



Andover Link Main Stakeholder Virtual Briefing

"Working together to build a resilient future"

Housekeeping



Meeting is not being recorded



Camera is optional during presentation



Please remain on mute during presentation (unmute for questions)



Raise your hand if you have any questions or please use the chat

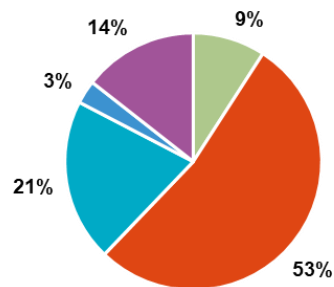
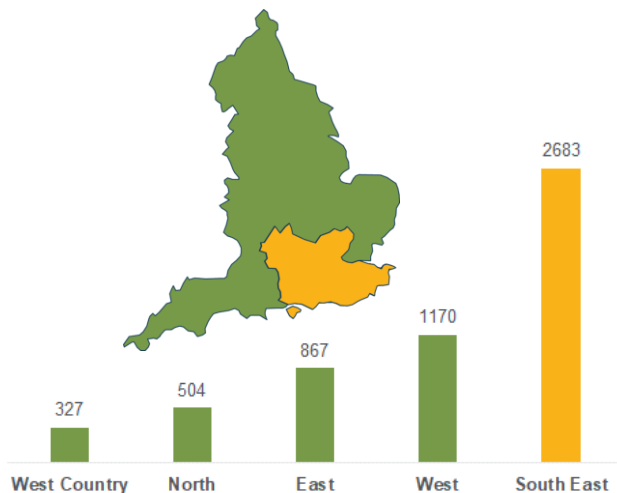


Slides will be sent out following the meeting

The South East of England is seriously water-stressed



- The Environment Agency says England needs to find 5 billion extra litres of water a day by 2050.
- Half that is needed in the South East, where we'll run out of water in ten years if we don't take urgent action.
- The main driver in the South East is what the EA calls "Environmental Destination" – leaving more water in the environment to improve and enhance the natural world.



- Climate Change
- Environmental Destination
- Household Population Growth
- Business Growth
- Drought Resilience

The Test and Itchen are rare and sensitive ecosystems



- UK has 85% of the world's chalk streams.
- The Test and Itchen are two of the finest.
- They're rare and delicate ecosystems.
- Often described as "our rainforests".

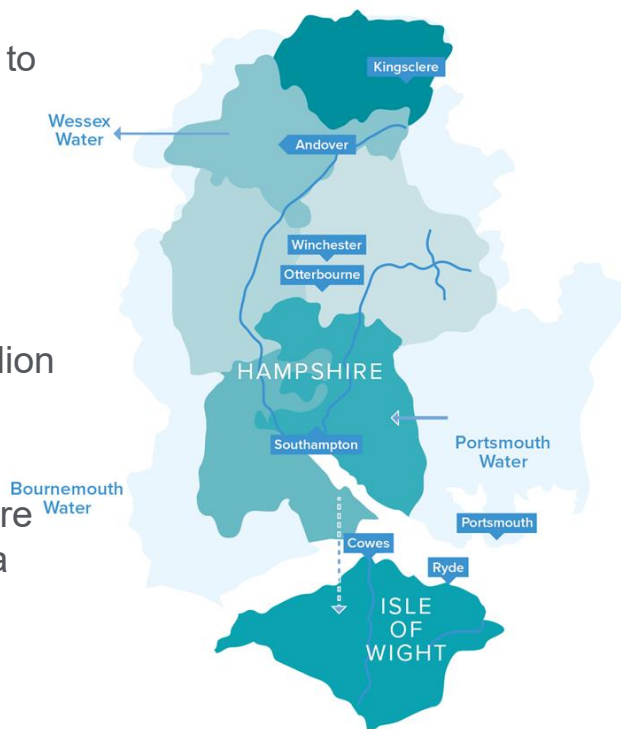
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... they are also major water sources for Southern Water



