



# TMS63 PR24 Data Table Commentary - Developer Services

## Developer Services Tables 1-5 general assumptions

Fair Value entries for Self-Lay adopted assets are excluded (consistent with our APR expenditure table submissions 4NOP and Ofwat removed the adopted asset line from DS1e in May 23). Any Thames Water delivered activity on these jobs has been included in these tables. This is typically the Non-Contestable elements and any Project Management and Design activities that Thames Water has provided. For AMP7 we have also included the Asset Payments that Thames Water makes under the previous charging arrangements (up to Apr 2020) where the DAD (Discounted Aggregate Deficit) model was used to determine the contribution Thames Water was required to make under the Water industry Act – these schemes are expected to complete in AMP7 and so do not continue into AMP8. Similarly, any contribution using the NRSWA (New Roads and Streetworks Act) or Deferment of Renewal assessment that Thames Water makes towards these Self Lay jobs has also been included in these tables. This is determined to be actual cash expenditure and therefore deemed as reportable in the expenditure tables. We consider this to be analogous to our treatment of SL (Self Lay) schemes with non-contestable elements where we are treating the value of Thames Water contribution within table definitions, and the value of fair value entries outside of table definitions for expenditure data tables, as adopted assets.

These tables include Network Reinforcement, but not other capacity related growth activities. This would be where the expenditure does not meet the Network Reinforcement definition, such as Growth ahead of need or to address a pre-existing shortfall in capacity. In these circumstances the growth spend is not deemed to be driven directly from Developers applications and is not reportable in these tables. This is included as part of overall totex in other data tables.

A review of Network Reinforcement schemes took place following Ofwat's publication of the PR24 methodology which stated Thames Waters view of Network Reinforcement was too narrow. This meant some schemes were assessed as having a higher proportion of network reinforcement activity and a true up was reflected in our table 2J submission for 2022-23 for historic spend back to 2018. The impact of this review has been reflected in the completion of these DS tables, including the calculation of the infrastructure charges.

Our Network Reinforcement forecast has been calculated from our AMP7 2023-24 budget, however there is economic uncertainty over the exact timing developments are progressing and risk that slippage could occur, which could delay the expected schemes, and may mean our AMP8 forecast could also be impacted. We have set the income recovery to match spend in AMP8 so net impact would be unaffected but will impact price controls.

Diversions are excluded from these tables as they fall under the requirements of CW11 and CWW11 as per Ofwat's May 2023 table updates.

Consistent with how information has been historically presented within the Annual Performance Report, our capex information includes an apportionment of centrally capitalised overhead rates. However, our opex figures presented reflect the direct costs expected to be incurred in delivering activities and thus does not include any apportionment of central overheads (e.g. rent/rates). We acknowledge that at the time of writing there is an open consultation to this effect however we note that there has been no specific guidance issued in this area.

Values are stated in 2022-23 price base.

There are no Frontier Shift adjustments applied to these tables. Our delivery contracts are either structured on a schedule of rates arrangement, or certain larger projects are individually tendered. Consequently, there are no differences between pre and post frontier shift adjustments for these tables.

