



Groundwater Impacted System Management Plan

Reading, River Kennet

September 2021



It's everyone's water

Version control

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Introduction

This document sets out Thames Water's approach to the management of groundwater infiltration in sewerage systems where the influence of groundwater infiltration is viewed as excessive and likely to be the source of uncontrolled escape of untreated or partially treated sewage.

All sewerage systems combined and separate will experience some groundwater infiltration¹ and a nominal allowance in design will be made for this. However, in some catchments the impact of groundwater infiltration can be considerable leading to impacts on service during periods of high groundwater, typically during the winter.

Groundwater can enter the sewerage system through the pipes and manholes, this may occur at a defect (crack, hole, displaced joint) or on a normal joint on the sewer or in the manhole. A key point to note is that where infiltration occurs it is not necessarily an indicator that the sewer is in poor structural state simply that jointing techniques used are not completely watertight.

Ingress of groundwater is not limited to the public system that Thames Water owns and maintains but potentially the private drains, manholes and sewers that connect to our system.

Preventing and reducing the impact of groundwater infiltration is predominately achieved through the lining of sewers and

sealing of manholes. This entails the application of a synthetic liner within the pipe that creates a contiguous membrane for the length of the pipe or possibly section if the source of ingress can be narrowed down. For manholes it will typically entail sealing in a similar manner.

To line all sewers and manholes within most catchments would be prohibitively expensive to do so. Our approach to date has been centred on a 'find and fix' basis which has involved monitoring and investigating the networks in periods of high groundwater to identify sources of ingress and fix as we find them. This approach is constrained for the reason that investigations are typically limited to periods of high groundwater and when high groundwater occurs there are limited windows of time in which investigations can be successfully undertaken before flows either subside or the system is fully surcharged meaning CCTV surveys are not possible². Once sections of sewers have been lined, it will be a case of waiting until high groundwater levels reoccur to assess the effectiveness of the work undertaken, which may not be the subsequent winter but several years later.

It is recognised that the approach to date lacks a degree of certainty of resolution and for this reason Thames Water has in 2020 undertaken a different approach for the medium to long-term management of groundwater, which is covered within this

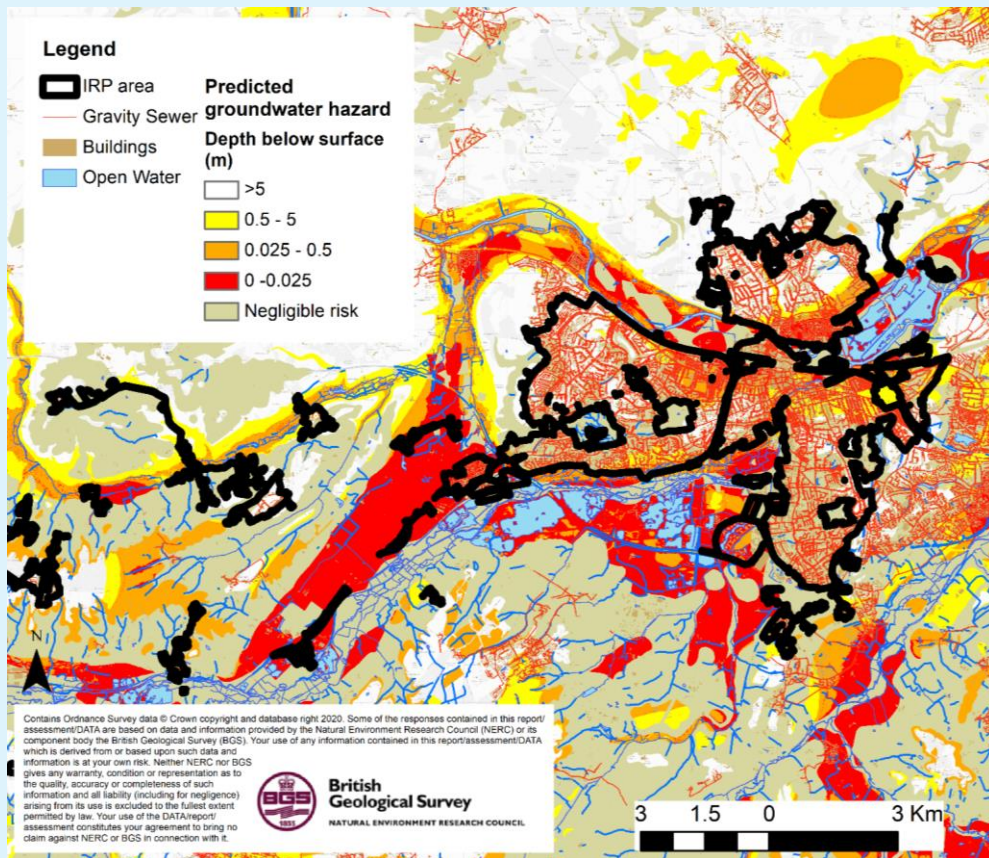
¹ Sewers for Adoption makes an allowance for 10% of normal wastewater flow to allow for unaccounted flows such as groundwater infiltration.

² On occasions it is possible to over-pump between manholes to isolate sections of sewer to survey, this is not always feasible when the flows involved are simply too great to over-pump or the location prohibits this approach.

document under the plan section. These plans require significant investment which Thames Water will seek to secure. In the meantime, we will continue to investigate sources of infiltration when it occurs and where feasible, undertake the work through our capital maintenance budgets. We refer to these as 'minor works' opportunities i.e. where we have high degree of certainty of reducing point sources of infiltration and can do so with reasonable costs and time.

The structure of this document has been created with input from the Environment Agency. Sections covered in this document include our 'Outline Plan' with timescales, Mitigation i.e. how we intend to manage the risk until our plan is fully implemented and when we will publish future updates on progress against this plan.

Brief description of Reading catchment



1.0 – Reading catchment

Reading is located in Berkshire, England, approximately 15 miles east of Newbury. Reading serves a population equivalent³ of 223,106 with a predominantly separate sewerage network totaling some 1,656 km in length excluding private drains and sewers. The extent of the catchment is shown in Figure 1.0 above.

Problem characterisation

Groundwater can enter our sewers when levels are high and a positive head above the soffit of the sewer is created. Significant groundwater ingress can impact sewer capacity and increase the risk of flooding. There's a strong link between the rising river levels that cause rising groundwater levels across the Reading area, and the drainage issues some of our customers have experienced, including sewer flooding and restricted use of their toilets and bathrooms.

³ Population equivalent or unit per capita loading, (PE), in waste-water treatment is the number expressing the ratio of the sum of the pollution load produced during 24 hours by industrial facilities and services to the individual pollution load in household sewage produced by one person in the same time.

Additionally, prolonged and heavy rainfall and raised groundwater levels have overwhelmed the sewer system causing problems with properties suffering from significant sewer flooding.

The sewerage system is identified on the public sewer records as being a predominantly separate foul system, rather than a combined system. We believe that significant volumes of surface water runoff from surrounding saturated fields and built-up land have entered the foul sewerage network during recent wet winters, causing the network to become overloaded and surcharge (mainly through submerged manholes).

The historical surveys we have carried out have detected that there is some evidence of groundwater infiltration into the foul sewer network when groundwater levels are high, and surface water inundation from highways, public spaces and properties and fluvial flooding from local watercourses. Surface water misconnections (i.e. down pipes from roofs into the sewer network) are also suspected to be a contributing factor, hence further analysis is required to determine the extent to which this has contributed to sewer flooding. The previous studies have areas of Theale, Padworth and Aldermaston Wharf as particularly prone to groundwater infiltration, however CCTV surveys currently ongoing will improve our understanding.

A limited number of our sewerage systems include for overflows, these structures are there to protect against sewer flooding as a result of rainfall or equipment failure where appropriate. Discharges from these structures should not be impacted by excessive infiltration as detailed by the EA Regulatory Position Statement on groundwater impacted sewerage systems. The use of storm

sewage overflows is accepted by our regulators, subject to conditions.

We believe it is likely that groundwater infiltration in the Reading catchment is the most probable cause of incidences where the network has not been able to cope with all incoming flows, triggering problems to homes. The root causes of sewer surcharges require all stakeholders responsible for drainage in the catchment to resolve them together.

Our permit conditions for Reading STW state:

“The discharge shall only occur when and only for as long as the flow passed forward is equal to or greater than the overflow setting indicated due to rainfall and/or snow melt.” and “Off-line storm storage must be fully utilised before a discharge occurs. It shall only fill when the flow passed forward is equal to or greater than the overflow setting indicated due to rainfall and/or snow melt and shall be emptied and its contents returned to the continuation flow as soon as reasonably practicable.”

Reading STW is not experiencing prolonged spills as a result of groundwater infiltration.

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 places a responsibility on Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs), to manage flood risk from surface and groundwater, plus a duty on all Risk Management Authorities (RMAs), to cooperate regarding flood risk. In our role as an RMA, Thames Water will work with Wokingham Borough Council and Reading Borough Council, West Berkshire Council as Lead Local Flood Authorities, Council and Planning Authorities, in addition to the Environment Agency to ensure that a

collaborative approach can be developed to address the problems.

Thames Water also has a statutory obligation to comply with environmental legislation. The Water Framework Directive establishes a strategic approach to managing the water environment, which the Environment Agency achieves through River Basin Management Plans and setting environmental objectives for groundwater and surface water. The environment is also protected from adverse effects of discharges of urban wastewater through the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive, which requires us to improve and extend the sewerage system according to section 94 of the Water Industry Act (1991).

