore been used for the urbanised lower catchment of the Lavant Stream. Whilst a more accurate picture of sewer flows and pathways could be obtained from hydraulic modelling of the urban drainage network or from maps of the sewer network

but this requires a far more detailed study and the revised ReFH method is considered appropriate in this case.

4.3 Approach

The catchment is divided into two categories based on OS and FEH maps:

- The upstream mainly rural sub-catchment with flows defined in Section 2 above;
- The lower urban sub-catchment assuming runoff drain to local storm sewers following the ground topography and which drains to the watercourse assuming there is no import or export of flows to or from the FEH defined catchment.

Flows for the rural element are estimated using the standard ReFH model applied to 60% of the urban sub-catchment area assuming these urban areas are unpaved and rain water would infiltrate as it would on the rural catchments (Table 4.1). URBEXT1990 values are set to 0.0 resulting in the longer time to peak. Kjeldsen (2009) suggested 70% of these urban areas are unpaved but 60% was thought to be more appropriate as this part of the Lavant catchment is quite heavily urbanised.

The remaining 40% of the catchment is assumed to be paved with the percentage runoff (PR) set to 70% as suggested by Kjeldsen (2009). This is achieved by reducing the Cmax parameter by trial and error until the PR of 70% is achieved. URBEXT1990 was set to 0.5 to represent the faster routing of flood water through the urban catchment resulting in a shorter time to peak than on the rural part of the catchment. The catchment descriptors AREA and DPLBAR are also altered for each sub-catchment.

Table 4.1 Rural and Urban Areas in the Revised ReFH Model

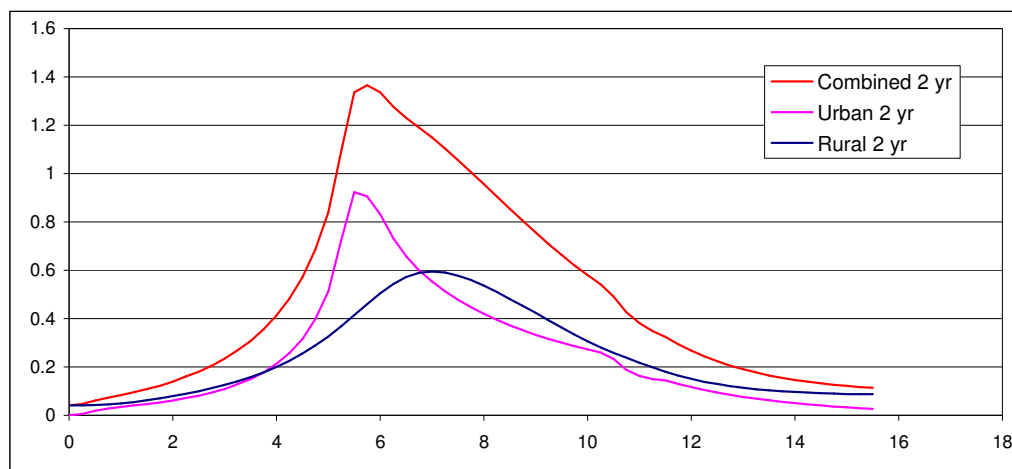
Site	AREA	FARL	BFIHOST	DPLBAR	DPSBAR	SAAR	SPR HOST	URBEXT 1990	URBEXT 2000
Leigh Park	55.96	0.999	0.886	10.27	89.1	905	10.10	0.0210	0.0231
DS	57.51	0.999	0.872	11.30	87.5	900	10.99	0.0293	0.0521
DS Gauge	1.55	1.0	0.367	1.27	90.0	720	43.07	0.3285	0.5
60% Rural	0.93	1.0	0.367	0.961	90.0	720	43.07	0.0	0.0
40% Urban	0.62	1.0	0.367	0.770	90.0	720	70.0	0.5	0.5

4.4 Flow Estimates

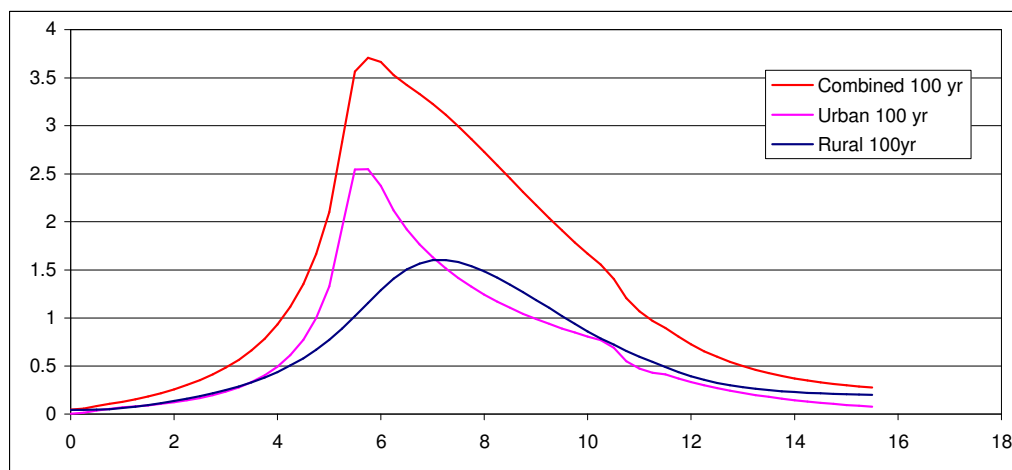
These steps then provide two hydrographs; one for the rural part of this urban area and one for the urban sub-catchment and these hydrographs are then added together to give the combined response (Figure 4.1) based on the different routing times and percentage runoff for the two parts of the sub-catchment. This is based on the same storm duration of 10.25 hours as used for the ReFH in the upper catchment on the basis that the same storm would affect both parts of this catchment. A range of storm durations could be investigated as part of the hydraulic modelling to identify the critical storm duration at the key point of interest.

Figure 4.1 Combined ReFH Hydrographs

2 year



100 year



The derived flows (Table 4.2) show that the Revised ReFH method for this lower urban area provides a QMED of 1.37 m³/s and with a 100 year peak flow of 3.71 m³/s.

Table 4.2 Revised ReFH Flood Estimates (m³/s) for the Lower Urban Area

Location	Return Period (Years)						
	2	10	20	50	100	200	1000
Rural	0.60	0.95	1.11	1.37	1.60	1.91	2.96
Urban	0.92	1.45	1.73	2.16	2.55	3.05	4.54
Combined	1.37	2.15	2.55	3.15	3.71	4.40	6.52

The Revised ReFH flood hydrographs for each return period are given in Appendix A.

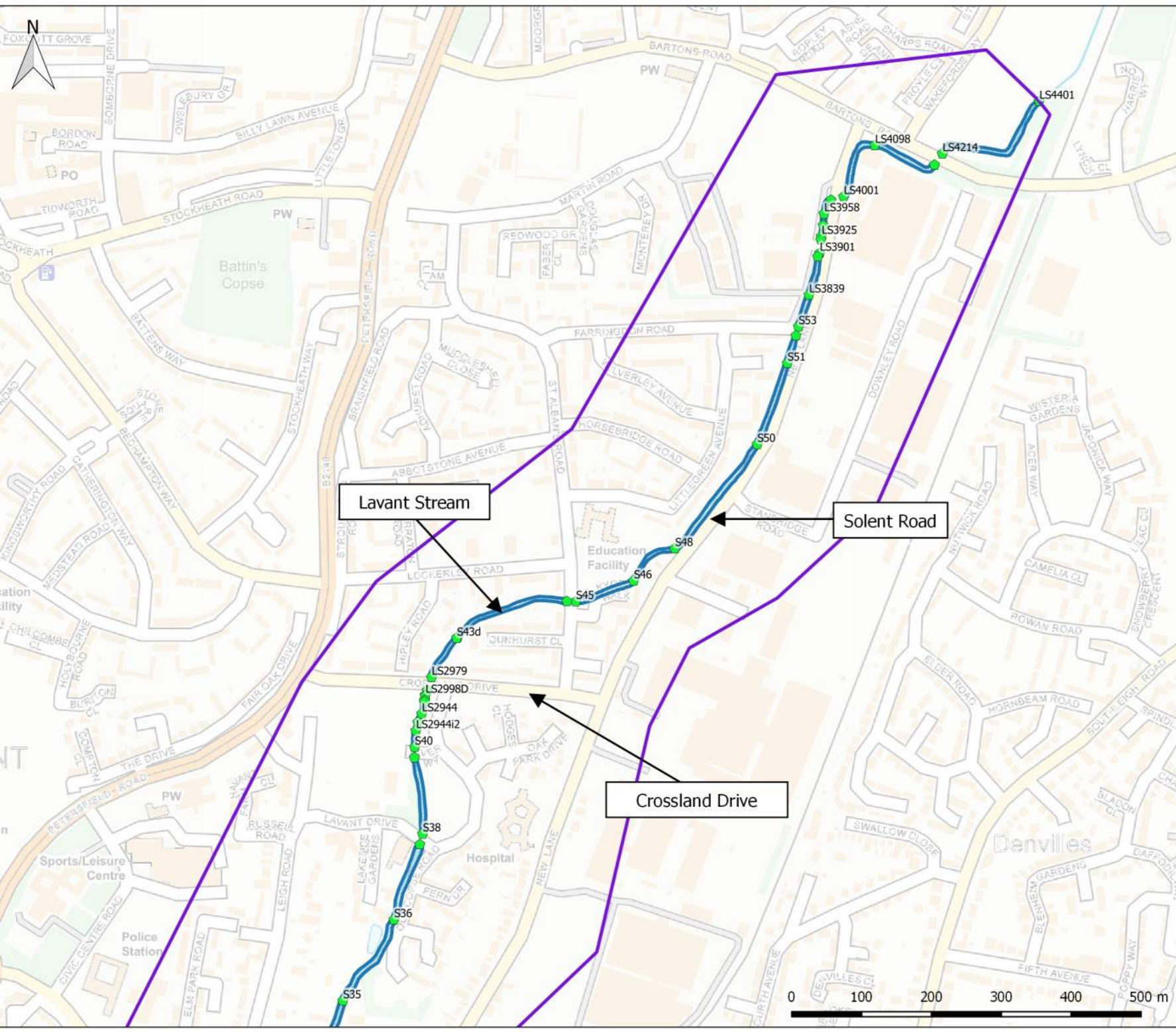
Appendix A Revised ReFH Method Flood Hydrographs for Urban Area of Havant

Time	Rural								Urban								Combined						
hrs	2 yr	10 yr	20 yr	50 yr	100yr	200 yr	1000 yr		2 yr	10 yr	20 yr	50 yr	100 yr	200 yr	1000 yr		2 yr	10 yr	20 yr	50 yr	100 yr	200 yr	1000 yr
0.0	0.041	0.041	0.041	0.041	0.041	0.041	0.041		0.000	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.006		0.041	0.042	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.044	0.047
0.25	0.041	0.041	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042		0.006	0.009	0.010	0.012	0.013	0.014	0.018		0.047	0.050	0.052	0.054	0.055	0.056	0.060
0.5	0.042	0.044	0.044	0.045	0.045	0.046	0.048		0.019	0.029	0.031	0.034	0.036	0.038	0.044		0.061	0.073	0.075	0.079	0.081	0.084	0.092
0.75	0.045	0.048	0.049	0.050	0.052	0.053	0.057		0.028	0.043	0.046	0.049	0.053	0.056	0.065		0.073	0.091	0.095	0.099	0.105	0.109	0.122
1.0	0.049	0.054	0.056	0.059	0.061	0.064	0.072		0.035	0.054	0.057	0.062	0.067	0.070	0.082		0.084	0.108	0.113	0.121	0.128	0.134	0.154
1.25	0.054	0.063	0.066	0.071	0.075	0.079	0.092		0.041	0.062	0.067	0.072	0.078	0.082	0.097		0.095	0.125	0.133	0.143	0.153	0.161	0.189
1.5	0.062	0.075	0.080	0.087	0.093	0.100	0.119		0.047	0.071	0.076	0.083	0.090	0.096	0.114		0.109	0.146	0.156	0.170	0.183	0.196	0.233
1.75	0.07	0.088	0.095	0.105	0.113	0.123	0.150		0.053	0.082	0.088	0.096	0.104	0.112	0.134		0.123	0.17	0.183	0.201	0.217	0.235	0.284
2.0	0.079	0.102	0.111	0.124	0.135	0.148	0.184		0.061	0.094	0.101	0.112	0.121	0.131	0.159		0.140	0.196	0.212	0.236	0.256	0.279	0.343
2.25	0.089	0.118	0.129	0.146	0.159	0.175	0.221		0.071	0.108	0.117	0.130	0.142	0.153	0.189		0.160	0.226	0.246	0.276	0.301	0.328	0.410
2.5	0.100	0.135	0.149	0.170	0.186	0.206	0.262		0.081	0.124	0.136	0.152	0.166	0.181	0.226		0.181	0.259	0.285	0.322	0.352	0.387	0.488
2.75	0.112	0.154	0.171	0.196	0.215	0.240	0.309		0.094	0.144	0.158	0.178	0.196	0.215	0.272		0.206	0.298	0.329	0.374	0.411	0.455	0.581
3.0	0.126	0.176	0.196	0.225	0.249	0.278	0.361		0.109	0.168	0.185	0.209	0.232	0.256	0.329		0.235	0.344	0.381	0.434	0.481	0.534	0.690
3.25	0.141	0.200	0.224	0.259	0.287	0.321	0.422		0.128	0.197	0.218	0.248	0.277	0.308	0.401		0.269	0.397	0.442	0.507	0.564	0.629	0.823
3.5	0.158	0.227	0.256	0.297	0.330	0.372	0.493		0.150	0.231	0.258	0.297	0.332	0.372	0.492		0.308	0.458	0.514	0.594	0.662	0.744	0.985
3.75	0.178	0.259	0.292	0.340	0.380	0.429	0.575		0.178	0.275	0.308	0.357	0.403	0.455	0.609		0.356	0.534	0.600	0.697	0.783	0.884	1.184
4.0	0.200	0.295	0.334	0.391	0.438	0.496	0.671		0.213	0.329	0.372	0.435	0.493	0.561	0.762		0.413	0.624	0.706	0.826	0.931	1.057	1.433
4.25	0.226	0.335	0.381	0.448	0.504	0.574	0.784		0.257	0.399	0.454	0.536	0.612	0.701	0.966		0.483	0.734	0.835	0.984	1.116	1.275	1.750
4.5	0.255	0.382	0.436	0.515	0.581	0.663	0.917		0.316	0.491	0.564	0.672	0.772	0.892	1.246		0.571	0.873	1.000	1.187	1.353	1.555	2.163
4.75	0.288	0.436	0.499	0.591	0.669	0.768	1.074		0.397	0.619	0.716	0.863	0.997	1.161	1.644		0.685	1.055	1.215	1.454	1.666	1.929	2.718
5.0	0.326	0.497	0.57	0.679	0.772	0.889	1.259		0.513	0.803	0.937	1.142	1.329	1.560	2.240		0.839	1.300	1.507	1.821	2.101	2.449	3.499
5.25	0.368	0.566	0.651	0.779	0.890	1.029	1.476		0.723	1.136	1.340	1.653	1.941	2.298	3.350		1.091	1.702	1.991	2.432	2.831	3.327	4.826
5.5	0.414	0.641	0.740	0.890	1.020	1.186	1.722		0.923	1.454	1.729	2.155	2.544	3.033	4.472		1.337	2.095	2.469	3.045	3.564	4.219	6.194
5.75	0.460	0.718	0.832	1.004	1.156	1.349	1.984		0.906	1.432	1.713	2.150	2.550	3.054	4.537		1.366	2.150	2.545	3.154	3.706	4.403	6.521
6.0	0.505	0.792	0.920	1.115	1.289	1.510	2.246		0.831	1.315	1.581	1.995	2.375	2.854	4.265		1.336	2.107	2.501	3.110	3.664	4.364	6.511
6.25	0.543	0.857	0.998	1.214	1.408	1.656	2.489		0.733	1.161	1.402	1.776	2.119	2.554	3.834		1.276	2.018	2.400	2.990	3.527	4.210	6.323
6.5	0.572	0.907	1.059	1.293	1.503	1.775	2.693		0.659	1.046	1.265	1.608	1.922	2.320	3.493		1.231	1.953	2.324	2.901	3.425	4.095	6.186
6.75	0.589	0.938	1.097	1.344	1.567	1.856	2.841		0.601	0.955	1.157	1.473	1.762	2.130	3.213		1.190	1.893	2.254	2.817	3.329	3.986	6.054
7.0	0.595	0.950	1.113	1.367	1.599	1.898	2.928		0.554	0.880	1.068	1.361	1.630	1.972	2.978		1.149	1.830	2.181	2.728	3.229	3.870	5.906
7.25	0.591	0.945	1.109	1.366	1.601	1.906	2.960		0.513	0.816	0.991	1.264	1.515	1.834	2.772		1.104	1.761	2.100	2.630	3.116	3.740	5.732

