



336-003-RP01

Flood Risk Assessment

Proposed BESS - Spittal, Scotland

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Appendix A - Existing & Proposed Site

Appendix B - Scottish Water

1 Introduction

Haydn Evans Consulting Ltd (HEC) has been commissioned by Field (hereafter referred to as the Client) to carry out a Flood Risk Assessment to support a planning application for the construction and operation of a 300 megawatts (MW) Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with associated infrastructure, access and ancillary works on land adjacent to Spittal Converter Station.

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1.1 Site Proposal

The proposed development has a total development footprint of approximately 3.9 hectares (ha) across the 48.6 ha site.

The Proposed Development principally comprises a battery energy storage system (BESS) with a capacity of up to 300 megawatts (MW) which will charge and discharge electricity from the adjacent Spittal 275 kV substation. It includes:

- Battery storage units arranged into rows;
- Medium-voltage (MV) skids and ancillary low-voltage (LV) equipment;
- High-voltage (HV) grid transformers;
- Air insulated switchgear;
- A substation building comprising welfare facilities, a switch room and control room;
- An underground 275 kV grid connection cable; and
- Site-wide supporting infrastructure including cabling, access tracks, fencing, attenuation basins, and landscaping measures.

Whilst the exact specifications are subject to detailed design, the principal components described form the basis of the planning application to allow environmental assessments and mitigation to be appropriately scoped.

2 Location & Existing Conditions

2.1 Site Location

The site is located approximately 1.5 kilometres (km) north-west of the small hamlet of Spittal, centred on approximate Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference 315694,955029 (see red line boundary on Figure 1).



Figure 1: Site location map

The site is generally surrounded by greenfield land. The A9, Halkirk Road bounds the site to the east and The Burn of Achanarras bounds the site to the west, flowing in a northerly direction. Spittal Substation is located in the north of the proposed site boundary.

The existing site entrance is off the A9, approximately 672m south-east of the main site area.

2.2 Existing Topography

A topographical survey has been produced for the site (see Appendix A). The survey shows ground levels to generally fall from the east, towards the north-west. Ground levels in the east (adjacent to the A9) are circa 113 metres Above Ordnance Datum (mAOD), falling to circa 85 metres (mAOD) in the north-west.

The survey shows vegetation on the western perimeter of the site.

2.3 Existing Sewer Assets

Scottish Water (SW) sewer records for the site have been obtained (see Appendix B). The records show no foul or surface water sewers in the vicinity of the site.

2.4 Existing Drainage Regime

There is a 2 inch PVC potable water pipe running under the Electricity Distribution Site from east to west shown on the SW asset plans. There are no drainage assets recorded within the boundary or in close proximity to the site. Surface water will flow overland or soak into the underlying soils. There are however several ditches/depressions (shown on the topographic survey) along the western boundary and throughout the site running from east to west. This allows for the surface water to convey into/towards The Burn of Achanarras.

2.5 Ground Conditions

British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping confirms the site to have a bedrock geology of Spittal Flagstone Formation (Siltstone, mudstone, and sandstone) (see Figure 2). Superficial deposits of Till, Devensian (Diamiction) are shown to be present across the most-part of the site, with Alluvium (Clay, slit, sand, and gravel) located along the western boundary (see Figure 3). These ground conditions are confirmed in the Phase 2 Ground Investigation undertaken by Curtins (ref: 085447-CUR-XX-XX-T-GE-00002 dated December 2024).

