

WRMP24

# Glossary of terms

September 2024



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## Glossary

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# 1 Abbreviations

In this document are the key terms and acronyms used in compiling our WRMP24 technical supporting documents.

Table 1 Key abbreviations and their definitions used in WRMP24 reports

Abbreviation	Definition
AA	Appropriate Assessment
AMP	Asset Management Plan
AID	Accelerated Infrastructure Delivery
AIC	Average Incremental cost
ALC	Active Leakage Control
AMI	Advanced Meter Infrastructure
AMR	Automatic Meter Reading
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
AWS	Anglian Water
BAG	Benefits Assessment Guidance
BAU	Business as Usual
BL	Baseline
BVP	Best Value Plan
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CCG	Customer Challenge Group
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan
CO <sup>2</sup>	Carbon Dioxide

Abbreviation	Definition
CO <sub>2</sub> e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CP	Critical Peak
CRAGS	Catchment Risk Assessment for Groundwater Sources
CSPL	Customer Supply Pipe Leakage
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DI	Distribution Input
DLUC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
DO	Deployable output
DMA	District metering area
DMO	Demand Management Options
DWMP	Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan
DYAA	Dry year annual average
DYCP	Dry year critical period
EA	Environmental Agency
EBSA	Economics of Balancing Supply and Demand
EC	European Commission
EDO	Emergency Drought Order
EFI	Environmental Flow Indicator
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	Ecosystem Services Assessment
EU	European Union
GDPR	General Data Protection Act

Abbreviation	Definition
GEP	Good Ecological Potential
GES	Good Ecological Status
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
HLS	High Level Screening
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
Km	Kilometres
LA/UA	Local Authority / Unitary Authority
LCA	Landscape Character Appraisal
LCP	Least Cost Plan
l/h/d	Litres per head per day
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LNU	Legitimate Night Usage
l/p/d	Litres per property per day
LSE	Likely Significant Effects
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
LTDS	Long-term delivery strategy
m	Metres
MCA	Multi-Criteria Analysis
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
MI/d	Mega litre per day

Abbreviation	Definition
MPZ	Marine Protection Zone
MT	Medium-term
NEP	National Environment Programme
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities
NHH	Non-Household
NFU	National Farmers Union
NIC	National Infrastructure Commission
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO <sup>2</sup>	Nitrogen Dioxide
NYAA	Normal Year Annual Average
ODI	Outcome Delivery Outcomes
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
PC	Performance Commitment
PCC	Per Capita Consumption
PCL	Performance Commitment Level
PHC	Per Household Consumption
PIC	Public Interest Commitment
PPP	Policies, Plans, Programmes
PZ	Planning Zone
RBD	River Basin District
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RZ	Resource Zone

Abbreviation	Definition
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SELL	Sustainable Economic Level of Leakage
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulphur Dioxide
SODCON	Survey of Domestic Consumption
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
ST	Short-term
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
SV	Societal Value
TCO <sub>2e</sub>	Tonnes of equivalent carbon dioxide equivalents
ToLS	Test of Likely Significance
Totex	Total expenditure
UK	United Kingdom
UKWIR	United Kingdom Water Industry Research
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
USPL	Underground supply pipe losses
WAFU	Water Available for Use
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WINEP	Water Industry National Environment Programme
WRC	Water Recycling Centre

Abbreviation	Definition
WRE	Water Resource East
WRSE	Water Resource South East
WRLTPF	Water Resources Long Term Planning Framework
WRMP	Water Resources Management Plan
WRP	Water Resource Planning
WRZ	Water Resource Zone
WTW	Water Treatment Works