## DS1e - Developer services revenue (English companies)

Data Table	Whole Table or Individual Line/s	Commentary
DS1e	Whole Table	<p>Our confidence in the data provided in this table is largely impacted by the uncertainty of the current economic climate and the risk on our property forecast for new connections (see table DS4). This means our volumes and work mix could be inaccurate as developer confidence in the market will evolve as the economic climate changes either positively or adversely. Further there is significant uncertainty over the HS2 activity, with the government recently announcing a 2-year slippage to the programme. There is risk that further changes to the programme could be made in the future.</p> <p>Our commentary in lines below detail the income recovery assumptions against the different activities and some risk exists whether these are accurate as we have introduced changes to our processes on expiry dates to improve our recovery.</p>
	Line 1 and 26 Diversions – S185	The income reported in these lines match the profiles on tables CWW11 line 19, and there is small under-recovery expected against CW11 line 23 relating to the jobs carried out on our schedule of rates, where there may be late agreement of final overheads with our service providers.
	Line 2 and 16 Diversions - NRSWA	The income reported on these NRSWA schemes profile is matched in table CW11 line 24 and CWW11 line 18 with an 90% assumed recovery rate under the NRSWA contribution rules. This is a weighted average of the scale between 7.5% and 18% to reflect assumed work mix.
	Line 3 and 17 Diversions - other non-section 185 diversions	<p>Thames Water delivered HS2 Non-Contestable schemes are reported on this line, the majority of which will be completed in AMP7 reflecting the higher numbers compared to AMP8. The Non-Contestable elements of the Self-Lay HS2 programme are also reported on this line including the PMO activities and will continue into AMP8. The Self Lay profile is estimated by our PMO team, with very little detail from HS2 directly as to the impact of the recent government announcement of a 2-year programme slippage on HS2. This is our current best view but there is an element of risk attributable to this forecast due to a lack more robust data.</p> <p>The PMO and Thames Water delivered Non-Contestable construction is 100% recovered from HS2, and the Self Lay construction elements assume 90% in line with our assessment of the NRSWA cost sharing rules and deferment of renewal</p>
	Line 4 and 18 Infrastructure Charge receipts (Water and Waste)	Infrastructure charges for 2023-24 have been calculated using our 2023-24 charging arrangement rates multiplied by the forecast volume of property connections then adjusted to 2022-23 price base. 2024-25 the 5-year network reinforcement forecast to 2028-29 in 2022-23 price base has been divided by the same 5 year forecast for property connections to calculate a price. This was then applied to the 2024-25 property forecast to calculate a revenue. AMP8 assumes full cost recovery of the Network Reinforcement costs incurred in AMP8.

		Refer to Enhancement case for further information on the increase in Network Reinforcement planned in AMP8 resulting in the higher infrastructure charges from 2024-25.
	7 and 21 Income Offset	There are a large number of developments which were quoted prior to 2022-23 which had an income offset. These are expected to continue to build out across the whole of AMP8, but on a declining profile as reflected in the table.
	lines 8,9,22,23 Environmental Incentives	<p>The Environmental Incentives included in AMP7 is aligned to meeting the balance of charges principle replacing our income offset which was ceased on new quotes from 2022-23. From 2025-26 the Environmental Surcharge has been introduced assuming a flat rate applied to the new property volume. The Environmental discount reflects a ramping up profile as developers take up these incentives. Overall, the 5 years of AMP8 surcharge and discount net to zero in 22-23 price base as expected in the PR24 methodology. It is noted that in real terms these may not net to zero due to the impact of inflation and timing difference.</p> <p>We have only entered a forecast for Water Environmental incentives due to the uncertainty arising from the mandatory SUDS changes will have on the level of waste discounts. In reality we expect to be able to offer some waste discounts but expect they will be small in value.</p>
	11 Connection Charges	Income for Service Connections in 2022-23 was low compared to costs as a large proportion of connections were fixed prices quoted under prior year charging arrangements and not reflective of the current delivery costs. In 2023-24 we expect to start seeing the impact of introducing a 12-month expiry date on accepted quotes which we introduced in our 2022-23 charging arrangements. We expect to reach an income recovery level of c86% of costs from 2024-25. This reflects that we cannot charge for disconnections and metering an existing supply, consistent with our charging arrangements, and there will still be a proportion of jobs with a cost differential on income prices versus delivery prices even with the expiry date they will span multiple financial years.
	12 Requisitioned Mains	Mains requisitions follow a similar income recovery level as Connections Charge for the same reasons mentioned above, and now have an 18-month expiry date introduced in 2022-23. Requisitions income recovery will also increase as jobs completed that were quoted with DAD model contributions are reducing, we have assumed these will all be complete by the end of AMP7.
	25 on-site work Waste	Sewer requisitions are expected to increase up to 100% once DAD contribution schemes are expected to be completed by the end of AMP7.

