

Catchment Strategic Plan

Part of our Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP)

Co-creating resilient wastewater catchments

A long-term Strategic Plan for **Oxfordshire, Swindon, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire**



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Foreword



Thames Water has been making considerable progress to bring to fruition their drainage and wastewater management plan (DWMP). The DWMP vision is to co-create a 25-year plan

for drainage and wastewater that benefits communities and the natural environment in London and the Thames Valley. We can all agree that planning to adapt to the growing critical pressures facing the water industry, such as climate change, a growing population and urbanisation, is of paramount importance and it has been very good to see that these challenges have been faced head on in the development of this plan.

Thames Water's commitment to achieve the DWMP vision through a collaborative process is one of the most important and admirable themes of this plan. Working alongside stakeholders and customers, including the Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee, ensures that the plan is reflective of our combined views and optimises overall efficacy and acceptability.

I have thoroughly enjoyed being part of this process and have been impressed by the extent of engagement that Thames Water has managed to undertake despite the challenging conditions of the coronavirus pandemic. As a result, I believe that the DWMP offers a significant step forward in planning for drainage and wastewater in our region.

Of course, the real changes will only happen once the plan is implemented on the ground, but the joined-up work and co-creation of the DWMP plan so far promises significant improvements for customers, communities and the natural environment across London and the Thames Valley. Continued focus on maintaining a tight relationship with all stakeholders is essential in moving forward to ensure Thames Water reaches their ambitious goals.

Professor Robert Van de Noort
Chair, Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee



Preface

Our DWMP progress and enhancements since our draft plan

We're proud of our first DWMP, and encouraged by the level of positive feedback we've received. By engaging and working collaboratively with around 2,000 of our customers and stakeholders, we've been able to deepen our shared understanding as well as develop new ways to approach drainage and wastewater management across our region.

We'd like to say a big thank you to everyone who got involved and collaborated with us in the development of our shared plan. We're really happy it's having a positive impact already, and encouraged by the shared benefits we can deliver in the future as we continue to move forward together.

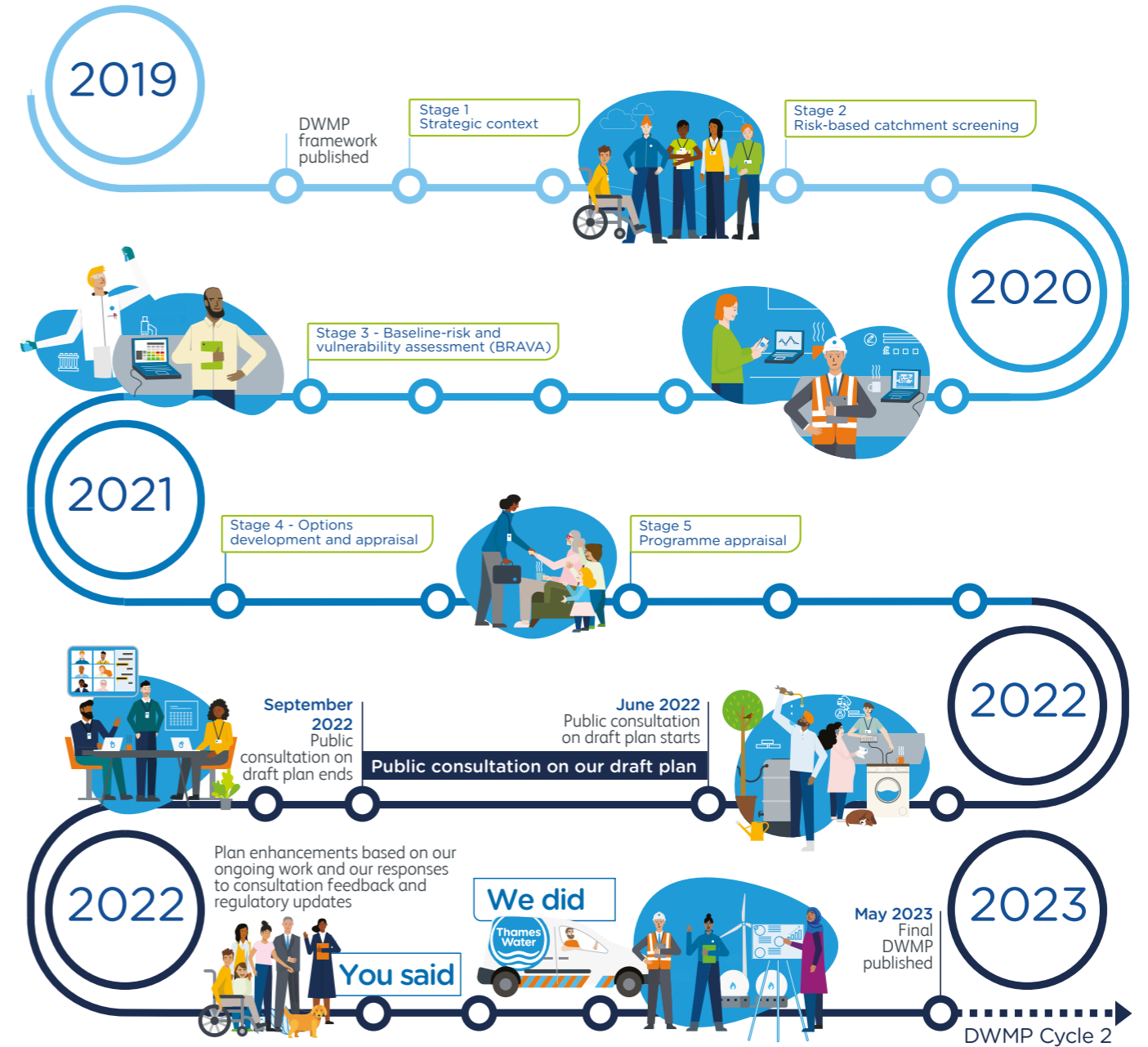
Our plan aligns with wider industry strategic plans and delivery programmes, such as the Water Industry National Environment Programme (WINEP) and the Long-Term Delivery Strategy (LTDS), and we'll make sure it continues to do so as we tackle current pressures and future challenges.

Over the past four years, we've developed, tested and enhanced our DWMP by engaging with customers and stakeholders and working with their valuable input and feedback to create a final plan we can all support. It's been almost a year since we first published our draft DWMP, and we've made some great progress since then. As customer and stakeholder requirements have evolved over time, our plan has evolved too.

We've enhanced our adaptive planning to increase the resilience of our final DWMP. We've also been testing its sensitivity against a range of alternative plans, risks and uncertainties to make sure our final plan is flexible to different potential futures. This approach will help us to make more proactive, adaptable and informed choices over time. It will also make sure that our interventions are set up for the future and can add the best value while providing ongoing opportunities for us to develop innovative solutions and ways of working.

The rest of this document summarises our final plan for this specific Catchment Strategic Plan (CSP) area, including the progress we've made from draft to final. We look forward to building on this progress and our collaborative approach as we implement our shared plan and evolve into DWMP Cycle 2.

DWMP Cycle 1



Preface

What you told us about the draft DWMP for our region

We published our draft DWMP for public consultation in June 2022, and asked our customers and stakeholders for their feedback on it. We received around 1,400 responses from a wide range of local, regional and national stakeholder groups, including responses from every CSP area across our region.

We received lots of positive comments on the quality and ambition of our draft plan as well as useful ideas for making our final DWMP even stronger.

The consultation feedback had six main themes, as outlined below. We've listened carefully and responded wherever possible within our final plan*.

This valuable feedback has further enhanced our DWMP and will help our customers, communities and the natural environment in our region to thrive now and in the future.

You said

You supported

- Our preferred plan with the majority of our customers and stakeholders agreeing with this choice
- Our proposed solution types from nature-based solutions to using the latest technologies to increase capacity in our sewer system
- Our partnership-working approach with our 200+ local authorities, organisations, action groups, catchment partnerships and national stakeholders

You challenged

- Our targets – you wanted amendments or some new ones to be added
- Our programme – you wanted quicker delivery in certain areas and were concerned about such an ambitious SuDS plan
- The cost – you were worried about the impact on customer bills

You offered ideas for

- New or amended solutions that we could consider including in our preferred plan
- Maximising the benefits of our preferred plan's positive outcomes
- Enhancements to our stakeholder engagement approach and ongoing activities











You wanted more details on

- The resilience of our assets to flooding and power outage
- How our plan will be funded - by business-as-usual activities (base funding) or enhancement funds
- Adaptive planning scenarios to evidence how our plan could adapt to future influencing factors such as climate change


Feedback themes


 Protecting the environment <small>Level of ambition and pace of delivery</small>	 Evidencing best value <small>Affordability and bill impact</small>	 Delivering the plan <small>Solutions and deliverability of the plan</small>	 Enhancing the plan <small>Technical clarifications and ease of navigation</small>	 Working together <small>Collaboration to achieve multiple benefits</small>	 Valuing your input <small>Stakeholder engagement</small>
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We did We've used as much of your feedback as we could, together with the progress from our ongoing DWMP work and our responses to regulatory updates, to enhance our final plan including in the following ways:

 More ambitious storm overflow target delivery to help protect the environment	 Increased evidencing around best value and justification for our preferred plan	 Increased alignment of DWMP to other strategies and delivery plans	 Increased number of proposed solutions	 Rewritten and restructured parts of the documents to be clearer and more accessible	 More detailed content throughout, especially on strengthening partnership working and stakeholder engagement
 Additional future scenario testing	 Increased balancing of risk, ambition and deliverability	 Earlier planned implementations	 New dedicated technical appendices		

* Some 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.

 This document focuses on the progress and updates we've made in our final DWMP for this specific CSP area.

 Find out more about how we've addressed the wider consultation feedback in our [You said, We did](#) Technical appendix.

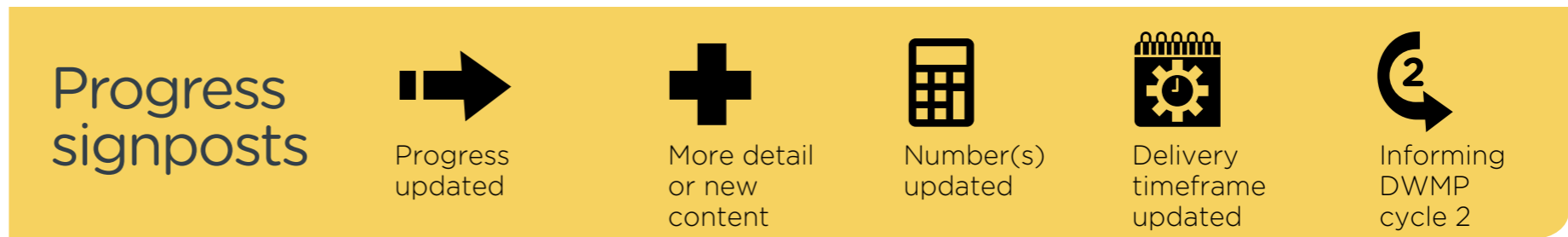
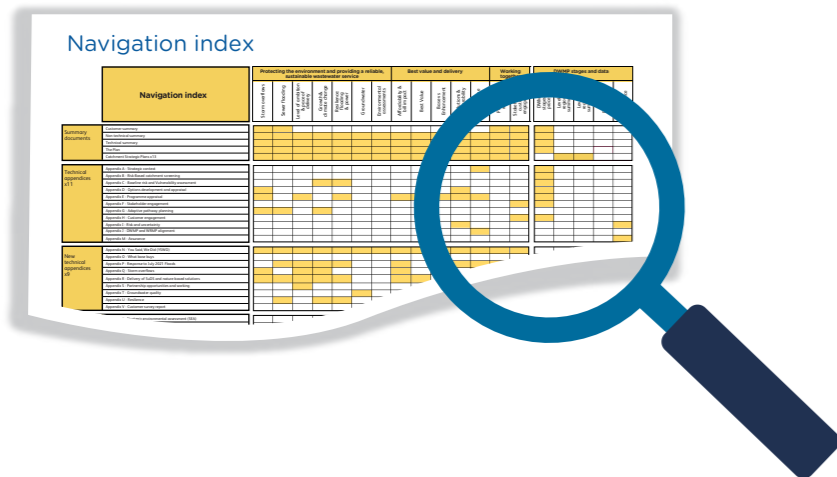
Preface

Navigating the final DWMP for our region

We've enhanced our final DWMP since we published it as a draft for public consultation in June 2022, and we want to make it easy for you to see what's changed.

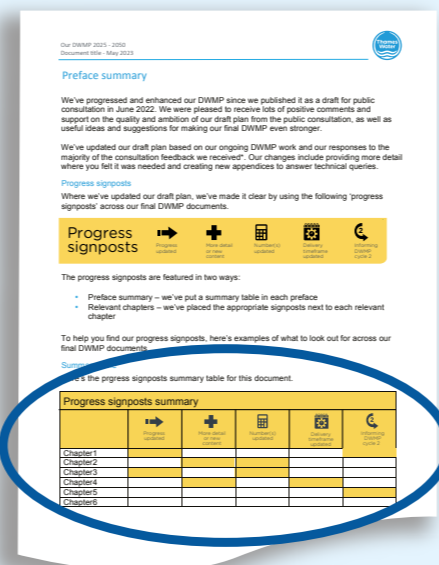
You can spot all the places we've updated our draft plan with our 'progress signposts', which we've used across all our final DWMP documents. Here's where they'll be:

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



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

Preface summaries



Relevant chapters



If you need help navigating our final DWMP and locating key content, you can find a Navigation index at the back of this document.

Catchment strategic plan glossary

Term	Definition
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.
Baseline Risk And Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA)	Following Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) detailed risk assessments on those catchments where we believed there was an adverse risk to performance over time, we modelled their performance for future epochs (2020, 2035 and 2050).
Combined Sewer	A combined sewer is a sewer designed to carry both wastewater and surface water from domestic and/or industrial sources to a treatment works in a single pipe.
Dry Weather Flow (DWF)	Dry Weather Flow (DWF) is the average daily flow to a Sewage Treatment Works (STW) during a period without rain.
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 guidance available here .
Event Duration Monitoring (EDM)	Event Duration Monitoring measures the frequency and duration of storm discharges to the environment from storm overflows.
Foul Sewer	A foul sewer is designed to carry domestic or commercial wastewater to a sewage works for treatment. Typically, it takes from sources including toilets, baths, showers, kitchen sinks, washing machines and dishwashers from residential and commercial premises.
Hydraulic Overload	When a sewer or system is unable to cope with a high flow.
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.

Term	Definition
L3 Catchment (Tactical Planning Unit)	Geographical area in which a wastewater network drains to a single sewage treatment works. 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 watercourse.
Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs)	LLFAs are Risk Management Authorities as defined by the Flood and Water Management Act. They have statutory duties with respect to flood risk management, investigating flooding and the compilation of surface water management plans.
Risk Based Catchment 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.
Sewage Treatment Works (STW)	A Sewage Treatment Works is a site where wastewater is received and treated to a standard legally agreed with the Environment Agency before it is released back into the environment.
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 waterbody, land area or alternative drainage system.
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 for surface runoff that mimic natural drainage regimes and provide an alternative to a network of pipes and sewers.
Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (TRFCC) Area	Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (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.

Introduction

Since 2019, we've been working with you, our stakeholders, to develop our first long-term strategy for wastewater and drainage issues within the Oxfordshire, Swindon, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (TRFCC) area.

We're developing a strategy for the next 25 years to meet future challenges such as climate change, population growth and urban creep which could impact the sewerage and drainage systems in our region.

We want to make sure we increase the resilience of our sewerage and drainage assets and network so that we can protect our customers, communities, and the environment from the impacts of these challenges.

This long-term strategic plan outlines our shared vision for the future and details how, through working together, we can improve and enhance our wastewater and surface water services in this TRFCC area to achieve the following ambitious goals:

In this document we'll explain:

- How we've worked in partnership to develop our strategic plan
- Our predictions of the future challenges we face in this region
- How this plan is expected to address these challenges and who else needs to be involved
- Our shared strategy for maintaining the safe and reliable delivery of wastewater and surface water services in the long-term

treatment works site and, where present, surface water sewerage. In this document we summarise our longterm plan for this TRFCC area (L2) and provide links to allow readers to drill down into our catchment-level plans (L3). If you want to contact us or want to find out more about our DWMP and the set of documents it comprises, please click on the following links:

DWMP@thameswater.co.uk

This TRFCC area covers 167 wastewater catchments with networks draining to a single

Our Goals

Stop internal and external property sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm event (2% probability in any given year) where possible

Eliminate harm from storm overflows - no more than an average of 10 discharges per annum by 2045 at overflow locations

Enhancing resilience at our sewage treatment works to ensure 100% permit compliance and protect river water quality

Links to the components of our DWMP

DWMP Framework

Our DWMP

The Plan




DWMP portal

Strategic Context

Technical Summary

Technical Appendices

Non-Technical Summary

Theme		How we will measure performance			
	Environment	Sewage treatment works quality compliance The ability of Sewage Treatment Works (STW) to treat and release treated sewage in line with the consented discharge permit quality conditions.	Sewage treatment works DWF compliance The ability of STWs to treat and discharge treated sewage in compliance with the flow discharge permit Dry Weather Flow (DWF) conditions.	Risk of pollution incidents The risk of polluting the environment through uncontrolled escape of sewage (classed as Category 1 to 3 by the Environment Agency) arising from either network or treatment sites.	Storm overflow performance The number of storm overflow discharges to the environment, both in the network and at the STWs.
	Property hydraulic sewer flooding	Internal hydraulic sewer flooding risk in a 1 in 30-year storm The risk of properties flooding internally as a result of hydraulic sewer overload.	External hydraulic sewer flooding risk in a 1 in 30-year storm The risk of sewer flooding to gardens and other land within the property curtilage as a result of hydraulic sewer overload.	Risk of hydraulic sewer flooding in a 1 in 50-year storm (resilience sewer flooding) The risk of residential properties experiencing sewer flooding as a result of hydraulic sewer overload based on a modelled assessment of the performance of our sewers in a storm that statistically occurs once every 50 years on average.	
	Asset health	Sewer collapses The risk of sewers collapsing or rising mains bursting that leads to a loss of / interruption to continued service.			

The Oxfordshire, Swindon, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire TRFCC area

This area encompasses the upper reaches of the River Thames and its tributaries, including the Evenlode, Windrush, Cherwell and Ray. It extends to the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) to the west and the North Wessex Downs AONB to the south and east.

The key towns in the region are Oxford and Swindon which have experienced significant development over the latter half of the past century. The River Windrush flows through the Cotswolds AONB and is a sensitive limestone stream. The catchment is designated a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) and two areas are designated as 'sensitive' under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive: they are Shifford Weir to Bablock Hythe and Bablock-Hythe to Evenlode.

This area is characterised by naturally high groundwater levels that affect the network so seasonal groundwater infiltration is experienced throughout the catchment.

The River Evenlode catchment is a trial Smarter Water Catchment plan location. We are working with the Evenlode Catchment Partnership to investigate and test catchment based opportunities in headwaters, floodplains, rural communities and urban communities. For further details please see [Co-creating a long-term plan for the River Evenlode catchment](#).

