

# Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

## Operational Environmental Management Plan

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## Executive Summary

1. This Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) secures environmental management and mitigation for the operational stage of the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (the “Project”). It establishes a framework for implementation and ongoing review of environmental controls in accordance with relevant legislation, statutory guidance and recognised industry best practice.
2. The OEMP applies solely to operational activities, with construction-related environmental management addressed through separate documents including the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and associated management plans. The OEMP framework will be maintained under review and updated as appropriate to reflect changes in operational requirements, legislation and best practice.
3. Environmental mitigation measures identified in the Environmental Statement (ES) (Document reference DCO Volume 6) will be implemented during operation and maintenance. These include an Environmental Management System (EMS) in accordance with ISO 14001:2015 [1], controlled washouts via tanker collection and off-site disposal, and external lighting designed to reduce ecological effects. Additional measures address soil resource protection, ground excavation, biodiversity protection and climate resilience through monitoring and maintenance of assets.
4. A Pollution Management Plan (PMP) will be implemented to mitigate pollution risk, including incident prevention, response procedures and escalation protocols in accordance with relevant legislation, working alongside the Emergency Response Plan.
5. The Emergency Response Plan will define Incident management procedures and roles, including a Field Event Coordinator (FEC), to manage unplanned events. It will address scenarios including pipeline burst, pollution incidents, fire, hazardous materials and malicious attack, and include communication, coordination and environmental containment procedures.
6. Cyber security and malicious attack preparedness will be incorporated through the Contractor’s “Secure by Design” principles and compliance with relevant legislation and national strategies.
7. Overall, the OEMP provides a framework to ensure environmental mitigation measures are implemented and maintained during operation, and that effective procedures are in place to manage routine activities and emergency scenarios.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 The purpose of this Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) is to secure management and mitigation for the operational stage of the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (henceforth referred to as the “Project”). This document therefore sets out Project specific environmental management and mitigation required during the operational stage of the Project.
- 1.1.2 This document applies solely to operational activities; construction-related requirements are addressed separately in the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7), Traffic Management Strategy (TMS) (Document reference 7.3, DCO Volume 7), Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7), Framework Construction Worker Travel Plan (CWTP) (Appendix A to the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7)) and Framework Rights of Way Management Plan (RoWMP) (Appendix B to the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7)).
- 1.1.3 This OEMP establishes a framework for operational management that will be maintained under review over the lifetime of the authorised development. Operational practices, including the Emergency Response Plan (refer to Section 3.2), will be reviewed and updated by Contractor as appropriate to reflect changes in legislation, relevant standards, statutory guidance and recognised industry best practice.

Where this OEMP refers to standards, guidance or industry best practice, such references should be understood as applying to the current and applicable versions in force at the time of operation.

## 2 General operational considerations

### 2.1 Operation of the Project

2.1.1 As set out in ES Chapter 3 Description of Proposed Development (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 1), Section 3.2 Overview of the Proposed Development, the Project comprises the construction, operation and maintenance of the following principal components:

- Water Recycling Plant (WRP) located at a site north-west of Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works (WTW) with a maximum output (especially during drought conditions) of approximately 60 megalitres per day (MI/d) of recycled water. At maximum operation the WRP would also produce a maximum output of approximately 22MI/d of reject water. Pumping stations would be located at the WRP site to pump process waste to the existing sewer network for transfer to Budds Farm WTW, recycled water to Bedhampton Springs, and source water (from the Havant Thicket Reservoir) to Otterbourne Water Supply Works (WSW).
- Underground pipelines between Budds Farm WTW and the WRP site. One pipeline would divert treated wastewater flows from Budds Farm WTW and transfer at maximum operation approximately 82MI/d of treated wastewater to the WRP site. Another pipeline would transfer reject water from the WRP site to the Eastney Long Sea Outfall (LSO) via the Budds Farm WTW site, and this pipeline would be sized to transfer approximately 82MI/d to ensure sufficient capacity in the unlikely event of an emergency shutdown of the WRP site. A pumping station would be located at Budds Farm WTW to support the transfer of treated wastewater to the WRP site.
- Pipelines between the WRP site and Bedhampton Springs, connecting to pipelines being delivered by Portsmouth Water between Bedhampton Springs and Havant Thicket Reservoir (HTR), to enable the transfer at maximum operation of approximately 60MI/d of recycled water from the WRP site to Havant Thicket Reservoir and approximately 90MI/d of source water (water that is used as a source for drinking water) from Havant Thicket Reservoir to the WRP site. Between the WRP and Mill Lane (south-west of Bedhampton Springs), the pipelines would be underground. For the transfers between Mill Lane and Bedhampton Springs the pipelines are expected to be above-ground to avoid the Source Protection Zone at Bedhampton Springs.
- Underground pipeline to transfer at maximum operation approximately 90MI/d of source water from the WRP site to Otterbourne WSW.
- Above Ground Plant (AGP) comprising two Intermediate Pumping Stations (IPSs), one Break Pressure Tank (BPT) and one combined IPS and BPT along the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.

