



Our Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan 2025-2050





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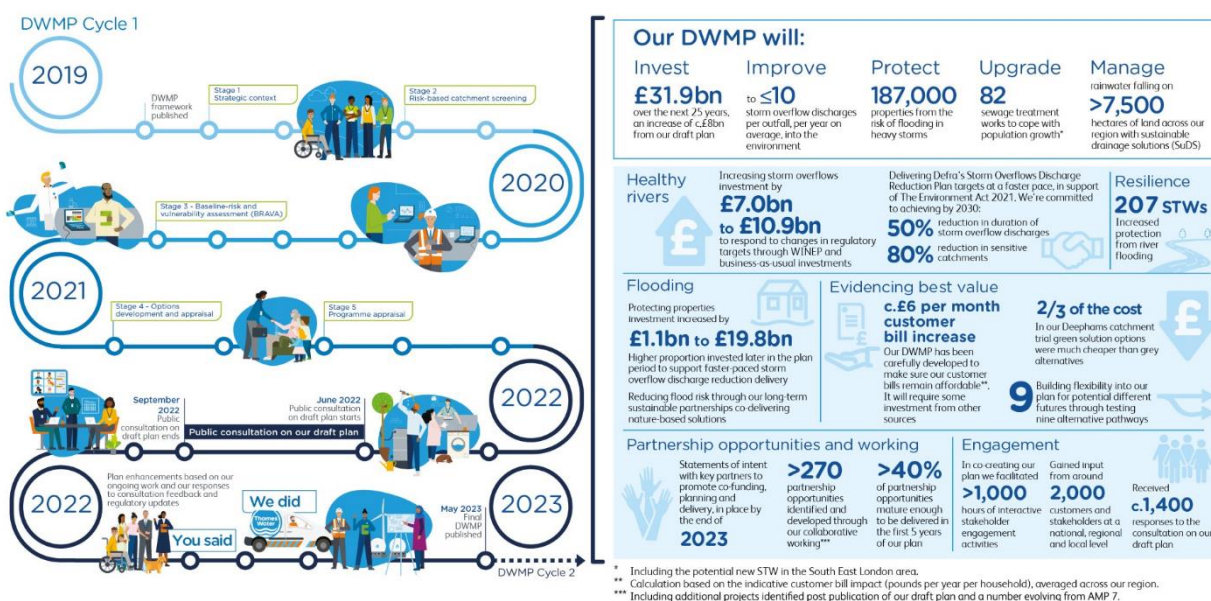
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Preface

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.

For documents newly created for the fDWMP, we've provided a progress summary table upfront, to demonstrate what type of information the document provides.

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: Partnership Working					
	Progress updated	More detail or new content	Number(s) updated	Delivery timeframe updated	Informing DWMP cycle 2
1. Our Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan					
2 Introduction					
3 Partnership working in context					
4 Consultation feedback on partnership working					
5 How we developed and prioritised potential partnership opportunities					
6 Our planned approach to partnership working					
7 Partnership working opportunities included in this cycle					
8 Summary					

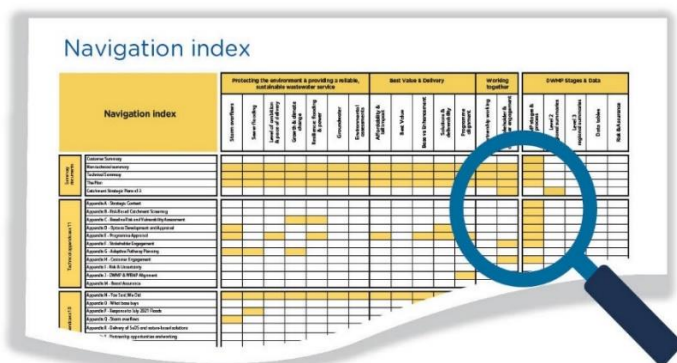
Key DWMP content

This document specifically includes the following key DWMP content:

- Protecting the environment and providing a reliable, sustainable wastewater service:
 - Level of ambition & pace of delivery
- Best Value and Delivery:
 - Solutions & deliverability
- Working together:
 - Partnership working
 - Stakeholder & customer engagement

Navigating our documents

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





Executive Summary

This document sets out how we have further developed our approach to partnership working in the period between our draft and final DWMP, including collaborative work to ‘mature’ partnerships and opportunities with our stakeholders which has been supported by the Thames Flood Advisors. This document also sets out how partnership working is a key component in the delivery of our final DWMP.

Stakeholder engagement has been at the heart of the journey to create our first DWMP, not as a Thames Water plan, but as a truly collaborative and partnership-led shared plan. Whilst the development of the DWMP has been led by us, it is only through active and sustained collaboration with stakeholders with a shared responsibility and/or interest in drainage, flooding and protecting the environment, that we have been able to produce this DWMP.

In our draft DWMP we presented 105 partnership opportunities that could, if developed, deliver the best value towards achieving our DWMP objectives and outcomes. Through the consultation process on our draft DWMP, follow up engagement with stakeholders post-consultation, and inclusion of partnership opportunities not delivered this AMP, our final DWMP has a total of 271 partnership opportunities.

We have developed a process that has allowed us to better understand the ‘maturity’ of each opportunity in terms of what stage of development the opportunity is at, what needs the opportunity has such as co-funding, co-design or co-delivery, and when these needs are required. Of the 271 partnership opportunities, 80 opportunities have passed through a primary screening and secondary scoring stage (as of 10 March 2023). This process enables us to identify the opportunities which strongly align with our DWMP objectives and can be considered for inclusion in Price Review 2024 (PR24) and for future investment periods. From the 80 opportunities screened and scored, a final list of 71 partnership opportunities are presented in this document and our data table submission following a final revision.

