DRAFT WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN 2024

Non-Technical Summary

WONDERFUL ON TAP

SEVERN TRENT

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ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This is a non-technical summary of our Draft Water Resources Management Plan (dWRMP) for 2024. It's designed to give you a view of the challenges facing your water supply and the actions we plan to take.

The main dWRMP and associated appendices contain much more detail, including the full information we used when coming to our decisions and the different options we considered. You can find this document at:

stwater.co.uk/about-us/our-other-plans/water-resources-management-plan/

GETTING YOUR VIEWS

This summary is part of the draft WRMP which will eventually supersede the one we published in 2019. It is draft because we want customers and other stakeholders to let us know what they think about our plan.

We welcome your feedback, in particular:

1. Do you support the draft plan we have proposed?
2. Do you agree that our dWRMP represents a fair interpretation of the guidelines as set out by Defra in the Water Resources Planning Guidelines and associated supporting guidance?
3. Do you agree with our strategic priorities and pace?
4. Do you agree that the planning scenarios used represent a fair assessment of the likely future?
5. Do you agree that our ambition to reduce leakage by 50% by 2045, to improve our resilience to drought to a 1 in 500-year resilience after 2039 and to make a step change towards protecting the future water environment represents fair value for money for our customers, with an annual incremental increase on customer bills of £1.73, meaning annual bills would be £43 higher by 2050?
6. Our draft evaluation of a best value plan delivers a 50% leakage reduction by 2045, with initial 16% leakage reduction between 2025-2030, and 9-13% in subsequent five year planning periods. Do you support this phasing?
7. Do you agree that we should place a greater emphasis on nature-based solutions and the use of partnership activities to solve future challenges over more traditional increases in asset capacity?
8. Do you agree with our approach to protecting the environment across our area, and in the places where we draw water?
9. How would you prefer us to engage with you in the future?

Please send your response before **22nd February 2023** by emailing: **water.resources@defra.gov.uk**, copying in future.**consultation@severntrent.co.uk**, including the following in the subject box: **Severn Trent Water dWRMP Consultation Response**. If you wish to provide feedback by post, the address is:

Water Resources Management Plan Consultation
Defra, Water Resources
Seacole, 2 Marsham Street
London SW1P 4DF

ABOUT SEVERN TRENT

At Severn Trent we provide 4.6 million homes and businesses with clean drinking water and wastewater services.

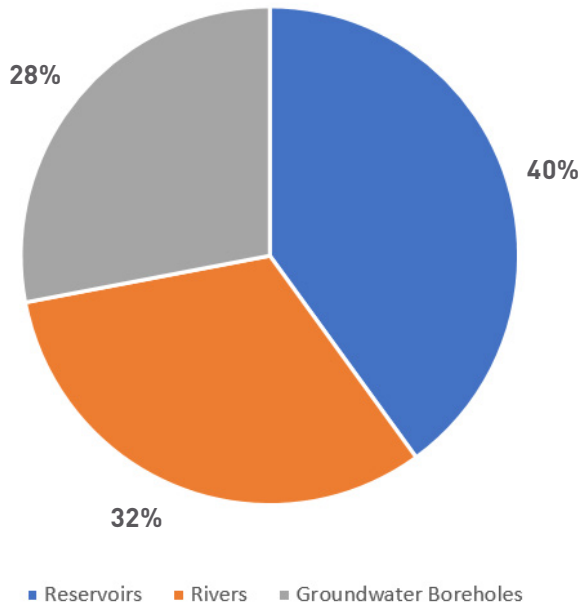
Every day we supply almost 2 billion litres of clean drinking water; that's about the same as you'd use for 25 million baths. We take water (we call this abstraction) from sources in and around the Midlands area; approximately a third of our water comes from below ground (groundwater sources), the remaining two thirds is taken from rivers, streams and reservoirs (see figure 1).