Anticipated unavoidable discharges

Within recent years there have been unplanned unconsented unavoidable discharges in the network as a result of surcharging manholes causing pollution. This has been as a direct result of the influence of groundwater infiltration.

We anticipate that this situation may continue until such time we are able to implement a long-term solution.

General outline plan & timescale

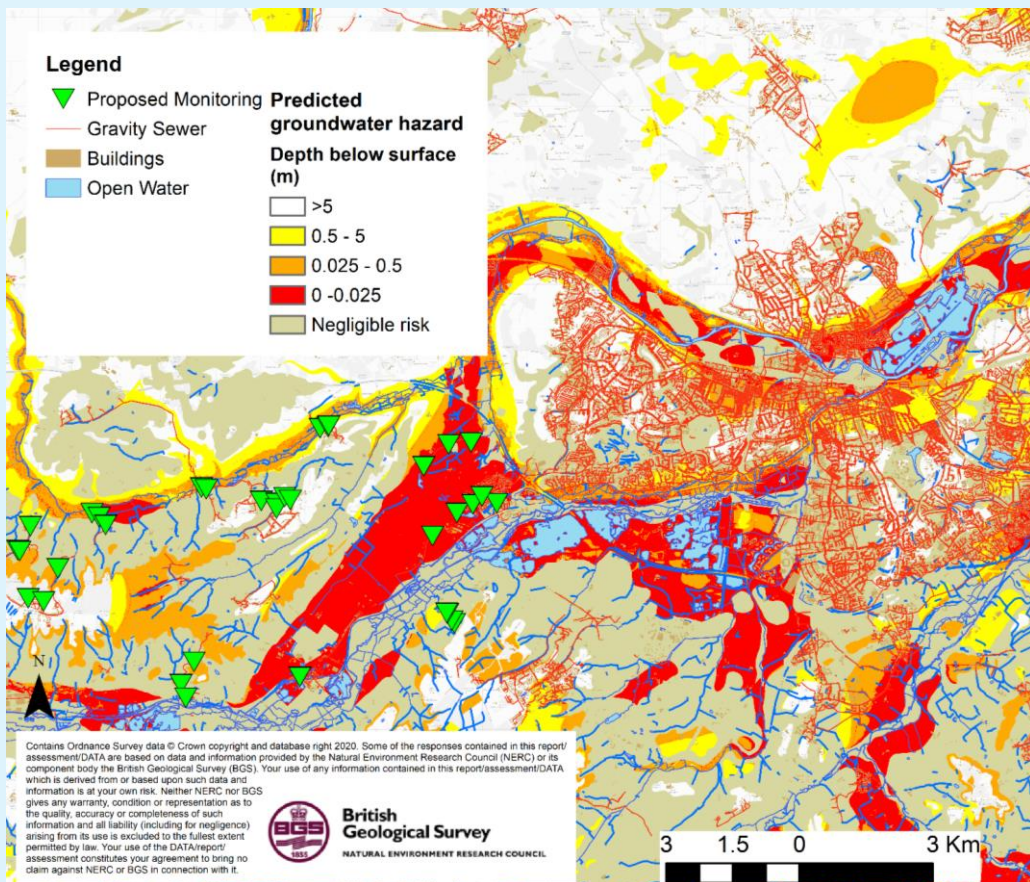


Figure 2.0 – Reading monitoring plan area and infiltration zones

Key to bringing the impact of groundwater infiltration under control is an enhanced monitoring regime. We have identified zones and areas over which telemetered depth monitoring will be installed. Figure 2.0 presents a plan of currently proposed installation locations.

Complimenting the flow [at the treatment works] and depth measurement [in the sewer network] we will use pumping station run time data, rainfall data, river level data, and groundwater level data to create a full picture of movement and source of flows around the catchment.

Zones of Groundwater Risk

We engaged with JBA Consulting to develop plans for Reading that identify zones of groundwater risk, see Figure 2.0. These zones are modelled areas where the groundwater has been determined to be above the sewer and hence pose a potential risk for groundwater ingress.

The sewer depth monitors referred to earlier will be sited in and around these zones to verify and calibrate the risk in each of the zones.

If following the proposal to the sealing in part or wholly⁴ of the high risk zones in AMP8⁵, should it be required, the system is found to be still experiencing excessive infiltration we would then look to potentially seal 'private' laterals and/or drains along with starting to seal the medium to low risk zones. The decision on this will be based on information obtained from the monitors and depending on the scale of further work required this may need to form part of PR29⁶ investment planning.

The monitors are also to be used to monitor change within the system hence even should we determine that infiltration

has been brought under control, we will continue to monitor for potential trends in infiltration suggesting the need for further work. We also anticipate monitoring the response of the catchment to surface water and where appropriate will use the monitor data to address this source of storm flow.

With this plan we remain committed to minimising the impact of groundwater on the sewerage system in Reading.

Our general medium to long term plan is therefore to apply a hierarchy to sealing the sewer as follows:

Activity	When	Description
Model Zones	2020/21	JBA have been engaged to undertake modelling activities to identify the areas (zones) to be targeted for sealing in the 56 systems identified as being impacted by infiltration in the Thames Water region.
Install monitors	2021-2023	Monitoring plans are being developed to help calibrate and validate the zones. Each year completeness / coverage monitors will be reviewed and added to / or modified as necessary.
Calibrate zones	Refined each year	Following each winter, we intend to review the data from the monitors and if necessary, redefine the zones.
Look & Lift	Each winter	The look & lift surveys have two purposes, firstly to compliment the monitoring and secondly to identify 'quick fixes' that we would address through our normal capital maintenance.
CCTV	2020-2023 (ongoing)	Required to confirm sewer condition and provide information to assist with costing any sewer lining.

⁴ Decision of extent of sealing will be based on outcomes of works undertaken in AMP7, results of monitoring and successful submission of our plans for investment for AMP8.

⁵ Asset Management Plan 8 – covering work between 2025-2030

⁶ Price Review 2029

Activity	When	Description
Minor works	2020-2023	As mentioned, if we detect minor works being required, we will look to resolve these as and when we find them.
PR24	2023/24	Ideally through monitoring and on-going investigations work towards managing the infiltration risk, in AMP7, will be successful. However, in the absence of evidence justifying the need not to undertake sealing of the high-risk zone this is to be included as part of PR24 investment plan. This work will be subject to Cost Benefit Analysis and Best Technical Knowledge Not Entailing Excessive Cost (BTKNEEC assessments).
High risk zone sealing	2025-30	Sealing of high-risk zone undertaken subject to need being demonstrated.

Reading Infiltration Management Plan

As detailed above the impact of infiltration is experienced in the network.

Our approach to the resolution of infiltration impacting the Reading sewerage system is outlined below.

High level approach statement

For Reading our approach to tackling infiltration will be undertaken as follows:

1. We will investigate the network with a view to identifying sources of ingress of infiltration that are cost effective⁷ to address. To investigate the network, we have:
 - Undertaken a desktop analysis to determine infiltration high to low risk zones (October 2020);
 - Undertaken sample CCTV in the high to low risk zones to assess the general asset health of the sewers and manholes (ongoing).

To investigate the network, we will:

- Install monitoring to back up the analysis and to aide focusing of locations for identification of infiltration (2021 to 2023). Each year we will assess the completeness of monitoring and if required add to or modify the current locations.

We will also review results of Winter 2019/20 and 2020/21 with historic data to build up evidence to support interventions in the network (Autumn).

2. Where interventions can be undertaken as part of normal sewer maintenance activities these will be communicated and progressed.
3. If significant investment is identified as being required, then this will need to be considered in terms of relative need compared to other systems being investigated for infiltration reduction and need. Significant investment needs may need to be included in our next investment planning cycle at PR24.

⁷ Assessment of cost effectiveness is based on assessment of the ratio of the cost of a solution to the monetised benefit gained from implementing the solution i.e. reduction in flood/pollution risk and/or reduced operating costs.

Investigations

As mentioned above we have commissioned JBA Consulting to undertake an exercise involving groundwater elevation data to determine which areas of the network are potentially below the groundwater table during high groundwater periods.

Site investigations, undertaken by Dene-Tech and our Customer Field Services (Thames Water Operations) have included 'look & lift' surveys, CCTV and where necessary dye tracing to confirm connectivity.

A table of the work undertaken is included in the appendix to this report.

Monitoring

Sewer Depth Monitors will be installed in the catchment in between 2021 and 2023. These devices are telemetered and provide real time data on the level of flow in the sewer.

The purpose of these units is to act as alerts for high groundwater impact in the sewer, calibration of the zones of infiltration risk and to demonstrate benefit gained from work undertaken to reduce infiltration. They will also provide evidence in the future of further need to manage the impact of infiltration.

Mitigation

On occasions to avoid flooding of properties or to manage the risk of damage to the environment we may undertake tankering from within the network, make use of pumps to contain flows or deploy settlement tanks to part treat sewage before release to the environment.

With regard to Reading we do not envisage needing to undertake mitigation work within the network.

Updates

Work on the Groundwater infiltration management plan will continue, and we will aim to provide updates annually by the end of October each year.

Appendix

Groundwater infiltration potential analysis

The sewer network classified by the groundwater infiltration risk zones. The lengths of sewers within these zones are presented in the table below.

