Water Resources Management Plan 2024 Statement of Response

Annex 5.1: Our responses to non-questionnaire respondents – General public

August 2023
Version 1

from Southern Water

1. Feedback from the General Public and our responses

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
WRMP_Sur001	An interesting document, but is it addressing the correct issues? All the proposed actions have something to commend them, but are they where the priorities should lie? There is limited big picture data to justify the proposed actions. How much water is forecast to be needed in the time period covered, what is the shortfall, if any and when? Where does most water go - customers, wastage, evaporation, run off etc ? Who are the major users? Comparative cost benefit analysis of proposed actions is not given. Not posing these questions and answering them within the document limits the scope, validity and acceptability of the Draft Plan as submitted. I hope this one person's view helps	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur002	To Whom It May Concern, Telscombe Town Council were recently contacted by Southern Water, inviting us to comment on your draft water resources management plan. This was taken to Councillors at our Planning & Highways Committee meeting on 12th December 2022 for consideration. Councillors felt that Southern Water are not being ambitious enough and are not meeting the requirements on the public's water usage, including sewage being discharged into the sea. Please could you therefore note the above comments. If you have any questions or queries, please let me know. Kind Regards,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur003	hi there. I am a very concerned citizen of the langstone area. I, and a lot of the other residents and neighbours are all against the plan to add recycle sewage effluent onto to our waterways via the new reservoir being built. we've seen it time and time again, these very fragile ecosystems are destroyed. The natural treatment of our water from plants and the river system will be destroyed. we have some of the finest and only chalk rivers in the world, please please don't let them destroy them. Southern water have constantly broken the sewage overflow rules. would any of them drink the water. please leave it alone, let nature get on with what it does best. we really need some good sting people to help us on the right track at them moment. We need any small wind at this time of great uncertainty, please be that voice. You can make a real difference	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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WRMP_Sur004	Sir/Madam, I wholeheartedly object to this proposal by Southern Water. Firstly, this is Southern Water trying to achieve their goal by Stealth. This was NEVER part of the original planning approval and objections would have been made and the project would probably never have been approved. Secondly, the proposal is that this recycled effluent water will be supplied to Portsmouth Water customers. Portsmouth Water customers have plenty of clean water and do not need this water, moreover, it will not be supplied to Southern Water Customers. Thirdly, the damage to the environment and people from the infrastructure building AND the chemicals required to complete this so called purifying task is unnecessary. Southern Water have a very bad track record in NOT cleaning the water. Fourthly, the foul water does not need this final chemical treatment. If it has been cleaned in the first place then it would be safe to discharge into the sea and rivers. Britain gets more than enough rain and this proposal is a step to far.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. We have noted your comment. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur005	1. We get plenty of rain to collect and store and therefore do need to treat and recycle sewage effluent for drinking water. This is simply their solution to managing the increasing amount of effluent to be treated. It is unacceptable to change our drinking water from pure to chemically treated effluent and not justifiable. 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations and therefore cannot be trusted to properly treat the recycled effluent. 3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different and the knowledge that it contains treated effluent may lead to an increase in the use of bottled water with its detrimental effect on the environment. 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. 5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction and operation. 6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. 7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not as yet been fully assessed.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur006	Dear DEFRA, I am shocked that Southern Water are planning to use the Havant Thicket Reservoir for effluent. When planning permission was granted I supported it as it was to be a clean water reservoir with leisure facilities (boating etc) and a wildlife reserve. Allowing Southern Water to pump " Effluent" into it - supposedly clean is verging on Criminal. SW's track record is appalling and criminal acts take place daily with sewage discharges into the Chichester Harbour. It would be complete MADNESS to allow SW to have any involvement in this reservoir - they cannot be trusted.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. We have noted your comment. Your response was one of many related to the Havant Thicket reservoir and the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project, we have therefore produced a separate Water for Life Hampshire document in Annex 6. This document considers your consultation response and also describes the work we have done, and continue to do, as part of the Water for Life Hampshire programme. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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WRMP_Sur007	I don't agree with the proposed plan to recycle effluent for me and my family to then have this come out of my tap for me to drink. I don't trust or believe the water company who has such a hideous history in abiding by the rules to make this safe and therefore I am against this from happening.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur008	As this is being added to the natural spring water to increase supply and reserves surely an additional reservoir would be the first and cheapest option rather than recycle effluent. I can not see how lack of storage during the wet months results in a panic plan without consideration to storage of more natural rain water and opting for a costly and frankly unnecessary idea of reusing waste water	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur009	This should not go ahead I believe no real investigations in to its immediate impact or the wider implications of doing this have been fully investigated I have real concerns over the impact this will have on the local area and the people that live in it, not to mention the wildlife and habitats in the area It is especially concerning that Southern water have a one of the poorest track records for in dealing with sewage	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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WRMP_Sur010	As one of the people in Southampton living with no water shortly before Christmas because of Southern Water, I do not believe they can be trusted to operate a plan like this which has the potential for so many bad consequences. They already have a very poor record of discharging untreated sewage into our chalk streams, a unique and fragile habitat home to rare species. Daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket reservoir is likely to have adverse effects on the reservoir wetland, a carbon sink, and its biodiversity. If as seems likely reservoir water tastes different from rainwater, many more bottles of drinking water will be used, with knock-on costs to the local area when they are thrown away (a daily occurrence I see on my local walks) as well as the unwarranted use of fossil fuels in their manufacture. We should be able to trust the purity of our drinking water. The new infrastructure will also have a large carbon footprint. There are so many ways this can go wrong, with adverse effects for us and our planet, that I urge you to turn this plan down.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur011	Am writing in connection with the proposed Southern water management plan for effluent water from Budds farm sewage works in Hampshire to be redistrubed and recycled and sent down a 40k pipeline eventually ending up at Langstone Harbour. I write to object to whole idea- it is massively invasive to the land and unnatural to forge such apipeline where it does not belong. Furthermore I object to effluent water being put into Rider's Lane and Hermitage Streams where again it does not belong. The Havant thicket reservoir where this effluent water would go to is potentially a place of unique biodiversity. This potential would probably be largely lost due to the nitrate load resultant from the effluent water. The consequences of this further on from here are unknown and unresearched as the nitrates would cause further imbalance around the Solent area where I live as the discharge would eventually encompass all this area. One of the direct consequences of this is a loss of phytoplankton. This happened where I live in Southampton a long time ago and it has rendered the waters lacking in a lot of biodiversity which otherwise would be possible. For the sewage to be made into something benign what is needed would be a plan that is much, much more ecologically enlightened. Something organic in nature- sewage beds for exaple which naturally transform sewage into something else. This or something similar is needed for the times we live in as the idea mooted by Southern water belongs to the past and one cannot carry on doing that kind of thing when there are already such ecological problems; it is important to make for something that is not antagonistic with nature but harmonious . I'm sure such a solution exists, there is the 'Eco Sulis' company who at the moment work with councils on ecological solutions or if not some other pioneers could come up with an organic, harmonious sewage system..It may not necessarily be costly but requires imagination along different lines. I disagree that we have to recycle sewage into drinking water as we must live in the wettest country in the world and so there must be other (similarly organic and harmonious) solutions.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur012	I would like to express my concern over this plan and do not want this to go ahead. Please act to stop our drinking water being contaminated in this way.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the

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WRMP_Sur013	As a customer and resident of Emsworth I am extremely concerned about this proposal and it's potential impact on drinking water quality as well as the effects on leisure activities and wildlife at Havant Thicket	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur014	Why the need for Portsmouth Water customers to have to consume recycled sewage water when the springs at Bedhampton don't fail? Simply run the recycled water out to sea. We don't want the risk of contaminated supplies or different tasting water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur015	Dear Sirs, please NO to this. Totally unnecessary. Just another way for Southern Water To try and hide their incompetence in dealing with the issue.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.

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WRMP_Sur016	We do not agree with this idea and cannot believe that it is even being considered. Have they even looked into how this will effect our guts when drunk by so many people. NO they just want to make money like all other companues nowdays. SO NO NO NO TO THIS IDEA	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation
WRMP_Sur017	I am emailing with concerns with Portsmouth Water plans for Havant Thicket 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Therefore I do not trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent. 3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, my household will not drink the water. We will therefore have to buy bottled water which will add to our household bill and I have to ask then what are the impacts for the environment? 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. 5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.

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	6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. 7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. 8. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. I would urge Portsmouth and Southern Water to stop this immediately and stick to the original agreed planning.	We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur018	We cannot allow this to happen. 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? (Read more) 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Will you trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent? (Read more) 3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? (Read more) 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. (Read more) 5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. (Read more) 6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. (Read more) 7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. (Read more) 8. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. (Read more)	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur019	I am writing to say I am strongly opposed to this proposal to treat effluent and use it as recycled drinking water. I am strongly against treated sewage effluent being added to spring water and then it being supplied to Portsmouth water customers (including myself and my family) I don't trust Southern Waters record where dealing with sewage is concerned. I am very concerned about the obvious impact on public health if any part of the sewage treatment process fails and polluted drinking water ends up being supplied. Many people myself included will end up using bottled water this will put further strain on mine and others finances at time when the cost of living crisis is already crippling. Using an increased amount of bottled water will result in a increased use of single use plastic which will impact the environment. As an alternative to bottled water customers will boil water for drinking this will increase increase energy consumption costing both the individual and the environment as a result of increasing greenhouse emissions. My main concern is that Portsmouth water customers are supplied water that is uncontaminated and remains safe for human consumption.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur020	I oppose the use of recycled effluent water in the havant thicket reservoir, to be distributed to customer taps. This is surely the least efficient method for providing drinking water to future homes. In addition with the population of the uk looking to fall in the next decade, this is both unnecessary and will have a large impact on the local environment. With southern water being fined for pumping sewage into a local area of outstanding natural beauty and then continuing to do so at the same level, they can clearly not be trusted to provide safe drinking water in this way. Please keep me updated on this process.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.

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		We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur021	Portsmouth water company have, up to now, sold us pure chalk reserve water. During drought conditions we have been told that they have adequate reserves. To build a reservoir for future needs was common sense and as such has gone ahead largely with local good will. To change the plans put to the people to include recycled sewage is lunacy and will change the feeling of good will that up to now exists. We don't trust em.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur022	I wish to register my strongest possible objection to discharging recycled effluent into the new Havant thicket. Southern water have an appalling record of effluence management and of following regulations. The inland lake is proposed to be a wildlife haven. The plan was sold on the water coming only from diverted springs and rainwater. The area is already known for having a high water table. It is bad enough that they discharge into the sea but the tides eventually take this away. Any problems with the discharge and the entire lake will be polluted and the stench that comes with it in a highly populated area. PLEASE DO NOT ALLOW THIS	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur023	Dear all I am very much against the recycling of water from sewage treatment and desalination water being added to the new Horndean reservoir. I do think with the increase winter rainfall experienced and predicted by climate change models, this is not necessary. Better water harvesting on a small scale (house cisterns and grey water usage) and on a larger scale by holding water back in streams and rivers to allow more percolation, should be tried first. I cannot imagine the thousands of chemicals found in industrial, commercial and domestic effluent will be fully removed by Southern Water's old treatment technology. SW will have to work harder to earn our trust.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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		out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur024	Dear Sirs I am a Southern Water and Portsmouth Water customer. I would like to register my opposition to the above proposal. The local area benefits from substantial ground and spring water sources. The proposal will require substantial infrastructure, and operational costs such as energy, which will have a significant ecological impact. I am also concerned that because the effluent recycling infrastructure will not be built by Portsmouth Water it is not included in their draft plan, which is also out for consultation. Meaning they are not being held to account for their proposal. I supported the original proposal, prior the above changes, as I felt it beneficial to the local community. However, the above changes I find unacceptable.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur025	It is a terrible plan to mix treated effluent into the new reservoir which will contaminate the spring water flowing into it. Southern Water have a very poor track record for contaminating Langston and Chichester harbours. If this proposal is passed I will loose confidence in the quality of the supply of drinking water to our home. I do not trust Southern Water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur026	To whom it may concern, This new proposal is a real concern. It is not only shocking that the original plan they pushed through, promising a haven for wildlife (in destroying the haven for wildlife that already existed) and water sports facility for local residents (appealing to many no doubt given the state of the sea round here) would not be fulfilled but it also raises further concerns that are listed below. 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Will you trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent? 3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. 5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. 6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. 7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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	8. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. Please can you reconsider this proposal.	
WRMP_Sur027	Dear Sir or Madam My husband and I wish to strongly register our objections to the proposal. We do not trust Southern Water's claims of what and how they will operate this. Their track record for saying one thing and doing another speaks for itself. The levels of effluent in our once fabulous sea and beaches is not correctly monitored or reported and consequently we swim in effluent rich water. We do not wish to also drink effluent rich water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur028	I am totally against the proposal for recycling water being transferred to the reservoir this is not at all appropriate and will be contacting DEFRA WITH MY CONCERNS	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur029	Southern water cannot be trusted to maintain a safe service . The day after being fined they released raw sewage into langstone harbour and have done since . The very thought that they will be releasing treated sewage into a new drinking water reservoir is sheer madness as within months they will be pumping raw sewage.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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WRMP_Sur030	Dear DEFRA Having recently been fined for dumping sewage into water courses, Southern Water has come up with a new wheeze, dump it into their own reservoirs so no one can complain. From DEFRA's point of view this is the next scandal that you will be excoriated over when people get sick The recent fine of Southern has demonstrated their controls are too poor to allow them to 'recycle' sewage into drinking water. Please make this illegal ASAP	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur031	Hi, I'm sending this email to say I strongly oppose the effluent recycling plan proposed by Southern Water. I am a resident of Havant, and know the history of Southern Water's behaviour in our area and elsewhere. They continue to pollute our waters, sending out sewage and breaking environmental law. This is something they were fined for only back in 2021. Given this track record, I can't say I'd trust them with my and my and my family's health to properly treat the recycled water. I also have concerns about the environmental and economical impact building the infrastructure required would have. The treatment plants will require a large amount of energy to operate, and the construction of pipelines will cause disturbance to wildlife and the public. In addition, constantly keeping the reservoir full creates the risk of losing biodiversity, something the original spring fed reservoir proposal took into account yet these plans do not. I don't think it would be unfair to assume that the cost of all these new developments would be passed onto the consumer either, which would be especially pressing given the current cost of living crisis where people are already struggling to make ends meet. Finally, I find it appalling that Southern Water have decided to bypass the local council and instead go to the Secretary of State. This has been done deliberately and prevents the locals, who will be the most impacted by these plans, from having their say on the matter. Thank you to those who read this, I appreciate your time and I hope you are all well,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches. We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur032	Hello I am a customer of Portsmouth Water (and Southern Water) and currently, I believe, we get our water from the aquifers in Portsdown Hill, north of the city of Portsmouth.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited

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	There is a plan from these companies to provide drinking water from recycled effluent via the new Havant Thicket reservoir. The suggestion is that, due to increasing demand and pressure on water resources, this is a suitable solution. Having enjoyed some of the best water in the UK for many years, I am extremely unhappy about this plan. Please use your influence to ensure it does not happen. I DO NOT consent to this change in the quality of my water supply. Moreover, I would suggest that water resources might be under less pressure if the water companies directed more resources to addressing the serious problem of leaks and ageing infrastructure.	rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches. We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur033	I am very concerned to hear of Southern Water's proposal to recycle effluent treated water with rain water to supply to its customers and later Portsmouth Water's customers. I am always proud of our country's infrastructure in that you can drink water from the tap as it is spring water! However I would not be confident in the quality of tap water if this were to go ahead and would actually buy bottled water. I also thought that the Havant Thicket was an area of wetland and I wonder at the affect of polluted water (since it can never be totally purified) on the environment. This new reservoir has been lauded to protect some of the county's rare river habitats as well as providing a new green, leisure facility for local communities. How can it be that and an area where recycled effluent has been added in great volume? I understand also that it will be necessary to build a plant and to lay multiple pipes through the local housing which will also be an awful impact I would like therefore to object to Southern Waters proposal to recycle effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur034	Are SOUTHERN WATER out of their profiteering minds? Budds Farm option for effluent recycling via Havant Thicket Reservoir Southern Water proposes diluting spring fed water source with effluent?? They have already clearly proved they cannot manage their own infrastructure with repeated infractions and sewage discharges into the sea locally, and now they want to ruin a natural source at great cost and disruption to the local community and wildlife? This must be stopped, and Southern Water MUST be held accountable for their current infrastructure failures and sort those out before anything else, let alone being allowed to go ahead and destroying our drinking water and our environment.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if

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	This is appalling that they are even considering this as a plan, please do not let this go ahead, for the sake of current residents, their children, the wildlife, marine life and the environment. Yours in disgust and anger	this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur035	I strongly disagree with the plans to add recycled water into the lovely spring water due to be collected to Havant Reservoir! As a local I understand we have more than enough water for this area, with some spare for other areas. Therefore I see no reason why we should have to suffer by having inferior water added to our supply when we don't need more water anyway. Also very importantly Southern Water clearly cannot be trusted, as shown by their underinvestment and resulting regular effluent discharges, which affects wildlife and people. Let them focus on cleaning up their act rather than sh*tting in our reservoir! Sorry for my language but I do feel strongly about this. Having attended a local wildlife group talk where this was discussed with people working closely at or with the reservoir, they also have grave concerns, so I am not alone. Please do what you can to stop these plans.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur036	I am concerned about the proposal for effluent recycling via the Havant Thicket Reservoir, and then on into drinking water. 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, and in fact have been experiencing high levels of flooding recently, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. People are falling ill from swimming in the sea at Southsea beach https://www.portsmouth.co.uk/news/people/southsea-swimmer-contracts-hepatitis-a-and-believes-poor-water-quality-at-seafront-is-to-blame-3981928 Southern water cannot be trusted to properly treat the recycled effluent. 3. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. 4. there will be no application to the local Council for planning permission, instead they will apply for a Development Consent Order from the Secretary of State. This takes democratic process and due diligence away from the people who know the area best and will have to suffer the consequences of this ill thought out plan on their health. This process is also rife for the type of controversy that surrounds the Aquind proposals. I.e. corruption and profits before health, under the guise of "securing access to utilities". Please assert your authority on Southern Water to change these plans on behalf of residents and the local environment.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur037	I am in opposition to Southern Water's proposal for the following reasons: 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? (Read more) 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Will you trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent? (Read more) 3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? (Read more) 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. (Read more)	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.

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	5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. (Read more) 6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. (Read more) 7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed.	Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur038	I have the greatest misgivings on the scheme proposed by Southern Water to "piggy-back' on Portsmouth Waters original planning application for the Havant Thicket Reservoir. The original planning consent from Portsmouth Water was to provide an environmental and flora/fauna sensitive project. Including clean water not only for potable use but also for leisure and sporting activities. There is every reason not to trust any assurances or promises from Southern Water or any actions from the environment Agency or the current Government in acting in Havant locals best interests. There is sufficient surface water, run off and aquifers for the needs of the reservoir without the proposal to use 15m/day of treated effluent to be pumped from the Budd's Farm location. The SW scheme to provide the additional 15ml/day by treatment with the reverse osmosis process in highly illogical considering the amount of excess, potable, pure surface water run-off entering Langstone Harbour. Reverse osmosis works for smaller quantities, for example providing potable water on submerged nuclear submarines. Stories abound of reverse osmosis used for water treatment in the Emirates causing increased problems to flora and fauna in the Arabian Gulf. The increase in energy costs since lockdown and the Ukrainian war will reduce the cost effectiveness of the reverse osmosis project. The land planned for the additional treatment plant west of Budd's Farm is earmarked by Havant Borough Council for alternative use. The upheaval of the construction of pipelines across the southern half of the Havant borough brings no benefit to the local population as the Havant Thicket Reservoir benefits the householders, etc. of the Southampton areas. Finally; A public enquiry is the only way forward as Southern Water will not be putting in a separate planning application for the change of circumstances to the original Portsmouth Water application for the Havant Thicket Reservoir	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur039	Hello, I am very concerned as regards these proposals and the possible impact on public health and people's perceptions about the quality of their drinking water. I do not believe that we have to adopt these proposals as there are many alternatives. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations, can we trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur040	I am concerned that Southern Water's plans are not viable	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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WRMP_Sur041	I am extremely concerned about the above proposal. We have an abundance of rain and underground streams in the area and the idea of recycling effluent water is abhorrent to me. Please help in this matter.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur042	Dear Sirs, I think this is a dreadful idea. I am completely unaware, looking at all the publicity, that the site was going to be used to treat effluent and ADD IT TO THE WATER IN THE RESERVOIR THAT I HAVE TO DRINK! ABSOLUTELY NO. NO. NO! I SHALL BE FORCED TO BUY BOTTLED WATER FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur043	I am given to understand that you intend to use re-cycled effluent to supply to your customers. THIS IS DISGUSTING! Please explain your thinking.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if

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WRMP_Sur044	I wish to make my objections known. I do not want to invest treated water that has chemicals in it. There are too many rats around and I do not believe the chemicals will kill all micro organisms in the water. We are not Guinea pigs and the implications on the planet with the construction the extra plant movements as in transport and the effect on our health. I object strongly.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur045	I object to the proposal by Southern Water to pour treated effluent into a reservoir full of natural water. My objections are as follows: 1. Planning issues - Southern Water must have had the draft details of their treated effluent scheme for some years yet I never saw any of the details published until after the reservoir was agreed, why did they not mention or publish this when the reservoir was going through the consultation processes or consult via the Local Council?? Instead they have gone for a Development Consent Order and taken away the choice of the local people. This should be investigated to ensure transparency as it could be seen as obtaining permission via the backdoor. 2. Environmental impact - I understand that extensive environmental impact assessments were carried out at the reservoir planning stage but this scheme will invalidate all of those. 3. Contamination - Southern Water cannot 100% guarantee that the treatment won't fail at some point, causing irreversible contamination to the reservoir and killing the wildlife. I note they have previously been fiined £92 million for releasing untreated sewage into local waters. 4. No credible alternatives - No sane person would consider building an extension of their property without getting several different ideas and at least 3 quotes, yet Southern Water propose to spend millions of pounds of our money on one scheme without considering other options or other costings. Preventing leaks, encouraging the reduction of water use, improving water collection and large scale fresh water storage should be researched extensively before agreeing with this scheme. 5. Nuisance- This scheme would mean that the roads in parts of Havant, Leigh Park and surrounding area are dug up which will cause mayhem to an already congested road network. I hate the thought of a wonderful scheme that stores natural water, provides a valuable haven for wildlife plus a recreation area for residents and tourists being turned into a dumping ground for Southern Waters treated effluent. It would completely change the nature of the original project and has huge potential to go wrong. They need to come up with credible alternatives and dispose of treated effluent elsewhere. I certainly don't want to drink it. It's a big no no no on many counts. Please don't allow it.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. 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Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process.

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		We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur046	To Southern water I'm not sure how you can think this is acceptable to change the usage of the reservoir this late in the application. It's bad enough that you are stealing countryside from us but now you want to fill it with recycled toilet water. Your track record as a company in handling sewage is no where near exemplary and only recently has a sea swimmer in Southsea become sick. You are not in any position to give assurances that there will be no incidents in the reservoir. Why can't it be filled with rain water & from local streams as was originally planned? I doubt if you do fill it with what you plan to, we will have swans & lily pads as promised in the promotional video or even a nice place to walk around. Firstly I object to the reservoir in general and object further to any plans to fill it with anything other than rain, river or spring water. I don't want to live near a toilet.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur047	I strongly disagree with the proposal to use recycled waste to supplement the water to Havant Thicket reservoir for the following reasons: 1. Southern Water cannot currently manage existing waste water effluent without dumping it into Hampshire rivers or the sea so I have no confidence in their ability to process waste water for use in a reservoir in the future. If an unplanned event occurred the reservoir could be contaminated possibly when demand is critical . Additionally our existing rivers and streams are currently being contaminated by waste water and commercial effluent so the addition of recycled waste water will further degrade fresh water quality fed to the reservoir by existing rivers and streams. 2. The power consumption for waste water purification means there will be a large and continuous energy footprint the cost of which is unknown and will no doubt be paid for by the customer. Recent events have shown that energy costs can be volatile and may well continue to be so going forward as we stop using fossil fuel. A low energy solution not requiring waste water being treated would be a far better option. 3. Southern watervresources would be better deployed accelerating the reduction of fresh water leaks and upgrading/ replacing existing infrastructure year on year. Failure to do this will only result in an increase in fresh water leakage as systems age and so increase demand on fresh water usage 3. As the uk climate moves towards having hot dry summers and warm wet winters the option to capture winter rain water in ground or surface reservoirs would provide a far better sustainable fresh water supply with lower requirements for energy and chemicals.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches. We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process.

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		Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur048	Personally given the horrendous way Southern water manage their sewage system at Budd's farm I think its exceptionally dangerous to grant them the rights to allow more recycled sewage water in our drinking water. Portsmouth already has the highest incidences of a rare kidney cancer in the UK which I don't believe is a coincidence, but is more likely a reflection of Southern Water's cavalier approach to hygiene and safety. I won't drink tap water if the reservoir is used with their current plans and every resident I've spoken too is strongly against it as well.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur049	I am totally against this proposal in this area we are never short of drinking water and we even sell on our surplus water to other mismanaged water companies who only think about profits for their share holders and under invest for the future. The proposal to recycle sewage water is an absolute outrage and a disgrace and the proposal should be abandoned immediately.it's about time our governments on our behalf stood up to you foreign owned companies and your financial bully boy proposals.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur050	There is no way southern water should be allowed to do this . This winter I've received more alerts than I can count for raw sewage being pumped into Langstone harbour and along the local coastline. They can't be trusted not to dump into the reservoir and create a inland shit lake which will be a disaster for the environment , wildlife, potential leisure uses for the site and will be smelt for miles around	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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WRMP_Sur051	I would like to oppose the proposal to recycle effluent into the new reservoir. This protest is based on a number of issues: 1. Is the full impact of this proposal of Langstone Harbour known yet. This is an area of importance for wildlife and happily be protected. 2. I would not feel happy to drink this water which would mean either a costly filtering system or buying bottled water both of which would have further negative environmental impact 3. When planning permission was gained for the reservoir it was 'sold' as a wildlife wetland area area of beauty and nature for residents to enjoy and also a potential area for water sports and this new scheme work impact all of this 4. There are better solutions that will not require extensive pipelines to be laid 5. It will impact the environment further more during the building process required to create the necessary infrastructure for this kind of site 6. The energy required to run such a site will impact residents water bills and the environment 7. There is no need for this type of water when there is sufficient rainfall 8. Portsmouth water have pushed this through based on false promises and I do not trust our water companies to treat the water properly I feel this will lead to a potential outbreak of water born disease I did hope that the publics thoughts will be listened to. The water companies are already polluting our seas without them polluting the countryside reservoirs too. Precious woodland has been destroyed to create this reservoirs and it is important it gives back something to nature not an effluent filled scar on the country side	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches.
WRMP_Sur052	I am writing in complaint of your plans to dump raw sewage in the new reservoir, it is absolutely disgusting, who wants to drink filth and pay for the pleasure, I have absolutely no faith in the water company saying they will be making it safe fresh drinking water and strongly object to this happening and want this complaint noted.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur053	Sir, A great deal of the above plan is commendable and hopefully achievable. I am concerned about plans for the filling of the new reservoir with recycled effluent as originally it was to be filled using winter spring surplus. The impact of significant amounts of recycled effluent on the reservoir in the long term could be eutrophication, algal blooms, smell, and specifically water quality. I live near the new reservoir and no one I have spoken to know about the planned filling and are not aware of the change in where their drinking water will be sourced. Portsmouth Water 25year Vision includes communication to customers. Communication will be pointless, if the company has forged ahead with plans with approval from defra.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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		out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur054	Dear Sir/Madame I think the proposal for effluent recycling does not provides a best value plan for Portsmouth Water area customers or the environment. I consider the following summarised points below should be taken into consideration before any consent is given 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Why should we trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent water. 3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. ' 5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. 6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. 7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. 8. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. I fully object to this proposal and wish these points be considered before any permission or consent be given	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches. We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur055	This project must not be permitted. Southern Water has not in my opinion a good record and reputation with regards to waste management. The thought of having recycled waste water through my tap is frankly repulsive and unacceptable. Please, please reconsider.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur056	After seeing Southern Waters performance with regards to illegally dumping contaminated water into our local oceans I have no confidence in drinking water treated by southern water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation.

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	While I have no worries about using water which has been treated in this way, I have no confidence in Southern water and would only assume that we would have the need for fresh water tanks on our streets after a contaminated water scandal which will surely happen.	The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur057	I wish to raise objection to the proposals to recycle effluent into the water we drink in our homes The whole scheme is unwanted and unneeded as demonstrated by the fact we are suffering flooding currently (I would rather drink directly from the lavants that are running again then trust the water companies to recycle effluent in my drinking water The whole scheme smacks of commercial advantage taking precedent over the environmental concerns of the over engineered project and the strong feelings of the public I reiterate all the concerns that have been raised to date and would add that had this been included in the original planning proposal I would have objected most verdantly to the proposal and it is morally reprehensible that southern water are now trying to bully this alternative proposal through which is a radical change to the original proposals	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur058	I want to express my concerns about the above plan which will signicantly adversely affect my area and the quality of drinking water aside from the mass destruction of wildlife. The original plan was to fill the new reservoir with spring water topped up with rain water. This has now changed to storing recycled effluent for subsequent use as drinking water ! The local residents have many concerns about this and wholeheartedly object to this plan. The water company need to stick to their initial plan which will give unique wildlife opportunities and high quality water. Also the Portsmouth Water company were originally going to implement this who have a good track record. Now Southern Water who have one of the worst track record has taken this on. They can be trusted and are known polluters. Here are my concerns. Please take them seriously and assist us in obtaining a resolution. 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? (Read more) 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Will you trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent? (Read more) 3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? (Read more) 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. (Read more) 5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. (Read more) 6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. (Read more)	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches

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	7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. (Read more) 8. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reQuest we therefore have no local route of appeal. Please act to have this amended or denied. Our wildlife and quality of health depend on it.	We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur059	I live in Rowlands Castle, We are extremely concerned about southern waters proposal to use recycled water to top up the new reservoir. The reservoir plan has been watered down again and again (excuse the pun). Initial proposals included water sports, swimming and boating. This was designed on purpose to attract a positive response from the people directly affected by the reservoir. It really did make it seem an attractive plan. Then we discover that all the water sports, swimming and boating have been removed. Next we discover the New plan to use recycled water in the reservoir, with a massive undertaking to build a new treatment works and over 30 miles of pipeline through the heart of the south downs. We did not find this out directly from Southern Water, only through leaks to the press. I firmly believe that this was Southern water's plan all along. They have completely misled the public, and both Havant and Portsmouth planning Committee's. They now hope to circumvent the democratic process, along with public and planning opinion , by going straight to the Government. We already waste around 80% of natural spring water due to the lack of storage facilities. Why do they then feel the need to "Top up the reservoir" with recycled sewage. Why would they want to commit to building such a huge amount of extra infrastructure to recycle this water into the reservoir. If they were so sure that this was a good thing, then why was this not included in the original planning application. Their internal plan was to remove leisure activities and add recycled sewage water all along. But they knew that if they had presented this recycling plan to either of the affected Councils, that it would have been immediately rejected. Instead they have Lied and covered up. Please reject their recycled water scheme, as they cant seem to control effluent being dumped out to sea, what would happen in event of a failure in the recycling of the water. We would end up with a huge health risk.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur060	I have read the plans for the issue above. I am highly concerned regarding this, how are we suppose to trust southern water! They repeatedly pump sewage into our oceans and just accept the fines and as well as 1. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. (Read more) 2. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. (Read more) 3. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. (Read more) 4. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. (Read more). Please do not accept this proposal!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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		out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur061	There is not enough detail given regarding the filtration and cleaning of the effluent water or any information on the extra measures required. Given the number of violations from Southern Water over the years, I do not trust them to carry out such a proposal safely.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur062	So all of the rain that we have had in the last month has been wasted, because putting Effluent into the drinking water protects Southern Waters Pension Funds. Tories to a man.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur063	I write to raise my objections against the proposal for Havant to be supplied with drinking water sourced partially from processed sewage. It is unecessary, brings with it risks to health and the environment. I can only assume this approach is being looked at to improve profits, which is a disgrace.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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WRMP_Sur064	I oppose the proposal by Southern Water for a number of reasons. 1. I do not have confidence in Southern Water to operate such a facility without causing harm. I think that it is likely that within a short time of the project going live there would be an incident resulting in contamination of the reservoir and hence the water supply for both Portsmouth and Southern Water customers. Possible causes include: a. The project design contains flaws and/or is poorly executed. b. The equipment is not regularly maintained. c. The testing does not cover all contaminates d. The effluent is not tested prior to release to Hampshire thicket. Any testing is undertaken at a later stage will be too late as the water supply would now be contaminated. e. The source material presented to Budd's Farm changes and the processing is no longer adequate. 2. I understand that there is a need to ensure that there is a reliable water supply. However, I am not clear whether the main aim of the project is to provide Southern Water with a supply of water or somewhere to dump its effluent. Paperwork I have seen indicates that within a relatively short space of time SW would no longer need to draw on the water stored in the reservoir. I assume that they would still be dumping their effluent. Pressure on them to ensure that quality was maintained may well fall off when their customers are no longer affected. 3. The proposed infrastructure project is large and makes use of considerable resource (e.g., power, cement) and will cause significant upheaval. If the true aim of the project is to supply water, then have alternatives been considered? a. Spend the money on mending pipes b. Building additional reservoirs or storage areas so that when it does rain more of this is retained	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur065	I am totally against adding recycled water to the new havant reservoir. This is totally unnecessary and should be stopped now. If southern water are allowed to do this from the start we will never be able to change it in the future.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur066	I am extremely concerned ti read of your plan to recycle water from the sewage works and add it to the reservoir which is fed by spring water I would sincerely hope that this plan is reconsidered With kind regards	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited

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		rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur067	I don't want this to go ahead, me and my family drink lots of water daily and don't want to be drinking water that's come to our taps this way. I don't want to waste money on bottled water which is also bad for the environment. Please leave our water supply alone.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur068	Considering Southern Water has a shocking track record of polluting our rivers & seas. Why on earth would anyone ever allow them to supply our drinking water. I would have to move away from the area if this was allowed to go ahead. There's enough things out there to make us all ill without it coming from our water. I think it's an absolutely disgusting idea! Please please do not consider their proposal. Very concerned local resident	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur069	I would like raise my concerns over the proposed drinking water development process from the new reservoir. I believe as a company you are abusing the planning system here by changing radically the scheme you originally proposed to obtain planning approval. I am against any chemicals interaction.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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WRMP_Sur070	No message	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. Your comment has been noted. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur071	I am not convinced that this is the way forward. Lay aside the initial lies told to get the planning permission, would you want for example a baby formula bottle made up from effluent. This effluent (which is exactly what it is), is also going into local streams... as it is Broadmarsh has been the source of death and illness of many dogs - i dont take mine there. This needs a serious rethink and fast.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur072	I have been living in the area for 20 years now. I understand how recycling water could help in certain ways but I am very much against changing the water supply from the chalky water from the South Downs we have been brought up with to recycled water , please do not change our drinking water .	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur073	I wish to object to the plan to send recycled effluent water to the new Havant Thicket reservoir on the following grounds: -The plan was always to divert the excess water from the chalk streams and this makes sense, it will create an important resource whilst encouraging biodiversity in the area. Why is this being changed at such a late stage? I don't believe the environmental impacts have been fully considered.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	-Southern water have a terrible record for managing their resources, the amount of wastewater pumped in the sea at Langston and Hayling prove this. They cannot be trusted to manage this safely. Please keep me informed of any decision made in respect of this matter.	No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur074	We strongly object to the above proposal to recycle effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir. We have other safer / cleaner options one being rainwater . The thought of drinking recycled sewage revolts us especially as the company who will run the project Southern Water is responsible for contaminating our local beaches and water ways with their careless,and irresponsible spillages of sewage. How can we trust them to recycle water fit for us to drink ! If this project goes ahead we will be forced to buy bottled water which will then have a negative effect on our environment with all the plastic waste it will produce.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur075	Please note that I am against this plan. Looking at the consultation pages posted by Southern Water I see they a looking for public endorsement to mix effluent water with spring water in a new large reservoir which will be used in the network. At the same time the plans for this controversial reservoir have gone directly to DEFRA bypassing the local planning services. This suggests that they know it is not something any local planners should approve. Southern water is a monopoly and their plans, based on the paper and questionnaire are really alarming. They make assertions about future weather and future populations which have the effect to alarm people into agreeing to this compromise. They are already looking to lay pipes to distribute this recycled water based on these worst scenario stories. They suggest that the plan is environmentally motivated. They use this proposal to also propose some measures that are not that relevant e.g. to selectively increase charges as well as looking to control the amount of water people use . A mention of stopping leaks cannot be taken seriously as they haven't done this so far. I am under the impression that they do the minimum. I expect to receive the highest quality of water no expense spared. If Southern Water cannot do this with all the resources, expertise and money they have, then they should be nationalized Please do not allow this reservoir to be built unless you also make a law to forbid for ever recycling of effluent.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur076	I am writing to object to the latest proposals from Southern Water to recycle effluent to provide drinking water for the people of Portsmouth and beyond. There are more than sufficient sources of cleaner water available- in particular rainfall - and so I wish to formally lodge my objection as part of the consultation process that is currently underway.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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	Please take action to stop this proposal on behalf of the people of Portsmouth. I am also copying my local MP Stephen Morgan into this correspondence to enlist his support to stop this ludicrous action. Please acknowledge receipt of this email.	No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur077	I would like to express my strong objection to Southern Water's proposal to recycle effluent into Havant Thicket reservoir. If the Southern Water effluent recycling plan goes ahead, it will affect many Portsmouth Water customers who will also receive the recycled water when Portsmouth Water take water from the Havant Thicket Reservoir to supply to their customers after 2032.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur078	I am very concerned about this proposal. Though I am aware of possible water shortage in the future, I believe there are better ways and more environmentally friendly solutions to solve this problem. Climate change suggests wetter winters and hotter summers. Wetter winters means we should store our water in acquifers for usage in the summer. The repair of leaky water pipes alone would solve this problem of water shortage. So why are we not doing this? It has been brought to the attention of the public that this a major key in the solution of water shortage. Mixing spring water with effluent water will change the quality of the water. If we had a separate system and used recycled water for our gardens etc surely, this would be a way forward but keep the drinking water separate. In countries like Greece this has been practiced for a long time. The increase of algae has to be to considered. This can have implications for the quality of the water and therefore potentially have an impact on people' s health. The water will have some salt in it which yet again will have an impact on the quality of the water. People will possibly buy more bottled water which would increase the amount of plastic bottles. The implications for habitats and wildlife have not been considered as I understand. The reverse osmosis process planned for filtration is extremely energy demanding. Huge amounts of electrical consumption can not be right in a world where shortages of energy are guaranteed. There must be a better way. This is a huge construction project and taken away from the decision of local people. Local people MUST have a say and be part of the decision process. BUT the biggest issue is an issue of trust. Southern Waters has a really bad track record of how it is dealing with sewage discharge. How can we know that there are no short cuts because of financial issues? I have visited Budds Farm last year and was impressed. A lot of good work going on BUT the facilities are not adequate for the demand. This is the reason why sewage is discharged as this plant is not big enough to deal with the increasing demand.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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	How will Southern water deal with any potential problems? Drinking water is a life line for all of us. We need to find safe options and make sure we offer the best to the people of our local area.	
WRMP_Sur079	I have read thoroughly the information regarding the proposal by Southern Water to recycle effluent. As a resident of Hayling Island, the extremely poor record of Southern Water in regard to pollution and transparency of their operations is a huge concern and entrusting a project like this to them would be of huge concern. The affects to Langstone Harbour and the important biodiversity and nature I understand are not even understood. Importantly the environmental concerns and carbon impact are huge – chemicals, habitat destruction through construction etc. are not decisions that we should be taking in light of the fragility of our planet. Finally – my drinking water being treated effluent? Is this really what we've come to? I urge you to very carefully consider the ramifications of approving a project such as this and for it to be denied.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur080	I am concerned about the proposal to use recycled sewage effluent in Portsmouth's drinking water supply. I have read the full document regarding the new reservoir and the project to use reverse osmosis technology to treat sewage effluent to augment stored water volumes at Havant Thicket. Several issues need consideration. 1) Ongoing energy consumption of the reverse osmosis plant. Unsustainable in the age of needing to reduce electricity consumption. 2) Too slow a programme of fixing currently known leaks. The volume lost by leakage is extraordinary- yet to put forward a slow moving programme, accepts it needs to be fixed -- so surely-- speed it up!! 3) The huge environmental negative impact, largely unknown, on Langstone Harbour and the reservoir. People more expert than me have suggested alternatives to the recycling scheme. I hope you will take note of my concerns. David Langley	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. We are aiming to reduce leakage by 50% as a minimum and have an option to reducing it up to 62% by 2050. However, higher targets come with additional deliverability risk and we need to keep a balance between the need to reduce demand with the need to maintain supplies under all but most extreme conditions. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur081	I would like to start by saying that for such an important matter, there has been precious little in the way of announcements from WRSE. The only reason I have heard about it is because I am a parish councillor. Had I not been, my views might never have been heard - perhaps this was the plan. If a body apparently wants and is required to engage with the public then they should do so rather than try and achieve their goals by seeking them under the radar and then later protesting that they did offer public consultation. If their arguments are strong enough they will have their plan rubber stamped; the fact that they are attempting to quietly get their way fills me with suspicion. Also, the length of the documentation/consultation is obviously designed to bore public into submission and also perhaps hide in the lengthy tomes some aspects that would be deemed undesirable if they were publicised front and centre. My water supplier is Portsmouth Water whose plans for the future don't appear to require effluent recycling, yet Southern Water are suggesting filling Havant Thicket Reservoir with their partially treated effluent despite the planning permission for the reservoir stating that it is to be filled with chalk stream water. SW then want to pipe/pump water all the way to Southampton. Why not instead pump their effluent direct from Havant to Southampton or better still not have the reverse osmosis facility in Havant but in Southampton where it is apparently needed. My first issue is with the lamentably low target the group have set for reducing leaks from the system. Reducing the quantity of leaks "by 50% by 2050" is far to low and not soon enough. If leaks were dramatically reduced there would be little need for recycling of effluent - one wonders why the group seem determined to spend (sorry, invest) large sums on superfluous equipment. I suspect that there are huge tax breaks and or grants provided by the taxpayer so that the investors in the private water companies can continue to pay large salaries and big dividends at	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches

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	the expense of the customers. Presumably the money available to fix Victorian pipes is from the companies rather than the government? Set the bar low and you can be sure that any company will rush to achieve the lowest setting and then crow about how good they are at getting over that low target. Before I embark on spending, investing, in solar panels for my house, I first attempted to fix draughty windows and have loft insulation etc. Surely one should get your house in order before embarking on costly and perhaps unnecessary projects. Just saying. My part of the world, indeed a lot of Britain, has been inundated with water recently. It's lying in the fields and gushing down previously dry ditches. SW charge me for treatment of my waste water and dealing with surface water but there's precious little evidence of that as it flows straight into the solent. The research or targets are predicated on a one in five hundred year event. Give me strength. These companies can't predict the weather any more than they can predict their bonuses. And why increase this from one in two hundred year event other than it making their case stronger. In my mind it demonstrates a weakness in their forecasting and estimations if they have to resort to extremes. I appreciate that companies need to anticipate bad things so that they plan for the worst and hope for the best but that needs to be moderated. Southern Water were fined £90+m last year for pollution and ignoring regulations; probably cheaper for them than actually spending money on fixing stuff and they plainly don't really care about reputational damage as their reputation can't really go much lower. So how are we, the public, supposed to trust anything they say? If this group of self-serving companies build reverse osmosis plants won't that just mean high energy costs and more chemicals being employed to do something that nature already does a pretty good job of; i.e. chalk water streams and aquifers. They cite examples of the use of this technology in California but conditions there are far different to the UK. It'd be like saying they have desalination plants in Saudi Arabia so we should also have them here. Isn't it comparing apples with pears. As an opponent in an Arbitration once said against my arguments "you can just see him now, visiting Threshers to buy a new box of straws". Weak arguments often rely on tenuous connections to enforce a weak point of view. I went on a visit to Budds Farm plant and was told that lots of processed water was already being discharged into Langstone Harbour. Rather than letting that flow away perhaps it might be captured and distributed across the network? I haven't found what happens to reverse osmosised water if it were to be used to fill Havant Thicket Reservoir and the reservoir is already full? Do SW stop the equipment or is that not possible or commercially sensible? I already know the answer to that, because on my visit someone asked if the machinery could just be engaged in times of need to be told that wasn't feasible (a bit like mothballing steel foundries takes months to start up again) - so they'd operate continuously whether needed or not at what cost to the carbon footprint and the wider environment. The mix of pure chalk stream water and effluent will taste different and is not something I want for my family. Perhaps the senior management, owners and Ofwat and DEFRA personnel should be made to drink nothing else? I'm not sure if planning permission will be required for the use of HTR to store effluent as opposed to the fresh water that planning consent was granted for. This is probably a decision for Ofwat or DEFRA and begs the questions to why it is only now after consent has been granted that this idea has arisen. You may think me cynical, but really?! You may determine that I am unconvinced and neither should you be. Please don't just tick the boxes and hope for a better paid job with one of the water companies after you've given permission.	We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur082	I am very concerned about this proposal and do not support it. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. I do not trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If I know it contains treated recycled effluent, I will not drink the water? There are impacts of buying bottled water and for the environment and also why would I pay for water I am not happy to drink? It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open

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	The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed.	to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur083	We have concerns about this proposal and object to it. Why is there this proposal for treating sewage, when have increasing rainfall in this country? Surely we can capture and store water more efficiently and should be developing these types of proposals. This current proposal will require additional infastructure, and one assumes, lots more chemicals in order to make the water safe to drink, so this also has a high cost environmentally. We are sure it will be us the consumers who will have to pay for this through our bills, and we would prefer to support a greener solution. Recycling sewage for drinking water happens in countries that do not have our rainfall. It's not the way forward in my view for the uk, and not for Southern Water. The dumping of recycled sewage into the reservoir will also have an impact on biodiversity. One of the selling points of the reservoir was the positive impact on nature. We are losing many of these benefits with this proposal. Finally, we have little trust in Southern Water with their track record of unauthorised sewage dumping. So trusting them to recycle sewage, no thanks. Please note our opposition.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur084	I would like to object to the above proposals in the strongest terms - I appreciate that water shortages and effluent disposal are serious problems but do not believe that the proposed project is the correct one , or that all necessary research has been done into possible impacts at the various levels proposed. I also have serious concerns about Southern Waters ability to carry out any proposals based on their past and current record. My main objections are: 1/ The proposed scheme to make the eflluent drinkeable uses huge amounts of energy and chemicals and (I believe) would not meet future Government targets on sustainability which makes it out of date before it starts. 2/ The Havant Thicket reservoir should surely work much better without having extra 'water' pumped in daily, Portsmouth Water did not need a hosepipe ban this year, with the extra capacity the reservoir would provide why does our area need this Proposed plan of Southern Waters. If climate change increases winter rainfall as predicted then the Havant area may not have issues once the Havant Thicket reservoir, solely run by Portsmouth Water, is up and running. What about Algeal bloom etc, what research has been done into this. 3/ Southern water pumping in recycled effluent could degrade the Havant thicket for both wildlife and as an important leisure area. 4/ How can the scheme possible be the best one for the enviroment or for bill payers, how much time, energy and materials (plus damage to habitats and properties on route) will be taken on building a 40K tunnel. I have many more concerns but hope my e mail is read and noted. As an aside I do think all new houses (where possible) should be legally required to have a grey water tank to help relieve water usage generally. I am happy to be contacted if further details are required. I have already submitted concerns to previous consultation, these have not been eased in any way, I still think it is wrong for the environment and for customers of Southern Water .	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur085	We are very concerned indeed about Southern Water's plan to discharge treated effluent into reservoirs. Do we live in a third world country? Do we not have plenty of rainfall? Southern Water cannot be trusted not to discharge effluent at will into Chichester harbour. There is absolutely no way we can trust them with the treatment of sewage to make it drinkable. It's a revolting notion which will result in us all buying bottled water which will be costly and will greatly affect the environment. It is a ridiculous idea and should not be given any consideration at all by Havant Council.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if

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WRMP_Sur086	Absolutely not!! How could we trust you to do this properly when you are already "accidently" pumping raw sewage into the sea and not properly informing residents and swimmers about it. Peel Common stinks and you've still not addressed that properly. Too much cost cutting , and profit making fat cats , to even care about your "captive " customers.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur087	Southern Water's proposal is to recycle the output from its sewage works at Budds Farm, filtering it further before pumping it up into Portsmouth Water's Havant Thicket reservoir, currently under construction to the north of the town. If the Southern Water proposal goes ahead without the regulatory bodies revisiting the possible alternatives in the context of current delivery schedules, then Portsmouth Water's original approved plan for a reservoir storing nothing other than Havant's natural spring water is no more. In 2021, Havant Borough Council gave planning approval to Portsmouth Water for the development of the Havant Thicket reservoir, on the understanding that the sole source of input would be water diverted from Havant and Bedhampton's renowned springs. A companion planning application for a new pipeline linking the Portsmouth Water facility at Bedhampton and the reservoir was approved at the same time. By building reservoir storage for the excess volume of winter rainfall which would otherwise drain straight to Langstone Harbour, Portsmouth Water would be able to safeguard this naturally available local supply. Southern Water's current proposal is to undertake a further stage of filtering in a new facility close to Budds Farm at Brockhampton West, The Havant plant, if built, would be the first of its kind in the UK to treat effluent from a wastewater treatment plant using reverse osmosis. It would be costly to build and energy-intensive to run, while there are believed to be more environmentally-safe and viable alternatives. The issues Point 1 If Southern Water's water recycling project receives approval, then up to 60 million litres per day of recycled effluent from Budds Farm would be pumped to the reservoir, negating several of the advantages of the original reservoir proposal. The Chief executive of Portsmouth Water has confirmed that Portsmouth Water customers will routinely receive water from the reservoir which will be a mix of recycled effluent and spring water if Southern Water's plans go ahead. This represents a significant change of use relating to the previously approved Portsmouth Water planning application. The environmental impact of the introduction of recycled effluent to the reservoir has not been assessed. Point 2	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. 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We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process.

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	Southern Water proposes to build its water recycling plant on the former landfill site at Brockhampton West, sinking a large shaft down through the still-active waste and tunnelling three pipelines into it, one of which would run under the Hermitage stream from the sewage works at Budds Farm. The risk of contamination to the Langstone Harbour environment during both construction and operation, has not been quantified. Point 3 In addition to Portsmouth Water's already approved plans to run a new pipeline from the springs at Bedhampton to the Havant Thicket reservoir, Southern Water's scheme would need to lay a separate pipeline through Bedhampton and Leigh Park to link the recycling plant to the reservoir. These separate pipeline laying activities will be extremely disruptive to local households and traffic for the rest of the decade. Point 4 Given Southern Water's poor track record in managing the leakages from its water distribution network and the discharges of untreated sewage from its water treatment plants, you might justifiably question their ability to safely manage a high-risk, high-tech, first-of-its kind, engineering challenge. Point 5 Perhaps the strongest point of objection is that there are other environmentally sound, lower risk and lower cost alternative options available. For example Southern waters previous 'water for life' strategic direction had also considered inter-region water transfer from new reservoirs in plan for both Bristol and Wessex water regions in the west, but had rejected them based on planned availability dates. However, now that Southern Water's previous strategic proposal for a desalination plant near Fawley has been rejected, its own schedule dates slipped, potentially increasing the viability of these previously rejected options.	We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur088	This is not the answer to the problems we have & is really quite disgusting.The answer is for all relevant water companies to do their jobs properly,we are after all paying enough for it.If we can't ensure clean drinking water in the U.K. in this day & age then clearly something is very wrong.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur089	I would like to register my objection to the above proposal. A plan to adulterate natural spring water (Havant thicket) which provides high quality water, with recycled effluent, is a crime against humanity. I do not want to drink recycled water as the consequences to human health are unknown. We the public who pay our taxes should not be forced into cooperating with a plan that WILL be detrimental to health and detrimental to our purses. This is not an acceptable option to solve the possible future problem of drought. Those with power need to use it responsibly, they need to go back to the drawing board and find a better more economical, smaller scale, phased option to move forward. We should not be forced to drink substandard water and forced to pay more for it, that's tantamount to robbery and assault and possibly end up with a white elephant that the public can ill afford. Please don't let this crime take place.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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WRMP_Sur090	I am writing with concerns about the proposed development at Havant Thicket Reservoir. I do not have the technical knowledge to undertand all the detail but my main concerns are as follows: • On their track record, I do not trust Southern Water to manage such a project responsibly or effectively. In the past they have shown scant regard to water quality or environmental safeguarding. Like many privatised utilities which enjoy the benefit of being a monopoly in their area, profit trumps the public good, and Southern Water are one of the worst offenders. • The proposal would radically alter the nature of the reservoir, from being spring-fed and seasonal, which provides a rich bio-diverse habitat, to something more sterile, as the intention is to keep it topped up continuously, with water of largely untested compostion. This would disrupt nesting and other seasonal needs for wildlife. Havant is a heavily built-up area, and these pockets of bio-diversity should be protected, not destroyed. • The construction of the project from processing plants to piping etc would be a) very expensive and b) have a large carbon footprint, at a time when reducing carbon emissions should be a priority. • It does not appear that Southern Water have done full environmental impact studies for all stages of the project, including outflow into Langstone Harbour. Until these are done and made public, the project should be paused.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur091	Please DO NOT let this happen.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. Your comment has been noted. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur092	I have grave concerns about Southern Water's recent plans for the Havant Reservoir and the removal of power from the local authority, which originally gave permission for the development of a reservoir filled by natural springs and having very careful plans for the natural environment, as planned by Portsmouth Water Company. 1. The introduction of the huge amounts of recycled water changes the nature of the project. It involves a huge new recycling plant at Brockhampton on the site of the former landfill tip where there are, reportedly, amounts of pollution and noxious gases which may spill into the streams and harbour. It involves, the hugely expensive building of pipework through residential areas and disruption to local life. The quality of water in the reservoir, and the environmental plans, would no longer be the same . I understand that the cost of recycling and purification of sewage is very expensive, both in terms of money and in the cost of the chemical processes to the environment. There is a loss of confidence and support from local residents in this project of which we were originally proud. 2 It would be better to store the heavy winter rains in underground aquifers. The Havant Reservoir should not be required to supply summer water to so large an area. There must be concerns about the charge for the supply of water becoming beyond the ability to pay of ordinary households. Most of all, the Southern Water needs to be required to repair its existing pipes before 2050 !! Huge amounts of water are lost every year; more than the reservoir would supply. It should be possible to develop some aquifers for the storage of winter rainfall nearer to the Itchen and the Test. Please attend to the anxieties about the proposed changes of plan, and loss of local experienced input, from those who have been Supporting this development over many years.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. 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Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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WRMP_Sur093	I am very concerned about the above plan, which seems to contradict the aims of sustainability espoused by Southern Water. Building more local reservoirs to capture rainfall circumvents the environmental and health risks associated with effluent recycling and can be done on an incremental basis. There is more incentive for people to support local projects which clearly benfit local communities. And it introduces flexibility due to the incremental implementation. Has this option been considered and costed against the 'one solution' plan by Southern water?	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur094	To whom it may concern, Ww want to voice our concerns over your proposal. As Southsea residents and tax payers we disagree with the effluent recycling plan. This is not Namibia, this is Britain. We therefore receive plenty of rain compared to countries that may employ this system - which plumbers and builders can attest to (constantly being called to fix leaks after heavy rainfall). Britain is predicted to receive more rainfall in years to come. There is no requirement for recycling sewage for drinking water. There is only a need to store this water and more importantly to reduce leakage. To operate this system, huge amounts of money and energy will be required, at a time when energy is supposed to be reduced to help the environment. Testing for many of the contaminants in sewage effluent is difficult and time consuming. How would you properly manage the discharge of high loads of heavy metals and other contaminants impacting upon the treatment process? Would good practice be adhered to? If more than 50% of leaks are not currently being fixed, and sewage dumped into the sea isn't currently being treated prior to, we would assume not. Our households oppose this plan.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. We are aiming to reduce leakage by 50% as a minimum and have an option to reducing it up to 62% by 2050. However, higher targets come with additional deliverability risk and we need to keep a balance between the need to reduce demand with the need to maintain supplies under all but most extreme conditions. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur095	I utterly reject Southern Water's proposal to recycle effluent into the Havant Thicket reservoir. It is bad enough that this disgusting excuse for a water company pumps gallons of raw sewage into our harbours now they want us to dink it. No if this goes ahead I will only drink bottled water which is not environmentally sound but it is better than drinking effluent. Come on Defra you cannot be seriously considering allowing this? Please put a stop to it now!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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		out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur096	I'm concerned about Southern Water's plan for effluent recycling. They have shown a very neglectful attitude when it comes to sewage dumping around the coast which disregards their impact on human health (and the environment). I'm afraid Southern Water, while motivated solely by profit, cannot be trusted to safety perform the task. More attention should be paid to fixing leaks and improving sewage infrastructure in Portsmouth.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur097	I am opposed to Southern Waters proposals for water recycling. I wish to make clear the reasons for opposing southern waters proposal to recycle effluent into Havant thicket reservoir 1. The running costs of the scheme have not been updated to take into consideration the elevated cost of energy at present nor have the running costs been stress tested to accommodate possible rises in the future, especially considering an escalation to the war in Eastern Europe or continuing volatility in the energy market. 2. There has not been sufficient research into customer acceptance of this proposal . I have found that most of my friends and neighbours are opposed to the project on principle 3. There are further options which have not been explored such as mandatory water metering across the region. Three out of my four neighbours have outdoor water bathing tubs or jacuzzis and they may or may not be metered. Is such a drastic measure as water recycling really necessary when water usage is going unchecked and unpaid for right now? Let me be further clear about this. There are some people that find the concept of effluent recycling unimaginably abhorrent and to allow us to slide into a situation where this occurs with greater priority than universal water metering is astonishing. 4. Lets compare possible or envisioned water shortages with the situation of energy and energy efficiency. For some years, the energy companies have been involved in helping householders make their properties more efficient and insulated through many schemes and subsidies (sometimes in connection with the government) such as loft and wall insulation, double glazed windows and doors, boiler replacements, and then energy generation from solar, air and	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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	ground sourced heat pumps and so on. The scale and scope of these schemes is something to behold. In comparison, the water companies have been involved in a bag that goes in the water cistern, some pipe lagging some interesting leaflets on saving water, and a few other not so significant things. The water companies should be involved in a much, much more aspirational undertaking including schemes to save rainwater and bath water or other waste water in each and every home and business for the purposes of flushing the toilet (one of the largest uses of household mains water) and lobbying the government to sponsor or support such schemes. Lets face it, if the energy companies can expect every house in the land to modernise with all the difficulties that that entails to save energy which arrives here freely from the sun and wind every day, why would we not go to these lengths for the finite resource we have, that of water. Once again, it is in the context of the many people who find the concept of effluent recycling unimaginably abhorrent that it is a wonder how we can be contemplating it when toilet flushing from rain / waste water has not been achieved across the region first. One could speculate as to why water companies have not pursued this as an option. One could come to the conclusion, although I hope it's not so, that the water companies will loose money if then public adopted a retained rain / waste water system in which a member of the public would be using their own water, whilst high tech solutions, on the other hand, give greater scope for charging consumers more. 5. Finally, any proposal for water recycling should include research into the number of people who will be switching to drinking bottled water and an assessment be done as to the impact this would have on the environment. I fully expect that if such a scheme was to go ahead, entire companies would be spawned, delivering fresh water door to door daily, just like the old milk floats and milk rounds of previous decades and I and my family will be the first customers.	
WRMP_Sur098	I am really concerned about the proposed water recyling and makeing us residents drink recycled water. Please reconsider	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur100	As a ratepayer, Havant resident and an environmentalist I must voice grave concerns about Southern Water's proposal to recycle effluent via Havant thicket. It is preposterous to even consider this plan. There is more than ample spring water to meet current demands.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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WRMP_Sur103	I have serious concerns to the biological, environmental and human impact this will have on the local area. My main issues are that; 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? Maybe instead of Southern Water putting all the storm releases into the local harbours, they could capture and treat this. 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. I don't trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent. (3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. Knowing that the water coming from the taps is from effluent quite frankly disgusts me. I would switch to bottled water, which would have further environmental and cost impacts. 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. We already pay them to pollute our harbours, now they want to destroy our local areas as well. 5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. 6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. 7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. 8. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. Please don't let Southern Water continue to ruin this area of outstanding natural beauty and it's inhabitants.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur104	I was distressed to hear of the proposed changes to the Havant Thicket plans, which are being pushed through without the appropriate planning permissions in place, as the proposals reflect a significant change to what was applied for and approved. In addition to my objections around the planning issues, the following issues also apply: We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Will you trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent? The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. The possibility of noxious smells impacting the ticket and local residences arising from the discharge and chemicals used could have an adverse impact on daily life, deterring visitors and reducing property prices, with the subsequent impact on local businesses due to visitor downturn.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur105	Ref: Southern Water's proposal to recycle effluent into Havant Thicket reservoir. Portsmouth Water has obtained approval for the Havant Thicket Reservoir largely on environmental grounds. It will provide new wetland habitats and provide a pleasant public open space. Part of the benefit is the natural seasonal rise and fall in the water levels. The water would be pure natural spring water. It would contribute to relieving the water stress in the South of England. The proposed use of this reservoir by Southern Water for storage of partially treated water raises substantial concerns. . First I have no trust in Southern Water's ability to run this system within the parameters that have been set. Southern Water's wilful excessive sewage discharges and complete failure to monitor them effectively has exhausted any trust. On this site, one failure (however exceptional the circumstances are) will wreck the carefully planned environment.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open

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	. Neither do I have any faith in the Environment Agency's ability to monitor the situation and hold Southern Water to account. Successive budget cuts seem to have rendered the Agency toothless. . Ofwat seems to be equally toothless. . The water levels will rise and fall according to the demands of the Budd's Farm sewage works, not the natural seasons. This will mean that the planned wetland environment will not function naturally. Its deterioration will result in a soggy, toxic mess. Government policy seems incapable of grasping the fact that underinvestment by the water companies over many years now limits the number of new houses that can be credibly built in this area. The priorities are clear. Invest in the treatment of sewage to stop the discharges and clean up the Chichester and Langstone Harbours, and the nearby beaches. Then restart development. I vehemently oppose this proposal.	to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur106	I am a Havant resident and am very concerned on the prepose l for recycled water at Havant thicket. Should this go ahead I will not let my family drink the water and will buy bottles, meaning a huge impact on the enviro and my pocket! Given I will also still have to pay for the works through my water bill and then the additional cost of buying water to drink i feel it is an unreasonable option for the water companies to take when there are other options. Cost of living is currently at an all time high but I value my families health and won't put that at risk! I am also concerned as myself and my daughter suffer with sensitive skin and the impact this water with chemicals in it will have on our skin and general health. Has this been tested long term with the chemicals used? Has the long term impact of drinking this treated water been tested? What are the risks to people's health? If l years to come it's linked to an increase in cancer for residents the water companies will be held responsible for putting our health at risk has this been looked into and the cost impact to the water company when families sue them for links to l'll health increases and possible deaths?? It seems a silly option to peruse with no long term consideration for residents and people's health. I strongly object to this proposal.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur107	I object in the strongest possible terms to the proposal to put recycled sewerage water into the new reservoir. Tjis is totally unacceptable	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur108	I have concerns over the proposal to flush recycled water through our household taps. From someone who lived in London previously, I know first hand how horrible it was to have recycled Thames water and that influenced my decision to turn to bottled water and to filer water which came from our taps. Due to being environmental concerned, I've stopped drinking bottle water as the water in this area is "better". This will only turn me back to bottled water. Please can you provide me with evidence that the water will be safe to use and drink, I have concerns about harmful chemicals, pathogens and hormones which may still be present and will have negative effects over my body in years to come.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if

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WRMP_Sur109	I'm writing to raise my concerns over the proposal from Southern Water to recycle effluent. In this particular area we get plenty of rain water to collect and store, what is the necessity to opt for treating and recycling sewage? The fact that southern water have a truly awful track record when it comes to pollution incidents and complying with regulations I feel is probably reason enough for this proposal to be rejected alone. They regularly discharge so called "treated" sewage into our local bathing waters, and we're expected to trust them in treating sewage in order to make it drinkable? I personally wouldn't trust them at all, and I know many others wouldn't either. I'm also deeply concerned about the impact that this could have on the biodiversity of the area, in order for the Havant Thicket Reservoir to be be built there has already been destruction of natural habitats, ancient trees have been felled, we shouldn't be looking at adding to this destruction. The cost of the treatment process would also cause prices to rise, as Southern Water would pass the costs incurred on to their customers who have no choice but to use them! This all occuring at a time when people are already struggling to pay for the most basic of things. I implore those who can to see this proposal is rejected.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur110	As a resident of hayling island I have no faith in southern water to discharge there duties in regards of recycling effluent, and to allow them to discharge it in to a natural spring reservoir, madness.they can't controll there tankers blocking roads,parking across pavements churning up grass verges and not repairing the damage afterwards	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur111	Having just read the plans for this i find it totally unacceptable. Southern waters track record for the environment is as bad as it can get. They have no respect for our rivers and wildlife and have had large fines in the past and still nothing changes with them lots of broken promises. The money for this should be used for updating our pipes and collecting more rain water. THEY CAN NOT BE TRUSTED!!!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.