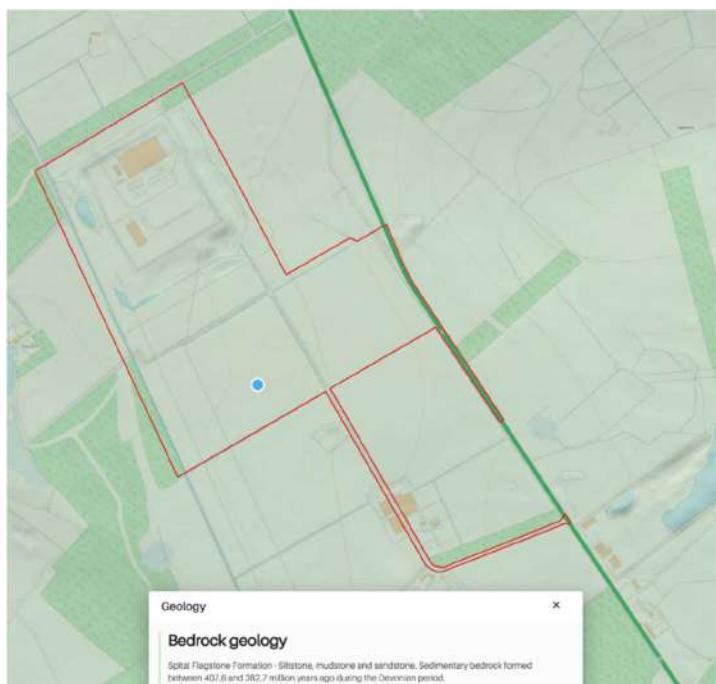


Figure 2: BGS Geology Map of Bedrock geology

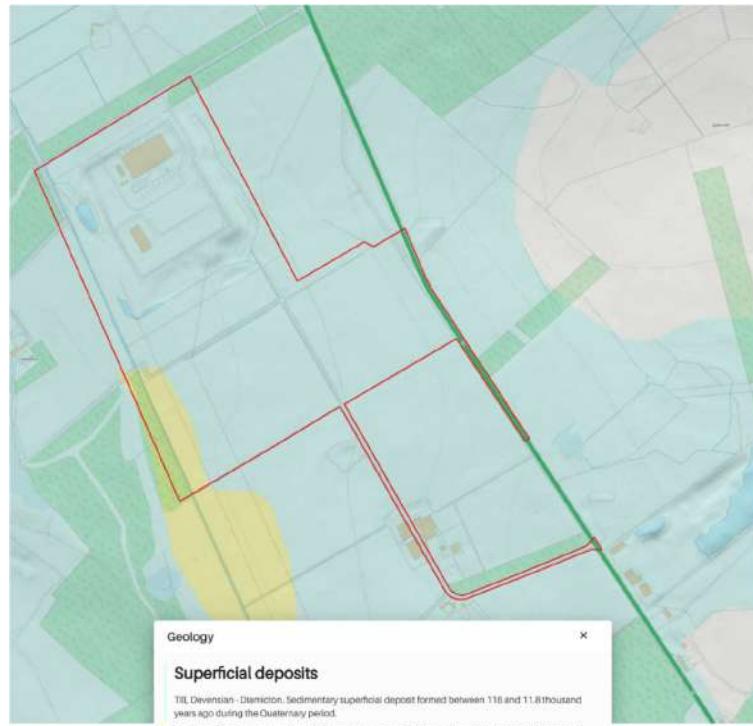


Figure 3: BGS Geology Map of Superficial Deposits

Online mapping shows the site to be in an area with a 'low' groundwater vulnerability.

The Phase 2 Ground Investigation states that: "Details on the hydrogeological classification of the Devensian Till are not given by SEPA mapping. The Spittal Flagstone Formation is characterised as a moderately productive aquifer, locally yielding small amounts of groundwater."

3 Planning Policy Context

3.1 National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4 Adopted 2023)

The National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4, 2023) includes government policy for developments and meeting the challenges of climate change and flood risk.

The Policy 22 guidance states "*Development proposals at risk of flooding or in a flood risk area will only be supported if they are for essential infrastructure, water compatible uses, redevelopment of an existing building or site for an equal or less vulnerable use, or redevelopment of previously used sites in built up areas.*"

The protection offered by an existing formal flood protection scheme or one under construction can be considered when determining flood risk. All risks of flooding are understood and addressed; there is no reduction in floodplain capacity, increased risk for others, or a need for future flood protection schemes; the development remains safe and operational during floods; flood resistant and resilient materials and construction methods are used; and future adaptations can be made to accommodate the effects of climate change.

Development proposals will not increase the risk of surface water flooding, manage all rain and surface water through sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS), and seek to minimise the area of impermeable surface. These proposals will be supported if connecting to public water mains; however, if not feasible the applicant will need to demonstrate that water for consumption is sourced from a sustainable source. Proposals which create, expand or enhance opportunities for natural flood risk management, including blue and green infrastructure, will be supported."