Risk category	Description	Length (km)	Percentage
High	Predicted groundwater extreme >1m above pipe invert	95.21	20.7
Medium	Predicted groundwater extreme 0-1m above pipe invert	16.62	3.6
Low	Predicted groundwater extreme 0-1m below pipe invert	29.42	6.4
Very Low	Predicted groundwater extreme >1m below pipe invert	318.59	69.3
Total		459.84	100

In addition, the table below presents the surface water flood risk classification for manholes within the catchment.

Manholes by Surface Water Inundation Risk Category

Risk category	Description	Number	Percentage
High	Inundation risk in 3.3% AEP fluvial or pluvial event	2353	13.7
Medium	Inundation risk in 1% AEP fluvial or pluvial event	1114	6.5
Low	Inundation risk in 0.1% AEP fluvial or pluvial event	3028	17.6
Very Low	All other manholes	10666	62.2
Total		17161	100

Investigations & remedial work undertaken since 2019/20 and future plans

At the time of writing we are currently on site undertaking lift and look and CCTV surveys in the Reading system. A summary of findings will be provided in the next update of this report.

Glossary of terms

AEP – Annual Exceedance Potential

AMP – Asset Management Programme

CCTV – Closed Circuit Television

EA - Environment Agency

IRP – Infiltration Reduction Plans

MH – Manhole

STW – Sewage Treatment Works

WINEP – Water Industry National Environment Programme

Addendum – Annual Update 2022

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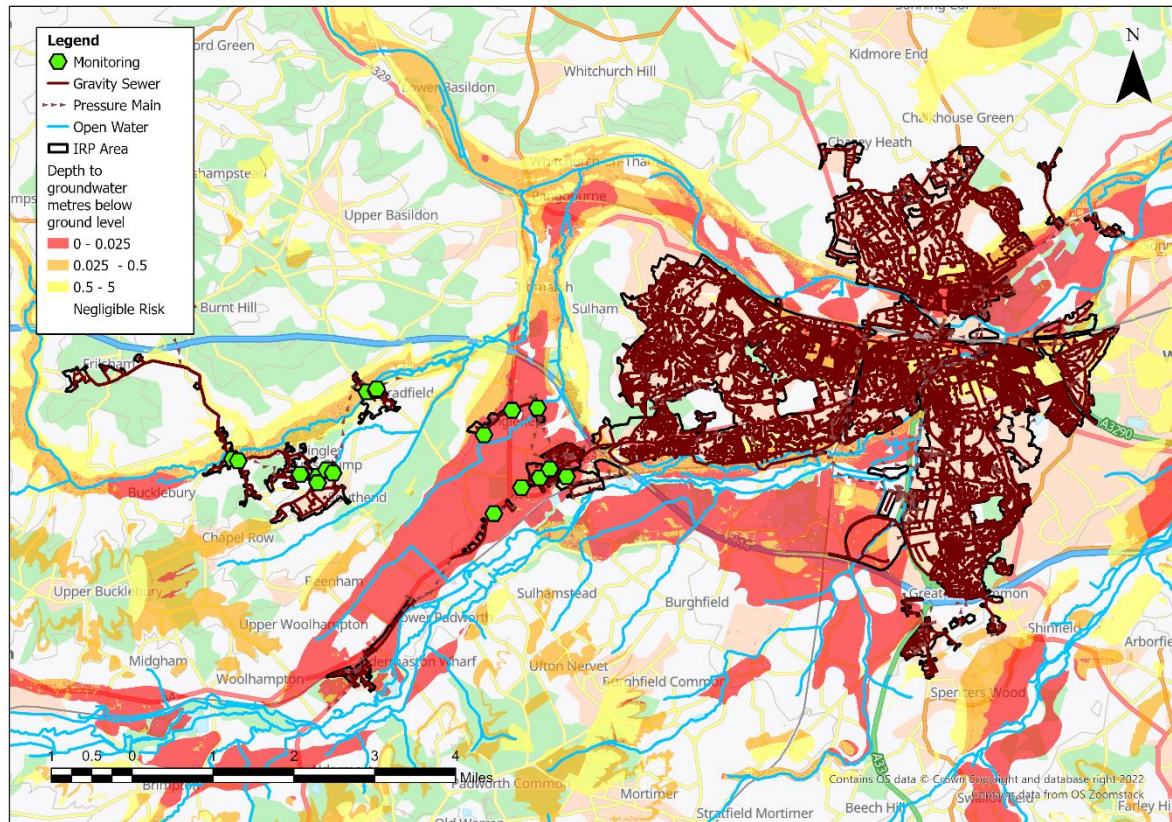
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Overview

This addendum to the Reading Groundwater Impacted System Management Plan 2021 (GISMP) provides an update on performance/work undertaken in the Hydrological Year October 2021 to September 2022. The key points covered include:

- Hydrological conditions
- How the sewerage system has performed over this period
- Mitigation / remedial measures progressed over the last year and being planned
- Summary and plan for 2022/23

Figure 1 – Reading Monitoring Plan



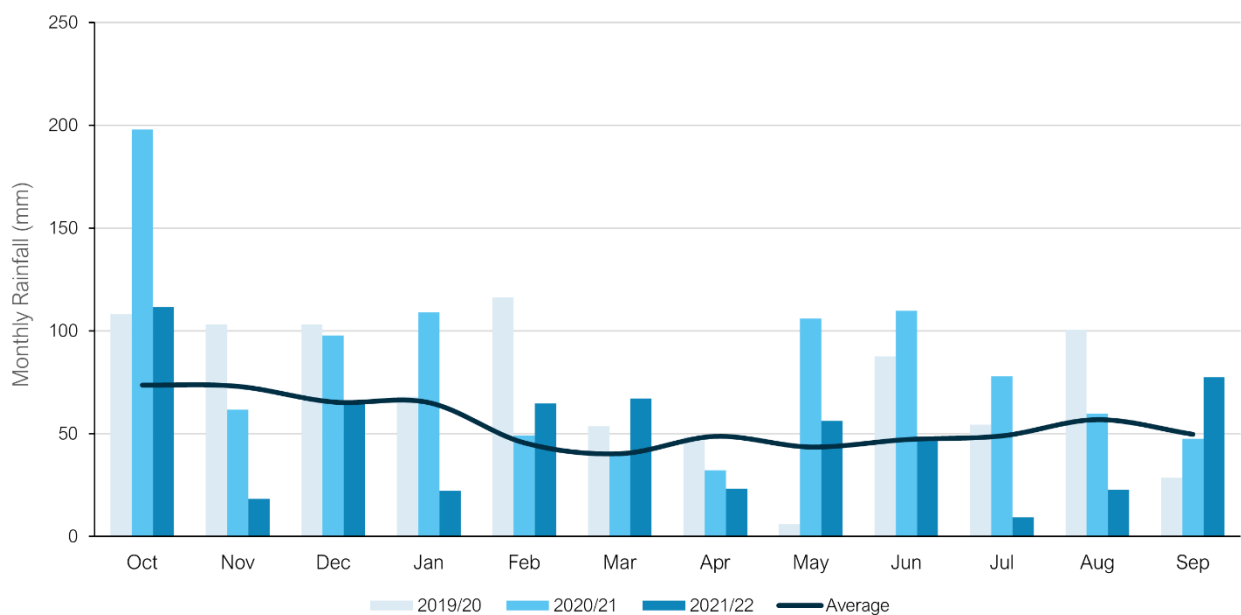
Hydrological Review – 2021-2022

This section summarises the hydrological conditions within the Reading catchment within the period under investigation and provides comparison against previous year’s performance to put the annual performance into context. The hydrological review has been undertaken based on the Hydrological Year which runs October 1st to September 30th.

Catchment Rainfall

Representative Radar rainfall has been used to generate monthly data at catchment level for comparison with average data generated by local Met Office Weather Station Records. Figure 2 presents the comparison of this data for the last three hydrological years to support longer term trends within the local system.

Figure 2 – Monthly Rainfall Performance



Average Values taken from Met Office Weather Station at Reading University based on the period 1991-2020

The total rainfall for the 2021/22 hydrological year is 10% below the annual average total. Total rainfall values are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3 –Total Rainfall Based on Hydrological Year

Average (mm)	2019/20 (mm)	2020/21 (mm)	2021/22 (mm)
658	879	989	594

Groundwater / Local River Level

The Reading catchment is situated in the Chilterns West, Berkshire Downs, Enborne and Loddon water resources areas. It primarily sits in the Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation, the Lambeth Group of clay, silt and sand, and the London Clay Formation of clay, silt and sand. The Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation are designated principal aquifers within the UK.