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WRMP_Sur112	I'd like to voice my concern/objection about the effluent treatment plant proposal. o Huge environmental concerns. Not just digging everything up to build the damn thing, but also mixing the treated water in a reservoir which wildlife will use. o There has to be cheaper and greener solutions. o Southern water cannot be trusted. They have a poor track record of discharging sewage into our water. Why should we be forced to drink it? o The water tasting different will make customers to use bottled water, with further huge environmental impact. This shouldn't be allowed to go ahead. Reservoir fine, mixing it with treated sewage not!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur113	This is not what we need or want so please get Southern water to stop this awful plan and re think a cleaner, less harmful to the environment plan. It is so awful to contemplate the effect this will have on wildlife and the local trees and plants. This is not the original plan which was advertised and promoted locally. It is ridiculous that the plan has been changed into making it a big lake to store effluent in. Why do councils allow this sort of thing?	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.

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		We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur114	I have numerous concerns regarding Southern Water's plans for effluent recycling to provide drinking water. However, my main concern is that Southern Water's track record with the matter (both doing the right thing and the handling of fecal matter) is abysmal to begin with. They repeatedly put profit above doing the right thing for the residents they serve and the environment, only paying to "fix" things when they finally have their knuckles rapped by the government. They have shown time and time again that they are unwilling to make necessary improvements to their infrastructure to reduce leaks and remove the need to pump raw sewage into the local waterways. If they were exemplary in their activity then I doubt there would be much concern over the matter however those who actually have to utilise southern water do not trust them in the slightest. Unfortunately, due to the structure of water companies across the country, we have no choice but to use them and keep giving them money. There are other viable options available which will have less negative effect on the environment and those forced to use Southern Water. However, as this is the one which negatively impacts the balance sheet the least, of course Southern Water want to choose this one. At least they are transparent about their business in that regard… It is time Southern Water are finally brought to task by government and made to properly clean up their act and stop putting shareholders bank balances above people's health and the environment.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur115	I am water drinker and a local water user. I like the tap water I get from Portsmouth water and I would like clean sea water to use for recreation in un-polluted harbours and the sea front. Given that Southern Water continue to demonstrate they cannot keep effluent out of the sea and have over the years allowed the harbours and Hayling seafront to become contaminated, I object to allowing them to have any involvement in Portsmouth Waters reservoir. I do appreciate that water management isn't easy and is only likely to get harder but I believe any company should prove they have the technology, capability, track record of investment and performance before being allowed to have anything to do with effluent and drinking water in the same sentence. Keep Southern Water out of the reservoir project and get them to invest some of their profits on a show case scheme to demonstrate a proven capability first.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur116	I am writing to express my objection to the plans Southern Water have to recycle treated effluent vis Havant Thicket. I live close to this area and walk here regularly. I am appalled by the way our countryside and beautiful coastline are being polluted. It is not acceptable and as a local resident I am feeling extremely disturbed by these plans. Local residents and future generations deserve better than this! I will be following the consultation meeting closely to understand the full impact that this will have on tourism, the environment and my family and other people's health.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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		out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur117	I am very concerned about the above proposal to recycle effluence into drinking water. When there's plenty of rain water to collect and store, it seems absurd to go to the lengths, costs and risks outlined below, with a company who has an atrocious and negligent track record for due care. Southern Water has a history of pollution and compliance issues already. People won't want to drink the water and there's already enough plastic pollution without more people turning to plastic water bottles to get their water, it feels like we'd be going backwards. The damage to the environment through the build, carbon, chemicals etc and the cost will come back to us and our future generations. There wetland and biodiversity will be at risk through effluence discharges, some of those rivers struggle enough already. The impacts on Langstone and thus Chichester harbour haven't been assessed but what we do know is that the water quality is already appalling and biodiversity changes are already occurring that are significant. Will Southern pollute the harbour to such a degree that it will get stripped of its SSSI status and then be open to more development and more damage through pollution so that it is fully untenable for any kind of biodiversity? Are we really going backwards and what is our legacy for future generations, do developers and big corporations really get to keep powering through with no accountability? I also believe that no application via the local authority already displays a failure to keep up their 'say do ratio'.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur118	I read with astonishment, outrage and dismay this morning, Southern Water's proposal to recycle effluent into Havant Thicket reservoir. There are numerous concerns regarding this proposal including: Southern Water's poor record with pollution incidents. The impact on the local environment, building the treatment plant; pumping the treated effluent into the reservoir and how that will affect the wildlife and wetlands and Langstone Harbour- don't they care? The impact and disruption in local residents during construction of the treatment plant and the pipelines that will be installed, again disturbing nature. The amount of chemicals that will need to be used to treat the effluent and their impact on reservoir wildlife and long term human consumption. No application for planning permission will be made, how is that right? Many people, (myself included) will not want to drink water which contains treated effluent. This will mean more people buying bottled water and the issues that causes, including the use of plastic water bottles. We have large amounts of rain, if it was all collected properly and the many leaks about fixed properly and quickly, there would be more water available anyway. Recently, we had not one, but two major water leaks down the road from my house. The first was "fixed" only for the same week to have a second leak in what looked like the same place. The roads and paths were flooded and much chaos was caused. The first leak should have been fixed and checked properly in the first place! I am totally against the proposals by Southern Water to recycle effluent and pump it to consumers. I trust that someone will take notice of my objection and (I am sure) the objections of many others and NOT ALLOW Southern Water to go ahead with their proposal. I do hope that for once the voice and injections of people will be heard and taken notice of and we will NOT have recycled effluent in our water supplies from "around 2032" or any other time. Please STOP Southern Water inflicting recycled effluent on Portsmouth Water and Southern Water customers. I look forward to hearing your updates.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. 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A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur119	I am writing to you in my capacity as a former Technical/Engineering Director at Portsmouth Water from 1997 to 2012, and wish to express my concerns regarding the above proposal.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation.

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	I was closely involved in the preparation of Portsmouth Water's Water Resource Plans from 1997 up until my retirement in 2012. I was also heavily involved in the Company's submission to Defra for a Public Hearing/Inquiry in 2007 which was eventually not required following the submission of a revised Plan. At the same time I led the Company's establishment of the Havant Thicket Stakeholder Forum, which enabled much of the early development work on the proposed Reservoir to be conducted in conjunction with many local public bodies. That was of course enabled by the foresight of my predecessors who, many years before, had identified the future need to store surplus spring water during the winter and had protected the Havant Thicket site by purchasing it back in the 1960s. Whilst I was heavily involved in the detail of the preparation of the plans at that time, I am not conversant with the detail of the Company's current Draft Water Resources Plan, albeit that many of the key elements outlined in the Summary remain familiar with those which formed part of our previous plans. I am clearly not familiar with Southern Water's Draft plans nor am I familiar with the requirements for abstraction licence reductions to overcome environmental concerns which must presumably be driving their need to find alternative sources from those on the Rivers Test and Itchen in Hampshire. What I find most disturbing is the lack of foresight by Southern Water, who have had many years to consider options for storing the vast quantities of water that flow down the Test and Itchen into the Solent during the winter, but have not sought to develop them. Yet they now appear to be expecting Portsmouth Water to provide them with a short-term solution which will ultimately have a significant impact upon not only it's customers but the much wider environment too. My principal concerns regarding Southern Water's proposal, which is only briefly mentioned right at the end of PW's Draft Summary, are as follows:- Drinking Water Quality - You will know that Portsmouth Water has been providing the city of Portsmouth and the surrounding areas with spring water from the Havant and Bedhampton Springs for over 150 years, and although the raw water requires treatment at Farlington WTW, the Springs provide customers with a chalk-based drinking water of exceptional taste and quality for over 100 years. Having moved away from the area since my retirement, as well as having lived and visited other parts of the country, my family and I have never found a tap water in the UK which was comparable with that supplied by Portsmouth Water. If wastewater is to be discharged into Havant Thicket Reservoir, despite its treatment, there will undoubtedly be an impact upon the quality of the water in the Reservoir and as this will be used to augment the spring supplies from time to time, there will inevitably be a deterioration in the quality of the drinking water supplies to the City of Portsmouth. Impacts upon the Local Environment – The discharge of wastewater effluent however much treated will inevitably impact upon the quality of the water at Havant Thicket and thus the environment within the Reservoir as well at the discharge streams and Langstone Harbour too especially as I believe that Southern Water will need to continually operate the transfer for operational reasons. At certain times of the year, the reservoir contents seem likely to be rather more wastewater effluent than was originally proposed as being filled with spring water. Overall Environmental Impact – The construction and operation of a wastewater recycling plant at Budds Farm will require a massive investment in materials and energy, all of which will have a significant environmental and carbon cost which surely cannot be justified for such a limited need. Excessive Infrastructure Costs – Providing the necessary supplies to other parts of Hampshire will necessitate investment in significant costs in the provision of pumping plant and pipelines if it is to be supplied from Havant Thicket. Since the water is principally needed in and around the Southampton area, then any effluent recycling plant ought to be suitably located there which would minimise the need for major pipeline transfers and thus the costs involved. In summary therefore, I find it inconceivable that Southern Water cannot identify solutions in other parts of Hampshire which will have much less impact upon the overall environment as well as not impacting the local community and environment of the Portsmouth area. It is certainly something which I urged them to do privately when participating with them in the WRSE Group as it was then, albeit that as a Company we didn't make such views publicly known. I urge the Secretary of State to direct Southern Water to reconsider their proposal and revise their Draft Water Resources Plan too.	The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. 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We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur120	This is a ridiculous idea and typical short sighted thinking from Southern Water	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited

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WRMP_Sur121	I have been made aware, via social media and havantmatters.org, of the proposal to recycle effluent from Budds Farm STW into Havant Thicket reservoir. I am writing to tell you that I think this is an excellent idea. Water is a precious resource and we should be aiming to recycle it everywhere that we can. I trust the EA and DWI will monitor the quality of effluent and treated water produced by this scheme such that it provides a safe and resilient source of drinking water for the area. It is ridiculous when you think how much water was discharged from Budds Farm into the sea last summer during the drought, which could have been put to much better use had this scheme already existed.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur122	I think the proposal for effluent recycling does not provides a best value plan for Portsmouth Water area customers or the environment. I consider the following summarised points below should be taken into consideration before any consent is given 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Why should we trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent water. 3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. ' 5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. 6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. 7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. 8. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. I fully object to this proposal and wish these points be considered before any permission or consent be given	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur123	With Southern Water's history of choosing to pay huge fines rather than adhere to legal requirements to not discharge sewage into harbours and rivers how can we trust them to do what they say they will do?	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited

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	Portsmouth water has always managed the water supply extremely efficiently, why allow Southern Water to contaminate our supply? This plan should not be allowed to go ahead.	rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur124	I write further to your proposed Effluent recycling, the Consultation of which closes on 20 February 2023. I have read the consultation and would kindly ask that Southern Water reconsider their plans to find a better, more environmentally friendly solution instead of effluent recycling. I appreciate the intention behind it, however, I for one, will not feel comfortable consuming recycled effluent water. I strongly anticipate many others in the community will also feel the same. This will result in consumers instead having to buy bottled water, in an already struggling economic climate, in addition to the fact that this will also impact the environment with more plastic bottles having to be disposed of. In 2022, the UK saw 159.8mm of rain, which is 30% more than average. Therefore, please consider the collection and storage of rainwater as a cleaner, more sustainable way of providing drinking water to the community.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur125	I strongly object to Southern Waters plans for effluent recycling. The impact on our environment will be considerable. Already we have lost the beautiful Thicket and its well established trees that have been decimated to make way for this reservoir. This itself will have an effect on our environment, not only regarding climate and pollution issues but also the loss of habitat for all kinds of wildlife. A large number of the trees that Southern Water planted to compensate for the cleared established trees have already died, which is a concern in itself. Initially we were promised that the reservoir would provide a wonderful place for water based recreation, but we're later told that the water would be too deep and cold for this. Then the water was to supply neighbouring counties that had a limited water supply but now it seems its to supply Havant and Portsmouth. Incredibly the residents of this area are now expected to drink and use water that contains treated effluent. How can we have faith in a company that constantly deceives the public. I object to having to drink water that has been treated with even more chemicals because of this proposal.In the long term, how do we know what the effects of drinking this water will be. How will we know if the treatment is totally reliable. Southern Water has a very poor record on pollution, I have very little faith in their ability to treat water in a safe way. How transparent will they be concerning any incidents and issues. I don't want to have to buy bottled water because of the plastic involved and the environmental impact. But neither do I wish to be drinking a cocktail of chemicals and heaven knows what else from the tap. The infrastructure for this proposal will once again impact on an already conjested and compromised area. The carbon impact during construction will be another blow to the planet and having already lost a massive amount of trees from the Thicket how will they counter this. With people struggling to pay for energy and household bills, this addictional cost will only put more pressure upon peoples welfare.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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	Havant is an area of natural springs, how much affect will this have on them, not to mention the pollution that will end up at Langstone, an area that is already contaminated. We have to stop Southern Waters proposal, it is wrong on so many levels. Somebody has to say No. It is time that these big companies took responsibility and start thinking about their impact on the planet. Please Defra do not let this proposal go ahead. It is too late to save the beautiful Thicket and all the bio diversity it held but please Defra stop even more environmental destruction happening and say no to Southern Water.	
WRMP_Sur126	As local residents that will be significantly affected by the proposal we strongly object based upon the following reasons; 1. The Portsmouth Water company area rarely has a hose pipe ban. It has plenty of its own collection and storage facilities to supply the area's fresh water requirements for the foreseeable future. 2. If there is a drinking water shortfall in the Southern Water area then this should and could be more economically dealt with at Peel Common and Otterbourne. Why does the Portsmouth Water area need to provide Southern waters supply ? 3. The proposal will require a large amount of new infrastructure to be built. The many chemicals and energy supply necessary to operate daily will greatly increase Southern Water's operation costs. 4. It will have a high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, this will significantly increase Southern Waters carbon footprint year on year. 5. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. 6. The impact on Langstone Harbour has not been fully assessed. 7. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. The above items have yet to be adequately addressed or justified by Southern Water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur127	I have just learned of the plans to discharge treated sewage into the newcHavsnt Thicket Reservoir. I feel strongly this should not be allowed. First, given the amount of rain we have and the fact that a hosepipe ban has not been necessary, is it really necessary. Secondly given the poor record Southern Water has in regard to contaminated discharge, should we trust the Company to do this safely and finally, why has this arisen now? It looks suspiciously like an attempt to move the goal posts! It should NOT happen	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur128	I am a customer of yours and am responding to your consultation around your proposed water resources management plan. I very much echo the issues raised in NGO's Wildfish conservation's letter around the consultation not being fit for purpose, lack of transparency around the figures, concerns over Section 20 agreement etc. and as a customer am both requesting clarity on the concerns raised as well as informing you that I wholly object to what will become over abstraction of the countries prized chalk streams resulting in major environmental vandalism.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. Your comment has been noted. We restricted publication of our Contingency Plan under the Security and Emergency Measures Directive because of the sensitive operational details around some of our sources and network the plan contains. In support of the consulation we held around 40 seperate consulation meetings and briefings to regulators elected representatives, catchment stakeholders and the general public in which we could respond to questions and feedback directly . This included meeting with and providing further information to Wild Fish both during and following the consultation period. We are exploring the impacts to our strategy of the potential for delays to the strategic water resource options in Hampshire through updated investment modelling and sensitivtiy testing. At present we are not anticipating any changes to our commitments around the River Itchen or Candover Augmentation Scheme Drought Orders. We will include the updated strategy and discussion of this testing in our Revised Draft Plan.

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		In the short term we continue to be reliant on drought permits and orders to maintain supplies and will follow the agreed process under the section 20 agreement to use these additional supplies. We remain committed to the section 20 agreement and in our draft plan and revised plan we have continued to reflect the commitments we made in our 2019 plan: • We will not use the River Itchen Drought Order after 2027 • We will not use the Candover Augmentation Scheme Drought Order after 2030. We have updated our narrative around the use of drought permits and orders to make these commitments clearer. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur129	I do not agree with this proposal. It is unnecessary, expensive (desalination cheaper) untested, unhealthy, 1. Why do we need to recycle sewage? This area has plenty of rain water to store. 2. Southern Water has very bad record on pollution. 3. I would buy bottled water rather than drink recycled sewage. 4. Customers bills will increase due to costs of infrastructure and chemicals. 5. Construction and operation will have high environmental and carbon impact. 6. Impact to Langstone Harbour has not been assessed. 7. Southern Water have been very underhand about this proposal. 8. Increase of PFAS in water which is detrimental to people and children in particular. 9. Reducing leaks would save water. Effluent recycling should only be used as last resort and locally there are plenty of more environmentally friendly options to consider. If effluent recycling is to be introduced it should be carried out nearer to where the water is needed and any excess production put back into local rivers.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur130	Dear Lawrence, Please find attached our response to your draft Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) consultation. I hope our feedback is useful and look forward to working with you as you finalise your WRMP. We will be making this letter publicly available on our website to support transparency across the market. Alongside this letter is a table that summarises MOSL's interpretation of the NHH smart metering and water efficiency commitments in draft WRMPs. This has not been made publicly available, but we plan to publish it on our website in March. If there are commitments in your plan we have not picked up and should include, I would welcome clarification either directly or by email to comms@mosl.co.uk. Regards,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. Your comment has been noted. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur131	Overall we are very pleased to see significant detail in the draft plan and supporting appendices. We believe that the plan, along with Thames Water's plan, is sector leading in explaining how	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation.

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	future demand has been calculated and setting out the demand management options that have been considered. We are also pleased to see reference to the new UK Water Efficiency Strategy to 2030 on p132 of the plan and are grateful for the company's support in developing it. - However, it is very disappointing that Southern Water are deferring the delivery of its sector leading T100 ambition (i.e. reaching an average per capita consumption of 100 lppd by 2040) and are instead planning to reach 109 lppd by 2050. The company indicates that the change partly reflects the impact of covid and partly the company's level of confidence in delivery. Given this it is therefore crucial that the company includes sufficient short term actions in the draft plan to improve the level of confidence in delivery such that it is able to either reconfirm a T100 target date by WRMP29 or explain why it cannot be achieved. Our response below highlights a number of areas which could be considered in addition to those set out in the draft plan. - We fully support the ambitious water efficiency options presented including the proposed leaky loo find and fix programme; funding for national and local campaigns; plans to help customers reduce shower length and water wastage; and the planned education programme. On the latter item we suggest linking it to NHH water audits in the same schools and liaising with the Department for Education which is keen to work with water companies on water saving and schools and has pilots in place with several other water companies. - We would challenge the company to consider options to double or triple the scale of the proposed home visit programme with only 10,000 home visits planned (per year we believe) in AMP8. Whilst we accept that it makes sense to target the programme on high water users later the programme should also include more typical users. The Programme should also look specifically at audit support to customers in social housing given the cost of living crisis and that could link with the companies learnings from its Water4All innovation fund project. - We would encourage Southern to also include a campaign to raise awareness on dual flush toilet buttons. Research by ESW has found 20% of people incorrectly identify which is the small flush button in their own homes. Highlighting this topic in home visits is also recommended. - A number of water sector trials across the UK (Sussex North, Affinity, NWL, UU) are finding that flow controllers can reduce consumption by around 30-64 litres per property per day and a number of companies are including larger scale pilots in there draft plans. It would be good to see Southern including a programme to fit these devices alongside the meter as part of the metering roll-out or alternatively in all new build homes/on change of occupancy. As well as targeting new build Southern Water could also work with local authorities and housing associations to install them in social housing using the lessons learnt in Sussex North. - We fully support the proposed smart meter roll-out to HH and NHH properties in AMP8. Our research coupled with the experiences of Anglian and Thames Water to date have shown that smart metering is a game changer when it comes to reducing leakage and engaging with customers on water use and water wastage. The company should consider how it will use the data and insights from smart meters to engage with customers for example through an app or web based portal including funding to develop an appropriate option. - We also support the testing of tariffs to encourage careful water use during peak or dry periods. One model for the tariffs could be in the form of incentives similar to those being offered by energy companies to customers to reduce usage at peak periods. - We are pleased to see that Southern Water recognises the potential contributions to demand reduction from government policies such as water labelling of products and have included this in the baseline forecast. - However on water labelling the Annex 15 incorrectly limits the benefits of mandatory water labelling to washing machines and dishwashers (see p51). The proposed scheme also includes showers, taps and toilets and their omission from Southern Water's analysis results in the forecast savings being far lower than those anticipated by the government and others. The scale of savings linked to water labelling needs to be reviewed for the final plan. - We are asking all companies to include a budget in their final plans to support/promote the roll-out of water labelling in AMP8 helping to explain to their customers why it is important and how they can use the label. The trial of an incentive scheme could also be considered. - There are further opportunities to secure additional savings through more ambitious policy with regards to new build development and retrofit. We are pleased to see the former being	The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. 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A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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	considered in the draft plan which includes more ambitious building standards in place from the mid-2030's. This timeline could be accelerated based on the roadmap (p117-118) set out in the recent Environment Improvement Plan. We would urge Southern Water to continue to work with Waterwise to advocate for more supportive policies like this. - Whilst the annexes do model a number of options to reduce future non-household PWS needs including various "fund" based options these haven't been included in the draft plan and data tables. This is a major omission especially in light of the government's Environment Act target (which includes NHH demand reduction) and Ofwat's planned performance commitment for NHH demand reduction. The lack of a NHH demand reduction programme and associated water saving outcomes is acknowledged as a gap in the draft plan and will need to be addressed in any revised drafts and in the final plan. We would also urge the company to consider initiating a business water audit programme as currently run by Thames Water which they have found to be one of their most cost effective water saving programmes. - A portion of the potential deficit in the Southern Water area is driven by future decisions on the type and location of future development. We believe that developments in a region with such a large water deficit and especially in areas where the companies' abstraction licences are being capped or reduced to protect the environment, should be water demand neutral….in much the same way as regulators require new developments in flood prone areas to be flood neutral. This could be achieved through proactive collaborative work with planners and developers at a WRZ or catchment level in these sensitive areas building on lessons learnt in Sussex North. The company should also consider how its developer incentives can be refreshed to help minimise the water demand footprint of new development and Thames Water have a good existing example of this which we know the company is considering. - At Waterwise, we're committed to driving equity and preventing discrimination at work and in the work we do. A great deal of our impact is delivered through challenging others through consultations such as this to ensure equity, diversity and inclusion has been considered in all policy and planning decisions. We encourage as you develop the final plan to consider the impacts on social wellbeing and how you will understand impacts of decisions, including in the long-term following trade-offs, on the diverse members of the Southern Water customer base. If you have any questions on our response please do get in touch.	
WRMP_Sur132	This email is a response to the current consultation by Southern Water plc on its draft WRMP. I am writing in my capacities as a Southern Water customer in its Western Area (my home post code is SO51 0GQ), a former member of Southern Water's Customer Advisory Panel for PR19 and the chairman of trustees of Wessex Rivers Trust. This is the regional Rivers Trust which has responsibility for the Rivers Test and Itchen, among others, in Southern Water's Western Area: it will be sending its own response to the draft WRMP separately. I have a significant concern that Southern Water is failing to meet the s.20 obligations it entered into in 2018 to increase alternative sources of water supply in its Western Area by 2027, thereby reducing the major environmental damage caused by Southern Water's abstraction of water from the Rivers Test and Itchen and their tributaries. In the period to 2027, and thereafter if additional water supplies are not provided by Southern Water, this damage could be exacerbated if Drought Orders are granted in dry periods. This is so notwithstanding the programme of mitigation and compensation measures being implemented under the s.20 scheme. I have read with disappointment the letter dated 26 January 2023 from solicitors writing on behalf of WildFish to Southern Water (attached). It is clear that Southern Water has fallen far behind the timescale anticipated in 2018 for the creation of additional water resources for the Western Area. WidFish's letter criticises the content of Southern Water's draft WRMP, particularly the lack of clarity in its extremely lengthy consultation document about likely abstraction rates in the rivers of the Western Area in both drought and ordinary years. I am writing to support the criticisms made by WildFish, to request Southern Water to provide immediately the information requested in paragraph 6.3(a) of WildFish's letter, and to support the request for an extension of time in paragraph 6.3(b) of it.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. Your comment has been noted. We are exploring the impacts to our strategy of the potential for delays to the strategic water resource options in Hampshire through updated investment modelling and sensitivtiy testing. At present we are not anticipating any changes to our commitments around the River Itchen or Candover Augmentation Scheme Drought Orders. We will include the updated strategy and discussion of this testing in our Revised Draft Plan. In the short term we continue to be reliant on drought permits and orders to maintain supplies and will follow the agreed process under the section 20 agreement to use these additional supplies. We remain committed to the section 20 agreement and in our draft plan and revised plan we have continued to reflect the commitments we made in our 2019 plan: • We will not use the River Itchen Drought Order after 2027 • We will not use the Candover Augmentation Scheme Drought Order after 2030. We have updated our narrative around the use of drought permits and orders to make these commitments clearer. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur133	I don't mind the new pipe line and the new reservoir, but I object to the recycling of sewage water. And pumping it to the reservoir, it's not right. We have plenty do natural spring water at bedhampton springs. This is our local community and this wasn't clear in the original planning application.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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		No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur134	I would like to strongly object to the proposed effluent recycling for drinking water as proposed by Southern Water. Southern Water have an appalling record in dealing with water treatment and it seems they are not content with pumping effluent into our beautiful waterways but now want us to drink it. They should spent more effort and time fixing the infrastructure we have now.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur135	FAO Defra Review team I am writing this email to request that you review Southern Water's plans for a new type of sewage works near to Budds Farm in Havant, Hampshire. This proposed treatment works is to adopt a method new to the UK to process sewage into 'clean' water (as per chemical analysis) and to pipe this reclaimed water to the new Havant Thicket reservoir – which is being built now to capture water from Havant Springs. 1. This type of sewage treatment is new and untested in the UK at production volumes and hence carries a high risk and is far from being environmentally friendly. 2. The build and daily operation of this site will cause a considerable amount of pollution itself, it uses many chemicals and is energy intensive to run. 3. As a by-product to this processing, warm toxic brine will be emptied into the Solent, adding to the pollution/bloom which is already causing much concern to the leisure water users, as well as impacting the shellfish in a protected area – a Defra priority issue. 4. The creation of the pipework to move this 'reclaimed water' will itself cause considerable pollution and disruption across Havant town (and across Hampshire to Otterbourne) for some years. 5. If there is a problem with the reclaimed water from this untested process, the water in the Havant Thicket reservoir will be contaminated. 6. There has been no environment impact assessment made for this use of Havant Thicket reservoir. 7. Winter rainfall is increasing. There has been considerable flooding caused by this winter's rainfall around Rowlands Castle and further east near to West Dean (north of Chichester). Surely it is better to harvest this excess rainwater and store it for use in the summer months – a simpler and more environmentally sympathetic process. 8. Southern Water could spend some of the funds allocated to this project to fix leaking pipes. 9. Southern Water (and other water companies) could verify that run off from rooves etc, is directed to the correct pipework and not into the sewage system. This has been found to be the cause in a recent Southern Water project on the Isle of Wight.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries

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	The plans for this new sewage plant and distribution via Havant Thicket are being submitted outside of the normal local planning process via a Development Consent Order from the Secretary of State, hence this email to yourselves. With thanks for your attention.	additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur136	I would like to register my disapproval to the Southern Water plans to use the Havant Thicket Reservoir for the use of effluent recycling. Southern Water have a very poor reputation and track record on pollution incidents and are also frequently in the news for not maintaining leakages. The original and approved Havant Thicket Reservoir proposal never included any of the Southern Water plans and I believe many would have disapproved of the plans to the point that the reservoir would not possibly not have been given planning consent. I feel Southern Water are being underhand in trying to use the planned reservoir for effluent recycling and should have included these proposals at the start. The reservoir should be used for the storage of fresh water as originally proposed and Southern Water should not be allowed to be involved in using the facility for effluent recycling. Allowing this to go ahead will remove all trust of the local community. Please stop Southern Water from ruining the Havant Thicket Reservoir.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. We are aiming to reduce leakage by 50% as a minimum and have an option to reducing it up to 62% by 2050. However, higher targets come with additional deliverability risk and we need to keep a balance between the need to reduce demand with the need to maintain supplies under all but most extreme conditions. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur137	I understand that there is a consultation regarding Southern water proposing effluent recycling via Havant Thicket reservoir that ends on 20th February for responses. I have a number of concerns 1. No notification of such a proposal, or of there being a consultation proposal has been received despite our being directly affected as Portsmouth Water water supply customers. I have to question the validity of such an exercise if those affected are not informed. I learnt of this consultation by chance from my wife going to the Denmead Horticultural Society meeting this week on other matters. 2. We are customers of Southern Water for our sewage and have seen many years of sewage foam, debris and visible consequences of sewage outflow in Chichester harbour in the water. I would not swim and have concerns kayaking in this so called Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. 3. Southern Water has a terrible history of repeated untreated effluent discharge over very long periods including illegal discharges during dry spells. It has had 34 years to sort out its problems. I understand that following cuts to the Environment agency, discharges significantly increased raising the possibility of SW taking advantage of the opportunity and showing a lack of responsibility. Southern Water has been named and fined previously as one of the 6 worst performing water firms. I understand that there is a history of monitors not been installed or not working. I do not think that Southern Water is a firm that can being trusted with effluent treatment let alone water supply for its own customers or be allowed to affect anther company's [Portsmouth Water] customers. 4. The proposal of Havant Thicket does not comply with the terms of planning permission granted to Portsmouth. It is a massive degradation of the development and should be rejected on these grounds alone. I understand that there will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling 5. High quality water supply is of great importance to consumers including their health. Yet they consume only about 4% of the supply for drinking or cooking [source Southern Water]. Thus effluent treated water would be primarily benefit the remaining 96%. Hampshire may have periods of "drought" yet this depends on factors such as rain fall, water storage, pipe loss and consumption. We have lived in our house for about 35 years as Portsmouth Water customers and have very rarely had hose pipe bans that have been seen in surrounding areas, suggesting that our supply is better that elsewhere. Water leaks were reported for 2020/21 by National World that 98.5m litres/day leaked from Southern Water's network. Supposed requirement 15m litres/day for 1/200 yr drought 90m litres/day for 1/500 yr drought This demonstrated the obvious - reduce leaks and there is time to develop other, better solutions. Desalination and effluent reuse are rather lacking in imagination and environmentally damaging.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. 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	The recognised value of reverse osmosis appears to suggest that it can have a place in providing water for agriculture and other consumers rather than drinking water in drought areas. Hampshire does not count as a one of these areas. We have abundant rain. What proposals are there to increase storage and reduce consumption? What about other means of generating water that do not involve potentially contaminating cleaner water? 6. I do not know the limitations of reverse osmosis and frankly would not trust Southern Water to give an accurate account, given failure in many other areas. Bacterial, viral, fungal, heavy metal, sodium content, endocrine disruptors, pharmaceutical products and byproducts, microplastics, industrial pollutants, herbicides and pesticides and radioactive materials all come to mind. 7. The environmental cost of the project will be considered by others but is of concern as is the operating cost of such a venture. Yours sincerely	
WRMP_Sur138	Attached letter in sharepoint	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. Your comment has been noted. South East England is classed as water-stressed by the Environment Agency. The pressure on water resources is amplified by the impacts of climate change, population growth and the requirement that water companies plan for, more severe, 1-in-500-year droughts by 2040. It is clear therefore that in order to provide resilient supplies for the future, Southern Water will need to effectively find a similar amount of water to our current supplies through a combination of water efficiency, leakage reductions and new sources. Please note that our desalination option has been withdrawn. The recycling plant project is still in an early stage of development. Environmental studies, surveys and investigations are currently being planned and procured. River modelling has been commissioned. Our plan tackles both demand as well as supply side options. As part over the programme, we installed over 500,000 new meters that saw our domestic meter penetration increase to over 87%. We are therefore confident that replacement of all our existing domestic stock by 2029-30 is a realistic and achievable target. As part of our strategy to achieve 9% reduction in non-household demand by 2037-38, we also plan to replace the majority of our non-household meters with smart meters by 2029-30 with full replacement by 2034-35 We are aiming to reduce leakage by 50% as a minimum and have an option to reducing it up to 62% by 2050. However, higher targets come with additional deliverability risk and we need to keep a balance between the need to reduce demand with the need to maintain supplies under all but most extreme conditions. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur139	My wife and I have reviewed the draft SW WRMP and the letter attached lays out the Council's detailed response to that document. Below are a few of our comments from our letter. We recognise that there will be increasing pressure on our water supplies as a result of a steadily increasing population, both for household and business/industry use and also because climate change could make an adverse impact on how much rain will fall in the UK each year and when. However, on the basis used in medicine that 'prevention is better than cure' so the adage 'achieving a good reduction in water excessive use and unnecessary loss is better than spending millions of pounds unnecessarily in infrastructure additions' should apply to the water industry and its users. Thus some proposed measures to combat potential water shortage are much more attractive in terms of lower costs and positive contribution to climate change factors than others and they can be implemented sooner. We consider the huge additional costs to us consumers plus the high energy requirements long term of major projects such as recycling or desalination are entirely at odds with what should be the water companies priorities; these should be holding down costs to consumers, positively contributing to a reduction in carbon, energy and chemical use and working to retain the water that is freely given from the skies when it rains. Therefore we oppose the drive to build recycling plants as a priority (and also desalination plants) and wish the relatively cheaper and quicker options to implement should be taken forward first. Water company charges (and therefore revenues) are determined by Ofwat, based on the costs presented by the companies, including an inflation-linked factor to ensure attractive returns to investors. There is thus a financial incentive to boost 'investment' and therefore returns to shareholders and owners. We are concerned that this attitude persists today and that WRMPs reflect the desire to make good profits for owners and shareholders rather than provide cost-effective solutions both for consumers who have to pay for all the developments at a time of increasing poverty and the environment, which suffers from the increase in climate change. This attitude must not be allowed to continue unchecked.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. Your comment has been noted. We are committed to reducing demand and leakage as well as inclreasing supply. All of our options go through a cost benefit analysis. Please note that desalination has been withdrawn as a feasible option at this stage. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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	These and other Key Points, general comments on on future water management that apply across the whole industry and the answers to each of the 20 questions posed within the WRMP are all covered in our letter. We hope that Defra understands our considerable concerns as consumers of water and act accordingly.	
WRMP_Sur140	We are very much concerned by this proposal and urge you in the strongest possible terms to abandon this plan forthwith. Our concerns are the serious effects on the environment and the undoubted effect on the drinking water quality, safety and taste. Also the infrastructure required will have a considerable impact on Havant	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur141	I can't believe this is how you are going to treat your customers, holding us to ransom, its not like we can get our drinking water else where. I was all for having thicket, thinking it was going to be good. Had this been known upfront no way would this have got the support from me or many more like me. Do better.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur143	I am writing to you as a customer of Southern Water to respond to the public consultation on your Draft Water Resource Management Plan 24 (WRMP24). My local rivers are the River Beult, the upper part of which runs through my farm, and the River Stour, around which I grew up and have spent much of my adult life as a conservationist. The River Stour is a shadow of its wonderful condition in the 1960s. Nowadays I occasionally fish at Chilham and have been shocked at the smell of sewage effluent on many occasions, and the foam which so often is apparent. Why are you not dealing with these matters urgently? Why is the pressure on the river allowed to continue. I attended a presentation on the proposed Otterpool development yesterday. No thought appears to have been given to water resilience. Otterpool is at the top of the East Stour. There is talk of 26 hectares of reedbeds, sewage treatment works etcetera, but how will the river cope with that coming from the top of one tributary, with extensive development all the way down the other main stems, more talk of engineered wetlands, requiring abstraction, none of which seems to have been properly researched or proven. The Stour "dies" in late summer every year when abstraction appears to increase, and levels drop just like a plug being taken out of a bath. The river is dying now and, with climate change, I can't see there is anything you can do to save it without taking drastic action immediately. You are encouraging customers to comment, but I very much doubt that I will receive any sort of coherent response.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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	The Smart Meters proposal is obviously sensible. Abstraction during drought should be banned with immediate affect and you have to control the abstraction from aquifers. All new development should be required to install rainwater harvesting, and winter storage facilities on farms should be heavily subsidised. I shall be fascinated to see if there is a serious response from you to a letter like this. I am probably one of the few customers, who literally observes conditions on the Upper Beult every day, and has lived round the Stour for 61 years, bird watching, walking, canoeing and fishing. It is a shadow of what it was. We have to prioritise management of the environment and water resilience should be an absolute priority.	out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur144	Please see below my response to your current consultation exercise. As a resident of Sussex I am appalled at Southern's record of actions and seemingly cavalier attitudes to continuing with their flawed approach to adequately addressing the problem of storm water sewage overflows and pollution of our rivers and seas. I am further astonished at your latest set of proposals for the future of both our water supply systems and the lack of consideration to issues of sustainability and environmental protection. Your " water recycling " terminology appears to be no more than a smokescreen for pumping sewage(effluent) into our reservoirs and water supply systems. Yours sincerely, Dear Defra, I am writing in response to the above consultation and to express my significant concern about Southern Water's plan to treat and recycle sewage effluent and put it in to our drinking water supplied to Fareham Borough by both Portsmouth Water and Southern Water. Further details suggest similar plans are proposed for Brighton in the future.Here in East Sussex we are unfortunately all too aware that Southern Water has a terrible track record on pollution incidents, falsification of data returns and of maintenance which means that many customers will not trust them to operate this complex and in my opinion unsustainable and ill conceived treatment technology. Effluent recycling is a very high energy & carbon hungry treatment option, which will be extremely expensive to run and operate. Even when the water is notneeded, Southern Water has admitted customers will be paying to treat and pump (40km) at least three Olympic sized swimming pools of recycled effluent every day of the year. I am very concerned that this is not the most cost effective and environmentally friendly option to secure our drinking water supplies. The UK is not yet a drought stricken dry country like California or Namibia. We receive plenty of rain in the South East in the winter, we just need the water companies to responsibly collect and store more of it for dry summers. An absolute no brainer surely? This can be done by; • Pumping excess winter water underground so that confined aquifers are topped up every winter ready for a dry summer.An absolute blessing for many of our now over abstracted chalk streams. • Building more winter storage reservoirs to capture excess water and reduce flood risk, giving a double benefit from the public investment and creating new wetlands, gains for biodiversity and recreational opportunities • Investing instead in existing degraded but potentially perfectly suitable infrastructure to recover lost yields and optimise treatment • Currently the "targets" of also fixing 50% of leaks by 2050 (yes 2050) are so unambitious as to be laughable- the climate crisis we face cannot wait for such "long grass" responses All of these elements could be achieved without the huge expense and potential for damage to public health and the environment Yet their disingenuous use of terminology of "water recycling" when in effect this entails pumping effluent into our reservoirs and water supplies, further polluting our rivers and seas is simply nauseating. Please call out SW on these damaging plans- they are neither safe or sustainable. They must be required to undertake open and honest assessments (environmental and financial) of all possible options and impacts before having any approval granted for a chosen way forward.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. 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WRMP_Sur145	I am writing to express my strong disapproval of Southern Water's proposal to recycle effluent into Havant Thicket reservoir. Effluent recycling is a controversial and potentially dangerous method of water management that has the potential to cause serious environmental and public health problems. The risks associated with this process are well documented, and I believe that the potential harm to the environment and public health outweigh any potential benefits.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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	Furthermore, the original spring fed reservoir proposal was to create seasonally fluctuating water levels to maximise the benefit to biodiversity. Effluent recycling could have a detrimental effect on the ecosystem of the reservoir, and could also pose a risk to wildlife and human populations in the area. In light of these concerns, I urge you to reconsider Southern Water's proposal to recycle effluent into Havant Thicket reservoir, and instead focus on more sustainable and environmentally friendly methods of water management. Thank you for your attention to this matter.	No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur146	We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Will you trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent? The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur147	I am extremely unhappy that the reservoir was sold to us as a local benefit which will not only be used to store drinking water but also as a leisure facility including wetlands and water activities, to now find out that the intention to fill it with spring water has now been changed to include water from an effluent treatment site. On top of this news it is worsened by the fact that Southern Water are to manage this, a company which can only be described as a failure when it comes to sewerage discharge and also a company that is far from transparent with local issues. Please register my objection to this change.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur148	I wish to register my opposition to and disgust at the proposal to add recycled sewage to the reservoir currently under construction in Havant Thicket. I find the idea appalling and would expect there to be enough spring and rain water to supply all needs under normal circumstances.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if

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		this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur149	I strongly object to Southern Water's proposal on the grounds that there has not been a proper consultation on the effects of the proposal from a cost and ecological viewpoint. I do not believe that the cost and disruption it would cause, could possibly justify the means. I believe it would be an extremely bad idea to pump treated water into what would be a perfectly clean water reservoir.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur150	Key Concerns: 1. Southern Water is not trustworthy. It routinely and persistently gets fined for breaking the law regarding sewage discharge regulations in the interests of making more profit. Why should they be trusted to supply us with safe water from sewage? Will they cut corners in the pursuit of profit? 2. This is a UK first proposal. Government regulation is a problem, it is weak. 3. The project simply is not necessary. Wastewater recycling is for arid countries not places like the UK. Last year we were beset by drought but we saw 825mm of rainfall which could be captured. 4. The project simply is not necessary. Did you know that according to regulators, water companies lose 51 litres for every person every single day (in this area people use 160 litres per day) . Southern Water loses close to 150 MILLION litres per day and it intends to make less than 10 MILLION litres per day from recycled sewage - why bother? Just fix the leaks! 5. My tap water inevitably will taste different 6. Impacts on our environment and Langstone Harbour are not fully understood. 7. Southern Water will tell you that this technology is routine elsewhere in the world. However, the vast majority of recycled sewage is NOT used for human consumption, it is used for other purposes like flushing toilets and municipal use.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur151	No message	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur152	Many of the options look great, and appreciate communication is an art in itself. But for both the WRSE and WRMP, some aspects of public consultations/communications could potentially be misleading, when read by those not involved in the industry.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited

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	1. Questions might not sufficiently explain, or explicitly link, certain actions or choices to 'increased bills', or to potential further 'wider and greater environmental impacts' elsewhere. For example the construction of multiple desalination plants would be massively expensive TOTEX, and environmentally damaging (poor natural capital solution) , and would also impact customer bills significantly. This needs to be stated explicitly, to allow best informed responses and potential decisions. A desalination plants total environmental impact and costs, are often likely both far in excess of the past or continuing groundwater abstraction it intends to 'replace'. And critically, it's unclear if options for continued groundwater abstraction are adequately and fairly compared against all other options are at the same time, to be considered alongside all other options for corresponding costs and impacts at the same time. Or is the potential resumption or continued use of groundwater abstraction (as least overall impact option) just not considered in this way. 2. Similarly, communicating options and benefits around continued but occasional 'restrictions on use' could be clearer and more explicit. Customers might be more favourable to it their responses if its more explicitly understood that its intended to be occasional, and that it will keep bills lower. And that managing demand this way best limits impact to the wider environment as well (with regards to water, and energy and overall costs of getting water from elsewhere… etc). Note on 'precautionary principle' and longer term unintended outcomes Does DEFRA sufficiently recognised that the 'precautionary principle' approach could ultimately drive worse environmental outcomes, over time? Current and past, more site specific precautionary interventions can accumulate. While some may be quite valid groundwater abstraction decisions , in many cases there is also often a disproportionate assumption around the potential ecological impacts of groundwater abstraction, often not adequately validated. But the regulatory steer is often 'site focused', and tends to be towards 'proving there is no impact' or proving 'no deterioration' , with precautionary decision making. But it is less around considering how significant these impacts may actually be, and the uncertainty around these assumed ecological impact. So a regulatory precautionary principle approach is then taken. But cumulatively this adds up, and when past and present 'precautionary principle' decisions start to justify multiple desalination plants as a 'best outcome for the environment (as a whole)', then clearly something might have gone a wrong. Or perhaps its clear red flag moment, that the balance or process may need to reconsidered or readdressed? I'm wondering if continued groundwater abstraction, in some areas, is actually the least impact and lower customer cost option. But critically, whether this is adequality and fairly considered and then communicated to the public as a continuing option to be considered? To be fairly compared at the same time, and alongside other options for water resources plans . Or can the prior and current groundwater no deterioration reductions not be challenged, and not properly reconsidered in this way. After all, water quality improvements (e.g. discharges and agriculture) and river morphology improvements (river habitat restoration) are likely to have a better, quicker and cheaper result for improved river ecology. And these improvements will have a continuous improvement to ecology, under the full range of all seasonal flow regimes.	rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur153	No message	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur154	I strongly object to this unscientific proposal, which will have many deleterious effects on our environment and our health. Southern Water already has an abysmal record and cannot be trusted. DEFRA must get involved to stop this. This plan cannot be allowed to go ahead. Drinking water from sewage? Absolutely not.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.

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		We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur155	Dear Sir/madam, I live in close proximity to the new planned reservoir and was delighted when I heard it was going ahead. I was very concerned when I heard that southern water are proposing to pump treated effluent to the site. My main concerns are as follows southern water have a very poor track record concerning pollution incidents and I wouldn't trust them in sending suitably treated effluent to the site. We have more than enough spring water/rain to maintain levels in the reservoir. The water will probably taste different and as more customers realise they are drinking treated effluent there will be many complaints. There will be additional treatment required to get the treated effluent to a suitable standard which will be extremely expensive, of course with the customer paying the extra costs. Additional pumping and treatment will increase the carbon footprint of the process. Surely we should be looking at more carbon friendly processes? Another concern which worries me is that very few people in my area seem to be aware of southern waters plans, they are horrified to hear about the treated effluent entering the reservoir.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur156	Having just read the proposed effluent recycling scheme I am writing to strongly object to this. Southern Waters reputation is poor enough as it is and I wouldn't trust them with something so vitally important to my health. The thought of drinking water from recycled sewage makes me sick to the pit of my stomach. How dare you propose this.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur157	I object to the above proposals. In particular because Southern Water have a very poor track record for the management and treatment of waste water and have shown a disregard for environmental matters. I do not trust them and I am not confident that they would be adequately regulated. In addition we have sufficient rainfall that with adequate reservoirs we should have no need to recycle effluent for the purposes of human drinking water. Perhaps a better use would be to recycle it for agricultural or industrial purposes only.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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		out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur158	I would like to object in the strongest possible terms to this proposal. As can be seen from the numerous sewage discharges from Budd's Farm, Southern Water cannot be trusted to deliver on its promises, therefore I do not wish to be drinking recycled effluent, even if I am told it is safe to do so.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur159	I would like to object in the strongest possible terms to this proposal. As can be seen from the numerous sewage discharges from Budd's Farm, Southern Water cannot be trusted to deliver on its promises, therefore I do not wish to be drinking recycled effluent, even if I am told it is safe to do so.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur160	I find this unacceptable and also disgusting. The thought of drinking treated water! 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Will you trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent? 3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. 5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. 6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. 7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. 8. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. 9. What effects short or long term will this have on the body, has this been investigated fully?	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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WRMP_Sur161	I am shocked at the proposal to use recycled water for delivery to customers as drinking water. In order to do this there will need to be a significant level of chemicals used. This is not good for the environment. We need to collect more rainwater and use this fresh water for drinking water. If this goes ahead I will, and so will all I have spoken to, stop drinking tap water and will be forced to used bottled water. This will have a further significant adverse impact on the environment. Please see sense and stop this proposal.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur162	I disagree with the proposal to use the Havant Thicket Reservoir for a purpose for which it was not originally intended. Changing it's use from the planned reservoir of fresh, clean water to filling it with recycled sewage will damage the valuable flora and fauna and make the area much less attractive and accessible for leisure and exercise purposes. The resulting drinking water will obviously taste different and have a different composition from what have now and will require stringent testing and monitoring to ensure it is safe to drink. The Chichester Harbour area is already suffering from the poor management of sewage by Southern Water. They routinely and persistently get fined for breaking the law regarding sewage discharge regulations in the interests of making more profit. Why should they be trusted to supply us with safe drinking water from sewage? Government regulation in this sort of development is weak as this process has not been carried out here before so there is no pool of knowledge about what might go wrong. Wastewater recycling should not be necessary in places like the UK. We have plenty of rainfall and with better water management we would capture it and use it more efficiently. According to regulators, water companies lose 51 litres for every person, every single day because of leaks. If these leaks were stopped there would be no need to recycle sewage. Fixing leaks is much more sustainable and ensures secure supply for the future. This technology may be routine elsewhere in the world, but the vast majority of recycled sewage is NOT used for human consumption, it is used for other purposes like flushing toilets and municipal use.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur163	I am writing to you to raise my concerns regarding the concept of recycling treated sewage. To me the fundamental problem regarding this proposal is that Southern Water are not a trustworthy company, we can not trust them to do what they say they are going to do, all you have to do to validate my comment is to look back on their track record.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited

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	The other question, is why are they not expending adequate effort to resolve leaks in their system. - we know the answer to this, - no doubt is is cheaper to recycle sewage than find the leaks and upgrade their ifrastructure. To me, the bottom line is that this company can not be trusted, if a reputable company was doing the work it would be a different matter.	rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur164	Good day I would like to comment on the proposal by Southern Water to recycle water for drinking. I do not want to drink recycled water! There is plenty of fresh rain water which can be used. Southern Water in my view cannot be trusted. They were fined for lying about the amount of sewage they were pumping into the environment, and there have been further cover ups since. Why would I trust them with something I have no choice but to drink? Please do not agree to these plans. They sound like a way for Southern Water to save funds so they make more profits at our expense. It is not ok! Thankyou	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur165	Key Concerns: -Southern Water is not trustworthy. It routinely and persistently gets fined for breaking the law regarding sewage discharge regulations in the interests of making more profit. Why should they be trusted to supply us with safe water from sewage? They will cut corners in the pursuit of profit, just as they do now! -This is a UK first proposal. Government regulation is a problem, it is weak. -The project simply is not necessary. Wastewater recycling is for arid countries not places like the UK. Last year we were beset by drought but we saw 825 mm of rainfall which could have been captured.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if

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	-The project simply is not necessary. Did you know that according to regulators, water companies lose 51 litres for every person, every single day (in this area people use 160 litres per day) . Southern Water loses close to 150 MILLION litres per day and it intends to make less than 10 MILLION litres per day from recycled sewage - why bother? Just fix the leaks! -Tap water inevitably will taste different and there is no clear plan to prevent all pharmaceuticals accumulating in water and humans, how can it be guaranteed that there will be no long-term side effects from ingestion? We are already seeing effects on aquatic environments from Water companies inability to process sewage for the sea and rivers. Now we are expected to trust them to make it safe for human consumption?! -Impacts on our environment and Langstone Harbour are not fully understood. -Southern Water will tell you that this technology is routine elsewhere in the world. However, the vast majority of recycled sewage is NOT used for human consumption, it is used for other purposes like flushing toilets and municipal use. Please can it be explained why we cannot capture more rainfall, stop wasting water through leaks and sewage be appropriately processed so it is safe to the environment first?	this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur168	As a Portsmouth Water customer, I am writing to state my objection to the use of recycled wastewater as drinking water. There is no need to recycle wastewater for drinking water and pollute pure springwater. Please find and fix the leaking water supply network first. This is cynical corner cutting in a bid to raise dividends for shareholders at a cost to the environment and quality of drinking water. In addition, Southern Water has proven to be incapable managing waste water safely and in an environmental friendly manner. Instead it has underinvested in the sewage network for decades in order to maximise shareholder payouts. It simply cannot be trusted to manage a combined wastewater / drinking water operation.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur169	My major concern surrounds southern waters lack to track record of dealing with waste water to a point where they break EA prior agreements, allowing untreated waste into our waterways and destroying river habitats. If this is what we can expect of the quality of work within this new proposal, as a Portsmouth water bill payer I am highly against this proposal and what it would mean for water quality. Water quality not only into the reservoir but the water we will be supplied with.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur171	I strongly object to this plan, I do not wish to be forced to drink recycled sewage water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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		No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur172	I am horrified by this proposal. Can you be 100% sure nothing can go wrong and contaminated water enters the drinking water? Is this a cheap way of getting rid of excessive sewage? There has been no preplanning for getting rid of sewage and waste water when planning is given for housing developments and our seawater and beaches are contaminated. This proposal is appalling and threatens our health. Think again!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur173	I am sending in my objections to the plan by Southern Water to recycle sewage effluent into drinking water and to mix this water though pipelines into the new Havant Thicket Reservoir being built by Portsmouth Water. All without full consultation, consideration of alternative solutions for Southern Water which will not affect Portsmouth Water customers, or the requirement for proper planning scrutiny by the local Planning Authorities. Southern Water have demonstrated their unfitness to manage either their sewage or drinking water businesses - repeatedly polluting our coastal area with sewage release. No matter how many fines they receive they are demonstrably unwilling or unable to take any proper action to rectify the situation and provide a long term solution to this issue. In terms of providing adequate drinking water supply - once again they demonstrate their unfitness to be a supplier - just this week thousands of home are left without water due to Southern Water supply issues. This is of course in addition to their being one of the worst offenders in declaring and continuing hose pipe bans. Thankfully, up to now as a customer of Portsmouth Water I have been shielded from such inefficiencies - this will obviously not be the case if Southern Water is allowed to become involved in our water supply. In view of Southern Water's appalling track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulation, I have zero confidence in their ability to properly treat the recycled effluent and strongly object to the fact that I will have no choice in the matter unless Defra take strong action and conduct a thorough and proper review in conjunction with local residents and authorities, and properly consider the objections and concerns of residents and Local Authorities alike. As a Portsmouth Water customer I have been used to clean spring drinking water, as well as an uninterrupted supply for many decades. I strongly object to the fact that this drinking water supply will be contaminated by treated water provided by Southern Water - with no consultation in the matter with, or ability to object by, Portsmouth Water Customers. Of particular concern is the lack of application to the Local Planning Authority. When Portsmouth Water consulted on their reservoir planning application, as I understood from presentations given at the time, the proposal was to enable Portsmouth Water to be able to store excess water from the springs so that it did not simply run off - a sensible proposal which I supported. There was no	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. 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A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries

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	indication at all that Southern Water would come into the project and mix increasing amounts of their treated effluent water into our pure spring water. Such a substantial change to the original proposal must require proper consideration by the Local Planning Authorities. Many more knowledgeable people will be commenting on the environmental impacts of Southern Water's plans in respect of the reservoir and Langstone Harbour, in addition to the impact of the infrastructure plans on residents, which are likely to be substantial and unwarranted.	additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur174	I am very concerned resident in the local area. I have lived in Havant town centre for nearly 20 years and had to put up with the 'Havant pong' from the Bedhampton facility. This nauseous smell would permeate my house regularly. Now it will drift all over Rowlands Castle and beyond, lovely. Now I am living in Emsworth and still a Southern Water customer, you are suggesting we drink recycled sewage water?? I am totally against this idea especially considering the slap dash way you deal with sewage water currently, by dumping it in the waters locally so we can't even take our kids for a paddle in the sea without the fear of them contracting some nasty diarrhoea and vomiting bug. I have absolutely no faith in you to deliver clean water in this instance and I am totally against this proposal.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur175	I am deeply concerned about drinking recycled water. My main concerns are: Southern Water is not trustworthy. It routinely and persistently gets fined for breaking the law regarding sewage discharge regulations in the interests of making more profit. Why should they be trusted to supply us with safe water from sewage? Will they cut corners in the pursuit of profit? This is a UK first proposal. Government regulation is a problem, it is weak. The project simply is not necessary. Wastewater recycling is for arid countries not places like the UK. Last year we were beset by drought but we saw 825 mm of rainfall which could have be captured. The project simply is not necessary. According to regulators, water companies lose 51 litres for every person, every single day (in this area people use 160 litres per day) . Southern Water loses close to 150 MILLION litres per day and it intends to make less than 10 MILLION litres per day from recycled sewage - why bother? Just fix the leaks. Tap water inevitably will taste different Impacts on our environment and Langstone Harbour are not fully understood. Southern Water will tell you that this technology is routine elsewhere in the world. However, the vast majority of recycled sewage is NOT used for human consumption, it is used for other purposes like flushing toilets and municipal use. I think that the way Southern Water behave is disgusting, this would be an atrocity to force this in customers, especially when we have no option.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur176	I am writing to you to voice my concerns over the proposed plan to recycle effluent water in my area. As a resident under Havant Borough Council who has experienced multiple problems in the past with Southern Water and effluence leaking over my property as well as Southern Water's track record with 'dirty' water, I am extremely opposed to this management plan. I do not feel the resident's health and wellbeing, the environmental implications as well as other facets have been fully considered and wish to file my disagreement to this proposal.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open

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		to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur177	We wish to raise the strongest possible objection to this proposal. Our reasons are as follows: Permission for the building of this very large reservoir for spring water was given on the basis of substantial biodiversity gains and improved facilities for recreation. A large variety of habitats were to be created around the reservoir. The water was to be stored for Portsmouth Water Company, a known and trusted local provider who have served us all in this area over many years. It is now known that Southern Water want to use the reservoir for storing recycled effluent. The reputation of Southern Water in this area is frankly appalling. They regularly discharge very large quantities of untreated effluent into Langstone and Chichester Harbours. They ignore the rules and have paid very large fines. Both harbours have National and European designations for their contribution to wildlife and natural beauty. (AONB, SSSI among others). They are now in a declining state and routinely polluted by Southern Water so badly that people, dogs and sailors are known to have become ill from ingesting the water. Very large numbers of visitors windsurf, kayak and paddleboard. Many sailing clubs have had to pay for water testing and analysis. This is because Southern Water cannot be trusted to provide accurate or sufficient data. To allow them to put treated effluent in this new reservoir is completely wrong headed and irresponsible. We are deeply concerned that the treatment and storage of sewage, not to mention the supply of this chemical cocktail will remove all the biodiversity benefits and threaten our health. Southern Water are driven by the profit motive and are totally irresponsible. The very large number of new houses both permitted and already built require the discharges to be stopped - not added to. A very beautiful and nationally important area is being ruined. Southern Water need to be disbanded and replaced by a responsible and competent body who will answer to local residents and parliament. Please do not agree to this dangerous and backward step.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur178	Southern Water have demonstrated that they are unreliable and have a total disregard for our environment. Please do not permit them to recycle effluent into our new reservoir.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur179	I would like to object to Southern Waters proposal to add treated water to the new reservoir at Havant Thicket. There is no requirement to 'top up' the Havant Thicket Reservoir with treated water. Portsmouth Waters approved plan already delivers all the benefits that Southern Water claim. Portsmouth Waters scheme will produce excess water allowing millions of litres of water to be pumped into the neighbouring Southern Water area. Portsmouth Water have a proven track record of managing the supply water without the water shortages unlike the experience by Southern Water customers. Portsmouth Water customers have no requirement for the extra water to be added to Havant Thicket Reservoir as proposed by Southern Water. In fact the Havant Thicket Reservoir with be able to supply excess water to the Southern Water region.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.

