



A guide to using and understanding water company water resources management planning data

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We help people and wildlife adapt to climate change and reduce its impacts, including flooding, drought, sea level rise and coastal erosion.

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We can't do this alone. We work as part of the Defra group (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs), with the rest of government, local councils, businesses, civil society groups and local communities to create a better place for people and wildlife.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Water company planning data and water resource planning tables

A water company's Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) is supported by a series of data tables at water resource zone level. These tables present the supply-demand balance of the plan and some of the key supporting information. The water resource planning tables are used to help regulators, water company customers and other organisations understand and appraise the plan. It does this by setting out the information in a consistent format, based on pre-agreed definitions. It also enables the Environment Agency to provide nationally consistent advice to Defra.

1.2. What this document does and does not do:

We have published collated datasets of water company WRMP submissions. These datasets are a sub-set of the data that water companies set out in their water resource planning tables. This document has been produced to help wider stakeholders understand and appropriately use this published dataset.

This document:

- describes the components set out in this published dataset
- provides guidance on how to use the data appropriately
- provides the calculations and derivation for each component
- sets out the units in which components are set out in
- is consistent with and is derived from the table instructions issued to water companies to help them complete the tables

This document does not:

- describe or explore the methodologies used to calculate or derive the data for any component
- describe wider concepts of water resources planning
- distinguish between baseline or final planning - all component descriptions apply to both scenarios
- describe any component not included in the water company WRMP dataset

Before seeking further advice from the Environment Agency, please ensure you have read this document fully and understand the principles and guidance within it.

1.3. Scenarios explained

The **baseline scenario** (with BL suffix) represents 'business as usual'. This scenario reflects:

- forecast changes to the amount of water available, through planned changes to abstraction licences and through reductions to supply from climate change
- continuation of current policies in demand management (including the committed leakage levels, metering policies and implementation of companies' water efficiency plans)
- forecast changes to properties and population.

For some companies, forecast demand exceeds the available supply over the planning period. Where this occurs, a water company must propose schemes (termed 'options') to increase supplies and/or reduce the demand for water. Detailed option data is not included in this dataset.

The **final planning scenario** (with FP suffix) represents the company's forecast supply and demand as a result of the implementation of the additional supply and/or reduced demand options incorporated into its forecasts. This is the scenario that represents what a water company intends to do over the planning period to maintain the balance of supply and demand.

1.4. Related documents

There are some related documents that you may wish to refer to alongside the WRMP dataset and this guide. The latest versions of these documents are available upon request from water-company-plan@environment-agency.gov.uk.

- The **water resources planning guidelines** sets out the approach and technical methods that water companies in England should follow to develop a WRMP.
- The **WRMP planning tables** is an Excel spreadsheet template that water companies populate to display the supply-demand balance elements of its WRMP. We use the completed versions of these Excel tables to collate the national dataset.
- The **WRMP table instructions** are issued to water companies to aid in completing and submitting accurate and consistent water resource planning tables. The component descriptions later in this document have been taken and simplified from these full instructions.

1.5. Units and calculation notes

The units that each component is presented in are stated at the top left of the blue banner for each component.

- Volumetric components are usually presented in **Ml/d** - Megalitres (one million litres) per day.
- Many demand-side rates are presented of demand as a function of population or properties; for example, litres per head per day.
- Population and property data is presented in absolute figures of 1000's, with occupancy rates being presented as persons per household.
- Metered properties is the only component in this dataset to be presented as a percentage. Household metering is usually presented to include 'void' properties as this is a more representative figure of properties who are 'measured' and pay for water on a volumetric basis.

Be aware that many water resources planning components are presented as a rate - for example, per capita consumption is presented as litres per head per day. **Care MUST be taken to ensure accurate calculation when using rates to perform analysis or interrogate data; rates cannot be successfully added or averaged.**

2. Water resources planning component descriptions

This section provides a description of the water resource planning components set out in the WRMP national dataset and the sets out calculations and derivation of these components. Where calculations state 'input', this means that water companies calculate and input this figure themselves, and that they are not derived from any other component in the water balance.

