

DWMP Strategic Planning Area Summary



Mellte - conf with Sychryd to conf with R. Neath

1.0 Introduction

This Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) sets out how we as Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW), will manage and improve our assets to maintain a resilient and robust wastewater drainage system. The plan aims to manage flooding and pollution from our wastewater assets in the future, for our customers and our environment by working collaboratively with stakeholders, regulators and local authorities to provide a complete partnership in tackling current and future problems.

1.1 Catchment Information

The Mellte - conf with Sychryd to conf with R. Neath planning catchment lies within the Tawe to Cadoxton catchment (see Figure 1).

The L3 catchment of Mellte - conf with Sychryd to conf with River Neath is situated largely within the Brecon Beacons National Park, stretching from Craig Cerrig Gleisiad in the North past the small village of Rhigos at its south. Being situated in the Brecon Beacons the catchment is largely steep and sometimes mountainous terrain. It is relatively sparsely populated and settlements include the villages of Ystradfellte, Penderyn and Pontneddfechan. The upper reaches of the rivers Mellte and Neath are found within this catchment.

This planning catchment consists of 2 wastewater catchments (see Figure 2). There is a combined population of 1281, this is set to decrease to 1100 by 2050, a change of -18%. There is a total sewer length of 19km, with a foul sewer length of 5km, a surface water length of 2.29km and a combined sewer length of 11km. There are 2 Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW), 6 Sewerage Pumping Stations (SPSs), and 3 Combined Storm Overflows (CSOs) across this strategic planning area.

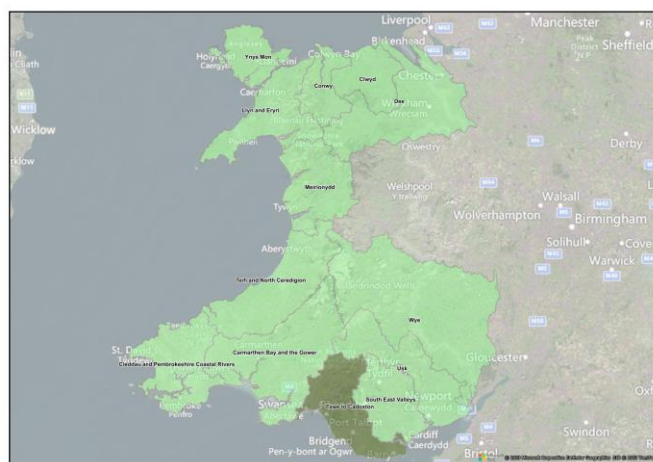


Figure 1 - River basin location detailing the strategic planning area

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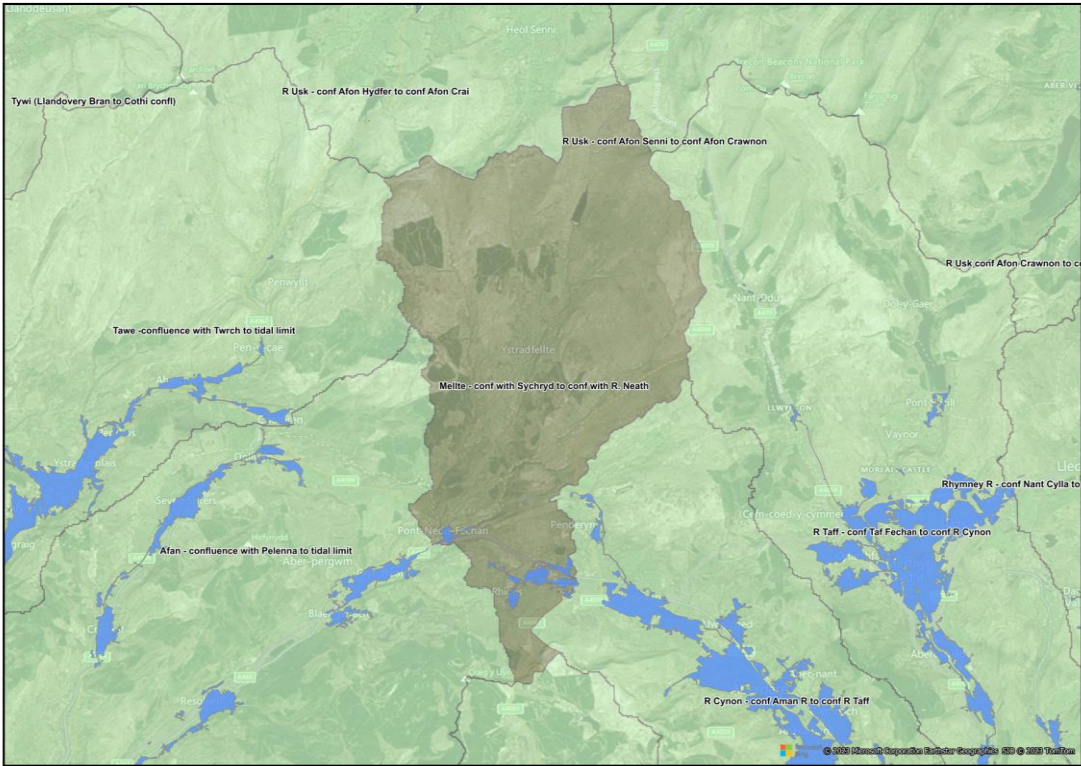


Figure 2 - Tactical planning catchment (dark green) and WwTW catchments (blue)

2.0 Stakeholder Engagement

The DWMP aims to enable DCWW to work collaboratively with stakeholders, regulators and local authorities to tackle current and future challenges. DCWW has identified stakeholder objectives that align with the aims of the DWMP and goals of other management plans.

Further information on how we are and will continue to engage with stakeholders can be found in the ‘How have we engaged with customers and stakeholders?’ chapter of the Main Plan.

Stakeholder Engagement Opportunities

Stakeholder engagement meetings have been held between DCWW and the respective parties, such as NRW, EA, Councils and ENGO's. Engagement has been made to establish alignment with stakeholder plans, policies and to explore the concept of joint working going forward.

Table 1 - Stakeholder opportunity partnerships

The ‘Where we want to work with you’ document, which further explains our stakeholder engagement plan, can be found in the Risk section of the DCWW DWMP page found here:

[Drainage Wastewater Management Plan](#)

3.0 Risk

We have assessed our likely performance from now to 2050 against the objectives that we set in our most recent business plan. The results of this assessment are presented in the following sections.

To understand future performance, we need to estimate how much population will change by, the degree to which climate change will impact Wales and areas of England which are within our operating region, and how further surface water connected to the sewer network might increase the amount and rate at which rainfall drains into our sewers.

Urban creep is the term used to explain loss of green spaces. For example, when new driveways or house extensions are built. This often leads to more rainwater entering sewers. Our forecasts, which are based on a UKWIR study, suggest that urban creep will add up to 0.63 metres squared of impermeable area per house per year.

A UKWIR report on urban creep can be found [here, Impact of Urban Creep on Sewerage Systems](#). Climate change is predicted to increase the intensity of storms by around 15% in this region. This is based on a 2017 UKWIR report, which used a high-resolution climate model for the UK to predict changes in design storm intensities for a high emissions scenario (RCP8.5). In a typical year, winters are likely to be warmer and wetter, and summers generally drier. More intense rainfall will happen more frequently. The population in the Mellte - conf with Sychryd to conf with R. Neath region is set to decrease to 1100 by 2050, a change of -18% based on our future projections. For a further a breakdown of population change in the L3 region please see the L4 There are major developments in localised areas that will contribute to future pressures on the network with the largest being 'Land South of Hirwaun' with 400 units proposed.

The core management plan for the River Tawe provides an overview of the required on site. The plan details the drive in enhancing the social, economic and natural value of the area, by summarising conservation objectives with regards to maintenance, restoration and future connections between the wider ecology and connecting surroundings. The plan can be found here:

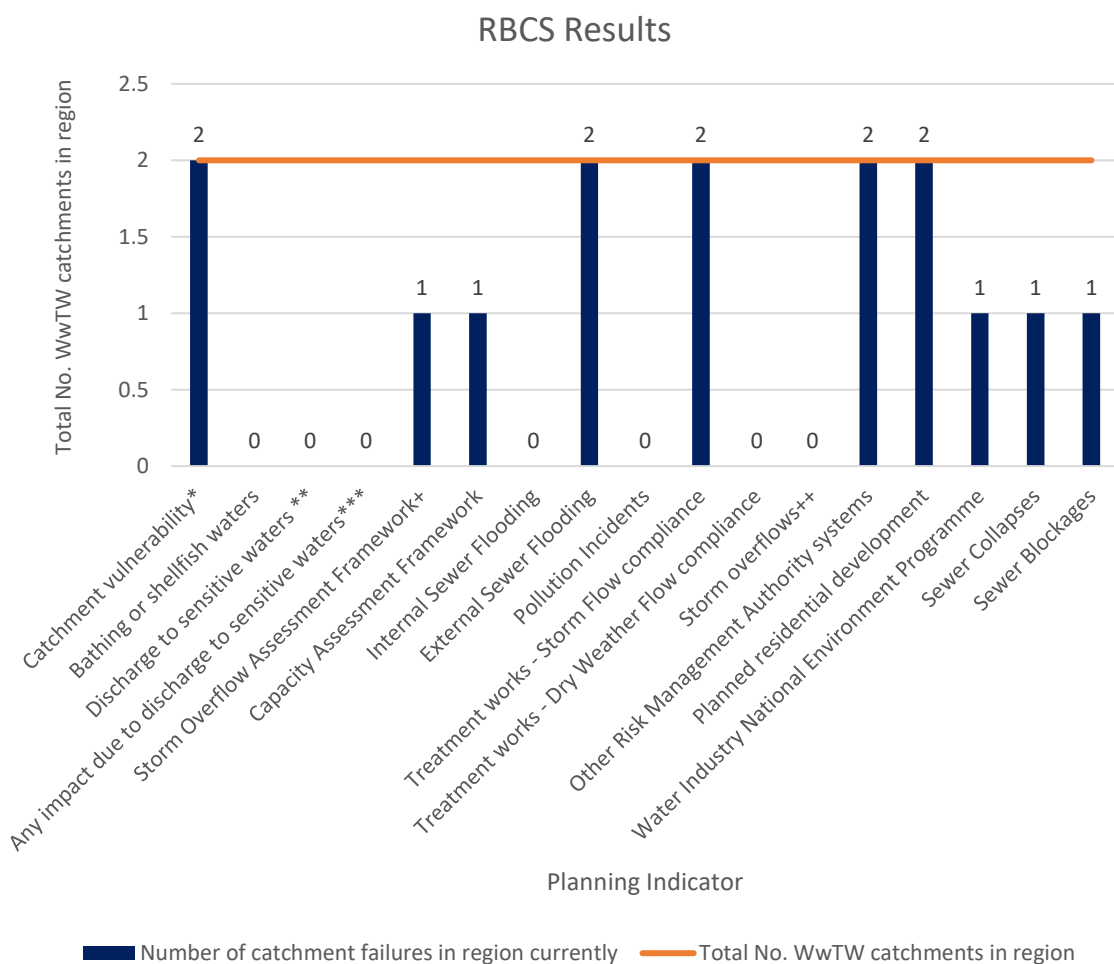
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3.1 Risk Based Catchment Screening

The Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) is the initial screening process to determine if a more detailed risk assessment is required. The assessment screens catchments against planning indicators which have been stipulated in the national guidance for DWMPs. The results are shown in Figure 3. Descriptions of the indicators can be seen in Appendix B. All catchments passed through to a more detailed risk assessment (BRAVA).

For this strategic planning area, the biggest risks indicated by the RBCS are catchment vulnerability, other risk management authority systems, external sewer flooding, treatment works - storm flow compliance, other risk management authority systems and planned residential development.



*To sewer flooding due to extreme wet weather events.

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Figure 3 - Risk Based Catchment Screening results

3.2 Baseline Risk And Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA)

Following on from the RBCS, the Baseline Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA) highlights current and future risk. The risk scores are driven by company targets which were set in our last business plan. These targets were subdivided according to population or sewer length, depending on the measure, to derive a target for each river basin catchment. Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the outcome of the BRAVA assessment for this strategic planning area.

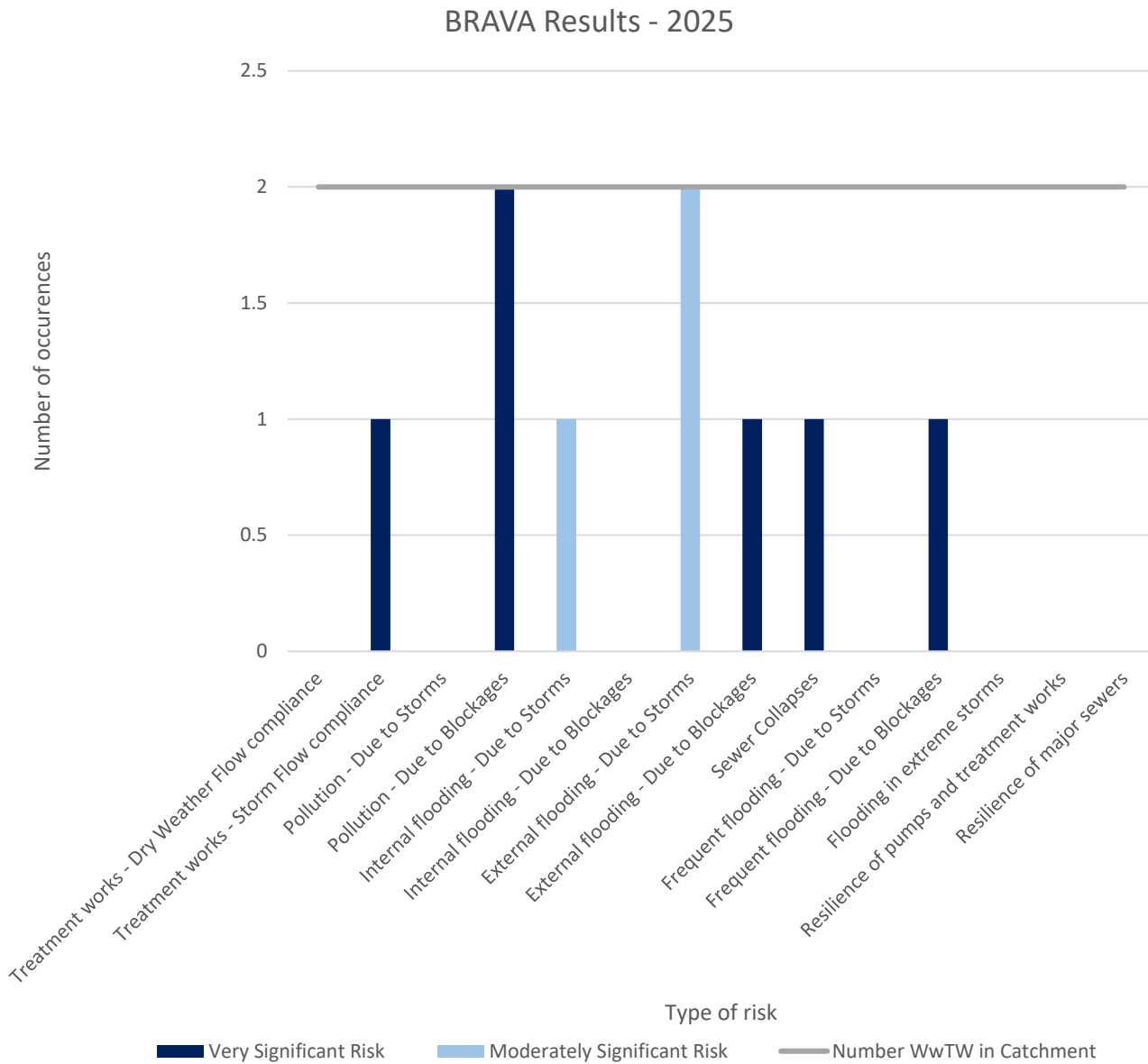


Figure 4 - BRAVA 2025 Summary

In 2025, pollution due to blockages is the biggest concern in this strategic planning area.

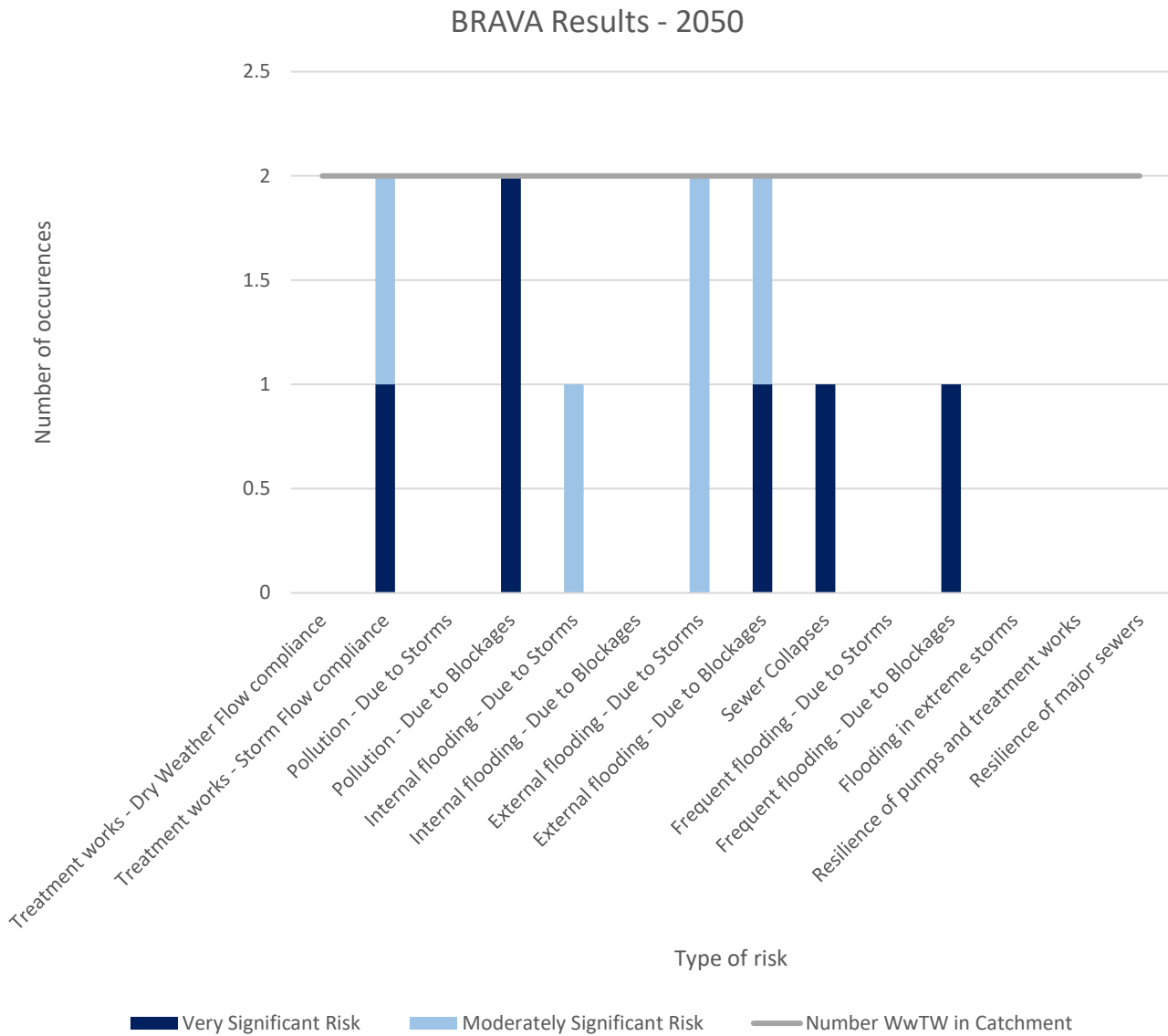


Figure 5 - BRAVA 2050 Summary

In 2050, pollution due to blockages is the biggest concern in this strategic planning area.

Figure 6 and 7 indicate the 2025 and 2050 risk of both flooding and pollution caused by a lack of hydraulic capacity across our operating region. These maps illustrate where the issues occur and where we want to work with local communities and stakeholders to resolve issues. By working together, we can combine knowledge and resources to deliver the best outcomes for local communities and the environment.

From the completion of the BRAVA analysis, we assessed the problem characterisation of the risks identified. This catchment was concluded to require a standard option assessment methodology.

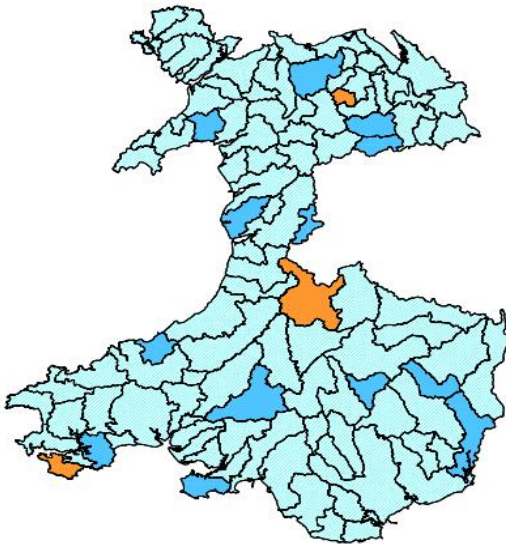
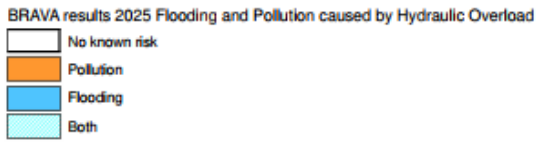


Figure 6 - Associated Strategic Planning Area priority (2025)

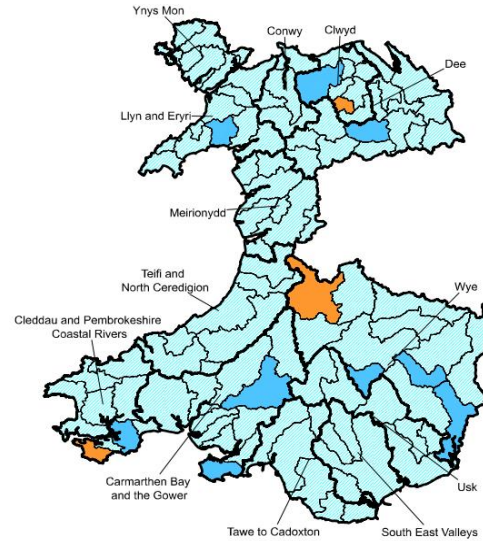
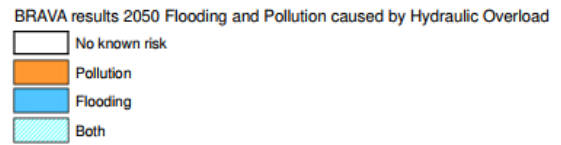


Figure 7 - Associated Strategic Planning Area priority (2050)

3.3 Water Framework Directive

Since 2000, the Water Framework Directive (WFD) has been the main law for water protection in Europe. It applies to inland, transitional and coastal surface waters as well as groundwaters. It ensures an integrated approach to water management, respecting the integrity of whole ecosystems, including the regulation of individual pollutants and setting corresponding regulatory standards. It is based on a river basin district approach to make sure that neighbouring countries manage the rivers and other bodies of water they share.

Table 2 shows a count of river waterbodies managed under the WFD in this region and WFD status' they have achieved in Cycle 2 (2015).

L3 Area	Total	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad
Mellte - conf with Sychryd to conf with R. Neath	8	5	2	1	0

Table 2 - WFD status'

4.0 Supply Demand

Supply-demand is an assessment of the capacity of our treatment works. It approximately assesses whether all the treatment works in a region can collectively cope with current and future flows in dry and wet weather. There are two parts to the assessment: dry weather flow (DWF) and a wet weather capacity assessment.

For the DWF part of the assessment, the suitability of the DWF consents is tested against forecast future growth and changes in water consumption. In the north of our operational area, population is expected to decrease by 2050, and in the south, it's expected to increase. We're aiming to reduce water consumption to 100 litres per person per day by 2050 so this has been accounted for in the assessment. The shade of blue indicates how much "headroom" the treatment works is thought to have at each time horizon – with the lighter shades of blue indicating more spare capacity at our treatment works, i.e. more "headroom". If an area cannot cope with the expected DWF, then without investment, we would expect final effluent quality to decrease.

The wet weather assessment takes pass forward flow (PFF) consent values, where available, as an indication of WwTW capacity, and estimates the amount of incoming flow the treatment works is able to treat across a year. It uses the same estimates as the DWF assessment for current flow, but also includes an estimate as to how much rainfall the WwTW might be able to deal with in the future, by including growth, climate change and creep. Climate change is expected to change the periodicity and amount of rain across a "typical" year. Creep, the gradual misconnection of storm sewers to the foul sewer network, is also expected to have an impact on the amount of flow a WwTW receives during storms. This gives us an approximation of where we might expect problems to arise in the future during wet weather due to growth, creep, and climate change. Areas with the greatest estimated wet weather treatment shortfall are shown in the darkest blue.

L3 Area	Assessment	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	Key	
Mellte - conf with Sychryd to conf with R. Neath	Headroom	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Pass	Close fail
	Wet weather capacity	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Close Pass	Fail
								>90%	70%-80%
								80%-90%	<70%

Table 3 - Supply Demand Balance

Table 3 shows that for the Mellte - conf with Sychryd to conf with R. Neath catchment the balance between supply and demand currently passes the assessment criteria available, for headroom only, and will continue to pass through to 2050. There are currently no local issues present in the L4 catchments.

5.0 Options

To analyse a catchments response to rainfall we use design storms. A design storm is the use of artificial rainfall where the total rainfall depth has a specified return period. Design storms represent the statistical characteristics of rainfall derived from analysis of many years of actual rainfall records. They are easier to use than observed rainfall and can approximate a catchment's rainfall in just a few storms. In sewer modelling, these storms may be used for peak flow, surcharge and flooding analysis and for the development of flooding solutions and peak screening rates for CSOs. The notation we use for design storm is a 1 in X year event, for example a 1 in 1 year event is rainfall which we might expect to occur on average once a year, or a 1 in 30 year event is a rainfall event which we might expect to occur, on average once every 30 years.

Over time the pressures on our sewerage network change due to influences such as catchment growth, creep of rainwater into the network, or influences such as climate change impacting rainfall patterns. To ensure the plan is robust over the 30-year planning horizon we have tested various types of schemes, and combinations of schemes, to ensure a robust plan is delivered. Table 4 shows different ways that we can reduce the risks to customers and the environment. We can stop rainwater entering our sewers from homes (domestic surface water disconnection), businesses or paved areas (commercial and paved surface water disconnection) or from roads (highway area disconnection). Sometimes water gets into sewers through small gaps that can occur in ageing sewers - by replacing or repairing the sewers we can reduce the likelihood of this happening (groundwater infiltration into sewers reduction). Reducing how much water homes and businesses use can also help to reduce the risk to people and the environment (personal water usage reduction or trade flow reduction).

Improving Resilience		
10% Reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of runoff from large commercial buildings.	Short term
25% Reduction reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of area runoff from non-residential paved areas where there is only one stakeholder (e.g. Local Authority or Highways Agency).	Medium term
50% Reduction reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of runoff from any connected area including residential properties. There are likely to be multiple stakeholders to engage with.	Long term
Improving Headroom		
Reducing infiltration	Reducing infiltration into sewers by 50%, which could be achieved by relining or replacing the public sewers.	Medium term
Reducing water use	Represents a reduction in water use per person to around 100l per person per day by 2050 by application of water efficiency measures.	Medium term
Reducing trade flow	Reduce trade flows by around 25% by application of water efficiency measures.	Long term

Table 4 - Scheme types

We have undertaken an analysis of all our wastewater catchments to determine the benefit in terms of potential volume of water removed from our systems for each scheme type to determine a Journey Plan, see Figure 8. The Journey Plan provides an indicative overview of the most effective option types against a timeline indicating when they might be applied.

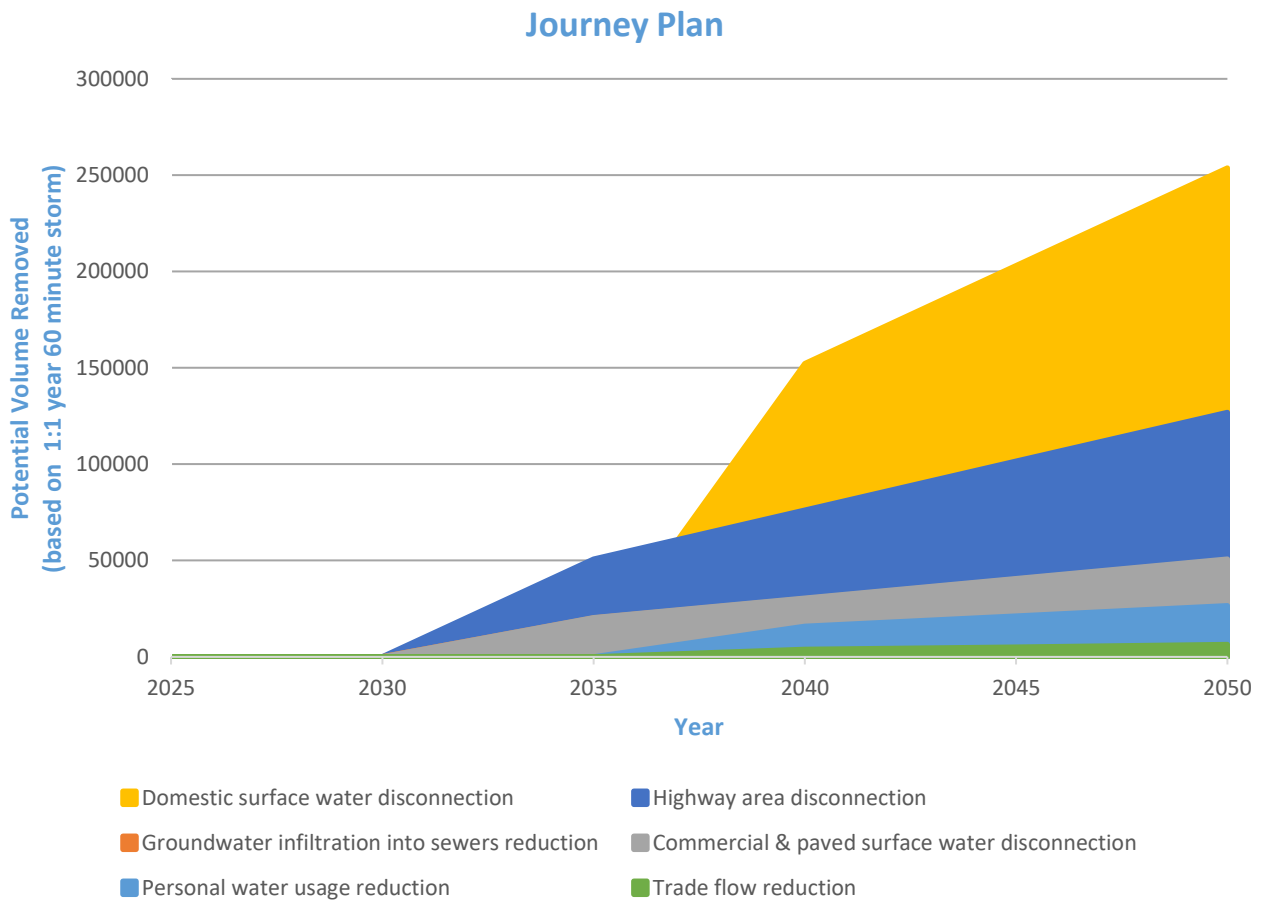


Figure 8 - Journey Plan

The measures within the Journey Plan include all green infrastructure and surface water removal techniques. We have undertaken analysis to determine the likely costs to mitigate future predicted pollution and flooding. Mitigating the risk posed by flooding has been assessed in terms of the probability of occurrence. We use the size of a storm event that has the probability of occurring once every 30 years.