		Lateral drain connections are fixed prices quoted under prior year charging arrangements and not reflective of the current delivery costs so income recovery levels are lower than costs.
	5 and 19	There is nothing allocated to these lines
	13 Other non-price Control Water	<p>In 2022-23 there is £3.0m of Non-Developer Services Grants and Contributions and in 2023-24 £240k related to the Crayford Water Treatment Works Upgrade. The works are expected to be completed during AMP7, hence there is no income recognised in AMP8 in relation to this.</p> <p>In 2022-23 £6.9m of the balance relates to a Mains requisition fully funded by HS2 to provide a bulk supply to Affinity Water. This continues into 2023-24 representing £1.9m of the balance.</p> <p>In 2023-24 £2.9m relates to a S55 application for a Mains Requisition for a data centre fully funded by the developer.</p> <p>HS2 funded monitor only activity reported in table DS2e line 4 “Other site-specific developer services activities” Non price control, as it does not meet the definition of a delivering a diversion which are reported in CW11. The income is reported in this line.</p> <p>There is c£44k per annum for Network Charges</p> <p>For AMP 8 the remainder of c£4m per annum reflects an allowance in our PR24 forecast for Data Centres non-domestic S55 applications assumed to be fully funded by the developer.</p>
	27 Other non-price Control Waste	<p>In 2022-23 there is £13.9m of Non-Developer Services Grants and Contributions and in 2023-24 £41.6m and 2024-25 £48.9m relating to Guildford STW relocation. Within AMP8, £9.9m in 2025-26, £0.3m in 2026-27 and £0.02m in 2027-28 in relation to the same project.</p> <p>There is c£1m per annum for Network Charges.</p> <p>The remaining balance on this line relates to HS2 funded monitor only activity reported in table DS3 line 9 “Other site-specific developer services activities” Non price control, as it does not meet the definition of a delivering a diversion reported in CWW11. The income is reported in this line.</p>

DS2e - Developer services expenditure (excluding diversions) - water (English companies)

Data Table	Whole Table or Individual Line/s	Commentary
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DS2e	Whole Table	Our confidence in the data provided in this table is largely impacted by the uncertainty of the current economic climate and the risk on our property forecast for new connections (see table DS4). This means our volumes and work mix could be inaccurate as developer confidence in the market will evolve as the economic climate changes either positively or adversely.
	1 Network reinforcement	Refer to table DS5 commentary. In 2022-23 there is a £5m difference between DS2e line 1 and DS5 line 4 (and a further £3m against waste in DS3) reflecting the true up of prior years' expenditure which has been included in DS5 to reflect the review of what expenditure should be classified as Network Reinforcement following Ofwat's PR24 methodology that Thames' historic view was too narrow. DS5 is aligned to what was reported in table 2J in 2022-23.
	2 Asset Payments	It has been assumed that asset payments will decline over the next couple of years and are expected to be completed by the end of AMP7 as noted in the general assumptions
	Lines 3,5,6 New Connections and Requisitioned mains	<p>The majority of these jobs are delivered under our schedule of rates contract. We established unit rates based on our 2024-25 forecast and the volume of connections or KM laid volumes. These were then projected forward into AMP8 using the growth profile and adjusting for inflation to 2022-23 price base.</p> <p>There is a small volume of complex Mains requisitions activities which sit outside our schedule of rates contract. For these activities we took the AMP7 forecast, converted it to 2022-23 price base and calculated an AMP average for the activities. These were then projected forward into AMP8 using the change in property growth profile.</p> <p>We undertook a historic review of 2021-22 and 2022-23 connections and both years showed 43% of the value was associated to connection with a new main, and this percentage was applied to all future years as the economic impact on work mix is uncertain.</p> <p>Income recovery commentary can be seen against DS1e lines 11 and 12</p>
4 Other site specific – do not require a new main	<p>Any HS2 scheme which results in a monitor only activity has been treated as Opex and reported in table DS2e line 4 "Other site-specific developer services activities" Non price control, as it does not meet the definition of a delivering a diversion as only monitoring equipment is used to ensure no detriment to the asset. Income has been reported in DS1e line 13 on a fully funded basis.</p> <p>Also included within this line is a small amount of OPEX related to back-office DS teams who support, but do not directly contribute towards, DS CAPEX schemes. As this has been</p>	