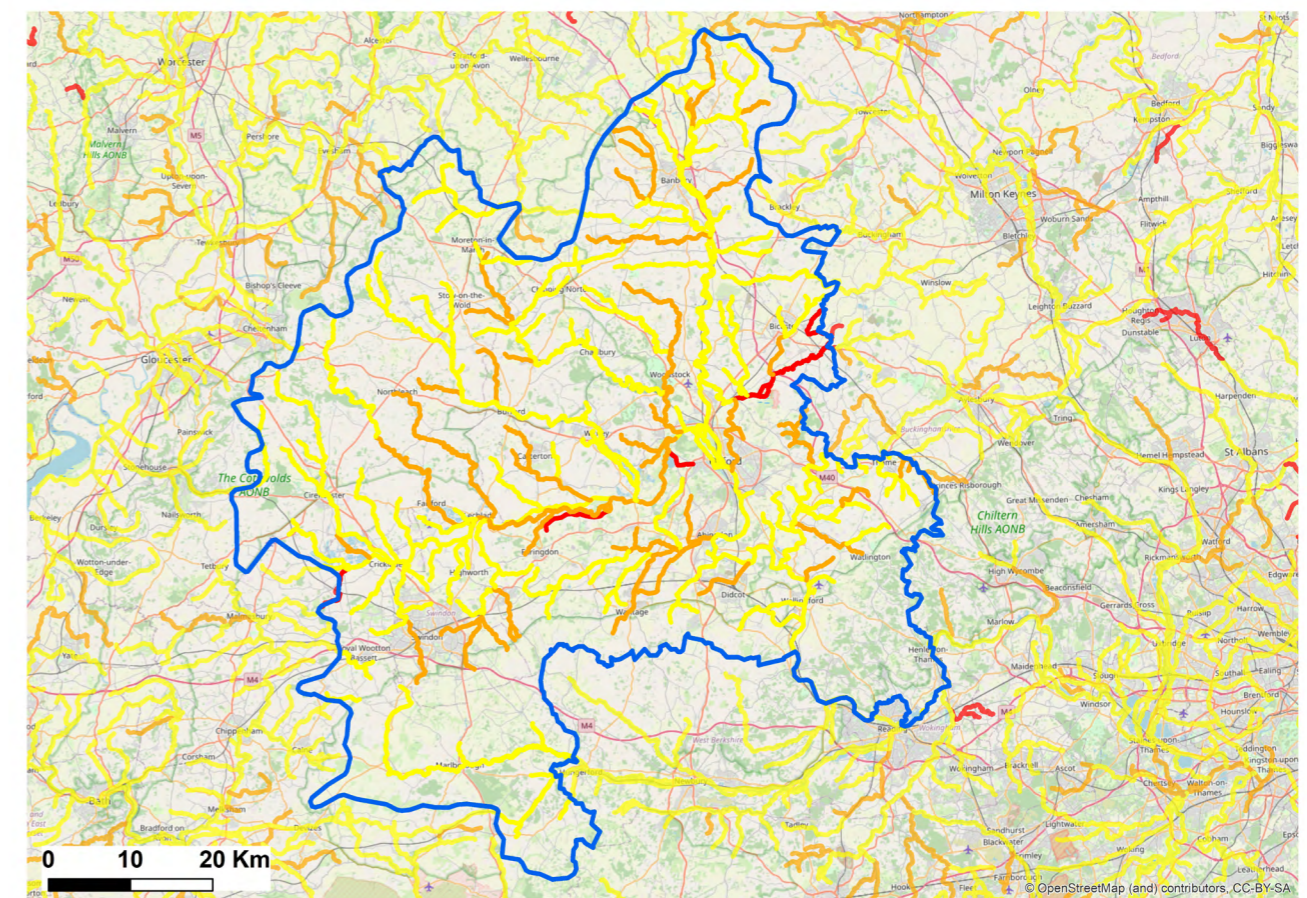
Our drainage and wastewater service needs to protect this unique area and support the growth ambitions of its communities.

Every day, our sewerage network in this TRFCC area manages the needs of 1.2 million customers. Our sewerage network consists of:

- 167 STWs and their associated networks
- An area covering 4,781 km²
- 9,713 km of sewers
- 1,067 pumping stations

The region mostly has separate sewer systems that convey wastewater and surface water from homes and businesses. Rainfall runoff from roofs is often collected by soakaways. Surface water sewers and highway drainage discharge directly into nearby watercourses.

The river water quality status in this region is generally moderate to poor as shown in the figure below.



L2 TRFCC Strategic Planning Area
Environment Agency WFD River Water Quality Status 2019

High Good Moderate Poor Bad

© OpenStreetMap contributors



Our co-creators

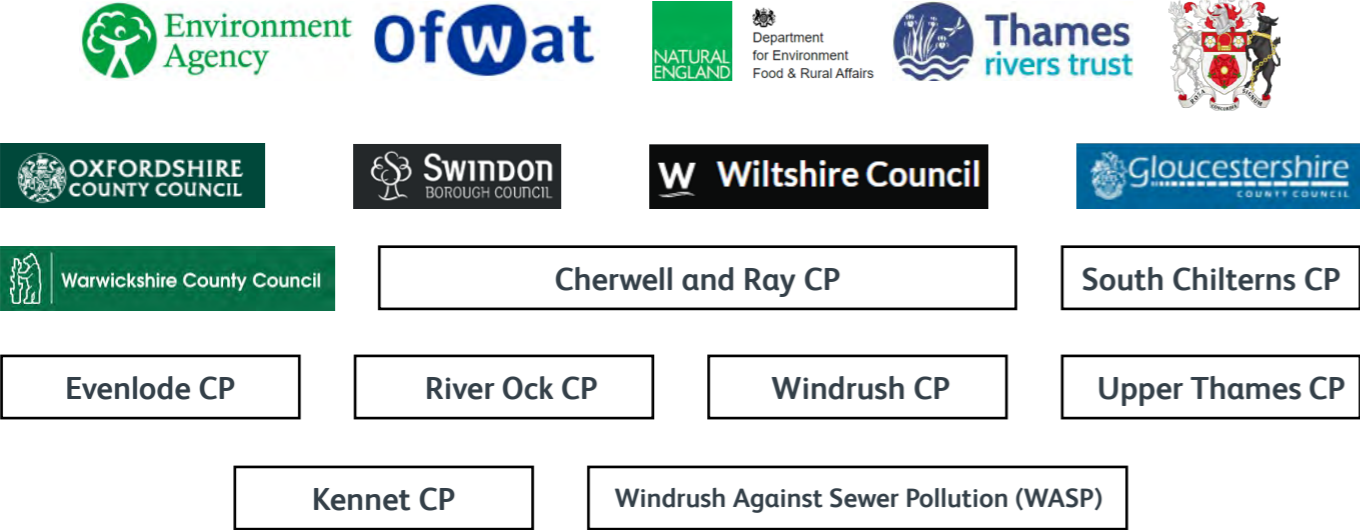
Who our stakeholders are

It's not possible for all the benefits identified in the DWMPs to be developed by water companies alone. They are led by water companies but created collaboratively with other organisations and groups that, with Thames Water have a shared responsibility and/or interest in drainage, flooding and environmental protection. Active engagement with these stakeholders is vital for the consultation, planning and refinement of our DWMP.

Since 2019, we've been working with a wide variety of stakeholders from across this region to understand the local issues and opportunities so that we could create a long-term plan that provides the best outcome for everyone.

In this region we've engaged and worked with stakeholders from the following organisations and groups:

Environment Agency, Ofwat, Natural England, Defra, Oxfordshire County Council, Swindon Borough Council, Wiltshire Council, Gloucestershire County Council, Warwickshire County Council, Thames Rivers Trust, Cherwell and Ray Catchment Partnership (CP), Evenlode CP, South Chilterns CP, River Ock CP, Windrush CP, Kennet CP, Upper Thames CP, Northamptonshire County Council and Windrush Against Sewer Pollution (WASP).



The stakeholder feedback we've received

To ensure our stakeholders' views have been considered and are a fundamental part of our final DWMP, we've carried out a variety of stakeholder engagement activities. From 2020 to 2022 much of the interaction was online due to coronavirus restrictions, but over the years they've included workshops, drop-in sessions, 1-2-1 calls, recorded webinar updates, newsletters, surveys, feedback forms as well as online discussions.

From our engagement throughout each of the DWMP framework stages we know that our stakeholders want our strategic plan to deliver the following things in this region (see quotes on the right). We've spoken to our stakeholders to identify their strategic management plans and policies that could interact with our DWMP. The strategic themes are displayed below and the following table records all of the plans and policies and how they align with the DWMP.

“ In some locations, like Cirencester where work on networks has been done already, the medium term plans could be brought forward. ”

“ At this stage targets seem good, but as always it comes down to implementation, further detail is required. Also, information on how far away from targets you currently are and how you plan to monitor success (i.e. any biological monitoring as a measure of success.) ”



Partners' policies

Management Plan	Key aspects that align with the DWMP
Local Flood Risk Management Strategies	
<u>Oxfordshire County Council, Local Flood Risk Management Strategy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim is to create a strategy to tackle local flood risks, involving flooding from surface water, ordinary watercourses and groundwater.
<u>Swindon Local Flood Risk Management Strategy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate incidents of significant flooding
<u>Wiltshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve knowledge regarding flood risk Improve protection from flooding Improve resilience to flooding Improve the environment Improve communications about flooding issues
<u>Gloucestershire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies how the council will work together with Risk Management Authorities (RMAs), other stakeholders, and local communities to manage flood risk from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses, whilst considering the linkages with other sources of flooding
<u>Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, Warwickshire County Council</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Develop, maintain, apply and monitor” a local flood risk management strategy (LFRMS)
<u>Northamptonshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community engagement Resilience The assessment of local flood risk Funding of measures Contribution to achieving environmental objectives How and when the flood risk management strategy it will be implemented

Management Plan	Key aspects that align with the DWMP
River Catchment Partnership Plans	
<u>River Thames Catchment Plan</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide a clear understanding of the challenges affecting the River Thames catchment, based on current evidence work out priorities for improvement – what needs doing and where, and to seek to deliver these improvements in a joined-up and cost-effective way (Aligns with DWMP)
<u>River Ock Catchment Partnership</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim is to work to protect and restore freshwater and wetland habitats, and manage the catchment to reduce flooding and diffuse pollution.
<u>Windrush Catchment Plan</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Our vision is that the Windrush catchment is clean and full of wildlife, managed sustainably and valued by all.”
<u>Evenlode Catchment Partnership</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring, data and evidence Biodiversity, habitat and landscape Natural flood management and resilience Education, access and recreation
<u>Cherwell and Ray Catchment Plan</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Our vision is that the Cherwell and Ray catchment is clean, healthy and full of wildlife, that it is enjoyed, valued, and managed sustainably by all for the long-term.”
<u>Upper Thames Action Plan Overview</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoring high quality and connected habitats Reducing foul water run-off Improving water and flood risk management
<u>Kennet Catchment Management Plan</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the main issues causing water bodies to fail to reach ‘good ecological status’ in the Kennet catchment Identifies projects to improve the ecology
<u>Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objectives of the strategy are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to set out the priority strategic infrastructure investment needed to support jobs and housing growth in Oxfordshire to shape and influence investment strategies and plans at a national, sub- regional and local level
Sustainability and Planning	
<u>Chalk Stream Restoration Strategy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced status for all chalk streams

Management Plan	Key aspects that align with the DWMP
Green/Blue Infrastructure Plans	
<u>A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Swindon 2010-2026</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presents a shared vision for the development of a strategic Green Infrastructure(GI), network across the Borough of Swindon and reaching to neighbouring areas • Highlights the means by which organisations, communities and partnerships, can work to create and sustain a fit for purpose GI network across the area
<u>A Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy for Wiltshire</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy focuses on the natural environment and how by creating a strong, well considered network of green and blue corridors and spaces we can support adaption and resilience to climate change, halt loss of and improve biodiversity and contribute to the health and wellbeing of our communities.
<u>Green Infrastructure Strategy, Joint Core Strategy (Gloucester, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision of this strategy is “every resident within the Joint Core Strategy area can within 300m (5 minutes walk time) access a GI corridor/asset. This corridor/asset will be multifunctional and link to the wider Green Infrastructure (GI) asset and ultimately to the strategic GI of the Cotswold AONB or the Severn and its washlands.”
<u>Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Sub-Regional Green Infrastructure Strategy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision statement of this strategy is that “A diverse and well-managed Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull GI network that underpins the quality of life for communities. This will be the result of a well connected, accessible and biodiversity resilient landscape, supporting economic growth, social health and climate change adaptation.”
<u>Oxford City Council, Green Spaces Strategy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision statement of this strategy is “To provide world-class parks and open spaces to enhance the quality of life of everyone living, visiting or working in Oxford.”
AONB Management Plans	
<u>Cotswolds AONB Management Plan</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision statement of this plan is “A distinctive, unique, accessible living landscape treasured for its diversity which is recognised by all for its wide open views, dry stone walls, intimate valleys, flower rich grasslands, ancient woodlands, dark skies, tranquillity, archaeology, historic and cultural heritage and distinctive Cotswold stone architecture.”
<u>Chilterns AONB Management Plan</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision of this plan is that the Chilterns will be cared for, forever and for everyone. A place where people are inspired by its distinctive natural beauty, space and tranquillity, to enjoy and care for the landscape. A place where natural beauty and cultural heritage is celebrated and enhanced. A place which gives space for nature to flourish and which provides us with the ingredients for healthy living, such as clean water, healthy soils and thriving wildlife. A place where communities live, work and breathe. A haven for people and wildlife.
<u>North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This plan presents an agreed agenda for the North Wessex Downs AONB for the next five-year period, 2019-2024. It sets out strategic objectives for AONB partners that are judged to be realistic and achievable during the plan period, and policies which support the long-term goals set out in the Vision Statement.

Management Plan	Key aspects that align with the DWMP
Surface Water Management Plans	
<u>Gloucestershire Surface Water Management Plans</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleviate flooding in Gloucestershire
<u>Surface Water Management Plan Methodology Report, Warwickshire County Council</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise flooding locations across Warwickshire
SuDS Design and Evaluation Guide	
<u>Oxford City Council SuDS Design and Evaluation Guide</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This guide promotes the idea of integrating SuDS into the fabric of development using the available landscape spaces as well as the construction profile of buildings. This approach provides more interesting surroundings, cost benefits, and simplified future maintenance.
Local Plans	
<u>Adopted Oxford Local Plan 2036</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to high quality green spaces • Have a network of open spaces rich in biodiversity offering multiple benefits to health and wellbeing through their social, environmental and recreational value

Issues today

The [initial risk-based screening](#) in this TRFCC area, published in December 2019, found that 77% of L3 catchments (99% of population served) were vulnerable to the risks of growth and climate change and warranted long-term planning.

The results from our hydraulic sewer flood risk modelling indicate that this TRFCC area is at risk. However, our experience suggests that in some locations flooding is many more times likely to occur as a result of blockages, rather than hydraulic sewer flooding as a result of storm flows. We will tackle the potential risk of hydraulic sewer flooding in accordance with our goals, where predicted flows entering the sewer exceed the capacity of the sewer, through taking a long to medium term plan that will afford us time to implement sustainable solutions. This will help us to improve the resilience of our systems, further protect our customers and communities and enhance our existing performance.

Our analysis has also identified significant risks of pollution and sewer collapses in this TRFCC area. It's important to note that our sewer collapses in this area are extremely low, and particularly low when compared nationally.

In addition to them being uncommon, sewer collapses do not materially affect our performance in relation to hydraulic sewer flooding, pollution and storm discharges. However, as a company we're committed to maintaining and improving our sewers in this TRFCC area to address this risk.

The DWMP process is iterative and will be repeated every 5 years, next version due in 2028. This will capture any changes in demands for this TRFCC area and will look to incorporate future technologies and engineering solutions.



L3 Internal Sewer Flooding - Baseline (2020) Risk

0 - Not Significant (performance is at/below industry thresholds)

1 - Moderately Significant 2 - Very Significant

[BRAVA link regarding classification](#)



Our predictions for the future

We've modelled those sewerage catchments identified as vulnerable in the RBCS against future challenges, assessed targets and carried out discussions with local stakeholders and forecast that, if we do nothing and do not implement the DWMP, over the next 25 years there will be an increased risk of hydraulic sewer flooding and pollution from our sewerage systems in this TRFCC area. Our forecast performance metrics are summarised opposite. By 2050 we forecast that, across the region, 7% of properties will be at risk of hydraulic flooding internally from the sewerage system for up to a 1 in 50-year storm, for example in areas such as Bicester, Cirencester and Witney.

In terms of protecting our rivers, if we don't act, our modelling predicts by 2050 that growth and climate change would impact on our storm overflow performance with 44% of L3 catchments

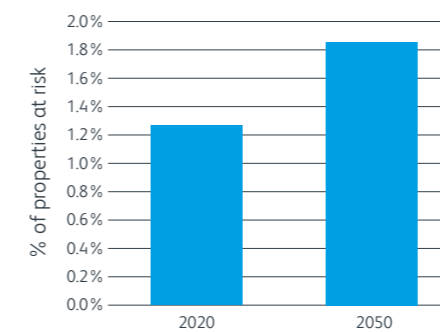
having an average storm discharge rate >10 storm discharges per annum per overflow to rivers including the Upper Thames, Ock and Windrush.

Therefore, there is an evident need for long-term planning and the implementation of the DWMP, to protect this TRFCC area and support its future growth. In addition, the permit compliance of our treatment works for 47 catchments could be at risk leading to a detriment in river water quality. If you are a DWMP practitioner, further details can be found on our Practitioner portal.

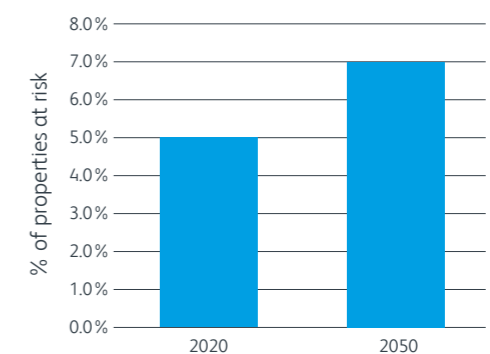
[Practitioner portal \(thameswater.co.uk\)](https://thameswater.co.uk)

Change in risk if we do nothing and do not implement the DWMP

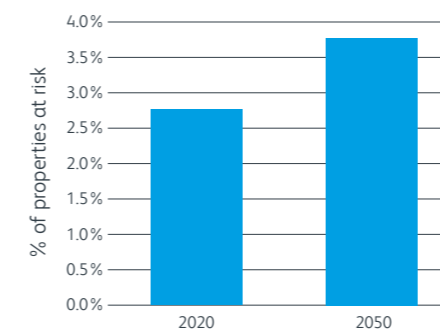
Internal hydraulic sewer flooding (1 in 30-yr storm)
- i.e. > 3.3% chance of happening each year



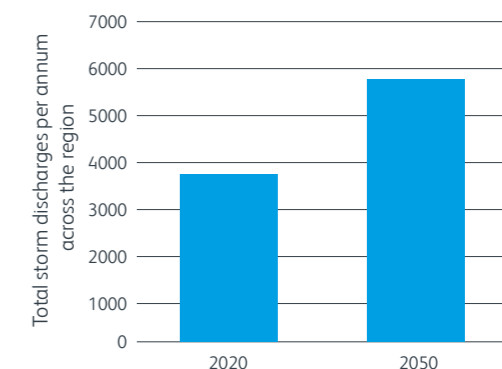
Hydraulic sewer flooding (1 in 50-yr storm)
- i.e. > 2% chance of happening each year



External hydraulic sewer flooding (1 in 30-yr storm)
- i.e. > 3.3% chance of happening each year

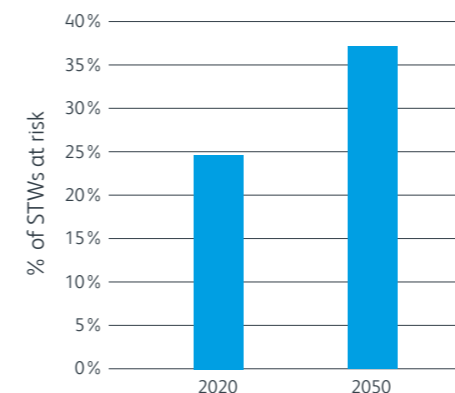


Annual storm overflow performance



2020 and 2050 modelled overflow data in DWMP catchments due to hydraulic incapacity

STWs at risk of water quality compliance failure



Sustainable solutions

We've combined our knowledge of the catchments with the stakeholder feedback we've received to help us identify the solutions required to meet the future needs of this area.

