



Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan

Lavant
Wastewater System Plan



from
**Southern
Water** 

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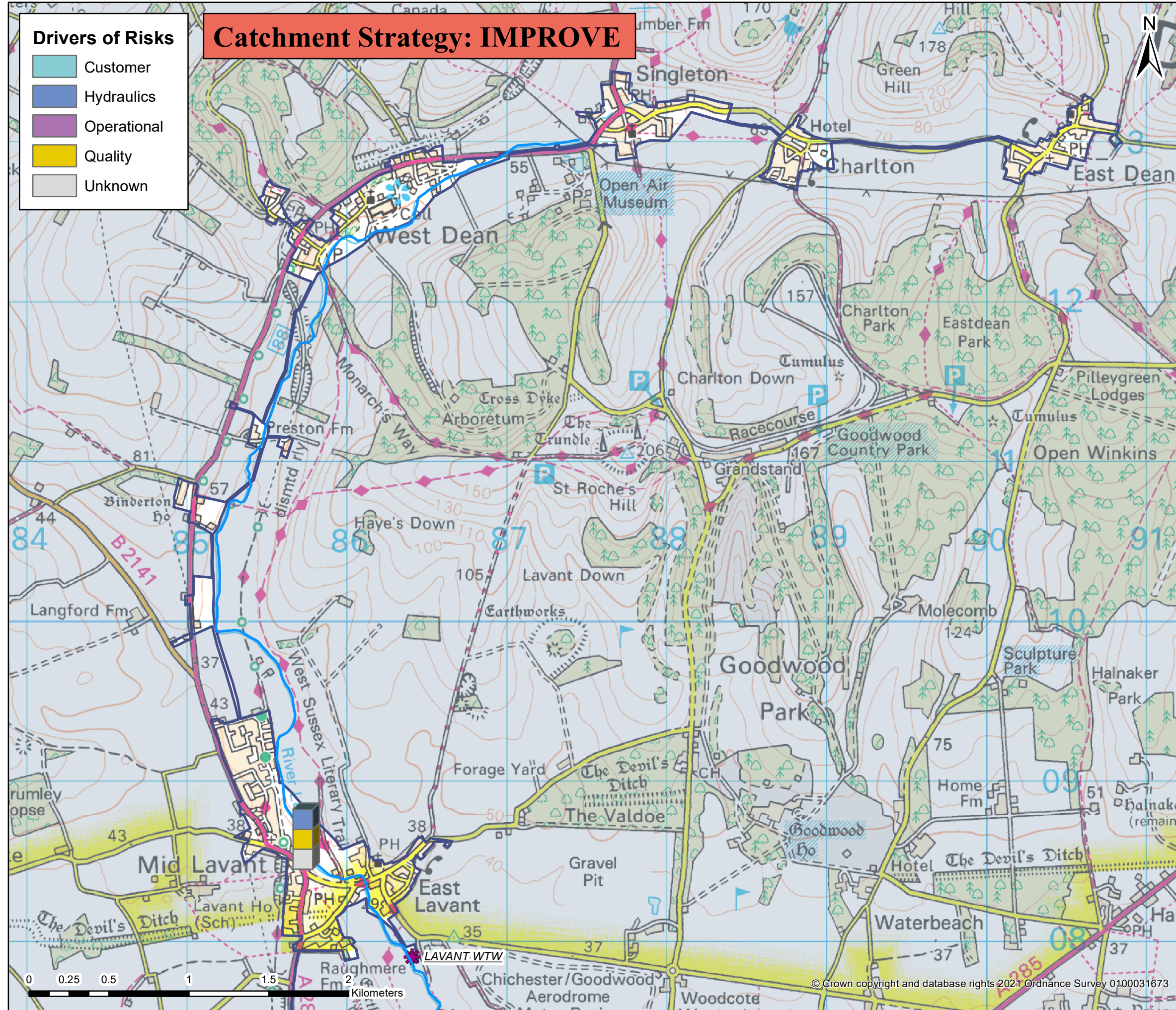
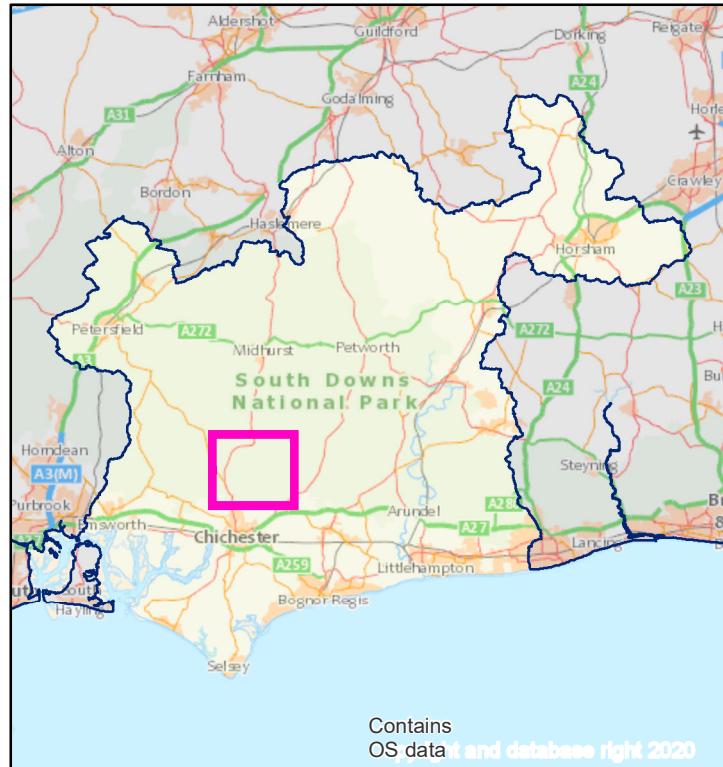
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Lavant wastewater system: map and key facts