We’ve gained valuable feedback on what more we can do to make working in partnership generate more and better opportunities for collaboration with our stakeholders, and how it can be made more successful to deliver partnership schemes in the future. Respondents to the consultation on the draft DWMP told us they wanted help to navigate the complexities of funding, access to information and overcoming barriers to contributing to schemes.



1 Our Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (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're trying to achieve

- 1.3 Protection of our environment, looking after the health of our rivers (aiming for zero harm from storm overflow discharges), being resilient to the risks of sewer 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 A DWMP is a long-term costed plan that is focused on partnership working, which sets out the future risks and pressures for our drainage and wastewater systems. It identifies the actions that are required to make sure we can continue delivering our services reliably and sustainably, while also achieving 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 framework¹ that was developed jointly by regulators and industry bodies including Ofwat, Defra, the Environment Agency, Water UK, Welsh Government, Natural Resources Wales, Consumer Council for Water, Association of Directors of Environment, Economy, Planning and Transport and Blueprint for Water, the DWMP creates a roadmap for how we adapt our wastewater service to cope with future challenges.

¹ <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>

2 Introduction

- 2.1 It's not possible for DWMPs to be developed and delivered by water companies alone, so we set out to co-create our plan with partners from the beginning. There was strong consensus amongst the respondents to the public consultation on the draft DWMP which told us that partnership working will have a significant impact on our capability to meet the DWMP objectives. Through their comments, stakeholders made suggestions on how the opportunities for partnership working could be identified with greater ease, how partners can be supported in the process of developing and submitting applications, how we can take a partnership lead in facilitating the funding process and manage the partnership opportunities database as a live, regularly updated feature of the DWMP.
- 2.2 We received specific feedback about potential partnership schemes as part of the consultation and suggestions for improved partnership working, which are detailed in Appendix N 'You Said, We Did'². This feedback has directly led to the creation of this Technical Appendix for the final DWMP.
- 2.3 This Technical Appendix sets out how we identified prospective partnership opportunities which provide the best potential for delivering DWMP outcomes, and our planned approach for partnership working in the next cycle of the DWMP.

² <https://www.thameswater.co.uk/media-library/home/about-us/regulation/drainage-and-wastewater/appendix-n-you-said-we-did.pdf>

3 Partnership working in context

- 3.1 We recognise that we have a shared responsibility to manage the impacts of climate change and growth and to improve the services we provide to our household and business customers. We’re already working with multiple partners to deliver schemes as we recognise that we can achieve more when we work collaboratively with our partners.
- 3.2 At the heart of this sits a way of working that is anchored in taking a catchment-based perspective and partnership working though openly sharing knowledge, data, and insight, building local engagement into all that we do, and co-delivering and co-funding projects that serve common or complementary outcomes.
- 3.3 We have developed a long-term vision, known as Vision 2050, shown in Figure 3-1. It sets out a range of ambitious targets that we will strive to achieve by 2050 and how we plan to get there. Key to achieving our vision is to change the way we work, so we have developed three new approaches:
- ‘Rethinking rainfall’ reassesses how we engage and work with others in managing surface water through convening the necessary partners and collaborating to develop and deliver shared plans
 - ‘Rethinking customer relationships’ recognises that through working with our customers, we can raise their awareness and willingness to act, to limit and even prevent issues that cause problems, for example, sewer abuse
 - ‘Rethinking rivers’ focuses on delivering outcomes rather than outputs. It seeks to plan at the level of the river catchment and delivers improvements through partnerships with key players, including other sectors in the river catchment across the design, delivery, and funding of projects
- 3.4 Customer and community participation is at the heart of these approaches to working, using innovative collaboration tools and platforms which support data sharing, facilitate the procurement of interventions, and monitor progress towards common outcomes.



Figure 3-1: Our corporate Vision 2050

4 Consultation feedback on partnership working

- 4.1 Customers and stakeholders told us that they supported partnership working which will have a significant impact on our capability to meet our DWMP objectives. They also provided suggestions on how we can improve our approach to working with our partner organisations in our future work on the DWMP.
- 4.2 Consultation feedback suggested we could improve how Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) work together, and with us, so opportunities for partnership working could be identified with greater ease. Suggestions included improved sharing of information e.g., flood history and monitoring data for sewers both during and outside flood events and managing the partnership opportunity database as a live, regularly updated feature of the DWMP.
- 4.3 Although we developed the objectives for our DWMP in consultation with stakeholders as part of the Strategic Context for the DWMP, we received feedback that a greater number of shared objectives would be welcomed to make working in partnership easier.
- 4.4 The current approach of stakeholders coming to us to apply for funding could be reversed, with us taking a partnership lead and approaching stakeholders to co-develop projects. We also received feedback that a two-stage funding process would also be welcomed, where stakeholders received financial support in developing their initial proposal to put forward to us.
- 4.5 The capacity and resource of stakeholder organisations was highlighted in our consultation feedback as a limiting factor when it comes to support in developing partnership projects alongside their statutory responsibilities. In the following sections we have provided insight into our partnership working approaches, including:
- Further guidance and support to help partners develop and submit applications for funding (see Section 5)
 - Greater detail about our planned approach for partnership working in the next cycle of the DWMP (see Section 6)
 - Details of our collaborative process for helping partners develop proposals (see Section 6)
 - Template data sharing agreements to better identify opportunities for mutual objectives and partnership schemes in our next DWMP (see Section 6)
- 4.6 We recognise there have been challenges from stakeholders around the deliverability of our plan, particularly with regards to our ambitious SuDS plan for London, and how we will manage the issues around ownership, maintenance, time and resources of partner organisations which may be a barrier to their contribution towards partnership projects. In providing this additional support and clarity we hope the number of opportunities, and the likelihood that they will progress, will increase.