		allocated between all activities based on the forecast CAPEX numbers, a small amount has been disclosed on this line because of some projects being classified as 'Other Non-PC' within the CAPEX numbers.
	7 Other site specific –requires a new main	<p>In 2022-23 the balance relates to a Mains requisition requested by HS2 to provide a bulk supply to the Affinity Water. This continues into 2023-24 representing £1.9m of the balance. The remainder of 2023-24 relates to a S55 application for a Mains Requisition for a data centre £2.9m and work on a contract with Network Rail for a 'lift and shift' clause from an Agreement dating back to 1880, which pre-dates the Water Industry Act and has no developer contribution £1.9m. For AMP 8 an allowance has been made in our PR24 forecast for Data Centres non-domestic use S55 applications.</p> <p>Income has been reported in DS1e line 13 on a fully funded basis with the exception of the £1.9m Network Rail lift and shift agreement.</p> <p>Also included within this line is a small amount of OPEX related to back-office DS teams who support, but do not directly contribute towards, DS CAPEX schemes. As this has been allocated between all activities based on the forecast CAPEX numbers, a small amount has been disclosed on this line because of some projects being classified as 'Other Non-PC' within the CAPEX numbers.</p>

### DS3 - Developer services expenditure (excluding diversions) - wastewater (English and Welsh companies)

Data Table	Whole Table or Individual Line/s	Commentary
DS3	Whole Table	Our confidence in the data provided in this table is largely impacted by the uncertainty of the current economic climate and the risk on our property forecast for new connections (see table DS4). This means our volumes and work mix could be inaccurate as developer confidence in the market will evolve as the economic climate changes either positively or adversely.
	1 and 2 Network reinforcement	<p>Refer to table DS5 commentary.</p> <p>In 2022-23 there is a £3m difference between DS2e line 1 and DS5 line 4 (and a further £5m against water in DS2) reflecting the true up of prior years' expenditure which has been included in DS5 to reflect the review of what expenditure should be classified as Network Reinforcement following Ofwat's PR24 methodology that Thames' historic view was too narrow. DS5 is aligned to what was reported in table 2J in 2022-23.</p>

Lines 3,4 Connections and Requisitioned sewers - Capex	Sewer requisitions and lateral drains connections sit outside our schedule of rates contract. For these activities we took the AMP7 forecast, converted it to 2022-23 price base and calculated an AMP average for the activities. These were then projected forward into AMP8 using the change in property growth profile. Income recovery commentary can be seen in DS1e line 25.
5	There is nothing allocated to DS3 line 5
7,8 Connections and Requisitioned sewers - Opex	Represents an apportionment of the operating expenses of the teams who contributed to the delivery of these activities.  The costs were allocated between the relevant activities through using the total CAPEX spend forecast for each activity for that year.
9	Any HS2 scheme which results in a monitor only activity has been treated as Opex and reported in table DS3 line 9 “Other site-specific developer services activities” Non price control, as it does not meet the definition of a delivering a diversion, as only monitoring equipment is used to ensure no detriment to the asset. Income has been reported in DS1e line 27 on a fully funded basis.  Also included within this line is a small amount of OPEX related to back-office DS teams who support, but do not directly contribute towards, DS CAPEX schemes. As this has been allocated between all activities based on the forecast CAPEX numbers, a small amount has been disclosed on this line because of some projects being classified as ‘Other Non-PC’ within the CAPEX numbers.

#### DS4 - Developer services - New connections, properties and mains

Data Table	Whole Table or Individual Line/s	Commentary
DS4	Whole Table	Our confidence in the data provided in this table is largely impacted by the uncertainty of the current economic climate and the risk on our property forecast for new connections. This means our volumes; work mix and market share could be inaccurate as developer confidence in the market will evolve as the economic climate changes either positively or adversely.  State of competition in region:  As Thames Water and others have improved their services to NAVs and the rules that the market operates to have changed over time there have been marked changes to the NAV market. This maturing market has in turn has improved the confidence that developers have in the NAV route. There has been notable



