



Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan

Rye
Wastewater System Plan



from
**Southern
Water** 

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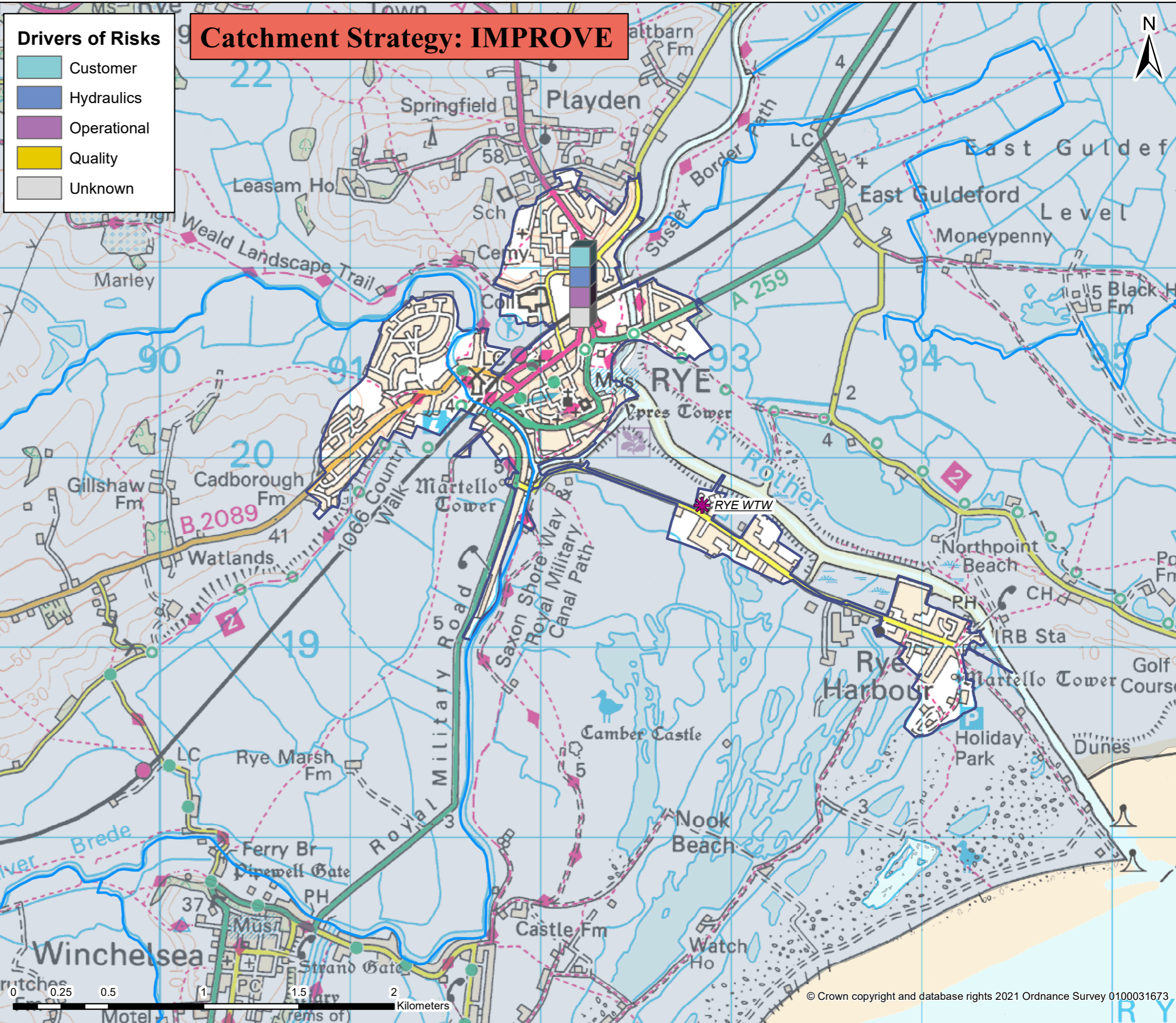
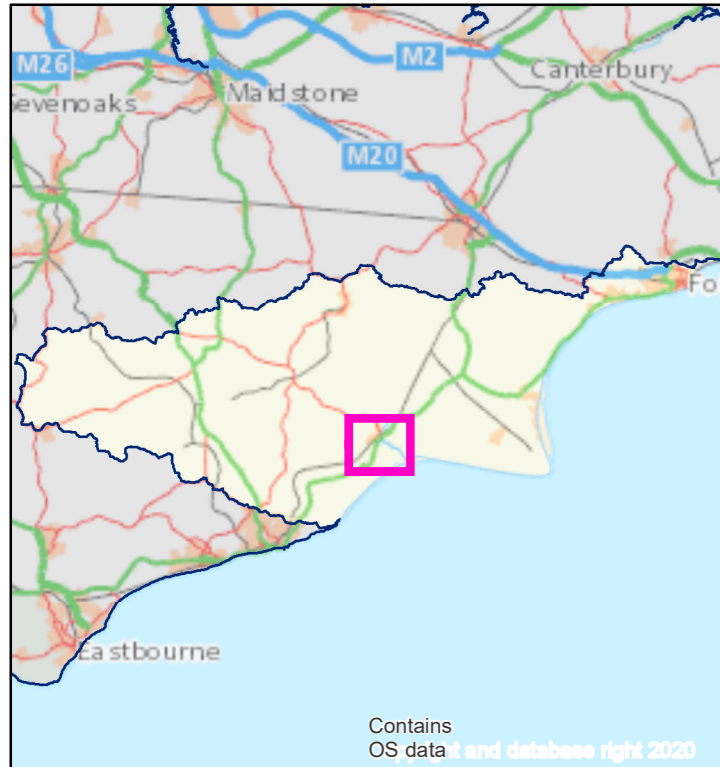
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Rye wastewater system: map and key facts