5 How we developed and prioritised potential partnership opportunities

- 5.1 In our draft DWMP we presented 105 opportunities that could, if developed, deliver the best value towards achievement of our DWMP objectives and outcomes. Through the consultation process, and in engagement activities with stakeholders post consultation, a further 47 opportunities were identified. Some of these came from suggestions made in response to consultation on the draft DWMP, or sent to us directly via our DWMP mailbox, and through discussions with local authorities, our local planners and the Thames Flood Advisors (TFAs). We also had an additional 119 opportunities that were submitted for funding from our AMP7 surface water management programme which could not be funded or delivered this AMP.
- 5.2 At the time of publishing our final DWMP, a total of 271 partnership opportunities were recorded in our Partnership Opportunity Database. We refer to this opportunity set as ‘unconstrained’.
- 5.3 The information in the database has been collated over the course of the DWMP development period and the information collated for each opportunity varies in scope, scale, level of development and anticipated benefit. Some opportunities are a proposed “next phase” of an already established partnership, whereas others are ideas that developed within conversations of how working in partnership could overcome existing problems.
- 5.4 To ensure opportunities on the database could be objectively and transparently compared, and to identify those which could deliver the best value to the DWMP objectives and outcomes, we developed a two-stage screening process by first visualising what an ‘ideal’ DWMP partnership opportunity should look like and then developing a multi-criteria framework around this concept. A common framework, data requirement and methodology were proposed and discussed amongst a steering group consisting of Thames Water, the TFAs and consultants Atkins and Stantec.
- 5.5 In the primary screening stage, attributes that were considered essential were used to screen opportunities ‘in’ or ‘out’ of the selection process. These were opportunities that could be delivered within the DWMP planning horizon as well as being likely to deliver benefits for community wellbeing, the environment, and the existing drainage infrastructure. Opportunities that satisfied these primary screening requirements progressed to secondary screening where a more nuanced, points-based, scoring system was developed to prioritise the remaining opportunities. We applied a high-level appraisal process of screening and prioritising as shown in Figure 5-1.

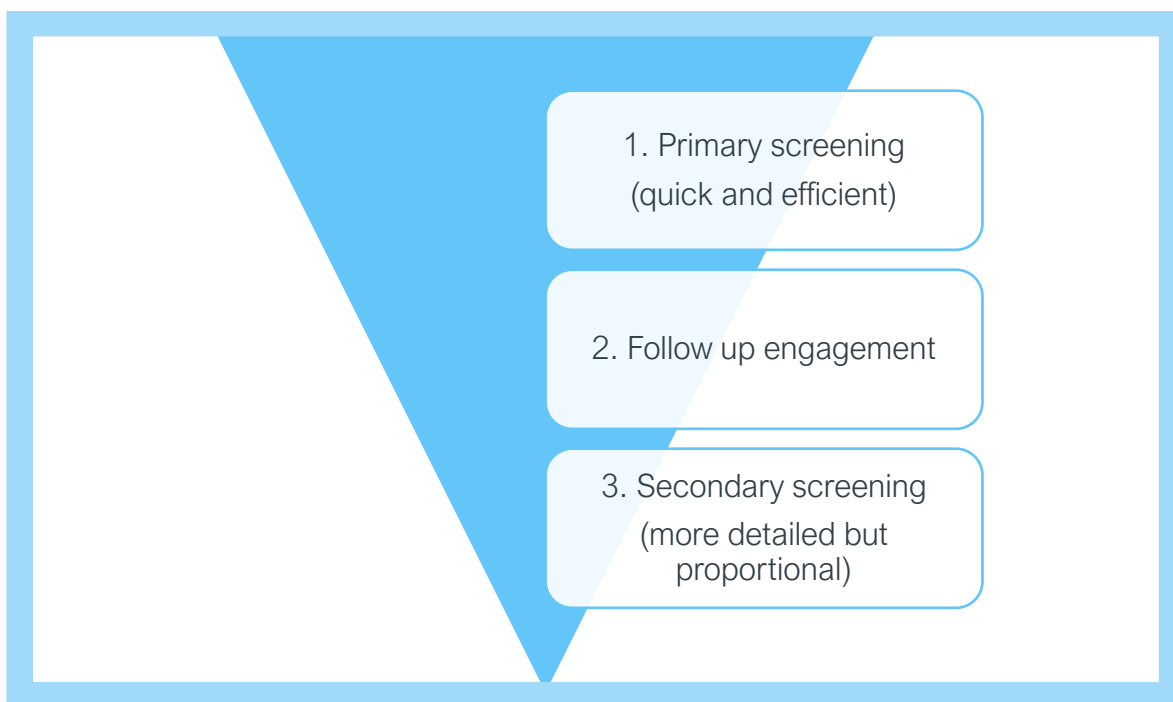


Figure 5-1: High level appraisal process of screening and prioritising partnership opportunities to be put forward as part of the DWMP

Primary screening

- 5.6 A rules-based approach to primary screening was used to filter opportunities that do not meet the core DWMP objectives of benefiting drainage and wastewater services, customers/communities and the environment.
- 5.7 We sent potential partners a short ‘primary screening survey’³ which asked 12 questions about each of their partnership opportunities. The survey generally used “binary” or “closed” questions, aimed to produce comparable results and limit scope for interpretation or bias. The survey remains open although only responses received before 27th February 2023 have been considered for this iteration of the DWMP.
- 5.8 By using the updated survey data, we were able to screen the opportunities on the database to better understand how they could deliver against the DWMP planning objectives and help towards achieving the long-term targets set out in our DWMP. We applied criteria such as whether the opportunity could benefit the environment, local communities and improve the performance of our assets. Other criteria focused on funding, deliverability, and timescales to determine if the opportunity would be suitable for this cycle. Opportunities that did not pass the primary screening process remain as ‘live’ on our database to be updated and reviewed later. A total of 80 partnership working opportunities were taken forward to secondary scoring.

