



# DWMP Glossary

## Terms and Acronyms

Acronym / phrase	In full	Explanation
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability	Refers to the probability of a flood event occurring in any year expressed as a percentage. A large flood which may be calculated to have a 1% chance to occur in any one year, is described as 1% AEP.
AMP	Asset Management Plan	This is the five-year time period used by the English and Welsh water industry to align business plans with regulators. AMP 8 will run from 2025-2030.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Land designated and protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 to conserve and enhance its natural beauty
ARM	Asset Risk Management	A software package used by Southern Water. It captures risks to our assets, for example, sewers or pumps. It allows users to input the estimated consequence of a risk and the likelihood of it occurring. It is used to help prioritise future work programmes.
Asset Miner	Asset Miner	This is a bespoke tool built by Southern Water within the GIS MapInfo package to view assets and incidents across our region.
BC	Borough Council	An elected local government body covering a smaller area than County Councils and are responsible for rubbish collection and recycling services, council tax collections, housing and planning applications.
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	An analytical parameter for wastewater representing the amount of dissolved oxygen consumed by aerobic bacteria growing in a sample.
BOTEX	Base Total Expenditure	The total "base" expenditure, equal to Opex (Operational Expenditure) plus "base" Capex (Capital Expenditure), where "base" excludes investment for enhancement activities.
BR	Band Reduction	A DWMP measure of the BRAVA risk reduction required. Each planning objective assesses risk in a wastewater system in terms of BRAVA risk bands.
BRAVA	Baseline Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	The BRAVA involves a detailed assessment of the risks for each sewer catchment to understand the current system performance and future vulnerabilities - or risks.
C&NBS	Catchment and Nature Based Solutions	Solutions that use nature and the natural environment to sustainably manage societal impacts (see NBS), often at "Source" within a catchment rather than at the "end of pipe" "Receptor" (see SPR).
CAF	Capacity Assessment Framework	The Capacity Assessment Framework has been developed by Water UK to provide a consistent, transparent and high-level approach to assessing the available and future capacity city within a sewer system to cope with issues such as

		changes in rainfall due to climate change, increases in population, the increase of impermeable areas due to urban creep, infill development and development growth as well as increases in sewer infiltration.
CAPEX	Capital expenditure	Money spent by a business on assets, such as buildings, equipment, and technology.
Catchment		The DWMP uses this term to mean the river basin catchment. (see “wastewater system”)
CBA (also CaBa)	Catchment Based Approach	The Catchment Based Approach was developed by Defra to provide a framework to facilitate partnership working to achieve a better water environment.
CC	County Council	An elected governing body responsible for services across the whole of a county including education, transport, planning, fire and public safety, social care, libraries, waste management and trading standards.
CCW	Consumer Council for Water	CCW is the water industry watchdog for customers providing free advice and support on every aspect of water and sewerage services.
CICS	Common Incident Classification Scheme.	A two-tier system developed by the Environment Agency to classify pollution incidents. The first tier measures the physical response in dealing with the incident. The second tier describes the impact the incident has on the environment and is used to categorise the potential and actual impact.
CIP	Chemical Investigations Programme	The Chemicals Investigation Programme (CIP), initiated by the UKWIR (Water Industry Research) programme and the Environment Agency, is series of investigations into the occurrence, sources and removal of trace substances from the wastewater treatment works. The investigations commenced in 2010 and are due to be finished and reported in 2025.
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand	An analytical parameter for wastewater representing the amount of dissolved oxygen consumed by chemical oxidation in a sample.
Consequence	The impact of an event occurring	For example, this could be the number of properties flooded. As this would be a negative consequence it can also include financial data such as clean-up costs.
CP	Catchment Partnership	A multi-stakeholder group working at the river catchment level to agree and deliver strategic priorities for the catchment.
Creep	Urban Creep	Where people extend properties and connect into the sewer network, or where gardens and grassed areas are paved over with impermeable surfaces, so the water runs off faster and enters our sewer network more rapidly.
CSOs	Combined Sewer Overflows	During periods of heavy rainfall, the capacity of combined sewer pipes can be exceeded, and the combined flows could back up and flood peoples’ homes, roads and open spaces, unless it is allowed to spill elsewhere. CSOs were developed as overflow valves to reduce this risk by allowing sewage to enter a separate pipe and flow into a river or the sea. CSOs are operated under strict conditions, set by the Environment Agency, because it is accepted there is a finite capacity inside sewer pipes.

