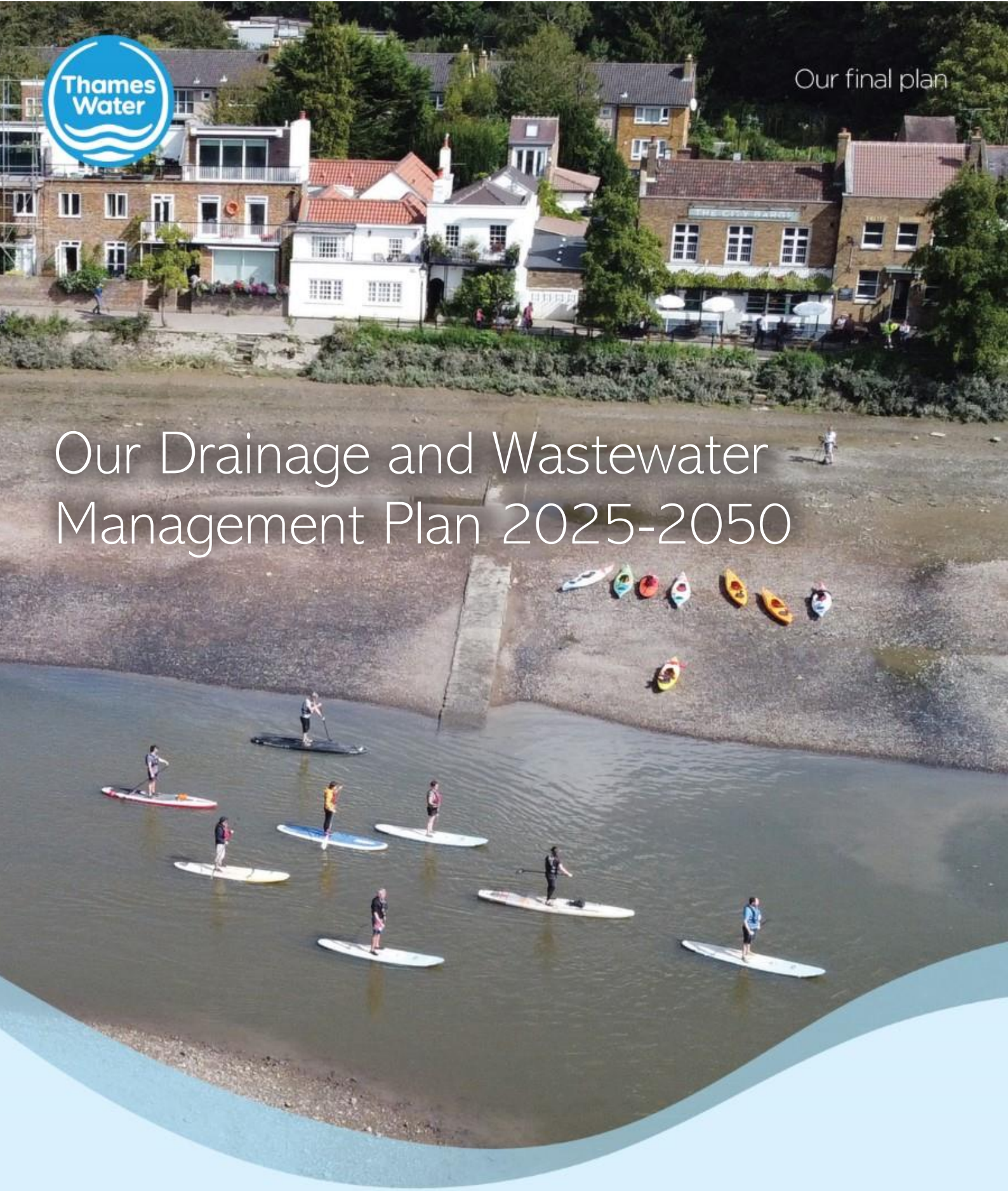


Our final plan

Our Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan 2025-2050

Technical Appendices
Appendix B – Risk-Based Catchment Screening

May 2023

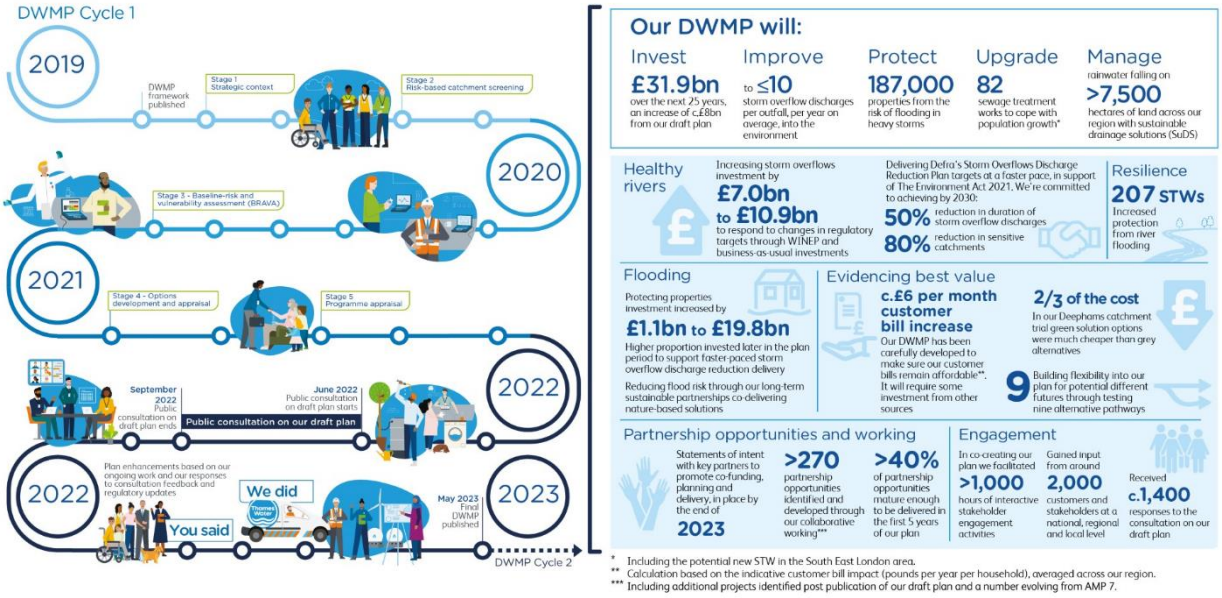
Contents

Figures

Tables

Preface

We're proud to present our first Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) and encouraged by the level of positive feedback we've received. Over the last four years, we've engaged and worked collaboratively with around 2,000 of our customers and stakeholders, to deepen our shared understanding and develop new ways to manage drainage and wastewater across our region. We illustrate our DWMP Cycle 1 and its headlines below.



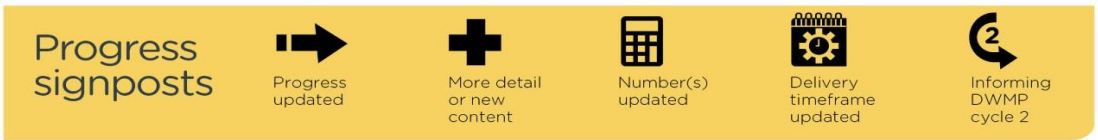
We've progressed and enhanced our DWMP since we published it for public consultation in June 2022. We were pleased to receive lots of positive comments and support on the quality and ambition of our draft plan as well as useful ideas for making our final DWMP even stronger.

We've updated our draft plan based on our ongoing DWMP work, regulatory updates and our responses to the consultation feedback wherever possible*. Our updates include providing more detail where you felt it was needed and creating new appendices to answer technical queries. For more details on how we've progressed our final plan and responded to the consultation feedback, please see our Non-technical summary and You said, We did Technical appendix.

* Some public consultation feedback didn't require further action or wasn't relevant to the DWMP process. Other feedback was relevant to future DWMP planning cycles and will be used to inform this work.

Progress signposts

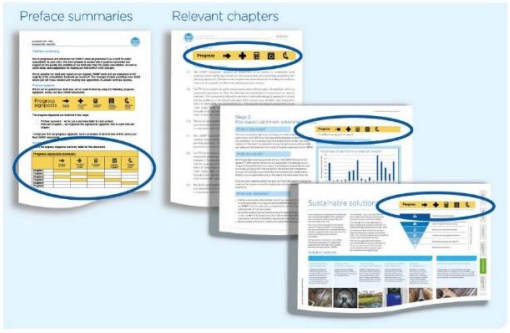
We want to make it easy for you to see what's changed. You can spot all the places we've updated our draft plan with our 'progress signposts' which we've used across our final DWMP documents.



Here's where they'll be:

- Preface summaries – we've put a summary table in each document's preface (excluding Summary documents and CSPs)
- Relevant chapters – we've placed the appropriate signposts next to each relevant chapter (including Summary document and CSPs)

To help you find our progress signposts, here are examples of what to look out for:



Progress summary table

The progress signposts summary table for the chapters in this document is outlined below. We've used orange cells to indicate where our draft plan has been updated with progress.

Progress signposts summary: Risk-Based Catchment Screening	Progress updated	More detail or new content	Number(s) updated	Delivery timeframe updated	Informing DWMP cycle 2
1 Our Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP)	No significant change between the draft and final DWMP				
2 Risk-Based Catchment Screening					
3 Characterising Current Performance					
4 Screening Criteria					
5 Summary Outputs					

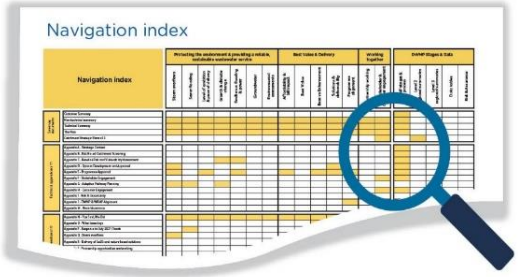
Key DWMP content

This document specifically includes the following key DWMP content:

- DWMP stages and process

Navigating our documents

To help you navigate around our final DWMP document suite and find where key DWMP content features, we've placed a Navigation index at the back of this document.



Executive Summary

Risk-Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) forms the second development stage of the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP). A high-level risk screening process, its aim is to identify which catchments warrant further long-term vulnerability investigation. This approach focuses the more detailed assessments of the next DWMP stage on catchments with potential risk that may require mitigation in the near-, medium- or long-term.

All of our 382 catchments have undergone RBCS to characterise the level of future risk and determine where further investigations are required.

This screening identified 293 catchments [equating to 77% of catchments, or 99.8% of the total population equivalent (PE[1])] that breached indicator thresholds. These catchments require progression to the Baseline Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA) and problem characterisation stage.

The remaining 89 catchments have been characterised as low risk by the RBCS process and are unlikely to be vulnerable to changes in future inputs. These catchments represent a combined PE of 32,780, or 0.2% of the total population equivalent.

We worked in partnership with our Level 2 stakeholders, presenting our initial results at the Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (TRFCC), sub-regional partnership area meetings and Catchment Partnership meetings, prior to their finalisation. The results were well received by our stakeholders, with nearly all our catchments passing through to BRAVA and further assessment.

Wider community input was also sought, with the RBCS results posted on our DWMP portal[2], and feedback requested via our dedicated DWMP mailbox. This engagement highlighted two catchments, originally screened out, to be subsequently reinstated and passed through to BRAVA.

The RBCS stage has undergone 5 differing means of assurance including, but not limited to, the aforementioned community agreement on catchment inclusion, and sensitivity testing on the number of indicators breached.