The row reference at the top left of each box corresponds to the row/component reference in the WRMP tables. All calculation row references in the boxes below refer to BL for ease. The calculation for components in FP scenario follow the derivation of BL + option benefit = FP.

2.1. Supply components

Raw water components are those between the point of abstraction and the point of production.

Potable water components are those between the point of production and the point of delivery.

1BL or FP	Raw water abstracted	MI/d
Definition:	Raw water abstracted is taken from the point of chargeable abstraction, and together with raw water imported less raw water exported, constitutes raw water collected.	
Calculation:	Input	

1.1 BL or FP	Non-potable water supplies (if applicable)	MI/d
Definition:	Total non-potable water supplies. Only companies which have non-potable water supplies should fill in this. These are supplies of water that does not meet drinking water standards. Input data is not included in the Supply-Demand Balance.	
Calculation:	Input	

2BL or FP	Total raw water imported	MI/d
Definition:	Total raw water imported from outside the forecast geographical area to the forecast geographical area.	
Calculation:	The sum of individually listed raw water imports as listed in table 1f (not provided in this dataset)	

3BL or FP	Total potable water imported	MI/d
Definition:	Potable water imports from within the forecast geographical area to an area outside the forecast geographical area.	
Calculation:	The sum of individually listed potable water imports as listed in table 1g (not provided in this dataset)	

4BL or FP	Total raw water exported	MI/d
Definition:	Raw water exported from the forecast geographical area to outside the forecast geographical area.	
Calculation:	The sum of individually listed raw water exports as listed in table 1f (not provided in this dataset)	

5BL or FP	Total potable water exported	MI/d
Definition:	Potable water exports from outside the forecast geographical area to the forecast geographical area.	
Calculation:	The sum of individually listed potable water exports as listed in table 1g (not provided in this dataset)	

6BL or FP	Deployable output (baseline profile without reductions)	MI/d
Definition:	The output of a source or group of sources or of bulk supply, as constrained by: environment, abstraction licence if applicable, pumping plant and/or well/aquifer properties, raw water mains and/or aquifers, transfer and/or output main, treatment, water quality.	
Calculation:	The sum of DO as set out in baseline licences table 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d and 1e as appropriate (not provided in this dataset)	

6.1 BL or FP	Deployable output (post changes)	MI/d
Definition:	Deployable Output with changes to Deployable Output applied. For the baseline, this reflects the DO once changes in 7BL have been applied (i.e. climate change impacts, sustainability reductions, prolonged outage and other changes to DO). For the final plan, this reflects 6.1 BL plus any changes posed by the options that increase DO including drought measures.	
Calculation:	= 6BL + 7BL	

7BL or FP	Baseline forecast changes to deployable output	MI/d
Definition:	Changes in deployable output due to climate change or reductions required by the Environment Agency to meet statutory and/or environmental obligations.	
Calculation:	= 7.1BL+7.2BL+7.3BL+7.4BL+7.5BL+7.6BL	

7.1BL or FP	Changes in deployable output due to climate change	MI/d
Definition:	The assessment of the reduction to DO on source(s) or of bulk supply due to climate change (only).	
Calculation:	Input (presented as negative numbers).	

7.2BL or FP	Total confirmed DO reductions to restore sustainable abstraction	MI/d
Definition:	Any reductions to DO that are required to meet statutory and/or environmental obligations. These reductions should include those set out in the Water Industry National Environment Programme (WINEP). WINEP represents a set of actions that the Environment Agency have requested all water companies operating in England, to complete between 2025 and 2030, in order to contribute towards meeting their environmental obligations.	
Calculation:	Input	

7.3BL or FP	Total additional DO reductions for Environmental Destination	MI/d
Definition:	The expected reductions in DO that are required to meet a water company's long-term 'environmental destination'. 7.3BL should excl. any confirmed DO reductions et out in 7.2BL	
Calculation:	Input (presented as negative numbers).	

