

# Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project Application Glossary

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**Southern  
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The Southern Water logo consists of three stylized, wavy blue lines of varying lengths, positioned to the right of the text 'Southern Water'.



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# 1 Application Glossary

- 1.1.1 The Application Glossary has been prepared on behalf of Southern Water Services Limited (hereafter referred to as ‘the Applicant’) to accompany the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (the ‘Project’).
- 1.1.2 The Application Glossary sets out the abbreviations and definitions that are used in the DCO application for the Project.

**Table 1-1: Application Glossary**

Term	Acronym/Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
‘Classic’ operation scenario		This scenario refers to the maintenance of water levels in Havant Thicket Reservoir, in accordance with Portsmouth Water’s existing planning permission, through the use of spring water inputs from Bedhampton and Havant Springs only.
‘Do Minimum’ (air quality)		The scenario that represents the peak year forecast traffic demand along each road link on the highway network (i.e. future baseline (2031) traffic) without the Proposed Development. It includes projected traffic growth from the baseline year (2023-2031) and includes committed development, plans and projects. Traffic data for the year of peak traffic demand along each road link is used to represent the highest traffic flows over the period. This is in order to assess the highest potential traffic emissions from the Proposed Development impacting upon air quality.
‘Do Minimum’ (traffic and transport)		The scenario that represents the future baseline conditions without the Proposed Development. For ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) the following assessment scenarios are considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction – future baseline (approximately five year construction period, assumed to commence in 2028)</li> <li>• Operation – future baseline (opening year, assumed to be 2034)</li> </ul>
‘Do nothing’ (air quality)		The scenario that represents the future baseline (2031) traffic without the addition of committed development, plans and projects and without the Proposed Development to disaggregate cumulative effects on designated ecological features. It includes projected traffic growth from the baseline year (2023) to the future baseline year (2031). Emissions factors for 2023 have been used in the baseline and verification year assessment.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
'Do Something' (air quality)		<p>The scenario represents the peak year forecast traffic demand along each road link on the highway network (i.e. future baseline (2031) traffic) with the addition of construction traffic generated by the Proposed Development).</p> <p>It includes projected traffic growth from the baseline year (2023) to the future baseline year (2031) and includes committed development, plans and projects. Traffic data for the year of peak traffic demand along each road link is used to represent the highest traffic flows over the period. This is in order to assess the highest potential traffic emissions from the Proposed Development impacting upon air quality. To provide a conservative assessment, the peak construction flows have been assumed to occur during the earliest year of construction (2028) across all future year scenarios.</p>
'Do Something' (traffic and transport)		<p>The scenario that represents the future conditions with the Proposed Development. For ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) the following assessment scenarios are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction – future baseline with construction traffic (approximately five year construction period, assume to commence in 2028)</li> <li>• Operation – future baseline with operational traffic (opening year, assumed to be 2034)</li> </ul>
'Post WRP' operation scenario		<p>This scenario is used to describe an operational scenario following commissioning of the Proposed Development and the release of recycled water into Havant Thicket Reservoir.</p>
Abnormal Indivisible Load	AIL	<p>Loads that cannot be divided into two or more loads to be transported by road.</p>
Above Ground Plant	AGP	<p>This collectively refers to the Intermediate Pumping Stations and Break Pressure Tanks.</p>
Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler	ADCP	<p>An instrument that measures water current velocities using sound waves.</p>
Admiralty Chart Datum	ACD	<p>The reference level (or “zero mark”) on a nautical chart used to measure water depths and tidal heights.</p>
Advanced treatment process		<p>This is the recognised term to describe the multi-barrier water recycling treatment process within the Water Recycling Plant to turn highly treated wastewater into purified recycled water. For the Proposed Development, the main stages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Microfiltration/Ultrafiltration membrane process: Treated wastewater is pumped through a set of Microfiltration/Ultrafiltration membranes that act as a physical barrier that removes suspended solids, bacteria, some viruses, and protozoa from</li> </ul>

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		<p>treated wastewater and this process is seen as a high-efficiency pre-treatment for reverse osmosis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse osmosis: a semi-permeable membrane is used to remove dissolved ions, phosphorus and impurities (such as smaller viruses and pharmaceuticals).</li> <li>Ultraviolet with advanced oxidation process: Ultraviolet light and a small dose of hydrogen peroxide are applied to break down persistent chemicals and ensure safety through disinfection of the water.</li> <li>Granular Activated Carbon: Carbon contactors have been designed to adsorb any residual peroxide, and other compounds formed during oxidation.</li> </ul> <p>Treated water conditioning: Minerals (such as calcium and magnesium salts) are added back to stabilise the purified recycled water ready for transfer to Havant Thicket Reservoir.</p>
Affected road network		All roads and junctions that trigger the relevant traffic screening criteria and adjoining roads within 200m.
Agricultural Land Classification	ALC	A method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system. Agricultural land is classified into five grades: Grade 1 (excellent), Grade 2 (very good), Grade 3 (good to moderate), Grade 4 (poor), and Grade 5 (very poor). Grade 3 can be further broken down into subgrades 3a (good) and 3b (moderate).
Air Quality Assessment Level	AQAL	<p>A benchmark concentration used to screen and evaluate the significance of pollutant emissions in an air quality assessment. AQALs are typically derived from national air quality objectives, environmental assessment criteria, or health-based guideline values.</p> <p>If predicted pollutant concentrations or process contributions exceed the relevant AQAL, more detailed assessment or mitigation is usually required.</p>
Air Quality Management Area	AQMA	An AQMA is a designated area where air pollution levels exceed, or are likely to exceed, national air quality objectives set by the United Kingdom government. Local authorities are required to declare an AQMA when monitoring shows that air quality standards are not being met.
Air Quality Standards	AQS	Legally defined limits or guideline concentrations for specific air pollutants, set to protect human health, ecosystems, and the environment. They specify the maximum acceptable levels of pollutants in outdoor air over a given time period (e.g., hourly, daily, annual).

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Air valves		Air valves are located mainly at high points along the pipeline route. These are required to automatically release any build-up of air in the pipeline and prevent air locking or cavitation of the pumps.
Amenity		Refers to the qualities of a place that make it enjoyable and attractive to users of an area.
Ammonium	NH <sub>3</sub>	A form of nitrogen found in water and soil. It comes from decaying plants and animals, fertilisers, and wastewater. High levels can show pollution or poor water quality.
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW	Woodland in the UK that has been continuously wooded since at least 1600 AD and is composed predominantly of native tree and shrub species that have regenerated naturally rather than being planted.
Ancient Woodland	AW	Woodland that has existed continuously since 1600 in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and is defined as an irreplaceable habitat.
Annual Average Daily Traffic	AADT	The total volume of vehicle traffic on a road over a year, divided by 365, giving an average daily flow.
Annual Average Weekday Traffic	AAWT	The average number of vehicles using a road on weekdays only, calculated across a full year.
Annual Provision Rate	APR	A measure used to express the amount of new development that needs to be delivered each year to meet an identified requirement over a given plan period.
Anthropogenic		Caused by humans or their activities.
Applicant		Southern Water Services Limited.
Application Programming Interface	API	A structured set of rules and tools that allows software systems to communicate with each other. In the context of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), the API enables users, applications, and data platforms to query, retrieve, filter, and download biodiversity data programmatically, rather than through the website interface
Appropriate Assessment		If Stage 1 Screening of the Habitats Regulations Assessment finds that likely significant effects on a protected habitats site (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) may occur as a result of a proposed project then a Habitats Regulations Stage 2 assessment must be undertaken. The Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment is an assessment of the implications of likely significant effects for the site(s), in view of the site's conservation objectives, and may take into account mitigation measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the proposed project. The Appropriate Assessment must show whether an adverse effect on the integrity of the site from the project can be ruled out or not.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Aquitard		Geological formations that have low permeability and restrict the flow of water. They are often made up of clay, shale, or other fine-grained materials, and can act as barriers that prevent or restrict the movement of water between aquifers or between groundwater and surface water.
Arboricultural Impact Assessment  (ES Appendix 13.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6))	AIA	An assessment that identifies all trees and hedges that may be directly affected by the Proposed Development, the quality and value of vegetation, the effect that construction works could have on existing vegetation, and recommendation of appropriate mitigation measures.
Archaeological Clerk of Works	ACoW	A specialist archaeologist appointed to oversee ground-disturbing works on site, ensuring that archaeological requirements, mitigation measures, and agreed methodologies are properly implemented during construction. The ACoW monitors excavation activities, identifies and records any archaeological remains encountered and advises the contractor on protection measures.
Archaeological Restraint Area		Broad locations within Portsmouth City Council and Historic Environment Records where planning applications are more likely to have archaeological implications.
Archaeology		The study of past human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	AONB	A nationally designated landscape in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland recognised for its exceptional natural beauty, distinctive character, and high environmental value. The purpose of the designation is to conserve and enhance these landscapes for the benefit of current and future generations. Since 2023, AONBs have been formally renamed National Landscapes, although the statutory designations and protections remain unchanged.
Artificial Water Body	AWB	A body of surface water created by human activity.
As Low As Reasonably Practicable	ALARP	Involves weighing a risk against the trouble, time and money needed to control it. Thus, ALARP describes the level to which we expect to see risks controlled.
Asbestos containing material	ACM	Any material containing asbestos fibres, which pose health risks when disturbed.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System	ADMS	A computer-based modelling tool used to predict how pollutants disperse in the atmosphere. It simulates the movement, dilution, chemical transformation and deposition of emissions under different meteorological conditions.
Automatic Traffic Count	ATC	A device-based traffic survey that automatically records vehicle numbers, speeds, and classifications.
Autumn 2025 Consultation		The statutory, targeted consultation held in Autumn 2025 to consult on eight further design refinements to the Proposed Development made in response to feedback from the Spring 2025 Consultation, further investigations, surveys and assessments, and design development.
A-weighted sound level exceeded for 10% of the time over 18 hours	$L_{A10,18h}$	A statistical noise metric commonly used in the UK to assess road traffic noise. It represents the noise level that is exceeded for 10% of the 18-hour daytime period (typically 06:00–24:00). Because it captures the louder moments within traffic flow, $L_{A10,18h}$ is considered a good indicator of peak traffic noise.
A-weighting $L_A$ or $L_{pA}$ , $L_{WA}$ ,  similar – C-weighting $L_C$ or $L_{pC}$ , $L_{WC}$		Is an electronic filter which is equal to the frequency sensitivity of the human ear. Human hearing sensitivity is at a maximum at around 2 kilohertz and steadily decreases above and below. Below 20 hertz and above about 20 kilohertz humans cannot hear at all. Within its operating limits a precision measurement microphone measures all frequencies the same so the output it produces does not reflect what humans would hear. When considering impacts on humans, it is therefore often necessary to apply an A-weighting to the measured sound frequency spectrum. When A-weighted, the Sound Pressure Level $L_p$ becomes $L_{pA}$ (or $L_A$ ) and the Sound Power Level $L_W$ becomes $L_{WA}$ . The response of the human ear varies depending on how loud the sound is. A-weighting matches the response of a Sound Level Meter to human hearing at low levels (~ 40-90 decibels). For higher levels there are other weightings, the most common of which is the C-weighting.
Background Sound Level	$L_{A90}$	The A-weighted sound level exceeded for 90% of a given measurement period. It represents the underlying, residual noise environment once short-term or intermittent sounds (such as passing vehicles or aircraft) are excluded. Because it reflects the steady, ambient noise floor, $L_{A90,T}$ is widely used in the UK to characterise baseline acoustic conditions.
Baseline		The current environmental and social conditions within the Order Limits or within a study area. This provides a benchmark against which changes arising from the Proposed Development are assessed for each relevant assessment.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Basic Noise Level	BNL	A reference noise level used in environmental noise assessments to represent the typical, underlying ambient sound level in an area before any additional noise sources are introduced.
Bat Direct Impact Zone	BDIZ	The area within and immediately surrounding a development site where bats or their habitats could be directly harmed by construction or operational activities. It represents the zone in which impacts such as injury, mortality, disturbance, or loss of roosting/foraging habitat are most likely to occur.
Bat Indirect Impact Zone	BIIZ	The area surrounding a development site where bats may be affected indirectly, even though they are not at immediate risk of direct harm.
Bedhampton Springs		Refers to the abstraction point, operated by Portsmouth Water, for the Bedhampton Springs which provide a major source of drinking water for Portsmouth Water's customers.
Below-ground level	bgl	Any part of a structure, feature, or activity that is situated beneath the natural or finished ground surface.
Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene	BTEX	A group of four volatile organic compounds that commonly occur together in petroleum products, fuels, and solvents. They are widely used industrially and are significant environmental pollutants due to their toxicity, volatility, and persistence in air, soil, and groundwater.
benzo(a)pyrene	BaP	A polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon formed during the incomplete combustion of organic materials such as coal, oil, petrol, wood, tobacco, and food cooked at high temperatures. It is well studied because of its carcinogenic and mutagenic properties.
Best and Most Versatile agricultural land	BMV	Grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification are classed as BMV agricultural land.
Best Engineering Solution Pipeline Route	BESPR	The BESPR was presented as part of the Summer 2022 Consultation and represented a pipeline route that was hydraulically optimal considering the topography of the preferred pipeline corridor. Additional information is provided within the Scheme Development Report (Document reference 5.10, DCO Volume 5)
Best Practicable Means		As defined by Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974.
Biodiversity		The variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Biodiversity Action Plan	BAP	A strategic document that sets out actions to protect, conserve, and enhance biodiversity within a specific area. It identifies priority habitats and species, outlines threats they face, and establishes targeted measures to support their recovery.
Biodiversity Net Gain	BNG	This is an approach to development that delivers measurable improvements that delivers a net gain for biodiversity by creating or enhancing habitats.
Biological Oxygen Demand	BOD	A measure of the amount of dissolved oxygen that microorganisms need to break down organic matter in water over a specified period, usually 5 days at 20°C (reported as BOD <sub>5</sub> ). It is one of the most widely used indicators of water quality and organic pollution.
Bird strike		Collision between a bird(s) and an aeroplane in flight.
Birds of Conservation Concern	BOCC	The UK's national assessment of the conservation status of bird species. It categorises all regularly occurring bird species into Red, Amber, or Green lists based on their population trends, breeding status, and range changes.
Break Pressure Tank	BPT	BPT are anticipated to be required at high points along the pipeline route. Water is pumped to BPTs, where it then flows onwards using gravity from the tank. This reduces the amount of energy required to transfer water. BPTs reduce the overall maximum pressure in the pipeline system associated with changes in flow rate as a result of topography.
British Geological Survey	BGS	The UK's national geological research organisation, responsible for collecting, analysing, and providing information about the geology, geohazards, and natural resources of the UK.
British Standards	BS	Formally agreed specifications and guidelines published by the British Standards Institution (BSI). They set out best practice, technical requirements, and quality benchmarks for products, services, processes, and systems across a huge range of sectors.
British Standards Institution	BSI	The UK's national standards body, responsible for developing, publishing, and maintaining British Standards (BS). BSI operates independently but works closely with government, industry, and international standards bodies.
British Summer Time	BST	The UK's daylight-saving time period, during which clocks are set one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time to make better use of natural daylight in the evenings. It typically runs from late March to late October each year.
British Trust of Ornithology	BTO	A leading UK scientific research organisation specialising in the study of birds and their habitats. Its work underpins much of the UK's evidence base for bird conservation, policy, and ecological assessment.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Budds Farm pumping station		A pumping station located at Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works to support the transfer of treated wastewater to the Water Recycling Plant site.
Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works	Budds Farm WTW	An existing Southern Water site that treats wastewater from the Applicant's customers prior to release into the Solent from the Eastney Long Sea Outfall. The Proposed Development would utilise highly treated wastewater from the Budds Farm WTW to produce recycled water at the Water Recycling Plant site. Reject water would be transferred from the Water Recycling Plant back to Budds Farm WTW where a connection would be made for onwards transfer to the existing Eastney Transfer Tunnel, Eastney Pumping Station and Eastney Long Sea Outfall for release into the Solent. Chemical filter washing at the Water Recycling Plant site would generate process waste that would be discharged via the foul sewer network to Budds Farm WTW for treatment.
Calcium Carbonate	CaCO <sub>3</sub>	A naturally occurring inorganic compound found in rocks, shells, and minerals. It is one of the most abundant substances in the Earth's crust and plays a major role in geology, construction, water treatment, and biological systems.
Calculation of Road Traffic Noise	CRTN	Methodology for predicting road traffic noise levels at receptors such as homes, schools, and workplaces.
Cambridge Environmental Research Centre	CERC	UK-based environmental consultancy and software developer specialising in air quality modelling, environmental forecasting, and dispersion modelling tools.
Capacity		The maximum traffic flow that a road or junction can accommodate without causing unreasonable delay.
Carapace Width	CW	Biological measurement used to describe the size of crabs and other crustaceans. It refers to the maximum horizontal distance across the carapace (the hard upper shell), typically measured at the widest point, excluding spines unless otherwise specified.
Carbon Dioxide	CO <sub>2</sub>	A naturally occurring gas, also a by-product of burning fossil fuels from fossil carbon deposits, such as oil, gas and coal, of burning biomass, of land use changes and of industrial processes (e.g. cement production). It is the principal anthropogenic greenhouse gas that affects the earth's radiative balance.
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent	CO <sub>2</sub> e	Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO <sub>2</sub> e) is a term for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit. The unit takes the different global warming potentials of greenhouse gases into account. CO <sub>2</sub> e signifies the amount of CO <sub>2</sub> which would have the equivalent global warming impact.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Carbon Management Plan	CMP	Sets out how the Project will measure, reduce, and manage greenhouse gas emissions over a defined period.
Cardiovascular Disease	CVD	A broad group of conditions that affect the heart and blood vessels. It includes diseases that narrow or block blood vessels, as well as conditions that affect the heart's structure or rhythm.
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies	CAMS	Strategic plans produced by the Environment Agency to manage and regulate water abstraction within river catchments in England and Wales. They assess how much water is available for abstraction, how much is already committed, and what level of additional abstraction (if any) can be sustainably supported without harming the environment.
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management	CIEEM	Professional membership body for ecologists and environmental managers in the UK and Ireland. It sets professional standards, provides accreditation, and promotes best practice across the ecological and environmental management sectors.
Chemical Oxygen Demand	COD	A measure of the amount of oxygen required to chemically oxidise organic and inorganic substances in water.
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	COPD	A long-term lung condition that makes it difficult to breathe.
Classification Labelling and Packaging	CLP	The regulatory system used in the UK and EU to ensure that chemicals are classified according to their hazards, labelled consistently, and packaged safely before being placed on the market.
Climate		The general weather conditions prevailing over a long period of time. Climate change will see trends in the climate conditions changing (seasonal averages and extremes).
Climate Change Resilience	CCR	The ability of a system to anticipate, withstand, adapt to, and recover from the impacts of climate change.
COMAH site		Sites handling/manufacturing/using/storing quantities of hazardous chemicals over specific thresholds which require them to be regulated by The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015.
Commissioning		A process undertaken prior to operation to verify that components of a project are installed correctly and are functioning. For the Proposed Development, commissioning comprises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dry commissioning: verifying that all electrical, mechanical, instrumentation, and control components are installed correctly and functioning without the introduction of water. This</li> </ul>