7.5	0.578	0.927	1.090	1.345	1.580	1.885	2.944		0.478	0.760	0.924	1.180	1.414	1.712	2.590		1.056	1.687	2.014	2.525	2.994	3.597	5.534
7.75	0.560	0.899	1.057	1.308	1.539	1.840	2.890		0.447	0.711	0.865	1.104	1.324	1.604	2.426		1.007	1.610	1.922	2.412	2.863	3.444	5.316
8.0	0.536	0.863	1.016	1.259	1.484	1.777	2.805		0.420	0.667	0.811	1.037	1.243	1.506	2.279		0.956	1.530	1.827	2.296	2.727	3.283	5.084
8.25	0.510	0.822	0.969	1.202	1.419	1.702	2.698		0.395	0.628	0.764	0.976	1.170	1.418	2.146		0.905	1.450	1.733	2.178	2.589	3.120	4.844
8.5	0.482	0.777	0.917	1.139	1.346	1.617	2.573		0.372	0.592	0.72	0.92	1.104	1.337	2.024		0.854	1.369	1.637	2.059	2.450	2.954	4.597
8.75	0.453	0.730	0.862	1.072	1.268	1.525	2.435		0.352	0.56	0.681	0.87	1.043	1.264	1.914		0.805	1.290	1.543	1.942	2.311	2.789	4.349
9.0	0.423	0.681	0.804	1.002	1.186	1.428	2.288		0.333	0.530	0.645	0.824	0.988	1.197	1.812		0.756	1.211	1.449	1.826	2.174	2.625	4.100
9.25	0.392	0.632	0.747	0.93	1.103	1.329	2.134		0.316	0.503	0.612	0.782	0.937	1.135	1.719		0.708	1.135	1.359	1.712	2.040	2.464	3.853
9.5	0.363	0.583	0.689	0.859	1.019	1.229	1.978		0.301	0.478	0.581	0.743	0.89	1.078	1.632		0.664	1.061	1.270	1.602	1.909	2.307	3.610
9.75	0.334	0.536	0.633	0.790	0.938	1.131	1.824		0.286	0.455	0.553	0.707	0.847	1.026	1.553		0.620	0.991	1.186	1.497	1.785	2.157	3.377
10.0	0.307	0.491	0.581	0.724	0.86	1.038	1.675		0.273	0.433	0.527	0.673	0.807	0.977	1.479		0.580	0.924	1.108	1.397	1.667	2.015	3.154
10.25	0.282	0.450	0.532	0.663	0.787	0.950	1.535		0.260	0.414	0.503	0.642	0.769	0.932	1.410		0.542	0.864	1.035	1.305	1.556	1.882	2.945
10.5	0.259	0.413	0.487	0.607	0.720	0.869	1.403		0.233	0.37	0.449	0.572	0.686	0.829	1.253		0.492	0.783	0.936	1.179	1.406	1.698	2.656
10.75	0.238	0.377	0.445	0.554	0.657	0.792	1.277		0.189	0.300	0.363	0.461	0.55	0.664	0.999		0.427	0.677	0.808	1.015	1.207	1.456	2.276
11.0	0.218	0.344	0.405	0.504	0.597	0.719	1.157		0.164	0.260	0.313	0.396	0.472	0.569	0.852		0.382	0.604	0.718	0.900	1.069	1.288	2.009
11.25	0.199	0.313	0.368	0.456	0.540	0.650	1.043		0.150	0.237	0.285	0.36	0.429	0.516	0.772		0.349	0.550	0.653	0.816	0.969	1.166	1.815
11.5	0.181	0.284	0.333	0.412	0.486	0.584	0.934		0.144	0.227	0.274	0.346	0.411	0.495	0.740		0.325	0.511	0.607	0.758	0.897	1.079	1.674
11.75	0.165	0.256	0.300	0.370	0.436	0.523	0.831		0.129	0.204	0.246	0.311	0.369	0.445	0.666		0.295	0.460	0.546	0.681	0.806	0.969	1.497
12.0	0.151	0.232	0.271	0.334	0.392	0.469	0.742		0.116	0.183	0.221	0.282	0.332	0.400	0.599		0.268	0.416	0.492	0.614	0.725	0.870	1.341
12.25	0.139	0.212	0.247	0.303	0.355	0.424	0.667		0.104	0.165	0.199	0.252	0.299	0.360	0.539		0.244	0.377	0.446	0.555	0.655	0.785	1.206
12.5	0.129	0.195	0.227	0.278	0.325	0.386	0.604		0.094	0.148	0.179	0.227	0.269	0.324	0.485		0.223	0.344	0.406	0.505	0.595	0.711	1.090
12.75	0.120	0.182	0.211	0.257	0.300	0.356	0.553		0.085	0.134	0.161	0.200	0.242	0.292	0.436		0.205	0.316	0.372	0.461	0.543	0.648	0.990
13.0	0.114	0.170	0.197	0.240	0.279	0.330	0.511		0.076	0.120	0.145	0.183	0.218	0.263	0.393		0.191	0.291	0.342	0.424	0.497	0.593	0.904
13.25	0.108	0.161	0.186	0.226	0.262	0.310	0.477		0.068	0.108	0.131	0.165	0.196	0.236	0.353		0.177	0.270	0.317	0.391	0.459	0.547	0.831
13.5	0.103	0.154	0.177	0.214	0.248	0.293	0.449		0.061	0.097	0.117	0.148	0.170	0.213	0.318		0.165	0.252	0.294	0.363	0.425	0.506	0.768
13.75	0.100	0.147	0.170	0.205	0.237	0.279	0.425		0.055	0.087	0.106	0.134	0.159	0.191	0.286		0.156	0.235	0.276	0.339	0.396	0.471	0.712
14.0	0.096	0.142	0.163	0.197	0.227	0.267	0.406		0.050	0.076	0.095	0.120	0.143	0.172	0.258		0.146	0.221	0.258	0.318	0.370	0.440	0.664
14.25	0.094	0.138	0.158	0.190	0.220	0.258	0.390		0.045	0.071	0.085	0.108	0.128	0.155	0.232		0.139	0.209	0.243	0.299	0.349	0.413	0.622
14.5	0.092	0.134	0.154	0.185	0.213	0.250	0.378		0.040	0.064	0.077	0.097	0.116	0.139	0.208		0.133	0.198	0.231	0.283	0.329	0.390	0.587
14.75	0.090	0.131	0.151	0.181	0.209	0.244	0.369		0.036	0.057	0.069	0.087	0.104	0.125	0.180		0.127	0.189	0.220	0.269	0.313	0.370	0.557
15.0	0.088	0.129	0.148	0.178	0.205	0.240	0.362		0.032	0.051	0.062	0.079	0.094	0.113	0.169		0.121	0.181	0.210	0.257	0.299	0.353	0.531
15.25	0.087	0.128	0.146	0.176	0.203	0.237	0.357		0.029	0.046	0.056	0.071	0.084	0.101	0.152		0.117	0.175	0.202	0.247	0.288	0.339	0.509
15.5	0.087	0.127	0.145	0.174	0.201	0.235	0.354		0.026	0.042	0.050	0.064	0.076	0.091	0.137		0.114	0.169	0.195	0.238	0.277	0.327	0.491
Max	0.595	0.950	1.113	1.367	1.601	1.906	2.960		0.923	1.454	1.729	2.155	2.550	3.054	4.537		1.366	2.150	2.545	3.154	3.706	4.403	6.521

Appendix C

Hydraulic Model Extents



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Legend

- 1D Model Node
- 1D Model Domain
- 2D Model Domain

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Web: www.ardent-ce.co.uk
E-mail: enquiries@ardent-ce.co.uk

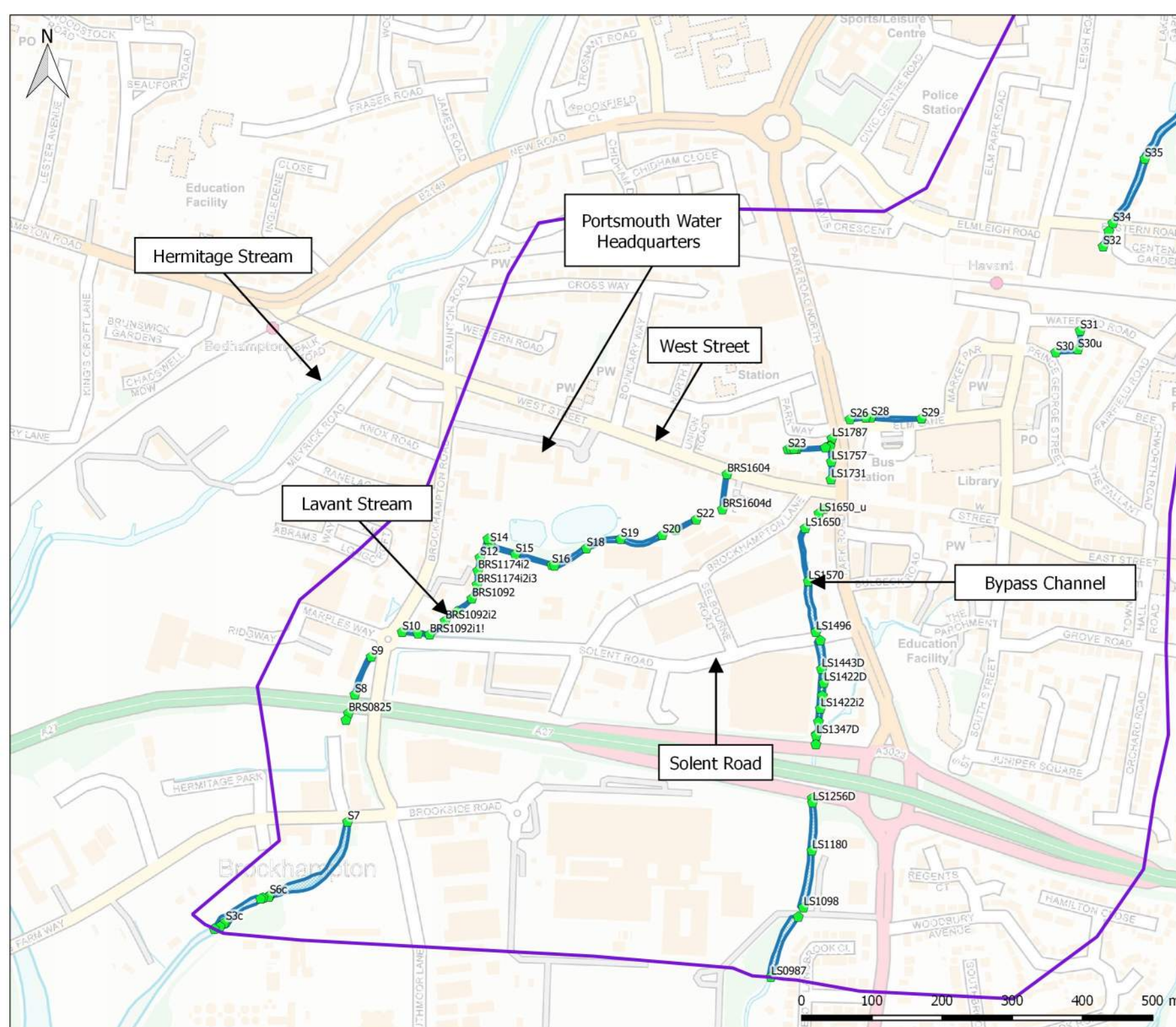
Client: Portsmouth Water

Project Title:
191920 - Solent Road, Havant

Drawing Title:
Hydraulic Model Domains
(North)

Drawn: JE	Checked: CC	Approved: BC	Rev: -
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Drawing Ref: 191920_SolentRoad_ModelDomains_North	Date: 05/02/2020
--	---------------------



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- Legend**
- 1D Model Node
 - 1D Model Domain
 - 2D Model Domain

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Client: Portsmouth Water

Project Title:
191920 - Solent Road, Havant

Drawing Title:
Hydraulic Model Domains
(South)

Drawn: JE	Checked: CC	Approved: BC	Rev: -
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Drawing Ref: 191920_SolentRoad_Model_Domains_South	Date: 05/02/2020
---	---------------------

Appendix D

EA Lavant Link Pipe Consultation

Hollie Tristram

From: Lupton, Sarah <Sarah.Lupton@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Sent: 06 September 2019 15:06
To: John Easton
Cc: SSD Enquiries
Subject: RE: 190807 SSD137786 - Site at Solent Road, Havand
Attachments: Historical inforamtion_very important.pdf

Hi John

The penstock is always left in the same position, as per the image, the gap is to allow fish passage. The penstock is approx. 805mm wide and the diameter of the opening is 500mm. I couldn't find any information on the screen but it looks to match the penstock in width from the image.