CSs	Combined sewers	A combined sewer collects clean rainwater, run off and wastewater from toilets, bathrooms and kitchens in the same pipe and conveys it to a sewage treatment works. Much of our sewage system, built in Victorian times, has combined sewers.
DAP	Drainage Area Plan	A forerunner to the DWMP at an individual wastewater catchment level.
DC	District Council	District councils, which may also be called city councils if the district has city status, cover a much smaller area than County of Borough Councils and provide housing, leisure, recreation and environmental health services, planning applications and collect waste and local taxes.
Defra	Department for Environment, food and rural affairs	The government department responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities in England and Northern Ireland.
DETS	Developer Enquiry Tracking System	This plots potential development and housing sites where developers are proposing new developments.
DNO	Distribution Network Operator	A Distribution Network Operator is the company that owns and operates the power lines and infrastructure that connects businesses, homes and sites to the power network.
DO	Dissolved Oxygen	Oxygen that is dissolved in water. Low DO levels in a river or other waterbody mean that it has limited capacity to sustain aerobic life.
Driver		A DWMP term for a reason or justification to implement change.
DWF	Dry Weather Flow	Dry weather flow is the average daily flow to a wastewater treatment works during a period without rain.
DWI	Drinking Water Inspectorate	The DWI provides independent reassurance that public water supplies in England and Wales are safe and drinking water quality is acceptable to consumers.
DWMP	Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan	These are new plans that set out how all water and wastewater companies in England and Wales must extend, improve and maintain a robust and resilient drainage and wastewater system.
EA	Environment Agency	The non-departmental public body sponsored by Defra with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England.
EDM	Event and Duration Monitoring	This system records and monitors rainfall data as well as information on spills of dilute sewage to a watercourse including when it occurred and for how long.
ELMS	Environmental Land Management scheme	The Environmental Land Management (ELM) scheme is the government's new agricultural policy founded on the principle of 'public money for public goods' while supporting rural economies. Farmers and land managers can be paid for delivering clean air and water, thriving wildlife, protection from environmental hazards, heritage, and reducing and adapting to climate change.
EnvAct_IMP		A "driver" for investment to improvement a need under the Water Industry National Environment Programme (WINEP).
EnvAct_INV		A "driver" for investment to investigate an issue under the Water Industry National Environment Programme (WINEP).

EPA	Environmental Performance Assessment	The Environment Agency's annual assessment of water company performance against key environmental targets.
Eutrophication		Eutrophication is the gradual increase in the concentration of phosphorus, nitrogen, and other plant nutrients in aquatic ecosystems such as lakes or estuaries. Algal blooms and microscopic organisms develop on the surface depleting the oxygen necessary for underwater species and prevent light penetration. Eutrophic waters are often murky and support fewer large animals, such as fish and birds, than non-eutrophic waters.
Experian 7	Experian 7	Population forecast data. This data on future population growth forecasts and expected location is provided nationally by an external company.
FFT	Flow to Full Treatment	The maximum volumetric capacity that a Wastewater Treatment Works (WTW) can fully treat in a period. Usually measured in m <sup>3</sup> /day.
Fluvial	Of a river	Fluvial processes are associated with rivers and streams and the deposits and landforms created by them.
FME	Feature Manipulation Engineer	This is a specialist data analysis and translation software used within GIS and other information databases.
FoC	Flooding other causes	Internal or external flooding of properties by sewage that is not the result of hydraulic overload (extreme rainfall) but caused by other issues such as blockages due to wet wipes, fat, oils and grease, tree roots or mechanical failures.
FOG	Fats, Oils and Grease	When FOG is washed down the drain, it cools and forms thick grease that mixes with other solids and wastes which will build up over time and clog drainpipes and sewer mains. Clogged drainpipes and sewer mains can result in sewer backups and spills, creating environmental problems and flooded homes and businesses.
FTSS	First Time Sewerage Scheme (S101A)	A First Time Sewerage Scheme (Section 101 Agreement) is a mechanism for settlements not currently connected to mains sewage networks to be connected for the first time. The Scheme transfers the responsibility for consents, liability and maintenance from the public to the water company where stricter controls can be placed on effluent discharge resulting in a net improvement in groundwater or surface water quality.
GCZ	Groundwater Control Zone	See SPZ
GES / GEP	Good Ecological Status/ Good Ecological Potential	Good ecological status' and "Good ecological potential" are key terms in the EU Water Framework Directive – the policy framework through which European freshwaters are managed. Member states are required to conserve and restore their rivers and lakes to good ecological status by 2027. GES and GEP emphasise the actual or potential value of healthy aquatic ecosystems to human and non-human life, both now and in the future.
GIS	Geographic Information System	A framework for gathering, managing, and analysing many types of data and spatial locations, and which organises layers of information into visualisations using maps.