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
		<p>includes checking electrical connections, running motors and mechanical equipment without water, confirming sensor operation, and testing automation logic, interlocks, and alarms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wet commissioning: introducing water into the treatment process units and verifying that valves, pumps, and equipment operate correctly under flow conditions. This stage includes leak checks, calibration of flow/level/pressure instruments, and gradual ramp up to design flows. The process plant is tested to ensure that all unit operations and the control system function as intended, including alarms, shutdowns, and automatic sequences.</li> <li>Pipeline commissioning: includes hydrostatic pressure testing of pipe sections using water to fully charge the pipe. This confirms the pipeline's structural integrity and ability to withstand design pressure, as well as identifies any leaks. Pressure testing is carried out in accordance with the relevant water industry standards.</li> </ul>
<p>Commitments Register (ES Appendix 5.5 Commitments Register, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6))</p>		<p>The Commitments Register, presented in Environmental Statement Appendix 5.5 Commitments Register, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6), is provided in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate (2025) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Commitments Register advice note and it sets out the environmental commitments made in the Environmental Statement and identifies the means by which each are secured..</p>
<p>Committed Development Distribution Zone</p>	<p>CDDZ</p>	<p>Represents the geographical distribution of development that has already been granted planning permission but is not yet built or occupied. It helps quantify where future population, housing, employment, or traffic growth will occur based on committed (consented) schemes.</p>
<p>Committee on Climate Change / Climate Change Committee</p>	<p>CCC</p>	<p>The UK's independent statutory body established under the Climate Change Act 2008. Its role is to advise the UK Government and devolved administrations on climate policy, particularly on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for climate change impacts.</p>
<p>Community Conservation Index</p>	<p>CCI</p>	<p>A method used in ecological surveys to evaluate the conservation value of a biological community. It combines information on species richness, species rarity, and the sensitivity of species to environmental conditions to produce a single score that reflects the ecological importance of a site.</p>
<p>Conductivity, Temperature, Depth</p>	<p>CTD</p>	<p>A set of core seawater measurements and the instrument package used to collect them.</p>

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Conference of the Parties	COP	The supreme decision-making body of an international environmental treaty. The term is most widely associated with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), where “COP” refers to the annual global climate summit (e.g. COP26, COP28).
Construction compounds		Temporary areas required to facilitate the construction of the Proposed Development.
Construction Design and Management	CDM	Set out in the CDM Regulations 2015, refers to how health, safety, and welfare is governed in the UK and must be managed throughout the lifecycle of a construction project.
Construction Environmental Management Plan	CEMP	Sets out how environmental impacts will be managed, monitored, and mitigated during the construction phase of a development.
Construction Industry Research and Information Association	CIRIA	UK-based, not-for-profit, member-driven organisation that produces best-practice guidance, research, and training for the construction and environmental sectors.
Construction Industry Training Board	CITB	UK’s sector-specific skills body for the construction industry. Its role is to support training, develop workforce competence, and help the construction sector meet current and future skills needs.
Construction Traffic Management Plan	CTMP	Sets out how construction-related traffic will be managed, controlled, and coordinated to minimise impacts on the local highway network, neighbouring communities, and site safety.
Construction waste		Consists of all waste produced directly or indirectly during the construction process, including excavated material displaced during this process that no longer has a use.
Construction Worker Travel Plan	CWTP	Sets out how the construction workforce will travel to and from a site, with the aim of minimising traffic impacts, reducing parking pressure, supporting sustainable travel, and ensuring safe, well-managed access.
Consultation Report		A statutory document required under section 37(3)(c) of the Planning Act 2008 that sets out how the Applicant has carried out pre-application consultation. It describes the consultation undertaken with prescribed consultees, local authorities, and the public; summarises the feedback received, and explains how the Applicant has had regard to that feedback in developing the Project and its application.
Contaminated Land Report 11	CLR11	UK guidance document that sets out a structured, risk-based framework for assessing and managing land contamination.

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Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments	CL:AIRE	UK not-for-profit organisation that supports the sustainable and cost-effective remediation of contaminated land and brownfield sites. It provides industry guidance, research, training, and frameworks that shape best practice in land contamination risk assessment, soil reuse, and remediation technologies.
Contractor		The Applicant or a person appointed by the Applicant or by anyone else having the benefit of part or all of the Development Consent Order to carry out any construction element of the Proposed Development or to operate the Proposed Development.
Control of Major Accident Hazards	COMAH	The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 ensure that businesses <i>"Take all necessary measures to prevent major accidents involving dangerous substances and to limit the consequences to people and the environment of any major accidents which do occur"</i> .
Control of Pollution Act 1974	CoPA	UK environmental legislation that provides powers to regulate and control pollution to land, air, and water, with a strong focus on noise from construction sites, waste management, and water pollution prevention.
Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic	OSPAR	An international agreement through which 15 governments and the EU work together to protect and conserve the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic. It sets out rules and cooperative actions to reduce pollution, manage human activities, protect biodiversity, and support sustainable use of marine resources.
Core Sustenance Zone	CSZ	A CSZ refers to the area surrounding a communal bat roost within which habitat availability and quality will have a significant influence on the resilience and conservation status of the colony using the roost.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	CRoW	UK legislation that provides the public with a statutory right of access to certain types of land and strengthens the legal framework for nature conservation, public rights of way, and AONBs.
Critical Level	CLe	Concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere above which direct adverse effects on receptors, such as plants and ecosystems, may occur according to present knowledge. Usually measured in units of microgrammes per cubic metre $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .
Critical Load		A quantitative estimate of an exposure to one or more pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur according to present knowledge. Usually measured in units of kilograms per hectare per year (nitrogen deposition) or kilogram equivalent per hectare per year (acid deposition).

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Cumulative effects		Effects from the interrelationship between the Proposed Development with other committed developments.
Cumulative Effects Assessment	CEA	The process of identifying, analysing, and evaluating the combined effects of a proposed project together with other reasonably foreseeable future activities.
Cut and fill		Cut and fill is a common earthworks technique used in construction and civil engineering projects. It involves the removal ('cut') of soil or material from higher areas of a site and the placement ('fill') of that material into lower areas to create a level surface suitable for development.
Day-evening-night noise level	L <sub>den</sub>	<p>A 24-hour average noise level that adds extra weighting to noise in the evening and night, when people are more sensitive to disturbance. It combines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Day (07:00-19:00) – 12 hours</li> <li>• Evening (19:00-23:00) – 4 hours, with a +5 dB penalty</li> <li>• Night (23:00-07:00) – 8 hours, with a +10 dB penalty</li> </ul> <p>These penalties reflect the greater impact of noise during quieter, more sensitive times of day.</p>
Decibels	dB	<p>A logarithmic ratio of two values of a variable. The decibel is not a true measurement unit nor is it exclusive to noise assessments. Decibels are used because they can represent very wide ranges of ratios (from trillionths and billionths to billions and trillions) with a small range of decibel values. Decibels can be used to represent measured values by using a known reference value in the ratio. When using decibels to measure something it is therefore important to specify what variable is being measured and what reference level has been used. This is done by adding a reference value statement in the form dB re x units, where the units indicate the variable being measured and x is the reference value.</p> <p>Decibels are used in noise assessments because the human ear responds to sound pressure in a logarithmic way and the quantities measured in acoustics vary over wide ranges.</p> <p>As the decibel is used in acoustics to represent a range of sound level parameters, there is a standardised notation system. This takes the form of an italic capital letter 'L' (referring to 'level') and subscript characters which give specific details of what is being represented. Because decibels are logarithmic, they must be added, subtracted, multiplied, divided and averaged using different techniques from normal, linear, quantities.</p>
Department for Business, Energy	BEIS	A UK government department operating between 2016-2023, responsible for business policy, industrial strategy, energy, climate change, and science and innovation.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
and Industrial Strategy		
Department for Energy Security and Net Zero	DESNZ	UK government department responsible for energy policy, energy security, and delivering the UK's net-zero greenhouse gas emissions target.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Defra	UK government department responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries, rural communities, and animal and plant health.
Design Approach Document	DAD	Explains the overarching design philosophy, objectives, and decision-making framework for a DCO project. It sets out how the Project's design has evolved, the principles guiding key choices, and how environmental, technical, and stakeholder considerations have been balanced. The DAD provides narrative context for the Design Principles, helping the Examining Authority and stakeholders understand the rationale behind the proposed design and how it will continue to be refined through detailed design.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges	DMRB	The UK's primary suite of standards, requirements, and guidance for the design, assessment, construction, operation, and maintenance of motorways and all-purpose trunk roads.
Design principles		Design principles which reflect the design approach adopted for the Proposed Development and as set out in the Design Principles Document (Document reference 5.11, DCO Volume 5) and will control the detailed design post-consent in accordance with Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3).
Design Principles Document	DPD	Sets out the mandatory design parameters, controls, and commitments that will govern the detailed design of the Project after consent is granted. It defines the required outcomes, performance standards, and constraints for key elements of the Project, ensuring that the final design remains consistent with what was assessed in the Environmental Statement and presented during examination.
Designated heritage asset		These include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Desk-based Assessment (archaeology)	DBA	A programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Development Consent Order	DCO	A statutory order which provides consent for a project and means that a range of other consents, such as planning permission and listed building consent, will not be required. A DCO can also include powers authorising the compulsory acquisition and temporary possession of land and rights over land which is the subject of an application. A draft DCO (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3) is submitted by the applicant as part of its application.
Diatom		Single-celled algae.
Diatom Assessment of River and Lake Ecological Quality Tool	DARLEQ3	DARLEQ3 is a Microsoft Windows program for the assessment of river and lake ecological status using diatoms.
Digital Elevation Model	DEM	A digital, numerical representation of the Earth's surface topography, where each cell (pixel) contains a value representing ground elevation at that location.
Direct Procurement for Customers	DPC	UK regulatory model that allows large water infrastructure projects to be delivered by a competitively selected third-party provider, rather than the incumbent water company.
Directivity		The amount by which a source radiates more sound in one direction than another.
Disaster		May be a natural hazard (e.g. Earthquake) or a man-made/external hazard (e.g. Act of terrorism) with the potential to cause an event or situation that meets the definition of a major accident.
Displacement (economic)		The loss or reduction of job opportunities for a specific group of workers as a result of changes in the labour market, economic interventions, or competition from other groups.
Dissolved Inorganic Carbon	DIC	The total amount of inorganic carbon species dissolved in water.
Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen	DIN	The sum of the inorganic, bioavailable forms of nitrogen dissolved in water.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	DOC	The amount of organic carbon dissolved in water, made up of tiny organic molecules from natural sources like soils and plants, or from human activities. It affects water colour, nutrient cycling, and how contaminants move through a waterbody.
Dissolved Oxygen	DO	The concentration of molecular oxygen (O <sub>2</sub> ) held in water and available for uptake by aquatic organisms. It is a key indicator of water quality, ecological health, and biochemical processes within freshwater and marine systems.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
District Licensing	DL	DL is an alternative approach to mitigation licensing for developments that could affect great crested newts by NatureSpace. DL aims to increase the number of great crested newts by providing new or better habitats in targeted areas to benefit their wider population.
Drinking water		Water that has been treated to strict regulatory standards, ready for supply to domestic and non-domestic customers as drinking water.
Drinking Water Inspectorate	DWI	The independent regulator for drinking water quality in England and Wales. It monitors water companies' performance, enforces legal standards, investigates incidents, and ensures that public drinking water supplies remain safe, clean, and compliant with statutory requirements.
Drinking Water Protection Areas	DrWPA	Zones identified to safeguard sources of public drinking water, such as rivers, reservoirs, and groundwater. They highlight areas where land use or pollution could affect water quality, helping regulators and planners target protection, monitoring, and risk-management measures.
Drought conditions		Droughts are naturally occurring events and are typically characterised by a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.
Dust Management Plan	DMP	A document that sets out the measures the Project will use to prevent, minimise, and monitor dust emissions during construction or other site activities. It identifies dust-generating risks, outlines mitigation measures, and assigns responsibilities for implementation.
East Hampshire District Council	EHDC	The district-level local authority for the East Hampshire area, responsible for planning, housing, environmental health, waste collection and recycling, community services, and local policy delivery within the district.
Eastleigh Borough Council	EBC	The borough-level local authority for Eastleigh, responsible for planning, housing, environmental health, waste collection and recycling, community facilities, and local policy delivery across the borough.
Eastney Long Sea Outfall	LSO	An existing Southern Water infrastructure component used to release treated wastewater from Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works. No works to the Eastney LSO are proposed as part of the Proposed Development; however, reject water produced from the Water Recycling Plant will be released from the Eastney LSO using the Eastney Transfer Tunnel and Eastney Pumping Station.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Eastney Pumping Station	PS	An existing Southern Water infrastructure component. No works are proposed to it as part of the Proposed Development. The Eastney PS receives treated wastewater flows, via gravity, from Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works and pumps it out via the Eastney Long Sea Outfall. This pumping station also receives storm flows from the Eastney catchment area. Reject water from the proposed Water Recycling Plant will be released from the Eastney Long Sea Outfall using the Eastney PS and Eastney Transfer Tunnel.
Eastney Transfer Tunnel	TT	An existing Southern Water infrastructure component. The Eastney TT connects the Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works final effluent channel via a shaft located at Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works to the Eastney Pumping Station to release treated wastewater. Reject water from the Water Recycling Plant will be released from the Eastney Long Sea Outfall using the Eastney Pumping Station and Eastney TT. A new connection point to the Eastney TT, located at Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works, is required. No additional works to the Eastney TT are proposed as part of the Proposed Development.
Ecological Clerk of Works	ECoW	Oversees the management of the risks on construction sites associated with managing biodiversity and can help to ensure a smooth and cost-efficient construction process.
Ecological Impact Assessment	EclA	The process used to identify, evaluate, and assess the potential effects of a project on habitats, species, and ecosystems. It determines the significance of ecological impacts, guides the design of avoidance, mitigation, and compensation measures, and supports decision-making within Environmental Impact Assessment and wider planning.
Ecological Quality Ratio	EQR	Ratio of the observed conditions at the survey site to those expected in reference (i.e. High quality or pristine) conditions.
Effect		Term used to express the consequence of an impact. The significance of an effect is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the importance, or sensitivity, of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria.
EIA Regulations		The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017; the Regulations which this Environmental Statement has been prepared in accordance with.
EIA Scoping Opinion ES Appendix 5.2, EIA Scoping		A report issued by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State, under the EIA Regulations, providing the opinion on the scope and level of detail of the information to be provided in the Applicant's