Table 5 highlights the potential costs required to ensure CSOs maintain their existing performance and spill no more than a maximum of that indicated in the scenario within a 'typical year'. To achieve this we need to offset any future impact on our assets, ensuring we continue to maintain the level of service provided. The cost assessment calculates the impact of rainfall and drainage contributions to the network relative to today's costs and we assess CSOs based on the number of times they are predicted to spill in a 'typical year'.

Table 6 highlights the potential costs in this region from preventing flooding from manholes scenarios. The assessment includes both the size and cost of potential mitigation measures.

Costs in Table 5 are in addition to those in Table 6, for example, in order to achieve 10 spills in a typical year across all our assets in this region, no internal escapes and no external escapes in gardens, these three costs need to be added together.

Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Maintain existing performance*	-	£7,000,000.00	£10,000,000.00
40 spills in a typical year	£3,000,000.00	£3,000,000.00	£3,000,000.00
20 spills in a typical year	£3,000,000.00	£3,000,000.00	£3,000,000.00
10 spills in a typical year	£4,000,000.00	£4,000,000.00	£4,000,000.00
0 spills in a typical year	£7,000,000.00	£7,000,000.00	£8,000,000.00
Equivalent No. Principality Stadiums full of water in 10 spills	31.00	44.00	48.00

* Maintain is a considered scenario where we will continue to maintain the current level of service within the region and improve the network and address known and emerging risk.

Table 5 - Summary of Combined Sewer Overflow Option Investment Strategy Costs

Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Internal escapes	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
External escapes in gardens	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Escapes in highways	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
All other remaining flooding	-	£0.00	£0.00
Total	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00

*Internal escapes - All flooding that results in flooding within a property is stopped

*External escapes in gardens - All flooding within the curtilage of the property is stopped

*Escapes to highways - All flooding from DCWW systems impacting public highways is stopped.

Table 6 - Summary of Flooding Option Investments Strategy Costs

We have developed solutions which aim to provide a resilient sewerage network when tested against a range of future legislative scenarios. The solutions developed highlight the level of investment required to bring the entire network up to the level of protection required to be resilient to future demands. We have derived costs for a range of potential legislative future scenarios to ensure the cost impact of choices made is recognised.

We are beginning to break down the investment indicated in Table 5 and 6 by creating practical schemes ready for delivery. These schemes are designed as traditional engineering solutions, sustainable or green infrastructure, or a combination of both. These packages have then been analysed in terms of their long term benefit and environmental and social cost to society and one has been chosen for inclusion as our preferred best value option. The areas where we have started our delivery programme aims to provide protection, to our worst served customers and rivers designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) under the Habitat Directive, as a priority against drainage and network failure which result in pollution events and flooding. The solutions developed highlight the level of investment required to bring our network to the level of protection required to mitigate against these risks. Appendix A shows the number of solutions within this tactical planning unit (Level 3).

For more information on the methodology developed to carry out the assessments see the DWMP Main Plan.

If you would like to work with us to develop joint projects to reduce the risk of flooding and protect the environment, please contact us at DWMP@dwrcymru.com.

We will continue to work with the Welsh Government, Regulators and Local Authorities about the pace, scale and affordability of improvements to be made.

We will be consulting on the preferred approach to planning and once its concluded the next stage is to develop the pipeline of options to meet the pace scale and affordability discussed with Welsh Government and our regulators.

Appendix A - Schemes in L4 catchment within L3 catchment

The information provided in this summary is the culmination of the DWMP framework methodology and does not currently include other industry methodologies such as National Environment Programme, Water Industry National Environment Programme or Price Review 2024. Further work to integrate these methodologies will continue after this publication.

Table A1 - Number of schemes in L4 catchment within L3 catchment

L4 Catchments	No. Schemes
PONTNEDDFECHAN	0
HIRWAUN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	0

Appendix B - Risk Based Catchment Screening

Table B1 - Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) indicators

Indicator	Description
Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Provides a mechanism to understand the vulnerability of the catchment/subcatchments to sewer flooding as a result of an extreme wet weather event.
Bathing or shellfish waters	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors (bathing or shellfish waters).
Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors.
Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	
SOAF	Considers current / potentially future activity instigated by SOAF procedures.
CAF	Provides an indication of capacity constraints in the network as a leading indicator to service failure.
Internal Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of internal flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
External Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of external flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
Pollution Incidents	Historical measure that identifies incidents of unexpected release of contaminants that have resulted in environmental damage.
WWTW O compliance	Historical measure relating to the performance of the treatment works (discharge permit

WwTW DWF compliance	of the treatment works (discharge permit compliance (numeric)).
WwTW DWF compliance	Historical measure of compliance with flow permits.
Storm overflows	Examines issues associated with all storm overflows not captured by other indicators (e.g. issues to be considered include non-compliance with pass forward flow conditions, storm storage conditions (where relevant) and screening requirements).
Other RMA systems	A mechanism to understand risk posed by other RMA assets in the catchment.
Planned residential development	Uses predicted residential population growth forecasts to target catchments requiring investigations for potential future capacity constraints.
WINEP	WINEP sets out the actions that companies will need to complete to meet their environmental obligations.
Sewer Collapses	Historical measure that identifies risks to the integrity of the sewer system.
Sewer Blockages	Historical measure that records obstructions in a sewer (that require clearing) which causes a reportable problem (not caused by hydraulic overload), such as flooding or discharge to a watercourse, unusable sanitation, surcharged sewers or odour.
Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Not applied in cycle 1.



Ogmore - confluence with Llynfi to tidal limit

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1.1 Catchment Information

The Ogmore - confluence with Llynfi to tidal limit planning catchment lies within the Tawe to Cadoxton catchment (see Figure 1).

The catchment of Ogmore - confluence with Llynfi to tidal limit is situated in the south of Wales, bordering a stretch of the Bristol Channel. It stretches from the village of Broughton in the south to the village of Caerau in the north. The north of the catchment is largely steep and rural, with the south much more populated and urbanised. The town of Bridgend is the largest settlement within the catchment, followed by Maesteg and Porthcawl. In this catchment 2 rivers converge into the river Ogmore close to the rivers mouth at Ogmore-by-Sea; the Alun and the Ewenny.

This planning catchment consists of 6 wastewater catchments (see Figure 2). There is a combined population of 184718, this is set to decrease to 155100 by 2050, a change of -16%. There is a total sewer length of 1055km, with a foul sewer length of 430km, a surface water length of 226.66km and a combined sewer length of 391km. There are 6 Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW), 62 Sewerage Pumping Stations (SPSs), and 83 Combined Storm Overflows (CSOs) across this strategic planning area.

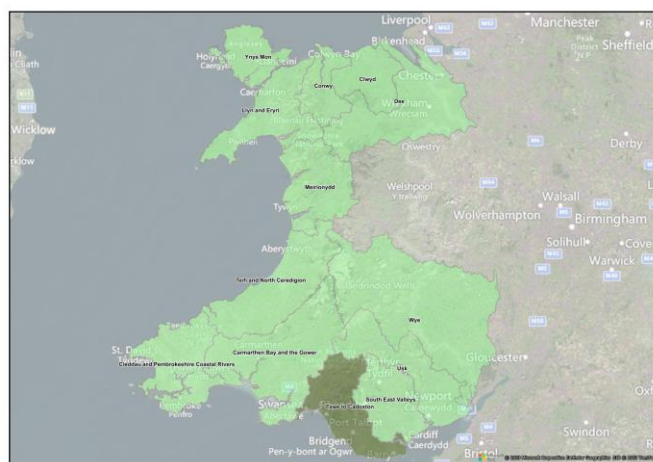


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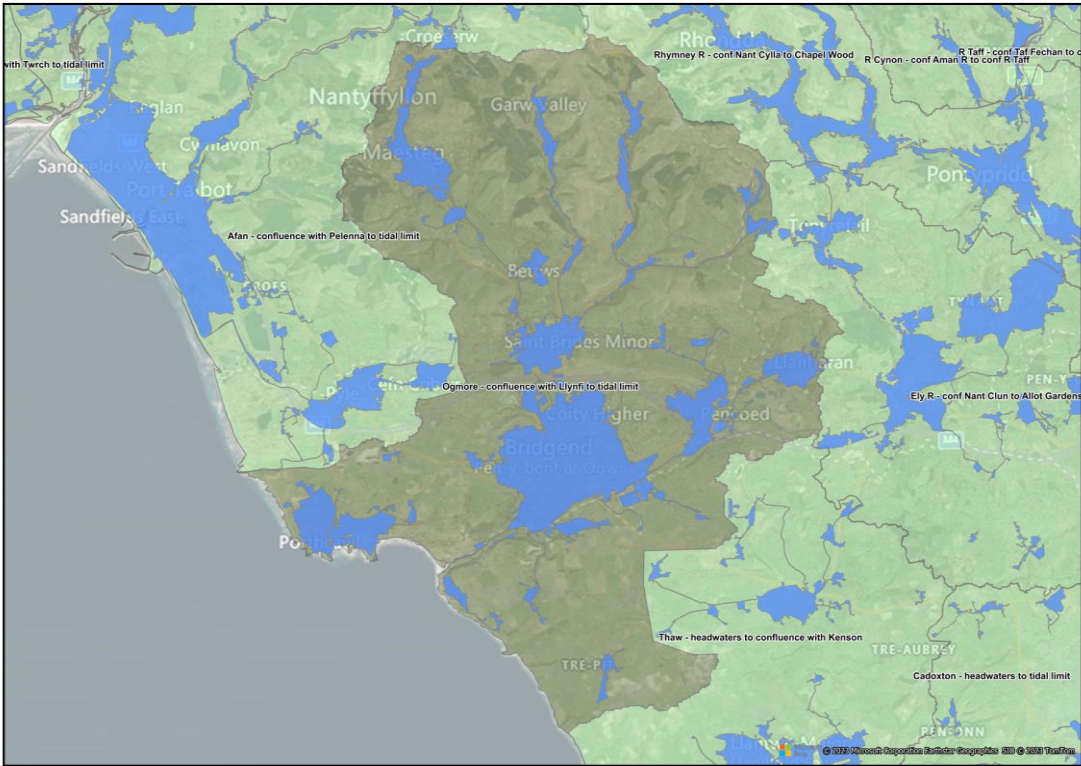


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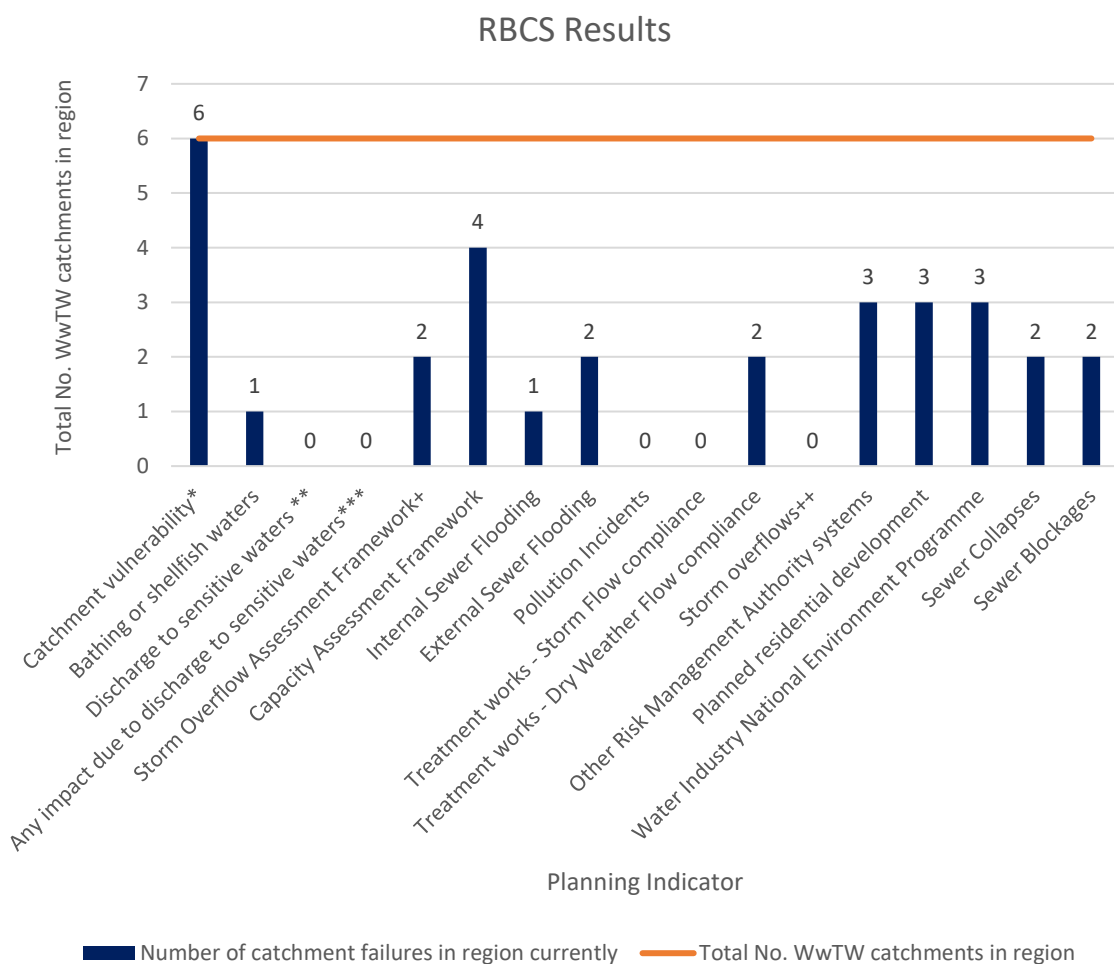
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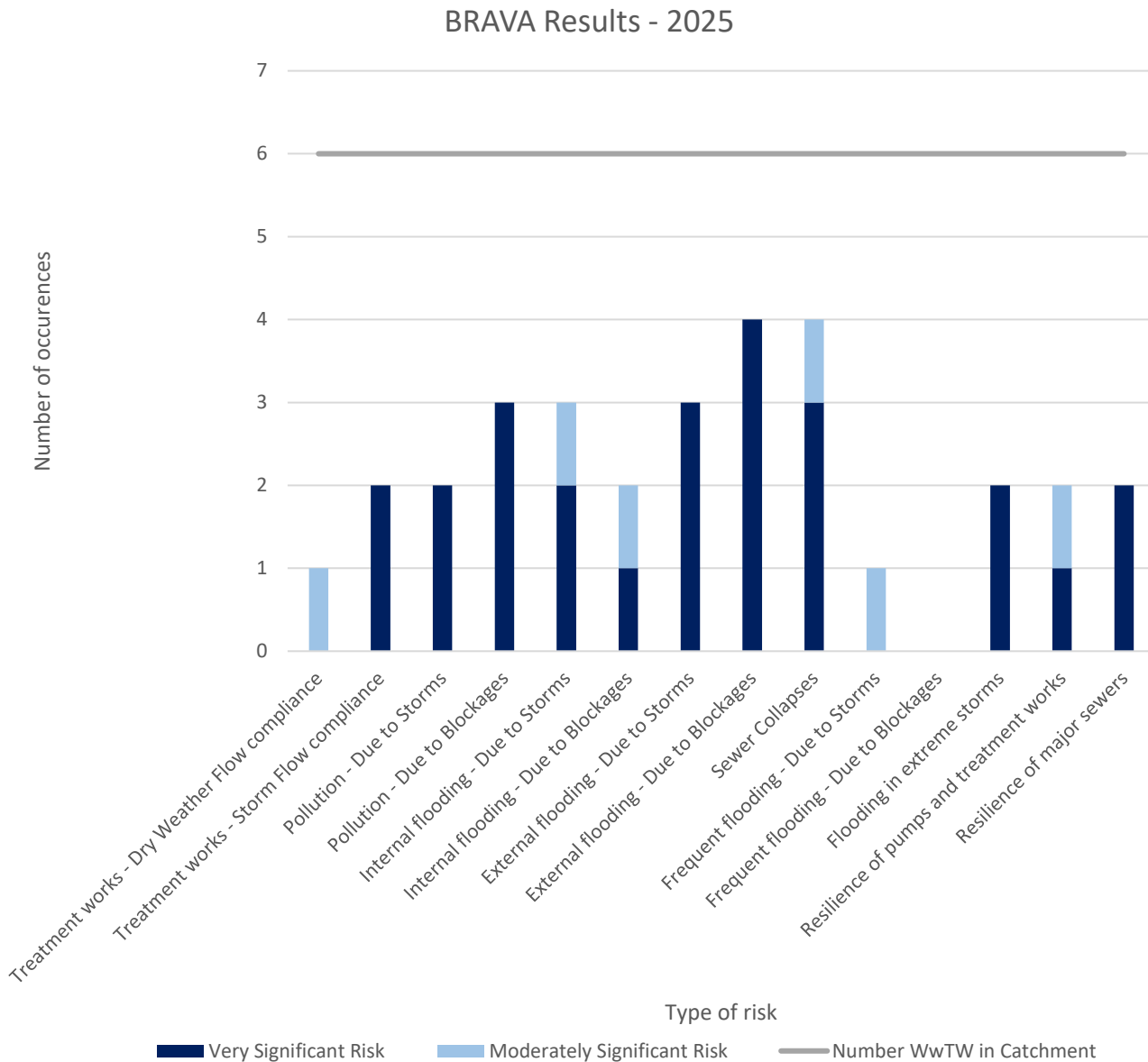


Figure 4 - BRAVA 2025 Summary

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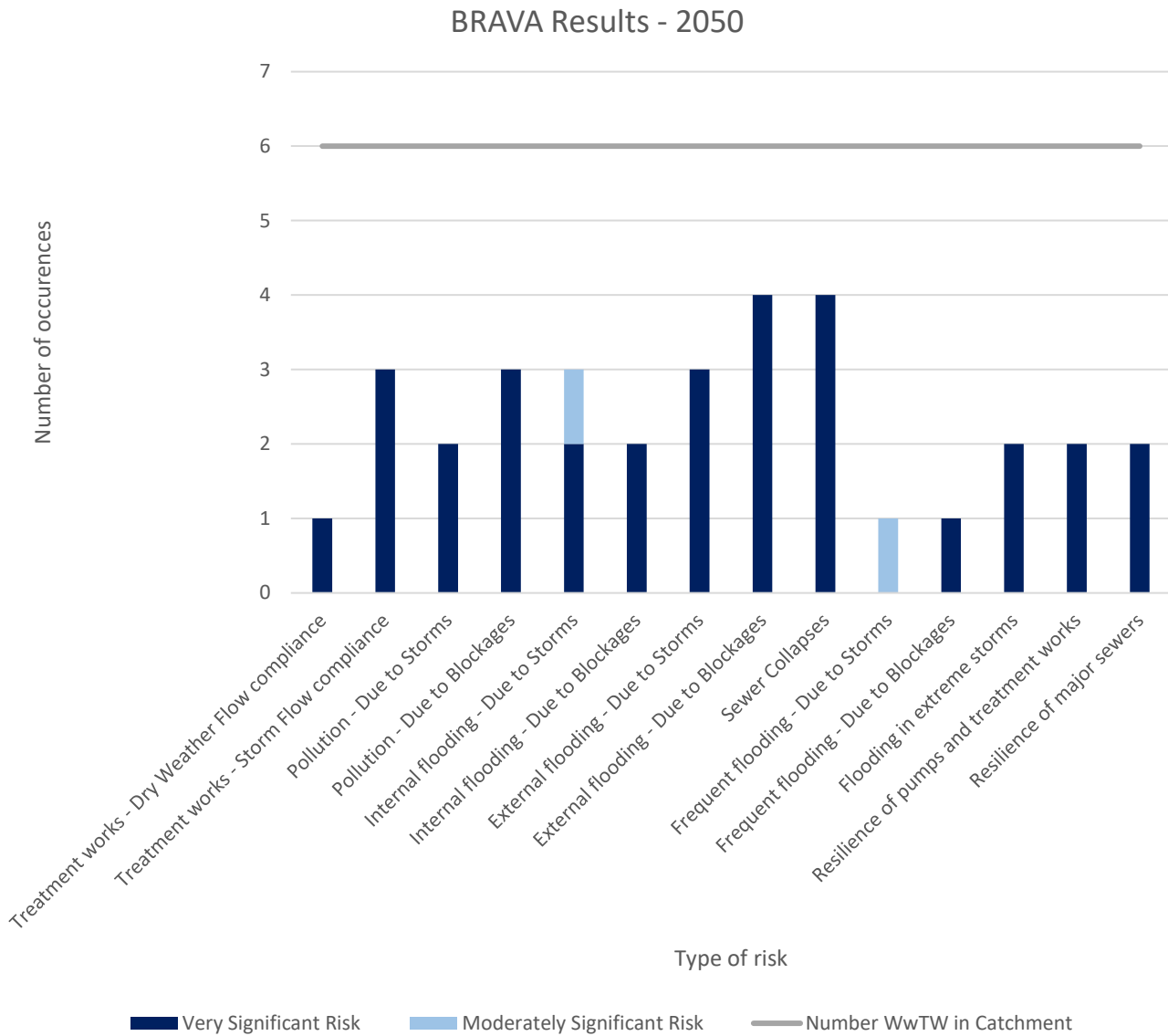


Figure 5 - BRAVA 2050 Summary

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Figure 6 and 7 indicate the 2025 and 2050 risk of both flooding and pollution caused by a lack of hydraulic capacity across our operating region. These maps illustrate where the issues occur and where we want to work with local communities and stakeholders to resolve issues. By working together, we can combine knowledge and resources to deliver the best outcomes for local communities and the environment.

From the completion of the BRAVA analysis, we assessed the problem characterisation of the risks identified. This catchment was concluded to be in the Extended or Complex category and required a more detailed option assessment.

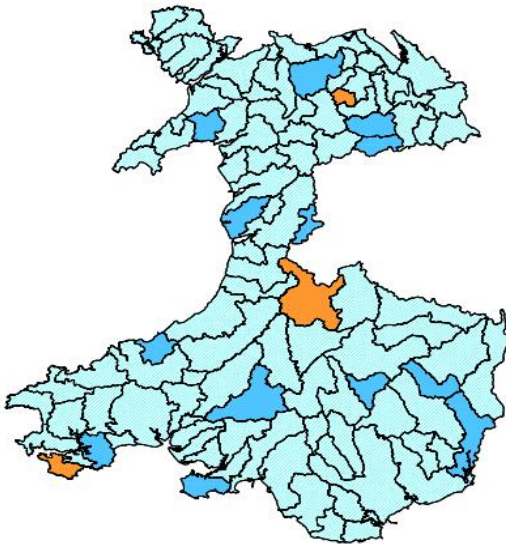
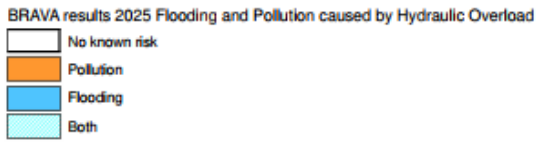


Figure 6 - Associated Strategic Planning Area priority (2025)

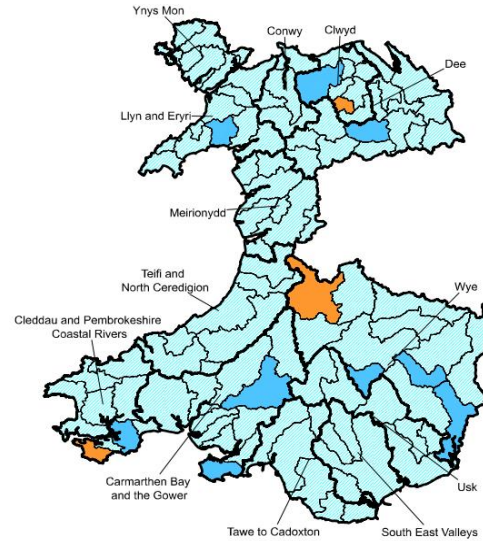
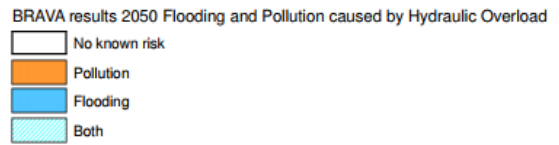


Figure 7 - Associated Strategic Planning Area priority (2050)

3.3 Water Framework Directive

Since 2000, the Water Framework Directive (WFD) has been the main law for water protection in Europe. It applies to inland, transitional and coastal surface waters as well as groundwaters. It ensures an integrated approach to water management, respecting the integrity of whole ecosystems, including the regulation of individual pollutants and setting corresponding regulatory standards. It is based on a river basin district approach to make sure that neighbouring countries manage the rivers and other bodies of water they share.

Table 2 shows a count of river waterbodies managed under the WFD in this region and WFD status' they have achieved in Cycle 2 (2015).

L3 Area	Total	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad
Ogmore - confluence with Llynfi to tidal limit	10	6	4	0	0

Table 2 - WFD status'

4.0 Supply Demand

Supply-demand is an assessment of the capacity of our treatment works. It approximately assesses whether all the treatment works in a region can collectively cope with current and future flows in dry and wet weather. There are two parts to the assessment: dry weather flow (DWF) and a wet weather capacity assessment.

For the DWF part of the assessment, the suitability of the DWF consents is tested against forecast future growth and changes in water consumption. In the north of our operational area, population is expected to decrease by 2050, and in the south, it's expected to increase. We're aiming to reduce water consumption to 100 litres per person per day by 2050 so this has been accounted for in the assessment. The shade of blue indicates how much "headroom" the treatment works is thought to have at each time horizon – with the lighter shades of blue indicating more spare capacity at our treatment works, i.e. more "headroom". If an area cannot cope with the expected DWF, then without investment, we would expect final effluent quality to decrease.

The wet weather assessment takes pass forward flow (PFF) consent values, where available, as an indication of WwTW capacity, and estimates the amount of incoming flow the treatment works is able to treat across a year. It uses the same estimates as the DWF assessment for current flow, but also includes an estimate as to how much rainfall the WwTW might be able to deal with in the future, by including growth, climate change and creep. Climate change is expected to change the periodicity and amount of rain across a "typical" year. Creep, the gradual misconnection of storm sewers to the foul sewer network, is also expected to have an impact on the amount of flow a WwTW receives during storms. This gives us an approximation of where we might expect problems to arise in the future during wet weather due to growth, creep, and climate change. Areas with the greatest estimated wet weather treatment shortfall are shown in the darkest blue.

L3 Area	Assessment	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	Key	
Ogmore - confluence with Llynfi to tidal limit	Headroom							Pass	Close fail
	Wet weather capacity							Close Pass	Fail
								>90%	70%-80%
								80%-90%	<70%

Table 3 - Supply Demand Balance

Table 3 shows that for the Ogmore - confluence with Llynfi to tidal limit catchment the balance between supply and demand currently passes the assessment criteria available, for headroom only, and will continue to pass through to 2050. It should be noted that local issues are present in the Wick L4 catchment. Further detail is provided in the relevant L4 summary.

5.0 Options

To analyse a catchments response to rainfall we use design storms. A design storm is the use of artificial rainfall where the total rainfall depth has a specified return period. Design storms represent the statistical characteristics of rainfall derived from analysis of many years of actual rainfall records. They are easier to use than observed rainfall and can approximate a catchment's rainfall in just a few storms. In sewer modelling, these storms may be used for peak flow, surcharge and flooding analysis and for the development of flooding solutions and peak screening rates for CSOs. The notation we use for design storm is a 1 in X year event, for example a 1 in 1 year event is rainfall which we might expect to occur on average once a year, or a 1 in 30 year event is a rainfall event which we might expect to occur, on average once every 30 years.

Over time the pressures on our sewerage network change due to influences such as catchment growth, creep of rainwater into the network, or influences such as climate change impacting rainfall patterns. To ensure the plan is robust over the 30-year planning horizon we have tested various types of schemes, and combinations of schemes, to ensure a robust plan is delivered. Table 4 shows different ways that we can reduce the risks to customers and the environment. We can stop rainwater entering our sewers from homes (domestic surface water disconnection), businesses or paved areas (commercial and paved surface water disconnection) or from roads (highway area disconnection). Sometimes water gets into sewers through small gaps that can occur in ageing sewers - by replacing or repairing the sewers we can reduce the likelihood of this happening (groundwater infiltration into sewers reduction). Reducing how much water homes and businesses use can also help to reduce the risk to people and the environment (personal water usage reduction or trade flow reduction).

Improving Resilience		
10% Reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of runoff from large commercial buildings.	Short term
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50% Reduction reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of runoff from any connected area including residential properties. There are likely to be multiple stakeholders to engage with.	Long term
Improving Headroom		
Reducing infiltration	Reducing infiltration into sewers by 50%, which could be achieved by relining or replacing the public sewers.	Medium term
Reducing water use	Represents a reduction in water use per person to around 100l per person per day by 2050 by application of water efficiency measures.	Medium term
Reducing trade flow	Reduce trade flows by around 25% by application of water efficiency measures.	Long term

Table 4 - Scheme types

We have undertaken an analysis of all our wastewater catchments to determine the benefit in terms of potential volume of water removed from our systems for each scheme type to determine a Journey Plan, see Figure 8. The Journey Plan provides an indicative overview of the most effective option types against a timeline indicating when they might be applied.