Population Equivalent (PE)	5,556
Discharge Waterbody	River Rother
Number of Pumping Stations	16
Number of Overflows	9
Length of Sewer (km)	61.8
Catchment Reference	RYEW

BRAVA Results Table (RYEW)		
Planning Objective	2020	2050
1 Internal Sewer Flooding Risk	2	
2 Pollution Risk	1	
3 Sewer Collapse Risk	2	
4 Risk of Sewer Flooding in a 1 in 50 year storm	2	2
5 Storm Overflow performance	2	2
6 Risk of WTW Compliance Failure	0	1
7 Risk of flooding due to Hydraulic Overload	1	2
8 Dry Weather Flow Compliance	0	1
9 Good Ecological Status / Potential	0	
10 Surface Water Management	0	
11 Nutrient Neutrality	2	2
12 Groundwater Pollution	0	
13 Bathing Waters	0	
14 Shellfish Waters	NA	



Problem Characterisation

Rye (RYEW)

This document describes the causes of the risks identified by the Baseline Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA). The BRAVA results for this wastewater system are summarised in Table 1. The results indicate that flooding, pollution and water quality are the main concerns in this wastewater system. We have completed risk assessments for 2050 where we have the data and tools available to do so. For the other planning objectives, we will explore how we can predict future risks for the next cycle of DWMPs. All the risk assessment methods need to be reviewed after the first DWMPs have been produced with a view to improve the methods and data for future planning cycles.

Table 1: Results of the BRAVA for Rye wastewater system

Planning Objectives		2020	Driver	2050
1	Internal Sewer Flooding Risk	2	Customer	
2	Pollution Risk	1	Operational	
3	Sewer Collapse Risk	2	Operational	
4	Sewer Flooding in a 1 in 50-year storm	2	Hydraulic	2
5	Storm Overflow Performance	2	Hydraulic	2
6	WTW Water Quality Compliance	0	Quality	1
7	Flooding due to Hydraulic Overload	1	Hydraulic	2
8	WTW Dry Weather Flow Compliance	0	-	1
9	Good Ecological Status / Good Ecological Potential	0	-	
10	Surface Water Management	0	-	
11	Nutrient Neutrality	2	Unknown	2
12	Groundwater Pollution	0	-	
13	Bathing Waters	0	-	
14	Shellfish Waters	NA	-	

Key

BRAVA Risk Band	
NA	Not Applicable*
0	Not Significant
1	Moderately Significant
2	Very Significant

*No issues relevant to planning objective within Wastewater System

Investment Strategy

The risks identified in this wastewater system mean that we have assigned the following investment strategy:

Improve

This means that we consider that the current performance of the drainage and wastewater system needs to be improved to reduce the impacts on our customers and/or the environment. We will plan investment to reduce the current risks by actively looking to invest capital funding in the short term to address current performance issues (and consider future risks when implementing improvements).

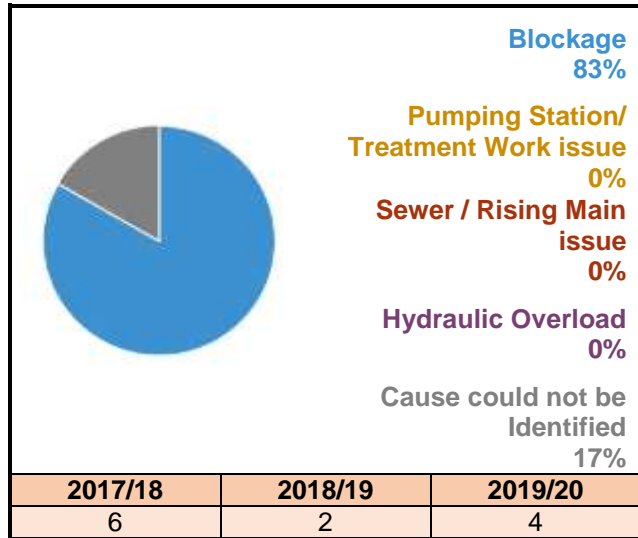


Planning Objective 1: Internal Sewer Flooding Risk

The number of internal sewer flooding incidents reported during the three years considered by the risk assessment are shown in Figure 1. The total number of connections in this wastewater system means there have been more than 3.35 incidents per 10,000 connections per year (a threshold set by Ofwat) so the risk is in the 'very significant' band.

The primary driver for internal sewer flooding in this wastewater system is 'Customer'. Blockages caused 83% of all incidents recorded in this wastewater system. Blockages are often caused by fats, oils, grease, nappies, wet wipes and sanitary products within the system. These items are non-flushable and should not be disposed of into wastewater systems.