Follow up engagement

- 5.9 In February and March 2023 we undertook a range of engagement activities with partners whose opportunities had passed through the primary screening stage. The purpose of this

³ https://forms.office.com/pages/responsepage.aspx?id=DwvXh_xekUmgZelFvD2zCKZwcFccZEdKlIORyoGJ41pUQzgwQ0g2SFZWRk9ZSEZMSUFWVDVHUzZGSS4u

engagement was to gather more up to date information on the prioritised opportunities in advance of the secondary scoring stage.

- 5.10 We organised follow up meetings with stakeholders such as Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs), environmental organisations and Catchment Partnerships to discuss their partnership opportunities and, with support from the TFAs, examined in more detail the opportunities which had passed through primary screening. Where meetings could not be accommodated (i.e., due to limited availability), updated opportunity information was sought via email communication.
- 5.11 We were able to categorise the partnership working opportunities into potential scheme types: storage, surface water separation, wastewater treatment works capacity, schemes at storm overflows and SuDS. As we propose an unprecedented DWMP SuDS programme increasing from the current rate of removing tens of hectares of impermeable area every five years and scaling up to a total of over 7,500 hectares by 2050, we need strong partnership models going forward.

Secondary screening and metric scoring

- 5.12 For secondary screening, the information provided in the primary screening survey responses needed to be supported by some information from our asset specialists about the potential benefit to our assets. The secondary screening process was based upon a view of what DWMP objectives and outcomes are feasible and proportional to deliver in the timeframes set out.
- 5.13 We applied a more nuanced secondary screening methodology that used a multi-criteria points-based system of five metrics ('A' to 'E'), to prioritise the opportunities that had successfully passed through the primary screening. A quantified scoring system was developed for each metric, considering the options prioritisation method that we had already applied for the SWMP and WRMP processes, and learning from national and international best practice case studies.
- 5.14 Metric A aided to determine the type of partner and Metric B determined the deliverability of an opportunity. Metrics C, D, and E determined how the potential partnership opportunities aligned with overall DWMP planning objectives, and an assessment of the potential impact of the opportunity upon existing drainage assets.

Metric A: Type of partner/partnership

- 5.15 A points-based scoring system based on prioritising partners that are active, have a large footfall or visibility, or perhaps have specific good societal benefits such as large London hospitals, universities, or schools. Maximum score of five, with one point for each of the following:
- Social benefit (hospital / community centre / public park)
 - School / educational benefit
 - Research and innovation aspect to the partnership
 - A positive stakeholder response to question 6 of the primary screening survey (if alternative funding has been applied for, secured, or is anticipated)
 - Large footfall or public visibility

Metric B: Deliverability of a project opportunity

5.16 Project deliverability was scored on a 5-point sliding scale based on:

- The stage of scope development
- Legal ownership of land / affected assets
- Number of landowners involved
- Public inconvenience / impact (e.g., digging up public roads / shutting public facilities)

5.17 In addition to the 5-point sliding scale, two additional points were available:

- One additional point was given if the answer to question 2 in the primary screening survey (*Has an investigation / scheme development study / initial assessment been completed - showing a way forward?*) was, ‘Yes’
- One additional point was given if the answer to question 7 in the primary screening survey (*Do you have a preference for the role Thames Water would play in this partnership?*) was either co-design, co-fund or co-deliver, as this indicates a more developed opportunity where partners have clear expectations of Thames Water

5.18 We applied a scale to assess how simple or complex a project is likely to be to deliver to help prioritise opportunities that had the greatest likelihood of delivering the anticipated environmental and societal benefits, see Table 5-1.

Scale	Complexity	Example of definition
1	Very complex	Uncertain ownership in a public area with no clear or agreed pathway to resolving drainage problem.
2	Complex	Design work needed to establish delivery plan. Land ownership not clear or crosses land owned by several owners. Likely public inconvenience greater than a mains replacement on a busy A road.
3	Achievable	Apparently clear single stakeholder ownership, a reasonably well-developed scope although with some remaining details to scope. Likely public inconvenience roughly equivalent to a mains replacement on a busy A road.
4	Clear	Established clear single stakeholder ownership, a well-developed scope, and no likely public inconvenience.
5	Simple	Clear Thames Water ownership, a well-developed scope, and no likely public inconvenience.

Table 5-1: Scale of project deliverability

Metric C: Benefit to customers and communities

5.19 Metric C aimed to determine the estimated number of properties, households, or businesses, that the opportunity would benefit. More points were available for the higher number of properties which would benefit from the opportunity.

Metric D: Benefit to the environment

5.20 Metric D determined how environmental improvements are likely to be, with an additional point available if the opportunity already has or will have had some funding approved by 2025, see Table 5-2. Potential partners were asked to add further details regarding funding, such as source and sum which would cover projected costs, if applicable. 50% or under

indicated that the environmental benefit might be unlikely to be delivered without our financial support.

Scale	Definition	Example of definition
1	Intangible but likely to contribute to wider reduction of existing environmental damage.	Removes a small amount of rainwater from going into a much larger combined drainage system.
2	Noticeable but localised or small scale	There is likely to be a reduction in existing environmental damage or potential environmental benefit, but it could be hard to measure, very localised or not apparently noticeable.
3	Clear, quantifiable benefit likely to be delivered	For example, the creation of new habitat, an improvement in river water quality or air quality.

Table 5-2: Benefit to the environment

Metric E: Benefit to drainage and wastewater services

5.21 Metric E considered the potential impact of each opportunity on our assets, such as:

- Relieving pressure on existing assets
- Improving their performance
- Reducing the frequency or severity of storm overflows, or
- Involving replacement of an area of ground, which is currently impermeable, with one that is permeable

Maturing our partnership opportunities

5.22 Figure 5-2 summarises the process of maturing our partnership opportunities and aligning them with our objectives for the DWMP. We will take forward partnership opportunities which strongly align with our DWMP objectives for inclusion in the PR24 or for future investment periods.