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	Portsmouth Waters plan will also reduce their requirement to extract water from the Test and Itchen allowing Southern Water to extract more. It is another claim by Southern Water which is in fact delivered by Portsmouth Waters plan. In fact all Southern Waters proposed benefits are covered by the existing Portsmouth Water plan. In addition Portsmouth Water plans are environmentally sensitive, add to the biodiversity of the area and provide an amazing resource for the local community. I am also concerned about the impact of Southern Waters plan to add treated water to the Reservoir particularly on the Wetlands which is one of the most interesting aspects of Portsmouth Water plan. It is unclear how topping up the pure spring water will impact the Wetlands which Portsmouth Water will provide with great environmental sensitivity. I am also concerned that Portsmouth Water will no longer have control over the extra 'treated water' provided by Southern Water and how it will affect the purity of the spring water. Southern Water have an appalling record when it comes to releasing raw sewerage into the local harbours and have been fined recorded amounts for release sewerage across their region. It clearly shows a total disregard for the environment and their local community putting profit before the environment and safety standards. I therefore suggest that Southern Water re-access their plans: Spend more effort and money on reducing their water wastage by accelerating their plans to fix leaks as they have one of the worst records. That Southern Water go back and re-access their alternative plans and put extra water resources near the demand within their region. That Southern Water re-access their plans for water resilience. It makes no sense in adding to an existing scheme that will produce excess water. Instead they invest in a more diverse approach adding alternative water supplies that will add to a more robust water network instead of piggy backing on an existing scheme that will already provide excess water. To sum up: Southern Waters proposal is not required and has no benefit to Portsmouth Water customer. All the benefits claimed by Southern Water are covered by Portsmouth Water existing plan and in addition Portsmouth Water will deliver spring water to the Southern Water Region.	Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur180	I have grave concerns about the proposal to recycle effluent in the proposed Havant reservoir. We have an excess of water that is already pumped into the sea mixed with sewage. According to Portsmouth Water, the recycled "Future water will be different", "mixed" and will taste different. Would you give that to your children? Would you want to drink it? I do not. Southern Water have an appalling track record of being disingenuous about water quality reporting. The fact that 900 hours of pumping raw sewage into the sea was believed to be possible, and it was not an IF, speaks volume about the lack of trust that the public has in them. Portsmouth Water "regret[s] the loss of 12.5 hectares of ancient woodland" but has replaced with 200 hectares of new trees. They "think" they captured all the various wildlife but have decimated an established landscape and disrupted the ecological balance. There are clearly more questions to answer not least of which: how to fix the issues with raw sewage being pumped into the sea. Enough is enough.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches.
WRMP_Sur181	As a Havant resident I do not believe we can trust Southern Water to provide safe drinking water under their new proposal. They cannot be trusted to not release endless effluent into Langstone Harbour for hours/ days/ weeks on end, to save money, why should we trust them with our drinking water? I object to this proposal, we have enough rainfall locally to sell our water to other counties in times of drought. Perhaps if they invested more in infrastructure rather than profits this would not be an option and definitely not in the interests of local users.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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	Please note my objection and I look forward to a response	No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur182	The proposal to treat the areas sewage, and "recycle" it as drinking water is " Gob Smacking". Southern Water is under increasing pressure, not just locally, but nationally, to stop sewage discharges into the sea, (Budd's Farm Works into Langstone Harbour), and into rivers. To alleviate this pressure, (and presumably to cut the discharges) Southern Water expect the residents in this area of Southern England to drink their own effluent!!! Portsmouth Water supplies this area, with what I suspect, the cleanest water in the country. Why should that change. They do it efficiently; fixing the infrastructure if it is leaking, (unlike Southern Water), and charging a reasonable price to the customer. On the issue of the enormous cost of this proposed project. Rather than the customer paying for the "Treatment Works", and the piping to transfer the sewage; can I make a few suggestions. Invest the money, that would be spent on this project, by fixing Southern Waters leaking network of pipes! This would not only save millions of pounds on a crazy scheme, but also save million upon millions of gallons of excellent quality drinking water. Also, it would be great if Southern Water was taken back into public ownership. No Bonus Scheme for the executives, and no payment to the share holder. Why has this been going on anyway while they wilfully pollute our environment. (By the way – what is the M.P for Chichester, Gillian Keegan's involvement with Southern Water). As well as the financial costs; what about the environmental costs. Thousands upon thousands of people will buy their drinking water in plastic bottles. (Will Southern Water suddenly have their "fingers" in a Bottled Spring water company?). Also, the Havant Thicket Reservoir was originally designed to be a Biodiverse Wetland, as well as a storage area for Spring Water. It just beggars belief!!!. Southern Water have been pumping raw sewage into Langstone Harbour for years; and now we have to deal with this. One final thought. If Havant Borough Council ("Who could not organise a ****-** in a Brewery"), stopped building more and more houses in the Borough, we could have a water and sewage infrastructure, that fitted the needs of the residents of Havant. If the nation needs more houses, build them on "Brown Field" sites elsewhere. Further north in England. This would be in line with the governments "Levelling-Up" agenda. Yours in disgust and disbelief	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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WRMP_Sur184	Myself and family do not want the recycle effluent into Havant Thicket reservoir. We have a natural spring in Bedhampton and plenty of rain water to drink If you must recycle water then do not put it into our drinking water but rather use elsewhere. Southern waters reputation is poor and I do not want them messing with our drinking water. Leave it all alone please, our drinking water is fine as it is Please do NOT allow Portsmouth water to put pipes down for Southern water whilst they are doing their own pipework for the reservoir. Just to make it clear, we very much object to the recycle effluent scheme going into our drinking water	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur185	I am writing to oppose this proposal, for the following reasons. 1. Southern Water has a very poor reputation, heavily fined by the Environment Agency for discharging untreated sewage into our local harbours with a total disregard for any risk to human health, as well as extensive damage to marine life. Additionally they have currently had to cease supplying clean water to many customers in the Southampton area, as contaminated water was wrongly put into a tank of clean water. Can this company be trusted? 2. The fact that Macquarie Asset Management now has a stake in Southern Water adds to my concern, as I understand this company was involved previously with Thames Water, which was left with a debt of £2bn. 3. Why has Southern Water decided to use Reverse Osmosis to provide their recycled water? This is a very expensive system, which also uses an enormous amoount of electricity, making it environmentally harmful. I have visited the pilot project at the Budds Farm water treatment facility, and learned that the system has to run continuously. This is not what the reservoir was designed to cope with. What happens when the high rainfall we now experience in the winter months is sufficient to fill the reservoir? So much importance has been given to the possibility of a 1 in 500 year drought, that the more frequent incidence of high winter rainfall has been virtually ignored. RO was designed in the U.S.A to deal with prolonged droughts and water shortages in California, and is widely used in desert areas elsehwere in the world. As far as I am aware this does not apply in the U.K. 4. There is so far little information about how often this recycled water would be tested and by whom. It is obviously vital the reservoir should be free of contamination to prevent the possibility of water supplies being disrupted, as they currently are in Southampton. 5. The original plans from Portsmouth Water did not include any mention of additional recycled water being added to the rainwater being stored in the reservoir, but there were carefully drawn up plans to ensure protecion of the natural environment including wildlife, such as a wetland area, tree planting, and other measures. There is no indication that these measures are still regarded as important, and the wetland area would almost certainly be overwhelmed if Southern Water's recycled effluent has to be pumped in continuosly. 6. I am a concerned resident, and to date I have trusted Portsmouth Water as the supplier of my drinking water. I do NOT regard Southern Water as company that has earned my trust. My goddaughter, Clarissa Brocklehurst (you can find her on Google) is a Canadian specialist in the water supply and sanitation industry who has worked in many different parts of the world. She was already aware of the bad reputation of Southern Water when I contacted her, and she gave me her view that RO is not the most suitable method to be used in the U.K.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur186	I own 3 houses here. I strongly object to your profiteering proposal with such a disgraceful track record	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur187	This project is not necessary we have abundant rainfall if SW can be bothered to capture and store it. Preferably in small reservoirs which increase habitat diversity. SW could do far more to prevent leakage of water from the pipe network.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited

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	This is an unnecessary energy intensive solution to providing a small part of SW's water supply and ongoing maintenance will be relatively costly. About 10% of influent contaminants will be present in the recycled water adding hormones, drugs and pesticides to our potable water supply.. What modelling has been done on their effect on the reservoir water quality and the consumers? The impact on Langstone Harbour and the Solent are not understood and have probably not even been modelled. Elsewhere in the world recycled sewage is used in arid countries and not usually for drinking water. The taste of our tap water may be altered.	rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur188	Dear sir/madam, as a rate payer and as a person who enjoys nature, and as a person who wants and should be able to drink pure water, I object strongly to Southern Water putting affluent into a local reservoir meant for human consumption. I for one, would be not drinking this water, and would have to buy bottled water, which is a hazard to the environment as well . Southern Water have a very bad reputation in this region, putting raw sewage in Langstone Harbour, and polluting our sea and nearby rivers. They are not to be trusted, and certainly not to be given the go ahead to continue polluting our environment . I object most strongly to this proposal, and hope that they will be denied the possibility of further polluting our area. Sincerely	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur189	Please find below my response to Public Consultations ending on 20 February 2023. I object to both the Southern Water (SW) and Water Resources proposals in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan. I am very concerned that there has not been a robust options appraisal and it does not provide a 'best value' plan for customers or the environment. The plan is certainly not in line with customer stated preferences in relation to new water resources. I call on Defra to delay approval of the plan and require that both Southern Water and WRSE look more carefully and seriously at other options including; Setting more challenging targets for leakage reduction & mains renewal. Environmentally friendly alternative solutions that work with climate change for development of new water resources . Southern Water's 'restricted' Options Appraisal demonstrates that investigation of many potentially viable greener solutions has been deferred to 2029 and that is not acceptable. I ask that you reject the proposal to move forward now with unsustainable, unnecessary and expensive effluent recycling and desalination schemes. There are cheaper and greener alternatives. We are not a severely drought-stricken desert country where these might be the only solution. Climate change will give the region wetter winters and water companies need to work with these changes to collect and store more water across the region. I specifically call on you to reject, or defer, the selection of the Budds Farm effluent recycling scheme via Havant Thicket Reservoir in Hampshire. SW's summer 2022 consultation on the scheme indicated that initially this is required to provide an additional 15 Ml/d as a drought resource for the Southampton area over 40km away. Thank you for your attention to this matter,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur190	I am writing about Southern Water's proposal to divert treated effluent from Budds Farm sewage works into the new Havant Thicket reservoir. The reservoir was proposed by Portsmouth Water, and approved, as a project to collect water from the local springs which would otherwise run	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation.

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	straight into the sea. It would be an ecological undertaking, with numerous benefits to our area, not only for residents, but also for the natural environment. Now Southern Water ('SW') has plans to use it as a staging post for their treated effluent on the way to their own supply network. This should not be permitted. SW has ample evidence to show that the output from Budds Farm would meet every needed safety standard. But, having worked in IT for most of my career, I know the one unavoidable rule is that sooner or later, something will go wrong. In this case, that would lead to untreated sewage being pumped into our reservoir, and it would take an enormous amount of effort (and money) to repair the damage. The rule applies even in the best-run projects, but SW have a track record of many disastrous failures, so the prospects are even more frightening than in a general case. Therefore it is vital to reject this application, and advise SW to keep their Budds Farm output within their own network, leaving Portsmouth Water to complete their reservoir as originally planned.	The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur191	I am extremely concerned that converted sewage water will feed this reservoir to then supply us with drinking water This methodology is untested in the UK and inadequate safeguards are promised. A minimal number of contaminants are going to be checked Southern water have a track record of failing to protect our local harbours from untreated raw sewage. I therefore doubt that they have either the capacity or the will to adequately screen this future drinking water Yours faithfully	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur192	As a Southern Water customer, I am appalled by the lack of transparency in your draft Water Resources Management Plan – a plan that I paid for. Southern Water's consultation is clearly inadequate. Southern Water have carefully concealed their water supply deficits and have not made it clear where the additional water will come from, in times of drought, to meet demand. Southern Water's past underinvestment in water resource infrastructure will mean that the River Test, Itchen and Candover are Southern Water's only water supply option to meet demand, in certain areas, during periods of drought. Southern Water will be responsible for substantial ecological harm in these rivers if the south-east enters a drought period over the next decade. This is not unacceptable. The additional information, published by Southern Water after substantial pressure from WildFish, is also insufficient. Without an extension to the consultation deadline, the information provided cannot be suitably digested and inform my consultation response. However, the documents' last minute inclusion does highlight that Southern, themselves, know their consultation has been inadequate. Southern Water must do everything in their power to ensure Havant Thicket Reservoir and Havant Water Recycling Plant are completed no later than Southern's earliest prediction of 2031. Southern Water must also ensure other water supply sources, such as Sandown Water Recycling Plant, are completed without delay. In order to protect the Test, Itchen and Candover, Southern Water will require Government intervention to support demand-side management, private water storage and an increase in the price of water. For transparency I have copied in my local MP Steve Brine who is also the MP for the river in question	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur193	The Friends of Langstone Harbour wish to object to Southern Water's proposal to store treated wastewater from their Budds Farm plant in Portsmouth Water's Thicket Reservoir.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation.

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	Some of the reasons for our objection are these: 1. The given reason for the scheme is a projected shortage of water in the South East consequent upon an increased population and climate change. Little effort seem to have been made to accelerate the staunching of leakage, or the wastefulness of British consumers compared to our European neighbours. 2. The reverse-osmosis plant is novel in the UK for sewage treatment - which must bring inevitable risk. 3. Southern Water has proved itself to be a low grade operator, and its management unable to cope with simple screening of overflows. 4. The sewage stream from Portsmouth with its legacy industries and ancient pipework has a particular high level of heavy metals. We are not convinced that heavy metals will be satisfactorily removed by reverse osmosis, or reliably tested for. 5. The impact of heavy metals, hormones and endocrine disrupters will be cumulative and their effects discovered over generations. 6. Our confidence that leaks in the reverse osmosis membranes will be discovered and repaired in a timely manner is low. 7. Southern Water's record of detecting plant failures and of honestly reporting them is appalling, as their criminal record attests. 8. We believe that the land identified for the reverse osmosis plant might be put to any number of better uses. 9. We are most concerned that this "consultation" has been badly carried out with few members of the public made aware of it. For Friends of Langston Harbour	The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur194	I strongly object to the management plan	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. Your comment has been noted. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur195	I am extremely concerned about Southern Water's intention to effectively poison the drinking water supplied by Portsmouth Water. Southern Water have proved consistently over the last few years that they are unable to treat sewage to an acceptable standard before flushing the effluent out into our harbours. So what guarantees are there that they are capable of taking on the role of treating sewage to a standard that is acceptable to drink? Why have they not been forced to implement suitable upgrades to their sewage systems over the years? It is all very well fining them £90million for not complying with regulations, but that is just a cost that will be passed onto the customers - the share holders won't suffer, the quality of the effluent won't change and so it will keep happening and Southern Water will say they don't have the money to implement the necessary changes. There is no mention of treating the recycled sewage effluent to remove all traces of pharmaceuticals, chemicals etc. I already take sufficient medication and certainly don't want to be inadvertently exposed to anything else. I have refused to bathe in the local poluted waters for many years as I seemed to be prone to getting all sorts of ailments after bathing, it is quite terrifying to think what might happen as a result of drinking it. We have a really good quality of drinking water currently supplied by Portsmouth Water, so why on earth do we want to pollute it with recycled sewage. It this goes ahead, I will have no choice but to revert to bottled water for all cooking, drinking, brushing teeth, preparation of fresh vegetables etc - anything that is going near my digestive system. That will be a drain on my finances and does nothing towards mending our broken planet, but it is something that I feel quite strongly about.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	The reservoir will be collecting and storing rain water as well as water from the springs. That rain water will contain enough contaminents, so adding recycled sewage effluent just doesn't make sense. Why spoil something that is currently GOOD? The original planning permission was for a reservoir to contain water from the springs which would be filtered etc before being supplied as drinking water. There was no mention of the possibility of poluting the reservoir water with contaminated effluent. I understand that there is a problem with getting more drinking water across to Otterbourne but I'm sure the residents of Southampton won't want contaminated drinking water any more than I do. Southern Water needs to spend some of their ill gotten gains on replacing and upgrading their infrastructure to deal with the increasing amounts of sewage before pumping it into the seas around the area. Southern Water - get your act together. Leave Portsmouth Water's supply of drinking water alone. If, ten years down the line Southern Water can demonstrate that they have successfully treated ALL sewage to an acceptable standard (NOT one set by them!), then the conversation regarding using recycled sewage effluent can be entered into. By then the technology needed will be more advanced, and if it can indeed remove the pharmaceuticals and chemicals etc, it will be a useful path to explore. But that technology is not proven yet.	We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur196	Selected survey questions have been responded to - read through PDF	
WRMP_Sur197	Please do not allow this to go through for a multitude of reasons. Southern Water cannot be trusted to do this I live on Hayling Island & southern Water are constantly pumping effluent onto our beaches & when it rains our one road on & off is constantly full of sewage tankers taking the sewage off the Island that thier pipes can't cope with. For years the residents of Havant & Langston have had to put up with the constant terrible smell from Buds Farm sewage works despite multiple promises from S.Water that they were going to sort it. Their plan will cause chaos in Havant and surrounding areas that they would have to dig miles of pipes to bring in the sewage from other areas. They can't cope with the sewage that they should be dealing with now don't trust them with turning tons of waste water into drinking water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches.
WRMP_Sur198	I wish to add my and my wife's names to this objection below. Southern Water's track record of managing a successful water treatment organisation does not fill anyone with any confidence in the ability of successful processing sewage as a public service. They are very successful in rewarding their shareholders and company directors. The objective of the Havant thicket reservoir is to collect rain and spring water so that Portsmouth Water can provide safe drinking water to their customers throughout the year and especially in times of drought. There is no apparent need to invest in the infrastructure to process waste water and transfer ot to a reservoir for subsequent human consumption. Especially at the cost of customers not wishing to drink water supplemented with recycled sewage, and driven to consume bottled water and the associated cost both financial and damage to the environment. We are very much against any provision of water for human consumption, that has been treated in any way by Southern Water either through osmosis, chemical, filtration or desalination processes.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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		out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur199	I am writing to you as a customer of Southern Water. I m asking you to delay allowing these plans to go forward until there has bee much more investigation of the proposals &:of other alternatives. Southern Water have an appalling record of discharging untreated waste into rivers & the sea, VERY REGULARLY . They are clearly not to be trusted. There are important wildlife areas in this area, which inevitably would suffer, fron many 'accidents' ,overspills etc.Not to mention the health of the large human population in the region. PLEASE DO NOT ALLOW THIS TO GO AHEAD.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur200	I am a customer of Southern Water and South East Water in Oare, Faversham, so find myself having to respond to two consultations. This one is for Southern Water who provide only waste water treatment for our area. This division is not in the interests of customers as it undermines the high level coordination that the interdependence of supply and treatment demands. I believe that neither set of proposals are substantial enough or have sufficient urgency in them to mitigate the escalating demands on a creaking infrastucture that has suffered from chronic underinvestment. These demands come from insufficiently regulated farming, business and housing development and they are compounded by an attitude to climate change that is complacent to the point of criminality. The major responsibility for this is the abject failure of government, and their agencies, to ensure that Defra, Ofwat and the Environmental Agency set appropriate standards and have resources to ensure they are met. The water companies are simply doing their job of maximising profit for their investors in an environment where it is cheaper to pay penalties than meet standards. Within this frame I shall try to answer specific questions as helpfully as possible. On a positive note I see that Southern leads the field on leakage and water efficiency. It should commit to its higher target of 62% reduction at least by 2040. However focus on leakage has poor results and investment in new pipework needs to increase. Southern also seek to aim for the target below that set by government of individual usage of 100 litres of water a day which is excellent. Both of the target dates for these proposals need to be brought forward to ensure supply and minimise damaging impacts of over extraction from chalk aquifers and rivers. Measures to reduce customer water usage during drought and to phase out drought orders and permits are welcomed. Supply schemes that will reduce unsustainable abstraction are welcomed with the exception of desalination which is expensive and carbon heavy. A far better alternative, which also has benefits of reducing pollution of creeks, estuaries and coasts, is nature based water recycling. This will require close collaboration and investment between Southern Water and South East Water to maximise the possibilities for the area I live in. It would be viable and a benefit for example at the Faversham Creek WWTW which feeds directly in to the Swale protected waters. In general Southern have done very poorly with sewage pollution and far greater commitment to sustainable drainage systems and water recycling further upstream will be needed to reduce spills generated by surface water and increased housing. Small increases in the volume of storm tanks is not going to cut it. Reservoirs have multiple benefits of minimal impact on the freshwater environments and increased biodiversity and leisure amenity. Developments of these should be accelerated.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. 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	I am in full support of Southerns ambition to transfer water within the region and across regions to ensure continuity of supply. I hope these views are of use.	Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur201	I wish to register my opposition to the proposal by Southern Water to introduce recycled waste water into the drinking water supply at the proposed Havant Thicket reservoir. Southern water have demonstrated a flagrant disregard for environmental protection and I do not have any reason to think that this approach will change. Having worked locally in the environmental sector I was told directly by a Southern Water employee about the storm water overflowing sewer problem 20 years ago. The company management has chosen to do nothing about that in the time since and the frequency of sewage releases to our harbours has increased accordingly to an almost weekly occurrence. Southern water find themselves under great public scrutiny because of this appalling abuse of our natural environment and I believe that the waste water recycling proposal, which was not originally included the reservoir proposal, is just the cheapest way for the company to reduce sewage releases whilst at the same time protect dividends for their shareholders. Our chalk streams are highly prized and rare habitats and the impact of waste water on them is unknown but likely to be detrimental. I do not want to drink recycled waste water when I can already drink plentiful spring water from the ground beneath my feet. It is a clear demonstration that Southern Water have little regard for our environment and us as customers. I want them to act as stewards for our water supply and stop this cavalier approach that puts profit before environmental protection.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur202	Having lived on the South Coast all my life and regularly enjoying the sea and harbour we have been increasingly concerned by the pumping of raw sewage into the harbour during heavy rainfall and at other times. These plans for building a new effluent recycling plant are even more worrying and it feels unimaginable that we would not be able to trust the drinking water or swim in clean seas. We ask you to focus on protecting the local environment with clean and sustainable solutions. I would like to raise the key concerns as stated below: 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Will you trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent? 3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. 5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. 6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. 7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. 8. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. Please kindly confirm that you have received my objections to Southern Water's draft water resources management plan. Thanks and kind regards	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur204	I would like to register my serious concerns over the proposed plans to recycle effluent into the new Havant Thicket reservoir once it's been completed. We are fortunate at the moment to enjoy good quality spring drinking water. It will be greatly to our detriment and the detriment of local wildlife if our water supply will be contaminated unnecessarily with effluents. The economic and environmental costs will also be huge and I would urge a rethink on the whole plan.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the

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WRMP_Sur205	As a customer of Portsmouth Water I fear that the future of my drinking water will be compromised by the involvement of Southern Water in the Havant Thicket reservoir. Initially it was a partnership with Portsmouth Water to invest in the construction of the reservoir, filled with Bedhampton spring water, whereby Southern Water could use the surplus to supply its customers in Hampshire. This latest proposal to partly fill the reservoir with recycled effluent from the ailing Budds Farm sewerage works is beyond the pale, myself and thousands of other PW customers would feel compelled to resort to drinking environmentally unfriendly bottled water. Every week we see evidence of yet more Southern Water failings and therefore I have no confidence whatsoever in their ability to deliver this environment threatening project.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur206	I would like to make Defra aware of my concerns with reference to the above proposal to recycle effluent into Havant Thicket reservoir. Firstly I don't think it makes any sense to spend all this money on recycling water (which customers will have to pay for in their bills) when we currently get plenty of rainfall we could collect and store to supply drinking water. I would prefer the water companies to prioritise reducing leaks and to investigate developing more environmental friendly ways of storing water near to where it is needed rather than building a 40km pipeline and using vast amounts of energy and chemicals to recycle effluent. Southern Water have a very poor pollution track record and I for one do not trust that the water will taste the same or be safe to drink. I am sure many other people will feel the same way and this could have a large environmental impact if people choose to drink bottled water rather than tap water. In the past week up to 14,000 people in the Southampton area were left without water when there was a failure at one of Southern Water's supply works and the affected contaminated reservoir had to be drained. 3,500 people currently still have nothing coming out of their taps and are having to collect bottled water. There is already an environmental impact on Langstone Harbour with Southern Water being fined £90 million in 2021 for discharging thousands of gallons of raw sewage into the sea. Water containing recycled effluent will be discharged from the reservoir to maintain the flow in the Riders Lane Stream and Hermitage Stream, which flow on downstream into Langstone Harbour. The reservoir was to have provided a benefit to the harbour when spring water which would have flowed into Langstone Harbour was pumped up to the reservoir for use as drinking water, reducing the amount of nitrates entering the harbour which contribute to algal blooms. Nitrates present would naturally breakdown in the reservoir before flowing down to the harbour. This benefit to the harbour will be significantly reduced under Southern Water's plan as less spring water will need to be pumped up to the reservoir, as the reservoir will be kept full throughout the year by the daily input of recycled effluent. I call upon Defra to exert pressure on Southern Water to change or re-evaluate their plans as I firmly believe that their current plan does not provide the best value to customers or for the environment.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur207	I write as a concerned resident of Havant Borough to express my concern about Southern Water's plan to recycle effluent into Havant Thicket reservoir. I understand the recycled water is scientifically proven to be safe but have objections:- 1) The water WILL taste different and people may resort to using bottled water, which would have serious environmental impact. 2) The carbon footprint for the required treatment works and pipeline to Otterbourne will be unacceptably high.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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	3) There will be an adverse effect on both wildlife and leisure activities at the reservoir. 4) With wetter winters expected, excess water could be taken from rivers and stored. 5) It doesn't seem sensible to plan for a 1 in 200 year drought by daily pumping 7.5 MLD into the reservoir. 6) I feel SW has made too hasty a decision, for whatever reason, and should take more time considering other options. I hope that these points will be considered. Thankyou.	No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur208	I am extremely concerned re drinking treated effluent whether this has been treated 7 or 20 times. The original planning consent was for a springwater reservoir.This has changed quickly to a stored treated effluent reservoir. Southern water has an appalling track record previously, lots of untreated sewage being discharged into the seas on a regular basis with people being expected to swim in it. We also cannot allow this to happen in these lovely historic woods or anywhere. We have enough rainwater that could have been stored previously and used, why was this not previously carried out. Myself, family and other residents have nil trust in Southern Water and ask that these plans are stopped immediately.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur209	Please stop this Langstone harbour already polluted n the sea locally. Animals n fish dying or made ill n not good for people using the sea here . Its not a g ood idea you should be thinking how to make us safer not the easiest way for u to make more money with the easiest way to get rid of effluent. It is a great chance to enhance Havant not to go ahead with having tap water everyon will l hate.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur210	I fear that the future of my drinking water will be compromised by the involvement of Southern Water in the Havant Thicket reservoir. Initially it was a partnership with Portsmouth Water to invest in the construction of the reservoir, filled with Bedhampton spring water, whereby Southern Water could use the surplus to supply its customers in Hampshire.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited

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	This latest proposal to partly fill the reservoir with recycled effluent from the ailing Budds Farm sewerage works is beyond the pale, myself and thousands of other PW customers would feel compelled to resort to drinking environmentally unfriendly bottled water. I no longer swim in the sea due to the sewage that regularly pumps into it, how can they be trusted with our drinking water! My friend who lives in Southampton has been without water over Christmas and again now, without any warning, and it is unacceptable. Every week we see evidence of yet more Southern Water failings and therefore I have no confidence whatsoever in their ability to deliver this environment threatening project.	rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur211	I would like DEFRA to record my strong objections to both the Southern Water (SW) draft WRMP and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan whose consultations are closing on 20th Feb 2023 I am very concerned that there has clearly not been a robust options appraisal and it does not provide a plan sensitive for the built and natural environment. Furthermore, there has not been a well executed consultation process - anecdotal polls show most citizens are completely unaware of sewage recycling proposals. DEFRA should suspend the consultation process and re-run it ensuring that the consultation process itself is much more widely advertised with consumers. In addition DEFRA should require Water Companies and WRSE to: 1. 2. 3. set significantly more ambitious targets for fixing leaks. Current Targets completely lack ambition 4. (driven by motivations of profit) 5. 6. 7. 8. Investigate, thoroughly, alternative sources for increased water capacity such as rainfall capture, 9. aquifer recharging/storage and deep groundwater abstraction schemes which are less expensive and more environmentally compatible over sewage recycling 10. 11. 12. 13. Completely abandon desalination plants until all alternatives are exhausted; these are highly damaging 14. to the environment and are unlikely to be built and operated in a carbon neutral way. 15. 16. 17. 18. Investigate the poor consultation documentation quality particularly that of Southern Water's consultation. 19. By design, it is written in a way that attempts to steer the consultee in a much more "positive" direction. It makes making quick check box style negative views much more difficult. These "quick" check box questions are skewed and so worded to make positive 20. responses more likely, Southern Water will know people are less likely to write their opposing view in the free-text boxes (which are available) on grounds of time or engagement which actually distorts the consultation outcome. 21. Fundamentally, sewage recycling is more practical in arid places and even there most of it is not consumed by human beings, it is used by municipal and industrial consumers . There are 4 proposed sewage recycling facilities proposed by Southern Water, all of my concerns apply to every single one of them. They will all have their local idiosyncrasies; here I have mentioned those associated with the Budds Farm/Havant Thicket proposal. Sewage recycling is not appropriate in areas with high rainfall. Hayling Island where I live had 875mm of rainfall in 2022. Here are my key concerns here: 1.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. 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	2. 3. The following concerns apply to all four sewage recycling plants proposed by Southern Water. 4. 5. 6. 7. 20-25% leakage rate from Portsmouth Water Company and Southern Water that's enough water for an 8. additional c.1 Million water consumers! Southern Water is in the lowest performing OFWAT category for leakage and should be properly regulated towards improvement. This point alone makes recycled sewage not necessary. 9. 10. 11. 12. The improvement in supply of 7-5M to 15M litres per day when c.150M litres per day is leaked into 13. the ground and given the carbon and environmental damage is unsustainable recycling sewage is clearly not required nor is it unsustainable 14. 15. 16. 17. I and 750,000 other Portsmouth Water Company customers enjoy fresh spring water to drink. Its taste 18. is 100% unwavering. Water Companies accept that recycled sewage is going to change the taste of our drinking water. This is a concern in itself because its chemical composition is what causes changes in taste, so what chemicals are causing this are they harmful? 19. Worse, the taste will change over time and seasonally depending on the relative concentrations of spring water, recycled sewage and other localised inputs to the reservoir. I am really concerned about what happens in times of drought where recycled sewage 20. volume is dominant over the suppressed spring water content in the reservoir not only on the taste but the impact on the environment and everything in it 21. 22. 23. 24. I am concerned that a comprehensive HRA and EIA has yet to be undertaken especially in the area 25. surrounding the reservoir and in Langstone Harbour. The impacts on biodiversity and water quality at this stage in the process should have already been completed and this is clearly not the case. 26. 27. 28. 29. Clearly, the construction and ongoing operating carbon footprint is going to be significant. I 30. would like to see a carbon impact assessment that shows the affected areas from processing, storing and receiving recycled sewage and its byproducts are all free from unsustainable damage. 31. 32. 33. 34. Customers' bills will inevitably increase significantly as a direct consequence of all FOUR recycling 35. plants proposed by Southern Water. What levels of increase are being proposed? 36. 37. 38. 39. OFWAT's customer satisfaction data shows Southern Water at position 15 out of 17. Southern Water	

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	40. has been investigated, in court, fined etc 165 times over the years. Most recently for its famous £90M fine when it was fined for manipulating data and prioritising profit over regulatory requirements. If Southern Water cannot be trusted to dispose of our 41. excrement responsibly and do so within the requirements of the law; Where there is disregard for the environment and those that swim in the sea there is clearly a problem. Why should Southern Water be trusted with its reputation for circumventing regulation 42. in favour of profit in delivering fresh drinking water for human consumption? 43. 44. 45. 46. Government regulation has also failed. Given this is the first time sewage recycling could be functioning 47. in the UK there needs to be a full review of the regulation process. Southern Water's £90M fine would have been unnecessary if regulators did their job properly by keeping an eye on event duration monitoring (EDM) . That would have not only saved billions 48. of litres of sewage pollution dumped into our rivers and seas, It would save taxpayers significant cash to bring the case to court but it would have improved the optics of regulators. It's great that regulators prosecuted (it really is!), but, regulators allowed 49. Southern Water to self-police its EDM and that was a massive mistake. On top of this the EA budget has been subject to huge cuts over recent years. My concern is that regulators will not be up to the job of regulating this technology especially in the early 50. years when this new technology comes online. Specifically, self-policing by Southern Water for regulation purposes must be 100% avoided initially. 51. 52. 53. 54. There is a unique opportunity to reduce discharges from sewage into Langstone Harbour. All contaminants 55. removed by the recycled sewage process should be retained and not disposed of into the harbour. There is nothing in Southern Water proposals to responsibly dispose of the highly contaminated "reject water" - they currently plan to dump it into the sea. Depending 56. on whether stormwater operations are in force at the time of this discharge it will either go into the harbour or in the Eastern Solent via a long sea outfall (LSO) from Eastney (Langstone Harbour entrance). Southern Water data shows that that discharges from 57. the LSO affect several bathing waters, including x2 blue flag beaches as well as environmentally sensitive fisheries off the Manhood Peninsula and so increased chemical pollution (albeit on a small scale) will happen (because it's diluting water has been sent 58. to the reservoir). I expect Southern Water to provide a plan to deal with this waste rejected water responsibly especially since Langstone Harbour has a plethora of environmental accolades including sections of Special Protection Area and SSSI etc. My expectation 59. is for DEFRA to legislate for discharge permits that limit highly toxic reject materials into the sea. 60. 61. 62. 63. It is truly shocking that, certainly in the Portsmouth Water Supply area (and no doubt the areas 64. surrounding the other three recycled sewage plants proposed) that so few people realise they could be drinking recycled sewage by 2031. Customers surely should have been contacted from their water company indicating their plans and signposting the multiple 65. consultations. These could have been distributed with bills, by email, by text by all manner of means and the Water companies, regional authorities (County Councils) local Councils have abjectly failed to inform us. This is about people drinking recycled 66. sewage, an emotive matter which requires wider consultation. The water companies have been particularly silent but then they stand to make profit from selling recycled sewage so perhaps it's in their interest to actively avoid bringing this to the attention 67. of their customers. It seems to me this poor consultation and poor regulation ensuring adequate consultation makes a public enquiry or judicial review more likely which will introduce significant cost and delay to the process 68. 69.	

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	70. 71. Reverse Osmosis technology has been used elsewhere and Southern Water is suggesting that it is 72. used in other parts of the world, and it is. But Southern Water is giving the false impression that this “not so new” perhaps “mature” technology is in some way providing huge quantities of water for humans to drink. California is one place that is being actively 73. cited. Scant research shows that the vast majority of Californian recycled sewage is not actually used for human consumption, it is used for a wide range of other municipal uses. Singapore is another place Southern Water claims heavy human consumption is but 74. sales of bottled water have significantly increased here casting doubt upon Southern Water assertions. Southern Water I believe is implying that all of it is being used for drinking by association. Southern Water needs to produce tangible evidence that other 75. humans are drinking recycled sewage that can be adequately fact checked. Currently they say the technology is used elsewhere but are surprisingly perhaps curiously light on tangible detail. As the regulator I would like DEFRA to insist this happens as Southern 76. Water is demonstrably not trusted by its customers to provide accurate information. 77. 78. 79. 80. Reverse osmosis is a complicated technology. Bottled water users and consumers of seafood in particular 81. have recently had nano-plastics discovered in their human cells and bloodstreams that have penetrated human organ digestive systems. Indeed some scientists have concerns about nano-plastics in current drinking water supplies, let alone recycling sewage supplies 82. as they are difficult to detect (which would be a significant challenge when processing sewage effluent in real time). Sewage effluent is already known to contain nano-plastics; partly as a direct consequence of washing synthetic clothing like fleeces - bits 83. break off and over time break into smaller and smaller pieces and end up in the nano-metre category. Shellfish close to sewage discharge points are known to contain microscopically small pieces of plastic. Southern Water will be using the sewage effluent as 84. a source of water supply and I have serious concerns about nano-plastics in my drinking water. Southern Water’s documentation does not even mention nano-plastics at all, they know its a problem in other sources of drinking water and they should supply technical 85. information that addresses this. 86. 87. 88. 89. Reverse osmosis is a complex technology. We know that sewage effluent contains pharmaceuticals 90. in sufficient qualities to affect the sex of marine life in Langstone Harbour (Prof Alex Ford, Portsmouth University) from discharges. We know that road particulates and hydrocarbons from our streets are in sewage effluent via street drainage. We know that 91. current EA testing of our harbour contains levels of some contaminants that have failed their test limits, worse, the EA do not know the source of these contaminants. We know that Southern Water’s process will dump all the rejected materials back into the 92. harbour in storm conditions. We know that treated sewage effluent contains in excess of 30,000 chemicals, viruses, pathogens, heavy metals and yet we know nothing about the concentration of all these contaminants. We know nothing about which contaminants are 93. potentially problematic to human health and in what concentrations. We also know that the sewage treatment process is targeted at just a few of these contaminants, the vast majority merely pass through the process. It seems to me that in order to treat water 94. to regulatory standards then the raw materials, be it spring water or recycled sewage, that the chemical/viral/bacterial/pharmaceutical content of the raw water supply must be known in order to design an appropriate and competent treatment process or have 95. high confidence in existing treatment processes that will produce water to minimum drinking water standards. This information is not in the public domain and it should be - we are the guinea pigs here, we need to know, we will be the ones drinking it! 96. 97. 98.	

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	99. I have concerns that the existing treatment process(es) will not be able to cope with recycled 100. sewage. Current treatment processes are “honed” locally on the actual and expected contaminants that the water company needs to remove in order to be compliant to standards from their raw springwater supply. The reality is (as I allude in 14 above) the massive 101. range of contaminants in sewage may see much of it captured by the reverse osmosis (RO) filtration; but what of the materials that escape (RO) filtration? Will existing water treatment plants be able to deal with those contaminants which could be unexpected, 102. not seen by existing processes? There appears to be no information provided to consultees in this regard. 103. 104. 105. 106. I have serious concerns about sewage recycling process control. Southern Water is renowned for 107. corner cutting and poor maintenance, i.e. profit over regulation etc. I think much more information should be in the public domain regarding the details of how our health will be safeguarded. Once there is an undetected problem all of the water in the reservoir 108. could be undrinkable and such circumstances need to be identified very quickly. Regulators need to look VERY closely at this. 109. 110. 111. 112. Southern Water are suggesting they will “blend” the relative proportions of springwater to recycled 113. sewage in the reservoir. They have not said what the proportion of each constituent will be; they have not said what the optimum or desirable relative proportions is; they have not said how they will even manage that proportionality notwithstanding other more 114. localised inputs which make monitoring very difficult. With the mix of spring water to recycled water to surface drained rainwater locally is unlikely to be accurately known. If for no other reason the technology is difficult if indeed it is available. Given 115. Southern Water cannot say what these proportions are, the impact on the local environment, biodiversity, water quality, taste and a plethora of other reasons are also unknown! Southern Water needs to get a grip on this and tell us the limits of these proportions 116. and feed that into the multi-faceted set of concerns that relate to this I mention elsewhere. 117. 118. 119. 120. Southern Water says it will maintain the level of the reservoir with springwater. Abstraction of 121. springwater from Portsmouth Water sources is going to have an impact on the salinity of Langstone Harbour where this springwater would normally flow into it . Additionally it will affect nitrates in the harbour less dilute which will promote increased levels 122. of troublesome algae blooms and eutrophication, it will affect the water temperature of the harbour. The environmental impact of this on the harbour and its ecology is unknown at this time and DEFRA must insist on an environmental impact assessment in this 123. regard. 124. 125. 126. 127. Fundamentally, OFWAT needs to think again, to look closely at the OFWAT controlled motivations 128. of Southern Water to even consider sewage recycling. My concern is one of profit. With so much water lost to leaks which could supply millions of new customers, why is it that Southern Water is demonstrably and strongly promoting sewage recycling (investment 129. in infrastructure) over fixing leaks? Well, handsome profits are available for the latter over the former as OFWAT will know. I am concerned OFWAT is sending the wrong financial incentive messages to Southern Water which is incorrectly steering water company 130. priorities. That is, OFWAT is knowingly allowing Southern Water to prioritise profit over the public interest and I find that unacceptable.	

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	131. 132. 133. 134. In the news circa 17/2/23, Southern Water is being berated for water supply failure in the Southampton 135. and Winchester area. Due to contamination (human error) of freshwater supply at a treatment centre in the area Southern Water struggles with supply. It is in this area that Budds Farm recycled sewage is likely to end up given the proposed 30 km pipeline from 136. the reservoir to Ottobourne. There is a large sewage treatment plant in Peel Common operated by Southern Water much, much closer than Havant. Southern Water's justification for not looking at Peel Common given its proximity to where the water is really needed 137. is weak; and is motivated by profit over public interest. Southern Water should be asked by OFWAT to justify its Peel Common decision and add more weight for public interest/sustainability over its profit arguments. 138.	
WRMP_Sur212	I am writing concerning the proposal by Southern Water to recycle waste water into the Havant Thicket reservoir. I am a resident of Portsmouth and am extremely concerned about these proposals. I would like to explain why I believe this is not a good idea. I frequently use Langstone and Chichester harbours for water sports. Due to this I have to keep myself updated with the water quality in the harbours to ensure I'm happy they are safe for bathing. I'm sure you are already aware of the poor record Southern Water hold for pollution and compliance with regulations, as well as the record fines they have been issued. Recently the data provided by Southern Water for discharge releases into the harbours has been very unreliable. I have made several complaints about this to Southern Water, the most recent of this has had a response stating they would charge me for any further requests for information. I am aware that my local councillors have met with Southern Water to discuss the reliability of the Southern Water Beachbouy website. This provides water users with data on when discharges happen. Over the past year the data has been modified to the point where it cannot be trusted. I can provide examples of this if required. There is also a frequently used claim by Southern Water that discharges are "on average 95% rainwater" which they have recently been forced to admit is actually "up to 95% rainwater", a massive difference. There are many reasons to be alarmed by this proposal. The environmental and local impact of the pipeline construction will be significant. Most of the water we use is provided from the chalk aquifer which requires little processing compared to treating effluent recycling. There appear to be no other proposals being considered for this. The main reason for me however is the lack of trust in Southern Water. They have continually demonstrated they are putting profits first. Local residents cannot be put at risk by this proposal. I would be very grateful if DEFRA would take this into consideration when considering this proposal.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur213	. No no no! This is a disgusting proposal. I object ! There is tons of fresh water from the skies. Find another way to deal with our s__t. NO. West Sussex resident.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur214	I am deeply troubled by the proposed Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project planned in West Sussex. As a happy Portsmouth Water customer, I relish the fact that my water supply is spring water from the Downs. This project puts that water supply and its purity in danger. Southern Water has a poor track record of dealing with pollution incidents and complying with water regulations, so I do not trust them to properly treat and recycle the sewage effluent that they would be pumping into this spring. Other customers have expressed the same concern, so	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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	imagine the environmental impact it would have as people turn to drinking bottled water. Furthermore, it is likely that the customers will bear the immense cost of the project, which is appalling given the current economy and cost of living crisis. Other greener and cheaper suggestions have been made to maintain water supplies which include rain storage and leakage fixes. How come these are not being pursued in the face of climate change, where high energy and chemical usage should be a last resort? Southern Water has also committed to being net carbon zero in operation by 2030, so I struggle to see how this project aligns with this commitment. Following on from this, to make up for this project's huge carbon footprint, the cost would - yet again - fall on customers and the environment, neither of whom can afford it. As a local resident in Chichester, West Sussex, I object to this project and urge you to step in. This proposal needs to be seriously reconsidered, especially given the impacts and risks it poses to the local wildlife and ecosystems, and not least the West Sussex residents who drink this water.	No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur215	I would like DEFRA to record my strong objections to both the Southern Water (SW) draft WRMP and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan whose consultations are closing on 20th Feb 2023 I am very concerned that there has clearly not been a robust options appraisal and it does not provide a plan sensitive for the built and natural environment. Furthermore, there has not been a well executed consultation process - anecdotal polls show most citizens are completely unaware of sewage recycling proposals.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur216	Southern Water's record on environmental management could not make it any clearer - they can not be trusted with the safe provision of drinking water to households or businesses- nor with protecting the environment. Government should bringing public utilities back into public ownership, not giving them additional license to endanger the environment, public health and our ever decreasing wildlife whilst their shareholders benefit.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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	Southern Water's first priority- which Ms Coffey should personally oversee - is the replacement of the ancient pipe work that have been unreliable for decades and is now a liability (hundreds of people and livestock impacted by no water supply on a regular basis). More than enough water will be saved to spare the need for recycling water at all (I am not anti the reservoir per se - I can see how an increasing population will require one).	No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur217	I wish to state my concern regarding Southern Waters plans to recycle effluent into drinking water. I am in no way happy or confident about any of the plans both ethically or regarding safety. The ongoing fight to stop effluent being discharged by the agency into our harbours, Bosham for one compound my concern. Please advocate the most healthy options for us and the environment in full consultation with the public.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur218	I live in Langstone and I'm very concerned about Southern Water's proposal to recycle sewage for drinking water to top up the Portsmouth Reservoir. They haven't explored all of the options that are more practical and probably less costly to the public as well as being safer. We don't want additional medications, shit, hormones, pollutants etc. in our water. Independent surveys have shown that the local water is not fit to swim in, let alone drink — however many processes they put it through.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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	Why can't you use rain water and grey water and separate it at source? Why can't you fix the leaks? I'm prepared to accept hose pipe bans rather than live with the unknown consequences of a novel idea. Whilst California has done some of it, it's mainly for golf courses and industrial use. Further we are not a year round arid, warm country. Lastly why would I trust Southern Water, a delinquent corporate entity who were recently fined £90 million for dumping sewage in Langstone Harbour? Enough is enough. Stop trying to sell ice to the Eskimos!	No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur219	I'm very concerned about the proposal and safety of our drinking water. I do not want this and would urge you to invest in collecting cleaner rain water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur220	We do not want this to go ahead!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur221	I oppose Southern Water's plans to recycle effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir because they will, overall, be detrimental to the environment and the residents of Hampshire. They will be detrimental the environment because 1. The industrial scale processes required to recycle effluent, whilst being more efficient than de-salination, are carbon-hungry compared to other options. 2. This scheme will take too long to increase the water supply. Hampshire's chalk steams are being damaged now by over-extraction. Southern Water need to fix leaks and educate customers to see water as the precious commodity that it really is, so that water usage starts to decrease now. 3. The infrastructure needed to ship water from the source of contamination to Havant and then out to Southern Water's customers does not exist at present. Building it will cause disruption and degradation of the natural environment.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open

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	4. No one wants to drink recycled effluent, if this proposal goes ahead many will chose to drink bottled water instead. This will mean water being transported round the country in plastic bottles which then have to be recycled or thrown away 5. This scheme will take up Southern Water's focus and distract them from the real problem of dumping effluent into Langstone Harbour. The scheme will be detrimental to the residents of Hampshire because 1. The infrastructure needed to ship water from the source of contamination to Havant and then out to Southern Water's customers does not exist at present. Construction will blight the lives of residents for years to come. In Havant we are already facing the disruption that will be caused by the construction of Havant Thicket reservoir. Now Southern Water want to put in pipelines from Otterbourne and Farlington to Budds Farm Waste Water Treatment Works. 2. No one wants to drink recycled effluent, if this proposal goes ahead many will chose to drink bottled water instead, which creates plastic waste which then needs to be disposed of, ultimately at everyone's expense. 3. Southern Water clearly want to persuade customers to buy more water from them, regardless of the cost to our natural environment. 4. There is an issue of trust. Southern Water regularly degrade our natural environment by dumping sewage into Langstone Harbour. How can they be trusted to protect our vital natural resources? On Thursday 16 February 2023 15,000 households lost their water supply during planned maintenace by Southern Water (Southern Water: Quality testing under way ahead of returning supplies - BBC News). If Southern Water cannot perform planned maintenance without disrupting the water supply, how can they be trusted to deliver a complex water-recycling process? I understand the urgent need to increase the water supply on the South Coast, I would fully support a scheme that relieved the pressures of over-extraction on Hampshire's chalkstreams without damaging the environment and believe that both of these aims could be acheived . Research by my friends and neighbours tells me that Southern Water have too easily discounted the alternatives such as aquifer storage or surface water transfer using existing waterways. I urge you to take note of their findings and reject Southern Water's damaging plans for water management.	to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur222	I have read Southern Water's documents and attended a public meeting in Havant where representatives from Southern Water and Portsmouth Water explained their proposals and answered questions from stakeholders. As a customer of both Southern Water and Portsmouth Water, I wish to register my opposition to the proposed plan to recycle treated effluent via the future reservoir at Havant Thicket. While I appreciate the need to address water stresses in the South East region, I have several concerns over the current plans for water recycling. They include, but are not excusively, the following: 1. Greener options. It appears that alternative, greener options have not been fully explored. From my understanding it is not necessary to make a decision regarding effluent recycling yet, so I feel strongly that all alternatives should be fully assessed before deciding on effluent recycling as part of a long-term regional water resources plan. The proposal in its current form has many drawbacks including being operationally energy intensive and having a huge carbon footprint from its construction. 2. Better use of existing resources. Although summer droughts may be more likely in the future, the South East receives plenty of rainfall over the winter months. I would like to see more capture and storage of winter rainfall. This could potentially also alleviate flooding in some areas if an integrated approach were taken. Southern Water should also be far more ambitious in fixing and preventing leaks. Every household and business should be metered, with concessions for households needing to use extra water, for example, for health needs. 3. Detrimental impact on Havant Thicket Reservoir - and on democratic processes. I have real concerns over the use of the future Havant Thicket Reservoir to store large amounts of recycled effluent. In terms of the effects on biodiversity, I am concerned about the proposal to keep the reservoir 'topped up' year round. When local people were consulted on the proposal to build a reservoir, we were told that it would include a large wetland area in which islands would be exposed during the drier months, thereby creating nesting areas for breeding birds. Indeed the creation of the wetland area was key in persuading many locals that the biodiversity losses caused by the felling of ancient woodland and the loss of grassland hosting nesting skylarks among other species, would be offset by the biodiversity gains in the wetland areas being created. These gains now look under threat both by water levels and water quality. Furthermore I feel that this 'moving of the goalposts' after planning permission undermines the democratic	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. 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	process and trust in the water companies. In the case of Southern Water, trust is already at a very low point following a recent £90 million fine for breach of regulations and subsequent massive discharges of untreated sewage into local harbours. 4. Lack of trust in Southern Water. Following on from my last point, I, like so many other Southern Water customers, do not trust Southern Water to run this project without pollution incidents. 5. Lack of proper environmental assessments. This project feels like it is being rushed through. If it is true that there is time to explore other options, then this should definitely be put on hold until the proper environmental checks and modelling have been carried out. What will be the impact on Langstone Harbour, for example? It would surely be a dereliction of duty not to fully consider the wider environmental consequences of this proposal. 6. Hose pipe bans. These serve to remind people that fresh water is not an infinite resource and should be used sparingly. I do not support the proposal to reduce their use.	We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur223	I am concerned about the proposal for effluent recycling via the Havant Thicket Reservoir and then on into my drinking water.Thank You	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur224	I would like to register my own and my wife's opposition the Southern Waters proposal to re-cycle effluent into the Havant Thickett reservoir. We agree with the main points of objection already in the public domain :- We live locally to the project in Bedhampton and local experience of Southern Waters inability to manage pollution incidents into the solent and comply with existing regulations gives us a great concern in regards how this future project can be managed. We understand that this is one of the first projects of its type in the UK and are concerned that the local environment will be adversely affected with the daily discharge of recycled effluent. Why is the treatment process not being developed nearer the main areas that need it? We understand that most of the water is going to be pumped 40km away. We believe that a reduced leakage project and storage of more winter rain water would be a better option in regard to the environment. Why is no application for this being presented to the Local Planning Authority? We really don't want to drink recycled effluent water and it may lead to many more people buying bottled water with the environmental cost of that for plastic bottles. Therefore we object to this plan and hope that it is rejected following the end of the consultation process.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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WRMP_Sur225	I am extremely concerned about the proposal from Southern Water to put recycled treated effluent into the drinking water supplied to Southern Water and Portsmouth Water customers. In my opinion we get sufficient water for drinking from rainfall and the springs and therefore the recycling of effluent is completely unnecessary. I also think it would be extremely unfair for Southern Water to impose this on Portsmouth Water customers. I think that effluent recycling will put people off wanting to drink the tap water leading to people switching to bottled water with the associated extra costs to the consumers and the environment (from the extra plastic usage and plastic waste). People will be concerned about where the recycled water has come from and what that means for the taste and cleanliness of the water. I am also concerned about the enviromental damage that will be caused during the building and operation of the infrastructure for this project. Finally I am concerned about the adverse impact on Havant Thicket reservoir and Langstone Harbour. I think it will affect the water quality at these sites and will negatively impact the wildlife and biodiversity of these sites. Discharging recycled water into a reservoir (where there is minimal water flow) will lead to greater and greater accumulations of pollutants in the reservoir and reductions in water quality - a big concern given this reservoir will be providing drinking water. Given Southern Water's very poor record regarding sewage discharges I would not trust them to ensure the effluent is correctly treated before discharge. I do not think Southern Water have properly considered all the alternative options. I think there are more environmentally friendly solutions available. I think they are focusing on a large infrastructure solution because that will make them the most profit rather than smaller more suitable solutions that would be more environmentally friendly. As the government department responsible for water, DEFRA should force Southern Water to properly and fully consider the alternative options before a final option is selected. As with a previous consultation conducted by Southern Water, I think this consultation has been very poorly advertised by Southern Water. I only found out about it through a personal contact.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur226	I would like DEFRA to record my strong objections to both the Southern Water (SW) draft WRMP and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan whose consultations are closing on 20th Feb 2023. I am very concerned that there has clearly not been a robust options appraisal and it does not provide a plan sensitive for the built and natural environment. Furthermore, there has not been a well executed consultation process - anecdotal polls show most citizens are completely unaware of sewage recycling proposals.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process.

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		Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur227	I am a resident of Havant in Hampshire and I am extremely concerned about the above referenced proposal. My understanding is that when planning permission was sought by Southern Water for the new reservoir, that this was given for a clean water reservoir, which would have the added benefit of doubling as a leisure resource for residents. However, since planning permission was granted, Southern Water have changed their intentions regarding this reservoir and apparently Havant Borough Council Planning Department have no further legal say over this matter. This does not seem right. The thought of our drinking water coming from a mix of spring water and 'treated' effluent is horrifying. I have read a list of potential impacts on health from this and whilst I am not in a position to know for sure if this is the case, I am concerned. Especially as I suffer from crohn's disease, which is a disorder of the digestive system. I am worried that this water would make this worse. To be honest, I would start buying bottled water for drinking and cooking, but don't really want to shower or wash my clothes and dishes in this. Furthermore, I am not alone amongst my neighbours in feeling a deep distrust of Southern Water. They have been repeatedly fined for polluting our beautiful coastline with sewage. I have lived most of my life in a beautiful, coastal area with abundant natural spring water, and it feels as though Southern Water are destroying it. I feel extremely helpless about this. I have an impending feeling of dread that the views of the local residents carry no weight in our so-called democracy. Please prove me wrong, and at least force Southern Water to pause their plans while you investigate. Thank you for taking the time to read my email.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur228	As a customer of Portsmouth Water I fear that the future of my drinking water will be compromised by the involvement of Southern Water in the Havant Thicket reservoir. Initially it was a partnership with Portsmouth Water to invest in the construction of the reservoir, filled with Bedhampton spring water, whereby Southern Water could use the surplus to supply its customers in Hampshire. This latest proposal to partly fill the reservoir with recycled effluent from the ailing Budds Farm sewerage works is beyond the pale, myself and thousands of other PW customers would feel compelled to resort to drinking environmentally unfriendly bottled water. Every week we see evidence of yet more Southern Water failings and therefore I have no confidence whatsoever in their ability to deliver this environment threatening project.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur229	As a customer of Portsmouth Water I fear that the future of my drinking water will be compromised by the involvement of Southern Water in the Havant Thicket reservoir. Initially it was a partnership with Portsmouth Water to invest in the construction of the reservoir, filled with Bedhampton spring water, whereby Southern Water could use the surplus to supply its customers in Hampshire. This latest proposal to partly fill the reservoir with recycled effluent from the ailing Budds Farm sewerage works is beyond the pale, myself and thousands of other PW customers would feel compelled to resort to drinking environmentally unfriendly bottled water. Every week we see evidence of yet more Southern Water failings and therefore I have no confidence whatsoever in their ability to deliver this environment threatening project.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.

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		Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur230	It's such a shame this couldn't be used as a much needed local water sport area. I know we are near the sea, but the harbour has a tide that is often out, so if you're not careful with your paddleboarding or sailing you can get stuck in the mud. This puts many off using the area. I have been in the sea at Emsworth and had a poorly stomach the next day. My head went under just the once. I haven't put it under the water since. Again the quality of the water also puts people off using the sea in this area. Also being the sea, and open water you not only have to consider the tides, but the wind and the weather in general. It's a risk that can be tricky, especially if you're not an expert. And the same with hayling island. Traffic can be a bit of a night mare, it's open water and not somewhere I'd want to sail a boat as a beginner or even paddleboard. The new reservoir would be such a good opportunity to encourage people to learn or practice a water sport. I often take my dogs walking in the area and it would be so hard for me to stop them going in the water, if it wasn't safe. If it was safe, well it would be lovely. There aren't many places round here you can cool off on a hot day. Turning it into a similar resource to somewhere like Fresham ponds for water activities would be just magic, especially for the locals. We don't have much here. Lots of sea yes, but also lots of sewage outlets along the coast, where not so clean water enters the harbour and being a harbour means the remains don't escape so quickly. And we just don't know if it's safe. And there's all the other things from farmland like pesticides and nitrates all along the harbour sides that also enters the water. I'm not an expert, but I don't feel confident about going in the harbour water. If we couldn't use the reservoir water, this is yet another area where the temptation to use it is there, but really its not suitable to use. There's almost no doubt people will use it on a hot day. I'm not sure how this would be managed. It's such a shame when the opportunity could be to have businesses running sports facilities such as sailing, paddleboarding, open water swimming, diving, etc. The potential is there. A safe inland water area to encourage good use of the water. It's bad enough we've lost our lovely trees and landscape. There are people who live here. People who love this land and people who use it. Please consider our needs in this journey. Please make it safe and something we can use. If you lived here. You be thinking and fighting for the same thing.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur231	I wish to express my concern as a resident of Havant about Southern Waters' plan to utilise water from the proposed Havant Thicket reservoir for drinking water. I understand that the water in the reservoir will be a mixture of rain water and treated sewage. This is not acceptable. There is sufficient water available locally from aquifers utilised by Portsmouth Water. We are already subject to sewage being pumped into Langstone and Chichester Harbour by Southern Water. They are happy to accept fines but not put in place the infrastructure needed to treat sewage. They are not a trustworthy company, owned mainly offshore, and put the interests of their shareholders before the those of their customers. I accept the need for water storage but not the proposal from Southern Water. I am not aware of any other projects that propose use of treated sewage for drinking consumption. I urge Defra and other regulatory bodies to reject the plan	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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WRMP_Sur233	I was dismayed to hear of the proposal to recycle effluent water for use into drinking water / domestic supplies. As a sea-swimmer, I am all too aware of the unfettered discharge of untreated effluent into the sea and impact on human health. For too long, the water companies have been allowed to put profit over health and to avoid investing in infrastructure. What needs to happen is for the water companies to invest in storage for water collection, together with storage and treatment for effluent to ensure adequate water supplies and to prevent discharge of untreated waters into the sea. The water companies must be brought to task and forced to operate in an environmentally responsible manner. The following is taken from a campaign group Havant Matters whose sentiment I support. 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Will you trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent? 3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. 5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. 6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. 7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. 8. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur234	Further to my email of the 16th February. Thank you for sending the addendum to the original consultation documents. There is a lot of content which as stated by you is "nothing new" over what has been put forward before! Our issues noted on the 16th were in no way addressed. I therefore reiterate that the biggest area of concern specifically for the Upper Itchen Initiative and the group of 27 stakeholders I represent is the lack of transparency as to your long term intentions with regard to the Candover abstraction in the SW Drought Plan. Your investment in Havant Thicket Reservoir going forward to 2030 and the additional waters afforded from Portsmouth Water at PWC Source A by 2024 will provide you with more than enough additional water to fully negate the use and any necessary investment in the Candover Abstraction Scheme which was agreed by yourselves and the Environment Agency as a temporary Drought Plan Contingency in 2018. Please inform us in writing, whether our understanding that the time bound Section 20 Agreement still stands and will in no way be reneged on post 2030. I understand that other organisations concerned with these specific issues are equally as concerned as we are and are seeking legal advice and inevitable challenges should we not get a clear and honest response. I look forward to receiving clarity from you over this contentious issue, which must be resolved before any further wider endorsement of your welcomed and comprehensive water resource plan goes forward.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process.

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		We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur235	I am writing to object to both the Southern Water (SW) and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan. I am very concerned that there has not been enough consultation. The plan is certainly not in line with customer-stated preferences in relation to new water resources. The project was sold to us as designed only to be filled with fresh spring water. Pictures of wildlife and even water sports for the locals were shown on the prospects. Just to get permission, just to get approval for the demolition of wildlife. It was all a lie. We, local people, feel like we have been manipulated and not taken into account. This effluent will have a detrimental effect on the health of wildlife and could have adverse effects on the people that will be drinking it. I ask that you reject the proposal to move forward now with unsustainable, unnecessary and expensive effluent recycling and desalination schemes. There are cheaper and greener alternatives. We are not a severely drought-stricken desert country where these might be the only solution. Climate change will give the region wetter winters and water companies need to work with these changes to collect and store more water across the region.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur236	I would like DEFRA to record my strong objections to both the Southern Water (SW) draft WRMP and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan whose consultations are closing on 20th Feb 2023 I strongly object to the proposal by Southern Water to use the Havant reservoir to store recycled effluent, to then be mixed with spring water and used for supplying customers of both Southern water and Portsmouth water. My understanding is that there is no other area in the UK that is drinking recycled water. So what proof is there of how safe it is? I don't believe that enough has been done to ensure the environment and health of the public will be safeguarded. Can it be guaranteed that all the viruses etc that people will be passing into the water can be and will be extracted? What proportion of spring to recycled effluent are they proposing? February 2023 Southern water has cut off supply of water yet again to 16000 customers in the space of 2 months due to a fault at the Otterbourne works. Is this what Portsmouth water customers are to expect! Why are Portsmouth water customers going to be supplied from the reservoir when they have an excess of water and currently pump the excess into the harbour? I have no problem with	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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	Portsmouth water having a reservoir to store this excess water and using it if needed. My objection is for the mixing of beautiful spring water with recycled effluent. If the reservoir can be kept topped up by the excess spring water during the winter, where is the recycled effluent going? Have the water companies told their customers of the proposals? The answer to that is NO, most people have no idea of what is happening and what they are going to be drinking. I feel that they are trying to get it passed as quietly as they can. Surely we should all be able to have a say and letters explaining the proposals should be sent to each customer, after all we are paying for the service! I feel there would be outrage and the majority would oppose it. The reservoir was originally 'sold' to the public as somewhere that would provide excess water from the local springs (currently pumped into the harbour) and be a place for recreation – walking, picnics, water sports and wildlife. Yet again it seems that a large company have got through a planning application by lying and knowing that they would change the goalposts once they had received planning permission – I am sure they must have been aware at the beginning! For the planning to mix the recycled effluent Southern water are not applying to the local Council for planning permission, instead they will apply for a Development Consent Order, stating that the project is a 'National Strategic Infrastructure Project' and enabling the Secretary of State to take the decision out of the local authorities hands. Is this because Havant Council aren't happy about the proposal and they think it will have more chance of being passed? I am very concerned that there will be a large amount of chemicals used in the treatment of the water. What adverse effects on the wildlife and environment. I understand that any excess will be pumped into the harbour, what effect will this have on the environment? I also understand that there is an alternative option to recycle effluent at Peel Common Sewage Treatment Works which has many benefits over the Budds Farm scheme including no drinking of effluent treated water and there would also be no need to impact South Downs National Park with the pipeline, so why is this not an option for Southern water? Havant resident's water is supplied by Portsmouth water and that is obtained via the plentiful springs around Havant. Portsmouth water had no problems with supply during the summer of 2022 when Southern water imposed hosepipe bans on their customers! From my understanding Portsmouth water have no need for this so why then am I going to be supplied with spring water that has been mixed with effluent! I understand that it will also taste different, I for one will not be drinking it and I believe many others will feel the same, so, that will be more cost and more plastic bottles. Southern water has an abysmal record for polluting the local waters and I do not trust them to ensure the water is treated properly.	out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur237	I am sending in my objections to the plan by Southern Water to recycle sewage effluent into drinking water and to mix this water though pipelines into the new Havant Thicket Reservoir being built by Portsmouth Water. All without full consultation, consideration of alternative solutions for Southern Water which will not affect Portsmouth Water customers, or the requirement for proper planning scrutiny by the local Planning Authorities. Southern Water have demonstrated their unfitness to manage either their sewage or drinking water businesses - repeatedly polluting our coastal area with sewage release. No matter how many fines they receive they are demonstrably unwilling or unable to take any proper action to rectify the situation and provide a long term solution to this issue. In terms of providing adequate drinking water supply - once again they demonstrate their unfitness to be a supplier - just this week thousands of home are left without water due to Southern Water supply issues. This is of course in addition to their being one of the worst offenders in declaring and continuing hose pipe bans. Thankfully, up to now as a customer of Portsmouth Water I have been shielded from such inefficiencies - this will obviously not be the case if Southern Water is allowed to become involved in our water supply. In view of Southern Water's appalling track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulation, I have zero confidence in their ability to properly treat the recycled effluent and strongly object to the fact that I will have no choice in the matter unless Defra take strong action and conduct a thorough and proper review in conjunction with local residents and authorities, and properly consider the objections and concerns of residents and Local Authorities alike. As a Portsmouth Water customer I have been used to clean spring drinking water, as well as an uninterrupted supply for many decades. I strongly object to the fact that this drinking water supply will be contaminated by treated water provided by Southern Water - with no consultation in the matter with, or ability to object by, Portsmouth Water Customers.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches

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	Of particular concern is the lack of application to the Local Planning Authority. When Portsmouth Water consulted on their reservoir planning application, as I understood from presentations given at the time, the proposal was to enable Portsmouth Water to be able to store excess water from the springs so that it did not simply run off - a sensible proposal which I supported. There was no indication at all that Southern Water would come into the project and mix increasing amounts of their treated effluent water into our pure spring water. Such a substantial change to the original proposal must require proper consideration by the Local Planning Authorities. Many more knowledgeable people will be commenting on the environmental impacts of Southern Water's plans in respect of the reservoir and Langstone Harbour, in addition to the impact of the infrastructure plans on residents, which are likely to be substantial and unwarranted.	
WRMP_Sur238	I am writing to express my opposition to the current Southern Water and Water Resources SE management plan proposals. In particular, I am opposed to the proposal to take effluent from the Budds Farm Sewage Treatment Plant at Havant, process it via a ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis and UV light with hydrogen peroxide treatment works at Broadmarsh and then pump it to the Havant Thicket Water Storage Reservoir and then on to Otterbourne for further treatment for the drinking water supply. I consider that the environmental implications of these plans have not been adequately assessed and viable alternatives have not been explored. The carbon impact and energy requirements of building these works and pipelines are unacceptably large, particularly as they are designed to meet 1 in 500 year drought conditions. The disruption and ecological impact of the pipeline routes are unacceptably large. The carbon impact and energy requirements of operating these works and pipelines continuously are unacceptably large, particularly as they are designed to meet 1 in 500 year drought conditions. I have visited the pilot plant at Budds Farm and understand the principles of its operation. After my visit, I submitted in writing a number of technical questions. These have not been answered and I am aware of other people who are in the same position. Without adequate answers, I cannot support the use of the ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis process and UV light with hydrogen peroxide process for the production of safe drinking water. The use of the Havant Thicket Water Storage Reservoir to store the treated wastewater risks harming the biodiversity net gain of the original reservoir design. I request that these proposed schemes are withdrawn and less detrimental alternatives considered.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur239	If Southern Water have no conscience in sending untreated effluent direct into the sea, why should we trust said Company to double treat sewerage effluent and pass it into a reservoir for use in human consumption. Also, why has said Company left the matter of so-called treated sewerage to be added to the proposed reservoir almost to the last minute? I strongly suggest the current application is thrown out as rejected and a new application made with a full account of what is planned for use, construction and application, such that the Planning Committees and residents are not mislead again!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur240	As a customer I completely object to this appalling proposal. Please reject. Thank you.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation.