Figure 1: Number of internal flooding incidents per annum and causes

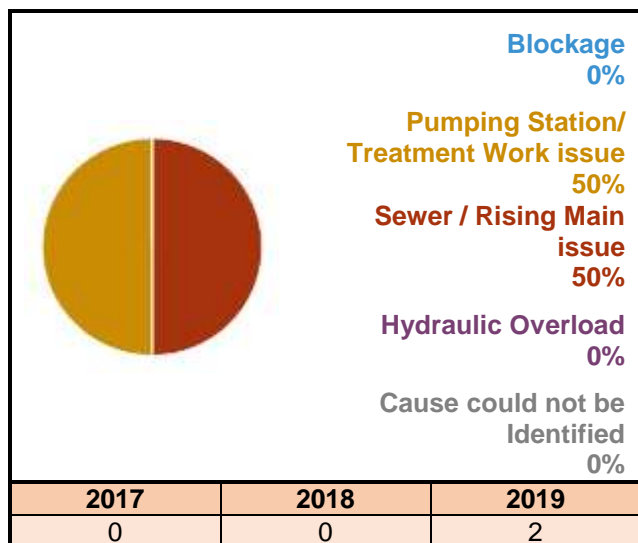


Planning Objective 2: Pollution Risk

The number of pollution incidents reported during the three years considered by the risk assessment are shown in Figure 2. The length of sewer in this wastewater system means there have been between 24.51 and 49.01 incidents per 10,000km per year (a threshold set by Ofwat) so the risk is in the 'moderately significant' band.

The primary driver for pollution is 'Operational' due to asset operational issues. Asset operational issues at our pumping stations and treatments works are the main cause of incidents, contributing to 50% of all incidents recorded in this wastewater system.

Figure 2: Number of pollution incidents per annum and causes



Planning Objective 3: Sewer Collapse Risk

The number of sewer collapses reported during the three years considered by the risk assessment are shown in Table 2. The length of sewer in this wastewater system means there have been more than 9.44 incidents per 1,000km per year (a threshold set by Ofwat) so the risk is in the 'very significant' band.

The primary driver is 'Operational' as the cause of these collapses and bursts is due to the age and condition of the sewers.

Table 2: Sewer collapses and rising main bursts

Sewer Collapse	2017/18	1
	2018/19	1
	2019/20	0
Rising Main Bursts	2017/18	2
	2018/19	0
	2019/20	0

Planning Objective 4: Sewer Flooding in a 1 in 50 Year Storm

The risk of flooding in a 1 in 50 year storm is very significant in 2020 and 2050. This is because our computer model of the sewer network indicate for 2020 that approximately 200 - 300 properties within this wastewater system are in areas that could flood by water escaping from sewers. This model prediction increases the number of properties in areas at risk from flooding to approximately 400 - 500 by 2050.

Our wastewater networks are generally designed with capacity for up to a 1 in 30 year storm, hence flooding is expected to occur during more severe storms such as a 1 in 50 year event. Flooding will occur due to insufficient capacity of the drainage system either on the surface before it enters the drainage system, and/or from manholes, in people's homes or at a low point elsewhere in the system.

Planning Objective 5: Storm Overflow Performance

The storm overflow performance risk has been assessed as very significant for both 2020 and 2050. Table 3 shows the overflows that discharge above the low threshold set for storm overflow discharges to Shellfish Water, Bathing Water and inland rivers.

The primary driver for the Storm Overflow Performance is 'Hydraulic.'

Table 3: Overflows exceeding discharge frequency threshold per annum

	Number of overflows		Threshold for number of discharges per annum		
	2020	2050	Low	Medium	High
Shellfish Waters	0 Medium	0 Medium	Less than 8	Between 8-10	10 or more
Bathing Waters	0 Medium	1 Medium	Less than 3	Between 3-10	10 or more
Freshwater	1 High	1 High	Less than 20	Between 20-40	40 or more

Planning Objective 6: Wastewater Treatment Works Water Quality Compliance

The risk of non-compliance with our wastewater quality permit has been assessed as not significant for 2020 but is predicted to increase to moderately significant by 2050. This is because the wastewater treatment works has no record of compliance failure during the last three years (2018-2020). However it was assessed to not have adequate capacity to cope with future growth in the wastewater system.

Planning Objective 7: Flooding due to Hydraulic Overload

This is an assessment of the risk of flooding from sewers during a 1 in 30 year storm, and more frequent rainfall, to understand where flooding could occur. The risk of sewer flooding due to hydraulic overload is moderately significant in 2020. The risk The annualised number of properties in areas at risk of flooding is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Annualised number of properties at risk per 10,000 connections.

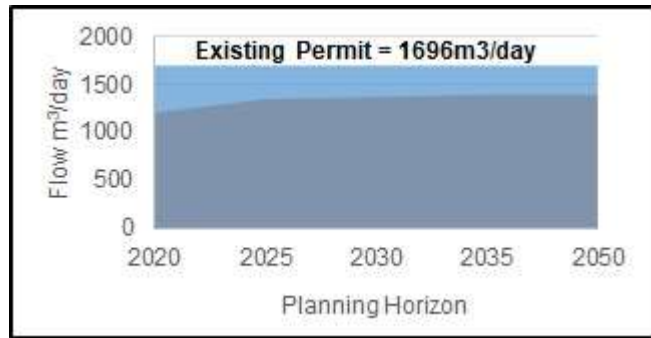
Rainfall Return Period (yr)	Number of Properties at Risk		Annualised per 10,000 connections	
	2020	2050	2020	2050
1 in 1	6	8	4	5
1 in 2	6	25	2	10
1 in 5	31	89	6	16
1 in 10	83	223	8	21
1 in 20	137	323	7	16
1 in 30	225	371	7	12
Total Annualised			34	80

This indicates that the existing capacity of the wastewater network can be exceeded during 1 in 30 year storms (or more frequent events), and that the risk will increase due to future growth, creep and/or climate change by 2050.