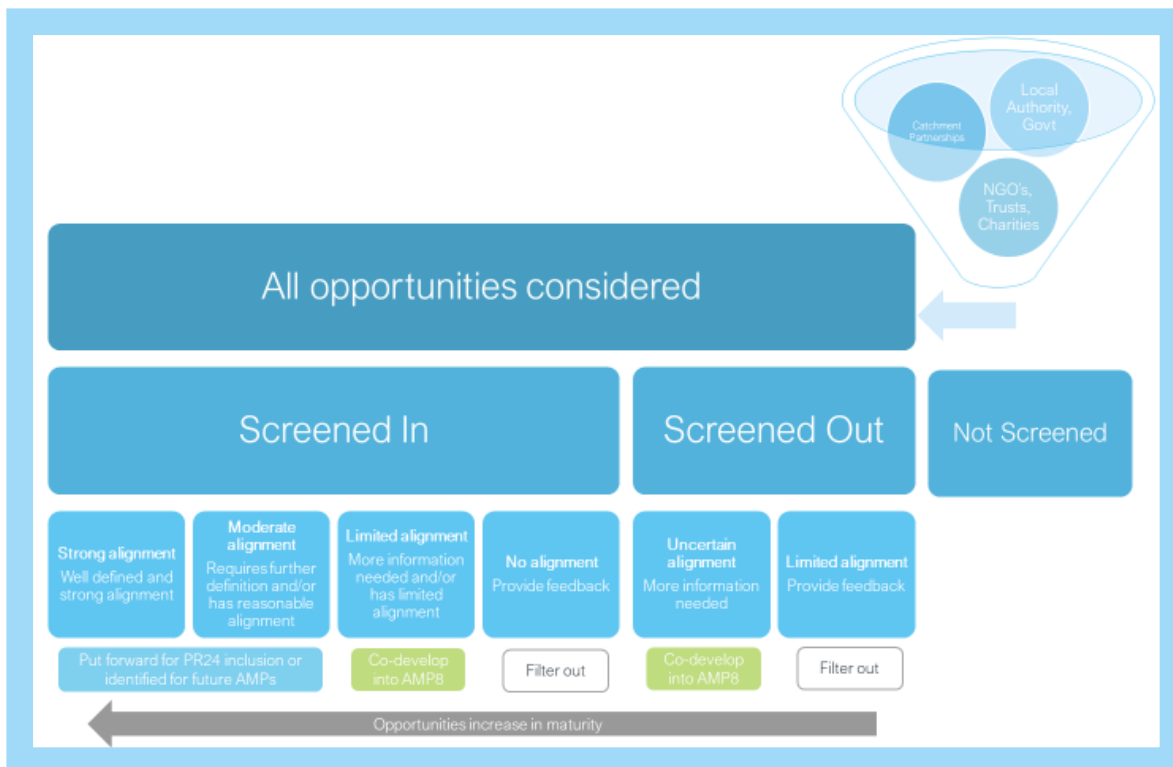


Figure 5-2 Maturing our partnership opportunities

6 Our planned approach to partnership working

- 6.1 We are committed to taking a catchment-based perspective in how we work. This approach will help us identify shared challenges and opportunities more easily and make the task of co-creating and co-delivering solutions more effective and sustainable.
- 6.2 The benefits of partnership working for the DWMP are:
- Unlock capacity – by focusing on areas where we know our existing sewer systems have lower capacity
 - Learn from others – by collaborating with those who are already improving the streets and places where we live, so we can achieve mutual benefits through common means
 - Generate value for the environment and the community – by improving flooding resilience to create long-term stewardship of the environment and deliver social good for communities
 - Adapt quickly to a changing world – by monitoring and responding to changes to maximise opportunities to deliver shared goals

Partnership Opportunity Database

- 6.3 We will continue to maintain the Partnership Opportunity Database as a single-source repository of all opportunities and as the core of our partnership engagement to maximise opportunities to develop solutions in collaboration with stakeholders. Regular reviews of these opportunities will allow us to track projects and identify gaps. We will update the database as solutions in the DWMP are delivered and new opportunities present themselves. In London, we will explore how the database could be supported by the GLA's Infrastructure Mapping Application (IMA)⁴, which is an interactive web-based mapping tool displaying growth and development data, future infrastructure investment data, and contextual information relating to growth and infrastructure.
- 6.4 Whilst we have not contacted all potential partners of the 80 opportunities, due to time constraints, as Cycle 2 begins, we will continue to explore these partnership opportunities in greater detail with potential partners such as investigating ways for co-funding and access to funds from outside sources.
- 6.5 Our dedicated DWMP inbox will continue to be available for new opportunities to be brought to our attention, recorded in the database and channelled for screening and assessment. We will also encourage identification of new opportunities through our stakeholder engagement activities with our Level 2 and Level 3 stakeholders. Our updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the next DWMP cycle includes early dialogue with interested parties, particularly around partnership schemes, which will maximise opportunities to work on solutions together.
- 6.6 We will continue with the systematic approach of assessing partnership opportunities using the robust scoring methodology to underpin a prioritisation assessment of identified opportunities. The proposed approach retains flexibility and agility to respond to future changes in partnership approaches that may impact on deliverability. By their definition,

⁴ <https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/better-infrastructure/data-and-innovation-tools/infrastructure-mapping-application>

potential schemes are delivered in partnership, and we do not have overall control of the physical, financial, or political delivery of projects, which may be subject to changes within stakeholder organisations, multi-organisational arrangements, policy and legislation.