In looking again in the folders I have found the attached which you may find of use.

Again, this information is supplied subject to the notice which can be viewed via the following link:
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>

Best regards
Sarah

From: John Easton [mailto:jeaston@ardent-ce.co.uk]
Sent: 06 September 2019 13:56
To: Lupton, Sarah <Sarah.Lupton@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Cc: SSD Enquiries <SSDEnquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Subject: RE: 190807 SSD137786 - Site at Solent Road, Havand

Hi Sarah,

That's great – many thanks for that, it's very helpful!

No need to send through the video for the Link Pipe.

Any further details that you can provide with respect to the penstock however would be very useful. i.e. when is it operational (it looks to be raised slightly in the photo below)? What is the diameter of the opening? How wide is the screen? Etc

Any further information you are able to provide in this regard would be much appreciated!

Kind regards,

John
John Easton
Hydraulic Modeller BSc (Hons) MSc

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From: Lupton, Sarah <Sarah.Lupton@environment-agency.gov.uk>

Sent: 06 September 2019 11:40

To: John Easton <jeaston@ardent-ce.co.uk>

Cc: SSD Enquiries <SSDEnquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk>

Subject: FW: 190807 SSD137786 - Site at Solent Road, Havand

Dear John,

Thanks for your email, apologies on the delay in getting back to you.

I have checked our records and we do not have cross sectional survey data or topographic survey data locally for the area you mention below.

With regard to the pipelink, please find a [link](#) to the most recent culvert inspection report which was completed in 2015. I can also send the video footage of this survey if this would be of use, please let me know. The pipe links flows in a westerly direction from Crossland Drive to the Hermitage Stream at Stockheath Lane.

In 2015 a new Penstock was installed downstream of Crossland Drive. It has a hole in it which allows a fixed amount of water downstream to Eastern Road, forcing more water into the Hermitage pipelink. Up to 3 Cumecs can be transferred from the Lavant Stream to the Hermitage in times of flood. There is also a screen immediately upstream of this structure. I have attached the best image I could find of the control gate and screen (looking downstream).

I have attached a map showing the watercourses and where our assets are located. If you would like further information on any of these assets please let me know and I will see what I can find.



Best regards

Sarah Lupton EngTech MICE

FCRM Advisor (Asset Performance)
East Hampshire and Chichester

✉: sarah.lupton@environment-agency.gov.uk

☎: 020 84745257

📍: Romsey District Office, Canal Walk, Romsey, Hampshire, SO51 7LP

Please note my working days are Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday



From: John Easton [<mailto:jeaston@ardent-ce.co.uk>]

Sent: 01 August 2019 14:44

To: Rabone, Anna <Anna.Rabone@environment-agency.gov.uk>

Cc: Brown, Sophie <sophie.brown@environment-agency.gov.uk>

Subject: RE: Site at Solent Road, Havand

Good afternoon Anna,

Further to my colleague Georgia's e-mail below, we have since obtained the EA's model of the Lavant Stream and been working with this to inform our assessment of our client's site.

We have obtained additional survey data of the watercourse to supplement the information in the EA's model however we were hopeful we could acquire some additional information from the EA if possible.

There are several structures on the watercourse some of which are crucial to the hydrology of the study area. Could we please ask for any channel cross sectional survey data or topographic survey data that the EA may hold for the Lavant Stream? In particular we would like information relating to the Lavant Link Pipe immediately downstream of Crossland Drive.

From observations made with Google Street View it looks as if there may be a hydraulic control downstream of the Link Pipe which, we assume, serves to elevate the water level upstream and allow flow to enter the pipe. However, our surveyors were not able to gain access to this structure to validate this assumption.

If you could please send us any raw survey data you have for the watercourse that would be much appreciated.

Please don't hesitate to get in touch should you require any further information.

Kind regards,

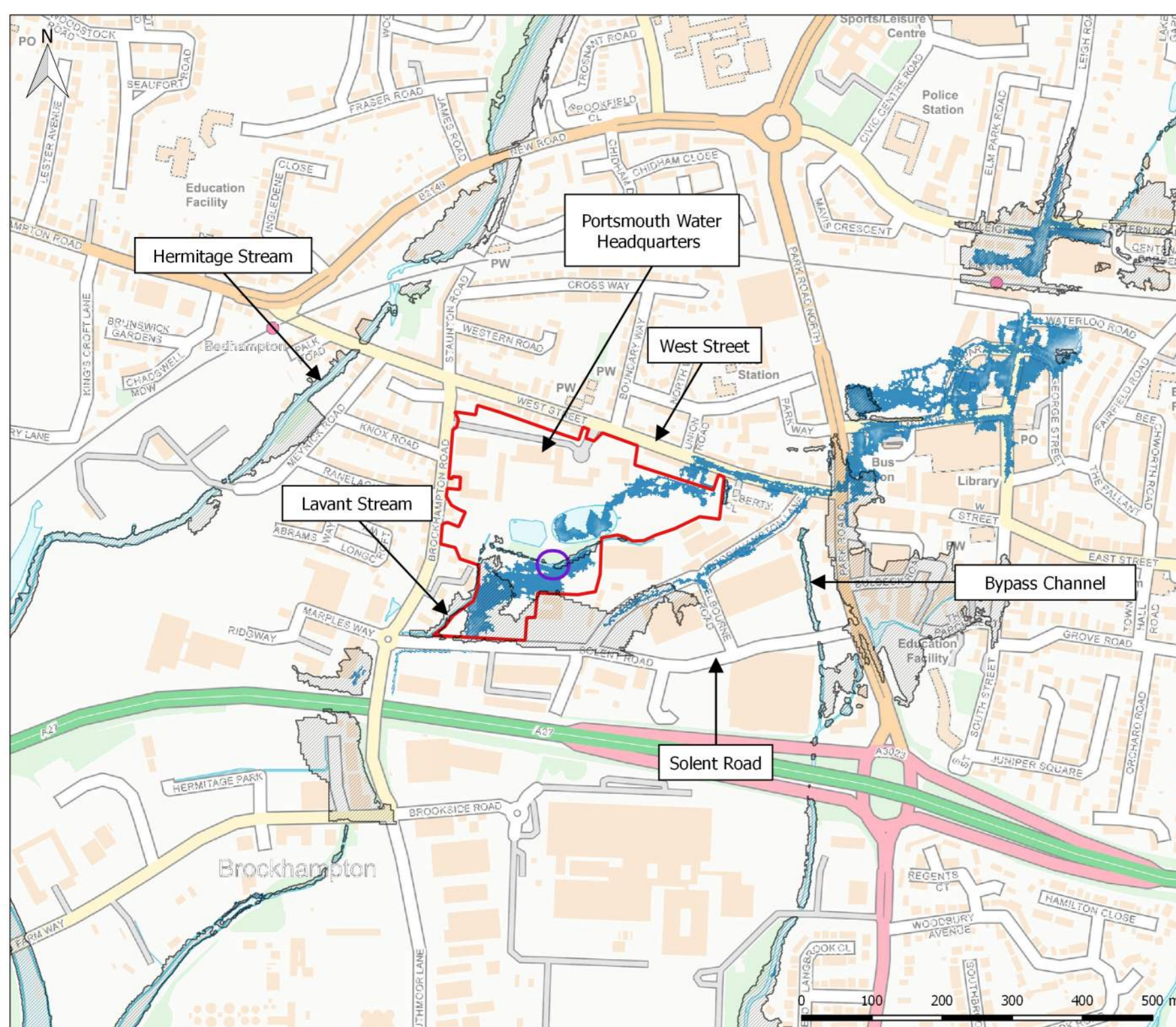
John

John Easton

Hydraulic Modeller BSc (Hons) MSc

Appendix E

Baseline Modelling Results



Copyright:
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Legend

- Portsmouth Water Site Boundary
- Culvert location
- EA 1 in 100 year flood outline

Ardent flood depth (metres)

- 0.10
- 0.30
- 0.50
- 0.75
- 1.00
- 1.50

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Client: Portsmouth Water

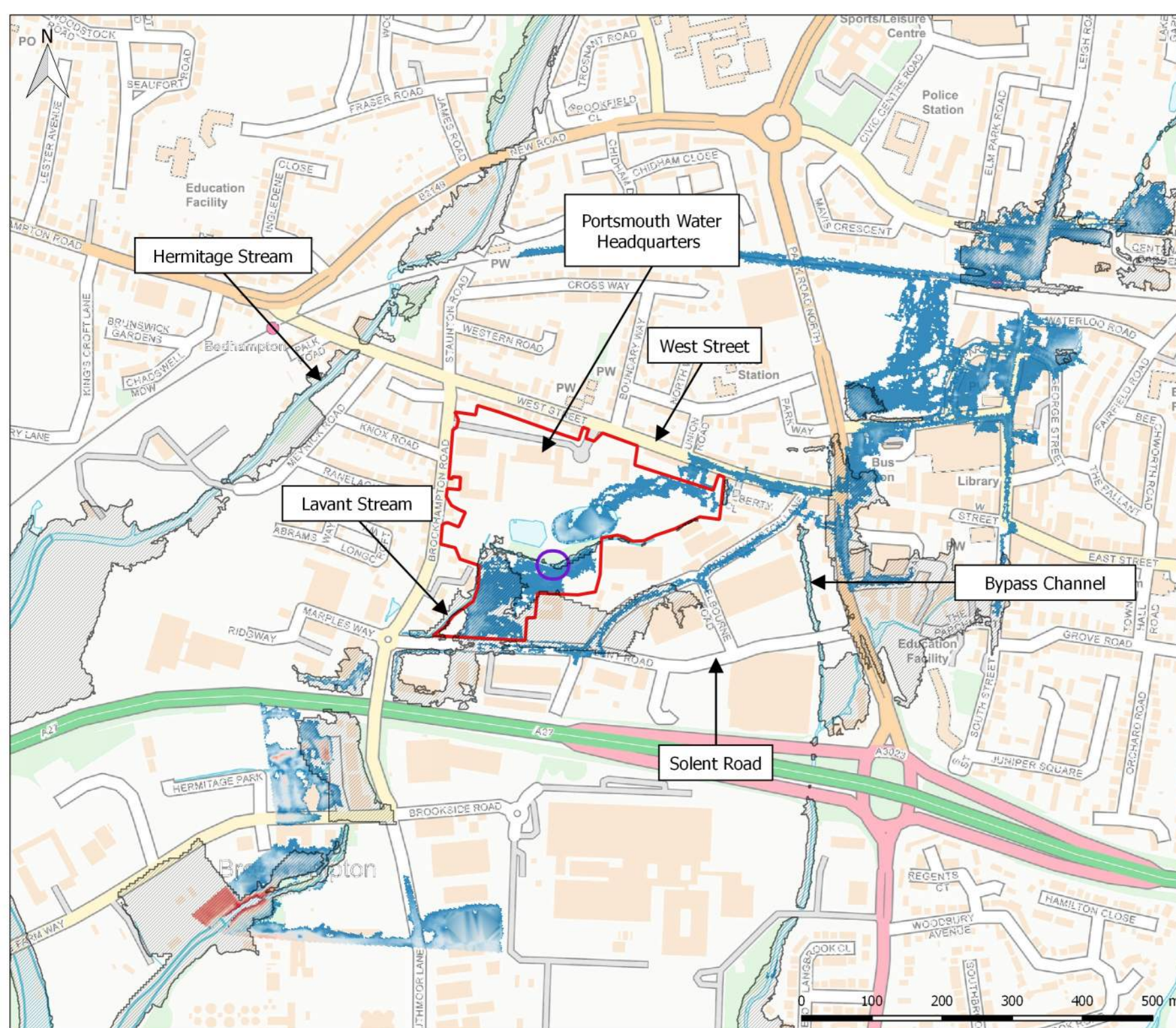
Project Title:
191920 - Solent Road, Havant

Drawing Title:

1 in 100 annual probability event
Maximum Flood Depth
Baseline Scenario - Culvert in Place

Drawn: JE	Checked: CC	Approved: BC	Rev: -
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Drawing Ref: 191920_SolentRoad_018_BSC_Q100_CLA_d_Hav	Date: 05/02/2020
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Copyright:
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Legend

- Portsmouth Water Site Boundary
- Culvert location
- EA 1 in 100 year flood outline (+20% CC)

Ardent flood depth (metres)