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
		The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur241	I am writing to you as a customer of Southern Water in response to the public consultation on your draft Water Resource Management Plan 24 (WRMP24). I care about our precious rivers in the south east of England, especially my local river, the Medway and its High Weald tributaries around Tunbridge Wells. I have enjoyed many family walks through Hurst Wood and have enjoyed watching and listening to the birdlife surrounding its small stream. I have already seen the devastating impacts climate change has had, from flash flooding to drought, which the WRMP24 plan should be looking to improve through better management of our water resource. Locally, the recent cold weather cutting off water supplies highlighted how precarious the situation is - and how important a resource water is for our health and wellbeing. I believe acceleration of action is required to protect our rivers and water resource for communities and wildlife now, and for future generations, as rivers are our lifeblood. There are key things that are vital to put in place by Southern Water to ensure this. As a Southern Water customer, I am urging you to consider my points below in the reviewed plans. 1. It is great to see Southern Water continuing to lead the way on leakage and water efficiency. The ambitious target of people using just 100 litres of water per day by 2040 goes well beyond government targets and would be industry-leading. Southern Water should also commit to its higher target of 62% leakage reduction by 2050. 2. Measures to reduce customer water use during drought and to phase out drought orders/permits are welcome. Together these measures will ensure precious habitats have sufficient water in drought conditions. 3. Supply schemes that will reduce unsustainable abstraction from chalk groundwater and meet environmental flow targets are welcome. 4. It is pleasing to see a significant proportion of water supply coming from reservoirs. Reservoirs, if well-placed and operated, can have minimal impacts on the freshwater environment and are a lower carbon option compared with desalination and water recycling; they can also provide multiple benefits such as biodiversity and recreation. Water recycling involves taking treated wastewater and putting it back into rivers for later abstraction and reuse by homes and businesses. The consequences on river systems at the scale proposed are unknown; Southern Water should closely monitor these systems and develop plans to mitigate any negative outcomes. 5. It is good to see that Southern Water wishes to invest in nature across whole river catchments by funding nature-based solutions to enhance water resources resilience and achieve wider environmental improvements. South East Rivers Trust does a lot of work with partners across our region to help identify and deliver nature-based solutions. 6. Although not the focus of this plan, a rapid reduction in the frequency, duration and impact of sewer spills into the rivers and coastal environment is required. Southern Water has performed very poorly in this area. Significant investment in nature-based solutions, as well as	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. 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The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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	engineered infrastructure such as sewers and treatment works, will be needed to turn this around. I hope you will help us take the action needed. I look forward to hearing from you.	
WRMP_Sur242	My biggest single concern is not that water will be recycled, but the track record of the company who will oversee this project. According to the Environment Agency, Southern water has made over 8400 illegal dumps of raw sewerage. Southern water now has 168 criminal convictions or cautions for sewerage leaks. Justice Jeremy Johnson, the judge ruling at Southern Water's latest criminal case, where it was fined £90 million, said Southern water had discharged between 16 billion and 21 billion litres of raw sewage into some of the most precious, delicate environments in the country. He said, “These offences show a shocking and wholesale disregard for the environment, for precious and delicate ecosystems and coastlines, for human health, and for fisheries and other legitimate businesses that operate in the coastal waters." He added Southern Water has a history of criminal activity for its “previous and persistent pollution of the environment”. Southern Water already had 168 previous offences and cautions but had ignored these and not altered its behaviour. “There is no evidence the company took any notice of the penalties imposed or the remarks of the courts. Its offending simply continued." There is simply no way that Southern Water should be trusted to recycle water from sewerage and feed it into the drinking water supply. It could literally poison and kill thousands of people. Southern Water is essentially a criminal enterprise. It cannot and must not be trusted.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur243	I am writing to strongly object to recycled water being stored in the new Havant Thicket Reservoir. I have a number of concerns. There will be adverse impact on the reservoir wetlands and biodiversity of the area. The loss of the forest is already harmful on the local wildlife, but then changing the water in the reservoir from what was proposed will led to worse consequences. I am not sure this is absolutely necessary in an area with plenty of spring water and rainfall which was originally planned to fill the reservior. The need for treatment and recycling of sewage effluent has not been justified enough to warrant it going into the reservior, nor for the large amount of infrastructure, daily maintenance and other aspects which will increase bills for consumers and give us poor quality drinking water. I am mostly also concerned that Southern water frequently releases untreated sewage into Chichester harbour and the surrounding areas with no thought to wildlife or anyone using the water for recreational activities. Some of this may be necessary due to storms but often it is not. They would rather pay a fine than protect our local environment. I simply do not trust them to properly recycle water to store at Havant Thicket. I call on DEFRA to ensure further consultation on this and an application to the local planning authority.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur244	I am contacting you to oppose the planned development by Southern Water at Havant Thicket which would see a large reservoir built and filled with a mix of fresh water and recycled treated sewage for human consumption in drinking water. I do not believe this is the right solution, and I do not have any faith in Southern Water who regularly release storm overflow water which also contains sewage into our rivers and seas. A recent national news article highlighted how this already is affecting peoples health (NHS worker catches hepatitis from swimming in sewage-infested sea 'to improve health' - Mirror Online) and this takes place near to Havant in neighbouring Portsmouth.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if

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	I urge DEFRA to urgently step in to stop this plan from progressing any further to prevent risk to our drinking water and the health and wellbeing of our communities to safeguard our water from sewage contamination.	this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur245	I object to both the Southern Water (SW) and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan. I am very concerned that there has not been a robust options appraisal and it is not the best plan for customers or the environment. I ask Defra to delay approval of the plan and make sure that both Southern Water and WRSE explore other more environmentally sustainable options. I am very concerned that this consultation has been inadequate. It has not been well publicised and many people who will be directly affected have no clue about the implications to their water supply of these plans. I believe that southern water's motives for this are making a profit for their shareholders. I am extremely concerned that the SW & WRSE plans are focused on solutions which require massive infrastructural development, instead of looking at all the options. This is a large infrastructure schemes which will deliver big profits to the shareholders whilst passing on the cost to the customers. Of course this is preferable to them than looking at more environmentally friendly smaller schemes that work with climate change, not against it. Multiple cheaper smaller schemes could produce the water needed. Even Michael Gove when he was environment secretary in 2019 recognised what they were up to! "Far too often, there is evidence that water companies have not been acting sufficiently in the public interest. Some companies have been playing the system for the benefit of wealthy managers and owners, at the expense of consumers and the environment." DEFRA must put a stop to them playing the system like this! Obviously fixing the antiquated infrastructure that they have neglected all these years will not earn them the profits they are after. The promise to fix just half of the 92 million litres of water currently leaked per day is unambitious and unacceptable, as is the rate of Mains replacement. Another big concern is that the Water produced by reverse osmosis will taste different and people, also put off by the 'yuck factor' of knowing where the water has come from, will turn to bottled water, with all the negative effects on the environment that that will bring. People in our region are used to some of the best quality tap water in the country, this will be a massive issue and most people are completely unaware of the plan for it to be changed! The whole production of water by reverse osmosis is problematic. It is generally only used in drought stricken countries. We are NOT a drought stricken country. We are actually forecast warmer, wetter winters in the future. It's chemical and energy intense - using huge amounts of both. A strange choice at a time when energy is so expensive and Southern water has made an undertaking to soon be carbon zero. Southern water would have us believe that the water produced by this extremely complicated process is perfectly fine for drinking water and is widely used across the world- however this is not true. In countries such as Singapore who produce water in this way - it is largely for industrial usage not for drinking water!! Southern water seem to overlook this fact! Moreover, do we actually trust SW to get this complicated process right day in day out? Public confidence in the company is so low with the sewage discharges and the recent contamination at Otterbourne this week (resulting in thousands of people with no water.) Will people just turn to bottled water to avoid the risk? How can we be asked to trust a company who have been described as 'criminal' and who have received the lowest rating that the water regulator could give. How can DEFRA could even contemplate allowing SW to go ahead with this?	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	The way in which Southern water has seemly hijacked the fresh water reservoir passed by Havant Borough council is a major issue for local people. Havant has made big sacrifices for this reservoir being built - loss of ancient forest and the promise of much disruption with the pipelines crisscrossing the area, but broadly speaking many local people supported it. This was on the basis that what they were losing would be compensated for with a nature hub with leisure activities around a fresh water reservoir. But as soon as this was passed Southern water swept in with this huge effluent recycling project which changed the very nature of the reservoir making it in effect an buffer lake holding partially recycled water. Southern water then leapfrogging local planning to get the project agreed by the Secretary of State makes everyone suspect that that was the plan all along and HBC and the people of Havant have been duped! It is shameful behaviour. Another example of this behaviour has been the way that SW has treated residents who found their properties on one of the proposed pipeline routes. Residents (including myself) received letters with plans of their properties that informed us that some of our land may be 'required.' We were told that we may wish to appoint our own agents to represent us and it spoke of land registering - the early stages of compulsory purchase orders. We could get NO information from anyone about this and we had to live with the worry of whether our property would be affected for 7 months before finally being told, we personally were not on the pipeline route. Others have not been so lucky. Land owners on the pipeline route to Otterbourne have been told that if they do not cooperate then the police will force entry to their property to complete the work. This is the sort of bully boy tactics that Southern water are employing and when I recently spoke to one of their representatives after a Public meeting they were unapologetic. This behaviour should not be allowed to happen and I call upon DEFRA to censure this behaviour. Environment impact assessments are only now being carried out on langstone harbour as to the effects of releasing the brine by- product of RO into it. This is an area under extreme pressure already from excessive phosphate as well as the jaw dropping amount of sewage discharges that Southern water is polluting the harbour with. Surely this project cannot be given the go ahead without thoroughly assessing the ecological impact? There are so many issues at play here with this complex project - I call upon Defra to at least delay its implementation until more environmentally sustainable avenues can be explored. Thank you	
WRMP_Sur246	As a customer of both Portsmouth Water and Southern Water I am very concerned about the change of approach to the Havant Thicket Reservoir after planning permission has been approved. I feel that local residents and the water companies customers are not fully aware of the proposal and the impact it will have on the environment or their supply. Most people locally still think the Havant Thicket Reservoir is going to be a natural spring reservoir available to local residents for watersports and with some kind of nature reserve on the side. This is far from where we are likely to end up if this proposal goes ahead. The size and scale of the reservoir is far greater than the original Portsmouth Water plan and this has gone largely unnoticed. The destruction of ancient woodland habitat and the token efforts at tree replacement do not fill me with great hope that the South Downs National Park will be treated with the ecological respect it deserves. I do not feel that the proposed water recycling scheme has been adequately researched and more work needs to be done on the environmental impact assessment. I also believe that there should be far more focus on reducing leakages from the network where Southern Waters track record is very poor. More investment should be made in new technology that can alert the system when the network is under stress and this reduce leakages. This is proven technology and far less environmentally damaging than the proposed plan. The company should also look into keeping rainwater separate from the sewage system thus reducing the stress on the sewage network during heavy rainfall and allowing excess rainfall to be stored and treated and turned into drinking water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur247	I would like DEFRA to record my strong objections to both the Southern Water (SW) draft WRMP and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan whose consultations are closing on 20th Feb 2023	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation.

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	I am very concerned that there has clearly not been a robust options appraisal and it does not provide a plan sensitive for the built and natural environment. Furthermore, there has not been a well executed consultation process - anecdotal polls show most citizens are completely unaware of sewage recycling proposals. DEFRA should suspend the consultation process and re-run it ensuring that the consultation process itself is much more widely advertised with consumers. In addition DEFRA should require Water Companies and WRSE to: 1. set significantly more ambitious targets for fixing leaks. Current Targets completely lack ambition (driven by motivations of profit) 2. Investigate, thoroughly, alternative sources for increased water capacity such as rainfall capture, aquifer recharging/storage and deep groundwater abstraction schemes which are less expensive and more environmentally compatible over sewage recycling 3. Completely abandon desalination plants until all alternatives are exhausted; these are highly damaging to the environment and are unlikely to be built and operated in a carbon neutral way. 4. Investigate the poor consultation documentation quality particularly that of Southern Water's consultation. By design, it is written in a way that attempts to steer the consultee in a much more "positive" direction. It makes making quick check box style negative views much more difficult. These "quick" check box questions are skewed and so worded to make positive responses more likely, Southern Water will know people are less likely to write their opposing view in the free-text boxes (which are available) on grounds of time or engagement which actually distorts the consultation outcome. Fundamentally, sewage recycling is more practical in arid places and even there most of it is not consumed by human beings, it is used by municipal and industrial consumers . There are 4 proposed sewage recycling facilities proposed by Southern Water, all of my concerns apply to every single one of them. They will all have their local idiosyncrasies; here I have mentioned those associated with the Budds Farm/Havant Thicket proposal. Sewage recycling is not appropriate in areas with high rainfall. Hayling Island where I live had 875mm of rainfall in 2022. Here are my key concerns here: 1. The following concerns apply to all four sewage recycling plants proposed by Southern Water. 2. 20-25% leakage rate from Portsmouth Water Company and Southern Water that's enough water for an additional c.1 Million water consumers! Southern Water is in the lowest performing OFWAT category for leakage and should be properly regulated towards improvement. This point alone makes recycled sewage not necessary. 3. The improvement in supply of 7-5M to 15M litres per day when c.150M litres per day is leaked into the ground and given the carbon and environmental damage is unsustainable recycling sewage is clearly not required nor is it unsustainable 4. I and 750,000 other Portsmouth Water Company customers enjoy fresh spring water to drink. Its taste is 100% unwavering. Water Companies accept that recycled sewage is going to change the taste of our drinking water. This is a concern in itself because its chemical composition is what causes changes in taste, so what chemicals are causing this are they harmful? Worse, the taste will change over time and seasonally depending on the relative concentrations of spring water, recycled sewage and other localised inputs to the reservoir. I am really concerned about what happens in times of drought where recycled sewage volume is dominant over the suppressed spring water content in the reservoir not only on the taste but the impact on the environment and everything in it 5. I am concerned that a comprehensive HRA and EIA has yet to be undertaken especially in the area surrounding the reservoir and in Langstone Harbour. The impacts on biodiversity and water quality at this stage in the process should have already been completed and this is clearly not the case. 6. Clearly, the construction and ongoing operating carbon footprint is going to be significant. I would like to see a carbon impact assessment that shows the affected areas from processing, storing and receiving recycled sewage and its byproducts are all free from unsustainable damage. 7. Customers' bills will inevitably increase significantly as a direct consequence of all FOUR recycling plants proposed by Southern Water. What levels of increase are being proposed? 8. OFWAT's customer satisfaction data shows Southern Water at position 15 out of 17. Southern Water has been investigated, in court, fined etc 165 times over the years. Most recently for its famous £90M fine when it was fined for manipulating data and prioritising profit	The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. 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	over regulatory requirements. If Southern Water cannot be trusted to dispose of our excrement responsibly and do so within the requirements of the law; Where there is disregard for the environment and those that swim in the sea there is clearly a problem. Why should Southern Water be trusted with its reputation for circumventing regulation in favour of profit in delivering fresh drinking water for human consumption? 9. Government regulation has also failed. Given this is the first time sewage recycling could be functioning in the UK there needs to be a full review of the regulation process. Southern Water's £90M fine would have been unnecessary if regulators did their job properly by keeping an eye on event duration monitoring (EDM) . That would have not only saved billions of litres of sewage pollution dumped into our rivers and seas, It would save taxpayers significant cash to bring the case to court but it would have improved the optics of regulators. It's great that regulators prosecuted (it really is!), but, regulators allowed Southern Water to self-police its EDM and that was a massive mistake. On top of this the EA budget has been subject to huge cuts over recent years. My concern is that regulators will not be up to the job of regulating this technology especially in the early years when this new technology comes online. Specifically, self-policing by Southern Water for regulation purposes must be 100% avoided initially. 10. There is a unique opportunity to reduce discharges from sewage into Langstone Harbour. All contaminants removed by the recycled sewage process should be retained and not disposed of into the harbour. There is nothing in Southern Water proposals to responsibly dispose of the highly contaminated "reject water" - they currently plan to dump it into the sea. Depending on whether stormwater operations are in force at the time of this discharge it will either go into the harbour or in the Eastern Solent via a long sea outfall (LSO) from Eastney (Langstone Harbour entrance). Southern Water data shows that that discharges from the LSO affect several bathing waters, including x2 blue flag beaches as well as environmentally sensitive fisheries off the Manhood Peninsula and so increased chemical pollution (albeit on a small scale) will happen (because it's diluting water has been sent to the reservoir). I expect Southern Water to provide a plan to deal with this waste rejected water responsibly especially since Langstone Harbour has a plethora of environmental accolades including sections of Special Protection Area and SSSI etc. My expectation is for DEFRA to legislate for discharge permits that limit highly toxic reject materials into the sea. 11. It is truly shocking that, certainly in the Portsmouth Water Supply area (and no doubt the areas surrounding the other three recycled sewage plants proposed) that so few people realise they could be drinking recycled sewage by 2031. Customers surely should have been contacted from their water company indicating their plans and signposting the multiple consultations. These could have been distributed with bills, by email, by text by all manner of means and the Water companies, regional authorities (County Councils) local Councils have abjectly failed to inform us. This is about people drinking recycled sewage, an emotive matter which requires wider consultation. The water companies have been particularly silent but then they stand to make profit from selling recycled sewage so perhaps it's in their interest to actively avoid bringing this to the attention of their customers. It seems to me this poor consultation and poor regulation ensuring adequate consultation makes a public enquiry or judicial review more likely which will introduce significant cost and delay to the process 12. Reverse Osmosis technology has been used elsewhere and Southern Water is suggesting that it is used in other parts of the world, and it is. But Southern Water is giving the false impression that this "not so new" perhaps "mature" technology is in some way providing huge quantities of water for humans to drink. California is one place that is being actively cited. Scant research shows that the vast majority of Californian recycled sewage is not actually used for human consumption, it is used for a wide range of other municipal uses. Singapore is another place Southern Water claims heavy human consumption is but sales of bottled water have significantly increased here casting doubt upon Southern Water assertions. Southern Water I believe is implying that all of it is being used for drinking by association. Southern Water needs to produce tangible evidence that other humans are drinking recycled sewage that can be adequately fact checked. Currently they say the technology is used elsewhere but are surprisingly perhaps curiously light on tangible detail. As the regulator I would like DEFRA to insist this happens as Southern Water is demonstrably not trusted by its customers to provide accurate information. 13. Reverse osmosis is a complicated technology. Bottled water users and consumers of seafood in particular have recently had nano-plastics discovered in their human cells and bloodstreams that have penetrated human organ digestive systems. Indeed some scientists have concerns about nano-plastics in current drinking water supplies, let alone recycling sewage supplies as they are difficult to detect (which would be a significant challenge when processing	

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	sewage effluent in real time). Sewage effluent is already known to contain nano-plastics; partly as a direct consequence of washing synthetic clothing like fleeces - bits break off and over time break into smaller and smaller pieces and end up in the nano-metre category. Shellfish close to sewage discharge points are known to contain microscopically small pieces of plastic. Southern Water will be using the sewage effluent as a source of water supply and I have serious concerns about nano-plastics in my drinking water. Southern Water's documentation does not even mention nano-plastics at all, they know its a problem in other sources of drinking water and they should supply technical information that addresses this. 14. Reverse osmosis is a complex technology. We know that sewage effluent contains pharmaceuticals in sufficient qualities to affect the sex of marine life in Langstone Harbour (Prof Alex Ford, Portsmouth University) from discharges. We know that road particulates and hydrocarbons from our streets are in sewage effluent via street drainage. We know that current EA testing of our harbour contains levels of some contaminants that have failed their test limits, worse, the EA do not know the source of these contaminants. We know that Southern Water's process will dump all the rejected materials back into the harbour in storm conditions. We know that treated sewage effluent contains in excess of 30,000 chemicals, viruses, pathogens, heavy metals and yet we know nothing about the concentration of all these contaminants. We know nothing about which contaminants are potentially problematic to human health and in what concentrations. We also know that the sewage treatment process is targeted at just a few of these contaminants, the vast majority merely pass through the process. It seems to me that in order to treat water to regulatory standards then the raw materials, be it spring water or recycled sewage, that the chemical/viral/bacterial/pharmaceutical content of the raw water supply must be known in order to design an appropriate and competent treatment process or have high confidence in existing treatment processes that will produce water to minimum drinking water standards. This information is not in the public domain and it should be - we are the guinea pigs here, we need to know, we will be the ones drinking it! 15. I have concerns that the existing treatment process(es) will not be able to cope with recycled sewage. Current treatment processes are "honed" locally on the actual and expected contaminants that the water company needs to remove in order to be compliant to standards from their raw springwater supply. The reality is (as I allude in 14 above) the massive range of contaminants in sewage may see much of it captured by the reverse osmosis (RO) filtration; but what of the materials that escape (RO) filtration? Will existing water treatment plants be able to deal with those contaminants which could be unexpected, not seen by existing processes? There appears to be no information provided to consultees in this regard. 16. I have serious concerns about sewage recycling process control. Southern Water is renowned for corner cutting and poor maintenance, i.e. profit over regulation etc. I think much more information should be in the public domain regarding the details of how our health will be safeguarded. Once there is an undetected problem all of the water in the reservoir could be undrinkable and such circumstances need to be identified very quickly. Regulators need to look VERY closely at this. 17. Southern Water are suggesting they will "blend" the relative proportions of springwater to recycled sewage in the reservoir. They have not said what the proportion of each constituent will be; they have not said what the optimum or desirable relative proportions is; they have not said how they will even manage that proportionality notwithstanding other more localised inputs which make monitoring very difficult. With the mix of spring water to recycled water to surface drained rainwater locally is unlikely to be accurately known. If for no other reason the technology is difficult if indeed it is available. Given Southern Water cannot say what these proportions are, the impact on the local environment, biodiversity, water quality, taste and a plethora of other reasons are also unknown! Southern Water needs to get a grip on this and tell us the limits of these proportions and feed that into the multi-faceted set of concerns that relate to this I mention elsewhere. 18. Southern Water says it will maintain the level of the reservoir with spring water. Abstraction of spring water from Portsmouth Water sources is going to have an impact on the salinity of Langstone Harbour where this spring water would normally flow into it . Additionally it will affect nitrates in the harbour less dilute which will promote increased levels of troublesome algae blooms and eutrophication, it will affect the water temperature of the harbour. The environmental impact of this on the harbour and its ecology is unknown at this time and DEFRA must insist on an environmental impact assessment in this regard. 19. Fundamentally, OFWAT needs to think again, to look closely at the OFWAT controlled motivations of Southern Water to even consider sewage recycling. My concern is one of profit. With so much water lost to leaks which could supply millions of new customers, why is it that	

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	Southern Water is demonstrably and strongly promoting sewage recycling (investment in infrastructure) over fixing leaks? Well, handsome profits are available for the latter over the former as OFWAT will know. I am concerned OFWAT is sending the wrong financial incentive messages to Southern Water which is incorrectly steering water company priorities. That is, OFWAT is knowingly allowing Southern Water to prioritise profit over the public interest and I find that unacceptable. 20. In the news circa 17/2/23, Southern Water is being berated for water supply failure in the Southampton and Winchester area. Due to contamination (human error) of freshwater supply at a treatment centre in the area Southern Water struggles with supply. It is in this area that Budds Farm recycled sewage is likely to end up given the proposed 30 km pipeline from the reservoir to Ottobourne. There is a large sewage treatment plant in Peel Common operated by Southern Water much, much closer than Havant. Southern Water's justification for not looking at Peel Common given its proximity to where the water is really needed is weak; and is motivated by profit over public interest. Southern Water should be asked by OFWAT to justify its Peel Common decision and add more weight for public interest/sustainability over its profit arguments.	
WRMP_Sur248	I would like DEFRA to record my strong objections to both the Southern Water (SW) draft WRMP and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan whose consultations are closing on 20th Feb 2023 I am very concerned that there has clearly not been a robust options appraisal and it does not provide a plan sensitive for the built and natural environment. Furthermore, there has not been a well executed consultation process - anecdotal polls show most citizens are completely unaware of sewage recycling proposals. DEFRA should suspend the consultation process and re-run it ensuring that the consultation process itself is much more widely advertised with consumers. In addition DEFRA should require Water Companies and WRSE to: 1. set significantly more ambitious targets for fixing leaks. Current Targets completely lack ambition (driven by motivations of profit) 2. 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This is a concern in itself because its chemical composition is what causes changes in taste, so what chemicals are causing this are they harmful? Worse, the taste will change over time and seasonally depending on the relative	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. 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WRMP_Sur249	I would like DEFRA to record my strong objections to both the Southern Water (SW) draft WRMP and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan whose consultations are closing on 20th Feb 2023 I am very concerned that there has clearly not been a robust options appraisal and it does not provide a plan sensitive for the built and natural environment. Furthermore, there has not been a well executed consultation process - anecdotal polls show most citizens are completely unaware of sewage recycling proposals. DEFRA should suspend the consultation process and re-run it ensuring that the consultation process itself is much more widely advertised with consumers. In addition DEFRA should require Water Companies and WRSE to: 1. set significantly more ambitious targets for fixing leaks. Current Targets completely lack ambition (driven by motivations of profit) 2. Investigate, thoroughly, alternative sources for increased water capacity such as rainfall capture, aquifer recharging/storage and deep groundwater abstraction schemes which are less expensive and more environmentally compatible over sewage recycling 3. Completely abandon desalination plants until all alternatives are exhausted; these are highly damaging to the environment and are unlikely to be built and operated in a carbon neutral way. 4. Investigate the poor consultation documentation quality particularly that of Southern Water's consultation. By design, it is written in a way that attempts to steer the consultee in a much more "positive" direction. It makes making quick check box style negative views much more difficult. These "quick" check box questions are skewed and so worded to make positive responses more likely, Southern Water will know people are less likely to write their opposing view in the free-text boxes (which are available) on grounds of time or engagement which actually distorts the consultation outcome. Fundamentally, sewage recycling is more practical in arid places and even there most of it is not consumed by human beings, it is used by municipal and industrial consumers . There are 4	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change

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	proposed sewage recycling facilities proposed by Southern Water, all of my concerns apply to every single one of them. They will all have their local idiosyncrasies; here I have mentioned those associated with the Budds Farm/Havant Thicket proposal. Sewage recycling is not appropriate in areas with high rainfall. Hayling Island where I live had 875mm of rainfall in 2022. Here are my key concerns here: 1. The following concerns apply to all four sewage recycling plants proposed by Southern Water. 2. 20-25% leakage rate from Portsmouth Water Company and Southern Water that's enough water for an additional c.1 Million water consumers! Southern Water is in the lowest performing OFWAT category for leakage and should be properly regulated towards improvement. This point alone makes recycled sewage not necessary. 3. The improvement in supply of 7-5M to 15M litres per day when c.150M litres per day is leaked into the ground and given the carbon and environmental damage is unsustainable recycling sewage is clearly not required nor is it unsustainable 4. I and 750,000 other Portsmouth Water Company customers enjoy fresh spring water to drink. Its taste is 100% unwavering. Water Companies accept that recycled sewage is going to change the taste of our drinking water. This is a concern in itself because its chemical composition is what causes changes in taste, so what chemicals are causing this are they harmful? Worse, the taste will change over time and seasonally depending on the relative concentrations of spring water, recycled sewage and other localised inputs to the reservoir. I am really concerned about what happens in times of drought where recycled sewage volume is dominant over the suppressed spring water content in the reservoir not only on the taste but the impact on the environment and everything in it 5. I am concerned that a comprehensive HRA and EIA has yet to be undertaken especially in the area surrounding the reservoir and in Langstone Harbour. The impacts on biodiversity and water quality at this stage in the process should have already been completed and this is clearly not the case. 6. Clearly, the construction and ongoing operating carbon footprint is going to be significant. I would like to see a carbon impact assessment that shows the affected areas from processing, storing and receiving recycled sewage and its byproducts are all free from unsustainable damage. 7. Customers' bills will inevitably increase significantly as a direct consequence of all FOUR recycling plants proposed by Southern Water. What levels of increase are being proposed? 8. OFWAT's customer satisfaction data shows Southern Water at position 15 out of 17. Southern Water has been investigated, in court, fined etc 165 times over the years. Most recently for its famous £90M fine when it was fined for manipulating data and prioritising profit over regulatory requirements. If Southern Water cannot be trusted to dispose of our excrement responsibly and do so within the requirements of the law; Where there is disregard for the environment and those that swim in the sea there is clearly a problem. Why should Southern Water be trusted with its reputation for circumventing regulation in favour of profit in delivering fresh drinking water for human consumption? 9. Government regulation has also failed. Given this is the first time sewage recycling could be functioning in the UK there needs to be a full review of the regulation process. 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All contaminants removed by the recycled sewage process should be retained and not disposed of into the harbour. There is nothing in Southern Water proposals to responsibly dispose of the highly contaminated "reject water" - they currently plan to dump it into the sea. Depending on whether stormwater operations are in force at the time of this discharge it will either go into the harbour or in the Eastern Solent via a long sea outfall (LSO) from Eastney (Langstone Harbour entrance). Southern Water data shows that that discharges from the LSO affect several bathing waters, including x2 blue flag beaches as well as environmentally sensitive	in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. 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	fisheries off the Manhood Peninsula and so increased chemical pollution (albeit on a small scale) will happen (because it's diluting water has been sent to the reservoir). I expect Southern Water to provide a plan to deal with this waste rejected water responsibly especially since Langstone Harbour has a plethora of environmental accolades including sections of Special Protection Area and SSSI etc. My expectation is for DEFRA to legislate for discharge permits that limit highly toxic reject materials into the sea. 11. It is truly shocking that, certainly in the Portsmouth Water Supply area (and no doubt the areas surrounding the other three recycled sewage plants proposed) that so few people realise they could be drinking recycled sewage by 2031. Customers surely should have been contacted from their water company indicating their plans and signposting the multiple consultations. These could have been distributed with bills, by email, by text by all manner of means and the Water companies, regional authorities (County Councils) local Councils have abjectly failed to inform us. This is about people drinking recycled sewage, an emotive matter which requires wider consultation. The water companies have been particularly silent but then they stand to make profit from selling recycled sewage so perhaps it's in their interest to actively avoid bringing this to the attention of their customers. It seems to me this poor consultation and poor regulation ensuring adequate consultation makes a public enquiry or judicial review more likely which will introduce significant cost and delay to the process 12. Reverse Osmosis technology has been used elsewhere and Southern Water is suggesting that it is used in other parts of the world, and it is. But Southern Water is giving the false impression that this “not so new” perhaps “mature” technology is in some way providing huge quantities of water for humans to drink. California is one place that is being actively cited. Scant research shows that the vast majority of Californian recycled sewage is not actually used for human consumption, it is used for a wide range of other municipal uses. Singapore is another place Southern Water claims heavy human consumption is but sales of bottled water have significantly increased here casting doubt upon Southern Water assertions. Southern Water I believe is implying that all of it is being used for drinking by association. Southern Water needs to produce tangible evidence that other humans are drinking recycled sewage that can be adequately fact checked. Currently they say the technology is used elsewhere but are surprisingly perhaps curiously light on tangible detail. As the regulator I would like DEFRA to insist this happens as Southern Water is demonstrably not trusted by its customers to provide accurate information. 13. Reverse osmosis is a complicated technology. Bottled water users and consumers of seafood in particular have recently had nano-plastics discovered in their human cells and bloodstreams that have penetrated human organ digestive systems. Indeed some scientists have concerns about nano-plastics in current drinking water supplies, let alone recycling sewage supplies as they are difficult to detect (which would be a significant challenge when processing sewage effluent in real time). Sewage effluent is already known to contain nano-plastics; partly as a direct consequence of washing synthetic clothing like fleeces - bits break off and over time break into smaller and smaller pieces and end up in the nano-metre category. Shellfish close to sewage discharge points are known to contain microscopically small pieces of plastic. 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We know that treated sewage effluent contains in excess of 30,000 chemicals, viruses, pathogens, heavy metals and yet we know nothing about the concentration of all these contaminants. We know nothing about which contaminants are potentially problematic to human health and in what concentrations. We also know that the sewage treatment process is targeted at just a few of these contaminants, the vast majority merely pass through the process. It seems to me that in order to treat water to regulatory standards then the raw materials, be it spring water or recycled sewage, that the chemical/viral/bacterial/pharmaceutical content of the raw water supply must be known in order to design an appropriate and competent treatment process or have high confidence in existing treatment processes that will produce water to minimum drinking water	

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This information is not in the public domain and it should be - we are the guinea pigs here, we need to know, we will be the ones drinking it! 15. I have concerns that the existing treatment process(es) will not be able to cope with recycled sewage. Current treatment processes are "honed" locally on the actual and expected contaminants that the water company needs to remove in order to be compliant to standards from their raw springwater supply. The reality is (as I allude in 14 above) the massive range of contaminants in sewage may see much of it captured by the reverse osmosis (RO) filtration; but what of the materials that escape (RO) filtration? Will existing water treatment plants be able to deal with those contaminants which could be unexpected, not seen by existing processes? There appears to be no information provided to consultees in this regard. 16. I have serious concerns about sewage recycling process control. Southern Water is renowned for corner cutting and poor maintenance, i.e. profit over regulation etc. I think much more information should be in the public domain regarding the details of how our health will be safeguarded. Once there is an undetected problem all of the water in the reservoir could be undrinkable and such circumstances need to be identified very quickly. Regulators need to look VERY closely at this. 17. Southern Water are suggesting they will "blend" the relative proportions of springwater to recycled sewage in the reservoir. They have not said what the proportion of each constituent will be; they have not said what the optimum or desirable relative proportions is; they have not said how they will even manage that proportionality notwithstanding other more localised inputs which make monitoring very difficult. With the mix of spring water to recycled water to surface drained rainwater locally is unlikely to be accurately known. If for no other reason the technology is difficult if indeed it is available. Given Southern Water cannot say what these proportions are, the impact on the local environment, biodiversity, water quality, taste and a plethora of other reasons are also unknown! Southern Water needs to get a grip on this and tell us the limits of these proportions and feed that into the multi-faceted set of concerns that relate to this I mention elsewhere. 18. Southern Water says it will maintain the level of the reservoir with spring water. Abstraction of spring water from Portsmouth Water sources is going to have an impact on the salinity of Langstone Harbour where this spring water would normally flow into it . Additionally it will affect nitrates in the harbour less dilute which will promote increased levels of troublesome algae blooms and eutrophication, it will affect the water temperature of the harbour. The environmental impact of this on the harbour and its ecology is unknown at this time and DEFRA must insist on an environmental impact assessment in this regard. 19. Fundamentally, OFWAT needs to think again, to look closely at the OFWAT controlled motivations of Southern Water to even consider sewage recycling. My concern is one of profit. With so much water lost to leaks which could supply millions of new customers, why is it that Southern Water is demonstrably and strongly promoting sewage recycling (investment in infrastructure) over fixing leaks? Well, handsome profits are available for the latter over the former as OFWAT will know. I am concerned OFWAT is sending the wrong financial incentive	

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	messages to Southern Water which is incorrectly steering water company priorities. That is, OFWAT is knowingly allowing Southern Water to prioritise profit over the public interest and I find that unacceptable. 20. In the news circa 17/2/23, Southern Water is being berated for water supply failure in the Southampton and Winchester area. Due to contamination (human error) of freshwater supply at a treatment centre in the area Southern Water struggles with supply. It is in this area that Budds Farm recycled sewage is likely to end up given the proposed 30 km pipeline from the reservoir to Ottobourne. There is a large sewage treatment plant in Peel Common operated by Southern Water much, much closer than Havant. Southern Water's justification for not looking at Peel Common given its proximity to where the water is really needed is weak; and is motivated by profit over public interest. Southern Water should be asked by OFWAT to justify its Peel Common decision and add more weight for public interest/sustainability over its profit arguments.	
WRMP_Sur251	I am totally opposed to thus plan and want to register this with you officially!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches.
WRMP_Sur252	My biggest single concern is not that water will be recycled, but the track record of the company who will oversee this project. According to the Environment Agency, Southern water has made over 8400 illegal dumps of raw sewerage. Southern water now has 168 criminal convictions or cautions for sewerage leaks. Justice Jeremy Johnson, the judge ruling at Southern Water's latest criminal case, where it was fined £90 million, said Southern water had discharged between 16 billion and 21 billion litres of raw sewage into some of the most precious, delicate environments in the country. He said, "These offences show a shocking and wholesale disregard for the environment, for precious and delicate ecosystems and coastlines, for human health, and for fisheries and other legitimate businesses that operate in the coastal waters." He added Southern Water has a history of criminal activity for its "previous and persistent pollution of the environment". Southern Water already had 168 previous offences and cautions but had ignored these and not altered its behaviour. "There is no evidence the company took any notice of the penalties imposed or the remarks of the courts. Its offending simply continued." There is simply no way that Southern Water should be trusted to recycle water from sewerage and feed it into the drinking water supply. It could literally poison and kill thousands of people. Southern Water is essentially a criminal enterprise. It cannot and must not be trusted.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches.
WRMP_Sur253	I would like to register my objection against Southern Waters plan to recycle treated effluent water for drinking water into Havant Thicket Reservoir.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation.

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		No untreated sewage will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur254	I would like DEFRA to record my strong objections to both the Southern Water (SW) draft WRMP and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan whose consultations are closing on 20th Feb 2023. I am very concerned that there has clearly not been a robust options appraisal and it does not provide a plan sensitive for the built and natural environment. Furthermore, there has not been a well executed consultation process - public awareness of these plans is low and must have more wide visibility / consultation. I was only drawn to these plans through existing social media groups set up to campaign on the impact of storm overflows. I have not received any direct communication from Southern Water. That is not consultation. DEFRA should suspend the consultation process and re-run it ensuring that the consultation process itself is much more widely advertised with consumers. In addition DEFRA should require Water Companies and WRSE to: 1. Set significantly more ambitious targets for fixing leaks. Current Targets completely lack ambition and will go a long way to resolving these supply issues 2. Investigate, thoroughly, alternative sources for increased water capacity such as rainfall capture, aquifer recharging/storage and deep groundwater abstraction schemes which are less expensive and more environmentally compatible over sewage recycling 3. Completely abandon desalination plants until all alternatives are exhausted; these are highly damaging to the environment and are unlikely to be built and operated in a carbon neutral way. 4. Investigate the poor consultation documentation quality particularly that of Southern Water's consultation. By design, it is written in a way that attempts to steer the consultee in a much more "positive" direction. It makes making quick check box style negative views much more difficult. These "quick" check box questions are skewed and so worded to make positive responses more likely, Southern Water will know people are less likely to write their opposing view in the free-text boxes (which are available) on grounds of time or engagement which actually distorts the consultation outcome. In addition, sewage recycling is more practical in arid places and even there most of it is not consumed by human beings, it is used by municipal and industrial consumers . There are 4 proposed sewage recycling facilities proposed by Southern Water, all of my concerns apply to every single one of them. 1. Public Perception: The idea of drinking water that was once wastewater might not be well-received by the public. Many people will have reservations about drinking recycled water due to the potential risks associated with it, regardless of how clean the water might be. Wider consultation is needed to raise public awareness 2. Health Risks: While the technology used for recycling sewage is quite advanced, there is still a risk of water contamination. Even with a strict quality control regime, there is always a possibility of harmful pathogens and chemicals passing through the filtration systems. This can lead to waterborne diseases and other health problems 3. High Costs: The cost of implementing a sewage recycling system is considerably high. The technology required to filter and treat wastewater to make it drinkable is expensive. In addition, the cost of maintenance, operation, and monitoring of the system is also high 4. Wastewater Quality: The quality of wastewater varies from one location to another, depending on the sources of the wastewater. The quality of water in sewage recycling plants can be significantly affected by the presence of contaminants, such as heavy metals, chemicals, and pathogens. This can have severe health consequences for people who drink the recycled water 5. I don't trust Southern Water to manage the recycling of sewage for drinking water. Their performance in recent years in terms of visibility and volume of discharges does not fill me with any confidence that I can or should drink water that has been recycled. I would like to see the Southern Water Executive drink such water publicly before I consider such an approach safe. 1.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. 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A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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	In addition, these following concerns apply to all four sewage recycling plants proposed by Southern Water. 1. Southern Water had the second-highest level of water leakage per property per day among the major water companies in England and Wales in 2019-2020. Southern Water reported a leakage rate of 126 liters per property per day, higher than the industry average of 94 liters per property per day. This point alone makes recycled sewage not necessary. 2. The improvement in supply of 7-5M to 15M litres per day when c.150M litres per day is leaked into the ground and given the carbon and environmental damage is unsustainable recycling sewage is clearly not required 3. Water Companies accept that recycled sewage is going to change the taste of our drinking water. This is a concern in itself because its chemical composition is what causes changes in taste, so what chemicals are causing this are they harmful? Worse, the taste will change over time and seasonally depending on the relative concentrations of spring water, recycled sewage and other localised inputs to the reservoir. I am really concerned about what happens in times of drought where recycled sewage volume is dominant over the suppressed spring water content in the reservoir not only on the taste but the impact on the environment and everything in it 4. I am concerned that a comprehensive HRA and EIA has yet to be undertaken especially in the area surrounding the reservoir and in Langstone Harbour. The impacts on biodiversity and water quality at this stage in the process should have already been completed and this is clearly not the case. 5. Clearly, the construction and ongoing operating carbon footprint is going to be significant. I would like to see a carbon impact assessment that shows the affected areas from processing, storing and receiving recycled sewage and its byproducts are all free from unsustainable damage. 6. Customers' bills will inevitably increase significantly as a direct consequence of all FOUR recycling plants proposed by Southern Water. What levels of increase are being proposed? 7. OFWAT's customer satisfaction data for the period of 2019-2020, shows Southern Water was among the worst-performing water companies in the UK regarding customer satisfaction. The report highlighted that the company scored 2.88 out of 5 in the Customer Satisfaction Index. Southern Water has been facing criticism and scrutiny for several years due to several incidents of mismanagement, leakage, and environmental breaches. Southern Water has been investigated, in court, fined etc 165 times over the years. Most recently for its famous £90M fine when it was fined for manipulating data and prioritising profit over regulatory requirements. If Southern Water cannot be trusted to dispose of our excrement responsibly and do so within the requirements of the law; Where there is disregard for the environment and those that swim in the sea there is clearly a problem. Why should Southern Water be trusted with its reputation for circumventing regulation in favour of profit in delivering fresh drinking water for human consumption? 8. Government regulation has also failed. Given this is the first time sewage recycling could be functioning in the UK there needs to be a full review of the regulation process. Southern Water's £90M fine would have been unnecessary if regulators did their job properly by keeping an eye on event duration monitoring (EDM) . That would have not only saved billions of litres of sewage pollution dumped into our rivers and seas, It would save taxpayers significant cash to bring the case to court but it would have improved the optics of regulators. It's great that regulators prosecuted (it really is!), but, regulators allowed Southern Water to self-police its EDM. On top of this the EA budget has been subject to huge cuts over recent years. My concern is that regulators will not be up to the job of regulating this technology especially in the early years when this new technology comes online. Specifically, self-policing by Southern Water for regulation purposes must be 100% avoided initially. 9. There is a unique opportunity to reduce discharges from sewage into Langstone Harbour. All contaminants removed by the recycled sewage process should be retained and not disposed of into the harbour. There is nothing in Southern Water proposals to responsibly dispose of the highly contaminated "reject water" - they currently plan to dump it into the sea. Depending on whether stormwater operations are in force at the time of this discharge it will either go into the harbour or in the Eastern Solent via a long sea outfall (LSO) from Eastney (Langstone Harbour entrance). Southern Water data shows that that discharges from the LSO affect several bathing waters, including x2 blue flag beaches as well as environmentally sensitive fisheries off the Manhood Peninsula and so increased chemical pollution (albeit on a small scale) will happen (because it's diluting water has been sent to the reservoir). I expect Southern Water	

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	to provide a plan to deal with this waste rejected water responsibly especially since Langstone Harbour has a plethora of environmental accolades including sections of Special Protection Area and SSSI etc. My expectation is for DEFRA to legislate for discharge permits that limit highly toxic reject materials into the sea. 10. It is truly shocking that, certainly in the Portsmouth Water Supply area (and no doubt the areas surrounding the other three recycled sewage plants proposed) that so few people realise they could be drinking recycled sewage by 2031. Customers surely should have been contacted from their water company indicating their plans and signposting the multiple consultations. These could have been distributed with bills, by email, by text by all manner of means and the Water companies, regional authorities (County Councils) local Councils have abjectly failed to inform us. This is about people drinking recycled sewage, an emotive matter which requires wider consultation. The water companies have been particularly silent. It seems to me this poor consultation and poor regulation ensuring adequate consultation makes a public enquiry or judicial review more likely which will introduce significant cost and delay to the process. 11. Reverse Osmosis technology has been used elsewhere and Southern Water is suggesting that it is used in other parts of the world, and it is. But Southern Water is giving the false impression that this “not so new” perhaps “mature” technology is in some way providing huge quantities of water for humans to drink. California is one place that is being actively cited. Scant research shows that the vast majority of Californian recycled sewage is not actually used for human consumption, it is used for a wide range of other municipal uses. Singapore is another place Southern Water claims heavy human consumption is but sales of bottled water have significantly increased here casting doubt upon Southern Water assertions. Southern Water I believe is implying that all of it is being used for drinking by association. Southern Water needs to produce tangible evidence that other humans are drinking recycled sewage that can be adequately fact checked. Currently they say the technology is used elsewhere but are surprisingly perhaps curiously light on tangible detail. As the regulator I would like DEFRA to insist this happens as Southern Water is demonstrably not trusted by its customers to provide accurate information. 12. Reverse osmosis is a complicated technology. Bottled water users and consumers of seafood in particular have recently had nano-plastics discovered in their human cells and bloodstreams that have penetrated human organ digestive systems. Indeed some scientists have concerns about nano-plastics in current drinking water supplies, let alone recycling sewage supplies as they are difficult to detect (which would be a significant challenge when processing sewage effluent in real time). Sewage effluent is already known to contain nano-plastics; partly as a direct consequence of washing synthetic clothing like fleeces - bits break off and over time break into smaller and smaller pieces and end up in the nano-metre category. Shellfish close to sewage discharge points are known to contain microscopically small pieces of plastic. Southern Water will be using the sewage effluent as a source of water supply and I have serious concerns about nano-plastics in my drinking water. Southern Water’s documentation does not even mention nano-plastics at all, they know its a problem in other sources of drinking water and they should supply technical information that addresses this. 13. Reverse osmosis is a complex technology. We know that sewage effluent contains pharmaceuticals in sufficient qualities to affect the sex of marine life in Langstone Harbour (Prof Alex Ford, Portsmouth University) from discharges. We know that road particulates and hydrocarbons from our streets are in sewage effluent via street drainage. We know that current EA testing of our harbour contains levels of some contaminants that have failed their test limits, worse, the EA do not know the source of these contaminants. We know that Southern Water’s process will dump all the rejected materials back into the harbour in storm conditions. We know that treated sewage effluent contains in excess of 30,000 chemicals, viruses, pathogens, heavy metals and yet we know nothing about the concentration of all these contaminants. We know nothing about which contaminants are potentially problematic to human health and in what concentrations. We also know that the sewage treatment process is targeted at just a few of these contaminants, the vast majority merely pass through the process. It seems to me that in order to treat water to regulatory standards then the raw materials, be it spring water or recycled sewage, that the chemical/viral/bacterial/pharmaceutical content of the raw water supply must be known in order to design an appropriate and competent treatment process or have high confidence in existing treatment processes that will produce water to minimum drinking water standards. This information is not in the public domain and it should be - we are the guinea pigs here, we need to know, we will be the ones drinking it!	

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	14. I have concerns that the existing treatment process(es) will not be able to cope with recycled sewage. Current treatment processes are “honed” locally on the actual and expected contaminants that the water company needs to remove in order to be compliant to standards from their raw springwater supply. The reality is (as I allude in 14 above) the massive range of contaminants in sewage may see much of it captured by the reverse osmosis (RO) filtration; but what of the materials that escape (RO) filtration? Will existing water treatment plants be able to deal with those contaminants which could be unexpected, not seen by existing processes? There appears to be no information provided to consultees in this regard. 15. I have serious concerns about sewage recycling process control. Southern Water is renowned for corner cutting and poor maintenance, i.e. profit over regulation etc. I think much more information should be in the public domain regarding the details of how our health will be safeguarded. Once there is an undetected problem all of the water in the reservoir could be undrinkable and such circumstances need to be identified very quickly. Regulators need to look VERY closely at this. 16. Southern Water are suggesting they will “blend” the relative proportions of springwater to recycled sewage in the reservoir. They have not said what the proportion of each constituent will be; they have not said what the optimum or desirable relative proportions is; they have not said how they will even manage that proportionality notwithstanding other more localised inputs which make monitoring very difficult. With the mix of spring water to recycled water to surface drained rainwater locally is unlikely to be accurately known. If for no other reason the technology is difficult if indeed it is available. Given Southern Water cannot say what these proportions are, the impact on the local environment, biodiversity, water quality, taste and a plethora of other reasons are also unknown! Southern Water needs to get a grip on this and tell us the limits of these proportions and feed that into the multi-faceted set of concerns that relate to this I mention elsewhere. 17. Southern Water says it will maintain the level of the reservoir with spring water. Abstraction of spring water from Portsmouth Water sources is going to have an impact on the salinity of Langstone Harbour where this spring water would normally flow into it . Additionally it will affect nitrates in the harbour less dilute which will promote increased levels of troublesome algae blooms and eutrophication, it will affect the water temperature of the harbour. The environmental impact of this on the harbour and its ecology is unknown at this time and DEFRA must insist on an environmental impact assessment in this regard. 18. Fundamentally, OFWAT needs to think again, to look closely at the OFWAT controlled motivations of Southern Water to even consider sewage recycling. My concern is one of profit. With so much water lost to leaks which could supply millions of new customers, why is it that Southern Water is demonstrably and strongly promoting sewage recycling (investment in infrastructure) over fixing leaks? Well, handsome profits are available for the latter over the former as OFWAT will know. I am concerned OFWAT is sending the wrong financial incentive messages to Southern Water which is incorrectly steering water company priorities. That is, OFWAT is knowingly allowing Southern Water to prioritise profit over the public interest and I find that unacceptable. 19. In the news circa 17/2/23, Southern Water is being berated for water supply failure in the Southampton and Winchester area. Due to contamination (human error) of freshwater supply at a treatment centre in the area Southern Water struggles with supply. It is in this area that Budds Farm recycled sewage is likely to end up given the proposed 30 km pipeline from the reservoir to Ottobourne. There is a large sewage treatment plant in Peel Common operated by Southern Water much, much closer than Havant. Southern Water’s justification for not looking at Peel Common given its proximity to where the water is really needed is weak; and is motivated by profit over public interest. Southern Water should be asked by OFWAT to justify its Peel Common decision and add more weight for public interest/sustainability over its profit arguments.	
WRMP_Sur255	I live a matter of a couple of minutes walk from the reservoir site and am concerned about the changes that have been made that means the reservoir will now not be what was promised by Portsmouth Water initially. While I am aware that other countries utilise recycled water it is my understanding that it is only rain water which is used for drinking and any use of recycled effluenance is used for crops or for fires. This being the case I would like to voice my objection to the use of recycled effluenance as drinking water due to the potential health risks to people and the risks to wildlife that it presents. I also do not have any trust in Southern Water being able to do this to a safe level. Their record of lack environmental care shows how much they are prepared to put profit over everything else. The fact that they are applying straight to the government rather than the local councils also shows me that they dont care enough about those this will affect. The avoidance of answering	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.

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	questions in a proper manner or just plain not answering them also shows that they are either ignorant of the answers or just have something to hide - which can not be good for anyone. Portsmouth Water should also be ashamed for even considering to allow this after the rest of their plans which have since proven to have been purely to get locals to back the proposals then they have pulled them out one by one. I therfore ask you, Defra to please not allow this change of use. Thank you.	Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches.
WRMP_Sur257	Having lived on the South Coast all my life and regularly enjoying the sea and harbour we have been increasingly concerned by the pumping of raw sewage into the harbour during heavy rainfall and at other times. These plans for building a new effluent recycling plant are even more worrying and it feels unimaginable that we would not be able to trust the drinking water or swim in clean seas. We ask you to focus on protecting the local environment with clean and sustainable solutions. I would like to raise the key concerns as stated below: 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Will you trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent? 3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. 5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. 6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. 7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. 8. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. Please kindly confirm that you have received my objections to Southern Water's draft water resources management plan.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur258	I am appalled to hear about this proposal, what an absolutely horrible idea and I fear to think of the impact on nature this will have as Southern Water spew raw sewage into our waterways, "by mistake". I am absolutely opposed to this plan and would like this to be registered as an official objection.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches.

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
WRMP_Sur259	I would like DEFRA to record my strong objections to both the Southern Water (SW) draft WRMP and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan whose consultations are closing on 20th Feb 2023 I am very concerned that there has clearly not been a robust options appraisal and it does not provide a plan sensitive for the built and natural environment. Furthermore, there has not been a well executed consultation process - anecdotal polls show most citizens are completely unaware of sewage recycling proposals. DEFRA should suspend the consultation process and re-run it ensuring that the consultation process itself is much more widely advertised with consumers. Key Concerns: 1. Southern Water is not trustworthy. It routinely and persistently gets fined for breaking the law regarding sewage discharge regulations in the interests of making more profit. Why should they be trusted to supply us with safe water from sewage? Will they cut corners in the pursuit of profit? 2. This is a UK first proposal. Government regulation is a problem, it is weak. 3. The project simply is not necessary. Wastewater recycling is for arid countries not places like the UK. Last year we were beset by drought but we saw 825 mm of rainfall which could have be captured. 4. The project simply is not necessary. Did you know that according to regulators, water companies lose 51 litres for every person, every single day (in this area people use 160 litres per day) . Southern Water loses close to 150 MILLION litres per day and it intends to make less than 10 MILLION litres per day from recycled sewage - why bother? Just fix the leaks! 5. The tap water inevitably will taste different 6. Impacts on our environment and Langstone Harbour are not fully understood. 7. Southern Water will tell you that this technology is routine elsewhere in the world. However, the vast majority of recycled sewage is NOT used for human consumption, it is used for other purposes like flushing toilets and municipal use. These concerns and others were raised by my 9 year old granddaughter following a school project after she contacted Portsmouth Council and Penny Mordant MP for their views on the sewage disposal in the area of Langstone harbour.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches.
WRMP_Sur261	I would like to strongly object to the Southern Water plan to treat effluent from their Budds Farm Havant sewage plant for use as drinking water and mix it with the spring water held in the Havant Thicket reservoir. My reasons for objecting are: 1. Environmental: The reverse osmosis process proposed consumes large amounts of energy. It is also relatively untested in the UK. With Southern Water's track record of control of sewage spills, how can we be certain that they will put enough effort into controlling the process for treating the sewage before it is mixed with the spring water in the Havant Thicket reservoir? My understanding is that there has not been a comprehensive risk assessment of the impact of the treated sewage mixing with the spring water in the reservoir, either on the quality of the water or on the flora and fauna. 2. Disruption: During the construction of the pipeline from Budds Farm to Havant Thicket, there will be considerable disruption to residents and traffic flows. The proposal is for the new treatment plant at Budds Farm to be on the site of reclaimed land. There is a good risk of contamination to Langstone Harbour during both the construction and operation of the plant. 3. Local Control: My understanding is that Havant Borough Council will have no control over this application as Southern water are seeking direct approval from the Secretary of State. If the Secretary of State grants Southern Water the Development Consent Order it seeks, then Havant Borough Council and Hampshire County Council would be cut out of the loop. This is the same approach recently proposed, and finally rejected, for the controversial AQUIND Interconnector proposal in Portsmouth. 4. Alternatives: There are other less disruptive and more environmentally sound options available, including Southern Water's own 'Water for Life' strategy which proposed water transfer from surplus areas in the west of England to the deficit areas in the east. I urge Defra to reject Southern Water's proposal.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur262	I'm really worry about this for people and wildlife in the Havant area please stop and think about it for people and wildlife now in the future!!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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		No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur263	I am writing to express my concerns on the plan to recycle water for the new Havant Thicket resevoir. Some of my reasons include the following. 1.We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? I have been proud to live in an area with a natural source of water and would be prepared to have better water saving methods used to treat this precious resource more carefully. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. I do not trust them to undertake this proposal effectively. Their underlying responsibility is mainly with profit for their shareholders. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. Havant Council have a very poor record on consulting with locals, as again evidenced by this proposal	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur264	This is a very costly plan with no specific objective. If the water is good enough to drink (trusting SW to do this is another concern) then why not pump it out to sea? We have enough spring / rainwater for the thicket - why build pipelines to the reservoir? It would be better to address the integrity of the existing infrastructure first. Make SW accountable.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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		Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches.
WRMP_Sur265	OBJECTING TO THE SELECTION OF THE OPTION(S) TO ADD TREATED SEWAGE EFFLUENT TO HAVANT THICKET RESERVOIR I would like DEFRA to record my strong objections to both the Southern Water (SW) draft WRMP and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan whose consultations are closing on 20th Feb 2023 I am very concerned that there has clearly not been a robust options appraisal and it does not provide a plan sensitive for the built and natural environment. Furthermore, there has not been a well executed consultation process - anecdotal polls show most citizens are completely unaware of sewage recycling proposals WHILST INVITATION TO A CONSULTATION MEETING COULD HAVE BEEN EASILY AND ECONOMICALLY PUBLICISED USING SOUTHERN WATER AND/OR PORTSMOUTH WATER BILLING SYSTEM. (In contrast, we frequently receive invitations to buy insurance for our drains and plumbing!! 1. At the recent public meeting, only the Budds Farm water recycling proposal was presented in any detail as a method of alleviating water shortages in the Southern Water area during drought periods. What's more, the Southern Water presenter did not even know at what rate mains were being renewed in his area. As a first step systematic mains replacements are essential if leakage is to be controlled and reduced. 2. In spite of Southern Water assurances of attaining high quality treated effluent performance, failures continue regarding discharges into both Chichester and Langstone harbour and the recent failure at Otterbourne Pumping Station casts serious doubt on their ability to perform. Discharges from inland sewage plants when discharged into rivers are swept downstream. An untreated discharge into a static water reservoir may require having to draw down to waste. 3. The high capital cost and high running costs for a plant that is only needed periodically in times of drought were not justified in the consultation	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches.
WRMP_Sur267	I'm writing to express my deep concerns about Southern Waters plans to recycle effluent into Havant reservoir. I don't think Southern Water have fully considered all options open to them , ones that will have less impact on the environment and less disruption to the infrastructure affected by this proposal. We get enough rainwater in this area and country which can be collected, stored and treated effectively so Southern Water should strongly consider looking at ways of doing this- less disruption and using environment in a positive way. The amount of recycled water (60million litres) proposed to pump into the Reservoir every day is colossal and will have a huge impact on the water and wetlands of the reservoir. Portsmouth Water are constructing the reservoir addressing any environmental concerns - its construction is providing wetlands and areas for wildlife to thrive. Southern Water do not seem to have considered any environmental concerns and impacts. Finally and most importantly I strongly feel that Southern Waters track record on pollution and compliance with Regulations is appalling. Can we really trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent? I have my doubts and would have serious concerns about drinking tap water if it's been treated this way. I don't want to have to change to bottles water as this has environment concerns too. Southern Water please please consider other options as this proposal is expensive, disruptive and showing that you really don't have any concerns about protecting the environment. Thank you for the opportunity to express my concerns.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches
WRMP_Sur269	Please please do NOT go ahead with this scheme. Southern water are NOT reliable.	
WRMP_Sur271	We concur with the universal condemnation of this scheme as documented in the transcript of the consultation meeting in the Havant Plaza, Havant Matters - Effluent recycling, and Mike Owens "Crap2Tap".	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited

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	As the Havant Council Chair, Michael Rennie interjected at one stage that it was very little within Havant Borough Council's jurisdiction, but with yourselves, DEFRA, since its implication stretched throughout the Southeast and wherever Portsmouth Water supply their services. Our concerns were being vented but DEFRA was not present to hear them. DEFRA has no apparent public accountability except to government. Southern Water is a privatised monopoly with no public accountability. This scheme, if implemented, would be irreversible in its consequences. The alternative is that wastewater disposal should be managed separately as: Fresh water from the sky Grey water This separation would then give the opportunity to supply Portsmouth Water with water of the same quality or better than the existing sources available upstream of the Thicket Reservoir. Southern Water releases effluent into the Harbour when there is heavy rainfall which the Environmental Agency permits within limits, but which Southern Water exceed. They currently waste good water. If only they captured the rainfall separately, they would not incur the fines and could supply the reservoir with pure water from natural sources. Retrofitting the capture of fresh water is claimed to be expensive. But the horizon for doing this is by 2050 so working towards that end can be spread over 27 years and any new build regulations could require water to be captured rather than wasted. Rainwater could be allowed to supply the reservoir from the North through ground water and rainwater south of the reservoir could be captured though a separate drainage system. Similarly Southern Water could supply lower grade water to the large industrial and agricultural users through a separate system. This would relieve a substantial amount of demand for pure water from the Portsmouth Company's reservoir particularly in drought conditions. Both a separate rainwater capture system and a separate lower grade water supply for industry provide alternative ways to secure an increased, safer, pure water supply and a lower demand on the supply of pure water in the future. This strategy is more acceptable. It was not even considered. The industry is notable for its chronic lack of investment since privatisation. Its plan is to finance this scheme from increased charges from its customers relieving its investors from further investment and guaranteeing their dividends. If the customer is financing the investment, then the customer should be a party to determining the strategy. The recent consultation clearly indicated the SW scheme had no supporters. And there were almost universal and unanswered very sound objections. The public needs to be the decision makers not the current errant suppliers. It doesn't take much lateral thinking to convert the two problems into two solutions. Pumping fresh water into the reservoir rather than the harbour would be better than providing an excuse to pollute the harbour with sewage; and it would be far better than polluting the reservoir with treated water. This would be a "win-win" rather than the proposed disaster being proposed by the pair of private water companies. They also told us we are going to pay for what they were going to do. We universally don't want what they propose whereas they could offer us something we would almost universally consider worthwhile. If we are being obliged to pay for it we need to be part of the decision making process. Southern Water's track record makes them seriously unfit to deliver anything new without strict supervision when their past performance has been well in default of their statutory duty. As it is they are marketing a solution in search of a problem instead of designing the right solution to solve the problem. No competent authority would follow this reckless force fitting of the wrong approach. This is the consequence of Privatisation which transferred accountability away from their customers to the unaccountable shareholders and the alphabet soup. It left water strategy entirely in the wrong hands. We want to be heard on this. DEFRA needs to take the captive customers' view seriously rather than any offered by Southern Water.	rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur275	Companies are meant to be finding ways to go greener and this certainly isn't. I feel they've planned this all along and feel conned along with many others. I object to both the Southern Water (SW) and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan. I am very concerned that there has not been a thorough appraisal of all the options and it is not the best plan for customers or the environment.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	I ask Defra to delay approval of the plan and make sure that both Southern Water and WRSE explore other more environmentally sustainable options. I am very concerned that this consultation has been inadequate. It has not been well publicised and many people who will be directly affected have no clue about the implications to their water supply of these plans. I believe that southern water's motives for this are making a profit for their shareholders. I am extremely concerned that the SW & WRSE plans are focused on solutions which require massive infrastructural development, instead of looking at all the options. This is a large infrastructure schemes which will deliver big profits to the shareholders whilst passing on the cost to the customers. Of course this is preferable to them than looking at more environmentally friendly smaller schemes that work with climate change, not against it. Multiple cheaper smaller schemes could produce the water needed. Even Michael Gove when he was environment secretary in 2019 recognised what they were up to! "Far too often, there is evidence that water companies have not been acting sufficiently in the public interest. Some companies have been playing the system for the benefit of wealthy managers and owners, at the expense of consumers and the environment." DEFRA must put a stop to them playing the system like this! Obviously fixing the antiquated infrastructure that they have neglected all these years will not earn them the profits they are after. The promise to fix just half of the 92 million litres of water currently leaked per day is unambitious and unacceptable, as is the rate of Mains replacement. Another big concern is that the Water produced by reverse osmosis will taste different and people, also put off by the 'yuck factor' of knowing where the water has come from, will turn to bottled water, with all the negative effects on the environment that that will bring. People in our region are used to some of the best quality tap water in the country, this will be a massive issue and most people are completely unaware of the plan for it to be changed! The whole production of water by reverse osmosis is problematic. It is generally only used in drought stricken countries. We are NOT a drought stricken country. We are actually forecast warmer, wetter winters in the future. It's chemical and energy intense - using huge amounts of both. A strange choice at a time when energy is so expensive and Southern water has made an undertaking to soon be carbon zero. Southern water would have us believe that the water produced by this extremely complicated process is perfectly fine for drinking water and is widely used across the world- however this is not true. In countries such as Singapore who produce water in this way - it is largely for industrial usage not for drinking water!! Southern water seem to overlook this fact! Moreover, do we actually trust SW to get this complicated process right day in day out? Public confidence in the company is so low with the sewage discharges and the recent contamination at Otterbourne this week (resulting in thousands of people with no water.) Will people just turn to bottled water to avoid the risk? How can we be asked to trust a company who have been described as 'criminal' and who have received the lowest rating that the water regulator could give. How can DEFRA could even contemplate allowing SW to go ahead with this? The way in which Southern water has seemly hijacked the fresh water reservoir passed by Havant Borough council is a major issue for local people. Havant has made big sacrifices for this reservoir being built - loss of ancient forest and the promise of much disruption with the pipelines crisscrossing the area, but broadly speaking many local people supported it. This was on the basis that what they were losing would be compensated for with a nature hub with leisure activities around a fresh water reservoir. But as soon as this was passed Southern water swept in with this huge effluent recycling project which changed the very nature of the reservoir making it in effect an buffer lake holding partially recycled water. Southern water then leapfrogging local planning to get the project agreed by the Secretary of State makes everyone suspect that that was the plan all along and HBC and the people of Havant have been duped! It is shameful behaviour. Another example of this behaviour has been the way that SW has treated residents who found their properties on one of the proposed pipeline routes. Residents (including myself) received letters with plans of their properties that informed us that some of our land may be 'required.' We were told that we may wish to appoint our own agents to represent us and it spoke of land registering - the early stages of compulsory purchase orders. We could get NO information from anyone about this and we had to live with the worry of whether our property would be affected for 7 months before finally being told, we personally were not on the pipeline route. Others have not	No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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	been so lucky. Land owners on the pipeline route to Otterbourne have been told that if they do not cooperate then the police will force entry to their property to complete the work. This is the sort of bully boy tactics that Southern water are employing and when I recently spoke to one of their representatives after a Public meeting they were unapologetic. This behaviour should not be allowed to happen and I call upon DEFRA to censure this behaviour. Environment impact assessments are only now being carried out on langstone harbour as to the effects of releasing the brine by- product of RO into it. This is an area under extreme pressure already from excessive phosphate as well as the jaw dropping amount of sewage discharges that Southern water is polluting the harbour with. Surely this project cannot be given the go ahead without thoroughly assessing the ecological impact? There are so many issues at play here with this complex project - I call upon Defra to at least delay its implementation until more environmentally sustainable avenues can be explored and taking suggestions from the public for once	
WRMP_Sur276	I support the more detailed objections set out by Miss Tracey Viney in her response to the consultation and specifically: I object to both the Southern Water (SW) and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan. I am very concerned that there has not been a robust options appraisal and it does not provide a 'best value' plan for customers or the environment. The plan is certainly not in line with customer stated preferences in relation to new water resources . I call on Defra to delay approval of the plan and require that both Southern Water and WRSE look more carefully and seriously at other options including; Setting more challenging targets for leakage reduction & mains renewal. Environmentally friendly alternative solutions that work with climate change for development of new water resources. Southern Water's 'restricted' Options Appraisal demonstrates that investigation of many potentially viable greener solutions has been deferred to 2029 and that is not acceptable I ask that you reject the proposal to move forward now with unsustainable, unnecessary and expensive effluent recycling and desalination schemes. There are cheaper and greener alternatives. We are not a severely drought-stricken desert country where these might be the only solution. Climate change will give the region wetter winters and water companies need to work with these changes to collect and store more water across the region. I specifically call on you to reject, or defer, the selection of the Budds Farm effluent recycling scheme via Havant Thicket Reservoir in Hampshire. SW's summer 2022 consultation on the scheme indicated that initially this is required to provide an additional 15 Ml/d as a drought resource for the Southampton area over 40km away. • There are other options that should be explored and brought forward in Hampshire before effluent recycling, which would be more environmentally friendly, as well as cheaper to develop and operate, reducing the impact on customer bills. If effluent recycling were the only viable solution (which I don't believe it is) there are other effluent recycling schemes that should be considered before the Budds Farm scheme, which proposes to use Havant Thicket Reservoir as an Environmental Buffer Lake. • Introducing new minimum standards for all water using products by 2030, not 2040 as currently proposed. Introducing new Building Regulations for water efficiency by 2040 at the very latest, not by 2060 as currently proposed.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur282	I completely oppose this plan.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters.