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Opinion, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)		Environmental Statement. The EIA Scoping Opinion for the Proposed Development was adopted by the Secretary of State on 31 August 2023.
EIA Scoping Report ES Appendix 5.1 EIA Scoping Report, Volume II (DCO reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)		A request by the Applicant made to the Planning Inspectorate for an EIA Scoping Opinion on behalf of the Secretary of State. The EIA Scoping Report sets out the proposed scope and level of detail to be provided in the Environmental Statement. The EIA Scoping Report for the Proposed Development was submitted to the Secretary of State on 25 July 2023.
Emission		The release of a substance into the environment. For example, air emissions may be discharged from a stack, vent, vehicle exhaust or from diffuse sources.
Enabling and pre-construction works		The preparation of a site in readiness for the first stage of development, including: site clearance and preparation, crossing of major utilities, temporary construction compounds and trenchless compounds.
Enhancement		Measures taken to achieve a benefit, which are unrelated to an adverse impact or which go beyond that required to mitigate/compensate for an impact. For example, restoration of a degraded habitat to leave it in a measurably better state than it was before the Proposed Development or other interventions to leave a positive legacy for the community.
Environment Agency	EA	The public body responsible for protecting and improving the environment in England. It regulates activities that affect air, land, and water; manages flood risk; enforces environmental permits; and supports sustainable development by ensuring compliance with environmental law.
Environmental DNA	eDNA	Genetic material that organisms leave behind in the environment, such as in water, soil, or air, through skin cells, mucus, waste, or other biological traces. By collecting and analysing these samples, ecologists can detect species presence without needing to see or capture the organisms directly.
Environmental Impact Assessment	EIA	EIA is a process for identifying the likely significant environmental effects (beneficial and adverse) of a Proposed Development to inform the decision-making process by the Secretary of State when determining an application for a Development Consent Order.
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations		The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017; the Regulations which this Environmental Statement has been prepared in accordance with.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Environmental Mitigation and Enhancement Area	EMEA	The 'Environment Mitigation and Enhancement Areas' are shown on the Works plans (Document reference 2.3, DCO Volume 2) and in the Design Principles Document (Document reference 5.11, DCO Volume 5). The EMEAs will deliver environmental mitigation to mitigate adverse impacts and provide additional environmental enhancement within the Order Limits. The environmental enhancements that are not associated with environmental mitigation will only be implemented subject to securing agreements with landowners. EMEAs are in addition to the commitment to reinstate vegetation removed to facilitate construction throughout the Order Limits.
Environmental Net Gain	ENG	ENG is an approach to development that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than beforehand. Biodiversity net gain is an essential component of ENG. ENG involves going further to achieve increases in the capacity of affected natural capital to deliver ecosystem services and make a scheme's wider impacts on natural capital positive.
Environmental Permit		A legal requirement under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 [6] that allows certain activities which could impact the environment or human health to be carried out, subject to conditions that control and reduce those impacts.
Environmental Protection Act 1990	EPA 1990	Establishes the framework for regulating waste management, controlling emissions to air, land and water. The Act defines duties for waste producers and carriers, sets requirements for environmental permitting, and gives local authorities powers to address issues such as noise, dust, odour, and smoke, and underpins many construction-phase controls.
Environmental Protection UK	EPUK	A national charity that provides guidance, policy advice, and advocacy on issues related to air quality, land quality, and noise management.
Environmental Quality Ratio		The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 [7] stipulates that groundwater must achieve 'good quantitative status' and 'good chemical status' (i.e. not polluted). Groundwater bodies are classified as either 'good' or 'poor'. Environmental Quality Ratio is used to determine the ecological water quality status.
Environmental Quality Standard	EQS	A regulatory threshold that sets the maximum acceptable concentration of a pollutant in the environment, typically in water, sediment, or biota, to protect human health and ecosystems.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Environmental Quality Standards Directive	EQSD	An EU directive that sets legally binding limits for priority substances and certain other pollutants in surface waters. Although the UK has left the EU, the EQSD remains relevant because its Environmental Quality Standards were retained in domestic law through the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. These regulations continue to apply the EQSD chemical standards within the UKs Water Framework Directive-derived classification system, ensuring ongoing protection of the aquatic environment.
Environmental Statement (DCO Volume 6)	ES	A document reporting the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment which describes the likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development on the environment and measures proposed to mitigate likely significant effects.
Equality Impact Assessment (Document reference 7.13, DCO Volume 7)	EqlA	An EqlA is a systematic assessment of the potential effects of a project or policy on groups of people who share protected characteristics, as defined in the Equality Act 2010 [8]. It considers whether protected characteristic groups could be affected disproportionately or differentially by a project or policy. The assessment also informs the identification of actions to address any adverse effects and to support the delivery of any beneficial effects. An EqlA helps to demonstrate that an organisation is meeting its obligations under the Equality Act 2010 and provides evidence that equality issues have been taken into account in decision making and given effect.
Equivalent Continuous Sound Level	$L_{Aeq}$	The A-weighted, time-averaged sound level over a set period. It gives a single steady value that represents the overall energy of the changing sound during that time.
Equivalent continuous sound level over reference time	$L_{Aeq,Tr}$	The average A-weighted noise level over a set period of time T. It describes the overall sound exposure by converting varying sound levels into one steady value.
European Commission	EC	The executive body of the European Union, responsible for proposing EU laws, implementing policies, managing the EU budget, and ensuring that member states comply with EU rules.
European Economic Area	EEA	An agreement that allows EU member states and three European Free Trade Association countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway) to participate in the EU's single market. It enables the free movement of goods, services, people, and capital between these countries without requiring full EU membership.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
European Landscape Convention	ELC	A Council of Europe treaty that promotes the protection, management, and planning of all landscapes — not just designated or exceptional ones. It encourages countries to recognise landscapes in law, involve the public in decisions, and integrate landscape considerations into planning and environmental policy.
European Nature Information System	EUNIS	An online database developed by the European Environment Agency that provides standardised, publicly accessible information on Europe’s species, habitats, and protected sites.
European Protected Species	EPS	EPS are species of plants and animals protected by law throughout the European Union. They are listed in Annexes II and IV of the European Habitats Directive and have effect in England through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
European Union	EU	Political and economic union of European countries that work together through shared institutions, laws, and policies. It operates a single market, enables the free movement of people, goods, services, and capital, and coordinates cooperation on areas such as trade, environment, transport, and consumer protection. Member states pool certain decision-making powers to achieve common objectives.
Evidence Plan Process	EPP	A structured, collaborative process used for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects to agree the scope, methods, and evidence requirements for environmental assessments with statutory bodies early in project development.
Examining Authority	ExA	Appointed within the pre-examination period of the DCO process and is made up of one or more inspectors. The ExA manages the examination process, issues written questions, conducts hearings, reviews evidence from the applicant and interested parties, and ultimately prepares a recommendation report for the Secretary of State.
Explosive Ordnance Disposal	EOD	The specialist process of identifying, assessing, and safely removing or neutralising explosive devices, including unexploded ordnance (UXO). EOD teams support construction and infrastructure projects by managing risks from historic or modern explosives to ensure works proceed safely and legally.
Extreme drought		A drought event that occurs every 1-in-500 years, or a 0.2% chance of occurring in any given year.
Fareham Borough Council	FBC	The borough-level local authority for the Borough of Fareham, delivering planning, housing, environmental health, waste and recycling collection, community services, and local policy implementation.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Fatal and Seriously Injured	FSI	Combined measure used in road safety and accident statistics to record the number of people who are killed or sustain serious injuries in traffic collisions. It is a key indicator for assessing road safety performance, identifying high-risk locations, and monitoring the effectiveness of safety interventions.
Feature of Conservation Importance	FOCI	A species, habitat, or ecological feature identified as being of particular conservation value due to its rarity, vulnerability, or role in supporting wider ecosystem function.
Final draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (WRMP24)		The Applicant's Final Draft WRMP24 which sets out how the Applicant will manage and develop water resources to ensure a resilient supply of water for at least the next 25 years The Final Draft WRMP24 supports the need for a strategic water resource option within the Western (Hampshire) supply area, from which the Proposed Development has been determined as the preferred solution to meet this need. The Final Draft WRMP24 has been submitted to Defra for approval.
Find Spot	FS	The specific location where an artefact, ecofact, or archaeological object is discovered, but without associated structural remains or clear contextual layers. It records the point of discovery rather than a full archaeological feature or site, and is used to map the distribution of past human activity.
Flood Risk Assessment ES Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)	FRA	A technical report that evaluates the potential for flooding from all sources (e.g. fluvial, coastal, surface water, groundwater, reservoir and sewers) on a development site and proposes measures to manage and mitigate those risks. It is a crucial part of the planning process, ensuring that new developments are located and designed in a way that minimises the potential for flood damage and protects people and property both on the site and in the wider area.  A FRA (Environmental Statement Appendix 19.1 Flood Risk Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)) is submitted by the Applicant as part of the Development Consent Order application.
Flood Zone 1		Land having a less than 0.1% annual probability of river or sea flooding.
Flood Zone 2		Land having between a 1% and 0.1% annual probability of river flooding; or land having between a 0.5% and 0.1% annual probability of sea flooding.
Flood Zone 3a		Land having a 1% or greater annual probability of river flooding; or land having a 0.5% or greater annual probability of sea flooding.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Flood Zone 3b		Comprises land where water from rivers or sea has to flow or be stored in times of flood. Functional floodplain will normally compromise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normally land having a 3.3% or greater annual probability of flooding, with any existing flood risk management infrastructure operating effectively, or</li> <li>• Land that is designed to flood, even if it would only flood in more extreme events (such as 0.1% annual probability of flooding).</li> </ul>
Flow Model	FM	A computational or conceptual model used to simulate the movement of water, air, traffic, people, or other flows through a system. It helps predict how these flows behave under different conditions, supporting assessment, design, and decision-making in fields such as hydrology, flood risk, transport planning, and environmental management.
Food Standards Agency	FSA	The independent government department responsible for protecting public health and consumer interests in relation to food in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
Forestry Commission	FC	The non-ministerial government department responsible for protecting, expanding, and sustainably managing forests and woodlands in England.
Fork Length		Fish measurement from the tip of their snout to the end of the middle caudal fin rays.
Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7)	Framework CTMP	Outlines the overarching scope of the individual CTMP document(s) which will be submitted post-consent. The Framework CTMP provides an overarching plan as to how the construction traffic will be managed. It outlines the framework for the detailed CTMPs to be produced and submitted for approval by the relevant authority before construction works can commence. The measures contained in the Framework CTMP are secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 to the Development Consent Order. A detailed CTMP will be produced and submitted for approval in accordance with the corresponding requirement in Schedule 2 to the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3).
Framework Construction Worker Travel Plan (Appendix A to Framework CTMP (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7))	Framework CWTP	Provides an overarching plan to encourage sustainable travel choices among construction workers. It sets out measures to encourage construction workers to travel by sustainable modes of transport and how construction traffic will be managed. It also sets out any physical works to the public highway or traffic management measures required to enable access for construction vehicles.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
		<p>It sets out the framework for the detailed CWTP documents which will be developed by the Contractor and approved post-consent.</p> <p>The measures contained in the Framework CWTP are secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 to the Development Consent Order. A detailed CWTP will be produced and submitted for approval in accordance with the corresponding requirement in Schedule 2 to the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3).</p> <p>The Framework CWTP forms an appendix to the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7), submitted with the Development Consent Order application.</p>
Framework Rights of Way Management Plan (Document reference 7.4, DCO Volume 7)	Framework RoWMP	<p>Provides a general overview of management measures that will be used to mitigate the impact of the Proposed Development on the Public Rights of Way network.</p> <p>It sets out the framework for the detailed RoWMP(s) which will be developed by the Contractor and approved post-consent.</p> <p>The measures contained in the Framework RoWMP are secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 to the Development Consent Order. Detailed RoWMP(s) will be produced and submitted for approval in accordance with the corresponding requirement in Schedule 2 to the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3).</p> <p>The Framework RoWMP forms an appendix to the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7), submitted with the Development Consent Order application.</p>
Free-field		Free-field measurements contain only direct sound propagation, with no sound reaching the ear (or microphone) from reflections.
Full Time Equivalent	FTE	A standardised measure of workforce capacity that expresses the hours worked by employees as a proportion of a full-time workload.
Functionally Linked Land		Land or sea beyond the boundary of a National Site Network site which can ecologically support the populations for which the site was designated or classified and fulfil its functions.
Future baseline		The anticipated environmental conditions at a defined point in the future, assuming the Proposed Development does occur.
General Design Principle	GDP	A design principle that is applicable to all or more than one Project component

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Generic Assessment Criteria	GAC	Screening values used in land contamination risk assessment to determine whether concentrations of chemicals in soil may pose a potential risk to human health. They provide conservative, generic thresholds based on standardised exposure assumptions.
Geoarchaeological Character Zone	GCZ	A mapped area defined by its underlying geological, geomorphological, and sedimentary characteristics, used to assess the potential for buried archaeological remains. GCZs combine geological data, past landscape evolution, and known archaeological evidence to identify where preservation conditions, sediment depth, and landform history are likely to support archaeological deposits.
Geoarchaeology		The application of earth science principles and techniques to the understanding of the archaeological record. (As defined by Historic England).
Geographic Information System	GIS	A digital system used to capture, store, analyse, manage, and visualise spatial or geographic data. It integrates maps with datasets to reveal patterns, relationships, and trends across locations.
Geophysical survey		The means of non-intrusive survey by systematic collection of measurements of physical properties of the earth to provide spatial information allowing interpretation of site formation processes and/or the potential presence of archaeologically significant remains.
Glass Reinforced Plastic	GRP	A composite material made from a polymer resin matrix reinforced with fine glass fibres. The combination produces a material that is lightweight, strong, corrosion-resistant, and durable, making it widely used in construction, infrastructure, marine applications, chemical plant, and architectural components. GRP can be moulded into complex shapes and offers a high strength-to-weight ratio with low maintenance requirements.
Global Biodiversity Information Facility API	RGBIF	A digital interface that allows users to access GBIF's global biodiversity database programmatically. The API enables retrieval of species occurrence records, taxonomic information, and spatial datasets for ecological research and environmental assessments.
Global Positioning System	GPS	A satellite-based navigation system that provides precise location, time, and movement data anywhere on Earth. It works by receiving signals from multiple satellites in orbit and calculating a user's position through triangulation.
Global Warming Potential	GWP	GWP of a greenhouse gas is a measure of how much heat is trapped by a certain amount of gas in the atmosphere relative to carbon dioxide.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Good Ecological Potential	GEP	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 objective for heavily modified and artificial water bodies, describing the best achievable ecological condition once all feasible mitigation measures have been applied, taking account of the water body's physical modifications and essential uses.
Good Ecological Status	GES	A Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 objective describing the condition in which a natural water body's biology, hydromorphology, and chemistry show only slight deviation from undisturbed, reference conditions. Achieving GES means that aquatic ecosystems are functioning well, supporting healthy communities of fish, invertebrates, plants, and algae, with supporting physical and chemical conditions that are close to natural.
Great Crested Newt	GCN	A European protected amphibian species found in the UK and parts of northern and central Europe. It is recognised for its distinctive warty skin, orange-and-black belly, and, in breeding males, a prominent jagged crest. The species is protected due to significant declines linked to habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation, and its presence is a key consideration in planning and ecological assessment.
Green Infrastructure		<p>The National Planning Policy Framework [13] defines green infrastructure as <i>"a network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity."</i></p> <p>For the purpose of the Proposed Development, Green Infrastructure focus areas have been identified on the Indicative Environmental Masterplan (appended to the Design Approach Document (Document Reference 5.12, DCO volume 5)) which shows areas where there are opportunities to enhance the wider network.</p>
Greenhouse gas	GHG	A GHG is a gaseous constituent of the atmosphere (from both natural and anthropogenic sources) that absorbs and re-emits infrared radiation causing the greenhouse effect, i.e. causing the warming of the Earth's atmosphere.
Gross Value Added	GVA	A measure of the value of goods and services in an area.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Ground Investigation	GI	The systematic collection of geotechnical, geological, hydrogeological, and environmental information about the ground conditions at a site. It typically involves desk studies, site reconnaissance, intrusive and non-intrusive surveys, sampling, and laboratory testing to characterise soils, rocks, groundwater, and potential contamination.
Ground Investigation Reports	GIR	Documents that present and interpret the findings of a ground investigation, summarising the site's geology, soils, rock, groundwater, contamination, and geotechnical properties.
Ground-level tree assessment	GLTA	The first assessment undertaken on a tree to determine if bats and their roosts are 'reasonably likely' to be impacted by a Proposed Development.
Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem	GWDTE	A habitat or ecological system that relies on groundwater to maintain its hydrology, structure, and ecological function. These ecosystems depend on consistent groundwater levels, flows, or discharge to support characteristic vegetation and species. Examples include fens, wet heaths, wet woodlands, springs, and flushes.
Guideline Development Group	GDG	A multidisciplinary panel of experts, stakeholders, and lay representatives convened to develop evidence-based guidance on a specific topic.
Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd Edition)	GLVIA3	Technical guidance, produced by Landscape Institute and Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals, intended for suitably qualified and experienced landscape professionals to carry out landscape and visual impact assessments.
Guiding Principles for Land Contamination	GPLC	A set of core principles published by the Environment Agency to support the risk-based management of land contamination. They outline how to apply a proportionate, evidence-led approach to assessing risks to human health, controlled waters, property, and ecosystems, and provide a framework for planning, investigation, remediation, and verification.
Habitat Suitability Index	HSI	A numerical score that indicates how suitable a particular area is for a specific species. It combines several habitat factors, such as water quality, vegetation, shelter, or food availability, into a single value, usually between 0 (unsuitable) and 1 (optimal).
Habitat Suitability Modelling	HSM	A statistical method for predicting the suitability of habitat for a given species.
Habitats of Principal Importance	HPI	A list of habitats of principal importance in England, first identified as priority habitats in the United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan.
Habitats Regulations Assessment	HRA	A process that determines whether or not a project or a plan could risk having a likely significant effect on a designated National Site Network site and to consider ways to avoid or reduce (mitigate) any potential for an

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
		adverse effect on the integrity of the site in accordance with The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
Hampshire Biological Information Centre	HBIC	The local environmental records centre for Hampshire, responsible for collecting, managing, and supplying biodiversity and geodiversity data. HBIC works with local authorities, conservation organisations, recording groups, and volunteers to maintain up-to-date information on species, habitats, designated sites, and ecological networks.
Hampshire County Council	HCC	The upper-tier county authority for Hampshire, responsible for transport and highways, education, social care, public health, libraries, and strategic planning. It is the waste disposal authority, managing the treatment and disposal of waste collected by district and borough councils.
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan	HMWP	The strategic planning framework that guides how minerals extraction and waste management are planned, permitted, and managed across Hampshire. Prepared jointly by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, and the New Forest and South Downs National Park Authorities, it sets out policies, site allocations, and safeguarding measures to ensure a sustainable supply of minerals and effective waste infrastructure while protecting communities and the environment.
Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project	HWTWRP	This is the name of the Proposed Development, that is the Strategic Resource Option being delivered as part of the Water For Life Hampshire programme. A water supply scheme comprising a combination of both water transfer and water recycling technology that would play a major role in making up the shortfall in water supply across the Hampshire supply area, especially in a drought.
Haul roads		Temporary tracks or roads set aside to facilitate transport access to sections of Order Limits to facilitate the construction of the Proposed Development.
Havant Borough Council	HBC	The borough-level local authority for Havant, responsible for planning, housing, environmental health, waste and recycling collection, community services, and local policy delivery within the borough. It acts as a statutory consultee for relevant planning and infrastructure proposals.
Havant Thicket Reservoir		The Havant Thicket Reservoir is a development under construction by Portsmouth Water that has planning permission granted by the relevant local planning authorities. Following the transfer of recycled water from the Water Recycling Plant site, the recycled water would be combined with water contained within the Havant