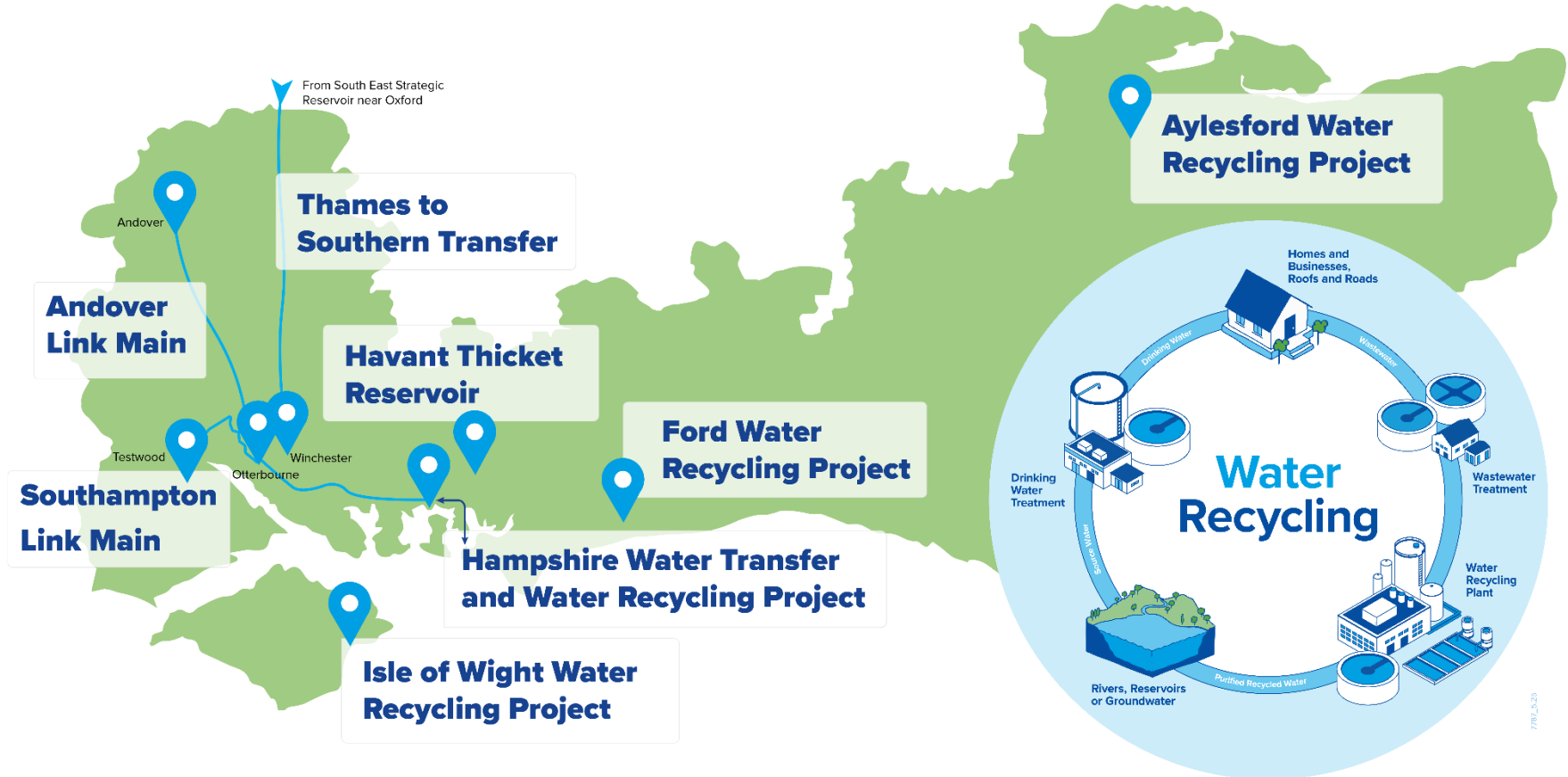
- These rivers and their aquifers supply water to more than 700k people across Hampshire.
- Our regulators require us to take less water from the environment.
- Means we face a current shortfall of 200 million litres of water a day in a drought.
- Further reductions are expected in the future will mean we also face a c30 million litres a day shortfall in normal summer months.



Western water resource zones

	Hampshire Kingsclere 100% groundwater
	Hampshire Andover 100% groundwater
	Hampshire Rural 100% groundwater
	Hampshire Winchester 100% groundwater
	Hampshire Southampton East 52% river, 48% groundwater
	Hampshire Southampton West 100% river
	Isle of Wight 47% groundwater, 23% river, 30% transfers