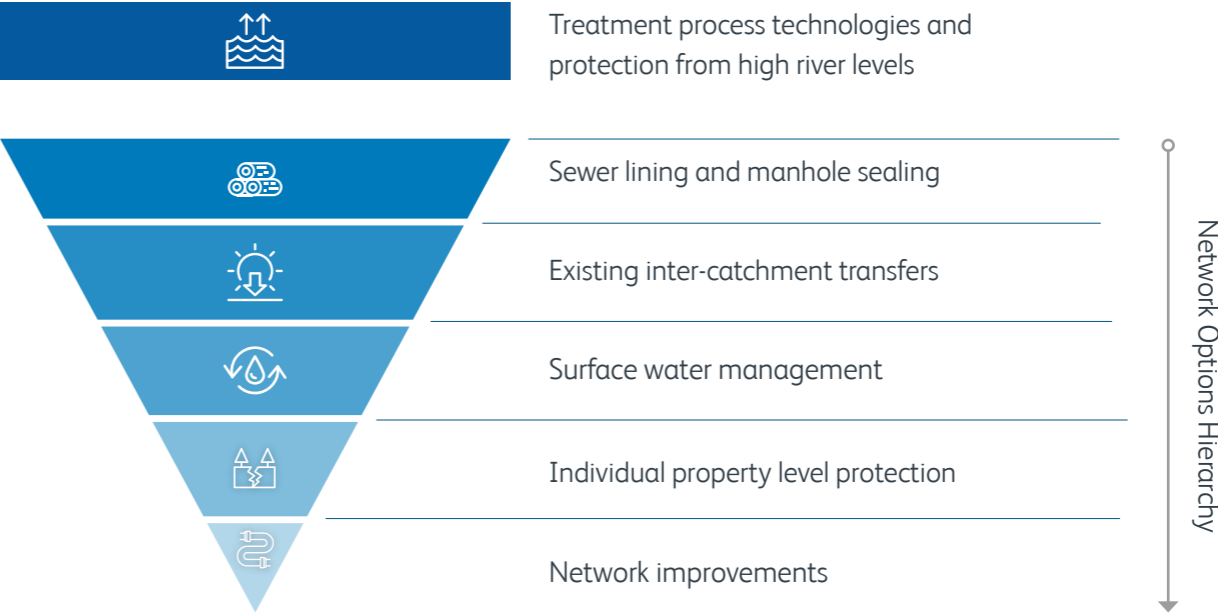
We've used a structured approach that started with over 40 generic solutions, to ensure broad thinking, and identified and assessed the feasibility of a wide range of potential interventions and the extent to which they resolve the area's future needs.

Our approach has followed the same method that has been developed and implemented successfully over many years for our Water Resources Management Plans (WRMP).

Our stakeholders, like us, want this DWMP to work in balance with the natural environment and make the best use of available land.

The rural/urban mix in this region aligns to balancing grey/green engineering solutions with the need for traditional storage, predominantly in urban areas.

Our hierarchy of options follows this principle - it focuses first on maximising the efficient use of existing assets, then prioritising natural surface water management solutions over network improvements. The common sustainable solution options we've identified for this area are outlined below.



Solution options

<h3>Sewer lining and manhole sealing</h3> <p>Undertaking a programme of sewer lining and manhole sealing, we will target as a priority the areas of high infiltration risk that leads to unwanted flows in our sewerage systems and that currently take up valuable capacity.</p>	<h3>Existing inter-catchment transfers</h3> <p>Optimise existing connections between catchments and STWs to transfer flows in stressed areas to catchments with available capacity.</p>	<h3>Surface water management</h3> <p>Surface water separation and the installation of features to collect, store and/or infiltrate surface water from buildings and impermeable areas, such as driveways and car parks as part of enhancing our surface water sewerage system. This option also looks to reinforce the fundamental basis of our sewerage systems being separate by addressing property misconnections of surface water into the foul sewer network or foul to surface water.</p>	<h3>Individual property level protection</h3> <p>Providing vulnerable homes with active and passive sewer flood protection measures such as flood proof doors, self-sealing bath/shower systems (non-return valves) and installation of household pumping stations.</p>	<h3>Network improvements</h3> <p>Managing the impact of surface water on the sewerage system through the identification of network improvements to address deficiencies in the sewerage network capacity, specifically in areas with deliverability constraints and a high risk of sewer flooding now or in the future. This includes the construction of large attenuation sewers, new surface water and foul water sewers.</p>	<h3>Treatment process technologies</h3> <p>Implementation of a range of different technologies identified to enhance the performance of the STW, through either retrofitting or new-build options. This will include the use of more intensive wastewater treatment processes which have the capacity to meet future demands and the construction of flood bunds to protect our assets from high river levels.</p>

Partnership working - case studies

Working in partnership with our stakeholders is a fundamental component of our plan. It can provide significant potential to support delivery of mutually beneficial outcomes, address multiple drivers and deliver multiple benefits. In this section we present a few examples of partnership working opportunities in this region.

Bourton-on-the-Water

Bourton-on-the-Water experiences property flooding, pollution, prolonged storm discharges and issues of compliance at the Bourton-on-the-Water STW. This reduces our system's capacity, preventing it from working properly, which can lead to storm discharges of untreated sewage into the River Windrush catchment.

This partnership is a catchment-wide, collaborative project working with Gloucestershire County Council, Windrush Catchment Partnership and Windrush Against Sewage Pollution group (WASP) to reduce standing surface water, misconnections to the foul system and identify and develop options for Natural Flood Management (NFM) upstream in the catchment.

While many of the actions identified in our DWMP will focus mainly on the foul system, we recognise the increasing need to map and model the surface water systems. This will ensure we understand the wider risk that the surface water system may pose, and where separation of the foul system is being considered, the impacts that may have on the currently integrated surface water systems owned by different Risk Management Authorities.

We'll work with WASP to help with mapping the surface water systems as part of the Green Recovery Project and we are looking forward to further opportunities to test data sharing. Additionally, we have a planned programme of

work in the current Asset Management Period focusing on lining the high-risk sewers and sealing of high-risk manholes to protect them from unwanted standing water and protecting the highest risk sewers from groundwater entry. Our DWMP recognises that a longer-term adaptive solution may be required for the management of surface water to 2050.

Lye Valley Catchment Flow Reduction and Florence Park SuDS

This opportunity involves taking a catchment-wide approach for the areas of Lye Valley and Florence Park, which are hydraulically linked. There is potential to deliver both schemes together in partnership with Oxfordshire County Council and Oxford City Council.

The Lye Valley catchment flow reduction scheme aims to reduce flow to prevent erosion of a water-dependent and water-quality sensitive Site of Special Scientific Interest and extensive Local Wildlife Site in the Lye Valley.

For the area of Florence Park, we'll undertake investigations and potential modelling to identify solutions to reduce the risk of surface water and foul flooding identified in the Cowley area of Oxford. This is a residential area where future investigation could identify opportunities with a variety of stakeholders. These opportunities include collaborative potential for SuDS with amenity and environmental benefits, such as providing water butts in schools and helping residents explore how they can be more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

Opportunity	Partners
River Coln at Fairford Floodplain Restoration and NFM	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group South West (FWAG SW)
NFM on River Churn	FWAG SW
Oxford/Abingdon/Wallingford Bathing Waters	FWAG SW
NFM on Moreton-in-Marsh	Gloucestershire County Council
Florence Park Water Butt and Educational Opportunity	Oxford City Council and Thames Water
Florence Park Road	Oxfordshire County Council
Wanborough Sewage Treatment Works (STW) and Lower Wanborough Marsh	Swindon Borough Council and The Upper Thames Catchment Partnership

These opportunities have been identified following a detailed screening and prioritisation exercise with our partners. This approach is explained in the [Appendix S of Partnership Opportunities and Working](#) report.



Our shared plan

Our shared long-term plan for the Oxfordshire TRFCC area has been formulated based on a balance of how deliverable and sustainable the proposed interventions are, and also how cost-efficiently they can deliver multiple benefits across our stakeholder groups.

The challenges this area has presented to us in delivering that balance have included:

- Population growth uncertainties
- Incomplete mapping of surface water systems e.g. sewer, highway or land drainage and the extent of our hydraulic surface water sewerage network model
- Location of property level misconnections
- Pipe materials e.g. pitch fibre sewers impacting asset health

- Ownership and maintenance of SuDS

We propose an asset strategy that fundamentally addresses the inputs to our system i.e. unwanted flow removal in our foul or surface water sewers and bringing our sewerage systems back to their original intent of taking foul or surface water flows only. This will necessitate us ensuring our surface water sewers are fit for purpose.

By 2050 our foul sewerage systems in the Oxfordshire, Swindon, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire TRFCC area will no longer be reliant on storm overflows to manage the risk of flooding due to rainfall in storms with a greater than 2% probability of occurring in any one year.

The catchments we serve with positive surface water systems will function as greenfield systems.

We will achieve this through an adaptive approach whereby we will aggressively target unwanted flows to create capacity in our foul only network incrementally at system level over the next 25 years. This will include sewer and manhole sealing to reduce groundwater infiltration and fluvial/pluvial inundation of flows, and disconnecting surface water misconnections from foul and combined sewers and redirecting it to surface water drainage.

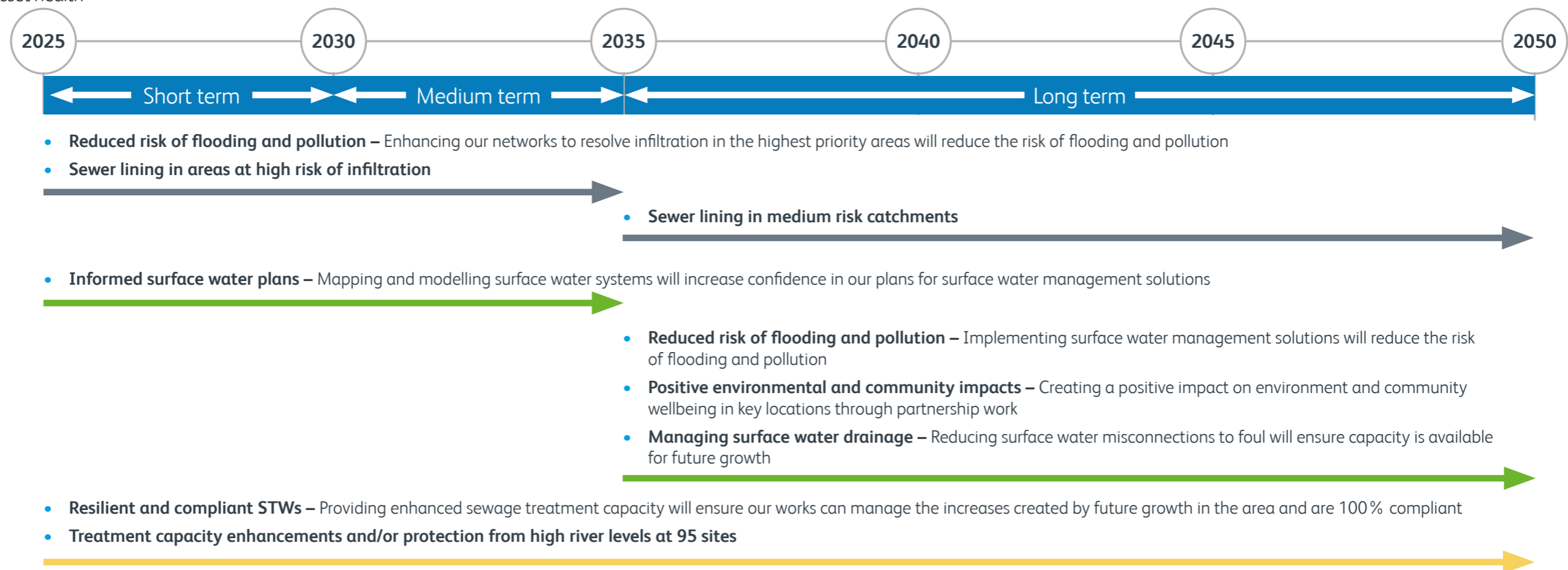
Our approach is to address systems holistically, to provide wide-ranging benefit to the catchments

we service in the most resilient and sustainable way for both foul and surface water systems.

We will work in partnership, where possible, to understand and evolve integrated surface water management systems, championing green infrastructure, where possible.

We will focus on our smaller catchments in the short to medium term to deliver the maximum benefit of reducing sewage escapes to the environment in the shortest time possible for our customers. Those assets linked to the most sensitive watercourses will be prioritised.

The diagram below outlines the sequencing of our proposed interventions for this area:



Developing our preferred plan

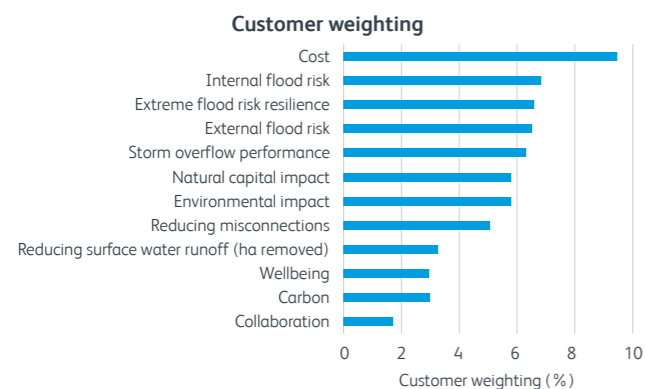


Defining a best value framework

A best value framework is one that considers broader criteria than just economic factors. Our DWMP will maximise outcomes for the communities it serves. Our criteria are based on the 12 planning objectives of the DWMP with additional criteria to capture broader environmental impact.

Defining what our customers and stakeholders value

We have used quantitative customer research to determine the relative priorities of the different criteria.



Agreeing scenarios with stakeholders

For our catchments outside London, over fifty possible alternative plans were identified to achieve various combinations of our planning objective targets. These were further refined and agreed through discussions with our regional stakeholders and the public consultation on our draft DWMP.

Alternative plans and outcomes

Maintain flooding resilience - delivers the statutory storm discharge reduction requirements and maintains property flooding at 2025 levels

Maximum community benefit - meets our DWMP sewer flooding objectives and delivers our storm discharge reduction plan for high priority sites by 2035 and all sites by 2045 whilst also creating the most benefit to communities and the environment


Resilient – constrained - meets our sewer flooding planning objectives and delivers our storm discharge reduction plan for high priority sites by 2035 and all sites by 2045. Provides time to improve our understanding of surface water interactions with our networks and develop innovation in partnership schemes

Accelerated / deliver sooner - accelerates investment to deliver our performance outcome targets sooner, including our storm discharge reduction at all sites by 2035, reflecting views expressed by stakeholders in the public consultation


To avoid customer bill volatility, we also explored alternative investment profiles that consider how quickly options are implemented. We also considered a better information plan that considers factors such as improvements in overflow and river monitoring data, and refinement in our hydraulic modelling to predict flood risk.

Scoring our options against our planning objectives


Scores have been generated for every option for each of our planning objectives and weighted based on our customer priorities. For example, DWMP with additional criteria to capture broader environmental impact.



Natural capital (NC) impact
We used data from Natural England on the existing NC in the catchment and assessed whether the option would improve or reduce this baseline based on additional green space generated. Surface water management schemes scored highly whilst new sewers and tanks scored lower.



Wellbeing impact
We used data on environmental factors in the catchment that influence population and human health, including improved access to recreation and the environment, and assessed whether the option would improve or reduce this baseline.

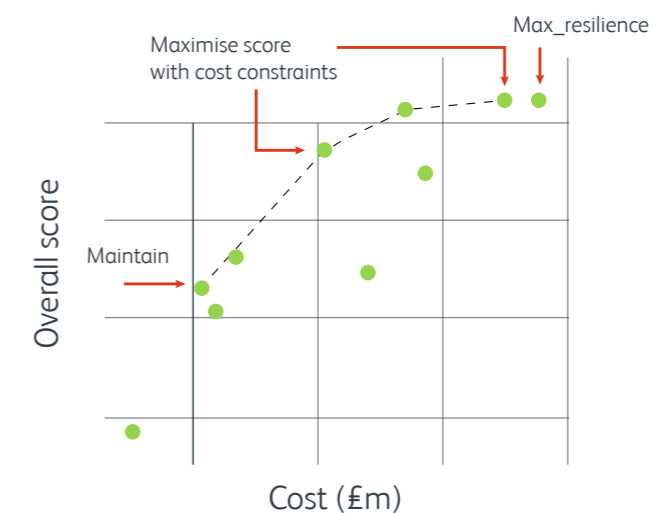


Reducing misconnections
We assessed the area to be disconnected from our foul and connected into our surface water systems as part of our options.

Assessing different scenarios

We used a decision support tool to optimise our plan based on the 'value criteria'. We tested multiple alternative options to allow us to assess different scenarios and compare their outcomes.

Illustrative score vs cost



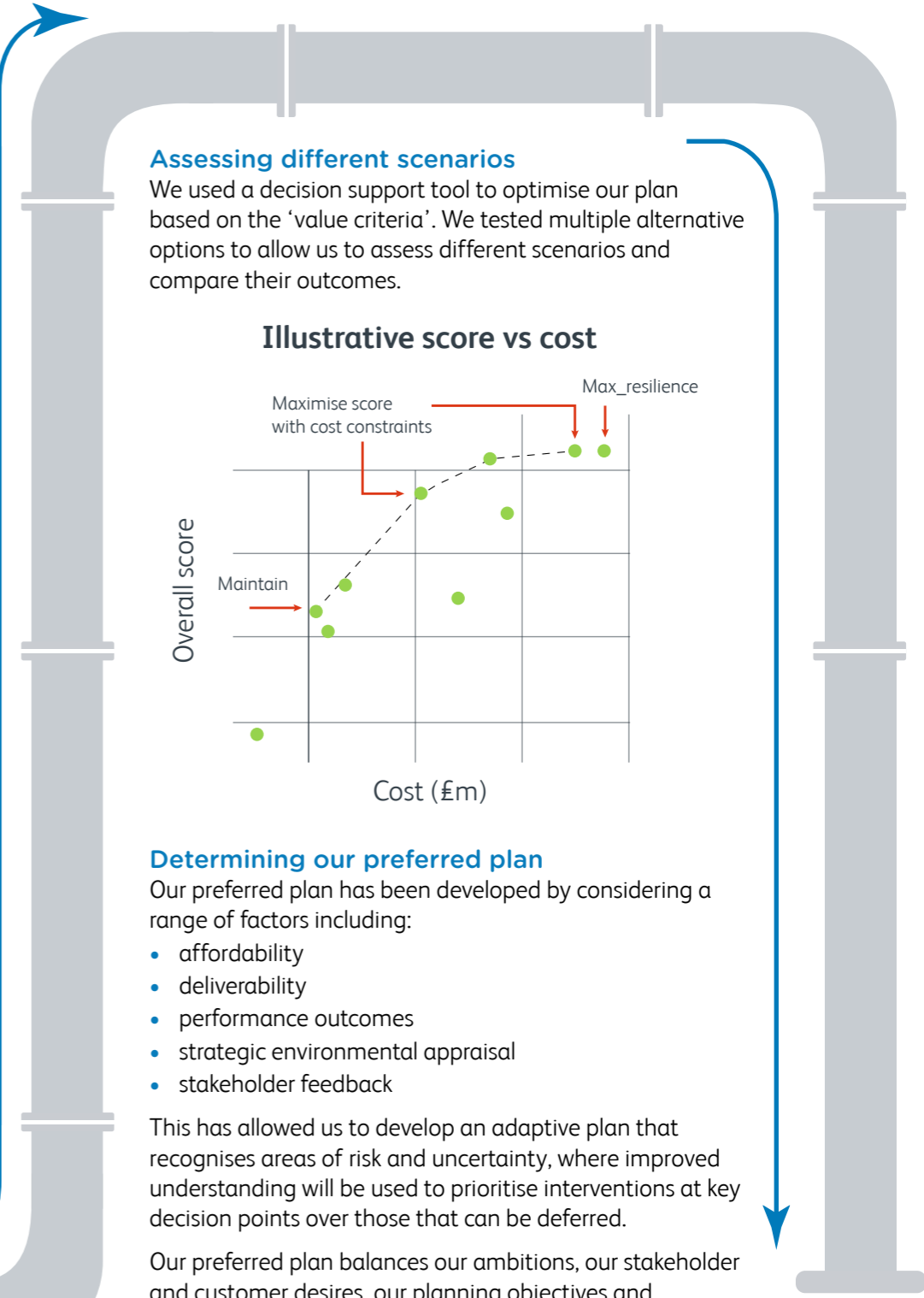
Determining our preferred plan

Our preferred plan has been developed by considering a range of factors including:

- affordability
- deliverability
- performance outcomes
- strategic environmental appraisal
- stakeholder feedback

This has allowed us to develop an adaptive plan that recognises areas of risk and uncertainty, where improved understanding will be used to prioritise interventions at key decision points over those that can be deferred.