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
		Thicket Reservoir. The Proposed Development would use the Havant Thicket Reservoir for the storage of recycled water, before transfer to Otterbourne Water Supply Works.
Hazardous load		<p>Refers to any dangerous goods, under The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (as amended), being transported that pose a risk to people, property, or the environment due to their chemical or physical properties. Hazardous loads could include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explosives</li> <li>• Gases</li> <li>• Flammable liquid</li> <li>• Flammable solids</li> <li>• Oxidising substances</li> <li>• Toxic substances</li> <li>• Radioactive material</li> <li>• Corrosive substances</li> </ul> <p>Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals guidelines discusses how hazardous loads should be assessed within EIAs.</p>
Hazardous Substances Consent	HSC	A legal permission required to store or use certain quantities of dangerous substances at a site. It ensures that risks to people and the environment are properly assessed and controlled before hazardous materials are present. HSC is granted by the local planning authority, with the health and safety executive (HSE) acting as a statutory consultee.
Hazardous waste		Waste, or the material or substances it contains, which is harmful to humans or the environment, and is classified as hazardous in The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (SI 2005/894).
Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974	HSWA	The primary piece of health and safety legislation in the UK, setting out the general duties that employers, employees, and those in control of premises must follow to protect people from risks to their health, safety, and welfare.
Health and Safety Executive	HSE	The national regulator for workplace health, safety, and welfare in Great Britain. HSE sets standards, provides guidance, and enforces compliance with health and safety legislation across industries.
Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning	HVAC	The building systems that control indoor temperature, air quality, and air movement. HVAC systems provide heating, cooling, fresh air supply, and extraction, helping maintain comfortable, healthy, and energy-efficient internal environments in buildings.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Heavily Modified Water Body	HMWB	A water body that has been significantly altered by human activity, for example through flood defences, navigation, urban development, or water storage, so that it can no longer reach natural ecological conditions. Instead of aiming for “good ecological status,” HMWBs are assessed against “good ecological potential,” which reflects what is realistically achievable given their essential human uses.
Heavy Duty Vehicle	HDV	A large road vehicle designed to carry heavy loads or perform demanding tasks. This includes lorries, buses, coaches, and some large vans. HDVs typically have higher weight, engine power, and emissions than standard cars or light vans.
Heavy Goods Vehicle	HGV	A large road vehicle used to carry heavy loads, typically with a gross vehicle weight over 3.5 tonnes. This includes lorries, large trucks, and articulated vehicles used for freight, construction materials, and commercial deliveries. HGVs are regulated for weight, emissions, driver licensing, and road safety.
Heritage asset		A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing) (as defined in National Planning Policy Framework Annex 2).
Hexabromocyclodo decane	HBCDD	Is a chemical used as a flame retardant, mainly in insulation foam and some textiles. It is now banned or heavily restricted because it builds up in the environment, can harm wildlife, and may affect human health.
Historic England	HE	The public body responsible for protecting and promoting England’s historic environment. It provides advice on planning and development, designates and manages listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and historic places, funds research and conservation, and supports local authorities, communities, and developers in making informed decisions about heritage assets.
Historic environment		All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora (as defined in National Planning Policy Framework Annex 2).
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3	GPA3	National guidance published by Historic England that sets out best-practice approaches for managing change within the setting of heritage assets.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Historic Environment Record	HER	A publicly accessible database of known heritage assets, including archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, landscapes, and past investigations.
Historic Landscape Characterisation	HLC	HLC is a method of identification and interpretation of the varying historic character within an area that looks beyond individual heritage assets as it brigades understanding of the whole landscape and townscape into repeating HLC Types (as defined by Historic England).
Homes and Communities Agency	HCA	The national housing and regeneration agency for England, responsible for funding affordable housing, supporting regeneration projects, and managing public land to enable development.
Horizontal Directional Drilling	HDD	A trenchless construction technique used to install underground pipes, cables, or conduits along a controlled, curved path. It involves drilling a pilot bore from the surface, enlarging the hole, and then pulling the service pipe through. HDD allows installations beneath roads, rivers, railways, and sensitive habitats with minimal surface disturbance.
Host authority		The relevant host authorities as defined by section 43 of the Planning Act 2008 comprise: East Hampshire District Council, Eastleigh Borough Council, Fareham Borough Council, Hampshire County Council, Havant Borough Council, Portsmouth City Council, and Winchester City Council.
Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil	HVO	A renewable diesel fuel made by hydrotreating vegetable oils or waste fats to produce a high-quality, drop-in alternative to fossil diesel. It has very low sulphur content, burns more cleanly, and can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions compared with conventional diesel.
Impact		A change that is caused by an action/activity associated with the Proposed Development.
Important Hedgerow		Hedgerows classified as 'important' due to meeting criteria under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 [21] and are protected under the Regulations from whole or partial removal. A hedgerow is 'important' if it, or the hedgerow of which it is a stretch has existed for 30 years or more and satisfies at least one of the criteria listed in Part II of Schedule 1 of the Regulations.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
In-Combination Climate Change Impact	ICCI	When a projected future climate impact (e.g. increase in temperatures) interacts with an effect identified by another topic and exacerbates its impact. For example, if the biodiversity topic identifies an effect on a habitat or species receptor due to a project, such as loss of habitat, and in addition projected future higher temperatures will increase the vulnerability of this habitat to fragmentation, this is an ICCI.
In-combination effects		Effects from the interaction between individual effects of the Proposed Development, i.e. the interrelationship between different environmental topics.
Index		A value based on the mathematical processing of raw data.
Index of Multiple Deprivation		Indices of multiple deprivation are widely used datasets within the UK to classify the relative deprivation (essential a measure of poverty) of small areas. Multiple components of deprivation are weighted with different strengths and compiled into a single score of deprivation.
Indicative Environmental Masterplan (Appended to the Design Approach Document (Document reference 5.12, DCO Volume 5))		A plan setting out the Green Infrastructure focus areas, placing the multi-functional environmental mitigation and enhancement measures within the framework of the landscape design comprises a series of indicative drawings, and a series of indicative plans for each of the Above Ground Plant sites, showing potential layouts and how the sites might appear once built.
Indicator (noise)		A value used to indicate the likelihood of a particular response of a noise effect, e.g. $L_{10,18hr}$ is an index based on statistical processing of sound pressure data that is used as an indicator for road traffic noise response.
Inert waste		According to Directive 2008/98/EC which is Retained European Union Legislation under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, inert waste is waste that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations.</li> <li>• Will not dissolve.</li> <li>• Will not burn.</li> <li>• Will not physically or chemically react.</li> <li>• Will not biodegrade.</li> <li>• Will not adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health.</li> <li>• Has insignificant total leachability and pollutant content.</li> </ul>

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produces a leachate with an ecotoxicity that is insignificant (if it produces leachate).</li> </ul>
Infrastructure Planning Commission	IPC	The independent body established under the Planning Act 2008 to examine and decide applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales. It operated from 2009 to 2012, providing a streamlined, centralised process for major energy, transport, water, and waste infrastructure. The IPC was later abolished and its functions transferred to the Planning Inspectorate, with final decisions made by the Secretary of State.
Initial Assessment of Principal Issues	IAP	The Examining Authority will read all the application documents and relevant representations and make an Initial Assessment of Principal Issues (IAP). This is the Examining Authority's first thoughts about the main issues that might be involved in the examination of the application.
Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority	IFCA	Local statutory bodies in England responsible for managing inshore marine fisheries and conservation within 0–6 nautical miles of the coast. They regulate fishing activity, enforce byelaws, protect marine habitats and species, and balance the needs of commercial fisheries, recreational users, and marine conservation.
Institute of Air Quality Management	IAQM	The professional body for air quality practitioners in the UK, providing guidance, standards, and best-practice frameworks for assessing and managing air quality. IAQM publishes widely used technical guidance on air quality assessment, construction dust, odour, and indoor air quality, and supports professional development through training, accreditation, and policy engagement.
Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment	IEMA	The UK's professional body for environmental and sustainability practitioners, providing standards, training, accreditation, and guidance across environmental management, impact assessment, climate change, and corporate sustainability. IEMA sets recognised professional competencies, supports career development, and publishes widely used best-practice guidance EIA and related disciplines. From 2024, IEMA has rebranded as the Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP), although its functions, membership structure, and professional standards remains the same.
Institute of Lighting Professionals	ILP	The UK's professional body for lighting engineers and practitioners, providing guidance, standards, and training on the design and management of lighting in the built and natural environment.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals	ISEP	Formerly known as the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, is the UK professional body for sustainability, environmental management, and impact assessment practitioners. ISEP provides training, professional accreditation, competency standards, and best-practice guidance across sustainability, climate change, environmental management systems, and EIA.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	IPCC	The United Nations body responsible for assessing the science of climate change. It brings together thousands of scientists worldwide to review and synthesise the latest research on climate systems, impacts, risks, and mitigation and adaptation options. The IPCC publishes authoritative Assessment Reports, Special Reports, and Methodology Guidelines, which inform international climate policy, including negotiations under the UNFCCC and national-level climate strategies.
Intermediate Pumping Station	IPS	A permanent Above Ground Plant facility used to boost water pressure along the pipeline, enabling the transfer of up to approximately 90 megalitres of source water over long distances and varying ground levels. Each IPS contains pumps, surge protection equipment, valves, electrical and control systems, and associated access infrastructure. The Project includes IPS-F, IPS-G, and a combined IPS/BPT at IPS-E.
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea	ICES	An intergovernmental marine science organisation that coordinates and delivers independent scientific advice on the marine environment, ecosystems, and fisheries across the North Atlantic and adjacent seas.
International Organization for Standardization	ISO	An independent, non-governmental international body that develops and publishes voluntary, consensus-based standards to support quality, safety, efficiency, and interoperability across industries worldwide. Iso standards cover areas such as environmental management (iso 14001), quality management (iso 9001), information security (ISO/IEC 27001), and occupational health and safety (iso 45001), providing globally recognised frameworks for consistent, high-quality practice.
International Territorial Level	ITL	The UK's official statistical geography system, introduced in 2021 to replace the EU's Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS). ITL provides a consistent, hierarchical framework for collecting, analysing, and comparing regional statistics across the UK. It is structured into three levels – ITL1, ITL2, and ITL3 – covering large regions down to smaller sub-regional areas, and is used by the ONS and other bodies for socio-economic reporting, monitoring inequalities, and informing policy and investment decisions.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
International Union for Conservation of Nature	IUCN	A global authority on the status of the natural world and measures needed to safeguard it. It brings together governments, NGOs, and experts to develop conservation science, policy guidance, and international standards.
Invasive Non Native Species Biosecurity Plan (Document reference 7.10, DCO Volume 7)		Sets out an outline approach to the management of INNS for the Proposed Development and provides the measures required to reduce or remove the risk of introducing or spreading INNS during construction and operation phases.
Invasive Non-Native Species	INNS	The Great British Non-Native Species Secretariat defines INNS as <i>“any non-native animal or plant that has the ability to spread causing damage to the environment, the economy, our health and the way we live”</i> .
Invasive Non-Native Species Treatment at Otterbourne Water Supply Works		Infrastructure to be located at Otterbourne Water Supply Works to ensure the addition of source water transferred from Havant Thicket Reservoir would not introduce pathways for the spread of INNS.
Inventory of Carbon and Energy	ICE	Database of embodied carbon and energy values for construction materials. Developed by the University of Bath, ICE provides standardised data on the energy used and greenhouse gas emissions generated during the extraction, processing, and manufacture of materials such as concrete, steel, timber, and aggregates.
Isolation valves		Required to stop the flow of water through the pipeline to facilitate repair or maintenance. They may be co-located with washouts and air valves and designed with an integral bypass for the balancing of upstream and downstream pressure to facilitate operation of the isolation valve.
Joint Nature Conservation Committee	JNCC	The UK’s statutory adviser on nature conservation, providing independent scientific evidence, monitoring, and policy advice to the UK Government and devolved administrations.
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	JSNA	A statutory, evidence-based assessment of the current and future health, wellbeing, and socio-economic needs of a local population. Produced jointly by local authorities and integrated care boards (ICBS), the JSNA analyses data on demographics, health outcomes, inequalities, service use, and wider determinants of health.
Key Connective Location	KCL	Represent linear features such as hedgerows, lines of trees and watercourses which contribute to the predicted movement of bat species between areas of suitable habitat in the landscape.
Kilometre	km	A unit of length in the metric system, equal to 1,000 metres.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Kilotonnes	kt	A unit of mass equal to 1,000 tonnes (or one million kilograms).
Landfill void capacity		The quantity of available remaining capacity within a landfill, expressed either in mass or volume.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	LVIA	The process by which the likely landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development are assessed.
Landscape Character Areas	LCA	Single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape Character Assessment		The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the existing landscape, and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.
Landscape character types	LCT	Distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.
Landscape-scale approach		Landscape-scale approach is holistic and looks beyond local considerations and considers how patterns, forms and features combine to influence how the wider landscape is experienced
Large (abnormal) loads		Defined by National Highways [24] as a vehicle having any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A weight of more than 44,000 kilograms.</li> <li>• An axle load of more than 10,000 kilograms for a single non driving axle and 11,500 kilograms for a single driving axle.</li> <li>• A width of more than 2.9 metres.</li> <li>• A rigid length of more than 18.65 metres.</li> </ul>
Leakage (socio-economic)		The loss or outflow of potential economic benefits, jobs, or skilled workers from a specific area, sector, or group - often to the detriment of the local or intended beneficiaries.
$L_{eq,T}$ $L_{Aeq,T}$ $\tau$ = measurement time e.g. $L_{Aeq,5min}$		The equivalent continuous sound pressure level over period T ( $L_{eq,T}$ ). The A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level over period T ( $L_{Aeq,T}$ ).

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
		This is effectively the average sound pressure level over a given period. As the decibel is a logarithmic quantity the $L_{eq}$ is not a simple arithmetic mean value. The $L_{eq}$ is calculated from the raw sound pressure data. It is not appropriate to include a reference to the FAST and SLOW time constants in the notation.
Level (Sound)		Values measured in decibels.
Light Detection and Ranging	LiDAR	A survey detection system based on radar principles using light. It makes 3-dimensional representations of areas of the Earth's surface.
Light Duty Vehicle	LDV	A road vehicle designed primarily for carrying passengers or small loads, typically with a gross vehicle weight under 3.5 tonnes. LDVs include cars, vans, and small commercial vehicles.
Light Goods Vehicle	LGV	A small commercial vehicle used for carrying goods, typically with a gross vehicle weight of up to 3.5 tonnes. LGVs include vans, small delivery vehicles, and pick-ups.
Limits of Deviation	LoD	Within the Order Limits, the Limits of Deviation represents the area within which the proposed pipelines or Above Ground Plant would be located.
Limits of Deviation for Above Ground Plant		The 'Limits of Deviation for Above Ground Plant' represents the extent of the area within which the Above Ground Plant would be located. These are shown in the Design Principles Document (Document reference 5.11, DCO Volume 5). The 'Limits of Deviation for Above Ground Plant' do not represent the footprint of the Above Ground Plant.
Limits of Deviation for Pipeline		The 'Limits of Deviation for Pipeline' represent the area within the Order Limits that the pipeline could be permanently located once constructed. These are shown on the Works plans (Document reference 2.3, DCO Volume 2). The 'Limits of Deviation for Pipeline' does not represent the construction working area for the pipeline.
Link		A section of highway, footway or footpath, cycleway or cycle path, or bridleway.
Listed Building	LB	A building or structure that has been placed on the National Heritage List for England because it is considered to have special architectural or historic interest. Listing gives the building legal protection, meaning any changes that might affect its character (such as alterations, extensions, or demolition) require Listed Building Consent from the local planning authority.
Living Tree Project	LTP	A community-based environmental initiative that promotes the planting, protection, and long-term stewardship of trees to enhance local biodiversity, landscape quality, and climate resilience. Projects under this banner typically involve volunteers, schools,

Term	Acronym/Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
		landowners, and local authorities, focusing on creating new woodland, restoring degraded habitats, and raising awareness of the ecological value of trees.
$L_{max}$ $L_{Amax}$ $L_{AFmax}$  $L_{min}$ , $L_{Fmin}$		The maximum instantaneous sound pressure level ( $L_{max}$ ), The A-weighted maximum instantaneous sound pressure level ( $L_{Amax}$ ). The A-weighted maximum instantaneous sound pressure level with a FAST time constant ( $L_{AFmax}$ ). This is the highest instantaneous sound pressure level reached during a measurement period. The opposite of the $L_{max}$ is the minimum instantaneous sound pressure level or $L_{min}$ etc.
$L_{N,T}$ $L_{AN,T}$ $L_{AFN,T}$ $N$ = %age value, 0 100 $T$ = measurement time e.g. $L_{A90}$ , $L_{A10}$ , $L_{AF90}$ , 5 min		The percentage exceedance sound pressure level ( $L_{N,T}$ ), The A-weighted percentage exceedance sound pressure level ( $L_{AN,T}$ ), the A-weighted percentage exceedance sound pressure level with a FAST time constant ( $L_{AFN,T}$ ). This is the sound pressure level exceeded for N% of the time $T$ . e.g. If an A-weighted level of x decibel is exceeded for a total of six minutes within one hour, the level will have been above x decibel for 10% of the measurement period. This is written as $L_{A10,1hr} = x$ decibel. $L_{A0}$ (the level exceeded for 0% of the time) is equivalent to the $L_{Amax}$ and $L_{A100}$ (the level exceeded for 100% of the time) is equivalent to the $L_{Amin}$ . It is good practice to include the letter which identifies the time constant used as this can make a significant difference to the value.
Local Aggregate Assessment	LAA	The LAA details the current and predicted situation in each mineral planning authority with respect to all aspects of aggregate supply, in particular with regards to the authority's land-won aggregate provision in line with any adopted mineral plans.
Local Air Quality Management	LAQM	The UK framework that requires local authorities to review, assess, and manage air quality in their areas. Under LAQM, councils monitor pollutants, identify locations where national air quality objectives may be exceeded, and take action, such as declaring AQMAs and preparing Air Quality Action Plans (AQAPs), to improve local air quality and protect public health.
Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance 2022	LAQM.TG(22)	UK Government's official technical guidance that supports local authorities in carrying out their duties under the LAQM framework. It sets out the methods, evidence requirements, monitoring approaches, modelling techniques, and reporting procedures used to review and assess local air quality, identify exceedances of air quality objectives, and determine whether AQMAs or AQAPs are required.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Local Biodiversity Action Plan	LBAP	A locally focused strategy that sets out priorities and actions to protect and enhance biodiversity within a specific area, such as a county, district, or city. LBAPs identify important local habitats and species, outline conservation objectives, and guide practical measures to support nature recovery. They help deliver national biodiversity goals at the local level through partnership working between councils, conservation groups, landowners, and communities.
Local Enterprise Partnership	LEP	A local business-led partnership that works with councils and other organisations to support economic growth in a specific area. LEPs help shape local investment priorities, promote business development, and deliver projects that boost jobs, skills, and infrastructure.
Local Highway Authority	LHA	The public body responsible for managing and maintaining local roads within its area. This includes looking after the road network, pavements, street lighting, traffic signs, and highway safety. LHAs also assess and approve highway aspects of planning applications, ensuring new developments can be safely and efficiently served by the transport network.
Local Impact Report	LIR	LIR is usually a technical document setting out an evidence based assessment of the impacts of a proposal on the communities affected.
Local Landscape Character Area	LLCA	Subdivisions of published Landscape Character Areas defined by the Applicant's competent experts to provide a greater level of detail to inform the landscape and visual impact assessment and the design of the Proposed Development.
Local Nature Reserves	LNR	A protected area of land designated by a local planning authority because of its special natural interest and/or educational value.
Local Planning Authority	LPA	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. In the DCO process their role would include comment on the adequacy of consultation, provide Local Impact Reports, contribute to SoCGs, and advise on local policy, environmental matters, and community issues.
Local Wildlife Site	LWS	A non-statutory, locally designated site recognised for its high biodiversity value. LWSs support important habitats, species, or ecological networks and are a key part of the local ecological network. Although they do not have legal protection in the same way as SSSIs, they receive strong consideration in the planning system, where development proposals must avoid or minimise harm and, where possible, deliver biodiversity enhancements.
Long Sea Outfall	LSO	A pipeline or conduit that discharges treated wastewater far offshore, typically extending well beyond the low-water mark into deeper, higher-dispersion coastal