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WRMP_Sur284	I am a retired former Chartered engineer who worked for Southern Water1976 -1990 and Portsmouth Water 1990-2009, engaged in Capital works and Mains renewal. Havant Thicket Reservoir . To summarise the situation, it would appear that Southern Water due to lack of forward planning. and lack of investment regarding storage and leakage in the Southampton Area are looking to share the use of the new Reservoir as a new source. Portsmouth Water in contrast, has never had its sources under stress, by planning for the future and investing heavily in mains renewals. As early as 1959 land at Rowlands Castle near Havant was earmarked for a storage reservoir for winter rainfall. In 1966 a Water resources study identified various options including the development of pumped storage reservoirs at Havant Thicket and Southliegh Forest. In 2020 planning permission was granted for the storage of surplus spring water at Havant Thicket. To help out Southern Waters difficulties Portsmouth Water already transfers water to the East via Littleheath Reservoir. Portsmouth Water via a new pipeline from Havant Thicket will be able to augment supplies to Southern Water, and subject to suitable financial arrangements I have no objection to this. But Southern Water may want more than Portsmouth can spare!!! It would appear that in return for help storing recycled effluent Southern Water will help finance the Havant Reservoir Project to the benefit of PWC shareholders!! So SWAr plan is to build a very expensive reverse osmosis water purification plant at Budds farm because "borrowing" Havant Thicket reservoir will be the quickest solution to their resource problem!! Only where energy is cheap and clean water expensive can this type of plant be justified. The site is a former tip adjacent to Langstone Harbour which is already distressed by pollutants , discharges from Budds Farm etc .Disturbing the tip by excavations will increase leaching (heavy metals PCBs etc etc) So what should Southern Water be doing instead? Tighten up on leakage! Encourage rainwater collection for use in toilets etc! Look for ground water replenishment. Build their own reservoirs If they must use effluent in the short term, build a plant and reservoir at Peel Common. Please please do not allow the chalk spring water we enjoy to be tainted with recycled effluent!! Please look in depth as to how these expensive works will be funded.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur285	I am writing to object to the above proposal of adding effluent recycling to Havant Thicket Reservoir. The reasons for this are as follows: - The current combination of rain, river and natural spring water can adequately supply drinking water needs without the addition of effluent - The environmental impact of daily effluent discharge into the reservoir - The financial impact to customers and environmental issues surrounding construction of the infrastructure and daily operation of the scheme - The lack of adequate public consultation - The potential for customers to have to resort to bottled drinking water and the resulting environmental impact - The complete lack of trust in Southern Water due to a poor track record of pollution incidents and non-compliance with regulations	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.

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	- The fact that Havant Thicket Reservoir is in conjunction with Portsmouth Water and they state that "the current approved plan for the reservoir has no element of recycled water associated with it. Together with Southern Water, we are exploring options for the future, which might include adding recycled water to the reservoir, but these options are subject to further consultation and planning approval" - The suggestion that it's fine because other countries use recycled effluent when actually they do not use that water for drinking purposes. Ultimately, people do not want to drink water that has sewage effluent in it, recycled or otherwise, so please do not try and force it on us.	Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur288	Ref the Southern water/ Portsmouth water proposal for recycled waste water on the above project. I hereby object to a experimental scheme that does nothing to enhance the quality of the potable water used to fill the above reservoir, Southern water would do far more good improving their distribution system leaks. Why should residents in the Portsmouth water area be Guinea pigs when the water quality currently excellent. Please reject this proposal.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur289	I am writing to send in my objection to Southern water's proposal , to put chemically recycled treated sewage effluent water with drinking water, via pipelines into the the planned development in the Havant Thicket Reservoir, being built by Portsmouth Water. All this I believe to be without a consultation with the local planning department and full open and honest discussions with the local people I understand in the UK, our government are not yet testing such water for a group of toxic man made chemicals, unlike the Overseas checks, which have been carried out where they have found this type of water has been linked to causing a range of diseases including cancers, miscarriages etc. We should not be Guinea pigs! I am further concerned regarding the ecological development for this area. I have walked my dog in this are for the past 9 years and I know the area well. Southern Water have in the past shown they are not fit to manage either their sewage or drinking water businesses and have repeatedly polluted our coastal area with sewage, which they have been fined on many occasions. They only care about their profits and not the people or local environment. In terms of providing adequate drinking water supply - once again they demonstrate their unfitness to be a supplier - just this week my friend has yet again been left without water due to Southern Water supply issues! Up until now as a customer of Portsmouth Water I have been shielded from such inefficiencies - this will obviously not be the case if Southern Water should be allowed to become involved in our water supply. The original proposal was to enable Portsmouth Water to be able to store excess water from the springs so that it did not simply run off - a sensible proposal which many supported. Furthermore there were promises that there could be water sports held on this reservoir, which has now been rescinded! Who would want to doing an activity in this sort of water now? The mental health of so many people is a big problem these days, in particular since lock down/Covid and this could have been a great opportunity as a recreational outlet for them.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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WRMP_Sur292	Please reconsider the proposed plan to use effluent water to feed the new reservoir in Havant Thicket. First line activity should concentrate on mending the current pipelines to decrease the large amount of water lost by leaks, to catch and use rainfall and to encourage people to use this in their gardens. The impact of effluent water on biodiversity is not fully understood and could lead to deterioration in quality of the habitat. This method of reusing effluent is very energy intensive and expensive to run. The impact of changing the taste of the water could lead to a marked increase in use of bottled water. This proposal was not what was originally intended for the reservoir. Thank you for taking the time to read this email which only touches the surface of the many concerns about the negative impact of combining natural spring water and recycled effluent water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur293	I am responding to consultation on the Water Resource Management Plans of Southern Water and WRSE, and specifically on the proposal to recycle treated effluent for drinking water. I fully endorse the response from Havant Climate Alliance and Havant Friends of the Earth, in their document: 'Water Consultation Response.pdf', sent by havclimate@gmail.com I call on DEFRA to exercise its powers to delay Southern Water's plan to recycle sewage effluent into drinking water until at least WRMP29, and demand they properly explore other cheaper, greener solutions first. This is my personal response on the Water Resource Management Plans of Southern Water and WRSE, and specifically on the proposal to recycle treated effluent for drinking water. I fully endorse the response from Havant Friends of the Earth and Havant Climate Alliance. I call on DEFRA to exercise its powers to delay Southern Water's plan to recycle sewage effluent into drinking water until at least WRMP29, and demand they properly explore other cheaper, greener solutions first. My justification comes under these headings: 1. Deliberate suppression of cheaper, greener solutions for financial reasons. 2. Huge environmental concerns. 3. A complete breakdown of public trust in Southern Water. 4. Inadequate Consultation 1. Deliberate suppression of cheaper, greener solutions for financial reasons. Industry insiders say that SW has actively suppressed research into storing the considerable excess winter rainfall by Aquifer Storage and Recharge (ASR) and small reservoirs. We eventually discovered that SW has been hiding 44 such schemes it describes as 'Not progressed enough for WRMP24, should be in WRMP29', many covering multiple sites, and huge volumes of water. One very obvious leading candidate was deferred until 2041. Clearly, if recycling is given the go ahead now, none of these greener schemes will ever be investigated. One cannot escape the conclusion that it's because recycling will be more profitable. But these greener, cheaper alternatives were not visible online, because, unlike Portsmouth Water and WRSE, Southern Water redacted nine plan annexes. Three of us had to sign a non-disclosure agreement, and travel to SW's HQ outside Worthing. We were given 2 hours in a very cramped office to view hundreds of pages of annexes, and not permitted to copy or photograph anything. The overt reason of security and anti-terror legislation was completely bogus. Given that the huge Havant Thicket Reservoir goes onstream in 2029, there is time to investigate these potentially greener and cheaper schemes during the next five year WRMP cycle, before committing to the massive expense and environmental harms of effluent recycling.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. 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However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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	2. Huge environmental concerns. There are huge environmental concerns over recycling, listed elsewhere, but not least the huge energy and chemical costs, which will be born by customers even when there is plenty of water, because reverse osmosis has to be an always-on process. Water companies are believed to already account for 2% of Britain's energy use. Now is not the time to be increasing demand further. Many of the facts are still unknown. The full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) & Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) are not even planned to be done until after the final WRMP. Most UK residents trust their tap water for drinking today. Without that trust, much of Britain would move to less regulated bottled water, causing untold environmental damage, from plastic consumption and pollution to transporting the bottled water to stores and homes. In places like California, the Middle East and Singapore, where effluent recycling may be the only realistic choice, it is often mainly deployed to agriculture and industrial uses, or deep aquifer recharge, rather than directly to consumer's tap water. And bottled water is already part of the culture in such countries. 3. A complete breakdown of public trust in Southern Water. Chichester and Langstone Harbour residents have long fought illegal sewage discharges, usually denied by SW, but vindicated by the huge fines imposed on them. Whistle blowers report a deeply ingrained corporate culture with zero respect for the environment, where covering up Illegal discharges is the norm, and which routinely sends untrained staff to resolve frontline issues. Even today, with the BeachBuoy warning system, there are well-founded accusations of fiddling data and distorting models of tidal sewage flow. I am moderately confident that effluent recycling could be made to work reliably, but nobody trusts SW to do it. And with Macquarie ownership, we certainly don't trust them to make the best decision, unless it also brings the most profits. 4. Inadequate Consultation The consultation on effluent recycling has been totally inadequate, and has been carefully drowned in the much wider consultation on Water Resource Management Plans. Publicity has been negligible, and any of that was slanted towards 'how can we avoid future hosepipe bans?'. I have fully engaged with the subject, including a visit to the SW demonstration recycling unit at Budds Farm. However, the visit over-ran, so we were invited to submit more detailed questions by email. On behalf of Havant Friends of the Earth, I submitted 15 quite reasonable questions (see separate document SW Questions.pdf). But we still have no answers after almost 4 weeks, and after the consultation closes. Most SW customers are completely unaware of what's coming 'down the pipe'. And Portsmouth Water customers think it won't affect them because all their water 'comes from Havant Springs'. Not in future, admits the Portsmouth Water CEO. So customers are unaware and unready, and when they find out, 'the sh*t really will hit the fan'.	
WRMP_Sur294	Why trust Southern Water when they were fined £90 million for putting sewage in our water. I like to swim in that water and am not happy about their actions. How can they be trusted to provide the right solution for anything? Their current proposal to clean sewage water and top up the Portsmouth Reservoir is abominable. There will be irreversible consequences. Why not collect rainwater instead and keep it separate from sewage? Mend the existing pipes to prevent leakage	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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		out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur295	Response to SW & WRSE Public Consultations ending on 20 February 2023 I object to both the Southern Water (SW) and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan. I am very concerned that there has not been a robust options appraisal and that the plans do not provide a 'best value' plan for customers or the environment. The plans are certainly not in line with customers stated preferences in relation to new water resources (see item 18 below). I call on Defra to delay approval of the plan and require that both Southern Water and WRSE look more carefully and seriously at other options including; • Setting more challenging targets for leakage reduction & mains renewal. • More environmentally friendly alternative solutions that work with climate change for development of new water resources (see Appendix A & B). Southern Water's 'restricted' Options Appraisal demonstrates that investigation of many potentially viable greener solutions has been deferred to 2029 and that is not acceptable (see Appendix C). I ask that you reject the proposal to move forward now with unsustainable, unnecessary and expensive effluent recycling and desalination schemes. There are cheaper and greener alternatives. We are not a severely drought-stricken desert country where these might be the only solution. Climate change will give the region wetter winters and water companies need to work with these changes to collect and store more water across the region. I specifically call on you to reject, or defer, the selection of the Budds Farm effluent recycling scheme via Havant Thicket Reservoir in Hampshire. SW's summer 2022 consultation on the scheme indicated that initially this is required to provide an additional 15 Ml/d as a drought resource for the Southampton area over 40km away. • Appendix A provides an alternative cheaper greener plan for how the 15Ml/d needed in the short term can be delivered in the Hampshire area. • Appendix B provides a list of other options that should be explored and brought forward in Hampshire before effluent recycling, which would be more environmentally friendly, as well as cheaper to develop and operate, reducing the impact on customer bills. • If effluent recycling were the only viable solution (which I don't believe it is) Appendix D provides a list of effluent recycling schemes that should be considered before the Budds Farm scheme, which proposes to use Havant Thicket Reservoir as an Environmental Buffer Lake. • Further information on the significant adverse impacts, concerns and risks identified associated with the Budds Farm via Havant Thicket Reservoir effluent recycling scheme are set out in Appendix E, which explains why this option should not be pursued. Defra must also work urgently to introduce new minimum standards and Regulations much sooner than proposed to promote and ensure more efficient use of water including; • Introducing new minimum standards for all water using products by 2030, not 2040 as currently proposed. • Introducing new Building Regulations for water efficiency by 2040 at the very latest, not by 2060 as currently proposed. Page 27 of the WRSE Consultation Summary document confirmed that this will provide an extra 300 million litres of water per day, reducing water use across the region to 109 litres per person, and reducing the total cost of the WRSE Plan by £0.5 billion. The government must act now to deliver these benefits which will protect the environment and help minimise increases in customer bills. I would also urge Defra to work urgently with water companies to produce guidance on the introduction of variable charging tariffs. Using a suitable base rate for water use where the standard charge would apply, with a higher rate of charge where water is consumed above that base rate. This would help to make people think more carefully about their water usage, as if they trigger the higher rate of use this would regularly appear on their bill as an additional charge. The introduction of water meters across the SE region in the plan period makes this a realistic option. Clearly there would be a need for checks and balances for vulnerable customers who have a genuine medical need to use more water. WRSE and all water companies should be more actively progressing the use of variable tarrifs in the plan period. Tariffs are successfully used in other countries to educate consumers to reduce water usage and drive behavioural change.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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	While I support the SW/WRSE proposal in the south-east to stop relying on drought orders by 2040 to protect our chalk streams, the Environment Agency need to ensure that any abstraction licence revisions proposed work with predicted climate changes that will give us wetter winters and more frequent drier summers. More flexible abstraction licences are needed that allow water companies to take more water in winter when there is excess flow, which they can capture and store for dry summers in underground aquifers, new, or modified winter storage reservoirs. Using evidence based reductions in summer abstraction and utilising river flow triggers to control what can be taken out, while protecting the river ecology. A more flexible licensing system has the potential for multiple benefits including reducing flood risk by allowing abstraction in winter and creating new wetlands for water storage (reservoirs). There is also a need to review & update the Environment Agency environmental flow indicators to be more relevant locally (see item 11). The Ofwat funding mechanisms need to be urgently updated to encourage water companies to develop more sustainable new water resources which work with climate change predictions, including proactively collecting and storing more winter rain/river flows. Instead of rewarding companies for developing the expensive, carbon hungry, energy intensive infrastructure based solutions which they are currently proposing to develop in this plan period. Southern Water & Portsmouth Water should be leading the way on developing more environmentally friendly solutions that work with climate change and deliver wider benefits, not wait for Ofwat to change the funding mechanism in 2024 for the 2029 planning period. That would then deliver a truly best value plan (WRMP24) for people and the environment, instead of selecting options that feed company profits, which customers have no choice but to pay for. My concerns and comments are set out in more detail below. These comments apply to both the Southern Water draft WRMP and the WRSE Regional Plan. I urge Defra to take a more precautionary approach and ask SW to take a step back for the sake of the environment and customers who will pay the cost for SW's & WRSE inadequate options appraisal. Southern Water Customer & Hampshire Resident Former Public Health & Environmental Regulator (including Drinking Water Inspector) Retired Environment & Biodiversity Specialist for the Havant Thicket Reservoir Member of Havant Thicket Reservoir environment & other stakeholder sub-groups Specific concerns about aspects of the Southern Water & WRSE Plans 1. I do not support the proposal in the SW & WRSE plans to reduce the frequency of hosepipe bans and Temporary Use Bans (TUBs) during droughts. The SW Summary document on page 24 indicated a proposal to reduce the use of TUBs from 1 in 5 years to 1 in 10 years from 2030 onwards. • If introduced in 2030 this would be at a time when SW are still proposing to use drought permits on our chalk rivers, including the River Itchen & Test. This is not acceptable. • This sends out completely the wrong message to water users. Having regular hosepipe bans helps to educate consumers as to the value of water and encourages them to use less water. If there was no risk, or a reduced risk of restrictions people would use more water. The SW Options Appraisal confirmed that retaining the TUBs saves 4.01 Ml/day. This is 4 Ml/d that does not need to be taken from the environment, or developed as a new resource at great cost to customers. SW must not be allowed to change the level of service being provided on TUBs in a drought as it is contrary to helping educate customers to use less water, and would drive the need to take more water for the environment. Note: That SW Annex 6, page 17, indicated that customer engagement confirmed that they were happy with the current levels of service, including hosepipe bans, thus there is no driver for this retrograde step. I do not support the proposed change in the frequency of use of emergency drought orders (standpipes & rota cuts) from 1 in 200 to 1 in 500 by 2040 (SW summary page 24), especially if that change drives the selection of unsustainable and expensive new water source solutions such as effluent recycling. I think that having a realistic threat of emergency drought orders is useful in educating customers to the value of water. Customers should not have to pay for infrastructure solutions which are only required to operate in a severe drought, which might not happen during the lifetime of that infrastructure. 2. The targets for leakage reduction need to be more demanding. WRSE Summary Report page 26 confirmed that at present nearly 16% of the water that is treated and put into supply is lost to leaks (17% in SW area). The SW & Regional Plans only propose to reduce this by half across the region by 2050 (i.e. 8% of existing and new water resources will be lost by wastage, even in 2050) This is just not good enough. In the SW area 92 million litres per day of treated water is currently lost to leakage (SW Summary page 29). By 2050 46 million litres per	

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	day which customers have paid to abstract and treat will still be lost. Water companies need to develop new technologies that allow them to detect, locate and repair leaks much more quickly. SW summary page 4 suggests they “could reduce leakage by 62% by embracing new technology and replacing old water mains”. SW and all water companies should be setting themselves even more challenging targets to reduce leakage more quickly. 3. More challenging targets for the rate of mains replacement need to be set, especially in the Southern Water area. Comparative figures on rates of mains replacement are not provided in the consultation documents, nor are targets. P.Water already have an active mains replacement programme, targeted to replace the mains with the most regular history of bursts, and to replace less durable pipe materials. SW are lagging far behind on their rates of mains renewal. Action is required to ensure that SW are required to undertake a more challenging programme of mains renewal to bring it in line with best practice rates in the water industry, not be towards the bottom of the league tables. Large volumes of water can be lost when mains burst, it is essential that targets for mains replacement are improved. Ambitious targets for mains replacement should be included in each company WRMP and the Regional Plan. 4. Best Value Plans have not been provided by SW or WRSE for the environment or customers, especially when you consider the cost to build, operate and the environmental impact of the options selected. Options have been selected to meet the need as a drought resource yet they require operation 24 hours a day, 365 days a year , even when the water is not needed, to keep the treatment plant and pipelines sweet. This can not provide ‘best value’, but the schemes will make large profits for company shareholders! I am extremely concerned that the SW & WRSE plans are focused on solutions which require significant infrastructure development, instead of looking robustly at all the options, favouring expensive large infrastructure schemes which deliver larger volumes of water and profits to the companies. Instead of seriously looking at more environmentally friendly smaller schemes that work with climate change, not against it. Multiple cheaper smaller schemes could produce the water needed in the next 25 year plan period starting in 2024 and provide more resilience, as they would be spread across the area and if one fails to come forward development of other options would already be underway. This approach to deliver large infrastructure projects is partly being driven/ justified by the forecasted huge demand deficit, particularly in a drought. The plans are based on forecasts using the second highest predicted population growth scenario, highest climate change scenario and highest abstraction reduction scenario. As the higher or highest end of all scenarios are being selected, it seems to be overweighted to high end predictions. As a result I believe it is highly likely that the Best Value Plans are over estimating future demand, which in turn will drive up the cost to customers. This is not appropriate, especially when we are experiencing a cost of living crisis and the most vulnerable in our society have no choice but to pay their water bill. I do not want to pay as a customer to build and operate an effluent recycling plant that is only needed in a serious drought. The amount of water needed in the longer term is very uncertain and will vary depending on many factors. There is no need to select options now to meet a very large demand deficit volume that ‘may’ be needed in 20 – 50 years time. Instead a number of smaller more environmentally friendly schemes (e.g. Test aquifer storage) can be selected to bridge the gap until we have a clearer picture in 2030 of the longer-term need. If there is confidence that the Thames reservoir or Severn Trent canal transfer can be delivered, there is a good chance that a large effluent recycling scheme is not required in Hampshire. This is confirmed in the P.Water plan where it is indicated that effluent recycling is only needed at the end of the plan period (2040+) if the Thames water transfer is not delivered. If that regional transfer is delivered the P.Water plan confirmed they expect SW to be transferring water into their area, rather than P.Water transferring water to SW in Hampshire. This casts significant doubt as to the need to select effluent recycling via Havant Thicket Reservoir at this time. The 2022 determination document from Ofwat made it very clear that the selected effluent recycling solution (HWTWRP) was considered to be a very expensive option, especially as it was only a drought resilience asset. The costs were only considered reasonable if the capacity is to be increased over the medium to long-term to beyond an immediate resilience requirement. Given that the scheme does not provide good value now, and scheme costs are only going to rise, it should not be pursued now, especially as it is not yet confirmed, or agreed, that this larger extra resilience volume will definitely be required. Given the uncertainty as to the demand volume needed in the medium to long-term surely it makes more sense to develop a number of schemes, especially given that there are other alternatives available to provide the short to medium term resilience needed, which are better value for money. If Ofwat thought it was	

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	expensive last year, what will be the extra cost now that energy and inflation costs have risen so rapidly. The cost will only increase when other hidden costs associated with this new technology, such as sewer catchment management/ monitoring and carbon off-setting have been added to the bill for effluent recycling. 5. The SW & WRSE is not a plan of 'least regret' plan for Hampshire. They indicate that having a 'least regret' plan means a decision that balances minimal cost with maximum benefit accounting for any possible futures in the most feasible way (WRSE summary, page19). If this is a least regret plan then why are SW/WRSE selecting effluent recycling via Havant Thicket Reservoir. A scheme that has a huge cost to construct, a massive cost to operate 365 days a year even though it is only needed in a drought, a huge environmental impact (scored the highest we could see on the SEA negative impacts), has an enormous carbon footprint, is not the preferred water resource solution type selected by customers, and may well alienate consumers and drive them to bottled water. It is a solution that has a high risk of failure if a robust Habitats Regulation Assessment is undertaken, which would only delay further reductions in abstraction on the River Test & Itchen. I believe it is also highly likely to become a 'white elephant' as the Thames desalination plant has become. With the cost of operation being so high the company don't want to use it, such that much of its capacity was 'out for maintenance' when the plant was needed in the drought of 2022. 6. The Options Appraisal process undertaken by SW and WRSE has not been robust, other options are available. Both SW & WRSE claim to have considered all of the options available, but this is not the case, especially in relation to the development of new water resources. For example, the SW 'restricted' Options Appraisal Report identified many aquifers across the region (including in Hampshire & Sussex) that have the potential to be used for aquifer storage, but indicated that they had no plans to investigate them until the 2029 planning period, by which time it will be too late, the unsustainable and more costly effluent recycling scheme(s) will already have been selected. Appendix C lists a large number of more environmentally friendly options that should have been more fully investigated as part of the current plan options appraisal process. I believe that if these options had been investigated sufficiently that a significant number would have made it to the feasible options list. Even developing 3 or 4 of these schemes could have removed the need in the short term for the more expensive and environmentally unfriendly options selected by SW, such as effluent recycling. What happens to the schemes listed in Appendix C which are still be investigated for WRMP29, will they be investigated before 2029? If they are not brought forward now they will never be included in this or future Water Resource Management Plans. Alternative types of scheme that should have been more fully investigated and certainly brought forward sooner in the SW/WRSE plans include: Groundwater improvement schemes (making best use of existing facilities & sources) Managed Aquifer Recharge Schemes Purchasing under-utilised licences from industry Water trading with third parties Providing alternative sources for agriculture & industry Catchment schemes Optimising treatment capacity by improvements at existing works Relocating abstraction points to minimise their environmental impact New winter water storage reservoirs (including increasing the capacity of existing reservoirs) Page 24 of the WRSE summary shows that these types of schemes are largely delayed until later in the plan period (2035 to 2075). This includes 22 improved groundwater abstraction and storage schemes, 7 reservoir schemes, as well as 'other' schemes like licence trading, catchment schemes and increased treatment works capacity. These schemes have clearly been identified as 'feasible' so why are they not selected for delivery sooner? Why is there only one groundwater improvement scheme in Hampshire & Sussex? Are there other schemes that could come forward? Appendix C suggest that there is another scheme at Rotherfield which could have been investigated further & brought forward in the plan. How has the Budds Farm effluent recycling scheme via Havant Thicket Reservoir been selected as the preferred option in Hampshire when it is 40km from where the water is needed, and had the largest negative impact score that could be found in the short time made available by SW to view the 'restricted' Strategic Environmental Assessment Report?	

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	The construction and operational costs are enormous, especially for a scheme that is only needed in a drought. If the process of selection takes into account carbon, biodiversity and natural capital, how have SW & WRSE ended up selecting this option. The scoring criteria and selection process must be flawed. 7. There has been inadequate investigation of Aquifer Storage Options. Incredibly no Managed Aquifer Storage Schemes (MARS) are selected in the period 2025 to 2035 in the SW nor regional plans. Only 3 schemes are selected across the entire region from 2035 to 2075, with just one selected in the Hampshire & Sussex area. Aquifer storage works with predicted climate changes, taking excess water in winter and storing it natural underground confined aquifers that are already there, where the water will not be subject to evaporation, and the water can be stored until it is needed in dry summers, which are predicted to become more frequent. MARS should be cheaper and quicker to develop than effluent recycling, as it requires less infrastructure. The WRSE Summary Report page 9 indicated that shockingly only 15 MARS were considered in the whole region, yet the south-east has vast areas with underground aquifers, many of which occur within a folded geology creating confined aquifers which must be suitable for consideration for MARS, with the water for storage available from predicted wetter winters. The WRSE summary page 30 stated if water recycling schemes can not be progressed, then desalination plants or more storage options will need to be built instead. Given the lower cost to construct & operate, lower environmental impact, customer preference for aquifer storage, MARS options should be considered first, before effluent recycling. WRSE summary page 32 stated that MARS schemes will need more investigation by water companies. Confined aquifers have always been there, they are not a new phenomenon, and water companies have known for many years that abstraction licence reductions were coming, this is not a surprise. Water companies & WRSE should have more actively progressed the investigations of MARS options over the past 10 years for inclusion in the draft WRMP24. A list of SW groundwater storage options that should already have been progressed is set out in Appendix C, it is extremely disappointing that these investigations have not happened. - Was the failure to investigate MARS options a deliberate tactic so that SW can argue there are no alternatives to effluent recycling? Even the SW CEO introduction to their consultation acknowledges they need to be making much better use of storage – both underground and using reservoirs! (so why not doing that?) 8. The Test MARS scheme should be brought forward. This aquifer storage scheme has been included in the SW & WRSE plans for delivery in 2042. Why is this environmentally friendly scheme that could be protecting the internationally renowned River Test much sooner not been brought forward as quickly as possible? • SW already have the treatment infrastructure in place. • SW already own the land needed for the scheme. • The scheme would use excess river water in winter, which could help to reduce flood risk, providing multiple benefits. • It must be cheaper to develop, only requiring the construction of 5 boreholes, interconnecting pipework and pumps. • It is located exactly where the water is needed close to Southampton. • The aquifer can be topped up in winter and used to augment supplies in the summer reducing the need for river abstraction in the summer, and potentially stopping the need for drought orders more quickly. • The HRA screening indicated that the aquifer is deeply confined and there are no pathways to impact European protected sites. • The HRA screening indicated that up to 15 Ml/d could be provided by the scheme, yet the SW public reports only refer to the scheme delivering 5 Ml/d. • SW Annex 13 option fact file indicated it will take 6 years to investigate, this seems excessive, but would still enable the scheme to be available in 2030 if selected now. Implementation and trial pumping for the Test MAR scheme should be commenced immediately as part of WRMP24, with delivery no later than 2030. 9. Climate impacts & energy use should be more of a driving factor in option selection in both the SW & WRSE plans. The water industry, including SW, is committed to net zero operational carbon by 2030. Yet instead of rejecting carbon hungry technologies such as desalination and effluent recycling, both the SW and wider regional plan actively selects these options instead of more sustainable solutions, even though they must operate 24 hours a day, even when the water is not needed. This shows the current selection process criteria and scoring is flawed.	

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	Any high impact solutions should be initially rejected and only brought forward again if there are no other solutions. Implementing alternative energy solutions to off-site carbon impacts of new water resource schemes should be a last resort. Construction of alternative energy will have it's own additional carbon footprint and additional costs to customers (with more profit for shareholders) which would not be needed if a sound options appraisal process had been adopted in the first place. Carbon off-setting should not be relied on as a solution when lower impact solutions can be selected. Page 36 of the WRSE summary states that; "By measuring carbon in the development of the regional plan, lower carbon options can be selected, helping to avoid emissions." If this were the case why did lower carbon solutions not get selected in the SW & WRSE Plans? 10. SW have not made a genuine effort to look for new winter storage reservoir sites. The geology of Hampshire with large areas of clay overlying aquifers is conducive to finding new sites where excess winter surface water flows can be pumped for storage in new reservoirs. It is not acceptable to dismiss the search for new reservoir options on the basis that all rivers are over abstracted, since they are highly unlikely to be over-abstracted in winter. Nor is it acceptable for water companies to primarily look at reservoir storage by damming up rivers as part of the unconstrained options assessment, since it is obvious in the modern era that reservoir storage by damming up/ impounding rivers will never be acceptable. Potential sites for off-line pumped winter storage reservoirs should be investigated further, including in Hampshire. The reservoir sites already identified in the plan, including Blackstone in West Sussex which is currently not being developed until 2045, should be brought forward as quickly as possible, as should raising water levels in existing reservoirs, such as Bewl Water. These are better schemes than effluent recycling, with the opportunity to provide multiple benefits. 11. A more flexible and appropriate approach is needed to abstraction licencing; I note that the SW summary page 22 confirms they don't know exactly where, when or by how much they will need to reduce their existing abstraction by, yet SW & WRSE are planning for a worst case, with no phased reduction. The WINEP investigations which will inform this change are still underway or planned. This gives time for other alternative new water source solutions to be investigated further. The government requires that any regulatory changes must be proportionate and pragmatic, otherwise they can be challenged. There is no mention by SW or WRSE of working with the EA to vary licences to take more water in winter, when rivers will not be over abstracted, while reducing summer abstraction to protect the river ecology. Water companies and regulators need to come up with a more balanced approach, with more flexible licencing, that allows water companies to take more water in winter when there is excess flow, which they can capture and store for dry summers in underground aquifers, new, or modified winter storage reservoirs. This should use evidence based reductions in summer abstraction and utilise river flow triggers to control what can be taken out. This will protect river flows and biodiversity, while also ensuring customers do not have to pay for extremely expensive water treatment plants that might only be needed in a severe drought, but have to operate 365 days a year to keep the plant and pipelines sweet. A more flexible system has the potential for multiple benefits including reducing flood risk by allowing abstraction in winter and by creating new wetlands (reservoirs). There is a need to review & update EA environmental flow indicators to be more relevant locally. I believe the Environment Agency environmental flow indicators are based on national criteria. There is need to develop new low flow indicators which are based on the actual local situation and functioning of the rivers to which they are being applied. 12. Bringing forward surface water regional transfers. Given that existing surplus surface water already exists in other regions, and the transfers can often use existing waterways for part of the transfer, why can some water transfer schemes not be brought forward more quickly? Transferring surface water via existing waterways can have multiple benefits including to biodiversity and recreation. In principle, I would support the larger size Thames reservoir option. However, insufficient information has been made available during the public consultation to understand the impacts of different size reservoir schemes (e.g. in relation to any ecological impacts), although I note that it is stated on page 29 of the WRSE summary that the larger reservoir performs better against reliability resilience criteria and also has additional natural capital benefits compared to the smaller reservoir. Note 1: I note that in the longer term plan some regional transfers are to be supplemented by effluent recycling, I do not support the selection of that without more robust risk, environmental and ecological impact assessment.	

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	Note 2: SW summary page 34 refers to the potential for a new transfer from Havant Thicket to West Sussex. If this relies on effluent recycling being in place then I do not support this. 13. Urgent need to improve the ability to transfer water within the SW area (esp.in Hampshire); SW are lagging far behind other companies in this respect. P.Water have invested over many years to ensure that they have a well connected supply network across which water can be transferred at times of emergency and in a drought. SW have not, leaving water supplies to customers vulnerable, even in the winter. This has been demonstrated twice in the past 3 months (December to February 2023) when large numbers of customers have been left without supplies in Hampshire. SW summary page 12 refers to the need to investigate how they can improve their water transfer network in Hampshire so they can move water around more easily. Customers are paying the price for years of underinvestment in the SW network and poor planning by the Company. This needs to be urgently addressed to reduce the risk to customers as part of the WRMP. 14. Neither the SW or WRSE provide robust adaptive plans. Both SW & WRSE describe their plans as adaptive plans that identify the priority investment needed between 2025 and 2035 regardless of what the future holds (WRSE Summary page 1). But the reality is that SW have not undertaken sufficient work to assess the environmental impacts, construction or operating costs, to be able to have any confidence that a best value, adaptable plan is being pursued. Cheaper more sustainable options which could meet the short to medium term needs have not been adequately investigated, so the Company have used this as an excuse to reject them as not feasible. SW have also previously dismissed options because they do not have the capacity, or cannot be expanded to deliver 60 or 75 Ml/d, this is a flawed approach. I do not believe that the approach of selecting one large option is the best way forward in Hampshire to meet 'potential' forecast future demand. If a small number of these schemes could be brought forward for the period 2030-35 then a decision on the need for much larger schemes could be deferred until at least 2030. By which time there would be a clearer picture on population forecasts, abstraction licence changes (many WINEP schemes will have reported), and more environmental/ modelling studies can have been completed on the likely impacts of the larger schemes, such as effluent recycling, where the impacts are currently unknown (Appendix E, item 4 & 6). I believe this would provide a more resilient adaptive plan, as if one scheme cannot be brought forward there are others already in development. SW are looking ahead to 2075 and using this to help justify larger schemes. However, the further ahead you look the more uncertain all of the variables are (SW summary page 22). While it is good to keep any eye on the future, there is only a requirement to plan for the next 25 years. Projections beyond 25 years should not be driving the selection of larger schemes at the expense of smaller more environmentally schemes, and I am concerned that this is happening in the SW & WRSE Plans. 15. High risk strategy of selecting one large effluent recycling option in Hampshire. I am very concerned that SW are putting all of their eggs in one basket for Hampshire, by selecting a large effluent recycling scheme, when this is a new treatment technology to the UK, where the impacts are poorly understood, which does not have public support, and for which a robust Habitats Regulation Assessment should show will have a significant impact on European protected sites,(particularly Langstone Harbour), especially when the in-combination effects with the existing Havant Thicket Reservoir are taken into account. The existing HRA screening assessment does not take into account all of the risk pathways and is flawed. SW have not learnt the lesson from putting all of their eggs in the Fawley Desalination basket, only to have the scheme rejected when the environmental impacts were more robustly assessed. This has delayed the development of a viable new water resource option by 5 years. SW cannot be allowed to make the same mistake again. It is customers who are paying for this poor planning and decision making, but the environment is also suffering as drought permits on the River Itchen and Test now have to continue for longer than was necessary if SW had undertaken more through options appraisal and adopted a more robust plan 5 years ago. SW owns Gate 2 reports highlighted the high risks below associated with pursuing effluent recycling from Budds Farm via Havant Thicket Reservoir as the preferred option. • Reverse Osmosis is not an established treatment process for effluent recycling at this scale in the UK (recognised in SW Gate 2 HT report, page 29). This means that; - The market may not have confidence in the validity of such an option, and - The public may not accept drinking water that is created from effluent recycling, it will certainly taste different to the water they are used to and this may give rise to concerns and complaints.	

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	• The risk of customer acceptance associated with the change in taste of the water has not been determined (SW Gate 2, Annex 3, Page 53) • Risk of reputational damage to SW and PW (recognised in SW Gate 2 Havant Thicket report, page 27, table row 5) • SW state that agreement for using up to 75Ml/d from Havant Thicket Reservoir requires significant re-design not currently part of PW's planning application, therefore this is a major risk (SW Gate 2, Annex 5, page 284). • Peel Common / Portswood Water Recycling Plants could be seen as a standalone scheme to support PWC Source A WSW (SW Gate 2, Annex 5, page 284). i.e. There clearly are other options even for effluent recycling, despite what SW is saying publicly. Appendix E to this document also highlights the risk flagged by SW of a public enquiry due to the late introduction of this effluent recycling scheme as the preferred option, when it was not included in the previous WRMP19 as the backup solution to Fawley desalination. All of these factors demonstrate that there is a significant risk to the delivery programme of SW selecting effluent recycling via Havant Thicket Reservoir as the preferred and only new water resource solution in Hampshire for the period to 2035. 16. Objections & concerns about Budds Farm effluent recycling via Havant Thicket Reservoir I do not support the SW/ WRSE proposal to proceed with the Budds Farm effluent recycling scheme for delivery in 2032, known as HWTWRP. I am extremely concerned about the adverse impact of the effluent recycling proposal, and the plan to use the Havant Thicket Reservoir as an Environmental Buffer Lake, prior to onward supply via Portsmouth Water & Southern Water treatment works to customer taps. Key concerns include: • High risk of rejection of the water mixed with recycled effluent for drinking by customers. • Resultant increase in cost to consumers and environmental impact associated with the use of millions more plastic bottles. • Significant cost to customers of building and operating a drought scheme that must operate 365 days per year, even when the water is not needed. • Loss of environmental benefits originally promised that facilitated the destruction of 13ha of Ancient Woodland, including nitrate improvements in coastal SPA, SAC, RAMSAR. • Loss of a unique biodiversity opportunity to provide a chalk spring fed reservoir • Loss of biodiversity net gain promised, due to keeping topped up with recycled effluent. • Impacts of changes in water quality on biodiversity in the reservoir, including salinity, temperature, increased risk of eutrophication and algal blooms. • Increased risk to water quality and of pollution incidents. • Lack of risk assessment and improved control in the sewer catchment. • Impacts on coastal European Protected Sites and reduced benefits. • A full EIA and HRA has not been undertaken, SW have no plans to do that until it is too late. The scheme should fail a robust Habitats Regulation Assessment. • High energy use & carbon impact – it is just not credible to state that it is a sustainable solution. It is also contrary to the commitment for net zero carbon by 2030. • Concern that because this is a new technology costs will spiral and be passed on to customers. • Environmental & ecological impact of pipeline & multiple pumping station construction. • Additional community & recreational benefits being double counted & potentially lost. • The environmental screening is not robust leading to inappropriate scoring and selection. • Information provided by SW is impenetrable to the public and stakeholders. More detail on these and other concerns have been set out in Appendix E. SW summary page 28 states that one of the 4 priorities for their plan is to provide “new water resources that provide resilient and sustainable supplies”. Effluent recycling via Havant Thicket Reservoir cannot be considered sustainable or best value and should be rejected. 17. The public consultation has been completely inadequate and not properly advertised. SW & WRSE have not adequately publicised the public consultations on the draft WRMP or draft Regional Plan. There is a complete lack of awareness of the planned change in the source of drinking water supplies from rivers, springs & aquifers to treated recycled effluent. When concerned citizens have spread the word customers are shocked that they have not been	

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	consulted, or made aware of the consultation. Examples of the inadequacy of the public consultation and additional concerns are set out in Appendix F. Case studies from severely drought-stricken parts of the world that use treated recycled effluent emphasise the importance of getting the local community/ consumers on board before progressing this option, as customer acceptance is critical to the success of such schemes, SW & PW have completely failed to do this. If consumers turn to bottled water in preference to tap water there are social and financial consequences for society, not to mention the environmental impact and cost of supplying, transporting and disposing of plastic bottles. Effluent recycling in the UK should not proceed unless the water company (SW & PW)has fully engaged with their customers to ensure that they support the proposal. This is not the case for the Budds Farm effluent recycling scheme via Havant Thicket Reservoir. 18. Not following feedback from customers in options selection. SW & WRSE indicate that they have engaged with customers in the development of their plans to understand their priorities and the types of scheme they prefer. WRSE summary page 8 states that this information has been used to assess the different plans they have developed. The customer research is clear that customers favour reducing leakage, demand control measures, and protecting the environment as a priority, with preference for solutions which are seen as more natural like catchment management (SW Annex 6, page 17). The SW summary report page 21 confirmed that customers particularly welcome aquifer storage & recovery as being innovative and having a positive environmental impact. They view reservoirs as positive because of the environmental, health and community benefits they can bring. Desalination was least favoured, with effluent recycling being low in the choice of preferences, with concerns about the cost, potential environmental impact in terms of energy, chemicals used, waste production, with further assurances needed around water quality. Despite stating that customer feedback has been taken into account the options selected by SW and WRSE in both the short and long-term are dominated by effluent recycling and desalination schemes, as shown on the maps in the WRSE summary pages 37 & 38, which include the SW selected options. This confirms that customer feedback is not being given adequate weight by SW or WRSE. SW Annex 6 confirmed (page 17) that customers felt strongly that reductions in risk of emergency drought measures need to be achieved via sustainable investment and protecting the environment. By selecting effluent recycling as a drought resource SW are ignoring this feedback from their customers, as the solution is not sustainable. It must operate 365 days a year even when it is not needed as it is only required as a drought resource, and is not located close to where it is needed. 19. Concern the forecast population figures used are excessive & driving a huge demand deficit. The population growth figures being used by water companies (including SW) and WRSE is driving a large demand deficit, which in turn is leading them to select large environmentally unfriendly expensive infrastructure based schemes. While the WRSE document presents a range of population forecasts on page 13 from different sources. Page 13 confirms that the reported pathway is to “meet population growth in-line with local authority housing plans”. This is actually the second highest population forecast, allowing for 23% population growth across the SE region, which generates an increased peak demand of 755 Ml/d. This seems to be unrealistically and excessively high, especially given that local authority plans are currently in a state of flux, and the fact that page 20 confirms there is another population decision point in 2030. It would seem to be more sensible and prudent for water companies and WRSE to plan on the basis of a more moderate growth figure, such as the 16% growth forecast by the Office of National Statistics and to review that again in 2030. 20. Real concern that rejection & selection of options is driven by a search for profit There is a real concern amongst the local community and environmental groups that SW are selecting options that require a large amount of infrastructure (treatment plant, buildings, tanks, pipelines & pumping stations), as they are permitted under the funding guidelines to make a profit from such investment in infrastructure, but not from maintenance like fixing leaks. Selecting options which do not involve the construction of a lot of infrastructure has no advantage to water company shareholders. There is also concern that Southern Water are keen to rush through very large infrastructure projects (such as effluent recycling using Havant Thicket Reservoir) in the current plan period to achieve maximum profit before the funding mechanism is changed by Ofwat, to drive selection of more environmentally friendly schemes with wider benefits to society as a whole from 2024 onwards.	

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	In 2018 Michael Gove, Environment Secretary at the time, berated water bosses in general saying: “Far too often, there is evidence that water companies have not been acting sufficiently in the public interest. Some companies have been playing the system for the benefit of wealthy managers and owners, at the expense of consumers and the environment. Some companies have not been as transparent as they should have been. They have shielded themselves from scrutiny, hidden behind complex financial structures, avoided paying taxes, rewarded the already well off, kept charges higher than they needed to be and allowed leaks, pollution and other failures to persist for far too long”. Water company charges (and therefore revenues) are determined by Ofwat, based on the costs presented by the companies, including an inflation-linked factor to ensure attractive returns to investors on any new infrastructure built. There is thus a financial incentive to boost ‘investment’ and therefore returns to shareholders and owners. There is significant concern that this attitude persists today and that Southern Waters draft plan out for consultation, which includes the proposal for a large amount of infrastructure associated effluent recycling, reflect the desire to make good profits for owners and shareholders, rather than provide an environmentally friendly cost-effective solution for customers, who will have to pay for all the new treatment plant, pumping stations and pipelines required, as well as the profit element. This must not be allowed to continue unchecked by Defra and the environmental regulators. 21. Alternative options for effluent recycling including Peel Common If effluent recycling were the only option to meet the Hampshire areas water supply needs (and I don’t think it is) then why have SW selected to treat water from a sewage works which is furthest from the Southampton area where the water is actually needed, requiring construction and daily pumping along more than 40km of pipeline? It makes no sense to select the Budds Farm WWTW works just because it is close to Havant Thicket Reservoir. There are other Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) options that are nearer to where the water is needed, as set out in Appendix D, that do not require the use of the Havant Thicket Reservoir and the detrimental environmental impacts of that. If effluent recycling is to remain in the plan as a selected option then underground storage should be looked at more seriously as an alternative to environmental buffer lakes. Storage could take place in more than one aquifer to achieve the capacity required. This does not appear to have been considered by SW in the options appraisal. This storage method is commonly used in countries already using effluent recycling (e.g. Australia & in California, USA). Retention in an aquifer is seen there as reducing risks, it increases storage time, and has the benefit that the water cannot evaporate. Peel Common effluent recycling scheme is the SW back up effluent recycling scheme, but this barely seems to be mentioned in the consultation documents. Even though it is funded by Ofwat for Gate 3 it is being given no priority for further investigation by SW. It has significant benefits over the Budds Farm effluent recycling option selected. • Peel Common WWTW does not have the saline intrusion problem which Budds Farm has, it is where the effluent recycling plant was originally sighted, is closer to Southampton where the water resource is actually needed, reducing the construction cost, as well as the carbon and energy footprint of operating this drought resource option. Thus it must be cheaper to build and operate than the Budds Farm option. • SW’s own Gate 2 Report confirmed that there would be environmental benefits to the coastal waters of the Solent of selecting Peel Common rather than Budds Farm. • Because Peel Common and other WWTW do not have the saline intrusion problem, which Budds Farm WWTW has, the recycled effluent can be used to augment river flow which would have environmental benefits. • If river augmentation or underground storage cannot be progressed then there is still the option to build a bespoke environmental buffer lake closer to where the water is needed, as previously proposed by SW. SW Gate 2, Annex 5, pg 139/140 indicated that the Peel Common option was assessed as having fewer consenting risks. This option still has the potential for future expansion utilising Budds Farm effluent if the Thames transfer cannot be delivered later in the plan period. Defra should be challenging why the Peel Common option (not including storage in Havant Thicket Reservoir) which already has funding support from Ofwat, is not being actively investigated and pursued despite the environmental and cost benefits it has over the Budds Farm option. Note 1: The Peel Common effluent recycling option is barely mentioned in the SW consultation. It is not even included in the Habitats Regulation Assessment.	