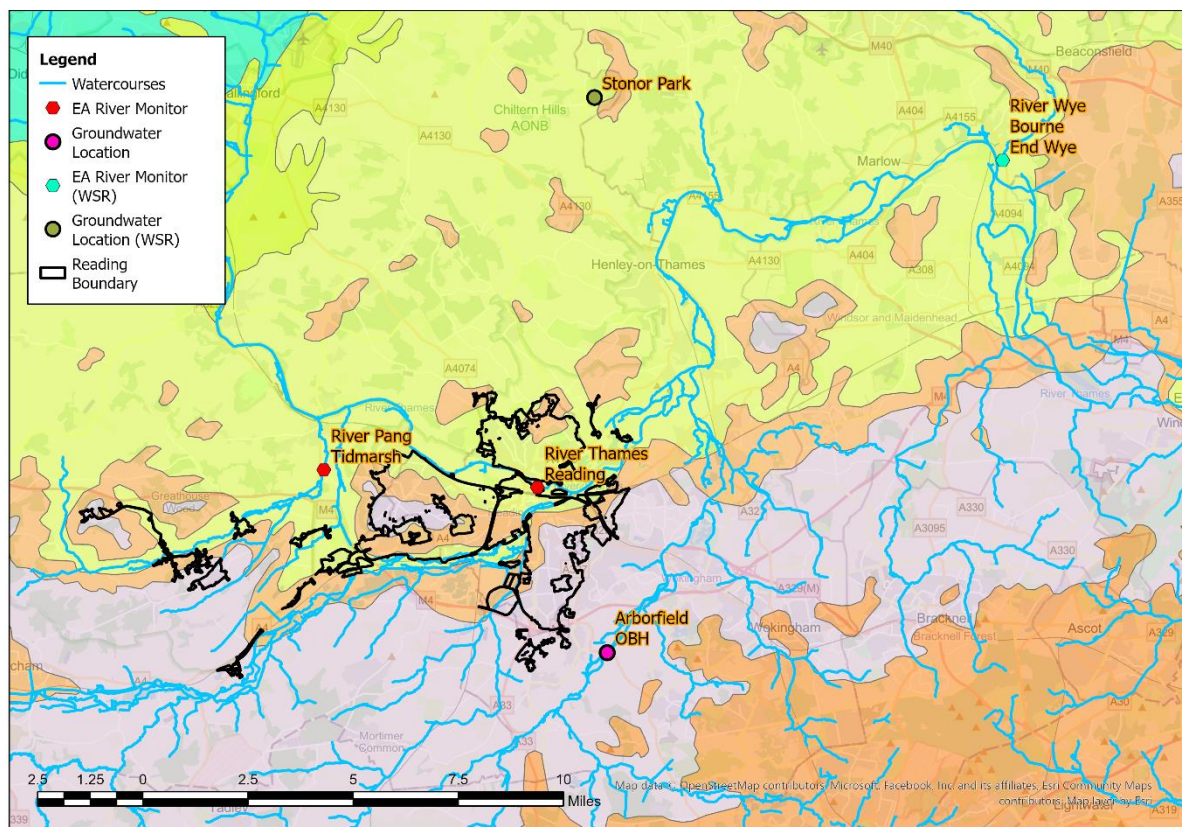
The Environment Agency has gauging stations on local watercourses measuring stage and observation boreholes measuring groundwater levels locally to the catchment which can be used to provide indicative local groundwater performance.

From previous investigations we have identified the following sites are good indicators of groundwater levels within the catchment.

- River Pang, Tidmarsh.
- River Thames, Reading.
- Arborfield OBH.

These sites are illustrated in the figure below, alongside the closest groundwater reference station and closest gauging station from the Water Situation Report.

Figure 4 – Local Monitoring Stations



The following figures represent the last three hydrological years of level information at the indicator sites to build a picture of the relative conditions prevalent in the current year. It is presented against both the daily total rainfall values for the catchment and a rolling 15 day total rainfall.