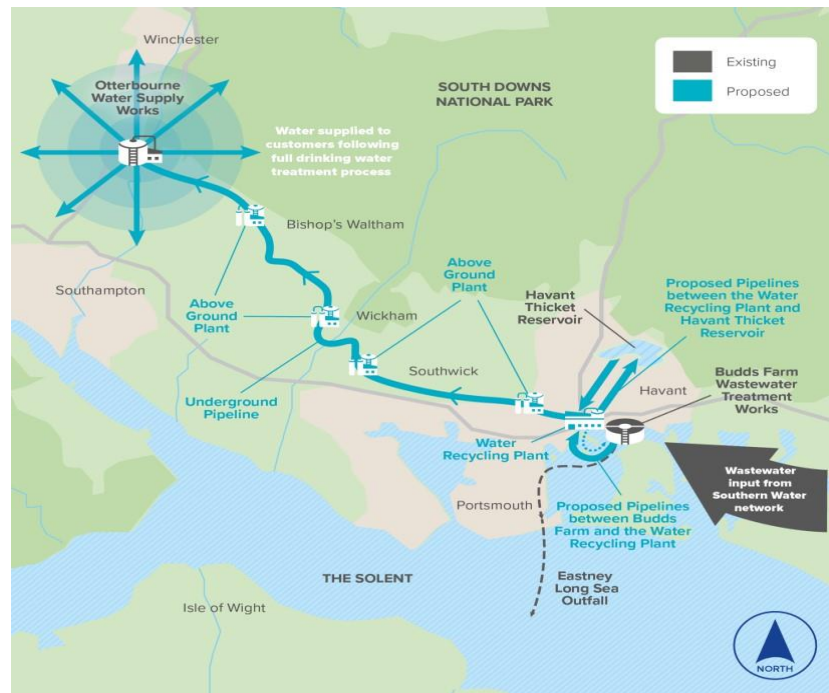
Major Projects



The Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project



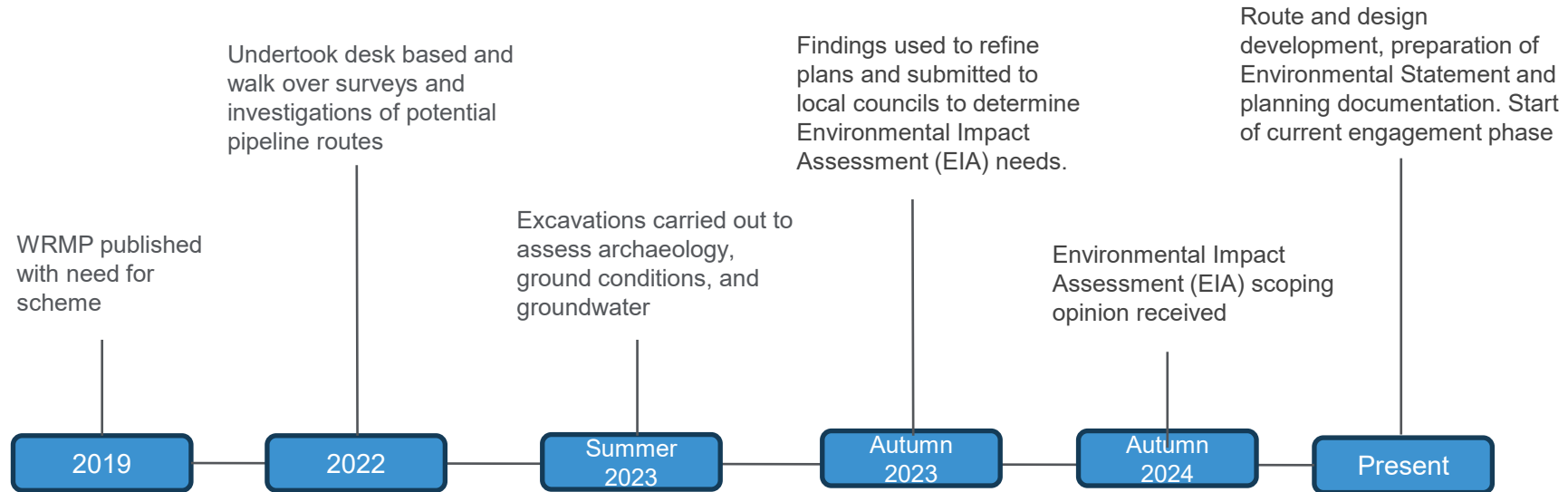
- Would be able to produce up to 60 million litres of purified recycled water a day ahead of, and during, a drought.
 - Would allow up to 90 million litres a day to be taken from Havant Thicket Reservoir during a drought and sent to Otterbourne to be treated to drinking water standards.
 - Construction could start in 2029 with the water recycling plant operational by 2034.
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- The Andover Link Main would connect our Winchester and Andover supply zones – improving water supply resilience, especially during droughts.
 - It would allow up to 15 million litres of drinking water from Otterbourne to be pumped north to maintain supplies.
 - Doing so will reduce pressure on the River Anton – a tributary of the River Test.