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	- Why is that when it remains an active and viable option? Note 2: The SW Technical Report confirms at 7.4.4 that they have tested a scenario where there is no recharge of Havant Thicket Reservoir by recycled water from HWTWRP. This results in the schemes replacement by direct transfer of recycled water from HWTWRP via an environmental buffer. The option is selected from 2031 to provide 75Ml/d. This demonstrates that there is a viable alternative to the use of Havant Thicket Reservoir. This also results in the earlier selection of the River Adur off-line reservoir, with an earlier start date of 2041 in Sussex. Note 3: The SW Technical Report sensitivity analysis Table 7.12 shows that under the scenarios tested for the Least Cost Plan with a revised demand forecast the HWTWRP 45 Ml/d and 60 Ml/d is not always selected. The Test MAR groundwater storage option is selected earlier in 2040 and the Woolston recycling option is selected earlier in 2042. This clearly demonstrates that SW does have viable alternative options. 22. Why move the recycled water so far in Hampshire, it makes no sense? If the new water resource is needed at Otterbourne WTW (or in West Hampshire) to offset the loss of abstraction from the River Itchen & Test then; a) Why is an option that recycles sewage and stores it in an Environmental Buffer Lake closer to the Otterbourne WWTW not being considered more rigorously? (It must be lower cost and more environmentally friendly to avoid pumping large volumes of water more than 40km for more than 70 years, plus it removes the need for the environmental footprint of a 40km+ pipeline) b) Why are SW proposing to pump recycled sewage effluent from the Budds Farm WWTW to Otterbourne when there are other sewage works much closer to Otterbourne? c) Why is the sewage effluent not being taken from a WWTW in West Hampshire? Particularly one which currently discharges into a river, then there would be the double environmental benefit of reducing the amount of sewage discharged into our rivers, and of recycling effluent. For example; I believe the Romsey WWTW discharges into the River Test, the Portswood & Chickenhall WWTW's discharge into the River Itchen. There is also a WWTW at Millbrook which would be closer to where the water is actually needed. d) If there is a genuine reason that sewage cannot be recycled from any of the smaller works which discharge into Hampshire rivers, then why can Peel Common WWTW not supply sewage for recycling and pump it to PWC Source A, Otterbourne, or an EBL, as it is a very large works and that is where the trial recycling plant has already been located? Why is there a need to pump sewage or recycled effluent the extra distance from Budds Farm? The requirement to move water from Budds Farm WWTW via HTR to Otterbourne will require two pipelines, including a 40km(+) pipeline. These pipelines require; • A pipeline to cross below Brockhampton Stream and Hermitage Stream, immediately adjacent to Langstone Harbour (SAC, SPA, RAMSAR) • A pipeline to cross below the River Itchen (SAC) • A pipeline to cross the River Meon (Compensatory SAC habitat & SSSI) • A pipeline below the A3(M) & a pipeline below the A27 • A pipeline below several main line railway crossings • Diverting the pipeline around blocks of Ancient Woodland It makes no sense to have a drought resource that requires 7.5Ml/d to be treated and pumped 40km+ every day of the year, even when the water is not needed. It is not credible that Budds Farm WWTW is the best, most environmentally friendly option for effluent recycling, especially when you consider the impacts of construction & daily operation. 22. Way forward for water resource planning in short term to 2035, with review at 2030 Local groups /individuals who are concerned about the SW draft plan and the inclusion of effluent recycling via PW Havant Thicket Reservoir, are keen to promote an interim alternative solution. At the time of the summer 2022 SW consultation SW indicated that Budds Farm effluent recycling only needed to provide 15Ml/d in the early years, but they wanted the option to expand the scheme to be able to treat up to 60Ml/day, by adding treatment modules at a later date, which in conjunction with the reservoir can deliver up to 90Ml/day in the long-term. Therefore, in the short term if they could prioritise other options that together can deliver 15Ml/day between 2025 and 2030/35, such as those set out in Appendix A, then a decision on effluent recycling is not needed now, it can be deferred to 2030. That buys more time for progress to be made on the impact assessments for effluent recycling and regional water transfer options. If regional transfers can then be confirmed as feasible by 2030 (the next critical decision point), the need now to press for large environmentally unfriendly, carbon hungry, effluent recycling schemes,	

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	which have to be operated all year round, despite only being needed in a severe drought, is reduced/delayed. Such an approach also allows time for more robust information to become available on future population growth and likely future abstraction reductions, which will give a clearer idea of the future demand and thus the actual volume of new water resources needed in a drought after 2030. I urge Defra to take a more precautionary approach and ask SW to take a step back for the sake of the environment and customers (SW & PW) who will pay the cost for SW's & WRSE inadequate options appraisal.	
WRMP_Sur296	I strongly object to the above proposal to impose excessive costs on Southern Water customers who will be forced to pay for this huge, expensive, environmentally damaging, energy wasting, unsavoury and unnecessary infrastructure plan. The only stakeholders who will gain from this are Southern Water shareholders. This is a company with a very poor environmental record; it has proved completely untrustworthy in reporting pollution incidents and yet again seems to be engaging in dishonest tactics to slip this proposal through without most of its customers having any idea that they are going to be expected to drink recycled effluent or any notion of the huge monetary, environmental & climate costs involved. The costs of initial construction and the continued daily costs of pumping vast quantities of semi treated water 40 km to where it can be 'purified' before it ends up in Southampton where it might occasionally be needed will add significantly to customers bills. Water companies have a monopoly in an area. Customers have no choice but to pay or be cut off. The company has failed abysmally to do due diligence in informing its customers about these proposals. There has been no letter to customers, a limited social media airing in the Havant area & nothing else I am aware of. The fact that I had to be told about it by a Havant friend speaks volumes. I then had to access the Havant Matters website online to find out about the proposal. I live in Warsash near Southampton and no one I have spoken to here had any idea this was happening. All were horrified. The glossy Southern Water literature I have seen dismisses cheaper, more environmentally friendly alternatives out of hand with little explanation and does not seem to have drawn on any published environmental impacts. On every level this is a very rushed, poorly conceived proposal that should at least be halted until customers have been consulted properly with all available information on why this choice, which appears to have the highest costs to customers and the most detrimental and widespread environmental impact is preferable to all other less costly, more environmentally friendly alternatives or a combination of these. Specifically my further objections are as follows: 1. Southern Water has not demonstrated why this technology that might be appropriate in a desert country should be necessary in a country with such increasingly high winter rainfall. Surely in the 21st C there is cheaper available technology to abstract andstore this winter excess in secure existing underground aquifers for summer use, something that could have flood mitigation benefits. This in combination with other environmentally friendly schemes including fixing leaking pipe work have been dismissed without full costing or investigation. 2. Southern Water admits that water from the treated effluent will taste different. However well it's been treated , and I'm not sure I trust the proposed largely untested process to treat it, I have severe reservations about drinking water extracted from sewage. I suspect I am not alone in thinking that if this proposal goes through I will be forced to buy expensive bottled water as well as paying for this white elephant of a scheme. Great for the bottled water companies but not so good for the environment if thousands of people resort to bottled water as a solution to ensure they have pleasant water to drink. 3. Major detrimental environmental impacts A) The sheer scale of environmental destruction involved in taking a pipeline 40 km across a national park and several sensitive rivers and building pumping stations along the way is unacceptable. Even if the technology were low carbon and cheap to run, which it is not, wouldn't a more sensible site for treatment of effluent be an area close to or within one of the big treatment works near Southampton where the treated 'water' will be needed? If using treated effluent for drinking water were the only viable option which I very much doubt then storage in lakes in the lower reaches of the Teste & Itchen that are already somewhat degraded by farm run off etc would be preferable. They are not in the pristine state that Portsmouth Water promised to deliver for the new spring filled Havant Thicket reservoir to offset the destruction of ancient woodland involved in its construction. B. The Budd's Farm site built on an existing landfill site that will be used for the daily initial treatment of effluent using reverse osmosis will produce vast quantities of sludge. That will have	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	to be disposed of in some way. It is unclear what the proposals are for its disposal. I am reliably informed that the landfill site is an old one with no lining leaving it prone to leakage. Its proximity to Langstone Harbour and several other sites of European environmental importance for waders and marine life is already a concern. Potential leakage from this site of existing material is already of concern. Building an effluent extraction plant in this already precarious site can only increase the likelihood of a major environmental incident. That is simply an unacceptable risk. C. Certain environmental degradation of the spring filled Havant Thicket reservoir: Portsmouth Water gained approval for the new reservoir and won its customers and environmental groups over by promising the delivery of enhanced environmental benefits with the creation of a plethora of new wildlife habitats along the reservoir shores as well as pleasant shore side walks and pristine spring fed waters. Approval was gained on this basis. It is highly disingenuous to now claim that this status will not be degraded by the daily addition of large quantities of water that will still by Southern Water's own estimate have at least 18% of effluent left in it. The impact of this semitreated water in the delicate balance of ecosystems in the reservoir will turn it into a very different body of water than that that was approved and has the potential to cause a build up of sewage residue, algal blooms and poor water quality that could make it a very unpleasant place to walk and an inhospitable environment for wildlife. This is a millions miles from what was sanctioned. There are so many things wrong with Southern Water's proposal that I can only assume that its selection is on the basis of profit and not on public goods, customer care or environmental mitigation. They also seem to have completely ignored customer stated preferences when pushing ahead with this proposal. I am asking DEFRA to look very carefully at this proposal and to reject it until all the impacts have been fully assessed and alternatives fully explored and compared with Southern Water's favoured choice. To also ensure that Southern Water properly reports to and consults with its customers before a final decision is made. Thank you for considering this response	
WRMP_Sur298	As a Havant Borough and Hampshire resident, I accept that there will need to be changes to how our water is provided. However I am seriously concerned about the water recycling project, proposed in our area i.e. recycling effluent from Budds Farm WWTW, using reverse osmosis which would then be pumped to Havant Thicket Reservoir, with a new 40 km pipeline from there to Otterbourne WWTW. A decision about this should be delayed until a later "decision point" after 2030, when smaller alternative schemes have been fully investigated and if appropriate, implemented. These can be less environmentally damaging and emit less greenhouse gas. Recycling schemes should be seen as a last resort, if other schemes are unable to provide sufficient water. Project to Recycle Effluent from Budds Farm and transfer it to Havant Thicket Reservoir. Southern Water's recycling project, was not presented until after the reservoir had planning permission for it to be a spring fed reservoir. It will be both environmentally damaging and a huge source of carbon emissions, due to the energy needed for reverse osmosis (even if only 10% of that needed for desalination) and the amount of new infrastructure that needs to be built, with a Waste Processing Plant, pumping stations and more than 40 Km of pipeline from the reservoir to Otterbourne. I doubt that the high level of carbon emissions can be mitigated. Such a major infrastructure project will greatly increase water bills for Southern Water customers and so may increase the profits of the company. With the involvement of Macquarie I suspect that profit is the main driver for this project, when smaller, more environmentally friendly schemes would generate less income. I understand that water recycling needs to be very carefully managed and monitored to avoid contaminants and pathogens getting into the water supply. I do not trust Southern Water to do this, in view of their poor track record on pollution incidents and lack of compliance with regulations. The results of Environmental Impact Assessments and Habitats Regulations Assessments are not expected until later this year. A public consultation should not be taking place until after those results are known and fully publicised. The public have had little information about alternative schemes. The Recycling Project has been presented as the only reasonable option. I am concerned about how constant topping up with recycled water will effect the wetlands and biodiversity planned for the reservoir. The wetlands were to have benefitted from seasonal fluctuations in water levels. When full, some of the water from the reservoir will also be released into Langstone Harbour via streams. I do not know how this will effect that nationally designated habitat.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. 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	Portsmouth as well as Southern Water customers will receive recycled water mixed with spring water. Will this effect the taste? This and/or the thought of recycled effluent may drive more people to use bottled water for drinking, which will be environmentally damaging. We are told that water recycling is a tried and tested technology used around the world. However this is mainly in drought-stricken countries such a California and Namibia. Climate change models show that although we will suffer periods of drought, these will be interspersed with periods of heavy rain with the risk of flooding. Rather than recycling we should be looking at solutions that enable us to harvest and store that water. There has not been enough consultation. Few people knew about it. Alternatives Southern Water say that they are committed to reduce water leaks by half by 2050, which is not good enough. They say they fix lots of leaks each year. But I understand that approximately one fifth of drinking water is lost through leaks. This is a large amount, and reducing it to a negligeable level might help solve current water shortages. Southern Water also need to increase their rate of replacing water mains, which helps to reduce leaks. Fixing leaks and replacing water mains is not profitable for the company, but multiplying the resources available for this would save a large amount of water each year. Water should be extracted from rivers and aquifers when levels are high after heavy rain and stored. More small reservoirs should be built, closer to the areas where water is needed. Storage via recharge of confined underground aquifers should be explored. Why is the River Test Managed Aquifer scheme not being considered until 2041? Farmers and commercial growers can be encouraged to collect and store water for their own use. There are many practical measures that can be encouraged and implemented to reduce domestic use in future, some of these mentioned by Bob Taylor, CEO of Portsmouth Water. i.e. universal metering with smart meters, aerating water from taps and showers, smaller baths, and water butts for gardeners. Projects to separate grey water from effluent should be explored. There is emphasis on reducing hose pipe bans but it would not be unreasonable for there to be residential hose pipe bans during droughts. Lower charging ratesfor frugal users, and higher rates for unnecessarily heavy users could be tried, as long as those with larger families or medical needs can be protected. I support plans for water transfer between regions, making use of surplus surface water. Although building pipelines will have an environmental and carbon cost, it will be less than needed for reverse osmosis and dealing with toxic brine. Water will only need to be pumped between areas when there is a drought, instead of every day as proposed for the Budds Farm/Havant Thicket recycling scheme. Not all water transfers will need pumping as there will be some gravity flows. Some transfers may use existing waterways over large sections, with biodiversity and recreational benefits. Alternative locations for recycling effluent If, despite all other alternative measures being fully assessed and implemented where possible, it remains necessary to create more drinking water, there are alternative locations for a recycling plant. These have advantages over Budds Farm/Havant Thicket Reservoir. Both of the sites mentioned here are in a geographically better position, needing shorter pipelines, although they would not have access to the same quantity of effluent as Budds Farm. However less recycled water may be needed if other alternative measures are in place. Peel Common WWTW near Fareham, has not been presented as an option. But the advantages are: There is no saline intrusion problem with effluent from Peel Common. There would be a shorter pipeline route to Otterbourne, i.e. reduced carbon cost and environmental impact Southern Water identified benefits to the water environment in the Solent from recycled water from Peel Common rather than Budds Farm. At Peel Common there is room for water processing and storage tanks to provide a buffer. If toxins were to enter they would be better dealt with there than if they entered a large body of water such as Havant Thicket. A scheme using Peel Common effluent could still be expanded at a later date to take Budds Farm effluent if it proved necessary. Chickenhall WWTW would be geographically ideal, being right beside the Itchen. Delayed Decision Point Time is needed to fully evaluate and compare all the alternatives with their relative financial, environmental and carbon costs. The WRSE consultation states that not every decision must be	Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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	made now and there will be other decision points along the way to 2075. On that basis it would be wise to delay the decision about water recycling until the early 2030s to allow all the alternatives to be fully investigated.	
WRMP_Sur299	My concerns about Southern Water's Draft Water Resources Management Plan relate to the assumption made by the company that its proposal for a new reverse osmosis water recycling plant at Havant will be approved. I believe this assumption to be premature and flawed and that this proposal could have a significant impact on the heavily protected coastal habitats of the Solent. I am also concerned that the environmental balance between the contents of the Havant Thicket Reservoir and the water of Langstone Harbour has not been fully assessed. Further consideration is required as part of a comprehensive Habitat Regulations Assessment before approval should be sought from the Secretary of State. Lack of confidence in Southern Water's project delivery capability I have strong concerns about Southern Water's capability to safely and securely deliver and manage a programme of this scale and complexity, The company's track record of excessive and unpermitted sewage discharges has already led to the imposition of significant financial penalties and deficiencies in routine maintenance procedures have been highlighted. Recent statements by the company that 'lessons have been learned' and 'processes improved' have been undermined by subsequent events, most recently in February 2023, the contamination of the water supply within its Otterbourne treatment works, a plant which would form an integral part of the effluent recycling proposal. Environmental risks at the selected construction site The site selected for the new Water Recycling Plant is a former Havant Borough Council landfill site located beside Langstone Harbour, an environmentally sensitive site designated as an SSSI, SAC/SPA, Ramsar site, which forms part of the Solent (European) Marine Site (SEMS). The landfill site was still in regular use into the 1990s and is still actively venting. It is currently unclear how landfill gas is managed on the site – a rigorous Gas Management Plan will need to be developed. Surface water on site will need to be surveyed, modelled, and considered in detail to prevent contaminated leachate from entering the Hermitage Stream and Langstone Harbour. The overall condition of the coastal defences in this location is deteriorating and we are concerned that an historic landfill with defences at risk of failure is not a suitable site for the type of construction proposed. The recycling plant and high-lift pumping station would require a service shaft to be sunk into the landfill, connecting to three service tunnels bored into the landfill from three separate directions. One of these tunnels would run below the bed of the Hermitage Stream, carrying waste output from the Budds Farm wastewater treatment works into the new plant. There has been no detail published explaining how maintenance for these pipelines and tunnels will be carried out and the company's poor reputation for maintenance of its distributed infrastructure assets does not give us confidence that the plant and pipelines for the new plant would be kept in good order. The risk of contamination to the harbour waters remains to be fully assessed. The environmental impact on the Havant Thicket reservoir and Langstone Harbour water bodies The environmental impacts of the recycling plant on the contents of the Havant Thicket Reservoir, and the discharge of flow from the reservoir to Langstone Harbour have not been modelled to include all potential impacts on the coastal habitats. Portsmouth Water was granted planning permission for the reservoir on an understanding that it would contain solely spring water from the Havant and Bedhampton springs thus delivering a net gain benefit to the environment. A reduction in nitrate inputs to Langstone Harbour was promised as part of this new reservoir scheme based on the fact that nitrate rich spring water which would have flowed into Langstone Harbour would instead be pumped up to the Havant Thicket Reservoir where the higher level of nitrates would naturally break down. This benefit would be significantly reduced under the new proposal as the proposed daily topping-up of the reservoir with recycled effluent would result in greater volumes of spring water being directly released into Langstone Harbour. Concerns regarding reverse osmosis technology at this site Effluent recycling using reverse osmosis is an energy intensive process which would produce brine as a by-product and the proposal shows such brine being discharged via a long sea outfall into the Solent. The Solent waters into which this brine would circulate are classified by Defra as important bivalve mollusc harvesting and shellfish waters. While the recycling of effluent via reverse osmosis is a process new to the UK, similar brine is also the by-product of desalination and the effects of discharging it into the marine environment have been widely studied. The inherent salinity and temperature of this effluent can have detrimental effects on the marine	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. 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	environment. Estuarine species are often able to adapt to a wide range of salinities, whereas many marine species are limited in their narrow range of physiological tolerance. Salinities at the margins of this tolerance range have the potential to alter species behaviour, limit reproduction, and reduce fitness for survival in their environment. Brine underflows also deplete concentrations of dissolved oxygen in the receiving water, which can cause anoxic condition for benthic organisms, possibly translating into ecological repercussions throughout the food chain. While the brine generated by the water recycling plant would be less intense than that assessed for the 2021 Southern Water desalination plant proposal at Ashlett Creek, the potential impact on the waters of the Solent cannot be ignored. The risk to the water bodies from inadequate or incomplete levels of treatment While I accept that the proposed water recycling plant would include some element of chemical water treatment in addition to filtration, there is a risk that the treated wastewater could do more harm than good, contaminating the reservoir with pathogens or altering the physiochemical properties of the reservoir through accumulation of chemical or biological contaminants (for example pesticides and natural hormones, as well as endocrine disrupting chemicals). Concerns about the effectiveness of nutrient treatment/removal from wastewater raise the risk that, should the treatment of effluent be insufficient, increased nutrient loading will affect the chemical balance of the reservoir water and may cause eutrophic conditions both in the reservoir and in Langstone Harbour. Changes to Southern Water strategic delivery schedule warrants the reassessment of alternative sources I appreciate that alternative strategic solutions must be explored in further detail in order to cater for the predicted shortfall in drinking water supplies and I also understand that climate change will bring wetter winters and drier summers. Investing in natural solutions that capture and store winter rain and ensure aquifers are sufficiently supplied during the summer, provide a wealth of ecosystem services, reduce fluvial flooding risk, and create vital wetland habitats to improve biodiversity. Additional winter storage reservoirs would provide a valuable addition to the aquifer recharge problem faced by water companies. Use of water transfer from other regions should once again be reviewed. For example, the transfer of water from Wessex Water and Bristol Water were discounted by Southern Water during their 2021 'Water for Life' consultation, simply due to the relative schedule dates of these regional programmes. With the decision to drop the Ashlett Creek desalination project following the concerns raised during that previous consultation, Southern Water's own strategic schedule dates have now slipped and the availability of water transfer from the west of England reservoir projects should be reassessed. In summary With appropriate research, I believe that there would be other environmentally sound and cost effective natural alternatives to the type of water recycling proposed by Southern Water. Such an approach would safeguard the delicate environmental balance within the Solent, its harbours and its estuaries, and would have my wholehearted support. I do not support the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Plant component of Southern Water's 'Water Resources Management Plan'.	
WRMP_Sur300	I wish to register my very strong objection to both the Southern Water (SW) and Water Resources in the South East (WRSE) Regional Plan. I am concerned that there has not been a robust and sufficient options appraisal and it does not provide a 'best value plan' for either customers or the environment. I believe Southern Water's plans for effluent recycling at Havant Thicket Reservoir is a flawed project. It is certainly not a Best Value option. Like desalination, effluent recycling is invariably used as a last resort, typically in countries with severe on-going drought conditions, where other options are simply not available. Even then, many of the existing effluent recycling applications are exclusively agricultural, or used by industry, not for human consumption. Whilst the technology exists to make the process safe, this safety depends wholly upon having the appropriate working practices, good maintenance schedules, monitoring systems and back-ups in place. Southern Water have an increasingly poor track record in this regard, and this has been very publicly demonstrated in recent months with issues at their Otterbourne works in December 2022 and February 2023 resulting in thousands of residents being without water. As a result Southern Water are not trusted by the local community to operate an effluent recycling plant. It is bewildering that Southern Water have concluded that an effluent recycling scheme is the best option available to them and their long-suffering customers! It appears to require more new infrastructure than any other potential alternative. Extensive pipelines, new pumping facilities and	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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	very high energy-demanding processes to make the technologies work. All of which will need to be running constantly throughout the year, even for long periods when the water is not needed. Public perception is important too. The water produced from effluent recycling may technically be safe to drink if it is properly treated, but if it is not deemed palatable by customers, or it tastes different and they reject it turning to bottled water instead, surely that does not fulfil the companies obligations to provide wholesome water as a water provider? Too many people already drink bottled water. What criteria are Southern Water using to make this scheme the front runner? Do they get paid by the metre for constructing pipelines? It does not make any sense. I am concerned that solutions that provide profits are taking precedence over providing cost effective and environmentally friendly solutions. It would be better to invest in repairing more leaks. The Havant Thicket Winter Storage Reservoir scheme originally proposed by Portsmouth Water was (very unusually) supported by an large proportion of the local community, because it was an extremely “green” project. A winter storage reservoir filled with surplus, good quality spring water direct from the chalk aquifer. How can Southern Water now conceive that it would be evenly remotely sensible, or indeed appropriate, to top it up with treated effluent. The only green aspect of this option would be the colour of the water. I was part of the environmental working group providing advice to Portsmouth Water on the development of the reservoir’s wetland nature reserve. At the time, as part of wide ranging discussions, officers within Portsmouth Water queried the potential impact of bird droppings on water quality in the reservoir, yet Southern Water now wish to add their own effluent. In the words of Homer Simpson – “Doh.” I also have concerns that keeping the reservoir topped up with recycled effluent will have an adverse impact on the net biodiversity gain that we (the reservoir wetland subgroup) were assured the reservoir was to provide, removing the wildlife-friendly seasonally fluctuating water levels that were to be a fundamental benefit of the original reservoir proposal. It will also reduce the nitrate benefits to Langstone Harbour that we were assured modelling showed would be delivered when spring water was diverted to the reservoir, as there will be less capacity in the reservoir to receive the spring water. I remain concerned that the residual material in the recycled effluent from Budd’s Farm and the inherent salt issue would have an adverse impact on the water quality of the reservoir and would progressively accumulate in the reservoir sediment, any pollution incidents due to lack of control of the treatment process would only add to this. If the recycled effluent is currently not suitable for river discharge, how can it be appropriate to pump it into the reservoir, a still body of water? Furthermore, I do not believe that Southern Water have yet carried out any appropriate environmental assessments with regard to the impact of treated effluent on biodiversity in the reservoir and its wetland . The HRA previously undertaken was based on the reservoir being solely spring-fed. What is the in-combination impact, surely it must be negative? The construction of the treatment plant at Broadmarsh on a dilute & disperse landfill immediately adjacent to the Langstone Harbour SPA/SAC/Ramsar site is further cause for concern. This spring-fed reservoir was designed by Portsmouth Water to provide a sufficient backup to meet the on-going supply demands of the region, but more specifically to help Southern Water to alleviate pressures on the River Itchen. Presumably it can still do that. If so, how can the additional expense and negative environmental impacts of this effluent scheme be in any way justified? What of other alternatives? Southern Water seems to have been very quick to dismiss all other options. There are increasingly frequent occasions when winter flooding causes problems for residential areas, businesses and infra structure. Climate change predicts wetter winters. It must be possible for Southern Water to develop other schemes which capture this excess seasonal flood water and store it, rather than seeing it lost into surface water drainage systems which can then lead on to storm discharges of sewage into rivers, estuaries and coastal waters. It must be more cost-effective to develop other winter storage reservoirs or use aquifers for underground storage where the ground conditions are suitable. These options would require comparatively little associated infrastructure, and therefore must be cheaper. They are certainly more environmentally friendly options. The Havant Thicket Winter Storage Reservoir is needed but this bolted-on effluent recycling proposal is not. There are more environmentally sustainable, less expensive, and less intrusive options available and Southern Water should be prioritising and pursuing those first, in tandem with increased leak detection and significantly upscaling its programme of mains replacement, which is currently amongst the slowest in the industry. It makes no sense to collect and bring water up to drinking quality standard only to then lose one sixth of it en- route to the customers.	Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. 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	The consultation process has again been poor, almost non-existent. Even today, at the end of the consultation process, many local residents, Southern Water and Portsmouth Water customers, are still totally unaware of the existence of the consultations and the plans for effluent recycling. Surely it should be possible to notify any bill payer about developments and plans such as these if there is a will by the company to be transparent. Surely customers should get a say in whether they support effluent recycling? In a broader national context, all water companies should be making far greater use of water transfer options between companies via existing waterways. This should be encouraged and incentivised where possible, as long as appropriate ecological safeguards are in place. New standards for water efficiency in domestic situations from house building to “white goods” should be brought forward and introduced through Government regulation as a matter of urgency and certainly well before the currently proposed 2040 and 2060 timelines proposed in the plan. Rainwater capture should be an integral part of house-building design. Finally, I believe there should be more public education around the value of water as a finite resource. Hosepipe bans are unpopular with the public and invariably a last resort for water companies. However, they are extremely powerful tools for raising public awareness about water resources and the importance of using water wisely. The Southern Water plan proposes to reduce the frequency of such temporary bans from 1 in 5 to 1 in 10 years. This must not be changed, I do not support this proposal. The public must learn to value water, all too often it is taken for granted. Surely, there must be more environmentally friendly alternatives than effluent recycling that work with climate change rather than this chemical, energy and carbon hungry option. I call on Defra to delay the plan for effluent recycling until other alternatives have been fully explored and developed.	
WRMP_Sur302	Dear Defra I am writing to object to Southern Water's plan to recycle treated sewage into the proposed Havant Thicket reservoir. Currently Portsmouth Water customers in Havant and the surrounding areas drink and use treated spring water collected from Brockhampton Springs in Havant. When the Havant Reservoir was proposed, I supported it. The proposal was that the reservoir would be filled with the same spring water, that could then be used in periods of drought, both for Portsmouth Water and Southern Water customers. The new proposal is that Southern Water will run a sewage treatment process and that the treated water from this will be pumped to the reservoir and then onto Southern Water and Portsmouth Water treatment works and then their respective customers. I understand that the Southern Water sewage treatment is a continuous process that needs to process a large amount of water each day. It can't be stopped and started. As a consequence, a large proportion of the reservoir will be recycled rather than spring water. My objections are: 1. Taste and aesthetics At the recent public meeting hosted by Havant Borough Council (HBC), the MD of Portsmouth Water confirmed that the water from the reservoir would taste different from the water from Brockhampton Springs. As a Portsmouth Water customer, I would prefer to drink spring water rather than recycled sewage. This may seem like a trivial objection. Nevertheless, it is a popular one among the people I have spoken to. There is no support from the local population to drink recycled sewage instead of spring water. 2. Risk of increased use of plastics Before I moved to Havant, I used a water filter as I didn’t like the taste of the local water. Here I don’t need to. I also used a lot more bottled water. If the reservoir water tastes different, I am likely to use them again. If a significant percentage of the population use more bottled water and/or filters, this would lead to an unnecessary increase in the consumption of single use plastics, at a time when we are trying to reduce plastic consumption. 3. Nitrates. There is a significant problem with nitrate run-off into Langstone Harbour. This risks damage to a fragile habitat of national importance for wildlife, especially wetland birds. It has also hindered Havant's ability to build new housing and industrial and retail sites in line with the Local Plan and government planning targets. At the original public consultation for the reservoir, we were told that the reservoir would ameliorate this issue. The water from the springs is high in nitrates, partly from agriculture. When this waster is stored in the reservoir, the nitrates will sink to the bottom. Any overflow water entering Langstone Harbour would be lower in nitrates and water	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. 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	that would have run into the harbour from springs no longer would - reducing the nitrate load on Langstone Harbour. The new proposal undoes this benefit. If more treated sewage is pumped into the reservoir, less spring water can be pumped in and more will flow into Langstone Harbour, raising the nitrate load. 4. Energy and upheaval Although water recycling takes less energy than the previously proposed desalination, it still takes a lot more energy than tapping into Havant's abundant spring water. Both will need to be pumped to the reservoir. The difference is in the processing prior to pumping. There will also be additional investment in the processing, pipelines, pumps, all of which will use more energy, concrete, chemicals etc, not to mention the upheaval for Havant residents. Both Portsmouth Water and Southern Water have net carbon zero plans. The proposed Southern Water process would be increasing not reducing energy use, both in the build and running of this process. 5. Democratic Deficit The Southern Water project is a major change to the original reservoir proposals. There is no active engagement with the majority of the population who this will affect. There has been no communication or engagement with Portsmouth Water customers. Havant Borough Council will have no role in approving the Southern Water proposals. It feels like this decision, which will have a big effect on local residents, is being decided 'behind closed doors'. Please, before you decide, do a proper engagement process. Other considerations. The benefits of the Southern Water proposals are opaque. Southern Water has claimed that difference between filling the reservoir with spring water and with recycled water is that the reservoir could be refilled more quickly in times of drought and low flows from the springs. Although I have asked for more detailed information as part of the Havant Borough Council engagement, I have not had a response in time to consider it in my objections to you. If their justification for all of this is to survive a one-in-200-years drought, as suggested at the HBC consultation, it seems like a huge level of disruption and increased carbon and plastic use and threat to our natural environment for a small benefit. Surely there are more efficient and effective alternatives to this, including additional water storage facilities.	
WRMP_Sur304	I am writing to you to strongly object to Southern Water (SW) Water Resources South East, (WRSE), plan to pump recycled sewage effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir. In 2021 this reservoir was approved by both Havant Borough Council and East Hampshire District Council based on it being filled soley with water from our plentiful and natural underground Springs from the Winter surplus which would normally flow back out to sea. I feel that not enough due dilligence was done by both council's planning committees as SW always had this as a potential back up plan if Fawley Desalination plant didn't go ahead. Deputees were warned emphatically by Havant Borough Council's principal planning officer, Lewis Oliver at time not to mention anything about the recycled sewage effluent discharge plan in our deputations as it did not form part of the consultation at that time! It appears that his has been implemented in a deliberately surreptitious way in order to get the reservoir itself approved first with natural Spring water. Southern Water had published this future ideaa and plan so why didn't they propose it back in 2021 instead? Now both councils have been bypassed on this major decision as a DCO has been sought by framing this as an NSIP. This obviously knew that it would be hard to acheive planning consent if this was presented to both councils 2 years ago! Ofwat have made it very clear that Portsmouth Water do not need this reservoir to be built to supply it's customers as we have a plentiful supply here. It was to be for the benefit of Southern Water's customers near Otterbourne 40km away. Over 14 hectares of ancient woodland has been destroyed at Havant thicket and Staunton Country park and many animals and invertebrtes killed including European Protected Species such as The Great Crested Newt. Bechstein's bats and many other bat species have lost their habitat also in order to implement this project and the destruction is ongoing for the 2 access roads. Natural England granted these licenses based on it being a biodiversity net gain, the well worn phrase used in mitigation for major infrastructure projects that destroy ancient woodlands like this. How can a highly industrialised environmental buffer lake filled with a mix of natiural Spring water and up to 15 million litres a day of recycled effluent be a biodiversity net gain? This is an experiment with nature and an experiment for the public's health and wellbeing! THe World Health Organisation has condemned reverese osmosis drinking water saying that it will have a detrimental effect on human health citing potential health dangers. Citizens were studied for any health effects when Czech and Slovak populations started drinking reverse	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process.

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	osmosis water from their taps in 2000-2002. Various health conditons occured including acute magnesium (and possibly calcium) deficiencies were reported within weeks or months. Cardiovascular disorders, tiredness, weakness and muscle cramps were reported in previously healthy people all within weeks or months of this new water being introduced! This water leaches minersls from the body as it is so low in minerals. Due to this the mineral comtent of food and vitamins are list during unrination. Southern Water will insist all this can be added back into this water, however recreating natural water with all it's trace elemnets and minerals is practiacally impossible! India has banned reverse osmosis water altogether in New Delhi, India. A very high profile campaign by the wildlife campaigner and environmentalist Chris Packham meant that Fawley Desalination was halted. The next plan was to pump reveres osmosis treated sewage effluent into local rivers called the Test and Itchen to top them up in times of drought instead but for some reason this was bypassed altogether. This was highlighted by a former Portsmouth Water ecologist, Tracey Viney at a very last minute public meeting at Havant Borough Council on Febraury 15th. She strongly objects to this recycled effluent for drinkimg water plan and has spoken out on local news programme, Soueh Today about it. She is an expert on thes matters and is very concerned that the consultation has been inadequate as do I. I ask DEFRA to refuse any approval of this plan and insist Southern Water and WRSE explore and consider other more enviromentally friendly, sustainable and safe options instead. The motives for this scheme are massively profit driven for both water companies and the costs will be passed on to customers with much higher bills as admitted at last weeks meeting by Southern Water representatives. I believe huge profits will be made for shareholders and dividends and bonuses for the CEO's and their management teams if this goes ahead. This schene will have create a masive carbon footprint and consume a huge amount of electricity to run from the National Grid too. Profits is the main driver for this massive project. Fixing and updating the the ifrastructure at Budd's Farm and other sewage works Souhtern Water own won't bring in the profits they need and fixing many moe underground leaks is not lucrative either! The water will taste different as Portsmouth Watre's CEO readily admitted last week. We are used to very high quality tap water around here, why should it be contaminated like this? Drought stricken countries may rely on reverse osmosis water through having no choice. We are obviously not one of them! Southern Water and Portsmouth Water insist they want to become carbon zero, this is laughable isn't it? In Singapore the reverse osmosis water produced is for industrial use not drinking water! This was one of the countires mentioned last week, which was deliberately misleading people. Southern Water cannot be trusted to provide this water with their appalling track record for polluting our harbours and rivers continuously and covering it up. Hundreds of local people have been threatened with compulsory purchase orders too, if they don't agree to Southern Water accessing their land and homes for 'land referencing' One lady with an alpaca farm has beeb threatened with the police and a warrant by Southern Water because she doesn't want them on her land! How despicable is this?	We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur305	When the planning application for a new reservoir at Havant Thicket was submitted, the proposal was to fill the reservoir during the winter with fresh spring water and the application was approved on that basis. Portsmouth Water (Southern Water) now wants to recycle treated effluent through the reservoir and is pushing this proposal as though it is the only option. There are far better options for supplying unadulterated water without adding treated effluent to drinking water. I do not support water transfer and water recycling as the proposed solution to the challenge of securing water supplies for the future in Hampshire. Reasons: • When it becomes known that treated effluent is being used for drinking water, people will reject it and use bottled water for drinking. • There is a risk of pollution to Havant Thicket Reservoir which was sold as increasing biodiversity despite the destruction of habitat to construct it. • The options appraisal process is flawed. Other solutions that would have a lower environmental impact and use less energy have not been seriously considered. • This proposal requires high use of chemicals and energy and hence a high carbon footprint both for construction and operation. • Operation will create a toxic brine that will be discharged into the sea with a negative impact on biodiversity in a sensitive area with SAC, SPA and Ramsar designations.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the

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	• This “solution” would be expensive to build, operate and maintain. Those unnecessary costs will be passed on to customers over a long period. • This proposal does not offer value for money for customers. • Better alternatives are available. Instead of recycling effluent and pumping it 40km, why can rain not be extracted from rivers during periods of high rainfall during the winter and stored near to where the water is required? Options Appraisal Process I do not believe that Southern Water has thoroughly considered all other potential options and established the best value option for customers or the environment. • There is a complete lack of transparency with key information redacted in the Gate 2 documents. • Insufficient detailed information has been made available to comment on the process • Effluent recycling is a new technology to the UK. Failure of the system would have a devastating impact on the reservoir. • I do not support the current approach of trying to develop one solution that meets the demand in a 1 in 500 year extreme drought event. This will burden customers with heavy costs for many years when alternative and better solutions could be provided. Water Recycling Plant • The former landfill site at Broadmarsh cannot be considered a suitable site for the location of the WRP and 3 tunnel /pipeline launch pits. • The Water Recycling Plant does not need to be located in Havant. It would make more sense to recycle effluent from the Peel Common STW I do not support the proposal to build a water recycling plant on Site 72 south of Havant. • The former landfill site at Broadmarsh cannot be considered a suitable site for the location of the WRP. There is a high risk of unknown contaminants in the leachate contaminating the Hermitage Stream. • Ground settlement will be a continuing issue, giving the potential for damage to pipes and other services, as well as opening up new pathways for gas and leachate to disperse. • The landfill will need to be levelled, exposing unknown contaminants and, possibly, requiring their removal. There is a risk of health and nuisance issues, including persistent smells from such disturbance. • It will be difficult to screen the WRP which will be viewed as an eyesore. Pipeline Corridor & Route Development • The proposal to build two pipelines or a tunnel to house the pipelines from the Broadmarsh landfill to the Budds Farm STW works is not appropriate, due to the increased risk of landfill gas and leachate migration from the mixed waste municipal landfill. • There is a risk of gas migrating along the pipeline or tunnel towards Budds Farm STW, a landfill gas explosion in confined spaces such as tunnels, pipes and tanks with the consequent risk of a major pollution incident to Langstone Harbour SAC/SPA. • The construction of a pipeline along Park Lane and Middle Park Way would have a massive adverse impact on the local community. Water being returned to Bedhampton pumping station would need to be pumped, requiring energy with an adverse environmental impact and a high cost of operation. Has consideration been given to the practicalities of repairing a burst pipe carrying recycled effluent pumped under pressure in this residential area? • An open-cut method of construction along this main thoroughfare and bus route to schools,a medical centre and other community facilities and the resulting disruption would be unacceptable. Any pipeline (IF constructed) must be by means of a tunnel, as residents have been led to believe would be the case. • Street trees may need to be removed or are likely to be damaged by construction techniques. Trees are an important part of the street scene and character of the area and, given the belated realisation that we are in climate and biodiversity emergencies, we cannot afford to lose any mature trees. • I support the tunnel route options for O & P over the open cut routes. If Effluent Recycling must go ahead, then it is essential the tunnel routes for corridor O and P are adopted rather than open cut routes to minimise the enormous disruption to the local community and a safer site is selected for the Water Recycling Plant and tunnel/pipeline launch pits, as the current proposal to locate the plant on the Broadmarsh landfill site presents too much unnecessary risk. • If a tunnel is to be constructed below the Great Copse Ancient Woodland which is in a valley, the tunnel must be deep enough to ensure that it will have no impact on the trees above, which include veteran trees which will be deep rooted.	size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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	• What impact would tunnelling through the chalk aquifer would have on the drinking water source at Havant & Bedhampton Springs and how will risks be addressed? • If a tunnel is to be constructed below Bedhampton and Leigh Park to accommodate the new Southern Water pipes, then the tunnel should also be made large enough and routed so that it can accommodate the Portsmouth Water reservoir pipeline as well, to minimise disruption to the local community. This would have the further benefit of being more cost effective. I do not believe that the appraisal process has been robust. The scoring of options is not visible and available to challenge but looks suspect, given the preferred options selected. As no scoring is provided to evaluate, this makes Table 15 with the option ranking meaningless. Everything is presented at such a high level in the consultation that it is not possible to tell what has been considered. Page 38 of the Scheme Development summary report refers to "23 best value criteria and the application of the importance weighting to these", but the weighting is not explained. The B4 option now being pursued is not even the alternative solution selected and proposed in the Southern Waters last Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP19). Other options were dismissed because they could not be delivered by 2027, yet this effluent recycling option cannot be delivered in that time frame either, even if everything goes smoothly and according to plan. Southern Water should take a step back now that desalination is rejected and fully consider all alternative options. I do not believe that the costs and benefits have been robustly evaluated. I believe that the timescales and costs of this scheme will increase massively beyond anything that will have been estimated by Southern Water. Effluent recycling using Reverse Osmosis is not an established technology in the UK. Implementing any new technology always takes longer and is more costly than was initially estimated. • Energy costs are rising rapidly in 2022 and it is anticipated they will continue to increase, as are other costs like steel and chemicals. This must have massively changed any initial estimates that Southern Water put forward for construction and operation of this option. Especially when you consider the plant and pipelines must operate and pump water 24 hours a day, every day, even when they are not needed. • Effluent recycling is a new technology to the UK, which the Environment Agency and Drinking Water Inspectorate will quite rightly want to scrutinise in detail at every stage of development and operation. With a new process it is inevitable that this will cause delays and add unexpected costs as the regulators demand more information and fail safes to be incorporated into the design and operation (especially given Southern Waters very poor track record in relation to maintenance and operation of treatment facilities). These additional demands and time delays will increase costs. • There has been inadequate public consultation on this option, all previous consultation was focused on desalination at Fawley. Southern Water have jumped from rejection of desalination to the selection of Budds Farm effluent recycling without any new public consultation, nor a full review of all the options. The current consultation has not been widely advertised in the area where it will have most impact, nor to those Portsmouth Water and Southern Water customers who will receive the water to drink. All previous effluent recycling schemes in drought-stricken areas of the world emphasise the importance of getting the public on board. This has not been done and this will inevitably lead to delays when applying for permissions. • It is not clear if Southern Water have taken into account the large cost of sewer catchment management needed for this option to operate safely. Where effluent recycling takes place in drought-stricken parts of the world the published case studies emphasise the need to have control of industrial / commercial discharges into the sewers. This includes introducing and monitoring discharge consents and placing monitors at key points in the sewer system. Budds Farm STW has a very big catchment, with large numbers of industrial / commercial discharges. If discharge consents exist, they would have been developed on the basis of effluent going out to sea and may not be stringent enough, some industries may have 'grandparent' rights to discharge with minimal control or monitoring. Bringing the consent and monitoring system up to a standard which is fit for effluent recycling will be a massive and expensive task, it will also require a huge education exercise for businesses in the catchment. It will change the risk assessment for discharges for all business in the catchment to Budds Farm STW. The task and costs involved in updating/ introducing consents, installing monitoring, publicity and education must not be underestimated. Have these industries even been consulted about the impacts?	

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	• In the Gate 2 documents Southern Water were claiming environmental & social benefits for option B4 which were not detailed or were redacted. When in reality all the benefits of the reservoir are already provided without the B4 or D2 option. In fact it is more likely that these options will have a detrimental impact on the benefits of the Havant Thicket Reservoir, if they increase the risk of drawdown events and algal blooms, then the reservoir will be a less attractive place to visit and walk round, with the risk algae rotting down to cause smell problems. The Ofwat determination document made it clear that this effluent recycling solution was considered to be a very expensive option, especially as a drought resilience asset. The costs were only considered reasonable if the capacity could be increased over the medium to long-term to beyond the immediate resilience requirements. This makes it clear to me that the solution is only really considered cost effective by Ofwat if the capacity is increased from 15Ml/day to 60Ml/day. Given that the scheme does not provide good value now, and scheme costs are only going to rise, it should not be pursued now, especially as it is not yet confirmed or agreed that this extra resilience volume will be required. Given the uncertainty as to the demand volume needed in the medium to long-term surely it makes sense to develop a number of smaller better value schemes, especially given that there are other alternatives available. If Ofwat thought it was expensive last year, what will the extra cost be now that energy and other costs have increased so high, and once the other more hidden costs such as sewer catchment management and carbon off-setting have been added to the bill? I do not support the current approach of trying to develop one solution that meets the demand in a 1:500 extreme drought event. Other options were dismissed because they did not have the capacity to be expanded to deliver 60 or 75Ml/d, to meet the forecast demand during a 1 in 500 year event. This is a flawed approach. The 1 in 500 planning scenario is only coming forward in emerging policy guidance, it is not yet a legal requirement for planning at this point, so there is time to look for better and more phased environmentally friendly solutions to meet that longer term need. There is a real danger that customers end up paying for a white elephant like the Thames Desalination plant, which also uses Reverse Osmosis, which is too expensive to maintain and run to produce drinking water, but they have to run it every day to keep the RO membranes sweet using energy, carbon and chemicals, when Thames Water really just want to shut it down. Even worse, when Thames Water needed their drought resource desalination plant in 2022 the full design capacity was not available, so customers had been paying for its construction and operation for more than 10 years yet they still did not get the benefit of it. I do not believe that the approach being taken to find one solution to meet a 1 in 500 demand will deliver best value for customers, nor least environmental impact. I do not want to pay as a customer for Southern Water to build and operate an effluent recycling plant that is only really needed in the event of a more than 1 in 200 year drought event. Something which might not occur in my lifetime, a child's lifetime, or a grandchild's life time. I would rather accept the risk in the short term that for 'X' weeks I may have to restrict my water use, while in the meantime Southern Water develop better more environmentally friendly solutions on a more phased basis, working with climate change to address this longer term risk. Flawed approach to delivery; Southern Water are putting all their eggs in one basket. This approach has already failed for the desalination option. The Company should learn the lesson and work on a number of solutions which can be delivered over a number of years, so that if one option fails, other solutions are already in the pipeline to come forward, putting the Company and customers in a better place. I am very concerned that Southern Water do not want to deliver smaller localised environmentally friendly solutions, as larger schemes requiring more infrastructure provide better profit margins. The way the industry is currently funded encourages water companies to look for solutions that require a lot of infrastructure (treatment works, pipelines and pumping stations), as that puts assets on their books and allows them to justify larger customer water bills to Ofwat (the financial regulator), to build and maintain those assets over the next 70 years. Ofwat have recognised that this is a problem and from 2024 there will be a new funding mechanism to try and help drive more environmentally friendly schemes which have multiple benefits to society. I am concerned that Southern Water have selected and are trying to push through this very large effluent recycling infrastructure scheme before the funding mechanism changes in order to maximise profits, instead of doing the right thing for customers and the environment by looking for more environmentally friendly solutions now which work with climate change. The options appraisal process and conclusions on page 42 are flawed as Southern Water are only considering and comparing high cost effluent recycling options. It refers to the B4 option having a lower energy burden than desalination, but the energy and carbon burden will still be	

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	extremely high. No effluent recycling option is resilient, or cost effective, if customers do not drink the water making it unwholesome. I am concerned that the assumptions and criteria being chose by Southern Water are skewed to ensure that only the larger schemes requiring a lot of infrastructure are selected to guarantee the Company more profit. In my view if Southern Water pursue this option it proves that they have no interest in protecting the environment or providing the 'best value' solution. What we need is more robust water resource planning with the environment at its heart Southern Water do not have a good track record on forward planning. They rejected including the sustainably spring fed Havant Thicket Reservoir in their plan for more than 10 years, claiming that it could not be delivered. They have wasted 5 years pursuing desalination at Fawley which is now rejected on environmental grounds, when it should have been clear from the outset that this was not an environmentally acceptable solution. Multiple stakeholders / customers (including myself) certainly pointed this out to Southern Water in response to previous WRMPs. Now Southern Water are proposing effluent recycling which utilises the same Reverse Osmosis technology as desalination, so it still uses huge amounts of energy, carbon and chemical, and it still produces an enriched brine waste stream that must be pumped out to sea. The main argument for selecting effluent recycling is that given the time wasted on the non-viable desalination scheme, no other solution can now be delivered in time to meet the need (i.e. presumably the EA S120 notice constraints for the River Itchen & Test, although they have no absolute deadline date for this) - How long should customers continue to be expected to pay for the price of poor planning? Now is the time for Southern Water to step back, to properly investigate and deliver more environmentally friendly solutions which work with climate change, not against it. More needs to be done to fix and prevent leaks – 60% of leakage will not be fixed by 2040 Southern Waters own targets mean that 60% of water leakage will still not be fixed in 20 years time. The company target is to reduce leakage by just 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. This is unacceptable, Southern Water need to work much harder at reducing leakage from their pipe network to protect precious water resources. Rather than spending millions of pounds of customers money on effluent recycling to treat more water, Southern Water need to have a much greater focus on repairing leaks which waste so much drinking water which customers have already paid to treat. It is worth highlighting that repairing leaks is a maintenance activity for which Southern Water cannot make a profit, so for the shareholders it is better to look for new infrastructure investment like water recycling, from which they can make a profit, rather than fix leaks to reduce wastage and protect the environment. For years the water industry has not invested enough in mains replacement, and has set unrealistic targets for the lifespan of mains, as a result leakage levels are high. Southern Water should have a programme for replacing more old mains, prioritising those which are most vulnerable to leaks and bursts, as well as finding and repairing leaks more quickly. Alternatives to Option B4 – Effluent recycling via Havant Thicket Reservoir If Southern Water are adamant that Water Recycling is the only viable alternative, then a better option would be to look at; • Discharging the effluent treated to drinking water standards into underground confined aquifers where it would be retained for long periods, but available in the event of a drought. Aquifer retention is the more established method of storage in the few drought-stricken parts of the world where effluent recycling is already practiced. Underground storage has the benefit that it would not be subject to evaporation losses. You don't need one big confined aquifer that can take all of the recycled water, you could discharge it into different confined aquifers across the region to be available at times of need, closer to where it is actually required. • Recycle up to 15ml/day of effluent from the Peel Common Sewage Treatment Works and discharge it to the lower section of the River Itchen close to the tidal limit. This scheme was originally selected as the alternative to desalination and would have many benefits over the current Budds Farm recycling scheme which are set out in my response to Q3 below (or recycle via an environmental buffer lake to Otterbourne WTW – Option B5). The current need is for 15ml/d with an option to expand, that could be achieved by selection of a suitable site for the Water Recycling Plant near to Peel Common, in a location where a pipeline could be brought in from Budds Farm at a later date if that were ever actually needed. I am extremely concerned that Southern Water are not actively pursuing the B5 option to keep an alternative to option B4 alive, despite the fact that Ofwat recently amended their draft determination and confirmed funding would continue for developing the Peel Common B5 option.	

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	Page 43 of the 'Scheme Development Summary' document available for download with the current Southern Water consultation information states; "The back-up option B5 is not being developed further in its entirety at this stage and is not progressing through any consent process. However, as options B4 and B5 share some of the same components (including some pipelines), the progress made in developing these components for option B4 means that some components are progressed for option B5." This makes it clear that Southern Water are not progressing the alternative Peel Common option (B5) with any real intent, Option B5 has many advantages over the Budds Farm (B4) proposal, including shorter pipelines. Southern Water have already confirmed that Peel Common has more environmental benefit/ less impact in relation to the discharge of effluent to the Solent. Delaying the development work on B5 pushes back the timescale for delivery. I am concerned that this shows Southern Water are keen to ensure there is not a viable alternative on the table. If Option B4 can consider recycling effluent from Budds Farm & Peel Common STW, then so can Option B2 (Budds Farm to a new environmental buffer lake), but that is not recognised in Table 21 on page 41 of the Scheme Development Summary report. Reference is made on page 42 to option B4 being a potential regional solution for Portsmouth Water. However, if Southern Water build the plant at Fareham to take Peel Common and Budds Farm Water (if needed for a more extreme drought), then PW could at a later date just negotiate to keep and utilise more of the water from the Havant Thicket Reservoir to meet their long-term need as it is right in the middle of their area and would be the most cost effective solution, with least pumping. At that time SW could then recycle more effluent and transfer the recycled effluent to the new Environmental Buffer Lake at Otterbourne to meet its needs, as the B5 infrastructure would be in place by then. Reconsider options to discharge recycled water to the Lower Itchen as rejection flawed The back up option to desalination set out in Southern Waters WRMP 2019 was Option B1, which involved recycling water from Budds Farm STW for release to the Lower Itchen. Page 11 of the consultation brochure indicated that this has not been progressed due to environmental concerns about the impact on the integrity of the River Itchen SAC and because the scheme would not meet the water resource deficit. This decision is flawed for a number of reasons; • A full Environmental Impact and Habitats Regulation Assessments have not been completed, so the potential impact on the environment is currently unknown. • If the quality of the recycled water is good enough to be put into the Havant Thicket Reservoir where there is no appreciable flow and Southern Water have claimed it will have no adverse environmental impact, then it must be acceptable to put the water into the River Itchen where there is a constant flow, and there is a much lower risk of dead spots and algal blooms. If it is not acceptable to put the recycled water into the River Itchen then it cannot be argued that it is acceptable to put it into the chalk spring fed Havant Thicket Reservoir. • The recycled water would be much cleaner that the Chickenhall STW discharge already permitted by the Environment Agency into the River Itchen, which helps to maintain summer river flows, so the precedent is already established. It is the abstraction reductions on the River Itchen and Test that have created much of the demand deficit so it makes sense that restoring flow there is part of the solution. • Option B1 was to transfer 61Ml/d to the Lower Itchen with a new 61Ml/d abstraction on the river (Page 8 Scheme Development Summary). The existing demand shortfall for a 1 in 200 drought event is just 15Ml/day, which this scheme easily meets. Yet Southern Water has indicated that it does not meet the water resource deficit. This must mean that Southern Waters rejection is based on addressing the 1 in 500 extreme drought deficit with just one scheme. This is not a valid reason for rejecting Option B1. One single project does not have to meet the deficit in a 1 in 200, nor 1 in 500 drought. The deficit could be met by developing a number of options in a phased manner which are more environmentally friendly and work better with climate change. There is no current legal requirement on the company to deliver a 1 in 500 deficit solution, that is drought planning, at which point extreme measures would be required with the government stepping in to restrict water use for non-essential purposes. There is time to develop a better and more phased response to meet the potential larger future demand. • If the right site were selected for the Water Recycling Plant, with space to expand, then the plant size can be increased at a later date if the water is needed, as is already proposed for Option B4 to enable effluent from both Budds Farm and Peel Common STW's to be treated. If effluent recycling has to go ahead I believe that a better option would be to build the Water Recycling Plant in the Fareham area to initially treat effluent from the Peel Common STW to meet the 15Ml/day 1 in 200 demand, while more environmentally friendly water sources are investigated and developed. This would have the benefit of having a shorter pipeline to either the	

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	Lower Itchen or Otterboune than Option B4. This would deliver lower construction and operating costs, as well as having a lower carbon footprint, and less impact on the marine environment, as benefits have already been identified in discharging from the Peel Common long sea outfall compared to the Budds Farm Option. If more effluent needs to be recycled at a later date the plant can be expanded in modules, as required, to initially use up the Peel Common STW capacity before needing to build a pipeline from Budds Farm STW to the new plant. If discharge of recycled water can be agreed with the Environment Agency to the Lower Itchen, then rather than building a new abstraction and treatment works Southern Water should instead look at how the existing capacity at PWC Source A WTW can be protected during a drought or increased. During a drought the volume of water that can be abstracted from PWC Source A is reduced by licence conditions to protect dry weather flows in the river. If recycled water is discharged in to the river immediately downstream of the PWC Source A intake there would be no need to reduce the abstraction and additional drought capacity would be available. If this is not enough to meet the 15Ml/day 1 in 200 deficit then expansion of the Itchen WTW should be investigated, as a better solution than a completely new abstraction and treatment works being built by Southern Water. The PWC Source A abstraction is already located close to the tidal limit, which helps to minimise the impact on the freshwater chalk river. Refining Option B1 as set out above would avoid the need for an Environmental Buffer Lake, reducing costs and reducing the timescale needed for delivery. Other alternatives to consider further; Investigated diverting water currently supplied to a large industrial complex near Southampton to the public water supply at times of drought, then instead providing the industrial complex with an alternative supply of water? For example, having an effluent recycling plant that is only commissioned at time of extreme drought to supply the industrial complex? Southern Water may indicate that this is not commercially viable for the industrial complex, however that business should not be paying for it. It is Southern Water that need the drinking water, they would be saving money by not paying for a larger scheme, plus they would not be paying for a 40km pipeline, so it would still be cost beneficial to Southern Water to fund an alternative supply to the industrial complex at time of drought. The plant could be located alongside the complex and only commissioned when a drought is forecast, reducing the environmental impact as daily throughput would not be require until there is a drought. As effluent recycled from Peel Common is of sufficient quality to be discharged to a river, has an option been considered to put the recycled water into the River Wallington, to enable Maindell WTW to be brought back into supply at times of need? The site is located in a quarry so the construction of any additional drinking water treatment needed would have minimal environmental impact. Waste brine from effluent recycling would be discharged via the Peel Common long sea outfall and Southern Water have already confirmed this could have environmental benefits over the Budds Farm option.	
WRMP_Sur308	I am writing to object to Southern Water's plan to recycle treated sewage into the proposed Havant Thicket reservoir. Currently Portsmouth Water customers in Havant and the surrounding areas drink and use treated spring water collected from Brockhampton Springs in Havant. When the Havant Reservoir was proposed, I supported it. The proposal was that the reservoir would be filled with the same spring water, that could then be used in periods of drought, both for Portsmouth Water and Southern Water customers. The new proposal is that Southern Water will run a sewage treatment process and that the treated water from this will be pumped to the reservoir and then onto Southern Water and Portsmouth Water treatment works and then their respective customers. I understand that the Southern Water sewage treatment is a continuous process that needs to process a large amount of water each day. It can't be stopped and started. As a consequence, a large proportion of the reservoir will be recycled rather than spring water. My objections are: 1. Taste and aesthetics At the recent public meeting hosted by Havant Borough Council (HBC), the MD of Portsmouth Water confirmed that the water from the reservoir would taste different from the water from Brockhampton Springs. As a Portsmouth Water customer, I would prefer to drink spring water rather than recycled sewage. This may seem like a trivial objection. Nevertheless, it is a popular one among the people I have spoken to. There is no support from the local population to drink recycled sewage instead of spring water. 2. Risk of increased use of plastics	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches

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	Before I moved to Havant, I used a water filter as I didn't like the taste of the local water. Here I don't need to. I also used a lot more bottled water. If the reservoir water tastes different, I am likely to use them again. If a significant percentage of the population use more bottled water and/or filters, this would lead to an unnecessary increase in the consumption of single use plastics, at a time when we are trying to reduce plastic consumption. 3. Nitrates. There is a significant problem with nitrate run-off into Langstone Harbour. This risks damage to a fragile habitat of national importance for wildlife, especially wetland birds. It has also hindered Havant's ability to build new housing and industrial and retail sites in line with the Local Plan and government planning targets. At the original public consultation for the reservoir, we were told that the reservoir would ameliorate this issue. The water from the springs is high in nitrates, partly from agriculture. When this waster is stored in the reservoir, the nitrates will sink to the bottom. Any overflow water entering Langstone Harbour would be lower in nitrates and water that would have run into the harbour from springs no longer would - reducing the nitrate load on Langstone Harbour. The new proposal undoes this benefit. If more treated sewage is pumped into the reservoir, less spring water can be pumped in and more will flow into Langstone Harbour, raising the nitrate load. 4. Energy and upheaval Although water recycling takes less energy than the previously proposed desalination, it still takes a lot more energy than tapping into Havant's abundant spring water. Both will need to be pumped to the reservoir. The difference is in the processing prior to pumping. There will also be additional investment in the processing, pipelines, pumps, all of which will use more energy, concrete, chemicals etc, not to mention the upheaval for Havant residents. Both Portsmouth Water and Southern Water have net carbon zero plans. The proposed Southern Water process would be increasing not reducing energy use, both in the build and running of this process. 5. Democratic Deficit The Southern Water project is a major change to the original reservoir proposals. There is no active engagement with the majority of the population who this will affect. There has been no communication or engagement with Portsmouth Water customers. Havant Borough Council will have no role in approving the Southern Water proposals. It feels like this decision, which will have a big effect on local residents, is being decided 'behind closed doors'. Please, before you decide, do a proper engagement process. Other considerations. The benefits of the Southern Water proposals are opaque. Southern Water has claimed that difference between filling the reservoir with spring water and with recycled water is that the reservoir could be refilled more quickly in times of drought and low flows from the springs. Although I have asked for more detailed information as part of the Havant Borough Council engagement, I have not had a response in time to consider it in my objections to you. If their justification for all of this is to survive a one-in-200-years drought, as suggested at the HBC consultation, it seems like a huge level of disruption and increased carbon and plastic use and threat to our natural environment for a small benefit. Surely there are more efficient and effective alternatives to this, including additional water storage facilities.	We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur309	I am totally opposed to the proposal to use recycled water in our drinking system. Southern Water have continuously shown nothing contempt for their customers putting profit before people. They have frequently demonstrated their inability/unwillingness to comply with regulations and recent events at Otterbourne show them to be incapable of controlling their own processes. Customer loss of confidence will give rise to an increase in use of bottled water with the obvious impacts on environmental factors such as increased transport and single use plastics. Another consideration is the physical impact on the vulnerable who would need to fetch and carry such supplies. I say NO to this proposal.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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		out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur310	I would like DEFRA to record my strong objections to both the Southern Water (SW) draft WRMP and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan whose consultations closed on 20th Feb 2023 I am very concerned that there has clearly not been a robust options appraisal and it does not provide a plan sensitive for the built and natural environment. Furthermore, there has not been a well executed consultation process - anecdotal polls show most citizens are completely unaware of sewage recycling proposals.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur313	While I appreciate that all resources need to be used carefully - and as a family we are careful with our water usage - turning off shower while lathering etc., we feel the most important thing for Southern Water to do is to improve the infrastructure so that leakage is reduced much sooner than 2050 which is nearly 30 years away. a target of reducing leakage by 2030 would seem a much better idea.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. We are aiming to reduce leakage by 50% as a minimum and have an option to reducing it up to 62% by 2050. However, higher targets come with additional deliverability risk and we need to keep a balance between the need to reduce demand with the need to maintain supplies under all but most extreme conditions. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response [give details].
WRMP_Sur315	I don't agree with Southern Water's plans to divert sewerage into Havant Thicket. I am a Portsmouth Water customer and am happy with chalky naturel water provided by them. Southern Water have polluted our waterways and now want to pollute the land.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. No untreated sewage will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur316	I am writing to object to Southern Water/Portsmouth Water plans for introducing effluent into the proposed Havant Thicket reservoir. Local planning permission was given for spring water to be collected and stored, and local people were told they could use this facility for recreation purposes and it would benefit local flora and fauna. Since permission was granted Southern Water has joined Portsmouth water with proposals to pump sewage water into the reservoir and distribute it to all the water customers. The classification of the project had been changed so local people can't object. In fact most people are unaware of these changes as it has had minimum publicity. Only 150 people were able to attend a local council meeting and attendees said their concerns were not addressed satisfactorily. If the water has sewage pumped in then it cannot be used for recreation and will damage the flora and fauna of the area, particularly if there are leakages. The reverse osmosis procedure to treat this water is expensive and consumes high levels of energy. Surely not what we want. This method is used in drought countries - we are not one - and the water is used for irrigation etc and not for drinking. How can we be guaranteed it is safe - pumped full of chemicals? Local people will not only have increased water bills but will be buying drinking water in plastic bottles. We have ample rainfall in this area. We are not a drought area.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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	The water is now going to be pumped through 40 Kms of pipeline. Can they guarantee there will be no leakages? Most of their pipes leak and are not repaired in a timely manner. Any excess of raw sewage is going to be pumped directly into Langstone and Chichester Harbour, an area of outstanding natural beauty which is currently being destroyed by hundreds of gallons of untreated sewage being directly pumped by Southern water when it hasn't even rained. They pay the fines and pass the cost on to customers. There has been insufficient time to inform customers and residents of these proposals and the impact of this implementation. This needs to be halted and the local people need their say!	Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur318	No comment left	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur319	No comment left	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. If you would like to see our response to the overall consultation, please see our Statement of Response.
WRMP_Sur322	I strongly object to Southern Waters draft water resources management plan. I know of a happy Portsmouth Water customer, whose water comes direct from underground springs on the Downs, but the new proposed Portsmouth Water reservoir for storage in Havant has been hijacked by Southern Water who have now announced that 50% untreated sewage will be added regularly to the pure spring water. Their intention is to pump recycled effluent from Budds Farm into this new reservoir filled with spring water and surrounded by a wetland haven, without any consultation. I am strongly against this plan which will be devastating for wildlife as well as local residents who use the water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. No untreated sewage will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur323	As a Portsmouth Water company customer, I was appalled to learn that a new proposed Portsmouth Water reservoir for storage in Havant has been hijacked by Southern Water who have now announced that 50% untreated sewage will be added regularly to the pure spring water. Their intention to pump recycled effluent from Budds Farm WWTw into this new reservoir filled with spring water and surrounded by a wetland have.. .and without any consultation. How can a water utility unilaterally decide to pollute pure spring water and the environment, this is both outrageous and totally unacceptable to any reasonable person. I already have to put up with Southern Water regularly pumping untreated sewage into the local sea where I swim. I, as a Portsmouth water Customer, objection in no uncertain terms. DeFRA need to take a stand and challenge this. Please respond with an explanation as to how this can be allowed to happen.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. No untreated sewage will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur324	I have concerns about the involvement of Southern Water in the Havant Thicket Reservoir Hampshire water transfer and water recycling project planned to open in 2029. Currently Southern Water has serious problems needing urgent attention in the management of waste water in the area south of the South Downs draining into Chichester Harbour. It is difficult to see that they should become closely involved in a new project. Pollution of Chichester Harbour is an increasing threat to public health and wildlife. Storm overflows are allowed during periods of heavy rain to avoid backing up through the network, but for how long and to what degree? Sewage was being discharged into the harbour over more than a month starting in the last week of December 2022. Transparent research and monitoring of water quality in the harbour is vital. Extreme weather has not been experienced in the Chichester area yet; preparation is needed to cope with the approaching effects of climate change. The area between the harbour and the South Downs has valuable chalk streams and is largely clay liable to flooding. At the Chichester District Council Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 17 January 2023 it was noted that tankers were being used in some areas to remove waste water and in West Dean they had eroded the grass verges. Sewage has recently been seen in parts of the Ham Brook including School Lane. Local parishes need to post warning notices for the public when sewage discharge occurs in local streams and roads, especially near schools. With the large number of new houses required under incoming Local Plans, the volume of waste water continues to increase, giving the water companies no chance to stabilise the system. Southern Water urgently needs to focus on action and investment to carry out its duty to provide	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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	the public with a reliable waste water service before looking for additional projects. It has stated that only in 2025 would it make a start to improving water treatment.	
WRMP_Sur325	Dear whom this may concern, As a customer of Portsmouth Water I fear that the future of my drinking water will be compromised by the involvement of Southern Water in the Havant Thicket reservoir. Initially it was a partnership with Portsmouth Water to invest in the construction of the reservoir, filled with Bedhampton spring water, whereby Southern Water could use the surplus to supply its customers in Hampshire. This latest proposal to partly fill the reservoir with recycled effluent from the ailing Budds Farm sewerage works is beyond the pale, myself and thousands of other PW customers would feel compelled to resort to drinking environmentally unfriendly bottled water. Every week we see evidence of yet more Southern Water failings and therefore I have no confidence whatsoever in their ability to deliver this environment threatening project.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. No untreated sewage will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur326	I am writing as a concerned Havant resident. Having followed the recent reports regarding these proposals, I wish to make known my objection to the Southern Water management plan for the Havant Thicket reservoir. When the reservoir was originally proposed, it was promoted as being an asset to the community with only positive advantages for the borough, however any suggestion of cleansing treated effluent in the reservoir was not on that radar. I have no faith in Southern Water to manage this well, or wish for them to have any consent to do so.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur327	I am writing as a concerned Havant resident. Having followed the recent reports regarding these proposals, I wish to make known my objection to the Southern Water management plan for the Havant Thicket reservoir. When the reservoir was originally proposed, it was promoted as being an asset to the community with only positive advantages for the borough, however any suggestion of cleansing treated effluent in the reservoir was not on that radar. I have no faith in Southern Water to manage this well, or wish for them to have any consent to do so.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur328	I am emailing in relation to the proposal made by Southern Water regarding the proposal ti recycle effluent at Havant Thicket. The initial proposal that was put to local residents a few years	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation.