- 0.10
- 0.30
- 0.50
- 0.75
- 1.00
- 1.50

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Client: Portsmouth Water

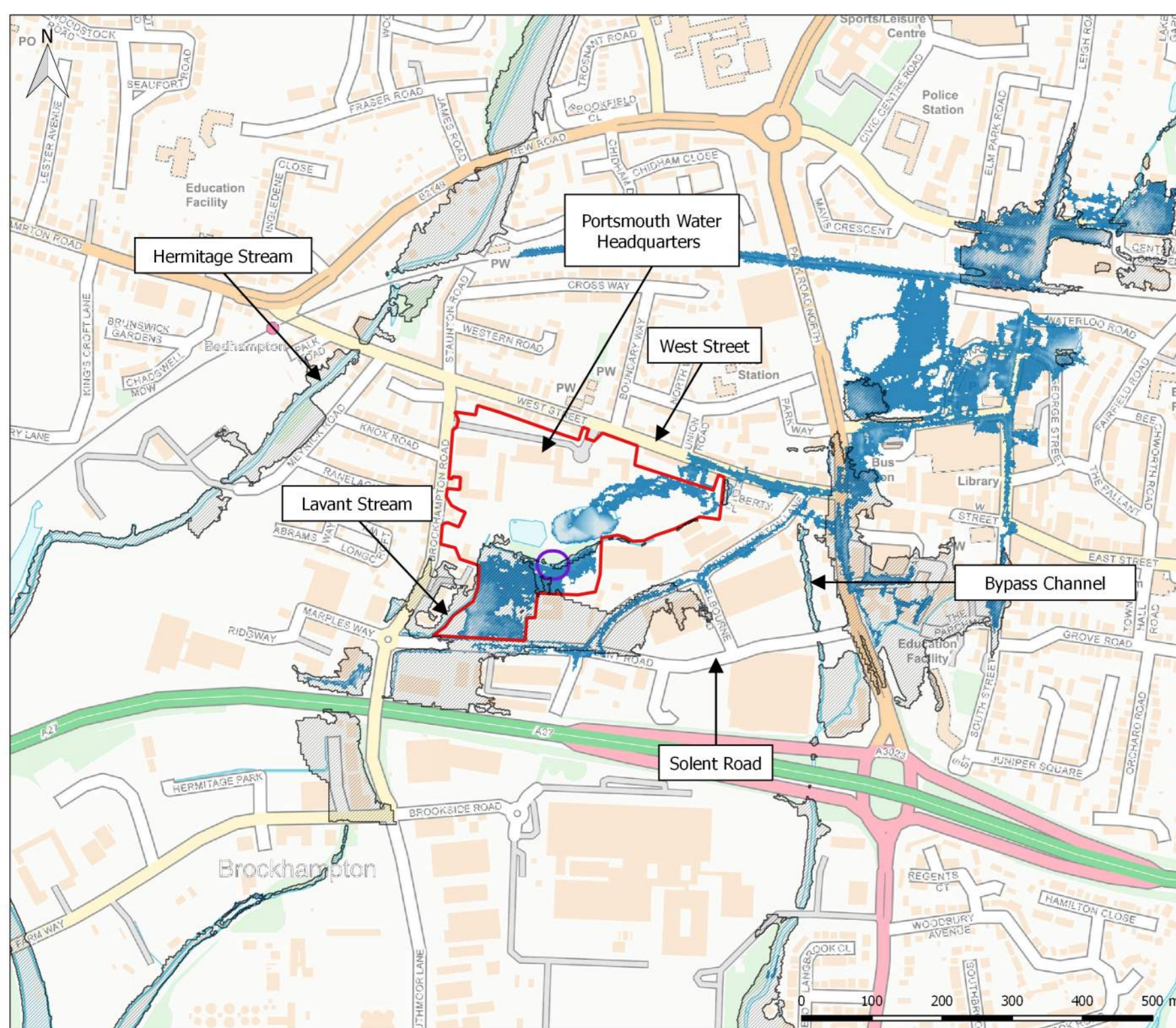
Project Title:
191920 - Solent Road, Havant

Drawing Title:

1 in 100 annual probability event
(plus 45% climate change)
Maximum Flood Depth
Baseline Scenario - Culvert in Place

Drawn: JE	Checked: CC	Approved: BC	Rev: -
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Drawing Ref: 191920_SolentRoad_018_BSC_Q100cc45_CLA_d_Max	Date: 05/02/2020
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Copyright:

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Legend

- Portsmouth Water Site Boundary
- Culvert location
- EA 1 in 1000 year flood outline

Ardent flood depth (metres)

- 0.10
- 0.30
- 0.50
- 0.75
- 1.00
- 1.50

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Client: Portsmouth Water

Project Title:
191920 - Solent Road, Havant

Drawing Title:

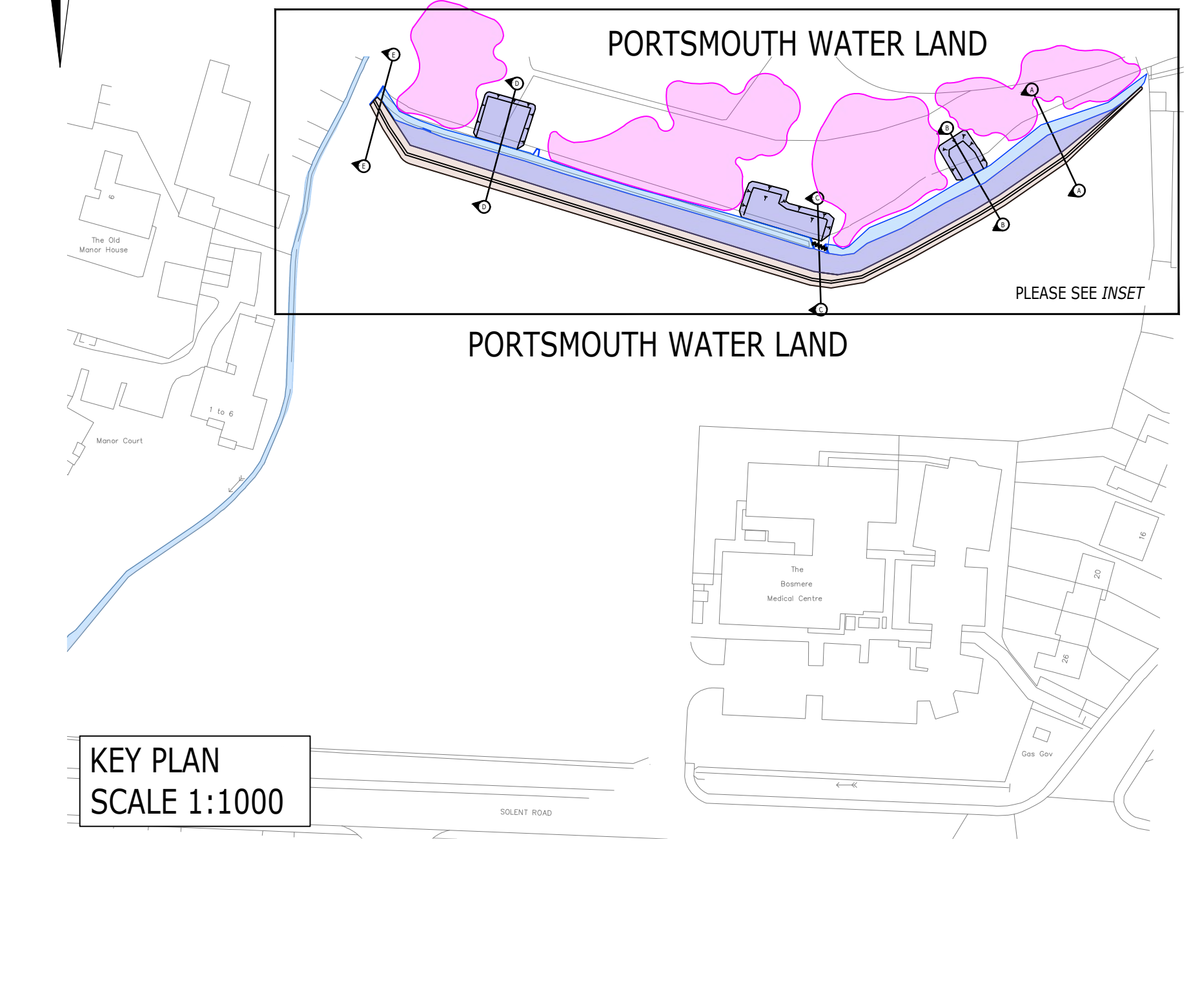
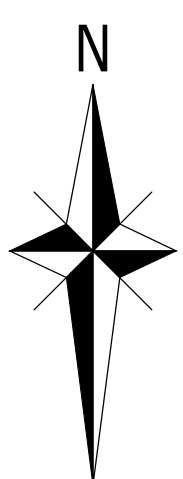
1 in 1000 annual probability event
Maximum Flood Depth
Baseline Scenario - Culvert in Place

Drawn: JE	Checked: CC	Approved: BC	Rev: -
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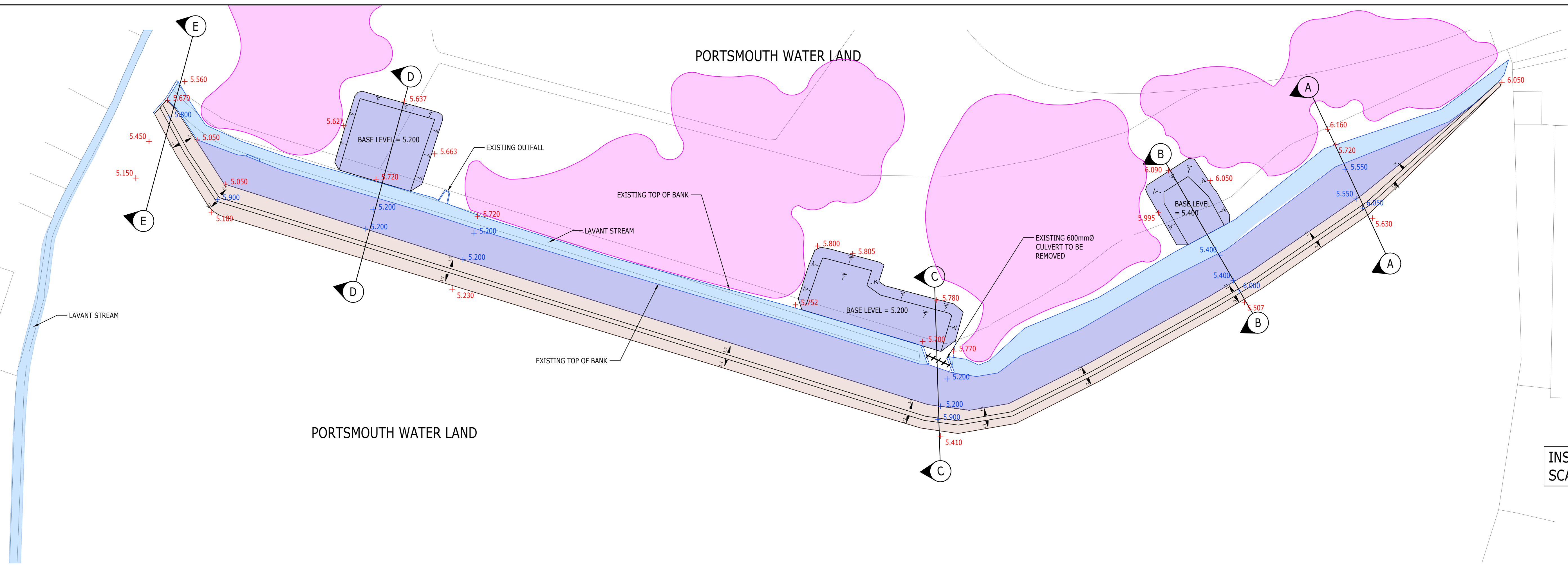
Drawing Ref: 191920_SolentRoad_010_BSC_Q1000_CLA_d_Max	Date: 05/02/2020
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Appendix F