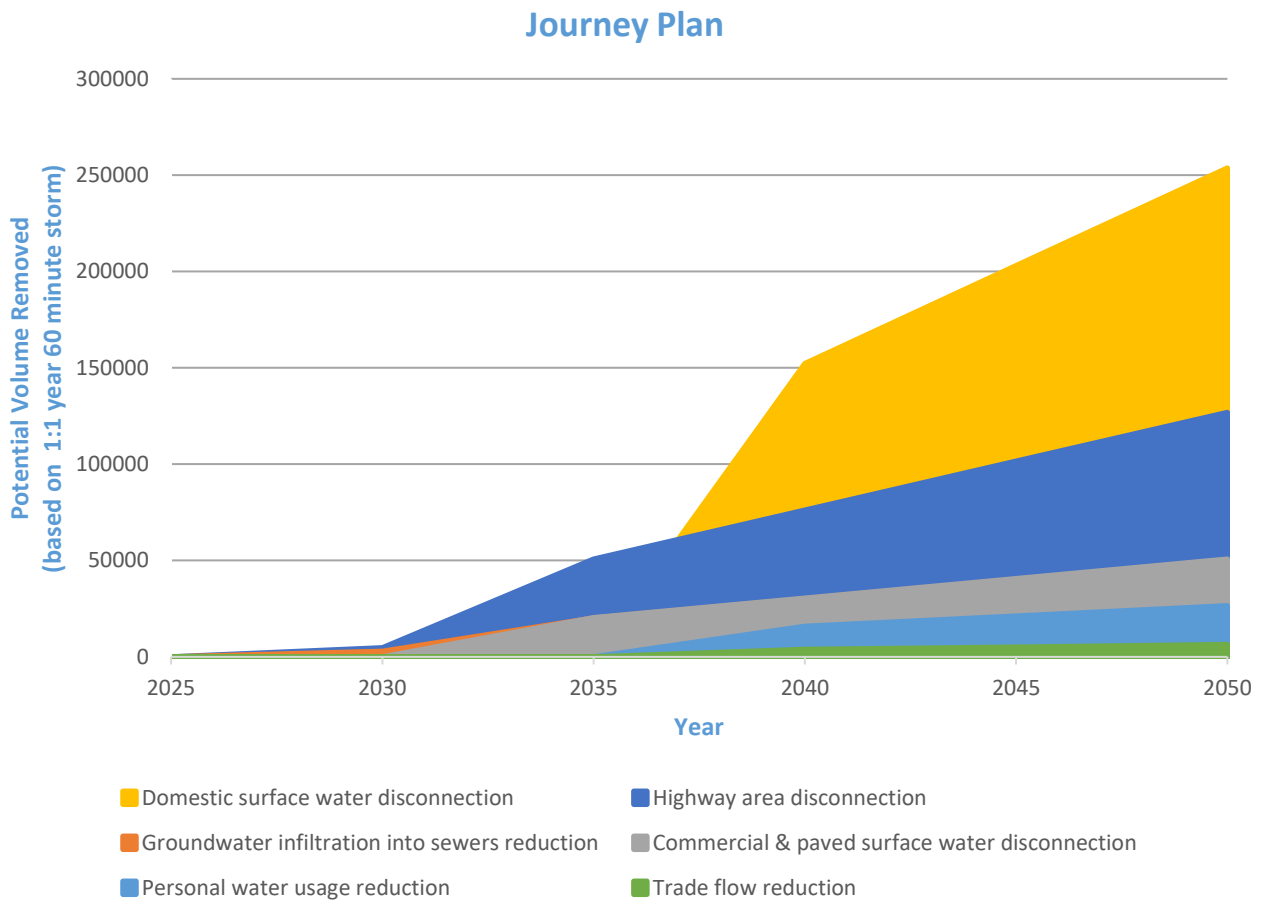


Figure 8 - Journey Plan

The measures within the Journey Plan include all green infrastructure and surface water removal techniques. We have undertaken analysis to determine the likely costs to mitigate future predicted pollution and flooding. Mitigating the risk posed by flooding has been assessed in terms of the probability of occurrence. We use the size of a storm event that has the probability of occurring once every 30 years.

Table 5 highlights the potential costs required to ensure CSOs maintain their existing performance and spill no more than a maximum of that indicated in the scenario within a 'typical year'. To achieve this we need to offset any future impact on our assets, ensuring we continue to maintain the level of service provided. The cost assessment calculates the impact of rainfall and drainage contributions to the network relative to today's costs and we assess CSOs based on the number of times they are predicted to spill in a 'typical year'.

Table 6 highlights the potential costs in this region from preventing flooding from manholes scenarios. The assessment includes both the size and cost of potential mitigation measures.

Costs in Table 5 are in addition to those in Table 6, for example, in order to achieve 10 spills in a typical year across all our assets in this region, no internal escapes and no external escapes in gardens, these three costs need to be added together.

Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Maintain existing performance*	-	£68,000,000.00	£107,000,000.00
40 spills in a typical year	£52,000,000.00	£67,000,000.00	£65,000,000.00
20 spills in a typical year	£97,000,000.00	£118,000,000.00	£131,000,000.00
10 spills in a typical year	£142,000,000.00	£165,000,000.00	£197,000,000.00
0 spills in a typical year	£248,000,000.00	£326,000,000.00	£377,000,000.00
Equivalent No. Principality Stadiums full of water in 10 spills	1183.00	1416.00	1527.00

* Maintain is a considered scenario where we will continue to maintain the current level of service within the region and improve the network and address known and emerging risk.

Table 5 - Summary of Combined Sewer Overflow Option Investment Strategy Costs

Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Internal escapes	£10,500,000.00	£14,400,000.00	£12,700,000.00
External escapes in gardens	£15,300,000.00	£26,600,000.00	£16,400,000.00
Escapes in highways	£47,400,000.00	£65,800,000.00	£63,200,000.00
All other remaining flooding	-	£0.00	£0.00
Total	£73,200,000.00	£106,800,000.00	£92,300,000.00

*Internal escapes - All flooding that results in flooding within a property is stopped

*External escapes in gardens - All flooding within the curtilage of the property is stopped

*Escapes to highways - All flooding from DCWW systems impacting public highways is stopped.

Table 6 - Summary of Flooding Option Investments Strategy Costs

We have developed solutions which aim to provide a resilient sewerage network when tested against a range of future legislative scenarios. The solutions developed highlight the level of investment required to bring the entire network up to the level of protection required to be resilient to future demands. We have derived costs for a range of potential legislative future scenarios to ensure the cost impact of choices made is recognised.

We are beginning to break down the investment indicated in Table 5 and 6 by creating practical schemes ready for delivery. These schemes are designed as traditional engineering solutions, sustainable or green infrastructure, or a combination of both. These packages have then been analysed in terms of their long term benefit and environmental and social cost to society and one has been chosen for inclusion as our preferred best value option. The areas where we have started our delivery programme aims to provide protection, to our worst served customers and rivers designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) under the Habitat Directive, as a priority against drainage and network failure which result in pollution events and flooding. The solutions developed highlight the level of investment required to bring our network to the level of protection required to mitigate against these risks. Appendix A shows the number of solutions within this tactical planning unit (Level 3).

For more information on the methodology developed to carry out the assessments see the DWMP Main Plan.

If you would like to work with us to develop joint projects to reduce the risk of flooding and protect the environment, please contact us at DWMP@dwrcymru.com.

We will continue to work with the Welsh Government, Regulators and Local Authorities about the pace, scale and affordability of improvements to be made.

We will be consulting on the preferred approach to planning and once its concluded the next stage is to develop the pipeline of options to meet the pace scale and affordability discussed with Welsh Government and our regulators.

Appendix A - Schemes in L4 catchment within L3 catchment

The information provided in this summary is the culmination of the DWMP framework methodology and does not currently include other industry methodologies such as National Environment Programme, Water Industry National Environment Programme or Price Review 2024. Further work to integrate these methodologies will continue after this publication.

Table A1 - Number of schemes in L4 catchment within L3 catchment

L4 Catchments	No. Schemes
PEN-Y-BONT (MERTHYR MAWR)	14
WICK	0
LLETTY BRONGU (NR MAESTEG) BRYN TERRACE	0
STORMY DOWN	0
SWEET WELLS	0
LLETTY BRONGU (NR MAESTEG)	0

Appendix B - Risk Based Catchment Screening

Table B1 - Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) indicators

Indicator	Description
Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Provides a mechanism to understand the vulnerability of the catchment/subcatchments to sewer flooding as a result of an extreme wet weather event.
Bathing or shellfish waters	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors (bathing or shellfish waters).
Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors.
Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	
SOAF	Considers current / potentially future activity instigated by SOAF procedures.
CAF	Provides an indication of capacity constraints in the network as a leading indicator to service failure.
Internal Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of internal flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
External Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of external flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
Pollution Incidents	Historical measure that identifies incidents of unexpected release of contaminants that have resulted in environmental damage.
WWTW O compliance	Historical measure relating to the performance of the treatment works (discharge permit

WwTW DWF compliance	of the treatment works (discharge permit compliance (numeric)).
WwTW DWF compliance	Historical measure of compliance with flow permits.
Storm overflows	Examines issues associated with all storm overflows not captured by other indicators (e.g. issues to be considered include non-compliance with pass forward flow conditions, storm storage conditions (where relevant) and screening requirements).
Other RMA systems	A mechanism to understand risk posed by other RMA assets in the catchment.
Planned residential development	Uses predicted residential population growth forecasts to target catchments requiring investigations for potential future capacity constraints.
WINEP	WINEP sets out the actions that companies will need to complete to meet their environmental obligations.
Sewer Collapses	Historical measure that identifies risks to the integrity of the sewer system.
Sewer Blockages	Historical measure that records obstructions in a sewer (that require clearing) which causes a reportable problem (not caused by hydraulic overload), such as flooding or discharge to a watercourse, unusable sanitation, surcharged sewers or odour.
Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Not applied in cycle 1.



Tawe - confluence with Twrch to tidal limit

1.0 Introduction

This Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) sets out how we as Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW), will manage and improve our assets to maintain a resilient and robust wastewater drainage system. The plan aims to manage flooding and pollution from our wastewater assets in the future, for our customers and our environment by working collaboratively with stakeholders, regulators and local authorities to provide a complete partnership in tackling current and future problems.

1.1 Catchment Information

The Tawe - confluence with Twrch to tidal limit planning catchment lies within the Tawe to Cadoxton catchment (see Figure 1).

The L3 catchment of Tawe-confluence with Twrch to tidal limit stretches from the western area of the Brecon Beacons National Park in the north, down into the Mumbles at its southernmost point. The north of the catchment is mostly steep terrain with no major settlements, whereas the south is flatter and more urbanised. Most of the city of Swansea falls within the catchment, with other major settlements including the towns of Pontardawe and Ystradgynlais. The main river in this catchment is the Tawe, which flows out into Swansea bay. Part of the river Clydach, a tributary of the Tawe, is also present in this catchment.

This planning catchment consists of 5 wastewater catchments (see Figure 2). There is a combined population of 224386, this is set to decrease to 195500 by 2050, a change of -13%. There is a total sewer length of 1259km, with a foul sewer length of 508km, a surface water length of 265.68km and a combined sewer length of 473km. There are 5 Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW), 112 Sewerage Pumping Stations (SPSs), and 0 Combined Storm Overflows (CSOs) across this strategic planning area.

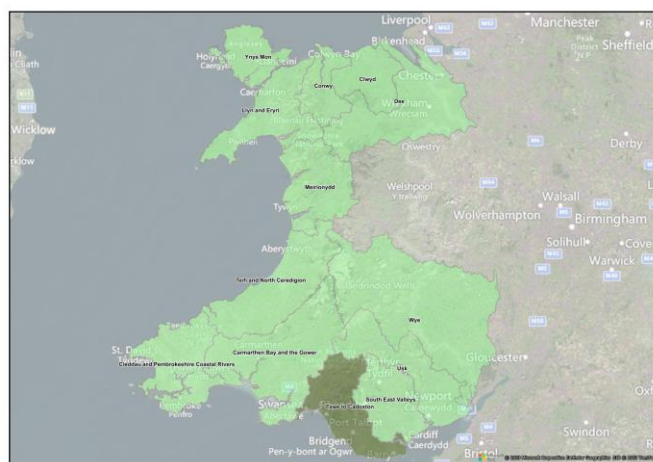


Figure 1 - River basin location detailing the strategic planning area

Data is available from <https://www.openstreetmap.org/> copyright © OpenStreetMap contributors

Figure 2 - Tactical planning catchment (dark green) and WwTW catchments (blue)

2.0 Stakeholder Engagement

The DWMP aims to enable DCWW to work collaboratively with stakeholders, regulators and local authorities to tackle current and future challenges. DCWW has identified stakeholder objectives that align with the aims of the DWMP and goals of other management plans.

Further information on how we are and will continue to engage with stakeholders can be found in the 'How have we engaged with customers and stakeholders?' chapter of the Main Plan.

Stakeholder Engagement Opportunities
Stakeholder engagement meetings have been held between DCWW and the respective parties, such as NRW, EA, Councils and ENGO's. Engagement has been made to establish alignment with stakeholder plans, policies and to explore the concept of joint working going forward.

Table 1 - Stakeholder opportunity partnerships

The 'Where we want to work with you' document, which further explains our stakeholder engagement plan, can be found in the Risk section of the DCWW DWMP page found here:

[Drainage Wastewater Management Plan](#)

3.0 Risk

We have assessed our likely performance from now to 2050 against the objectives that we set in our most recent business plan. The results of this assessment are presented in the following sections.

To understand future performance, we need to estimate how much population will change by, the degree to which climate change will impact Wales and areas of England which are within our operating region, and how further surface water connected to the sewer network might increase the amount and rate at which rainfall drains into our sewers.

Urban creep is the term used to explain loss of green spaces. For example, when new driveways or house extensions are built. This often leads to more rainwater entering sewers. Our forecasts, which are based on a UKWIR study, suggest that urban creep will add up to 0.63 metres squared of impermeable area per house per year.

A UKWIR report on urban creep can be found [here, Impact of Urban Creep on Sewerage Systems.](#)

Climate change is predicted to increase the intensity of storms by around 15% in this region. This is based on a 2017 UKWIR report, which used a high-resolution climate model for the UK to predict changes in design storm intensities for a high emissions scenario (RCP8.5). In a typical year, winters are likely to be warmer and wetter, and summers generally drier. More intense rainfall will happen more frequently. The population in the Tawe - confluence with Twrch to tidal limit region is set to decrease to 195500 by 2050, a change of -13% based on our future projections. For a further a breakdown of population change in the L3 region please see the L4 There are major developments in localised areas that will contribute to future pressures on the network with the largest being 'Llandarcy Urban Village' with 3711 units proposed with the development area spanning the border between this L3 region and Afan - confluence with Pelenna to tidal limit L3.

The core management plan for the River Tawe provides an overview of the required on site. The plan details the drive in enhancing the social, economic and natural value of the area, by summarising conservation objectives with regards to maintenance, restoration and future connections between the wider ecology and connecting surroundings. The plan can be found here:

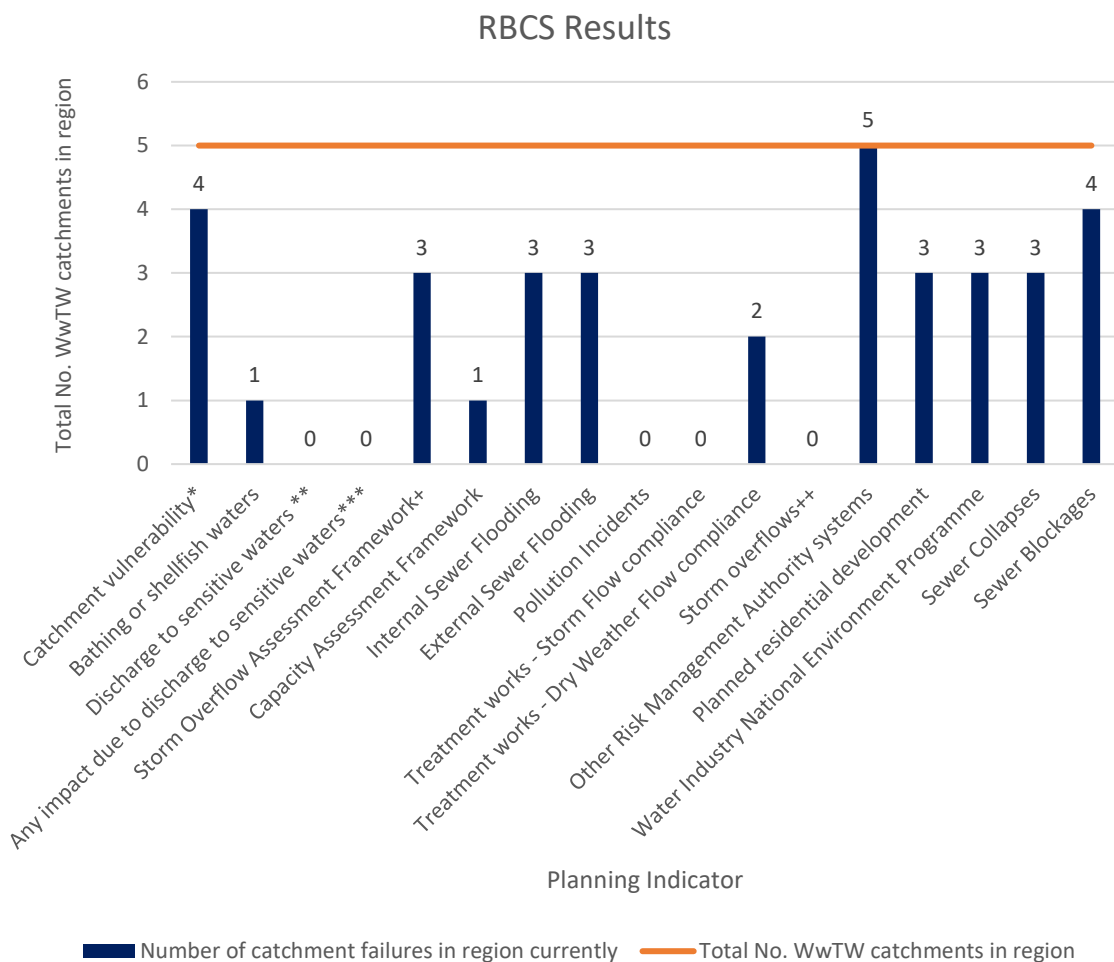
[Core Management Plan](#)

Future predictions of growth in the area have been estimated based on the average between the rate of properties that have been built in the past 10 years and the rate that the local development plan predicts houses should be built. In addition to this, we have accounted for the changes in the existing population by the change in the number of people living in an average property in the area.

3.1 Risk Based Catchment Screening

The Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) is the initial screening process to determine if a more detailed risk assessment is required. The assessment screens catchments against planning indicators which have been stipulated in the national guidance for DWMPs. The results are shown in Figure 3. Descriptions of the indicators can be seen in Appendix B. All catchments passed through to a more detailed risk assessment (BRAVA).

For this strategic planning area, the biggest risks indicated by the RBCS are catchment vulnerability, sewer blockages and other risk management authority systems.



*To sewer flooding due to extreme wet weather events.

**Categorised as a "planned" scheduled action within the Natural Resources Wales Action Database or considered as "Remedy" on Natural England Designated Sites system.

***Categorised as a "identified" scheduled action within the Natural Resources Wales Action Database or considered as "Threat" on Natural England Designated Sites system.

+Frequency investigation triggered.

++Overflow risks not covered by other indicators,

Figure 3 - Risk Based Catchment Screening results

3.2 Baseline Risk And Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA)

Following on from the RBCS, the Baseline Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA) highlights current and future risk. The risk scores are driven by company targets which were set in our last business plan. These targets were subdivided according to population or sewer length, depending on the measure, to derive a target for each river basin catchment. Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the outcome of the BRAVA assessment for this strategic planning area.

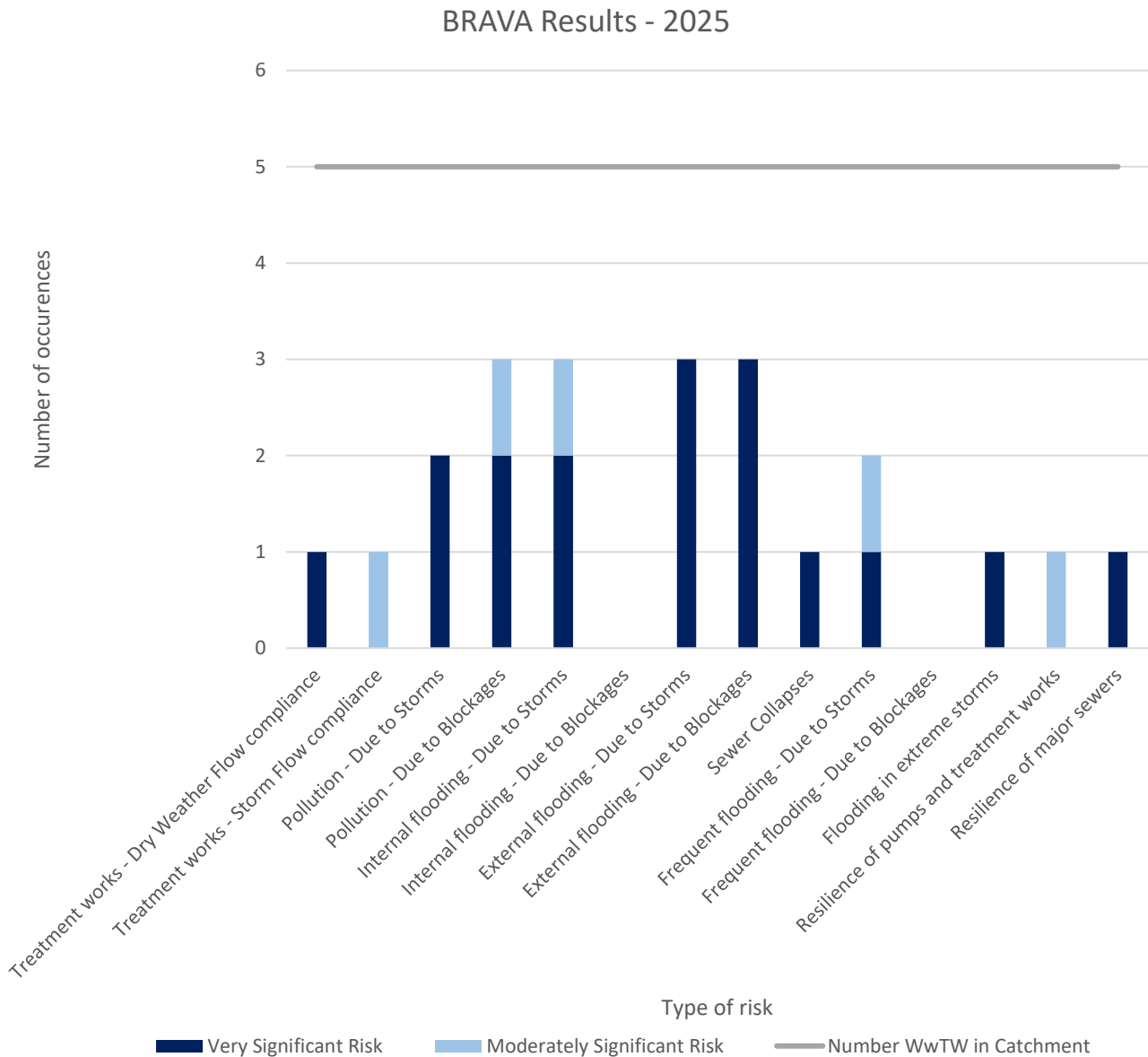


Figure 4 - BRAVA 2025 Summary

In 2025, external flooding due to blockages and external flooding due to storms are the biggest concern in this strategic planning area.

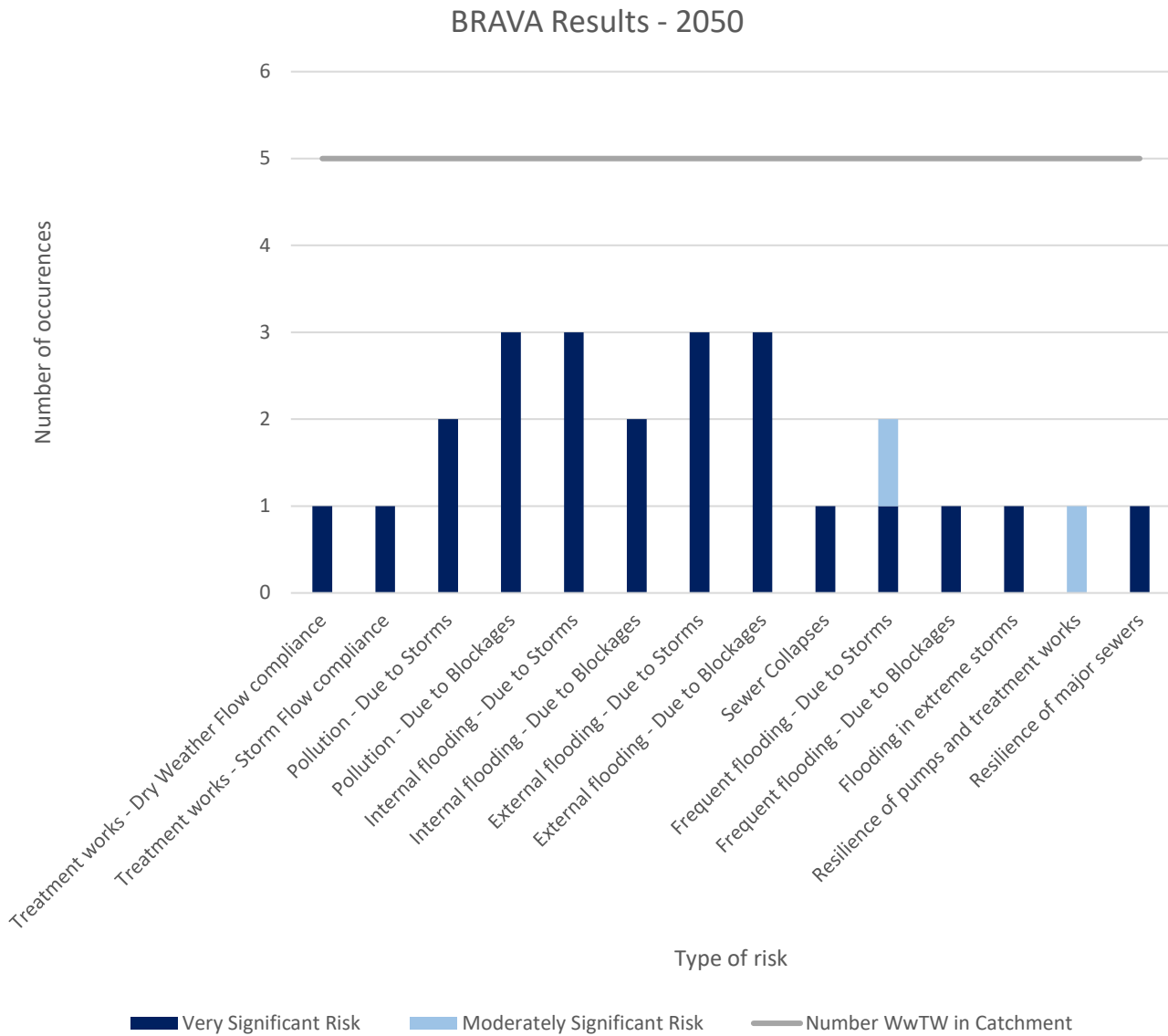


Figure 5 - BRAVA 2050 Summary

In 2050, external flooding due to blockages, external flooding due to storms, pollution due to blockages and internal flooding due to storms are the biggest concern in this strategic planning area.

Figure 6 and 7 indicate the 2025 and 2050 risk of both flooding and pollution caused by a lack of hydraulic capacity across our operating region. These maps illustrate where the issues occur and where we want to work with local communities and stakeholders to resolve issues. By working together, we can combine knowledge and resources to deliver the best outcomes for local communities and the environment.

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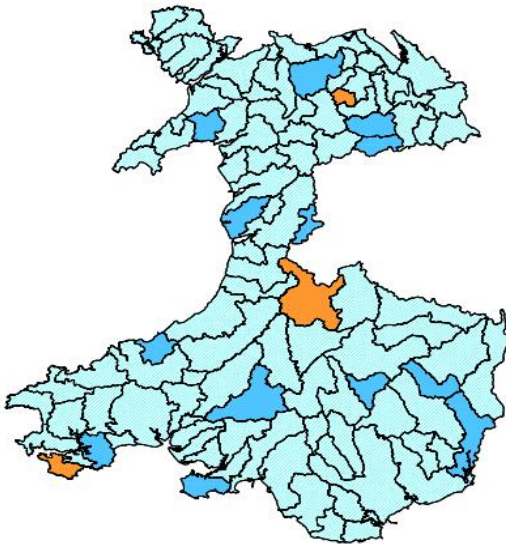
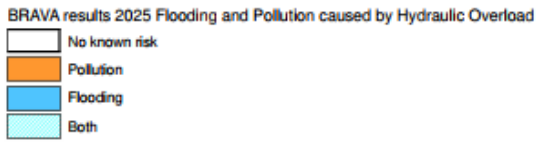


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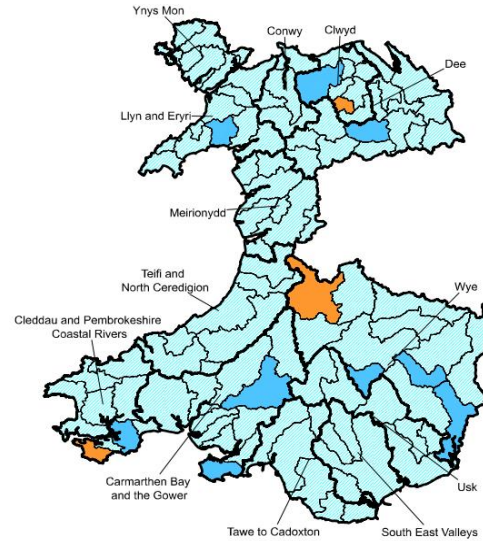
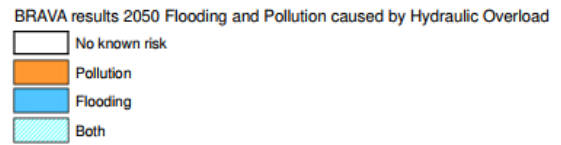


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L3 Area	Assessment	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	Key	
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Table 3 - Supply Demand Balance

Table 3 shows that for the Tawe - confluence with Twrch to tidal limit catchment the balance between supply and demand currently passes the assessment criteria available, for headroom only, and will continue to pass through to 2050. There are currently no local issues present in the L4 catchments.