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	back was for a spring water reservoir to be built for use by Portsmouth Water only, it appears that since this time the proposal was amended in order that effluent could be recycled and mixed with this spring water. To me this is unacceptable. We have previous seen actions of Southern Water, which have included the release of untreated effluent being released into the Solent and other areas, what guarantees are there in this proposal that this won't be the case with this proposal? I also object to the fact that local residents will be forced to drink this recycled effluent water,which will potentially change the taste of the local water permanently, which to me is unacceptable. It appears that profit by Southern Water is being put ahead of ensuring clean and safe water is available. I strongly object to these proposals and think that these plans should be dropped in order that a proper full consideration of the plans is made.	No untreated sewage will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur329	This project should NOT be allowed to proceed snd DEFRA should refuse this plan. .We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? .Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. .The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? .It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. .It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. .The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. .The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. .There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur330	I write as I have major reservations about this plan. I question whether the scheme is really needed. We should have plenty of drinking water from rainfall even with the changes in climate. If the scheme was to recycle sewage to provide water for other purposes, it may make sense. However, who will drink this water? Certainly not me or my family. The negative impact on the environment will not only come from the infrastructure needed but on the resurgence of people buying bottled water. As a company you do not have the best track record when it comes to pollution and, therefore, it is very difficult to trust any reassurances you may give as to the safety of this water for drinking. This scheme is ludicrous and will not be welcomed by any of the consumers. The very thought of it turns my stomach. While I appreciate there may be an issue with how to deal with effluent, this is most definitely not the answer!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur331	Dear Defra, I am writing to object to the proposed plans for Havant Thicket reservoir. The plans submitted originally made no reference to reverse osmosis or storing sewage at the reservoir. It is bad enough that ancient woodland had to be cut down to make way for the project	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited

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	but water is a necessity. However, mixing fresh water with sewage is not necessary. I get my drinking water from Portsmouth Water and I strongly object to this proposal. As a consumer, I have no faith in Southern Water who constantly tell customers one thing and then do another. I live in Bosham and the harbour has been ravaged by their constant sewage releases. I do not believe they will act any differently in their dealings at Havant Thicket. Additionally, the WHO do not recommend drinking water treated by reverse osmosis for long-term use. Their studies have linked water treated in this way to an increase in a variety of health conditions. I urge you to put pressure on the appropriate authorities to stop the plan for recycling effluent at Havant Thicket.	rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur332	I am a Portsmouth and Southern Water customer and am extremely concerned at the prospect of drinking 50% recycled sewage as is currently proposed by Southern water in relation to the reservoir being built at Havant Thicket, How is this even a lawful/legal possibility? It seems that Havant council were not made aware of this aspect of Southern Waters proposal when they agreed the planning permissions for the Havant Thicket Resevoir, that is btw meant to be an environmentally led initiative, with marshlands/wetslands and all the wildlife that entails..... Councillor Alex Rennie appears to have been quite vociferous on the 'deception' or keeping quiet on this aspect of the resevoir plan and apparently Portsmouth Water are claiming ignorance too..... I live in the Lavant Vall;ey where Southern Water has been 'overpumping' for over 20 years, there are signs up tellig us not to let our children or dogs/animals play in the Lavant, this overpumping was supposed to be a 'temporary solution' but has been going on for over 20 years, I've lived here for 17 of those years, and now the Govt has apparently voted to allow Southern and other water companies to continue to pump effluent into the Sea, Southern has already been fined £90 million for pumping raw seawge into Chichester Harbour, The environmental impact of the introduction of recycled effluent to the reservoir has not been assessed, I am requesting that DEFRA use all the powers at its disposal to insist on an environmental impact survey before this is allowed to go ahead, that the survey be done by some body that is not related to or with Southern Water All of this infrastructure to pump recycled sewage from Otterbourne Water Treatment works, would greatly increase bills for SW customers, and its building and operation with pumping stations etc would be very carbon heavy. They are trying to drum up public support for this, ahead of environmental impact assessments being completed. Our local authorities are against the idea so they will be seeking planning permission for it as National Infrastructure from the Secretary of State. Part of the drive for this has come from a change in government requirements that water companies plan for a 1 in 500 year drought, as opposed to a 1 in 200 year drought as previously. However this change is not required until 2040, and we say that other smaller and more environmental water storage schemes should be looked and assessed first with water recycling being a last resort. Climate change predictions are for more droughts but interspersed by torrential rain, and more could be done to store this. The Water Resources South East consultation document refers to not all decisions needing to be made at this stage, but can be made further down the line on which basis a decision on effluent recycling should be delayed until at least 2030 when we have more information. Friends of the Earth, Havant are claiming that there is ·Deliberate suppression of cheaper, greener solutions for financial reasons. I do not consent to drinking recycled effluent, I call on Defra to investigate the environmental impact of Southern's porposal AND to communicate with Friends of the Earth Havant and investigate the 'cheaper, greener solutions' that are possible in this case, I would also like to be kept updated on this proposal, and Defra's response to the huge public outrage over it, I look forward to hearing from you in due course,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. No untreated sewage will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams. Before 2040 we still need to plan to be resilient up to and including a 1 in 200 year drought event and we need to take steps now to provide additional protection to the designated chalk streams across Hampshire and Sussex. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme. We agree, that other options should be considered before Desalination or Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the Environmental Destination, required increased drought resilience and population projections this schemes are required in addition to other approaches.
WRMP_Sur333	Dear Sir/Madam I write in the strongest of terms that Southern Water has no previous experience of design or operating an effluent recycling system.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. No untreated sewage will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the

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	Further this will be the very first system of its kind in the UK. Hence there is no objective evidence that it can be operated safely with no impact to the health of the population who drink this water when treated. Also considering the appalling safety record of Southern Water there can be no grounds for such a system to be approved by DEFRA. I am also nearby neighbour of Havant Thicket living at 2 Mallard Road PO9 6HE and had I known of Southern Water's intentions I would have objected to the planning being granted for Havant Thicket Reservoir.	reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur334	I have just been informed that the Southern Water draft water resources management plan includes a proposal for Portsmouth Water to build a new reservoir for storage in Havant, and that Southern Water wants to utilise this as part of the 'Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project'. I have recently read that: "It has now been revealed that Portsmouth Water plan to pollute the natural spring water in this reservoir with 50% human effluent from Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works - that is, into this new reservoir filled with spring water and surrounded by a wetland haven - without any consultation. They propose to install a 'reverse osmosis' system which has never used before and is scientifically unproven." I am writing to protest in the strongest possible terms to this proposal. Not only does it represent a danger to the environment, but putting human effluent sewage into a natural spring water reservoir represent a danger to public health. I live in Chichester, and am a customer of both Portsmouth Water and Southern Water. I would like this email to be recorded as an official objection to the proposed Southern Water draft water resources management plan. I am copying this objection to my MP, Gillian Keegan, who represents the Chichester constituency.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur335	Hello I am a resident of Havant. After the presentation from Southern water and Portsmouth water, I'm still extremely concerned about this project. We get some of the cleanest water in the world naturally filtered through chalk over 65 years. There are extremely delicate ecosystems that are going to be obliterated. They are going over our councils heads with this decision, so you are our last hope of stopping the sewage water entering our drinking water. Israel recycle 85% of their water but it's carefully managed and non of it is used for drinking, only agriculture mainly. We do not trust these private companies, they have already proved how slimy and corrupt, 'criminal' they were described as by the UK courts. please don't let them get away with this. the buck stops with you, please don't let us down and help us fight for what is right	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur336	I find the whole idea of drinking this 'recycled' water completely repellent and will drink only bottled water if this goes ahead. What happens if something goes wrong with the recycling? Will we all be open to dreadful disease? The whole idea makes me want to move to a completely different part of the country where such awful things will not happen. Please do not do it!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.

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		Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur337	Having read the details of the proposed plan by Southern Water, I am appalled that this is considered an acceptable solution. On a daily basis the local harbours are polluted by overflows from sewage works. We are now faced with drinking so called recycled effluent. Are we living in the 3rd world ? In theory this is no doubt a techinically proven solution in other regions, but this isn't sufficient grounds to proceed with something the public find abhorrent. The money would be more appropriately spent in dealing with the sewage adequately. Greater effort should be made to collect water and reduce usage if water shortages are of concern. I am completely aghast at these proposals and do not wish to live in an area where drinking effluent is considered normal.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur338	As a resident of Bosham, I am against this proposal as Southern Water have a history of failures and one associated with the recycling of effluent would be catastrophic.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. No untreated sewage will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur339	To whom it may concern, On balance I was in favour of the reservoir at Havant Thicket but I have real concerns about the proposed change of use. Southern Water have piggybacked on to the Portsmouth Water scheme and this sneaky backdoor approach with very poor / negligible consultation is very worrying. How can we trust an organisation whose actions have been called 'criminal' to provide safe drinking water 24/7 365 days each year. I could accept recycling water for industrial use but drinking water? At the very least this scheme needs re-evaluating and have a proper consultation process put in place. So few people in the area know what is proposed. Drinking water is a fundamental right.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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WRMP_Sur340	I'd like to express my concerns over the above proposal for the following reasons: Environmental impacts of treatment plant's & chemicals required to treat recycled effluence versus using rain water. Southern Water has a very poor compliance record to date, and we have no faith in their ability to complete this treatment correctly & consistently. The water will taste different & we will be much more reluctant to drink tap water. If we revert to bottled water this has negative implications for the environment (plastic bottles etc). We have a lot of rain in the UK which would be more environmentally friendly to use. For these reasons, we oppose this proposal.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur341	I am writing to express my concerns about the plan to discharge recycled effluent into the proposed Havant Thicket Reservoir. Southern Water has a very bad track record for pollution which makes it difficult to believe their assurances that, this time, it will be different. I understand that, although the effluent treatment method has been used in other countries, this is the first time it would be used in the UK. Should Southern Water therefore be permitted to discharge treated effluent into what is otherwise a natural environment? The potential for mistakes and environmental damage seems large even for a reputable company. Have other options been fully explored? Options which are not driven purely by profit?	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur342	As a Portsmouth resident I am extremely concerned about these proposals. Why do we need to treat and recycle sewage effluent when we have plenty of rainwater? Surely the water from effluent will taste different? This may well increase the quantities of bottled water purchased. This will be a detrimental move for the environment, with additional plastic in the system at a time when we are being encouraged to use less. Furthermore the costs of the new infrastructure will undoubtedly add to our water bills. There are many concerns locally about the current levels of sewage. In no way does this proposal allay fears or instil confidence. Please reconsider.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.

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		We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur343	I am writing to express my deep concern that Southern Water could be allowed to pollute the new Havant Thicket Reservoir with recycled effluent, euphemistically referred to as "highly treated recycled water". Not only is this completely unacceptable to me as a customer of Portsmouth (and regrettably Southern) Water but the proposed discharge of 60 million litres of effluent a day (rather more than a "top-up") would undermine the environmentally-led project of which Portsmouth Water had every reason to be proud. It is not uncommon for one party to an agreement to make fresh demands after an agreement has been negotiated and approved. However, it is bad business practice and it destroys trust when one side does not negotiate in good faith. Why was this proposal not included in the original planning proposal which was approved? I think Cllr Alex Rennie was dead right when he said that Southern Water did not make their wishes clear before the agreement was signed off for fear of local opposition. Southern Water must be the most despised company in the South of England! It does not surprise me that they appear not to have negotiated in good faith. They have shown that not only can they not be trusted to uphold their obligations in respect of the environment, they cannot be trusted as a business partner, either. There are grave concerns about the effectiveness of the reverse osmosis system which Southern Water has no experience of using and there is no guarantee that it will render the water safe to drink. The presentation given at the meeting on 15 February was described as "flippant" by some of those attending and may well have given the impression that Southern Water did not take water safety and quality seriously. I understand that it was challenged by some of those in attendance, and rightly so. DEFRA needs to use its muscle to bring Southern Water to heel. It must not be allowed to run roughshod over this very important project. If it is not possible (and why on earth should it not be?) to give Southern Water an unequivocal "NO" to its tardy proposal, then given that new information has come to light which is of material significance, planning consent must be reviewed or revoked. A full public consultation would also be in order. If Southern Water spent more resources on identifying and repairing leaks there would be no need to "top-up" a spring water-fed reservoir with recycled effluent! I don't think the company can be fully aware of the anger local people feel about the pollution of our beaches, rivers, harbour and sea and the company's failure to take our concerns seriously. Now they are proposing to pollute the reservoir too! This proposal, and the manner in which it was introduced into the proceedings, literally stinks! I look forward to hearing the outcome of tomorrow's proceedings.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur344	We wish to object in the strongest terms to the news of a possible plan by Southern Water to pump treated sewage into the new Havant Thicket Reservoir. It is beyond belief that this plan is even being considered and consulted on.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur345	As a resident of Rowlands Castle, I whole heartedly object in relation to Southern Waters ridiculous proposal to use the fresh spring supplied reservoir being built in Havant Thicket as an offload for their treated sewage. Just another example of them abusing our precious natural environment as a consequence of their ongoing lack of concern for the environment, under investment in their own infrastructure, likely overpayment of shares & salaries – disgraceful & I imagine unfounded in terms of environmental safety etc. Stop now,– do the right thing Southern Water – you should be ASHAMED. My concerns echo those detailed below as drawn up by Havant Matter.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters.

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		The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur346	I strongly object adding treated sewage effluent from Budds Farm Sewage Treatment Works to the Havant Thicket Reservoir. My objection is based on Southern Waters abysmal record of successful treatment of sewage in the area- how can we trust them to produce water fit for human consumption when they can't even cope with the everyday treatment & disposal of sewage today? Having read associated papers it seems that the biodiversity of the existing reservoir will be adversely affected. Where are the plans to control hazardous chemicals being discharged if things go wrong. What additional controls on commercial discharges & monitoring will Southern Water put in place? Southern Water has not yet modelled the impacts of this proposed action & thus cannot guarantee its safety to the environment & to humans. Pumping water 40 km daily will take a lot of energy & carbon when energy prices are rising compromising their policy to achieve net zero operational carbon by 2030.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur347	I wish to draw attention to the attempt to modify the application for the proposed new Havant reservoir by Southern Water and combine water of very different sources i.e. spring water and recycled water from reverse osmosis, a new technology to Southern Water. I am greatly concerned that this technology is untried in this area and would rely heavily on the technical ability and ethical standards of a company that has been fined for improper action in failing to control effluent release and report their actions accurately. If such technology is to be trialled, will you please use your influence to ensure that it is not done to risk the quality of drinking water for consumers in West Sussex and Hampshire, an area that has suffered severe environmental damage in recent years at the hands of Southern Water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur348	I strongly object to the proposal that Southern Water is to be allowed (WHY?) to pour effluent into a Portsmouth Water reservoir at Havant.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation.

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	I am very pleased with the water and service I receive from Portsmouth Water. There should be no interference of any kind in their operations by the massively polluting and disgracefully incompetent Southern Water. 1) Please confirm you have received this objection. 2) Please explain why this has even been considered and not immediately rejected.	The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur349		The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur350	I must strongly object to Southern Waters plan to use this proposed project to basically dump sewage in this area. How much more pollution are Southern Water going to cause. They have already been heavily fined for their disregard of the environment. The reservoir was to provide future water supplies and a recreational area, how has this proposed change even been considered.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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		Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur351	I wish to register my objection to Southern Waters plans of adding recycled effluent to the new reservoir in Havant without any consultation. This presents a real danger to public health and wildlife. I urge you NOT to allow this.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur352	As a lifelong customer of Portsmouth Water I am appalled to hear that Southern Water are planning to discharge 'treated' sewage into the new PW Havant reservoir. Quite apart from bacterial and viral contamination there will be discharge of many other organic and inorganic chemicals, even with treatment. This application should be refused without delay and SW forced to invest in major new treatment plants and disposal paths. SW is notorious for under-investing and polluting our seas and rivers. More pollution, and of drinking water should be denied decisively.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur353	Please accept this response to the consultation on Havant Reservoir. Kind regards The original plans for this reservoir were beset by two conflicting issues; the desperate need to increase water reserves in the area versus the retention of an irreplaceable and diminishing habitat, namely ancient woodland. Portsmouth Water, in its consultation process accepted that this loss was irreplaceable and made extensive promises to compensate for this, including a very special chalk stream reservoir and the development of wetland areas to support wildlife. In effect they were promising to replace one irreplaceable ecosystem with another very special one. This was part of the reasoning that allowed the unacceptable to become acceptable and was part of the reasoning that led to Havant granting planning permission. However, within a matter of months this this new application has been submitted. The introduction of treated waste water is likely to result in a significant difference to the quality of the water in the reservoir and to the whole ecosystem within it and possibly around it. It is possible	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	that the planning authority would not have granted permission, or would have applied different and more stringent conditions had they been aware of these alternative plans. In my Freedom of Information Request, available from the following link https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/cy/request/820732/response/1967482/attach/4/EIR%20Request%20Portsmouth%20Water%20Response%20EIR030.pdf?cookie_passthrough=1 Portsmouth water state “These options were not referenced in the original planning application for Havant Thicket Reservoir and are completely separate to the current consented plans. Southern Water’s assessment work was at a very early stage when the reservoir planning application was submitted to the local planning authorities.” In my opinion this statement is disingenuous. I find it difficult to believe that such a complex operation was not already being planned at the time when the original application was being considered by Havant council. Nor do I believe that Portsmouth Water did not know that this was being planned. The fact that this proposal will not be put before the local planning authority but will instead go directly to the Secretary of State for a decision seems to me to be a cynical and deliberate long-term plan to bypass local opposition to an unpopular plan. I cannot see why the present proposals suddenly constitute a National Infrastructure designation when the original plan did not. As I, and many other local people have stated, Southern Water is a company that admit they have deliberately ignored and broken regulations in the past, and consequently I have little trust in their assurances. In 2008 they were fined £20.3 million[1], in 2013 they were fined £200,000, in 2015 it was £160,000, in 2016 it was £2 million[2] and in 2019 it was the enormous sum of £126 million[3]. Despite this they were fined a further £90 million[4] in 2021. This is not a track record that inspires confidence in Southern Water. Nor does it inspire confidence in the regulatory system that has allowed these criminal activities to continue. Consequently, it is my belief that claiming this proposal constitutes Nationally Significant Infrastructure is just another part of a strategy to maximise profits at the expense of the environment. I believe this suspicion is supported by the fact that I can find no evidence of a published Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). I have no doubt that an EIA does exist or is being written, but it will be complex and I believe that its conclusions could present further obstacles to these proposals. For instance: Southern Water propose to pump in a minimum of 7.5 million litres of recycled water every day of the year to keep the reservoir topped up all the time. The original spring fed reservoir proposal was to create seasonally fluctuating water levels to maximise the benefit to biodiversity, by exposing islands for breeding birds in the summer, and muddy margins for young birds and migrating birds to feed on. A reservoir filled fully all year round will not provide the same benefits and as a result the biodiversity net gain that was promised when the reservoir received planning permission is unlikely to be delivered. The quality of the water will be different to that of pure spring water and I believe it is likely to be of an inferior quality that will not support the species-rich wetlands promised in the original scheme. A detailed EIA would clarify this, but as already stated, I cannot find one. The original plan included water quality modelling by Portsmouth Water and this showed the original spring fed reservoir would not suffer from problems of eutrophication or algal blooms. However, these could well become a problem if treated effluent is introduced into the reservoir to the detriment of the rich ecosystem promised in the original plans. I am certain that this complex proposal will encounter many other environmental problems. I also recognise that climate change will undoubtably cause significant water shortages and that it is essential that these are planned for effectively. However, I do not trust this company to have explored fully all alternative strategies to meet the problem of water shortages and I doubt their commitment to protecting our dwindling ecosystems.	to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur354	Dear Defra There is a huge, growing concern amongst the customers of Portsmouth Water that the future of their/our drinking water will be compromised by the involvement of Southern Water in the Havant Thicket reservoir. I am one such customer and am horrified to hear that Southern Water now states it will be pumping vast quantities of water polluted by (possibly treated) sewage into the new reservoir. This was not stated before planning permission had been given for the project which is being led in partnership by Portsmouth water - a company with an excellent reputation. Southern Water has a very bad reputation, has been fined (nowhere near enough) on multiple occasions for illegal discharge of raw sewage and for vastly underreporting such discharges. Many of their customers, including me, have no trust in them whatsoever and in their underhand methods, of which this is one. It also seems that SW has been happy to cream off profits whilst neglecting to improve and update infrastructure.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.

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	The source of the water for the reservoir will come from springs at Bedhampton and according to Bob Taylor, CEO of Portsmouth Water “These springs deliver a high quality, sustainable supply of water all year round and are thought to be the largest individual source of spring water in Europe……In the winter there is a surplus of water which then flows out to the sea.” By using the reservoir as storage, water can then be redistributed across the region. He goes on to say that “Havant Thicket reservoir is first and foremost an environmentally-led project.” The project will create a new wildlife conservation area by developing a 10 hectare wetland on the reservoir’s northern edge that will encourage biodiversity, provide a resilient habitat and give a new green space for the communities. The Planning Application was passed as the scheme and the integrity of the drinking water would be enhanced by the wildlife habitat it would contain. But then, out of the blue, SW suddenly announced - their intention to pump recycled effluent from Budds Farm WWTw into this new reservoir filled with spring water and surrounded by a wetland haven - without any consultation. With this apparent sleight of hand it is difficult to believe there is anything in the history of Southern Water that could give Portsmouth Water customers any confidence in their involvement. Cllr Alex Rennie Leader of Havant Borough Council on August 17th 2022 said: “The council has serious concerns about why Southern Water did not make clear its wish to use water recycling during the planning process.” Sadly, trust in SW has not been helped by the lack of any effectual monitoring by Defra and the Environment Agency, nor by the ineffectual punishment of a few million pounds by Ofwat which is then passed on to the customers. According to Havant Civic Society - If Southern Water’s water recycling project receives approval, then up to 60 million litres per day of recycled effluent from Budds Farm would be pumped to the reservoir, negating several of the advantages of the original reservoir proposal. It would have a detrimental effect upon the wildlife habitats and also there is no guarantee that the treatment will be sufficiently effective in cancelling out the many chemicals that can survive reverse osmosis, not to mention the danger to our health and wellbeing as customers expected to drink such water! The Chief Exec of Portsmouth Water has confirmed that Portsmouth Water customers will routinely receive water from the reservoir which will be a mix of recycled effluent and spring water if Southern Water’s plans go ahead. This represents a significant change of use relating to the previously approved Portsmouth Water planning application. On Wednesday 15th February there was a public consultation wit SW which was now no longer about planning permission to build a reservoir but had completely changed to : ‘Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project’. It was as though the deal was done and Southern Water was doing the public a favour in holding this consultation. There was a distinct feeling that yet again SW was trying to gain Planning through stealth. The atmosphere from the public throughout the evening was definitely hostile towards SW and, for some reason, came as a surprise to those representing the company. The public made it very plain that they did not trust SW on any level. When Ian McAulay took over SW in 2017 he admitted during a House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee that there were criminal actions within the company such as concealing key papers from the board that were the cause of the company being fined £90 million. He then resigned in 2022. His replacement Lawrence Gosden seems to have inherited a continuation of a corporate culture that sent out bullying letters with threats of Compulsory Purchase Orders on people’s property if they did not co-operate with the construction of the Havant Thicket reservoir. They have since sent letters of apologies for an action that no well run ethical company would ever have condoned. It also became clear that the public were well aware of the number of times their stats regarding discharges of raw sewage and their monitoring of beachbuoy were often at odds with reality. The audience expressed their deep concerns that the excellent reputation of Portsmouth Water, a private company going back 170 years, would be tainted by their association with Southern Water, that SW would ride rough shod over the running of the project and that they would produce papers and stats that were at best opaque as they had with Havant Borough Council. There were many other aspects to the entire project that were presented as questions to the consultation many of which SW representatives were unable to answer. The two major arguments against the project were – if Southern Water, instead of shrugging off their fines, actually spent money on repairing their thousands of leaks and modernised their antiquated treatment plants there would be no need for them to recycle raw sewage. The other was the past	Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We’re committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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	history of Defra and the Environment Agency which, as Government watch dogs, have been abject at every level. Nowhere within the consultation was there a requirement for an independent, politically neutral, scientifically qualified Inspector to monitor the project on a daily basis. Unfortunately, it is not uncommon for one party to an agreement to make new demands after the agreement has been negotiated and approved. However, it is bad practice and it destroys trust when one side does not negotiate in good faith. Cllr Alex Rennie was clearly right when he said that Southern Water did not make their wishes clear before the agreement was signed off for fear of local opposition. Southern Water must be the most despised company in the South of England! It does not surprise me that they appear not to have negotiated in good faith. It is very sad that an environmentally friendly - and much needed - project is in danger of being blighted in this way by SW's dirty, dangerous proposal. In this case, I feel that an unequivocal "NO" should be given to Southern Water If this really isn't possible (and I can't see why not) then, at the very minimum, Havant Borough Council should withdraw planning permission pending re-submission of the plan for the reservoir, making it clear that whatever is finally approved cannot subsequently be amended, i.e. that planning permission would be required for any further changes. Southern Water has shown it has little respect for the environment, the health of wildlife or human beings. It cannot be trusted and the Council and Defra should be in no doubt about this. As you can see I, along with many many others, feel very strongly about this and hope that you will take notice.	
WRMP_Sur355	I am writing to lodge my objection to the proposal contained in the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project. Customers of Southern Water have no trust or confidence in this company. They have failed time and time again in their primary function of waste water and sewage disposal. They have lied about the discharges they have constantly emitted into the Chichester and LangstonHarbours, polluting what was once has SSI status. They have no regard for the environment, for wildlife or for human health. They have failed to invest in infrastructure, but relied on a creaking Victorian system to provide for an increasing population and changes in life style. They have failed to even mend leaking pipes. Meanwhile they pay exorbitant salaries and bonuses to their executives. Fines that have been made on them have made no difference to their behaviour, and the cost of these fines is passed on to customers. To put such a company in charge of our drinking water is unthinkable. Many of us have received an excellent service in provision of drinking water from Portsmouth Water, and a company with their reputation should not be compromised by any partnership with Southern Water. It is time that Southern Water was put back into public ownership and became answerable to their customers, and taken away from foreign owners who have no interest in the our communities or our environment. Please stop this terrible proposal.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur356	As a resident of Emsworth since 2000 my drinking water has been supplied by Portsmouth Water. Waste Water disposal has been via Southern Water. I and my family have always been able to trust the excellent quality of our fresh water - Portsmouth Water rightly deserves its many plaudits for years of excellent and honest provision. The same may not be said of Southern Water whose behaviour has been dishonest and illegal (for which they were heavily fined), and deceitful in the gross discharges of sewage into our harbour. Time and again they have demonstrated that they are NOT worthy of the trust off local residents by issuing misleading information, not attempting any serious effort to deal with the pollution caused by their lack of investment. They are of course a private company, and have made it abundantly clear by their actions and inaction that their first loyalty is to their	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if

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	shareholders and to the managers with their exorbitant salaries and bonuses - the latter utterly unjustified by their performance for residents! One of the worst examples of the 1980's privatisation, they should be deprived of their franchise. I am quite appalled that Southern are now attempting to shoehorn their way into the Reservoir project by the back door. If the public had been aware of their interest then protests against the whole project would have been prodigious! Because of totally inadequate supervision by the grossly-underfunded Environment Agency, Southern Water seem to think that they can get away with more and more bad behaviour, In this instance they MUST be sent packing; it is not too late for civil disobedience to delay this project - and I for one will be out so to do. The thought of Southern being allowed anywhere near our fresh water supplies is simply HORRIFIC! Residents of the 3000+ homes, farms and businesses whom Southern supply has AGAIN failed this week would, I'm sure, agree!	this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur357	I would like to register my concerns with regard to the plan for Southern Water to recycle sewage water into drinking water through the Havant Thicket reservoir. Whilst in principle this may seem commendable there are several issues that make this appear extremely ill advised. 1) Southern Water has a track record of serious violations with regard to mishandling sewage and routinely falsifying test results. This is a company culture issue that will not go away with a new chief executive. 2) Southern Water also has a reputation for opacity, withholding information and avoiding answering vital questions. We can expect them to hide unfavourable information. 3) The Environment Agency is so understaffed that it is already critically failing to keep up with water contamination violations all over the country. How will they realistically monitor and enforce the law on this novel facility which will be directly responsible for the health of tens of thousands of consumers? 4) The legal framework for any aspect of life that was covered by EU legislation has effectively been dissolved. To what laws and regulations will this project be specified and built? If there are lax laws, or no laws at all, then Southern Water can be expected to aim for the most profitable solution. 5) The whole area has been ably provided with chalk spring water by Portsmouth Water Company for over a hundred years. Whilst it is important to not run chalk streams dry, that could be achieved by repairing the leaking distribution network which may be a better investment than this strange project.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur358	I would like to add my voice to the many objections to Southern Waters proposal to add recycled effluent into the reservoir from Budds Farm	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.

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WRMP_Sur359	From the scant information and lack of truth and transparency presented by Southern Water, I suggest DEFRA listens hard to the concerns of the people about the Havant Thicket Reservoir Project. DEFRA needs to use its teeth and sort Southern Water out so they do not ride roughshod over the concerns and valid points of the local residents. No public confidence was gained from Southern Water's presentation at Havant Plaza on Wednesday 15 February 2023. Southern Water showed themselves to be a conniving entity. You should understand the public have no confidence in Southern Water and expect every press release nowadays to be a tissue of lies. Personally I don't trust Southern Water not to cause harm to my drinking water (even though they should be dealing with waste and sewage). I know they are lying when they try to palm off raw sewage discharges as innocuous by pretending they are 98% rainwater and therefore they believe floating turds in the sea are no problem. What tosh is that! I would like to see the Southern Water board members swimming in that 'innocuous discharge'. To summarise: We don't trust Southern Water and we demand DEFRA does the right thing and tells Southern Water to get back on track and stop their underhanded tactics immediately. I am a local resident and Southern Water customer.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur360	I am extremely concerned at the proposals put forward by Southern Water to change what was an environmentally-oriented scheme, intended to provide a valuable wetland haven, to something completely different. In the original scheme by Portsmouth Water, the reservoir would be filled with spring water from Bedhampton, a high quality sustainable water supply, and a significant wetland area would be formed. Southern Water could then have used any surplus water to supply its customers in Hampshire. Planning permission was granted because the integrity of the drinking water would be enhanced by the wildlife habitat it would contain. Now, post planning permission, Southern Water has slipped in, almost under the radar, its intention to pump recycled effluent from Budds Farm WWTw into this new reservoir. This totally undermines the original good intentions of the project. Portsmouth Water have an excellent and enviable reputation. Southern Water, on the other hand, have a terrible reputation and cannot be trusted. Southern Water should be spending money on fixing water leaks in their systems not contaminating an excellent natural water supply to find more water. They should not be allowed to corrupt the original enlightened, forward-looking, environmentally-oriented scheme.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050.

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WRMP_Sur361	With regard to Southern Water's plan to discharge untreated water into this spring fed reservoir- I must insist that this is not permitted. To contaminate clean spring water is appalling and a further example of the very poor standards of water management we are experiencing here in Hampshire and West Sussex. I would sincerely hope that defra does not consider this to be appropriate and will block the process.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. No untreated sewage will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur362	This development has changed beyond recognition from a reservoir making full use of local spring water to one of water recycling using effluent. How ghastly a prospect is this? Regardless of terminology used, 'effluent output from a sewage farm', or 'recycled water from a wastewater treatment plant', the end product is still the same. If the Southern Water proposal goes ahead without the regulatory bodies revisiting the possible alternatives in the context of current delivery schedules, then Portsmouth Water's original approved plan for a reservoir storing nothing other than Havant's natural spring water is no more. There are three water consultations currently taking place. Two of them – from Southern Water and Water Resources in the South East have been drafted with a clear aim to get approval for Havant Thicket as a water recycling plant. The third consultation is from Portsmouth Water, and it is no longer clear what this organisation wants, despite the information below. In 2021, Havant Borough Council gave planning approval to Portsmouth Water for the development of the Havant Thicket reservoir, on the understanding that the sole source of input would be water diverted from Havant and Bedhampton's renowned springs. A companion planning application for a new pipeline linking the Portsmouth Water facility at Bedhampton and the reservoir was approved at the same time. By building reservoir storage for the excess volume of winter rainfall which would otherwise drain straight to Langstone Harbour, Portsmouth Water would be able to safeguard this naturally available local supply. What has happened to change this? No clear rationale has been provided and local people are horrified that a rare natural resource is effectively being squandered for a highly suspect alternative which benefits no-one. I wish to complain most strongly about the way in which this project has been changed and steam-rollered into the situation the local community finds itself today. What steps is DEFRA taking to monitor the future of Havant Thicket to ensure that the outcome represents the most environmentally friendly development for everyone and not just the shareholders of Southern Water? Southern Water's track record of transparency and engagement is so appalling that there is little faith in what the company is trying to achieve now.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur363	I am a happy Portsmouth Water Customer and relish the fact that my water supply is pure spring water gathered from underground sources on the Downs. However, this is now under serious threat. A proposal by Portsmouth to build a storage reservoir at Havant has been hijacked by Southern Water, whose record on pouring untreated sewage into Chichester Harbour, a protected conservation area of outstanding natural beauty, is utterly appalling. They have even seem to have renamed the project as'Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project' It has now been revealed that Portsmouth Water plan to pollute the natural spring water in this reservoir with 50% human effluent from Budds Farm WWTw - that is, into this new reservoir filled with spring water and surrounded by a wetland haven - without any consultation.They propose to install a 'reverse osmosis' system which has never used before and is scientifically unproven. This is disgusting and must not be allowed. It not only presents a real danger to public health, but makes a nonsense of filling 50% of the reservoir with pure spring water. Please reconsider this proposal for the sake of the environment.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open

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		to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur364	I wish to raise a strong objection to your proposed acquisition of Portsmouth river Reservoir on the Sussex downs which is in an area of great importance for local wildlife. It is currently a pristine weltand fed by spring water. However you are proposing without consultation to add sewage to this currently unpolluted haven. I recognise that you need to expand your sites, but it must not be at the expense of the local community and local wildlife. I understand objections have to be submitted by the 20th which I am hereby doing I do not live in the area directly but I care very much about this issue.. I will write to my MP to see what can be done to stop this.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur365	I along with many other deeply concerned West Sussex and East Hampshire residents attended the Public Meeting chaired by Alex Rennie, the Leader of Havant Borough Council in Havant's Civic Centre on Wednesday15th February 2023 at which meeting I gleaned some detail on the joint plans of Southern and Portsmouth Water with regard to this project I share the very deep level of suspicion which was evident at that meeting with regard to the assertions given by the Southern Water team as to the completely fault-free nature of the sewage water recycling process. This reservoir will be built to ensure that natural spring water from the Bedhampton Springs is captured and no longer wasted when there is heavy rainfall. We now learn that Southern Water will build a new and separate wastewater recycling plant close to their Budds Farm WWT plant and pipe treated, recycled sewer delievered water up to said reservoir, not just in times of drought but on a daily basis. I know that Southern Water allege that they have consulted their customers but as of today's date, Portsmouth Water who supply mains water to the property we own here in West Sussex have done no such consultation.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.

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	I have today communicated with Portsmouth Water seeking a categorical statement from them that as their customer I can be certain that the co-mingled natural spring water and recycled sewage water from this yet to be constructed reservoir WILL NOT BE DELIVERED TO PORTSMOUTH WATER CUSTOMERS IN WEST SUSSEX. I am certain that every Southern Water and Portsmouth Water customer must be INDIVIDUALLY CONSULTED WITH A FULLY DETAILED PRESENTATION OF BOTH THE TECHNOLOGY AND ITS PROVEN NATURE AND THE RATIONALE BEHIND THE WHOLE PROJECT. This level of detail and transparency is now essential because of the absolutely dreadful image and trackrecord of Southern Water who have been releasing partially and wholly untreated sewage into Langstone and Chichester harbours for many years to such an extent that both harbours now represent a serious health risk to their users. PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE THIS EMAIL AS A FORMAL OBJECTION TO THIS CO-MINGLING PROJECT AND A FORMAL REQUEST FOR ALL CUSTOMERS OF BOTH SOUTHERN AND PORTSMOUTH WATER TO BE DELIVERED OF A FULL TECHNICAL DOSSIER FOR EXAMINATION AND REVIEW. I would also ask DEFRA and OFWAT to instruct a completely independent water expert or panel of experts to act as independent assessors of the veracity and acceptability of this project and for such analysis to be shared with each and every current and future customer of these two water companies.	We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur366	We have been made aware that Portsmouth Water Customers will who relish the fact that their water supply is pure spring water gathered from underground sources on the Downs is under serious threat. A proposal by Portsmouth to build a storage reservoir at Havant has been hijacked by Southern Water, whose record on pouring untreated sewage into Chichester Harbour, a protected conservation area of outstanding natural beauty, is utterly appalling. They have even seem to have renamed the project as 'Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project' It has now been revealed that Portsmouth Water plan to pollute the natural spring water in this reservoir with 50% human effluent from Budds Farm WWTw - that is, into this new reservoir filled with spring water and surrounded by a wetland haven - without any consultation. They propose to install a 'reverse osmosis' system which has never been used before and is scientifically unproven. This is disgusting and must not be allowed. It not only presents a real danger to public health, but makes a nonsense of filling 50% of the reservoir with pure spring water. I urge you not to allow this to go ahead.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur367	Please stop Southern Water on their plans for the new Havant Reservoir. Southern Water have already failed on their responsibility for purifying water and have been heavily fined for this. Why are they being allowed anywhere near the plans for the planned Havant Reservoir when they are incapable of their regular duties? The new reservoir should not be the site of a water recycling project and planning permission was never given for this aspect. Please let the more efficient and effective Portsmouth Water have overall responsibility for the new reservoir project. Southern Water need to be responsible for their basic tasks using their existing premises so that the new Havant reservoir is nothing to do with recycling.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.

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WRMP_Sur368	I am a happy Portsmouth Water Customer and relish the fact that my water supply is pure spring water gathered from underground sources on the Downs. However, this is now under serious threat. A proposal by Portsmouth to build a storage reservoir at Havant has been hijacked by Southern Water, whose record on pouring untreated sewage into Chichester Harbour, a protected conservation area of outstanding natural beauty, is utterly appalling. They even seem to have renamed the project as 'Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project' It has now been revealed that Portsmouth Water plan to pollute the natural spring water in this reservoir with 50% human effluent from Budds Farm WWTw - that is, into this new reservoir filled with spring water and surrounded by a wetland haven - without any consultation. They propose to install a 'reverse osmosis' system which has never used before and is scientifically unproven. This is disgusting and must not be allowed. It not only presents a real danger to public health, but makes a nonsense of filling 50% of the reservoir with pure spring water. I urge you not to allow this to go ahead.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur369	Dear Sir/Madam As a Portsmouth Water customer I am writing to record my dismay and objection at the new proposal to add Southern Water untreated sewage to a water source which was intended to be fed only from natural springs, this has been announced without prior consultation and is frankly unacceptable . The surrounding area is a wetland haven which supports many natural species and must not be endangered by this action. I look forward to hearing your response to my concerns regarding this proposal .	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur370	I am very concerned by the recent proposed change to the sourcing of the water for this reservoir. The proposed use of 'treated sewage' by southern water is worrying as Southern water	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation.

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	do not have a good track record for dealing with sewage or mending leaks. This suggestion was not part of the original planning application.	The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur371	I would like to express my deep concerns regarding this project. It would appear that once again Southern Water is proceeding without due concern for the environment, public concern, or making any attempt to embrace a transparent process. When are you going to hold Southern Water, and the other water companies, to account for their unconscionable behaviour? The statistics and accounts provided by them have been proven to be inaccurate at best, and lies at worst. I just have to walk by my local river to smell the sewerage. Surely it is part of your remit to scrutinise new projects, like the Havant Thicket Reservoir, so that you can ensure the public are properly advised of the options.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur372	With regard to Southern Water's plan to discharge untreated water into this spring fed reservoir- I must insist that this is not permitted. To contaminate clean spring water is appalling and a further example of the very poor standards of water management we are experiencing here in Hampshire and West Sussex. I would sincerely hope that defra does not consider this to be appropriate and will block the process.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. No untreated sewage will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur373	To whom it may concern,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation.

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	I am a Portsmouth and Southern Water customer and am extremely concerned at the prospect of recycling water from Bud's Farm sewage treatment works, by adding it to the Havant Thicket Reservoir. A project that received planning permission because it was described as: "First and foremost an environmentally-led project." And because the water from the reservoir was "Coming from natural springs" : "These springs deliver a high quality, sustainable supply of water all year round and are thought to be the largest individual source of spring water in Europe." It appears that Havant council were not made aware of Southern Waters' intent to recycle water from the sewage works, when they agreed the planning permissions for the Havant Thicket Reservoir. Councilor, Alex Rennie appears to have been quite vociferous on the 'deception' or keeping quiet on this aspect of the reservoir plan, and apparently Portsmouth Water are claiming ignorance too. I have many concerns over this proposal but my greatest concern is the contamination by the pharmaceuticals taken by the population. It appears that there is no guarantee of 100% removal through reverse osmosis. The Environmental scientist Joel Pederson says: "research shows that water-reclamation plants employing reverse osmosis do in fact remove more contaminants." (But not all) He also says: "Right now, the ecological effects of chronic low-level exposure to many of these pharmaceuticals are unknown." The Harvard Medical school states: "It's possible that there's a cumulative effect on people from even tiny amounts of these and other pharmaceuticals in drinking water, but this hasn't been proven." In other words, this is an experiment forced upon the people (who will also be paying for the project through their bills) and it may affect their health. An article from another scientific journal states: "Pharmaceutical pollution poses a global threat to environmental and human health." It is known that waste water entering rivers, and entering the sea, has impacted the fish and shellfish, causing mutations affecting their behavior, as well as their fertility. The environmental impact of the introduction of recycled effluent to the reservoir has not been assessed, and the impact on those who drink the water is also unknown. I do not agree to the introduction of recycled waste water for drinking.	The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur374	I am a happy Portsmouth Water Customer and relish the fact that my water supply is pure spring water gathered from underground sources on the Downs. However, this is now under serious threat. A proposal by Portsmouth to build a storage reservoir at Havant has been hijacked by Southern Water, whose record on pouring untreated sewage into Chichester Harbour, a protected conservation area of outstanding natural beauty, is utterly appalling. They have even seem to have renamed the project as 'Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project' It has now been revealed that Portsmouth Water plan to pollute the natural spring water in this reservoir with 50% human effluent from Budds Farm WWTw - that is, into this new reservoir filled with spring water and surrounded by a wetland haven - without any consultation.They propose to install a 'reverse osmosis' system which has never used before and is scientifically unproven. This is disgusting and must not be allowed. It not only presents a real danger to public health, but makes a nonsense of filling 50% of the reservoir with pure spring water. I urge you not to allow this to go ahead. There is enough negative impact on our environment without this in addition.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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WRMP_Sur375	To whom it may concern, I am a Portsmouth and Southern Water customer and am extremely concerned at the prospect of drinking 50% recycled sewage as is currently proposed by Southern water in relation to the reservoir being built at Havant Thicket, How is this even a lawful/legal possibility? It seems that Havant council were not made aware of this aspect of Southern Waters proposal when they agreed the planning permissions for the Havant Thicket Resevoir, that is btw meant to be an environmentally led initiative, with marshlands/wetslands and all the wildlife that entails..... Councillor Alex Rennie appears to have been quite vociferous on the 'deception' or keeping quiet on this aspect of the resevoir plan and apparently Portsmouth Water are claiming ignorance too..... I live in the Lavant Vall;ey where Southern Water has been 'overpumping' for over 20 years, there are signs up tellig us not to let our children or dogs/animals play in the Lavant, this overpumping was supposed to be a 'temporary solution' but has been going on for over 20 years, I've lived here for 17 of those years, and now the Govt has apparently voted to allow Southern and other water companies to continue to pump effluent into the Sea, Southern has already been fined £90 million for pumping raw seawge into Chichester Harbour, The environmental impact of the introduction of recycled effluent to the reservoir has not been assessed, I am requesting that DEFRA use all the powers at its disposal to insist on an environmental impact survey before this is allowed to go ahead, that the survey be done by some body that is not related to or with Southern Water All of this infrastructure to pump recycled sewage from Otterbourne Water Treatment works, would greatly increase bills for SW customers, and its building and operation with pumping stations etc would be very carbon heavy. They are trying to drum up public support for this, ahead of environmental impact assessments being completed. Our local authorities are against the idea so they will be seeking planning permission for it as National Infrastructure from the Secretary of State. Part of the drive for this has come from a change in government requirements that water companies plan for a 1 in 500 year drought, as opposed to a 1 in 200 year drought as previously. However this change is not required until 2040, and we say that other smaller and more environmental water storage schemes should be looked and assessed first with water recycling being a last resort. Climate change predictions are for more droughts but interspersed by torrential rain, and more could be done to store this. The Water Resources South East consultation document refers to not all decisions needing to be made at this stage, but can be made further down the line on which basis a decision on effluent recycling should be delayed until at least 2030 when we have more information. Friends of the Earth, Havant are claiming that there is o Deliberate suppression of cheaper, greener solutions for financial reasons. I do not consent to drinking recycled effluent, I call on Defra to investigate the environmental impact of Southern's porposal AND to communicate with Friends of the Earth Havant and investigate the 'cheaper, greener solutions' that are possible in this case, I would also like to be kept updated on this proposal, and Defra's response to the huge public outrage over it, I look forward to hearing from you in due course,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur376	Dear Department of Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) Please do not approve the draft Southern Water Plan - the environmental impacts of this scheme have not been investigated. Polluting a new freshwater clean reservoir with treated sewage is not acceptable. It is not environmentally friendly and many people may feel impelled to use bottled water for drinking. Thanks	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.

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WRMP_Sur377	To whom it may concern I would like DEFRA to record my strong objections to both the Southern Water (SW) draft WRMP and Water Resources in the South East(WRSE) Regional Plan whose consultations are closing on 20th Feb 2023 I am very concerned that there has clearly not been a robust options appraisal and it does not provide a plan sensitive for the built and natural environment. Furthermore, there has not been a well executed consultation process - anecdotal polls show most citizens are completely unaware of sewage recycling proposals.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur378	I am a happy Portsmouth Water Customer and relish the fact that my water supply is pure spring water gathered from underground sources on the Downs. However, this is now under serious threat. A proposal by Portsmouth to build a storage reservoir at Havant has been hijacked by Southern Water, whose record on pouring untreated sewage into Chichester Harbour, a protected conservation area of outstanding natural beauty, is utterly appalling. They have even seem to have renamed the project as'Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project' It has now been revealed that Portsmouth Water plan to pollute the natural spring water in this reservoir with 50% human effluent from Budds Farm WWTw - that is, into this new reservoir filled with spring water and surrounded by a wetland haven - without any consultation.They propose to install a 'reverse osmosis' system which has never used before and is scientifically unproven. This is disgusting and must not be allowed. It not only presents a real danger to public health, but makes a nonsense of filling 50% of the reservoir with pure spring water. I urge you not to allow this to go ahead	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire.

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WRMP_Sur379	To whom it may concern, I would like express my deep concern at the Southern Water proposal to pump waste water into the new reservoir near Havant, Hants. As a Portsmouth Water customer I am very happy with the water quality and supply and feel that pumping partially treated effluence into a pure spring water source would be a serious threat to water quality and potentially public health. On the south coast, we are already experiencing poor water quality in our rivers and sea due to the level of sewage discharged by South Water. They do not appear to have an adequate plan for reducing the level of discharge for the next 10 years, so we will continue to suffer with elevated levels of germs and bacteria, e.g. E=coli, in our waterways. This represents a serious threat to both human and animal health. This Sothern Water proposal should not be allowed to go ahead. Yours sincerely,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur380	I object to the proposal on the following grounds. We were promised a reservoir filled with water from Bedhampton springs. Now Southern Water want to use pipelines to bring effluent to Havant, process it, treat it sevens times over, store it in the Havant Thicket Reservoir and then pipe it back to Otterbourne. 1. The water will have to be recycled seven times over adding chemicles that we would ingest. Chemicles are known to cause all sort of digestive problems that will cause more illness and the government money in caring for people with sickness on the NHS or medication. re chemical disinfectants (such as chlorine, chloramine, or chlorine dioxide) 2. I and many would use bottled water, more plastic we don't need so costing more in recycling rather than drink this water. So this is ecologically unsound. 3. Many of us would rather open up wells in the garden as the water would be purer than what is proposed. Southern Water should be ashamed of themselves as all they care about is profit not people. Yours sincerely	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire.

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WRMP_Sur381	Dear Sir/Madam As a Southern Water and Portsmouth Water customer living in Chichester I write to lodge a formal objection to a proposal by Southern Water to pump treated sewage water into the new reservoir at Havant Thicket. I have serious concerns that this a compromised arrangement to suit a lack of strategic investment by Southern Water in essential infrastructure in order to cope with the considerable increase in foul water handling in the region derived from excessive new housing projects. The Health issues which can arise from this process to drinking water have not been adequately tested . The public have been misled during the planning stages by the non disclosure of this aspect of the proposal. Southern Water's reputation for acting in the public's best interests is questionable by their actions and the charges and fines that have levied against them hardly make them a reliable advocate for the safety of this proposal. I can only reiterate all of the issues outlined in a letter from the Leader of Havant Borough Council dated 14th March 2022 on the subject. I await your responses and this letter is copied to my local MP.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur382	Dear Defra I am contacting you in desperate hope that you can us your powers and legislation to prevent Southern Water from endangering the local environment, wildlife and the heath of the human population in the area with their proposal to pump recycled effluent from Budds Farm WWTw into the new Havant Thicket Reservoir, thereby mixing it with the other high quality waster sourced from springs a Bedhampton. Southern water has confirmed this mixed water and recycled effluent will end up as our drinking water!!! Concern, alarm, anger and total panic is the sentiment amongst residents in our area who are banding together for a fight for their lives! Hostility to Southern Waters proposals is an understatement. Southern water just can't be trusted, this has been well known since 2017 during a House of Commons Environmental Audit who stated that there were criminal actions within the company such as concealing key papers from the board resulting in a £90 million fine to Southern Water. Now, with regard to the new Havant Reservoir, Southern Water have sought planning through stealth for what they call 'Hampshire water transfer and water recycling project'. Southern Water are also responsible for a huge degradation in the quality of water in local rivers and harbours through excessive and illegal sewage discharges resulting in a massive decline in overwintering birdlife. The public relies on Defra governing these standards and we now look to you to ensure that Southern Water do not drag Portsmouth water into the literal cesspit that is Southern Water. The time to act is now. I understand that the environmental impact of the introduction of recycled effluent to the reservoir has not so far been assessed. How can you allow this? So I request a response from you/Defra, detailing what action you are taking to protect our local water and prevent residents having to turn to bottled water for drinking should Southern Water be allowed to pollute the area, and its water source further.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire.

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WRMP_Sur383	Dear Defra I am contacting you in fervent hope that you can use your powers to prevent Southern Water from endangering the local environment, wildlife and the heath of the human population in the area with their proposal to pump recycled effluent from Budds Farm WWTW into the new Havant Thicket Reservoir, thereby mixing it with the other high quality water sourced from Bedhampton springs. Southern water has confirmed this mixed water and recycled effluent will end up as our drinking water!!! Portsmouth Water applied for, and was granted permission for a reservoir that not only provided much needed water storage for the local residents but protected chalk streams and enhanced local wildlife. This was supported. Now Southern Water have sought planning through stealth for what they call 'Hampshire water transfer and water recycling project', to allow them to add Osmosis treated water to the reservoir. This is despicable, and unfortunately typical of big companies manipulating our planning processes. My understanding is the water treated in this was may still contain unwanted chemicals such as PCB's and hormones and more that could affect human health and wildlife. Southern water just can't be trusted, they have a well documented record of flouting regulations and making excuses for allowing raw sewerage to flow into local rivers and the sea. This has been well known since 2017 during a House of Commons Environmental Audit who stated that there were criminal actions within the company such as concealing key papers from the board resulting in a £90 million fine to Southern Water. What would happen if Southern Water allowed (by accident of course!) raw sewage into the reservoir. Given their record to date there is a grave concern this could happen. The public relies on Defra upholding standards and we now look to you to ensure that Southern Water do not drag Portsmouth water into the literal cesspit that is Southern Water. Please use the powers you have, and help the people who will be drinking this water. The government have talked about protecting and enhancing our environment, this appears to be a good time to exercise the powers you have, be proactive and prevent this from happening. Let's be honest here, Defra's record of monitoring, preventing and fining polluters is not great. I hear many words and excuses about "working with the water industry to improve our water" and yet millions of gallons of raw sewage is allowed to flow into our river and seas when it should not. Now is a good time to do what is right, and not bow to political and business pressure at the expense of people and wildlife. We don't want hindsight, we need foresight.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur384	To whom it may concern, I am a Portsmouth and Southern Water customer and am extremely concerned at the prospect of recycling water from Bud's Farm sewage treatment works, by adding it to the Havant Thicket Reservoir. A project that received planning permission because it was described as: "First and foremost an environmentally-led project." And because the water from the reservoir was "Coming from natural springs": "These springs deliver a high quality, sustainable supply of water all year round and are thought to be the largest individual source of spring water in Europe." It appears that Havant council were not made aware of Southern Waters' intent to recycle water from the sewage works, when they agreed the planning permissions for the Havant Thicket Reservoir. Councilor, Alex Rennie appears to have been quite vociferous on the 'deception' or keeping quiet on this aspect of the reservoir plan, and apparently Portsmouth Water are claiming ignorance too. I have many concerns over this proposal but my greatest concern is the contamination by the pharmaceuticals taken by the population. It appears that there is no guarantee of 100% removal through reverse osmosis. The Environmental scientist Joel Pederson says: "research shows that water-reclamation plants employing reverse osmosis do in fact remove more contaminants." (But not all) He also says: "Right now, the ecological effects of chronic low-level exposure to many of these pharmaceuticals are unknown."	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic

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WRMP_Sur385	To whom this may concern, I am a Portsmouth and Southern Water customer and am extremely concerned at the prospect of drinking 50% recycled sewage as is currently proposed by Southern water in relation to the reservoir being built at Havant Thicket, How is this even a lawful/legal possibility? It seems that Havant council were not made aware of this aspect of Southern Waters proposal when they agreed the planning permissions for the Havant Thicket Resevoir, that is meant to be an environmentally led initiative, with marshlands/wetslands and all the wildlife that entails. Councillor Alex Rennie appears to have been quite vociferous on the 'deception' or keeping quiet on this aspect of the resevoir plan and apparently Portsmouth Water are claiming ignorance too. I live in Nutbourne, West Sx where Southern Water has been 'overpumping' for over 20 years, there are signs up telling us not to let our children or dogs/animals play in the Lavant, this overpumping was supposed to be a 'temporary solution' but has been going on for over 20 years, I've lived here for 12 of those years, and now the Government has apparently voted to allow Southern and other water companies to continue to pump effluent into the Sea. Southern has already been fined £90 million for pumping raw seawge into Chichester Harbour, The environmental impact of the introduction of recycled effluent to the reservoir has not been assessed, I am requesting that DEFRA use all the powers at its disposal to insist on an environmental impact survey before this is allowed to go ahead, that the survey be done by some body that is not related to or with Southern Water All of this infrastructure to pump recycled sewage from Otterbourne Water Treatment works would greatly increase bills for SW customers, and its building and operation with pumping stations etc would be very carbon heavy. They are trying to drum up public support for this, ahead of environmental impact assessments being completed. Our local authorities are against the idea so they will be seeking planning permission for it as National Infrastructure from the Secretary of State. Part of the drive for this has come from a change in government requirements that water companies plan for a 1 in 500 year drought, as opposed to a 1 in 200 year drought as previously. However this change is not required until 2040, and we say that other smaller and more environmental water storage schemes should be looked at and assessed first with water recycling being a last resort. Climate change predictions are for more droughts but interspersed by torrential rain, and more could be done to store this. The Water Resources South East consultation document refers to not all decisions needing to be made at this stage, but can be made further down the line on which basis a decision on effluent recycling should be delayed until at least 2030 when we have more information. Friends of the Earth, Havant are claiming that there is o Deliberate suppression of cheaper, greener solutions for financial reasons. I do not consent to drinking recycled effluent, I call on Defra to investigate the environmental impact of Southern's porposal AND to communicate with Friends of the Earth Havant and investigate the 'cheaper, greener solutions' that are possible in this case, I would also like to be kept updated on this proposal, and Defra's response to the huge public outrage over it. I look forward to hearing from you in due course,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. 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A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We’re committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur386	Dear Sir or Madam This is to advise you of my objection to any involvement by Southern Water in the operation of Havant Thicket reservoir.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited

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	I don't want to repeat the protests and reasons of others who will be lodging their opposition with you but I will say everyone is united in their condemnation of Southern Water. I am appalled that any administration would consider any involvement by Southern Water given their dreadful record of pollution and profiteering. Southern Water are deliberately pumping raw untreated sewage in local rivers and the sea, this should be reason enough to prevent their involvement at Havant Thicket reservoir. Yours faithfully	rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur387	Dear Sir/Madam, What have we come to when we are expected to consume our own and others' excrement. I wish to protest at this crazy and disgusting idea that our treated sewage is put into a freshwater reservoir. Southern Water don't have a very good record with mishaps with their system. Twice inside the last two months thousands of people have had their supply cut off for days because of water quality. What would happen if a whole reservoir is contaminated because of a mistake. How many months / years would it take to correct such a mistake. I understand that the reservoir they plan on using is the property of Portsmouth Water Co who are my suppliers, and excellent they are too, so don't queer their pitch with this ridiculous idea. So NO NO NO to this application PLEASE. Regards	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur388	This development has changed beyond recognition from a reservoir making full use of local spring water to one of water recycling using effluent. How ghastly a prospect is this? Regardless of terminology used, 'effluent output from a sewage farm', or 'recycled water from a wastewater treatment plant', the end product is still the same. If the Southern Water proposal goes ahead without the regulatory bodies revisiting the possible alternatives in the context of current delivery	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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	schedules, then Portsmouth Water's original approved plan for a reservoir storing nothing other than Havant's natural spring water is no more. There are three water consultations currently taking place. Two of them – from Southern Water and Water Resources in the South East have been drafted with a clear aim to get approval for Havant Thicket as a water recycling plant. The third consultation is from Portsmouth Water, and it is no longer clear what this organisation wants, despite the information below. In 2021, Havant Borough Council gave planning approval to Portsmouth Water for the development of the Havant Thicket reservoir, on the understanding that the sole source of input would be water diverted from Havant and Bedhampton's renowned springs. A companion planning application for a new pipeline linking the Portsmouth Water facility at Bedhampton and the reservoir was approved at the same time. By building reservoir storage for the excess volume of winter rainfall which would otherwise drain straight to Langstone Harbour, Portsmouth Water would be able to safeguard this naturally available local supply. What has happened to change this? No clear rationale has been provided and local people are horrified that a rare natural resource is effectively being squandered for a highly suspect alternative which benefits no-one. I wish to complain most strongly about the way in which this project has been changed and steam-rollered into the situation the local community finds itself today. What steps is DEFRA taking to monitor the future of Havant Thicket to ensure that the outcome represents the most environmentally friendly development for everyone and not just the shareholders of Southern Water? Southern Water's track record of transparency and engagement is so appalling that there is little faith in what the company is trying to achieve now.	No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur389	I wish to object most strongly to the proposal by Southern Water to supply recycled water to local residents. This company has shown over and over again their complete disdain and lack of care for local residents, allowing sewage to run out of manholes in our street and to lie in pools in our beautiful harbour where children swim. I have no confidence at all, and all evidence shows to the contrary, that they would take the slightest care with our drinking. They will simply shrug off the fines, as they have done with polluting this area of outstanding natural beauty. This development by Southern Water should be refused. The health of the population comes before profits and this company is so very far away from understanding this.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur390	To whom it may concern, I am a Portsmouth and Southern Water customer and am extremely concerned at the prospect of recycling water from Bud's Farm sewage treatment works, by adding it to the Havant Thicket Reservoir. A project that received planning permission because it was described as: "First and foremost an environmentally-led project." And because the water from the reservoir was "Coming from natural springs": "These springs deliver a high quality, sustainable supply of water all year round and are thought to be the largest individual source of spring water in Europe." It appears that Havant council were not made aware	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the

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	of Southern Waters' intent to recycle water from the sewage works, when they agreed the planning permissions for the Havant Thicket Reservoir. Councilor, Alex Rennie appears to have been quite vociferous on the 'deception' or keeping quiet on this aspect of the reservoir plan, and apparently Portsmouth Water are claiming ignorance too. I have many concerns over this proposal but my greatest concern is the contamination by the pharmaceuticals taken by the population. It appears that there is no guarantee of 100% removal through reverse osmosis. The Environmental scientist Joel Pederson says: “research shows that water-reclamation plants employing reverse osmosis do in fact remove more contaminants.” (But not all) He also says: “Right now, the ecological effects of chronic low-level exposure to many of these pharmaceuticals are unknown.” The Harvard Medical school states: “It's possible that there's a cumulative effect on people from even tiny amounts of these and other pharmaceuticals in drinking water, but this hasn't been proven.” In other words, this is an experiment forced upon the people (who will also be paying for the project through their bills) and it may affect their health. An article from another scientific journal states: “Pharmaceutical pollution poses a global threat to environmental and human health.” It is known that waste water entering rivers, and entering the sea, has impacted the fish and shellfish, causing mutations affecting their behavior, as well as their fertility. The environmental impact of the introduction of recycled effluent to the reservoir has not been assessed, and the impact on those who drink the water is also unknown. I do not agree to the introduction of recycled waste water for drinking.	reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We’re committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur391	I strongly object to Southern Waters draft water resources management plan. I know of a happy Portsmouth Water customer, whose water comes direct from underground springs on the Downs, but the new proposed Portsmouth Water reservoir for storage in Havant has been hijacked by Southern Water who have now announced that 50% untreated sewage will be added regularly to the pure spring water. Their intention is to pump recycled effluent from Budds Farm into this new reservoir filled with spring water and surrounded by a wetland haven, without any consultation. I am strongly against this plan which will be devastating for wildlife as well as local residents who use the water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We’re committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur392	To whom it may concern, I am a Portsmouth and Southern Water customer and am extremely concerned at the prospect of drinking 50% recycled sewage as is currently proposed by Southern water in relation to the reservoir being built at Havant Thicket, How is this even a lawful/legal possibility? It seems that Havant council were not made aware of this aspect of Southern Waters proposal when they agreed the planning permissions for the Havant Thicket Resevoir, that is btw meant to be an environmentally led initiative, with marshlands/wetslands and all the wildlife that entails.....	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if

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WRMP_Sur393	To whom it may concern, I am a Portsmouth and Southern Water customer and am extremely concerned at the prospect of drinking 50% recycled sewage as is currently proposed by Southern water in relation to the reservoir being built at Havant Thicket, How is this even a lawful/legal possibility? It seems that Havant council were not made aware of this aspect of Southern Waters proposal when they agreed the planning permissions for the Havant Thicket Reservoir. This is, by the way, meant to be an environmentally led initiative, with marshlands/wetlands and all the wildlife that entails..... Councillor Alex Rennie appears to have been quite vociferous on the 'deception' or keeping quiet on this aspect of the reservoir plan; apparently Portsmouth Water are claiming ignorance too..... I live in Chichester, where Southern Water has been 'overpumping' for more than 20 years. There are signs up telling us not to let our children or dogs/animals play in the Lavant; this overpumping was supposed to be a 'temporary solution' but has been going on for over 20 years, I have lived here for 15 of those years, and now the Government has apparently voted to allow Southern and other water companies to continue to pump effluent into the sea. Southern has already been fined £90 million for pumping raw sewage into Chichester Harbour, The environmental impact of the introduction of recycled effluent to the reservoir has not been assessed, I am requesting that DEFRA use all the powers at its disposal to insist on an environmental impact survey before this plan is allowed to go ahead, and that the survey be done by some body that is not related to or with Southern Water	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050.