Our preferred plan balances our ambitions, our stakeholder and customer desires, our planning objectives and affordability.



Our preferred plan for Oxfordshire, Swindon, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire

We believe we will need to invest £2.3bn in Oxfordshire, Swindon, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire, to achieve our long-term ambitious targets by 2050 to mitigate growth and climate change.

	£bn
Best cost estimate	2.3
Embodied carbon 328,109 tonnes	

- £1.2bn on managing the impact of surface water on the sewerage system including construction of new sewers, sewer upsizing and attenuation storage to provide additional capacity
- £257m on improvements to surface water management, with a particular focus on removing surface water from impacting on the networks
- £237m upgrading 95 STWs
- £549m on sewer lining
- £36m on individual property level protection

Over the next 25 years this budget will be prioritised to invest in both surface water management and network improvements.



Storm overflow performance

Reduce the number of average annual storm discharges by 5,567. By 2050, none of the 134 storm discharge locations in this catchment will discharge more than ten times per annum on average



Property flooding

Protect 1,106 properties from internal sewer flooding up to a 1 in 30-year storm event
 Protect 3,040 properties from external sewer flooding up to a 1 in 30-year storm event
 Protect 5,911 properties from resilience sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm event
 If we don't invest, 1.4% of properties would be at risk in a storm up to a 1 in 50 year in 2050. As a result of implementing our plan, this would reduce to zero



Treatment capacity enhancements and/or protection from high river levels

Upgrade 95 STWs by 2050



Asset improvements

Reline 588km of sewers



Reduce misconnections / Reduce surface water runoff

179 ha (equivalent to 12,000 properties) to be disconnected from our sewers and reconnected to a surface water sewer with attenuation or to a soakway

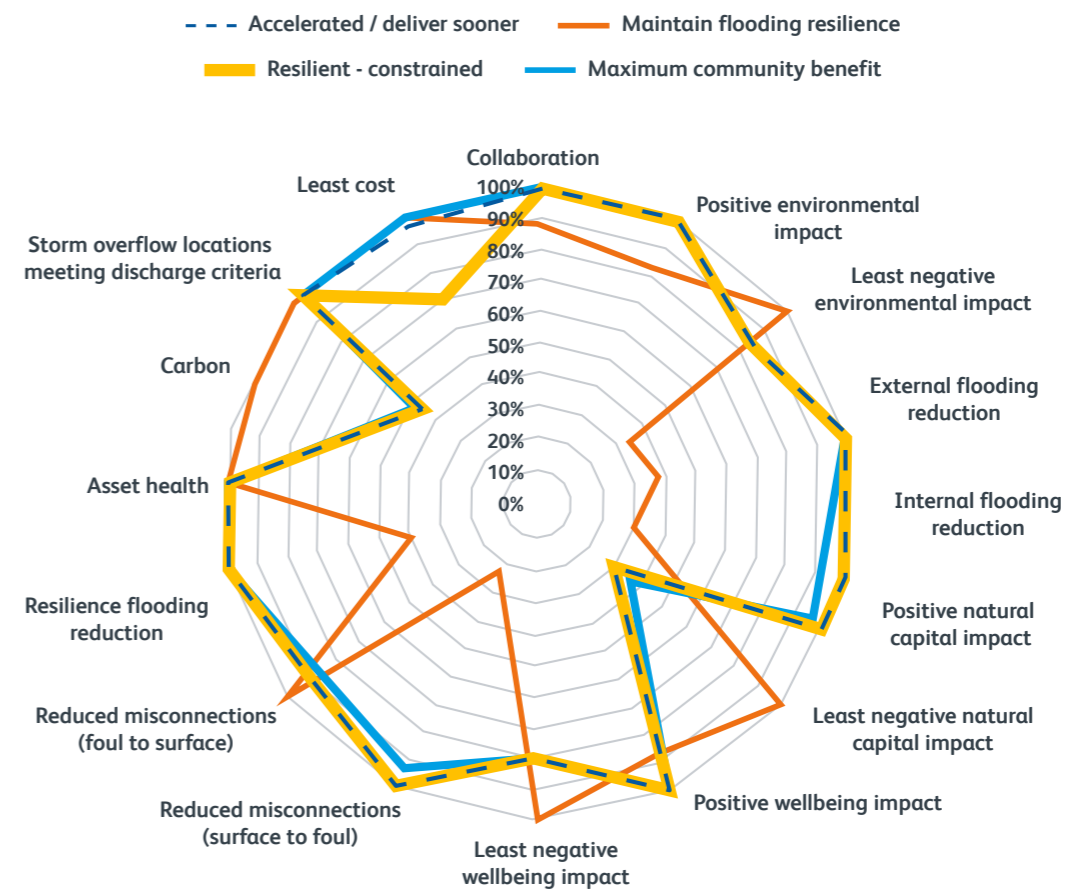


Carbon

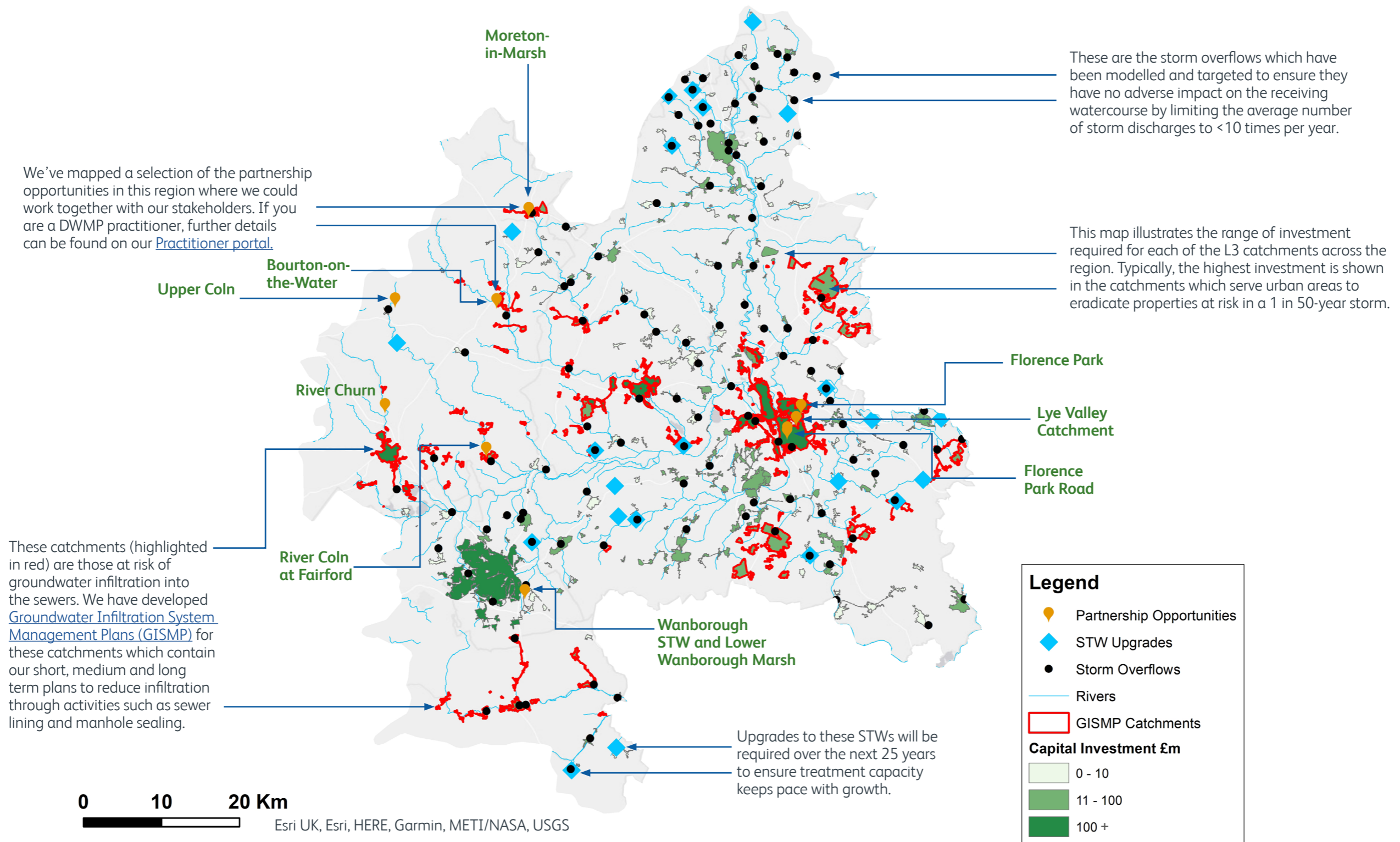
328,109 tonnes of carbon embodied in delivering the plan, with 84 tonnes of carbon sequestered in delivering the plan

Our preferred plan (resilient - constrained) has been optimised to offer the best value solution to reduce sewer flooding, protect the environment, and enhance natural capital as shown in the relative performance of our preferred plan figure.

Relative performance of our preferred plan



Our preferred 25 year plan for Oxfordshire, Swindon, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire



Next steps

Final version of the plan

We've progressed and enhanced our DWMP since we published it for public consultation in June 2022. We've updated our draft plan based on our ongoing DWMP work and our responses to regulatory updates and the majority of the feedback received during the 12-week consultation period.

Our preferred plan balances our ambitions, our stakeholder and customer desires, our planning objectives and affordability.

Further stakeholder input

This is our first DWMP and it will be the launch pad for future DWMP cycles that will occur every five years where growth, risks and system performance will be re-assessed and reviewed and the DWMP process repeated. We hope that we will receive a similar level of engagement and co-creation from our stakeholders in the next iteration as it has been a valuable contribution to this first iteration.

Funding and delivery

This DWMP is a 25-year rolling strategic plan. The first 5-years of the plan will be assessed through the price review process to confirm the funding to deliver the initial phase between 2025 and 2030.

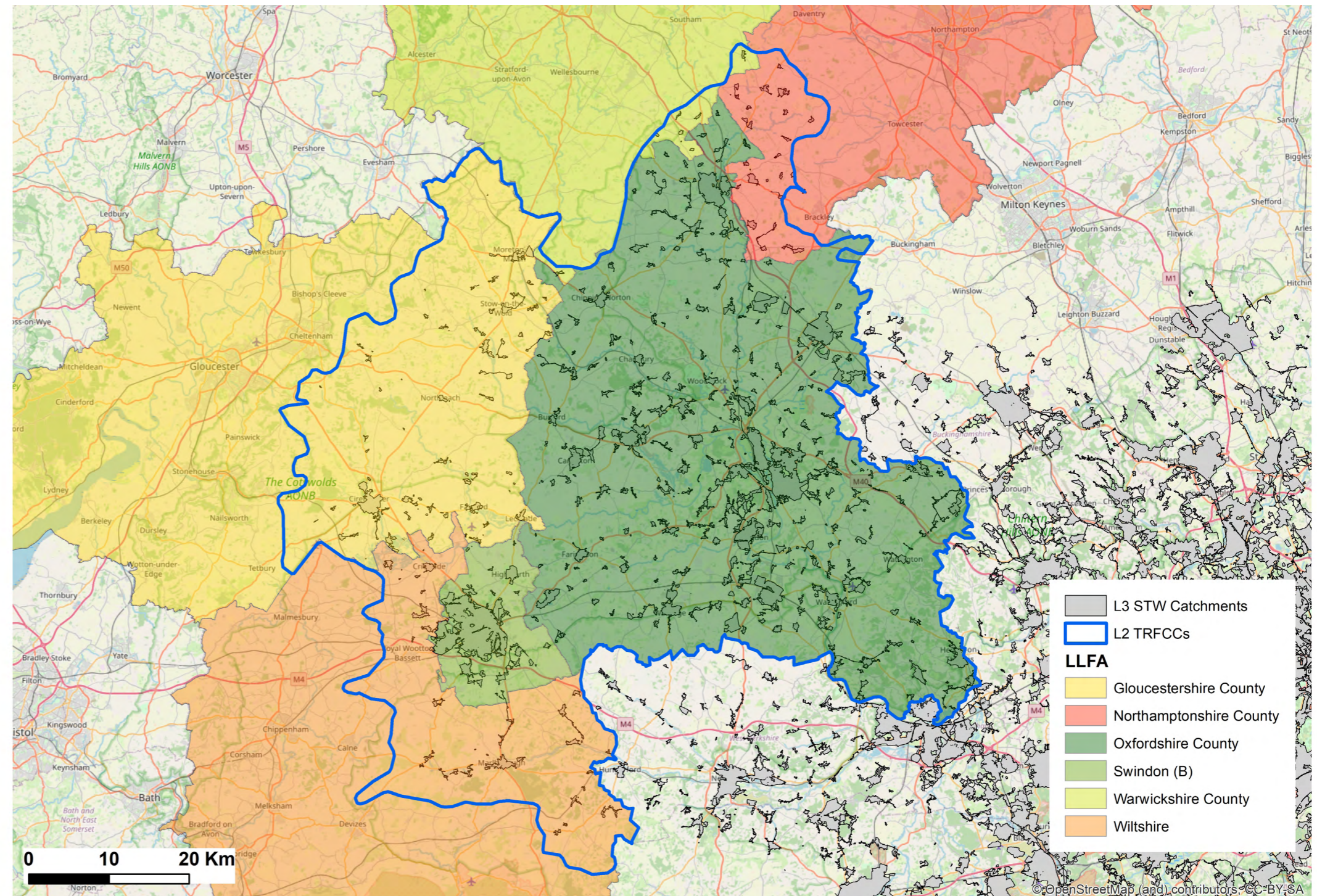
Future iterations on the plan will address elements that can't be progressed due to funding restrictions, as well as changes in customer priority or technical issues.



Our shared plan at catchment level

To find out more about our plans for a selection of large and small catchments in this TRFCC area, please use this interactive map by clicking on the blue boxes.

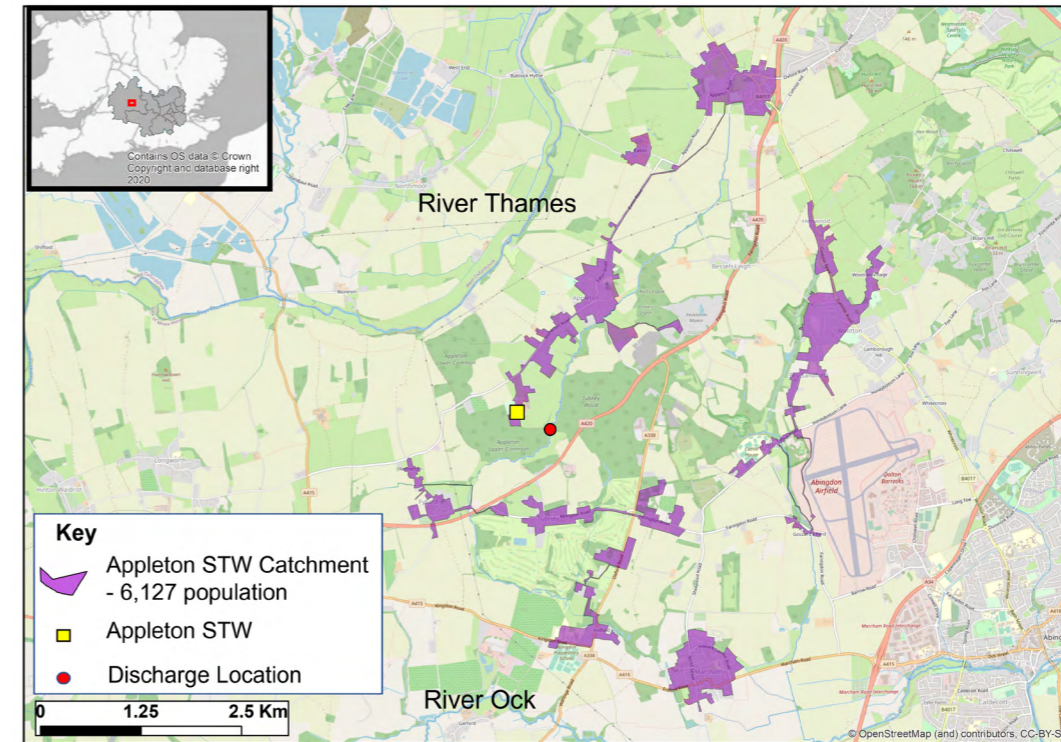
- Gloucestershire – Cirencester, Bourton-on-the-Water, Broadwell, Moreton in Marsh, Fairford
- Swindon – Swindon, Highworth, Wanborough
- Wiltshire – Marlborough, Ramsbury
- Oxfordshire – Oxford, Bicester, Appleton, Witney
- Warwickshire – Little Compton



*(B) - Borough

Appleton STW Catchment

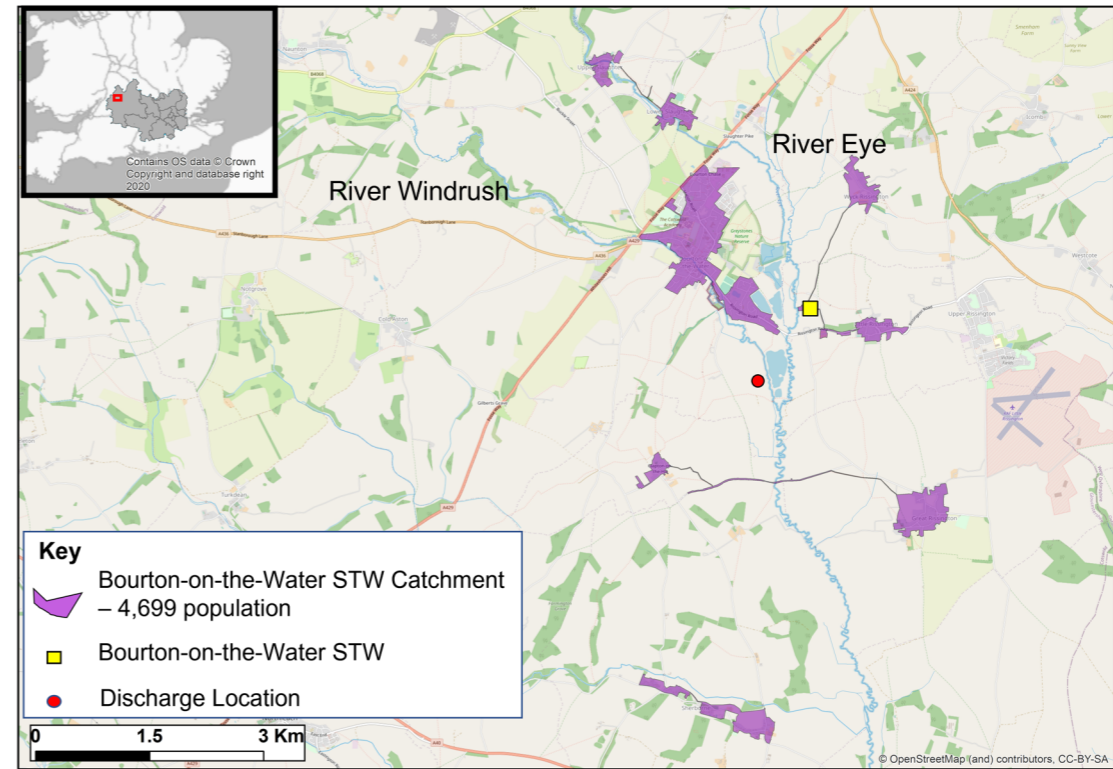
What are the challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased internal hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.2% to 0.3% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.2% of properties (6) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.3% of properties (9) at risk by 2050 Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 1.1% to 1.5% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 1.1% of properties (29) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 1.5% of properties (41) at risk by 2050 Increased hydraulic sewer flooding - from 1.9% to 2.2% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 1.9% of properties (50) at risk up to a 1 in 50-year storm in 2025 to 2.2% of properties (59) at risk by 2050 The only overflow in this area, at the STW, discharged 98 times in 2021
Which of our solutions are best suited?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots Surface water management Network improvements