7.4BL or FP	Change in DO from prolonged outage reduction	MI/d
Definition:	A temporary loss of deployable output lasting for longer than 6 months.	
Calculation:	Input (presented as negative numbers).	

7.5BL or FP	Change in DO from drought measures	MI/d
Definition:	Water companies should include drought measures (such as temporary use restrictions or drought permits) as options so they can be fully appraised. As per the WRMP planning guidelines issued by the Environment Agency, drought measures should not be included in baseline DO. This row is intended for water companies to transparently indicate that value this is zero.	
Calculation:	Input (zero for baseline scenario)	

7.6BL or FP	Total other changes to deployable output (e.g. nitrates/operational decline)	MI/d
Definition:	Any other changes to deployable output not included in 7.1BL-7.6BL. An example of this operational decline due to water quality issues. This component can contain a variety of adjustments made by the water company.	
Calculation:	Input	

8BL or FP	Raw water losses and operational use, and treatment works losses and operational use	MI/d
Definition:	Combined value for raw water losses, raw water operational use, treatment works losses and treatment works operational use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw water losses: Net loss from the resource system, comprised of mains/aqueduct (pressure system) losses, open channel/low pressure system losses, and losses from break-pressure tanks and small reservoirs. • Raw water operational use: Regular washing-out of mains due to sediment build up and poor quality of source water. • Treatment works losses: Made up of structural water loss and both continuous and intermittent over-flows. • Treatment works operational use: Treatment process water, i.e., net loss that excludes water returned to source water. 	
Calculation:	Input	

9BL or FP	Outage Allowance	MI/d
Definition:	A temporary loss of deployable output. Outage is temporary in the sense that it is retrievable, and therefore deployable output can be recovered. The period of time for recovery is variable.	
Calculation:	Input	

10BL or FP	Water Available For Use (own sources)	MI/d
Definition:	The value calculated by deducting allowable outages, sustainability changes, raw water losses, and treatment works losses from deployable output in a resource zone.	
Calculation:	= (6BL+7BL) - (8BL+9BL) (DO + changes to DO +ve or -ve) minus (raw water losses+ treatment works losses + outage)	

11BL or FP	Total Water Available For Use	MI/d
Definition:	The value calculated by the deduction from deployable output of sustainability changes and outages. To this, imports are added and exports deducted.	
Calculation:	= 10BL+sum(2BL:5BL) WAFU (own sources) + (raw and potable water imports) – (raw and potable water exports)	

2.2. Demand components - consumption

- **Households** are defined as properties which are solely residential/domestic.
- **Non-households** are defined as properties that are primarily non-domestic. This includes industrial and commercial properties as well communal establishments such as educational facilities (including University residences in certain situations), prisons, hospitals and residential care facilities. This definition of non-households is consistent with that used by Ofwat to determine non-household eligibility within its [water licence supply guidance](#).
- **VOIDS** are properties which are connected to water and/or wastewater services but do not receive a charge, as there are no occupants and is unoccupied.
- **Measured** means properties fitted with a meter and customers pay for water on a volumetric basis, **unmeasured** means properties where no meter is fitted (and therefore the demand is estimated).

12BL or FP	Water delivered measured non-households	MI/d
Definition:	Average volume of water delivered to non-households that are supplied with measured water. This should include underground supply pipe leakage.	
Calculation:	Input	

12.1BL or FP	Non-potable water consumption (if applicable)	MI/d
Definition:	Average non-potable water consumption forecast. These are demands of water that does not meet drinking water standards. This should not be included in Distribution Input or in the Supply-Demand Balance.	
Calculation:	Input	

13BL or FP	Water delivered unmeasured non-households	MI/d
Definition:	Average volume of water delivered to non-households that are supplied with unmeasured water. This should include underground supply pipe leakage.	
Calculation:	Input	

14BL or FP	Water delivered measured Households	MI/d
Definition:	Average volume of water delivered to households billed for measured water within the supply area. This should include underground supply pipe leakage.	
Calculation:	Input	

