Wood Group UK Limited

Wessex Water WRMP24

Water Framework Directive (WFD) Assessment

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V1.0	16/09/22	5	23	First draft for client review	HW
V2.0	22/09/22	5	21	Final draft report	HW
V3.0	30/09/22	5	20	Final draft report Security Compliant version	HW
V4.0	17/08/22	5	20	First draft for client review incorporating revised Feasible and Preferred options for Final WRMP24	HW

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Aims and approach

This report presents the Water Framework Directive (WFD) compliance assessment for options being considered for inclusion in Wessex Water's Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) 2024. The aim of the report is to determine whether each option, alone and as part of the preferred plan, complies with WFD objectives. Two levels of assessment have been undertaken for each option.

- Level 1: Screening assessment. Each option given an impact rating of either None, Minor, Medium, High.
- Level 2: Further assessment of options judged to potentially cause Medium or High impacts.

The following questions have been considered for both construction and operational phases for each WRMP option in the (full) feasible list of options:

- Will the option cause deterioration to any of the WFD classification elements?
- Will the option prevent achievement of Good overall status / potential?
- Will the option compromise achievement of the planned programme of measures?
- Will the option compromise the achievement of WFD objectives in other water bodies?

Potential non-compliance would result from any one of these questions being judged as true.

A further assessment of 'preferred plan' options was then undertaken. In addition to individual-level assessments, the preferred plan assessment considered the potential cumulative WFD impact of options taken together on any given water body or operational catchment.

For potentially non-compliant options, the report has sought to identify additional assessment requirements to demonstrate WFD compliance.

Results

Of the 86 options, 28 were judged as having no WFD impact and 27 as having a minor impact; resulting in a total of 55 which did not require Level 2 assessment. The remaining 31 options were judged as having either a Moderate or High WFD impact within the screening exercise, and therefore required Level 2 assessment. From the detailed consideration at Level 2, nine of these options were considered Compliant under WFD and 22 options were considered potentially WFD non-compliant (with seven of those options being assessed as having a Quantifiable impact, and 15 options being considered as only having a Risk to WFD status).

The preferred programme (Central Estimate) contained 1 option which required a Level 2 assessment, but which was considered Compliant under WFD.

- Underutilised licence due to water quality: Upton Scudamore (Option 39_02).

The cumulative impact assessment identified one water body which may be impacted by more than one option.

- GB40801G806900 - Upper Hampshire Avon Water Body (Groundwater) - options 39.02 (Under-utilised Licence - North Warminster) and 59.01 (Stream Support at Mere).

The cumulative assessment concluded that the preferred programme is likely to be WFD compliant.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background and Purpose of Report

WSP UK Limited (WSP) appointed APEM Limited (APEM) to undertake a Water Framework Directive (WFD) compliance assessment of Wessex Water's WRMP24 against Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy (the WFD). The Directive was brought into UK law in 2003 and subsequently revoked by the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 in England and Wales. From this point forward "WFD" refers to the legislation applicable to England and Wales, not the EU Directive.

The assessment identified whether WRMP24 may result in the deterioration of status of any designated water bodies or whether WRMP24 may inhibit the achievement of good status of any designated water bodies. The assessment has considered all relevant quality elements of designated water bodies and was conducted against the normative definitions of water body status as set out by the WFD. Where necessary, the assessment has also utilised the detailed classification metrics and tools developed by the WFD UK Technical Advisory Group (WFD-UKTAG).

1.2 WFD Requirements for Water Resource Management Plan

The requirements for a WFD compliance assessment of a water company WRMP are explained in the Water Resources Planning Guideline (WRPG), Section 8.2.2A[1].

The WRPG requirements reflect Defra's Guiding Principles for Water Resources Planning (May 2016) which state that companies should take account of the government's objectives for the environment "including the appropriate parts of the EU Water Framework Directive". Defra also expects that companies will:

- Have regard to River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) and their objectives when making decisions that could affect the condition of the water environment;
- Ensure that current abstractions and operations, as well as future plans, support the achievement of environmental objectives and measures set out in RBMPs;
- Ensure plans:
    - prevent deterioration in water body status;
    - support the achievement of protected area and species objectives;
    - support the achievement of water body status objectives.