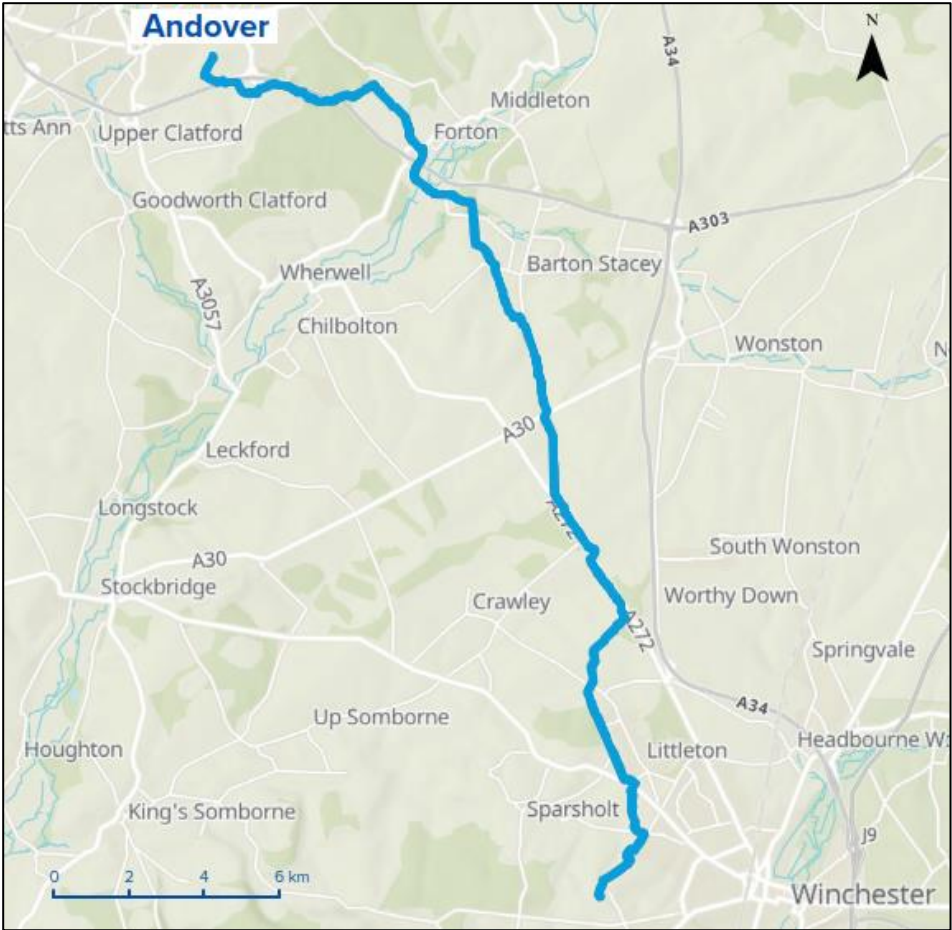
Find out more at:

www.hampshirewtwrp.co.uk

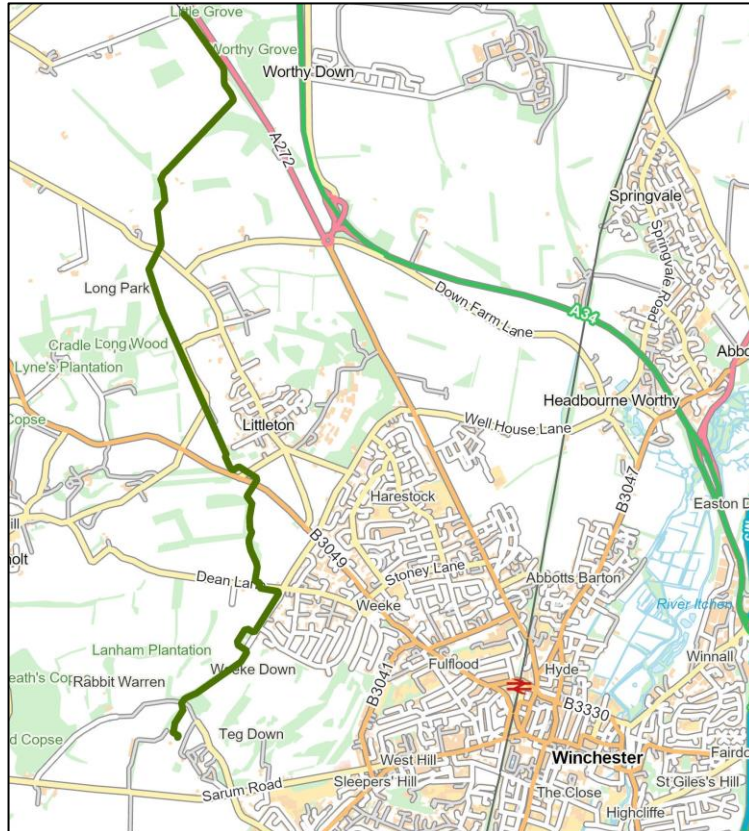
High level timeline



Our new pipeline



What we're doing between Winchester and Worthy Down



Our pipeline route

Our proposed route runs from our Crab Wood Water Service Reservoir on Lanham Lane, to the west of Winchester, past Littleton until it meets and follows the A272.