3.2 Highland-wide Local Development Plan (HwLDP, Adopted 2023)

On 5 April 2012 the Highland-wide Local Development Plan was adopted by the Council and was constituted as the local development plan in law. The Plan sets out a vision statement and spatial strategy for the area, taking on board the outcomes of consultation undertaken during preparation of the plan. Policy 64 is relevant to this assessment and reads as follows:

Policy 64 Flood Risk

Development proposals should avoid areas susceptible to flooding and promote sustainable flood management.

Development proposals within or bordering medium to high flood risk areas, will need to demonstrate compliance with Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) through the submission of suitable information which may take the form of a Flood Risk Assessment.

Development proposals outwith indicative medium to high flood risk areas may be acceptable. However, where:

- better local flood risk information is available and suggests a higher risk;
- a sensitive land use (as specified in the risk framework of [Scottish Planning Policy](#)) is proposed, and/or;
- the development borders the coast and therefore may be at risk from climate change;

a Flood Risk Assessment or other suitable information which demonstrates compliance with SPP will be required.

Developments may also be possible where they are in accord with the flood prevention or management measures as specified within a local (development) plan allocation or a development brief. Any developments, particularly those on the flood plain, should not compromise the objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive.

Where flood management measures are required, natural methods such as restoration of floodplains, wetlands and water bodies should be incorporated, or adequate justification should be provided as to why they are impracticable.

4 Flood Risk Assessment

4.1 Introduction

The main sources of flooding have been assessed as part of this report, in line with NPF4, as follows:

- Tidal and Fluvial
- Pluvial
- Groundwater;
- Sewers;
- Reservoirs and other artificial sources.

4.2 Tidal and Fluvial

Tidal, or coastal flooding from the sea, is the inundation of land along the coast usually caused by high tides or storm surge. Fluvial, or river flooding, occurs when the water level in a river, lake or stream rises and overflows onto neighbouring land because of the capacity of rivers being exceeded by the river flow.

Due to the location of the site (inland), the site is not at risk of tidal flooding.

The closest watercourse to the site is the 'Burn of Achanarras' which flows along the western boundary of the site, in a northerly direction. Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) mapping (see Figure 4) shows that there is a likelihood that flooding from this Burn could affect the far north-western corner of the site, adjacent to the Spittal Converter Station. There is no new development proposed in this area and the topography shown on the mapping indicates that any flood water in this location would flow in a northerly direction, away from the site.

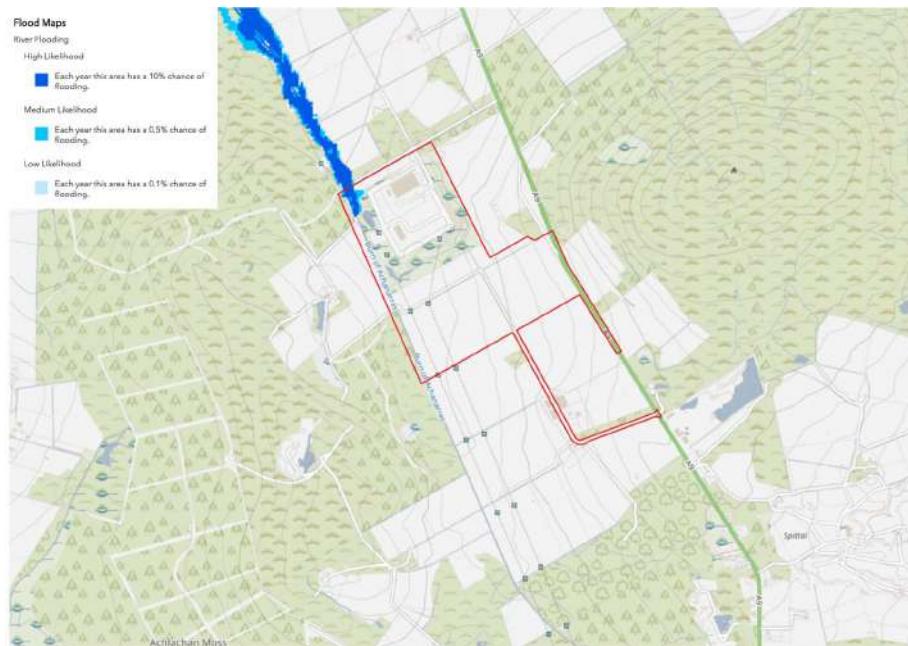


Figure 4: SEPA Flood Map - River Flooding

The site is considered to be at a low risk of flooding from tidal and fluvial sources.