[1] UK Government (2022) Water resources planning guideline. [Online]. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/water-resources-planning-guideline (version 10, updated December 2021. Published 4 April 2022). Checked 16/09/2022.

- Continue working with the Environment Agency to take a proportionate and evidence-based approach to identify the changes needed to current abstraction licences to meet environmental requirements.

Both WRPG and the Defra Guiding Principles refer to ensuring 'no deterioration' of water body status. A European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruling[2] clarified that 'no deterioration' means a deterioration between a whole 'status class' (e.g. 'good', 'moderate', etc.) of one or more of the relevant 'quality elements' (e.g. biological, phyisco-chemical, etc.). This definition applies equally to Artificial Water Bodies and Heavily Modified Water Bodies in respect of the relevant quality elements that relate to the defined uses of these water bodies. The ECJ ruling further states that if the quality element concerned is already in the lowest class, any deterioration of that element constitutes a deterioration of the status. References to 'no deterioration' in this WFD methodology align to this ECJ ruling.

1.3 Structure of the Report

This report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 – WFD assessment approach;
- Section 3 – Summary of WFD compliance assessment (feasible list);
- Section 4 – Summary of WFD compliance assessment (preferred programme);
- Section 5– WFD compliance statement of WRMP24 preferred programme.

[2] ECJ Case C-461/13: Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland v Bundesrepublik Deutschlandhttp://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?docid=178918&mode=req&pageIndex=1&dir=&occ=first&part=1&text=&doclang=EN&cid=175124 [accessed 30.6.16]

2. WFD Assessment Approach

2.1 Methodology

2.1.1 Sequential Steps

A sequential six-stage process for undertaking the WFD compliance assessment was applied. The six sequential steps were:

1. WFD compliance assessment screening: a preliminary assessment of each option element included in the WRMP feasible list to identify if there was any risk of deterioration in WFD status or risk to achieving WFD objectives. For existing water resource sources, information was used from any previous investigations by the Environment Agency and Wessex Water on the sustainability of the sources, up to their fully licensed abstraction rates. For new resource options this screening step was based on expert judgement, taking account of existing available evidence. Where a risk was identified, the option element was subject to the WFD compliance assessment.

2. Element level WFD compliance assessment: For ecological status this involved assessment of the likely changes to the supporting hydro-morphology or water quality occurring as a result of the construction or operation of the option element and the possible risks to WFD status of biological elements, at a water body scale. In addition, the potential effects on WFD chemical status and WFD protected areas were assessed.

3. Option level WFD compliance assessment: Where options were selected within the set of programmes, their individual elements were consolidated into options. This included consolidating the water body scale WFD compliance assessments of each of the individual elements (from Steps 1 and 2).

4. Programme level WFD compliance assessment: This involved assessment of the set of options within the preferred programme, both alone and in combination with other options within the programme. The alone assessment was a consolidation of the option level assessments from Step 3. That assessment was also used to identify where multiple options potentially impact on the same WFD water body, with an assessment of the cumulative assessment on that water body, and potentially downstream water bodies where appropriate.

5. Preferred programme WFD compliance statement. This involved a statement of the compliance of the preferred programme.

6. In-combination assessment of the preferred programme with the latest available information of other water companies developing WRMP24's.

The six sequential steps are shown schematically in Figure 1 below.