Figure 5A – River Pang, Tidmarsh

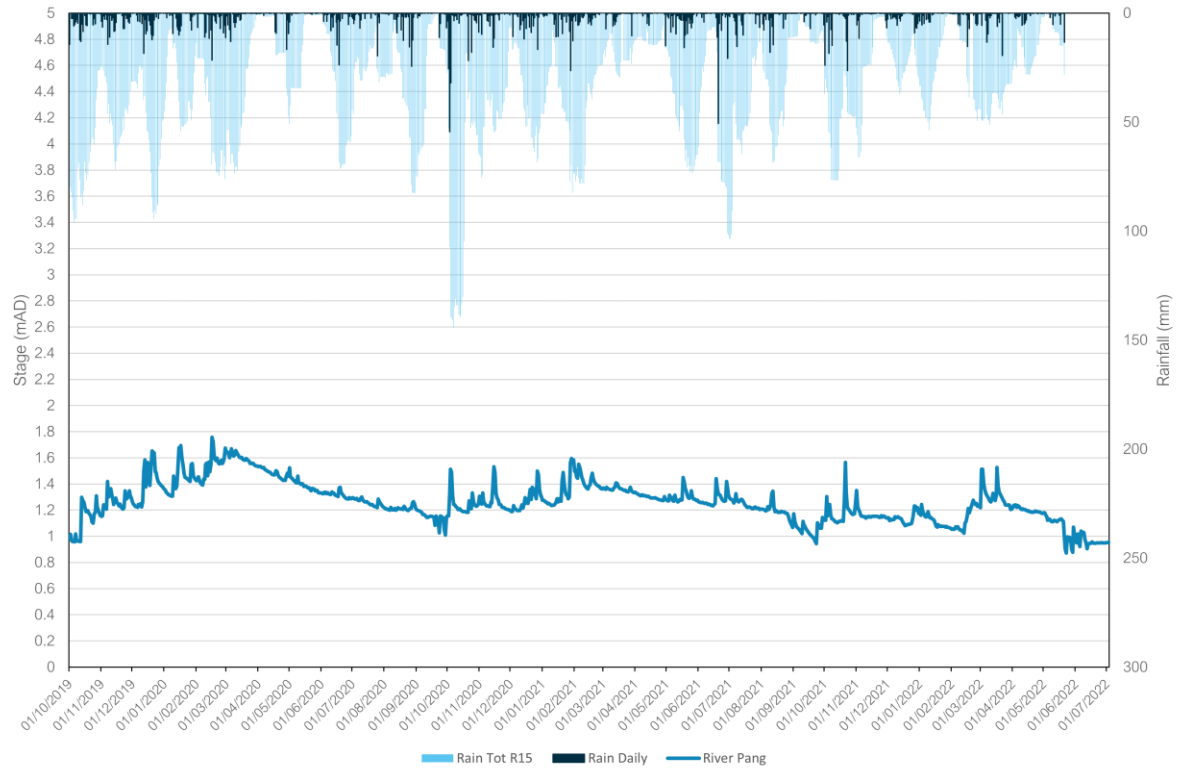


Figure 5B – River Thames, Reading

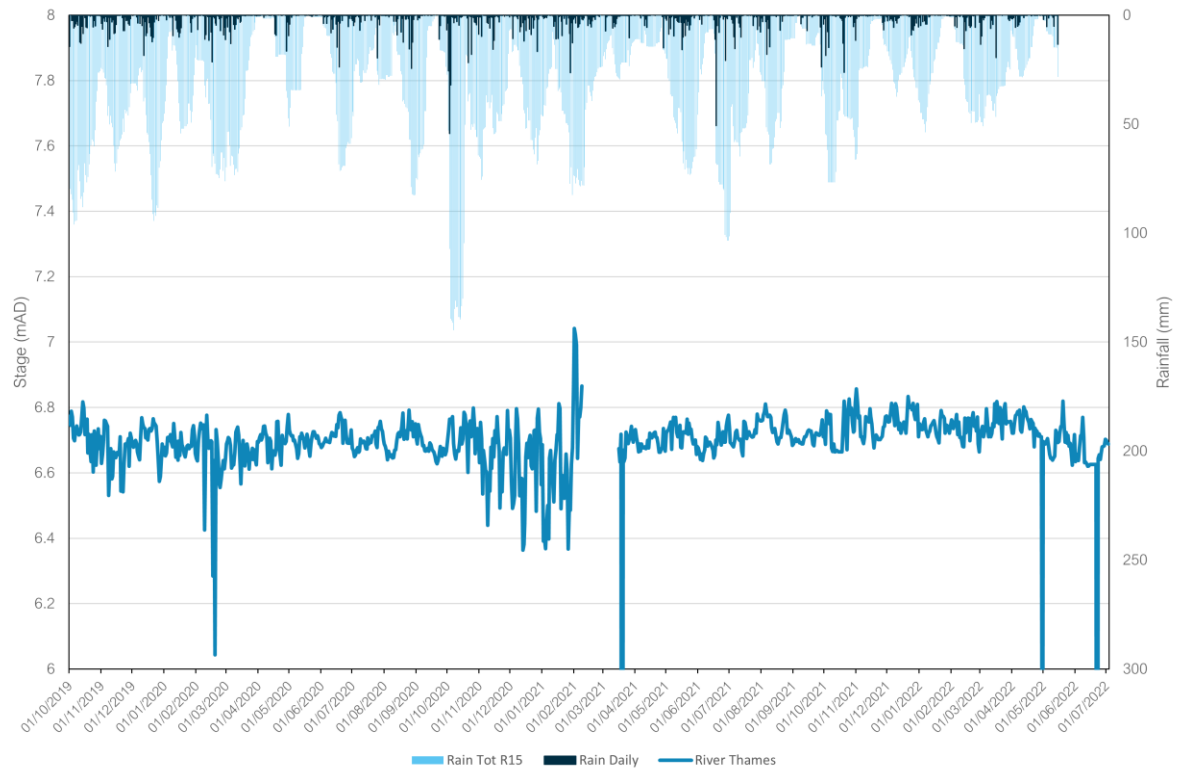
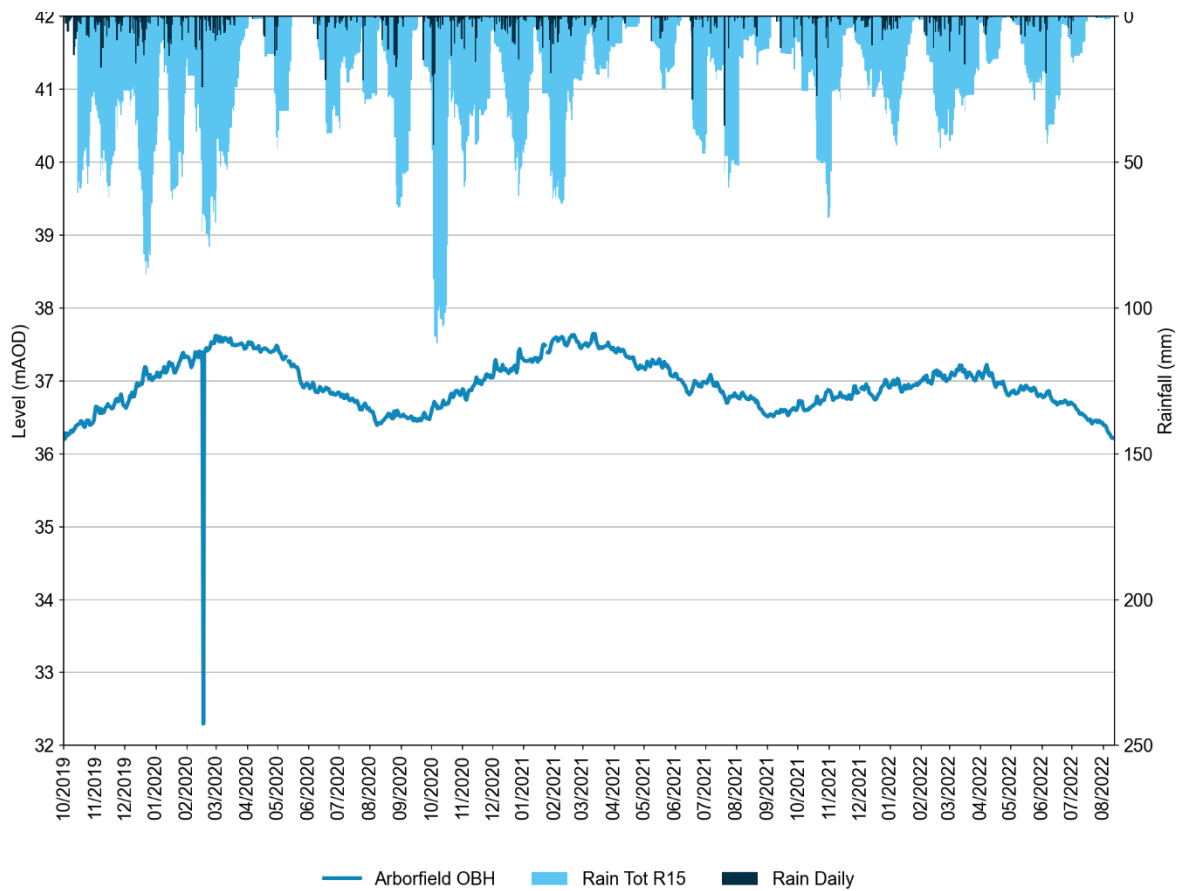
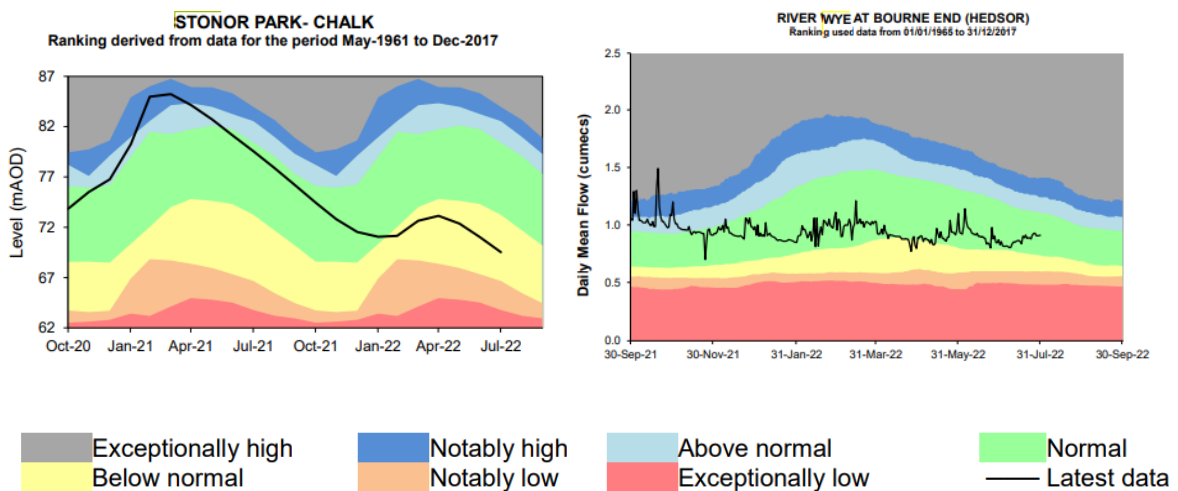


Figure 5C – Arborfield OBH



In addition to these specific stations, the wider groundwater context is illustrated in the Water Situation Report for the Chilterns West. The nearest groundwater reference station is Stonor Park. This site shows significantly lower overall groundwater than the previous year. This can be seen in the figure below alongside the river indicator location at Bourne End on the River Wye.

Figure 6 – Water Situation Report



Extract from - [Water Situation Report \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

Network Performance

Within the Reading catchment there is one site detailed within the Environment Agency Consents Database which has an Event Duration Monitor (EDM) fitted.

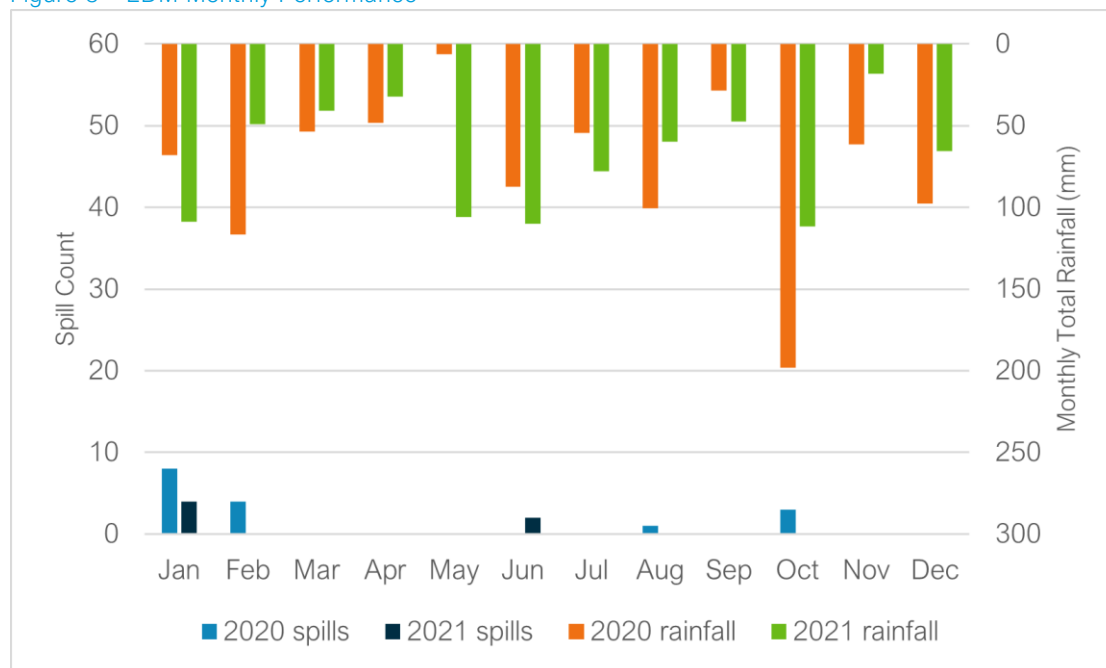
Table 7 below details the last 2 years performance of overflows within the catchment.

Table 7 – Event Duration Monitoring

Overflow	2020		2021	
	Spills	Duration (hours)	Spills	Duration (hours)
Reading STW	16	267.41	6	50.11

A critical part of the assessment of EDM performance and its relation to groundwater inundation is to review the month-on-month spill performance, against previous years and the monthly total rainfall values to give context to the performance. Figure 8 below presents the EDM performance trend and rainfall for recent years.

Figure 8 – EDM Monthly Performance



The trend in spill performance across the two recorded years does show variation in spills, with an overall focus on spills during the autumn and winter months, when the indicator sites shown in Figure 5 suggest groundwater levels in the catchment were higher. This suggests a wider relationship between rainfall, elevated groundwater levels and spill frequency.

Investigations & Interventions

This section details the activities that have been undertaken within the catchment within the Hydrological Year 2021-22.

Monitor Installations

The sewer depth monitor (SDM) programme supports long term groundwater understanding within GISMP catchments. Currently, there are a total of 15 monitors installed within the Reading catchment. There are currently 3 further monitor installs planned.

The data from these will be cross-referenced with other long-term records (where available) within the catchment.

Remediation Works Undertaken this Hydrological Year

Table 9 below provides a summary of the investigations and remediation works undertaken or planned within the Reading catchment in the 2021-22 Hydrological Year.

Table 9 – Works Undertaken in the 2021/22 Hydrological Year

Investigation/ remediation type	Number/ length undertaken
CCTV survey	447 metres
Look and lift survey	N/A
Sewer lining	825 metres planned by end of November 2022 - in progress at time of writing
Patch lining	N/A
Manhole sealing	20 manholes planned by end of November 2022 – in progress at time of writing
Manhole sealing plates	N/A
Manhole covers and frames replaced	N/A

Although the seasonal trends in groundwater have been low in comparison with previous years and the SDM installations are generally not showing significant groundwater presence, targeted surveys and appropriate remedial action have been undertaken where groundwater levels have allowed.