Population Equivalent (PE)	2,674
Discharge Waterbody	Lavant (Sussex)
Number of Pumping Stations	5
Number of Overflows	2
Length of Sewer (km)	42.4
Catchment Reference	LAVA

BRAVA Results Table (LAVA)		
Planning Objective	2020	2050
1 Internal Sewer Flooding Risk	0	
2 Pollution Risk	0	
3 Sewer Collapse Risk	0	
4 Risk of Sewer Flooding in a 1 in 50 year storm	1	1
5 Storm Overflow performance	2	2
6 Risk of WTW Compliance Failure	0	0
7 Risk of flooding due to Hydraulic Overload	1	1
8 Dry Weather Flow Compliance	0	0
9 Good Ecological Status / Potential	1	
10 Surface Water Management	0	
11 Nutrient Neutrality	2	2
12 Groundwater Pollution	0	
13 Bathing Waters	NA	
14 Shellfish Waters	NA	



Problem Characterisation

Lavant (LAVA)

This document describes the causes of the risks identified by the Baseline Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA). The BRAVA results for this wastewater system are summarised in Table 1. The results indicate that flooding, pollution and water quality are the main concerns in this wastewater system. We have completed risk assessments for 2050 where we have the data and tools available to do so. For the other planning objectives, we will explore how we can predict future risks for the next cycle of DWMPs. All the risk assessment methods need to be reviewed after the first DWMPs have been produced with a view to improve the methods and data for future planning cycles.

Table 1: Results of the BRAVA for Lavant wastewater system

Planning Objectives		2020	Driver	2050
1	Internal Sewer Flooding Risk	0	-	
2	Pollution Risk	0	-	
3	Sewer Collapse Risk	0	-	
4	Sewer Flooding in a 1 in 50-year storm	1	Hydraulic	1
5	Storm Overflow Performance	2	Hydraulic	2
6	WTW Water Quality Compliance	0	-	0
7	Flooding due to Hydraulic Overload	1	Hydraulic	1
8	WTW Dry Weather Flow Compliance	0	-	0
9	Good Ecological Status / Good Ecological Potential	1	Quality	
10	Surface Water Management	0	-	
11	Nutrient Neutrality	2	Unknown	2
12	Groundwater Pollution	0	-	
13	Bathing Waters	NA	-	
14	Shellfish Waters	NA	-	

Key

BRAVA Risk Band	
NA	Not Applicable*
0	Not Significant
1	Moderately Significant
2	Very Significant

*No issues relevant to planning objective within Wastewater System

Investment Strategy

The risks identified in this wastewater system mean that we have assigned the following investment strategy:

Improve

This means that we consider that the current performance of the drainage and wastewater system needs to be improved to reduce the impacts on our customers and/or the environment. We will plan investment to reduce the current risks by actively looking to invest capital funding in the short term to address current performance issues (and consider future risks when implementing improvements).