## 2 Key Terms

Table 2 Key terms and descriptions used in WRMP24 reports

Term	Description
1 in 500	A level of supply resilience in the event of dry weather (extreme drought) conditions that could happen once in 500 years(.2% annual probability).
Abstraction	The removal or diversion of water from a river, lake, stream, spring, groundwater well, borehole or estuary, for any purpose.
Abstraction Licences	The authorisation granted by the Environment Agency to allow the removal of water from a source.
Adaptive Planning	Is a framework which allows consideration of multiple preferred programmes or options and sets out how you will make decisions within this framework. It responds to future uncertainties by setting out a sequence of manageable steps or decision-points, when these are required and how it will be monitored.
Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)	Integrated system of smart meters, communications networks, and data management systems that enables two-way communication between utilities and customers.
AMP	Asset Management Plan is the five year planning period used by public water companies i.e. AMP8 will be 2025/26 to 2029/30.
Annual Average	The total demand in a year, divided by the number of days in the year.
Appropriate Assessment	A detailed assessment of the risks a plan, option, project poses to the qualifying features of national site network sites that have been included in the assessment as a result of the earlier screening stage.
AQUATOR	Software package used for water resource simulation modelling.
Aquifer	A body of rock and/or sediment that holds groundwater.
Automatic Meter Reading (AMR)	Short wave radio technology built in to a meter that automatically collects consumption, diagnostic data, etc and transmits it back to the water company.
Available headroom	The difference between water available for use and demand at any given time.

Term	Description
Backwash recovery	Recovering and recycling water from treatment processes like filter backwashing that would otherwise be discharged to the environment.
Base Year	The first year of the planning period/horizon, forming the basis for the water demand and supply forecasting of subsequent years.
Base-line	Describes the continuation of existing and already planned policies and practice, but without any new ones. Used to establish the situation as it would be were no new policies or measures to be adopted.
Base-line demand forecast	A demand forecast which reflects our current policies around managing demand for water, and assumes the quickest achievement of current, agreed leakage targets, as well as implementation of the company's water efficiency programme, irrespective of any surplus in water supplies.
Base-line supply forecast	A forecast of the water supplies that are achievable from existing and already planned and approved sources, using existing licence limits and conditions and existing infrastructure.
Best Value Plan	The most advantageous combination of cost, quality and sustainability to meet customer requirements. An approach that considers not only cost, but also the environment, resilience and customer preferences among others things when looking at different options
Biodiversity	The complete variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat.
Biodiversity net gain (BNG)	An outcome oriented approach that seeks to ensure that all development activities that pose a risk to habitat go beyond restoring the harm they will cause (no net loss) and instead agree to deliver a quantifiable level of enhancement in England defined at +10% of the baseline Habitat units.
CAMS	Catchment abstraction management strategy - The Environment Agency's programme of assessing and classifying the abstraction status of surface water catchments and groundwater sources across England and Wales.
Capital Expenditure (Capex)	Spending on capital equipment. This includes spending on new infrastructure.
Carbon costs	The calculated costs associated with the carbon generated during the construction and operation of a scheme or transfer.
Catchment	The area from which precipitation (rainfall) and groundwater would naturally collect and contribute to the flow of a river.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	Involves adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects.
<b>Climate Change Mitigation</b>	Involves taking action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>Compulsory metering</b>	All customers with a meter paying on the basis of the meter readings (a measured charge).
<b>Consultation</b>	The act of consulting with the public or bodies of authority authority likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing plans and programmes. The Consultation Bodies designated in the SEA Regulations are Natural England, Historic England (formerly English Heritage) and the EnvironmentAgency.
<b>Consumption</b>	The portion of demand used by domestic households and Non-Household users (the rest of demand is leakage).
<b>Copperleaf (C55)</b>	Asset Investment Planning and Management tool. It helps identify the optimal combination of investments and timing that respects all constraints, and deliver the greatest value.
<b>Critical Period (CP)</b>	The point in time (or over time) when the balance between supply and demand is at it most critical (describing a peak demand period).
<b>Customer Supply Pipe Leaks (cspl)</b>	Leaks that occur on the connecting pipes between boundary box meters and the customers' property, which are the responsibility of the customer.
<b>Deficit</b>	When the Water Available for Use is lower than the volume which is required (the demand).
<b>Demand</b>	Quantity of water required over a period of time.
<b>Demand Management</b>	The implementation of policies or measures which serve to control or influence the consumption or waste of water.
<b>Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)</b>	The UK government department responsible for water resources.
<b>Deployable Output (DO)</b>	The volumetric output of a commissioned sources or bulk supply constrained by abstraction licences, water quality, environment and supply system capacities.