Summary

Rainfall in the Reading catchment over the 2021/22 hydrological year has been below average, with groundwater levels in the aquifer beneath Reading not reaching the levels seen in previous years which triggered groundwater ingress into the sewerage network and elevated flow/depth readings at monitoring sites.

Lift and look and CCTV surveys will continue throughout the remaining wet winter periods within this AMP7 period (2020- 2025) with the aim of finding further priority locations for remediation and investigating/justifying the need for future larger scale lining as part of our 2024 Price Review (PR) process if required.

Addendum - Annual Update 2023

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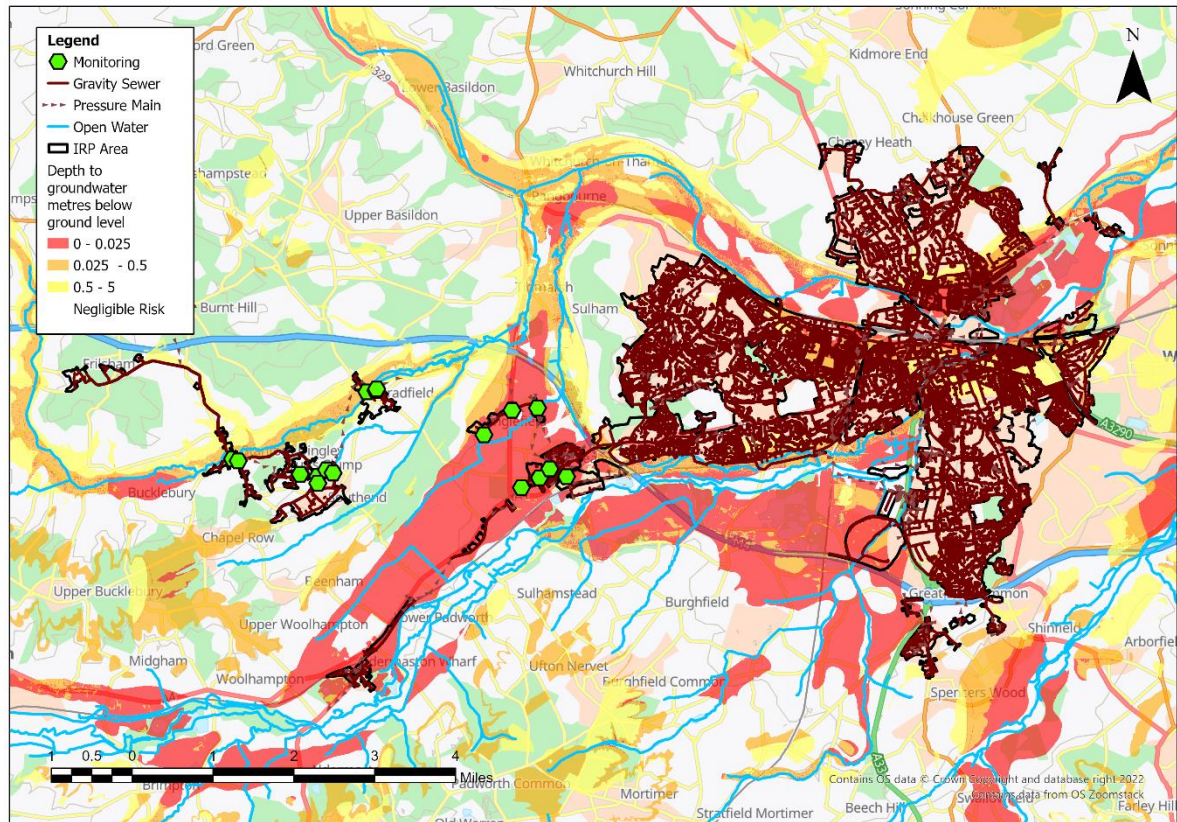
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Overview

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- Hydrological conditions
- Performance of the sewerage system
- Mitigation / remedial measures progressed over the last year and those being planned
- Summary and plan for 2023/24

Figure 1 – Reading Monitoring Plan



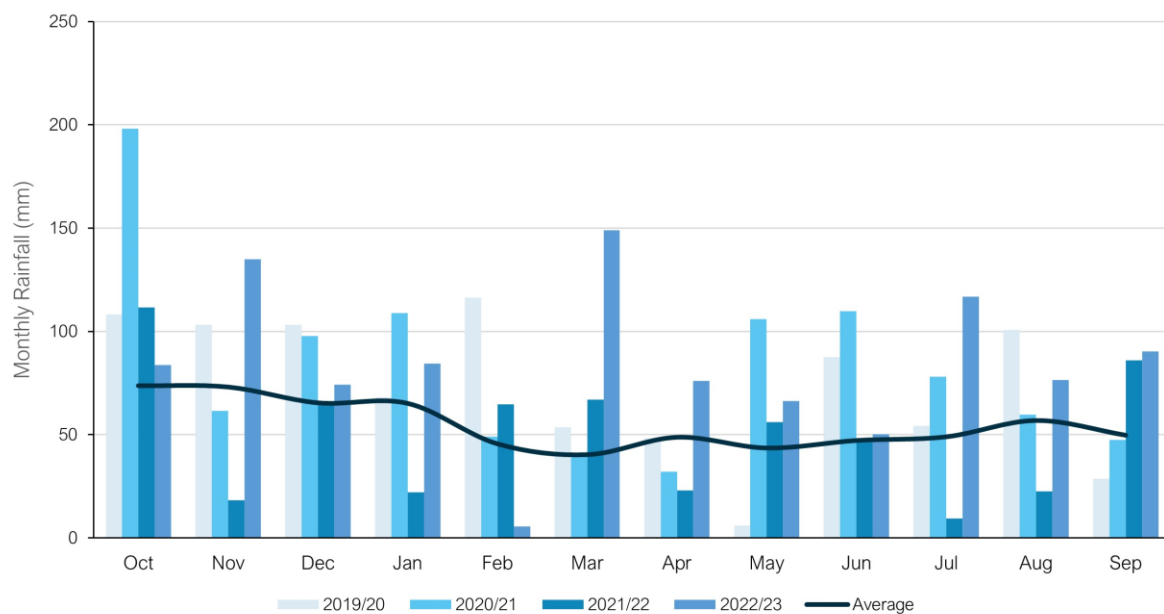
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Catchment Rainfall

Representative Radar rainfall has been used to generate monthly data at catchment level for comparison with average data generated by local Met Office Weather Station Records. Figure 2 presents the comparison of this data for the last four hydrological years to support longer term trends within the local system.

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Average Values taken from Met Office Weather Station at Reading University based on the period 1991-2020

The total rainfall for the 2022/23 hydrological year is 53% above the annual average total. Total rainfall values are presented in Table 3 below.

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Groundwater / Local River Level

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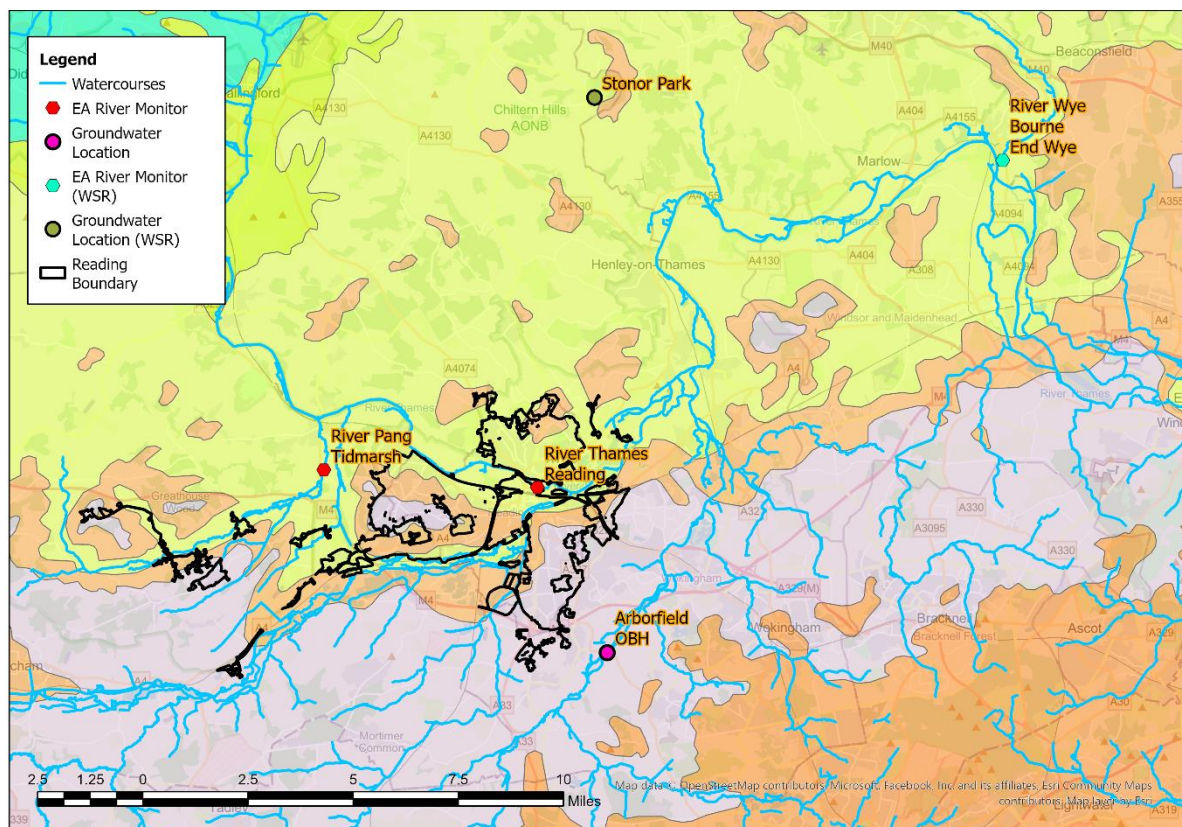
The Environment Agency has gauging stations on local watercourses measuring stage, and observation boreholes (OBH) measuring groundwater levels locally to the catchment which can be used to provide indicative local groundwater performance.