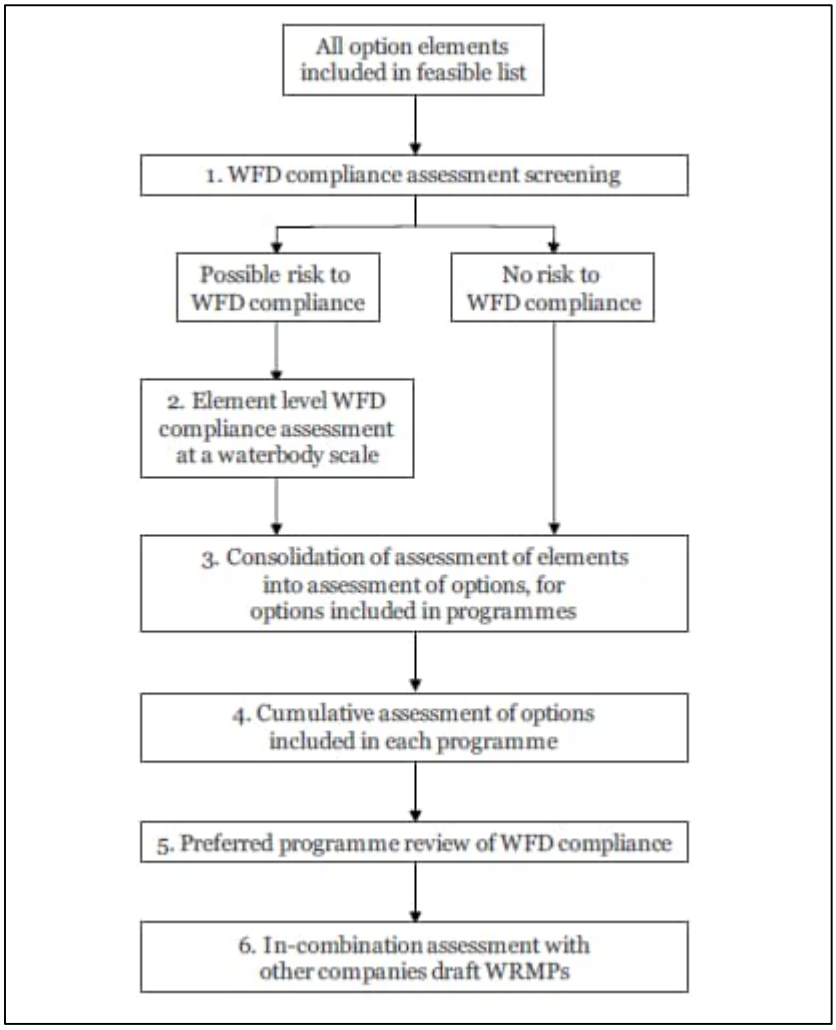

Figure 1 WRMP WFD compliance assessment steps

2.1.2 Environmental Objectives of the WFD

Fundamental environmental objectives of the WFD are to attain good ecological status and prevent deterioration of the status of water bodies. These objectives are set down in Article 4 of the WFD. Any new development (as well as existing operations) must ensure that these WFD objectives are not compromised. Article 4 on environmental objectives has been interpreted and further developed in EA (2016)[3], Defra/ EA (2009)[4], Northern Ireland Department of the Environment (2012)[5] to give a series of objectives to test in the WFD

[3] EA (2016) Protecting and improving the water environment – Water Framework Directive compliance of physical works in rivers. Doc No. 488_10

[4] Defra/EA (2009) WFD Expert Assessment of Flood Management Impacts. Joint Defra/ EA Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management R&D Programme. R&D Technical Report FD2609/TR. Report prepared by Royal Haskoning

[5] Department of the Environment Northern Ireland (2012) Carrying Out a Water Framework Directive (WFD) Assessment on EIA Developments. A Water Management Unit Guidance Note. March 2012

compliance assessment. Based on these, the following are set out as objectives to test for in the WFD compliance assessment.

- Objective 1: To prevent deterioration between status classes of any water body;
- Objective 2: To prevent the introduction of impediments to the attainment of Good status or potential for the water body. It is noted that for some water bodies, it is accepted that achievement of Good status or potential is currently technically infeasible or disproportionately costly. Where this is the case, the test will be applied to the currently agreed objectives for that water body rather than against Good status or potential.
- Objective 3: To ensure that the planned programme of measures in the RBMP to help attain the WFD objectives for the water body (or the environmental objectives in the 2021 RBMPs) are not compromised;
- Objective 4: To ensure the achievement of the WFD objectives in other water bodies within the same catchment are not permanently excluded or compromised.