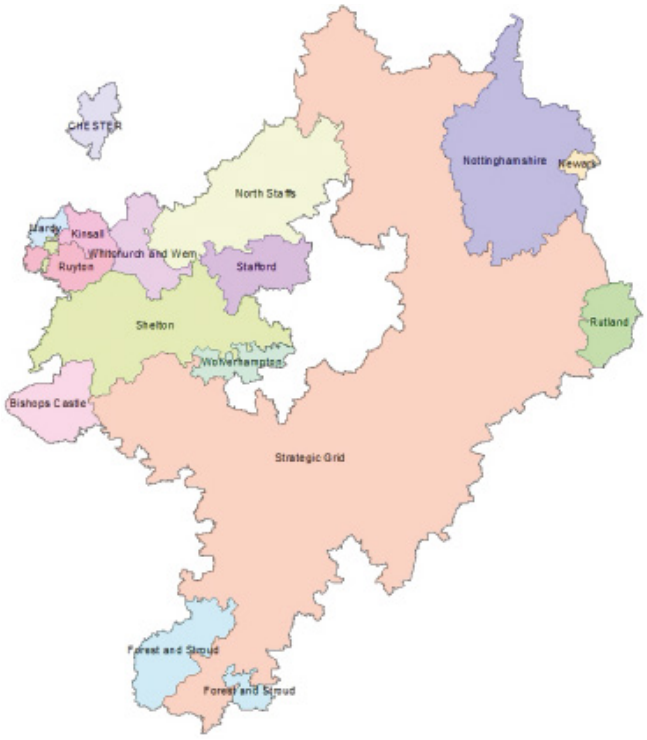
We treat this 'raw' water at one of our 150 Treatment works to make it fit and safe for drinking. We use our network of 50,000 km of water pipes and 800 treated water tanks to get it to your homes and businesses.

When we plan our water resources, we divide our supply area up into 15 water resource zones (WRZs) (see figure 2). These zones vary widely in scale, from the Strategic Grid zone which supplies the majority of our customers, to the small zones of Mardy and Bishops Castle which supply much smaller populated areas. However, it is possible under certain circumstances to be able to subdivide these areas into smaller units of operation. In light of our experiences in 2022, we are reviewing our zone boundaries and will report on progress in the final plan.

Our zones each face different challenges. Some may need significant long-term investment to protect future supplies, while others may simply need maintenance to current assets and infrastructure. This plan explains what we plan to do make sure customers in each WRZ will have enough water.

Figure 1: Where we get our raw water from – our sources





WHAT IS A WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (WRMP)?

It's important that water companies have plans in place to serve their customers now and in the future. Over time, things change. For example, we might find that we have more people living in the areas we cover, or our sources of water might be affected by climate change.

All water companies in England and Wales need to publish their plans every five years – it's a requirement of the Water Industry Act 1991. This will be our fifth WRMP, following on from the previous version we published in 2019.

Figure 2: Where we supply water – our Water Resource Zones

WHAT SHOULD THE WRMP DO?

- Show how much water we can provide ('supply') and how much water our customers will need ('demand') over at least the next 25 years.
- Show how we plan to balance water supply and demand, alongside a growing population, potential drought, our environmental ambitions and climate change.
- Prove that we will be able to meet our customers' needs during a drought – when demand is at its highest – whilst still protecting the environment.

Regulations say that we must write a plan that shows what we want to do over the next 25 years. However, our full plan looks ahead further – all the way to 2085 – to help us understand and prepare for even more extreme risks.

This summary is part of the draft WRMP, which updates the one we published in 2019. It is draft because we want our customers and other stakeholders to let us know what they think.

We've already started talking to people about our plans and you can find out more about this below.

WHAT HAS CHANGED SINCE 2019?

In many ways, the situation we face today remains very similar to 2019 when we last published our plans, and we are on track with the commitments we made including:

- Reducing leakage by 15%
- Installing almost 500,000 new meters to help customers understand their use
- New water supply schemes increasing capacity by almost 75Ml/d
- Investing an additional £566 million in our ambitious green recovery programme, which includes increasing water supply capacity by up to 93Ml/d and trialling of new smart meters to help customers save water

We still have the challenge of supplying quality water to our customers and that remains our focus. But there are some differences we need to consider:

- We're now operating in a post-pandemic world, which has impacts on demand
- Our household and business customers are facing a cost-of-living crisis
- Our customers are asking us to do even more to protect and improve the environment
- We are now classed as operating in a 'water-stressed' area, which means there is a risk of customer demand for water exceeding supply
- Adopting the Government ambition of reducing household consumption to 110 litres per head per day by 2050