4.3 Pluvial

Pluvial, or surface water flooding, occurs when heavy rainfall creates a flood independent of an overflowing water body. Pluvial flooding can occur in any location and is usually a result of intense rainfall saturating an urban drainage system, rainfall run-off on elevated terrain, where unpaved surfaces are saturated and unable to receive additional rainfall or where natural ground has been paved. Surface water run-off can be channelled either by natural features such as valley lines or by artificial features such as highways, to low points in the topography. If surface water is not able to flow away from topographical low points, then pluvial flooding can occur.

The SEPA Surface Water Flooding map (see Figure 5) shows the site and majority of the surrounding area to be at a very low risk of flooding from surface water.



Figure 5: SEPA Surface Water Flooding map

OS mapping contours show surrounding ground levels to fall from the east, towards the north-west; this means that surface water could be shed towards the site from the east. The upstream catchment from the site comprises greenfield land and the topography does not concentrate flows towards the site, therefore the amount of surface water likely to be shed towards the site from this direction is minimal.

For the proposed surface water drainage strategy for the site, please refer to HE report 336-003-RP2. This report provides information on how the proposals for the site mimic the existing drainage regime for the site and restrict run-off to greenfield run-off rates.

The site is considered to be at a low risk of flooding from this source.

4.4 Groundwater

Groundwater flooding generally occurs when water levels below the ground rise during wet winter months; these levels usually fall again in the summer months as water flows out into rivers.

As discussed in Section 2.5, the site is in a low groundwater vulnerability area and therefore groundwater expression at the surface is unlikely.

In addition to this, the Phase 2 Ground Investigation Report states that '*Five groundwater seepages were encountered during the investigation and strikes are thought to be representative of 'perched groundwater' either between superficial and bedrock strata, or within localised bands/lenses of granular soils within the predominantly cohesive superficial Glacial Till. The return monitoring visits did not record any groundwater within borehole installations and the wells were recorded as dry.*'

The site is at low risk of flooding from this source.

4.5 Sewers

SW sewer mapping shows there are no sewers in the vicinity of the site and therefore the risk of flooding from this source is low.

The site is at a low risk of flooding from sewers.

4.6 Reservoirs & Artificial Sources

A review of OS mapping shows that there are no significant water bodies (lakes, large ponds, reservoirs etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the site that appear likely to pose a risk to the site.

The flood risk from the failure of a reservoir has been reviewed, the site not in an area at risk of flooding from reservoirs.

4.7 Cumulative Impact

A review of cumulative impacts has been undertaken considering sites identified as lying within the locality of the proposed Spittal BESS. The cumulative impact on flood risk is considered to be negligible as the site is at low risk of flooding from all sources.

5 Summary and Conclusion

Haydn Evans Consulting Ltd (HEC) has been commissioned by the Client to carry out a Flood Risk Assessment to support a planning application for the construction and operation of a 300MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with associated infrastructure, access and ancillary works on land south of Spittal Converter Station.

The site has been assessed against all sources of flooding in line with the guidance given in the NPF4.

The site is at a low risk of flooding from all sources and meets the requirements of the NPF4 in terms of appropriate development.


The Proposed Development does not increase on or off-site flood risk and is therefore considered to be acceptable in relation to flood risk.

Appendix A - Existing & Proposed Site

Field drawing BTGBSPI01-002.1 - Site Location

Highland Surveyors Ltd drawing 23067_01-05 - Topographical Survey

Field drawing BTGBSPI01 - Proposed Site Plan



Drawing Notes:

- All dimensions are shown in metres unless noted otherwise.
- Do not scale from this drawing.
- Planning boundary area = 48.583ha