Two further objectives would be to review and document if the solution assists the meeting of WFD objectives, which is over and above a test of WFD compliance of the component:

- Objective 5: To assist the attainment of the WFD objectives for the water body;
- Objective 6: To assist the attainment of the objectives for associated WFD protected areas.

Objective 5 would be added to indicate whether the component assists with attaining WFD water body objectives, acknowledging that no water resource component is under any obligation to do so. Objective 6 would be added based on the specific requirement of the WRPG. A “negative” answer to testing of Objectives 5 or 6 does not indicate that the component has an adverse WFD compliance assessment but does inform the assessment of that component relative to other components.

If an option is assessed to potentially not comply with the WFD Assessment Objectives set out above, then the option has been reported as ‘potentially WFD non-compliant’. If an option is reported as ‘potentially WFD non-compliant’ it has remained in the WRMP process as it may be appropriate to consider the option further where it is considered that additional evidence to improve confidence in the assessment and/or enhanced design could mitigate the potentially WFD non-compliant issues. It is at the discretion of Wessex Water as to whether a potentially WFD non-compliant option continues to progress through the WRMP process; however, if a potentially WFD non-compliant option is progressed it needs to be discussed and agreed by the water company with the relevant regulatory body. Discussion with the regulatory body includes:

- If a plan is reported as potentially WFD non-compliant it may be appropriate to consider an adaptive plan where it is considered that additional evidence to improve confidence in assessment and enhanced design could mitigate the potentially WFD non-compliant issues.

- Where a plan is assessed as WFD non-compliant, in circumstances where there is an over-riding public interest or the benefits of achieving the WFD Assessment Objectives are outweighed by benefits to human health, human safety or sustainable development there is scope to apply for a Regulation 19 exemption as to why these WFD Assessment Objectives are not achieved.

2.2 Supporting Information and Data Used

Information on the design, construction and operation of the option elements was obtained from the relevant Wessex Water conceptual design reports. The WFD status and water body information was obtained from the Environment Agency (2021)[6] online Catchment Viewer for RBMP2 for the year 2019. Water body protected areas linkages were obtained from the Catchment Viewer, these included:

- Bathing Water Directive: Bathing waters;
- Drinking Water Directive: Drinking water protected area;
- Conservation of Wild Birds Directive: water dependent Special Protection Areas (SPAs);
- Habitats Directive: water dependent Special Areas of Conservation (SACs);
- Shellfish Directive[7]: Shellfish waters;
- Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive: Nutrient sensitive area or eutrophication sensitive area.
- Nitrates Directive: Nitrate Vulnerable Zones.

Other relevant guidance and case-practice used included:

- UK Government (2021). Water resources planning guideline [online]. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/water-resources-planning-guideline/water-resources-planning-guideline [Accessed July 2022].
- Natural England (2020). *Guidance on how to use Natural England's Conservation Advice Packages in Environmental Assessments*. Natural England, Peterborough.

2.3 Approach to the Assessment

The WFD assessment has been undertaken on all 86 confirmed supply options. Two stages of assessment have been undertaken:

[6] Environment Agency (2021) WFD Status for RBMP2 for the year 2019. Available from http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/. Checked 16/09/2022.

[7] The Shellfish Directive 2006/113/EC was repealed by the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC in 2013. The shellfish waters protected areas are waters designated by the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. The aim is to protect and improve water quality, to support the growth of healthy shellfish (bivalve and gastropod molluscs) and contribute to good quality edible shellfish.

- Level 1 assessment: screening (corresponding to Sequential Step 1 "WFD compliance assessment screening");
- Level 2 assessment: more detailed assessment for those water bodies subject to medium or high impacts (corresponding to Sequential Steps 2 and 3).