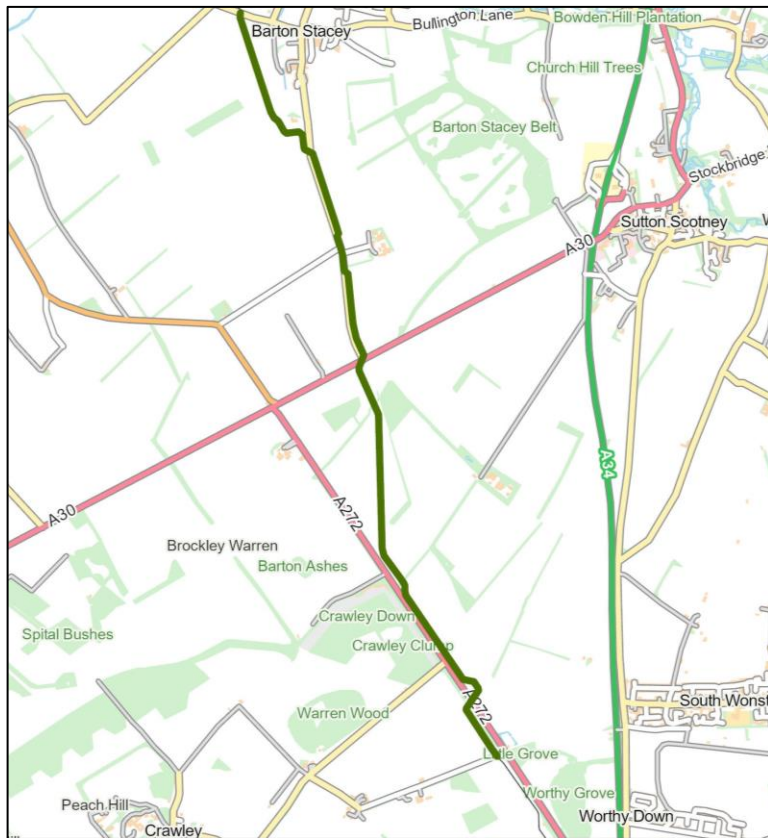
Near South Wonston, it'll cross the A272 and head northwest over agricultural land until crossing the A30 to the east of the Moody Down range.

At our Crab Wood Water Service Reservoir outside Winchester, we'll build a kiosk for new control equipment for our pipeline

Our access roads and compounds

To support this work, we propose to establish a temporary main compound adjacent to the A30 (north of Barton Ashes) and install a new temporary access point located at Dean Lane to access works east of Winchester.

What we're doing between Worthy Down and Barton Stacey



Our pipeline route

After crossing the A30, the pipeline follows the eastern edge of The Street in Barton Stacey, continues through agricultural land, and passes under the River Dever near Bransbury Lane.

It then heads west along Bransbury's northern side, crossing under the River Test south of the A303, before crossing the A303 itself.

Continuing northwest, it crosses the B3048 near Forton and moves through agricultural land, eventually heading southwest to cross the A303 again—carefully avoiding ancient woodland

Our compounds and access roads

To support this route section, we plan to have a satellite compound located adjacent to the B3048 at Forton and a new temporary access point located at Bransbury Lane to access the River Dever trenchless crossing location.

What we're doing between Barton Stacey and Andover

Our pipeline route

After the pipeline crosses the A303, it continues west alongside the southern boundary of the A303 before crossing Cowdown Lane and heading north to cross the A303 again.

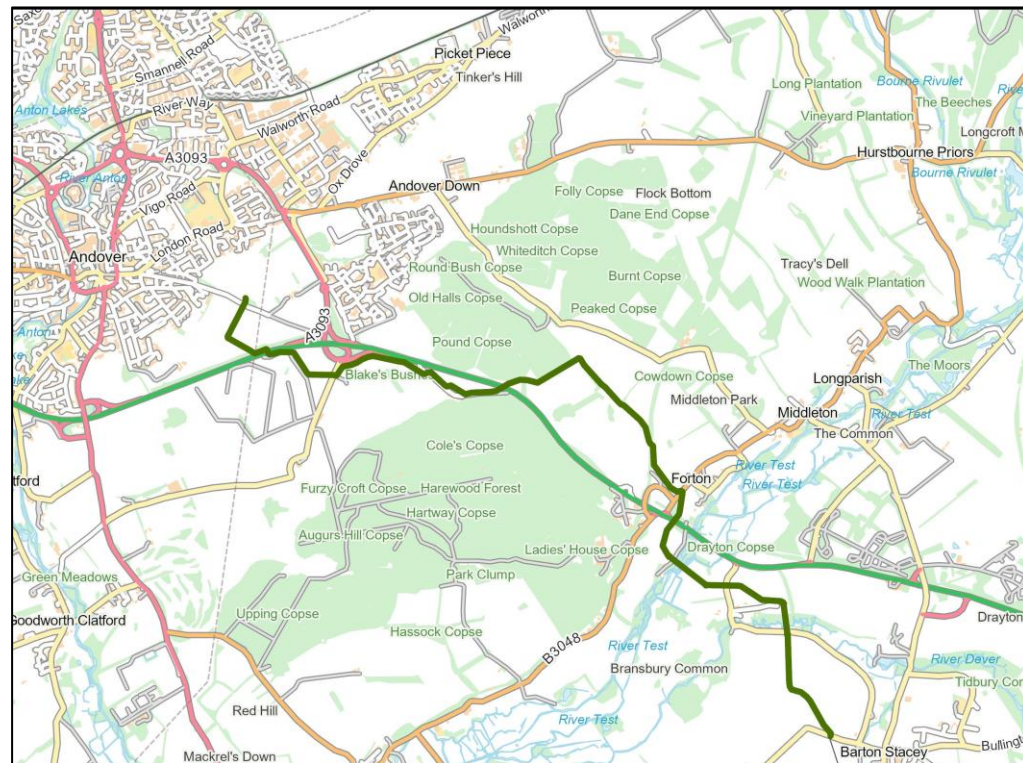
Finally, it crosses fields and then connects to our existing operational site on Micheldever Road.