CHANGES TO GUIDELINES

- Regional Planning – the new National Framework lays out the scale of the upcoming water resources challenge across all areas. Water companies are now expected to work together in regional groups to develop a set of cohesive plans which identify the best options to meet the challenges we face, whilst delivering best value for the environment and society.
- Drought Resilience and Climate Change – companies are now expected to plan for resilience to a 1 in 500-year drought. We are also required to assess a range of climate change scenarios to test the robustness of our water supply system.
- Improving the Environment – companies are expected to include an ambitious environmental destination target and explain how they intend to achieve this, including incorporating new guidance on licence capping (a restriction meaning that we can't take any more water in the future than we have taken in recent history).
- Best Value Plan – previously companies were expected to create their plans at the least cost for their customers. However, companies are now expected to build a plan that is not automatically the cheapest, but instead offers best value, taking into consideration factors including environmental, economic and wellbeing costs as well as financial costs, including natural accounting principles.
- Longer Planning Period – the minimum statutory planning period remains 25 years, however companies are now expected to look ahead further into the future. At a regional plan level, companies are planning to 2085. We have aligned our WRMP tables to cover this period.

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES WE FACE?

When we talk about our water resources in the future, we need to think about what might happen to affect either:

- Supply - getting raw water from nature, treating it and sending it to customers; or
- Demand - the number of people using water in our area, and how they use it.

Overall, future pressures mean that our draft plan describes a likely future supply / demand deficit of 244Ml/d by plan year 2040-2041 growing to 540Ml/d by 2050-2051. Our previous WRMPs have not had to deal with deficits on this scale.

We are facing a number of challenges which could have an impact on water supply and demand, including:

CHALLENGE – CLIMATE CHANGE

No one knows exactly what will happen in the future as a result of climate change, therefore we have to include in our plans the potential long-term impacts on our water resources as well as addressing the significant uncertainty around those long-term impacts.

Our draft plan uses best practice datasets and combines them with our own water resource modelling knowledge to produce a range of plausible, climate impacted future scenarios. We have aligned our approach with the other companies in our region to ensure consistency.

Our draft plan is based on a central scenario which limits warming to 2°C. We have also tested our plan to explore the impacts of a more or less extreme climate. By testing this range we've been able to identify the low regret options - those that are relatively low in cost and yet provide relatively large benefits – that help us manage supply and demand in an uncertain climate future.

Whilst there are a range of possible scenarios, all of them point to hotter, drier summer periods when demand for water is most acute. Winters are likely to be wetter, but with more extreme heavy rainfall events. This increases the risks of flooding, but also changes the quality of the raw water we abstract. These impacts mean a long-term loss of water resources due to changing weather conditions.

By the 2030s, water companies will face the capping of their abstraction licences to prevent damage to the environment. We already have ambitious plans to meet this; our leakage reduction, demand management and investment in supply.

CHALLENGE – POPULATION

We need a plan that can provide a reliable supply of water to our current and future customers. We have to consider both the number of people using water, and how they will use it – in the years to come.

Since the year 2000 the population of our region has grown by 1.2 million people, but over this same period the total amount of water we put into supply has broadly remained flat. We have achieved this in part by reducing leakage on our own network and helping customers to reduce their own water consumption.

Our forecasts suggest that the population of our region is likely to grow by a further 1.1 million people over the next 25 years, and by 2.6 million people over the next 60 years.

CHALLENGE – REDUCING LEAKAGE

Put simply, if we can reduce leakage, more of the water we produce gets to customers.

Currently, around 23% of the water we put into supply is lost through leakage. Our work in reducing leakage, especially over the past 10 years, has helped us to meet the water needs of a growing population without having to increase the amount of water we take from the environment. Our leakage reduction activities reduced leakage by 72Ml/d (15%) over the ten years between 2010 and 2020, and we are on track to reduce leakage by a further 15% by 2025.