2.3.1 Level 1

For the screening assessment, each resource option was broken down into its constituent parts (e.g. pipe laying, new infrastructure etc.) based on construction or operational phases. For the supply-demand options each water body that the option intersects was considered against each activity which would occur in that water body.

Each element (for each water body within each option) was then given an impact classification: None, Minor, Medium, High. The definitions for these impact classifications are shown below.

Table 1 Impact classification categories

Level of impact	Description of impact	Level 2?
None	No measurable change in the quality or the water environment or the ability for target WFD objectives to be achieved	No
Minor	Impacts from the option when taken on their own have the potential to lead to a minor, localised short-term and fully-reversible effect on the quality of the water environment that would not result in the lowering of WFD status. Impacts would be very unlikely to prevent any target WFD objectives from being achieved.	No
Medium	Impacts when taken on their own have the potential to lead to a widespread or prolonged effect on the quality of the water environment that may result in the temporary lowering of WFD status. Impacts have the potential to prevent target WFD objectives from being achieved.	Yes
High	Impacts when taken on their own have the potential to lead to a significant effect and permanent deterioration of WFD status. Impacts have a high risk of preventing target WFD objectives from being achieved.	Yes

Options for which all elements resulted in None or Minor impacts were screened out at Level 1 and judged as being WFD compliant. Options with one or more Medium or High impact were taken through to the Level 2 assessment. The following activities were consistently classified as having None or Minor impacts in the level 1 screening, regardless of the water body or option detail, for the following reasons:

- Pipes across land: enclosed structures. No interaction with surface or groundwater.
- Pipes crossing watercourses: limited spatial impact during a construction phase only.

- New or modified pumping stations: any change to abstraction as a result of new or increased pumping considered separately. Pumping station itself is an enclosed and spatially limited structure. No interaction with surface or groundwater.
- New or modified service reservoirs: enclosed structures, strategically located to store and deliver water with onward linkages via pipe network. No interaction with surface or groundwater.
- New or modified water treatment works: any change to abstraction or discharge related to water treatment works considered separately. Water treatment works itself is an enclosed and spatially limited structure. No interaction with surface or groundwater.
- New or modified groundwater abstraction headworks: any change to groundwater abstraction considered separately. Headworks are enclosed and spatially limited. No interaction with surface or groundwater.

In concluding None or Minor impacts, the assumption was also made that best practice construction methods will be adhered to and all relevant permissions sought/ granted and associated conditions complied with.

Options likely to trigger a Medium or High impact classification, thereby requiring a level 2 assessment were:

- New or increased surface water abstraction;
- New or altered discharge;
- Water transfer via a WFD water body;
- New or modified storage reservoir;
- Changes to a compensation release;
- Construction of a new borehole;
- New or modified groundwater abstraction.

2.3.2 Level 2

For options with Medium or High impacts identified in the Level 1 assessment, further baseline data were gathered and assessed to determine WFD compliance. This was recorded in a worksheet per option, with each interacting water body presented in separate tabs. The EA's Abstraction Licensing Strategies (ALS)[8] information was used to judge catchment water availability, thereby supporting a judgement of the likely option impact. Again, as with Level 1, the assessment was based on breaking down the construction and operation elements of each option and considering the spatial and temporal impacts by water body. Expert opinion was employed, and a worst-case scenario approach taken where baseline information was not available.

[8] Abstraction Licencing Strategies, accessed July 2022 https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/water-abstraction-licensing-strategies-cams-process

2.4 Consultation

No external consultation has been undertaken by APEM as part of this assessment to date.

3. Summary of WFD Compliance Assessment (Feasible List)

3.1 Level 1 Screening

All 86 supply options (including two drought options) were screened as the first stage of the WFD compliance assessment. The options and screening results are shown in Table 2 below. The detailed assessment is available in Appendix 1, listing the water bodies impacted by each of the options.

Of the 86 options, 28 were judged as having no WFD impact and 27 as having a minor impact; resulting in a total of 55 which did not require Level 2 assessment. The remaining 31 options were judged as having either a Moderate or High WFD impact within the screening exercise, and therefore required Level 2 assessment.