At our Micheldever Road Water Service Reservoir on Micheldever Road outside Andover, we'll build a new kiosk for new pumps and control equipment.

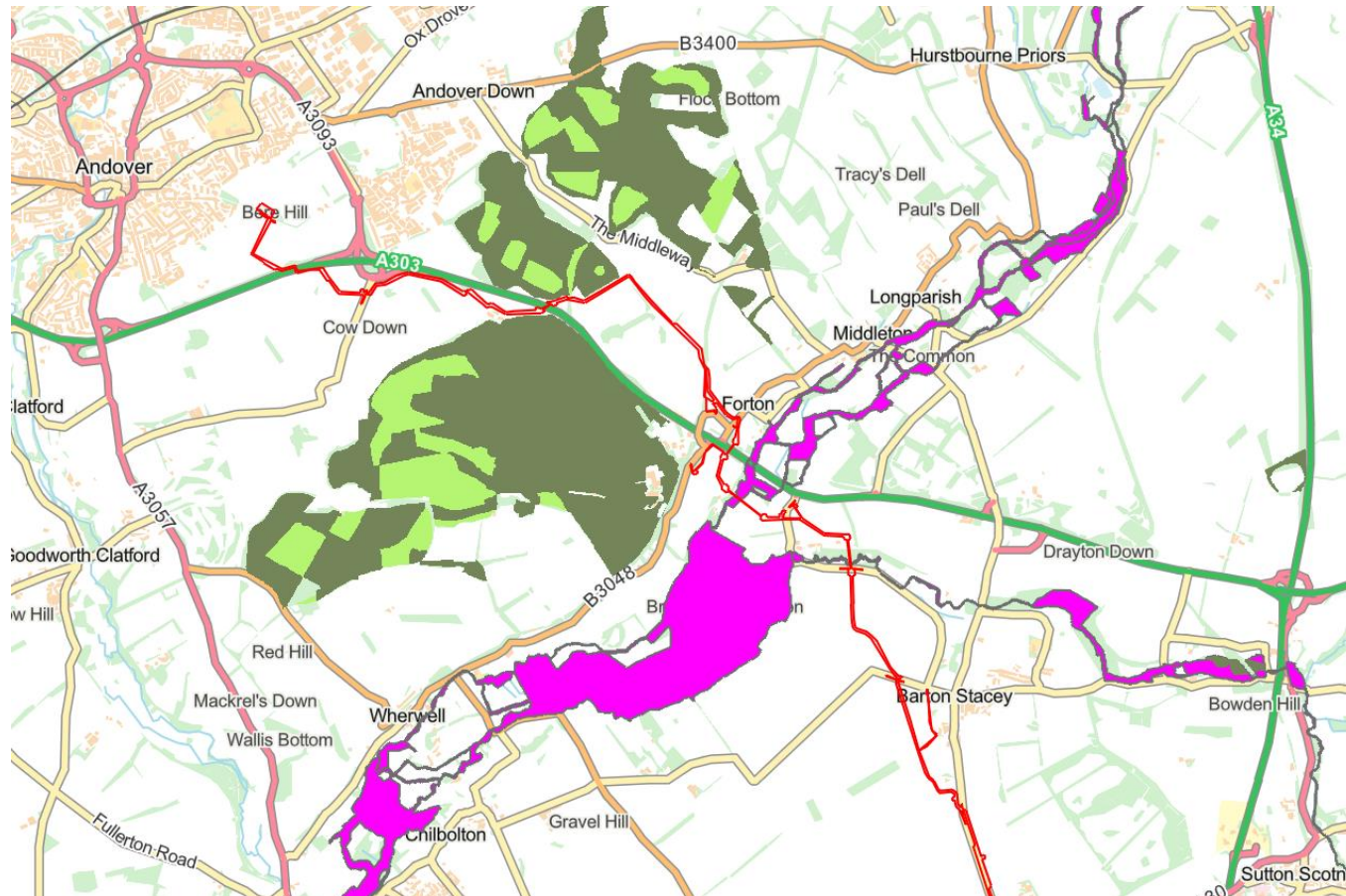
From here, we'll move the water we've transferred from Winchester to our customers in and around Andover through our existing network.

