

# UUS0003: Glossary

This glossary provides descriptions of acronyms and other company-specific terms used in the Gate 1 Preliminary Feasibility Assessment document.

# Glossary

Term	Reference	Explanation
<b>ACWG</b>	All Company Working Group	Group of experts working together to achieve specified goals.
<b>AMP</b>	Asset Management Plan	An AMP is a water company's detailed description of its investment plans for its assets. AMP is often used as a shorthand name for the companies' business plans.
<b>AIC</b>	Average Incremental Cost	The AIC is a unit cost measure that is defined in terms of the costs per cubic metre of additional water available at the point of entry into the treated water distribution system.
<b>AISC</b>	Average Incremental and Societal Costing	The AISC measure takes account not only of the financial cost incurred by a water company to develop and operate a water resource scheme, which form part of the AIC, but also wider social costs and benefits.
<b>BNG</b>	Biodiversity Net Gain	Biodiversity Net Gain is an approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before. Biodiversity net gain still relies on the application of the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, mitigate or compensate for biodiversity losses.
<b>Capex</b>	Capital Expenditure	Capital expenditure is appointed water companies' spending on new, replacement or refurbished capital assets, such as construction or buying machinery.
<b>CCGs</b>	Customer Challenge Groups	Groups are independently chaired and consist of a cross-section of customers or their representatives.
<b>CAP</b>	Competitively Appointed Provider	DPC will allow water companies to competitively tender for a third party to design, build, finance, operate and maintain infrastructure that would otherwise be delivered by the incumbent water company.
<b>CAMS</b>	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy	CAMS sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources within catchment areas.
<b>CDR</b>	Conceptual Design Report	The CDR is a document that describes the project in sufficient detail to produce a budget cost estimate and to evaluate the merits of the project.
<b>CRT</b>	Canal & River Trust	The Canal & River Trust, branded as Glandŵr Cymru in Wales, holds the guardianship of 2,000 miles of canals and rivers, together with reservoirs and a wide range of heritage buildings and structures, in England and Wales.
<b>DO</b>	Deployable Output	Deployable output is a building block in determining water supplies available for use and is defined as the output for specified conditions for a water resources system as constrained by: hydrological (source) yield; licensed quantities; abstraction assets; raw water transfer assets; treatment; water quality; and levels of service.
<b>DPC</b>	Direct Procurement for Customers	Arrangements where an Appointee competitively tenders for a third party (a competitively appointed provider, or CAP) to design, build, operate and/or maintain large scale infrastructure and, critically, finance such activities that would otherwise have been delivered by the Appointee.

Term	Reference	Explanation
<b>DWI</b>	Drinking Water Inspectorate	The DWI is a division of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. It is responsible for enforcing drinking water quality standards in England and Wales and making sure that the appointed water companies comply with the requirements of the drinking water regulations.
<b>DWSP</b>	Drinking Water Safety Plan	Plan to ensure the safety of drinking water through the use of a comprehensive risk assessment and risk management approach that encompasses all steps in water supply from catchment to consumer.
<b>DCO</b>	Development Consent Order	Introduced by the Planning Act in 2008, Development Consent Orders were intended to simplify and speed up the process of obtaining planning permission for certain types of project, designated as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.
<b>EA</b>	Environment Agency	An executive, non-departmental government body that has a statutory duty to protect and enhance the environment in England and Wales. It is responsible for water abstraction and water quality in rivers, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, coastal waters up to the territorial limit, and water stored naturally underground. It also has powers to decide if water quality is up to standard and if not to determine how to improve it. The Environment Agency also controls the amount of water that can be taken from rivers and boreholes. The Environment Agency is responsible to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and an Assembly Sponsored Public Body responsible to the National Assembly for Wales.
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment	The aim of an Environmental Impact Assessment is to protect the environment by ensuring that a local planning authority when deciding whether to grant planning permission for a project.
<b>FD</b>	Final Determination	The final design by Ofwat to approve our Final Business Plan.
<b>HARP</b>	Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme	The Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme is a scheme to replace sections of the Haweswater Pipeline that runs from Cumbria to Greater Manchester.
<b>HRA</b>	Habitats Regulations Assessment	Habitats Regulations Assessment is the process that competent authorities must undertake to consider whether a proposed development plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on a European site designated for its nature conservation interest.
<b>INNS</b>	Invasive Non-Native Species	A species whose presence in the environment causes economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.
<b>KPMG</b>	Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler	KPMG firms operate in 146 countries and territories across the globe, offering audit, tax and advisory services.
<b>MEM</b>	Market Engagement Methodology	The way in which UU will engage with the market, and deliver the market testing activities.
<b>MI/d</b>	Megalitres Per Day	The unit for describing industry water volumes.