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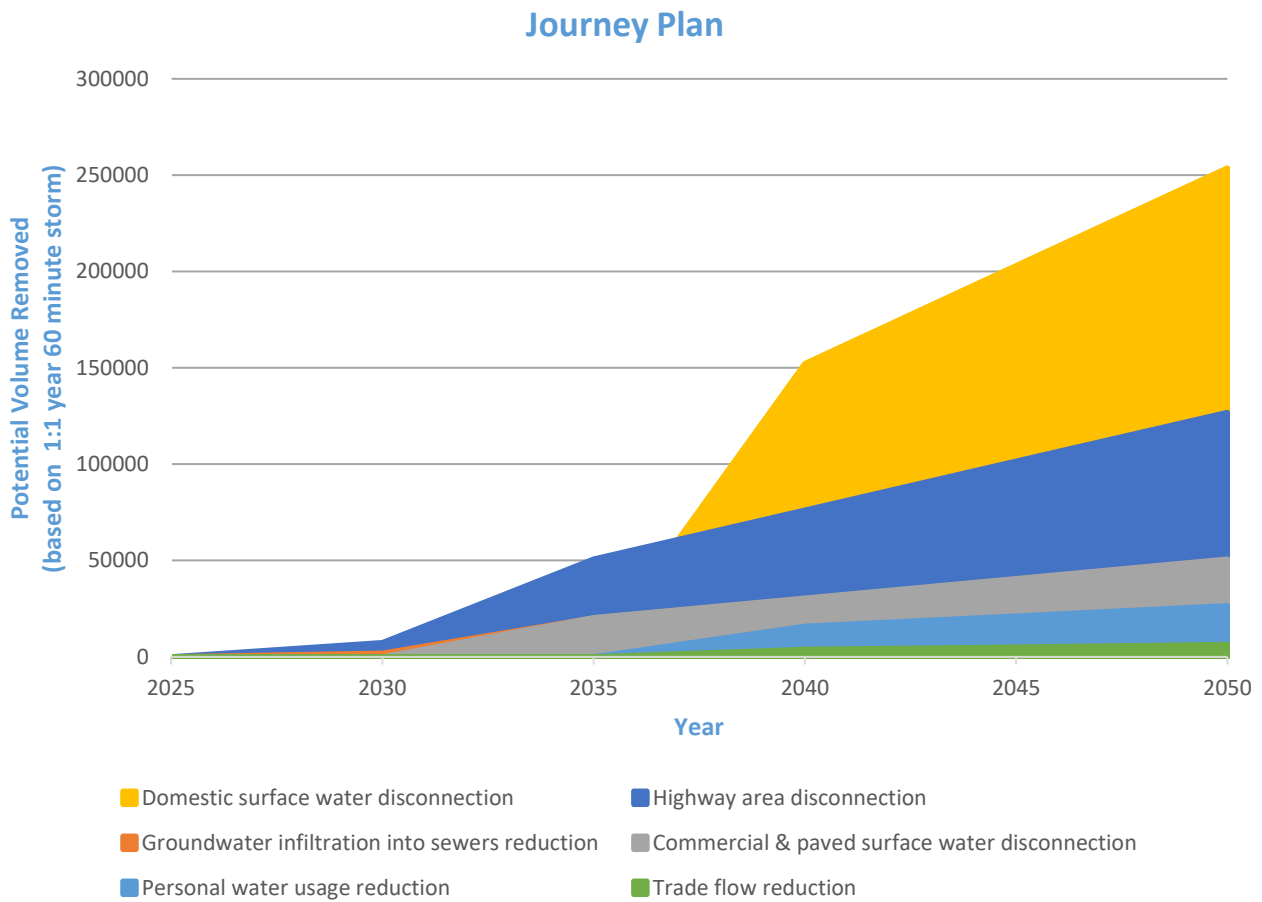


Figure 8 - Journey Plan

The measures within the Journey Plan include all green infrastructure and surface water removal techniques. We have undertaken analysis to determine the likely costs to mitigate future predicted pollution and flooding. Mitigating the risk posed by flooding has been assessed in terms of the probability of occurrence. We use the size of a storm event that has the probability of occurring once every 30 years.

Table 5 highlights the potential costs required to ensure CSOs maintain their existing performance and spill no more than a maximum of that indicated in the scenario within a 'typical year'. To achieve this we need to offset any future impact on our assets, ensuring we continue to maintain the level of service provided. The cost assessment calculates the impact of rainfall and drainage contributions to the network relative to today's costs and we assess CSOs based on the number of times they are predicted to spill in a 'typical year'.

Table 6 highlights the potential costs in this region from preventing flooding from manholes scenarios. The assessment includes both the size and cost of potential mitigation measures.

Costs in Table 5 are in addition to those in Table 6, for example, in order to achieve 10 spills in a typical year across all our assets in this region, no internal escapes and no external escapes in gardens, these three costs need to be added together.

Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Maintain existing performance*	-	£34,000,000.00	£46,000,000.00
40 spills in a typical year	£71,000,000.00	£72,000,000.00	£76,000,000.00
20 spills in a typical year	£106,000,000.00	£105,000,000.00	£113,000,000.00
10 spills in a typical year	£149,000,000.00	£147,000,000.00	£163,000,000.00
0 spills in a typical year	£548,000,000.00	£589,000,000.00	£614,000,000.00
Equivalent No. Principality Stadiums full of water in 10 spills	1371.00	1372.00	1421.00

* Maintain is a considered scenario where we will continue to maintain the current level of service within the region and improve the network and address known and emerging risk.

Table 5 - Summary of Combined Sewer Overflow Option Investment Strategy Costs

Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Internal escapes	£3,800,000.00	£4,800,000.00	£5,500,000.00
External escapes in gardens	£11,200,000.00	£13,400,000.00	£14,300,000.00
Escapes in highways	£84,500,000.00	£105,400,000.00	£125,100,000.00
All other remaining flooding	-	£0.00	£0.00
Total	£99,500,000.00	£123,600,000.00	£144,900,000.00

*Internal escapes - All flooding that results in flooding within a property is stopped

*External escapes in gardens - All flooding within the curtilage of the property is stopped

*Escapes to highways - All flooding from DCWW systems impacting public highways is stopped.

Table 6 - Summary of Flooding Option Investments Strategy Costs

We have developed solutions which aim to provide a resilient sewerage network when tested against a range of future legislative scenarios. The solutions developed highlight the level of investment required to bring the entire network up to the level of protection required to be resilient to future demands. We have derived costs for a range of potential legislative future scenarios to ensure the cost impact of choices made is recognised.

We are beginning to break down the investment indicated in Table 5 and 6 by creating practical schemes ready for delivery. These schemes are designed as traditional engineering solutions, sustainable or green infrastructure, or a combination of both. These packages have then been analysed in terms of their long term benefit and environmental and social cost to society and one has been chosen for inclusion as our preferred best value option. The areas where we have started our delivery programme aims to provide protection, to our worst served customers and rivers designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) under the Habitat Directive, as a priority against drainage and network failure which result in pollution events and flooding. The solutions developed highlight the level of investment required to bring our network to the level of protection required to mitigate against these risks. Appendix A shows the number of solutions within this tactical planning unit (Level 3).

For more information on the methodology developed to carry out the assessments see the DWMP Main Plan.

If you would like to work with us to develop joint projects to reduce the risk of flooding and protect the environment, please contact us at DWMP@dwrcymru.com.

We will continue to work with the Welsh Government, Regulators and Local Authorities about the pace, scale and affordability of improvements to be made.

We will be consulting on the preferred approach to planning and once its concluded the next stage is to develop the pipeline of options to meet the pace scale and affordability discussed with Welsh Government and our regulators.

Appendix A - Schemes in L4 catchment within L3 catchment

The information provided in this summary is the culmination of the DWMP framework methodology and does not currently include other industry methodologies such as National Environment Programme, Water Industry National Environment Programme or Price Review 2024. Further work to integrate these methodologies will continue after this publication.

Table A1 - Number of schemes in L4 catchment within L3 catchment

L4 Catchments	No. Schemes
TREBANOS	0
ABERCRAF	0
HEOL CALLWEN	0
YSTRADGYNLAIS	0
SWANSEA BAY	5

Appendix B - Risk Based Catchment Screening

Table B1 - Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) indicators

Indicator	Description
Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Provides a mechanism to understand the vulnerability of the catchment/subcatchments to sewer flooding as a result of an extreme wet weather event.
Bathing or shellfish waters	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors (bathing or shellfish waters).
Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors.
Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	
SOAF	Considers current / potentially future activity instigated by SOAF procedures.
CAF	Provides an indication of capacity constraints in the network as a leading indicator to service failure.
Internal Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of internal flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
External Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of external flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
Pollution Incidents	Historical measure that identifies incidents of unexpected release of contaminants that have resulted in environmental damage.
WWTW O compliance	Historical measure relating to the performance of the treatment works (discharge permit

WwTW DWF compliance	of the treatment works (discharge permit compliance (numeric)).
WwTW DWF compliance	Historical measure of compliance with flow permits.
Storm overflows	Examines issues associated with all storm overflows not captured by other indicators (e.g. issues to be considered include non-compliance with pass forward flow conditions, storm storage conditions (where relevant) and screening requirements).
Other RMA systems	A mechanism to understand risk posed by other RMA assets in the catchment.
Planned residential development	Uses predicted residential population growth forecasts to target catchments requiring investigations for potential future capacity constraints.
WINEP	WINEP sets out the actions that companies will need to complete to meet their environmental obligations.
Sewer Collapses	Historical measure that identifies risks to the integrity of the sewer system.
Sewer Blockages	Historical measure that records obstructions in a sewer (that require clearing) which causes a reportable problem (not caused by hydraulic overload), such as flooding or discharge to a watercourse, unusable sanitation, surcharged sewers or odour.
Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Not applied in cycle 1.



Thaw - headwaters to confluence with Kenson

1.0 Introduction

This Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) sets out how we as Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW), will manage and improve our assets to maintain a resilient and robust wastewater drainage system. The plan aims to manage flooding and pollution from our wastewater assets in the future, for our customers and our environment by working collaboratively with stakeholders, regulators and local authorities to provide a complete partnership in tackling current and future problems.

1.1 Catchment Information

The Thaw - headwaters to confluence with Kenson planning catchment lies within the Tawe to Cadoxton catchment (see Figure 1).

The L3 catchment of Thaw - headwaters to confluence with Kenson is situated near the southernmost point of Wales, stretching from near the village of Llanilid in the north to West Aberthaw in the south. The catchment is largely rural with some smaller urban settlements and villages. The catchment covers several major urban areas including the towns of Cowbridge and Llantwit Major, as well as the St Athan airbase. There are 2 main rivers within the catchment; the river Thaw and the 1 mile long river Colhugh.

This planning catchment consists of 5 wastewater catchments (see Figure 2). There is a combined population of 21395, this is set to increase to 21600 by 2050, a change of 1%. There is a total sewer length of 172km, with a foul sewer length of 124km, a surface water length of 17.64km and a combined sewer length of 25km. There are 5 Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW), 32 Sewerage Pumping Stations (SPSs), and 14 Combined Storm Overflows (CSOs) across this strategic planning area.

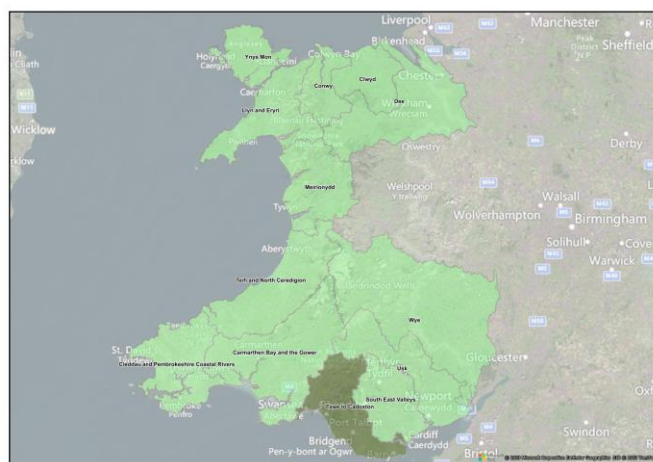


Figure 1 - River basin location detailing the strategic planning area

Data is available from <https://www.openstreetmap.org/> copyright © OpenStreetMap contributors

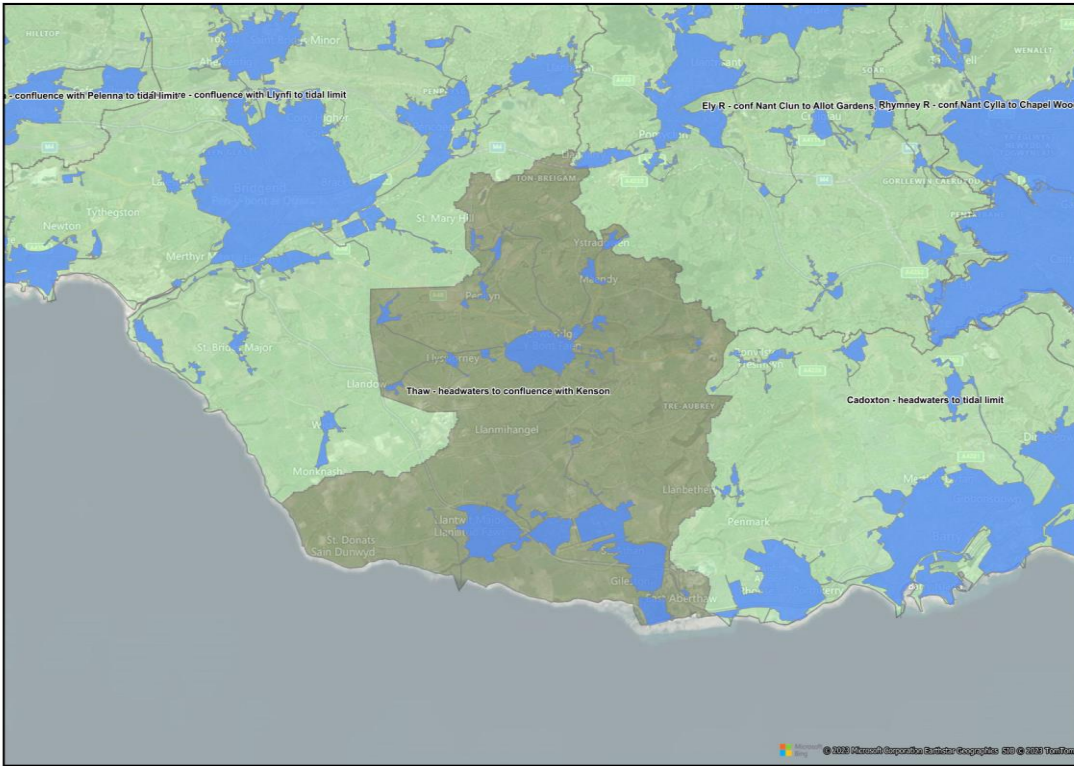


Figure 2 - Tactical planning catchment (dark green) and WwTW catchments (blue)

2.0 Stakeholder Engagement

The DWMP aims to enable DCWW to work collaboratively with stakeholders, regulators and local authorities to tackle current and future challenges. DCWW has identified stakeholder objectives that align with the aims of the DWMP and goals of other management plans.

Further information on how we are and will continue to engage with stakeholders can be found in the ‘How have we engaged with customers and stakeholders?’ chapter of the Main Plan.

Stakeholder Engagement Opportunities

Stakeholder engagement meetings have been held between DCWW and the respective parties, such as NRW, EA, Councils and ENGO's. Engagement has been made to establish alignment with stakeholder plans, policies and to explore the concept of joint working going forward.

Table 1 - Stakeholder opportunity partnerships

The ‘Where we want to work with you’ document, which further explains our stakeholder engagement plan, can be found in the Risk section of the DCWW DWMP page found here:

[Drainage Wastewater Management Plan](#)

3.0 Risk

We have assessed our likely performance from now to 2050 against the objectives that we set in our most recent business plan. The results of this assessment are presented in the following sections.

To understand future performance, we need to estimate how much population will change by, the degree to which climate change will impact Wales and areas of England which are within our operating region, and how further surface water connected to the sewer network might increase the amount and rate at which rainfall drains into our sewers.

Urban creep is the term used to explain loss of green spaces. For example, when new driveways or house extensions are built. This often leads to more rainwater entering sewers. Our forecasts, which are based on a UKWIR study, suggest that urban creep will add up to 0.63 metres squared of impermeable area per house per year.

A UKWIR report on urban creep can be found [here, Impact of Urban Creep on Sewerage Systems.](#)

Climate change is predicted to increase the intensity of storms by around 15% in this region. This is based on a 2017 UKWIR report, which used a high-resolution climate model for the UK to predict changes in design storm intensities for a high emissions scenario (RCP8.5). In a typical year, winters are likely to be warmer and wetter, and summers generally drier. More intense rainfall will happen more frequently. The population in the Thaw - headwaters to confluence with Kenson region is set to increase to 21600 by 2050, a change of 1% based on our future projections. For a further a breakdown of population change in the L3 region please see the L4 There are major developments in localised areas that will contribute to future pressures on the network with the largest being 'Land north and west of Darren Close, Cowbridge' with 390 units proposed followed by 'Land between new Northern Access Road and Eglwys Brewis Road' with 375 units proposed.

The core management plan for the River Tawe provides an overview of the required on site. The plan details the drive in enhancing the social, economic and natural value of the area, by summarising conservation objectives with regards to maintenance, restoration and future connections between the wider ecology and connecting surroundings. The plan can be found here:

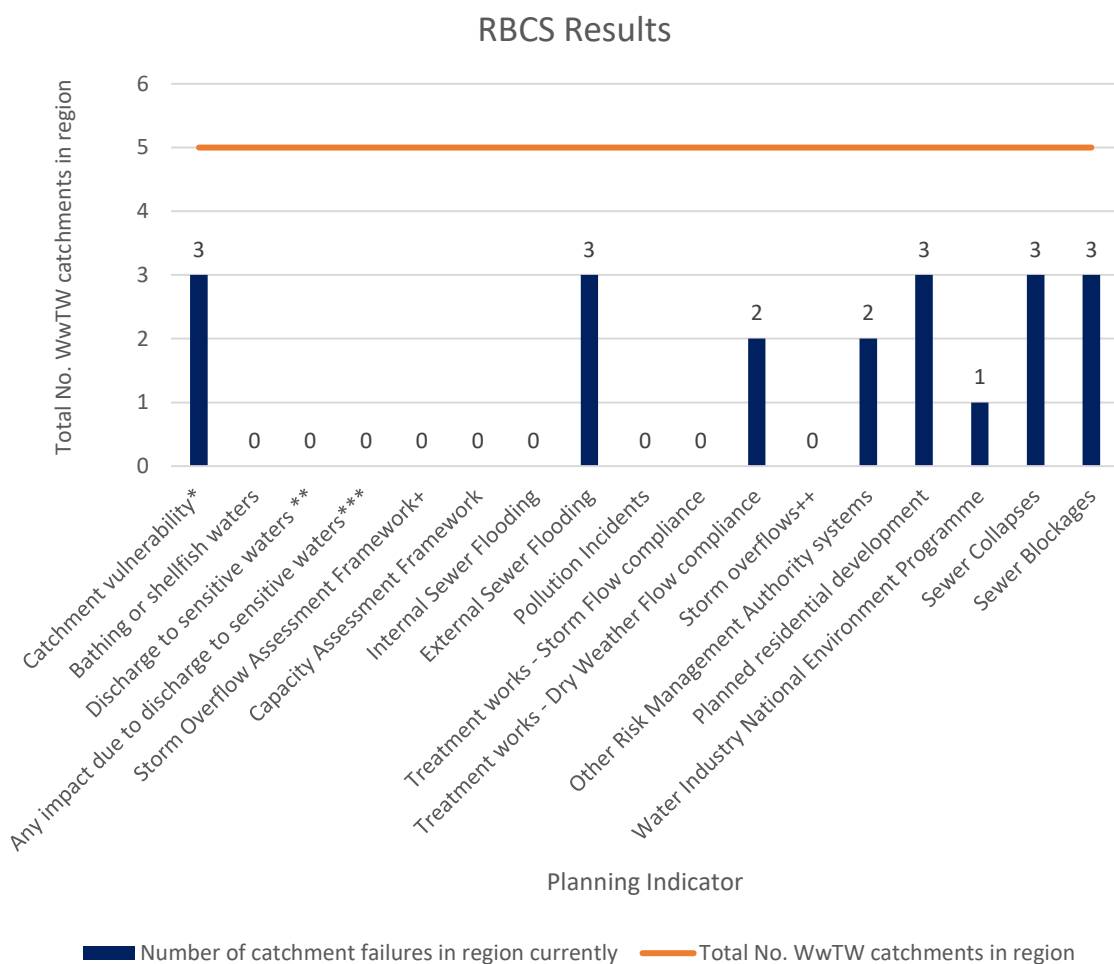
[Core Management Plan](#)

Future predictions of growth in the area have been estimated based on the average between the rate of properties that have been built in the past 10 years and the rate that the local development plan predicts houses should be built. In addition to this, we have accounted for the changes in the existing population by the change in the number of people living in an average property in the area.

3.1 Risk Based Catchment Screening

The Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) is the initial screening process to determine if a more detailed risk assessment is required. The assessment screens catchments against planning indicators which have been stipulated in the national guidance for DWMPs. The results are shown in Figure 3. Descriptions of the indicators can be seen in Appendix B. All catchments passed through to a more detailed risk assessment (BRAVA).

For this strategic planning area, the biggest risks indicated by the RBCS are catchment vulnerability, external sewer flooding, planned residential development, sewer blockages and sewer collapses.



*To sewer flooding due to extreme wet weather events.

**Categorised as a "planned" scheduled action within the Natural Resources Wales Action Database or considered as "Remedy" on Natural England Designated Sites system.

***Categorised as a "identified" scheduled action within the Natural Resources Wales Action Database or considered as "Threat" on Natural England Designated Sites system.

+Frequency investigation triggered.

++Overflow risks not covered by other indicators,

Figure 3 - Risk Based Catchment Screening results

3.2 Baseline Risk And Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA)

Following on from the RBCS, the Baseline Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA) highlights current and future risk. The risk scores are driven by company targets which were set in our last business plan. These targets were subdivided according to population or sewer length, depending on the measure, to derive a target for each river basin catchment. Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the outcome of the BRAVA assessment for this strategic planning area.

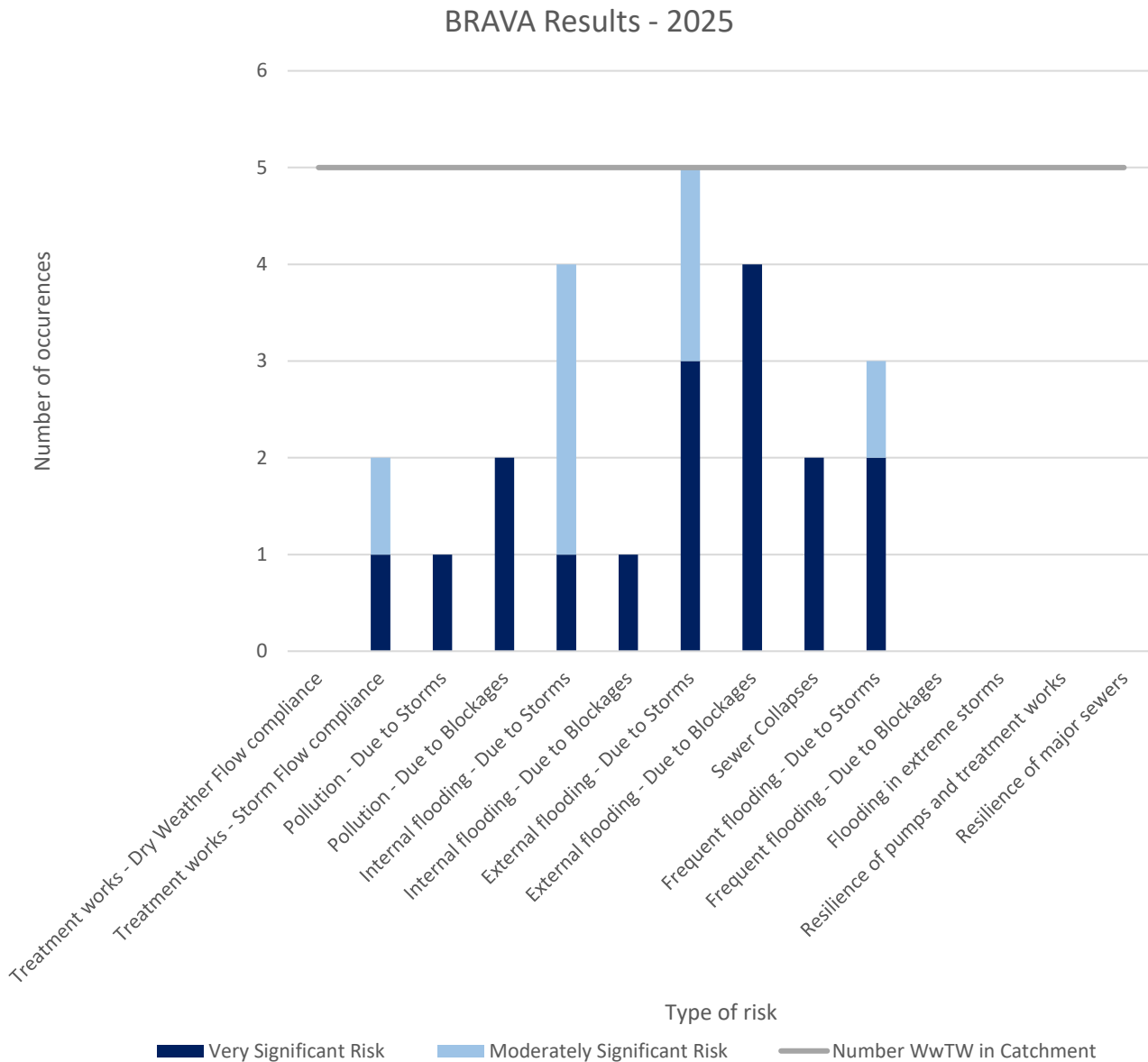


Figure 4 - BRAVA 2025 Summary

In 2025, external flooding due to blockages and external flooding due to storms are the biggest concern in this strategic planning area.

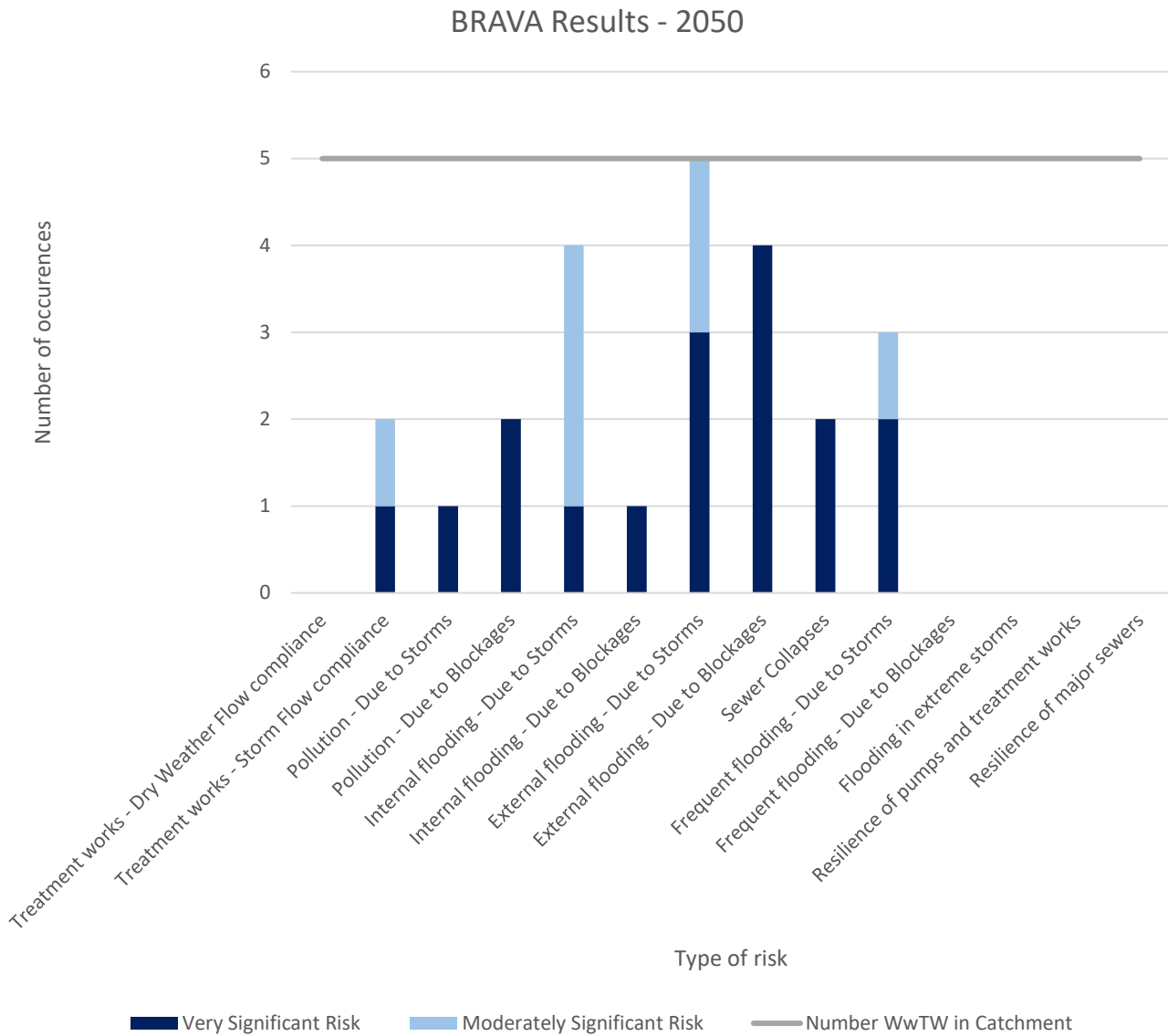


Figure 5 - BRAVA 2050 Summary

In 2050, external flooding due to blockages and external flooding due to storms are the biggest concern in this strategic planning area.

Figure 6 and 7 indicate the 2025 and 2050 risk of both flooding and pollution caused by a lack of hydraulic capacity across our operating region. These maps illustrate where the issues occur and where we want to work with local communities and stakeholders to resolve issues. By working together, we can combine knowledge and resources to deliver the best outcomes for local communities and the environment.

From the completion of the BRAVA analysis, we assessed the problem characterisation of the risks identified. This catchment was concluded to require a standard option assessment methodology.

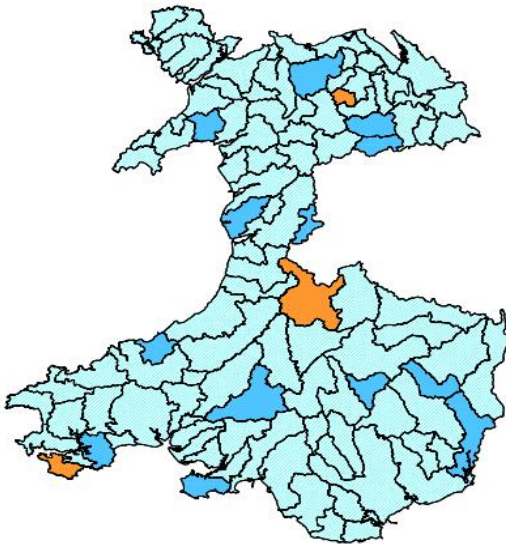
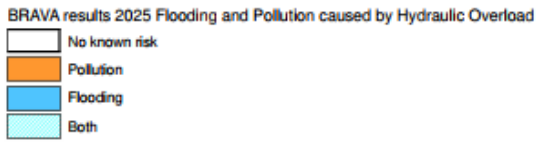


Figure 6 - Associated Strategic Planning Area priority (2025)

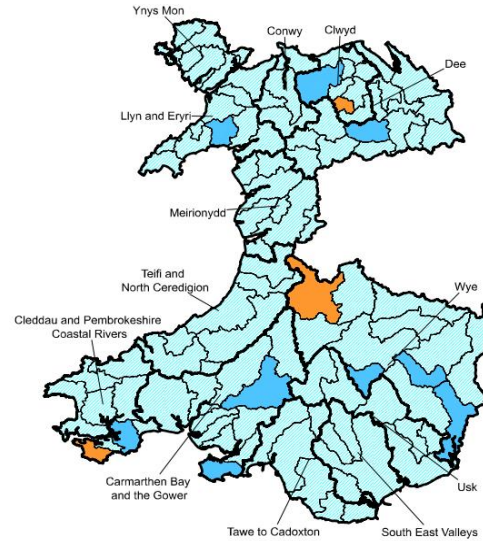
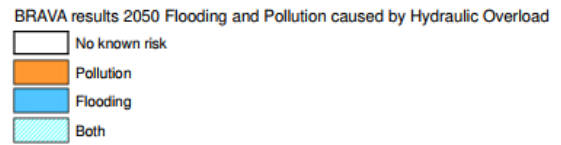


Figure 7 - Associated Strategic Planning Area priority (2050)

3.3 Water Framework Directive

Since 2000, the Water Framework Directive (WFD) has been the main law for water protection in Europe. It applies to inland, transitional and coastal surface waters as well as groundwaters. It ensures an integrated approach to water management, respecting the integrity of whole ecosystems, including the regulation of individual pollutants and setting corresponding regulatory standards. It is based on a river basin district approach to make sure that neighbouring countries manage the rivers and other bodies of water they share.