[1] Population equivalent (PE) is defined in appendix B.2.1.1 https://www.water.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Water-UK-DWMP-Framework-Report_APPENDIX-B.pdf and is the calculated equivalent number of people served based on the organic load measured at a STW.
[2] https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/201050209c7a4658a1c2265aa4411375

1 Our Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP)

Progress	No significant change between the draft and final DWMP

Our DWMP Vision

1.1 Working in partnership to co-create a 25-year plan for drainage and wastewater that sustainably benefits communities and the natural environment in our region.

Our DWMP aim

1.2 To identify future catchment risks to our drainage and wastewater treatment systems and develop sustainable, efficient solutions to address them.

What we are trying to achieve

1.3 Protection of our environment, looking after the health of our rivers (aiming for zero harm from storm discharges), being resilient to the risks of flooding and generating wider benefits to the communities we serve. DWMP outcomes for:

- Customers and communities – fair charges, improved health and wellbeing, increased amenity, and a resilient service
- Drainage and wastewater services – reduce sewer flooding and achieve 100% Sewage Treatment Works (STW) compliance
- The environment – increase biodiversity, zero harm from storm overflow discharges, environmental net gain

Description of the plan

1.4 The DWMP is a long-term costed plan which sets out the future risks and pressures for our drainage and wastewater systems. It identifies the actions required to make sure we can continue delivering our services reliably and sustainably. By focusing on a partnership approach, these actions simultaneously achieve positive outcomes for our customers, communities and environment.

1.5 Our long-term, collaborative plan aims to ensure a resilient and sustainable wastewater service for the next 25 years and beyond.

Framework

1.6 This is the first time we've produced a long-term plan for our wastewater business. Based on the national DWMP framework[3], developed jointly by regulators and industry bodies[4], the DWMP creates a roadmap for how we adapt our wastewater service to cope with future challenges.

[3] https://www.water.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Working-together-to-improve-drainage-and-environmental-water-quality-an-overview-of-Drainage-and-Wastewater-Management-Plans.pdf

[4] Water UK; Defra; Welsh Government; Ofwat; Environment Agency; Natural Resources Wales; Consumer Council for Water; Association of Directors of Environment, Economy, Planning & Transport; Blueprint for Water

2 Risk-Based Catchment Screening

Progress	No significant change between the draft and final DWMP

Introduction

2.1 The DWMP uses a risk-based assessment approach that focuses effort where there is an identified risk or vulnerability. Its first stage is to identify the Strategic Context and setting planning objectives. The second stage, Risk-Based Catchment Screening (RBCS), is a high-level review of existing issues, using published data and catchment knowledge.

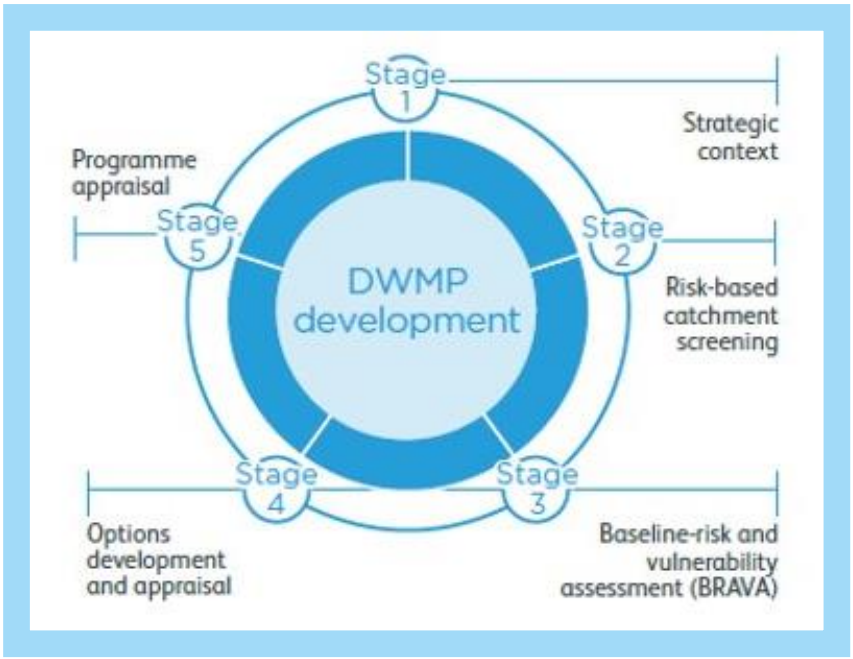


Figure 2-1 DWMP development process

Approach

2.2 RBCS identifies catchments where further investigations are necessary - to confirm if there are medium- and long-term risks that will require mitigation.

2.3 There will be catchments that have operated without issue for many years, can accommodate future growth, and are also resilient to future changes. Through RBCS, these catchments are identified and classified as low risk for future stages of assessment.

2.4 Equally, there are catchments with known performance issues and/or those known to be vulnerable to future changes. RBCS identifies these catchments using an industry-consistent methodology and forwards them to the next planning stage – Baseline Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA). The BRAVA stage assesses the baseline risk and vulnerability to future risks, in relation to the DWMP planning objectives.

2.5 RBCS aims to:

- Share information on problems and vulnerabilities that are already being experienced/have been identified and highlight common issues
- Focus efforts on those catchments/areas that present the greatest risk to the environment and our communities in the future

2.6 This report provides a summary of how Thames Water has followed the industry framework in delivering the RBCS process and outputs. The industry framework is contained within Appendix B of the DWMP Framework document[5].

Assurance

2.7 We have assured this screening stage through:

- Our internal governance framework for the release of external data which required the production of a detailed methodology document, internal audit, review and sign-off from the heads of department, and a corporate gateway release session
- External annual performance commitment auditing which ensures that we are compliant with the intent of the DWMP framework
- Comparison to other companies' experiences of the screening stage
- Local stakeholders' agreement with the catchments progressing to the next stage of DWMP
- Sensitivity testing on the number of metrics breached

[5] https://www.water.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Water_UK_DWMP_Framework_Appendices_September-2019-B.pdf

3 Characterising Current Performance

Progress	No significant change between the draft and final DWMP

3.1 RBCS[6] involves an assessment of each catchment against 17 indicators, using information that is sourced from our reporting systems or from other relevant stakeholders.

3.2 Whilst the Water UK guidelines allow further bespoke indicators to be included (if there are additional specific company or customer priorities), none are required for this first iteration of the DWMP. Our investigations have confirmed that the 17 indicators used adequately account for the risks and vulnerabilities in our catchments.

3.3 For many metrics, performance is measured over a rolling two- or three-year period. For the first DWMP, this includes 2017 to 2019; i.e., data included within our annual performance reports from 2017, 2018 and 2019.

3.4 The 17 indicators cover performance across the following risk categories:

- Environment
- Flooding
- Asset Health
- Wider catchment risks

3.5 Table 3-1 provides a summary of the RBCS indicators and the methodologies applied.

Working in Partnership

3.6 The derivation of the 17 indicators used is fundamental to the RBCS approach. We consulted with DWMP stakeholders via industry wide DWMP steering group sessions on the metrics chosen.

[6] https://www.water.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Water_UK_DWMP_Framework_Appendices_September-2019-B.pdf

	Indicator	Tier	Purpose	Methodology
Environment	Pollution incidents (categories 1 and 2)	1	A historical measure that identifies incidents of unexpected release of contaminants that have resulted in environmental damage.	The EA National Incident Reporting System of pollution incidents was inspected. A catchment is considered to have breached the indicator if it experienced a Category 1 (major) or Category 2 (significant) pollution incident in the three previous years.
	Sewage treatment works quality compliance	1	A historical measure relating to the performance of the sewage treatment works.	The EA Annual Performance Report (APR) records for sewage treatment works were assessed, with a catchment considered to have breached the indicator if a permit failure had occurred in the three previous years.
	Intermittent discharges impact upon bathing or shellfish waters	1	To understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on bathing or shellfish waters.	A catchment was considered to have breached the indicator if the catchment boundary intersected a bathing or shellfish water.
	Continuous or intermittent discharges impact upon other sensitive receiving waters Part A – if the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Natura 2000 or Ramsar sites are labelled “Remedy” by Natural England (NE)	1	To understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors.	All “Remedy” sites were downloaded from the Natural England database and joined with the SSSI Graphical Information System (GIS) layer for spatial analysis. A catchment was considered to have breached the indicator if the catchment boundary intersected a “Remedy” site.

	Indicator	Tier	Purpose	Methodology
	Continuous or intermittent discharges impact upon other sensitive receiving waters Part B – if the SSSI, Natura 2000 or Ramsar sites are labelled "Threat" by Natural England	2	To understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors.	All "Threat" sites were downloaded from the Natural England database and joined with the SSSI (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) GIS layer for spatial analysis. A catchment was considered to have breached the indicator if the catchment boundary intersected a "Threat" site.
	The Water Industry National Environment Programme (WINEP)	1	Identifies where there are specific WINEP drivers and thus it is considered necessary that a long-term approach to managing the issues is developed.	A catchment was considered to have breached the indicator if the catchment boundary intersected or was closest to a WINEP driver location.
Flooding	Wastewater Resilience Catchment characterisation	2	To understand the vulnerability of the catchment/sub-catchments to sewer flooding due to an extreme wet weather event.	Catchments serving a population equivalent (PE) greater than 2000 and were at risk of sewer flooding in a 1 in 50-year (2% probability) storm were considered to have breached the indicator.

	Indicator	Tier	Purpose	Methodology
	Internal sewer flooding	1	A historical measure that records the number of internal sewer flooding incidents per year, indicative of capacity constraints.	The Sewer Flooding History Database (SFHD) was assessed following the removal of extreme weather event incidents (≥21years) and hydraulic incidents that have since had permanent solutions applied. The number of internal sewer flooding incidents was then normalised to derive an annual count by 'per 10,000 connected properties'. Catchments with any of the three previous years' annual normalised values greater than 1.44 were considered to have breached the indicator.
	External sewer flooding	1	A historical measure that records the number of external sewer flooding incidents per year, indicative of capacity constraints.	The SFHD was assessed following the removal of extreme weather event incidents (≥21years) and hydraulic incidents that have since had permanent solutions applied. The number of external sewer flooding incidents was normalised to derive an annual count by 'per 10,000 connected properties'. Catchments with any of the three previous years' annual normalised values greater than 1.44 were considered to have breached the indicator.
Asset Health	Storm Overflow Assessment Framework (SOAF)	1	To capture current SOAF investigations or where investigations are likely to be triggered within next five years.	Catchments containing storm overflows that have their discharge frequencies monitored were identified to represent the locations of both the current SOAF investigations and

	Indicator	Tier	Purpose	Methodology
				potential future issues and were considered to have breached the indicator.
	Storm overflows	1	A measure that focuses on using available data to examine permit risks that have not been captured by other indicators.	Historic operational knowledge and hydraulic model results were used to identify catchments with storm overflow issues and were considered to have breached the indicator.
	Capacity Assessment Framework (CAF)	1	To provide an indication of capacity constraints in the network as a leading indicator of service failure.	Hydraulic models were used in accordance with 21st Century Drainage[7] Programme Capacity Assessment Framework to understand the available capacity of our sewer systems. Catchments that contained areas identified as having the worst performance (grades 4 and 5) were considered to have breached the indicator.
	Sewer collapses	N/A	A historical measure that identifies risks to the integrity of the sewer system.	Catchments serving a PE of less than 2000 were considered to have breached the indicator if >2 collapses per year have been recorded in the three previous years. Catchments serving a PE of greater than 2000 were considered to have breached the indicator if the number of collapses normalised by sewer length in the last three years was greater than the Company average >2

[7] https://www.water.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Capacity-Assessment-Framework-Project-Report-Final.pdf

	Indicator	Tier	Purpose	Methodology
				collapses per year have been recorded in the three previous years.
	Sewer blockages	N/A	A historical measure that records obstructions in a sewer (that requires clearing) which causes a reportable problem (not caused by hydraulic overload).	The number of blockages reported were extracted and normalised by total sewer length by catchment. Catchments with normalised average blockages greater than the company average, in any of the three previous years, were considered to have breached the indicator.
Wider Risks	Risks from interdependencies Between Risk Management Authority (RMA) drainage systems	1	A mechanism to understand risk posed by interdependencies/interactions between RMA drainage systems in the catchment.	Detailed Ordnance Survey maps were used to identify properties and gardens within the EA 1 in 100-year Flood Risk for Surface Water Map. These catchments were considered to have breached the indicator.
	Planned residential new development	1	A measure to understand the risks from forecast residential population growth based on company specific existing long-term forecasts.	Local Authority based growth forecasts were used to identify the percentage PE increase for 10 and 25 years from the 2017 Base Year. Catchments which met or exceeded the thresholds in Table B-3, DWMP Framework Appendix B[8] were considered to have breached the indicator.