2.1.2 The Project would also comprise the use of the following existing infrastructure:

- Havant Thicket Reservoir (which has been consented separately by Portsmouth Water and is currently under construction) for the storage of recycled water.
- The existing Eastney LSO, Eastney Pumping Station (PS), and associated Eastney Transfer Tunnel (TT) for the release of reject water from the WRP site. At maximum operation, approximately 22MI/d of reject water would be transferred to and released from the Eastney LSO. In the unlikely event of an emergency shut down of the WRP site up to 82MI/d of reject water would be released from the Eastney LSO.
- Pipelines and other related works, which have been consented separately by Portsmouth Water, for the transfer of recycled water and source water between Bedhampton Springs and Havant Thicket Reservoir.

2.1.3 The construction and operation of the Project would be supported by other works which are expected to include, but are not limited to:

- Temporary works to support construction including construction compounds, water storage lagoons and temporary access to construction areas.
- Permanent works to support operation and maintenance including permanent access to the AGP.
- Isolation, washout and air valves along the length of the pipelines.
- Retention of signage identifying the pipeline alignment and Order Limits.
- Highway works and Public Rights of Way (PRoW) diversions and enhancements where required.
- Landscaping and environmental mitigation, enhancement, and compensation measures.
- Excavation works required as part of the Proposed Development – refer to OEMP4 and OEMP5.

## 2.2 Cyber security and malicious attack preparedness

2.2.1 The Project may be subjected to malicious attacks including sabotage, terrorism, or cyber intrusion. To mitigate these risks, the Contractor will establish and adopt “Secure by Design” principles, ensuring layered physical and digital security. This includes perimeter control, access restrictions, surveillance systems, and cybersecurity protocols such as firewalls and intrusion detection systems.

2.2.2 Staff training and awareness programs will be implemented to maintain vigilance. Security arrangements will be developed in accordance with relevant cyber security legislation and national strategies, including the UK Cyber Security Strategy (2022–2030) [2], the Network and Information Systems Regulations, and the Computer Misuse Act 1990 [3].

2.2.3 Measure will be implemented in accordance with relevant duties under the Water Industry Act 1991 [4] and national guidance for the protection of critical national infrastructure. This approach will ensure resilience to evolving security threats while avoiding the disclosure of sensitive or confidential security information.

## 3 Environmental mitigations

### 3.1 Environmental mitigation measures

3.1.1 The environmental mitigation measures detailed in Table 3.1, which were identified through the environmental assessments, will be implemented.

**Table 3. 1: Operational Environmental Management Plan – Environmental mitigations**

Ref	Environmental measure/commitment	Relevant ES topics
OEMP1	The Contractor shall operate an Environmental Management System (EMS) based on the requirements of ISO 14001:2015 [1].	All
OEMP2	<p>Washouts maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testing and routine maintenance of washout valves during operation may require the release of source water. This will be collected directly by a tanker and taken to a suitable off-site location for disposal.</li> <li>• For the purposes of this Plan, a ‘tanker’ refers to a mobile tanker vehicle or functionally equivalent mobile containment and transfer system designed to collect, contain and transport liquid effluent or wastewater for off-site treatment or disposal.</li> <li>• Temporary pipework (e.g. roll flat pipes) will be used to convey any flows released to a location where vehicle access for the tanker is readily available.</li> <li>• Water released from pipeline drain down will be collected directly by tanker and taken to a suitable off-site location for disposal.</li> </ul>	Water environment, Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity, Marine biodiversity, Traffic and transport
OEMP3	<p>External lighting during operation:</p> <p>The Contractor will be responsible for maintaining, repairing, and replacing lighting systems during the operation stage in accordance with the approved design principles and specifications.</p> <p>All lighting installations at WRP and AGP sites will comply with standards and guidance, including those from the Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP) and Bat Conservation Trust</p>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity, Marine biodiversity