Table 2 shows a count of river waterbodies managed under the WFD in this region and WFD status' they have achieved in Cycle 2 (2015).

L3 Area	Total	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad
Thaw - headwaters to confluence with Kenson	4	2	1	1	0

Table 2 - WFD status'

4.0 Supply Demand

Supply-demand is an assessment of the capacity of our treatment works. It approximately assesses whether all the treatment works in a region can collectively cope with current and future flows in dry and wet weather. There are two parts to the assessment: dry weather flow (DWF) and a wet weather capacity assessment.

For the DWF part of the assessment, the suitability of the DWF consents is tested against forecast future growth and changes in water consumption. In the north of our operational area, population is expected to decrease by 2050, and in the south, it's expected to increase. We're aiming to reduce water consumption to 100 litres per person per day by 2050 so this has been accounted for in the assessment. The shade of blue indicates how much "headroom" the treatment works is thought to have at each time horizon – with the lighter shades of blue indicating more spare capacity at our treatment works, i.e. more "headroom". If an area cannot cope with the expected DWF, then without investment, we would expect final effluent quality to decrease.

The wet weather assessment takes pass forward flow (PFF) consent values, where available, as an indication of WwTW capacity, and estimates the amount of incoming flow the treatment works is able to treat across a year. It uses the same estimates as the DWF assessment for current flow, but also includes an estimate as to how much rainfall the WwTW might be able to deal with in the future, by including growth, climate change and creep. Climate change is expected to change the periodicity and amount of rain across a "typical" year. Creep, the gradual misconnection of storm sewers to the foul sewer network, is also expected to have an impact on the amount of flow a WwTW receives during storms. This gives us an approximation of where we might expect problems to arise in the future during wet weather due to growth, creep, and climate change. Areas with the greatest estimated wet weather treatment shortfall are shown in the darkest blue.

L3 Area	Assessment	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	Key	
Thaw - headwaters to confluence with Kenson	Headroom	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Pass	Close fail
	Wet weather capacity	Darkest Blue	Darkest Blue	Darkest Blue	Darkest Blue	Darkest Blue	Darkest Blue	Close Pass	Fail
								>90%	70%-80%
								80%-90%	<70%

Table 3 - Supply Demand Balance

Table 3 shows that for the Thaw - headwaters to confluence with Kenson catchment the balance between supply and demand currently passes the assessment criteria available, for headroom only, and will continue to pass through to 2050. There are currently no local issues present in the L4 catchments.

5.0 Options

To analyse a catchments response to rainfall we use design storms. A design storm is the use of artificial rainfall where the total rainfall depth has a specified return period. Design storms represent the statistical characteristics of rainfall derived from analysis of many years of actual rainfall records. They are easier to use than observed rainfall and can approximate a catchment's rainfall in just a few storms. In sewer modelling, these storms may be used for peak flow, surcharge and flooding analysis and for the development of flooding solutions and peak screening rates for CSOs. The notation we use for design storm is a 1 in X year event, for example a 1 in 1 year event is rainfall which we might expect to occur on average once a year, or a 1 in 30 year event is a rainfall event which we might expect to occur, on average once every 30 years.

Over time the pressures on our sewerage network change due to influences such as catchment growth, creep of rainwater into the network, or influences such as climate change impacting rainfall patterns. To ensure the plan is robust over the 30-year planning horizon we have tested various types of schemes, and combinations of schemes, to ensure a robust plan is delivered. Table 4 shows different ways that we can reduce the risks to customers and the environment. We can stop rainwater entering our sewers from homes (domestic surface water disconnection), businesses or paved areas (commercial and paved surface water disconnection) or from roads (highway area disconnection). Sometimes water gets into sewers through small gaps that can occur in ageing sewers - by replacing or repairing the sewers we can reduce the likelihood of this happening (groundwater infiltration into sewers reduction). Reducing how much water homes and businesses use can also help to reduce the risk to people and the environment (personal water usage reduction or trade flow reduction).

Improving Resilience		
10% Reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of runoff from large commercial buildings.	Short term
25% Reduction reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of area runoff from non-residential paved areas where there is only one stakeholder (e.g. Local Authority or Highways Agency).	Medium term
50% Reduction reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of runoff from any connected area including residential properties. There are likely to be multiple stakeholders to engage with.	Long term
Improving Headroom		
Reducing infiltration	Reducing infiltration into sewers by 50%, which could be achieved by relining or replacing the public sewers.	Medium term
Reducing water use	Represents a reduction in water use per person to around 100l per person per day by 2050 by application of water efficiency measures.	Medium term
Reducing trade flow	Reduce trade flows by around 25% by application of water efficiency measures.	Long term

Table 4 - Scheme types

We have undertaken an analysis of all our wastewater catchments to determine the benefit in terms of potential volume of water removed from our systems for each scheme type to determine a Journey Plan, see Figure 8. The Journey Plan provides an indicative overview of the most effective option types against a timeline indicating when they might be applied.

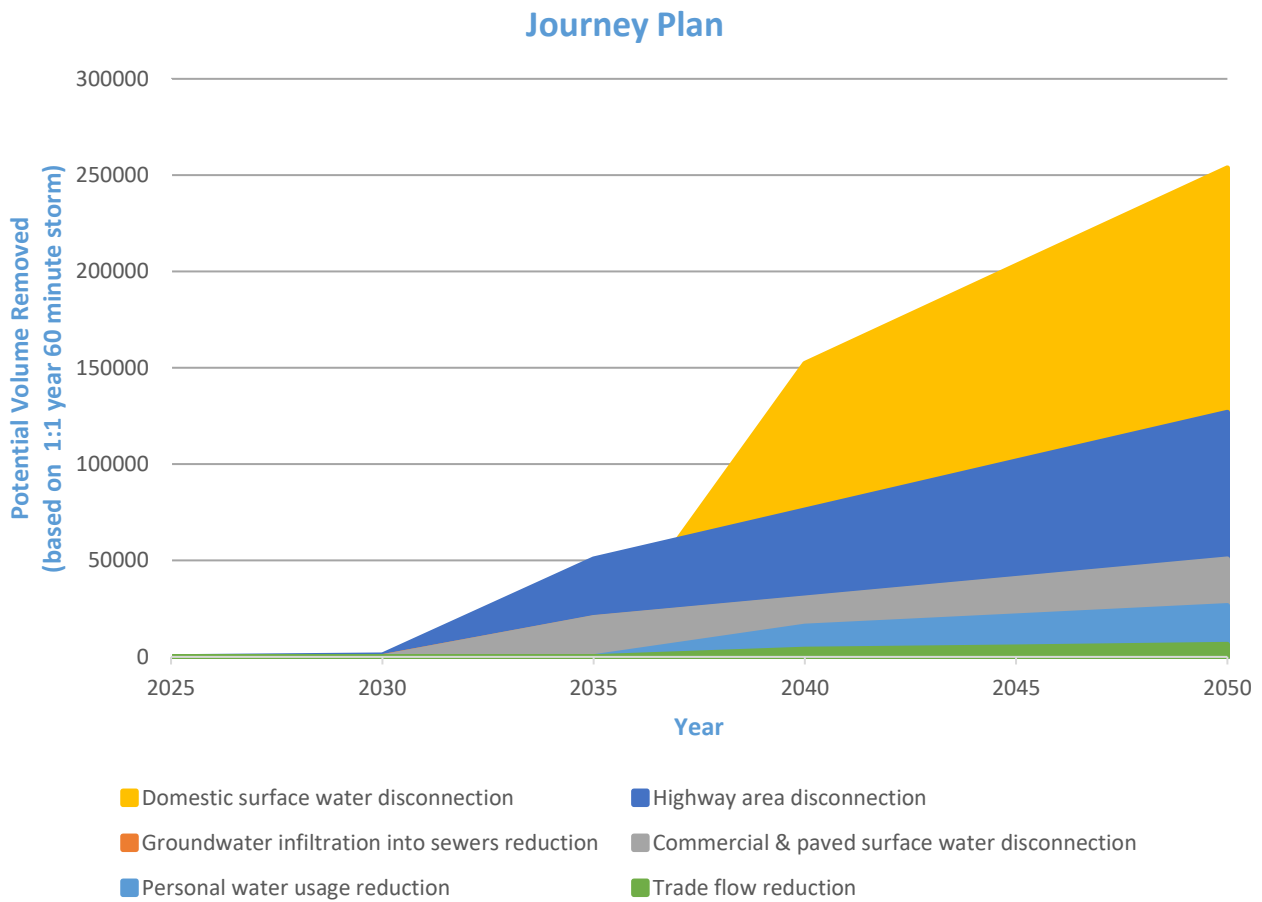


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The measures within the Journey Plan include all green infrastructure and surface water removal techniques. We have undertaken analysis to determine the likely costs to mitigate future predicted pollution and flooding. Mitigating the risk posed by flooding has been assessed in terms of the probability of occurrence. We use the size of a storm event that has the probability of occurring once every 30 years.

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Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Maintain existing performance*	-	£24,000,000.00	£43,000,000.00
40 spills in a typical year	£6,000,000.00	£5,000,000.00	£6,000,000.00
20 spills in a typical year	£9,000,000.00	£8,000,000.00	£10,000,000.00
10 spills in a typical year	£10,000,000.00	£10,000,000.00	£13,000,000.00
0 spills in a typical year	£33,000,000.00	£32,000,000.00	£37,000,000.00
Equivalent No. Principality Stadiums full of water in 10 spills	35.00	39.00	43.00

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Table 5 - Summary of Combined Sewer Overflow Option Investment Strategy Costs

Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Internal escapes	£1,900,000.00	£2,200,000.00	£2,500,000.00
External escapes in gardens	£3,800,000.00	£4,900,000.00	£6,500,000.00
Escapes in highways	£12,100,000.00	£14,800,000.00	£20,000,000.00
All other remaining flooding	-	£0.00	£0.00
Total	£17,800,000.00	£21,900,000.00	£29,000,000.00

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We will be consulting on the preferred approach to planning and once its concluded the next stage is to develop the pipeline of options to meet the pace scale and affordability discussed with Welsh Government and our regulators.

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Table A1 - Number of schemes in L4 catchment within L3 catchment

L4 Catchments	No. Schemes
COWBRIDGE	0
LLANTWIT MAJOR WWTW	0
EAST ABERTHAW	0
TAIR ONEN	0
WEST ABERTHAW OUTFALL	0

Appendix B - Risk Based Catchment Screening

Table B1 - Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) indicators

Indicator	Description
Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Provides a mechanism to understand the vulnerability of the catchment/subcatchments to sewer flooding as a result of an extreme wet weather event.
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Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors.
Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	
SOAF	Considers current / potentially future activity instigated by SOAF procedures.
CAF	Provides an indication of capacity constraints in the network as a leading indicator to service failure.
Internal Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of internal flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
External Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of external flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
Pollution Incidents	Historical measure that identifies incidents of unexpected release of contaminants that have resulted in environmental damage.
WWTW O compliance	Historical measure relating to the performance of the treatment works (discharge permit

WwTW DWF compliance	of the treatment works (discharge permit compliance (numeric)).
WwTW DWF compliance	Historical measure of compliance with flow permits.
Storm overflows	Examines issues associated with all storm overflows not captured by other indicators (e.g. issues to be considered include non-compliance with pass forward flow conditions, storm storage conditions (where relevant) and screening requirements).
Other RMA systems	A mechanism to understand risk posed by other RMA assets in the catchment.
Planned residential development	Uses predicted residential population growth forecasts to target catchments requiring investigations for potential future capacity constraints.
WINEP	WINEP sets out the actions that companies will need to complete to meet their environmental obligations.
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Sewer Blockages	Historical measure that records obstructions in a sewer (that require clearing) which causes a reportable problem (not caused by hydraulic overload), such as flooding or discharge to a watercourse, unusable sanitation, surcharged sewers or odour.
Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Not applied in cycle 1.

River Basin Catchment Summary



Tawe to Cadoxton

How to read this document

This document outlines detail relating to the planning areas of our DWMP.

The document has been structured to begin by outlining the information for Strategic Planning Units (Level 2) and then proceeds onto detailing the Tactical Planning Units (Level 3).

The reader is advised to scroll down the document until they find the appropriate section.

1.0 Introduction

This Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) sets out how we as Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW), will manage and improve our assets to maintain a resilient and robust wastewater drainage system. The plan aims to manage flooding and pollution from our wastewater assets in the future, for our customers and our environment.

1.1 Catchment Information

Tawe to Cadoxton (see Figure 1) consists of 31 wastewater catchments with a total population of 71507. There is a total sewer length of 4620km, where 1572km is associated to the foul system, 898km is associated to the surface water system and 2098km is associated to the combined system. There are 31 Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW), 121 Sewerage Pumping Stations (SPSs), and 92 Combined Storm Overflows (CSOs) across this river basin catchment level.

The Tawe to Cadoxton covers an area stretching into the Brecon Beacons National Park in the north as far as Craig-y-nos and Aber-llia to Barry and South West Cardiff in the south.

The main rivers within the region are Tawe, Neath, Afan, Kenfig, Ogmor, Colhuw, Thaw and Cadoxton. The Tawe to Cadoxton catchment covers several major urban areas including Cardiff West, Barry, Bridgend, Port Talbot and Swansea.

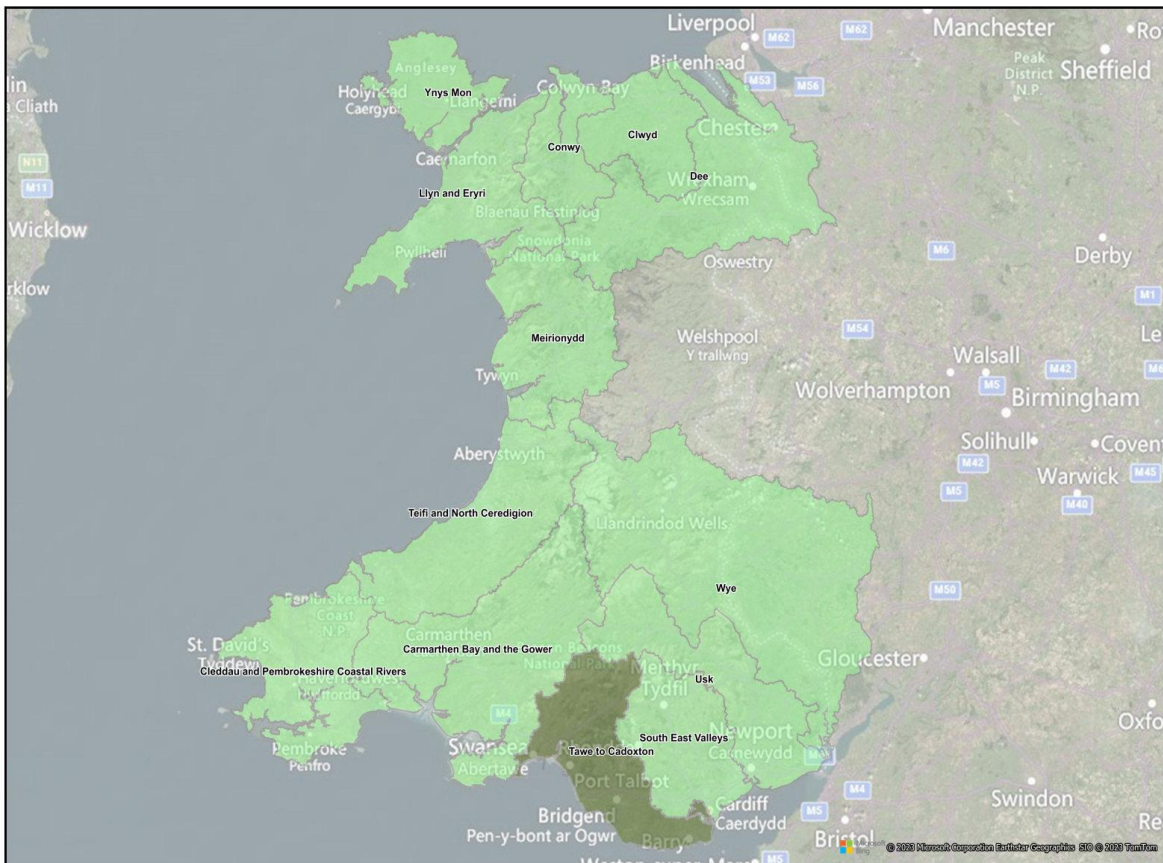


Figure 1 - River basin location detailing associated strategic planning areas

Data is available from <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> © OpenStreetMap contributors

2.0 Stakeholder Engagement

The DWMP aims to enable DCWW to work collaboratively with stakeholders, regulators and local authorities to tackle current and future challenges. DCWW has identified stakeholder objectives that align with the aims of the DWMP and goals of other management plans. Table 1 details the main opportunities we have identified but this is not intended to be exhaustive. Note that these stakeholders have their own planning processes and plans which do not necessarily align with those of DCWW.

In collaboration with our stakeholders, we have produced the following documents at the completion of each stage of the DWMP:

- Strategic Context: 'Introduction to the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan', a Strategic Context document with details of the six national planning objectives and the DWMP action plan. A customer overview of the 'Introduction to the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan', document which summarises what is included in the DWMP and why and how we created it has also been published.
- Risk Assessment: 'Where we want to work with you', which details our vision for future joint working on current and future risks.

- Options Development: An Options Development document is currently being developed with stakeholders and will be published later in 2023. This document will communicate how we have developed options that apply across all areas.
- Programme Appraisal: We are developing a ‘Programme Appraisal’ document in conjunction with our Options Development Option which will be published in 2023 and will outline how we take preferred solutions from the Options Development Process and develop a programme of work and timescales to implement them.
- Consultation: We produced this DWMP Plan, along with supporting documents to help stakeholders and customers make informed decisions at the consultation stage. Supporting documents to the DWMP include: a Customer Version DWMP; a DWMP brochure and questionnaire and a non-technical document. These were all published for the public consultation between July and October 2022.
- Following on from the consultation, we have produced a Statement of Response and a customer version Statement of Response to provide our stakeholders and customers with our responses to the items raised as part of the consultation.

Further information on how we are and will continue to engage with stakeholders can be found in the ‘How have we engaged with customers and stakeholders?’ chapter of the Main Plan.

Plans	Stakeholder Engagement	Responsible Bodies/Primary Stakeholder
Local Management Plans	Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Tawe to Cadoxton Management Catchment Summary	Natural Resources Wales Environment Agency Local partnerships
Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMP)	<p>The Tawe to Cadoxton Flood Risk Management Plan is located on the NRW webpage.</p> <p>The report highlights the area of Port Talbot is the highest risk community in this management catchment and is one of the top 50 highest risk communities in Wales, with Margam and Palmerstown also included on this list communities. Fluvial flooding from the rivers Neath and Tawe is a significant risk within their respective valleys.</p>	<p>Welsh Government Water companies Coastal Groups (local authority led) Natural Resources Wales Environment Agency Lead Local Flood Authorities</p>

Shoreline Management Plans (SMP)	Tawe to Cadoxton catchment is covered by 2 SMPs, South Wales Coastal Group (SMP 20) and Seven Estuary Coastal Group (SMP 19). Further information can be found on the NRW website.	Coastal Groups (local authority led) County Councils Lead Local Flood Authorities
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)	River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) set out how a combination of organisations and parties work together to improve water quality and environment within a catchment under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The Tawe to Cadoxton catchment comes under the Western Wales RBMP, which can be found on the NRW webpage.	Water companies Coastal Groups (local authority led) Natural Resources Wales Welsh Government Environment Agency DEFRA
Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Programme (FCERM)	There are a total of 6 strategically outlined FCERM schemes planned in the region from 2022 to 2023. This is illustrated in Figure 2.	Coastal Groups (local authority led) Natural Resources Wales Welsh Government Environment Agency DEFRA
Local Development Plans (LDPs)	The latest local development plans have been incorporated into the plan and future iterations of LDPs will be amended into the DWMP in future cycles.	Local Councils
Other Stakeholders and Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs)	<p>AVAC Angling Club is :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed to conservation of the Afan and all its tributaries and surrounding banks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaged in various forums supporting greater biodiversity. • Focused to improve the water quality in the river so that this could in turn encourage fish species spawning within the river in particular migratory fish like Sea trout and Salmon but not forgetting the native Brown Trout, European Eel, Bullhead and would hope to see the return of Stone loach and Lamprey. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keen to work with others to obtain greater benefits • Seeking to improve and increase Junior Membership • Open to all by improving water quality and habitat for wildlife and providing an amenity for people of the valley. 	Afan Valley Angling Club (AVAC)

Table 1 - Stakeholder opportunity partnerships

The 'Where we want to work with you' document, which further explains our stakeholder engagement plan, can be found in the Risk section of the Welsh Water DWMP page: <https://www.dwrcymru.com/en/our-services/wastewater/drainage-and-wastewater-management-plan>

WALES

FLOOD AND COASTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT 2022-23

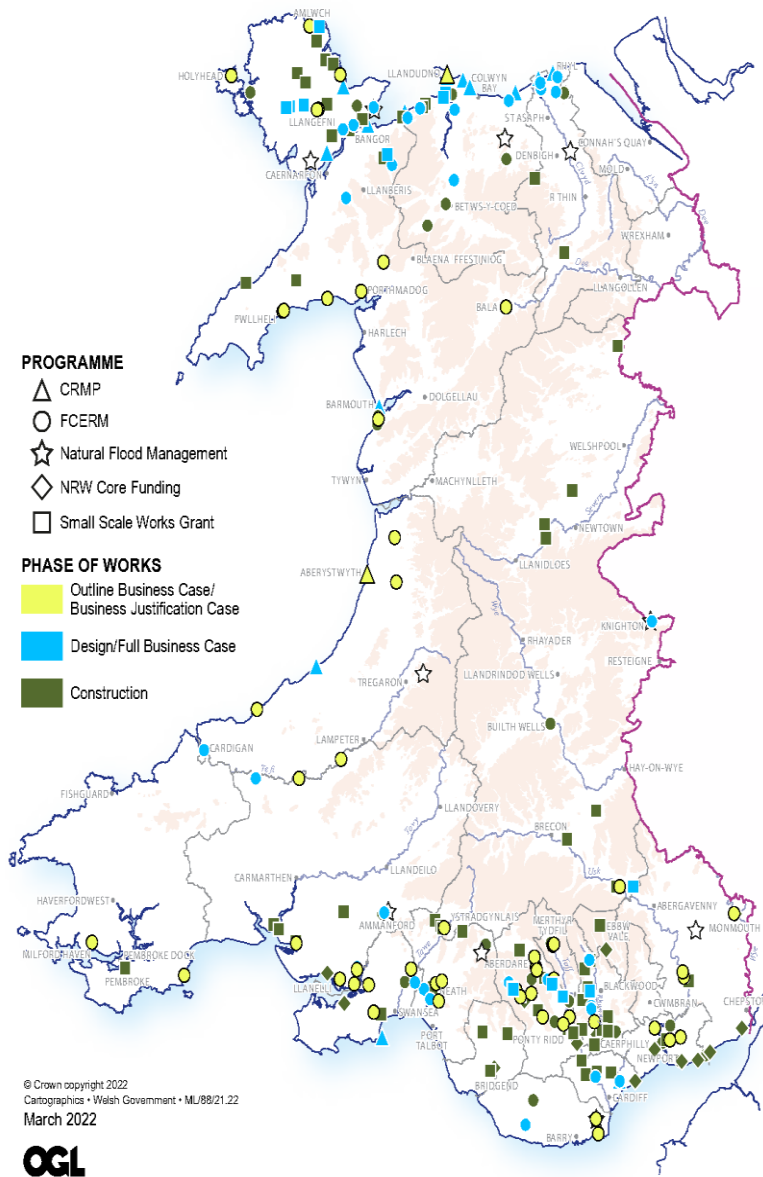


Figure 2 - Flood and Coastal Investment overview

Data is available from: <https://gov.wales/flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-programme-2022-2023>

3.0 Risk

We have assessed our likely performance from now to 2050 against the objectives that we set in our most recent business plan. The results of this assessment are presented in the following sections.

To understand future performance, we need to estimate how much the population will change by, the degree to which climate change will impact Wales and areas of England which are within our operating region, and how surface water connected to the sewer network may increase the amount and rate at which rainfall drains into our sewers.

Urban creep is the term used to explain loss of green spaces. For example, when new driveways or house extensions are built. This often leads to more rainwater entering sewers. Our forecasts, which are based on a UKWIR study, suggest that urban creep will add up to 0.63 metres squared of impermeable area per house per year.

A UKWIR report on urban creep can be found [here, Impact of Urban Creep on Sewerage Systems.](#)

Climate change is predicted to increase the intensity of storms by around 15% in this region. This is based on a 2017 UKWIR report, which used a high-resolution climate model for the UK to predict changes in design storm intensities for a high emissions scenario (RCP8.5). In a typical year, winters are likely to be warmer and wetter, and summers generally drier. More intense rainfall is predicted to happen more frequently.

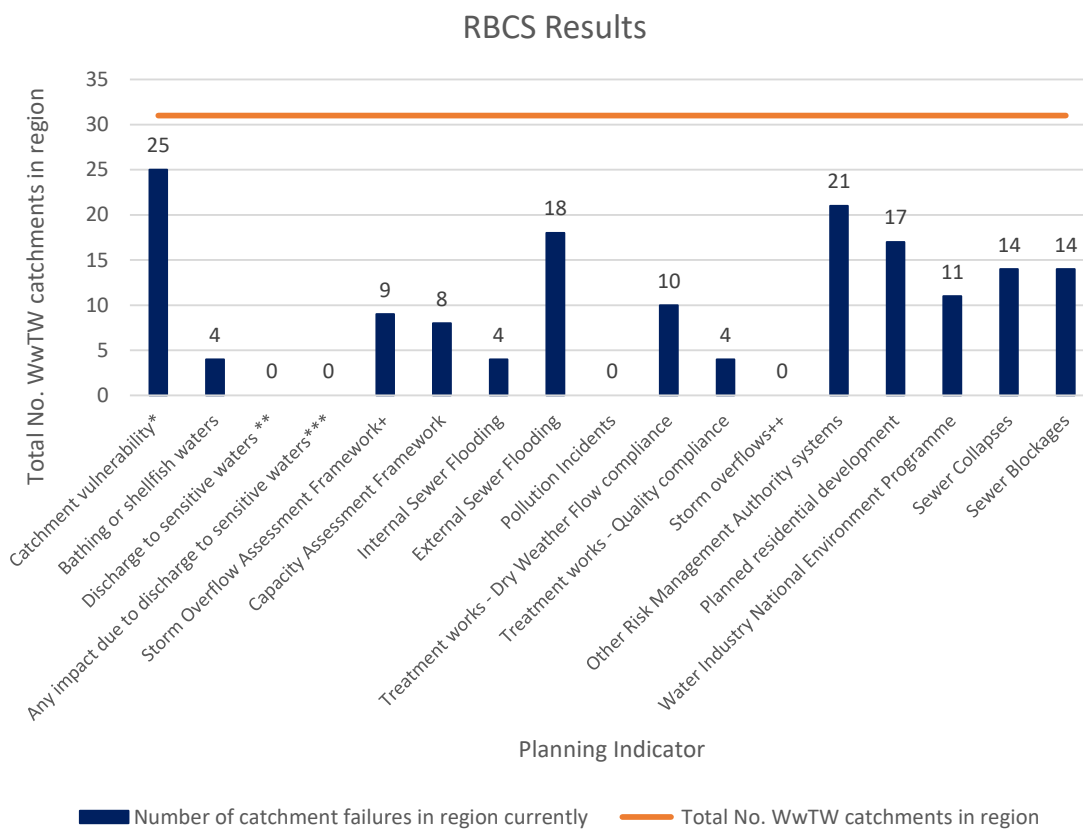
Future predictions of growth in the area have been estimated based on the average between the rate of properties that have been built in the past 10 years and the rate that the local development plan predicts houses should be built. In addition to this, we have accounted for the changes in the existing population by the change in the number of people living in an average property in the area.

The population in the Tawe to Cadoxton region is set to decrease to 51400 by 2050, a change of -28% based on our future projections. However there are major developments in localised areas that will contribute to future pressures on the network, including Llandarcy Urban Village with 3,711 units and Llanilid in Llanharan with 2,100 units. For a further breakdown of population change in the L2 region, please see the L3 reports.

3.1 Risk Based Catchment Screening

The Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) is the initial screening process to determine if a more detailed risk assessment is required. The assessment screens catchments against planning indicators which have been stipulated in the national guidance for DWMPs. The results are shown in Figure 3. Descriptions of the indicators can be seen in Appendix B. All catchments are passed through to a more detailed risk assessment (BRAVA).

For the Tawe to Cadoxton region the biggest risks indicated by the RBCS are region vulnerability and other risk management authority systems.



Number of catchment failures in region currently
 Total No. WwTW catchments in region

* To sewer flooding due to extreme wet weather events.

** Categorised as a "planned" scheduled action within the Natural Resources Wales Action Database or considered as "Remedy" on Natural England Designated Sites system.

*** Categorised as a "identified" scheduled action within the Natural Resources Wales Action Database or considered as "Threat" on Natural England Designated Sites system.

+ Frequency investigation triggered.

++Overflow risks not covered by other indicators.

Figure 3 - Risk Based Catchment Screening results

3.2 Baseline Risk And Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA)

Following on from the RBCS, the Baseline Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA) highlights current and future risk. The risk scores are driven by company targets which were set in our last business plan. These targets were subdivided according to population or sewer length, depending on the measure, to derive a target for each river basin catchment. Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the outcome of the BRAVA assessment in Tawe to Cadoxton.