Table 3-1 RBCS Indicators

[8] https://www.water.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Water_UK_DWMP_Framework_Appendices_September-2019-B.pdf

4 Screening Criteria

Progress	No significant change between the draft and final DWMP

4.1 Catchments proceed to BRAVA if:

- **Two or more** indicators are breached (excluding sewer collapses and blockages); or
- **One first-tier** indicator is breached (excluding sewer collapses and blockages)

4.2 If **only** the sewer collapses and/or blockages indicators are breached, then this should be treated as if no indicators are breached. This aligns to the DWMP framework for RBCS.

4.3 Where there is missing data/information and it cannot be confirmed whether an indicator is breached (or not), then this should be treated as a breach of the indicator. Therefore, the catchment progresses to BRAVA.

4.4 If no indicators are breached, the implication is that there is no current evidence to suggest that the catchment is likely to be vulnerable to changes in future inputs. In this case, no detailed BRAVA is required, and the catchment is classified as low risk. In accordance with the industry framework, the catchment defaults to standard business as usual risk management planning processes.

4.5 The results are shared with stakeholders who can challenge catchment inclusion or exclusion, as appropriate.

5 Summary Outputs

Progress	No significant change between the draft and final DWMP

5.1 We have 382 catchments – referred to as Level 3 Tactical Planning Units (TPUs) in DWMP industry framework documentation – that typically include a sewage treatment works and the network that drains to it.

5.2 Each catchment has been assessed against the 17 RBCS metrics. Figure 5-1 shows the percentage of catchments that fail each indicator, highlighting that half of the indicators are only breached by 10% of catchments. External Sewer Flooding, Risks from Surface Water Flooding, Planned Developments and Sewer Blockages are breached by over 50% of catchments.

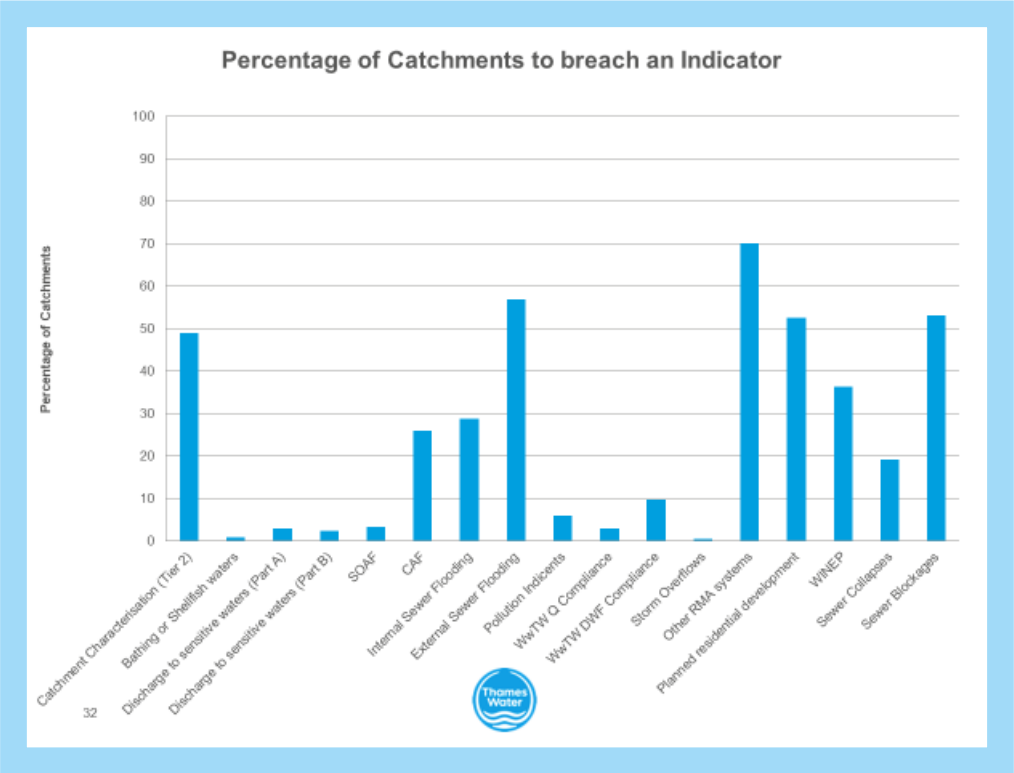


Figure 5-1 Percentage of catchments breaching each indicator to demonstrate the significant differences between the indicators

5.3 This process has identified that 293 catchments – 77% of all catchments, but 99.8% of the total population equivalent (PE) – breach enough indicators to require progression to the BRAVA and problem characterisation process step.

5.4 Further analysis of the results, presented in Figure 5-2, shows that the larger urban conurbations breach the greatest number of indicators. All the largest catchments - with a PE greater than 100,000 - breach the Catchment Resilience, External Sewer Flooding and Surface Water Risk indicators.

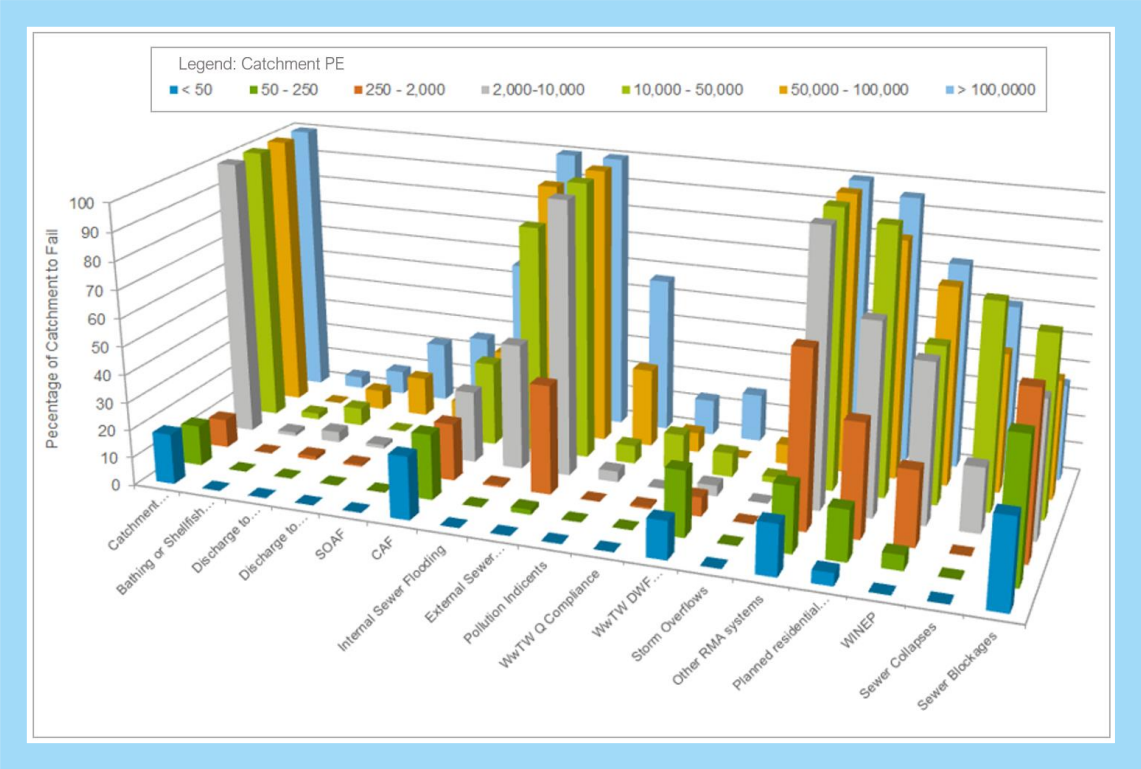


Figure 5-2 Percentages of catchments breaching each indicator showing the trend of the increasing number of breaches as PE increases

5.5 Eighty-nine catchments have been screened and characterised by the RBCS process as low risk and unlikely to be vulnerable to changes. Full pass/fail summaries for each of the 382 catchments by RBCS indicator are provided in Appendix A.

5.6 These 89 screened catchments are relatively small and rural, representing a combined PE of 32,780, or 0.2% of the total PE.

Level 2 – Strategic Planning Areas: Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (TRFCC) Areas

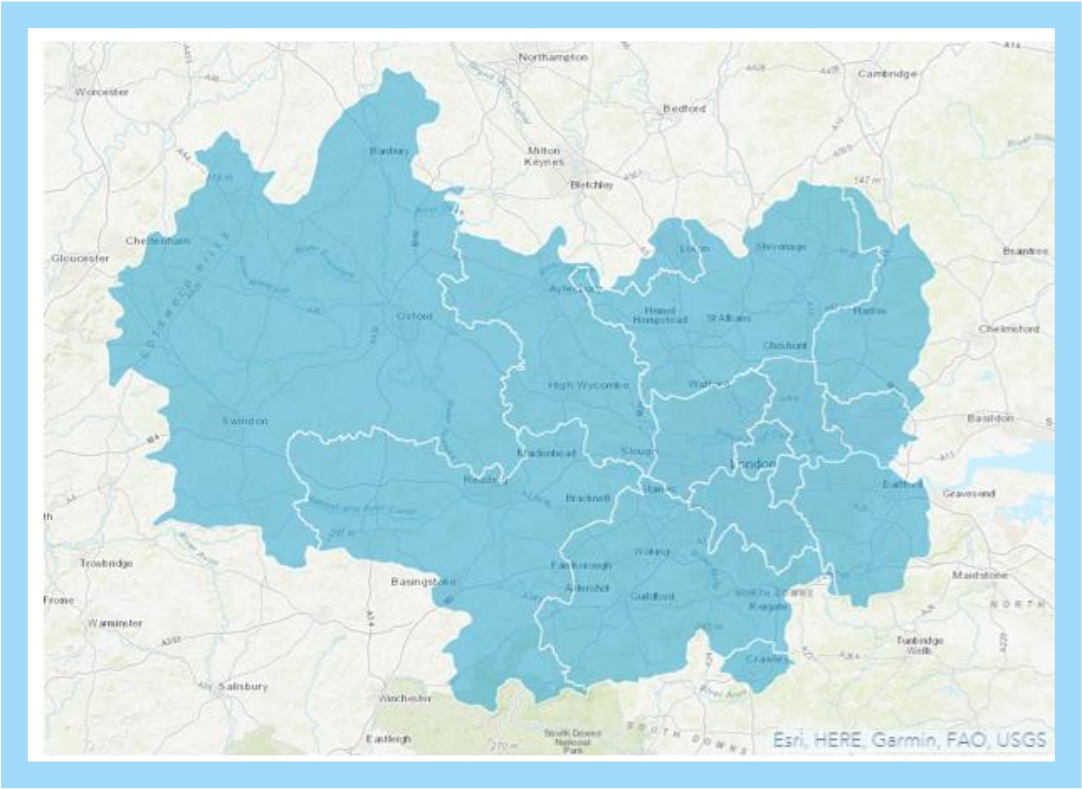


Figure 5-3 Level 2 Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (TRFCC) areas

5.7 There are no TRFCC areas (see Figure 5-3) that have all their catchments screened out and thus classified as low risk.