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	(BCT) (Guidance Note GN08/23: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night) [5]. Operational practices will ensure that luminaires do not exceed a correlated colour temperature of 2700K, maintaining environmental compliance and reducing ecological impacts.	
OEMP4	Ground excavation during operation: When maintenance activities require ground excavations during the operational phase at the WRP site, relevant risk assessments and method statements for safe excavation practices will be prepared, addressing residual risks to workers.	Land quality and ground conditions
OEMP5	Soil resource management during operation: Appropriate soil protection measures from the Detailed Soil Resources Management Plan (SRMP) will be implemented for maintenance activities where there is potential for material adverse effects on soil resources.	Land use and agriculture
OEMP6	Operatives requiring access to site will undertake driver awareness training to mitigate the risk of collision with wildlife when utilising private access roads.  The driver awareness training will focus operative driver speed safety when using access roads to sites.	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity
OEMP7	Climate resilience during operation: Operational activities will include monitoring and maintenance of relevant assets following severe weather events (such as extreme temperatures, high winds/storms or intense rainfall) to ensure assets remain safe and are capable of suitable operation.  Where checks identify damage or reduced performance linked to climate related stresses, appropriate mitigation, repair or operational adjustments will be implemented.  Replacement of components will consider, where practicable, sector or technological developments that support long term climate resilience.	Carbon and climate
OEMP8	Pollution risk - The Contractor will prepare a Pollution Management Plan including the measures to mitigate pollution risk. A Pollution Management Plan would be implemented in line with legislation set out under the Water Industry Act 1991 [4] and the Water Act 1989 [6]. The measures include:	Water environment, Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity, Marine biodiversity, Land quality and

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Pollution Management Plan will cover 'Events', the plan will detail the practical measures which will be implemented to avoid pollution incidents and will have regard to good practice measures and guidance. The plan will also detail procedures to deal with pollution incidents that may occur, including response procedures (including appropriate equipment, materials and resources), timescales and notification procedures that would be implemented to reduce the effects. It will complement and be consistent with the Emergency Response Plan.</li><li>• The Pollution Management Plan will identify escalation trigger points and set out procedures and actions to be taken in respect of specific pollution events.</li></ul>	ground conditions, Major Accidents and Disasters.
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## 3.2 Emergency Response Plan

3.2.1 The Emergency Response Plan will be prepared for approval by the relevant authority in accordance with the corresponding requirement in Schedule 2 to the Development Consent Order (DCO), prior to final commissioning, and will cover wildfire, pipe burst, handling of hazardous materials, malicious attack, and other potential emergency scenarios and will include suitable mitigation measures to address such risks.

### Emergency/Contingency management

3.2.2 The Emergency Response Plan will include a suite of Incident management procedures. The procedures are to be defined in accordance with good industrial practice.

3.2.3 Incident management procedures are defined as procedures that are outside the scope of "normal" or planned/scheduled maintenance procedures. Incident Management Procedures are those which are to be used in circumstances that are unplanned and require an immediate response.

3.2.4 The Emergency Response Plan will define a role with responsibilities of Field Event Coordinator (FEC) to ensure effective management of incidents and events, including timely communication and coordination to reduce customer impact and safeguard operational continuity.

3.2.5 These are to include emergency procedures for:

- Washout emergency release, which will include measures to respond to an emergency that results in the discharge of water to the environment, including measures to mitigate the environmental effects of such discharge.
- Uncontrolled discharge emergency mitigation measures for events including pipeline rupture and break pressure tank overflow, where flows may be discharged to the environment.
- Valve failure
- Emergency protocol for spills and blockages
- Industrial accidents and pollution, including flooding from high pressure water pipe leak.
- Fire management, which will include proactive risk identification procedures, staff training, routine safety audits, and clearly defined protocols to reduce the likelihood of fire or other hazardous incidents. These will be supplemented by pre-established emergency response actions, such as rescue planning, evacuation procedures, and post-incident reviews, in accordance with industry good practice.
- Fire management will also include mitigation measures for wildfire in line with relevant UK Government guidance and national best practice, with input from the local Fire and Rescue Service where necessary.

- Storage of chemicals, fuel and plant
- Handling of Hazardous material
- Measures for responding in the event of a malicious attack

### **Community interface during operation**

- 3.2.6 The Emergency Response Plan will include an emergency communications plan for incidents such as power failure, fire, chemical spill, and unplanned emergency discharges of water to the environment arising from pipeline burst or system failure.

### **Wildfire risk and mitigation**

- 3.2.7 The Emergency Response Plan will provide for site-specific wildfire risk assessments to be undertaken, including vegetation management. These measures align with Natural England's NEER014 guidance [7] and the Forestry Commission's wildfire resilience Practice Guide [8] and relevant UK obligations under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 [9] and HSE Fire Safety in Construction (HSG168) [10] guidance.
- 3.2.8 The Emergency Response Plan will include emergency procedures to be followed in the event of a wildfire affecting the Project, coordination with Fire and Rescue Services, and post-incident recovery actions.