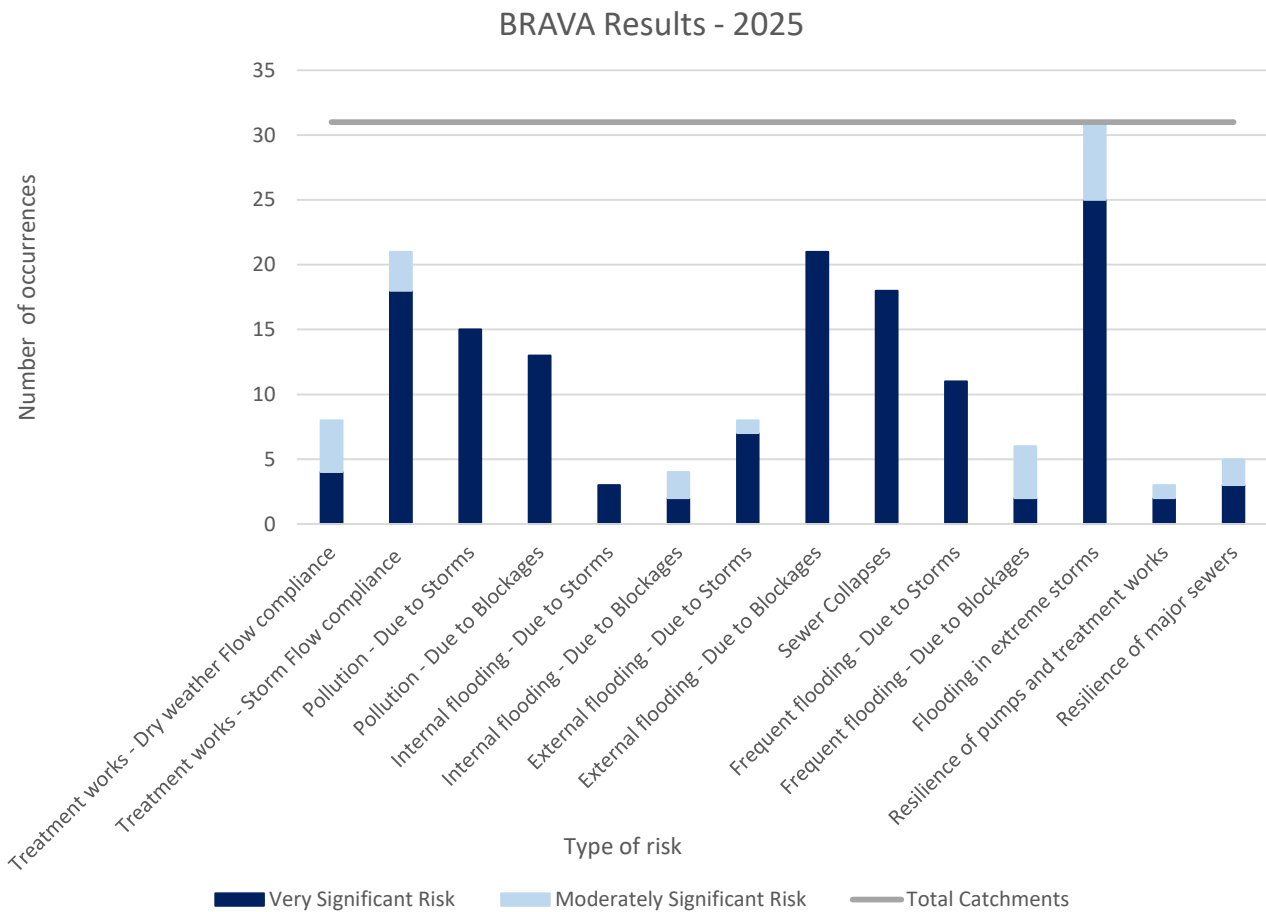


Figure 4 - BRAVA 2025 Summary

BRAVA Results - 2050

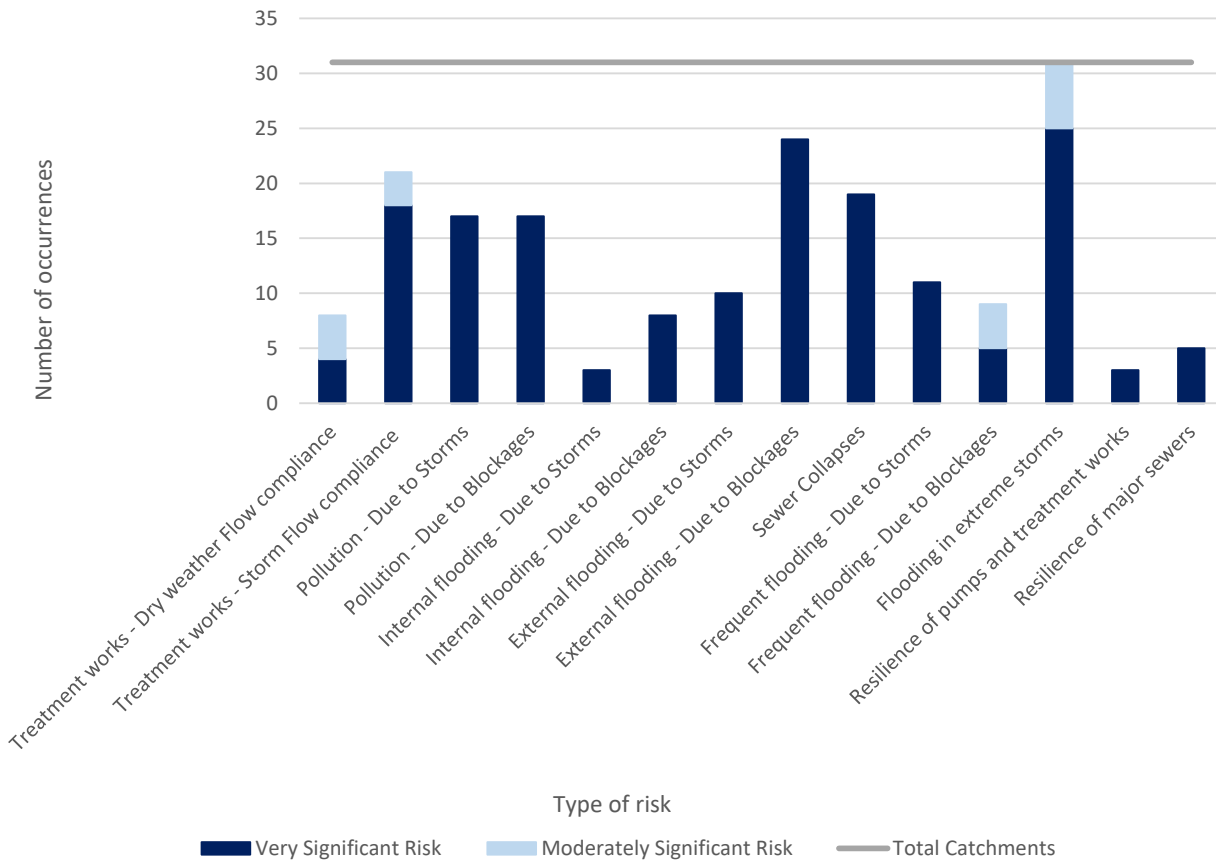


Figure 5 - BRAVA 2050 Summary

The BRAVA indicates that, in both 2025 and 2050, the risk due to flooding in extreme storms and external flooding due to blockages are the most significant in the Tawe to Cadoxton region.

Figure 6 and 7 indicate the 2025 and 2050 risk of both flooding and pollution caused by a lack of hydraulic capacity across our operating region. These maps illustrate where the issues occur and where we want to work with local communities and stakeholders to resolve issues. By working together, we can combine knowledge and resources to deliver the best outcomes for local communities and the environment.

From the completion of the BRAVA analysis, we assessed the problem characterisation of the risks identified. This catchment was concluded to be in the Extended or Complex category and required a more detailed option assessment.

BRAVA results 2025 Flooding and Pollution caused by Hydraulic Overload

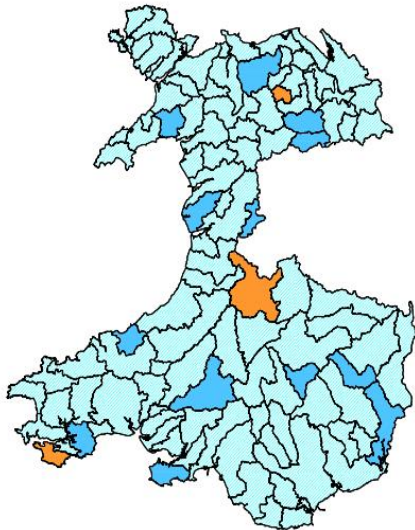
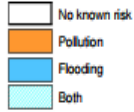


Figure 6 - Associated Strategic Planning Area priority (2025)

BRAVA results 2050 Flooding and Pollution caused by Hydraulic Overload

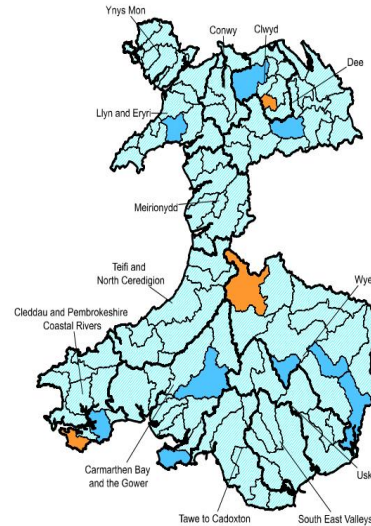


Figure 7 - Associated Strategic Planning Area priority (2050)

3.3 Water Framework Directive

Since 2000, the Water Framework Directive (WFD) has been the main law for water protection in Europe. It applies to inland, transitional and coastal surface waters as well as groundwaters. It ensures an integrated approach to water management, respecting the integrity of whole ecosystems, including the regulation of individual pollutants and setting corresponding regulatory standards. It is based on a river basin district approach to make sure that neighbouring countries manage the rivers and other bodies of water they share.

Table 2 shows a count of river waterbodies managed under the WFD in this region and WFD status' they have achieved in Cycle 2 (2015).

L2 Area	Total	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad
Tawe to Cadoxton	56	26	25	4	1

Table 2 - WFD status'

4.0 Supply Demand

The supply-demand balance is an assessment of overall capacity of the network versus the current consented capacity of the treatment works. The current discharge consent includes the quality parameters which are fundamental to the current discharge consent. The presentation of the supply demand balance is showing the status of catchment in terms of the dry weather components of a network when added together compared to the current discharge consent today and into the future. In areas where this assessment shows a risk that the capacity of the network is greater than the capacity of the current discharge permit then an assessment into the route cause is required. The resultant solution could be a need to alter the discharge permit; upgrade of the treatment work; or an upgrade of stretches to the network.

Table 3 shows the supply-demand assessment for this catchment. Where a region may not have adequate capacity, it is flagged dark blue for further investigation. There may be local incapacity issues at individual treatment works within the catchment.

L2 Area	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Tawe to Cadoxton	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

 Pass

 Close Fail

 Close Pass

 Fail

Table 3 - Supply Demand Balance

Table 3 shows that for the Tawe to Cadoxton region the balance between supply and demand is currently acceptable across the region and is projected to remain so through to 2050. Further detail is provided in the relevant L3 summaries.

5.0 Options

To analyse a catchments response to rainfall we use design storms. A design storm is the use of artificial rainfall where the total rainfall depth has a specified return period. Design storms represent the statistical characteristics of rainfall derived from analysis of many years of actual rainfall records. They are easier to use than observed rainfall and can approximate a catchment’s rainfall in just a few storms. In sewer modelling these storms may be used for peak flow, surcharge and flooding analysis and for the development of flooding solutions and peak screening rates for CSOs. The notation we use for design storm is a 1 in X year event, for example a 1 in 1 year event is rainfall which we might expect to occur on average once a year, or a 1 in 30 year event is a rainfall event which we might expect to occur, on average once every 30 years.

Over time the pressures on our sewerage network change due to influences such as catchment growth, creep of rainwater into the network, or influences such as climate change impacting rainfall patterns. To ensure the plan is robust over the 30-year planning horizon we have tested various types of schemes, and combinations of schemes, to ensure a robust plan is delivered. Figure 8 shows our Journey Plan. This describes the scheme types that are most likely to be beneficial in this region and the timescales over which solutions types might be implemented which can reduce risks to customers and the environment. We can reduce rainwater entering our sewers from homes (domestic surface water disconnection), businesses or paved areas (commercial and paved surface water disconnection) or from roads (highway area disconnection). Sometimes water gets into sewers through small gaps that can occur in ageing sewers - by replacing or repairing the sewers we can reduce the likelihood of this happening (groundwater infiltration into sewers reduction). Reducing how much water homes and businesses use can also help to reduce the risk to people and the environment (personal water usage reduction or trade flow reduction).

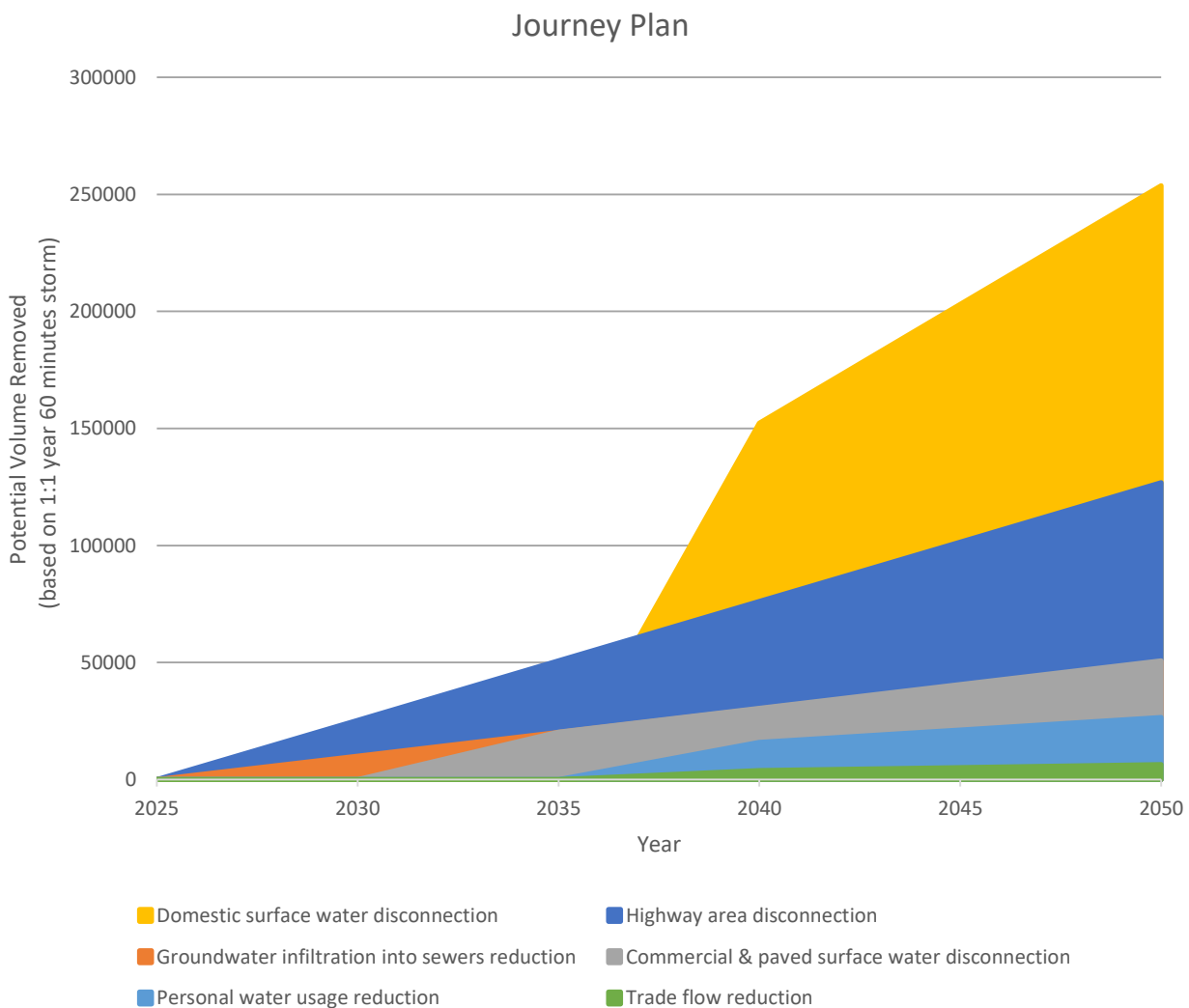


Figure 8 - Journey Plan

The measures within the Journey Plan include all green infrastructure and surface water removal techniques. We have undertaken analysis to determine the likely costs to mitigate future predicted pollution and flooding.

Mitigating the risk posed by flooding has been assessed in terms of the probability of occurrence. We use the size of a storm event that has the probability of occurring once every 30 years.

Table 4 highlights the potential costs required to ensure CSOs maintain their existing performance and spill no more than a maximum of that indicated in the scenario within a 'typical year'. To achieve this we need to offset any future impact on our assets, ensuring we continue to maintain the level of service provided. The cost assessment calculates the impact of rainfall and drainage contributions to the network relative to today's costs and we assess CSOs based on the number of times they are predicted to spill in a 'typical year'.

At the time of publishing, over 200 assessments of the environmental impact of our storm overflows have been completed and by the end of 2025 this should rise to over 750 assessments. These assessments are made at individual assets across the company area. Our approach follows the Storm Overflow Assessment Framework Stage 2 assessments and includes assessment of aesthetic and visual impacts alongside water quality impact (through a combination of invertebrate or water quality modelling). We will provide an update to the area summaries when the output data becomes available.

Table 5 highlights the potential costs in this region from preventing flooding from manholes scenarios. The assessment includes both the size and cost of potential mitigation measures.

Costs in Table 4 are in addition to those in Table 5, for example, in order to achieve 10 spills in a typical year across all our assets in this region, no internal escapes and no external escapes in gardens, these three costs need to be added together.

Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Maintain existing performance*	-	£228,000,000.00	£352,100,000.00
40 spills in a typical year	£234,000,000.00	£252,000,000.00	£269,000,000.00
20 spills in a typical year	£378,000,000.00	£416,000,000.00	£455,000,000.00
10 spills in a typical year	£552,000,000.00	£591,000,000.00	£640,000,000.00
0 spills in a typical year	£1,638,000,000.00	£2,098,000,000.00	£1,914,000,000.00
Equivalent No. Principality Stadiums full of water in 10 spills	9.21	9.98	10.09

* Maintain is a considered scenario where we will continue to maintain the current level of service within the region and improve the network and address known and emerging risk.

Table 4 - Summary of Combined Storm Overflow Option Investment Strategy Costs

Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Internal escapes	£71,000,000.00	£101,000,000.00	£103,000,000.00
External escapes in gardens	£67,000,000.00	£92,000,000.00	£97,000,000.00
Escapes in highways	£278,000,000.00	£362,000,000.00	£413,000,000.00
All other remaining flooding	-	£137,000,000.00	£339,000,000.00
Total	£416,000,000.00	£692,000,000.00	£952,000,000.00

*Internal escapes - All flooding that results in flooding within a property is stopped

*External escapes in gardens - All flooding within the curtilage of the property is stopped

*Escapes to highways - All flooding from DCWW systems impacting public highways is stopped.

Table 5 - Summary of Flooding Option Investments Strategy Costs

Costs in Table 4 and 5 are strategic indications needed to bring our entire network up to the level of protection required to be resilient for future risk and demands. The range of scenarios provides a choice for understanding and discussion of future direction.

We are beginning to break down the investment indicated in Table 4 and 5 by creating practical schemes ready for delivery. These schemes are designed as traditional engineering solutions, sustainable or green infrastructure, or a combination of both. They have been analysed in terms of their long term benefit, environmental and social cost to society and one has been chosen for inclusion as our preferred best value option. The areas where we have started our delivery programme aims to provide protection to our worst served customers and rivers designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) under the Habitat Directive, as a priority against pollution and flooding events. Appendix A shows the number of solutions within this river basin catchment.

A summary of the options considered within suitability tests can be found in the Main Plan alongside the methodology. More detailed information can be seen in the Level 3 reports.

If you would like to work with us to develop joint projects to reduce the risk of flooding and protect the environment, please contact us at DWMP@dwrcymru.com.

We will continue to work with the Welsh Government, Regulators and Local Authorities about the pace, scale and affordability of improvements to be made.

We will be consulting on the preferred approach to planning and once its concluded the next stage is to develop the pipeline of options to meet the pace scale and affordability discussed with the Welsh Government and our regulators.

Appendix A - Schemes in L3 catchment within L2 region

The information provided in this summary is the culmination of the DWMP framework methodology and does not currently include other industry methodologies such as National Environment Programme, Water Industry National Environment Programme or Price Review 2024. Further work to integrate these methodologies will continue after this publication.

Table A1 - Number of schemes in L3 catchment within L2 region

L3 Zones	No. Schemes
Ogmore - confluence with Llynfi to tidal limit	14
Afan - confluence with Pelenna to tidal limit	9
Tawe -confluence with Twrch to tidal limit	5
Thaw - headwaters to confluence with Kenson	0
Cadoxton - headwaters to tidal limit	0
Mellte - conf with Sychryd to conf with R. Neath	0

Appendix B - Risk Based Catchment Screening

Table B1 - Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) indicators

Indicator	Description
Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Provides a mechanism to understand the vulnerability of the catchment/subcatchments to sewer flooding as a result of an extreme wet weather event.
Bathing or shellfish waters	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors (bathing or shellfish waters).
Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors.
Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors.
SOAF	Considers current / potentially future activity instigated by SOAF procedures.
CAF	Provides an indication of capacity constraints in the network as a leading indicator to service failure.
Internal Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of internal flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
External Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of external flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
Pollution Incidents	Historical measure that identifies incidents of unexpected release of contaminants that have resulted in environmental damage.
WwTW Q compliance	Historical measure relating to the performance of the treatment works (discharge permit compliance (numeric)).

WwTW DWF compliance	Historical measure of compliance with flow permits.
Storm overflows	Examines issues associated with all storm overflows not captured by other indicators (e.g. issues to be considered include non-compliance with pass forward flow conditions, storm storage conditions (where relevant) and screening requirements).
Other RMA systems	A mechanism to understand risk posed by other RMA assets in the catchment.
Planned residential development	Uses predicted residential population growth forecasts to target catchments requiring investigations for potential future capacity constraints.
WINEP	WINEP sets out the actions that companies will need to complete to meet their environmental obligations.
Sewer Collapses	Historical measure that identifies risks to the integrity of the sewer system.
Sewer Blockages	Historical measure that records obstructions in a sewer (that require clearing) which causes a reportable problem (not caused by hydraulic overload), such as flooding or discharge to a watercourse, unusable sanitation, surcharged sewers or odour.
Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Not applied in cycle 1.



Afan - confluence with Pelenna to tidal limit

1.0 Introduction

This Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) sets out how we as Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW), will manage and improve our assets to maintain a resilient and robust wastewater drainage system. The plan aims to manage flooding and pollution from our wastewater assets in the future, for our customers and our environment by working collaboratively with stakeholders, regulators and local authorities to provide a complete partnership in tackling current and future problems.

1.1 Catchment Information

The Afan - confluence with Pelenna to tidal limit planning catchment lies within the Tawe to Cadoxton catchment (see Figure 1).

The L3 catchment of Afan - confluence with Pelenna to tidal limit stretches from the Brecon Beacons national park in the north down towards the village of Pyle in the south. At the westernmost part of the catchment is the town of Port Talbot and the boundary between Wales and the Bristol Channel. Much of the catchment is forested, with the Crynant Community Forest and Rheola Forest present in the middle of the catchment. Within the catchment are the urban areas of Neath and Port Talbot, as well as numerous smaller settlements such as Glynneath and Glynccorwg. Several rivers are found within this catchment including the Kenfig, Afan and Neath rivers.

This planning catchment consists of 7 wastewater catchments (see Figure 2). There is a combined population of 146793, this is set to decrease to 139600 by 2050, a change of -5%. There is a total sewer length of 874km, with a foul sewer length of 178km, a surface water length of 104.25km and a combined sewer length of 582km. There are 7 Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW), 137 Sewerage Pumping Stations (SPSs), and 102 Combined Storm Overflows (CSOs) across this strategic planning area.

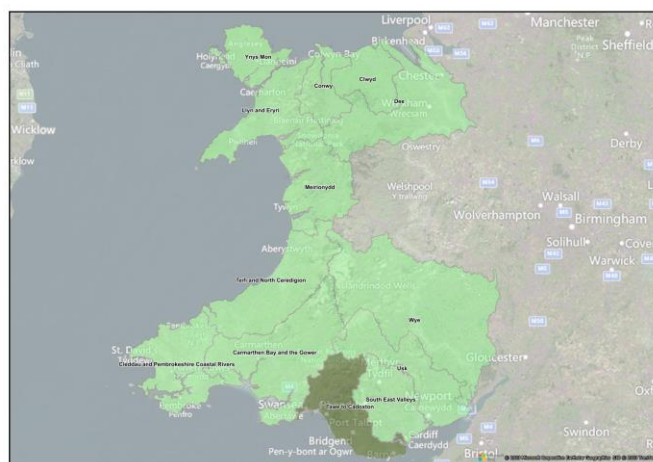


Figure 1 - River basin location detailing the strategic planning area

Data is available from <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> © OpenStreetMap contributors

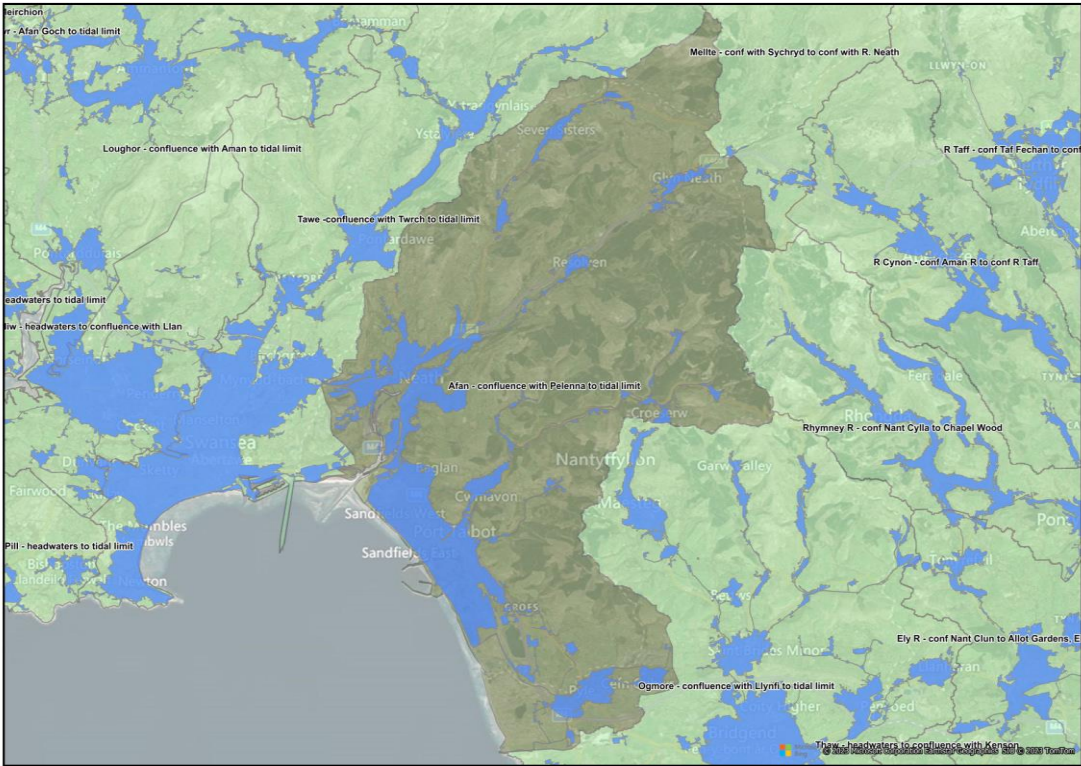


Figure 2 - Tactical planning catchment (dark green) and WwTW catchments (blue)

2.0 Stakeholder Engagement

The DWMP aims to enable DCWW to work collaboratively with stakeholders, regulators and local authorities to tackle current and future challenges. DCWW has identified stakeholder objectives that align with the aims of the DWMP and goals of other management plans.

Further information on how we are and will continue to engage with stakeholders can be found in the ‘How have we engaged with customers and stakeholders?’ chapter of the Main Plan.

Stakeholder Engagement Opportunities

Stakeholder engagement meetings have been held between DCWW and the respective parties, such as NRW, EA, Councils and ENGO's. Engagement has been made to establish alignment with stakeholder plans, policies and to explore the concept of joint working going forward.

Table 1 - Stakeholder opportunity partnerships

The ‘Where we want to work with you’ document, which further explains our stakeholder engagement plan, can be found in the Risk section of the DCWW DWMP page found here:

[Drainage Wastewater Management Plan](#)

3.0 Risk

We have assessed our likely performance from now to 2050 against the objectives that we set in our most recent business plan. The results of this assessment are presented in the following sections.

To understand future performance, we need to estimate how much population will change by, the degree to which climate change will impact Wales and areas of England which are within our operating region, and how further surface water connected to the sewer network might increase the amount and rate at which rainfall drains into our sewers.

Urban creep is the term used to explain loss of green spaces. For example, when new driveways or house extensions are built. This often leads to more rainwater entering sewers. Our forecasts, which are based on a UKWIR study, suggest that urban creep will add up to 0.63 metres squared of impermeable area per house per year.

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The core management plan for the River Tawe provides an overview of the required on site. The plan details the drive in enhancing the social, economic and natural value of the area, by summarising conservation objectives with regards to maintenance, restoration and future connections between the wider ecology and connecting surroundings. The plan can be found here:

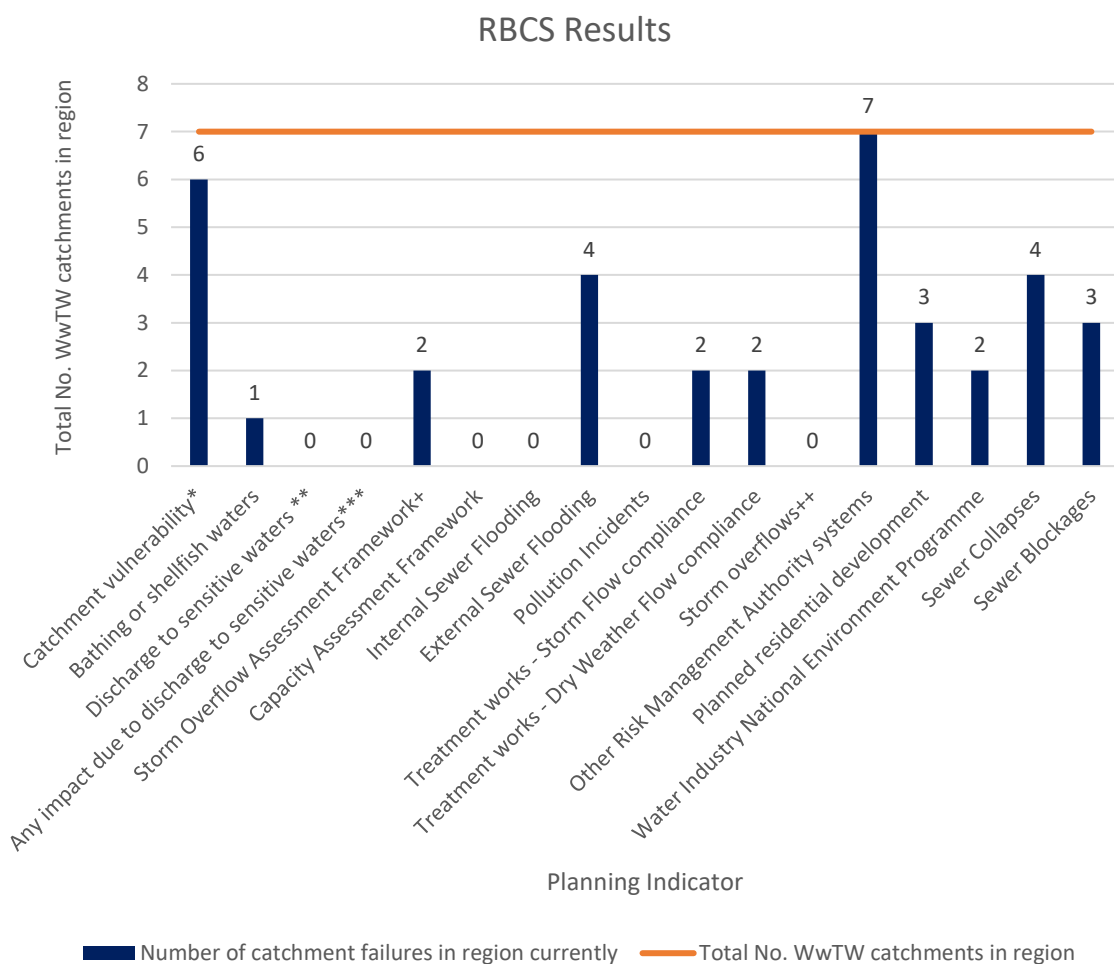
[Core Management Plan](#)

Future predictions of growth in the area have been estimated based on the average between the rate of properties that have been built in the past 10 years and the rate that the local development plan predicts houses should be built. In addition to this, we have accounted for the changes in the existing population by the change in the number of people living in an average property in the area.