Working in Partnership

5.8 We worked in partnership with our Level 2 Stakeholders by presenting our initial results during TRFCC and Catchment Partnership meetings, prior to their finalisation. The results were well received, although this was as expected, as most catchments passed through to the next stage of DWMP.

5.9 To allow wider community input, we posted the RBCS results on the DWMP portal[9], provided a mailbox and requested feedback. We gained valuable insight from stakeholders regarding two catchments that had been screened out by RBCS, but that they considered to be at risk. Specifically, additional information provided by our stakeholders on the extent of fluvial and surface water flood risk justified a long-term approach. Accordingly, these two catchments were then progressed to the BRAVA stage.

Sensitivity Analysis

5.10 The small number of catchments removed by the screening exercise triggered a review of the process to verify that the RBCS was effective and meaningful. A sensitivity analysis of

[9] https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/201050209c7a4658a1c2265aa4411375

the number of indicators breached was performed to (a) consider if such a small removal of catchments was appropriate and (b) how the results would vary if less stringent conditions were imposed on the number of breaches allowed.

5.11 Our assessment confirmed that the basis upon which a catchment passes forward to the BRAVA phase is the correct approach. I.e., breaching a single tier 1 indicator progresses a catchment. Figure 5-4 demonstrates that if the progression threshold increased to five indicator breaches, 159 catchments would be screened out; however, this only equates to 1% of the overall PE and would result in the exclusion of some important and vulnerable catchments that are at considerable risk.

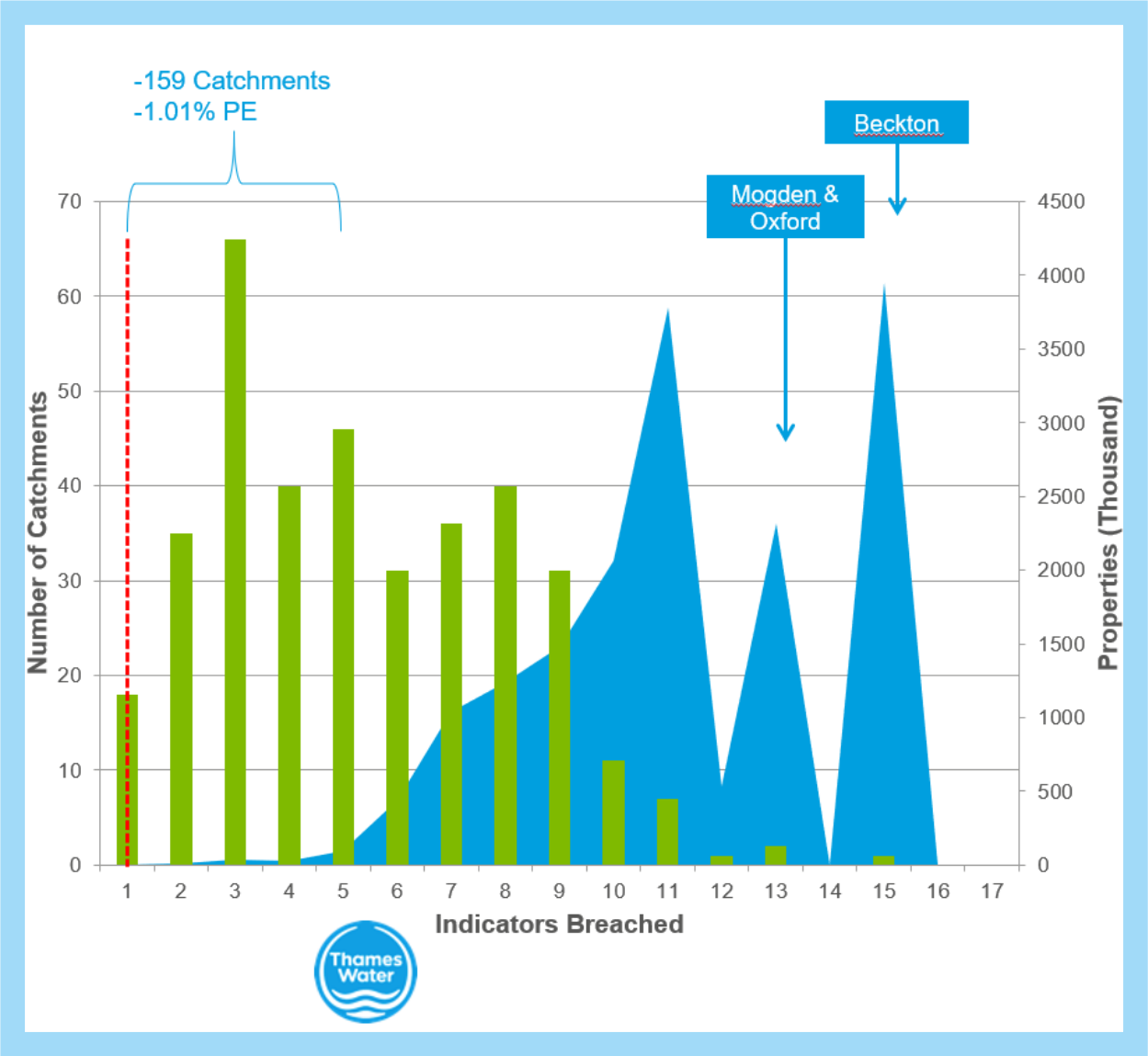


Figure 5-4 Sensitivity of the number of catchments and the PE served against the number of indicators breached

Benchmarking

5.12 We also benchmarked our results with a cross industry comparison. This showed that our results were not an outlier to general industry experience, in terms of PE of catchments passing through to the next stage.

Review

5.13 The results presented in this report come from the first iteration of the RBCS performed in 2019 and have identified which catchments passed to BRAVA in the first DWMP. The RBCS will be reviewed annually on an exception basis, i.e., if new catchment risk becomes known. Any risk changes will additionally be incorporated into the next DWMP.

5.14 It is important to note that as catchments progress through to subsequent stages of DWMP, their risk position may change. This would be due to new data from the progressively more detailed analysis. Hence, not all catchments identified at the RBCS stage, for inclusion in the DWMP planning process, will end up with an investment requirement in the final plan. Some catchments may result with 'monitor only' as an intervention for the first cycle; an approach aligned with the DWMP framework.

5.15 As part of early preparation for the second cycle of DWMP, an industry wide Task and Finish group has been set up to review the RBCS process. The group will make recommendations on the indicators used as well as refinements to the RBCS process.

Appendix A: RBCS Collated Outputs

A.1 2019 RBCS collated outputs_redacted.xlsx

The notes below describe the colour coding used in the following tables:

- The colour coding assigned to the outcome of the RBCS assessment for each catchment has been aligned to the colour scheme used for the Capacity Assessment Framework (CAF). However, whereas the shade of colour used in the CAF is indicative of level of risk, for RBCS the colour scheme is purely a binary flag signifying whether an indicator has triggered (or not) proceeding to BRAVA. 'Dark blue' signals a Tier 1 indicator trigger, whilst 'light blue' denotes a Tier 2 indicator trigger. 'Light yellow' shows where an indicator does not trigger either tier. 'Orange' displays catchments where our network assets drain into a neighbouring-company-owned sewage treatment works. The subsequent indicator data for the sewage treatment works has a blank cell as this data will be part of the neighbouring company's RBCS return.
- The colour scale does not indicate the extent of the 'pass' or 'fail' of the screening criteria. The subsequent BRAVA process will assess performance in more detail for catchments breaching RBCS. Where assessments are shown as 'light yellow' this does not necessarily suggest that there are no performance issues in that particular catchment, it only suggests that performance is below the threshold set by the RBCS assessment.

Level 3 Tactical Planning Unit		Total Population Equivalent (Per APR Table 4S Line 16 for Thames Water waste treatment catchments)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ref	Name		Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Bathing or shellfish waters	Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	SOAF	CAF	Internal Sewer Flooding	External Sewer Flooding	Pollution Incidents	WwTW Q compliance	WwTW DWF compliance	Storm overflows	Other RMA systems	Planned residential development	WINEP	Sewer Collapses	Sewer Blockages	Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Proceed to BRAVA?
YATTS1ZZ	YATTENDON STW	141						■												TBC	YES
WORMS1ZZ	WORMINGHALL STW	3,495	■						■		■						■		■	TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	WOOTTON BASSETT (WW) STW	228										-	-			-				TBC	NO
WOOLS1ZZ	WOOLHAMPTON STW	1,290						■			■									TBC	YES
WOODS2ZZ	WOODSTOCK STW	4,248	■					■	■		■					■			■	TBC	YES
WOODS1ZZ	WOODEATON STW	67						■											■	TBC	YES
WOLVS2ZZ	WOLVERTON TOWNSEND STW	21						■			■	■								TBC	YES
WOLVS1ZZ	WOLVERTON COMMON STW	11						■												TBC	YES
WOKIS1ZZ	WOKING STW	77,242	■						■	■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
WITNS1ZZ	WITNEY STW	47,822	■						■	■	■					■	■	■		TBC	YES
WITHS1ZZ	WITHINGTON STW	231																	■	TBC	NO
WISLS1ZZ	WISLEY STW	23,369	■					■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
WINTS1ZZ	WINTERBOURNE STW	63									■		■						■	TBC	YES
WINGS1ZZ	WINGRAVE STW	1,478							■							■	■			TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	WING (ANGLIAN WATER) STW	270										-	-			-			■	TBC	NO
WINDS1ZZ	WINDSOR STW	36,825	■						■	■	■				■	■		■		TBC	YES
WILTS1ZZ	WILTON STW	147						■			■		■						■	TBC	YES
WILLS1ZZ	WILLINGALE STW	835															■		■	TBC	YES
WIDFS1ZZ	WIDFORD STW	3,397	■						■	■										TBC	YES
WICKS1ZZ	WICKHAM STW	234																	■	TBC	NO
WHITS6ZZ	WHITWELL STW	1,055													■	■			■	TBC	YES
WHITS5ZZ	WHITTINGTON STW	79																		TBC	NO
WHITS4ZZ	WHITE WALTHAM STW	6,522	■				■		■	■	■				■	■	■			TBC	YES
WHITS3ZZ	WHITE RODING STW	238						■			■					■	■		■	TBC	YES
WHITS1ZZ	WHITCHURCH STW	1,495																	■	TBC	NO
WHEAS1ZZ	WHEATLEY STW	5,891	■						■	■	■								■	TBC	YES
WEYBS1ZZ	WEYBRIDGE STW	20,103	■					■		■	■					■	■		■	TBC	YES
WESTS3ZZ	WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW	541						■									■		■	TBC	YES
WESTS1ZZ	WESTON STW	995									■					■	■		■	TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	WESTCOTT STW (PRIVATE)	418										-	-		■	-			■	TBC	YES
WELFS1ZZ	WELFORD STW	365																	■	TBC	NO
WATLS1ZZ	WATLINGTON STW	2,688	■													■	■		■	TBC	YES
WASHS1ZZ	WASH WATER STW	6,802	■						■	■	■							■		TBC	YES
WARWS1ZZ	WARWICK WOLD STW	49																		TBC	NO
WARMS1ZZ	WARMINGTON STW	267																		TBC	NO
WARGS1ZZ	WARGRAVE STW	121,780	■						■	■	■					■			■	TBC	YES
WANTS1ZZ	WANTAGE STW	28,095	■					■		■	■					■			■	TBC	YES
WANBS1ZZ	WANBOROUGH STW	2,331	■												■	■				TBC	YES
WADDS1ZZ	WADDESDON STW	3,392	■							■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	UTTLESFORD STW	40										-	-			-			■	TBC	NO