		<p>growth in the number of Bulk Supply and Bulk Discharge Agreements we have signed over the last two years, and we expect this trend to continue. We have also seen a change in type of NAV areas, with more contracts being signed for smaller developments. We are now seeing NAV contracts being put in place for developments of &lt;50 homes. These are positive reflections of market changes that have been put in place, as previously there had been concerns that unknown barriers may exist that were preventing NAVs from competing for smaller development.</p> <p>The SLP (Self Lay provider) market has been stable, with the number of active companies and the amount of work carried out being consistent each year. There are over 160 companies competing for work which offers customers a large amount of choice although most of the work is carried out by a small number of larger SLPs.</p> <p>The combined effect of improvements to both the SLP market and the NAV market are that the connections for 30% of properties in the Thames Water area in 2022/23 were made by SLPs or NAVs rather than by Thames Water, and over 70% of new water mains were laid by SLPs.</p>
	Line 5,6,8,9 Property volume	<p>The AMP7 property volume is in line with our internal budget assumptions set in 2023, which used both internal and external information to assess the growth forecast % movements for years 4 and 5. AMP8 property volumes uses Local Authority Plan % movements applied to our forecast AMP7 year 5 absolute number of properties. The current Economic climate is continuing to impact developers' activity levels following the drop off initially seen in AMP7 due to the covid pandemic. Many developers are deferring starts on new sites, which makes forecasting property volumes very challenging, and the Local Authority Plan was deemed more accurate than the most recent ONS forecast which was last updated pre-pandemic and would not be reflective of the current market conditions.</p>
	Line 8,9,12 Property volume – Nav and SLP	<p>We are expecting a significant increase in NAV property connections with the SLP and NAV market share expected to reach 50% by the end of AMP8. We have reflected that NAV's will take market share from both SLP and Thames Water with a 50/50 split for AMP7 and 25/75 split for AMP8</p>
	Line 1,2,4 Connection volume	<p>We have kept our ratio of properties per connection for Thames Water delivered work in the same ratio as the average for AMP7 due to the uncertainty that the economic climate will have on the type of developments that will go ahead.</p>

## DS5 - Network reinforcement costs

Data Table	Whole Table or Individual Line/s	Commentary
DS5	Whole Table	<p>In 2022-23 there is a £8m difference between DS2e line 1 and DS3 lines 1 and 2 reflecting the true up of prior years' expenditure which has been included in DS5 to reflect the review of what expenditure should be classified as Network Reinforcement following Ofwat's PR24 methodology that Thames' historic view was too narrow. DS5 is aligned to what was reported in table 2J in 2022-23.</p> <p>AMP7 network reinforcement spend has been impacted by delays on development sites in the current economic climate, and the transition to new service delivery contractors between years 3 and 4 of AMP7. This has resulted in spend increasing in years 4 and 5 of AMP7.</p> <p>For AMP8 our forecast is significantly higher than AMP7, please refer to the enhancement case.</p>

## DS6 - Network reinforcement drivers - potable mains, sewers, pumping stations and pumping capacity

Data Table	Whole Table or Individual Line/s	Commentary
DS6	Lines 1 and 3 new potable mains & potable mains upsized (Proportional Allocation)	<p><b>Developer Services:</b></p> <p><b>Incumbent (Requisitions and Reinforcements)</b></p> <p>Approximately 1/3 of the Thames Water delivered jobs are delivered under our schedule of rates contract. We used 2022/23 to extrapolate the forecast for the remainder of AMP7 and the whole of AMP8.</p> <p>The remaining 2/3 of these jobs sit outside our schedule of rates contract. For these we used the average of AMP7 £/KM to forecast AMP8 as there were no complex mains delivered in 2022-23 as the profile is more variable.</p> <p><b>Self Lay Adoptions (Requisitions)</b></p> <p>Self-lay jobs are added in here with the similar method of forecasting as we used 2022/23 to extrapolate the forecast for the remainder of AMP7 and the whole of AMP8.</p> <p><b>Non-Developer Services:</b></p>