### **Pipeline rupture and uncontrolled discharge response**

- 3.2.9 Incident classification and escalation protocols will be prepared in accordance with the Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996 [11] for events including pipeline rupture and other unplanned discharge scenarios.
- 3.2.10 The Emergency Response Plan will include communication and coordination procedures with emergency services and set out measures to prioritise public safety both in the immediate vicinity of a pipeline burst or other uncontrolled discharge event and across the wider system.
- 3.2.11 The Emergency Response Plan will also include environmental containment measures. It will set out communication and coordination procedures with the Environment Agency on implementation of containment measures and strategies, where reasonably practicable, including to prevent the spread of INNS.
- 3.2.12 The Emergency Response Plan will clearly indicate the procedure for controlling discharge events, including timely notification and communication with relevant emergency services, regulators and local authorities, in accordance with agreed incident response and escalation protocols. Formal incident reporting will be undertaken following initial response and stabilisation of the event.

### **Malicious attack**

- 3.2.13 The Emergency Response Plan will include procedures to manage incidents arising from malicious acts affecting Project assets, including sabotage,

vandalism or unauthorised interference. This will include arrangements for incident identification, securing and isolating affected assets where safe to do so, escalation to operational and security teams, and liaison with relevant emergency services and authorities. Appropriate mitigation and response arrangements will be maintained and reviewed in accordance with recognised national guidance and duties relating to the protection of critical infrastructure.

## 4 Glossary

Table 4. 1: Glossary

Term	Definition
Above Ground Plant (AGP)	This collectively refers to the Intermediate Pumping Stations and Break Pressure Tanks.
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.
Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works (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.
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.
Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)  (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7)	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).
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

Term	Definition
	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. [12]
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.
Environmental Statement (ES)  (DCO Volume 6)	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.
Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)  (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7)	<p>Outlines the overarching scope of the individual CTMP document(s) which will be submitted post-consent.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Framework Construction Worker Travel Plan (CWTP)  (Appendix A to the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7))	<p>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.</p> <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>

Term	Definition
<p>Framework Rights of Way Management Plan (RoWMP)</p> <p>(Appendix B to the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7))</p>	<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>
<p>Havant Thicket Reservoir</p>	<p>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 Thicket Reservoir. The Proposed Development would use the Havant Thicket Reservoir for the storage of recycled water, before transfer to Otterbourne Water Supply Works.</p>
<p>Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Hazardous waste</p>	<p>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). [13]</p>
<p>Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)</p>	<p>The Great British Non-Native Species Secretariat defines INNS as “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”. [14]</p>
<p>Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) Biosecurity Plan</p> <p>(Document reference 7.10, DCO Volume 7)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Mitigation</p>	<p>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</p>

Term	Definition
	Chapter 5 EIA approach and methodology, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).
Noise	No strict definition and is often used interchangeably with Sound. However, it is usually taken to mean noticeable unwanted sound.
Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP)  (Document reference 7.7, DCO Volume 7)	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.
Otterbourne Water Supply Works (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.
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).
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).
Recycled water	Purified water that has been produced by taking treated wastewater and removing remaining impurities using advanced treatment techniques.
Traffic Management Strategy (TMS)  (Document reference 7.3, DCO Volume 7)	Outlines the proposed traffic management associated with the construction phase of the Proposed Development.
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.
Water Recycling Plant (WRP)	The WRP would receive a total maximum volume of approximately 82 Megalitres per day (Ml/d) of treated wastewater from Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works. This would provide a maximum output of

Term	Definition
	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.

## 5 References

- [1] British Standards Institution, *ISO 14001:2015 Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use*, BSI Standards Limited, 2015.
- [2] Department for Science, Innovation and Technology, *UK Cyber Security Strategy 2022-2030*, 2022.
- [3] UK Government, *The Network and Information Systems Regulations 2018*, 2018.
- [4] UK Parliament, *Water Industry Act 1991*, 1991.
- [5] Institution of Lighting Professionals and Bat Conservation Trust, *Guidance Note GN08/23: Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night*, ILP, 2023.
- [6] UK Parliament, *Water Act 1989*, 1989.
- [7] Natural England, *The causes and prevention of wildfire on heathlands and peatlands in England*, *Natural England Evidence Review NEER014*, July 2020.
- [8] Forestry Commission, *Building wildfire resilience into forest management planning*, *Forestry Commission Practice Guide FCPG022*, 2014.
- [9] UK Parliament, *The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015*, 2015.
- [10] Health and Safety Executive, *Fire Safety In Construction (HSG168)*, HSE Books, 2010.
- [11] UK Parliament, *The Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996*, 1996.
- [12] DCO Planning Inspectorate, *Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Terms commonly used in the process*, 2025.
- [13] UK Parliament, *The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations*, 2005.
- [14] GB Non-native Species Secretariat, *The Great Britain Invasive Non-Native Species Strategy: 2023 to 2030*, 2023.



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