Planning Objective 1: Internal Sewer Flooding Risk

The number of internal sewer flooding incidents reported during the three years considered by the risk assessment are shown in Figure 1. The total number of connections in this wastewater system means there have been less than 1.68 incidents per 10,000 connections per year (a threshold set by Ofwat) so the risk is in the 'not significant' band.

Planning Objective 2: Pollution Risk

There has been less than one pollution incident reported on average during the three year period considered by the risk assessment, so the risk is in the 'not significant' band. The exception is if there were two incidents in the most recent year.

Planning Objective 3: Sewer Collapse Risk

There have been no sewer collapses or rising main bursts in the three years considered by this risk assessment so the risk is in the 'not significant' band.

Planning Objective 4: Sewer Flooding in a 1 in 50 Year Storm

The risk of flooding in a 1 in 50 year storm is moderately significant in 2020 and 2050. A hydraulic model is not available for this wastewater system, however our wastewater system vulnerability assessment (using Ofwat's guidance on Risk of Sewer Flooding in a Storm) identified this wastewater system as grade 3/4.

Our wastewater networks are generally designed with capacity for up to a 1 in 30 year storm, hence flooding is expected to occur during more severe storms such as a 1 in 50 year event. Flooding will occur due to insufficient capacity of the drainage system either on the surface before it enters the drainage system, and/or from manholes, in people's homes or at a low point elsewhere in the system.

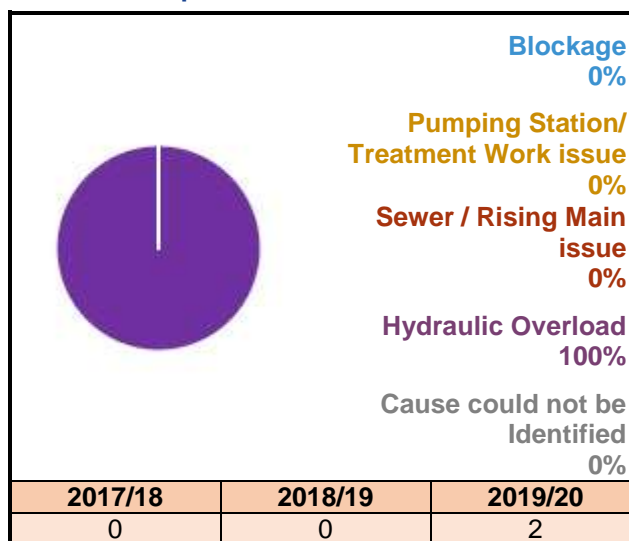
Planning Objective 5: Storm Overflow Performance

The storm overflow performance risk has been assessed as very significant for both 2020 and 2050. Table 2 shows the overflows that discharge above the low threshold set for storm overflow discharges to Shellfish Water, Bathing Water and inland rivers. The primary driver for the Storm Overflow Performance is 'Hydraulic.'

Table 3: Overflows exceeding discharge frequency threshold per annum

	Number of overflows		Threshold for number of discharges per annum		
	2020	2050	Low	Medium	High
Shellfish Waters	1 High	1 High	Less than 8	Between 8-10	10 or more
Bathing Waters	0 Medium	0 High	Less than 3	Between 3-10	10 or more
Freshwater	1 High	1 High	Less than 20	Between 20-40	40 or more

Figure 1: Number of internal flooding incidents per annum and causes



Planning Objective 6: Wastewater Treatment Works Water Quality Compliance

The risk of non-compliance with our wastewater quality permit has been assessed as not significant for both 2020 and 2050. This is because the wastewater treatment works has no record of compliance failure during the last three years (2018-2020).