	<p>Data was provided for the individual projects that delivered km of new potable mains laid that were under the category of Resilience, Maintenance and Water Quality in 2022-23.</p> <p>A financial forecast was provided for projects that were expected to deliver km under the category of Resilience and were split out into new potable mains and potable mains upsized.</p> <p>The £/km rate based on the average from AMP7 was used to calculate the expected for the future years.</p>
<p>Lines 2 and 4 new potable mains &amp; potable mains upsized (Full Allocation)</p>	<p>Within AMP7 we used the data providing the km of mains laid for lines 1 and 3 and identified which projects had multiple drivers (eg, Requisition and Reinforcement) within the same project. Where proportional allocation in lines 1 and 3 splits the km out into the multiple drivers based on a % split, for lines 2 and 4 we counted 100% of the km for the project on both drivers if necessary.</p> <p>For AMP8 where we didn't have this level of detail used to split between the multiple drivers within AMP7, we used the AMP7 proportion of schemes that had multiple drivers and applied this to the forecast AMP8 on top of our km forecast.</p>
<p>Lines 5 and 7 new sewers laid &amp; sewers upsized (Proportional Allocation)</p>	<p><b>Developer Services:</b></p> <p><b>Incumbent (Requisitions and Reinforcements)</b></p> <p>Thames Water delivered jobs are delivered outside of our schedule of rates contract. For all projects we used the spend profile for AMP7 to calculate the forecast for the km predicted to be laid in AMP7. These were then projected forward into AMP8 using the growth profile.</p> <p><b>Self Lay Adoptions (Requisitions)</b></p> <p>Self-lay jobs are added in here as well as Adopted S104 sewers with the similar method of forecasting the unit rates for AMP7 and AMP8 then applying run rates that are forecasting the predicted km that will be laid per project type.</p> <p><b>Non-Developer Services:</b></p> <p>Data was provided for individual projects that delivered km of new sewers or upsized sewers laid that were under the category of Resilience, Maintenance and Water Quality in 2022-23.</p> <p>A financial forecast was provided for projects that were expected to deliver km under the category of Resilience and were split out into new sewers and sewers upsized.</p> <p>The £/km rate based on the average from AMP7 was used to calculate the expected km for the future years.</p>

	<p>Lines 6 and 8 new sewers laid &amp; sewers upsized (Full Allocation)</p>	<p>Within AMP7 we used the data providing the km of sewers laid for lines 5 and 7 and identified which projects had multiple drivers (eg, Requisition and Reinforcement) within the same project. Where proportional allocation in lines 5 and 7 splits the km out into the multiple drivers based on a % split, for lines 6 and 8 we counted 100% of the km for the project on both drivers if necessary.</p> <p>For AMP8 where we didn't have this level of detail used the split between the multiple drivers within AMP7 and used the proportion of schemes that had multiple drivers and applied this to the forecast AMP8 and applied it on top of our km forecast.</p>
	<p>Lines 9 (New potable water pumping stations built), 11 (Existing potable water pumping stations upsized), 13 (Additional potable water pumping capacity installed) - (Proportional Allocation)</p>	<p>AMP7 For investment commenced in AMP7, which either deliver in AMP7 or forecast to deliver during AMP8, numbers of, and associated KW ratings of, were identified using current internal capital programme forecasts. Design data was obtained from associated project teams. Where data unavailable (as design ongoing), estimates based on APR 2022/23 data utilised for KW ratings. Where existing potable water pumping stations are upsized, the net increase in KW ratings is provided.</p> <p>AMP8 Numbers of, and associated KW ratings of, were identified using internal PR24 plan ("Gold Plan") using associated high level design data developed in solution scope assessment. Where data unavailable, estimates based on APR 2022/23 data utilised for KW ratings. For expected additional pumping stations, expected to be provided reactively to manage network pressures, historic run rates based on AMP7 programme used to project forward to the end of AMP8. Associated KW rating estimates based on APR 2022/23 data. Where existing potable water pumping stations are upsized, the net increase in KW ratings is provided. Note – all numbers of and KW ratings of pumping stations in these lines is subject to the pro-rata approach used in the proportional allocation assessment.</p> <p>Proportional Allocation. Where multiple drivers for investment identified (e.g., requisition and reinforcement), a pro-rata approach for each applicable scheme has been utilised, based on scope and cost elements. This enables identification of a percentage of the total scheme that can be applied to network reinforcement (as per Submission Table Guidance document). This percentage is then applied to both the number and the KW rating. This approach has been applied to investment within the AMP8 plan only.</p>