HRA / “Habs Reg”	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017	Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is required to ensure that a plan or project maintains the integrity of European Natura 2000 designated sites.
Hydraulic incapacity	The size of the sewer is not big enough	The standard sewer is designed for a 1 in 30-year storm and a certain population size. If population growth is too high or a rainfall event is too large, then the sewer does not have enough capacity to deal with the flow.
Hydraulic model	The sewer network as a computer model	This takes a sewer catchment (an area that drains to a single wastewater treatment works) and has the locations and sizes of the sewers (sometimes detailed but with others in a more simplified model). It allows scenarios, such as ‘if we had an X rainfall event or a blockage in this location, what would be the predicted outcome?’ to be run and understood.
Hydraulic overload	Where a sewer pipe is full and spills as a result of a heavy rainfall event	This can result in flooding or a pollution event where sewage overflows out of a manhole.
Level 1 (plan)	Southern Water’s regional DWMP	The regional DWMP will incorporate policies and investment proposals to inform Southern Water’s wastewater submission to the 2024 Price Review.
Level 2 (plan)	River basin catchment	The river basin catchment level plans that will provide future management strategies for each of the sewer catchments within the river basin.
Level 3 (plan)	Sewer drainage catchment - an individual complete drainage and wastewater system	Sewer catchment level plans that will provide detailed assessments of the priority catchments to inform the Level 1 policies and investment proposals.
Likelihood	The chance of an event occurring	This is used in the calculation of risk. A score of 1 means an incident that is likely to happen once per year.
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority	LLFAs are county councils and unitary authorities that ensure co-operation between the Risk Management Authorities in their area in managing local flood risks such as flooding from surface water, groundwater and small watercourses.
LPA	Local Planning Authority	The local planning authority is the planning department of a district or borough council. LPA responsibilities include producing a local plan, determining the outcomes of planning applications and enforcement of planning laws and regulations.
LSO	Long Sea Outfall	A pipe for discharging treated wastewater far out to sea.
LTDS	Long Term Delivery Strategy	The long-term planning component of our PR24 business plan.
MCA	Multi Criteria Analysis	Our DWMP tool for assessing the multiple benefits of investment needs options as part of our Options Development and Appraisal process.
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone	Marine Conservation Zones are areas of ‘blue belt’ that protect a range of nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species around and off the coast of England.
MPA	Marine Protected Area	MPAs are places at sea where environmentally damaging activities, like certain types of fishing, are restricted. They are a tried and tested means of protecting habitats and wildlife at sea and there are many around the world.
Natura 2000		A network of nature protection areas across Europe made up of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection

		Areas designated under the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive, respectively. The network includes both terrestrial and Marine Protected Areas.
NBS	Nature Based Solutions	Solutions that use nature and the natural environment to sustainably manage societal impacts.
NE	Natural England	The government's adviser for the natural environment in England. It helps to protect and restore the natural world.
NEP	National Environment Programme - a shortened version of "WINEP"	WINEP represents a set of actions that the Environment Agency has requested all 20 water companies operating in England to complete between 2020 and 2025 in order to contribute towards meeting their environmental obligations.
NFM	Natural Flood Management	Using natural processes to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. See Nature Based Solutions.
NFNPA	New Forest National Park Authority	The New Forest was designated a national park in 2005 to give its landscape the highest level of protection and to preserve it for the nation for generations to come.
NH <sub>3</sub>	Ammonia	Chemical compound that is often an important nutrient in aquatic environments.
NIA	National Infrastructure Assessment	The National Infrastructure Assessment looks at the UK's future needs up to 2050 and makes recommendations on how to deliver water and wastewater infrastructure, transport, low carbon energy, digital networks, recycle more and waste less, and how this should be paid for.
NIC	National Infrastructure Committee	An executive agency of HM Treasury that provides government with impartial, expert advice on major long term infrastructure challenges.
NO <sup>3</sup>	Nitrate	A chemical compound that is often an important nutrient in aquatic environments
Normalised	A figure divided by length of sewer or properties	This allows for direct comparisons between wastewater companies. For example, X pollutions per 10,000 properties.
NPA	National Park Authority	A National Park Authority is a statutory body first established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area and promote recreational opportunities for the public.
NN	Nutrient neutrality	Nutrient neutrality means ensuring that development does not add to existing nutrient burdens in waterbodies and that any additional nutrient loading to 'designated sites' such as SACs, Ramsar, SPAs and potential SPA sites already in an unfavourable condition would not be permissible by law.
OAR	Options Assessment Report	WINEP report that assesses options to meet an identified need.
ODA	Options Development and Appraisal	The Options Development and Appraisal uses the outputs from the Problem Characterisation to identify which strategies for future management and investment in a sewer catchment will provide the best value solution.
ODR	Options Development Report	WINEP report that develops options to meet an identified need.
OPEX	Operational expenditure	Money spent on an ongoing, day-to-day basis to operate and run a business.

Ofwat	Office for Water Services Regulation Authority	The water industry economic regulator which determines how much water companies can charge their customers to provide water and wastewater services.
PADLS	Prioritised Asset Deficiency Listing for Sewerage	This is a list that takes into account historic performance, costs and impacts. It is used to prioritise which sewers will be repaired first.
PE	Population Equivalent	The ratio of the sum of the pollution load produced during 24 hours by industrial facilities and services to the pollution load in household sewage produced by one person at the same time. PE measures the amount of oxygen-demanding substances, usually bacteria, in wastewater that will consume oxygen as it bio-degrades. For practical calculations, it is assumed that one unit equals 60 grams of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) per 24 hours. The assumption is that one person living in a normal house will produce 200 litres of effluent per day, and that will contain 60 grams of biochemically active material.
Percentiles	Between 1 and 100 gives relative position with 50 being in the middle.	Percentiles allow for water industry comparisons based on normalised values.
Pioneer	An asset & infrastructure planning model	This looks at deterioration statistics to help inform us when to replace an asset and the average costs to do so. It is a bespoke software package.
Pioneer deterioration model	A model that assesses Southern Water's assets by age and condition and compares its life expectancy, estimated failure rate and costs.	The deterioration model shows how the wastewater assets will deteriorate through time if no maintenance, improvement or remedial works are undertaken.
PIRF	Pollution Incident Record Form	Southern Water's record of pollution incidents which is provided to the Environment Agency on a quarterly basis.
PIRP	Pollution Incident Reduction Plan	Our published plan to reduce pollution incidents
PO	Planning Objective	A DWMP term for the strategic objectives we need to consider when planning to manage risk.
PR (PR24)	Price Review (2024)	The Ofwat review of our business plan for the 2025-2030 planning period, known as AMP8 (see AMP).
Problem Characterisation		The problem characterisation identifies the primary drivers, for example, hydraulic, operational or behaviours, that are causing issues within sewer catchments and points to the best ways of addressing the concerns.
Quartile values	Comparing the performance of individual water companies to the rest of the industry	For example, upper quartile means being assessed as in the top 25% of water industry performance results. The assessments generally use normalised results.
RBC	River Basin Catchment	A River Basin Catchment is the entire geographical area where rain is drained by a river and its tributaries before discharging to the sea.
RBC	River Basin Catchment	A river basin catchment is the area of land where rain falls and drains via streams and rivers to the sea.