Timescale	2025	2030	2035	2050
	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	
What targets are we seeking?	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Maintain 100% STW permit compliance 			
How will we achieve the targets?	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining works Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding, enable catchment-level planning and implement surface water management solutions Provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 		<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop our catchment-level planning to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing rainfall runoff that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems 	
			<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	

Bourton-on-the-Water STW Catchment

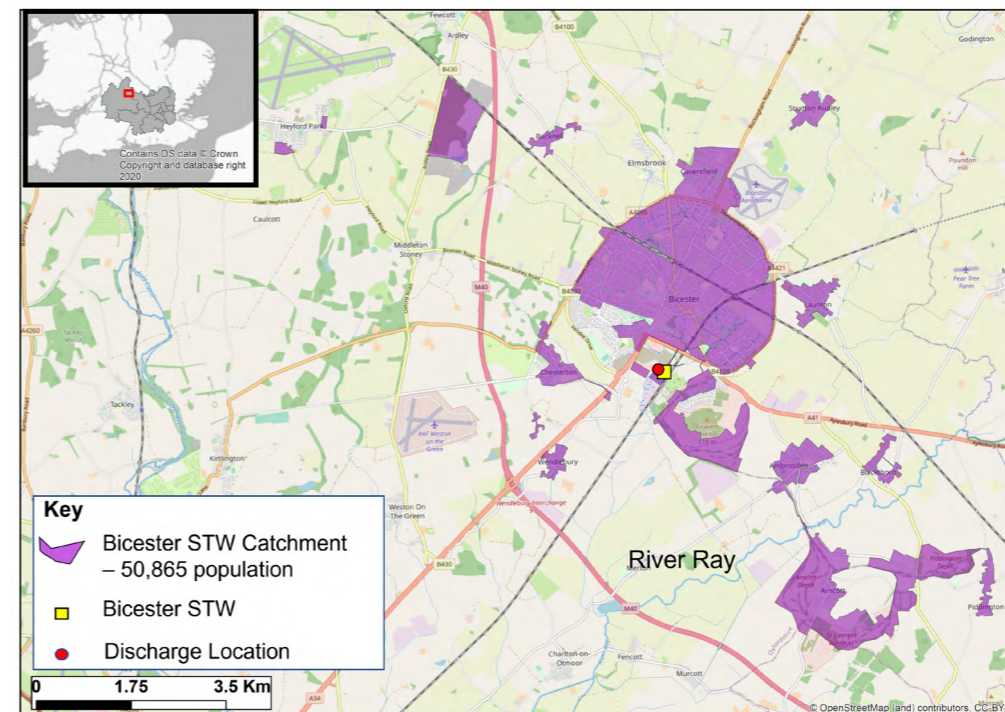
What are the challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased internal hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.3% to 0.4% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.3% of properties (8) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.4% of properties (9) at risk by 2050 Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 1.3% to 1.8% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 1.3% of properties (33) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 1.8% of properties (44) at risk by 2050 Increased hydraulic sewer flooding - from 2.2% to 3.4% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 2.2% of properties (54) at risk up to a 1 in 50-year storm in 2025 to 3.4% of properties (85) at risk by 2050 The only overflow in this area, at the STW, discharged 58 times in 2021
Which of our solutions are best suited?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots Surface water management Network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to achieve 100% compliance



Timescale	2025	2030	2035	2050
	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	
What targets are we seeking?	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Achieve 100% STW permit compliance 			
How will we achieve the targets?	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining and manhole sealing works as part of our green recovery Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding, enable catchment-level planning and implement surface water management solutions Provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 		<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop our catchment-level planning to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water that is entering foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems Invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance 	
	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 			

Bicester STW Catchment

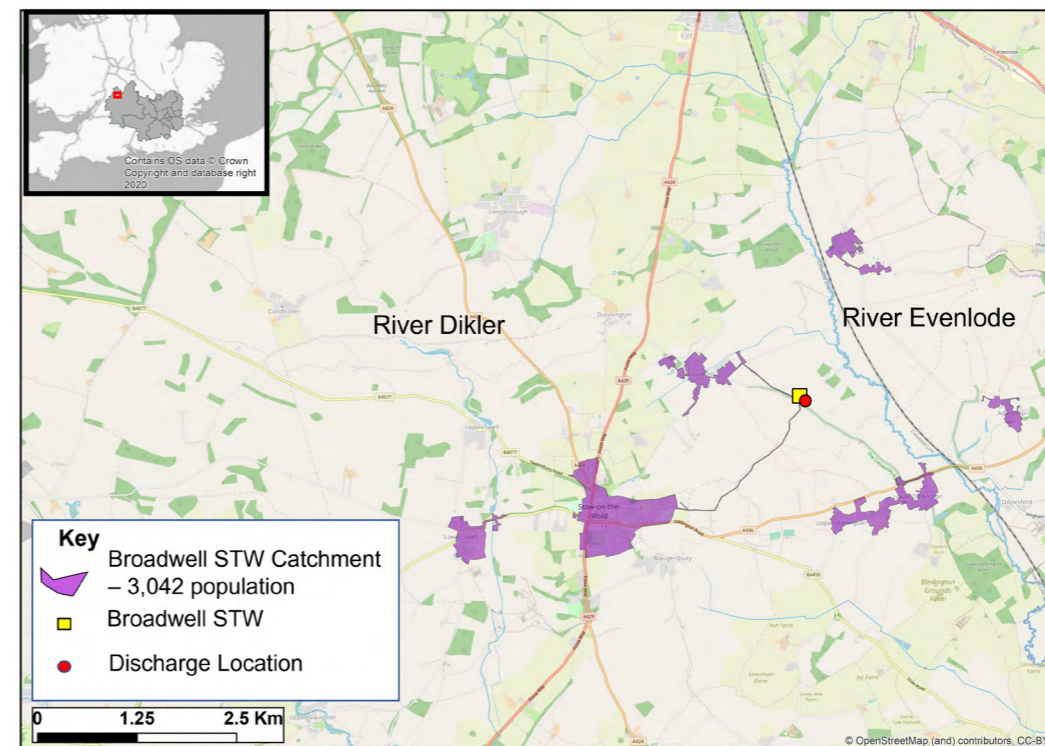
What are the challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased internal hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.2% to 0.3% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.2% of properties (34) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.3% of properties (58) at risk by 2050 Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.5% to 0.9% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.5% of properties (99) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.9% of properties (169) at risk by 2050 Increased hydraulic sewer flooding - from 1.0% to 1.6% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 1.0% of properties (194) at risk up to a 1 in 50-year storm in 2025 to 1.6% of properties (318) at risk by 2050 The only overflow in this area, at the STW, discharged 63 times in 2021
Which of our solutions are best suited?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots Surface water management Property level protection measures to prevent individual buildings from hydraulic sewer flooding Network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to achieve 100% compliance



Timescale	2025	2030	2035	2050
	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	← Long Term →
What targets are we seeking?	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Achieve 100% STW permit compliance 			
How will we achieve the targets?	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding and enable catchment-level planning of surface water management solutions Provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers Invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance 		<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop our catchment-level planning to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining works Reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water from our foul sewer systems through the implementation of surface water management solutions Continue to provide sewer network improvements Implement property level protection measures Continue to invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance

Broadwell STW Catchment

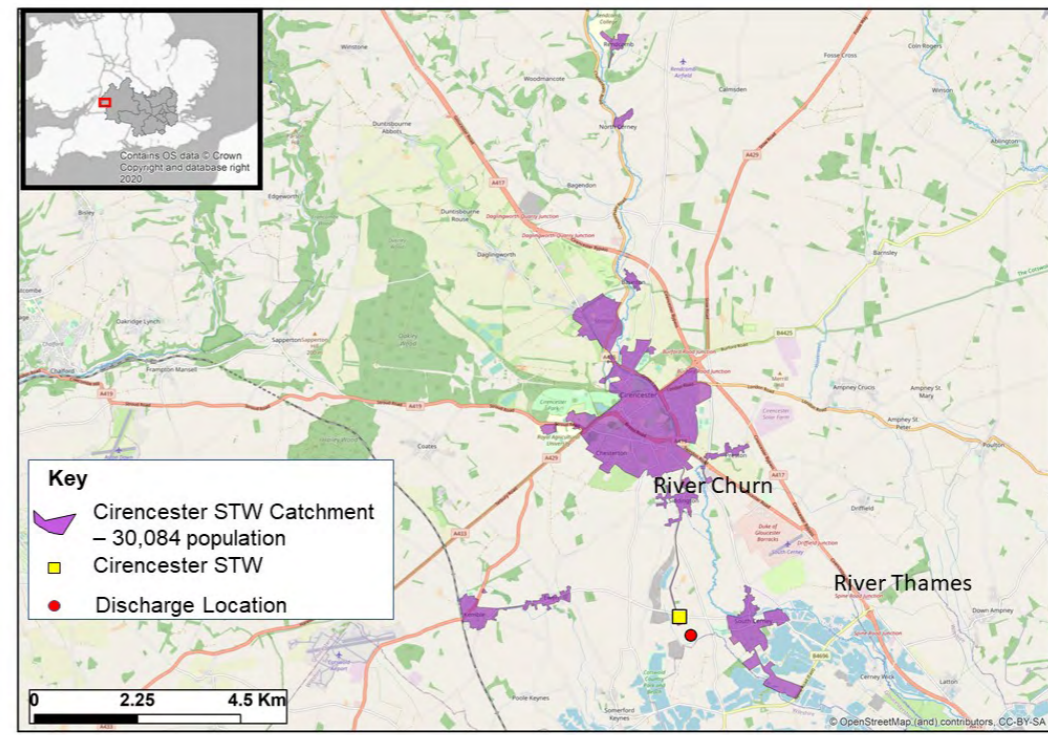
What are the challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased internal hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.3% to 0.4% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.3% of properties (6) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.4% of properties (8) at risk by 2050 Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.5% to 0.8% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.5% of properties (10) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.8% of properties (15) at risk by 2050 Increased hydraulic sewer flooding - from 1.1% to 1.6% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 1.1% of properties (21) at risk up to a 1 in 50-year storm in 2025 to 1.6% of properties (30) at risk by 2050 The only overflow in this area, at the STW, discharged 32 times in 2021
Which of our solutions are best suited?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water management Property level protection measures to prevent individual buildings from hydraulic sewer flooding Network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to achieve 100% compliance



Timescale	2025	2030	2035	2050
	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	
What targets are we seeking?	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Achieve 100% STW permit compliance 			
How will we achieve the targets?	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding and enable catchment-level planning of surface water management solutions Provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop our catchment-level planning to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing rainfall runoff that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water from our foul sewer systems through the implementation of surface water management solutions Implement property level protection measures Continue to provide sewer network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance 	

Cirencester STW Catchment

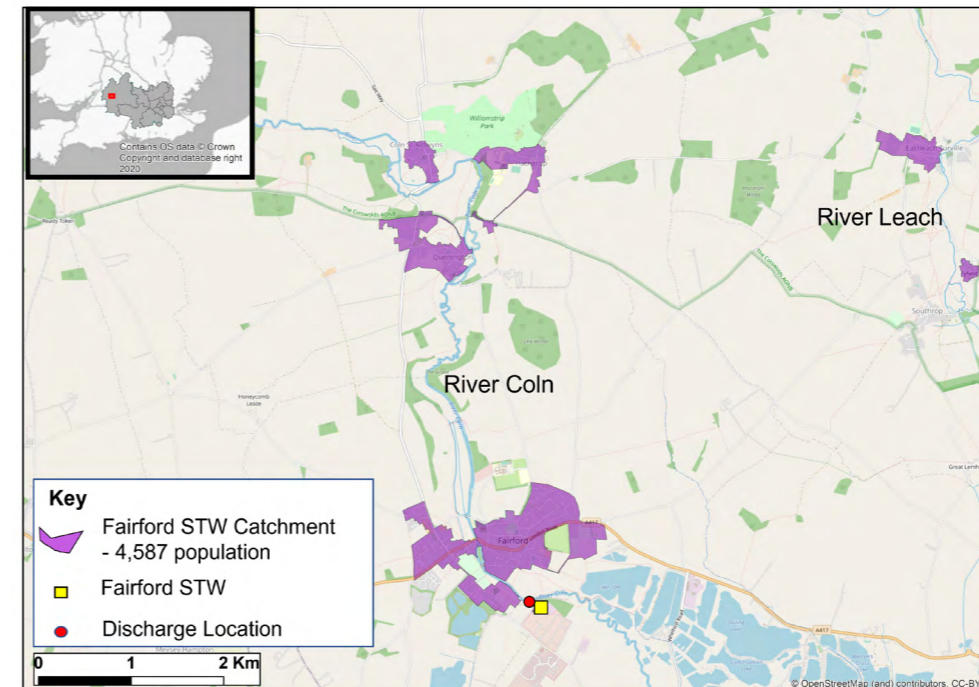
What are the challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only overflow in this area discharged 88 times in 2021
Which of our solutions are best suited?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots Surface water management Property level protection measures to prevent individual buildings from hydraulic sewer flooding Network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to achieve 100% compliance



Timescale	2025	2030	2035	2050
	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	
What targets are we seeking?	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Achieve 100% STW permit compliance 			
How will we achieve the targets?	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding and enable catchment-level planning of surface water management solutions Provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the asset health of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining works Further develop our catchment-level planning to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing rainfall runoff that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems Continue to provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to improve the asset health of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining works Reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water from our foul sewer systems through the implementation of surface water management solutions Implement property level protection measures Continue to provide sewer network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance 	

Fairford STW Catchment

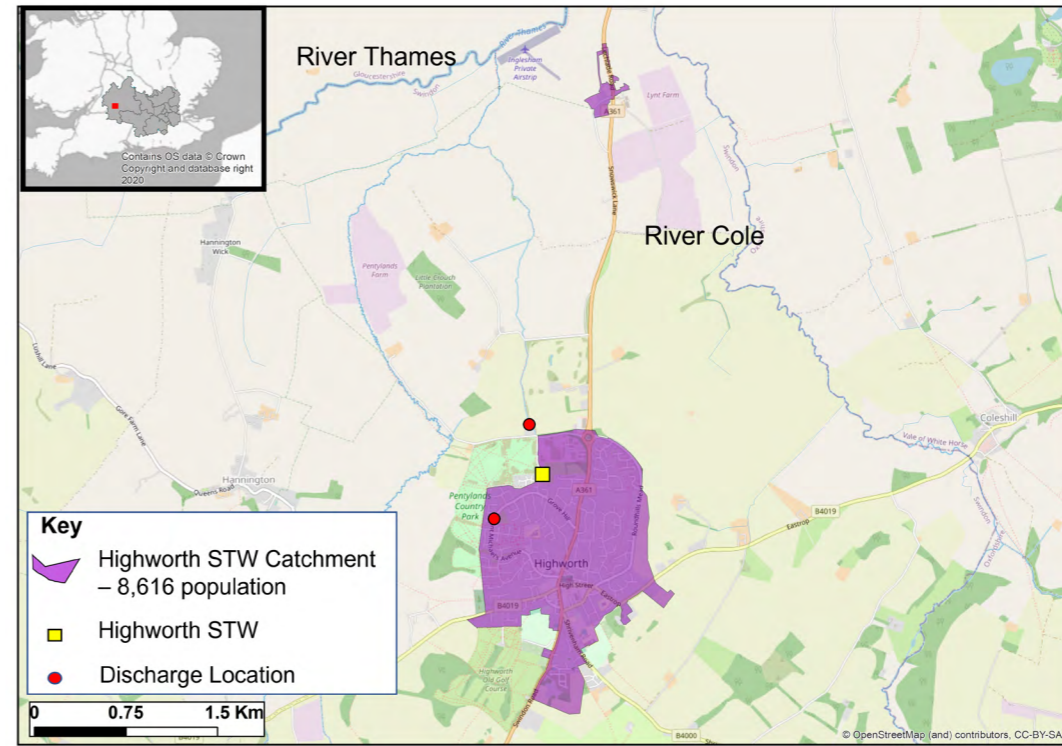
What are the challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased internal hydraulic sewer flooding - from 1.0% to 1.6% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 1.0% of properties (22) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 1.6% of properties (35) at risk by 2050 Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 4.3% to 5.0% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 4.3% of properties (96) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 5.0% of properties (113) at risk by 2050 Increased hydraulic sewer flooding - from 7.3% to 9.5% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 7.3% of properties (163) at risk up to a 1 in 50-year storm in 2025 to 9.5% of properties (212) at risk by 2050 The only overflow in this area, at the STW, discharged 65 times in 2021
Which of our solutions are best suited?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots Surface water management Property level protection measures to prevent individual buildings from hydraulic sewer flooding Network improvements



Timescale	2025	2030	2035	2050
	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	
What targets are we seeking?	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Maintain 100% STW permit compliance 			
How will we achieve the targets?	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding and enable catchment-level planning of surface water management solutions Provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining work Further develop our catchment-level planning to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining works Reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water from our foul sewer systems through the implementation of surface water management solutions Implement property level protection measures Continue to provide sewer network improvements 	

Highworth STW Catchment

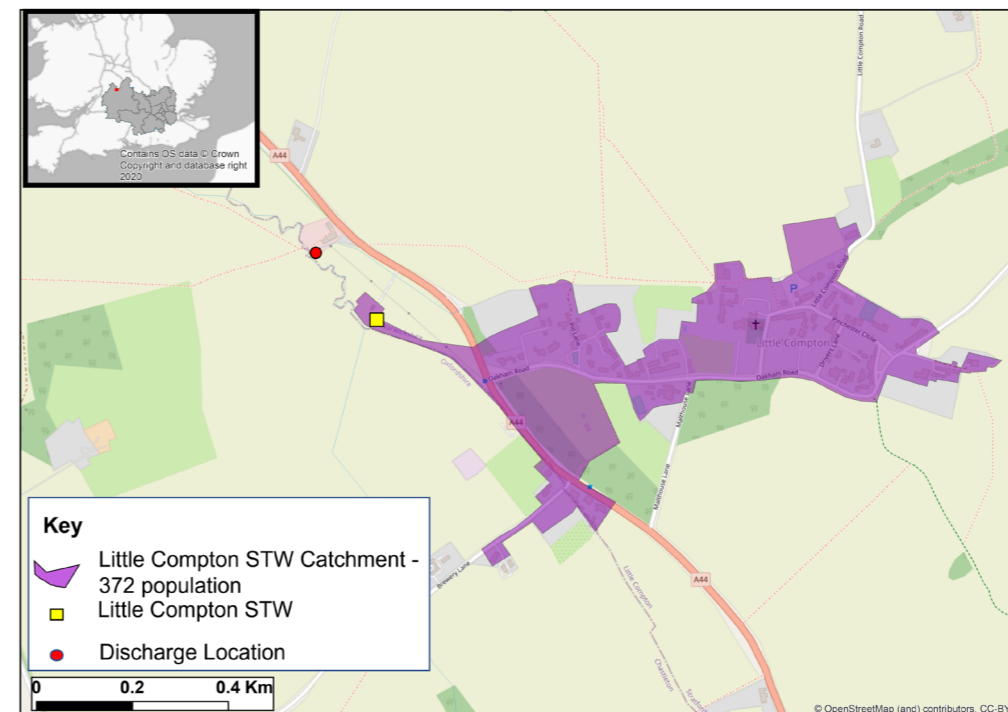
<p>What are the challenges?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased internal hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.2% to 0.2% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.2% of properties (7) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.2% of properties (9) at risk by 2050 Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.3% to 0.3% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.3% of properties (12) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.3% of properties (13) at risk by 2050 Increased hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.7% to 0.8% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.7% of properties (25) at risk up to a 1 in 50-year storm in 2025 to 0.8% of properties (31) at risk by 2050 The three overflows in this area discharged 61 times in 2021
<p>Which of our solutions are best suited?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water management Property level protection measures to prevent individual buildings from hydraulic sewer flooding Network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to achieve 100% compliance