With likely increased demand from a growing population, we need to continue this work to make sure more of our water reaches customers. Other factors influencing our planning include:

- Our customers tell us they think too much water is being lost through leakage.
- Ofwat and other key stakeholders have given a clear message to the water industry that they expect to see ambitious and innovative leakage reduction programmes, with companies expected to halve their leakage by 2050.
- Reduced leakage would mean we would need to treat less water to put into supply, reducing our energy use for pumping and treatment processes, thereby reducing our carbon footprint.
- Taking less water to treat and put into supply will leave more in nature, helping to improve the environment.

We're planning to reduce leakage by a further 16% in the period 2025-2030, and our long-term ambition is to reduce leakage by 50% by 2045.

CHALLENGE – SECURING SUSTAINABLE ABSTRACTION AND PREVENTING FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION

In its 25-year Environment Plan the Government has set out ambitious long term goals to protect and enhance the water environment by improving at least three quarters of our waters to be close to their natural state as soon as is practicable. These long-term goals are reflected in the Environment Agency's latest draft River Basin Management Plans.

To achieve these goals, we will need make large scale changes to the ways we abstract water from our sources of groundwater supply. By the 2030s the Environment Agency's abstraction licensing policy means that many of our existing groundwater abstraction licences will be capped and we can longer assume that any spare licence capacity will be available to meet future needs. In the longer term, by 2050, the current guidance on Water Framework Directive no deterioration licencing capping and environmental destination means we would need to reduce groundwater abstraction to help achieve the environmental destination goals described in the Environment Agency's National Framework.

We estimate that the impacts of the licence capping policy will reduce our current deployable output (the amount of water available to supply) by 180Ml/d by 2040, whilst the environmental destination impacts will reduce our deployable output by a further 260Ml/d by 2050. These are material changes to our supply capability and our dWRMP24 includes the supply and demand investment that will be needed to accommodate these changes without destabilising public water supplies.

CHALLENGE – DELIVERING BEST VALUE FOR CUSTOMERS

What we do has to be affordable and water companies need to create plans that deliver the "best value" to their customers. This is a change from 2019, when water companies were encouraged to take on a "least cost, no regrets" approach where the priority was for companies to aim for the lowest bills above all other factors.

Any change that needs investment could mean higher bills for our customers. We're mindful of the current cost-of-living crisis affecting people across our region and more broadly in the UK. Any plans that lead to increased investment need to be prioritised and scheduled to manage the impact on customers.

WHAT WE LEARNED FROM CUSTOMERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Customer and stakeholder engagement at all stages has been a critical part of the development of our plan. Our customers and stakeholders have provided a clear steer on their expectations, which has been used to inform our approach.

CUSTOMERS

Our dWRMP24 is founded on a rich programme of customer insight representing over 10,000 customer interactions, undertaken both locally and in collaboration with WRW companies. See Table 1 for a summary of the key feedback from our customers, and how we have built this into our plans. This is explained in more detail in the next section - What we plan to do.

Table 1 -A summary of customer feedback and how we have built this into our plan

What our customers told us	How our WRMP is influenced by customer views
Meeting the challenges of climate change and drought, to ensure there is enough water for everybody, is a key priority for customers.	Our draft plan is based on a central scenario which limits warming to 2°C. We have also tested our plan to explore the impacts of more or less extreme climates. By testing this range we've been able to identify the low regret options that help us manage supply and demand in an uncertain climate future.
Consumers don't consider Temporary Use Bans - TUBs (often called hosepipe bans) and Non-Essential Use Bans – NEUBs (impacting certain non-household users) to be particularly impactful measures, and current levels of service are acceptable to the majority of customers.	We will maintain our current levels of service, which mean no more than 1 ban in every 33 years. Note: this research was undertaken prior to the recent extreme weather and associated TUBs imposed by some companies. We plan to undertake further research to understand if customer views have since changed.
The majority of customers find the proposed 1 in 500-year level of drought resilience by 2039 acceptable and recognise that drought measures would be a last resort in exceptional circumstances.	We will plan to deliver the 1 in 500-year level of resilience by 2039.
The overwhelming majority of customers say it is very important or important to protect the environment.	We're looking at both supply side and demand side commitments, including a 50% reduction in leakage and helping customers to reduce their usage to ensure that we minimise the amount of water that we need to take from the environment. We are also planning greater use of nature-based solutions, and the use of partnership activities to solve future challenges over more traditional increases in asset capacity
Customers are mixed in their views of how fast we should tackle the Environmental Destination challenge, with a slight preference for an adaptive approach.	We have included the current regulatory needs early in the plan and have assumed that the Environmental Destination is achieved by 2050. We have also assessed alternative scenarios that consider if it could be delivered earlier as part of our adaptive plan. We are proposing a large investigation programme during 2025-2030 to reduce uncertainty, which will underpin future water resources plans.
Overall, our customers have been supportive of compulsory metering, driven by the need to solve the future deficit and protect the environment. They recognise the additional benefits which would come from smart metering.	We are continuing with our ambition from WRMP 19 to implement universal metering by 2035, but with a move to a compulsory programme utilising smarter metering technology to maximise the benefits to both customers and demand management. We remain committed to provide support to vulnerable customers through schemes such as 'The Big Difference' implemented in AMP 7.