Term	Description
Desalination	The process that removes mineral components from saline water (or brackish) to produce drinking water.
Distribution Input (DI)	The volume of water going into the water distribution system.
Distribution Losses (DL)	Made up of losses on large water mains, service reservoirs, and smaller distribution mains and communication pipes.
District Metered Area (DMA)	A DMA is a collection of water mains in an area that is isolated such that there is only one (or a few restricted) feed(s). This feed is metered, and the volume of water supplied to the area or zone can be regularly monitored to check for leakage.
Drop20	An Anglian Water water-efficiency campaign.
Drought Plan	A statutory set of short-term actions and proposals, published every five years, for managing water resources during a drought.
Dry Year	A year of notably below average rainfall, in which unrestricted demand is usually higher.
Dry Year Annual Average (DYAA)	Represents a period of low rainfall and unrestricted demand and is used as the basis of a water company's WRMP.
Dry Year Critical Period (DYCP)	The time in a Dry Year when demand is at its greatest, sometimes called the summer peak.
DSOU	Distribution system operational use.
DWI	Drinking Water Inspectorate - regulates the quality of public drinking water supplies.
DWMP	Drainage and waste water management plan - a strategic plan where wastewater companies take a company-wide approach to managing their wastewater and drainage assets.
Economics of Balancing Supply and Demand (EBSB)	A method to assess the balance between a company's available water resource and the demand for water by customers and to optimise solutions to address any imbalance. Any imbalance between supply and demand can be met either by demand management strategies, such as selective metering and leakage control, or by the provision of additional water resources.

Term	Description
Ecosystem Services	Our health and wellbeing depends upon the services provided by ecosystems and their components: water, soil, nutrients, and organisms. Therefore, ecosystem services are the processes by which the environment produces resources utilised by humans such as clean air, water, food, and materials.
Environmental Destination	Reductions required to ensure abstraction is sustainable, over the long-term.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of the environmental impact of new actions and the mitigation actions to reduce or eliminate.
Environmental Net Gain (ENG)	An approach to development that leaves both biodiversity and the environment in a measurably better state than prior to development.
ER/EAR	Environmental report/ environmental assessment/ appraisal report : the report required to be produced to present the findings of the SEA to stakeholders alongside consulting on the draft plan, amended/ updated for final submission.
Extreme drought	Drought events with approximately a one in 500-year return period. These events are described as having a 5 per cent chance of occurring over a 25-year planning period.
Final Plan	See Preferred Plan
Freeze-Thaw	Refers to peak demands caused by rapidly increasing leakage levels. These normally occur during the winter months, when changes in temperature can cause the ground to freeze and then thaw relatively quickly. This can result in pipes or mains cracking or bursting.
GES/GEP	Good ecological status/ good ecological potential: the goal for each water body as defined by in the RBMP; status for natural waterbodies, potential for those classed as heavily modified waterbodies.
Green Infrastructure	Green Infrastructure is a strategically planned and delivered network of high quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Green Infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, allotments, and private gardens.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Greywater</b>	Greywater refers to domestic wastewater generated in households or office buildings from streams without faecal contamination, i.e., all streams except for the wastewater from toilets.
<b>Habitats regulation assessment (HRA)</b>	A formal assessment process undertaken by a plan maker in line with the Habitats Regulations.
<b>Household (HH)</b>	A domestic property occupied by householders. These are properties used as single dwellings (normally occupied), receiving water for domestic purposes which are not factories, offices or commercial premises.
<b>Indicator</b>	A measure of variables over time often used to measure achievement of objectives.
<b>INNS</b>	Invasive non-native species: a term used to both define species from beyond the UK whose presence poses a threat which can be environmental, economic, etc.
<b>IROPI</b>	Imperative reasons of overriding public interest: the fourth step in the HRA process and a very high bar test that is applied where a developer seeks to progress a development that will cause a significant adverse effects to the integrity of a SAC/SPA.
<b>Leakage</b>	The water lost between the water treatment works and the customer's home or business.
<b>Least Cost Planning</b>	An attempt to minimise the net present value of all the costs of managing the supply and demand balance over a long term planning horizon.
<b>Level of Service</b>	Frequency with which the water companies can impose different types of water restrictions during water shortages.
<b>Measured</b>	A property with a water meter and billing which is derived from water meter usage readings.
<b>Mega litre</b>	1 million litres of water, enough to supply approximately 7,000 customers.
<b>Met Office</b>	The weather service for the UK.
<b>Micro Component Analysis (MCA)</b>	Using the individual components of a home that use water to analyse water use/demand.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Measures to avoid, reduce or offset significant adverse effect.