Planning Objective 8: Wastewater Treatment Works Dry Weather Flow Compliance

The risk of Wastewater Treatment Works Dry Weather Flow Compliance is not significant for 2020 but is predicted to increase to moderately significant in 2050, shown in Figure 3. This is because the predicted DWF in 2050 is expected to be between 80% and 100% of the current permit.

Figure 3: Recorded and predicted dry weather flow with existing permit



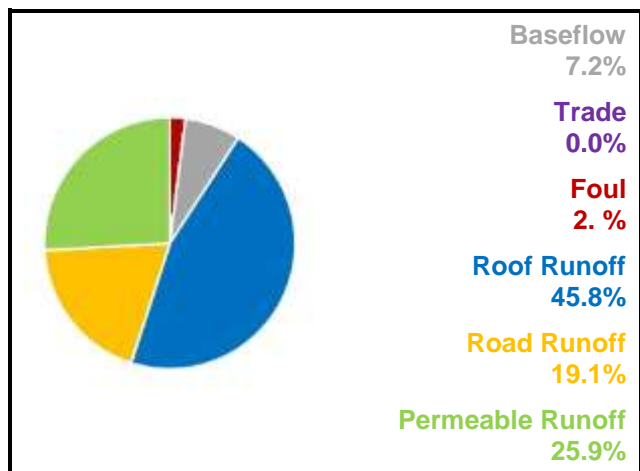
Planning Objective 9: Good Ecological Status / Good Ecological Potential

This wastewater system is not hydraulically linked to a waterbody where wastewater operations are contributing to not achieving GES/GEP, therefore the risk is not significant.

Planning Objective 10: Surface Water Management

Figure 4 illustrates the sources of water flowing in the wastewater system during a 1 in 20 year storm. It shows that surface water runoff from roofs, road and permeable surfaces constitutes more than 90.8% of the flow in the sewers. The total contribution of foul water from homes is 2.0%. The baseflow is infiltration from water in the ground and makes up 7.2% of the flow in the system.

Figure 4: Sources of water flowing in sewers during a 1 in 20 year storm



Planning Objective 11: Nutrient Neutrality

The risk to internationally designated habitat sites from this wastewater system is very significant in 2020 and 2050. This is because Natural England have advised that there is a risk to condition for the habitat sites that are hydraulically linked to our wastewater system, listed in Table 5.

Table 5: Habitat Sites hydraulically linked to wastewater system

Habitat Sites	
Dungeness	Phosphate and Nitrate permit review required Overflow Spills
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay	Phosphate and Nitrate permit review required Overflow Spills

Planning Objective 12: Groundwater Pollution

The risk of Groundwater Pollution is not significant. Although our wastewater network crosses over Source Protection Zones (SPZ) used for water supply, there is no evidence to suggest our network is leaking into these SPZs.

Planning Objective 13: Bathing Waters

The designated bathing waters that could be affected by discharges from this wastewater system are shown in Table 6, along with the current classification from the Environment Agency. The risks from this wastewater system on these bathing waters is not significant. This is because all the designated bathing waters affected by this wastewater system have passed annual inspections.

Table 6: Bathing Water annual results

Bathing Waters	Annual Results		
	2017	2018	2019
Camber	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

Planning Objective 14: Shellfish Waters

The discharges from this wastewater system do not impact on any designated shellfish waters.

Generic Options Assessment for: Rye (RYEW)



Planning Objectives		2020	Driver	2050	Type of Measures	Generic Option Categories	Icon	Take Forward?	Reasons	Examples of Generic Options
PO1	Internal Flooding	2	Customer	-	Source (Demand) Measures (to reduce likelihood)	Control / Reduce surface water run-off		Y	-	Natural Flood Management; rural land management and catchment management; SuDS including blue and green infrastructure; storm management
PO2	Pollution Risk	1	Operational	-		Reduce groundwater levels		N	Reducing groundwater levels would reduce the risks from infiltration into the network. However, in practice, reducing groundwater levels will be detrimental to the environment, ground conditions and is prohibitively too costly to implement. For these reasons, this generic option has been discounted.	Reduce leakage from water supply pipes; pump away schemes to locally lower groundwater near sewer network
PO3	Sewer Collapse	2	Operational	-		Improve quality of wastewater		Y	-	Domestic and business customer education; incentives and behaviour change (reduce Fats, Oils & Grease, wet wipes etc.); monitoring trade waste at source; on-site black water and/or greywater pre-treatment
PO4	Risk of Sewer Flooding in 1 in 50 yr	2	Hydraulic	2		Reduce the quantity / demand		Y	-	Water efficient appliances; water efficient measures; blackwater and/or greywater re-use; treatment at source
PO5	Storm Overflow Performance	2	Hydraulic	2	Pathway (Supply) Measures (to reduce likelihood)	Network Improvements		Y	-	Asset optimisation; additional network capacity; storage; separate flows; structural repairs; re-line sewer pipe and manholes; smart networks.
PO6	Risk of WTW Compliance Failure	0	Quality	1		Improve Treatment Quality		Y	-	Increase treatment capacity; rationalisation of treatment works (centralisation / de-centralisation); install tertiary plant; UV plant or disinfection facilities; innovation; improve Technical Achievable Limits; new WTWs
PO7	Annualised Flood Risk/Hydraulic Overload	1	Hydraulic	2		Wastewater Transfer to treatment elsewhere		Y	-	Transfer flow to other network or treatment sites; transport sewage by tanker to other sites
PO8	DWF Compliance	0	-	1	Receptor Measures (to reduce consequences)	Mitigate impacts on Air Quality		N/A	Not included in first round of DWMPs	Carbon offsetting; noise suppression /filtering; odour control and treatments
PO9	Achieve Good Ecological Status	0	-	-		Improve Land and Soils		N/A	Not included in first round of DWMPs	Sludge soil enhancement
PO10	Improve Surface Water Management	0	-	-		Mitigate impacts on receiving waters		Y	-	River enhancement, aeration
PO11	Secure Nutrient Neutrality	2	Unknown	2		Reduce impact on properties		Y	-	Property flood resilience; non-return valves; flood guards / doors; air brick covers
PO12	Reduce Groundwater Pollution	0	-	-	Other	Study / Investigation		N	No further studies are required at this stage	Additional data required; hydraulic model development; WQ monitoring and modelling
PO13	Improve Bathing Water Quality	0	-	-						
PO14	Improve Shellfish Water Quality	NA	-	-						