Whilst affordability and water quality are top of mind priorities for consumers, the environment and the importance of water efficiency are also spontaneously identified as key areas of focus. Customers want to see Severn Trent providing information, free/discounted products, services and incentives to reduce consumption.	We will continue to offer these services to customers and engage with them on water efficiency. We will also continue to evolve innovative targeting of water efficiency messaging across all of our customer base.
We asked customers about water efficiency labelling for domestic appliances. The vast majority of respondents (81%) wanted to see this implemented in the next 2 years.	We have lobbied hard through both Water UK and Waterwise to encourage the Government to introduce mandatory water labelling and minimum standards within water fittings and building regulations. They have stated that they are introducing this in 2024 and we strongly support this.
Leakage has always been a key issue for customers and this has been evident in our dWRMP24 research too	Our plan is to reduce leakage by 16% during 2025-2030, and we have made a commitment to reduce leakage by 50% by 2045

STAKEHOLDERS

We have held direct stakeholder discussions and consultation activities to inform our dWRMP24. We have had regular stakeholder meetings where we have the shared emerging plan, information and challenges, and we have asked our stakeholders to discuss with us the matters which are most important to them. Unlike previous WRMPs, we are also undertaking a significant proportion of our stakeholder engagement at a regional scale through Water Resources West and the associated regulatory groups. See table 2 for a summary of this activity, which is then explained in more detail in the next section - What we plan to do.

Table 2: A summary of stakeholder feedback and how we have built this into our plan

Key stakeholder messages	How we have built this into our planning
A greatly increased focus on the environmental impact of abstraction and how this can be minimised	We have developed a plan which accommodates Water Framework Directive requirements, licence capping and stakeholder ambition on long term environmental destination.
Significant support for increased catchment management activity (working together with other water users on catchment approaches) and how we can use this to support water availability for all users	We are committed to continue to build on our successful catchment management approach delivered through AMP6 and 7, and partnerships with landowners and stakeholders. We are seeking to explore further opportunities for catchment measures with stakeholders to bring catchment improvements and ecological resilience without destabilising public water supplies.
Severn Trent should focus on challenging leakage reduction and demand management activities	During 2025-30 we will continue to prioritise leakage reduction activities with a target of 16% reduction by 2030. Our ambition is to reduce leakage by 50% by 2045
There was clear support for our proposed levels of service, including a 50% reduction in Leakage by 2045, TUBs frequency of 1 in 33, 1 in 500 year drought resilience by 2039 with reduced reliance on drought permits/orders.	We have developed a plan which will enable us to continue to deliver against these commitments
Severn Trent must seek to understand their customers' views on key topics and ensure these are incorporated into our approach	We have continued to develop the maturity of our customer engagement, using learning from previous WRMPs, and also building on expectations set by CCW, regulators and other stakeholders. See Table 1
Real support for working with our neighbouring water companies, using consistent assumptions and methodologies to create a Regional Plan	We have been actively involved, and highly influential in Regional Planning, both as members of WRW and by providing resource to support the delivery of the programme. Our plan is aligned with the WRW plan and we have applied the same assumptions and methodologies as the other member companies
Backing for sharing water resources outside of the Severn Trent region	Our WRMP has been developed in close conjunction with both the Regional Plan and the SROs, facilitating water transfers whilst continuing to meet the needs of our own customers

WHAT WE PLAN TO DO

OUR PREFERRED PLAN

Our preferred plan is based around our commitments to halve leakage by 2045 and to roll out a universal household metering programme by 2035, accompanied by enhanced water efficiency activities that will help customers reduce their consumption to 110 litres/head/day by 2050.