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
		waters. Its purpose is to dilute and disperse effluent safely, reducing environmental impacts on near-shore waters, bathing beaches, and sensitive marine habitats.
Lotic-invertebrate Index for Flow Evaluation		Index of overall flow preferences of different macroinvertebrate communities.
Lotic-invertebrate Index for Flow Evaluation	LIFE	An ecological index that uses the types of aquatic invertebrates present in a watercourse to indicate the flow conditions it experiences. Different invertebrate groups have different tolerances for fast or slow water, so their presence and abundance provide a biological measure of flow regime. LIFE scores help assess whether a river's flow is natural, altered, or stressed, supporting water framework directive and river management studies.
Lower Layer Super Output Area	LSOA	A small, fixed statistical geography used in England and Wales to report population, deprivation, health, and census data. Each LSOA typically contains 1,000–3,000 residents and is designed to remain stable over time so that data can be compared consistently between years.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level	LOAEL	As defined in Noise Policy Statement for England – “ <i>The level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected</i> ”.
$L_p$ $L_{pA}$ (or $L_A$ )  $L_{AF}$ , $L_{AS}$		<p>The instantaneous sound pressure level (<math>L_p</math>).</p> <p>The A-weighted instantaneous sound pressure level (<math>L_{pA}</math> or <math>L_A</math>).</p> <p>This is the root mean square size of the pressure fluctuations in the air. This level can fluctuate wildly even for seemingly steady sounds. To make sound level meters easier to read the values on the display are smoothed or damped out. This is effectively done by taking a rolling average of the previous 0.125 seconds (FAST time constant) or the previous 1 second (SLOW time constant).</p> <p>The letters F or S are added to the subscripts in the notation to indicate when the FAST or SLOW time constant has been used. These are often omitted but it is good practice to include them.</p>
Made Ground		Areas where natural deposits have been replaced or altered by the introduction of artificial deposits and/or imported natural materials.
Main River		Watercourses designated under the Water Resources Act 1991 as ‘main’ are usually larger rivers and streams that are shown on the Environment Agency’s Statutory Main River map. The Environment Agency has permissive powers, but not a duty, to carry out maintenance, improvement or construction work on designated Main Rivers to manage flood risk.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Major accident		Events that threaten immediate or delayed serious environmental effects to human health, welfare and/or the environment and require the use of resources beyond those of the Applicant or its appointed representatives to manage.
Margalef's species richness		This is a measure of the number of species (richness) corrected to reflect the number of individuals (abundance) sampled.
Marine Conservation Zone	MCZ	A statutory marine protected area in UK waters, designated to conserve nationally important habitats, species, geology, and geomorphology. MCZs form part of the wider UK Marine Protected Area network and are established under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.
Marine Management Organisation	MMO	The UK government body responsible for regulating and managing England's marine area, including marine planning, licensing, fisheries management, and enforcement. Established under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, the MMO oversees activities such as dredging, construction, disposal at sea, marine works, and fisheries compliance, ensuring they are carried out sustainably and in line with environmental and legislative requirements.
Marine Policy Statement	MPS	UK-wide framework for marine planning, jointly adopted by the UK Government, the devolved administrations, and the Marine Management Organisation (MMO). It sets out the high-level objectives, principles, and policy considerations that guide decision-making in the marine area, including sustainable development, ecosystem protection, climate change adaptation, socio-economic use of the seas, and integration with terrestrial planning.
Marine Strategy Framework Directive	MSFD	An EU directive (2008/56/EC) that requires Member States to achieve or maintain GES in their marine waters. It establishes a framework for protecting the marine environment, preventing deterioration, and supporting sustainable use of marine resources.  In the UK, the MSFD has been fully transposed into domestic law through the Marine Strategy Regulations 2010, which remain in force after EU exit. These regulations retain the MSFD framework and continue to govern how the UK assesses, monitors and manages the condition of its marine environment.
Material resources		Construction materials and products (from primary (natural assets), recycled or secondary and renewable sources) and built assets.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Materials Management Plan	MMP	A documented system that sets out how excavated soils and other materials will be assessed, tracked, reused, and managed on a construction site in accordance with the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste Code of Practice (DoW CoP). It demonstrates that materials are suitable for their intended use, that their movement and reuse will not pose unacceptable environmental or human-health risks, and that they will be handled in a way that avoids them being classified as waste.
Maximum operation		The period when the Proposed Development is operating at maximum flows. During maximum operation, the Water Recycling Plant would produce approximately 60 Megalitres per day (MI/d) of recycled water, and approximately 90MI/d of source water would be transferred from Havant Thicket Reservoir to Otterbourne Water Supply Works.
Maximum Sound Level	L <sub>Amax</sub>	The highest A-weighted sound level recorded during a measurement period. It captures the loudest instantaneous noise event, such as a passing heavy vehicle, a dropped object, or a construction activity peak.
Mean flow	Q <sub>mean</sub>	The average rate of water flow in a river or channel over a defined period, typically expressed in cubic metres per second (m <sup>3</sup> /s). Mean flow is used in hydrological assessments, water resource planning, and flood risk analysis.
Mean High Water Springs	MHWS	The average height of the high waters occurring at spring tides, calculated over a standard 19-year tidal cycle. It represents one of the upper tidal limits on the shore and is widely used in coastal planning, marine licensing, intertidal habitat mapping, and defining legal boundaries.
Megalitres per day (million litres per day)	MI/d	Flow-rate unit equal to one million litres of water passing a point in 24 hours. It is commonly used in water supply, wastewater treatment, river regulation, and demand forecasting to express the capacity of treatment works, abstraction rates, or system throughput.
Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	A simple hydrocarbon gas composed of one carbon atom and four hydrogen atoms. It is the primary component of natural gas and is produced both naturally and through human activities.
Micro-siting		This is the process part of the design development to define specific locations of certain components such as above-ground plant and temporary construction compounds.
Microtunnel boring machines	MTBM	A small tunnelling machine that digs underground so pipes can be installed without digging a trench from the surface. It works from a launch shaft where pipes are pushed in behind the MTBM as it digs, and is controlled remotely to keep the tunnel on the right line.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Million tonnes	Mt	A unit of mass equal to one million metric tonnes.
Millivolts	mV	A unit of electrical potential equal to one-thousandth of a volt. It is used to measure very small voltage levels, often in sensors, electronics, and scientific instruments.
Mineral Consultation Areas	MCA	Areas identified to ensure consultation takes place between the relevant district or borough planning authority, the minerals industry and the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities before determining certain non-mineral planning applications made within the MCA.
Mineral Safeguarding Areas	MSA	Areas defined by Mineral and Waste Planning Authorities with known mineral resources that are of identified economic or conservation value.
Minerals Management Strategy	MMS	A project-specific framework that sets out how mineral resources encountered during construction will be identified, assessed, and appropriately managed. It ensures that works comply with minerals safeguarding policies, avoid the unnecessary sterilisation of viable mineral deposits, and address any requirements for prior extraction, reuse, or disposal.
Minimum operation		A minimum operation is required to ensure that the Proposed Development is in regular working use for when higher outputs are required. During minimum operation, the Water Recycling Plant would have an output of approximately 10 megalitres per day (Ml/d).
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	MAFF	Was the UK government department responsible for agriculture, fisheries, food policy, and rural affairs until 2001. It oversaw farming support, food safety, animal health, plant health, and the management of marine and freshwater fisheries. In 2001, MAFF was replaced by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), which absorbed its functions alongside wider environmental responsibilities.
Ministry of Defence	MoD	The UK government department responsible for national defence, the Armed Forces, and the management of the defence estate. It oversees the Royal Navy, British Army, and Royal Air Force, and is accountable for defence policy, military operations, procurement, security, and long-term strategic planning.
Mitigation		Measures intended to avoid, prevent, reduce and, where possible, offset likely significant adverse environmental effects. Measures follow the mitigation hierarchy as described in section 5.3 of Environmental Statement Chapter 5 EIA approach and methodology, Volume 1 (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Mitigation hierarchy		A systematic approach to guide decision-making and prioritise mitigation design. The hierarchy comprises stages in order of preference and effectiveness: avoid, prevent, reduce and remediate as described in section 5.3 of Environmental Statement Chapter 5 EIA approach and methodology, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).
Mobile Elevating Work Platform	MEWP	A mechanical device used to provide temporary access to work at height, allowing personnel, tools, and materials to be safely lifted to elevated positions. MEWPs include scissor lifts, boom lifts, and vehicle-mounted platforms, and are designed to offer a stable, controlled working area.
Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe	PVCO	A type of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe manufactured through molecular orientation, giving it enhanced strength, flexibility, and impact resistance compared with standard PVC. PVCO is commonly used in water supply networks due to its durability and hydraulic efficiency.
Monitoring		Measures to ensure the systematic and ongoing collection, analysis and evaluation of data related to the implementation and performance of a development. Monitoring can be undertaken to monitor conditions in the future to verify any environmental effects identified by the Environmental Impact Assessment, the effectiveness of mitigation or enhancement measures or ensure remedial action are taken should adverse effects above a set threshold occur. All monitoring measures adopted by the Proposed Development are reflected in Environmental Statement Appendix 5.5 Commitments Register, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6).
Monument	MON	A heritage asset of archaeological, architectural, historic, or cultural significance, typically comprising a structure, site, or feature that illustrates past human activity.
Monument Portsmouth Catalogue (prefix for heritage asset IDs)	MPM	Prefix used in heritage asset identification numbers within the Portsmouth area, typically applied in local Historic Environment Records (hers) to catalogue archaeological sites, monuments, structures, and findspots.
Monument Winchester Catalogue (prefix for heritage asset IDs)	MWC	A prefix used in the Winchester Historic Environment Record (HER) to identify and catalogue archaeological sites, monuments, and heritage assets. The prefix forms part of a unique reference code, allowing assets to be consistently recorded, mapped, and cross-referenced in reports, databases, and GIS layers.
Motion Reference Unit	MRU	A device that measures how a boat or platform moves — up and down, side to side, and tilting. It uses sensors to track this movement so that other equipment (like sonar,

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
		GPS, or survey instruments) can correct for the vessel's motion and stay accurate.
Multi Agency Government Information for the Countryside	MAGIC	An online, interactive mapping service that brings together authoritative environmental data from multiple UK government agencies. It provides spatial information on designated sites, habitats, land use, landscape, heritage, flood risk, agricultural schemes, and other environmental constraints.
Multiplier effects		The ripple effect where an initial increase in employment or investment leads to additional rounds of spending and job creation throughout the economy.
National Adaptation Programme	NAP	The UK Government's plan for preparing the country for the impacts of climate change. Published on a five-year cycle under the Climate Change Act 2008, it sets out actions, policies, and priorities to improve resilience across sectors such as infrastructure, health, the natural environment, water, agriculture, and the built environment.
National Biodiversity Network	NBN	A UK partnership that collects, manages, and shares biodiversity data from organisations, researchers, and local record centres.
National Character Area	NCA	A landscape classification used in England that divides the country into 159 distinct areas, each defined by its natural, cultural, and geographic characteristics. Developed by Natural England, NCAs describe the key features, environmental opportunities, and landscape context of each area.
National Cycle Network	NCN	A UK-wide network of signed cycling and walking routes created and coordinated by Sustrans. It includes traffic-free paths, quiet roads, and on-road cycle routes, providing safe, connected corridors for everyday travel and recreation.
National Fish Population Database	NFPD	A UK Environment Agency database that stores information on fish populations in rivers, lakes, and other waterbodies. It brings together data from fish surveys, monitoring programmes, and ecological assessments, and is used to track fish health, species distribution, and long-term trends.
National Grid Reference	NGR	A system used in Great Britain to pinpoint locations on Ordnance Survey maps. It uses a combination of letters and numbers to give a precise position, from broad grid squares down to very accurate point locations.
National Health Service	NHS	The UK's public healthcare system, providing medical treatment and support that is free when people use it. It runs hospitals, GP services, emergency care, mental health services, and community health across the UK.
National Heritage List for England	NHLE	The official, publicly accessible database of all nationally designated heritage assets in England. Managed by