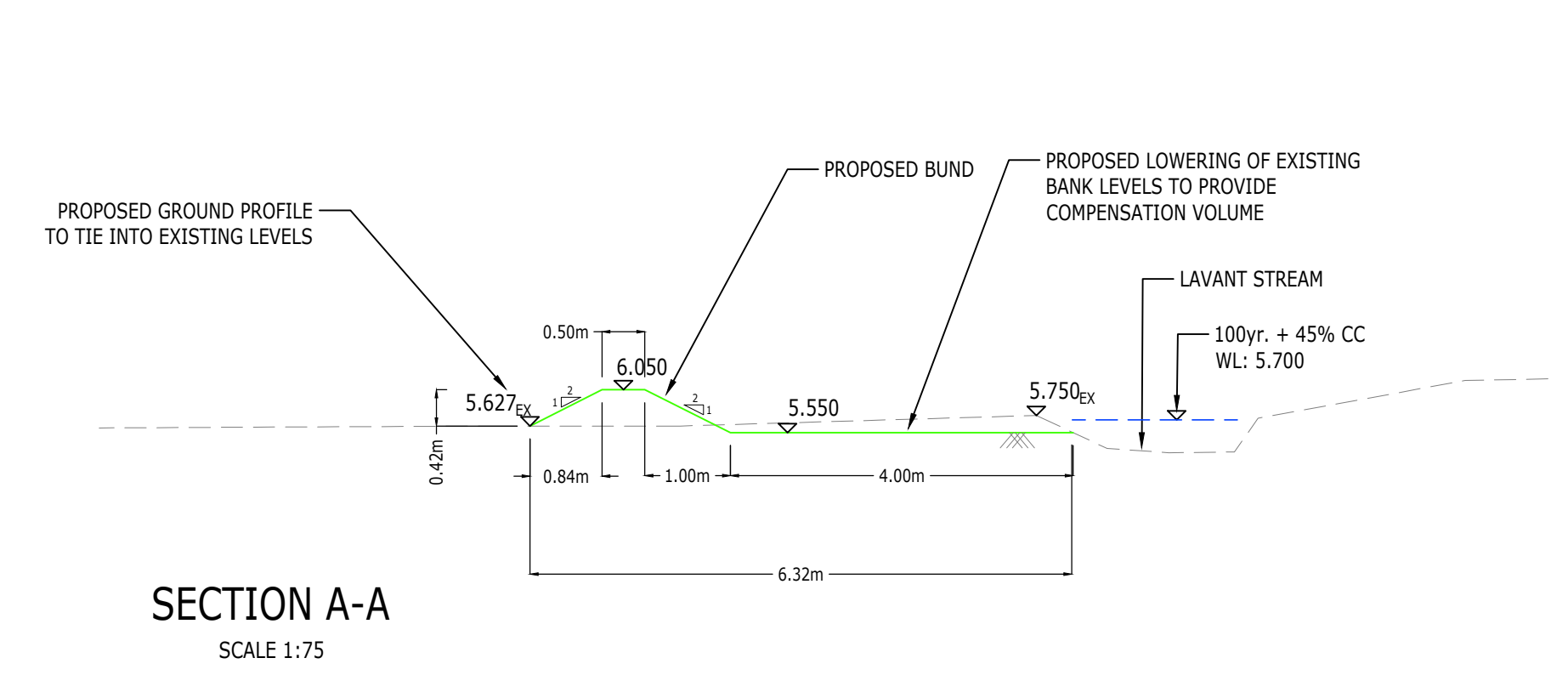
Proposed Mitigation Works



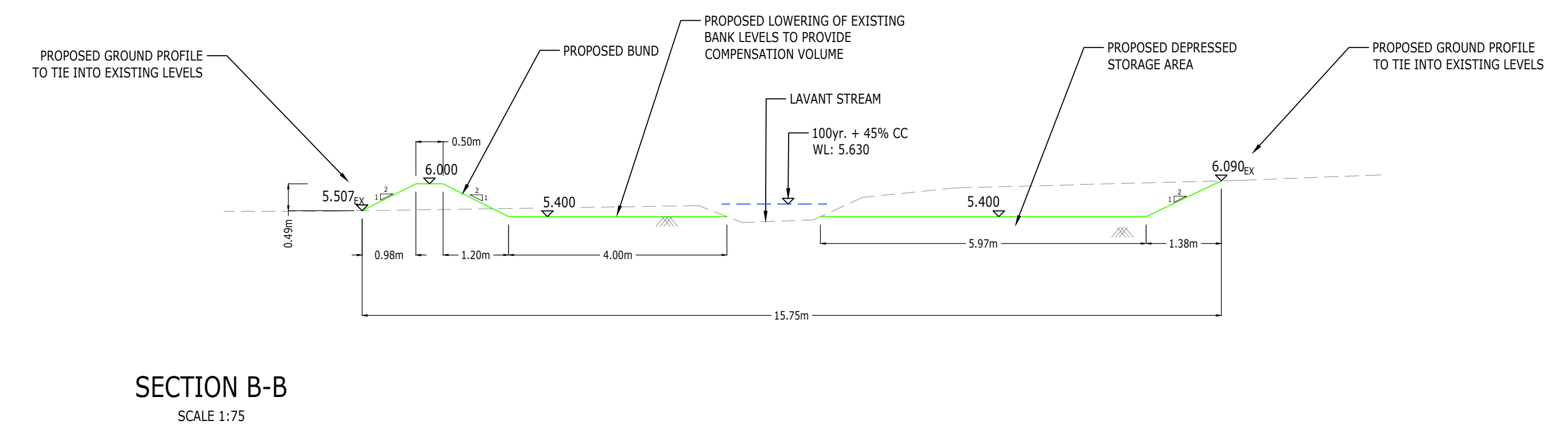
KEY PLAN
SCALE 1:1000



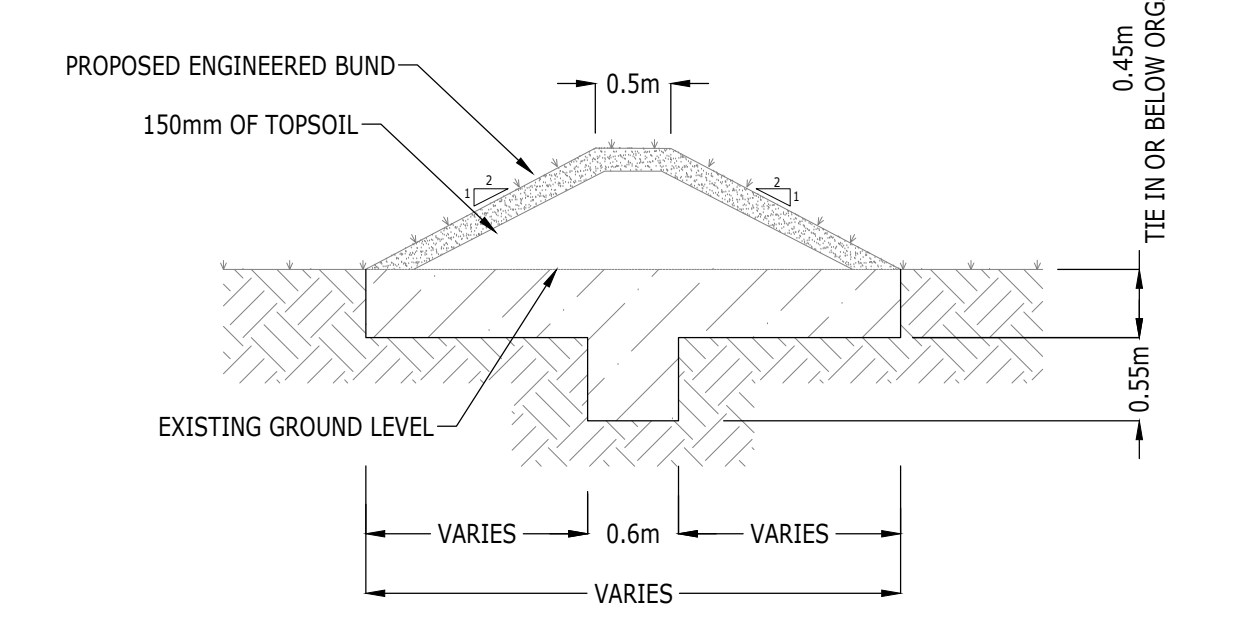
INSET
SCALE 1:250



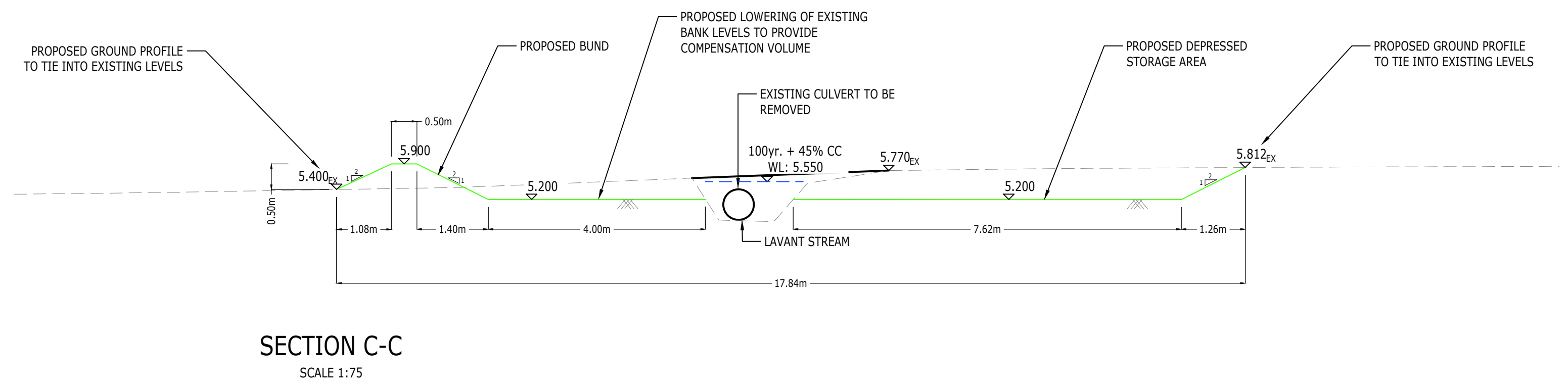
SECTION A-A
SCALE 1:75



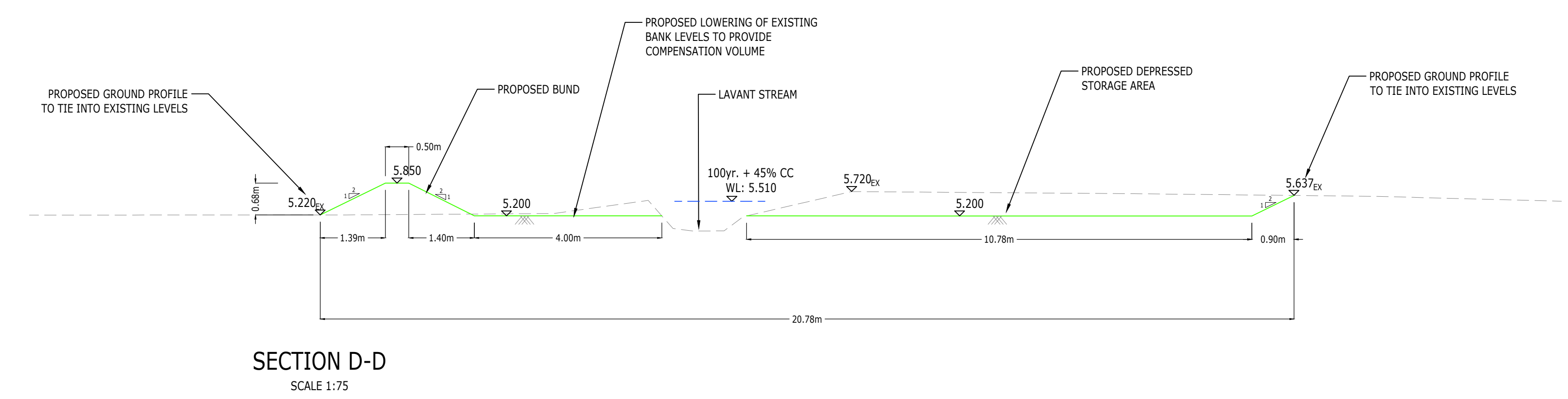
SECTION B-B
SCALE 1:75



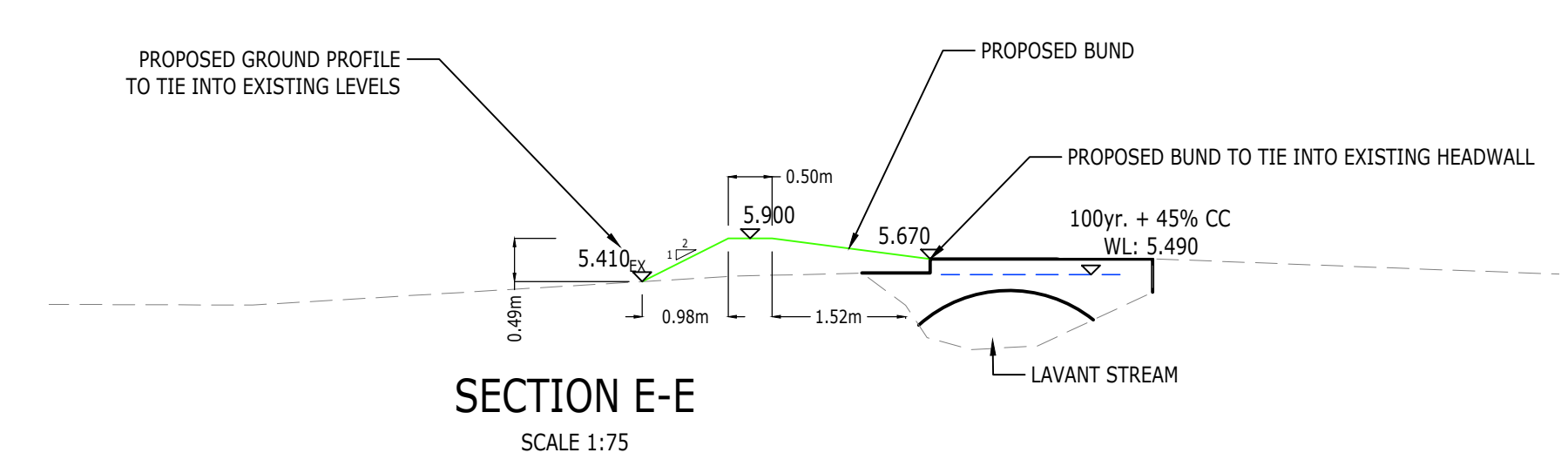
DETAIL 1
TYPICAL BUND SECTION AND KEY TRENCH WITH SIDE SLOPES AT 1:2
SCALE - 1:50



SECTION C-C
SCALE 1:75



SECTION D-D
SCALE 1:75



SECTION E-E
SCALE 1:75

- NOTES:
- THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE RELEVANT SPECIFICATION AND ALL OTHER RELATED DRAWINGS ISSUED BY THE ENGINEER.
 - ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE IN METRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
 - WORK FROM FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.
 - ALL DIMENSIONS, LEVELS AND SURVEY GRID CO-ORDINATES ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE AND THE ENGINEER NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY OF ANY DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORKS.
 - NO DEVIATION FROM THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING IS PERMITTED WITHOUT PRIOR PERMISSION FROM THE ENGINEER.
 - ALL MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL COMPLY FULLY WITH THE MANUAL OF CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR HIGHWAY WORKS, VOLUME ONE, SPECIFICATION FOR HIGHWAY WORKS AND THE LOCAL AUTHORITY SPECIFICATION FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND STANDARD DETAILS.
 - EXISTING TOPSOIL TO BE RETAINED ON SITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS 3882-07.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS TO SATISFY HIMSELF THAT THE POSITION OF ALL UTILITIES IS CORRECT.
 - UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE, ALL EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE DISPOSED OF AT AN APPROVED TYP OFF-SITE.
 - THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY AND WORKS WILL BE KEPT CLEAN AND FREE OF DEBRIS BY USE OF WHEEL WASHING FACILITIES AND ROAD SWEEPERS TO THE COUNCIL'S SATISFACTION.
 - THIS DRAWING HAS BEEN BASED UPON CHANNEL SURVEY DATA UNDERTAKEN IN MAY 2019 BY TERRAIN GEOMATICS (REF. TGL/1164/1 TO TGL/1164/6). LEVELS TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE.