Rye Wastewater System - Outline Options Appraisal

Generic Option	Location of Risk	Planning Objective and Description of Risk	Option Reference	Description	Further Description	Unconstrained Option?	Constrained Option?	Feasible Option?	Net Benefits	Estimated Cost	Preferred Option	Best value / Least cost or Reasons for Rejection
Control/ Reduce surface water entering the sewers												
Control / Reduce groundwater infiltration												
Improve quality of wastewater entering sewers (inc reducing FOG, RAG, pre-treatment, trade waste)	Rye	PO1- Internal Flooding	RYEW.SC03.1	Customer Education Programme	Customer education programme to reduce the risk.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minor Positive +	£115K	Yes	Best Value
Control / Reduce the quantity / flow of wastewater entering sewer system	RYE WTW	PO8 (2050)- Dry Weather Flow	RYEW.SC04.1	Water Efficient Appliance / Measures	Southern Water aims to reduce water consumption to 100 l/h/d by 2040.	No						Deliver the required outcome
Network Improvements (eg increase capacity, storage, conveyance)	Wish Street Rye Wps,	PO2- Pollution Risk	RYEW.PW01.1	Maintenance Programme WPS	An efficient maintenance programme for pumping stations to eliminate the risk of a pollution incident due to an operational failure.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minor Positive +	£235K	Yes	Best Value
Network Improvements (eg increase capacity, storage, conveyance)	Catchment Wide	PO3- Sewer Collapse	RYEW.PW01.2	Pipe Rehabilitation Programme	Targeted CCTV / electroscan surveys and proactive sewer rehabilitation to reduce risk of sewer collapse.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minor Positive +	£330K	Yes	Best Value
Network Improvements (eg increase capacity, storage, conveyance)	Catchment Wide	PO8 (2050)- Dry Weather Flow	RYEW.PW01.3	Pipe Rehabilitation Programme	Relining/improving structural grades of sewers across the catchment.	No						Cost Effective
Network Improvements (eg increase capacity, storage, conveyance)	Catchment Wide	PO2- Pollution Risk	RYEW.PW01.4	Pipe Rehabilitation Programme	Pipe Rehabilitation Programme.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minor Positive +	£65K	Yes	Best Value
Network Improvements (eg increase capacity, storage, conveyance)	Rye	PO1- Internal Flooding	RYEW.PW01.5	Jetting Programme	Jetting Programme.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minor Positive +	£115K	Yes	Best Value
Network Improvements (eg increase capacity, storage, conveyance)	RYEW FC01 Jempsons Yard	PO4 and PO7 - Flooding	RYEW.PW01.6	Upsizing and increase pump capacity (RYEW002 Option 1)	DAP Option.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Major Positive +++	£TBC - With Partners	No	Best Value
Network Improvements (eg increase capacity, storage, conveyance)	RYEW FC02 Jempsons Yard	PO4 and PO7 - Flooding	RYEW.PW01.7	Upsizing, increase pump capacity and Flow transfer (RYEW002 Option 2)	DAP Option.	No						
Improve treatment (capacity and quality at existing works or develop new WTWs)	RYE WTW	PO6 (2050)- WTW compliance	RYEW.PW02.1	Increase Capacity	Increase Capacity.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minor Positive +	£805K	Yes	Best Value
Improve treatment (capacity and quality at existing works or develop new WTWs)	RYE WTW	PO8 (2050)- Dry Weather Flow	RYEW.PW02.2	Permit Review	Proposed permit-1809m3.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minor Positive +	£1,270K	Yes	Best Value
Wastewater Transfer	RYE WTW	PO8 (2050)- Dry Weather Flow	RYEW.PW03.1	Construct New WPS & Rising Main	Within 5km radius of RYEW is ICKL which in 2050 will have approximately 101m3/day of headroom (until it is above 80% of its DWF permit) Within 10km radius of RYEW is CAMB which in 2050 will have approximately 243m3/day of headroom (until it is above 80% of its DWF permit) Within 15km radius of RYEW is TENT which in 2050 will have approximately 337m3/day of headroom (until it is above 80% of its DWF permit) Within 20km radius of RYEW is BATT which in 2050 will have approximately 133m3/day of headroom (until it is above 80% of its DWF permit).	No						Cost Effective and Do customer support it
Mitigate impacts on Air Quality (e.g. Carbon neutrality, noise, odour)												Not included in the first round of DWMPs
Improve Land and Soils												Not included in the first round of DWMPs
Mitigate impacts on Water Quality												
Reduce consequences Properties (e.g. Property Flood Resilience)												
Study/ investigation to gather more data	Tram Road	PO1- Internal Flooding	RYEW.OT01.1	Investigation into causes	Further investigation to identify the cause of the internal flooding incident.	No						Cost Effective and Deliver the required outcome
Study/ investigation to gather more data	Catchment Wide	PO3- Sewer Collapse	RYEW.OT01.2	CCTV Investigation	CCTV Investigation.	No						Deliver the required outcome
Study/ investigation to gather more data	Catchment Wide	PO8 (2050)- Dry Weather Flow	RYEW.OT01.3	Infiltration Reduction Plan	Relining/improving structural grades of sewers across the catchment.	No						Cost Effective
Study/ investigation to gather more data	Dungeness Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay	PO11 - Nutrient Neutrality	RYEW.OT01.4	Nutrient Budget	Catchment is Hydraulically linked to; Dungeness (Threat/Remedy Identified or Anticipated) Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay (Threat/Remedy Identified or Anticipated).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minor Positive +	£75K	Yes	Best Value
Study/ investigation to gather more data	Catchment Wide	PO4- 1 in 50 year PO5- Storm Overflow PO7- Hydraulic Overload	RYEW.OT01.5	Improve Hydraulic Model	Improve Hydraulic Model.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minor Positive +	£125K	Yes	Best Value
Study/ investigation to gather more data	RYEW FC03 St Margarets Terrace CSO	PO4, PO7 & PO5 - Growth and Spill assessment	RYEW.OT01.6	Storage (St Margarets Terrace Rye CSO)	DAP Option.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Major Positive +++	£125K	Yes	Best Value
Study/ investigation to gather more data	RYEW FC04 Wish Street CSO	PO4, PO5, PO7, PO13 and PO14 - Growth and Spill assessment	RYEW.OT01.7	Study\ Modelling investigation	DAP Option.	No						
Study/ investigation to gather more data	RYEW FC05 Rye WTW	PO4, PO5, PO7 PO13 and PO14 - Growth and Spill assessment	RYEW.OT01.8	Study\ Modelling investigation	DAP Option.	No						
Study/ investigation to gather more data	Rye Primary School, Rye College & Car Parks	PO4, PO7 Removing surface water	RYEW.OT01.9	Study	Identify and implement attenuation measures in schools by retrofitting and redirecting roof drainage to rain gardens and soakaways.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minor Positive +	£TBC - With Partners	No	Best Value

Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP)

DWMP Investment Needs

1. The options listed in the DWMP Investment Needs below are the preferred options in our DWMP. They will need further refinement as we implement the DWMP to confirm the exact location and scope of action needed, and the cost.
2. The costs are indicative costs for planning purposes only. The basis for the cost estimates, including assumptions and uncertainties, are explained in our DWMP Investment Plans.
3. The table of Investment Need provides an indicative cost so we know what level of funding is needed to reduce the risks. It is not a commitment to fund or deliver any option.
4. The Indicative Timescale is when the investment is needed. Some options may take several investment periods to achieve the desired outcomes.
5. Potential Partners have been identified in the table of Investment Needs. This is to indicate where there may be opportunities for us to work with these partners when developing and delivering these options. It is not a commitment by any of the partners to work with us.
6. These options will inform our future business plans as part of the Ofwat periodic review process to secure the finance to implement these options.
7. The options listed are prioritised by the method stated in the [Programme Appraisal Technical Summary](#).

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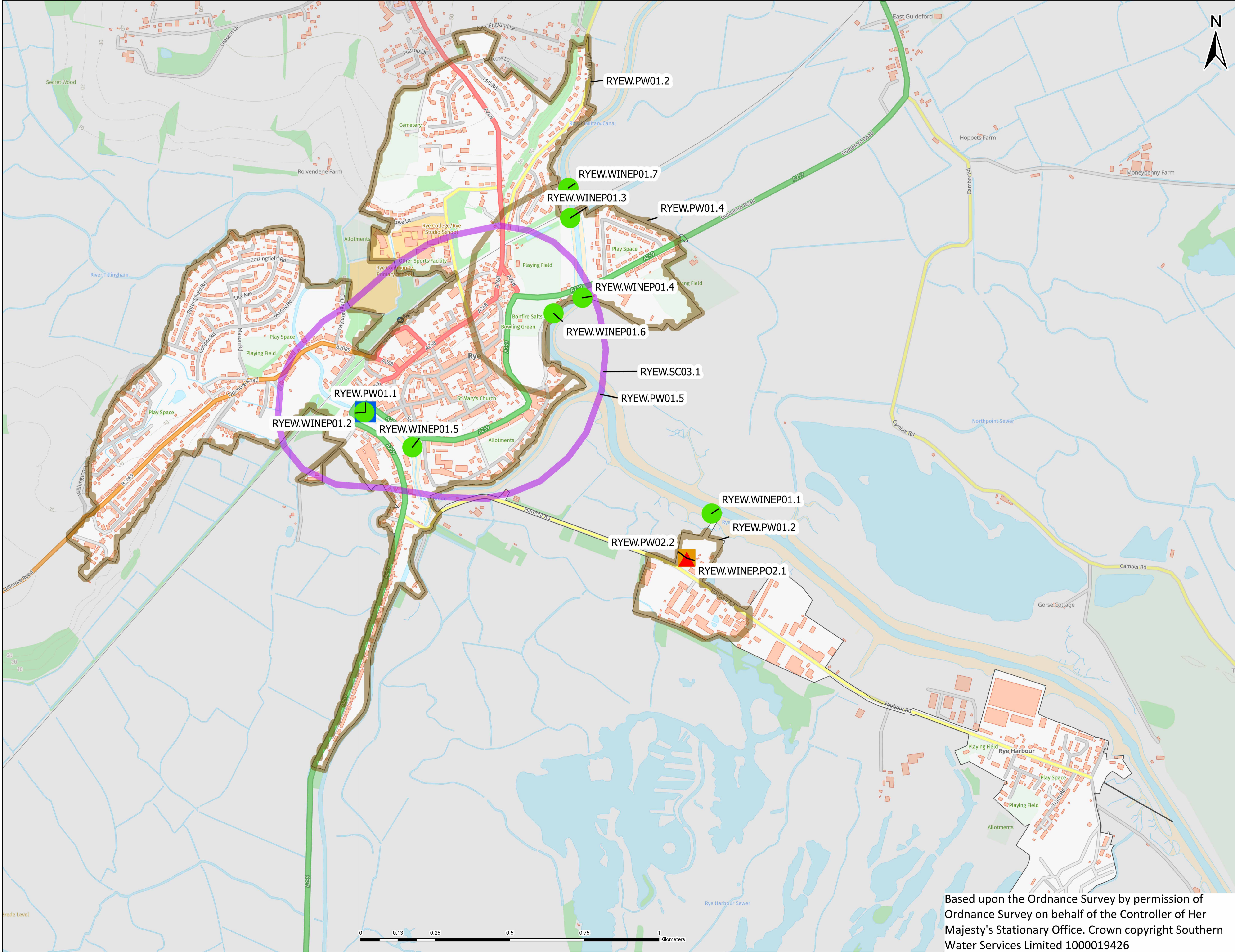
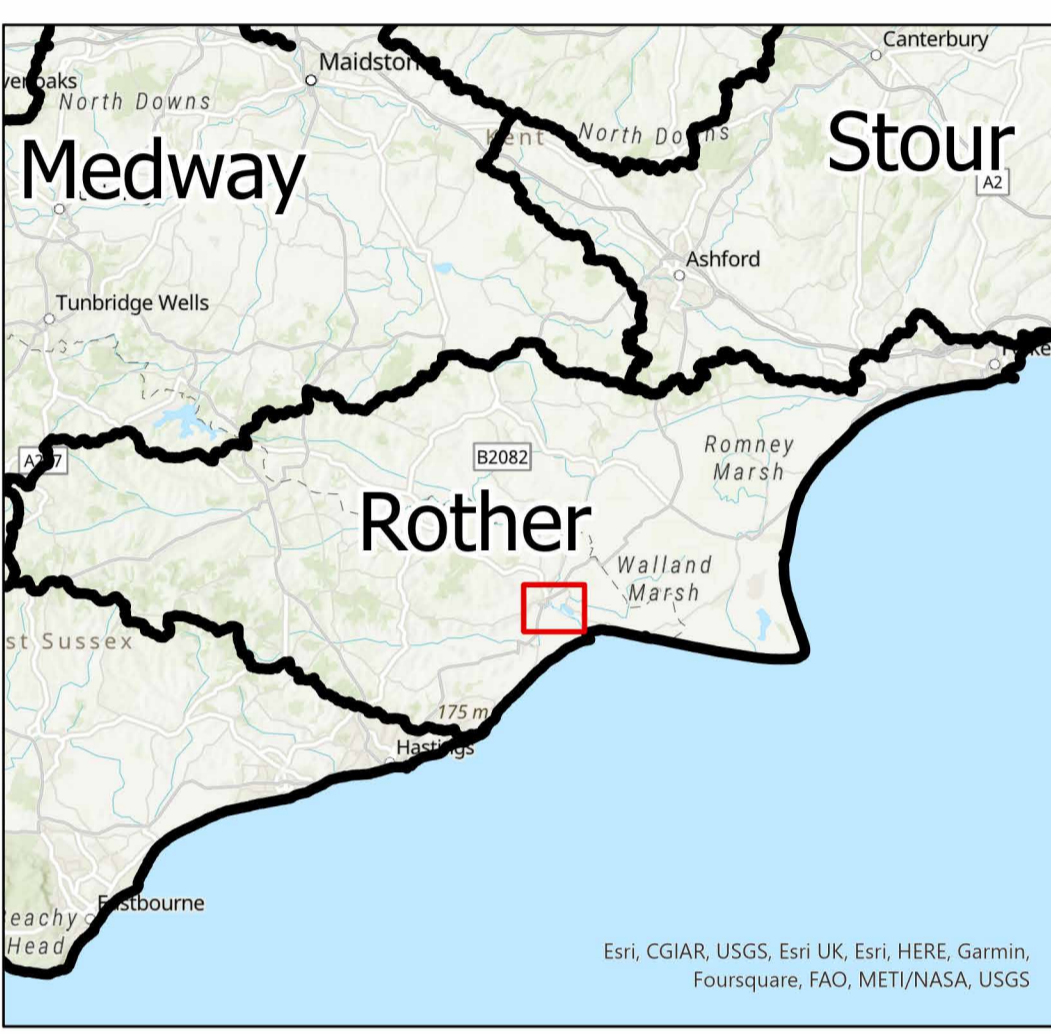
Reference	River Basin (L2)	Wastewater System (L3)	Location	Option	Indicative Cost	Indicative Timescales	Potential Partners	Applicable Planning Objectives
Rother								
Rye								
RYEW.SC03.1	Rother	Rye	System Wide	Customer Education Programme: Targeted campaign to reduce the amount of FOG (fats, oils and grease) and unflushables discharged into the sewer network	£115K	AMP8 onwards	-	PO1
RYEW.PW01.1	Rother	Rye	Wish Street Rye WPS	Improve the operational resilience of wastewater pumping station (WPS) to reduce pollution incidents	£235K	AMP8 onwards	-	PO2
