WREXHAM AND CHESTER WRMP WORKSHOP FEEDBACK

June 2017

SEVERN TRENT

WRMP JUNE 17 WORKSHOP FEEDBACK

15 stakeholders attended our Water Resources Management Plan workshop for the Dee Valley area on 28th June 2017. 61 pieces of feedback were reviewed across the 2 main topics of:

- Water Resources
- Our Wider Obligations

There were a number of specific questions that came out of the workshop which we've answered in the following slides…

YOU SAID…WE DID…

You Said…

Who will be monitoring developers/new builds to make sure they're putting water efficiency measures in?

We Did…

To qualify for the Infrastructure Charges Discount Scheme developers will need to provide evidence (in the form of the water fittings specification and water calculator output) to demonstrate that the new buildings as designed to meet the 110 litre per person per day standard. A sample of properties are checked as part of the Water Fittings regulations compliance (so although flow rates/consumption are not checked the fittings are inspected to see they match what has been stated). As properties are built we will be monitoring consumption and assessing if the overall household water use is lower in these properties than those that have not been built to the 110 l/p/d standard. We are assessing if there are ways to understand occupancy to assess actual l/p/d which we may be able to do via customer surveys/questionnaires – this is being explored at the moment.

You Said…

Dee Valley has 60% meter penetration - what can STW learn?

We Did…

As part of our WRMP we are currently reviewing our metering strategy and options to assess how increased levels of metering could help contribute towards balancing supply and demand. Insight from the Dee Valley will be used as part of this review.

YOU SAID…WE DID…

You Said…

How do we calculate full cost of leakage?

We Did…

The full cost of leakage is derived from calculating an Economic Level of Leakage (ELL). This includes all proactive leakage detection activities that go towards offsetting the observed deterioration on the network. This can include active leak detection – finding and fixing leaks, water efficiency activities, hydraulic pressure reduction and calming on the network, and asset renewal schemes.

All these demand management options are set within the Price Review process to balance future supply restrictions. The ELL balances the proactive demand costs against the costs of water production. The ELL also includes social and environmental costs – such as the cost of carbon and impact on the environment of abstracting and producing potable water. The ELL is the mechanism which sets leakage targets for a company.

You Said…

Could Dee Valley/Severn Trent have a presence at the Diffuse Agricultural Pollution steering group set up by NRW?

We Did…

DV/ST attend the Welsh Government's quarterly Wales Water Forum meetings and this group was mentioned at the last Forum meeting in June. We will identify the lead contact for this group within NRW and explore options for feeding into the group's work.

YOU SAID...WE DID...

You Said...

What are the long term risks around Welsh Government's strategic views of water trading, and perception of water from Elan and Vrnwy water going to England?

We Did...

With regard to new water trades, our current plans to trade with companies in the south and east of England do not include water from Wales. If, in the future, opportunities arise then we would engage fully with the Welsh Government and NRW to ensure that any such trade would be to the benefit of the people to Wales and would have minimal environmental impact.

With regard to existing bulk supplies from Elan to Birmingham and Vyrnwy to Liverpool these are governed by NRW and Ofwat and we will comply with the regulations that they set.

You Said...

85% of Dee Valley Water abstraction comes from the River Dee - what are the resilience implications here?

We Did...

Abstractions from the River Dee are closely regulated through the Dee General Directions, which are managed by the Dee Consultative Committee, led by NRW. A sub group of this committee was set up in 2016 to manage a climate change modelling exercise for WRMP19. This has been used to test and consider resilience (from a water resource point of view) in a range of climate change scenarios. In addition, we are considering options for improvements to our impoundment reservoirs, with the aim of making better use of these sources and reducing our reliance on the river.

YOU SAID…WE DID…

You Said…

What are you doing around Invasive Non-Native Species?

We Did…

We manage Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) at our sites and across our business activities in accordance with our legal obligations as a Water Company.

In the development of options for our WRMP, the spread of INNS was one of the environmental factors considered in the screening process. Any new schemes proposed in WRMP will have a detailed technical environmental assessment of the ecological risks, conducted in the feasibility phase. The engineering scope will include appropriate mitigation to prevent spread of INNS if it is required. A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is undertaken on the WRMP to ensure that environment risks and other sustainability aspects have been identified and considered.

Over our next business planning period we are planning to undertake a detailed assessment across our business activities to ensure the risk of spreading INNS through our activities is minimised. Where it is required we will investigate and implement mitigation measures.