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
		Historic England, it includes listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, protected wreck sites, and battlefields.
National Highways	NH	The government-owned company responsible for operating, maintaining, and improving England's motorways and major A-roads. It manages the Strategic Road Network (SRN), delivers road improvement projects, sets safety and design standards, and provides statutory advice in the planning system.
National Infrastructure and Service Transformation Authority	NISTA	A UK government body formally established in April 2025 to lead the planning, oversight, and delivery assurance of major national infrastructure and public service transformation programmes. NISTA brings together functions previously held by the Infrastructure and Projects Authority and several cross-government delivery units, creating a single organisation responsible for long-term infrastructure strategy, project performance, delivery standards, and public service reform.
National Infrastructure Commission	NIC	Formerly the UK's independent advisory body responsible for providing government with impartial, expert advice on long-term infrastructure needs. The NIC analyses the country's requirements across sectors such as energy, transport, water, waste, and digital connectivity, and produces recommendations through National Infrastructure Assessments, studies, and reports.  Its functions have since been superseded by NISTA, established in 2015 to consolidate and strengthen government oversight of major infrastructure planning and delivery.
National Landscape		The new name for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, introduced in 2023 to better reflect their national importance.  Although the name has changed, the statutory designation, purpose, and protections remain the same: to conserve and enhance landscapes of exceptional natural beauty for the benefit of people, nature, and future generations.
National Nature Reserve	NNR	Exemplary, nationally important nature reserves, where nature conservation is the primary land use and significant other benefits may be provided for people and the environment.
National Planning Policy Framework	NPPF	Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and explains how they should be applied. It guides decisions on housing, design, the environment, transport, heritage, and sustainable development, and is used by local planning authorities and developers when preparing plans and assessing planning applications.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
National Planning Practice Guidance	NPPG	The Government's online guidance that explains how to apply the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It provides practical advice for planners, developers, and decision-makers on topics such as housing, design, heritage, environment, and viability.
National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure, updated in July 2025	NPSWRI	Sets out the Government's planning policy for major water-supply projects in England, such as large reservoirs, water-transfer schemes, and desalination plants. It provides the policy framework for examining and deciding Development Consent Order (DCO) applications, explaining what issues must be considered and how need, environmental effects, and alternatives should be assessed. The National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure was published in 2023 and updated in July 2025.
National Policy Statements	NPS	Set out the Government's policy for major national infrastructure projects in England and Wales, such as energy, transport, water, and waste. They provide the primary basis for making decisions on DCO applications, making clear what needs to be considered and how decisions should be made.
National Site Network	NSN	Network of protected sites within the United Kingdom territory comprising Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas as designated under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
National Trail		A designated long distance walking, cycling, or horse-riding route in England or Wales that are managed through partnerships between Natural England, local authorities and volunteer groups.
National Vegetation Classification	NVC	Hierarchical system designed to classify natural habitats according to the vegetation they contain.
Nationally Rare Nationally Scarce		Describes the level of conservation importance for invertebrate species in the UK, derived from the British Red Data Books.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects	NSIPs	NSIPs are large scale major development projects in England or Wales which require permission under the Planning Act 2008. Projects are only defined as nationally significant if they meet the relevant threshold set out in the Planning Act 2008.
Natural England	NE	The UK Government's adviser on the natural environment in England. It is responsible for protecting and improving nature, including landscapes, wildlife, habitats, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves, and access to the countryside.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Nautical mile		Used to measure the distance travelled through the water. A nautical mile is slightly longer than a mile on land, equalling 1.1508 land-measured miles.
Near and far-fields		These are the regions of the radiation field of a sound source. In the near field, the sound pressure and acoustic particle velocity are not in phase and there is no simple relationship between sound pressure level and distance from the source. The near field is limited to a distance from the source of around a wavelength of sound or three times the largest dimension of the sound source (whichever is the larger). The far field is the region of the sound field in which sound pressure level decreases predictably with distance. For a point source, the sound pressure level decreases by 6 decibels for each doubling of distance. It extends from the near field to infinity.
Nephelometric Turbidity Units	NTU	The standard unit for measuring turbidity (how cloudy or murky water is) based on how much light is scattered by particles suspended in the water. Higher NTU values mean more particles and therefore cloudier water.
New Forest National Park	NFNP	A nationally designated protected landscape in southern England, established in 2005 to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage of the New Forest. The Park covers ancient woodlands, heathlands, wetlands, coastline, and historic landscapes shaped by centuries of grazing by ponies, cattle, pigs, and donkeys.
New Forest National Park Authority	NFPA	The statutory body responsible for managing and protecting the New Forest National Park. It oversees planning, conservation, landscape management, recreation, and community engagement within the park boundary.
Night Noise Guideline	NNG	World Health Organization (WHO) guidance on the levels of noise at night that can affect sleep, health, and wellbeing.
Night-time Bat Walkover	NBW	A field survey carried out at night-time to detect bat activity, including species presence and key commuting or foraging areas, across a site using bat detectors and suitability experienced surveyors.
Night-time noise level	$L_{\text{night}}$	The average A-weighted noise level measured during the night period, typically 23:00 to 07:00. It represents overall noise exposure while people are most sensitive to disturbance.
Nitrate	$\text{NO}_3$	A form of nitrogen found in water and soil, created when ammonium and other nitrogen compounds break down. It is widely used by plants but can build up from fertilisers, sewage, and agricultural runoff, making it an important indicator of water quality and pollution.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone	NVZ	An area designated by the Government where water is at risk of pollution from agricultural nitrates. Farmers in NVZs must follow specific rules on fertiliser use, manure management, and land practices to help protect groundwater and surface water from nitrate contamination.
Nitrates Directive		The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) aims to provide protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates of agricultural sources.
Nitrogen deposition		The process by which reactive nitrogen compounds emitted into the atmosphere are deposited onto land and/or water bodies.
Nitrogen dioxide	NO <sub>2</sub>	A polluting gas produced mainly by vehicles, boilers, and industrial processes.
Nitrogen oxides	NO <sub>x</sub>	A group of polluting gases formed when fuel is burned, mainly from vehicles, power stations, and boilers.
Noise		No strict definition and is often used interchangeably with Sound. However, it is usually taken to mean noticeable unwanted sound.
Noise and Vibration Management Plan	NVMP	Sets out how noise and vibration will be assessed, controlled, monitored, and managed during construction or operational activities.
Noise and Vibration Sensitive Receptor	NVSR	A location where people or wildlife could be disturbed by noise or vibration, such as homes, schools, hospitals, care facilities, offices, and sensitive ecological habitats.
Noise level		Values measured in decibels.
Noise Policy Statement for England	NPSE	Sets out the Government's long-term aims for managing noise. It guides how noise should be considered in planning and environmental decisions, aiming to avoid significant adverse effects, reduce impacts where possible, and protect quiet places.
Noise Sensitive Receptors	NSR	Places where people or wildlife could be disturbed by noise, such as homes, schools, hospitals, care facilities, and tranquil outdoor areas.
Non-designated heritage assets	NDHA	Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets.
Non-hazardous waste		Any waste not defined as 'hazardous' under the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005. Also see the definition for ('Hazardous Waste').
Non-motorised users		A non-motorised user(s) is someone walking or cycling, or a horse rider.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Non-Road Mobile Machinery	NRMM	NRMM is any mobile machine, transportable equipment, or vehicle with or without bodywork or wheels which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is not intended for carrying passengers or goods on the road.</li> <li>• Includes machinery installed on the chassis of vehicles.</li> <li>• Has a combustion engine – either an internal spark ignition engine, or a compression ignition engine.</li> </ul>
Non-Technical Summary	NTS	A plain-English overview of an Environmental Statement or similar technical report, written so that non-specialists can understand the Project, its likely environmental effects, and the measures proposed to reduce them. It avoids jargon and summarises the key findings in a clear, accessible way.
North-East Atlantic Marine Biological Analytical Quality Control	NMBAQC	The UK and European quality-assurance programme for marine biological monitoring. It provides standards, training, and proficiency testing to ensure that laboratories and survey contractors produce consistent, accurate, and comparable data on marine species, habitats, and sediments.
Number of Taxa		The recorded number of scoring aquatic plants as listed in Water Framework Directive UK Technical Advisory Group WFD-UKTAG guidance
Office for Health Improvement and Disparities	OHID	A government body within the Department of Health and Social Care responsible for improving public health and reducing health inequalities in England. It provides evidence, policy advice, and programmes that help local authorities, the NHS, and communities tackle preventable illness and address disparities in health outcomes.
Office for National Statistics	ONS	UK's largest independent producer of official statistics and the national statistical institute. It collects, analyses, and publishes data on the economy, population, health, labour market, and society, providing the evidence base used by government, businesses, and the public to understand national trends and make informed decisions.
Officer in Charge	OIC	The person with formal responsibility for directing, supervising, and making decisions for an activity, site, team, or incident. They hold operational authority and are accountable for ensuring that work is carried out safely, lawfully, and in line with relevant procedures or regulations.
Ofwat		Ofwat (The Water Services Regulation Authority) is a non-ministerial government department that is the regulator of the water and wastewater services industry in England and Wales.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Open Mosaic Habitat	OMH	Brownfield or previously developed land that supports a patchwork of bare ground, early-successional vegetation, grassland, scrub, and wet features. This varied structure creates high-value habitat for invertebrates, birds, reptiles, and rare plants, and is recognised as a priority habitat in England.
Operational Environmental Management Plan (Document reference 7.7, DCO Volume 7)	OEMP	Provides a framework of commitments for the operational stage of the Proposed Development. These include general operational practices which have the potential to have an environmental impact, in addition to Proposed Development specific environmental mitigations. The measures contained in the OEMP are secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 to the Development Consent Order.
Operational Taxonomic Unit	OTU	A classification unit used in ecology, microbiology, and genetics to group organisms, typically microorganisms, based on similarity in DNA sequence data. OTUs act as a practical proxy for species when true taxonomic identities are unknown or difficult to determine, and are widely used in biodiversity assessments, metabarcoding, and community composition analyses.
Order Limits		The 'Order Limits' represent the extent of the area within which the Proposed Development, authorised by the Development Consent Order, may be carried out, including the permanent and temporary land needed for construction, operation and maintenance activities. The Order Limits are shown on the Works plans (Document reference 2.3, DCO Volume 2) and Land plans (Document reference 2.2, DCO Volume 2).
Ordinary Watercourse		An Ordinary Watercourse is any channel that water flows through that is not designated as an Environment Agency Main River. Lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards have responsibility for Ordinary Watercourses.
Ordnance Datum	OD	Ordnance Datum (OD) is the standard reference level used for measuring height in Great Britain.
Ordnance Datum Newlyn	ODN	The official vertical reference level for height measurements in Great Britain, based on the mean sea level recorded at Newlyn, Cornwall, between 1915 and 1921. All elevations expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) are measured relative to this fixed baseline.
Ordnance Survey	OS	The national mapping agency for Great Britain, responsible for producing accurate, authoritative maps and geospatial data. OS provides detailed information on land features, boundaries, terrain, infrastructure, and addresses.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Other works		The construction and operation of the Project will require 'other works' for the project as per Project descriptions. Associated Development will need to meet the legislative definition Section 115 of the Planning Act 2008.
Otterbourne Water Supply Works	Otterbourne WSW	An existing Southern Water site which abstracts water from river Itchen and ground sources, and will continue to do in certain circumstances after the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development would transfer source water from Havant Thicket Reservoir to Otterbourne WSW. The source water would be treated to strict regulatory standards at Otterbourne WSW prior to being supplied to customers.
Outline Carbon Management Plan (Document reference 7.8, DCO Volume 7)	Outline CMP	Sets out commitments and incentives to reduce carbon emissions as far as practicable in line with the requirements of the National Policy Statement for water resources infrastructure. The measures contained in the Outline CMP are secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 to the Development Consent Order. A detailed CMP will be produced and submitted for approval in accordance with the corresponding requirement in Schedule 2 to the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3).
Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7)	Outline CEMP	Contains identified topic specific mitigation measures to be adopted during construction, and specifies plans and method statements to be produced by the Contractor to avoid and reduce environmental effects. Mitigation measures are generally tertiary mitigation, although some secondary mitigation measures are also included. The measures contained in the Outline CEMP are secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 to the Development Consent Order. Detailed CEMP(s) will be produced and submitted for approval in accordance with the corresponding requirement in Schedule 2 to the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3).
Outline Foundation Works Risk Assessment (Document reference 7.4, DCO Volume 7)	Outline FWRA	A preliminary assessment prepared during the design phase that identifies potential risks associated with foundation works, such as piling or ground improvement, particularly in areas of contamination or sensitive ground conditions. It sets out initial mitigation measures and informs the development of detailed risk assessments post-consent.
Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (Document reference 7.5, DCO Volume 7)	Outline LEMP	Provides a framework for delivering the Green Infrastructure strategy for the Proposed Development. This addresses the reinstatement of existing vegetation following construction, the implementation, maintenance and long-term management of proposed environmental

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
		<p>mitigation, as well as strategic environmental enhancements within the Order Limits.</p> <p>The measures contained in the Outline LEMP are secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 to the Development Consent Order. The detailed LEMPs will be required to be produced and submitted for approval in accordance with the corresponding requirement in Schedule 2 to the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3).</p>
<p>Outline Skills and Employment Plan (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7)</p>	<p>Outline SEP</p>	<p>Provides the framework for skills and employment planning for the Proposed Development. It sets out measures that will help support the delivery of, and access to, new jobs and training opportunities for local population, including for local young people.</p> <p>The measures contained in the Outline SEP are secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 to the Development Consent Order. A detailed SEP will be produced and submitted for approval in accordance with the corresponding requirement in Schedule 2 to the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3).</p>
<p>Outline Soil Resource Management Plan Appendix B of the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7)</p>	<p>Outline SRMP</p>	<p>Provides the overall approach to managing soil resources affected by the construction, operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The measures contained in the Outline SRMP are secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 to the Development Consent Order. A detailed SRMP will be produced and submitted for approval in accordance with the corresponding requirement relating to the Construction Environmental Management Plan in Schedule 2 to the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3).</p>
<p>Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (Document reference 7.6, DCO Volume 7)</p>	<p>Outline WSI</p>	<p>Sets out the proposed outline scope and commitments to archaeological survey, mitigation and subsequent reporting and publication to be undertaken post-consent. It therefore sets out an overarching mitigation strategy for effects arising on archaeological heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development to be undertaken within the Order Limits.</p> <p>The measures contained in the Outline WSI are secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 to the Development Consent Order. A detailed WSI will be produced and submitted for approval in accordance with the corresponding requirement in Schedule 2 to the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3).</p>

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Particle Size Analysis	PSA	A laboratory technique used to determine the distribution of particle sizes within a soil, sediment, or material sample. PSA helps classify soil texture, assess contamination behaviour, and understand sediment transport processes, using methods such as laser diffraction or sieve/pipette analysis.
Particulate Matter <10 microns	PM <sub>10</sub>	Airborne particles with a diameter of less than 10 micrometres, small enough to be inhaled into the respiratory system. PM <sub>10</sub> originates from sources such as road dust, construction, combustion, and industrial activities, and is monitored due to its links with respiratory and cardiovascular health impacts.
Particulate Matter <2.5 microns	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Fine particulate matter with a diameter of less than 2.5 micrometres, capable of penetrating deep into the lungs and entering the bloodstream. PM <sub>2.5</sub> is typically produced by combustion processes (e.g., traffic, industry, domestic heating) and is associated with significant public health risks, making it a key air quality indicator.
Peak Particle Velocity	PPV	Is a measurement of maximum ground particle movement speed. It is used to assess the impact of vibration generated by certain operations in terms of structural damage and human response.
Permanent access		Identifies locations where permanent access will be taken from the highway network for the purpose of operation of the Proposed Development.
Personal Protective Equipment	PPE	Equipment worn to minimise exposure to health and safety risks, including items such as helmets, gloves, eye protection, high-visibility clothing, respiratory protection, and safety footwear. PPE forms part of the hierarchy of controls and is used when risks cannot be eliminated or adequately reduced by other measures.
Phosphate	PO <sub>4</sub>	A form of phosphorus commonly found in fertilisers, detergents, sewage, and agricultural runoff. In water bodies, elevated phosphate levels can drive eutrophication, leading to excessive algal growth, reduced oxygen levels, and ecological degradation. It is routinely monitored under the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017.
Pielou's Evenness Index		This represents the uniformity in distribution of individuals spread between species in a sample. High values indicate more evenness or more uniform distribution of individuals. The output range is from zero to one.
Pipeline between the Water Recycling Plant site and		An underground pipeline approximately 35 kilometres long would transfer approximately 90 Megalitres per day of source water at maximum operation, from the Water Recycling Plant site to Otterbourne Water Supply Works. Above Ground Plant would support the transfer of water

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Otterbourne Water Supply Works		<p>from the Water Recycling Plant site to Otterbourne Water Supply Works.</p> <p>Due to the length of the pipeline, it has been divided into sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section D: The Water Recycling Plant site to Portsdown Hill</li> <li>• Section E: Portsdown Hill to Boarhunt</li> <li>• Section F: Boarhunt to Crockerhill</li> <li>• Section G: Crockerhill to Wickham</li> <li>• Section H: Wickham to Shedfield</li> <li>• Section J: Shedfield to the River Hamble</li> <li>• Section K: The River Hamble to Lower Upham</li> <li>• Section L: Lower Upham to Brambridge</li> <li>• Section M: Brambridge to Otterbourne Water Supply Works</li> </ul>
Pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works and the Water Recycling Plant site		<p>Two pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works and the Water Recycling Plant site: one to transfer treated wastewater from Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works to the Water Recycling Plant site and the other to transfer reject water from the Water Recycling Plant site to Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works. The Pipelines would connect to the existing treated wastewater release infrastructure and the reject water would be released via the existing Eastney Long Sea Outfall using the existing Eastney Transfer Tunnel and Eastney Pumping Station. The development required to connect into the existing treated wastewater infrastructure would form part of this component of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment works and the Water Recycling Plant site would be installed on the same route under the Hermitage Stream and Harts Farm Way and would be approximately 700m in length.</p> <p>The Pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment works and the Water Recycling Plant site would transfer a maximum flow of approximately 82 Megalitres per day (Ml/d) of treated wastewater to the Water Recycling Plant site. The pipeline from the Water Recycling Plant site to Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works would be sized for the same transfer capacity of approximately 82Ml/d as it may be necessary to return the maximum volume of water being treated back to Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works.</p>
Pipelines between the Water		The Pipelines would transfer recycled water from the Water Recycling Plant site to Bedhampton Springs, and

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Recycling Plant site and Bedhampton Springs		source water from Bedhampton Springs back to the Water Recycling Plant site (before transfer to Otterbourne Water Supply Works). The Pipelines, connecting to pipelines being delivered by Portsmouth Water between Bedhampton Springs and Havant Thicket Reservoir, would enable the transfer at maximum operation of approximately 60 Megalitres per day (MI/d) of recycled water from the Water Recycling Plant site to Havant Thicket Reservoir and approximately 90MI/d of source water from Havant Thicket Reservoir to the Water Recycling Plant site, for onward transfer to Otterbourne Water Supply Works.
Planning Act 2008	PA 2008	A key piece of UK legislation that established the modern consenting regime for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs). It introduced the Development Consent Order (DCO) process, setting out how major energy, transport, water, and waste infrastructure is examined and approved, including requirements for consultation, environmental assessment, and decision-making by the Secretary of State.
Planning Practice Guidance	PPG	Online guidance published by the UK Government that supports the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). PPG provides detailed advice on how planning policies should be interpreted and applied, covering topics such as housing, environmental assessment, minerals, design, and plan-making.
Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites	PAWS	Ancient woodland areas that were historically cleared and replanted (often with non-native conifer or broadleaf species) during the 20th century. Although the original tree cover was replaced, PAWS sites typically retain ancient woodland soils, seedbanks, and ecological characteristics, making them important for restoration and conservation.
Points of Interest	POI	Specific locations or features of relevance within a study area, such as landmarks, community facilities, environmental receptors, infrastructure assets, or sensitive sites. POIs are used in mapping, assessment, and consultation to help structure analysis and communicate spatial information clearly.
Poly- and per-fluoroalkyl substances	PFAS	A large group of synthetic, highly persistent chemicals used for their water-, grease-, and heat-resistant properties in industrial processes and consumer products. PFAS are often referred to as “forever chemicals” due to their environmental persistence, bioaccumulation potential, and increasing regulatory scrutiny linked to human health and ecological risks.
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	PCB	A group of chlorinated organic chemicals formerly used in electrical transformers, hydraulic fluids, sealants, and industrial processes. PCBs are now banned due to their

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
		persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity, but they remain a legacy pollutant in soils, sediments, and older infrastructure. Their management is tightly regulated under UK and international law.
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	PAH	A group of organic compounds formed during incomplete combustion of carbon-based materials such as coal, oil, petrol, wood, and waste. PAHs are common contaminants in air, soil, and sediments, and several are known or suspected carcinogens. They are routinely monitored in environmental assessments and contaminated land investigations.
Polymerase Chain Reaction	PCR	A molecular biology technique that amplifies specific DNA sequences, generating millions of copies from a small initial sample. PCR underpins genetic testing, environmental DNA (eDNA) surveys, pathogen detection, forensic analysis, and many other applications by enabling highly sensitive identification of target genetic material.
Portsmouth City Council	PCC	A unitary authority delivering the full range of local government services within Portsmouth, including planning, transport, housing, education, social care, environmental services, waste and recycling, and community functions.
Potable water		Water that is treated and tested to meet drinking-water quality standards, making it safe for people to drink and use in food preparation or other activities where it may be ingested
Potential Main Issues for Examination	PMIE	<p>Submitted by the Applicant with the application and is likely to be a short document which where possible is agreed by relevant statutory bodies and local authorities</p> <p>It is provided to the Examining Authority (ExA) a summary of the main remaining issues at the time of the DCO Application. These issues relate to matters which cannot be fully resolved with key stakeholders.</p> <p>its purpose is to set out the matters which the Applicant considers are likely to require examination having regard to the matters discussed with stakeholders during the pre-application process.</p> <p>The PMIE does not represent an exhaustive list of matters that may arise during the DCO Examination and does not preclude interested parties from raising additional matters during the planning process</p>

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Potential Roosting Feature	PRF	A structural feature within a building, tree, or other substrate that could provide suitable conditions for bats to roost. PRFs include cavities, cracks, lifted bark, crevices, and voids that offer shelter, stable microclimates, and protection from predators.
Potential Roosting Feature for Individual roosting bats	PRF-I	A PRF that is suitable for a single bat rather than a group. These features are typically small, narrow, or isolated spaces (such as a single crack, knot hole, or lifted tile) providing enough room for one bat to roost but insufficient space for a colony.
Potential Roosting Feature for Multiple roosting bats	PRF-M	A PRF capable of supporting several bats or a small group, often because it offers a larger internal void, stable temperatures, and multiple access points. Examples include roof voids, large tree cavities, or extensive crevice systems that can accommodate communal roosting.
Potential sources of contamination	PSCs	Locations, materials, or activities that may release pollutants into soil, water, air, or structures. Examples include historic industrial uses, fuel storage, waste disposal, chemical handling, and infrastructure such as substations or pipelines. Identifying potential sources is a core component of preliminary risk assessments and contaminated land studies.
Practical Salinity Unit	PSU	A unit used to express the salinity of seawater based on conductivity measurements. Although dimensionless, PSU approximates parts per thousand and is widely used in oceanography and estuarine monitoring
Predicated Environmental Concentration		The pollutant loading to a receptor as a result of the Proposed Development plus baseline deposition.
Preferred pipeline corridor		The preferred pipeline corridor was selected as part of the scheme development process which considered a number of pipeline corridor and Above Ground Plant options. The preferred pipeline corridor was consulted on at the Summer 2022 Consultation. Additional information is provided within the Scheme Development Report (Document reference 5.10, DCO Volume 5).
Preliminary Design Principle	PDP	An early, high-level rule that guides the initial development of the Project's design. It sets out the intended approach, constraints, and key considerations before detailed design work begins. PDP's help ensure that early design decisions are consistent, technically sound, and aligned with the Project's objectives, environmental commitments, and stakeholder expectations.  They act as a foundation that are later refined into the Design Principles Document (Document reference 5.11, DCO Volume 5).