RBCS	Risk Based Catchment Screening	Risk based catchment screening is one of the first stages of a DWMP. It is used to identify which sewer catchments are likely to be most vulnerable to future changes, such as climate change or new development, so effort can be focused accordingly, and catchments of concern can proceed to a more detailed BRAVA evaluation.
RCP2.6 & RCP8.5	Representative Concentration Pathways	RCP are greenhouse gas modelling scenarios that predict the future level of global warming. RCP2.6 is the scenario that limits the change in energy flux in the atmosphere to 2.6 watts per square meter. RCP8.5 is a worst-case scenario of an increase of 8.5 watts per square meter across the planet.
Remote Communications	Sites with an alarm system connected back to the control centre	This lets the Southern Water control centre know about warnings or failures.
RFCC	Regional Flood and Coastal Committee	RFCCs play an important role in helping to protect communities from flooding and coastal erosion. They help the Environment Agency and partners to understand local issues better, and to balance local and national priorities.
Rising Mains		Rising mains are pipes that convey sewage (or water) under pressure from a pumping station to a higher point of discharge such as a gravity sewer or a sewage treatment works.
Risk	Calculation of consequence times likelihood	This calculation takes the consequence (the impact of an event for example, 100 houses flooded) x the likelihood (for example, a 1 in 50-year rainfall event. The calculation of this risk would be 100 x 0.02 and provide a risk score of 2.
RMA	Risk Management Authority	Risk Management Authorities are defined in the 2010 Flood and Water Management Act. RMAs have specific responsibilities for flood and coastal erosion risk management. They include a number of organisations such as the Environment Agency, Lead Local Flood Authorities, District Councils, Internal Drainage Boards, Highways England alongside water and wastewater companies.
RNAG /RfNAG	Reasons for Not Achieving Good	The “reason for not achieving good” is the reason assessed by the EA as to why a water body has failed to achieve “Good Ecological Status” (see GES)
S101A	Section 101 Agreement	Section 101A is a mechanism for settlements to obtain a public sewerage system where they are not currently connected to mains sewerage. The Agreement transfers the responsibility for consents, liability and maintenance from the public to the water company where stricter controls can be placed on effluent discharge resulting in a net improvement in groundwater or surface water quality.
SAC	Special Area for Conservation	Defined in the EU's Habitats Directive to protect habitats and species which are considered to be of international importance.
SDNPA	South Downs National Park Authority	The South Downs was designated a national park in 2010 to preserve the special nature of the downs in one of the most crowded places in England. It is also the planning authority for the National Park.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	This is an assessment undertaken of the potential impact of strategic plans on the environment.



Sensitive Waters	Waterbodies with environmental designations	Sensitive waters have been identified under the 1994 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive where they are in need of protection through tertiary treatment at sewage treatment plants where the discharges adversely impact the waters.
Serious Pollutions		The most serious pollution incidents are categories 1 and 2. Category 1 incidents are spills and other pollution events that have a serious, extensive or persistent impact on the environment, people or property. Category 2 incidents have a lesser, yet significant, impact.
Sewer collapse		Sewers can collapse as a result of poor drain maintenance, blockages, damage to the pipes and sewer systems, or degradation of the pipes through time. A sewer collapse can cause serious environmental and social harm.
Sewer		Sewers fall into two categories – separate and combined. A combined system provides only one network of pipes, mains, and outfall sewers for all types of sewage, rain and runoff and can be overwhelmed in periods of extreme wet weather causing CSOs to overflow. Separate systems, with one network for domestic and industrial waste which is treated before discharge, and a separate network for storm runoff.
System	Wastewater) or Sewerage) System	See “Wastewater System”
SgZ	Safeguard Zones	Areas around groundwater abstractions (See SPZ) where additional safeguarding measures are needed to protect water quality.
SINC	Special Site for Nature Conservation	These are designated as sites of importance to local nature conservation and wildlife sites which contribute to the wider ecological network.
SIRF	Sewer Incident Record Form	Southern Water’s process to capture incidents and associated data of flooding by sewage that impacts customers or the environment. It is stored within our mapping system.
SOAF	Storm Overflow Assessment Framework	The assessment framework is intended to assess the scale of the problems caused by discharges from storm overflows that operate at too high a frequency, and ensure that the water industry is proactively monitoring and managing the performance of its overflows in light of the pressures of growth, urban creep and changing rainfall patterns.
SODRP	Storm Overflows Discharge Reduction Plan	Defra’s plan to reduce discharges from Combined Storm Overflows
SOEP	Storm Overflow Evidence Project	An independent research project commissioned by Defra that considered the options, costs and benefits for reducing storm sewage discharges in England
SPA	Special Protection Area	A Special Protection Area is land classified under the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive for the habitats it provides for rare and vulnerable birds and for regularly visiting migratory species.
SPR	Source-Pathway-Receptor	An environmental protection model that identifies what might cause an impact on a receptor and how that impact may occur.