Data sharing

- 6.7 At the start of consultation of the draft DWMP we launched two portals - our customer portal⁵ (available to all) and our practitioners' portal (available to our Level 1 and Level 2 stakeholders on request).
- 6.8 The purpose of the customer portal is to make the findings of the DWMP more accessible through providing maps which show forecasted risks up to 2050 across a range of metrics such as internal flooding, pollution, sewer collapses, risk of sewer flooding in a 1 in 50-year storm, storm overflow performance, sewage treatment works compliance and areas at risk of sewer flooding.
- 6.9 The practitioners' portal features an ArcGIS Web Application exclusively for our Level 1 and Level 2 stakeholders to access and view all DWMP data outputs including Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS), Baseline Risk And Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA) (National and Detailed), BRAVA workshop outputs and Optioneering. It is a user-friendly web-based app designed to be accessible to all without the need for specialist software installation.
- 6.10 The GIS practitioners' portal has been updated and enhanced in line with the release of our final DWMP. We have worked with stakeholders to share risk data, and these have been captured on our portal as a resource to support the development of future partnership opportunities. The portal has:
- Enabled our stakeholders to view and interrogate DWMP data in their own time, rather than restricted time periods in sessions or workshops
 - Offered stakeholder-relevant and detailed data down to Level 3 granularity, with full and clear view of a catchment's progression through the DWMP
 - Allowed users to view and compare DWMP data against their own and other environmental data, such as risk of flooding from surface water extents, as well as boundary data including river basins, catchment partnerships, LLFA areas and more.
- 6.11 We have a bilateral confidential data agreement that is fully compliant with the Data Protection Act that we use to share confidential property-level flood risk data with partners.
- 6.12 We have replicated the near real-time data for storm overflows from January 2023 on our practitioners' portal. We expect to release more of our datasets in the coming months such as surface water modelling and historic flood issue data which may assist scheme identification and prioritisation.
- 6.13 Whilst this is a strategic plan, we have mapped the final DWMP at catchment/risk level. Access to sewage records is available through our normal course of business enquiry (Environmental Information Request) and we will continue to provide this service.

⁵ <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/201050209c7a4658a1c2265aa4411375>

Partnership project funding

6.14 For the final DWMP, we asked partners for their view on funding for the mature schemes that were added to the Ofwat Data Tables⁶ on partnership opportunities. We recognise that the proposed opportunities are at different levels of development and therefore have varying levels of cost certainty. It is challenging to forecast where funds will be sourced from for schemes when costs are still uncertain. Where available, the data has been populated in the tables. We anticipate that over time partnership projects will mature so we can define the proportion of the flooding investment that can be met by co-funding.

Opportunity to collaborate with Environment Agency's Flood Defence Grant-in-Aid

6.15 We completed an independent analysis on the proximity of properties that this DWMP proposes to resolve to the EA 1 in 30-year rainfall return period surface water flood polygons for London, summarised in Table 6-1. This shows the percentage of properties proposed for flood risk reduction in our preferred plan that lie within 50 meters of an EA surface water flood location.

⁶ <https://www.thameswater.co.uk/media-library/home/about-us/regulation/drainage-and-wastewater/data-tables.xlsx>

Catchment	Risk Zone	% of properties at reduced flooding risk
Beddington	1	62%
	2	56%
	3	86%
	4	57%
Beckton	1	42%
	2	77%
	3	41%
	4	66%
Crossness	1	63%
	2	62%
	3	73%
	4	78%
	5	74%
	6	52%
Deephams		56%
Hogsmill	1	55%
	2	64%
	3	53%
	4	59%
Long Reach	2	74%
	3	67%
	4	80%
Mogden	2	60%
	3	80%
	4	67%
	5	59%
	6	57%
	7	64%
Riverside	1	50%
	2	84%
	3	60%
	4	80%
	5	63%

Table 6-1 Properties proximity to surface water flood risk polygons

6.16 Within Beddington Risk Zone 3, for example, 86% of the properties that will no longer be at risk once this DWMP is delivered are within 50 metres of surface water flood risk. For London the average is 64%.

- 6.17 There is an existing funding stream for surface water flooding from the Environment Agency through flood and coastal erosion risk management (FCERM) where Grant In Aid (GIA) funding can be applied for⁷. Risk Management Agencies (RMAs) including LLFAs use this funding stream to investigate and address surface water flood risk. As locations for sewer flooding and surface water flooding are often in very close proximity the opportunity to collaborate and co-deliver a scheme funded by both GIA and a Thames Water contribution appears promising.

Support for partners to develop and submit applications

- 6.18 You said that at present, stakeholders come to us to apply for funding, but this could be reversed, where we approach stakeholders as a partnership lead. We also received feedback that you would welcome a two-stage funding process where stakeholders received financial support in developing their initial proposal to put forward to us. You highlighted the limited capacity and resources of stakeholder organisations to support a significant amount of partnership schemes (i.e., SuDS) alongside statutory responsibilities and suggested that guidance is provided to RMAs to support the partnership working process e.g., applying for grants, expert information.
- 6.19 Up to 2025, our funding for partnership opportunities (excluding Smarter Water Catchments) is committed. The level of investment and opportunities to deliver co-created schemes will ultimately be determined by the outcome of the PR24 business planning process. We are proposing to include an allowance to co-deliver schemes and develop a funding structure that meets our regulatory commitments.
- 6.20 To facilitate the call for opportunities to deliver our DWMP objectives, we propose to follow the same approach we adopted for our AMP7 Surface Water Management Plan, where we invited project partners to apply for funding of surface water management projects. This was supported by a series of webinars, where we answered queries to support project development and guided potential partners on the application process.

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-projects-and-funding>



7 Partnership working opportunities included in this cycle

- 7.1 A total of 271 potential partnership opportunities are listed and documented in our Partnership Opportunity Database. We have screened and scored 80 partnership opportunities (as of 10 March 2023) which strongly align with our DWMP objectives and can be considered for inclusion in PR24 and for future investment periods. From the 80 opportunities screened and scored, a final list of 71 partnership opportunities are presented in this document and our data table submission following a final revision.
- 7.2 Table 7-1 lists the 69 opportunities which have passed primary screening and secondary scoring. All remaining partnership opportunities on the database will require further engagement with stakeholders to complete another iteration of primary screening and secondary scoring.