Level 3 Tactical Planning Unit		Total Population Equivalent (Per APR Table 4S Line 16 for Thames Water waste treatment catchments)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ref	Name		Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Bathing or shellfish waters	Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	SOAF	CAF	Internal Sewer Flooding	External Sewer Flooding	Pollution Incidents	WwTW Q compliance	WwTW DWF compliance	Storm overflows	Other RMA systems	Planned residential development	WINEP	Sewer Collapses	Sewer Blockages	Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Proceed to BRAVA?
UWINS1ZZ	UPPER WINCHENDON STW	72																		TBC	NO
Non Thames Water Treatment	UPPER SUNDON STW	439										-	-			-				TBC	NO
UHEYS1ZZ	UPPER HEYFORD STW	2,748																		TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	UPMINSTER (AW) STW	53										-	-			-				TBC	NO
UFFIS1ZZ	UFFINGTON STW	683																		TBC	YES
TYLES0ZZ	TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	96																		TBC	NO
Non Thames Water Treatment	TWYFORD (AW) STW	75										-	-			-				TBC	NO
TRINS1ZZ	TRING STW	12,327																		TBC	YES
TOWES1ZZ	TOWERSEY STW	459																		TBC	YES
TIDDS1ZZ	TIDDINGTON STW	695																		TBC	YES
THORS2ZZ	THORPE MANDEVILLE STW	137																		TBC	YES
THORS1ZZ	THORNWOOD STW	949																		TBC	YES
THEYS1ZZ	THEYDON BOIS STW	4,178																		TBC	YES
THERS1ZZ	THERFIELD STW	1,194																		TBC	YES
THAMS1ZZ	THAME STW	12,583																		TBC	YES
TETSS1ZZ	TETSWORTH STW	1,166																		TBC	YES
TEMPS1ZZ	TEMPLE GUITING STW	29																		TBC	NO
TARL01ZZ	TARLTON	39																		TBC	NO
TAKES1ZZ	TAKELEY STW	385																		TBC	YES
TACKS1ZZ	TACKLEY STW	917																		TBC	YES
SYRES1ZZ	SYREFORD STW	10																		TBC	YES
SWINS1ZZ	SWINDON STW	213,416																		TBC	YES
SULHS1ZZ	SULHAMSTEAD STW	80																		TBC	YES
STUDS1ZZ	STUDHAM STW	2,081																		TBC	NO
STRES1ZZ	STREATLEY STW	758																		TBC	YES
STRAS1ZZ	STRATFIELD SAYE STW	52																		TBC	YES
STONS1ZZ	STONE STW	3,114																		TBC	YES
STEWS1ZZ	STEWKLEY STW	1,817																		TBC	NO
Non Thames Water Treatment	STEEPLE CLAYDON (AW) STW	743										-	-			-				TBC	YES
STANS7ZZ	STANTON ST JOHN STW	308																		TBC	YES
STANS8ZZ	STANTON HARCOURT STW	1,373																		TBC	YES
STANS5ZZ	STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW	9,703																		TBC	YES
STANS4ZZ	STANFORD RIVERS STW	8,457																		TBC	YES
STANS3ZZ	STANFORD IN THE VALE STW	2,392																		TBC	YES
STANS2ZZ	STANDON STW	3,829																		TBC	YES
STANS1ZZ	STANDLAKE STW	1,653																		TBC	NO
STADS1ZZ	STADHAMPTON STW	1,108																		TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	ST STEPHENS CLOSE STW	34										-	-			-				TBC	NO
SPELS1ZZ	SPELSBURY STW	101																		TBC	NO
SOUT05ZZ	SOUTHROP STW	29																		TBC	NO

Level 3 Tactical Planning Unit		Total Population Equivalent (Per APR Table 4S Line 16 for Thames Water waste treatment catchments)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ref	Name		Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Bathing or shellfish waters	Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	SOAF	CAF	Internal Sewer Flooding	External Sewer Flooding	Pollution Incidents	WwTW Q compliance	WwTW DWF compliance	Storm overflows	Other RMA systems	Planned residential development	WINEP	Sewer Collapses	Sewer Blockages	Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Proceed to BRAVA?
SMORS1ZZ	SOUTH MORETON STW	1,210									■					■			■	TBC	YES
SLEIS1ZZ	SOUTH LEIGH STW	309									■				■		■			TBC	YES
SONNS1ZZ	SONNING COMMON STW	5,035	■							■						■			■	TBC	YES
SLOUS1ZZ	SLOUGH STW	219,199	■					■	■	■	■		■			■	■		■	TBC	YES
SILCS1ZZ	SILCHESTER STW	18,720	■					■	■	■	■							■	■	TBC	YES
SHUTS1ZZ	SHUTFORD STW	1,211						■			■						■			TBC	YES
SHRIS1ZZ	SHRIVENHAM STW	5,726	■							■	■					■				TBC	YES
SHOTS1ZZ	SHOTTESWELL STW	160									■		■							TBC	YES
SHIRS1ZZ	SHIRBURN STW	62									■								■	TBC	YES
SHERS3ZZ	SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW	5,425	■						■	■						■				TBC	YES
SHERS2ZZ	SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW	2,695	■					■							■					TBC	YES
SHELS1ZZ	SHELLINGFORD STW	147						■					■						■	TBC	YES
SHAMS1ZZ	SHAMLEY GREEN STW	5,707	■								■						■			TBC	YES
SHALS1ZZ	SHALBOURNE STW	514																	■	TBC	NO
SHABS1ZZ	SHABBINGTON STW	505														■	■			TBC	YES
SEVES1ZZ	SEVENHAMPTON STW	114											■						■	TBC	YES
SELBS1ZZ	SELBORNE STW	544									■									TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	SANDON (AW) STW	50										-	-			-				TBC	NO
SANDS2ZZ	SANDHURST STW	36,893	■						■	■	■					■		■		TBC	YES
SANDS1ZZ	SANDFORD ST MARTIN STW	134	■					■											■	TBC	YES
RYEMS1ZZ	RYE MEADS STW	393,542	■			■		■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
RYECS1ZZ	RYE COMMON STW	29											■							TBC	YES
RUSPS1ZZ	RUSPER STW	372						■			■					■			■	TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	RUDGEWICK (SW) STW	288										-	-			-				TBC	NO
ROWSS1ZZ	ROWSHAM STW	105									■									TBC	YES
RIVES1ZZ	RIVERSIDE STW	411,650	■			■			■	■	■					■	■		■	TBC	YES
RIPLS1ZZ	RIPLEY STW	17,127	■		■				■	■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
REMES1ZZ	REMENHAM STW	86											■						■	TBC	YES
READS1ZZ	READING STW	199,639	■					■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
RATLS1ZZ	RATLEY STW	210																		TBC	NO
RAMSS1ZZ	RAMSBURY STW	3,383	■		■											■	■			TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	QUENDON (AW) STW	78										-	-		■	-			■	TBC	YES
PURTS1ZZ	PURTON STW	4,142	■						■		■								■	TBC	YES
PRIOS1ZZ	PRIORS MARSTON STW	478																		TBC	NO
PRINS1ZZ	PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	13,052	■						■	■	■				■			■	■	TBC	YES
PIKE01ZZ	PIKE HILL RISE STW	20																	■	TBC	NO
PANGS1ZZ	PANGBOURNE STW	11,673	■					■	■	■						■			■	TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	OXTED & LIMPSFIELD (SW) STW	706										-	-			-				TBC	NO
OXFOS1ZZ	OXFORD STW	182,815	■			■		■	■	■	■		■			■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	OVING (AW) STW	23										-	-			-			■	TBC	NO

Level 3 Tactical Planning Unit		Total Population Equivalent (Per APR Table 4S Line 16 for Thames Water waste treatment catchments)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ref	Name		Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Bathing or shellfish waters	Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	SOAF	CAF	Internal Sewer Flooding	External Sewer Flooding	Pollution Incidents	WwTW Q compliance	WwTW DWF compliance	Storm overflows	Other RMA systems	Planned residential development	WINEP	Sewer Collapses	Sewer Blockages	Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Proceed to BRAVA?
NUNES1ZZ	NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW	355											■							TBC	YES
NORTS1ZZ	NORTHLEACH STW	1,709							■		■								■	TBC	YES
NWEAS1ZZ	NORTH WEALD STW	5,505	■							■	■					■	■		■	TBC	YES
NEWBS1ZZ	NEWBURY STW	81,575	■		■				■	■	■	■			■	■		■	■	TBC	YES
NEWMS1ZZ	NEW MILL STW	639																	■	TBC	NO
NETTS1ZZ	NETTLEBED STW	695													■				■	TBC	YES
NAUNS1ZZ	NAUNTON STW	276																	■	TBC	NO
NAGSS1ZZ	NAGS HEAD LANE STW	33,480	■						■	■	■		■			■	■		■	TBC	YES
MORTS1ZZ	MORTIMER STW	4,449	■					■			■								■	TBC	YES
MORES3ZZ	MORETON-IN-MARSH STW	4,794	■								■					■	■		■	TBC	YES
MORES1ZZ	MORETON STW	293											■			■	■			TBC	YES
MORES2ZZ	MORETON PINKNEY STW	354									■				■	■				TBC	YES
MOLLS1ZZ	MOLLINGTON STW	521																		TBC	NO
MOGDS1ZZ	MOGDEN STW	1,950,691	■		■	■		■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
MILTS1ZZ	MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	3,769	■							■	■						■			TBC	YES
MILLS1ZZ	MILL GREEN STW	17,501	■							■						■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
MIDGS1ZZ	MIDGHAM STW	98																	■	TBC	NO
MIDDS1ZZ	MIDDLETON STONEY STW	195																		TBC	NO
MIDDS2ZZ	MIDDLETON CHENEY STW	3,979	■					■	■	■	■						■		■	TBC	YES
MBARS1ZZ	MIDDLE BARTON STW	1,776					■	■		■	■						■		■	TBC	YES
MERSS1ZZ	MERSTHAM STW	9,475	■							■						■	■			TBC	YES
HOUNS1ZZ	MATTINGLEY STW	95																	■	TBC	NO
MARSS1ZZ	MARSH GIBBON STW	2,327	■						■		■						■	■	■	TBC	YES
MARLS1ZZ	MARLBOROUGH STW	9,644	■		■				■	■	■					■		■		TBC	YES
MARKS1ZZ	MARKYATE STW	5,818	■							■	■					■			■	TBC	YES
MAPLS1ZZ	MAPLE LODGE STW	514,743	■					■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■		■	TBC	YES
MANUS1ZZ	MANUDEN STW	809															■		■	TBC	YES
MAIDS1ZZ	MAIDENHEAD STW	82,059	■						■	■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
LUDGS1ZZ	LUDGERSHALL STW	394									■				■				■	TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	LOXWOOD (SW) STW	634									■	-	-			-			■	TBC	YES
LBASS1ZZ	LOWER BASILDON STW	208						■											■	TBC	YES
LONGS1ZZ	LONGWATER STW	830														■			■	TBC	YES
LONGS2ZZ	LONGBOROUGH STW	657																	■	TBC	NO
LWITS1ZZ	LONG WITTENHAM STW	950														■			■	TBC	YES
LSUTS1ZZ	LONG SUTTON STW	69											■						■	TBC	YES
LREAS1ZZ	LONG REACH STW	864,800	■					■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
LCRES1ZZ	LONG CRENDON STW	2,562	■								■					■			■	TBC	YES
LITTS1ZZ	LITTLEWORTH STW	157											■							TBC	YES
LMILS1ZZ	LITTLE MILTON STW	922									■								■	TBC	YES
LMARS1ZZ	LITTLE MARLOW STW	179,425	■						■	■	■				■	■			■	TBC	YES