	2025	2030	2035	2050
Timescale	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	
<p>What targets are we seeking?</p>	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Achieve 100% STW permit compliance 			
<p>How will we achieve the targets?</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding and enable catchment-level planning of surface water management solutions Invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop our catchment-level planning to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water from our foul sewer systems through the implementation of surface water management solutions Implement property level protection measures Provide sewer network improvements Continue to invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance 	

Little Compton STW Catchment

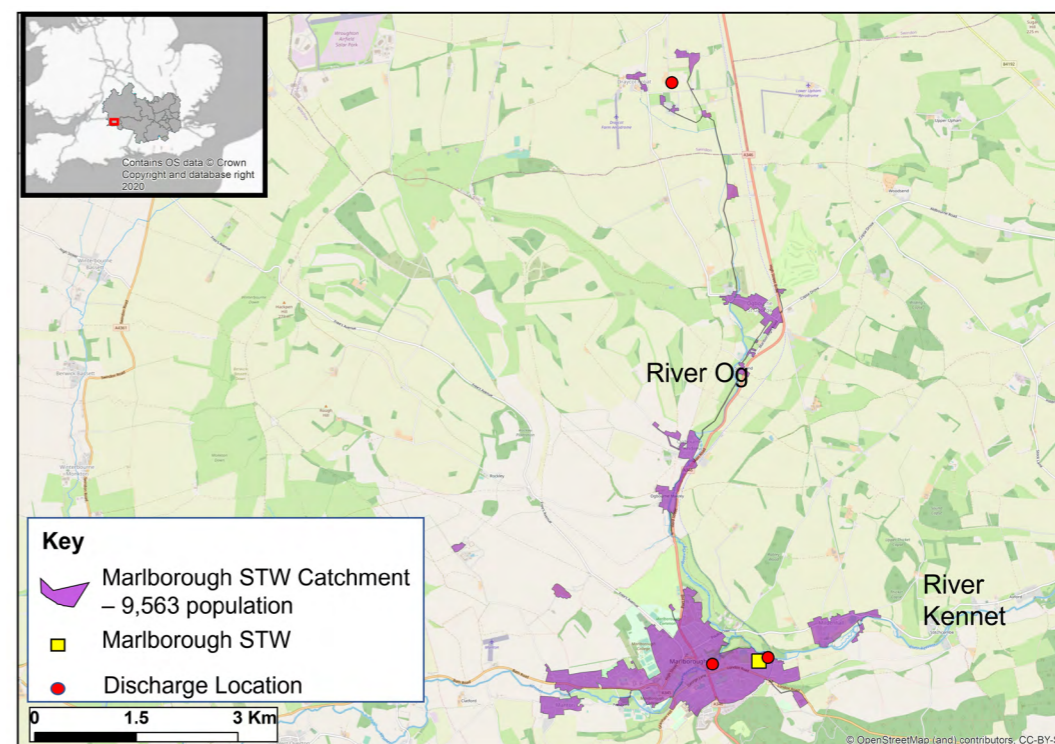
<p>What are the challenges?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.0% to 0.8% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.0% of properties (0) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.8% of properties (1) at risk by 2050 The only overflow in this area, at the STW, discharged 56 times in 2021
<p>Which of our solutions are best suited?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots Surface water management Network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to achieve 100% compliance



Timescale	2025	2030	2035	2050
	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	
<p>What targets are we seeking?</p>	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Achieve 100% STW permit compliance 			
<p>How will we achieve the targets?</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining work Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding, enable catchment-level planning and implement surface water management solutions Provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop our catchment-level planning to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems Continue to provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers Invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance 	

Marlborough STW Catchment

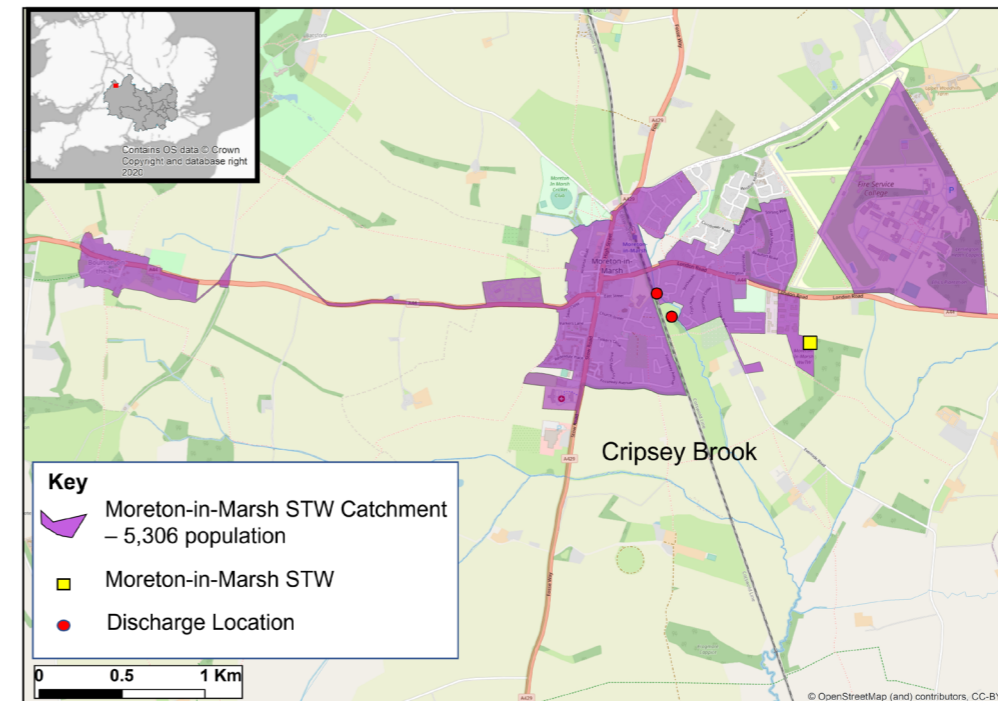
What are the challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased internal hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.1% to 0.1% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.1% of properties (4) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.1% of properties (6) at risk by 2050 Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.4% to 0.6% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.4% of properties (22) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.6% of properties (29) at risk by 2050 Increased hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.8% to 1.1% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.8% of properties (37) at risk up to a 1 in 50-year storm in 2025 to 1.1% of properties (56) at risk by 2050 The three overflows in this area discharged 42 times in 2021
Which of our solutions are best suited?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots Surface water management Property level protection measures to prevent individual buildings from hydraulic sewer flooding Network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to achieve 100% compliance



Timescale	2025	2030	2035	2050
	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	
What targets are we seeking?	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Achieve 100% STW permit compliance 			
How will we achieve the targets?	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding and enable catchment-level planning of surface water management solutions Invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining work Further develop our catchment-level planning to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems Provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining work Reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water from our foul sewer systems through the implementation of surface water management solutions Implement property level protection measures Continue to provide sewer network improvements 	

Moreton-in-Marsh STW Catchment

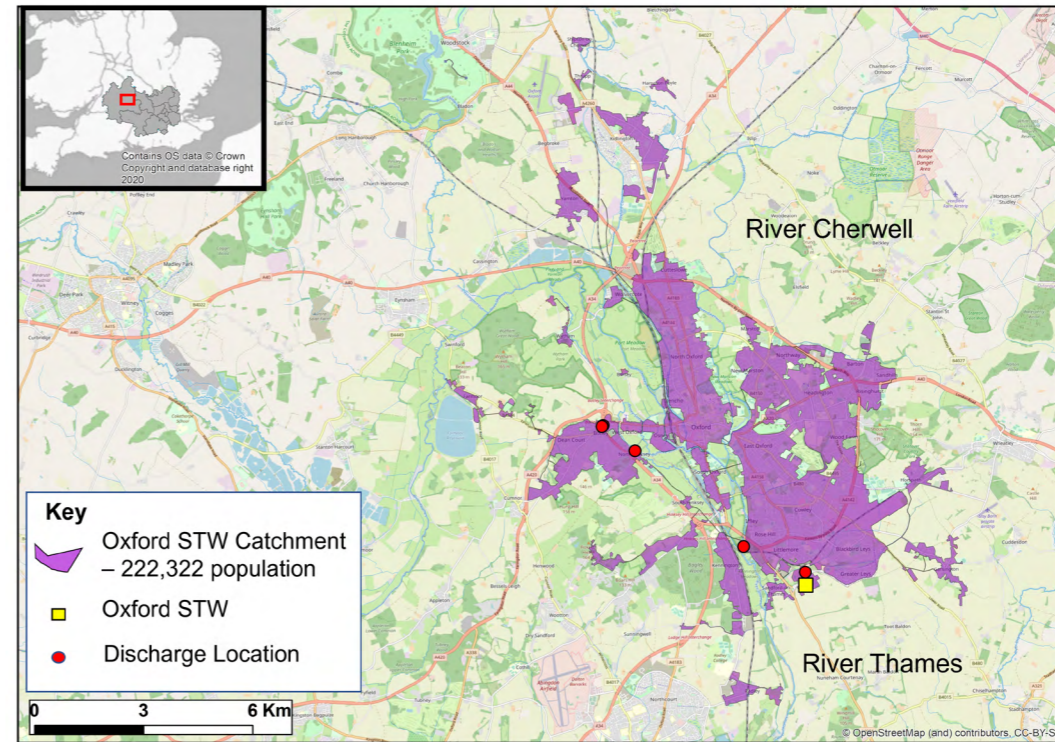
What are the challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 1.1% to 3.4% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 1.1% of properties (26) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 3.4% of properties (82) at risk by 2050 Increased hydraulic sewer flooding - from 1.5% to 3.7% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 1.5% of properties (35) at risk up to a 1 in 50-year storm in 2025 to 3.7% of properties (90) at risk by 2050 The two overflows in this area discharged 8 times in 2021
Which of our solutions are best suited?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots Surface water management Property level protection measures to prevent individual buildings from hydraulic sewer flooding Network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to achieve 100% compliance



Timescale	2025	2030	2035	2050
	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	
What targets are we seeking?	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Achieve 100% STW permit compliance 			
How will we achieve the targets?	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding and enable catchment-level planning of surface water management solutions 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining work Further develop our catchment-level planning and implement local surface water management solutions to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems Implement property level protection measures Provide sewer network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	

Oxford STW Catchment

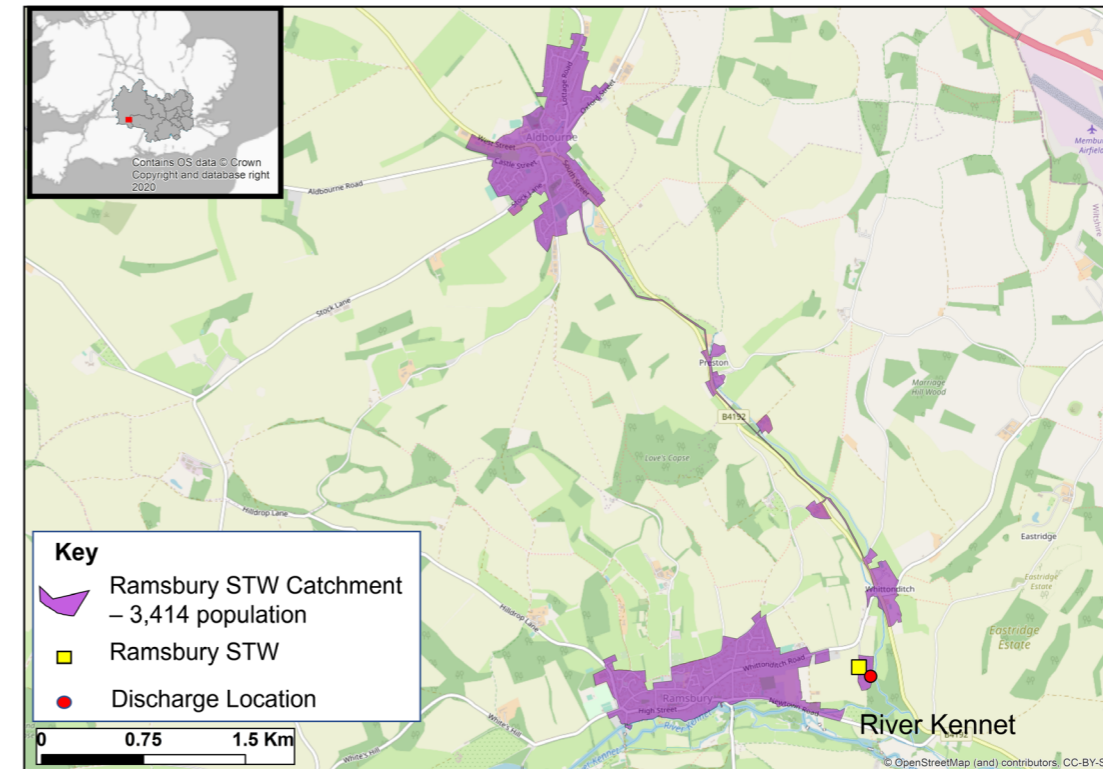
What are the challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased internal hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.2% to 0.3% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.2% of properties (184) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.3% of properties (268) at risk by 2050 Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.4% to 0.5% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.4% of properties (365) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.5% of properties (492) at risk by 2050 Increased hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.9% to 1.1% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.9% of properties (771) at risk up to a 1 in 50-year storm in 2025 to 1.1% of properties (987) at risk by 2050 The four overflows in this area discharged 98 times in 2021
Which of our solutions are best suited?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots Surface water management Property level protection measures to prevent individual buildings from hydraulic sewer flooding Network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to achieve 100% compliance



Timescale	2025	2030	2035	2050
	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	
What targets are we seeking?	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Achieve 100% STW permit compliance 			
How will we achieve the targets?	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding and enable catchment-level planning of surface water management solutions Provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop our catchment-level planning to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems Continue to provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining work Reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water from our foul sewer systems through the implementation of surface water management solutions Implement property level protection measures Continue to provide sewer network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance 	

Ramsbury STW Catchment

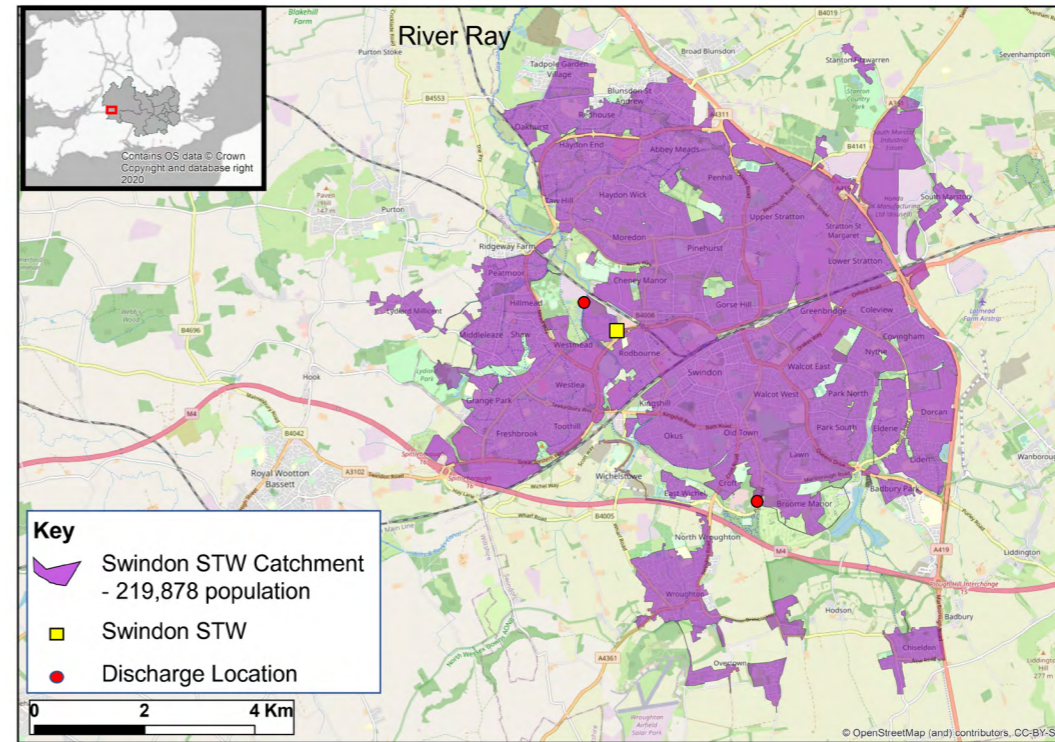
What are the challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased internal hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.3% to 0.3% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.3% of properties (4) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.3% of properties (5) at risk by 2050 Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 1.0% to 1.3% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 1.0% of properties (15) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 1.3% of properties (20) at risk by 2050 Increased hydraulic sewer flooding - from 1.5% to 2.3% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 1.5% of properties (24) at risk up to a 1 in 50-year storm in 2025 to 2.3% of properties (35) at risk by 2050 The only overflow in this area, at the STW, did not discharge in 2021
Which of our solutions are best suited?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots Surface water management Property level protection measures to prevent individual buildings from hydraulic sewer flooding Network improvements



Timescale	2025	2030	2035	2050
	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	
What targets are we seeking?	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to < 10 in an average year by 2050 Maintain 100% STW permit compliance 			
How will we achieve the targets?	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding and enable catchment-level planning of surface water management solutions Provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining work Further develop our catchment-level planning to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems Continue to provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining work Reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water from our foul sewer systems through the implementation of surface water management solutions Implement property level protection measures Continue to provide sewer network improvements 	

Swindon STW Catchment

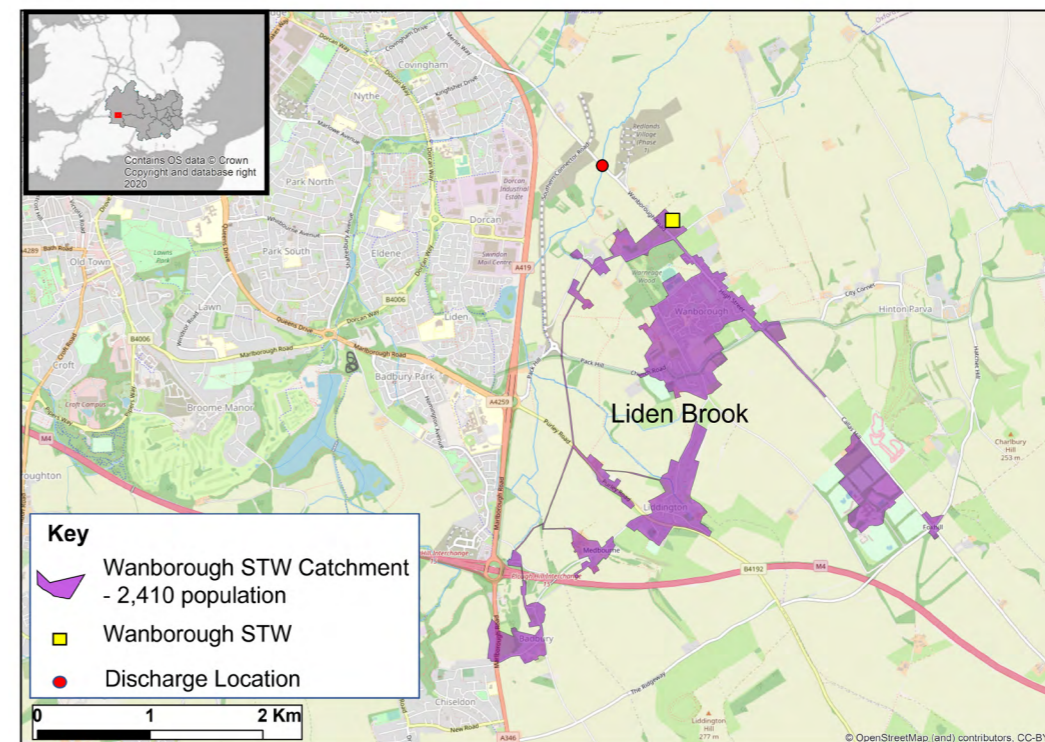
What are the challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased internal hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.2% to 0.2% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.2% of properties (146) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.2% of properties (219) at risk by 2050 Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.4% to 0.5% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.4% of properties (387) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.5% of properties (493) at risk by 2050 Increased hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.8% to 1.1% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.8% of properties (753) at risk up to a 1 in 50-year storm in 2025 to 1.1% of properties (1024) at risk by 2050 The two overflows in this area discharged 25 times in 2021
Which of our solutions are best suited?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water management Property level protection measures to prevent individual buildings from hydraulic sewer flooding Network improvements Invest in our sewage treatment works to achieve 100% compliance