Opportunity	CSP region	Type	Partner Organisation(s)
New Spitalfield Market site	Beckton	Other/Developing Masterplan and deculverting	London Borough of Waltham Forest
Earls Court Area	Beckton	SuDS	Hammersmith and Fulham, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Holland Road	Beckton	SuDS	Hammersmith and Fulham, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Leyton Sixth Form College	Beckton	SuDS	London Borough of Waltham Forest, Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee
South and West Hampstead Cluster	Beckton	SuDS	Environment Agency, Resident Groups, Transport Agencies
Fairhazel Gardens and Goldhurst Terrace	Beckton	SuDS	London Borough of Camden
Willesden Green and Chamberlayne Road	Beckton	SuDS	London Borough of Brent
Cross Lanes - Priory Park Flood Alleviation Scheme	Beckton	Storage	London Borough of Haringey
Westwood Recreation Ground – Environmental Improvement Scheme	Beckton	Other/Wetland and river restoration	London Borough of Redbridge
Junction of Osbaldeston Road with Northwold Road	Beckton	Other/Undefined	London Borough of Hackney, Transport for London
Junction of A10 (Stamford Hill) with Cazenove Road	Beckton	Other/Undefined	London Borough of Hackney, Transport for London, Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee



Opportunity	CSP region	Type	Partner Organisation(s)
Chesham Scheme	Central Bedfordshire, et al ⁸	Other/SuDS/NFM	Buckinghamshire County Council, Colne Catchment Partnership
Farnham Common (Farnham Royal)	Central Bedfordshire, et al	Surface water separation/ SuDS/NFM	Buckinghamshire County Council
Chalfont St Peter and St Giles - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme (FCRIP)	Central Bedfordshire, et al	Other/ SuDS/NFM	Buckinghamshire County Council, Colne Catchment Partnership
Ickford Village	Central Bedfordshire, et al	Surface water separation	Buckinghamshire County Council, River Thame Catchment Partnership
Smarter flood resilience -sponge catchments for people and nature - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme (FCRIP)	Central Bedfordshire, et al	SuDS	Slough Borough Council, Buckinghamshire County Council, Environment Agency, The Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, Thames21, National Flood Forum, Mayflower Smart City Platform
West Marlow	Central Bedfordshire, et al	SuDS	Buckinghamshire County Council
SuDS in Schools - Warden Hill Junior School	Central Bedfordshire, et al	SuDS	Luton Borough Council, Department for Education, Environment Agency
Kingsway Rainwater Gardens, Blackwater	West Berkshire, et al ⁹	SuDS/ Property Level Protection	Hart District Council, Loddon Catchment Partnership
Central and South Aldershot	West Berkshire, et al	SuDS	Hampshire County Council, Loddon Catchment Partnership
Manor Park Flood Alleviation Scheme	West Berkshire, et al	Storage	Hampshire County Council, Rushmore Borough Council

⁸ Central Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Slough and Luton

⁹ West Berkshire, Reading, Wokingham, Bracknell Forest, Windsor and Maidenhead, Hampshire and West Sussex



Opportunity	CSP region	Type	Partner Organisation(s)
Newbury Town Centre	West Berkshire, et al	SuDS	West Berkshire Council, Kennet Catchment Partnership
Kennet Meadows (Southcote Biodiversity Area)	West Berkshire, et al	Other/NFM	Reading Borough Council, Kennet Catchment Partnership
Fleet Flood Alleviation Scheme	West Berkshire, et al	Storage	Hampshire County Council, Hart District Council
Raynes Park	Crossness	SuDS	London Borough of Merton
Southfield Grid	Crossness	SuDS	London Borough of Merton
Queenstown Road / Robertson Street	Crossness	SuDS	London Borough of Wandsworth
Sydenham Wells Park	Crossness	Other / SuDS / NFM	Lewisham Borough Council
Southwark, Camberwell Road SuDS	Crossness	SuDS	London Borough of Southwark
Animating America Street	Crossness	SuDS	Better Bankside
Verdant Lane	Crossness	Other/Asset Improvement	London Borough of Lewisham
Tooting Bec Common	Crossness	Storage	London Borough of Wandsworth
Enfield SuDS	Deephams	SuDS	London Borough of Enfield
Chestnuts Park Rainscape Masterplan	Deephams	Storage	London Borough of Haringey
Friary Park SuDS	Deephams	SuDS	London Borough of Barnet
Lower Sheering	Essex & Thurrock	Other / NFM	Essex County Council
Hatfield	Hertfordshire	Surface water separation/ Property level protection	Hertfordshire County Council



Opportunity	CSP region	Type	Partner Organisation(s)
Chapel Lane, Long Marston	Hertfordshire	Surface water separation	Hertfordshire County Council, East Dacorum Borough Council, National Highways
Bishops Stortford – Benhooks Avenue and Potter Street/South Street	Hertfordshire	Other/ Property level protection	East Hertfordshire Borough Council, Hertfordshire County Council, National Highways
Rye House/Hoddesdon	Hertfordshire	Other/ Property level protection	Hertfordshire County Council, Borough of Broxbourne Council, Highways Agency
Groundwater Recharge in the Cray	Long Reach	SuDS	Thames21, South East Rivers Trust
Lessness Heath Culverted Watercourses	Long Reach	Other / Property Level Protection/ Asset Improvement/ SuDS	London Borough of Bexley
Silk Stream Flood Resilience - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme (FCRIP)	Mogden	SuDS	Barnet Council, Harrow Council
Roxbourne Park	Mogden	SuDS	London Borough of Hillingdon, Harrow Council
Joel Street Ditch	Mogden	SuDS	London Borough of Hillingdon
Deculverting the Yeading Brook	Mogden	Other / Deculverting	London Borough of Hillingdon
Byron Recreation Ground, Harrow	Mogden	Storage	London Borough of Harrow
Ruislip Manor Blue-Green Infrastructure	Mogden	SuDS	London Borough of Hillingdon
Marlow Crescent	Mogden	Surface water separation	London Borough of Richmond
Beverley Brook catchment - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme (FCRIP)	Mogden	SuDS / NFM	London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, Wildlife and Wetland Trust, Barnes Common