Level 3 Tactical Planning Unit		Total Population Equivalent (Per APR Table 4S Line 16 for Thames Water waste treatment catchments)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ref	Name		Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Bathing or shellfish waters	Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	SOAF	CAF	Internal Sewer Flooding	External Sewer Flooding	Pollution Incidents	WwTW Q compliance	WwTW DWF compliance	Storm overflows	Other RMA systems	Planned residential development	WINEP	Sewer Collapses	Sewer Blockages	Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Proceed to BRAVA?
LHALS1ZZ	LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW	1,659																		TBC	YES
LCOMS1ZZ	LITTLE COMPTON STW	362																		TBC	YES
LBERS1ZZ	LITTLE BERKHAMSTED STW	244																		TBC	YES
LIGHS1ZZ	LIGHTWATER STW	20,673																		TBC	YES
LEWKS1ZZ	LEWKNOR STW	389																		TBC	YES
LECKS1ZZ	LECKHAMPSTEAD STW	179																		TBC	NO
LECHS1ZZ	LECHLADE STW	2,675																		TBC	YES
LEATS1ZZ	LEATHERHEAD STW	46,174																		TBC	YES
LEADS1ZZ	LEADEN RODING STW	630																		TBC	YES
KINTS1ZZ	KINTBURY STW	3,628																		TBC	YES
KINGS3ZZ	KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW	2,951																		TBC	YES
KINGS1ZZ	KINGSCLERE STW	4,183																		TBC	YES
KINGS2ZZ	KINGS SUTTON STW	3,974																		TBC	YES
KIMPS1ZZ	KIMPTON STW	2,254																		TBC	YES
KEMPS1ZZ	KEMPSFORD STW	993																		TBC	NO
IVERS1ZZ	IVER (NORTH) STW	10,252																		TBC	YES
ISLIS1ZZ	ISLIP STW	864																		TBC	YES
IRONS1ZZ	IRONSBOTTOM STW	123																		TBC	YES
HURLS1ZZ	HURLEY STW	1,889																		TBC	YES
HUNTS1ZZ	HUNTERCOMBE STW	819																		TBC	NO
HUNGS1ZZ	HUNGERFORD STW	6,141																		TBC	YES
HORTS1ZZ	HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	419																		TBC	YES
HORNS1ZZ	HORNTON STW	268																		TBC	NO
HORLS2ZZ	HORLEY (SURREY) STW	38,952																		TBC	YES
HORLS1ZZ	HORLEY (OXON) STW	300																		TBC	NO
HOOKS1ZZ	HOOK NORTON STW	2,490																		TBC	YES
HOLMS1ZZ	HOLMWOOD STW	6,280																		TBC	YES
HOGSS1ZZ	HOGSMILL STW	379,496																		TBC	YES
HOCKS1ZZ	HOCKFORD STW	16,183																		TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	HITCHIN (AW) STW	283										-	-			-				TBC	NO
HIGHS1ZZ	HIGHWORTH STW	8,385																		TBC	YES
HIGH05ZZ	Highfields (Frampton Mansell) STW	40																		TBC	NO
Non Thames Water Treatment	HIGH RODING (AW) STW	150										-	-			-				TBC	NO
HENLS1ZZ	HENLEY STW	13,641																		TBC	YES
HEADS1ZZ	HEADLEY STW	277																		TBC	YES
HATFS1ZZ	HATFIELD HEATH STW	2,715																		TBC	YES
HASLS1ZZ	HASLEMERE STW	14,747																		TBC	YES
HARTS1ZZ	HARTLEY WINTNEY STW	18,823																		TBC	YES
HARPS1ZZ	HARPENDEN STW	37,977																		TBC	YES
HANWS1ZZ	HANWELL STW	268																		TBC	YES

Level 3 Tactical Planning Unit		Total Population Equivalent (Per APR Table 4S Line 16 for Thames Water waste treatment catchments)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ref	Name		Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Bathing or shellfish waters	Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	SOAF	CAF	Internal Sewer Flooding	External Sewer Flooding	Pollution Incidents	WwTW Q compliance	WwTW DWF compliance	Storm overflows	Other RMA systems	Planned residential development	WINEP	Sewer Collapses	Sewer Blockages	Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Proceed to BRAVA?
HANNS1ZZ	HANNINGTON (WILTS) STW	18																	■	TBC	NO
HANNS2ZZ	HANNINGTON (HANTS) STW	11																		TBC	NO
Non Thames Water Treatment	HANDCROSS (SW) STW	55										-	-			-				TBC	NO
HAMPS3ZZ	HAMSTEAD MARSHALL STW	160									■		■						■	TBC	YES
HAMPS2ZZ	HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW	551						■							■				■	TBC	YES
HAMPS1ZZ	HAMPDEN ROW STW	43																		TBC	NO
HAMBS1ZZ	HAMBLEDEN STW	531															■		■	TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	HAM HILL (SW) STW	821										-	-			-				TBC	NO
Non Thames Water Treatment	HALTON MOD STW (PRIVATE)	575										-	-			-				TBC	NO
HADDS1ZZ	HADDENHAM STW	5,070	■						■		■					■			■	TBC	YES
GUITS1ZZ	GUITING POWER STW	216														■			■	TBC	YES
GUILS1ZZ	GUILDFORD STW	93,448	■						■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
GRENS1ZZ	GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW	794														■			■	TBC	YES
GREES1ZZ	GREENHAM COMMON STW	1,244														■			■	TBC	YES
GREAS1ZZ	GREATWORTH STW	1,016						■			■					■				TBC	YES
ROLLS1ZZ	GREAT ROLLRIGHT STW	399						■												TBC	YES
GMILS1ZZ	GREAT MILTON STW	619																	■	TBC	NO
GGADS1ZZ	GREAT GADDESDEN STW	276											■		■				■	TBC	YES
GBEDS1ZZ	GREAT BEDWYN STW	1,350						■				■							■	TBC	YES
GORIS1ZZ	GORING STW	7,297	■					■	■	■	■					■			■	TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	GODSTONE (SW) STW	756										-	-			-			■	TBC	NO
GODAS1ZZ	GODALMING STW	30,610	■		■				■	■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
GERRS1ZZ	GERRARDS CROSS STW	8,016	■					■	■	■	■					■				TBC	YES
FYFIS1ZZ	FYFIELD STW	1,503									■						■			TBC	YES
FURNS1ZZ	FURNEUX PELHAM STW	370														■				TBC	YES
FROXS1ZZ	FROXFIELD STW	331													■				■	TBC	YES
FRIES1ZZ	FRIETH STW	50																		TBC	NO
FOSCS1ZZ	FOSCOT STW	31																		TBC	NO
FORES1ZZ	FOREST HILL STW	421						■												TBC	YES
FLEES1ZZ	FLEET STW	44,479	■			■			■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
FINSS1ZZ	FINSTOCK STW	4,045	■						■		■						■		■	TBC	YES
FIDDS1ZZ	FIDDLERS HAMLET STW	13,481	■						■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	FEWCOT (AW) STW	19										-	-			-				TBC	NO
FAWLS1ZZ	FAWLEY STW	94																	■	TBC	NO
FARNS3ZZ	FARNHAM STW	41,817	■					■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
FARNS1ZZ	FARNBOROUGH STW	260									■				■					TBC	YES
FARIS1ZZ	FARINGDON STW	8,541	■						■	■						■	■		■	TBC	YES
FAIRS1ZZ	FAIRFORD STW	4,204	■							■						■	■		■	TBC	YES
EYDOS1ZZ	EYDON STW	370														■				TBC	YES
ESHES1ZZ	ESHER STW	111,281	■					■	■	■	■						■	■	■	TBC	YES

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ENSTS1ZZ	ENSTONE STW	1,219									■								■	TBC	YES
ELSTS1ZZ	ELSTEAD STW	5,329	■			■		■	■	■						■	■		■	TBC	YES
ELSFS1ZZ	ELSFIELD STW	76						■			■								■	TBC	YES
EBRI01ZZ	EBRINGTON STW	30													■					TBC	YES
EATOS1ZZ	EATON HASTINGS STW	31																		TBC	NO
EASTS1ZZ	EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW	7,613	■		■				■	■	■					■	■			TBC	YES
ESHES2ZZ	EAST SHEFFORD STW	5,996	■		■				■	■	■					■	■		■	TBC	YES
EILSS1ZZ	EAST ILSLEY STW	874																		TBC	NO
EHYDS1ZZ	EAST HYDE STW	165,066	■						■	■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
EGRAS1ZZ	EAST GRAFTON STW	391						■									■		■	TBC	YES
EARLS1ZZ	EARLSWOOD STW	61,897	■					■	■	■	■					■	■	■		TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	DUNSTABLE (AW) STW	2,076	■						■			-	-			-			■	TBC	YES
DRAYS1ZZ	DRAYTON STW	6,581	■						■	■						■	■		■	TBC	YES
DORTS1ZZ	DORTON STW	205													■		■		■	TBC	YES
DORKS1ZZ	DORKING STW	27,815	■					■	■	■	■	■		■		■	■	■		TBC	YES
DORCS1ZZ	DORCHESTER STW	2,021	■													■			■	TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	DODDINGHURST (AW) STW	2,426	■						■	■	■	-	-			-		■	■	TBC	YES
DIDCS1ZZ	DIDCOT STW	43,454	■					■	■	■	■					■		■	■	TBC	YES
DEEPS1ZZ	DEEPHAMS STW	862,343	■					■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
DANES1ZZ	DANE END STW	811																		TBC	NO
DAGNS1ZZ	DAGNALL STW	375																	■	TBC	NO
CULWS1ZZ	CULWORTH STW	460																	■	TBC	NO
CULHS1ZZ	CULHAM STW	4,098	■								■					■			■	TBC	YES
CUDDS2ZZ	CUDDINGTON STW	474																	■	TBC	NO
CUDDS1ZZ	CUDDESDON STW	473									■								■	TBC	YES
CROUS1ZZ	CROUGHTON STW	1,467						■									■		■	TBC	YES
CROSS1ZZ	CROSSNESS STW	1,937,350	■					■	■	■	■				■	■	■			TBC	YES
CROPS1ZZ	CROPREDY STW	1,328					■	■			■									TBC	YES
CRONS1ZZ	CRONDALL STW	1,356									■				■		■		■	TBC	YES
CRICS1ZZ	CRICKLADE STW	4,172	■							■							■			TBC	YES
CRAWS1ZZ	CRAWLEY STW	134,449	■					■	■	■	■					■	■			TBC	YES
CRANS1ZZ	CRANLEIGH STW	13,471	■						■	■	■				■	■	■	■		TBC	YES
COTTS1ZZ	COTTERED STW	462															■		■	TBC	YES
COMPS1ZZ	COMPTON STW	1,582														■				TBC	YES
COMBS1ZZ	COMBE STW	712																	■	TBC	NO
COLGS1ZZ	COLGATE STW	138									■					■				TBC	YES
COLES2ZZ	COLESHILL STW	136																		TBC	NO
COBES1ZZ	COBERLEY STW	80									■								■	TBC	YES
COATS1ZZ	COATES STW	385																	■	TBC	NO
CLIFS1ZZ	CLIFTON STW	214						■											■	TBC	YES