Planning Objective 7: Flooding due to Hydraulic Overload

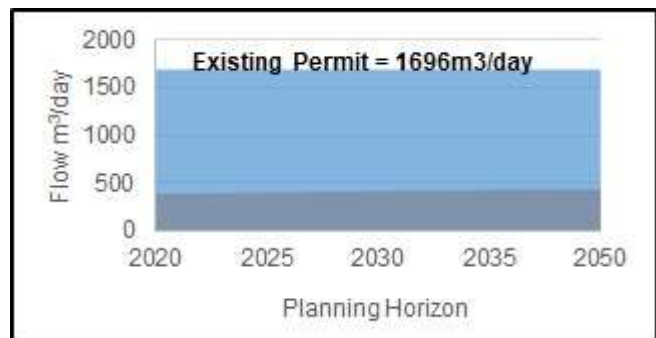
This is an assessment of the risk of flooding from sewers during a 1 in 30 year storm, and more frequent rainfall, to understand where flooding could occur. The risk of sewer flooding due to hydraulic overload is moderately significant in 2020 and 2050. A network model was not available for this assessment, however the network in the wastewater system was 75% design capacity for 2020 and 2050.

This indicates that the capacity of the wastewater network can be exceeded during 1 in 30 year storms (or more frequent events). Future growth, creep and/or climate change are not anticipated to significantly increase the risk by 2050.

Planning Objective 8: Wastewater Treatment Works Dry Weather Flow Compliance

The risk of Wastewater Treatment Works Dry Weather Flow (DWF) Compliance is not significant for both 2020 and 2050. This is because the average annual DWF for 2017, 2018 and 2019 has been below 80% of the current permit. The predicted DWF in 2050 is also expected to remain below 80% of the current permit, shown in Figure 2.

Figure 3: Recorded and predicted dry weather flow with existing permit



Planning Objective 9: Good Ecological Status / Good Ecological Potential

Table 3 shows the waterbodies connected to this wastewater system are not achieving Good Ecological Status or Potential (GES/GEP). The Environment Agency has attributed the 'reasons for not achieving good status' to water company operations. Our risk assessment has been assessed based on the worst assigned status (Moderate) and is moderately significant. This is because we are might not be complying with our permit from the Environment Agency, or the permits need to be tightened to reduce the risk.

Table 3: Waterbodies not achieving GES/GEP

Waterbody	Classification	EA-Status	Activity
Lavant (Sussex)	Phosphate	Moderate	Sewage discharge (continuous)

The primary driver is 'Quality'.

Planning Objective 10: Surface Water Management

A network model was not available for this assessment, therefore the risk has been moderated to not significant for this planning objective.

Planning Objective 11: Nutrient Neutrality

The risk to internationally designated habitat sites from this wastewater system is very significant in 2020 and 2050. This is because Natural England have advised that there is a risk to condition for the habitat sites that are hydraulically linked to our wastewater system, listed in Table 4.

Table 4: Habitat Sites hydraulically linked to wastewater system

Habitat Sites	
Chichester and Langstone Harbours	Phosphate and Nitrate permit review required Overflow Spills
Solent and Dorset Coast	Phosphate and Nitrate permit review required Overflow Spills
Solent Maritime	Phosphate and Nitrate permit review required Overflow Spills

Planning Objective 12: Groundwater Pollution

The risk of Groundwater Pollution is not significant. Although our wastewater network crosses over Source Protection Zones (SPZ) used for water supply, there is no evidence to suggest our network is leaking into these SPZs.

Planning Objective 13: Bathing Waters

This wastewater system does not discharge into a designated bathing water.

Planning Objective 14: Shellfish Waters

The discharges from this wastewater system do not impact on any designated shellfish waters.