RYEW.PW01.2	Rother	Rye	Old Town	Sewer Rehabilitation: Targeted CCTV or electroscan surveys and sewer rehabilitation to reduce the risk of sewer bursts and collapses	£330K	AMP8 onwards	-	PO3
RYEW.PW01.4	Rother	Rye	Old Town	Sewer Rehabilitation: Targeted CCTV or electroscan surveys and sewer rehabilitation to reduce the risk of sewer bursts and collapses	£65K	AMP8 onwards	-	PO2
RYEW.PW01.5	Rother	Rye	System Wide	Enhanced Sewer Maintenance: Increase targeted sewer jetting to reduce the number of blockages in the network	£115K	AMP8 onwards	-	PO1
RYEW.PW02.1	Rother	Rye	Rye WTW	Increase treatment capacity to allow for planned new development	£805K	AMP9	-	PO6
RYEW.PW02.2	Rother	Rye	Rye WTW	Increase capacity to allow for planned new development	£1,160K	AMP9	-	PO8
RYEW.OT01.5	Rother	Rye	System Wide	Improve the Hydraulic Model: Surveys and reverification of model to improve confidence and accuracy	£125K	AMP8	-	PO4 PO5 PO7
RYEW.OT01.9	Rother	Rye	Rye Primary School, Rye College & Car Parks	Flood Alleviation: Separate or attenuate excess rainwater in sewer network using Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to reduce risk of flooding	£TBC	AMP10	South East Rivers Trust Rother District Council East Sussex County Council	PO4 PO7
RYEW.WINEP01.1	Rother	Rye	RYE SSO	Reduce the number of storm discharges from RYE SSO by a combination of SuDS and storage options	£2,685K	AMP10	-	PO4 PO5 PO7
RYEW.WINEP01.2	Rother	Rye	WISH STREET RYE CEO	Reduce the number of storm discharges from WISH STREET RYE CEO by creating below-ground storage	£1,965K	AMP10	-	PO5
RYEW.WINEP01.3	Rother	Rye	CRICKET SALTS RYE CEO	Reduce the number of storm discharges from CRICKET SALTS RYE CEO by a combination of SuDS and storage options	£2,705K	AMP10	-	PO4 PO5 PO7
RYEW.WINEP01.4	Rother	Rye	MONKBRETTON BRIDGE RYE CEO	Reduce the number of storm discharges from MONKBRETTON BRIDGE RYE CEO by a combination of SuDS and storage options	£1,380K	AMP11	-	PO4 PO5 PO7
RYEW.WINEP01.5	Rother	Rye	ST MARGARETS TERRACE RYE CSO	Reduce the number of storm discharges from ST MARGARETS TERRACE RYE CSO by a combination of SuDS and storage options	£850K	AMP11	-	PO4 PO5 PO7