Level 3 Tactical Planning Unit		Total Population Equivalent (Per APR Table 4S Line 16 for Thames Water waste treatment catchments)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ref	Name		Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Bathing or shellfish waters	Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	SOAF	CAF	Internal Sewer Flooding	External Sewer Flooding	Pollution Incidents	WwTW Q compliance	WwTW DWF compliance	Storm overflows	Other RMA systems	Planned residential development	WINEP	Sewer Collapses	Sewer Blockages	Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Proceed to BRAVA?
CLAYS1ZZ	CLAYDON STW	334																		TBC	NO
CLAVS1ZZ	CLAVERING STW	1,832																		TBC	YES
CLANS1ZZ	CLANFIELD STW	945																		TBC	YES
CIRES1ZZ	CIRENCESTER STW	29,654																		TBC	YES
CHURS1ZZ	CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW	7,603																		TBC	YES
CHOLS1ZZ	CHOLSEY STW	18,467																		TBC	YES
CHOBS1ZZ	CHOBHAM STW	11,291																		TBC	YES
CHIPS2ZZ	CHIPPING WARDEN STW	1,272																		TBC	YES
CHIPS1ZZ	CHIPPING NORTON STW	9,337																		TBC	YES
CHINS1ZZ	CHINNOR STW	7,473																		TBC	YES
CHILS2ZZ	CHILTON STW	207																		TBC	YES
CHILS1ZZ	CHILTON FOLIAT STW	350																		TBC	YES
CHIES1ZZ	CHIEVELEY STW	5,416																		TBC	YES
CHESS1ZZ	CHESHAM STW	32,904																		TBC	YES
CHERS1ZZ	CHERTSEY STW	85,698																		TBC	YES
CHENS1ZZ	CHENIES STW	151																		TBC	NO
CHATS1ZZ	CHATTER ALLEY (DOGMERSFIELD) STW	79																		TBC	YES
CHARS4ZZ	CHARWELTON STW	158																		TBC	YES
CHARS5ZZ	CHARNEY BASSETT STW	273																		TBC	YES
CHARS2ZZ	CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	1,081																		TBC	YES
CHARS1ZZ	CHARLBURY STW	2,921																		TBC	YES
CHAPS2ZZ	CHAPMORE END STW	321																		TBC	NO
CHAPS1ZZ	CHAPEL ROW STW	316																		TBC	NO
Non Thames Water Treatment	CHALTON (AW) STW	75,160										-	-			-				TBC	YES
CHALS1ZZ	CHALGROVE STW	2,996																		TBC	YES
CHADS1ZZ	CHADLINGTON STW	697																		TBC	NO
CHACS1ZZ	CHACOMBE STW	577																		TBC	YES
CASTS1ZZ	CASTLE EATON STW	18																		TBC	NO
CASSS1ZZ	CASSINGTON STW	16,875																		TBC	YES
CARTS1ZZ	CARTERTON STW	16,755																		TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	CAMP FARM STW (PRIVATE)	6,028										-	-			-				TBC	YES
CAMBS1ZZ	CAMBERLEY STW	130,862																		TBC	YES
CADDS1ZZ	CADDINGTON STW	5,540																		TBC	YES
BYFIS1ZZ	BYFIELD STW	5,534																		TBC	YES
BUSCS1ZZ	BUSCOT STW	52																		TBC	YES
BURSS1ZZ	BURSTOW STW	10,537																		TBC	YES
BURGS1ZZ	BURGHFIELD STW	7,252																		TBC	YES
BURFS1ZZ	BURFORD STW	1,575																		TBC	YES
BUNTS1ZZ	BUNTINGFORD STW	6,570																		TBC	YES
BUCKS1ZZ	BUCKLAND STW	366																		TBC	NO

Level 3 Tactical Planning Unit		Total Population Equivalent (Per APR Table 4S Line 16 for Thames Water waste treatment catchments)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ref	Name		Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Bathing or shellfish waters	Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	SOAF	CAF	Internal Sewer Flooding	External Sewer Flooding	Pollution Incidents	WwTW Q compliance	WwTW DWF compliance	Storm overflows	Other RMA systems	Planned residential development	WINEP	Sewer Collapses	Sewer Blockages	Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Proceed to BRAVA?
BROUS1ZZ	BROUGHTON STW	1,791						■			■									TBC	YES
BROAS2ZZ	BROADWELL STW	2,987	■					■		■	■					■				TBC	YES
BROAS1ZZ	BROAD HINTON STW	535																		TBC	NO
BUCKS2ZZ	BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	892																		TBC	NO
BRICS1ZZ	BRICKENDON STW	232						■			■								■	TBC	YES
BREAS1ZZ	BREACHWOOD GREEN STW	626																		TBC	NO
BRAUS1ZZ	BRAUGHING STW	1,603									■					■	■			TBC	YES
BRAMS1ZZ	BRAMFIELD STW	208											■						■	TBC	YES
BRACS1ZZ	BRACKNELL STW	81,531	■						■	■	■			■	■	■		■		TBC	YES
BOXFS1ZZ	BOXFORD STW	278			■												■		■	TBC	YES
BOURS2ZZ	BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW	5,966	■							■	■					■	■		■	TBC	YES
BOURS1ZZ	BOURTON OXON STW	262																	■	TBC	NO
BORDS1ZZ	BORDON STW	37,373	■	■				■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
BODDS1ZZ	BODDINGTON STW	655															■			TBC	YES
BLUNS1ZZ	BLUNSDON STW	1,952														■	■		■	TBC	YES
BLOXS1ZZ	BLOXHAM STW	4,844	■					■		■	■					■	■			TBC	YES
BLETS1ZZ	BLETCHINGDON STW	1,421						■			■					■			■	TBC	YES
BLEDS1ZZ	BLEDINGTON STW	593									■			■					■	TBC	YES
BLACS1ZZ	BLACKBIRDS STW	93,579	■												■		■		■	TBC	YES
BISHS1ZZ	BISHOPS STORTFORD STW	58,032	■					■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
BISHS3ZZ	BISHOPS GREEN STW	10																		TBC	NO
BILLS1ZZ	BILLINGBEAR STW	35																	■	TBC	NO
Non Thames Water Treatment	BILLERICAY (AW) STW	1,171										-	-			-			■	TBC	NO
BICES1ZZ	BICESTER STW	50,225	■						■	■	■					■		■		TBC	YES
BIBUS1ZZ	BIBURY STW	607											■			■				TBC	YES
BERKS1ZZ	BERKHAMSTED STW	23,584	■						■	■	■				■	■	■	■		TBC	YES
BENTS1ZZ	BENTLEY STW	2,273	■					■	■		■					■	■	■		TBC	YES
BENSS1ZZ	BENSON STW	6,625	■						■	■	■					■	■		■	TBC	YES
BEENS1ZZ	BEENHAM STW	522																	■	TBC	NO
BEDDS1ZZ	BEDDINGTON STW	410,940	■						■	■	■					■	■		■	TBC	YES
BECKS1ZZ	BECKTON STW	3,209,951	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■		TBC	YES
BECKS2ZZ	BECKLEY STW	287						■											■	TBC	YES
BAYDS1ZZ	BAYDON STW	599															■		■	TBC	YES
BASIS1ZZ	BASINGSTOKE STW	129,237	■						■	■	■	■				■			■	TBC	YES
BASIS2ZZ	BASILDON PARK STW	11						■											■	TBC	YES
BARKS1ZZ	BARKWAY STW	673													■	■	■		■	TBC	YES
BARFS1ZZ	BARFORD STW	781						■									■		■	TBC	YES
BANBS1ZZ	BANBURY STW	75,905	■					■	■	■	■					■	■		■	TBC	YES
BAMPS1ZZ	BAMPTON STW	4,480	■						■	■	■					■	■		■	TBC	YES
AYLES1ZZ	AYLESBURY STW	115,040	■						■	■	■					■		■	■	TBC	YES

Level 3 Tactical Planning Unit		Total Population Equivalent (Per APR Table 4S Line 16 for Thames Water waste treatment catchments)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ref	Name		Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Bathing or shellfish waters	Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	SOAF	CAF	Internal Sewer Flooding	External Sewer Flooding	Pollution Incidents	WwTW Q compliance	WwTW DWF compliance	Storm overflows	Other RMA systems	Planned residential development	WINEP	Sewer Collapses	Sewer Blockages	Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Proceed to BRAVA?
AVONS1ZZ	AVON DASSETT STW	208																		TBC	NO
ASTOS1ZZ	ASTON LE WALLS STW	264															■		■	TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	ASTON ABBOTTS (AW) STW	403										-	-			-			■	TBC	NO
ASHTS1ZZ	ASHTON KEYNES STW	1,306														■				TBC	YES
ASHLS1ZZ	ASHLEY GREEN STW	291																	■	TBC	NO
ASHFS1ZZ	ASHFORD HILL STW	42						■					■		■					TBC	YES
ASHES1ZZ	ASHENDON STW	194																		TBC	NO
STUBS1ZZ	ASHAMPSTEAD STW	161						■												TBC	YES
ASHVS1ZZ	ASH VALE STW	18,201	■							■	■					■		■	■	TBC	YES
ASHRS1ZZ	ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW	14,325	■						■	■	■				■	■			■	TBC	YES
ASCOS1ZZ	ASCOT STW	26,198	■						■	■	■					■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
ARBOS1ZZ	ARBORFIELD STW	18,562	■						■	■	■		■		■	■		■		TBC	YES
APPLS1ZZ	APPLETON STW	5,398	■				■	■	■	■	■					■	■		■	TBC	YES
ANDOS1ZZ	ANDOVERSFORD STW	592									■								■	TBC	YES
AMPNS1ZZ	AMPNEY ST PETER STW	2,367	■								■					■	■			TBC	YES
ALTOS1ZZ	ALTON STW	17,808	■						■	■						■	■	■	■	TBC	YES
ALDES2ZZ	ALDERSHOT STW	39,800	■						■	■	■	■				■			■	TBC	YES
Non Thames Water Treatment	ALDERSHOT (MOD) STW	125										-	-			-				TBC	NO
ALDES1ZZ	ALDERMASTON STW	354																	■	TBC	NO
GABLS1ZZ	ADBURY HOLT STW	21																		TBC	NO
ABINS1ZZ	ABINGDON STW	38,791	■						■	■	■					■			■	TBC	YES
ABBES1ZZ	ABBESS RODING STW	666														■			■	TBC	YES
		15,385,081	159	3	13	8	4	99	113	127	180	12	34	3	52	162	139	67	235	0	293