Table 2 Level 1 screening results

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Level 1 Result	Level 2
9.16	Temporary use bans	None	No
9.19	Reduced levels of service, moving to 1:500 to 1:200	None	No
18.01	Somerset Spine main upgrade	Minor	No
18.02	CALM main upgrade and reversal	Minor	No
18.09	Chippenham to Devizes transfer upgrade	Minor	No
18.1	West Somerset Reservoirs transfer upgrade	None	No
18.26	Bristol import increase towards Trowbridge	Minor	No
18.27	Pewsey Resilience	None	No
18.28	North Bath Resilience	None	No
19.03	SWW Reservoir Pump Storage - Tiverton to Taunton Transfer	High	Yes
19.06	Severn-Thames Transfer: WCWRG only at 15Ml/d	Minor	No
19.07	Severn-Thames Transfer: WCWRG only at 30Ml/d	Minor	No
19.1	Severn-Thames Transfer: multiple receivers at 15Ml/d	Minor	No
19.11	Severn-Thames Transfer: multiple receivers at 30Ml/d	Minor	No
21.06	Yeovil to Dorchester area new transfer	Minor	No
21.1	Bristol import increase towards Chippenham	Minor	No
21.11	Devizes resilience: Calne to Devizes new transfer	None	No
21.12	Pewsey resilience	None	No
21.13	Salisbury to Amesbury to Tidworth Transfer	Minor	No
21.14	Amesbury to Tidworth transfer	Minor	No
22.04	Weymouth Source Improvements	None	No
23.01	Yeovil Reservoir peak capacity	None	No
25.01	Mendips to Stour	High	Yes
25.03	Grid reinforcements - Wylye valley	Minor	No

25.04	South Grid Resilience	Minor	No
25.05	North Grid to South Grid reinforcements	Minor	No
26.17	Reinstatement of mothballed sources - Winterbourne Abbas	Medium	Yes
27.04	Under-utilised licence - Wimborne Minster	Medium	Yes
30.02	Pump Storage - Quantock Reservoir	High	Yes
31.02	Raising Dams - Yeovil Reservoir	High	Yes
32.03	New Reservoir - Yeovil	High	Yes
32.13	New Reservoir - Dorset Frome	High	Yes
32.24	New Reservoir - Parret	High	Yes
32.36	New Reservoir - Bristol Avon	High	Yes
33.01	Groundwater: Aquifer Storage Recharge - Wareham Basin	Medium	Yes
34.08	Groundwater - Hampshire Avon I	Medium	Yes
34.09	Groundwater - Hampshire Avon II	Medium	Yes
34.1	Amesbury boreholes	Medium	Yes
34.11	West Salisbury Boreholes	Medium	Yes
36.02	Desalination: North Coast Bristol Water - Avonmouth	Minor	No
37.05	Effluent Re-use - Bridgwater Reservoir	Medium	Yes
37.06	Effluent Re-use - Quantock Reservoir	High	Yes
37.07	Effluent Re-use - North Somerset Non Household	Medium	Yes
37.1	Effluent Re-use Taunton Canal	Medium	Yes
38.01	Underutilised licence due to water quality: Purbeck	Minor	No
38.04	Under-utilised licence - Mid Dorset	None	No
38.06	Under-utilised licence - mid Stour II	None	No
38.11	Under-utilised licence - East Dorchester Source	None	No
38.12	Under-utilised licence - North East Bath	None	No
39.01	Under-utilised licence - East Weymouth Source	None	No
39.02	Under-utilised Licence - North Warminster	Medium	Yes
41.01	Drought Permit - Stour catchment	Minor	No
41.06	Drought Permit - Bride catchment	Minor	No
52.02	Poole Water Recycling and Transfer – Stour use 50%	Medium	Yes
52.03	Poole Water Recycling and Transfer – Stour use 100%	Medium	Yes
54.01	Mendips to Grid	High	Yes
54.03	Mendips to Trowbridge	High	Yes
54.04	Mendips to Grid and Trowbridge	High	Yes
54.05	Mendips to Stour - 50% capacity	High	Yes
54.06	Mendips to Grid - 50% capacity	High	Yes