3.1 Risk Based Catchment Screening

The Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) is the initial screening process to determine if a more detailed risk assessment is required. The assessment screens catchments against planning indicators which have been stipulated in the national guidance for DWMPs. The results are shown in Figure 3. Descriptions of the indicators can be seen in Appendix B. All catchments passed through to a more detailed risk assessment (BRAVA).

For this strategic planning area, the biggest risks indicated by the RBCS are catchment vulnerability and other risk management authority systems.



*To sewer flooding due to extreme wet weather events.

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+Frequency investigation triggered.

++Overflow risks not covered by other indicators,

Figure 3 - Risk Based Catchment Screening results

3.2 Baseline Risk And Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA)

Following on from the RBCS, the Baseline Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA) highlights current and future risk. The risk scores are driven by company targets which were set in our last business plan. These targets were subdivided according to population or sewer length, depending on the measure, to derive a target for each river basin catchment. Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the outcome of the BRAVA assessment for this strategic planning area.

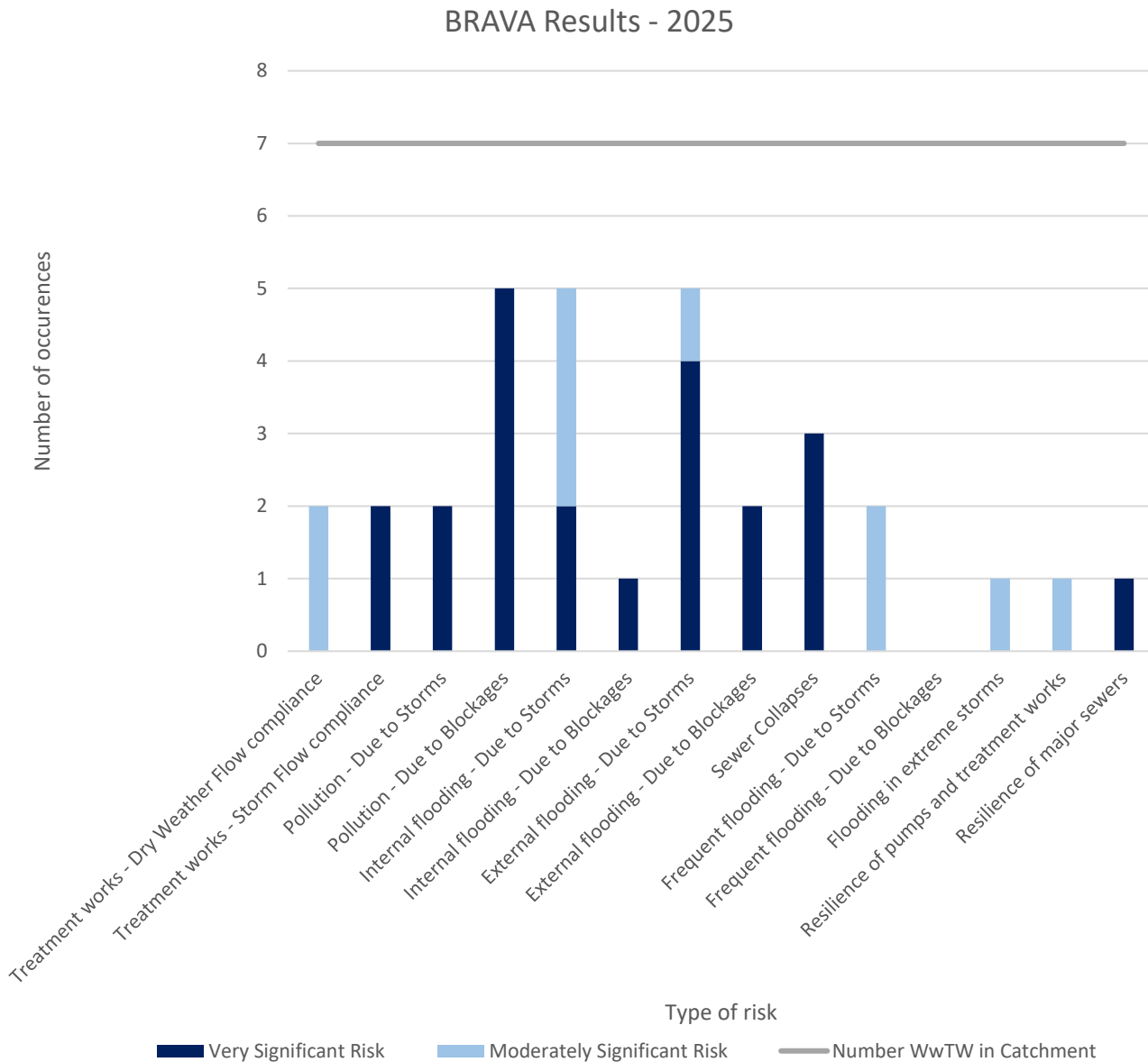


Figure 4 - BRAVA 2025 Summary

In 2025, pollution due to blockages followed by external flooding due to storms are the biggest risks in this strategic planning area.

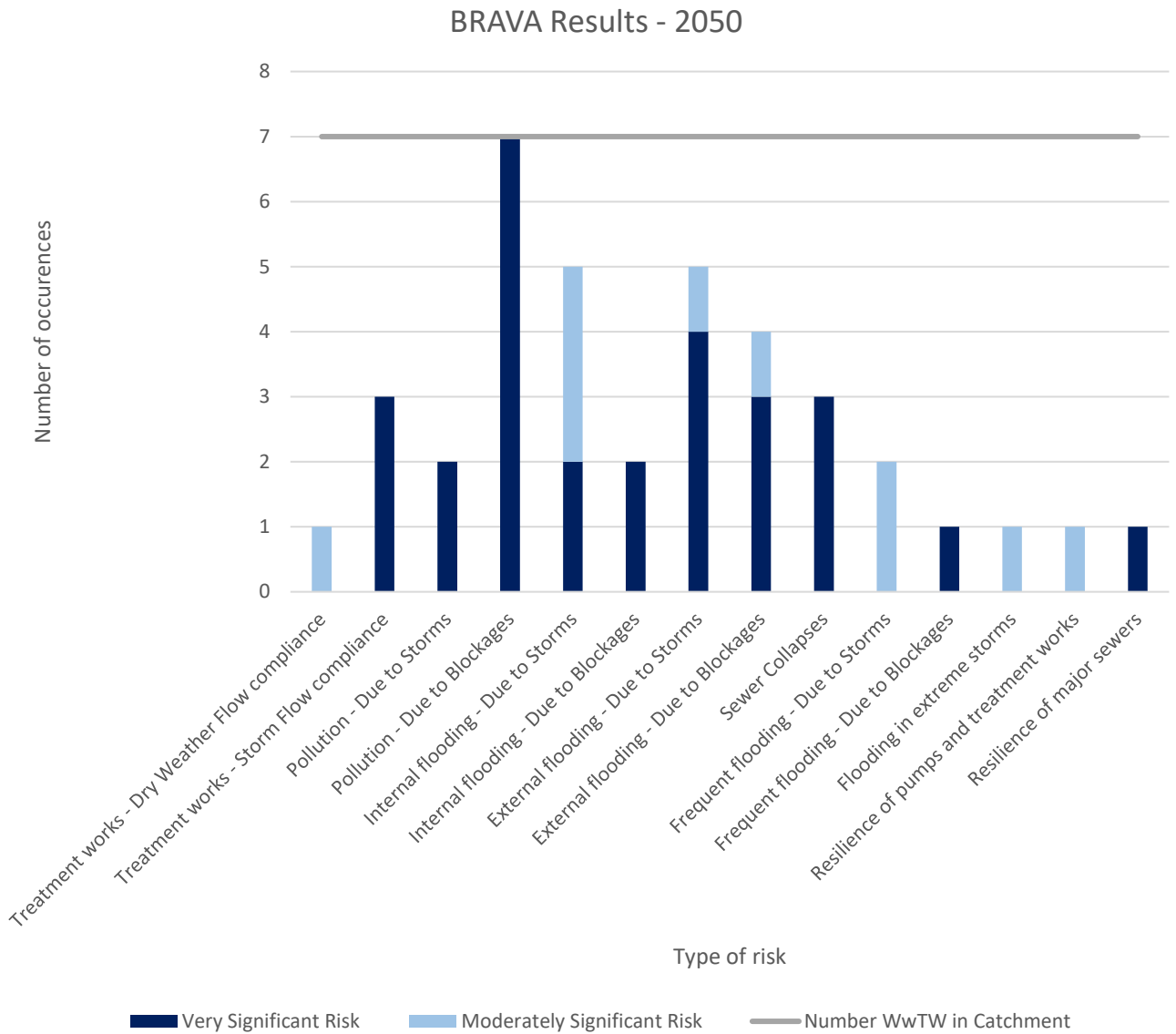


Figure 5 - BRAVA 2050 Summary

In 2050, pollution due to blockages followed by external flooding due to storms are the biggest risks in this strategic planning area.

Figure 6 and 7 indicate the 2025 and 2050 risk of both flooding and pollution caused by a lack of hydraulic capacity across our operating region. These maps illustrate where the issues occur and where we want to work with local communities and stakeholders to resolve issues. By working together, we can combine knowledge and resources to deliver the best outcomes for local communities and the environment.

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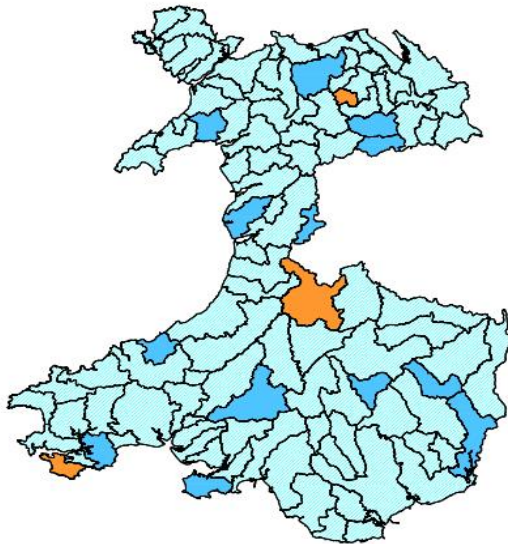
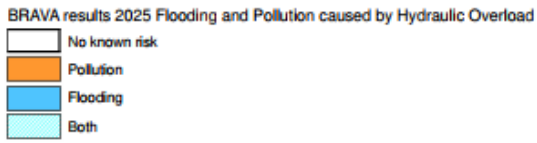


Figure 6 - Associated Strategic Planning Area priority (2025)

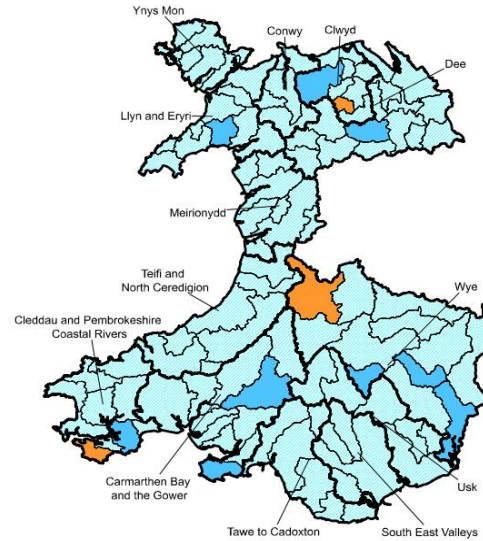
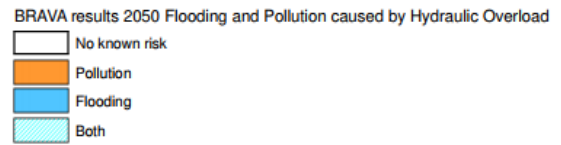


Figure 7 - Associated Strategic Planning Area priority (2050)

3.3 Water Framework Directive

Since 2000, the Water Framework Directive (WFD) has been the main law for water protection in Europe. It applies to inland, transitional and coastal surface waters as well as groundwaters. It ensures an integrated approach to water management, respecting the integrity of whole ecosystems, including the regulation of individual pollutants and setting corresponding regulatory standards. It is based on a river basin district approach to make sure that neighbouring countries manage the rivers and other bodies of water they share.

Table 2 shows a count of river waterbodies managed under the WFD in this region and WFD status' they have achieved in Cycle 2 (2015).

L3 Area	Total	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad
Afan - confluence with Pelenna to tidal limit	12	4	7	1	0

Table 2 - WFD status'

4.0 Supply Demand

Supply-demand is an assessment of the capacity of our treatment works. It approximately assesses whether all the treatment works in a region can collectively cope with current and future flows in dry and wet weather. There are two parts to the assessment: dry weather flow (DWF) and a wet weather capacity assessment.

For the DWF part of the assessment, the suitability of the DWF consents is tested against forecast future growth and changes in water consumption. In the north of our operational area, population is expected to decrease by 2050, and in the south, it's expected to increase. We're aiming to reduce water consumption to 100 litres per person per day by 2050 so this has been accounted for in the assessment. The shade of blue indicates how much "headroom" the treatment works is thought to have at each time horizon – with the lighter shades of blue indicating more spare capacity at our treatment works, i.e. more "headroom". If an area cannot cope with the expected DWF, then without investment, we would expect final effluent quality to decrease.

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L3 Area	Assessment	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	Key	
Afan - confluence with Pelenna to tidal limit	Headroom	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Pass	Close fail
	Wet weather capacity	Darkest Blue	Darkest Blue	Darkest Blue	Darkest Blue	Darkest Blue	Darkest Blue	Close Pass	Fail
								>90%	70%-80%
								80%-90%	<70%

Table 3 - Supply Demand Balance

Table 3 shows that for the Afan - confluence with Pelenna to tidal limit catchment the balance between supply and demand currently passes the assessment criteria available, for headroom only, and will continue to pass through to 2050. It should be noted that local issues are present in the Crynant L4 catchment. Further detail is provided in the relevant L4 summary.

5.0 Options

To analyse a catchments response to rainfall we use design storms. A design storm is the use of artificial rainfall where the total rainfall depth has a specified return period. Design storms represent the statistical characteristics of rainfall derived from analysis of many years of actual rainfall records. They are easier to use than observed rainfall and can approximate a catchment's rainfall in just a few storms. In sewer modelling, these storms may be used for peak flow, surcharge and flooding analysis and for the development of flooding solutions and peak screening rates for CSOs. The notation we use for design storm is a 1 in X year event, for example a 1 in 1 year event is rainfall which we might expect to occur on average once a year, or a 1 in 30 year event is a rainfall event which we might expect to occur, on average once every 30 years.

Over time the pressures on our sewerage network change due to influences such as catchment growth, creep of rainwater into the network, or influences such as climate change impacting rainfall patterns. To ensure the plan is robust over the 30-year planning horizon we have tested various types of schemes, and combinations of schemes, to ensure a robust plan is delivered. Table 4 shows different ways that we can reduce the risks to customers and the environment. We can stop rainwater entering our sewers from homes (domestic surface water disconnection), businesses or paved areas (commercial and paved surface water disconnection) or from roads (highway area disconnection). Sometimes water gets into sewers through small gaps that can occur in ageing sewers - by replacing or repairing the sewers we can reduce the likelihood of this happening (groundwater infiltration into sewers reduction). Reducing how much water homes and businesses use can also help to reduce the risk to people and the environment (personal water usage reduction or trade flow reduction).

Improving Resilience		
10% Reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of runoff from large commercial buildings.	Short term
25% Reduction reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of area runoff from non-residential paved areas where there is only one stakeholder (e.g. Local Authority or Highways Agency).	Medium term
50% Reduction reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of runoff from any connected area including residential properties. There are likely to be multiple stakeholders to engage with.	Long term
Improving Headroom		
Reducing infiltration	Reducing infiltration into sewers by 50%, which could be achieved by relining or replacing the public sewers.	Medium term
Reducing water use	Represents a reduction in water use per person to around 100l per person per day by 2050 by application of water efficiency measures.	Medium term
Reducing trade flow	Reduce trade flows by around 25% by application of water efficiency measures.	Long term

Table 4 - Scheme types

We have undertaken an analysis of all our wastewater catchments to determine the benefit in terms of potential volume of water removed from our systems for each scheme type to determine a Journey Plan, see Figure 8. The Journey Plan provides an indicative overview of the most effective option types against a timeline indicating when they might be applied.

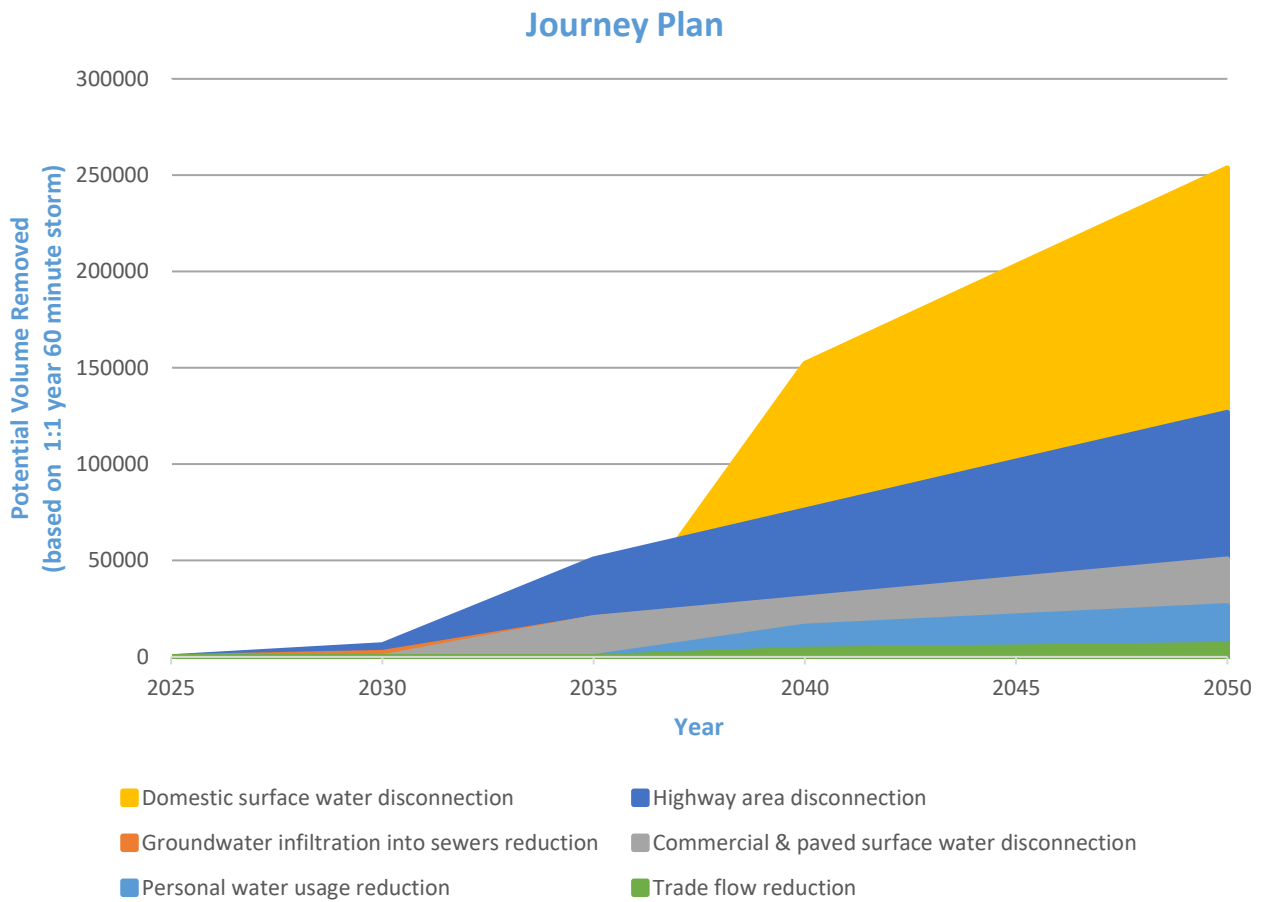


Figure 8 - Journey Plan

The measures within the Journey Plan include all green infrastructure and surface water removal techniques. We have undertaken analysis to determine the likely costs to mitigate future predicted pollution and flooding. Mitigating the risk posed by flooding has been assessed in terms of the probability of occurrence. We use the size of a storm event that has the probability of occurring once every 30 years.

Table 5 highlights the potential costs required to ensure CSOs maintain their existing performance and spill no more than a maximum of that indicated in the scenario within a 'typical year'. To achieve this we need to offset any future impact on our assets, ensuring we continue to maintain the level of service provided. The cost assessment calculates the impact of rainfall and drainage contributions to the network relative to today's costs and we assess CSOs based on the number of times they are predicted to spill in a 'typical year'.

Table 6 highlights the potential costs in this region from preventing flooding from manholes scenarios. The assessment includes both the size and cost of potential mitigation measures.

Costs in Table 5 are in addition to those in Table 6, for example, in order to achieve 10 spills in a typical year across all our assets in this region, no internal escapes and no external escapes in gardens, these three costs need to be added together.

Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Maintain existing performance*	-	£40,000,000.00	£73,000,000.00
40 spills in a typical year	£97,000,000.00	£101,000,000.00	£110,000,000.00
20 spills in a typical year	£148,000,000.00	£167,000,000.00	£180,000,000.00
10 spills in a typical year	£222,000,000.00	£236,000,000.00	£231,000,000.00
0 spills in a typical year	£661,000,000.00	£982,000,000.00	£692,000,000.00
Equivalent No. Principality Stadiums full of water in 10 spills	2793.00	2991.00	2878.00

* Maintain is a considered scenario where we will continue to maintain the current level of service within the region and improve the network and address known and emerging risk.

Table 5 - Summary of Combined Sewer Overflow Option Investment Strategy Costs

Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Internal escapes	£29,300,000.00	£41,800,000.00	£31,000,000.00
External escapes in gardens	£16,300,000.00	£20,200,000.00	£18,600,000.00
Escapes in highways	£88,500,000.00	£118,000,000.00	£114,600,000.00
All other remaining flooding	-	£0.00	£0.00
Total	£134,100,000.00	£180,000,000.00	£164,200,000.00

*Internal escapes - All flooding that results in flooding within a property is stopped

*External escapes in gardens - All flooding within the curtilage of the property is stopped

*Escapes to highways - All flooding from DCWW systems impacting public highways is stopped.

Table 6 - Summary of Flooding Option Investments Strategy Costs

We have developed solutions which aim to provide a resilient sewerage network when tested against a range of future legislative scenarios. The solutions developed highlight the level of investment required to bring the entire network up to the level of protection required to be resilient to future demands. We have derived costs for a range of potential legislative future scenarios to ensure the cost impact of choices made is recognised.

We are beginning to break down the investment indicated in Table 5 and 6 by creating practical schemes ready for delivery. These schemes are designed as traditional engineering solutions, sustainable or green infrastructure, or a combination of both. These packages have then been analysed in terms of their long term benefit and environmental and social cost to society and one has been chosen for inclusion as our preferred best value option. The areas where we have started our delivery programme aims to provide protection, to our worst served customers and rivers designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) under the Habitat Directive, as a priority against drainage and network failure which result in pollution events and flooding. The solutions developed highlight the level of investment required to bring our network to the level of protection required to mitigate against these risks. Appendix A shows the number of solutions within this tactical planning unit (Level 3).

For more information on the methodology developed to carry out the assessments see the DWMP Main Plan.

If you would like to work with us to develop joint projects to reduce the risk of flooding and protect the environment, please contact us at DWMP@dwrcymru.com.

We will continue to work with the Welsh Government, Regulators and Local Authorities about the pace, scale and affordability of improvements to be made.

We will be consulting on the preferred approach to planning and once its concluded the next stage is to develop the pipeline of options to meet the pace scale and affordability discussed with Welsh Government and our regulators.

Appendix A - Schemes in L4 catchment within L3 catchment

The information provided in this summary is the culmination of the DWMP framework methodology and does not currently include other industry methodologies such as National Environment Programme, Water Industry National Environment Programme or Price Review 2024. Further work to integrate these methodologies will continue after this publication.

Table A1 - Number of schemes in L4 catchment within L3 catchment

L4 Catchments	No. Schemes
AFAN	7
CWMGWRACH	2
YNYSARWED	0
FFORESTGOCH	0
ABERGARWED	0
CRYNANT (NE OF NEATH)	0
RESOLVEN	0

Appendix B - Risk Based Catchment Screening

Table B1 - Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) indicators

Indicator	Description
Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Provides a mechanism to understand the vulnerability of the catchment/subcatchments to sewer flooding as a result of an extreme wet weather event.
Bathing or shellfish waters	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors (bathing or shellfish waters).
Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors.
Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	
SOAF	Considers current / potentially future activity instigated by SOAF procedures.
CAF	Provides an indication of capacity constraints in the network as a leading indicator to service failure.
Internal Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of internal flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
External Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of external flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
Pollution Incidents	Historical measure that identifies incidents of unexpected release of contaminants that have resulted in environmental damage.
WWTW O compliance	Historical measure relating to the performance of the treatment works (discharge permit

WwTW DWF compliance	of the treatment works (discharge permit compliance (numeric)).
WwTW DWF compliance	Historical measure of compliance with flow permits.
Storm overflows	Examines issues associated with all storm overflows not captured by other indicators (e.g. issues to be considered include non-compliance with pass forward flow conditions, storm storage conditions (where relevant) and screening requirements).
Other RMA systems	A mechanism to understand risk posed by other RMA assets in the catchment.
Planned residential development	Uses predicted residential population growth forecasts to target catchments requiring investigations for potential future capacity constraints.
WINEP	WINEP sets out the actions that companies will need to complete to meet their environmental obligations.
Sewer Collapses	Historical measure that identifies risks to the integrity of the sewer system.
Sewer Blockages	Historical measure that records obstructions in a sewer (that require clearing) which causes a reportable problem (not caused by hydraulic overload), such as flooding or discharge to a watercourse, unusable sanitation, surcharged sewers or odour.
Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Not applied in cycle 1.

DWMP Strategic Planning Area Summary



Cadoxton - headwaters to tidal limit

1.0 Introduction

This Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) sets out how we as Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW), will manage and improve our assets to maintain a resilient and robust wastewater drainage system. The plan aims to manage flooding and pollution from our wastewater assets in the future, for our customers and our environment by working collaboratively with stakeholders, regulators and local authorities to provide a complete partnership in tackling current and future problems.

1.1 Catchment Information

The Cadoxton - headwaters to tidal limit planning catchment lies within the Tawe to Cadoxton catchment (see Figure 1).

The Cadoxton - headwaters to tidal limit catchment covers an area stretching from St. Nicholas in the north as far as Barry West in the south. The geography of the catchment is predominantly flat and it covers the section of urbanised Cog Moors area.

There are several main rivers within the L3 including the rivers Cadoxton, Waycock and Sully Brook. The catchment covers several major urban areas including Barry, Penarth and the surrounding villages of St Nicolas, Rhoose, Bonvilston, Wenove and Dinas Powys

This planning catchment consists of 6 wastewater catchments (see Figure 2). There is a combined population of 218063, this is set to decrease to 180800 by 2050, a change of -17%. There is a total sewer length of 1236km, with a foul sewer length of 327km, a surface water length of 281.83km and a combined sewer length of 615km. There are 6 Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW), 104 Sewerage Pumping Stations (SPSs), and 86 Combined Storm Overflows (CSOs) across this strategic planning area.

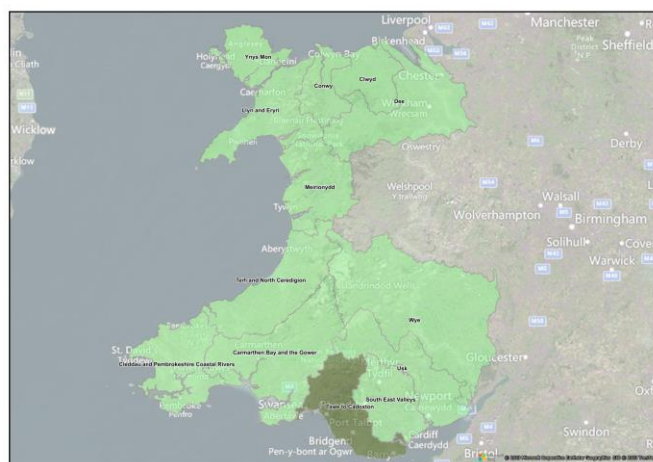


Figure 1 - River basin location detailing the strategic planning area

Data is available from <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> © OpenStreetMap contributors

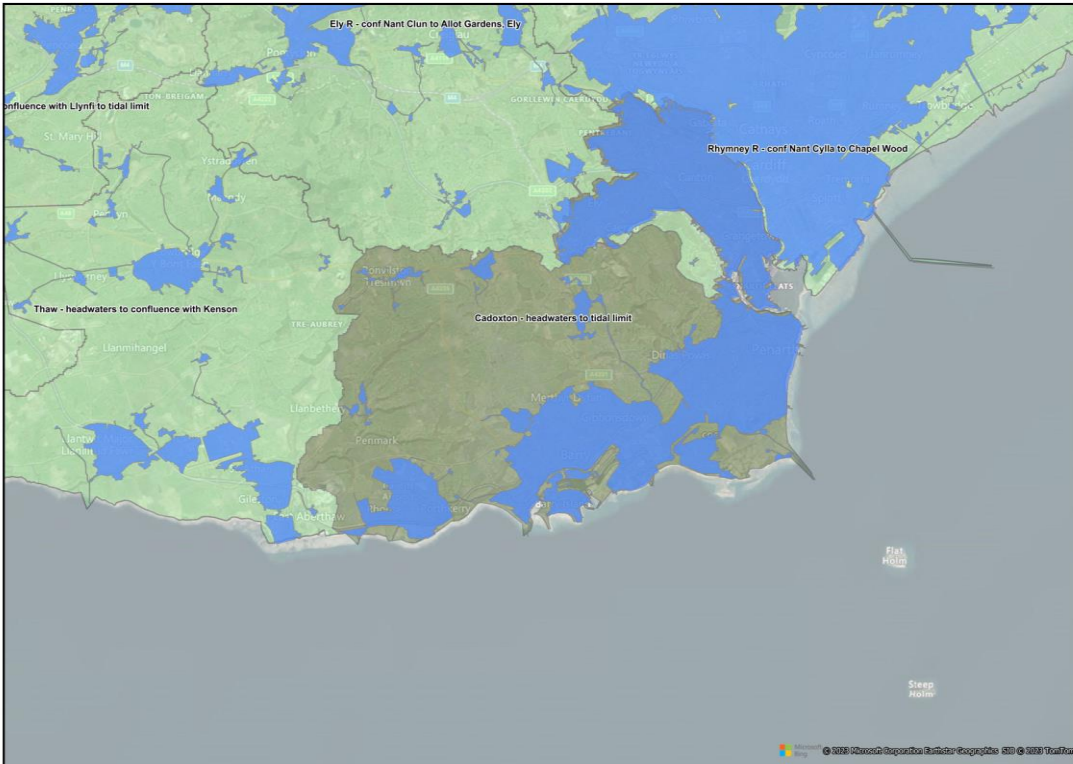


Figure 2 - Tactical planning catchment (dark green) and WwTW catchments (blue)

2.0 Stakeholder Engagement

The DWMP aims to enable DCWW to work collaboratively with stakeholders, regulators and local authorities to tackle current and future challenges. DCWW has identified stakeholder objectives that align with the aims of the DWMP and goals of other management plans.