Reference	River Basin (L2)	Wastewater System (L3)	Location	Option	Indicative Cost	Indicative Timescales	Potential Partners	Applicable Planning Objectives
RYEW.WINEP01.6	Rother	Rye	FISHMARKET ROAD RYE CEO	New or improved screen to reduce aesthetics impacts from storm discharges at FISHMARKET ROAD RYE CEO	£130K	AMP11	-	PO5
RYEW.WINEP01.7	Rother	Rye	NORTH SALTS RYE REAR 52 CSO	New or improved screen to reduce aesthetics impacts from storm discharges at NORTH SALTS RYE REAR 52 CSO	£130K	AMP11	-	PO5
RYEW.WINEP.PO2.1	Rother	Rye	Rye WTW	Action to reduce total phosphorus and/or total nitrogen levels from discharges which drain to internationally designated sites where there is a risk from nutrients	£3,765K	AMP10	-	PO9 PO11

Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan: Location of Potential Options RYE Wastewater system in Rother River Basin Catchment



(i) This map should be read in conjunction with the list of Investment Needs for this wastewater system
 (ii) The areas shown on this map are the potential locations for the options. The location of the risk may be elsewhere in the system.
 (iii) Labels for each location are the option references in the list of Investment Needs
 (iv) Drainage Area Plan (DAP) options on flooding and growth are not shown.



- Customer Education
- Pipe Rehabilitation
- Asset Resilience
- Wastewater Treatment
- WINEP Nutrient Neutrality
- WINEP Storm Overflows



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