Our access roads and compounds

To support this route section we plan to have a temporary satellite and welfare compound located adjacent to Micheldever Road near our Micheldever Road site.



Avoiding Environmental Impact



The map outlines our route (in red) designed to avoid impact on ancient woodland and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Starting near Andover and heading toward Bowden Hill, it carefully steers clear of protected habitats, reflecting a strong commitment to environmental preservation

Construction Timeline

**Our construction timeline is subject to change based on planning permission outcome*



How we'll build the pipeline

To build our pipeline, we'll use a combination of open cut and trenchless methods.

For most of the route, we'll use excavators and other heavy machinery to create trenches to install our new pipeline.

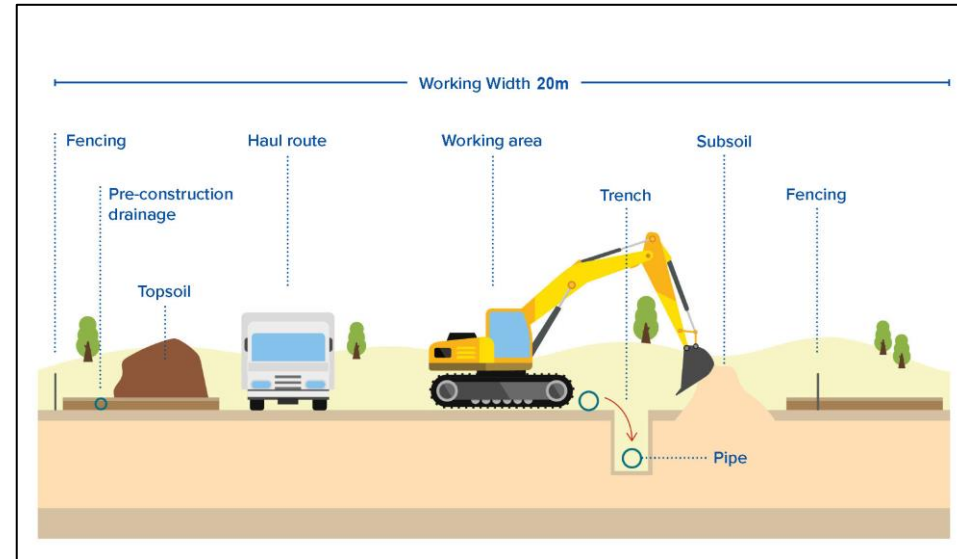
Process of trench technique:

- Excavation: A trench is dug to the required depth and width.
- Installation: Utilities or structural elements are placed within the trench.
- Inspection: Often required before backfilling to ensure compliance.
- Backfilling: The trench is filled with soil or other materials to restore the surface.

Advantages:

- Minimises surface disruption compared to open excavation.
- Efficient for linear infrastructure projects.
- Allows for targeted access to below ground areas.

Trench technique



How we'll build the pipeline

Two trenchless methods will be used for installing the pipeline to cross A roads and rivers:

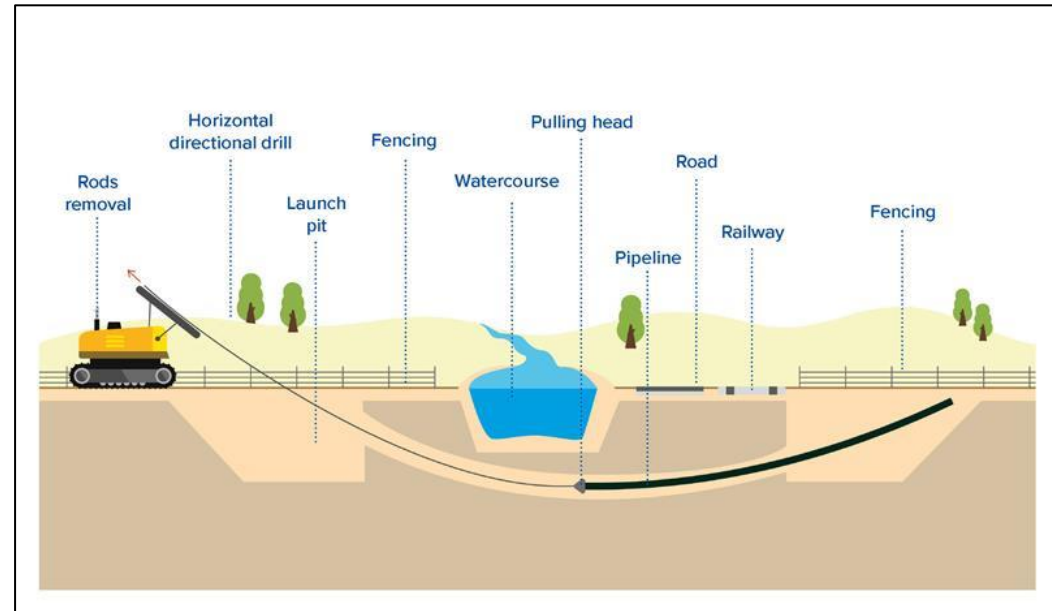
Pipejacking (used for river crossings):