54.07	Mendips to Trowbridge - 50% capacity	High	Yes
54.08	Mendips to Grid and Trowbridge - 50% capacity	High	Yes
55.01	CALM main upgrade and reversal - 10Ml/d	Minor	No
55.03	South Grid Resilience - 8Ml/d	Minor	No
55.05	North Grid to South Grid reinforcements - 5.5Ml/d	Minor	No
55.09	Trowbridge to Devizes	Minor	No
55.1	Trowbridge to Market Lavington	Minor	No
55.11	Trowbridge to North Warminster	Minor	No
55.12	Yeovil to Dorchester - 7Ml/d	Minor	No
56.01	Salisbury Boreholes - 7Ml/d	Medium	Yes
57.01	Demand Strategy 1	None	No
57.02	Demand Strategy 2	None	No
57.03	Demand Strategy 3	None	No
57.04	Demand Strategy 4	None	No
57.05	Demand Strategy 5	None	No
57.06	Demand Strategy 6	None	No
57.07	Demand Strategy 7	None	No
58.01	Bristol Bulk Import - 15Ml/d	Minor	No
59.01	Stream Support at Mere	None	No
70.01	Bristol Import and onwards transfer I	None	No
70.02	Bristol Import and onwards transfer II	None	No
70.03	Bristol Import and onwards transfer III	None	No
70.04	Bristol Import and onwards transfer IV	None	No
70.05	Bristol Import and onwards transfer V	None	No
70.06	Increased Reservoir Capacity and East Transfer	None	No
70.07	Hampshire Avon Boreholes and Transfer	Medium	Yes

3.2 Level 2 Assessment

The 31 options, categorised as having a Moderate or High WFD impact within the screening exercise, were taken through to Level 2 assessment. The detailed assessment results are available in Appendix 1.

From the detailed consideration at Level 2, nine of these options were considered Compliant under WFD and 22 options were considered potentially WFD non-compliant (with seven of those options being assessed as having a Quantifiable impact, and 15 options being considered as only having a Risk to WFD status).

Table 3 Level 2 Assessment

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Level 2 Result	Level 2 Certainty

19.03	SWW Reservoir Pump Storage - Tiverton to Taunton Transfer	Not compliant	Risk
25.01	Mendips to Stour	Not compliant	Quantifiable
26.17	Reinstatement of mothballed sources -Winterbourne Abbas	Compliant	
27.04	Under-utilised licence - Wimborne Minster	Compliant	
30.02	Pump Storage - Quantock Reservoir	Compliant	
31.02	Raising Dams - Yeovil Reservoir	Compliant	
32.03	New Reservoir - Yeovil	Not compliant	Quantifiable
32.13	New Reservoir - Dorset Frome	Not compliant	Quantifiable
32.24	New Reservoir - Parret	Not compliant	Quantifiable
32.36	New Reservoir - Bristol Avon	Not compliant	Quantifiable
33.01	Groundwater: Aquifer Storage Recharge - Wareham Basin	Not compliant	Quantifiable
34.08	Groundwater - Hampshire Avon I	Not compliant	Risk
34.09	Groundwater - Hampshire Avon II	Not compliant	Risk
34.1	Amesbury boreholes	Not compliant	Risk
34.11	West Salisbury Boreholes	Not compliant	Risk
37.05	Effluent Re-use - Bridgwater Reservoir	Compliant	
37.06	Effluent Re-use - Quantock Reservoir	Compliant	
37.07	Effluent Re-use - North Somerset Non Household	Compliant	
37.1	Effluent Re-use Taunton Canal	Not compliant	Risk
39.02	Under-utilised Licence - North Warminster	Compliant	
52.02	Poole Water Recycling and Transfer – Stour use 50%	Not compliant	Risk
52.03	Poole Water Recycling and Transfer – Stour use 100%	Not compliant	Risk
54.01	Mendips to Grid	Not compliant	Risk
54.03	Mendips to Trowbridge	Not compliant	Risk
54.04	Mendips to Grid and Trowbridge	Not compliant	Risk
54.05	Mendips to Stour - 50% capacity	Not compliant	Quantifiable