From previous investigations we have identified the following sites as good indicators of groundwater levels within the catchment.

- River Pang, Tidmarsh.
- River Thames, Reading.
- Arborfield OBH.

These sites are illustrated in the figure below, alongside the closest groundwater reference station and closest gauging station from the Water Situation Report.

Figure 4 – Local Monitoring Stations



The following figures represent the last three hydrological years of level information at the indicator sites to build a picture of the relative conditions prevalent in the current year. It is presented against both the daily total rainfall values for the catchment and a rolling 15-day total rainfall.

Figure 5A – River Pang, Tidmarsh

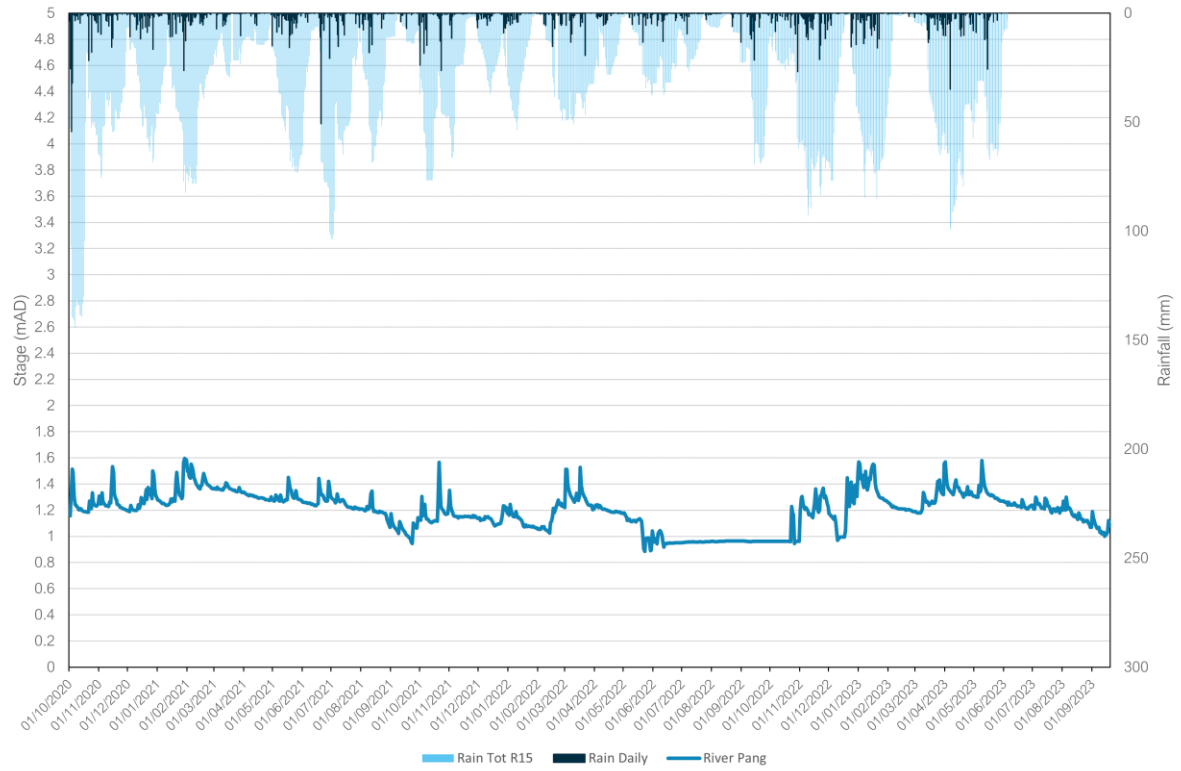


Figure 5B – River Thames, Reading

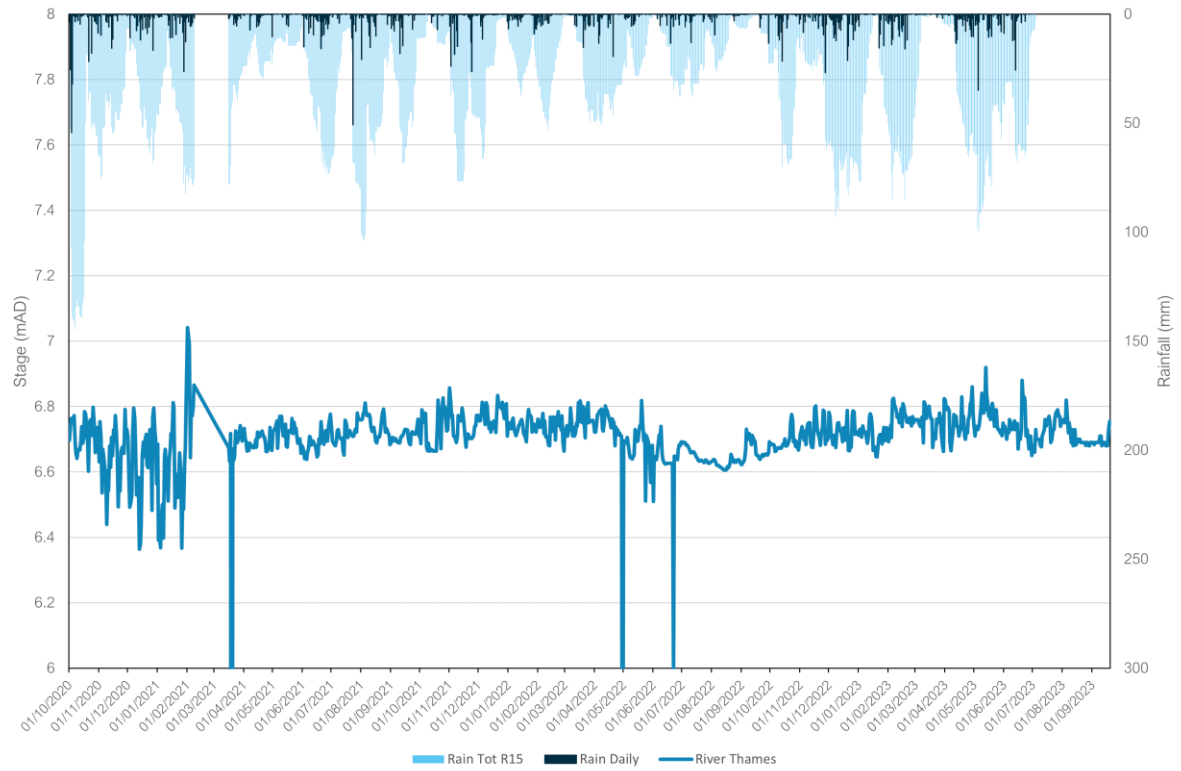
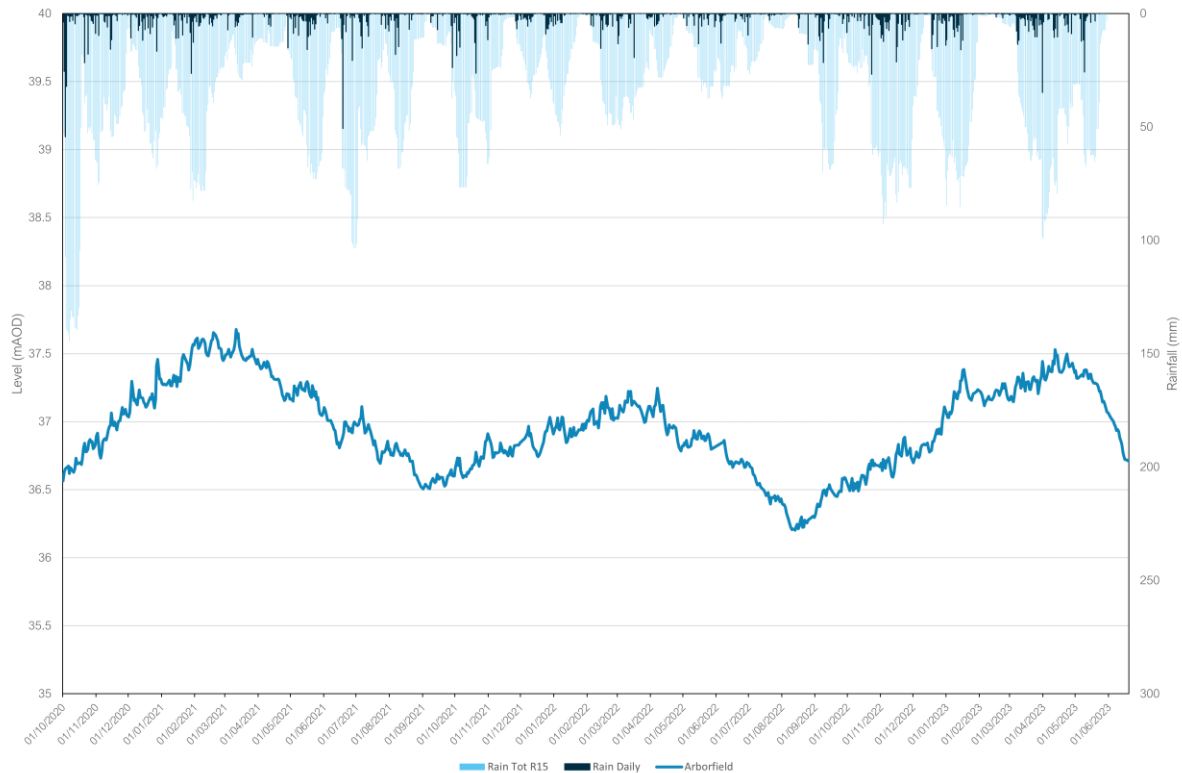
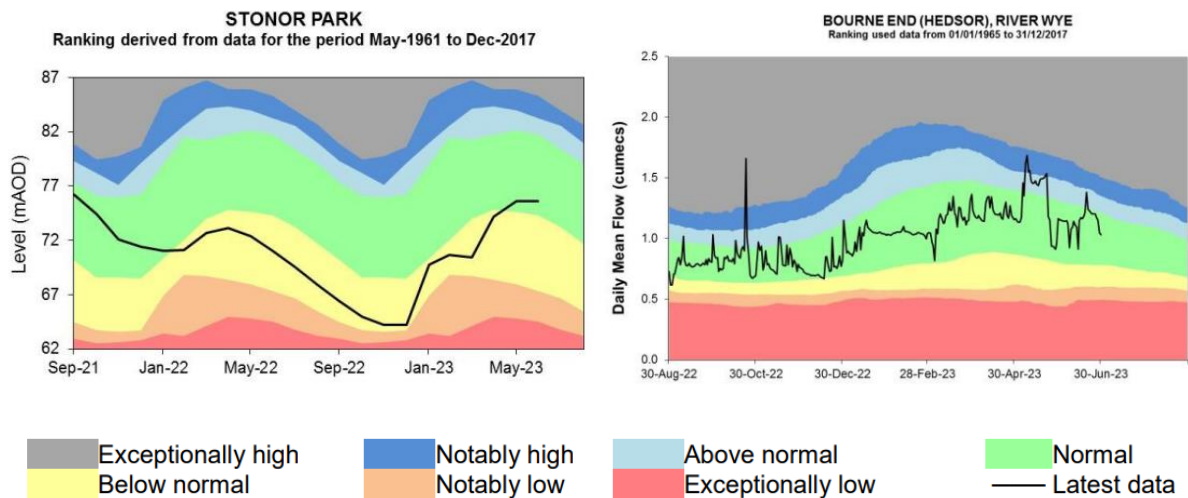