Generic Options Assessment for: Lavant (LAVA)



Planning Objectives		2020	Driver	2050	Type of Measures	Generic Option Categories	Icon	Take Forward?	Reasons	Examples of Generic Options
PO1	Internal Flooding	0	-	-	Source (Demand) Measures (to reduce likelihood)	Control / Reduce surface water run-off		Y	-	Natural Flood Management; rural land management and catchment management; SuDS including blue and green infrastructure; storm management
PO2	Pollution Risk	0	-	-		Reduce groundwater levels		N	#N/A	Reduce leakage from water supply pipes; pump away schemes to locally lower groundwater near sewer network
PO3	Sewer Collapse	0	-	-		Improve quality of wastewater		N	None of the significant risks are caused by the quality of wastewater entering the wastewater system.	Domestic and business customer education; incentives and behaviour change (reduce Fats, Oils & Grease, wet wipes etc.); monitoring trade waste at source; on-site black water and/or greywater pre-treatment
PO4	Risk of Sewer Flooding in 1 in 50 yr	1	Hydraulic	1		Reduce the quantity / demand		N	None of the significant risks are caused by too much foul wastewater entering our systems from homes and businesses.	Water efficient appliances; water efficient measures; blackwater and/or greywater re-use; treatment at source
PO5	Storm Overflow Performance	2	Hydraulic	2	Pathway (Supply) Measures (to reduce likelihood)	Network Improvements		Y	-	Asset optimisation; additional network capacity; storage; separate flows; structural repairs; re-line sewer pipe and manholes; smart networks.
PO6	Risk of WTW Compliance Failure	0	-	0		Improve Treatment Quality		Y	-	Increase treatment capacity; rationalisation of treatment works (centralisation / de-centralisation); install tertiary plant; UV plant or disinfection facilities; innovation; improve Technical Achievable Limits; new WTWs
PO7	Annualised Flood Risk/Hydraulic Overload	1	Hydraulic	1		Wastewater Transfer to treatment elsewhere		N	The causes of risk are not due to where our systems discharge to the environment or our ability to increase the capacity to connect more homes. Transferring wastewater for treatment elsewhere will not reduce any of the significant risks in this catchment.	Transfer flow to other network or treatment sites; transport sewage by tanker to other sites
PO8	DWF Compliance	0	-	0	Receptor Measures (to reduce consequences)	Mitigate impacts on Air Quality		N/A	Not included in first round of DWMPs	Carbon offsetting; noise suppression /filtering; odour control and treatments
PO9	Achieve Good Ecological Status	1	Quality	-		Improve Land and Soils		N/A	Not included in first round of DWMPs	Sludge soil enhancement
PO10	Improve Surface Water Management	0	-	-		Mitigate impacts on receiving waters		Y	-	River enhancement, aeration
PO11	Secure Nutrient Neutrality	2	Unknown	2		Reduce impact on properties		Y	-	Property flood resilience; non-return valves; flood guards / doors; air brick covers
PO12	Reduce Groundwater Pollution	0	-	-	Other	Study / Investigation		Y	-	Additional data required; hydraulic model development; WQ monitoring and modelling
PO13	Improve Bathing Water Quality	NA	-	-						
PO14	Improve Shellfish Water Quality	NA	-	-						