Opportunity	CSP region	Type	Partner Organisation(s)
Floodplain restoration and NFM on River Coln at Fairford	Oxfordshire et al ¹⁰	Other/ NFM	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group South West
Bourton on the Water	Oxfordshire et al	Asset improvement	Gloucestershire County Council, Windrush Catchment Partnership
River Churn NFM	Oxfordshire et al	Other/NFM	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group South West
Upper Coln NFM	Oxfordshire et al	Other/NFM	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group South West
Lye Valley catchment flow reduction	Oxfordshire et al	Other/NFM	Oxford City Council
Florence Park Road	Oxfordshire et al	SuDS	Oxfordshire County Council
Florence Park/Headington	Oxfordshire et al	Surface water separation	Oxford City Council
Moreton-In-Marsh NFM	Oxfordshire et al	Other/NFM	Wild Oxfordshire, Cotswold District Council, Gloucestershire County Council, Environment Agency
Wanborough STW and Lower Wanborough Marsh	Oxfordshire et al	SuDS / NFM	Swindon Borough Council, The Upper Thames Catchment Partnership
Barking Town Centre SuDS, East London	Riverside	SuDS	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, Environment Agency, Transport agencies
Ravensbourne Catchment, Havering	Riverside	SuDS	London Borough of Havering
Wantz River	Riverside	Other / Deculverting	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Gallows Corner	Riverside	SuDS	London Borough of Havering
Beddington Catchment FAS	Beddington & Hogsmill	Storage	London Borough of Sutton

¹⁰ Oxfordshire, Swindon, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire



Opportunity	CSP region	Type	Partner Organisation(s)
Latchmere Park	Beddington & Hogsmill	SuDS	London Borough of Kingston
Purley Oaks Station	Beddington & Hogsmill	SuDS	London Borough of Croydon
King George's Field	Beddington & Hogsmill	Surface water separation	London Borough of Kingston
Caterham on the Hill	Surrey	SuDS	Surrey County Council, London Borough of Croydon, Tandridge District Council, Environment Agency, Flood Action Group
Sanway Flood Alleviation Scheme	Surrey	Storage	Environment Agency
Brooklands Flood Alleviation Scheme	Surrey	Other / NFM	Environment Agency
Addlestone Bourne Catchment Flood Alleviation scheme	Surrey	Other / NFM	Environment Agency

Table 7-1 Opportunities which have passed through primary screening and secondary scoring

8 Conclusions

- 8.1 Our stakeholders told us that collaboration and partnership working are key to delivering our ambitions and the objectives of the DWMP. In addition, this approach will help achieve multiple benefits for our customers and the environment, broaden and deepen our knowledge and understanding around the issues which pose a barrier to partnership working and identify opportunities across our region through better data sharing.
- 8.2 Through developing our partnership working, from an initial 271 opportunities we have screened and scored 80 partnership opportunities (as of 10 March 2023) which strongly align with our DWMP objectives and can be considered for inclusion in PR24 and for future investment periods. From the 80 opportunities screened and scored, a final list of 71 partnership opportunities are presented in this document and our data table submission following a final revision.
- 8.3 We will continue to work with our stakeholders to develop the exciting project opportunities identified. We value our continued working with stakeholders on partnership projects, customer and practitioner portals for online access and further consultation as we move into the next cycle of the DWMP. We would like to reassure our stakeholders that we want to continue our engagement with them, maintaining the relationships we made during the development of the plan beyond its publication and help flourish new ones.
- 8.4 We recognise the importance of being a water and wastewater provider to over 15 million customers. However, feedback received during the consultation and throughout the whole DWMP process identified a greater need for flexibility for our stakeholders' interests and geographies. It is our ambition to continue progressing towards a catchment-based organisation and, in doing so, it will allow more effective local-level conversations with our stakeholders.
- 8.5 This is by no means the end of the road for our stakeholder engagement when it comes to our plan and partnership working opportunities. Our dedicated DWMP inbox will continue to be monitored and our partnership opportunities database will continue to be updated where required. Further engagement with our stakeholders is planned to take place to enhance and strengthen partnership working especially, as we progress into developing our next DWMP.

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.
fDWMP	The final version of the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan, to be published in May 2023.
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	<p>Category 1 incidents have a serious, extensive or persistent impact on the environment, people or property.</p> <p>Category 2 incidents have a lesser, yet significant, impact.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Further Ofwat guidance available here: WatCoPerfEPAMethodology v3-Nov-2017-Final.pdf (ofwat.gov.uk)</p>
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	<p>External flooding occurs within the curtilage of a property due to hydraulic sewer overload.</p> <p>Further Ofwat guidance available here: Reporting-guidance-sewer-flooding.pdf (ofwat.gov.uk)</p>
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	<p>Flooding which enters a building or passes below a suspended floor caused by flow from a sewer.</p> <p>Further Ofwat guidance available here: Reporting-guidance-sewer-flooding.pdf (ofwat.gov.uk)</p>
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	<p>Every five years, water companies set out their plans for what they'll deliver and how much they'll charge customers¹¹. Their plans over the next five years should include how they will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>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.</p>
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 Act 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.

This document reflects our DWMP 2025-2050 as published in May 2023.