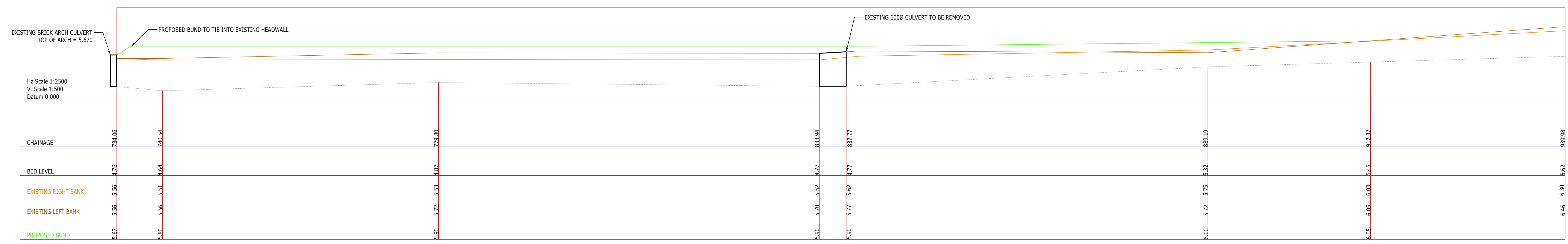
- CDM NOTES
- THE ATTENTION OF THE CLIENT, PRINCIPAL DESIGNER, PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR, DESIGNERS AND CONTRACTORS IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING POTENTIAL RISKS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROPOSED ON-SITE AND OFF-SITE WORKS AS DESIGNED FOR THIS PROJECT:
- WORKS IN THE VICINITY OF LIVE SERVICES INCLUDING GAS, ELECTRICITY, BT AND TELECOMS WILL BE NECESSARY AND THE ADVICE OF ALL STATUTORY SERVICE COMPANIES MUST BE SOUGHT BEFORE ANY WORKS COMMENCE. PRIVATE SERVICES MAY BE PRESENT WITHIN THE LIMIT OF WORKS AND CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO LOCATE AND AVOID THESE DURING CONSTRUCTION.
 - WORKS WITHIN AND ABUTTING THE EXISTING HIGHWAY WILL ENTAIL TRAFFIC HAZARDS AND ALL APPROPRIATE SAFETY MEASURES INCLUDING BARRIERS, SIGNS AND LIGHTING MUST BE UNDERTAKEN TO THE APPROVAL OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY, THE HIGHWAY AUTHORITY AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.
 - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCLUDING CEMENT AND BITUMINOUS MATERIALS ARE SPECIFIED AND THE MANUFACTURERS ADVICE ON SAFE HANDLING PROCEDURES MUST BE OBTAINED AND MADE CLEAR TO ALL OPERATIVES.
 - THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATING ALL EXISTING SERVICES WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE WORKS (HAND DUG OR OTHER METHOD) AND ENSURE THESE ARE PROTECTED THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE WORKS. ALL UTILITY PLANTS SHOULD BE CLEARLY MARKED ON THE GROUND PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORKS.
 - THE CONTRACTOR MUST ENSURE ALL WORKING AREAS ARE FULLY SECURE.
 - WORKS WITHIN DEEP WATERCOURSES ON SITE WILL BE NECESSARY. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING PERSONAL BUOYANCY EQUIPMENT IS AVAILABLE FOR ALL PERSONNEL AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT IS ALSO AVAILABLE. THE CONTRACTOR WILL ALSO ENSURE THAT THE CORRECT PROCEDURES ARE IN PLACE TO COPE ONCE A PROBLEM ARISES. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING WEATHER FORECAST DURING CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME.

- LEGEND - KEY PLAN
- EXISTING MAIN RIVER: LAVANT STREAM
 - PROPOSED BUND
 - PROPOSED COMPENSATION AREAS
 - EXISTING LEVELS
 - PROPOSED LEVELS
 - PROPOSED SLOPE AND DIRECTION
 - SECTION MARKER
 - TREE PRESERVATION ORDER
 - EXISTING 600mmØ CULVERT TO BE REMOVED
- LEGEND - SECTIONS
- PROPOSED CREST OF BUND
 - EXISTING GROUND / BED PROFILE
 - EXISTING RIGHT BANK
 - EXISTING LEFT BANK
 - PROPOSED SLOPE AND DIRECTION
 - PROPOSED GROUND LEVELS
 - EXISTING GROUND LEVELS

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

DRAFT



PROPOSED BUND LONGSECTION

Rev	Description	Dm	Chk	App	Date
1	AS SHOWN	LB	JE	BC	191920-001

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Client: PORTSMOUTH WATER

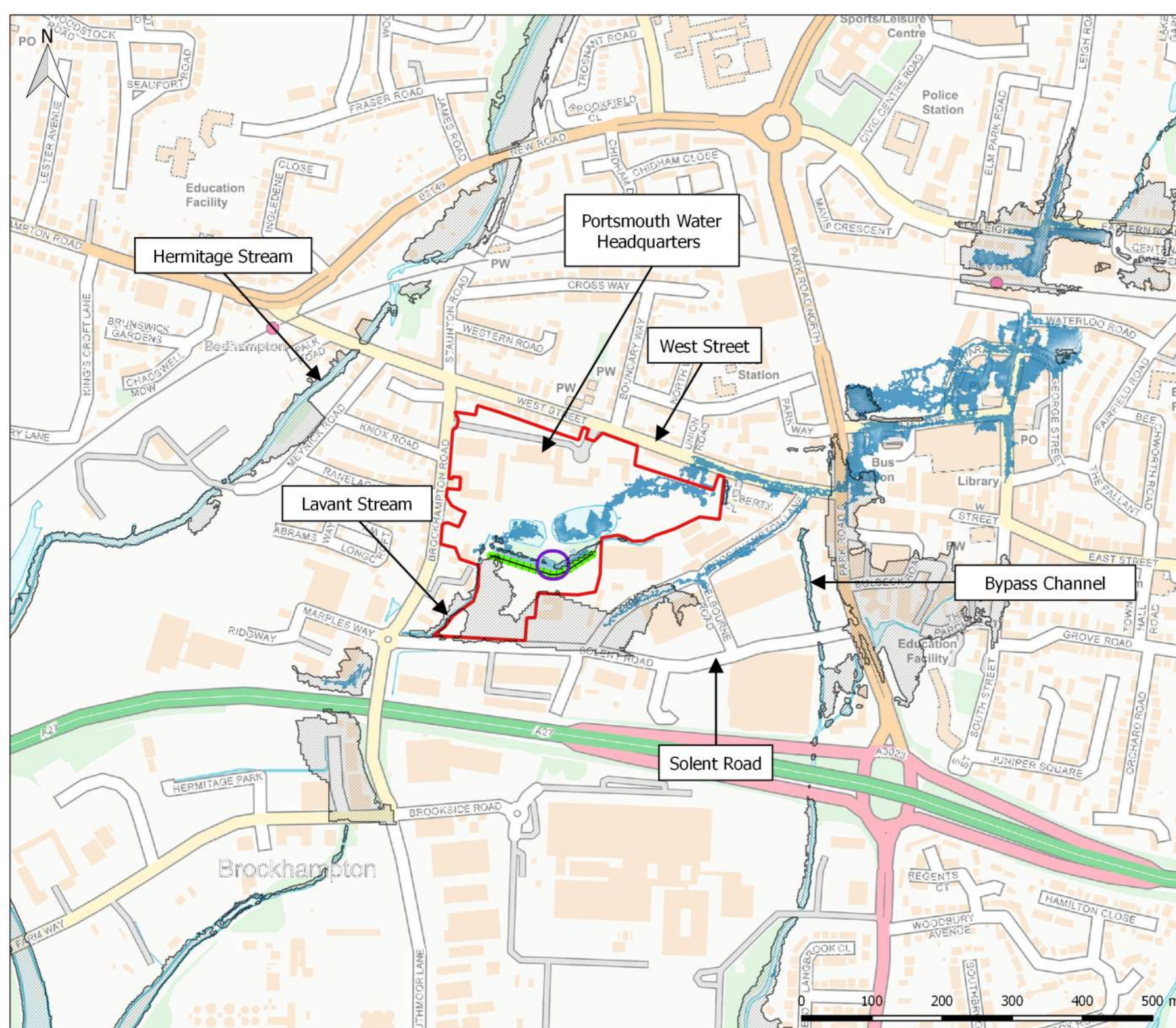
Project Title: SOLENT ROAD, HAVANT

Drawing Title: EPA - 600mmØ CULVERT REMOVAL
PROPOSED MITIGATION WORKS

AD Scale: AS SHOWN
Date: January 2020
Designed by: JE
Drawn by: LB
Checked by: JE
Approved by: BC
Drawing Number: 191920-001
Rev: -

Appendix G

Mitigation Modelling Results



Copyright:
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Legend

- Portsmouth Water site boundary
- Culvert location
- EA 1 in 100 year flood outline
- Proposed bund

Ardent flood depth (metres)

- 0.10
- 0.30
- 0.50
- 0.75
- 1.00
- 1.50

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Client: Portsmouth Water

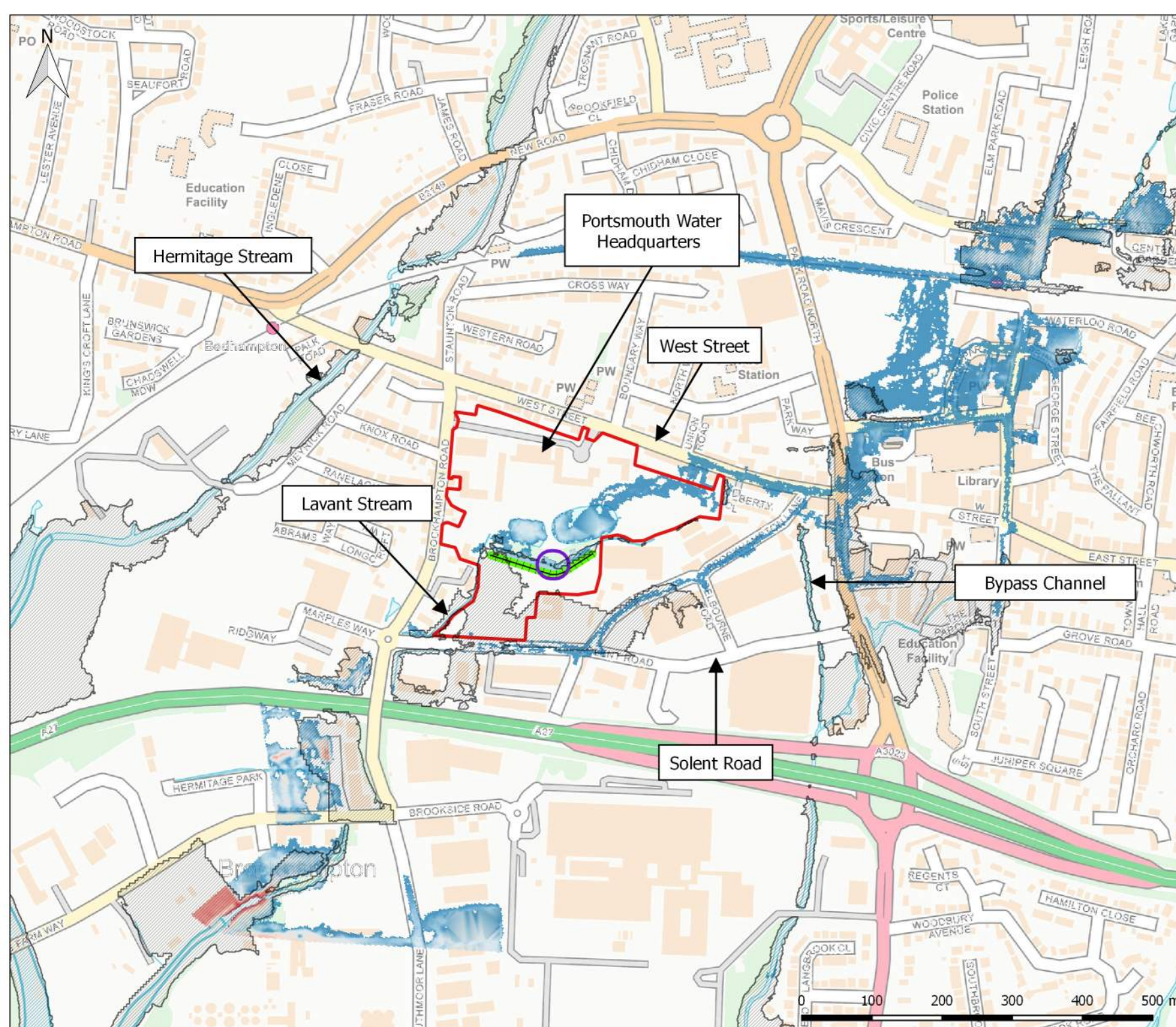
Project Title:
191920 - Solent Road, Havant

Drawing Title:

1 in 100 annual probability event
Maximum Flood Depth
Proposed Scenario - Culvert Removed

Drawn: JE	Checked: CC	Approved: BC	Rev: -
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Drawing Ref: 191920_SolentRoad_018_DEV_Q100_CLA_d_Mix	Date: 05/02/2020
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Legend

- Portsmouth Water site boundary
- Culvert location
- EA 1 in 100 year flood outline (+20% CC)
- Proposed bund

Ardent flood depth (metres)