15BL or FP	Water delivered unmeasured households	MI/d
Definition:	Average volume of water delivered to households billed for unmeasured water within the supply area. This should include underground supply pipe leakage.	
Calculation:	Input	

16BL	Percentage of consumption driven by climate change	%
Definition:	Percentage of baseline consumption per year that is driven by climate change. This is not used in the supply-demand balance calculation and is for information.	
Calculation:	Input	

17BL	Volume of consumption driven by climate change	MI/d
Definition:	Volume of baseline consumption per year that is driven by climate change. This is not used in the supply-demand balance calculation and is for information.	
Calculation:	= 16BL * (12BL + sum(13BL:15BL) - sum (23BL:26BL))	

2.2.1. Household Per Capita Consumption and Microcomponents

Where Per Capita Consumption (PCC) is calculated from consumption divided by population, this is termed a 'top-down' calculation of PCC. Water companies are also asked to submit its estimates of the microcomponents of household use in the water company level table; a 'bottom-up' calculation of personal water use. These are estimates of the sub-components of household demand such as toilet flushing, external/garden use and personal washing.

Water companies perform a reconciliation exercise across their water balance, which can result in their 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' estimates of household PCC not matching exactly. This may explain where top-down and bottom-up calculations of household PCC are not an exact match in a dataset. We recommend that the calculated PCC data is used for analysis, and that microcomponent data is to be used for information only.

All PCC calculations exclude underground supply pipe leakage and all non-household water use.

We do not request or calculate non-household PCC or microcomponents.

18BL or FP	Measured household - PCC	l/h/d
Definition:	Estimated per capita consumption of households that are supplied with measured water.	
Calculation:	$= ((14BL - 25BL) * 1,000,000) / (39BL * 1,000)$ (Measured household consumption * 1,000,000) / (Measured household population * 1,000)	

19BL or FP	Unmeasured household - PCC	l/h/d
Definition:	Estimated per capita consumption for households that are supplied with unmeasured water.	
Calculation:	$= ((15BL - 26BL) * 1,000,000) / (40BL * 1,000)$ (Unmeasured household consumption * 1,000,000) / (Unmeasured household population * 1,000)	

20BL or FP	Average household - PCC	l/h/d
Definition:	Estimated average per capita consumption for household use, both measured and unmeasured.	
Calculation:	$= (((14BL - 25BL) + (15BL - 26BL)) * 1,000,000) / ((39BL + 40BL) * 1,000)$ (Total household consumption * 1,000,000) / (total household population & 1,000)	

21BL or FP	Water taken unbilled	MI/d
Definition:	Water taken legally unbilled plus water taken illegally unbilled. Examples of water legally taken but unbilled include water used for firefighting and training.	
Calculation:	Input	

22BL or FP	Distribution system operational use (DSOU)	MI/d
Definition:	Water knowingly used by a company to meet its statutory obligations, particularly those relating to water quality. Examples include mains flushing and air scouring.	
Calculation:	Input	

2.3. Demand components - leakage

Leakage can be defined as *the loss of water from the supply network, which escapes other than through a controlled action.*

- **Distribution losses include** all losses of potable water between the treatment works and the highway boundary. This leakage is the responsibility of the water company.

- **Underground supply pipe leakage (USPL)** is leakage from consumers' pipes between the highway boundary and the consumer's stop tap. This leakage is the responsibility of the individual property.

The sum of these components is **total leakage**. It does not include leaks on internal plumbing or losses of untreated water.