Lavant Wastewater System - Outline Options Appraisal

Generic Option	Location of Risk	Planning Objective and Description of Risk	Option Reference	Description	Further Description	Unconstrained Option?	Constrained Option?	Feasible Option?	Net Benefits	Estimated Cost	Preferred Option	Best value / Least cost or Reasons for Rejection
Control/ Reduce surface water entering the sewers												
Control / Reduce groundwater infiltration												
Improve quality of wastewater entering sewers (inc reducing FOG, RAG, pre-treatment, trade waste)												
Control / Reduce the quantity / flow of wastewater entering sewer system												
Network Improvements (eg increase capacity, storage, conveyance)												
Improve treatment (capacity and quality at existing works or develop new WTWs)												
Wastewater Transfer												
Mitigate impacts on Air Quality (e.g. Carbon neutrality, noise, odour)												Not included in the first round of DWMPs
Mitigate impacts on Air Quality (e.g. Carbon neutrality, noise, odour)												Not included in the first round of DWMPs
Improve Land and Soils												Not included in the first round of DWMPs
Mitigate impacts on Water Quality												
Reduce consequences Properties (e.g. Property Flood Resilience)												
Study/ investigation to gather more data	Catchment Wide	PO8 (2050)- Dry Weather Flow	LAVA.OT01.1	Infiltration Reduction Plan Investigation already planned for: Q1-2024	Relining/improving structural grades of sewers across the catchment.	No						Deliver the required outcome
Study/ investigation to gather more data	Lavant (Sussex)	PO9- GE Status / Potential Sewage discharge (continuous)	LAVA.OT01.2	Study and Investigation- Phosphate	Catchment was banded 1 in because; Lavant (Sussex)-Phosphate (Moderate Sewage discharge (continuous)).	No						Deliver the required outcome
Study/ investigation to gather more data	Chichester and Langstone Harbours Solent and Dorset Coast Solent Maritime	PO9- GE Status / Potential Sewage discharge (continuous) PO11 - Nutrient Neutrality	LAVA.OT01.3	Nutrient Budget	For PO11-Catchment is Hydraulically linked to; Chichester and Langstone Harbours (Threat/Remedy Identified or Anticipated) Solent and Dorset Coast (Threat/Remedy Identified or Anticipated) Solent Maritime (Threat/Remedy Identified or Anticipated).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Major Positive +++	£75K	Yes	Best Value
Study/ investigation to gather more data	Catchment Wide	PO4- 1 in 50 year PO5- Storm Overflow PO7- Hydraulic Overload	LAVA.OT01.4	Improve Hydraulic Model	Improve Hydraulic Model.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minor Positive +	£300K	Yes	Best Value
Study/ investigation to gather more data	SINGLETON RELIEF WPS	PO5 - Storm Overflow	LAVA.OT01.5	Storage	Storage.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minor Positive +	£1,000K	Yes	Best Value
Study/ investigation to gather more data	LAVANT WTW	PO5 - Storm Overflow	LAVA.OT01.6	Storage	Storage.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minor Positive +	£1,000K	Yes	Best Value
Study/ investigation to gather more data	LAVA FC01_1 - Charlton,	PO4 and PO7 Flooding	LAVA.OT01.7	Study/Model investigation	DAP Option.	No						
Study/ investigation to gather more data	LAVA FC02_1 - Midhurst Road	PO4 and PO7 Flooding	LAVA.OT01.8	Study/Model investigation	DAP Option.	No						

Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP)

DWMP Investment Needs

1. The options listed in the DWMP Investment Needs below are the preferred options in our DWMP. They will need further refinement as we implement the DWMP to confirm the exact location and scope of action needed, and the cost.
2. The costs are indicative costs for planning purposes only. The basis for the cost estimates, including assumptions and uncertainties, are explained in our DWMP Investment Plans.
3. The table of Investment Need provides an indicative cost so we know what level of funding is needed to reduce the risks. It is not a commitment to fund or deliver any option.
4. The Indicative Timescale is when the investment is needed. Some options may take several investment periods to achieve the desired outcomes.
5. Potential Partners have been identified in the table of Investment Needs. This is to indicate where there may be opportunities for us to work with these partners when developing and delivering these options. It is not a commitment by any of the partners to work with us.
6. These options will inform our future business plans as part of the Ofwat periodic review process to secure the finance to implement these options.
7. The options listed are prioritised by the method stated in the [Programme Appraisal Technical Summary](#).