Term	Description
Modelling to Generate Alternatives (MGA)	A tool use used in combination with EBSD to generate a set of near optimal solutions for consideration by decision-makers.
Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)	A technique for assessing options against a number of distinct objectives.
National Environment Programme (NEP)	The environmental improvements that water companies are required to make over the following Asset Management Period.
National Framework	The Environment Agency's National Framework explores England's long-term water needs and sets out the scale of action required for a resilient water supply that meets the needs of the future generation. It sets out a greater level of ambition for restoring, protecting and improving the environment.
National Infrastructure Commission (NIC)	Carries out in-depth studies into the UK's major infrastructure needs and makes recommendations to the government.
Natural Capital	Environmental resources of Earth that provide goods, flows and ecological services to support life. These include water, minerals, biodiversity, etc.
NAVs	New Appointment and Variations - alternate water companies licensed by Ofwat to provide water and waste-water services within our area.
NC	Natural capital: the stocks of natural assets that exist in an area, woodland, marshes, etc.
NCA	Natural capital assessment: an assessment of how a plan/ project will impact on stocks of different types of natural capital in a defined area.
Net Present value	The value in the present of a sum of money, in contrast to its value at some point in the future.
Non- Households	Properties receiving potable water supplies that are not occupied as domestic premises i.e. business, industry, agriculture, etc.
Normal Year	The year for which rainfall values and temperature closely match long term averages.
NSN	National site network: the list of sites protected under the Habitats Regulations, formerly known as Natura 2000 site.
NTS	Non-technical summary: a simpler version of the main assessment findings.

Term	Description
Objective	A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change in trends.
Occupancy Rate	The average number of occupants in a domestic household.
ODI - Outcome Delivery Incentive	Financial reward or penalties depending on how well a company delivers its services to customers.
Ofwat	Office of Water Services, the regulatory body supervising the operation of the UK water industry.
Operational Expenditure (Opex)	Water company money that is spent on the day to day operation of the company.
OPI	Overriding public interest: a test that must be proven to justify not achieving GES/GEP related improvements by the date set in the RBMP, or where a project/ action would prevent this goal being achieved, or even deteriorate the current status of a water body. Balances WFD environmental goal against societal and economic arguments, not as strong as IROPI.
Optant	A customer who chooses to switch meter types or billed preference.
Outage	Temporary loss of deployable output due to planned or unplanned events.
Outcome Delivery Incentives (ODI)	Financial incentive rates that will be applied to the PC if the company performs above or below that target.
OxCam	Strategic growth corridor between Oxford and Cambridge within the Anglian Water region.
Peak Demand	The highest demand that occurs on any particular time period.
Peak Factor	Difference between annual average demand and summer peak demand.
Per Capita consumption (PCC)	The amount of water typically used by one person per day.
Planning Period	A forward looking period of time (usually 25 years) for which the WRMP is prepared.
Potable consumption	Water that has been made suitable for human consumption.
PR	A regulatory 'Price Review' control requirement set down by Ofwat, and completed every 5 years by water companies, setting out targets and performance objectives for the next five years.