23BL or FP	Measured non-household - USPL	MI/d
Definition:	Estimated underground supply pipe leakage for non-households that are supplied with measured water.	
Calculation:	Input	

24BL or FP	Unmeasured non-household - USPL	MI/d
Definition:	Estimated underground supply pipe leakage for non-households that are supplied with unmeasured water.	
Calculation:	Input	

25BL or FP	Measured household - USPL	MI/d
Definition:	Estimated underground supply pipe leakage for households that are supplied with measured water.	
Calculation:	Input	

26BL or FP	Unmeasured household - USPL	MI/d
Definition:	Estimated underground supply pipe leakage for households that are supplied with unmeasured water.	
Calculation:	Input	

27BL or FP	Void properties - USPL	MI/d
Definition:	Estimated underground supply pipe leakage for void households and non-households.	
Calculation:	Input	

28BL or FP	Distribution losses	MI/d
Definition:	Made up of losses on trunk mains, service reservoirs, distribution mains and communication pipes. Distribution losses are distribution input less water taken.	
Calculation:	Input	

29BL or FP	Total leakage	MI/d
Definition:	The sum of distribution losses underground and supply pipe losses.	
Calculation:	= sum (23BL:28BL) Distribution losses + unmeasured household USPL + measured household USPL + unmeasured non-household USPL + measured non-household USPL + void properties USPL	

30BL or FP	Total leakage	l/prop/d
Definition:	The sum of distribution losses underground and supply pipe losses, apportioned per property.	
Calculation:	= (29BL * 1,000,000) / (36BL * 1,000) (Total leakage * 1,000,000) / (total properties * 1,000)	

2.4. Demand components - properties and population

Some components require a cumulative total (over time) whereas some require a figure for each year. The purpose of this is to more clearly show how water companies will achieve metering forecasts over the planning period.

31BL or FP	Measured non-households - properties	000s
Definition:	Number of non-households billed for measured water within the supply area.	
Calculation:	Input (total)	

32BL or FP	Unmeasured non-households - Properties	000s
Definition:	Number of non-households whose water supply is not measured.	
Calculation:	Input (total)	

33BL or FP	All void non-households - Properties	000s
Definition:	Number of non-household properties within the supply area, connected to the distribution system but do not receive a charge as there are no occupants.	
Calculation:	Input - annual (not cumulative)	

34BL or FP	Total measured households - properties (excludes voids)	000s
Definition:	Number of households billed for a water supply that is measured.	
Calculation:	= Year before + sum (34.1BL:34.6BL)	

34.1BL or FP	New build properties - properties	000s
Definition:	Number of new properties connected to the supply system per year.	
Calculation:	Input - annual (not cumulative)	

34.2BL or FP	Meter optants - properties	000s
Definition:	Number of existing properties opting to have a meter and a metered charge.	
Calculation:	Input - annual (not cumulative)	

34.3BL or FP	Compulsory metering - properties	000s
Definition:	Number of existing properties metered compulsorily.	
Calculation:	Input - annual (not cumulative)	

34.4BL or FP	Metered on change of occupancy - properties	000s
Definition:	Number of existing properties metered upon change of occupancy.	
Calculation:	Input - annual (not cumulative)	

34.5BL or FP	Selective metering - properties	000s
Definition:	Number of existing properties metered as a result of a selective metering programme.	
Calculation:	Input - annual (not cumulative)	

34.6BL or FP	Other changes to existing metering - properties	000s
Definition:	Number of existing properties metered as a result of other metering programmes.	
Calculation:	Input - annual (not cumulative)	

34.7BL or FP	Measured void households - properties	000s
Definition:	Number of measured household properties within the supply area, connected to the distribution system but do not receive a charge as there are no occupants. This value is used within the meter penetration calculations.	
Calculation:	Input - annual (not cumulative)	

35BL or FP	Unmeasured households (excl voids) - properties	000s
Definition:	Number of households billed for a water supply that is not measured. This line is used to calculate occupancy and metering levels.	
Calculation:	Input (total)	

35.1BL or FP	Unmeasured void households - properties	000s
Definition:	Number of unmeasured household properties within the supply area, connected to the distribution system but do not receive a charge as there are no occupants. This value is used within the meter penetration calculations.	
Calculation:	Input - annual (not cumulative)	

36BL or FP	Total Resource Zone - Properties	000s
Definition:	The sum of total household and non-household properties including void properties.	
Calculation:	= sum (31BL:34BL) + 34.7BL + 35BL + 35.1BL Measured and unmeasured non household properties and voids + Measured household properties + measured household voids + unmeasured household properties and voids	