- Involves digging two vertical shafts (start and end).
- A tunnelling machine and hydraulic jacks push the pipe through soil and rock.
- The machine is removed at the end shaft.
- Shafts are placed at least 34 metres from riverbanks.
- Pipes are installed at least 6 metres below riverbeds and 5 metres below roads.

Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD):

- A drilling machine bores a pilot hole and lays the pipeline along a set path.
- May be used instead of pipejacking for some road crossings.

Horizontal Directional Drilling



Our new kiosks

At our existing operational site, Crab Wood Water Service Reservoir, just outside Winchester, we will build a kiosk, for new control equipment for our pipeline.

At our existing operational site, Micheldever Road Water Service Reservoir, just outside Andover, we'll build a new kiosk for new pumps and control equipment.

From here, we'll move the water we've transferred from Winchester to our customers in and around Andover through our existing network.



To build our kiosks, we'll use excavators and other heavy equipment to clear the site, create the foundations and connect pipework and cabling.

The kiosks will be delivered in pre-formed panels, and we'll use a mobile crane to put them in place. We'll connect them together and to the foundations, before installing the equipment inside them.

It is anticipated that the kiosks will be approximately 3.5 metres high and between eight and ten metres long. They'll be entirely within our operational sites.

Construction Compounds

To build our new pipeline, we'll need temporary compounds for welfare and equipment laydown facilities and access points.

We'll need one main temporary construction compound, three supporting compounds, we also plan to have 13 lay-down areas as well as temporary access roads and points to support the compounds.



Minimising our impacts



Some of our key mitigations:

Use of Trenchless Construction Methodologies

- We will use trenchless mitigation to cross under sensitive features such as the River Test and the River Dever, as well as key major roads.

Construction Hours:

- To limit disruption, most of our work will take place between 7am and 6pm, Monday to Saturday. There will be no work on Sundays or bank holidays. If we need to work outside of these times, we'll let the local council know.

Traffic and Access Management:

- Temporary road and Public Rights of Way diversions may be implemented for safety.
- Communities will be informed in advance, and diversions will be clearly signposted and accessible.
- A Construction Traffic Management Plan will outline vehicle movements, routes, and measures to reduce traffic impact.

Lighting Controls:

- Directional lighting will be used for nighttime work only where necessary.
- We don't plan to use lighting near sensitive sites such as the River Dever and River Test.

Environmental Protection:

- A Construction Environmental Management Plan will detail how environmental and community impacts will be minimised during construction.
- A Landscape and Ecological Management Plan will ensure protection of green spaces, plants, and wildlife, including monitoring and reinstatement efforts.

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Preserving local history

Archaeological discoveries along the pipeline route have revealed artefacts and features from the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, enriching understanding of the area's ancient history and its wider significance



What we've discovered

Near Andover we found parts of a Roman Road that runs from Winchester to Wanborough – as well as Iron Age and roman artefacts.

Outside Forton we found a Romano-British t-shaped oven and cremation burial.

Also, near Forton, our team uncovered an Iron Age / early Romano-British site, with evidence of people living there.

Near Sutton Scotney, we found several important features including a:

- prehistoric cemetery
- large Iron Age enclosure
- substantial structure made with flint
- deep well, cutting through the Iron Age enclosure

Finally, near Worthy Down, we found a Romano-British structure and ditch.



Stakeholder Engagement

We want to hear your views on our proposals to help inform our planning application.

We'll respond to all feedback we received in our Statement of Community Involvement, which we'll publish when we submit our planning applications later this year. This will summarise what you and the community told us and how we're responding.

There are many ways you can tell us what you think:

- visit our website at southernwater.co.uk/andoverlinkmain
- Email us at AndoverLinkMain@mottmac.com
- Or call us on **0330 303 0223** (available Monday – Friday, 9AM to 5PM)

In the meantime, if you have any questions about our Andover Link Main please contact us via email AndoverLinkMain@mottmac.com

Closing remarks

Q&A session