	2025	2030	2035	2050
Timescale	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	
What targets are we seeking?	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Achieve 100% STW permit compliance 			
How will we achieve the targets?	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding and enable catchment-level planning of surface water management solutions Provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers Invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop our catchment-level planning to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems Continue to provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers Continue to invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water from our foul sewer systems through the implementation of surface water management solutions Implement property level protection measures Continue to provide sewer network improvements Continue to invest in our sewage treatment works to ensure compliance 	

Wanborough STW Catchment

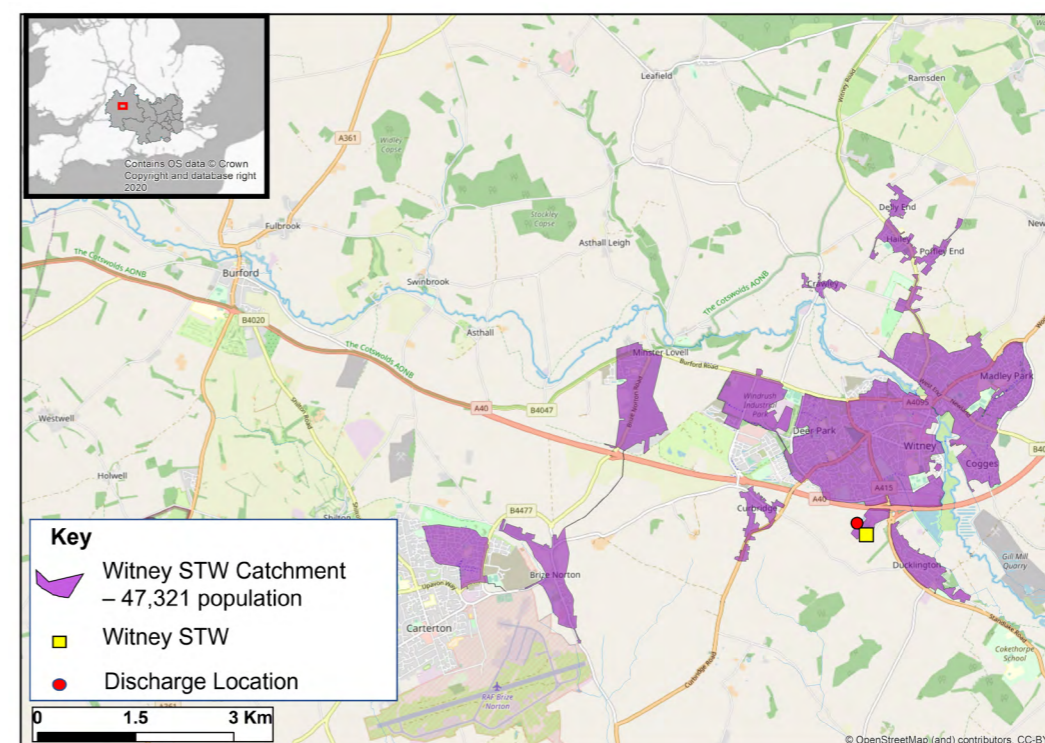
What are the challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 1.0% to 1.9% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 1.0% of properties (10) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 1.9% of properties (18) at risk by 2050 Increased hydraulic sewer flooding - from 1.6% to 2.8% of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 1.6% of properties (16) at risk up to a 1 in 50-year storm in 2025 to 2.8% of properties (27) at risk by 2050 The only overflow in this area, at the STW, discharged 48 times in 2021
Which of our solutions are best suited?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water management Network improvements



Timescale	2025	2030	2035	2050
	← Short term →		← Medium Term →	
What targets are we seeking?	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100% Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Maintain 100% STW permit compliance 			
How will we achieve the targets?	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding and enable catchment-level planning of surface water management solutions 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop our catchment-level planning and implement local surface water management solutions to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems Provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water from our foul sewer systems through the implementation of surface water management solutions Continue to provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	

Witney STW Catchment

<p>What are the challenges?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased internal hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.1 % to 0.2 % of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.1 % of properties (20) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.2 % of properties (34) at risk by 2050 Increased external hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.3 % to 0.5 % of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of external hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.3 % of properties (53) at risk up to a 1 in 30-year storm in 2025 to 0.5 % of properties (88) at risk by 2050 Increased hydraulic sewer flooding - from 0.6 % to 1.0 % of properties: Calculated as increased modelled risk of internal hydraulic sewer flooding from 0.6 % of properties (107) at risk up to a 1 in 50-year storm in 2025 to 1.0 % of properties (161) at risk by 2050 The only overflow in this area, at the STW, discharged 54 times in 2021
<p>Which of our solutions are best suited?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots Surface water management Property level protection measures to prevent individual buildings from hydraulic sewer flooding Network improvements



Timescale	2025 ← Short term → 2030	← Medium Term → 2035	← Long Term → 2050
<p>What targets are we seeking?</p>	<p>To:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of customers at risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding up to a 1 in 50-year storm by 100 % Reduce storm discharges (where overflows are present) to <10 in an average year by 2050 Maintain 100 % STW permit compliance 		
<p>How will we achieve the targets?</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the confidence in our plans for long-term investment to reduce the risk of internal and external hydraulic sewer flooding and enable catchment-level planning of surface water management solutions 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining work Further develop our catchment-level planning to reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water that is entering our foul sewer system and enhance our surface water sewerage systems Provide sewer network improvements to meet growth and climate change drivers 	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to improve the resilience of our sewers at greatest risk of groundwater inflows by undertaking sewer lining work Reduce the risk of hydraulic sewer flooding by removing surface water from our foul sewer systems through the implementation of surface water management solutions Implement property level protection measures Continue to provide sewer network improvements

L3 STW catchment summary table

L3 STW Catchments	2025 modelled baseline					2050 Performance without DWMP					2050 Performance with DWMP				Preferred solutions			
	(no.& % of properties)					(no.& % of properties)					(no.& % of properties)							
	Internal flooding (2025)	External flooding (2025)	Resilience flooding (2025)	Number of monitored storm overflows (2021)	Recorded (EDM) storm overflow discharges (2021)	Internal flooding (2050)	External flooding (2050)	Resilience flooding (2050)	Number of modelled storm overflows (2050)	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050)	Internal flooding (2050) DWMP	External flooding (2050) DWMP	Resilience flooding (2050) DWMP	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050) DWMP	2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2050	Investment Band (£)
ABINGDON STW	15 (0.1%)	21 (0.1%)	54 (0.3%)	1	26	22 (0.1%)	29 (0.2%)	76 (0.4%)	2	52	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, STW	IPP, NI, SWM	Medium
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	1 (0.1%)	26 (2.5%)	37 (3.5%)	1	55	1 (0.1%)	91 (8.7%)	73 (7%)	1	57	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP, NI, SL	IPP, NI, SL	Medium
ANDOVERSFORD STW	1 (0.3%)	4 (1.2%)	6 (1.8%)	1	84	2 (0.6%)	4 (1.2%)	11 (3.3%)	1	32	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, STW, SWM	CP	NI, STW	Low
APPLETON STW	6 (0.2%)	29 (1.1%)	50 (1.9%)	1	98	9 (0.3%)	41 (1.5%)	59 (2.2%)	1	326	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP	NI	Medium
ASHTON KEYNES STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CP	CP, STW		Low
ASTON LE WALLS STW	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1	49	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.9%)	1	16	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, SWM	NI, STW, SWM	Low
AVON DASSETT STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	CP	CP	NI	Low
BAMPTON STW	6 (0.3%)	24 (1.4%)	42 (2.4%)	1	51	11 (0.6%)	26 (1.5%)	69 (3.9%)	1	52	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, SWM	NI, STW, SWM	Low
BANBURY STW	17 (0.1%)	51 (0.2%)	86 (0.3%)	3	36	29 (0.1%)	70 (0.2%)	126 (0.4%)	3	54	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI	IPP, NI, STW, SWM	Medium
BARFORD STW	0 (0%)	5 (1.3%)	7 (1.9%)	N/A	N/A	2 (0.5%)	3 (0.8%)	7 (1.9%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, NI, SWM	NI, SWM	Low
BAYDON STW	0 (0%)	2 (0.8%)	2 (0.8%)	N/A	N/A	1 (0.4%)	2 (0.8%)	3 (1.1%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP	NI, SWM	Low
BECKLEY STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	44	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	CP	CP	NI	Low
BENSON STW	6 (0.2%)	17 (0.6%)	30 (1.1%)	1	51	7 (0.2%)	21 (0.7%)	34 (1.2%)	1	363	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	IPP, NI, SL, SWM	Medium

L3 STW Catchments	2025 modelled baseline			Number of monitored storm overflows (2021)	Recorded (EDM) storm overflow discharges (2021)	2025 Performance without DWMP					2025 Performance with DWMP				Preferred solutions			
	(no.& % of properties)					(no.& % of properties)			(no.& % of properties)		(no.& % of properties)		2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2050	Investment Band (£)		
	Internal flooding (2025)	External flooding (2025)	Resilience flooding (2025)			Internal flooding (2050)	External flooding (2050)	Resilience flooding (2050)	Number of modelled storm overflows (2050)	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050)	Internal flooding (2050) DWMP	External flooding (2050) DWMP	Resilience flooding (2050) DWMP	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050) DWMP				
BIBURY STW	1 (0.4%)	3 (1.2%)	5 (2%)	N/A	N/A	1 (0.4%)	3 (1.2%)	6 (2.3%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP, NI	CP, NI, SL, SWM	IPP	Low
BICESTER STW	34 (0.2%)	99 (0.5%)	194 (1%)	1	63	58 (0.3%)	169 (0.9%)	318 (1.6%)	2	36	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, STW	CP	IPP, NI, SL, STW, SWM	Medium
BLEDINGTON STW	0 (0%)	0 (0.1%)	0 (0.1%)	1	62	0 (0%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	1	25	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP	IPP, NI, STW	Low
BLETCHINGDON STW	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)	1	60	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.4%)	1	13	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP	NI	Low
BLOXHAM STW	9 (0.4%)	17 (0.8%)	35 (1.6%)	1	78	12 (0.5%)	18 (0.8%)	41 (1.9%)	1	44	0	0	0	<=10	CP, SL, SWM	CP	IPP, NI	Medium
BLUNSDON STW	0 (0%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.2%)	1	3	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.2%)	2	28	0	0	0	<=10	CP, STW	CP, STW	NI, SWM	Medium
BODDINGTON STW	0 (0%)	6 (2%)	8 (2.7%)	1	105	0 (0%)	12 (4.1%)	20 (6.8%)	1	76	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP, NI	NI	Low
BOURTON OXON STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CP	CP	STW	Low
BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW	8 (0.3%)	33 (1.3%)	54 (2.2%)	1	58	9 (0.4%)	44 (1.8%)	85 (3.4%)	1	25	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP, STW	NI	Medium
BROADWELL STW	6 (0.3%)	10 (0.5%)	21 (1.1%)	1	32	8 (0.4%)	15 (0.8%)	30 (1.6%)	1	41	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI	CP	IPP, NI, STW, SWM	Low
BROUGHTON STW	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)	N/A	N/A	2 (0.2%)	4 (0.5%)	5 (0.6%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP	NI, SWM	Low
BUCKLAND STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CP	CP, STW		Low

	2025 modelled baseline				2025 Performance without DWMP						2025 Performance with DWMP				Preferred solutions			
	(no.& % of properties)				(no.& % of properties)			(no.& % of properties)			(no.& % of properties)							
L3 STW Catchments	Internal flooding (2025)	External flooding (2025)	Resilience flooding (2025)	Number of monitored storm overflows (2021)	Recorded (EDM) storm overflow discharges (2021)	Internal flooding (2050)	External flooding (2050)	Resilience flooding (2050)	Number of modelled storm overflows (2050)	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050)	Internal flooding (2050) DWMP	External flooding (2050) DWMP	Resilience flooding (2050) DWMP	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050) DWMP	2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2050	Investment Band (£)
BURFORD STW	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.3%)	6 (0.6%)	1	0	2 (0.2%)	4 (0.4%)	8 (0.8%)	1	73	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, STW	IPP, NI, SL, SWM	Low
BYFIELD STW	0 (0%)	4 (0.2%)	5 (0.2%)	2	58	0 (0%)	6 (0.3%)	9 (0.4%)	3	113	0	0	0	<=10	CP, STW	CP	NI, STW, SWM	Medium
CARTERTON STW	14 (0.2%)	47 (0.8%)	86 (1.5%)	1	28	25 (0.4%)	68 (1.2%)	123 (2.1%)	1	2	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI	CP, NI	IPP, NI, SL, STW, SWM	Medium
CASSINGTON STW	20 (0.3%)	35 (0.5%)	76 (1%)	1	28	29 (0.4%)	47 (0.6%)	102 (1.4%)	1	3	0	0	0	<=4	CP, SL, STW, SWM	CP	IPP, NI, SWM	Medium
CHACOMBE STW	0 (0%)	1 (0.4%)	1 (0.4%)	1	23	0 (0%)	1 (0.4%)	1 (0.4%)	1	16	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, STW	NI, SWM	Low
CHADLINGTON STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	34	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP, STW	NI	Low
CHALGROVE STW	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.2%)	5 (0.4%)	1	58	1 (0.1%)	6 (0.5%)	10 (0.8%)	1	23	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, STW, SWM	CP	IPP, NI, STW	Medium
CHARLBURY STW	0 (0%)	15 (1%)	21 (1.4%)	1	19	0 (0%)	15 (1%)	210 (14.4%)	1	1	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, STW, SWM		Low
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	5 (1.1%)	16 (3.6%)	29 (6.5%)	1	55	7 (1.6%)	19 (4.2%)	34 (7.6%)	1	20	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, STW, SWM	CP, NI, SL	NI	Medium
CHARNEY BASSETT STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CP	CP	STW	Low
CHARWELTON STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CP	CP, STW		Low
CHILTON FOLIAT STW	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.4%)	1	60	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.4%)	3 (2.2%)	1	44	0	0	0	<=10	CP, SL, SWM	CP	NI	Low

L3 STW Catchments	2025 modelled baseline			Number of monitored storm overflows (2021)	Recorded (EDM) storm overflow discharges (2021)	2025 Performance without DWMP					2025 Performance with DWMP				Preferred solutions			
	(no.& % of properties)					(no.& % of properties)			(no.& % of properties)		(no.& % of properties)		2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2050	Investment Band (£)		
	Internal flooding (2025)	External flooding (2025)	Resilience flooding (2025)			Internal flooding (2050)	External flooding (2050)	Resilience flooding (2050)	Number of modelled storm overflows (2050)	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050)	Internal flooding (2050) DWMP	External flooding (2050) DWMP	Resilience flooding (2050) DWMP	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050) DWMP				
CHINNOR STW	13 (0.4%)	44 (1.3%)	78 (2.3%)	1	54	20 (0.6%)	49 (1.5%)	97 (2.9%)	1	11	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP	NI, SL, STW	Medium
CHIPPING NORTON STW	1 (0%)	3 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	2	44	2 (0%)	3 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)	2	28	0	0	0	<=10	CP, STW	CP, NI	NI, SWM	Medium
CHIPPING WARDEN STW	1 (0.2%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)	2	201	1 (0.2%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)	2	98	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP	NI	Medium
CHOLSEY STW	10 (0.2%)	19 (0.3%)	42 (0.7%)	1	16	19 (0.3%)	54 (0.8%)	91 (1.4%)	1	1	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, STW	IPP, NI, STW, SWM	Medium
CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW	6 (0.2%)	17 (0.5%)	30 (0.9%)	1	70	8 (0.2%)	35 (1%)	40 (1.2%)	1	12	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI	NI, STW, SWM	Low
CIRENCESTER STW	53 (0.4%)	133 (1%)	266 (2.1%)	1	88	47 (0.4%)	84 (0.7%)	199 (1.6%)	2	54	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI	CP, NI, SL	IPP, NI, SL, STW, SWM	High
CLANFIELD STW	0 (0%)	13 (3.4%)	17 (4.5%)	1	148	0 (0%)	39 (10.3%)	34 (9%)	1	36	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, STW, SWM	CP, NI, SL	NI	Medium
CLAYDON STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CP	CP, STW		Low
CLIFTON STW	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	2 (2%)	1	8	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	2 (2%)	1	6	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI	CP, NI, SWM	NI, SWM	Low
COMBE STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	48	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	CP, SL, SWM	CP	STW	Low
CRICKLADE STW	10 (0.5%)	32 (1.6%)	58 (2.9%)	1	72	15 (0.7%)	36 (1.8%)	80 (3.9%)	2	158	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, STW, SWM	NI, SWM	Low
CROPREDY STW	2 (0.3%)	7 (1%)	13 (1.9%)	1	76	2 (0.3%)	7 (1%)	13 (1.9%)	1	44	0	0	0	<=10	CP, SL, SWM	CP	NI, STW	Low

L3 STW Catchments	2025 modelled baseline			Number of monitored storm overflows (2021)	Recorded (EDM) storm overflow discharges (2021)	2050 Performance without DWMP					2050 Performance with DWMP				Preferred solutions			
	(no.& % of properties)					(no.& % of properties)			(no.& % of properties)		(no.& % of properties)							
	Internal flooding (2025)	External flooding (2025)	Resilience flooding (2025)			Internal flooding (2050)	External flooding (2050)	Resilience flooding (2050)	Number of modelled storm overflows (2050)	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050)	Internal flooding (2050) DWMP	External flooding (2050) DWMP	Resilience flooding (2050) DWMP	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050) DWMP	2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2050	Investment Band (£)
CROUGHTON STW	0 (0%)	2 (0.4%)	2 (0.4%)	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	2 (0.4%)	4 (0.9%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, NI, SWM	NI, STW, SWM	Low
CUDESODON STW	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.5%)	2 (1%)	N/A	N/A	1 (0.5%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, IPP, STW	IPP	Low
CULHAM STW	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	1	16	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.2%)	1	0	0	0	0	<=10	CP, STW	CP	NI, STW, SWM	Medium
CULWORTH STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	36	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	CP	CP	STW	Low
DIDCOT STW	15 (0.1%)	96 (0.6%)	170 (1.1%)	1	57	28 (0.2%)	161 (1%)	280 (1.8%)	1	2	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, STW	CP, NI, STW	NI, SL, SWM	Medium
DORCHESTER STW	1 (0.1%)	5 (0.5%)	6 (0.6%)	1	9	2 (0.2%)	6 (0.6%)	7 (0.8%)	1	365	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	IPP, NI, STW, SWM	Low
DRAYTON STW	9 (0.3%)	26 (0.8%)	48 (1.5%)	1	63	12 (0.4%)	38 (1.2%)	75 (2.3%)	1	83	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	NI, STW, SWM	Medium
EAST GRAFTON STW	0 (0%)	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.6%)	1	11	0 (0%)	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.6%)	1	20	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP, NI, STW	NI	Low
EYDON STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	73	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	CP, SL, SWM	CP	STW	Low
FAIRFORD STW	22 (1%)	96 (4.3%)	163 (7.3%)	1	65	35 (1.6%)	113 (5%)	212 (9.5%)	1	67	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI	CP, SL	IPP, NI, SL, SWM	Medium
FARINGDON STW	1 (0%)	6 (0.2%)	10 (0.3%)	1	70	2 (0.1%)	8 (0.2%)	21 (0.6%)	1	35	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	IPP, NI, SWM	Low
FARNBOROUGH STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	93	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	44	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	CP, SL, SWM	CP, STW	NI	Low
FINSTOCK STW	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.2%)	7 (0.4%)	1	24	1 (0.1%)	9 (0.6%)	9 (0.6%)	1	63	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	IPP, NI, STW, SWM	Low