Term	Acronym/Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Preliminary Environmental Information Report	PEI Report	The PEI Report sets out the information that “ <i>is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development</i> ” (Regulation 12(2)(b) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2017 as set out in Planning Inspectorate (2025) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects - Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: process, preliminary environmental information and environmental statements, Section 8.3). The PEI Report was consulted on at the Summer 2024 Consultation.
Preliminary Roost Assessment	PRA	A survey undertaken to identify the potential for bats to use a building, tree, or structure for roosting. A PRA assesses habitat features, surrounding foraging suitability, and signs of bat presence, and determines whether further survey effort, such as emergence or activity surveys, is required.
Price Review 2019	PR19	The 2019 regulatory price review carried out by Ofwat for water and wastewater companies in England and Wales. PR19 set performance commitments, investment requirements, customer service expectations, and allowed revenues for the 2020–2025 period, with a strong emphasis on efficiency, resilience, environmental improvement, and affordability.
Primary (inherent) mitigation		Modifications to the location or design of the Proposed Development which are a result of design evolution. Modifications which are an inherent part of the Proposed Development design for the purpose of avoiding, preventing or minimising likely significant environmental effects. For example, re-routing the Proposed Development to avoid passing through an ancient woodland.
Principal Aquifer		Rocks or soils that provide significant quantities of water and can support water supply and/or baseflow to rivers, lakes and wetlands on a strategic scale. They typically have a high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage.
Process contribution		The additional pollutant loading to a receptor as a result of the Proposed Development alone.
Process waste		Process waste is chemical waste that is removed from the water recycling process.
Project		This refers to the proposed Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project, as described in ES Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). This term is used in non-ES documents (i.e. DCO Volumes 1 to 5 and 7).