Glossary

Term	Description
1 in 30-year storm	A storm that has a 1 in 30 chance (3.33% probability) of being equalled or exceeded in any given year. This does not mean that a 30-year flood will happen regularly every 30 years, or only once in 30 years.
1 in 50-year storm	A storm that has a 1 in 50 chance (2% probability) of being equalled or exceeded in any given year. This does not mean that a 50-year flood will happen regularly every 50 years, or only once in 50 years.
Asset Management Plan (AMP)	A five-year planning cycle used by English and Welsh water industry regulators to set allowable price increases for privately owned water companies and for the assessment of performance indicators such as water quality and customer service.
Baseline Risk And Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA)	Following Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS), more detailed risk assessments on those catchments where we believed there was an adverse risk to performance over time. We modelled their performance to 2020 (baseline), 2030, 2035 and 2050.
Business Plan	Business Plans are produced by water companies every 5 years. They set out their investment programme to ensure delivery of water and wastewater services to customers. These plans are drawn up through consultation with the regulators, stakeholders and customers and submitted to Ofwat for detailed scrutiny and review.
Catchment Strategic Plans (CSPs)	Summary reports to promote system thinking across large wastewater catchments. These provide early sight of our final plans enabling co-authoring opportunities for our stakeholders. Each document outlines the challenges that the catchment will face in the future and the long-term plans to address these issues.
Combined sewer	A sewer designed to receive both wastewater and surface water from domestic and industrial sources to a treatment works in a single pipe.
Customer Challenge Group (CCG)	An independent body that challenges both our current performance and our engagement with customers on building our future plans.
Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 DWMP	Our current DWMP is referred to as Cycle 1, it covers a planning period of 2025-2050. Our next plan will be published in five years' time and is referred to as our Cycle 2 DWMP, it will cover a planning period of 2030-2055.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)	UK government department responsible for safeguarding the natural environment, food and farming industry, and the rural economy.
Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP)	A Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) is '*a long-term strategic plan that sets out how wastewater systems, and the drainage networks that impact them, are to be extended, improved and maintained to ensure they are robust and resilient to future pressures*'. The planning period is 25 years, from 2025 to 2050. DWMP is iterated every five years; the first known as 'Cycle 1', published as a final plan in May 2023.
dDWMP	The draft version of the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan, published in June 2022[10].
fDWMP	The final version of the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan, to be published in May 2023.

[10] https://www.thameswater.co.uk/about-us/regulation/drainage-and-wastewater-management

Dry Weather Flow (DWF)	Dry Weather Flow is the average daily flow to a Sewage Treatment Works (STW) during a period without rain.
Environment Agency (EA)	UK government agency whose principal aim is to protect and enhance the environment in England and Wales.
EA Pollution Categories 1 to 3	Category 1 incidents have a serious, extensive or persistent impact on the environment, people or property. Category 2 incidents have a lesser, yet significant, impact. Category 3 incidents have a minor or minimal impact on the environment, people or property with only a limited or localised effect on water quality. Further Ofwat guidance available here: WatCoPerfEPAmethodology v3-Nov-2017-Final.pdf (ofwat.gov.uk)
Event Duration Monitoring (EDM)	Event duration monitoring (EDM) measures the frequency and duration of storm discharges to the environment from storm overflows.
External hydraulic sewer flooding	External flooding occurs within the curtilage of a property due to hydraulic sewer overload. Further Ofwat guidance available here: Reporting-guidance-sewer-flooding.pdf (ofwat.gov.uk)
Foul sewer	A foul sewer is designed to carry domestic or commercial wastewater to a sewage works for treatment. Typically, it takes wastewater from sources including toilets, baths, showers, kitchen sinks, washing machines and dishwashers from residential and commercial premises.
Grey infrastructure	New sewers, sewer upsizing and attenuation storage to provide additional capacity in the wastewater networks. Also covers new pumping stations, rising mains and/or civil structures at STWs.
Green infrastructure	Sustainable surface water management solutions, including sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), that are designed to mimic naturally draining surfaces. Typically applied to surface water or combined sewerage systems, but can also be applied to land, highway or other forms of surface drainage.
Historic England (HE)	A non-departmental public body of the government whose aim is to protect the historical environment of England by preserving and listing historic buildings, ancient monuments.
Hydraulic overload	Hydraulic overload occurs when a sewer or sewerage system is unable to cope with the receiving flow.
Internal hydraulic sewer flooding	Flooding which enters a building or passes below a suspended floor caused by flow from a sewer. Further Ofwat guidance available here: Reporting-guidance-sewer-flooding.pdf (ofwat.gov.uk)
L2 Area (Strategic Planning Area)	An aggregation of level 3 catchments (tactical planning units) into larger level 2 strategic planning areas. The level 2 strategic planning areas allow us to describe strategic drivers for change (relevant at the level 2 strategic planning area scale) as well as facilitating a more strategic level of planning above the detailed catchment assessments.
L3 Catchment (Tactical Planning Unit)	Geographical area in which a wastewater network drains to a single STW. Stakeholders may be specifically associated with this area. Includes for surface water sewerage that may exist which serves the wastewater geographical area but drains to a water course.
Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs)	LLFAs are Risk Management Authorities as defined by the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. They have statutory duties with respect to flood risk

	management, investigating flooding and the compilation of surface water management plans.
Long-Term Delivery Strategy (LTDS)	A requirement by Ofwat on water companies, to ensure that short term expenditure meets long term objectives for customers, communities, and the environment. These will be submitted as part of the Price Review.
Misconnections	Misconnections are where either surface water drainage or foul water is connected to the wrong system e.g., surface water to foul only or foul to surface water systems.
Natural capital accounting	The process of calculating the total stocks and flows of natural resources in a given system, either in terms of monetary value or in physical terms.
Natural England (NE)	A non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to protect the natural environment in England, helping to protect England's nature and landscapes.
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	An organisation that operates independently of any government, typically one whose purpose is to address a social or political issue.
Options Development and Appraisal (ODA)	A method to focus the level of planning effort, i.e., proportionate to the risks identified, with a view to providing a measure of consistency across the industry.
Ofwat	The regulatory body responsible for economic regulation of the privatised water and wastewater industry in England and Wales.
PR24	Every five years, water companies set out their plans for what they'll deliver and how much they'll charge customers[11]. Their plans over the next five years should include how they will: • Provide a safe and clean water supply • Provide efficient sewerage pumping and treatment services • Control leaks • Install meters • Maintain pipes and sewers • Maintain and improve environmental standards This process is known as the price review, and the next one will be in 2024, when Ofwat will make its final decisions. We call this PR24.
Risk-Based Catchments Screening (RBCS)	A first-pass screening exercise of catchment vulnerability against 17 different risk indicators. To understand which catchments are low risk catchments and those that are likely to be at risk in the future if not supported by our long-term plan.
Risk Management Authorities (RMAs)	Authorities responsible for Flood Risk as defined in the Flood and Water Management At 2010. These include, Lead Local Flood Authorities, Highway Authorities, Local Planning Authorities, Natural England and the Environment Agency.
Sewage Treatment Works (STW)	A sewage treatment works receives and treats wastewater to a standard legally agreed with the Environment Agency, before it is released back into the environment.
Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-Bound (SMART)	A framework for setting effective targets.
Storm overflow discharges	Storm overflows are used to manage excess flows, which typically occur as a result of heavy rainfall. Excess flow that may otherwise have caused flooding is released through a designated outfall to a water course, land area or alternative drainage system.

[11] https://www.ccwater.org.uk/priorities/price-review/

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	A systematic decision support process to ensure that environmental and other sustainability aspects are considered effectively in policy, plan and programme making.
Surface water sewer	A surface water sewer collects rainwater from domestic and commercial roofs, driveways, patios etc to a local watercourse or suitable surface water drainage system.
Sustainable Drainage systems (SuDS)	Drainage solutions that provide an alternative to the direct channelling of surface water through networks of pipes and sewers to nearby watercourses. SuDS aim to reduce surface water flooding, improve water quality, and enhance the amenity and biodiversity value of the environment. SuDS achieve this by lowering flow rates, increasing water storage capacity and reducing the transport of pollution to the water environment.
Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (TRFCC) area	The TRFCC area was established by the Environment Agency under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 that brings together members representing the Constituent Authority. Featured TRFCCs are listed here on our DWMP portal: Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (arcgis.com)
Water Industry National Environmental Programme (WINEP)	The framework under which Defra and the EA require environmental improvements to be delivered by water companies. Guidance is released by regulators, which water companies interpret for their geographical area, and resubmit the outputs back to regulators for endorsement.

Navigating our DWMP

We've developed a comprehensive document suite to share our final DWMP. This includes five summary documents that contain increasing levels of detail. To help you to navigate around our document suite and to find key DWMP content, we provide a Navigation index below and on our DWMP webpage. The orange cells refer to where key DWMP content can be found across our final document suite.

Navigation index		Protecting the environment and providing a reliable, sustainable wastewater service							Best value and delivery					Working together		DWMP stages and data				
		Storm overflows	Sewer flooding	Level of ambition & pace of delivery	Growth & climate change	Resilience: flooding & power	Groundwater	Environmental assessments	Affordability & bill impact	Best Value	Base vs Enhancement	Solutions & deliverability	Programme alignment	Partnership working	Stakeholder & customer engagement	DWMP stages & process	Level 2 regional summaries	Level 3 regional summaries	Data tables	Risk & Assurance
Summary documents	Customer summary	■	■											■	■	■				
	Non-technical summary	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
	Technical summary	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
	The Plan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
	Catchment Strategic Plans x13	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■		
Technical appendices x11	Appendix A - Strategic context												■			■				
	Appendix B - Risk-Based catchment screening															■				
	Appendix C - Baseline risk and Vulnerability assessment				■	■										■				
	Appendix D - Options development and appraisal	■										■				■				
	Appendix E - Programme appraisal	■		■		■			■	■	■	■	■			■				
	Appendix F - Stakeholder engagement														■	■				
	Appendix G - Adaptive pathway planning	■	■		■															
	Appendix H – Customer engagement Part A – Draft DWMP														■	■				
	Appendix I - Risk and uncertainty											■								■
	Appendix J - DWMP and WRMP alignment												■							
	Appendix M - Assurance																			■
New technical appendices x9	Appendix N - You Said, We Did (YSWD)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
	Appendix O - What base buys										■									
	Appendix P - Response to July 2021 Floods		■	■	■	■			■			■	■	■	■					
	Appendix Q - Storm overflows	■		■	■				■				■							
	Appendix R - Delivery of SuDS and nature-based solutions	■	■	■	■	■			■	■		■	■	■	■					
	Appendix S - Partnership opportunities and working			■								■		■	■					
	Appendix T - Groundwater quality						■													
	Appendix U - Resilience		■		■	■							■	■	■					
	Appendix V – Customer engagement Part B – Consultation Survey Report														■					
Environmental assessments	Appendix K - Strategic environmental assessment (SEA)							■												
	Appendix L - Habitats regulations assessment (HRA)							■												
Portals and data	Customer portal	■	■							■		■		■	■	■	■	■		
	Practitioner portal	■	■											■	■		■	■		
	Data tables			■							■								■	
	Data tables commentary																		■	

We welcome your views on our DWMP. Please share them with us by emailing: DWMP@thameswater.co.uk.

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