54.06	Mendips to Grid - 50% capacity	Not compliant	Risk
54.07	Mendips to Trowbridge - 50% capacity	Not compliant	Risk
54.08	Mendips to Grid and Trowbridge - 50% capacity	Not compliant	Risk
56.01	Salisbury Boreholes - 7Ml/d	Compliant	
70.07	Hampshire Avon Boreholes and Transfer	Not compliant	Risk

4. Summary of WFD Compliance Assessment (Preferred Programme)

This section summarises the compliance outcomes for options which have been selected as part of the preferred programme.

4.1 Confirmation of the preferred programme

The preferred programme for Wessex Water's draft WRMP24 is presented below, along with a summary of the WFD Level 1 and Level 2 results at the option-level.

Table 4 Wessex Water WRMP24 draft plan preferred programme

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Name	Level 1	Level 2
9.16	Temporary Use Bans	None	N/A
9.19	Reduced levels of service, moving to 1:500 to 1:200	None	N/A
22.04	Weymouth Source Improvements	None	N/A
39.01	Under-utilised licence - East Weymouth Source	None	N/A
39.02	Under-utilised Licence - North Warminster	Medium	Compliant
41.01	Drought Permit - Stour catchment	Minor	N/A
41.06	Drought Permit - Bride catchment	Minor	N/A
57.07	Demand Strategy 7	None	N/A
59.01	Stream Support at Mere	None	N/A
70.01	Bristol Import and onwards transfer I	None	N/A
70.06	Increased Reservoir Capacity and East Transfer	None	N/A

4.2 Preferred Programme Individual Options Assessment

Of the 11 options outlined in the preferred programme, 10 were screened out during the Level 1 assessment and have thus not been considered further.

The one option under the preferred programme taken through to Level 2 assessment is provided further attention below:

4.2.1 Under-utilised Licence - North Warminster (39_02)

The option involved drilling two new boreholes at an existing site north of Warminster to improve the yield of the source.

The waterbodies impacted were judged to be:

- Biss Bk - source to conf unnamed trib Water Body (GB109053021750). Surface headworks associated with boreholes. Potential for localised impacts on baseflows.
- Upper Hampshire Avon Water Body (GB40801G806900). Groundwater abstraction.

The current licence has been underutilised in recent years due to water quality issues and the option does not seek to change the licence. In this respect, it is considered a relatively low risk option. However, contemporary modelling of expected impact on groundwater and linked surface waters based on recent actual data would be recommended as a precautionary approach, to ensure no WFD deterioration is anticipated.

4.3 Preferred Programme Water Body Cumulative Assessment

Should two or more options be located in the same water body, there is a potential for cumulative impact on the water body.

An assessment of the cumulative impact of options in the preferred programme was undertaken and is available in Appendix 2. The cumulative impact assessment identified one water body which may be impacted by more than one option.

- GB40801G806900 - Upper Hampshire Avon Water Body (Groundwater) - options 39.02 (4.2.1 Under-utilised Licence - North Warminster) and 59.01 (Stream Support at Mere).

The cumulative assessment concluded that the preferred programme is likely to be WFD compliant.

5. WFD Compliance Statement of WRMP24 Preferred Programme

5.1 Preferred Plan Options

The assessment of the preferred plan for Wessex Water's WRMP24 has indicated that all options, individually and in-combination, are likely to be Compliant against WFD objectives.

Appendix 1 OPTION ELEMENT WFD COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT SCREENING OUTCOMES AND OPTION ELEMENTS (STEPS 1 AND 2)

Redacted

Appendix 2 PREFERRED PROGRAMME IN-COMBINATION ASSESSMENT (STEP 6)

Redacted