37BL or FP	Measured non-household - population	000s
Definition:	Resident population in non-households supplied with measured water.	
Calculation:	Input	

38BL or FP	Unmeasured non-household - population	000s
Definition:	Resident population in non-households whose water supply is not measured.	
Calculation:	Input	

39BL or FP	Measured household - population	000s
Definition:	Resident population in billed households supplied with measured water.	
Calculation:	Input	

40BL or FP	Unmeasured household - population	000s
Definition:	Resident population in billed households whose water supply is not measured.	
Calculation:	Input	

41BL or FP	Total resource zone - population	000s
Definition:	The sum of total household and non-household population.	
Calculation:	= sum (37BL:40BL)	

42BL or FP	Average household - occupancy rate (average)	000s
Definition:	Population per household property supplied with measured water (excl. voids)	
Calculation:	$= (39BL + 40BL) / (34BL + 35BL)$ Measured Household – Population / Measured Household – Properties (excl. voids)	

43BL or FP	Total household metering penetration (excl. voids)	000s
Definition:	The percentage of total households that are measured with a water meter. This excludes void properties as no-one is present to use water.	
Calculation:	$= 34BL / (34BL + 35BL)$ Measured household properties/(Measured household properties (which does not include voids) + Unmeasured household properties)	

44BL or FP	Total household metering penetration (incl. voids)	000s
Definition:	The percentage of total households that are measured with a water meter and pay for water on a volumetric basis. This includes void properties.	
Calculation:	$= (34BL) / (34BL + 34.7BL + 35BL + 35.1BL)$ Measured household properties/(Measured household properties + Measured household property voids + Unmeasured household properties + unmeasured void households)	

2.5. The supply-demand balance

Headroom in water resources planning is how water companies account for uncertainty and variability in their forecasts. **Target headroom** is the minimum allowance that a company needs in order to meet demand, taking account of supply and demand uncertainties, such as the temporary loss of a water resource.

Headroom is defined as the difference between the amount of water a company has available to supply (total water available for use) and the volume of water it expects to introduce into its network (distribution input) to meet demand. Supply surplus is shown as positive values, supply deficits are shown as a negative value.

We would recommend using **Distribution Input** to show the total demand in a resource zone, as it includes all consumption, leakage and water uses.

45BL or FP	Distribution input	MI/d
Definition:	The amount of water entering the distribution system at the point of production.	
Calculation:	= sum (12BL:15BL) +21BL + 22BL + 27BL + 28BL	

46BL or FP	Target headroom (climate change component)	MI/d
Definition:	The component of target headroom that is only driven by climate change.	
Calculation:	Input	

47BL or FP	Target headroom (All other components)	MI/d
Definition:	The components of target headroom that is driven by all other non-climate change related uncertainties.	
Calculation:	Input	

48BL or FP	Target headroom	MI/d
Definition:	Target headroom – the threshold of minimum acceptable headroom that would trigger the need for total water management options to increase water available for use or decrease demand.	
Calculation:	= 46BL+47BL Target headroom (climate change) + target headroom (all other components of uncertainty)	