Date : May 2023

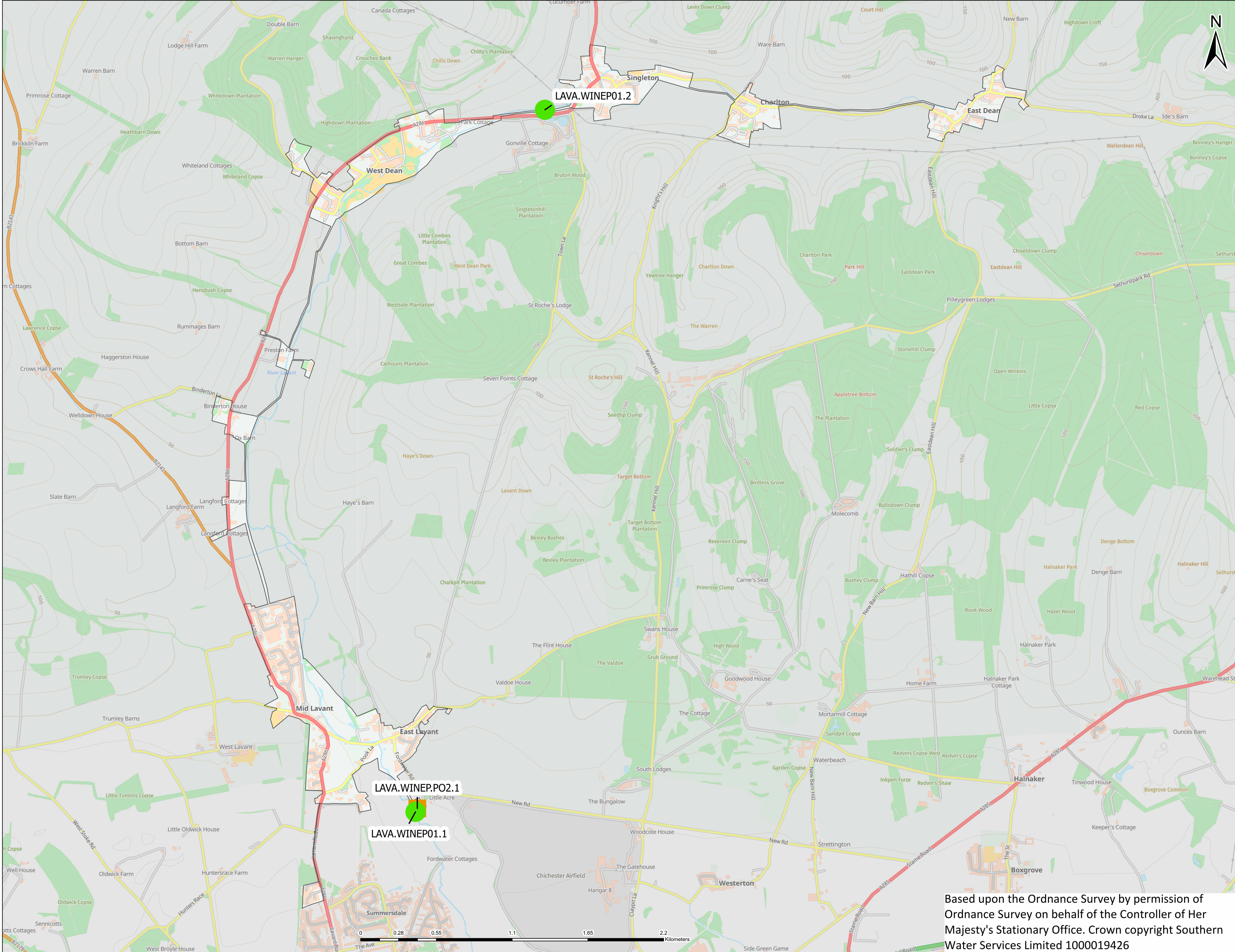
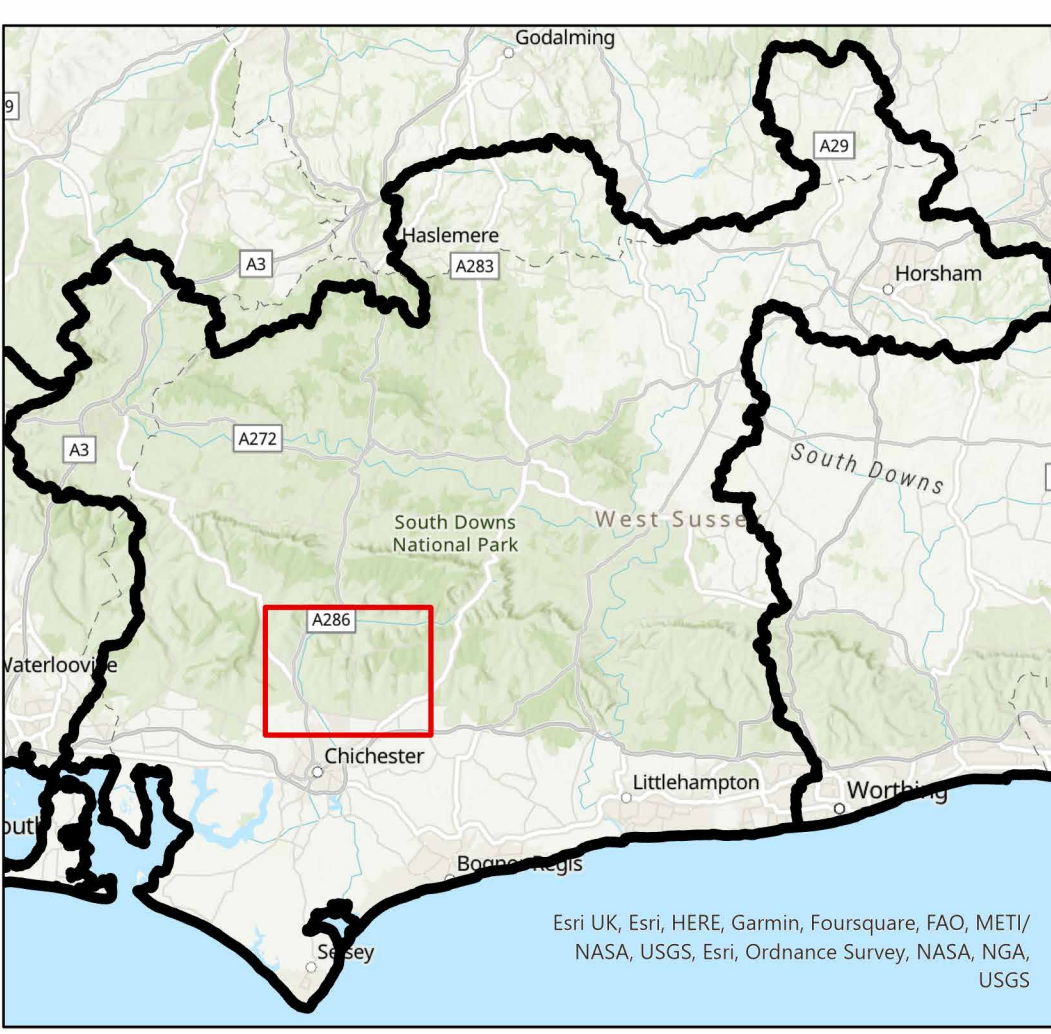
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Reference	River Basin (L2)	Wastewater System (L3)	Location	Option	Indicative Cost	Indicative Timescales	Potential Partners	Applicable Planning Objectives
Arun and Western Streams								
Lavant								
LAVA.OT01.4	Arun and Western Streams	Lavant	System Wide	Improve the Hydraulic Model: Surveys and reverification of model to improve confidence and accuracy	£300K	AMP8	-	PO4 PO5 PO7
LAVA.WINEP01.1	Arun and Western Streams	Lavant	LAVANT NO.1 SSO	Reduce impact from storm spills from LAVANT NO.1 SSO through wetland creation and/or sewer lining to reduce infiltration of groundwater	£1,660K	AMP8	-	PO5
LAVA.WINEP01.2	Arun and Western Streams	Lavant	SINGLETON RELIEF CEO	Reduce impact from storm spills from SINGLETON RELIEF CEO through wetland creation and/or sewer lining to reduce infiltration of groundwater	£1,440K	AMP8	-	PO5
LAVA.WINEP.PO2.1	Arun and Western Streams	Lavant	Lavant WTW	Conversion to denitrification and provision of additional tertiary treatment capacity to achieve 10mg/l Total N permit.(WINEP OAR 08SO103980)	£8,379K	AMP8	-	PO11

Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan: Location of Potential Options LAVANT Wastewater system in Arun and Western Streams River Basin Catchment



(i) This map should be read in conjunction with the list of Investment Needs for this wastewater system
 (ii) The areas shown on this map are the potential locations for the options. The location of the risk may be elsewhere in the system.
 (iii) Labels for each location are the option references in the list of Investment Needs
 (iv) Drainage Area Plan (DAP) options on flooding and growth are not shown.



- Customer Education
- Pipe Rehabilitation
- Asset Resilience
- Wastewater Treatment
- WINEP Nutrient Neutrality
- WINEP Storm Overflows

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