SPZ	Source Protection Zone	A Source Protection Zone is an area protected for groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs that is used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk.
SSO	Short Sea Outfall	A pipe for discharging wastewater closer to shore than a long sea outfall (see LSO). Usually used for storm and/or emergency discharges.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest	A formal conservation designation. Usually, it describes an area that is of particular interest to science due to the rare species of fauna or flora it contains - or even important geological or physiological features that may lie in its boundaries
SO	Storm Overflow	This an overflow within the sewer network. It is designed into the sewerage system to discharge storm water from sewage network when it is overwhelmed during heavy rainfall. Overflows are designed as a release mechanism to prevent flooding to homes and businesses and are operated in strict accordance with a permit from the Environment Agency.
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems	Sustainable drainage systems are designed to manage storm water locally and minimise flood and pollution risks resulting from urban runoff. They mimic natural drainage through infiltration, attenuation and passive treatment. SuDS enhance the environment and provides multi-functional, multiple benefits.
TAL	Technically Achievable Limit	This is the lowest level that current treatment technology can achieve in reducing nutrients in wastewater.
Tidal locking	When an outfall of surface water that discharges to the sea gets blocked by high tides or shingle	This can stop the outfall from discharging the surface water and can cause flooding to properties higher up the network.
TOTEX	Total Expenditure	The sum of CAPEX and OPEX
TSS	Total Suspended Solids	An analytical parameter for wastewater representing the amount of particulate solid matter suspended (i.e., floating, not dissolved) in a sample.
UA	Unitary Authority	Unitary authorities are responsible for providing all local government services within a small county where division into districts would be impractical.
Urban creep		The process whereby gardens and other vegetated areas which help soak up rain are converted to hard impervious surfaces. Creep is an important factor affecting surface water flood risk.
UWWD	Urban Waste Water Directive	The Urban Waste Water Directive, 1991, amended the 1991 UWWTD to clarify the requirements in relation to discharges to sensitive waters that are subject to eutrophication, or over-enrichment, by nutrients.
UWWTD	Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive	The 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive is intended to protect the water environment for the animals and plants that live in and around water, as well as for recreational purposes and use as a resource for drinking water, sanitation, industry and commerce.

WaSCs	Water and Sewerage Companies	Water companies that provide both water and wastewater services to customers.
Wastewater System		The wastewater system is the network of drains, pipes and pumping stations that collect wastewater from an area and take it to a wastewater treatment works (WTW)
Water UK		Water UK is a representative body for all water companies in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and water industry regulators.
WFD	Water Framework Directive	The EU Water Framework Directive sets the river basin catchment as the best model for a single system of water management. It has a number of key aims including the protection of all aquatic ecology, specific protection of unique and valuable habitats to achieve 'good ecological status' and the protection of drinking water resources and bathing waters.
WINEP	Water Industry National Environment Programme	WINEP represents a set of actions that the Environment Agency has requested all water companies operating in England to complete between 2020 and 2025 in order to contribute towards meeting their environmental obligations.
WOCs	Water Only Companies	Water companies that only supply water and do not provide wastewater services.
WPS	Wastewater Pumping Station	Pumping stations are used to move wastewater through a pressurised pipe to higher elevations in order to allow transport by gravity flow to a wastewater treatment works.
WRMP	Water Resources Management Plan	Published every five years by water companies, a statutory water resources management plan is designed to ensure an effective, long-term balance between supply and demand is maintained whilst keeping customers' bills affordable. The plan sets out a company's intended approach for the next 25 years.
WRSE	Water Resources South East	WRSE is an alliance of the six water companies that cover the South East region of England with the aim of securing, through a collaborative, regional approach to water resource management, the water supply for future generations.
WTW	Wastewater Treatment Works	A wastewater treatment works receives all used water and sewage. It will first be screened to remove debris including items that should not have been put into the drains such as nappies, wet wipes and cotton buds and to filter out grit. Solids will be allowed to settle as sludge to be recycled for energy production and fertilisers. Secondary treatment is aeration which encourages the breakdown of bacteria, and finally the remaining clean water is filtered through sand beds before it is safely returned to rivers or the sea.