Term	Description
PR24	The 2024 iteration of the Price Review.
Preferred Plan or Final Plan	The proposed definitive version of a WRMP that has been selected by a water company using best value criteria to maintain the supply-demand balance, taking into consideration stakeholder requirements.
Problem Characterisation Assessment	Provides documented and auditable trial that planners can use to explain decisions to regulators and stakeholders. The rationale and reasoning is documented for the assessment.
PyWR	Python code based system modelling tool.
Qualitative	Relating to, measuring, or measured by the quality of something rather than its quantity.
RAMSAR	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
Raw water	Untreated/unsterilized water gathered from sources such as rainwater, groundwater, infiltration wells, rivers and lakes.
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan: the plans produced by the Environment Agency to define the current status of all water bodies in a river basin, their goal and objectives for improvement and the issues that are hindering that progress.
Regulators Alliance for Progressing Infrastructure Development (RAPID)	Regulators Alliance for Progressing Infrastructure Development - run by the three regulators (Ofwat, EA and DWI) to help progress new water resources infrastructure.
Reliability	Refers to the certainty over option yield or saving. For example, how confident we are that a reservoir option will achieve the expected 100MI/d yield, or a water efficiency option will deliver 10 MI/d of water savings.
Reservoir	A natural or artificial lake where water is collected and stored until needed.
Residual Risk	The amount of risk that remains after controls are accounted for.
Resilience	Ability of asset networks and systems to anticipate, absorb, adapt to and/or rapidly recover from a disruptive event.
Retailers	Organisations who buy water services in bulk from the wholesaler to sell onto non-household customers.

Term	Description
Scoping	The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of an SEA, including the sustainability effects and options which need to be considered, the assessment methods to be used, and the structure and contents of the SA Report.
SEA Directive European Directive 2001/42/EC	'The assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'. Transposed into UK law via The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
SEA objectives	Specific objective that have been developed for this project. They are also part of the SEA Framework, against which the project objectives and design have been tested for the purposes of this SEA.
Sensitivity testing	Assessment of the uncertainty of the outputs from a model by changing the input variables.
Severe Drought	Refers to drought events with approximately a one in 200-year return period. We describe these events as having a 12 per cent chance of occurring over a 25-year planning period.
Smart Devices	Water efficiency devices that can be linked to our smart meter applications.
Smart Meter	The next generation of water meters that automatically send usage data over a network.
Societal Valuation (SV)	The quantification of the relative importance that people place on the changes they experience.
SODCON	Anglian Water's Survey of Domestic Consumption - focus group of our customers who provide demographic, consumption and metering analysis information.
Source	A defined and named source of supply e.g. river, reservoir, borehole.
SPA	The Strategic Pipe Alliance is delivering an Anglian Water project laying hundreds of kilometres of new, interconnecting pipelines to help reduce abstraction from sensitive sources by moving fresh, clean water across the region.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	A site that is designated as being of special conservation value under the European Habitats Directive.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>SROs</b>	Strategic Resource Options are water resource projects of national importance i.e. reservoirs, reuse schemes, that are overseen by RAPID.
<b>SSSI</b>	Sites of Special Scientific Interest are areas designated for conservation and protected by many different regulations due to their importance.
<b>Statement of Response (SoR)</b>	A modelling technique that produces plausible alternative outputs that are statistically robust.
<b>Stochastic</b>	A modelling technique that produces plausible alternate outputs that are statistically robust. One such model is the Monte Carlo simulation.
<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)</b>	A formal environmental assessment, required under the SEA directive, of likely environmental effects of certain plans and programmes.
<b>Stress Testing</b>	A series of stress tests to ensure that the strategy is robust to future uncertainties.
<b>Supply- demand balance</b>	The difference between water available for use and demand at any given point in time.
<b>Supply pipe losses</b>	Loss of water that occurs in pipes which are the responsibility of the customer. (see cspl)
<b>Supply-side option</b>	Refers to a series of investments which together increase deployable output.
<b>Sustainability Reductions</b>	The reductions in water abstraction which are required by the Environment Agency to meet statutory and/or environmental requirements.
<b>Sustainable Economic Level of Leakage (SELL)</b>	The tipping point in leakage reduction when the cost of reductions outweighs the cost to find water from another source.
<b>Target headroom</b>	A minimum allowance between demand and supply- taking into account critical risk and uncertainties- required to maintain levels of service for the supply-demand situation with a given level of confidence.
<b>Tariff</b>	The pricing mechanism by which water companies may charge for water at different rates e.g. a higher rate after a threshold amount (rising block tariff), or a higher rate in Summer (seasonal tariff) or based on rateable value of the property supplied.
<b>TLL</b>	Time Limited Licences - an abstraction licence that has an expiry date.