List of Addresses	
1	Spittal Converter Substation, Halkirk, KW12 6XA
2	Spittal Mains, Spittal, Wick, KW1 5XR
3	St. Magnus Cottage, Spittal, Wick, KW1 5XR
4	A&D Sutherland Ltd, Spittal Mains Quarry, Spittal, Wick, KW1 5XR
5	Kakers, Roadside, Spittal, Wick, KW1 5XR
6	[3 Addresses] a) Cairnside; b) Roadside Cottage; c) Morven View, Spittal, Wick, KW1 5XR
7	Tigh Na Chreag, Spittal, Wick, KW1 5XR
8	Edgemoor Filling Station, Spittal, Wick, KW1 5XR

Legend

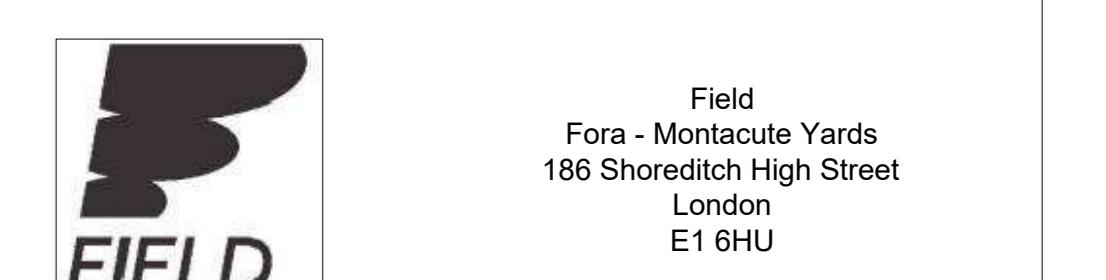
Planning Boundary

1:1000	1m	2m	3m	4m	5m	6m	7m	8m	9m	10m
1:1250	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m	35m	40m	45m	50m
1:1500	10m	20m	30m	40m	50m	60m	70m	80m	90m	100m
1:2000	20m	30m	40m	50m	60m	70m	80m	90m	100m	120m
1:2500	50m	100m	150m	200m	250m	300m	350m	400m	450m	500m
1:3000	100m	200m	300m	400m	500m	600m	700m	800m	900m	1000m


6	21.10.2024	Planning boundary amended	JH	AP
5	19.04.2024	Planning boundary adjusted	EW	AP
4	18.04.2024	Option site & wider LO boundaries removed, additional scaling added	EW	AP
3	04.04.2024	Boundaries & option site extents adjusted	EW	JH
2	02.02.2024	Planning boundary amended	JH	AP
1	25.01.2024	Details added to the location plan	JH	AP
0	18.01.2024	Site location Plan - Original	JH	AP

REV DATE DESCRIPTION BY CHECKED BY APPROVED BY

CHKD



PROJECT	Spittal		
TITLE	Site Location Plan		
DISCIRINE	PLANNING		
DRAWING STATUS	FOR PLANNING		
SCALE	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
1:2500 @ A0	18.01.2024	JH	AP
PROJECT NO.	DRAWING NO.	APPROVED BY	
BTGBSP101	002.1	RS	
REV.	6		



Drawing Notes:

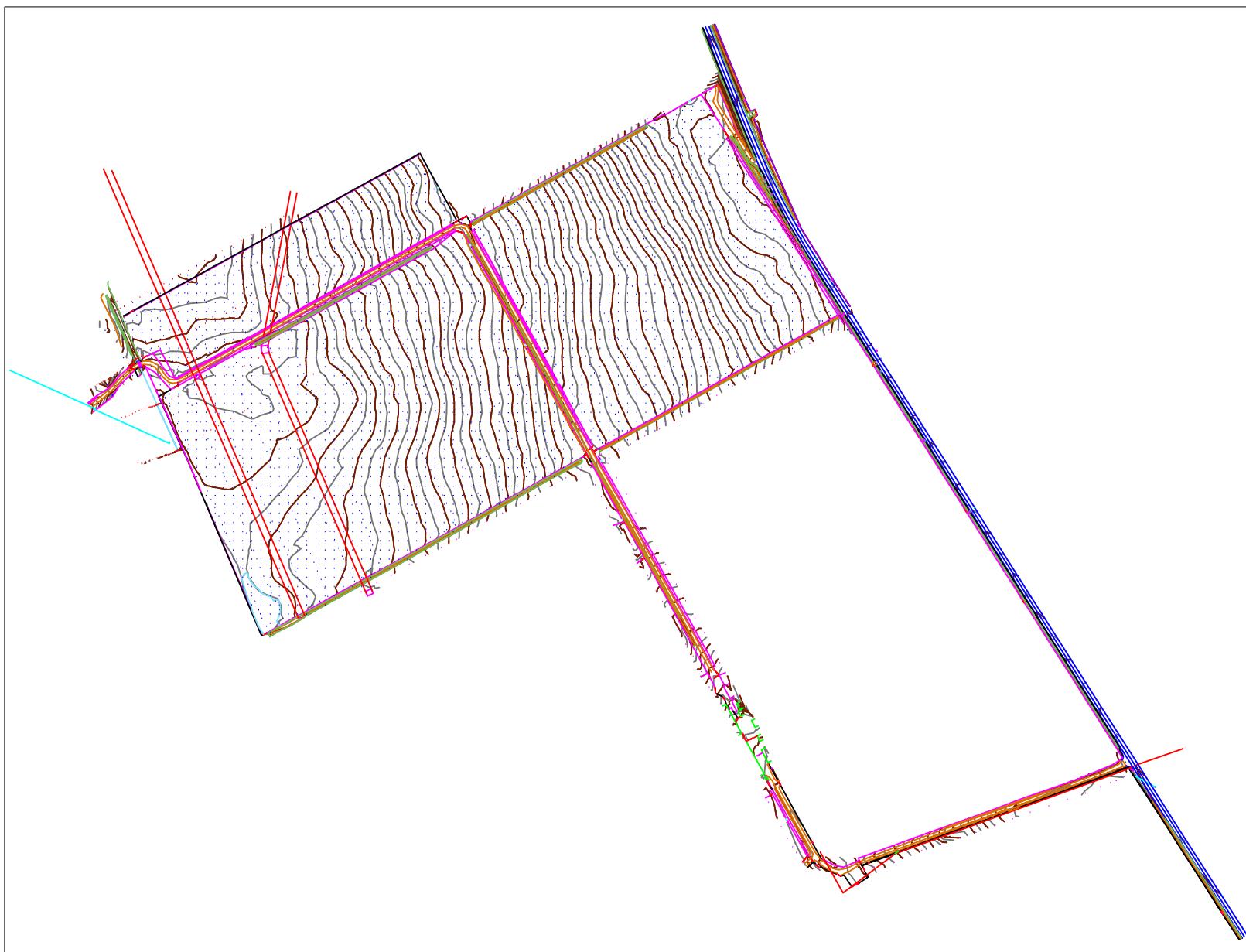
- All dimensions are shown in metres unless noted otherwise.
- Do not scale from this drawing.
- Planning boundary area = 48.583ha.

Legend

- Planning Boundary
- Indicative Underground Grid Connection Cable
- Landscaping Area
- Native Hedgerow
- Attention Basin
- 2.4m Palisade Fence with 0.8m Electric Topper
- Stock Proof Fencing
- Access Track - Unbound Finish
- Access Track - Asphalt Finish
- AIL Run-over Area - Unbound Finish
- Landscaping Bund

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CKD
11	17.12.2024	Landscaping notation amended	EW	JH
10	12.11.2024	Bund shape & aux transformer detail adjusted	EW	AP
9	21.10.2024	Access road, drainage and boundary amended. Stock proof fencing updated	JH	AP
8	10.09.2024	Bunds amended	EW	JH
7	30.08.2024	Site layout amended	JH	RS
6	10.06.2024	Planning boundary adjusted	EW	AP
5	07.06.2024	HV compound detail, substation pond detail & indicative cable route updated. Fenced change in access between field gate added to western edge.	EW	JH
4	09.04.2024	BESS duration and layout adjusted	EW	JH
3	04.04.2024	Now showing Emission system. TD sub station detail updated with PSUK design. Layout adjusted. Capacity & duration amended. Option for boundary to be moved between field gate and eastern edge.	EW	JH
2	02.02.2024	Planning boundary amended	JH	AP
1	25.01.2024	Site layout amended	JH	AP
0	31.08.2023	Site layout plan - for information	WL	RS