L3 STW Catchments	2025 modelled baseline					2050 Performance without DWMP					2050 Performance with DWMP				Preferred solutions			
	(no.& % of properties)					(no.& % of properties)			(no.& % of properties)		(no.& % of properties)							
	Internal flooding (2025)	External flooding (2025)	Resilience flooding (2025)	Number of monitored storm overflows (2021)	Recorded (EDM) storm overflow discharges (2021)	Internal flooding (2050)	External flooding (2050)	Resilience flooding (2050)	Number of modelled storm overflows (2050)	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050)	Internal flooding (2050) DWMP	External flooding (2050) DWMP	Resilience flooding (2050) DWMP	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050) DWMP	2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2050	Investment Band (£)
FOREST HILL STW	0 (0%)	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.5%)	1	3	0 (0%)	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.5%)	1	80	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	NI, SWM	Low
FYFIELD STW	1 (0.1%)	9 (1.3%)	12 (1.8%)	1	2	3 (0.4%)	9 (1.3%)	42 (6.3%)	1	33	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP, IPP, NI, SL	NI	Medium
GORING STW	3 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	9 (0.3%)	1	0	3 (0.1%)	5 (0.1%)	11 (0.3%)	1	13	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, STW	IPP, NI, SWM	Low
GREAT BEDWYN STW	0 (0%)	9 (1.4%)	13 (2%)	1	2	4 (0.6%)	20 (3.1%)	19 (3%)	1	71	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI	CP		Low
GREAT MILTON STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CP	CP	STW	Low
GREAT ROLLRIGHT STW	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, NI, SWM	NI, SWM	Low
GREATWORTH STW	0 (0%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	1	18	0 (0%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	1	10	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, STW	NI, SWM	Low
GUITING POWER STW	0 (0%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.8%)	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.8%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, IPP		Low
HANNINGTON (WILTS) STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	CP	CP	NI	Low
HANWELL STW	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1	69	0 (0%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.8%)	1	366	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP, NI	NI	Medium
HENLEY STW	5 (0.1%)	15 (0.2%)	26 (0.4%)	2	26	8 (0.1%)	21 (0.3%)	37 (0.6%)	2	28	0	0	0	<=10	CP, STW	CP	IPP, NI, STW, SWM	Medium
HIGHWORTH STW	7 (0.2%)	12 (0.3%)	25 (0.7%)	3	61	9 (0.2%)	13 (0.3%)	31 (0.8%)	3	50	0	0	0	<=10	CP, STW	CP	IPP, NI, STW, SWM	Medium

L3 STW Catchments	2025 modelled baseline			Number of monitored storm overflows (2021)	Recorded (EDM) storm overflow discharges (2021)	2025 Performance without DWMP					2025 Performance with DWMP				Preferred solutions			
	(no.& % of properties)					(no.& % of properties)			(no.& % of properties)		(no.& % of properties)		2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2050	Investment Band (£)		
	Internal flooding (2025)	External flooding (2025)	Resilience flooding (2025)			Internal flooding (2050)	External flooding (2050)	Resilience flooding (2050)	Number of modelled storm overflows (2050)	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050)	Internal flooding (2050) DWMP	External flooding (2050) DWMP	Resilience flooding (2050) DWMP	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050) DWMP				
HOOK NORTON STW	0 (0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	1	20	0 (0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	1	76	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	NI, STW, SWM	Low
HORLEY (OXON) STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	65	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP	NI	Low
HORNTON STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	CP, SL, SWM	CP	STW	Low
HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	0 (0%)	6 (3%)	8 (4%)	1	132	0 (0%)	11 (5.6%)	10 (5.1%)	1	39	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP, NI, STW	IPP, NI	Low
ISLIP STW	0 (0%)	8 (2.2%)	11 (3%)	1	0	0 (0%)	8 (2.2%)	11 (3%)	1	58	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, SWM	NI, SWM	Low
KINGS SUTTON STW	0 (0%)	4 (0.2%)	5 (0.3%)	1	7	1 (0.1%)	6 (0.4%)	12 (0.7%)	2	55	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	IPP, NI, STW, SWM	Low
KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.2%)	1	39	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	4 (0.3%)	1	360	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, STW	IPP, NI, SWM	Medium
LECHLADE STW	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.3%)	1	35	1 (0.1%)	6 (0.5%)	5 (0.4%)	1	0	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	NI, SWM	Low
LEWKNOR STW	0 (0%)	3 (1.9%)	4 (2.5%)	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	3 (1.9%)	4 (2.5%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, IPP	STW	Low
LITTLE COMPTON STW	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.8%)	1	56	0 (0%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.8%)	1	22	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP, NI	NI, STW	Low
LITTLE MILTON STW	0 (0%)	5 (1.2%)	7 (1.7%)	1	35	1 (0.2%)	5 (1.2%)	9 (2.2%)	1	0	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	NI, SWM	Low
LITTLEWORTH STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CP	CP, STW		Low

L3 STW Catchments	2025 modelled baseline			Number of monitored storm overflows (2021)	Recorded (EDM) storm overflow discharges (2021)	2025 Performance without DWMP					2025 Performance with DWMP				Preferred solutions			
	(no.& % of properties)					(no.& % of properties)			(no.& % of properties)		(no.& % of properties)		2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2050	Investment Band (£)		
	Internal flooding (2025)	External flooding (2025)	Resilience flooding (2025)			Internal flooding (2050)	External flooding (2050)	Resilience flooding (2050)	Number of modelled storm overflows (2050)	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050)	Internal flooding (2050) DWMP	External flooding (2050) DWMP	Resilience flooding (2050) DWMP	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050) DWMP				
LONG WITTENHAM STW	1 (0.3%)	2 (0.5%)	2 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A	1 (0.3%)	2 (0.5%)	3 (0.8%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP	IPP, NI, SWM	Low
LONGBOROUGH STW	1 (0.3%)	2 (0.7%)	2 (0.7%)	N/A	N/A	1 (0.3%)	2 (0.7%)	3 (1%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, STW	IPP, NI, SWM	Low
MARLBOROUGH STW	4 (0.1%)	22 (0.4%)	37 (0.8%)	3	42	6 (0.1%)	29 (0.6%)	56 (1.1%)	3	55	0	0	0	<=10	CP, STW	CP, NI, SL	IPP, NI, SL, SWM	Medium
MIDDLE BARTON STW	0 (0%)	3 (0.5%)	4 (0.6%)	1	4	1 (0.2%)	4 (0.6%)	5 (0.8%)	1	16	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI	CP	NI, SWM	Low
MIDDLETON CHENEY STW	0 (0%)	5 (0.3%)	7 (0.4%)	1	38	1 (0.1%)	8 (0.4%)	10 (0.5%)	1	44	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	IPP, NI, SWM	Low
MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	4 (0.2%)	17 (0.9%)	30 (1.6%)	1	96	6 (0.3%)	41 (2.2%)	46 (2.4%)	1	31	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP	NI, SL, STW	Medium
MOLLINGTON STW	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.5%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, IPP, STW		Low
MORETON PINKNEY STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	47	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	CP	CP	NI, STW	Low
MORETON-IN-MARSH STW	1 (0%)	26 (1.1%)	35 (1.5%)	2	8	1 (0%)	82 (3.4%)	90 (3.7%)	2	34	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, IPP, NI, SL, STW, SWM	NI	Medium
NAUNTON STW	1 (0.8%)	5 (3.8%)	8 (6%)	N/A	N/A	1 (0.8%)	5 (3.8%)	8 (6%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, NI, SL, SWM	IPP	Low

L3 STW Catchments	2025 modelled baseline			Number of monitored storm overflows (2021)	Recorded (EDM) storm overflow discharges (2021)	2050 Performance without DWMP					2050 Performance with DWMP				Preferred solutions			
	(no.& % of properties)					(no.& % of properties)			(no.& % of properties)		(no.& % of properties)							
	Internal flooding (2025)	External flooding (2025)	Resilience flooding (2025)			Internal flooding (2050)	External flooding (2050)	Resilience flooding (2050)	Number of modelled storm overflows (2050)	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050)	Internal flooding (2050) DWMP	External flooding (2050) DWMP	Resilience flooding (2050) DWMP	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050) DWMP	2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2050	Investment Band (£)
NETTLEBED STW	0 (0%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP	NI, SWM	Low
NORTHLEACH STW	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)	1	50	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)	1	99	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP	IPP, NI, STW	Low
NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW	0 (0%)	4 (2.4%)	5 (3%)	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	10 (5.9%)	5 (3%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, NI, SWM	NI, SWM	Low
OXFORD STW	184 (0.2%)	365 (0.4%)	771 (0.9%)	4	98	268 (0.3%)	492 (0.5%)	987 (1.1%)	6	157	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI	CP, NI	IPP, NI, SL, STW, SWM	High
PRIORS MARSTON STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CP	CP, STW		Low
PURTON STW	5 (0.3%)	21 (1.3%)	36 (2.2%)	1	24	5 (0.3%)	21 (1.3%)	36 (2.2%)	1	44	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, SWM	NI, STW, SWM	Low
RAMSBURY STW	4 (0.3%)	15 (1%)	24 (1.5%)	1	0	5 (0.3%)	20 (1.3%)	35 (2.3%)	2	44	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI	CP, NI, SL	IPP, NI, SL, SWM	Medium
RATLEY STW	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.1%)	1	4	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.1%)	1	45	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, IPP, STW	NI	Low
SANDFORD ST MARTIN STW	0 (0%)	1 (1.5%)	1 (1.5%)	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	1 (1.5%)	1 (1.5%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, IPP		Low
SEVENHAMPTON STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	CP, NI	CP, STW	NI	Low
SHALBOURNE STW	0 (0%)	2 (0.8%)	2 (0.8%)	No data	No data	0 (0%)	2 (0.8%)	3 (1.2%)	1	25	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, STW, SWM	IPP, NI, SWM	Low
SHELLINGFORD STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CP	CP, STW	STW	Low

L3 STW Catchments	2025 modelled baseline			Number of monitored storm overflows (2021)	Recorded (EDM) storm overflow discharges (2021)	2050 Performance without DWMP					2050 Performance with DWMP				Preferred solutions			
	(no.& % of properties)					(no.& % of properties)							(no.& % of properties)				2025-2030	2030-2035
	Internal flooding (2025)	External flooding (2025)	Resilience flooding (2025)			Internal flooding (2050)	External flooding (2050)	Resilience flooding (2050)	Number of modelled storm overflows (2050)	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050)	Internal flooding (2050) DWMP	External flooding (2050) DWMP	Resilience flooding (2050) DWMP	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050) DWMP				
SHOTTESWELL STW	0 (0%)	2 (1.9%)	2 (1.9%)	1	41	0 (0%)	2 (1.9%)	2 (1.9%)	1	41	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, STW, SWM	NI, SWM	Low
SHRIVENHAM STW	5 (0.2%)	14 (0.5%)	26 (0.9%)	1	25	9 (0.3%)	21 (0.7%)	37 (1.3%)	1	83	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, STW	IPP, NI, SWM	Medium
SHUTFORD STW	1 (0.2%)	3 (0.5%)	3 (0.5%)	1	68	1 (0.2%)	4 (0.7%)	6 (1%)	1	10	0	0	0	<=10	CP, STW, SWM	CP, NI, STW	NI	Low
SONNING COMMON STW	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	5 (0.2%)	1	2	2 (0.1%)	4 (0.2%)	6 (0.3%)	1	365	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, STW	IPP, NI, SWM	Low
SOUTH LEIGH STW	0 (0%)	3 (2.3%)	4 (3.1%)	1	117	0 (0%)	3 (2.3%)	4 (3.1%)	1	365	0	0	0	<=10	CP, SL, SWM	CP, NI, STW	NI	Low
SOUTH MORETON STW	1 (0.2%)	4 (0.8%)	5 (1%)	1	150	1 (0.2%)	7 (1.4%)	8 (1.6%)	1	64	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	NI, STW, SWM	Low
STADHAMPTON STW	3 (0.7%)	13 (2.9%)	22 (4.8%)	N/A	N/A	3 (0.7%)	16 (3.5%)	29 (6.4%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP, STW	CP, NI, SWM	NI, STW, SWM	Low
STANDLAKE STW	22 (2.9%)	56 (7.2%)	110 (14.2%)	1	40	51 (6.6%)	43 (5.6%)	193 (25%)	1	12	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, STW, SWM	CP, IPP, NI, SL, STW	NI	Medium
STANFORD IN THE VALE STW	0 (0%)	3 (0.3%)	4 (0.4%)	1	4	1 (0.1%)	6 (0.6%)	7 (0.7%)	1	46	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	NI, STW, SWM	Low
STANTON HARCOURT STW	0 (0%)	11 (2.6%)	16 (3.7%)	1	45	4 (0.9%)	26 (6.1%)	40 (9.3%)	1	10	0	0	0	<=10	CP, SL, SWM	CP, NI, STW	NI	Low
STANTON ST JOHN STW	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	1	0	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	1	0	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, STW, SWM	NI, SWM	Low
SWINDON STW	146 (0.2%)	387 (0.4%)	753 (0.8%)	2	25	219 (0.2%)	493 (0.5%)	1024 (1.1%)	3	283	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, STW	CP, NI, STW	IPP, NI, STW, SWM	High

L3 STW Catchments	2025 modelled baseline			Number of monitored storm overflows (2021)	Recorded (EDM) storm overflow discharges (2021)	2050 Performance without DWMP					2050 Performance with DWMP				Preferred solutions			
	(no.& % of properties)					(no.& % of properties)			(no.& % of properties)		(no.& % of properties)		2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2050	Investment Band (£)		
	Internal flooding (2025)	External flooding (2025)	Resilience flooding (2025)			Internal flooding (2050)	External flooding (2050)	Resilience flooding (2050)	Number of modelled storm overflows (2050)	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050)	Internal flooding (2050) DWMP	External flooding (2050) DWMP	Resilience flooding (2050) DWMP	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050) DWMP				
TACKLEY STW	0 (0%)	13 (3%)	17 (4%)	1	1	0 (0%)	23 (5.4%)	49 (11.4%)	1	25	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, IPP, NI, SWM	NI	Low
TETSWORTH STW	0 (0%)	3 (0.7%)	4 (1%)	1	30	0 (0%)	6 (1.5%)	5 (1.2%)	1	15	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	NI, SWM	Low
THAME STW	14 (0.3%)	29 (0.5%)	46 (0.8%)	1	26	17 (0.3%)	57 (1%)	87 (1.6%)	1	4	0	0	0	<=10	CP, STW	CP, NI	NI, SWM	Medium
THORPE MANDEVILLE STW	0 (0%)	1 (1.4%)	1 (1.4%)	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	1 (1.4%)	1 (1.4%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, NI, STW, SWM	NI, SWM	Low
TIDDINGTON STW	1 (0.3%)	8 (2.7%)	11 (3.7%)	N/A	N/A	1 (0.3%)	10 (3.3%)	11 (3.7%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP, NI	CP	IPP, NI, STW, SWM	Low
TOWERSEY STW	1 (0.5%)	3 (1.6%)	3 (1.6%)	N/A	N/A	3 (1.6%)	3 (1.6%)	10 (5.5%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, IPP	STW	Low
UFFINGTON STW	0 (0%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	1	46	0 (0%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	1	84	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, SL, SWM	CP, SL	STW	Low
UPPER HEYFORD STW	1 (0.1%)	12 (1.1%)	19 (1.8%)	1	27	1 (0.1%)	23 (2.2%)	40 (3.8%)	1	366	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, SWM	NI, SWM	Medium
WANBOROUGH STW	1 (0.1%)	10 (1%)	16 (1.6%)	1	48	1 (0.1%)	18 (1.9%)	27 (2.8%)	1	13	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, SWM	NI, SWM	Low
WANTAGE STW	7 (0.1%)	40 (0.3%)	67 (0.6%)	1	26	4 (0%)	17 (0.1%)	88 (0.8%)	1	12	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI, STW	CP	IPP, NI, SWM	Medium
WARMINGTON STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	49	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	CP	CP	NI, STW	Low
WATLINGTON STW	3 (0.2%)	5 (0.4%)	9 (0.7%)	1	24	3 (0.2%)	6 (0.5%)	11 (0.8%)	1	4	0	0	0	<=10	CP, NI	CP	IPP, NI, SL, STW, SWM	Low

L3 STW Catchments	2025 modelled baseline			Number of monitored storm overflows (2021)	Recorded (EDM) storm overflow discharges (2021)	2025 Performance without DWMP					2025 Performance with DWMP				Preferred solutions			
	(no.& % of properties)					(no.& % of properties)			(no.& % of properties)		(no.& % of properties)		2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2050	Investment Band (£)		
	Internal flooding (2025)	External flooding (2025)	Resilience flooding (2025)			Internal flooding (2050)	External flooding (2050)	Resilience flooding (2050)	Number of modelled storm overflows (2050)	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050)	Internal flooding (2050) DWMP	External flooding (2050) DWMP	Resilience flooding (2050) DWMP	Modelled average annual storm discharges (2050) DWMP				
WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW	5 (2%)	17 (6.8%)	23 (9.2%)	2	71	5 (2%)	17 (6.8%)	23 (9.2%)	2	25	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, SWM	NI, STW, SWM	Medium
WHEATLEY STW	3 (0.1%)	14 (0.6%)	22 (1%)	1	76	7 (0.3%)	18 (0.8%)	25 (1.1%)	1	10	0	0	0	<=10	CP, SL, STW, SWM	CP	IPP, NI, STW	Medium
WILTON STW	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.5%)	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	CP	CP, IPP		Low
WITHINGTON STW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CP	CP, STW		Low
WITNEY STW	20 (0.1%)	53 (0.3%)	107 (0.6%)	1	54	34 (0.2%)	88 (0.5%)	161 (1%)	1	1	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP, NI, SL	IPP, NI, SL, SWM	High
WOODSTOCK STW	0 (0%)	9 (0.5%)	13 (0.7%)	1	52	3 (0.2%)	9 (0.5%)	16 (0.8%)	1	66	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	NI, SWM	Low
WOODSTOCK	0 (0%)	9 (0.5%)	13 (0.7%)	1	52	3 (0.2%)	9 (0.5%)	16 (0.8%)	1	66	0	0	0	<=10	CP	CP	NI, STW, SWM	Low

CP = Catchment-level planning including mapping and modelling

SWM = Surface water management

NI = Network improvements

SL = Sewer lining

STW = Treatment process technologies and protection from high river levels

IPP = Individual property level protection

Navigation index

We've developed a comprehensive document suite to share our final DWMP. This includes five summary documents, that contain increasing levels of detail, as well as Catchment Strategic Plans. To help you to navigate around our document suite and to find key DWMP content, we provide a navigation index below.

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
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New technical appendices x9	Appendix N - You Said, We Did (YSWD)																			
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Portals and data	Customer portal																			
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	Data tables																			
	Data tables commentary																			



Work with us

We want to continue to draw on your expertise and local knowledge and invite you to work further with us to meet the future needs of drainage and wastewater services in our region.

Please get in touch with us or provide feedback on this document by emailing our DWMP team at DWMP@thameswater.co.uk

For more information on our DWMP work or to share your views, please visit the DWMP portal on our website [here](#).