- 0.10
- 0.30
- 0.50
- 0.75
- 1.00
- 1.50

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Client: Portsmouth Water

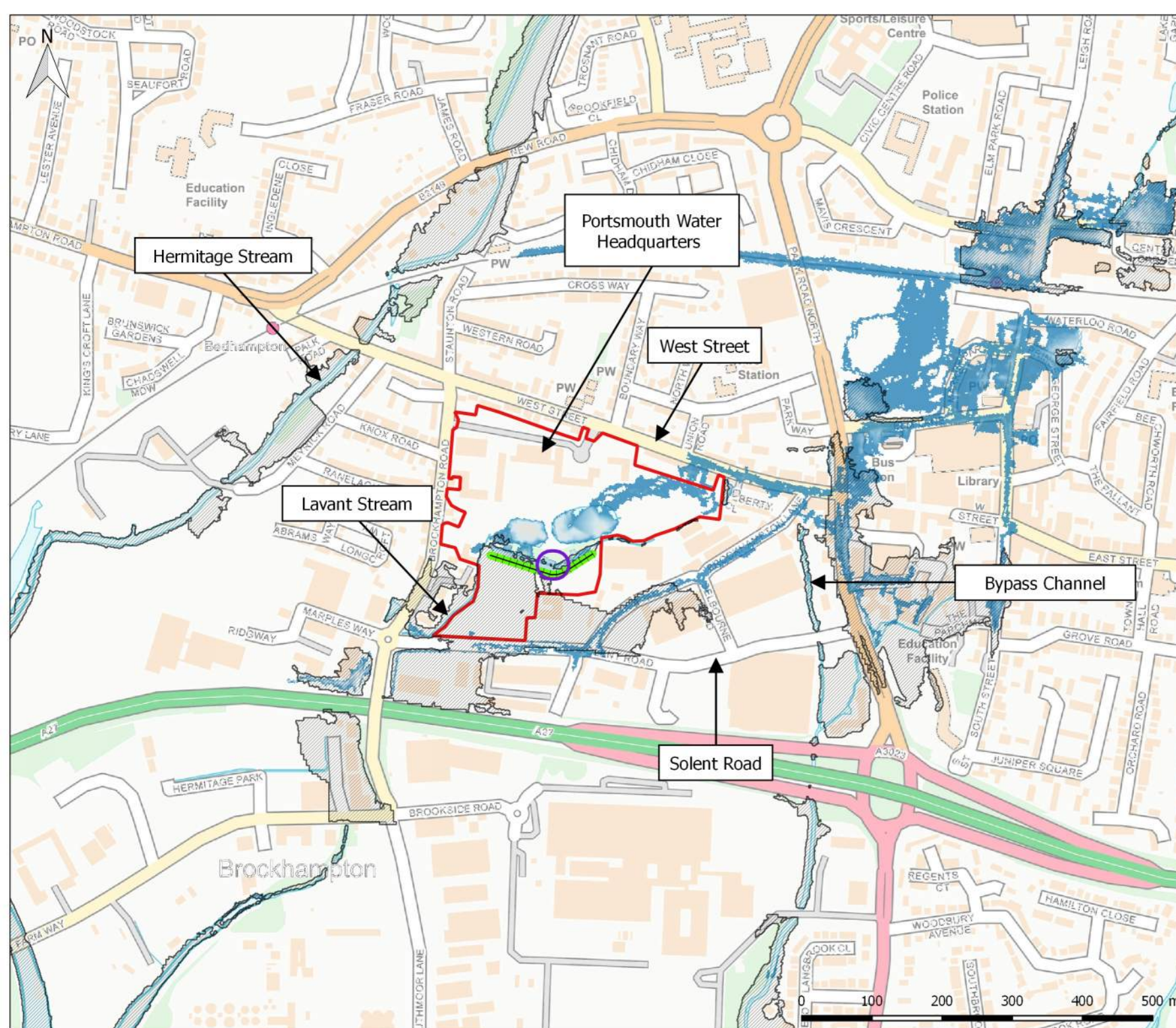
Project Title:
191920 - Solent Road, Havant

Drawing Title:

1 in 100 annual probability event
(plus 45% climate change)
Maximum Flood Depth
Proposed Scenario - Culvert Removed

Drawn: JE	Checked: CC	Approved: BC	Rev: -
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Drawing Ref: 191920_SolentRoad_018_DEV_0600cc45_CLA_d_Mx	Date: 05/02/2020
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Legend

- Portsmouth Water site boundary
- Culvert location
- EA 1 in 1000 year flood outline
- Proposed bund

Ardent flood depth (metres)

- 0.10
- 0.30
- 0.50
- 0.75
- 1.00
- 1.50

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Client: Portsmouth Water

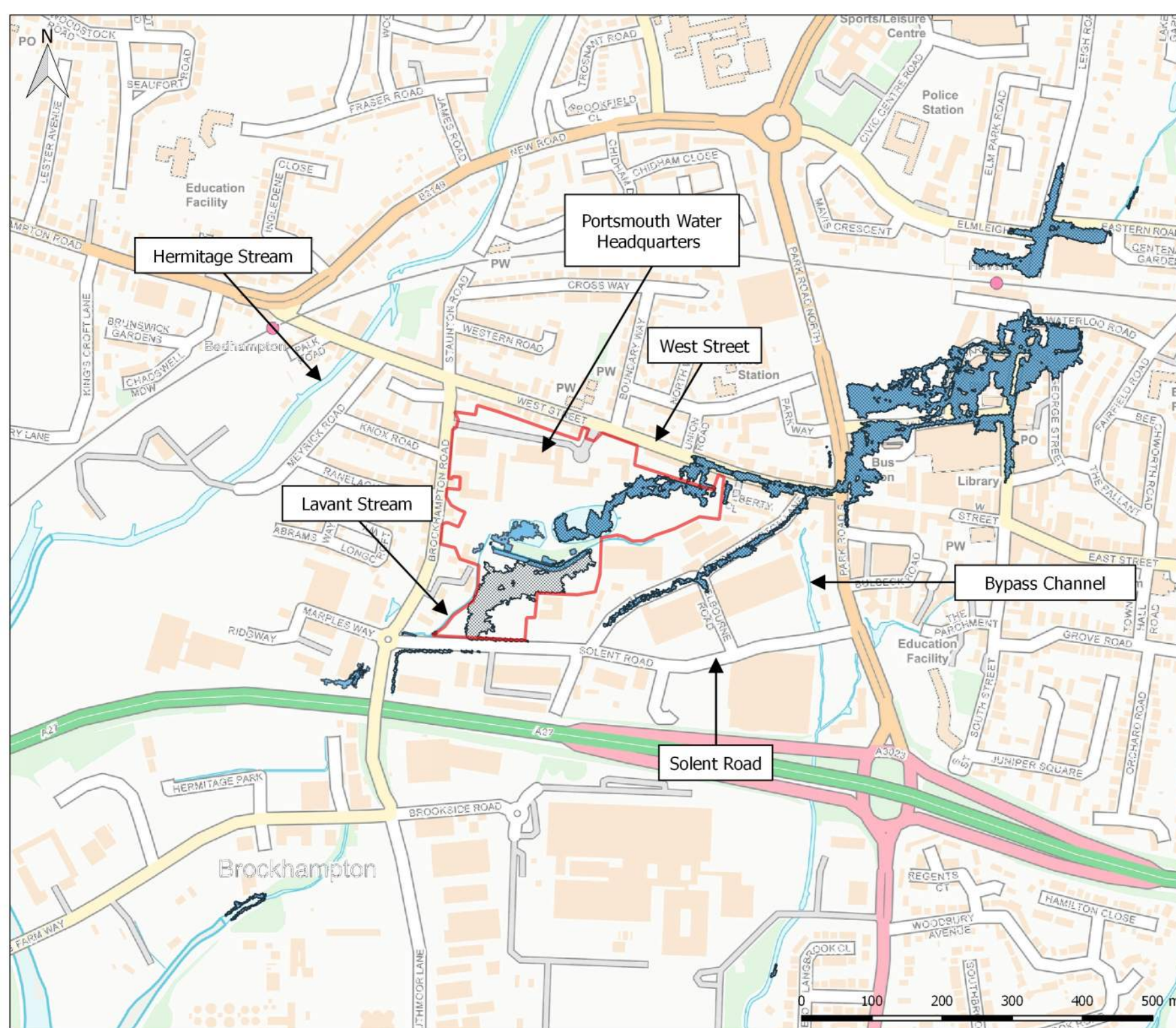
Project Title:
191920 - Solent Road, Havant

Drawing Title:

1 in 1000 annual probability event
Maximum Flood Depth
Proposed Scenario - Culvert Removed

Drawn: JE	Checked: CC	Approved: BC	Rev: -
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Drawing Ref: 191920_SolentRoad_018_DEV_Q1000_CLA_d_Mat	Date: 05/02/2020
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Legend

- Portsmouth Water site boundary
- Baseline flood extent
- Proposed flood extent

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Client: Portsmouth Water

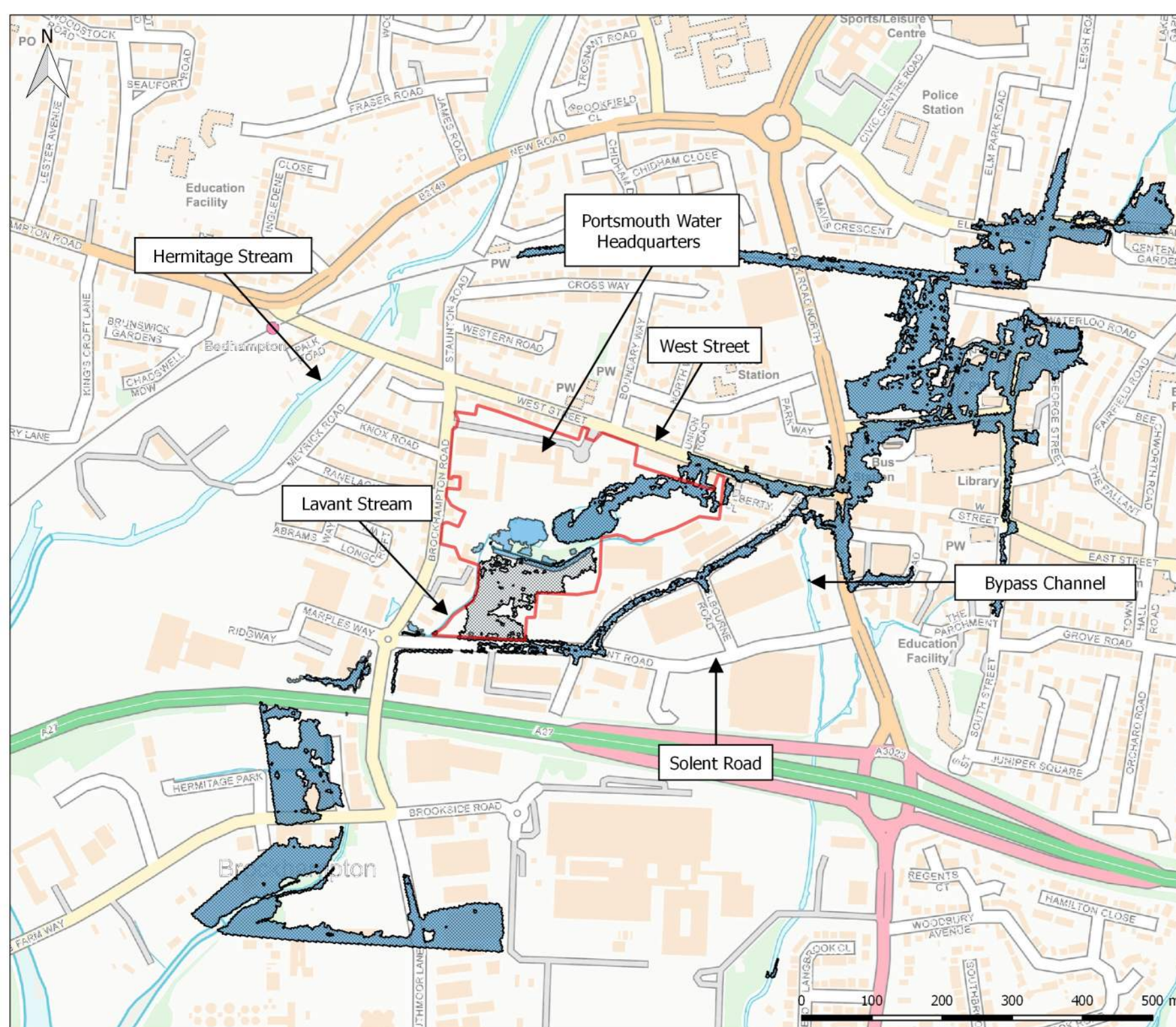
Project Title:
191920 - Solent Road, Havant

Drawing Title:

1 in 100 annual probability event
Flood extent comparison
Baseline and Proposed Scenario

Drawn: JE	Checked: CC	Approved: BC	Rev: -
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Drawing Ref: 191920_SolentRoad_018_Q100_Comparison	Date: 05/02/2020
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Legend

- Portsmouth Water site boundary
- Baseline flood extent
- Proposed flood extent

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Client: Portsmouth Water

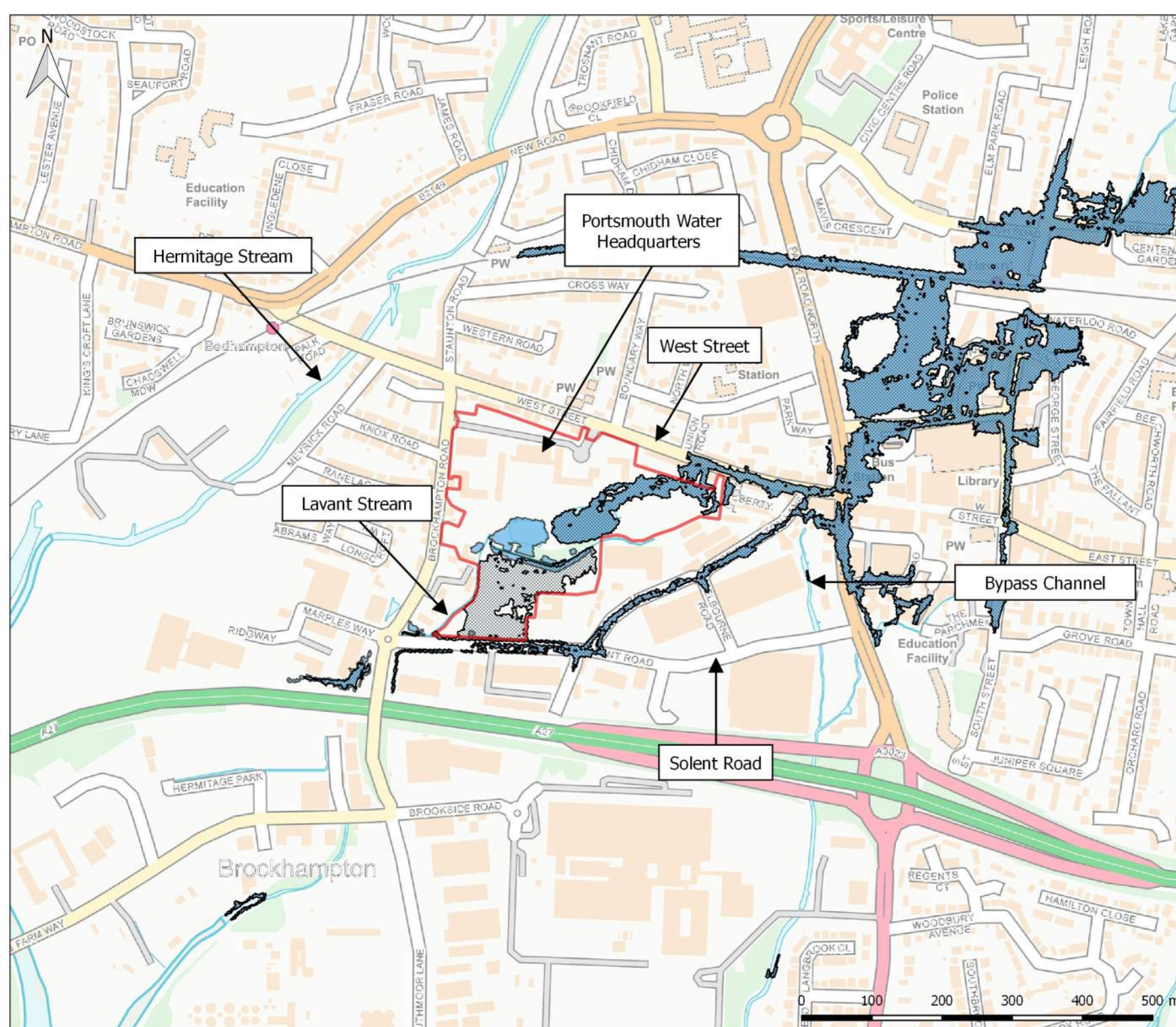
Project Title:
191920 - Solent Road, Havant