Field Fora - Montacute Yards 186 Shoreditch High Street London E16HU				
PROJECT Spittal				
TITLE Indicative Site Layout Plan				
DISCIR LINE PLANNING				
DRAWING STATUS FOR PLANNING				
SCALE	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
1:2000 @ A0	31.08.2023	WL	RS	RS
PROJECT NO.	DRAWING NO.		REV.	
BTGBSPI01	001.1		11	



Appendix B - Scottish Water

Cornerstone Projects Ltd - Utilities Search Report - Water and Sewer - Page 49-56

WATER & SEWER

91 Market Street Hoylake Wirral CH47 5AA


Tel. 0151 632 5142

enquiries@cornerstoneprojects.co.uk

www.cornerstoneprojects.co.uk

VAT Reg. No. 851 4941 19

Company No. 5132353



Warning! Damaging a large diameter trunk main (12"/300mm and above) can result in loss of life and major water supply and water quality problems.
If you're planning any work or works near the vicinity of any large diameter mains shown on our maps, you must contact Scottish Water to arrange a site visit.
0800 778 778 or www.adviceforall.co.uk

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Date Printed: 21/03/2024


Spittal - Water Only

SCALE: 1:1,323

N

Scottish Water
The Bridge
Bucknall Gate
Glasgow
G14 9PT
Tel No: 0800 778 778







Scottish Water Asset Data

Water Network

Fittings		HAV		Adopted, Public
Valve		Isolated		Bypass, Public
		Proposed		Distribution, Public
		Removed		Drain, Public
Pressure Management Valve		SAV		Fire, Public
		TAV		Isolated, Public
		Unknown		Overflow, Public
		Blank Tee		Proposed, Public
		Abandoned		Removed, Public
		Adopted		Sludge, Public
		Isolated		Trunk, Public
		Pressure Reducing		Washout, Public
		Pressure Relief		Main - Water Distribution
		Pressure Sustaining		Main - Water Distribution Private
		Proposed		Abandoned, Private
		Removed		Abandoned, Private (Operated by Scottish Water)
		Unknown		Adopted, Private
Hydrant		Proposed		Bypass, Private
		Abandoned		Distribution, Private
		Adopted		Distribution, Private (Operated by Scottish Water)
		Ball		Drain, Private
		Fire		Fire, Private
		Isolated		Fire, Private (Operated by Scottish Water)
		Proposed		Isolated, Private
		Removed		Overflow, Private
		Shipping		Overflow, Private (Operated by Scottish Water)
		Unknown		Proposed, Private
		Washout		Proposed, Private (Operated by Scottish Water)
Stop Cock		Abandoned		Removed, Private
		Adopted		Sludge, Private
		In Use		Sludge, Private (Operated by Scottish Water)
		Isolated		Service Pipe
		Proposed		Supply - Common
		Removed		Supply - Fire Main
		Unknown		Supply - Single
Boundary Box		Collecting Chamber		Service Pipe General
End Cap		Discharge Point		Main - Raw Water
		Buchan Trap		Abandoned
		Isolated		Communication
		New Subtype		Communication - Fire Connection
		Other		Isolated
		Proposed		Proposed
		Proudfoot Box		Removed
		Removed		Service
		Undefined Scour Point		Supply - Common
		Unknown		Supply - Fire Main
		Unknown End		Supply - Single
Air Shaft		Pressure Monitoring Point		Service Pipe General
		Swab Chamber		Main - Raw Water
		Abandoned		Abandoned
		Adopted		Isolated
		Isolated		Overflow
		Pipe		Proposed
		Proposed		Raw Supply
		Removed		Removed
		Shaft		Syphon
		Unknown		Washout
Air Valve		Removed		Main - Raw Water General
		AV		Aqueduct
		Abandoned		Aqueduct
		Adopted		Tunnel - Aqueduct
		Air Cock		Viaduct
		DAV		Aqueduct General
		Wet Chamber		
		Pipes		
		Main - Water Distribution Public		
		Abandoned, Public		