Term	Reference	Explanation
<b>NCA</b>	Natural Capital Assessment	Natural Capital Assessment is the process of valuing impacts and dependencies upon natural capital in order to better integrate natural capital into decision-making and so improve natural capital management.
<b>NAU</b>	National Assessment Unit	A group consisting of the Environment Agency, Natural England and Natural Resources Wales to deliver timely, co-ordinated strategic advice and guidance to support the development of Strategic Resource Options.
<b>NRW</b>	Natural Resource Wales	Natural Resources Wales produces a wide range of plans, programmes, strategies and projects itself.
<b>NNR</b>	National Nature Reserves	National Nature Reserves were established to protect some of our most important habitats, species and geology, and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research.
<b>NPV</b>	Net Present Value	Net present value is the difference between the present value of cash inflows and the present value of cash outflows over a period of time. NPV is used in capital budgeting and investment planning to analyse the profitability of a projected investment or project.
<b>NSIPs</b>	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects	The Planning Act 2008 process was introduced to streamline the decision-making process for major infrastructure projects.
<b>PMO</b>	Project Management Office	A Project Management Office is a group or department within a business that defines and maintains standards for project management within the organisation.
<b>PR19</b>	Ofwat's Price Review for AMP7	The process of setting appointed water companies' price limits.
<b>PR24</b>	Ofwat's Price Review for AMP8	The process of setting appointed water companies' price limits.
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment	The assessment of the wider environmental, social and economic impacts of alternative proposals at the beginning of a project. That is, at the decision stage – the policy, planning or programme level.
<b>SSSI</b>	Site of Special Scientific Interest	A Site of Special Scientific Interest is a formal conservation designation. Usually, it describes an area that's 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.
<b>SAC</b>	Spatial Vision Special Area Of Conservation	A Special Area of Conservation is the land designated under Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora. Data supplied has the status of "Candidate". The data does not include "proposed" sites.
<b>SPA</b>	Special Protection Area	Special Protection Area is a designation under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds. Under the Directive, Member States of the European Union (EU) have a duty to safeguard the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds.

<b>SOC</b>	Strategic Outline Case	The purpose of the Strategic Outline Case is to provide the necessary Information in a format that will enable the authority and any public sector partners to assess the scope of the project and any investments in service improvement.
<b>SAG</b>	Solutions Assessment Group	Business-wide group of subject matter experts used to consider option feasibility.
<b>SAM</b>	Solution Assessment Matrix	The Solution Assessment Matrix provides a method of assessing the positive impact of each proposed solution on reaching the goal as well as the relative effort, time to implement and cost.
<b>STT</b>	Severn to Thames Transfer	The STT involves the transfer of raw water from the River Severn to the River Thames through a new interconnector pipeline. It also involves the development of water resources options by United Utilities and Severn Trent to make water available for transfer through the interconnector.
<b>Rev C</b>	Cost Consistency Methodology	Methodology developed by the ACWG to provide a consistent method by which water companies can show costs.
<b>RAPID</b>	Regulators' Alliance for Progressing Infrastructure Development	Alliance formed to help accelerate the development of new water infrastructure and design future regulatory frameworks. The joint team is made up of the 3 water regulators Ofwat, Environment Agency and Drinking Water Inspectorate.
<b>RACI</b>	Responsible, Accountable, Consulted and Informed	A RACI chart is a matrix of all the activities or decision making authorities undertaken in an organisation set against all the people or roles.
<b>TAG</b>	Technical Assessment Group	Senior subject matter experts used to assess the technical viability of options.
<b>TWORT</b>	Authors name and applied standard	Twort's Water Supply, Seventh Edition, has been expanded to provide the latest tools and techniques to meet engineering challenges over dwindling natural resources. The book sets out levels of hardness against the measured mineral concentrations.
<b>TCPA</b>	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	States the policies and general proposals for the development and other use of land in its area; Takes account of the policies at national and regional level insofar as they affect the physical and environmental planning of its area; and. Provides the framework for local plans.
<b>UUS</b>	United Utilities Sources	Responsible for water and wastewater services in the North West of England.
<b>UUW</b>	United Utilities Water Limited	Responsible for water and wastewater services in the North West of England.
<b>VFM</b>	Value for Money	As in 'valuing water'. Understanding the social, economic and environmental impacts of providing safe and reliable water and sewerage services over the long term.
<b>VA</b>	Vyrnwy Aqueduct	Vyrnwy Aqueduct takes a water supply from manmade Lake Vyrnwy in North Wales north-eastwards to the city of Liverpool.
<b>Water UK</b>	Water UK	Trade body representing the UK water and sewerage sectors.
<b>WRMP19</b>	Water Resource Management Plan	An appointed water company's long-term strategic plan for water resource development in its area.

<b>WTW</b>	Water Treatment Works	Water treatment removes contaminants and undesirable components, or reduces their concentration so that the water becomes fit for its desired end-use.
<b>WwTW</b>	Wastewater Treatment Works	Wastewater treatment is a process used to remove contaminants from wastewater and convert it into an effluent that can be returned to the water cycle.
<b>WRW</b>	Water Resources West	Water Resources West is a group of abstractors, their representatives and their regulators. They are working together to ensure the sustainability of water resources, considering wider societal needs, environmental improvement and working across sectors.
<b>WRSE</b>	Water Resources South East	WRSE is made up of an alliance of the six water companies that cover the South East region of England.
<b>WFD</b>	Water Framework Directive	2000/60/EC adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2000. This Directive provides a co-ordinated approach to water management within the European Union (EU) by bringing together strands of EU water policy under one piece of framework legislation. Member States must produce River Basin Management Plans that set out a programme of measures aimed at protecting bodies of surface and groundwater. Each plan must include economic analyses of water use and move towards full cost recovery in water pricing. The Directive runs in six-yearly cycles (2009–15, 2015–21, 2021–27). It aims to return all water bodies to good ecological status by 2027. For heavily modified water bodies such as canals, the aim is to reach good ecological potential by the same date.
<b>WINEP</b>	Water Industry National Environment Programme	Sets out the actions that companies will need to complete to meet their environmental obligations. WISER is a joint EA / NE strategic steer to water companies on the environment, resilience and flood risk for business planning purposes.

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