The preferred plan also includes the no / low-regret new water supply options that we believe will be necessary over the next five to ten years to accommodate the vast majority of future potential long-term supply / demand scenarios.

Our preferred plan also indicates some large and challenging supply options that are likely to be required by the 2050s to meet the challenges presented by the Environment Agency's environmental destination scenarios as well as the impacts of climate change.

PROTECTING THE WATER ENVIRONMENT

The measures set out in our dWRMP will protect and improve the water environment. This draft plan builds on, and goes significantly further than the commitments we already made in our WRMP19 to help achieve Water Framework Directive goals by reducing unsustainable abstraction and reducing abstraction licences to prevent future environmental deterioration.

In addition, we will also carry out the following activities to help achieve our long-term environmental destination goals:

- Improve our understanding of ecological needs
- Work with partners in priority catchments
- Continue to restore rivers to improve habitats and ecological resilience to low flows
- Use agricultural catchment management to improve biodiversity and protect drinking water supplies

DEMAND – TACKLING LEAKS

In 2019 we committed to halving water leakage by 2045.

We have made changes to our leakage reduction plans in some areas to take account of future supply and demand, but our overall target remains the same. It is a stretching target, and we'll need to invest in a range of activity:

- Active leakage control: finding and fixing leaks as they occur on our distribution network.
- Mains renewal: renewing our mains more quickly to prevent future leaks from occurring.
- Pressure management: reducing pressure in our supply system to help reduce leakage.
- Reducing trunk mains leakage: increasing the number of meters on our trunk mains and improving our ability to find and fix trunk mains leaks.
- Household water metering: near universal household meter coverage by 2035 will help us to identify leaks on customers' supply pipes and proactively repair them. See below for the demand-side benefits of water metering.

DEMAND – WATER METERING

In the previous plan we described how we wanted to have water meter coverage across our household customer base by 2035. Originally, we were going to do this by encouraging customers to make the switch.

Since 2019 the Environment Agency has officially designated Severn Trent as being in a seriously water stressed area, which means we could make water metering compulsory. Most water companies have started or plan to start a smart metering strategy and we have looked at their experiences to help inform our approach.

We are recommending a move to compulsory metering using smart meters that allow us to collect the meter reading more frequently, and without visiting the customer's property (AMI meters). We expect to install 1.1m new smart meters and upgrade 1.4m existing meters by 2035.

These new meters will help us find and reduce leakage on customer supply pipes as well as helping customers understand and be more aware of their water use, which when supported by engagement on water efficiency can reduce consumption. Together we estimate the total benefit to be around 45 litres per day per meter installed:

- **Consumption:** a 15% reduction = 21.3 litres per day for every new AMI Meter installed
- **Leakage:** 24 litres per day customer side leak reduction
- **Total benefit:** 45 litres per day per meter installed

DEMAND – WATER EFFICIENCY

Our proactive water efficiency activities will help customers reduce their water consumption and save money on their bills. We are committed to doing our part to help achieve the government's consumption target of 110 litres per head per day by 2050.

Our water efficiency activities include:

- Provision of free and subsidised water saving devices to our customers.
- Social housing home water efficiency checks - working with housing associations where we will carry out an assessment of current use within a customer's property to include:
  - Helping customers to reduce their water use through simple changes of behaviour
  - Installing water saving devices
  - Repairing leaks on internal fittings where it is simple to do so
- General customer education – increase customers' understanding of water efficiency through a mix of direct communication, messaging, media and events.
- Schools Education – as part of our ongoing schools education programme we visit schools across the region to talk to pupils about water and how to use it more wisely.
- Proactively using leak alarms integrated into the meters to identify opportunities to repair supply pipe leaks.
- Incentivising housebuilders to build new properties to higher water efficiency standards than those required by Building Regulations through our Environmental Discount Scheme.
- Targeting new build homes to identify and repair leaking toilets which, from previous work, we understand may be a significant cause of demand in new build properties.