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Project Integra		<p>Project Integra [32] is a partnership working to provide an integrated approach to the collection, treatment and disposal of municipal waste in Hampshire. The partnership includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 11 district/borough authorities in Hampshire (waste collection).</li> <li>• Hampshire County Council (waste disposal).</li> <li>• Portsmouth and Southampton unitary authorities (waste collection and disposal).</li> <li>• Veolia Hampshire (integrated waste management contractor).</li> </ul>
Project of national significance	PNS	Large scale development that has been directed by the Secretary of State to be treated as development for which a Development Consent Order is required under Section 35 of the Planning Act 2008 [20] due to being a project of national significance.
Project vision		Describes the long-term purpose, direction, and desired future outcome of the Project. It sets out what the Project aims to achieve once complete, why it matters, and the positive change it is intended to deliver.
Proportion of Sediment-sensitive Invertebrates	PSI	A biological index used to assess river health by measuring the proportion of aquatic invertebrate taxa that are sensitive to fine sediment. Higher PSI scores indicate cleaner substrates and better ecological condition, while lower scores suggest sediment stress or degradation.
Proposed Development		This refers to the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project, as described in Environmental Statement Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).
Protective strip		An area of land on either side of the pipeline constructed using open-cut construction methods, that would restrict the landowner or occupier from undertaking certain activities that could restrict access to or affect the integrity of the pipeline.
Public Consultation 2021		The consultation undertaken in early 2021 which consulted on the 75MI/d desalination plant at Fawley as part of the Water Resources Management Plan 2019 Preferred Strategy and introduced alternative water transfer and water recycling options to consultees.
Public Interest Commitment	PIC	A formal commitment made by organisations, often utilities or regulated industries, to act in ways that deliver broader public value. PICs typically cover transparency, environmental stewardship, social responsibility, customer protection, and long-term sustainability, going beyond minimum regulatory requirements.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Public Rights of Way	PRoW	Legally protected routes that the public may use to travel across land, including footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways, and byways open to all traffic. PRoW are important for recreation, access, connectivity, and are a key consideration in planning and environmental assessments.
Publicly Available Specification 2080	PAS 2080	Sets out a consistent framework for managing and reducing carbon across the whole life cycle of the infrastructure.
Pumping Station	PS	A facility that uses mechanical pumps to move water, wastewater, or sewage through a network where gravity flow is insufficient. Pumping stations are critical infrastructure components in drainage, water supply, and wastewater systems.
Ramsar site		A Ramsar site is the land listed as a Wetland of International Importance under The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention) established in 1971 and came into force in 1975.
Rating level including adjustments for noise characteristics	L <sub>Ar,Tr</sub>	The measured sound level with adjustments added to account for distinctive noise features such as tones, bangs, or impulses. These features can make a noise more noticeable, so an adjustment is applied to reflect its actual impact.
Real-Time Kinematic	RTK	A high-precision satellite positioning technique that uses real-time corrections from a base station to achieve centimetre-level accuracy. RTK is commonly used in surveying, construction, and environmental monitoring.
Receptor		An individual, group or asset that receives an impact of effect.
Recycled water		Purified water that has been produced by taking treated wastewater and removing remaining impurities using advanced treatment techniques.
Red Data Books		Series of books that provide the conservation status assessments of threatened species in Britain.
Reduced working width locations		Areas at specific and agreed locations where there is a reduced working width in response to sensitive constraints (e.g. vegetation and roads) during construction of the Proposed Development that will be used and are assessed in the ES. Reduced working width locations are secured in Appendix A of the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7).
Regulators' Alliance for Progressing Infrastructure Development	RAPID	The RAPID is made up of the three water regulators: Water Services Regulation Authority, the Environment Agency and the Drinking Water Inspectorate. It was established to work with the industry to promote the development of strategic water resources infrastructure.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Reject water		During the water recycling process, reject water is produced. Reject water is water containing impurities removed from the treated wastewater and released using the existing Eastney Transfer Tunnel and Eastney Long Sea Outfall.
Release from the Eastney Long Sea Outfall	LSO	The existing Eastney LSO releases treated wastewater from Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works via the existing Eastney Transfer Tunnel and Eastney Pumping Station. The Proposed Development would utilise the Eastney LSO for the release of reject water produced by the Water Recycling Plant site. During maximum operation approximately 22 Megalitres per day (MI/d) of reject water would be released from the Eastney LSO. During minimum flow operation approximately 4MI/d of reject water would be released from the Eastney LSO.
Remediation		An action taken to break or modify the source-pathway-receptor (contaminant) linkage so that the risks are removed or reduced to an acceptable level for the land use under consideration.
Representative Concentration Pathways	RCP	Climate change scenarios developed by the IPCC that describe different greenhouse gas concentration trajectories. RCPs (e.g., RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP8.5) are used in climate modelling to project future temperature, precipitation, and sea-level changes.
Residential Visual Amenity Assessment	RVAA	An assessment that evaluates how a proposed development may affect the visual amenity of residential properties. RVAA considers views, outlook, and the degree of change experienced by occupants, often forming part of landscape and visual impact assessments.
Residual effects		Remaining effects of the Proposed Development following the implementation of any secondary (foreseeable) mitigation.
Revised draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024	WRMP24	The Applicant's revised draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (WRMP24) which forecasts how much water is needed in the future and options to ensure taps keep flowing. It supports the need for a strategic water resource options within the Western (Hampshire) supply area, from which the Project has been determined as the preferred solution to meet this need.
Ribosomal RNA Gene Database	SILVA	A curated database containing ribosomal RNA (rRNA) gene sequences used for taxonomic identification, phylogenetic analysis, and microbial community profiling. Examples include SILVA, RDP, and Greengenes.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Risk Assessments and Method Statements	RAMS	Documents that identify hazards, evaluate risks, and set out safe working procedures for construction or operational activities. RAMS ensure that tasks are planned and carried out in compliance with health, safety, and environmental requirements.
River Basin Management Plan		River basin management plans set the legally binding locally specific environmental objectives that underpin water regulation (such as permitting) and planning activities. They provide a stable planning base for economic development.
River Condition Assessment	RCA	A Natural England methodology used to assess the ecological condition of rivers for Biodiversity Net Gain. RCA evaluates habitat quality, hydromorphology, vegetation, and species indicators to determine a river's baseline condition and potential for enhancement.
River Macrophyte Nutrient Index		Ecological indicator that uses macrophyte presence to assess the nutrient status of a watercourse.
Road Verges of Ecological Importance	RVEI	Road verges that support either a notable species, and/or a species rich semi-natural habitat.
Rochdale Envelope		A range of maximum design parameters defined where appropriate to enable the identification and assessment of likely significant effects arising from a Proposed Development's based on a worst case scenario. The Rochdale Envelope incorporates flexibility and addresses uncertainty in the Development Consent Order application and is assessed during the Environmental Impact Assessment process as set out in Planning Inspectorate (2025) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects - Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope.
Root Mean Square Error	RMSE	A statistical measure of the average magnitude of error between predicted and observed values. RMSE is widely used to evaluate model performance, with lower values indicating better predictive accuracy.
Root protection area		Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil is treated as a priority.
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	RSBP	The UK's largest nature conservation charity, focused on protecting birds, restoring habitats, and advocating for wildlife. The RSPB manages reserves, conducts research, and provides expert input into planning and environmental policy.
Schedule 1 species		Birds protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 in the Great Britain that have extra legal protection due to their rarity, vulnerability, or sensitivity to disturbance.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Scheduled Monument	SM	A nationally important archaeological site or historic structure protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Consent is required for any works affecting a Scheduled Monument. These can be above or below-ground and do not need to be ancient.
Scoping Area		The area of land outlined in the Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report represented the extent of land that was anticipated to be required for temporary or permanent purposes in order to construct and operate the Proposed Development.
Secondary (foreseeable) mitigation		Measures or actions to prevent or minimise any remaining significant adverse environmental effects of the Proposed Development identified through the Environmental Impact Assessment process. For example, reptile translocation will be undertaken to mitigate for the potential killing or injury of common reptile species by the permanent loss of suitable habitat at the WRP site.
Secondary A Aquifer		These are permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers.
Secondary B Aquifer		These are mainly lower permeability layers that may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater through characteristics like thin cracks (called fissures) and openings or eroded layers.
Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer		This has been assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either a Secondary A or B aquifer to the soil type due to the variable characteristics. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.
Secretary of State	SoS	A UK Government minister with statutory decision-making powers. In the DCO process, the Secretary of State determines whether to grant development consent following examination.
Section 41 species		Species listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 are of principal importance for both the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in England.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Security and Emergency Measures Direction	SEMD	This is the principle general direction issued by the Secretary of State, which requires undertakers and licensees to maintain a water support and/or sewerage system due to the interests of national security, or to mitigate the effects of a civil emergency which may occur.
Semi-volatile organic compounds	SVOCs	Organic chemicals with moderate vapour pressures that can exist in both gaseous and particulate phases. SVOCs include PAHs, phthalates, and some pesticides, and are relevant in air quality and contaminated land assessments.
Sensitivity		The extent to which a receptor is likely to accept or respond to a change.
Setting (of a heritage asset)		The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral (as defined in National Planning Policy Framework Annex 2).
Severe drought		A drought event that occurs every 1-in-200 years, or a 0.5% chance of occurring in any given year.
Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index ( $H'(\log_e)$ )		Widely used measure of diversity accounting for both the number of taxa present and the evenness of distribution of the taxa.
Shoreline Management Plans	SMP	Strategic, non-statutory plans that set out policies for managing coastal flooding and erosion risks over the short, medium, and long term. SMPs guide coastal defence decisions and adaptation planning.
Significance		Significance is assessed by comparing the magnitude of an impact with a receptor's value, sensitivity, permanence or reversibility, in an assessment-specific matrix. The criteria in this matrix can be pre-set, allowing for objective impact assessment rather than subjective impact evaluation.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level	SOAEL	As defined in Noise Policy Statement for England [25]– <i>“The level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur”.</i>
Similarity Percentages	SIMPER	A statistical method used in ecological community analysis to determine which species contribute most to the similarity or dissimilarity between groups of samples. SIMPER is commonly applied to multivariate datasets.
Similarity Profile	SIMPROF	A statistical test used to identify significant structure within ecological community data by assessing whether groups of samples differ more than expected by chance. Often used alongside cluster analysis.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Simpson's Index (1-λ)		This form is an evenness index (also known as the GiniSimpsons Index) derived from the probability of picking two individuals from a community at random that are from the same species. Simpson's index ranges from zero to one with higher values representing a more diverse community without dominant taxa.
Single Beam Echo Sounder	SBES	A hydrographic survey instrument that measures water depth by emitting a single acoustic beam and recording the return signal. SBES is used for bathymetric mapping, navigation safety, and sediment monitoring.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	SINC	An important wildlife site which contributes to the ecological network in Hampshire. To safeguard these sites, they are designated as non-statutory designated SINC. SINC are also known nationally as Local Wildlife Sites. They represent a legacy of good management and rely upon continued stewardship by landowners.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	SSSI	A nationally site designated by Natural England as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. SSSI are legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
Site Specific Design Principle	SSDP	A design principle that is relevant to a specific Project component.
Site Waste Management Plan	SWMP	A plan describing how construction waste will be minimised, handled, segregated, and disposed of. SWMPs support resource efficiency and compliance with waste legislation.
Size of Maturity	SOM	The size or age at which an organism, typically a fish or invertebrate, reaches reproductive maturity. SOM is important for population modelling and fisheries management.
Skills and Employment Plan	SEP	A document outlining how the Project will support local employment, training, apprenticeships, and workforce development. SEPs are often required for major developments to maximise socio-economic benefits.
Small and Medium-sized Enterprise	SME	A business with fewer than 250 employees and an annual turnover below defined thresholds. SMEs form a major part of the UK economy and are often targeted for procurement and supply-chain opportunities.
Soil Resource Management Plan	SRMP	A plan that sets out how soils will be protected, handled, stored, and reused during construction. SRMPs ensure soils are managed sustainably and in accordance with best practice.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project	SDMP	A strategic initiative addressing recreational disturbance to internationally designated bird habitats around the Solent. The SDMP underpins the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy, which requires developer contributions to fund wardening, monitoring, and visitor management.
Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy Sites	SWBGS	Network of sites around the Solent identified as being of value for waders and Brent Geese, designated by the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership (made up of the Solent Local Authorities). The SWBGS Sites identifies the network of sites around the Solent and determines which sites are the most valuable and why. The SWBGS aims to protect the network of non-designated terrestrial wader and brent goose sites that support the Solent Special Protection Areas from land take and recreational pressure associated with new development.
Sound		The physical phenomenon of the transmission of energy through gaseous, liquid or solid media via rapid periodic fluctuations in pressure.
Sound Power Level $L_w$ obsolete – SWL		The total amount of sound produced by a source. It cannot be measured directly but can be calculated from Sound Pressure Level measurements in known conditions. It can be used to predict the Sound Pressure Level at any point. Sound Power Level is expressed in decibels with a reference level of $1 \times 10^{-12}$ Watts ( $L_w$ in decibel re 1 pW).
Sound Pressure Level $L_p$ obsolete – SPL		The basic measure of how much sound there is at a given location. It is a measure of the size of the pressure fluctuations in the air that we perceive as sound. Sound Pressure Level is expressed in decibels with a reference level of $20 \times 10^{-6}$ Pascals ( $L_p$ in decibel re 20 $\mu$ Pa).
Source odour potential		The potential for odour generation from site activities.
Source Protection Zone	SPZ	A designated area around groundwater abstraction points where activities are controlled to protect drinking water supplies from contamination. SPZs are defined by the Environment Agency.
Source Protection Zone 1	SPZ1	Inner protection zone - defined as the 50-day travel time from any point below the water table to the abstraction source. This zone has a minimum radius of 50m radius from the source, whichever is larger.
Source Protection Zone 1c	SPZ1c	Inner protection zone - defined as the 50-day travel time from any point below the water table to the abstraction source. This zone has a minimum radius of 50m and is where there is protective geology cover, such as clay.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Source Protection Zone 2	SPZ2	Outer protection zone - defined by a 400-day travel time. The zone will default to a minimum radius of 250m or 500m, depending on the size of the abstraction, if the 400-day travel time zone is smaller.
Source Protection Zone 2c	SPZ2c	Outer protection zone – defined by a 400-day travel time. The zone will default to a minimum radius of 250m or 500m, depending on the size of the abstraction, if the 400-day travel time zone is smaller, and is where there is a protective geology cover of low permeability sat above a unit of high permeability.
Source Protection Zone 3	SPZ3	Source catchment protection zone - defined as the area around an abstraction source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the abstraction source.
Source water		Water that is used as a source for drinking water. For the Proposed Development, this water is treated to strict regulatory standards at the Otterbourne Water Supply Works before being supplied to customers.
Source-pathway-receptor linkage		For a risk to arise there must be hazard that consists of a 'source' (e.g. high rainfall); a 'receptor' (e.g. people, environment); and a pathway between the source and the receptor (e.g. flooding).
South Downs National Park	SDNP	A protected landscape covering the chalk hills, woodlands, and river valleys of southern England. The SDNP is designated for its natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage, and is managed by the South Downs National Park Authority.
South Downs National Park Authority	SDNPA	The local planning authority for the South Downs National Park, responsible for planning policy, development management, landscape protection, and biodiversity enhancement across the National Park. SDNPA has a statutory duty to further the purposes of the National Park (to conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage, and to promote opportunities for public understanding and enjoyment).
South East England		Comprising counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, London, Oxfordshire, Surrey and West Sussex.
Southampton City Council	SCC	The council responsible for planning, environmental services, housing, waste and recycling collection, community functions, and local policy delivery within its administrative area.
Special Area of Conservation	SAC	Area(s) of protected habitat(s) and species as defined in the European Union Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).
Special Landscape Quality	SLQ	A defined attribute or characteristic that contributes to the distinctiveness and value of a landscape, often used in landscape character assessments to identify features warranting protection or enhancement.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Special Protection Area	SPA	A designated area for birds under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC).
Specific Conductance	SPC	A measure of water's ability to conduct electrical current, standardised to a reference temperature (usually 25°C). It is used as an indicator of dissolved ion concentration and overall water quality.
Spring 2025 Consultation		The statutory consultation held in Spring 2025 to consult on water quality modelling updates, and design refinements made to the Proposed Development in response to feedback from the Summer 2024 Consultation and ongoing scheme development.
Spring 2026 Consultation		The statutory, targeted consultation held in Spring 2026 to consult on one further design refinement at Otterbourne Water Supply Works as a result of additional works and treatment required.
Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste	SNRHW	Hazardous waste that does not undergo significant physical, chemical, or biological transformation and can be safely disposed of in specially permitted landfill cells designed for stable waste streams.
Statement of Common Ground	SoCG	A jointly prepared document between the Applicant and a stakeholder that records areas of agreement, areas of disagreement, and any matters still under discussion in relation the application. SoCGs help the Examining Authority quickly understand the status of key issues, narrow the scope of examination, and identify where further evidence or negotiation is required.
Statement of Community Consultation	SoCC	A statutory document prepared by the Applicant that sets out how they consulted the local community during the pre-application stage. It is produced in accordance with section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 and in consultation with the relevant local authorities. It is then published in a prescribed manner so the community knows how and when they can participate.
Statistical software for ecological data	PRIMER	Software tools used to analyse ecological datasets, model species distributions, assess biodiversity, and interpret environmental monitoring results. Common examples include R, Python, PRIMER, PAST, and SPSS, each offering functions for multivariate analysis, community ecology, and spatial modelling.
Statutory Biodiversity Metric	SBM	The mandatory biodiversity accounting tool used in England to calculate biodiversity losses and gains for development projects under the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) regime. It quantifies habitat value based on type, condition, distinctiveness, and strategic significance.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Statutory consultee		An organisation or body that must, by law, be consulted during the pre-application stage of a DCO under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. These consultees are prescribed in legislation and are entitled to receive formal notification of the proposed application and an opportunity to comment.
Statutory nuisance		A category of issues defined under the EPA 1990 that can significantly affect health, wellbeing, or quality of life, and which local authorities have a legal duty to investigate. Statutory nuisances include matters such as excessive noise, smoke, fumes, dust, odour, artificial light, and accumulations of waste. If a statutory nuisance is confirmed, the authority must serve an abatement notice requiring the person responsible to stop or reduce the nuisance.
Strategic Resource Option	SRO	A large-scale water resource scheme, such as reservoirs, transfers, or desalination, intending to provide resilient future water supply determined as Strategic Resource Options by RAPID and being investigated through RAPID's gated process.
Strategic Road Network	SRN	The network of motorways and major A-roads managed by National Highways. The SRN is critical for national connectivity, freight movement, and economic activity.
Study area		A defined spatial scope (e.g. the area which may be impacted) for each topic assessment.
Summer 2022 Consultation		The non-statutory consultation undertaken in summer 2022 which consulted on the Proposed Development, including the process undertaken to select the Proposed Development and the process undertaken to identify the preferred pipeline corridor, Water Recycling Plant site, and emerging Above Ground Plant zones.
Summer 2024 Consultation		The statutory consultation held in 2024 which consulted on the Proposed Development, including the draft Order Limits, the proposed pipeline routes, proposed sites for the Above Ground Plant and Water Recycling Plant, temporary construction compounds and any temporary or permanent access routes.
Supplementary Planning Document	SPD	A non-statutory planning document that provides detailed guidance on the implementation of Local Plan policies. SPDs support decision-making but do not introduce new policy.
Survey-specific Written Scheme of Investigation	SSWSI	A detailed method statement setting out the scope, methodology, and reporting requirements for archaeological or heritage surveys. A WSI ensures investigations meet professional and regulatory standards.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Sustainable Drainage System		A Sustainable Drainage System that generally mimic the natural drainage patterns of an undeveloped site allowing infiltration into the ground (where feasible) and controlling outflow rates from a proposed development. This reduces the impact and risk of flooding and can provide additional benefits such as pollution control, increased biodiversity, and provision of water-based amenity space.
Sustainable Drainage System	SuDS	A drainage approach that mimics natural hydrological processes to manage surface water through infiltration, attenuation, and treatment. SuDS reduce flood risk, improve water quality, and enhance biodiversity.
Swept path analysis		A technical assessment used to model and verify the space required for a vehicle to manoeuvre safely within a site or road layout. It simulates the movement of a vehicle's body and wheels along a path to check that turning circles, clearances, and access routes are adequate.
Task lighting		Artificial lighting specifically provided to illuminate a particular work area or activity on a construction site.
Technical Advice Note	TAN	Guidance documents that provide detailed advice on implementing planning policy. TANs support consistent decision-making across planning authorities.
Technical Guidance Note	TGN	A document providing technical instructions or standards for specific environmental, planning, or operational topics. TGNs ensure consistency and compliance with best practice.
Technical Working Group	TWG	A specialist group formed to provide technical input, review, and coordination on specific topics within a project. TWGs often include regulators, consultants, and stakeholders to ensure robust evidence and alignment.
Temporary construction access		Identifies locations where temporary access will be taken from the highway network for the purpose of construction of the Proposed Development.
Tertiary (inexorable) mitigation		Standard industry good practice measures or actions to reduce impacts, regardless of the design process and Environmental Impact Assessment. These include actions that will be undertaken to meet existing legislative requirements, and/or actions that are considered to be standard good practice used to manage commonly occurring environmental effects.  For example, considerate contractors' practices that manage activities which have potential nuisance and environmental effects, such as the spillage of fuels, oils or other chemicals.
The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005	CoNAWR	UK health and safety regulations designed to protect workers from the risks of noise-induced hearing loss and other harm caused by excessive noise in the workplace.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
The Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC)		The Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) adopted in 1992 with the objective to ensure species and habitats are maintained, or restored, to a favourable conservation status within the European Union.
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009	APFP Regulations	The APFP Regulations set the statutory requirements for how DCO applications must be prepared, publicised, and submitted.
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive (England and Wales) Regulations 2017	WER	The WER transpose the European Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC into law in England and Wales.
The Water Framework Directive (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015	WFD	The WFD Direction establish a series of thresholds that are used in the classification of water body status under the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) England and Wales) Regulation 2017.
Total Alkalinity	TOT ALK	A measure of water's capacity to neutralise acids, primarily controlled by bicarbonate, carbonate, and hydroxide ions. Alkalinity influences pH stability and aquatic chemistry.
Total Dissolved Solids	TDS	A measure of the combined concentration of dissolved substances in water, including minerals, salts, and organic matter. TDS is used to assess water quality and salinity.
Total Nitrogen	TN	The sum of all nitrogen forms in water, including nitrate, nitrite, ammonia, and organic nitrogen. TN is a key indicator of nutrient enrichment.
Total Organic Carbon	TOC	A measure of the amount of carbon bound in organic compounds within water or soil. TOC is used to assess pollution, water quality, and soil health.
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	TPH	A broad measure of petroleum-derived hydrocarbons in soil or water. TPH is used in contaminated land assessments to evaluate the presence and extent of fuel-related pollution.
Total Phosphorus	TP	The total concentration of all phosphorus forms in water, including dissolved and particulate fractions. TP is a key driver of eutrophication and is routinely monitored.
Traffic Management Strategy	TMS	Outlines the proposed traffic management associated with the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
(Document reference 7.3, DCO Volume 7)		
Transboundary effects		Environmental effects that extend beyond national borders, where the Proposed Developments is likely to have significant effects on the environment in a European Economic Area State.
Transitional and Coastal	TraC	A classification used in the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 to describe estuarine and coastal water bodies influenced by both freshwater and marine processes. TraC waters are assessed for ecological and chemical status.
Transport and Road Research Laboratory	TRRL	The former name of the Transport Research Laboratory when it was a government agency. TRRL conducted foundational research into road design, traffic engineering, and transport safety.
Transport Assessment		A comprehensive and systematic process that considers and sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies measures required to support alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport, and to promote accessibility and safety, together with measures that will be needed to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development.
Transport Research Laboratory	TRL	A UK-based research organisation specialising in transport, infrastructure, safety, and mobility. TRL provides evidence, modelling, and guidance used in transport planning and policy.
Treated wastewater		Wastewater that has been treated to strict regulatory standards and is typically released to rivers or the sea.
Tree Preservation Order	TPO	A legal order made by a local planning authority to protect specific trees or woodlands from felling, lopping, or damage. Consent is required for works affecting TPO-protected trees.
Trenchless crossings		Crossings where trenchless installation techniques will be used during construction of the Proposed Development.
Trial trenching		Archaeological investigation using discrete trenches to investigate an area or specific features of interest to provide information to inform consent or allow a scheme of mitigation to be designed.
Triangulated Irregular Network	TIN	A digital representation of terrain using interconnected triangles to model surface elevation. TINs are used in GIS, hydrology, and engineering design.
Trinity House		A charity that safeguards shipping and seafarers.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Trip End Model Presentation Program	TEMPro	A Department for Transport tool used to forecast future travel demand and growth factors. TEMPPro supports transport modelling and impact assessments.
Trophic Diatom Index from light microscopy		Diatom based water quality index calculated using light microscopy.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan	BAP	An internationally recognised programme addressing threatened species and habitats which is designed to protect and restore biological systems.
UK Climate Projection	UKCP	A suite of climate modelling outputs produced by the Meteorological Office to project future climate conditions in the UK. UKCP datasets support risk assessments, adaptation planning, and resilience design.
UK Habitat Classification	UKHab	A simple, standard system used across the UK to describe and map different types of habitats, such as grassland, woodland, rivers, or wetlands. It provides a common set of names and codes so ecologists, planners, and developers can record habitats in a consistent way.
UK Water Industry Research	UKWIR	A collaborative research organisation for the UK water sector, delivering research programmes on water resources, wastewater, resilience, asset management, and environmental performance
Unexploded Ordnance	UXO	Explosive weapons such as bombs, shells, or grenades that did not detonate when deployed and remain hazardous. UXO risk assessments are required for construction in areas with historic military activity.
United Kingdom	UK	A sovereign state comprising England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
United Kingdom Accreditation Service	UKAS	The national accreditation body responsible for assessing and accrediting laboratories, inspection bodies, and certification organisations to ensure technical competence and quality.
United Nations	UN	An international organisation of member states working to promote peace, security, sustainable development, and human rights.
Unproductive strata		These are predominantly rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow.
Urban Health Impact Assessment	UrHIA	An assessment that evaluates how urban development or policies may affect public health outcomes, considering factors such as air quality, noise, access to green space, housing, and active travel.
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive		The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 2024 [40] ensures that urban wastewater is collected and properly treated before being discharged into the environment.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Vessel Monitoring System	VMS	A satellite-based system used to track the location, speed, and activity of fishing vessels for compliance, enforcement, and marine management.
Veteran tree		A veteran tree that is one of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value that has developed some of the features found on an ancient tree, not necessarily as a consequence of time, but of its life or environment.
Vibration Dose Value	VDV	<p>VDV is a parameter used for assessing the effects of vibration on people inside buildings and is known to correlate well with subjective response. It quantifies a cumulative effect over an assessment time period (typically daytime or night-time) and is especially useful for evaluating intermittent or non-continuous vibrations. VDV is defined as the fourth root of the integral of the fourth power of acceleration over time, as per the following formula:</p> $VDV_{day/night} = \left( \int_0^T a^4(t) dt \right)^{1/4}$ <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VDV<sub>day/night</sub> is the vibration dose value in m/s<sup>1.75</sup></li> <li>• α(t) is the frequency-weighted acceleration in m/s<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• T is the total period of the day or night during which vibration can occur, in seconds.</li> </ul> <p>Because of the fourth power, VDV is much more sensitive to changes in vibration level than duration, and is particularly sensitive to short-duration, high-intensity vibrations.</p>
Viewpoint	VP	A defined location from which visual effects are assessed in landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA). Viewpoints represent key receptors such as settlements, paths, or heritage assets.
Volatile organic compounds	VOCs	Organic chemicals that readily evaporate at ambient temperatures. VOCs originate from fuels, solvents, industrial processes, and materials, and are relevant to air quality and contaminated land assessments.
Vulnerable Road User	VRU	A road user at greater risk of injury in traffic environments, including pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, and mobility-impaired users.
Washout valves		Located at topographical low points along the Proposed Development pipelines to facilitate commissioning and emptying a section of pipe for repair and maintenance.
Waste		Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends to or is required to discard – unusable or unwanted.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
Waste hierarchy		The 'waste hierarchy' ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment. It gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for reuse, then recycling, then recovery, and last of all disposal (e.g. landfill).
Wastewater		A combination of water from kitchens, bathrooms, sinks and taps (in domestic and non-domestic properties) and rainwater from roads and roofs, that is transported to, and cleaned at, a wastewater treatment works.
Wastewater Treatment Works	WTW	A facility that treats sewage and wastewater to remove pollutants before release to the environment or reuse.
Watching Brief		A formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.
Water for Life Hampshire		This is the programme being progressed by the Applicant to address the sustainability objectives of to meet demand following a reduction in abstractions on Hampshire's two main rivers - The Test and Itchen - and ensuring a resilient water supply for the Applicant's customers, especially during times of drought.
Water Monitoring Plan	WMP	A plan outlining how water quality, hydrology, or ecological parameters will be monitored during construction or operation to ensure compliance and environmental protection.
Water Recycling Plant	WRP	The WRP would receive a total maximum volume of approximately 82 Megalitres per day (MI/d) of treated wastewater from Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works. This would provide a maximum output of approximately 60MI/d of recycled water. Approximately 22MI/d of reject water is produced from the water recycling process and would be combined with the existing Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works treated wastewater flows (that are generated by the existing operation of Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works), and released via the existing Eastney Transfer Tunnel, Eastney Pumping Station, and Eastney Long Sea Outfall operated by the Applicant.
Water Recycling Plant (WRP) site		The site containing the WRP, three pumping stations, a main process building, kiosks, administrative buildings and parking facilities. Located at a site north-west of Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works.
Water Resources Management Plan	WRMP	A statutory long-term plan produced by water companies every 5 years to set out how they intend to achieve a

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Meaning/definition
		secure supply of water, and protected and enhanced environment over a minimum 25 year period.
Water Resources Management Plan 2019	WRMP19	The Applicant's existing WRMP19 which sets out how the Applicant will manage and develop water resources to ensure a resilient supply of water for at least the next 25 years. The WRMP identifies the need for a strategic water resource options within the Western (Hampshire) supply area, from which the Proposed Development has been determined as the preferred solution to meet this need.
Water Resources South East	WRSE	Water Resources South East (WRSE) is an alliance of the six water companies in South East England. It aims to secure the water supply for future generations through a collaborative, regional approach to managing water resources.  It is comprised of South East Water, Sutton and East Surrey Water, Affinity Water, Southern Water, Thames Water, and Portsmouth Water.
Water Storage Lagoons		Temporary construction compounds that would store potable water used for commissioning of the Pipeline between the Water Recycling Plant site and Otterbourne Water Supply Works and the cleaning of this water using a silt buster.
Water Supply Works	WSW	A facility where raw water is abstracted, treated, and prepared for distribution as potable water.
Whalley-Hawkes-Paisley-Trigg		Macroinvertebrate based assessment used to assign pollution-tolerance scores to difference invertebrate taxa.
Winchester City Council	WCC	The district-level local authority for the Winchester district, responsible for planning, housing, environmental services, waste and recycling collection, community functions, and local policy delivery.
Works Plans (Document reference 2.3, DCO Volume 2)		The Works plans show the spatial extent of the works that are detailed in Schedule 1 of the draft Development Consent Order (Document reference 3.1, DCO Volume 3) to be consented and operated by the Development Consent Order when made.
World Health Organisation	WHO	A specialised UN agency responsible for international public health, setting global health standards, guidance, and research.
Zone of Influence	Zol	The spatial area over which an effect from a project is likely to be experienced.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility	ZTVs	A map, digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible, as defined in Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition).



from  
Southern  
Water. 

The Southern Water logo graphic consists of three white, stylized, wavy lines that resemble water waves, positioned to the right of the word "Water".