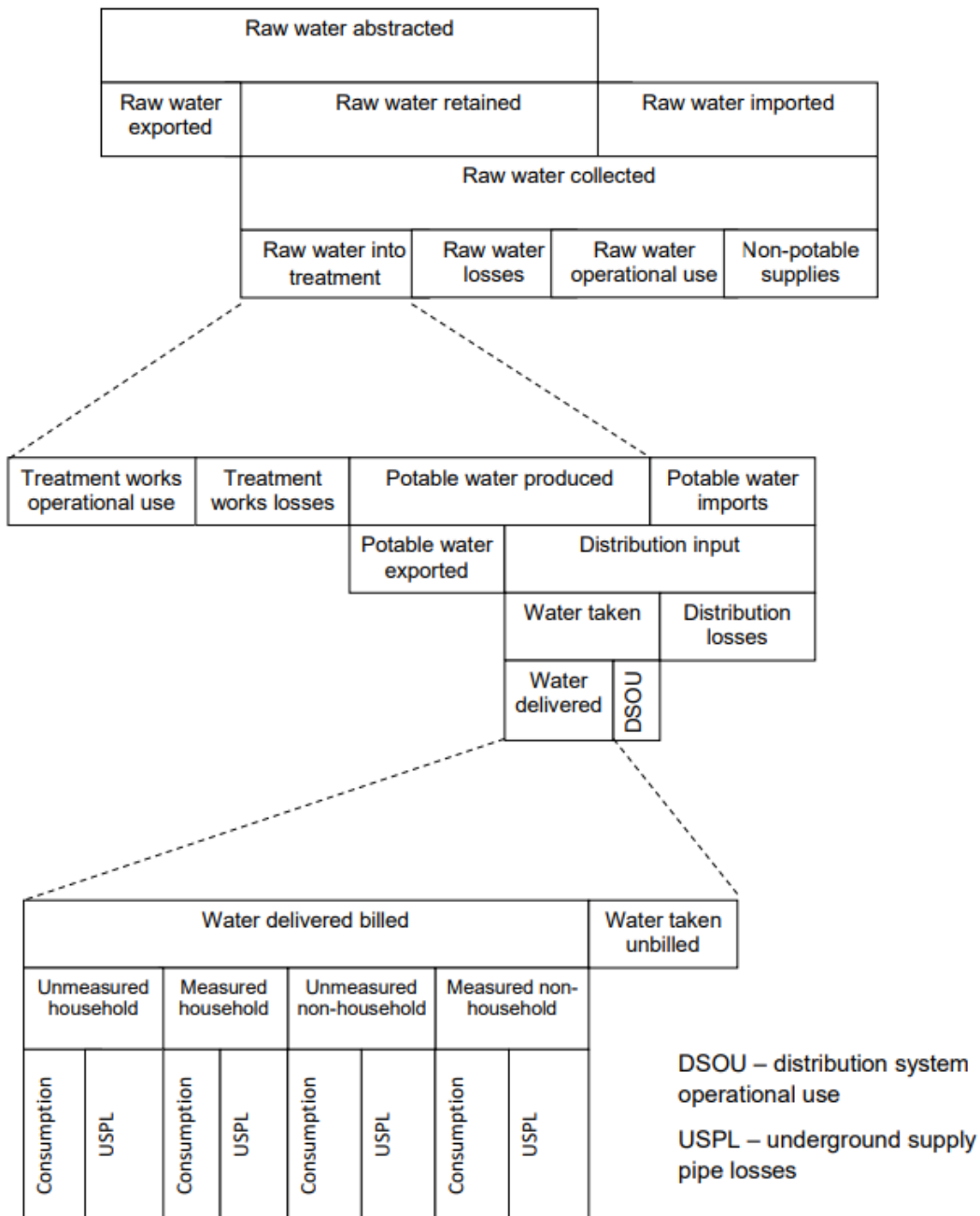
49BL or FP	Available headroom	MI/d
Definition:	Available headroom is the difference between water available for use (including imported water) and demand at any given point in time.	
Calculation:	= Total Water Available For Use (13BL) – Distribution Input (11BL)	

49.1BL or FP	Available non-potable balance (if applicable)	MI/d
Definition:	Available non-potable surplus or deficit based on the non-potable supply and demand data forecast. Note all non-potable water should not be included in the wider resource zone distribution input and supply demand balance, as it does not meet drinking water standards.	
Calculation:	= 1.1BL - 12.1BL	

50BL or FP	Supply-Demand Balance	MI/d
Definition:	The difference between available headroom and target headroom. A deficit drives the need for options to restore a secure supply-demand balance in a final planning scenario.	
Calculation:	= Available Headroom (49BL) – target headroom (48BL)	

Annex 1: Water resources planning component schematic

This schematic provides a visual representation of the water balance and how water resources planning components relate to one another.



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