Further information on how we are and will continue to engage with stakeholders can be found in the 'How have we engaged with customers and stakeholders?' chapter of the Main Plan.

Stakeholder Engagement Opportunities

Stakeholder engagement meetings have been held between DCWW and the respective parties, such as NRW, EA, Councils and ENGO's. Engagement has been made to establish alignment with stakeholder plans, policies and to explore the concept of joint working going forward.

Table 1 - Stakeholder opportunity partnerships

The 'Where we want to work with you' document, which further explains our stakeholder engagement plan, can be found in the Risk section of the DCWW DWMP page found here:

[Drainage Wastewater Management Plan](#)

3.0 Risk

We have assessed our likely performance from now to 2050 against the objectives that we set in our most recent business plan. The results of this assessment are presented in the following sections.

To understand future performance, we need to estimate how much population will change by, the degree to which climate change will impact Wales and areas of England which are within our operating region, and how further surface water connected to the sewer network might increase the amount and rate at which rainfall drains into our sewers.

Urban creep is the term used to explain loss of green spaces. For example, when new driveways or house extensions are built. This often leads to more rainwater entering sewers. Our forecasts, which are based on a UKWIR study, suggest that urban creep will add up to 0.63 metres squared of impermeable area per house per year.

A UKWIR report on urban creep can be found [here, Impact of Urban Creep on Sewerage Systems](#). Climate change is predicted to increase the intensity of storms by around 15% in this region. This is based on a 2017 UKWIR report, which used a high-resolution climate model for the UK to predict changes in design storm intensities for a high emissions scenario (RCP8.5). In a typical year, winters are likely to be warmer and wetter, and summers generally drier. More intense rainfall will happen more frequently. The population in the Cadoxton - headwaters to tidal limit region is set to decrease to 180800 by 2050, a change of -17% based on our future projections. For a further a breakdown of population change in the L3 region please see the L4 There are major developments in localised areas that will contribute to future pressures on the network with the largest being 'Phase 2 - Barry Waterfront' with 1700 units proposed followed by 'Land north of the Railway Line, Rhoose with 650 units proposed.

The core management plan for the River Tawe provides an overview of the required on site. The plan details the drive in enhancing the social, economic and natural value of the area, by summarising conservation objectives with regards to maintenance, restoration and future connections between the wider ecology and connecting surroundings. The plan can be found here:

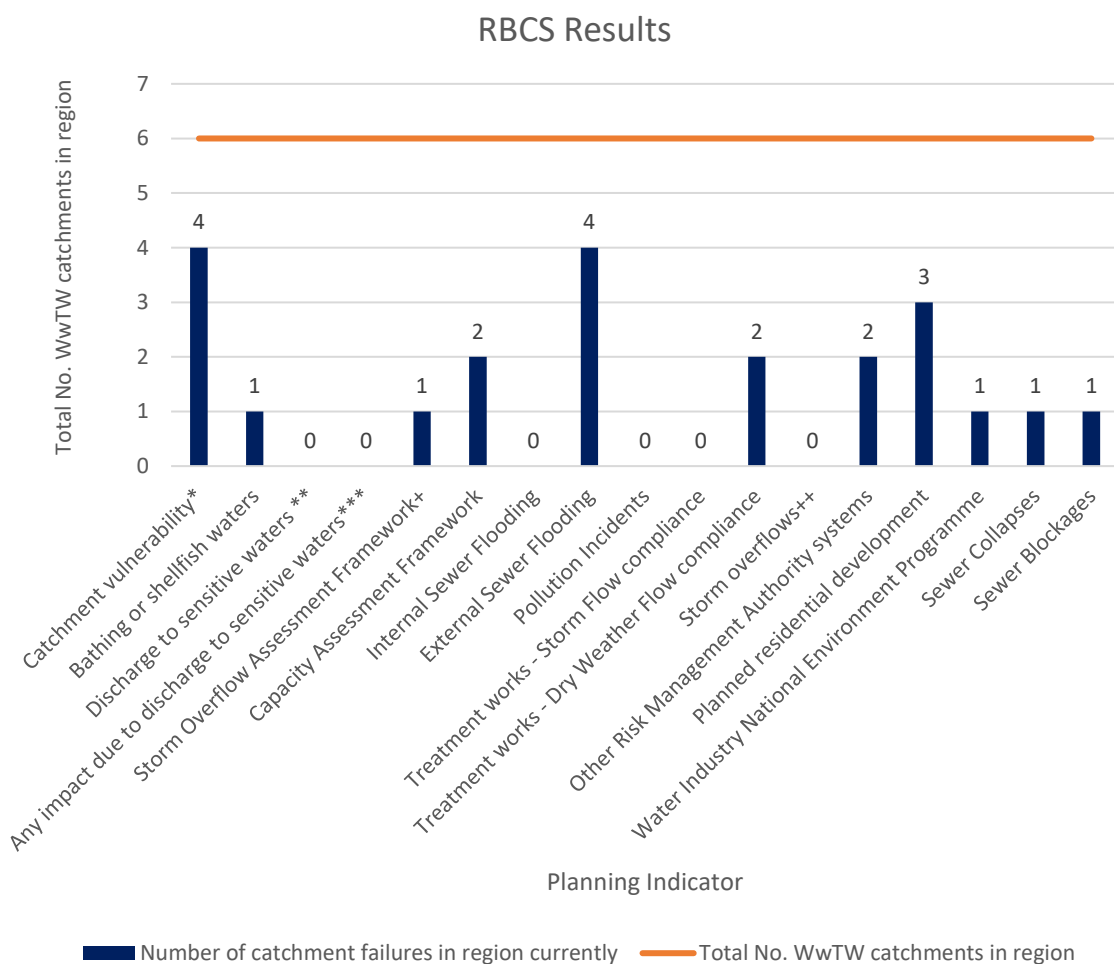
[Core Management Plan](#)

Future predictions of growth in the area have been estimated based on the average between the rate of properties that have been built in the past 10 years and the rate that the local development plan predicts houses should be built. In addition to this, we have accounted for the changes in the existing population by the change in the number of people living in an average property in the area.

3.1 Risk Based Catchment Screening

The Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) is the initial screening process to determine if a more detailed risk assessment is required. The assessment screens catchments against planning indicators which have been stipulated in the national guidance for DWMPs. The results are shown in Figure 3. Descriptions of the indicators can be seen in Appendix B. All catchments passed through to a more detailed risk assessment (BRAVA).

For this strategic planning area, the biggest risks indicated by the RBCS are Catchment Vulnerability and External Sewer Flooding.



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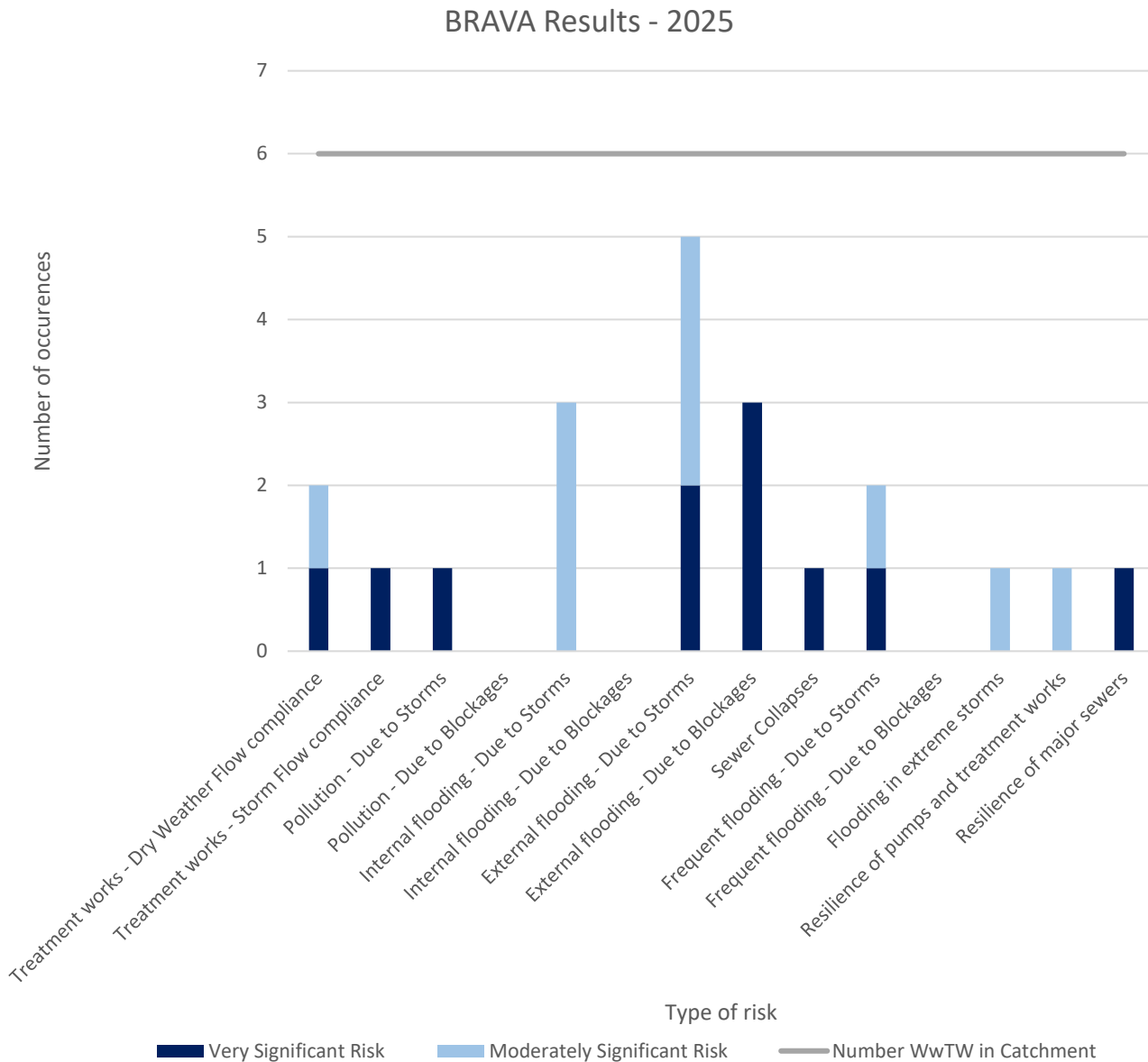


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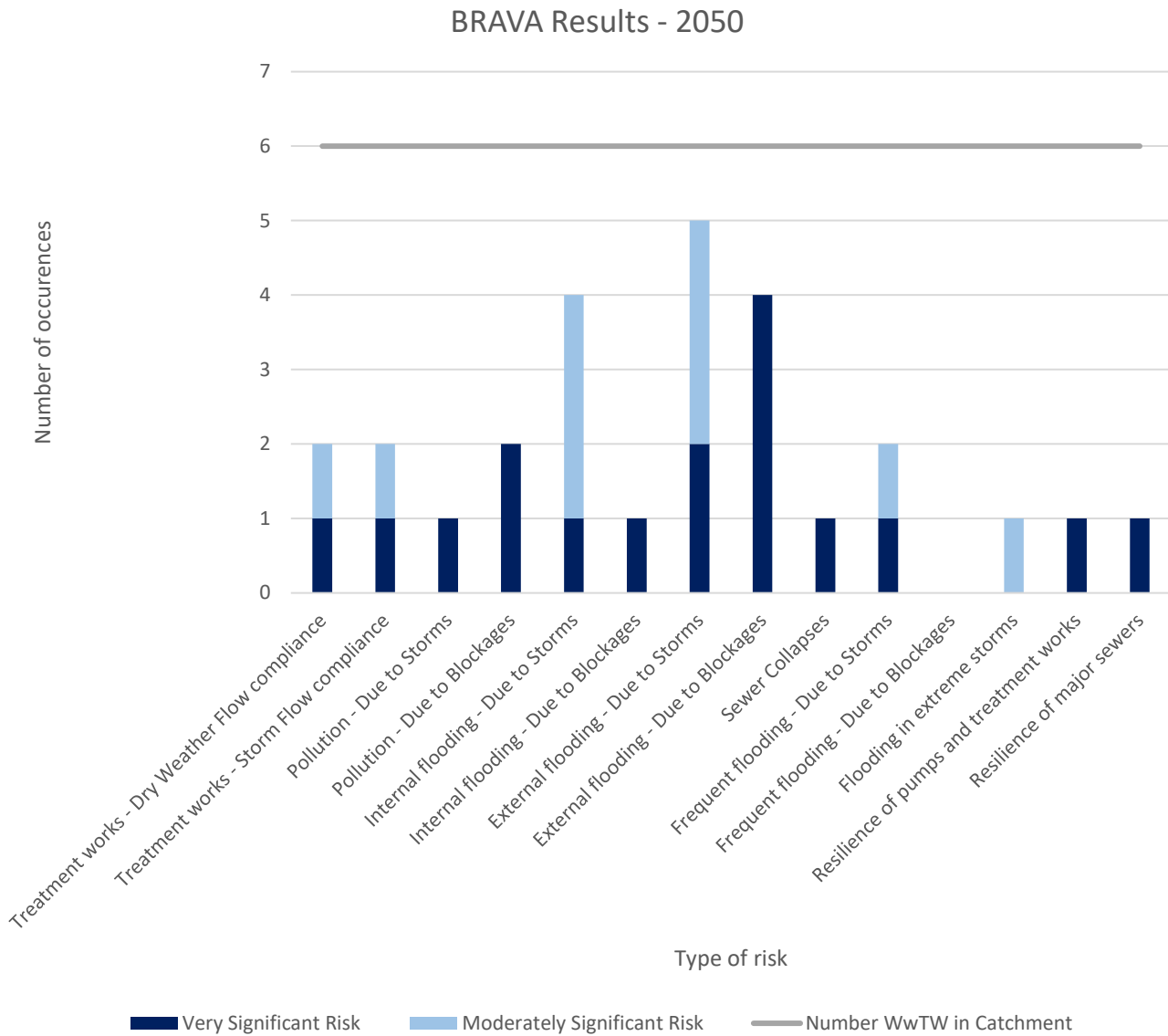


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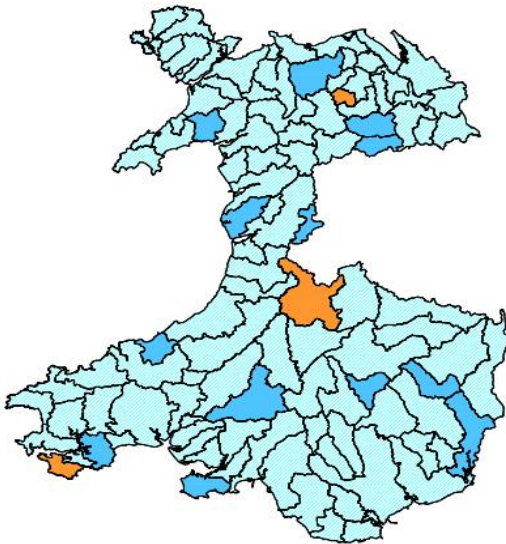
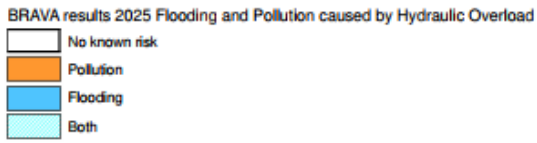


Figure 6 - Associated Strategic Planning Area priority (2025)

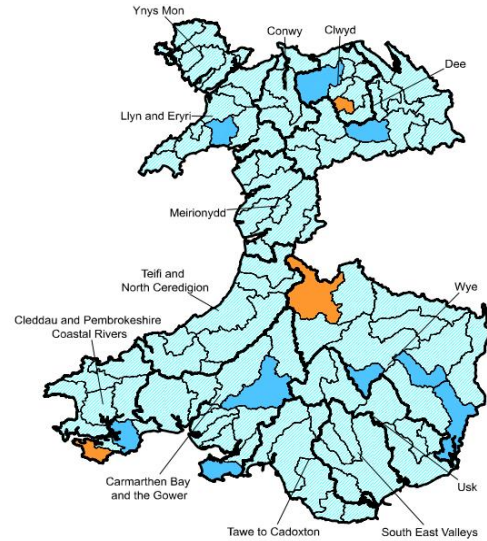
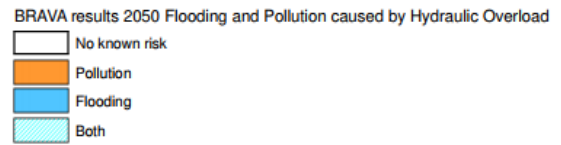


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L3 Area	Total	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad
Cadoxton - headwaters to tidal limit	6	0	5	0	1

Table 2 - WFD status'

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Supply-demand is an assessment of the capacity of our treatment works. It approximately assesses whether all the treatment works in a region can collectively cope with current and future flows in dry and wet weather. There are two parts to the assessment: dry weather flow (DWF) and a wet weather capacity assessment.

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L3 Area	Assessment	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	Key	
Cadoxton - headwaters to tidal limit	Headroom	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Lightest Blue	Pass	Close fail
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								>90%	70%-80%
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Table 3 - Supply Demand Balance

Table 3 shows that for the Cadoxton - headwaters to tidal limit catchment the balance between supply and demand currently passes the assessment criteria available, for headroom only, and will continue to pass through to 2050. There are currently no local issues present in the L4 catchments.

5.0 Options

To analyse a catchments response to rainfall we use design storms. A design storm is the use of artificial rainfall where the total rainfall depth has a specified return period. Design storms represent the statistical characteristics of rainfall derived from analysis of many years of actual rainfall records. They are easier to use than observed rainfall and can approximate a catchment's rainfall in just a few storms. In sewer modelling, these storms may be used for peak flow, surcharge and flooding analysis and for the development of flooding solutions and peak screening rates for CSOs. The notation we use for design storm is a 1 in X year event, for example a 1 in 1 year event is rainfall which we might expect to occur on average once a year, or a 1 in 30 year event is a rainfall event which we might expect to occur, on average once every 30 years.

Over time the pressures on our sewerage network change due to influences such as catchment growth, creep of rainwater into the network, or influences such as climate change impacting rainfall patterns. To ensure the plan is robust over the 30-year planning horizon we have tested various types of schemes, and combinations of schemes, to ensure a robust plan is delivered. Table 4 shows different ways that we can reduce the risks to customers and the environment. We can stop rainwater entering our sewers from homes (domestic surface water disconnection), businesses or paved areas (commercial and paved surface water disconnection) or from roads (highway area disconnection). Sometimes water gets into sewers through small gaps that can occur in ageing sewers - by replacing or repairing the sewers we can reduce the likelihood of this happening (groundwater infiltration into sewers reduction). Reducing how much water homes and businesses use can also help to reduce the risk to people and the environment (personal water usage reduction or trade flow reduction).

Improving Resilience		
10% Reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of runoff from large commercial buildings.	Short term
25% Reduction reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of area runoff from non-residential paved areas where there is only one stakeholder (e.g. Local Authority or Highways Agency).	Medium term
50% Reduction reduction in area draining to the combined sewers	Represents removal of runoff from any connected area including residential properties. There are likely to be multiple stakeholders to engage with.	Long term
Improving Headroom		
Reducing infiltration	Reducing infiltration into sewers by 50%, which could be achieved by relining or replacing the public sewers.	Medium term
Reducing water use	Represents a reduction in water use per person to around 100l per person per day by 2050 by application of water efficiency measures.	Medium term
Reducing trade flow	Reduce trade flows by around 25% by application of water efficiency measures.	Long term

Table 4 - Scheme types

We have undertaken an analysis of all our wastewater catchments to determine the benefit in terms of potential volume of water removed from our systems for each scheme type to determine a Journey Plan, see Figure 8. The Journey Plan provides an indicative overview of the most effective option types against a timeline indicating when they might be applied.

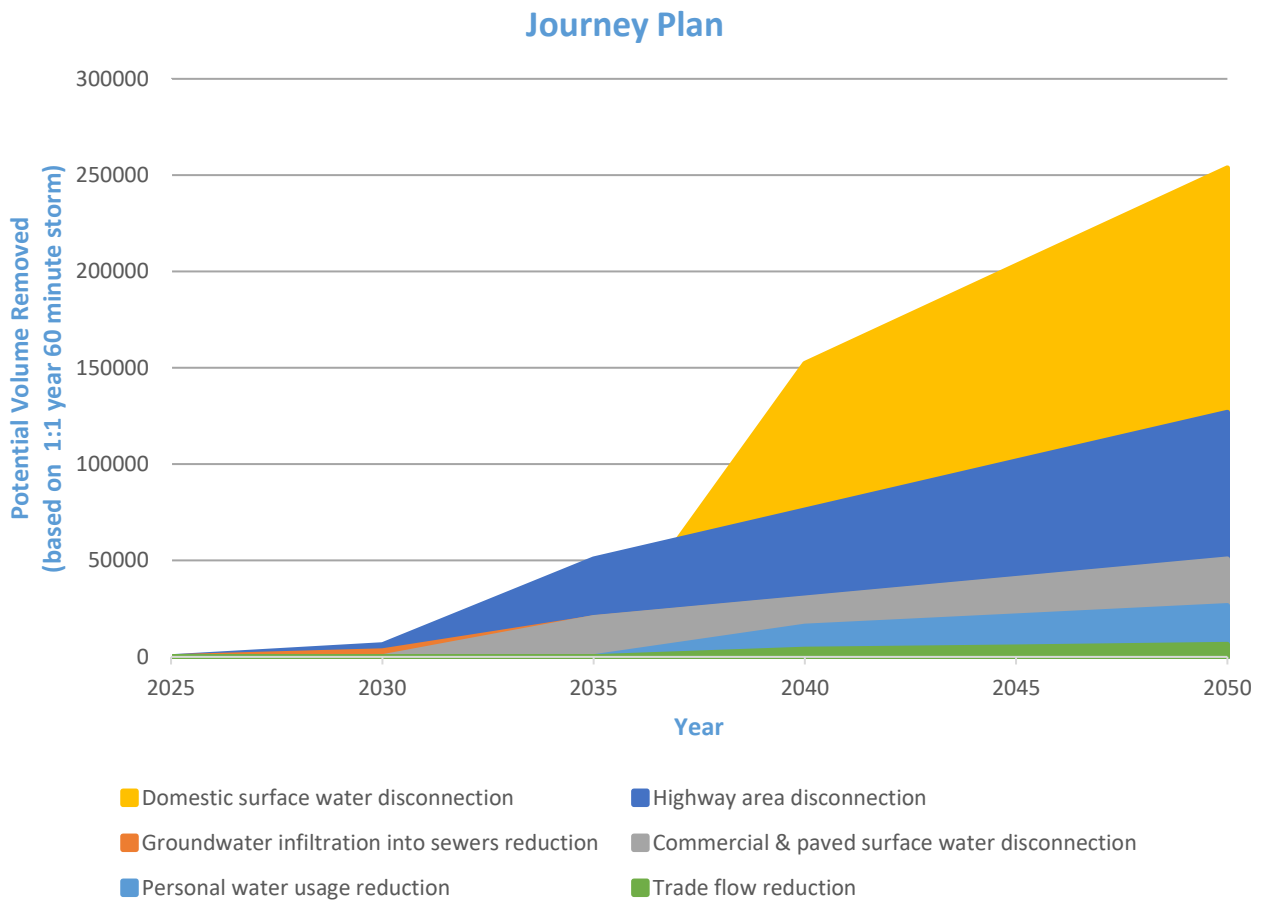


Figure 8 - Journey Plan

The measures within the Journey Plan include all green infrastructure and surface water removal techniques. We have undertaken analysis to determine the likely costs to mitigate future predicted pollution and flooding. Mitigating the risk posed by flooding has been assessed in terms of the probability of occurrence. We use the size of a storm event that has the probability of occurring once every 30 years.

Table 5 highlights the potential costs required to ensure CSOs maintain their existing performance and spill no more than a maximum of that indicated in the scenario within a 'typical year'. To achieve this we need to offset any future impact on our assets, ensuring we continue to maintain the level of service provided. The cost assessment calculates the impact of rainfall and drainage contributions to the network relative to today's costs and we assess CSOs based on the number of times they are predicted to spill in a 'typical year'.

Table 6 highlights the potential costs in this region from preventing flooding from manholes scenarios. The assessment includes both the size and cost of potential mitigation measures.

Costs in Table 5 are in addition to those in Table 6, for example, in order to achieve 10 spills in a typical year across all our assets in this region, no internal escapes and no external escapes in gardens, these three costs need to be added together.

Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Maintain existing performance*	-	£55,000,000.00	£73,000,000.00
40 spills in a typical year	£4,000,000.00	£5,000,000.00	£9,000,000.00
20 spills in a typical year	£14,000,000.00	£14,000,000.00	£17,000,000.00
10 spills in a typical year	£25,000,000.00	£29,000,000.00	£33,000,000.00
0 spills in a typical year	£140,000,000.00	£162,000,000.00	£186,000,000.00
Equivalent No. Principality Stadiums full of water in 10 spills	111.00	123.00	140.00

* Maintain is a considered scenario where we will continue to maintain the current level of service within the region and improve the network and address known and emerging risk.

Table 5 - Summary of Combined Sewer Overflow Option Investment Strategy Costs

Choice of Scenario	Current Scenario (£)	2030 Scenario (£)	2050 Scenario (£)
Internal escapes	£25,700,000.00	£37,600,000.00	£51,600,000.00
External escapes in gardens	£20,800,000.00	£26,900,000.00	£40,800,000.00
Escapes in highways	£45,500,000.00	£58,000,000.00	£90,300,000.00
All other remaining flooding	-	£0.00	£0.00
Total	£92,000,000.00	£122,500,000.00	£182,700,000.00

*Internal escapes - All flooding that results in flooding within a property is stopped

*External escapes in gardens - All flooding within the curtilage of the property is stopped

*Escapes to highways - All flooding from DCWW systems impacting public highways is stopped.

Table 6 - Summary of Flooding Option Investments Strategy Costs

We have developed solutions which aim to provide a resilient sewerage network when tested against a range of future legislative scenarios. The solutions developed highlight the level of investment required to bring the entire network up to the level of protection required to be resilient to future demands. We have derived costs for a range of potential legislative future scenarios to ensure the cost impact of choices made is recognised.

We are beginning to break down the investment indicated in Table 5 and 6 by creating practical schemes ready for delivery. These schemes are designed as traditional engineering solutions, sustainable or green infrastructure, or a combination of both. These packages have then been analysed in terms of their long term benefit and environmental and social cost to society and one has been chosen for inclusion as our preferred best value option. The areas where we have started our delivery programme aims to provide protection, to our worst served customers and rivers designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) under the Habitat Directive, as a priority against drainage and network failure which result in pollution events and flooding. The solutions developed highlight the level of investment required to bring our network to the level of protection required to mitigate against these risks. Appendix A shows the number of solutions within this tactical planning unit (Level 3).

For more information on the methodology developed to carry out the assessments see the DWMP Main Plan.

If you would like to work with us to develop joint projects to reduce the risk of flooding and protect the environment, please contact us at DWMP@dwrcymru.com.

We will continue to work with the Welsh Government, Regulators and Local Authorities about the pace, scale and affordability of improvements to be made.

We will be consulting on the preferred approach to planning and once its concluded the next stage is to develop the pipeline of options to meet the pace scale and affordability discussed with Welsh Government and our regulators.

Appendix A - Schemes in L4 catchment within L3 catchment

The information provided in this summary is the culmination of the DWMP framework methodology and does not currently include other industry methodologies such as National Environment Programme, Water Industry National Environment Programme or Price Review 2024. Further work to integrate these methodologies will continue after this publication.

Table A1 - Number of schemes in L4 catchment within L3 catchment

L4 Catchments	No. Schemes
BONVILSTON EAST	0
ST NICHOLAS (NR BOLVILSTON)	0
BONVILSTON WEST	0
LLANCARFAN STW	0
BARRY HIGHLIGHT PARK WEYCOCK CROSS	0
COG MOORS (DINAS POWYS) STW	0

Appendix B - Risk Based Catchment Screening

Table B1 - Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS) indicators

Indicator	Description
Catchment Characterisation (Tier 2)	Provides a mechanism to understand the vulnerability of the catchment/subcatchments to sewer flooding as a result of an extreme wet weather event.
Bathing or shellfish waters	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors (bathing or shellfish waters).
Discharge to sensitive waters (part A)	Mechanism to understand the significance of any impact of water company operations on environmental receptors.
Discharge to sensitive receiving (part B) (Tier 2)	
SOAF	Considers current / potentially future activity instigated by SOAF procedures.
CAF	Provides an indication of capacity constraints in the network as a leading indicator to service failure.
Internal Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of internal flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
External Sewer Flooding	Historical measure that records the number of external flooding incidents per year (sewerage companies only).
Pollution Incidents	Historical measure that identifies incidents of unexpected release of contaminants that have resulted in environmental damage.
WWTW O compliance	Historical measure relating to the performance of the treatment works (discharge permit

WwTW DWF compliance	of the treatment works (discharge permit compliance (numeric)).
WwTW DWF compliance	Historical measure of compliance with flow permits.
Storm overflows	Examines issues associated with all storm overflows not captured by other indicators (e.g. issues to be considered include non-compliance with pass forward flow conditions, storm storage conditions (where relevant) and screening requirements).
Other RMA systems	A mechanism to understand risk posed by other RMA assets in the catchment.
Planned residential development	Uses predicted residential population growth forecasts to target catchments requiring investigations for potential future capacity constraints.
WINEP	WINEP sets out the actions that companies will need to complete to meet their environmental obligations.
Sewer Collapses	Historical measure that identifies risks to the integrity of the sewer system.
Sewer Blockages	Historical measure that records obstructions in a sewer (that require clearing) which causes a reportable problem (not caused by hydraulic overload), such as flooding or discharge to a watercourse, unusable sanitation, surcharged sewers or odour.
Bespoke Indicators (Tier 2)	Not applied in cycle 1.