Figure 5C – Arborfield OBH



In addition to these specific stations, the wider groundwater context is illustrated in the Water Situation Report for the Chilterns West. The nearest groundwater reference station is Stonor Park. This site shows groundwater levels consistently below normal in 2022. Groundwater levels are observed to rise towards the end of the year to reach normal levels by April/ May 2023. This can be seen in the figure below alongside the river indicator location at Bourne End on the River Wye.

Figure 6 – Water Situation Report



Extract from - [Water Situation Report \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

Network Performance

Within the Reading catchment there are three sites detailed within the Environment Agency Consents Database which has an Event Duration Monitor (EDM) fitted. As part of the ongoing process of matching GISMP catchments to EDM sites, two additional EDM sites have been identified in the Reading catchment that weren't detailed in last year's report. Both sites – Blakes Lock CSO and Caversham CSO – recorded zero spills in 2022 and in 2021.

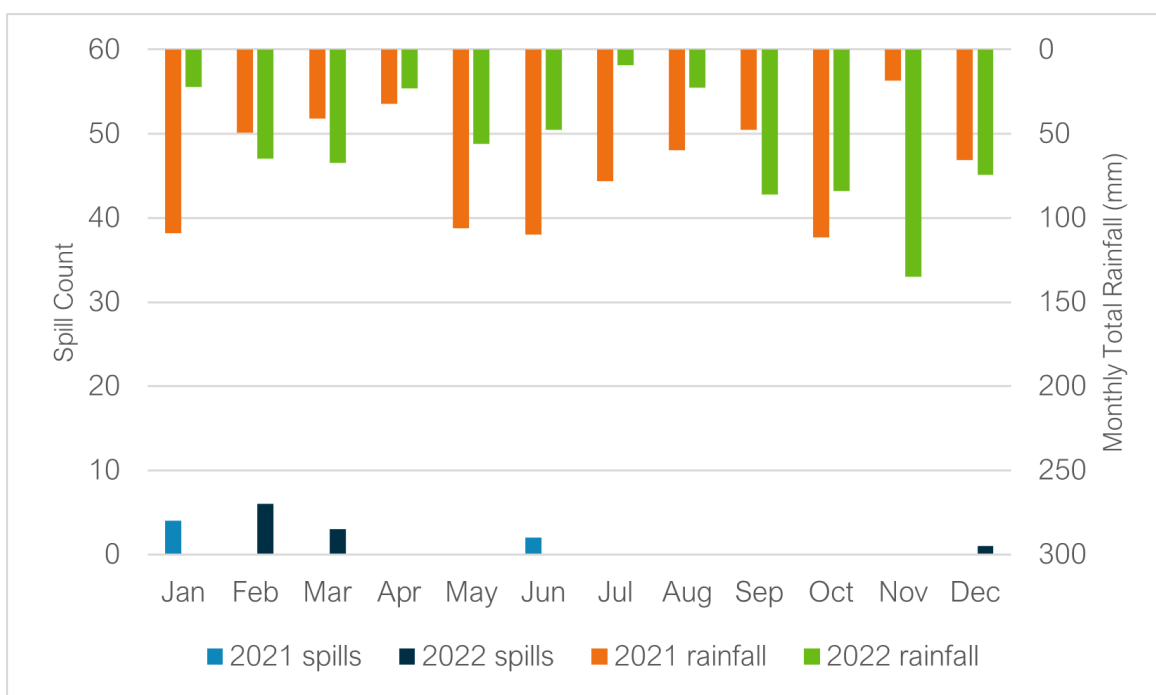
Table 7 below details the last 2 years performance of overflow 'Reading STW' in the catchment.

Table 7 – Event Duration Monitoring

Overflow	2021		2022	
	Spills	Duration (hours)	Spills	Duration (hours)
Reading STW	6	50.11	10	81.55

A critical part of the assessment of EDM performance and its relation to groundwater infiltration, is to review the month-on-month spill performance against previous years and the monthly total rainfall values to give context to the performance. Figure 8 below presents the EDM performance trend and rainfall for recent years.

Figure 8 – EDM Monthly Performance



The utility of the EDM data to suggest a wider relationship between rainfall, elevated groundwater levels and overflow spills in the catchment is limited. The majority of recorded spills at Reading STW were across February - March 2022, however these were a result of operational issues at the site during this period. The EDM data for 2023 will be analysed once available to continue to examine the potential relationship between groundwater levels and overflow spills in the catchment.

Investigations & Interventions

This section details the activities that have been undertaken within the catchment within the Hydrological Year 2022-23.

Monitor Installations

The sewer depth monitor (SDM) programme supports long term groundwater understanding within GISMP catchments. Currently, there are a total of 16 monitors installed within the Reading catchment. There is currently 1 further monitor install planned.

The data from these will be cross-referenced with other long-term records (where available) within the catchment.

Remediation Works Undertaken this Hydrological Year

Table 9 below provides a summary of the investigations and remediation works undertaken or planned within the Reading catchment in the 2022-23 Hydrological Year, as well as works undertaken in the 2021-22 Hydrological Year.

Table 9 – Works Undertaken in the 2022/23 Hydrological Year & in the 2021/22 Hydrological Year

Investigation/ remediation type	Number/ length undertaken 21/22	Number/ length undertaken 22/23
CCTV survey	447 metres	1.253 kilometres
Look and lift survey	N/A	10 surveys
Sewer lining	N/A	850 metres lining*, 1.8km outstanding
Patch lining	N/A	N/A
Manhole sealing	N/A	20 manholes sealed*, 31 manholes sealings outstanding
Manhole sealing plates	N/A	N/A
Manhole covers and frames replaced	N/A	N/A

*Rollover from previous hydrological year

Note that tankering was required at Gravel Pit Cottages SPS in November 2022, where one tanker was deployed to the location. However, the high wet well levels recorded at the pumping station, may have been a direct a result of the high rainfall totals experienced in the month, rather than significant groundwater infiltration into the network. The indicator site data shown in Figures 5 and 6, suggests that groundwater levels in the catchment, although increasing, were not significantly elevated over the period.

An upgrade is planned for Reading STW. This will improve its ability to treat the volumes of incoming sewage, reducing the need for untreated discharges to the environment. The scheme, which is still in the design phase, is due to be completed in 2027.

Summary

Indicator site data suggests groundwater levels in the Reading catchment have reached higher levels over the 2022/23 Hydrological Year than were observed over the 2021/2022 Hydrological Year. The EDM data for 2023 will be analysed once available to continue to examine the potential relationship between groundwater levels and overflow spills in the catchment.

Lift and look and CCTV surveys will be undertaken in remaining wet winter periods if conditions allow, within this AMP7 period (2020- 2025). The aim of this is to find further priority locations for remediation and investigating/justifying the need for future larger scale lining as part of our 2024 Price Review (PR) process if required.



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