We expect our proactive metering and water efficiency activities to reduce average customer use to around 118 litres per head per day (l/h/d) by 2050, so we need to work with others to reach the Government ambition of 110 l/h/d.

We know that the Government intends to introduce water efficiency labelling for products including white goods, taps, showers and toilets. as well as better standards for new homes. These changes will be required if together we are to achieve the government's overall target of 110 litres per head per day by 2050.

As well as working with household customers we will also extend our proactive water efficiency activities to non-household customers, including exploring opportunities to help non-household customers with rainwater harvesting and reuse options.

DEMAND – OVERALL

Table 3 shows the benefit we expect to achieve as a result of the activities we plan to undertake across our region between now and 2050

Table 3: A summary of our overall demand activities and their benefit to 2050

Demand activity	Benefit (per day)	By when
Roll out universal metering	52 million litres	2035
Reduce leakage by 50%	135 million litres	2045
Deliver the customer water efficiency plan	37 million litres	2050

SUPPLY – OUR PREFERRED OPTIONS

Our plans for improving supply need to make best use of sustainable sources. We realise that the challenges around long term sustainability mainly affect groundwater sources, so our plans feature increased use of existing reservoirs and river water as well as environmental investigations to better understand the future risks to groundwater. We're also planning new infrastructure to help move that water to areas of need. There is a lot to do to, and we need to phase this correctly to solve challenges at the right time and spread our investment to make it most effective.

A summary of these recommended schemes is set out in Tables 4 to 8. Those schemes proposed for AMP8 and AMP9 form part of our low / no-regret investment plan and are consistent with the 'core' pathway we have included in our PR24 business plan submission to Ofwat.

In the longer term, some of the recommended scheme options are more complex to deliver and their costs and benefits more uncertain. Our PR24 business plan includes the costs of continuing to develop the feasibility of these longer-term options in order to make sure that they are deliverable in the time required.

At the same time, we plan to deliver the schemes detailed below. These schemes will ensure water supplies can cope with a 1 in 500-year drought by 2039, whilst keeping pace with climate change and the requirements set out by the Environment Agency by 2050. All values shown are daily increases in water supplied.

Schemes marked with an * in tables 4 to 8 are internal transfers, and the benefit per day shows the maximum expected utilisation in the planning period.

BETWEEN 2025 AND 2030

The best-value supply options as per our preferred plan for AMP8 are detailed in Table 4.

Table 4: Best-value supply options in AMP8

Scheme Name	Benefit (per day)
Transfer from Strategic Grid to Notts	37 million litres*
Carsington to Tittesworth transfer	30 million litres*
United Utilities Vyrnwy release to River Severn	25 million litres
Expand Strensham Water Treatment Works	15 million litres
Expand Shelton Water Treatment Works	12 million litres
Expand Draycote Reservoir	9 million litres
Expand Homesford Water Treatment Works	5 million litres
Increase output from Little Eaton Water Treatment Works	5 million litres
Increase output from Whitacre Water Treatment Works	4 million litres
Increase output from Trimpley Water Treatment Works	4 million litres

BETWEEN 2030 AND 2035

The best-value supply options as per our preferred plan for AMP9 are detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Best-value supply options in AMP9

Scheme Name	Benefit (per day)
End Derwent Valley exports to Yorkshire Water	35 million litres
An internal import to Mardy starts	1 million litres
Exploration of United Utilities import to Shelton	n/a
Exploration of raising levels at Tittesworth	n/a
Exploration of increasing storage at Derwent Valley	n/a

BETWEEN 2035 AND 2040

The best-value supply options as per our preferred plan for AMP10 are detailed in Table 6.

Table 6: Best-value supply options in AMP10

Scheme Name	Benefit (per day)
United Utilities import to Shelton starts	25 million litres
Start work to raise levels at Tittesworth	n/a
Start work to increase storage at Derwent Valley	n/a
Start work to provide a new Water Treatment Works near Stafford	n/a

BETWEEN 2040 AND 2045

The best-value supply options as per our preferred plan for AMP11 are detailed in Table 7.