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WRMP_Sur395	As an enthusiastic sea swimmer, I lost count of the number of times last year that Southern Water released untreated sewage, making sea swimming a potentially very unhealthy activity. Southern Water have been fined regularly for illegal sewage releases, yet merely pass these fines on to the customers paying for them to treat the sewage. Why then would anyone trust them to be above board and honest about treating sewage to provide drinking water? The arrogance is mind-boggling, yet people feel powerless as, unlike other utilities, there are no alternative options. Please stop this unscrupulous company from causing potential serious harm to people's health.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur396	I am writing to you to please please stop the proposed dumping SEWAGE in to the reservoir round Havant. We see daily the sewage being dumped into Chichester harbour. This is bad enough and how you allow this to happen is beyond me. But Southern Water dumping sewage into the reservoir that provides water to Havant and the surrounding areas has got to be the worst idea ever. Please step in and put a stop to this madness I beg you.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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WRMP_Sur397	To whom it may concern, I am a Portsmouth and Southern Water customer and am extremely concerned at the prospect of drinking 50% recycled sewage as is currently proposed by Southern water in relation to the reservoir being built at Havant Thicket, How is this even a lawful/legal possibility? It seems that Havant council were not made aware of this aspect of Southern Waters proposal when they agreed the planning permissions for the Havant Thicket Resevoir, that is btw meant to be an environmentally led initiative, with marshlands/wetslands and all the wildlife that entails..... Councillor Alex Rennie appears to have been quite vociferous on the 'deception' or keeping quiet on this aspect of the resevoir plan and apparently Portsmouth Water are claiming ignorance too..... 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WRMP_Sur398	To whom it may concern, I am a Portsmouth and Southern Water customer and am extremely concerned at the prospect of recycling water from Bud's Farm sewage treatment works, by adding it to the Havant Thicket	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited

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	Reservoir. A project that received planning permission because it was described as: “First and foremost an environmentally-led project.” And because the water from the reservoir was “Coming from natural springs”: “These springs deliver a high quality, sustainable supply of water all year round and are thought to be the largest individual source of spring water in Europe.” It appears that Havant council were not made aware of Southern Waters' intent to recycle water from the sewage works, when they agreed the planning permissions for the Havant Thicket Reservoir. Councilor, Alex Rennie appears to have been quite vociferous on the 'deception' or keeping quiet on this aspect of the reservoir plan, and apparently Portsmouth Water are claiming ignorance too. I have many concerns over this proposal but my greatest concern is the contamination by the pharmaceuticals taken by the population. It appears that there is no guarantee of 100% removal through reverse osmosis. The Environmental scientist Joel Pederson says: “research shows that water-reclamation plants employing reverse osmosis do in fact remove more contaminants.” (But not all) He also says: “Right now, the ecological effects of chronic low-level exposure to many of these pharmaceuticals are unknown.” The Harvard Medical school states: “It's possible that there's a cumulative effect on people from even tiny amounts of these and other pharmaceuticals in drinking water, but this hasn't been proven.” In other words, this is an experiment forced upon the people (who will also be paying for the project through their bills) and it may affect their health. An article from another scientific journal states: “Pharmaceutical pollution poses a global threat to environmental and human health.” It is known that waste water entering rivers, and entering the sea, has impacted the fish and shellfish, causing mutations affecting their behavior, as well as their fertility. The environmental impact of the introduction of recycled effluent to the reservoir has not been assessed, and the impact on those who drink the water is also unknown. I do not agree to the introduction of recycled waste water for drinking.	rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We’re committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur399	Dear Sir/Madam As a customer of Portsmouth Water i would like to register my highest concern about Southern Water having any involvement in the reservoir proposed for Havant Thicket When the project was first announced it was billed as an opportunity to provide water security and a potential source of leisure facilities for the local population Southern Water have a dismal record of shortcomings, deceit and repeated discharges of effluent into the sea and local water courses - who is going to use a body of water for leisure when it is partly filled with recycled effluent let alone be happy drinking it when they are currently using pure spring water supplied by Portsmouth Water Every week we see evidence of yet more Southern Water failings and therefore I have no confidence whatsoever in their ability to deliver this environment threatening project.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We’re committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur400	Dear sirs, I am a happy Portsmouth water Customer and relish the fact that my water supply is pure spring water gathered from underground sources on the Downs.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited

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	However, this is now under serious threat. A proposal by Portsmouth to build a storage reservoir at Havant has been hijacked by Southern Water, whose record on pouring untreated sewage into Chichester Harbour, a protected conservation area of outstanding natural beauty, is utterly appalling. They also seem to have renamed the project as 'Hampshire Water Transfer and Recycling Project'. It now appears that Portsmouth Water plan to pollute the natural spring water in this reservoir with 50% human effluent from Budds Farm WWTW - into this new reservoir filled with spring water and surrounded by a wetland haven - without any consultation. There is therefore, no opportunity to review scientific evidence of the effectiveness of this proposed system. I urge you to pause any further development of this project until appropriate consultation is implemented, where the impact on environmental and public health can be fully reviewed and understood by the wider community.	rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur401	Processing sewage into spring water from the South Downs is not right. Southern Water should be forced by the Government to invest in better larger sewage works and release the processed water into the sea. (Not just sewage into the sea which is happening at present). What a tragedy to ruin water that is clean and pure with potentially contaminated water. This application should be rejected by Defra.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur402	To whom it may concern at Defra, A newly proposed Portsmouth Water reservoir for storage in Havant of pure water from underground springs, which is what residents here (as everywhere in this country) want to continue, and deserve, is being threatened by Southern Water, an appalling polluter of our water, rivers and coasts. Their intention is to pump recycled effluent into this new reservoir. There has been no public consultation. Another example of a lack of government intervention in this disgraceful story of big business not being monitored, fined heavily, and, where transgressions like those perpetrated by Southern Water, taken over, by the people we elected to represent our health, our environment, our biodiversity. I strongly protest to this proposal as does every local person I know. Please take action to stop these utterly unethical profiteers,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.

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WRMP_Sur403	Dear Sir or Madam, I have grave concerns about Southern Water's plan to pump treated sewage water into Portsmouth Water Company's (PWC) supplies for their customers to drink. If the water is properly filtered and treated it will reduce the high standard and excellent taste that PWC have supplied to us for many years. I am no expert but I suspect that part of the treatment process will involve adding chemicals to the water which we will not tolerate. Southern Water have failed to maintain their standards and have broken the law many times. I do not trust them not to in the future and think that they will drag PWC down to their level and provide a substandard service or even endanger our health. I understood that Southern Water involvement was just to enable them to have access to additional supplies for their customers not to lower the standards of others. Southern Water must get their own house in order before even being considered for anything as important as this project. Yours sincerely,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur404	Dear Defra, Southern Water is seeking permission, at a national level, to pump recycled wastewater from the Budds Farm sewage processing facility, after purification, into the recently approved Havant Thicket spring water reservoir. • The scheme is apparently needed to meet the growth in demand for water in this already densely occupied area on account of predicted population increase and climate change. • SW acknowledge that i) the project will cost 'hundreds of millions' not including unquantified environmental costs, ii) that less than 10% of our water supply needs to be fit to drink and iii) that the vast majority is currently lost in leaks, or used without much control for everything from loos to lawns and large scale industrial processing. I am objecting to this proposal because it seems obvious that consumption must be managed BEFORE we are saddled with huge costs and yet more environmental destruction in this overdeveloped and bio depleted locality. The water companies have found enough money to pay huge dividends, bonuses and salaries. Now is the time for them to be required to meet their obligations eg. • Complete a comprehensive leak elimination programme. • Roll out universal metering and	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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	• Subsidise the retro fitting of grey water options including tanks and separate pipework for high volume consumers. At a national level legislation/regulation should be strengthened to: • Make integrated grey water systems mandatory on all new build • Allow water companies to object to planning applications or charge the developers for the excess cost of water supply and waste disposal on all new build. • Confirm that, under the latest policy, new housing targets can be radically reduced in areas such as Havant Borough Council and tailored to local need rather than increasing pressure on overloaded infrastructure such as water supply, delivering huge profits, and attracting yet more second homes and incomers from less populous areas. Defra is urged to reject this SW scheme and promote legislation and regulations which offer better ways to protect our future water supply without further damage to our environment. To embark on the proposed scheme at this juncture seems nothing less than short sighted madness.	out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur405	Hi DEFRA water team, I hope you are well. You may be aware of the southern water/portsmouth water proposal to recycle sewage via building a sewage recycling plant on the old broadmarsh landfill site which sits beside langstone Harbour, pumping up to 60million litres of recycled sewage into the new thicket reservoir (building pipes through Havant and bedhampton). Then pumping some of this back to farlington portsmouth to provide Havant and portsmouth drinking water and also pumping this recycled sewage through 40km of proposed pipeline to Otterbourne Hampshire to provide Hampshire drinking water. Broadmarsh landfill was open in time before any meaningful regulation was enforced on what could be put in landfill and any toxic substances could be tipped there. As a site to produce drinking water will his site be tested for all possible contaminants/carcinogens/ toxins which would be present in an old landfill. Southern water have not filled us with confidence with tonnes of untreated sewage being filmed over a series of days/weeks being dumped in langstone harbour inevitably contaminating Chichester harbour. When diggging up an old landfill site that sits next to a harbour how do you regulate to prevent toxins leaching into surrounding water? And what will the regulation is proposed and how would this be enforced on this particular site? The southern/portsmouth water proposal is not going to reduce the amount of water drawn from the river ems so there is no local environmental benefit. They will be pumping wastewater into the Havant thicket reservoir, disrupting a heavily populated area with miles of new pipe infrastructure which will need to be built and producing a huge amount of carbon in the process. There is no proposal first to reduce leakage from pipes and encourage reduced water usage? Which was the solution when their plans for the desalination plant in the New Forest were declined. Why are these issues not being addressed first? Private water companies expand their infrastructure at the cost to their customers whilst the future benefit to investors is huge. The population of Havant and portsmouth who will be bearing the cost of this huge project at a time when the cost living crisis is squeezing us all. These two companies have a monopoly over our water provision and treatment are trying to push through a planning proposal over water which as far as I can see none of their senior management/directors will be drinking themselves. I have seen no proof of a a plan to test the proposed landfill site turned recycling plant to list all possible toxins which could contaminate future drinking water and the harbour and how to regulate this. I have seen no evidence that they have sufficiently addressed pipeline leakages which would cost significantly less than the proposed 40-50km worth of pipeline which will require a large amount of carbon production to pump the water around) not to mention the actual recycling plant and the implications this has on the local environment and disruption to local infrastructure putting 40-50km pipelines in. The southern water proposal for a desalination plant in the new forest was declined on the grounds of the damage to the environment. They would instead look at ways to address leakage and educate the public to reduce usage (we use the most water per capita in Europe). Surely pumping up to 60million litres of recycles effluent into a reservoir in Havant from a recycling plant built on an old landfill site with all sorts of historic unregulated toxins, then pumping water 40km across to Hampshire and also then back to Farlington to provide drinking water isn't the solution. The environmental implication of the infrastructure and energy to pump this water is huge. Surely encouraging local solutions to manage water supply, e.g if Hampshires depleted rivers are a concern, use safely recycled effluent to top up their rivers, rather than for drinking water	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water, as part of the Development Consent Order have to consider, consult and mitigate the concerns raised regarding the landfill site.

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	directly? Reducing leaks and water wastage, are more cost effective and environmentally sustainable? Let alone on a smaller scale the significant number of people that will start drinking bottled water if this plan is pushed through, again negatively impacting the environment. I am 30, living in Havant, working hard to support myself and family, and know so many people who do no make the time to voice their concerns about this plan which has been silently progressing to avoid public scrutiny. What's the point in saying anything because nothing will happen, no one will listen is what I am sad to hear from so many local people which I think sometimes is why these big companies sometimes target areas to push through unsustainable plans where the confidence to speak out may be less. Please listen. I look forward to hearing from you.	
WRMP_Sur406	Dear sir/madam, I'm writing to object to the new reservoir in Havant being pumped with recycled effluent from Soutern Water without any consultation. I've seen recent images of dumped effluent from Southern Water which has found its way to the Chichester and Fishbourne harbours and quite frankly I'm disgusted. Hi Southern Water at it again they want to pump recycled effluent into the new reservoir planned in Havant without any consultation objections must be in by Monday wondered if you might have time? water.resources@defra.gov.uk referring to Southern Water draft water resources management plan thanks have sent you some photos that people have put on line Chichester Harbour and Fishbourne 🙈🙈 xx	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur407	I would like to strongly register my concern that Southern Water is planning to dump recycled effluent into the Portsmouth Water reservoir near Havant. This not an acceptable course of action in the 21st century. Why is Southern water dumping effluent at all?	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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WRMP_Sur408	To whom it may concern, It is now the 19th February just 1 day before I have to raise my concerns regarding this blatant attempt to pull the wool over the eyes of Ten's of thousands of residents Was told about this by chance!!!!! It is obvious that Portsmouth and South Water had every intention to pump recycled effluent from Budds Farm into this new reservoir filled with spring water without any consultation. Using a never used 'reverse osmosis' system which has never been tested and I assume therefore accredited in some way. Historically Southern Water's blatant abuse of power and complete disregard for it's customers not withholding it appealing treatment of the Langstone, Chichester, Hayling and Portsmouth coastal water's should raise so many Red flags that in my opinion should force the entire scheme to be stopped with immediate affect. I am also very unhappy that such a fundamental change and the impact it could have on so many people's health has not forced all parties involved to have far more communication with the general public. If Southern Water's current standards continue there could be a very real chance that 100's if not 1000's could become very ill and worse. Are you willing to have that on your conscious	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur409	As a resident of Emsworth, I am very concerned about Southern Water's plan to pump recycled effluent from Budds Farm WWTw into the new Havant Thicket Reservoir . Southern Water have already proved that they are incapable of running the company with regard to environmental concerns e.g. raw sewage being pumped into Chichester Harbour on a regular basis. There should be more consultation with all concerned and questions asked of Portsmouth Water too before Southern Water is allowed to go ahead with this environmentally unsuitable plan.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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WRMP_Sur410	Dear Sir/Madam I write to lodge my serious concerns about the late introduction of Southern Water's plan to introduce waste water into the new spring fed reservoir at Havant. The late change to the approved plan therefore does not meet the democratic requirements for planning approval. The amended plan has not been subject to independent risk assessment, and is proposing to use unproven technologies. Southern Water's track record of caring for the environment are beyond awful, including graphic footage of pollution, recent large fines by the regulator and a complete lack of trust by consumers in this utility company must be such that this whole proposal is thrown out and reconsidered from scratch.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur411	Dear Sirs, Regarding the proposal by Southern Water to Recycle Effluent into the Havant Thicket Reservoir, that was given approval for use as a Clean Water Collection Reservoir, I wish to register my objections, as a resident that lives in proximity to the site of the proposed reservoir. a) The original Planning Permission was given solely on the basis of the Reservoir being used to collect and store Natural Water from the environment; b) This proposed Modification of Use is being submitted without Public Consultation or wider consideration while the reservoir is still in the Planning and Development Stage; c) The proposed process of Water Settlement and Treatment with Chemicals has only been used previously, I understand, in "drought regions," such as in California and Australia, where there is significant separation from densely populated areas and larger areas of rainfall collection; d) I am concerned about the Quality of the Water Supply in the Southern Water Region, especially as this proposal has the appearance of not receiving the fullest review of the Planning Application Process, under the Amendment of Use submission method used; and, e) Southern Water are including the proposal to construct a pipeline, some 40-miles in length to the Northeast, to a Water Treatment Plant, that will require significant infrastructure that will affect the environment and impact on the environment and the natural habitat, flora and fauna along the route.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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	As a concerned local resident and a customer of Southern Water, I consider that the above points need to be considered in more detail by the Planning Approval Process, rather than just be waived through as a minor “Change of Use”.	Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We’re committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur412	Dear Sir's I am extremely concerned that the new proposed Portsmouth Water reservoir in Havant, which would have been dedicated to the storage of spring water from the downs, is now being considered by Southern Water to pump untreated sewage from Budds Farm WWT into. Southern Waters complete lack of care owing to years of failure to maintain and forward plan for increased capacity and management of waste is yet again apparent. The area surrounding the reservoir is a natural wetland habitat. Not happy with the pollution of the harbours, rivers and sea around this part of the coast, yet again we see Southern Water taking the easy option. I strongly object to the application and would ask that the proposal is declined. Yours faithfully.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We’re committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur413	As a Portsmouth Water customer I am writing to express my huge concern at the involvement of Souther Water in the Havant Thicket Reservoir project. The introduction of the plan to pump recycled sewage into the spring fed reservoir comes over as sneaky and underhand and a complete contradiction of the original plan and intention. Knowing that the plan would be deeply unpopular, was the intention to keep quiet until all necessary planning had been secured one wonders? I have lived by the coast and been in and on the water all my life and am horrified with the deterioration of the water quality which can be laid almost exclusively at Southern Water’s door. I feel absolutely no confidence in their ability or intention to have a duty of care regarding the consistent treatment of effluent to a standard which would not be detrimental to the original vision of the Havant Thicket enterprise. The whole idea seems to be the water cycle in reverse! It only takes one “mistake” for the reservoir to be permanently damaged by the introduction of insufficiently treated effluent. I understand the desire to remove one stage of the water cycle but surely the recycled water can be effectively used in another less direct method. Actually, it would be nice to have something other than “storm surge” pumped from Budd’s Farm and other outlets along the south coast on a regular basis!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.

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WRMP_Sur414	Dear Sirs, A new proposed Portsmouth Water reservoir for storage in Havant , West Sussex has been taken by Southern Water who have announced that 50% untreated sewage will be added regularly to the pure spring water coming from the South Downs. Southern Water intend to pump recycled effluent from Budds Farm WWTw into this new reservoir filled with spring water which is surrounded by a wetland haven. THIS WITHOUT ANY CONSULTATION. Southern Water have an appalling track record and they regularly discharge sewage into the sea and are fined for doing so. The plan is an outrage and should be investigated and stopped immediately. Yours faithfully,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur415	I have been informed that Southern Water are planning to put untreated sewage into a reservoir in Havant. Is this true ? If so, this would be totally unacceptable and should not take place.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.
WRMP_Sur416	To whom it may concern, I am a Portsmouth and Southern Water customer and am extremely concerned at the prospect of recycling water from Bud's Farm sewage treatment works, by adding it to the Havant Thicket Reservoir. A project that received planning permission because it was described as: "First and foremost an environmentally-led project." And because the water from the reservoir was "Coming from natural springs": "These springs deliver a high quality, sustainable supply of water all year round and are thought to be the largest individual source of spring water in Europe." It appears that Havant council were not made aware of Southern Waters' intent to recycle water from the sewage works, when they agreed the planning permissions for the Havant Thicket Reservoir. Councilor, Alex Rennie appears to have been quite vociferous on the 'deception' or keeping quiet on this aspect of the reservoir plan, and apparently Portsmouth Water are claiming ignorance too. I have many concerns over this proposal but my greatest concern is the contamination by the pharmaceuticals taken by the population. It appears that there is no guarantee of 100%	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open

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	removal through reverse osmosis. The Environmental scientist Joel Pederson says: “research shows that water-reclamation plants employing reverse osmosis do in fact remove more contaminants.” (But not all) He also says: “Right now, the ecological effects of chronic low-level exposure to many of these pharmaceuticals are unknown.” The Harvard Medical school states: “It's possible that there's a cumulative effect on people from even tiny amounts of these and other pharmaceuticals in drinking water, but this hasn't been proven.” In other words, this is an experiment forced upon the people (who will also be paying for the project through their bills) and it may affect their health. An article from another scientific journal states: “Pharmaceutical pollution poses a global threat to environmental and human health.” It is known that waste water entering rivers, and entering the sea, has impacted the fish and shellfish, causing mutations affecting their behavior, as well as their fertility. The environmental impact of the introduction of recycled effluent to the reservoir has not been assessed, and the impact on those who drink the water is also unknown. I do not agree to the introduction of recycled waste water for drinking.	to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We’re committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur417	Hi, I wish to complain in the strongest terms regarding the inability of Southern Water to meet their obligation to a large group of customers in South Hampshire. This is the second time in 8 weeks that supply of water has been cut off. It occurred in the run up to Xmas, only returning on Xmas Eve, and now it has been off since 15th February. It is about time Government stepped in and took control of a company which appears to hold Board member bonuses and perks coupled with shareholder dividends way above customer Guarantees.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. We're extremely sorry to customers, businesses and other organisations in Eastleigh, Southampton and Winchester for the disruption to water supplies in December and February. We know that we have a responsibility to provide our customers with a safe, reliable supply of water. It’s a responsibility that we take very seriously. We have many systems and stringent quality tests to ensure water quality. We also have varying levels of resilience across our network to help us to ensure a reliable supply, however sometimes supplies can be interrupted. When this happens we work night and day to bring customers back into supply as quickly as possible. We fully appreciate the distress and disruption it’s caused, and we want to reassure you we're doing everything we can to make sure this doesn’t happen again. During routine maintenance in February on our water site, while we were refurbishing a filter some ‘special washed sand’ made its way into the next section of the water supply process. While ‘special washed sand’ might sound strange, it’s an industry approved product and used as standard by many other water companies. At no time did the filters become contaminated, and in fact they are not vulnerable to contamination. They are used to filter small particles from the water prior to disinfection. As the system is designed to do, our monitors detected what had happened and immediately shut down the site. The unfiltered water and small amount of filter media were contained well before it got anywhere close to customer supply. Rezoning our customers from one part of the network is just one of the activities that we can take if there is a problem on the network. We can also use a fleet of water tankers to inject water straight into the network to increase pressure and provide supply. In addition, we are already in the middle of a £22m investment programme to improve our resilience at Otterbourne. The incident at Christmas was caused by a combination of factors and is totally unrelated. Leaks and burst pipes caused by the freezing weather followed by a rapid thaw as temperatures rose quickly meant that demand for water was outstripping the ability of our water treatment sites to supply. We had to make the difficult decision that in order to protect critical infrastructure like hospitals, we had to restrict water supply to some of our customers.
WRMP_Sur418	Sirs, Regarding the new proposed Portsmouth Water reservoir for storage in Havant for the use by Southern Water who have announced that 50% untreated sewage will be added regularly to the pure spring water into this new reservoir. We object for the following reasons. 1. How can pure spring water be pure spring water if Southern Water is allowed to add untreated sewage to the reservoir? 2. Why are Southern Water permitted to put sewage waste to water that is primarily designed for human consumption? 3. Surely the wetland haven which surrounds it could become contaminated from the animals and birds moving from one area to another? 4. Why are Portsmouth water allowing this without a public debate? 5. Southern Water already have one of the worst reputations for sewage discharges in the country? 6. They lack the responsibility for the environment ?	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.

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WRMP_Sur419	Completely against this kind of thinking. For goodness sake, Havant exists because of the fresh water springs from Holmwell and Springwell which made it the centre of the paper making industry in the UK. Why are they doing this? Because they were privatised and their finances cannot cope with the drain of dividends…Bring it back into public ownership and get rid of this fascist thinking…	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur420	Dear sir/madam, I would like to lodge my concerns about the proposal by Southern Water to recycle effluent waste and provide as drinking water to their customers. As a resident to Bedhampton where there is a fresh water spring and sufficient water levels I do not understand why this option would even be considered. Given the poor management of sewage by Southern water which is regularly illegally pumped in to the sea I do not trust them to handle this process efficiently. Equally with 2 small children I do not want them exposed to chemicals in their drinking water which could lead to unknown health issues in years to come. I'm happy to be contacted in the future to add further comment as necessary.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire.

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		Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur421	Good afternoon, I most strongly object to the potential of effluent being recycled and then sold as drinking water to the people of Portsmouth. Southern Water should not be responsible for any large scale projects in the future as they are unable to protect the water they are responsible for currently. The people of Portsmouth currently have water supplied by Portsmouth Water which comes from under grounds springs from the south downs, why should we have to have a different supplier that is useless and wants to supply us chemical mixes to give them profit and another way of clearing the waste that they currently feel fit to dump in our seas and rivers. Southern water are NOT safe to run a bath let alone a recycling plant of this magnitude. PLEASE PLEASE STOP this now!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur422	This is not the original proposed plan and it has altered drastically. Re-cycled water must not be allowed to be sent to Havant Thicket for onward transmission to be used as drinking water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur423	Please please please stop this. As residents of Bedhampton my family have been drinking lovely spring water from the springs that occur all over Havant. When Southern water showed us the plan for a new reservoir we were happy as they sold it to us as just a fresh water reservoir which would attract nature and be a lovely place to visit. Now we find out its storage for recycled effluent from all over the county. It was a lie. They will then force this foul water on the users of Southern water. I'm sure this will de value our properties and make us Ill, horrible.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if

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	Please protect us and our children from this. Thank you.	this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur424	I strongly object to this proposed plan. We use a lot of tap water for drinking and I do not want to drink recycled effluent water. Surely we have enough rain in this country to fill the new reservoir plus we have underground springs filtered through the chalk hills. We do not want or need to recycle effluent into Havant Thicket reservoir.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur425	Dear Sir/Madam I am writing with strong objection to Southern Water's draft management plan which has been submitted to DEFRA. I place no confidence in Southern Water's ability to properly treat and safely release recycled effluent. I am also concerned that the natural benefits and taste which arises from the currently naturally filtered/formed chalk water will be lost. I am wholly against the damage to the environment which will be caused through the infrastructure required to support this proposal and the subsequent cost which will be passed on to customers.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.

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	Furthermore, the planned daily discharge into Havant Thicket Reservoir and subsequently Langston's Harbour cannot but negatively affect biodiversity in the reservoir wetlands and Harbour. Finally, I believe that it should have been a requirement for Southern Water to apply for Local Authority Planning permission and that the public have not been duly made aware of this proposal and our opinions sought. I respectfully request that this draft proposal be dismissed by DEFRA for the reasons outlined above.	Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur426	I would like to voice my concerns and give my opinion that this should never be implemented. We re talking about a first world country recycling effluent. This is a disgrace. Yes nature does the same, but over periods of millennia and evolution, using eco systems and natural means developed over centuries. Not because some crackpot in an office cant think outside the box and wants to make money. I cannot believe this has made it to public consultation stage without someone realising how absurd it is. I implore Defra and the government to throw this idea out and seriously have discussions with Southern Water about how it is run, how it is making decisions and moving forward. Even nature understands that years have to pass before you use this process. Also nature doesn't use chemicals the way humans do. Have Southern Water looked at the ethical, moral and financial implications of where the put themselves with this venture. The only response is NO. If it is such a good idea then tell the world, if you are so proud of it and sure it is good for the planet and people. I am pretty sure you wont get the response you were hoping for by sneakily trying to pass it through. I have had no information sent to me from Southern Water as a customer about this issue. Very underhanded and suspicious. A very annoyed customer of Southern Water	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur427	As a resident of Havant Area all my life I am horrified to read that once again our opinions have been ignored. We have one chance left to protect our wonderful natural water resources. Havant historically has had spring water flowing through our ancient town. I did not object to the new reservoir despite the loss of ancient trees and one of our favourite dog walking areas, because I was sold on the original plans. Place for walkers, nature, use of water and naturally a place to hold fresh & rainwater distributing through pipes as and when needed - especially in times of drought. Now all that has been ignored and Southern Water with their appalling record of contaminating Langston Harbour with effluents are to be trusted with our precious clean water. Utterly disgraceful. If this goes ahead it will herald the end of Havant Town, the end of Hayling Islands Blue Flag Beach, no tourists and the town will die as people will no longer want to live here. Young families are now more than ever looking to bring their children up healthier they're not going to risk their health letting them drink contaminated water. It will only be a matter of time before this happens. Stop looking at what money can be made and open your eyes to the damage this proposal will do. We've already lost so much please for the sake of our future generations don't let us loose everything.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050.

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WRMP_Sur428	As a local resident, I am disgusted to read of the recent plans by Southern Water to pump recycled effluent into Havant thicket. Southern water already have a dreadful record at adhering to rules and regulations, I fear acceptance of this proposal will give them a free rein to abuse the guidelines (as they previous have done). Our reservoir, Farlington marshes & surrounding waterways need to be protected from the abuse & misuse caused by Southern Water. There is no need to add recycled (toxic) water into our waterways, we have enough rainwater to top up our reservoir. Don't give free rein to those who pollute the environment & locals with this amendment. Enough is Enough.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur429	To whom it may concern. This is totally abhorrent. The proposals began by advertising the advantages of this resource and now we find how disruptive, destructive and deceptive it has been. We have spring water and rainwater and do not need to drink recycled sewage as well as swim in it at our once lovely beaches on the south coast. Surely something can be done to arrest this plan which goes against public health, biodiversity, recreation and common sense.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic

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WRMP_Sur430	Whilst I understand that we have an increasing need for fresh water, I am very concerned that Southern Water will be allowed to directly add “treated” sewage into a clean water supply. Southern Water has an appalling record with their water treatment, being more than happy to regularly discharge untreated sewage into Langston harbour. The result of this can be seen. Indeed a record fine was issued to them for abusing the system to an astonishing degree. It’s seems they are more about making profit than providing an honest service. Do we trust this company to always supply only suitably treated water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We’re committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur431	This plan is so wrong, why are we recycling effluent when we get so much rain water?. We will be forced to buy bottled water because nobody wants to drink water from such a source. This is not environmentally friendly and where will all the excess water go? I presume it will be pumped into the sea causing more pollution. Please reconsider this terrible plan.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We’re committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire.

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WRMP_Sur432	Hi, I'm emailing with my concerns about the proposal Southern Water have submitted to you about using the Havant Thicket Reservoir site as an effluent recycling site. My first worry is that they are not very safe and reliable with the effluent waste they currently handle - they have multiple releases into our local sea shore to the point where people can no longer swim due to getting stomach bugs, and someone recently got Hepatitis A after swimming in it. If they use the reservoir site as recycled water site, how clean and safe will it be? Their track record isn't very good for safety on the south coast. My second worry is that where it is placed (in the middle of one of the largest council estates in Europe) the local children will get in the water. First of all, this will be dangerous anyway with the lack of swimming lessons, opportunities to learn to swim, and the freezing cold water, but secondly recycled water will be even worse! This site has been 'sold' to locals as a place where we can come and enjoy the wildlife at the reservoir (this was the pay off for cutting down the ancient woodland we've all played in since we were children), but each time they put in a planning permission or a permission such as the one they've sent to you, this seems to be getting further and further away from what they're creating. My third worry is what will happen to local wildlife when the recycled water overflows into the chalk streams? As I'm sure you know the reservoir has been designed to overflow into our local streams, but will recycled water have an effect on the wildlife? Thank you for taking into consideration the local community's concerns, as you know from what we were first promised it's not what is being delivered, but we really do just want to be safe.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation
WRMP_Sur433	Dear Sirs I wish to oppose the effluent water recycling by Southern water at Budds Farm and discharging it into the newly proposed Havant Thicket Reservoir. There is no way that anyone is going to trust drinking water from Havant Thicket if Southern Water are allowed to discharge "treated" effluent into the water supply. The discharges from Budds farm already pollute the local beaches and stop swimming on many occasions, sometimes when there has been little or no rainfall. No treatment of the sewage will remove all of the pharmaceuticals and waste chemicals which arrive in the sewage, so, even if the resulting water does not contain harmful bacteria, there is little faith that Southern Water will disclose the results of all the tests completed on the water being discharged. It is a private company, therefore it has a responsibility to its shareholders to make as much profit as possible. It does not seem to be held to any standards at the moment, so it is unlikely that this will change in the future. Any fines imposed are small compared to the profits salted away. Maybe Southern Water needs to invest some of its profits in treating the current sewage and not releasing it onto the beaches.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur434	This is a ridiculous idea and typical short sighted thinking from Southern Water	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex.

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WRMP_Sur435	Good morning, I am emailing you with response to Southern Water putting 'Treated' effluent into The Reservoir in Havant area! As a resident I am very concerned about the effect that this will/ could have on the standard of our drinking water and I am not in agreement with this going forward!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. No untreated sewage will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur436	Having read this plan I have serious concerns about the proposal. We retired to Havant in March 2020 having lived in Godalming for 50 years as we've always wanted to be close to the sea. Our home is in walking distance to to foreshore at Emsworth and Langston, and 12 minute drive to Hayling and a 5 minute drive the Havant Thicket. Havant Thicket was one of our favourite places to walk our dogs, and to see the devastation that the building of the reservoir has had on the habitat and wildlife there is so sad. The plan to then put in 40km of pipe work and the disruption that would cause is colossal, the roads in the area are already traffic congested and this would just add to the problem. Southern water are notoriously renowned for blatantly ignoring the Government and basically giving them the finger, in repeatedly dumping raw sewage into the sea and Hayling Island and Langston, polluting our waters, making children and dogs unwell when this happens, goodness knows what it is doing to the marine life! Any amount of fines imposed on them are futile as they carry on dumping. WHY would anyone believe what they say in the proposal when they have no respect for rules and regulations? I would hate to think of the ramifications that could come from allowing this to go ahead and the possible illnesses that Southern Water would allow to happen if given to freedom to have their own way. There are other options available and until Southern can genuinely get their house in order and sort out the current issues, they should not be trusted and this should not be allowed to go ahead. Yours sincerely	The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur437	I have just learnt about this proposal and having read more about it I wish to register my objections First off is one of trust. I do not trust Southern Water who frequently flout existing rules and pump effluent into the waters. See photo below As a kayaker, I know not to trust Southern Water Secondly, effluent treated water supplies are not required. We do not face water shortages that means we need to go down this route. Recent satellite imagery of underground water supplies across Europe and U.K. show the majority of the U.K. to have healthy supplies and climate science suggests the U.K. is likely to get wetter not drier. I am sure someone will tell me that the water is safe but there are so many instances where the science lags behind only to find a public	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if

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	health warning decades later - asbestos, CFCs etc. what is more, if this treated sewage goes in to the Havant Thicket reservoir then individuals don't get any choice over getting mixed water supplies which is fundamentally wrong in my opinion. And since we get no choice, our only option is to block this proposal now, before it is too late. Thirdly, it might be argued that this is required to meet demand of the future. My simple answer to that is stop giving permission to build more houses. The infrastructure can't take it whether that is sewage treatment plants or schools and roads, from hospital capacity to council services, there is not enough to meet existing demands nor government spending on local services to support the needs of our people. So, no more houses, no expanding population, less demand and no need for this proposal to go ahead. It really is about time we stopped this pandering to the commercial organisations and councils and Government should look at proper strategic decision making. We don't need this capability and there are more sustainable solutions such as fixing leaks that could be explored Thank you for considering the above argument and please register my strongest possible opposition to this proposal.	this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur438	Please can you help get Southern Water to reconsider this. When it was suggested we get a reservoir at Havant Thicket we thought great, it can be used for recreational purposes. Then we were told no, no recreational activities. Now we know why - effluent in it! We do not need this, we get loads of rain. I'm all for cleaning effluent so it is safe to be discharged into rivers and the sea, but we don't need to drink it!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur439	I am emailing to object to the proposed effluent recycling at Havant Thicket. This seems like a lazy way to deal with the issue of water treatment. Southern Water do not have a great track record of sewage treatment or complying with regulations and I do not believe people will trust them to carry out a proper treatment process. I would move to bottled water, which I believe many people would and this will have a harmful impact on the environment. Secondly this will have an adverse impact on the habitat at Havant Thicket. Thirdly, the infrastructure required will be costly and disruptive and I'm sure this cost will be passed on through higher billing. I pay Southern Water enough already for not treating my sewage, I do not want to pay Portsmouth Water for supplying it back to me through my tap. Please Defra, do not allow this to happen - it's a disgrace!	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm.

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	Regards,	Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050. We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur440	As a Southern Water customer I am disgusted by this proposal and OBJECT to its progress now and in the future. The principals planned for the water treatment and the extensive building works are environmentally costly and ill thought out. I strongly urge those with the power to approve to DISMISS this plan and advise Southern Water to urgently pursue a more locally conscious and sustainable plan, which will provide a more robust water supply going into the future, reducing local river extracts and massively improving waste water treatment. I have had NO TRUST in SOUTHERN WATER for years when it comes to carrying out their business in a future aware, safe and environmentally secure manner, as the many recent system leaks and raw sewage discharges into our local sea and rivers demonstrates. You'd sincerely,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur441	Dear Defra I live in Havant and am regularly aware of Southern Water's pollution of our coasts with untreated sewage. They now want to add treated water extracted from sewage to Havant Thicket Reservoir, which is currently under construction, having received planning permission as a Nature Reserve & Reservoir filled with spring water by the abundant natural water courses in the area. There will be no further application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the planned nature reserve wetland and biodiversity. Why can't Southern Water speed up the fixing of the leaks that waste vast quantities of drinking water daily? We get plenty of rain to collect and store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? As I've said, Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations and I wouldn't trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different and many residents, who know it contains treated recycled effluent, will end up buying bottled water, adding to other environmental issues. The significant Plant Infrastructure required will be costly and laying pipelines will disrupt peoples homes and gardens. In addition, many chemicals and significant amounts of energy will be needed to operate the plant daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. Please prevent this proposed project from going ahead, as it seems to be Southern Water taking the easiest option. Sincerely,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our network is big and complex (13,870km of water mains), which makes finding and fixing leaks challenging. We fixed 22,000 leaks across our region last year. We're committed to reducing leakage by 15% by 2025, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050.

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		We recently invested an additional £1.2 million to speed up the roll out of a new Advanced Pressure Management system to reduce fatigue of the pipes which can cause bursts. We have fitted 7,000 acoustic loggers to detect and pinpoint leaks – even on deeply buried pipes. But fixing leaks is only part of the solution and alone cannot address the water supply shortfall we are facing in Hampshire. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur442	Though I am aware of possible water shortage in the future, I believe there are better ways and more environmentally friendly solutions to solve this problem and I am very concerned about this proposal. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? Climate change suggests wetter winters and hotter summers. Surely we should store our water in acquifers for usage in the summer. This type of recycling is only used in severe drought-stricken parts of the world such as California, Namibia and parts of Australia. Why do we need it in England where there is plenty of rain-water that could be collected and stored? There must be better more sustainable options. Why not investigate and identify where excess flow could be used to add to underground aquifers in winter and stored for use in dry summers? When stored underground it is not subject to evaporation. If there are not enough suitable aquifers, then why not build and store excess winter water in reservoirs nearer to where the water is needed, rather than build a 40km pipeline. The repair of leaky water pipes alone would solve problem of water shortage. So why are we not doing this? It has been brought to the attention of the public that this a major key in the solution of water shortage. Mixing spring water with effluent water will change the quality of the water. If we had a separate system and used recycled water for our gardens but kept the drinking water separate then people might feel differently. In countries like Greece this has been practiced for a long time. The water will have been through further chemical processes which are not needed at the moment and will have an impact on the quality of the water. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus lots of chemicals and energy to operate daily, which us the customers will have to pay for in our bills. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation. It seems strange to allow large amounts of electrical consumption when energy we are being asked to be conspicuous with our energy along with the price hikes that have been seen. There must be a better way. In addition, even when the water is not needed Southern Water have indicated that they will still need to treat and pump a minimum of 3 Olympic sized swimming pools of recycled effluent every day of the year to keep the treatment plant and pipelines sweet. When demand is high in the future, they want to be able to treat and pump up to 60 million litres per day, which equates to 24 Olympic sized swimming pools of recycled water into the reservoir each day. The cost of the large amount of chemicals needed and huge energy bill will be paid for by customers. When you consider how quickly energy costs are rising what will be the impact on customers' bills? Southern Water has not had a good record with sewage discharge with video showing the discharges and record fines. How can we know that there are no short cuts because of financial issues? What tests will they have to do to the water? Will they be detailed enough?The facilities that we currently have to deal with sewage are not adequate for the demand. This is the reason why sewage is discharged as this plant is not big enough to deal with the increasing demand.How will Southern water deal with any potential problems? How will we know if something ends up contaminating the water. Many people will be looking into buying more bottled water which would increase the amount of plastic bottles. As the levels of trust with the water companies is at an all time low. Customers will also have to pay to build and operate alternative energy generation capacity so that Southern Water can meet the commitment it has already made for net zero carbon in operation by 2030. Would it not be better to select a more sustainable, less energy and carbon hungry process in the first place? Southern Water are allowed to make profits from building infrastructure such as treatment plants, pipelines and pumping stations, so perhaps it's unsurprising that they have selected the option that requires the most infrastructure, rather then potentially cheaper, more environmentally friendly solutions which have less potential to deliver a profit. The implications for habitats and wildlife have not been considered. Southern Water suggest they will be pumping in a minimum of 7.5 million litres of recycled water every day of the year to keep the reservoir topped up all the time. The original spring fed reservoir proposal was to create fluctuating water levels to benefit biodiversity, by exposing islands for breeding birds in the	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. 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	summer, and muddy margins for young birds and migrating birds to feed on. A reservoir kept full does not provide the same benefits meaning that what was promised when the reservoir received planning permission will not be delivered. Please reconsider we need to look at more environmentally friendly alternatives. Many Thanks	
WRMP_Sur443	I would like to register my objection to the plan for Southern Water to start effluent recycling. Their past record of fines for discharging untreated effluent into the rivers and sea proves that they are not trustworthy. If this is allowed to happen it really will be only a matter of time before they accidentally fail to treat the effluent correctly and the entire population will be poisoned. I am told that the effluent treating process is massively energy intensive and in the current climate of energy conservation it is a travesty that large companies are able to get away with wasting energy in this way. As is the usual case with these things it looks like it all boils down to cost, where Southern Water (and Portsmouth Water Company) disregard the wishes of their customers just for financial gain. It's not as if we customers have another option, we cannot vote with our feet and take our water supply from an alternative provider. Living in this area we are stuck with Southern Water, so the least they can do is listen to their customers and drop all plans for effluent recycling, now and in the future. Please stop this from happening.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur444	FAO Water Resources Division, DEFRA As a customer of Portsmouth Water, which has a well-earned reputation for maintaining high standards, I am concerned about the possibility of Southern Water being permitted to discharge recycled effluent from Budds Farm WWTW into the new Havant Thicket reservoir. Southern Water failed to make clear during the planning process its wish to use water recycling. Moreover, the environmental impact of the introduction of recycled effluent to the reservoir has not been assessed. Firstly, any involvement by Southern Water in the Havant Thicket reservoir project should be subject to a rigorous independent assessment of its environmemtal impact. Secondly, in view of Southern Water's record of past failings, if, following such an assessment, there were to be any question of Southern Water's continuing involvement in the project, this should be subject to strict environmental protection conditions and the company's compliance with those conditions should be closely monitored. Please note that, in view of the concerns arising from Southern Water's record, I wish there to be a starting presumption against their involvement in the plans for Havant Thicket reservoir, Regards,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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WRMP_Sur445	Dear Sirs, I am not at all happy with these proposals. I don't see why we should in effect be Guinea Pigs for some futuristic water saving method. Why should we be the first part of the country to start using treated used water? Yours faithfully	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur446	I am very concerned about the plans for the water resources at Havant Thicket in Havant 1. We get plenty of rain to collect & store, why do we need to treat & recycle sewage effluent for drinking water? 2. Southern Water has a very poor track record on pollution incidents and compliance with Regulations. Will you trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent? 3. The water taken from the reservoir will taste different. If you know it contains treated recycled effluent, will you drink the water? If not, what are the impacts for you of buying bottled water and for the environment? 4. It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. 5. It will have a very high environmental and carbon impact during construction & operation, the planet will pay the cost. 6. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity. 7. The impacts on Langstone Harbour have not been fully assessed. 8. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. These issues need addressing ASAP. I WILL NOT drink water out of my tap that has once been sewage, My health is my main concern plus the environment using all the chemicals to re produce the sewage to drinking water. And destroying theThicket, It is disgusting to expect us to drink Sewage. I hope these plans are shelved for ever,	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option

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		for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur447	Good evening I wish to raise my objection the above plan to have effluent recycling water into our taps as drinking water.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur448	Dear Sirs As a concerned Havant resident, I wish to protest about the proposed plan to recycle effluent into drinking water via Havant Thicket reservoir. My main concerns are: Southern Water has an extremely poor track record on pollution incidents into local harbours and rivers, and compliance with Regulations. I do not trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent….this is a fundamental Public Health issue The water taken from the reservoir will have a different taste. If we all know it contains treated recycled effluent, we will be disinclined to drink the water. And if that is the case, consider the environmental impacts of buying bottled water, and/or the nuisance, expense of boiling water before drinking.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open

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	A large amount of infrastructure will be required to be built,(40km+ of new pipeline through built up areas) plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity, changing the environment for the balance of nature, and similarly for the ecosystems such as that of nesting birds etc. in Langstone Harbour. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. I urge the government to refuse Souther Water permission to recycle effluent into drinking water, and to compel them to research other solutions for the continued supply of drinking water from natural springs and other hygienic sources. Respectfully	to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur449	Dear DEFRA, As an extremely concerned 'customer' and also sufferer of the sewage, unopposed, that Southern Water are allowed to pump into the West Sussex coastline, can someone from your organisation explain how you turn a blind eye and now look to allow Southern Water to be involved in the Havant Thicket reservoir? You must be aware that they have now changed the plan from the original application and want to sneak in millions of litres of recycled effluence into a spring water reservoir, if you're not complicit then do your duty and put an end to their involvement. A concerned human	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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WRMP_Sur450	As a resident of Havant Borough and someone who lives close to all the origin points mentioned in the documentation, I wish to object to the Southern Water plan above. I specifically think that more consideration should be given to collecting rainwater and storing it more efficiently as well as mitigating water leakage from the current system. I believe that Defra should be questioning the amount of chemicals and the impact thereof that this scheme will require as well as the infrastructure and disruption to wildlife and humans that the building of a 40 mile pipeline would entail. This cannot be in the interests of anyone. It is apparent that using this system (which is only used in high drought areas such as Australia and California) will also affect the taste quality of the final water product. This could lead to people being unwilling to drink what they need to because of the taste and a natural suspicion of what might be in the water. What might be technically safe to drink will not necessarily be pleasant to drink. I ask that you to look into this proposal as a matter of urgency as I don't believe that any local planning applications will be made on this issue. I am not a member of any group but I am a concerned citizen and customer.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur451	Dear Sirs As a concerned Havant resident, I wish to protest about the proposed plan to recycle effluent into drinking water via Havant Thicket reservoir. My main concerns are: Southern Water has an extremely poor track record on pollution incidents into local harbours and rivers, and compliance with Regulations. I do not trust them to properly treat the recycled effluent….this is a fundamental Public Health issue The water taken from the reservoir will have a different taste. If we all know it contains treated recycled effluent, we will be disinclined to drink the water. And if that is the case, consider the environmental impacts of buying bottled water, and/or the nuisance, expense of boiling water before drinking. A large amount of infrastructure will be required to be built,(40km+ of new pipeline through built up areas) plus many chemicals and significant amounts of energy to operate daily which we, the customers, will have to pay for in our bills. The planned daily discharge of recycled effluent into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have adverse impacts on the reservoir wetland and biodiversity, changing the environment for the balance of nature, and similarly for the ecosystems such as that of nesting birds etc. in Langstone Harbour. There will be no application to the Local Planning Authority for permission for effluent recycling, despite assurances given at the time of the reservoir planning application. I urge the government to refuse Souther Water permission to recycle effluent into drinking water, and to compel them to research other solutions for the continued supply of drinking water from natural springs and other hygienic sources.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option

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WRMP_Sur452	Hi there, I have heard that you are planning to recycle sewage water and put it into our taps. How disgusting. Please don't. Instead why don't you collect rain and store it underground, or fill up our reservoirs or build new ones. Thought I would just make my point.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur453	Hi, I am a member of the Lee On Solent Residents Committee. We are extremely concerned about the plan by Southern Water to recycle effluent and put it into our drinking water. There are a number of issues - Recycling is a high energy and carbon hungry process. Even when the water is not needed Southern Water has admitted that customers will pay for treatment and pump 40 kilometres at least three olympic sized swimming pools every day. We are convinced this is not the most cost effective and environmentally friendly option to secure drinking water supplies. We have plenty of rain throughout the year so building more storage should be considered. Southern Water has an appalling record of fixing leaks. Their draft plan only commits to trying to fix 50% of leaks by 2050 ! It will require a large amount of infrastructure to be built, plus chemicals and energy to operate. It will have a high environmental and carbon impact.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open

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	The drinking water will taste different and some customers will resort to plastic bottled water. Southern Water also makes substantial profit from its customers. Needless to say that the Lee On Solent Residents Association is against this proposal	to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur454	I am also very concerned about the adverse impacts it will have on the new reservoir at Havant and the planned wetland nature reserve area (some information on that in the key concerns attached). We think they should be looking more seriously at more environmentally friendly options like capturing winter rain and storing it for dry summers, which work with the impacts of climate change, not against it adding to the problem. There is a scheme to capture winter water from the River Test and store it in a deep aquifer to be used in dry summers, but they are not planning to bring that in until 2041. Why not no Subject: Please take action to challenge plans to recycle treated sewage effluent and put it in our drinking water Southern Water's plan to treat and recycle sewage effluent and put it in to our drinking water supplied to Fareham Borough by both Portsmouth Water and Southern Water. I hope you are too. Southern Water have a terrible track record on pollution incidents and maintenance which means that many customers will not trust them to operate this complex treatment technology, many have told me they will turn to bottled water instead. Think of the environmental impact of all the additional plastic bottles that will generate! Effluent recycling is a very high energy & carbon hungry treatment option, which will be extremely expensive to run and operate. Even when the water is not needed, Southern Water has admitted customers will be paying to treat and pump (40km) at least three Olympic sized swimming pools of recycled effluent every day of the year. I am very concerned that this is not the most cost effective and environmentally friendly option to secure our drinking water supplies. This is not a drought stricken dry country like California or Namibia. We get plenty of rain in south Hampshire in the winter, we just need the water companies to collect and store more of it for dry summers. This can be done by; • Pumping excess winter water underground so that confined aquifers are topped up every winter ready for a dry summer. • Building more winter storage reservoirs to capture excess water and reduce flood risk, giving a double benefit from the public investment and creating new wetlands. • Investing instead in existing degraded infrastructure to recover lost yields and optimise treatment streams. Southern Water should also plan to take action to fix more leaks. Their draft plan only commits to trying to fix 50% of leaks by 2050! ,reducing leakage from 92 million litres per day to just 46 million litres a day – that is not good enough, to still be planning to waste so much treated water by 2050. Their proposal for effluent recycling is to produce an additional 15 million litres a day, rising to 60 million litres in the longer-term. If they don't fix the leaks 50% of that very expensive new water will also be lost to leakage.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. 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	It makes no sense for customers to pay for this expensive treatment, when much of the water will be wasted and there are better cheaper more environmentally friendly options available that work with climate change, if Southern Water just had the will to investigate and pursue them I am certain this would be cheaper for customer's bills. I am really concerned that Southern Water are selecting effluent recycling because it is the option that allows them to make the most profit for their shareholders, as it involves them building lots of new assets. See the article from Michael Gove I have pasted below. I Please can you tell Southern Water to step back and look more seriously at alternative options such as aquifer storage and new winter storage reservoir. In 2018 Michael Gove, Environment Secretary at the time, berated water bosses in general saying: "Far too often, there is evidence that water companies have not been acting sufficiently in the public interest. Some companies have been playing the system for the benefit of wealthy managers and owners, at the expense of consumers and the environment. Some companies have not been as transparent as they should have been. They have shielded themselves from scrutiny, hidden behind complex financial structures, avoided paying taxes, rewarded the already well off, kept charges higher than they needed to be and allowed leaks, pollution and other failures to persist for far too long". Note: Water company charges (and therefore revenues) are determined by Ofwat, based on the costs presented by the companies, including an inflation-linked factor to ensure attractive returns to investors on any new infrastructure built. There is thus a financial incentive to boost 'investment' and therefore returns to shareholders and owners. I believe this attitude persists today and that Southern Waters draft plan out for consultation, which includes the proposal for a large amount of infrastructure associated effluent recycling, reflect the desire to make good profits for owners and shareholders, rather than provide a cost-effective solution for consumers who will have to pay for all the new treatment plant, pumping stations and pipelines required. This must not be allowed to continue unchecked, we need a strong response from the public and councillors to make Defra take notice.	
WRMP_Sur455	Dear Defra There is no place at all at any time for recycled effluent water to be added to our drinking water. Southern water have an absolutely dismal record of health and safety when it comes to the raw sewage pollution being pumped into our local sea. I wouldn't trust them to manage this effluent recycling with any greater level of care. They are more invested in serving their share holders than their water customers. If they dealt with their leaks they would be making a more efficient use of the water we already have. As it is with the leaks they have at present, a good portion of this expensively repurposed waste water will also be lost. They are either lazy or incompetent in this area. Why would they behave differently with any recycling of effluent. Effluent recycling is a very costly operation to run. High carbon and high energy makes it a very poor and badly thought out choice. The extra costs will be passed on to customers. There will also be a great deal of wasted water as Southern Water have already admitted that customers will be forced to pay for at least 3 Olympic size pools of recycled effluent every day of the year, even when it is not needed. This process makes no sense at all, either by cost or Enviromental impact. The fresh spring water in the reservoir will be contaminated. There will be a requirement for more chemical processes and additives which cannot be good for us either. As well as the extra costs it will add to our bills. We are a land of plentiful rainfall and the water companies must all do more to capture and store this water instead of recycling waste water back for us to drink. In the 21st century this is totally unacceptable. It is more like something you would expect to hear back in the Middle Ages. Many will avoid drinking it an therefore use more bottled water, increasing the amount of plastic waste we are producing. I thought the idea was to reduce our waste as a country. There is also the impact to our sea water and marine life that has not been properly assessed. What about the damage the toxic brine will cause. Where are the Enviromental studies and research results ? Souther Water wishes to pump more rubbish waste into Riders Stream, Hermitage Stream and Langstone Harbour, which is a European Protected Habitat Site and a Special Area of Conservation and Protection Area. A comprehensive assessment of all the full impact needs to be carried out now. This is possibly one of the most disgusting, lazy and self serving projects I have ever seen presented by a company. I trust you will be intervening to see that is not ever allowed to see the light of day.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. 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WRMP_Sur456	Please see my comments below. The issue in my view centres around the complete lack of trust local residents have in Southern Water - a persistent offender in the contamination of Langstone Harbour with effluent overspills. They have not earned the trust of local people and should have their licence to operate thoroughly examined by OFWAT and a report publicised as to their findings. Stephen Andrews There are several potential problems with Southern Water's plan to put treated effluent into the Thicket Reservoir, from which potable water will be taken. Some of these potential problems include: 1. Risk of contamination: Although the treated effluent is expected to meet the required standards, there is still a risk of contamination if the treatment process is not properly carried out. This can result in harmful bacteria, viruses, or chemicals entering the potable water supply. 2. Negative impact on the ecosystem: The introduction of treated effluent into the Thicket Reservoir can have negative impacts on the local ecosystem. The change in the water quality can affect the fish and other aquatic organisms in the reservoir. The introduction of nutrients from the effluent can also lead to algal blooms, which can further disrupt the ecosystem. 3. Public perception and trust: Some members of the public may be concerned about the use of treated effluent for potable water supply. This can lead to a lack of trust in the water supplier, and can also result in negative publicity. 4. Legal issues: There may be legal issues surrounding the use of treated effluent for potable water supply. This may involve compliance with regulations and permits, as well as potential legal challenges from interested parties. 5. Maintenance and infrastructure: The implementation of this plan may require additional infrastructure and maintenance costs to ensure that the treatment process and distribution system are functioning properly. This can result in additional expenses for Southern Water and may require significant investment in the long term.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. 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Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur457	I strongly object to proposals by Southern Water to pump recycled effluent into the Havant Thicket reservoir for the following main reasons: • the high quality and sustainable supply of spring water all year round will be compromised • the planning application for the reservoir was approved on the basis that the scheme would retain the integrity of the water supply and wildlife habitat - there was no mention of Southern Water's 'reverse osmosis' scheme and pumping of recycled effluent • there has been no consultation on Southern Water's proposal to pump effluent into the reservoir • no environmental impact has been carried out on this subsequent proposal - it is not part of the approved planning consent	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried

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WRMP_Sur458	I am strongly opposed to this proposal and ask DEFRA to take urgent action to prevent this being actioned	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation.
WRMP_Sur459	Hi. Im a resident who lives within a hundred meters or so of this monstrosity. Im not against it, except all the damage to our beautiful landscape and irreplaceable ancient woodland. PW promised all sorts to get people involved and it worked for most, then they take it away behind our backs, and as of yet still have not publicly told us. We would have a lovely walk around it, but it was beautiful before this. Who would want to walk around a sewage pit ?,. We have enough issues up here now with mosquitos so imagine on a warm summer evening having to stay indoors. You dont get as many in fresher water.. Now all this from southern water, who as a company have the lowest safety, performance and control of any water company, can they be actually trusted ???. Quite simply NO !!! They have shut down questions on meetings, ignored common decency to most people and have hidden their true calling. We as Havant residents call upon you DEFRA to stop this madness before people become ill. There is no proof in anything they say at present. The hurt and long lasting damage they will cause with land Acquistions and compulsory purchases with threats to arrest and imprison those who dare stand up to them. As a company, why are the actual owners CEO etc not being fined for sewage dumping ??. People say i dont know what im talking about but then i do work with Thames water so i must know something ??. People are also starting to stop paying water bills and sewage rates because of this.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the

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WRMP_Sur460	I object to the proposal to allow Southern Water to provide residents with drinking water recycled from wastewater. The risk is far too high. Southern Water is already polluting local waters. Until they are causing no environmental or health harms, and have perfected their existing responsibilities, they shouldn't be given more opportunities to fail with even greater, and totally predictable consequences. I don't want to drink effluent recycled to Southern Water's standards and I won't pay for it. Please throw out this horrifying proposal.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur461	I would like to register my objection to this preposterous proposal. I as a resident within Havant Borough and Southern water customer definitely do not want any recycled effluent to be introduced into my water supply.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if

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WRMP_Sur462	I am to express my objection to Southern Water's draft water resources management plan. My concerns are as follows: Given Southern Water's despicable record on pollution and compliance with regulations I have no confidence at all that they will provide safe and clean drinking water produced from effluent. On this basis I will be forced to buy bottled water, which is provided in plastic bottles. This will be even more disastrous for the environment than is already the case, as I am sure many will feel the same as I do and sales of bottled water will increase massively. In addition the plan to discharge effluent daily into Havant Thicket Reservoir will have a severe impact on wildlife and biodiversity, which is already endangered. The water companies must be stopped from polluting our water and we must be given safe drinking and bathing water. Yours faithfully	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur463	I am a long term resident of Havant. I supported Portsmouth Water's plan to create a reservoir at Havant Thicket filled with naturally occurring water from Bedhampton springs. I understand that there must be reliable sources of water to meet future needs, however I strongly object to Southern Water's plan to pump recycled waste water from Budd's Farm sewage works into Havant Thicket reservoir for storage. I understand this recycled waste water from Budd's Farm will be further treated at a proposed nearby plant before entering the proposed Portsmouth Water's pipeline to the reservoir, but it is still recycled waste water.This leads to another objection/problem - Budd's Farm and the proposed treatment plant are extremely near the sea and rising seawater levels would pose a substantial threat. The reservoir's recycled water will, when needed, have to be sent through an expensive, environmentally damaging 40 mile long pipeline at Otterbourne to be further cleansed before entering Southern Water's public water supply. This seems absurd. Southern Water's scheme is the first time this method of supplying drinking water for public consumption has been used in this country. Instinctively one feels drinking recycled waste water	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open

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	is distasteful (literally) and Southern Water has a well publicised poor record on environmental issues. I am concerned and object that a proposed company who has this reputation should be implementing such a radical change to our public water supply. I do have many other objections and these and the potential impact of the proposed scheme are very clearly set out on HavantMatters.org/water website, which I hope will be considered when reaching a decision. I am sure you will receive a lot of objections from concerned Havant residents and the wider public. To conclude I feel there has been insufficient investigation of more environmentally suitable means of storing water and Southern Water's scheme appears to have been decided upon and promoted with undue haste. Thank you for your time.	to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur464	I object to 50o/o of untreated sewage being added to Spring water. Thankyou	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.

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WRMP_Sur465	To whom it may concern, I have responded to both consultations for Portsmouth and Southern Water. I have also written tot my MP, Alan Mark, outlining my concerns. My key concerns relate to ongoing raw sewage releases into our water courses and harbours which have significant impacts on health, the tourist economy and local ecology. This is a frequent activity and despite fines, continues with increasing frequency. Where these companies take no responsibility for the unsafe release of raw sewage, I have little faith in their ability to safely manage the safe recycling of effluent water into this proposed reservoir. The science is still untested with regards ecological impacts and the infrastructure required to move this water to its intended destination will also have huge environmental impacts. Better solutions would be to mandate via legislation improvements to current infrastructure, particularly leakages, which could be reduced by ambitious targets and fines for not meeting these. In addition large penalties and fines for owners and CEOs or incarceration for ongoing sewage spills and releases would concentrate attention to supporting infrastructure improvements to capture rain water better and contain leaks. Portsmouth Water Customer	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.
WRMP_Sur468	I am a happy Portsmouth Water Customer and relish the fact that my water supply is pure spring water gathered from underground sources on the Downs. However, this is now under serious threat. A proposal by Portsmouth to build a storage reservoir at Havant has been hijacked by Southern Water, whose record on pouring untreated sewage into Chichester Harbour, a protected conservation area of outstanding natural beauty, is utterly appalling. They have even seem to have renamed the project as 'Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project' It has now been revealed that Portsmouth Water plan to pollute the natural spring water in this reservoir with 50% human effluent from Budds Farm WWTw - that is, into this new reservoir filled with spring water and surrounded by a wetland haven - without any consultation.They propose to install a 'reverse osmosis' system which has never used before and is scientifically unproven. This is disgusting and must not be allowed. It not only presents a real danger to public health, but makes a nonsense of filling 50% of the reservoir with pure spring water. I urge you not to allow this to go ahead. There is enough negative impact on our environment without this in addition.	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers' taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink.
WRMP_Sur469	To whom it may concern, I am a Portsmouth and Southern Water customer and am extremely concerned at the prospect of recycling water from Bud's Farm sewage treatment works, by adding it to the Havant Thicket Reservoir. A project that received planning permission because it was described as: "First and foremost an environmentally-led project." And because the water from the reservoir was "Coming from natural springs": "These springs deliver a high quality, sustainable supply of water all year round and are thought to be the largest individual source of spring water in Europe."	Thank you for responding to Southern Water's draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (dWRMP24) consultation. The Havant Water Recycling Treatment Plant (HWTWRP) scheme is designed to provide water resources during severe and extreme droughts, when natural ground and river water has been depleted due to limited rainfall. It will also help to protect natural chalk streams by allowing us and Portsmouth Water to reduce our abstraction impacts on these unique habitats across East Hampshire and West Sussex. No untreated wastewater will enter the reservoir. The HWTWRP scheme uses global best practice with a multi-barrier approach and monitoring to ensure that the water quality is exceptional when transferred to the reservoir. The plant will also monitor the quality of the treated effluent from Budds Farm and will shut down if

Reference	General public comment	Southern Water Response
	It appears that Havant council were not made aware of Southern Waters' intent to recycle water from the sewage works, when they agreed the planning permissions for the Havant Thicket Reservoir. Councilor, Alex Rennie appears to have been quite vociferous on the 'deception' or keeping quiet on this aspect of the reservoir plan, and apparently Portsmouth Water are claiming ignorance too. I have many concerns over this proposal but my greatest concern is the contamination by the pharmaceuticals taken by the population. It appears that there is no guarantee of 100% removal through reverse osmosis. The Environmental scientist Joel Pederson says: “research shows that water-reclamation plants employing reverse osmosis do in fact remove more contaminants.” (But not all) He also says: “Right now, the ecological effects of chronic low-level exposure to many of these pharmaceuticals are unknown.” The Harvard Medical school states: “It's possible that there's a cumulative effect on people from even tiny amounts of these and other pharmaceuticals in drinking water, but this hasn't been proven.” In other words, this is an experiment forced upon the people (who will also be paying for the project through their bills) and it may affect their health. An article from another scientific journal states: “Pharmaceutical pollution poses a global threat to environmental and human health.” It is known that waste water entering rivers, and entering the sea, has impacted the fish and shellfish, causing mutations affecting their behavior, as well as their fertility. The environmental impact of the introduction of recycled effluent to the reservoir has not been assessed, and the impact on those who drink the water is also unknown. I do not agree to the introduction of recycled waste water for drinking.	this moves outside of the treatable parameters. The recycled water will also have a lower nitrate level than the spring waters, due to the treatment at Budds Farm. Just like water across the country has its own distinct taste influenced by the geology of the local area, the water taken from the reservoir may taste different from existing supplies due to the spring water being open to the elements. The taste would also vary if recycled water is added, but the water at customers’ taps will, of course, continue to meet strict drinking water quality standards and be wholesome to drink. We are working closely with a range of international experts, our regulators and environmental organisations to develop our plans. A Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being carried out on this option, as part of the Development Consent Order process and the outcomes will be shared as part of the public consultation. Our strategy follows a combined approach of water efficiency, reducing leakage and providing new supply options. We agree, that other options should be considered before Water Recycling. However, due to the size of the future environmental challenge, population growth and climate change these types of schemes are required in addition to other approaches We are aiming to achieve a PCC of 110l/h/d by 2050 under dry year conditions as a minimum. Our more ambitious target of reducing PCC to 100l/h/d by 2040 under normal year condition is retained as an option for the revised plan. We are also aiming to reduce non-household demand by at least 9% by 2037-38 compared to 2019-20 levels. The success of demand management initiatives depends on behaviour change in relation to water use. Aiming for higher targets than those required by regulatory guidance carries additional deliverability risk. We will finalise our demand management strategy once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. We are aiming to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050. The options to reduce leakage further (up to 62%) have been retained for the revised plan. Our leakage target will be finalised once option selection has been carried out through the investment planning process. Southern Water will be working with Portsmouth Water to support the promised mitigations and compensation, together with other environmental benefits brought via the proposed scheme. The net benefits will have to be maintained or improved upon as part of the HWTWRP scheme.