Chilmark Infiltration Reduction Plan Summary

This provides an update on the last year's groundwater situation, what mitigation actions, if any, were taken and a summary of our action plan to prevent flooding due to groundwater infiltration of our sewer network.

April 2023 – March 2024

Regional Summary

The Wessex region experienced incredibly wet weather across 2023-24, with higher-than-average rainfall in nine months during the period. February 2024 was both the warmest on record and the wettest in 30 years, with the 12-month sequence to the end of February being the wettest since our records began in 1911.

Groundwater levels rose rapidly during the autumn, and whilst drier weather in January 2024 provided a brief reprieve, levels remained high for the majority of the winter.

Warmest February on record for England and Wales - Met Office

Local Summary

Groundwater levels in the Chilmark catchment reached critical levels in winter 2023/24 which led to the OMAP being instigated in January and February 2024.

Action Plan

Annual Activity
Review asset and operational data and update annual reports.
Continue monitoring system performance using telemetry, rainfall records and local groundwater levels to inform the operational response during high-groundwater periods, and to monitor changing infiltration levels in the catchment.
Undertake pro-active cleaning (jetting) of sewers to maximise capacity.
Proactive inspections and maintenance of sewerage assets.

Completed
Installed permanent flow meters at key pumping stations to continuously record pump performance.
Reviewed incidents of sewer flooding.
Implemented a scheme to improve the local water recycling centre (WRC).
Implemented a scheme to address capacity issues in the sewer network.
Updated the catchment hydraulic model.
Inspected public sewer network to identify points of infiltration.

Completed (cont.)

Sealed sewers and manholes to prevent groundwater infiltration.

Short Term

Undertake pro-active inspection of public sewers and manholes using CCTV to identify points of infiltration.

Use machine learning to predict flows in sewers and proactively identify blockages and other issues.

Install in-sewer monitors at key locations to better understand flows in the network.

Medium Term

Analyse flows in sewers using pumping station surveys, flow surveys and/or hydraulic modelling.

Long Term

Identify road gullies and other impermeable areas that are connected into the foul sewers.

Inspect private gullies, drains, and manholes where applicable.

Consider sustainable solutions to rainwater management, for example above-ground attenuation and property-level interventions.

When Necessary

Implement emergency tankering procedure for preventing restricted toilet use and sewer flooding during high groundwater periods, in order to protect public health.

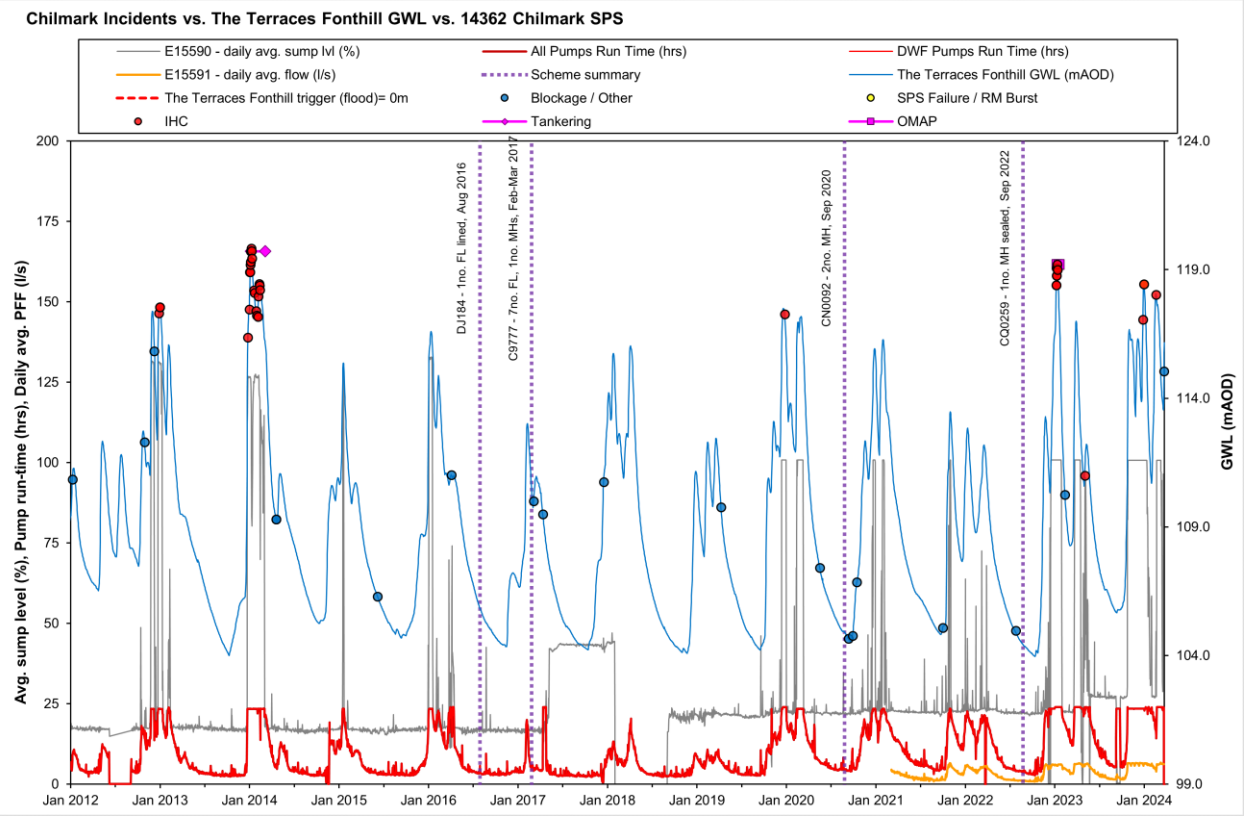
Implement Operational Mitigation Action Plan (OMAP) for discharging excess flows to the environment as a last resort, when tankering would not prevent restricted toilet use or sewer flooding, and public health is at risk.

Upgrade pumping stations where appropriate, to improve the reliability and performance of the site.

Current Performance

This graph shows incidents against groundwater level (as measured at The Terraces, Fonthill Borehole) and the flow at Chilmark Sewage Pumping Station (SPS).

Incidents caused by inadequate hydraulic capacity (IHC) have occurred only when groundwater levels are high in the catchment suggesting this to be the main cause of flooding in Chilmark. This has been most evident when groundwater levels were exceptionally high in winter 2013/14, 2022/23 and 2023/24.



Inspection and sealing since 2011

	2011-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Length of sewer inspected (m)	3,189	-	-	-	-
Length of sewer sealed (m)	400	-	-	-	-