Table 7: Best-value supply options in AMP11

Scheme Name	Benefit (per day)
New Water Treatment Works near Stafford	23 million litres
Expand Ogston Water Treatment Works	15 million litres
Continue work to raise levels at Tittesworth	n/a
Continue work to increase storage at Derwent Valley	n/a
Start work on new Water Treatment Works at River Weaver	n/a
Start work on new Water Treatment Works in Nottingham on River Trent	n/a
Start work at East Midlands Quarry (site 1)	n/a
Start work at West Midlands Quarry	n/a
Start work on third party reservoir and new treatment works	n/a
Start work on new groundwater source near Soar	n/a

2045 TO 2050 AND BEYOND

The best-value supply options as per our preferred plan for AMP12 and beyond are detailed in Table 8.

Table 8: Best-value supply options in AMP12 and beyond

Scheme Name	Benefit
Complete expansion at Carsington Reservoir	110 million litres
Derwent Valley storage increase	60 million litres
Complete new storage at East Midlands Quarry site 2	45 million litres
Complete new storage at West Midlands Quarry	33 million litres
Birmingham to Wolverhampton link	32 million litres*
Complete work on new Water Treatment Works in Nottingham on River Trent	30 million litres
Transfers from Grid to Notts (Ambergate)	30 million litres
Complete new storage at East Midlands Quarry site 1	24 million litres
Complete work on new Water Treatment Works on River Weaver	20 million litres
Third Party Reservoir and new Treatment works	18 million litres
Carsington to Tittesworth transfer (phase 2)	16 million litres*
Oldbury to Meriden link	15 million litres
Complete Tittesworth Reservoir storage increase	14 million litres
Hampton Loade to Nurton link	12 million litres*
Dam extensions at Whitacre, Stanford and Shustoke	9 million litres
Blackbrook reservoir	8 million litres
Imports from United Utilities to North Staffs	8 million litres
Milton groundwater source	5 million litres
Complete new groundwater source near Soar	5 million litres
Increase output from Draycote Water Treatment Works	4 million litres
Recommission groundwater source at Elmhurst	2 million litres
Increase output from Campion Hills	2 million litres
Ruyton support link main	1 million litres
Import from United Utilities to Kinsall	1 million litres

To do all this we need to invest an average of £218 million per year (Total Expenditure) between now and 2050. To reach our long-term targets would mean an annual incremental increase on customer bills of £1.73, so bills would be £43 higher by 2050.

LINKS TO OTHER PLANS

DROUGHT PLAN

Our drought plan sets out the short-term operational steps we will take if we face a drought in the next five years. It describes how we would enhance available supplies, manage customer demand and minimise environmental impacts as a drought progresses. The assumptions made in our dWRMP24 are consistent with those in our latest drought plan (published in 2022).

WATER RESOURCES WEST (WRW)

The Environment Agency's National Framework laid out the scale of the water resources challenge facing England and Wales. It set the expectation that water companies would work together in regional groups to develop a set of cohesive plans which identify the best options to meet the challenges we are facing, whilst delivering best value for the environment and society.

We are a core member of Water Resources West, and we have worked closely with the other core members – United Utilities, Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water, Hafren Dyfrdwy and South Staffs Water - to develop a plan for our region. The information and data used within our dWRMP24 is consistent with that used to develop the WRW regional plan. WRW's approach has been to build the regional plan 'bottom-up' from the constituent WRMPs. This ensures that there is direct alignment between our plan and those of the other members and the Water Resources West Plan, which has been published at the same time as the company plans.

BUSINESS PLAN

We are in the process of developing our business plan for the next regulatory period – the 2024 Price Review (PR24). This business plan will reflect the contents of our WRMP24, and the associated costs to deliver the demand and supply schemes will be consistent across both documents. The affordability of our WRMP will considered alongside all of the other activities that we must deliver as a business over the next regulatory period (between 2025-2030).

Severn Trent Water Limited
Severn Trent Centre
2 St John's Street
Coventry CV1 2LZ
stwater.co.uk

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