	<p>Lines 10 (New potable water pumping stations built), 12 (Existing potable water pumping stations upsized), 14 (Additional potable water pumping capacity installed) - (Full Allocation)</p>	<p><b>AMP7</b>  For investment commenced in AMP7, which either deliver in AMP7 or forecast to deliver during AMP8, numbers of, and associated KW ratings of, were identified using current internal capital programme forecasts. Design data was obtained from associated project teams. Where data unavailable (as design ongoing), estimates based on APR 2022/23 data utilised for KW ratings.  Where existing potable water pumping stations are upsized, the net increase in KW ratings is provided.</p> <p><b>AMP8</b>  Numbers of, and associated KW ratings of, were identified using internal AMP8 plan using associated high level design data developed in solution scope assessment. Where data unavailable, estimates based on APR 2022/23 data utilised for KW ratings.  For expected additional pumping stations, expected to be provided reactively to manage network pressures, historic run rates based on AMP7 programme used to project forward to the end of AMP8. Associated KW rating estimates based on APR 2022/23 data.  Where existing potable water pumping stations are upsized, the net increase in KW ratings is provided.  Note – all numbers of and KW ratings of pumping stations in these lines is subject to the pro-rata approach used in the proportional allocation assessment.</p> <p><b>Full Allocation</b>  As per Submission Table Guidance document, application of 100% of all numbers of, and KW ratings of, all schemes was applied, regardless of numbers of drivers for investment. This approach has been applied to investment within the AMP8 plan only.</p>
	<p>Line 15 - New pumping stations built on sewerage network - proportional allocation</p> <p>Line 17 - Existing stations upsized on sewerage network - proportional allocation</p> <p>Line 19 - New pumping</p>	<p><b>AMP7</b>  For investment commenced in AMP7, which either deliver in AMP7 or forecast to deliver during AMP8, numbers of, and associated KW ratings of, were identified using current internal capital programme forecasts. Design data was obtained from associated project teams. Where data unavailable (as design ongoing), estimates based on APR 2022/23 data utilised for KW ratings.</p> <p>Where existing Sewage Pumping Stations (SPS) are upsized, the net increase in KW ratings is provided.</p> <p><b>AMP8</b>  Numbers of, and associated KW ratings of, were identified using internal AMP8 plan using associated high level design data developed in solution scope assessment. Where data</p>

	<p>capacity installed on sewerage network - proportional allocation</p>	<p>unavailable, estimates based on APR 2022/23 data utilised for KW ratings.</p> <p><b>Investment Drivers</b>  Determination of the investment driver of new or uprated SPSs, e.g., Network Reinforcement, Resilience, or Maintenance is through a combination of expert knowledge and checking available information on corporate systems associated with technical and financial governance procedures.</p> <p>The 6 new SPSs reported under resilience are expected to be constructed to deliver S101a first time sewerage schemes.</p> <p>The 1 new SPS reported under maintenance is a station that is expected to be built to enable the development of TWUL land for environmental, community and commercial purposes.</p> <p><b>Proportional Allocation</b>  As per Submission Table Guidance document, application of 100% of all numbers of, and KW ratings of, all schemes was applied, regardless of numbers of drivers for investment.</p> <p><b>Exclusions:</b>  FLIPs (small-contained pumping units designed to transfer sewage and rainwater from a customer’s private drain to the main sewer in the road) have been excluded because they’re not reported under APR 7C.4 - Number of network pumping stations for which Ofwat are expecting these values to align. TWUL is expecting to construct numerous FLIPs to mitigate properties from flooding (resilience) between 2023-30.</p> <p>Normally sewage pumping stations constructed to resolve flooding (resilience) are offline, and pump to or from offline storage. These have been excluded because they’re not reported under APR 7C.4 - Number of network pumping stations for which Ofwat is expecting these values to align. TWUL is expecting to construct numerous offline SPS to mitigate properties from flooding (resilience) between 2023-30.</p>
	<p>Line 16 -New pumping stations built on sewerage network - full allocation</p> <p>Line 18 - Existing stations upsized on sewerage network - full allocation</p>	<p>Full Allocation.</p> <p>If the above sewage pumping stations schemes, had multiple investment drivers, then as per the guidance a pro-rata approach for each applicable scheme will have been utilised, based on scope, and cost elements.</p> <p>However, in this instance no multi-driver schemes have been identified. Therefore, these lines represent a copy of 15,17 &amp; 19.</p>

	Line 20 - New pumping capacity installed on sewerage network - full allocation	
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It's everyone's water