Drawing Title:

1 in 100 annual probability event
(plus 45% climate change)
Flood extent comparison
Baseline and Proposed Scenario

Drawn: JE	Checked: CC	Approved: BC	Rev: -
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Drawing Ref: 191920_SolentRoad_018_Q100cc45_Comparison	Date: 05/02/2020
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Legend

- Portsmouth Water site boundary
- Baseline flood extent
- Proposed flood extent

ARDENT CONSULTING ENGINEERS

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Client: Portsmouth Water

Project Title:
191920 - Solent Road, Havant

Drawing Title:

1 in 1000 annual probability event
Flood extent comparison
Baseline and Proposed Scenario

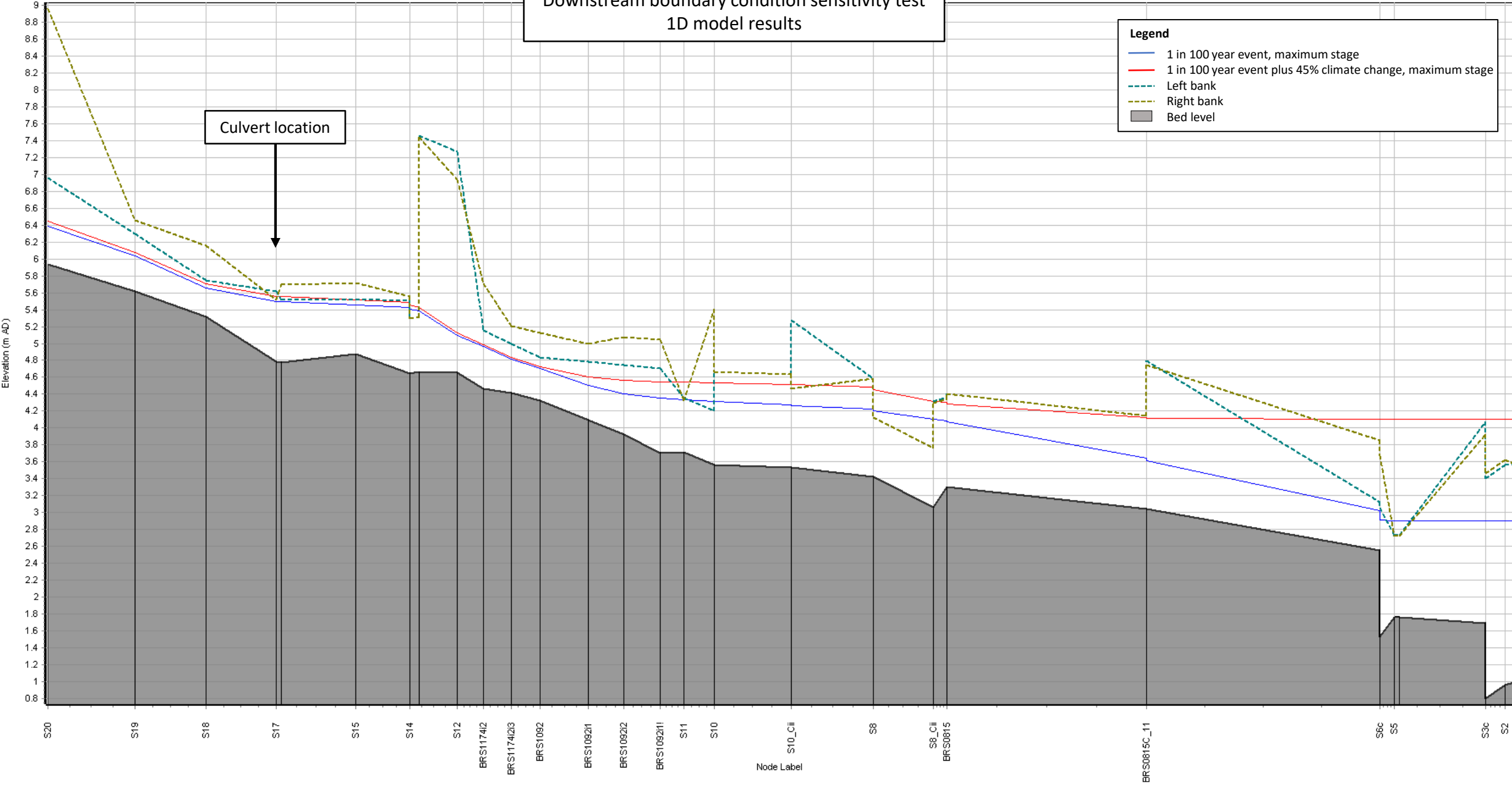
Drawn: JE	Checked: CC	Approved: BC	Rev: -
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Drawing Ref: 191920_SolentRoad_018_Q1000_Comparison	Date: 05/02/2020
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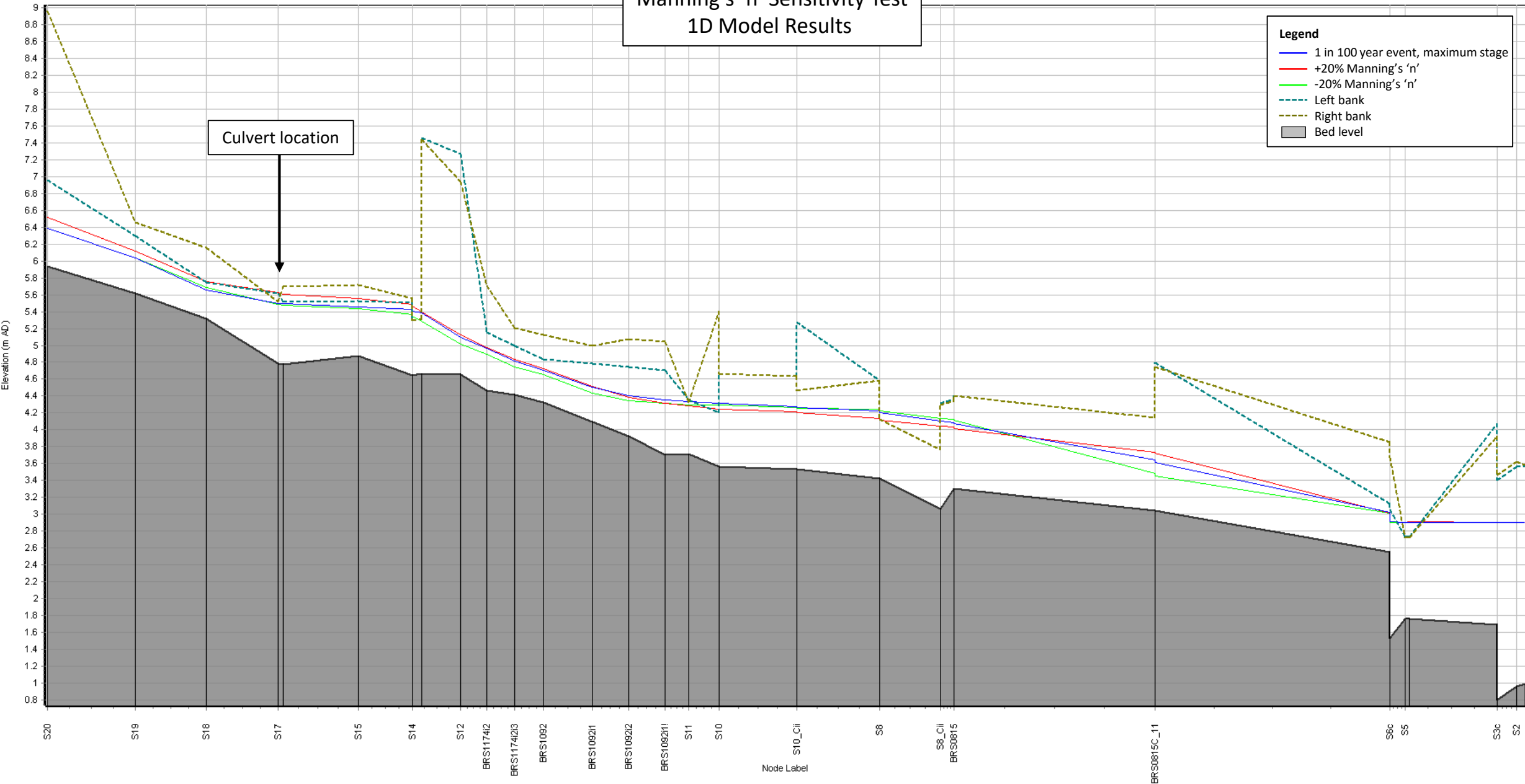
Appendix H

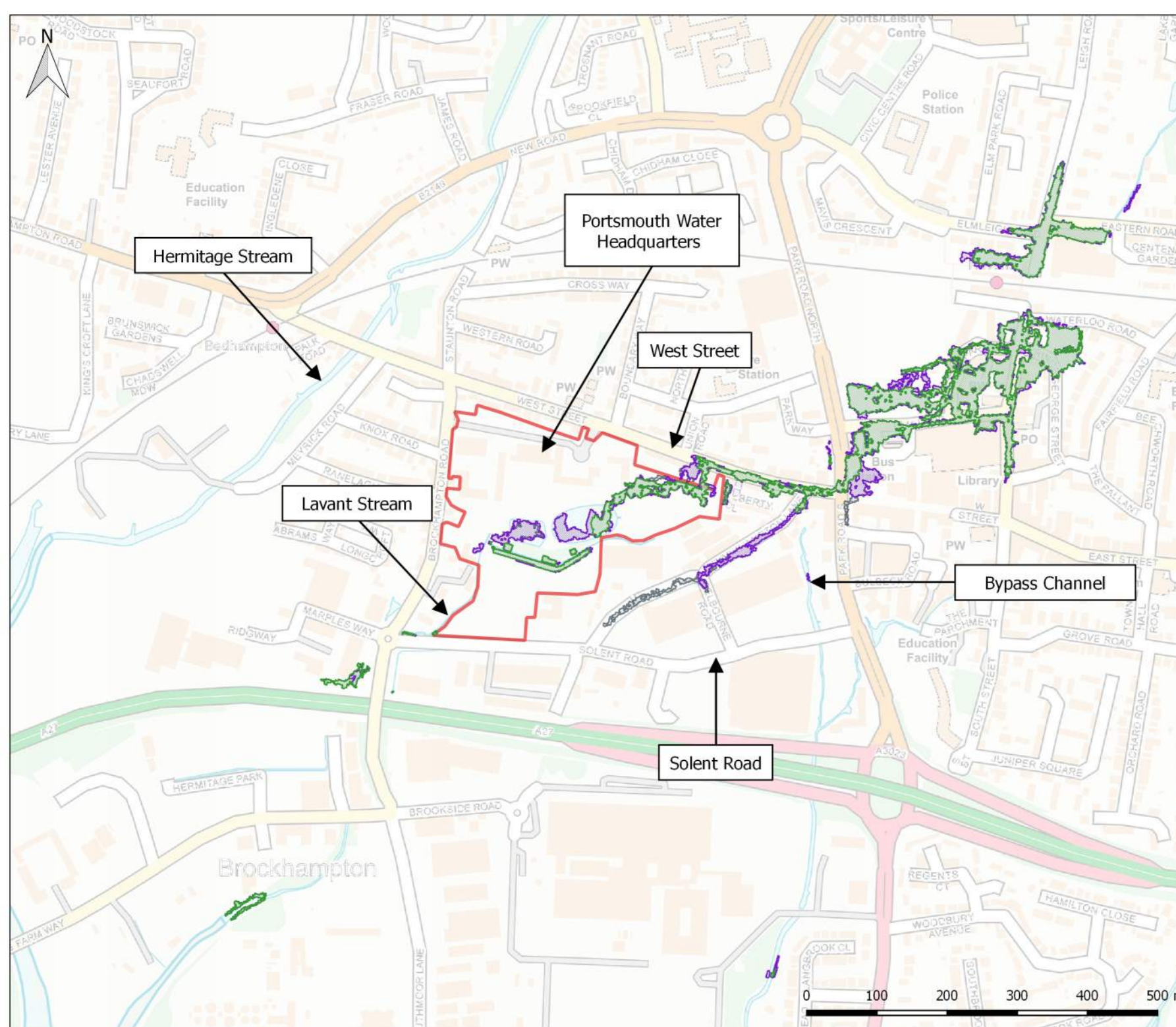
Sensitivity Modelling Results

Downstream boundary condition sensitivity test
1D model results



Manning's 'n' Sensitivity Test 1D Model Results





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Legend

- 1 in 100 year extent
- 20% decrease Manning's 'n'
- 20% increase Manning's 'n'

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Client: Portsmouth Water

Project Title:
191920 - Solent Road, Havant

Drawing Title:
Sensitivity Test
1 in 100 year proposed event
Baseline against +/- 20% Manning's 'n'
Maximum Flood Extents

Drawn:	Checked:	Approved:	Rev:
JE	CC	BC	-

Drawing Ref:	Date:
191920_SolentRoad_018_SEN_Q100_Mannings	18/06/2018