Term	Description
Totex	Total expenditure is the whole life cost of the asset (Capex+Opex).
TUBs & NEUBs	Temporary Use Ban, or ‘hosepipe ban’, and Non-essential Use Bans are temporary demand reduction options for use during periods of prolonged dry weather.
UK Water Industry Research (UKWIR)	Strategic research facility established by water companies to deliver research, projects and findings for the water industry.
UKCP18	United Kingdom Climate Projections, as published (by Defra) 2018.
Universal metering	Programme whereby as many properties as feasible are metered, with feasibility limited by factors including the ability to install a meter and cost.
Underground supply pipe losses (uspl)	Loss of water that occurs in pipes which are the responsibility of the customer. (see cspl)
Unmeasured	A property with no water meter, or a property with a meter that is not billed in-line with meter readings.
Visual Read	A type of water meter that requires a physical visit to access and read.
Void	An empty property connected to our distribution system but not charged for water because it has no occupants.
Water available for use (WAFU)	Deployable output (MI/d) plus any bulk supply imports, minus any bulk supply exports and any reductions made by outage allowance.
Water Industry National Environmental Programme (WINEP)	A curated programme of actions for water companies to adhere to thus ensuring water companies meet their statutory environmental obligations.
Water Resource East (WRE)	A partnership from a wide range of industries, including water, energy, retail, the environment, land management and agriculture working together to safeguard a sustainable supply of water for the East of England.
Water Resource Planning Guidelines (WRMPG)	A guide to water companies producing a WRMP issued jointly by EA, Ofwat and Defra.
Water Resource Zone	The WRZ is the principal building block used by companies to develop forecasts of supply and demand and produce a supply-demand balance (SDB). UKWIR/Environment Agency defines the WRZ as :

Term	Description
	“The largest possible zone in which all resources, including external transfers, can be shared and hence the zone in which all customers will experience the same risk of supply failure from a resource shortfall”
Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP)	Published every five years by a water company, it is the company’s strategic plan for supplying water to meet demand over a 25-year period.
Water Resources North(WReN)	A partnership from a wide range of industries, including water, energy, retail, the environment, land management and agriculture working together to safeguard a sustainable supply of water for the North of England.
Water taken unbilled	Water supplied to customers for legitimate purposes which is unbilled and water taken illegally.
Water trading	Buying and selling of water between water companies or third parties.
Water Treatment Works (WTW)	The place where raw water is treated to bring it up to a potable standard so it can be delivered in to the drinking water supply.
WFD	Water Framework Directive: but generally used as the acronym for an assessment conducted as a requirement of the 2017 Water Framework Directive regulations.
WFD Directive 2000/60/EC	A piece of EU legislation that requires all member states to make certain steps to protect and improve the quality and quantity of water within water bodies such as lakes and rivers.
Wholesaler	Wholesalers abstract, treat and distribute water in an area and provide this to customers through a network of pipes.
WINEP mitigation options	Mitigation schemes, delivered along side smaller sustainability changes
WRMP19	Water Resource Management Plan version 2019.
WRP tables	Water resources planning tables used for presenting key quantitative data associated with the WRMP.
WRSE	A partnership from a wide range of industries, including water, energy, retail, the environment, land management and agriculture working together to safeguard a sustainable supply of water for the South East of England.
Yield	Quantity of water either expressed as a continuous rate or volume per unit of time.



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