Scottish Water Asset

Waste Water Network

Fittings	Capped End		Pipes
Access (Lateral)			
Abandoned	Abandoned	Combined (C)	Gravity Pipe
Combined (C)	Accepted	Foul (F)	Abandoned
Foul (F)	Adopted	Natural Water (W)	CSO (O)
Proposed	In Use	Proposed	Combined (C)
Surface Water (S)	Isolated	Surface Water (S)	Foul (F)
	Not Applicable	Treated Effluent (E)	Natural Water (W)
Chamber		Lamphole	
Abandoned	Planned	Abandoned	Proposed
CSO	Proposed	CSO (O)	Surface Water (S)
Combined	Removed	Combined (C)	Trade Effluent (T)
Foul	Unknown	Foul (F)	Treated Effluent (E)
Dual Manhole - Foul	Hatchbox	Natural Water (W)	Gravity Pipe General
Dual Manhole - Surface	Abandoned	Proposed	Gravity Pipe
Isolated	CSO (O)	Surface Water (S)	Abandoned
Natural Water	Combined (C)	Treated Effluent (E)	CSO (O)
Not Applicable	Foul (F)	Unknown	Combined (C)
Other	Isolated	Outfall	Foul (F)
Planned	Natural Water (W)	Planned	Natural Water (W)
Proposed	Other	Abandoned	Proposed
Surface Water	Proposed	CSO (O)	Surface Water (S)
Trade Effluent	Surface Water (S)	Combined (C)	Trade Effluent (T)
Treated Effluent	Trade Effluent (T)	Foul (F)	Treated Effluent (E)
Unknown	Treated Effluent (E)	Isolated	Gravity Pipe General
Unknown_	Unknown	Natural Water (W)	Connection (Lateral)
Combined Sewer Overflow	Hydraulic Control Chamber	Proposed	Abandoned
CSO-COMB SEW O/FL	Abandoned	Surface Water (S)	Combined (C)
Balancing Pond	CSO (O)	Trade Effluent (T)	Foul (F)
Basin	Combined (C)	Treated Effluent (E)	Proposed
	Foul (F)	Unknown	Surface Water (S)
	Natural Water (W)	Unknown_	Trade Effluent (T)
Bifurcation Chamber	Planned	Pond	Treated Effluent (E)
Abandoned	Proposed		Connection (Lateral) General
Combined (C)	Surface Water (S)	Trench	Rising Main
Foul (F)	Trade Effluent (T)	Sluice Valve	Abandoned
Isolated	Treated Effluent (E)	Abandoned	CSO (O)
Planned	Unknown	CSO (O)	Combined (C)
Proposed	Inlet	Combined (C)	Foul (F)
Surface Water (S)	Abandoned	Foul (F)	Proposed
Unknown	CSO (O)	Isolated	Surface Water (S)
Sewerage Air Valve	Combined (C)	Natural Water (W)	Trade Effluent (T)
Combined (C)	Natural Water (W)	Other	Treated Effluent (E)
Isolated	Other	Proposed	Rising Main General
Abandoned	Proposed	Surface Water (S)	Abandoned
CSO (O)	Surface Water (S)	Trade Effluent (T)	CSO (O)
Foul (F)	Treated Effluent (E)	Treated Effluent (E)	Combined (C)
Other	Unknown	Unknown End	Foul (F)
Proposed	Rodding Eye	Abandoned	Proposed
Surface Water (S)	Abandoned	Unknown End	Surface Water (S)
Trade Effluent (T)	CSO (O)	Washout	Trade Effluent (T)
Treated Effluent (E)	Combined (C)	Abandoned	Treated Effluent (E)
Unknown	Foul (F)	CSO (O)	Rising Main General
Buchan Trap	Isolated	Combined (C)	Syphon
Abandoned	Natural Water (W)	Foul (F)	Abandoned
CSO (O)	Other	Natural Water (W)	CSO (O)
Combined (C)	Proposed	Other	Combined (C)
Foul (F)	Surface Water (S)	Proposed	Foul (F)
Isolated	Trade Effluent (T)	Surface Water (S)	Natural Water (W)
Natural Water (W)	Treated Effluent (E)	Trade Effluent (T)	Surface Water (S)
Other	Unknown	Treated Effluent (E)	Treated Effluent (E)
Proposed	Unknown(Z)	Unknown	
Surface Water (S)	Non-return Valve	Wetland	
Treated Effluent (E)	Abandoned		
Unknown(Z)	CSO (O)	Vent Column	

Please note the plans provided by Scottish Water Horizons (SWH) or Scottish Water (SW) are subject to the following conditions:

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