2026 Exit Capacity Planning Outcomes Report

October 2026



WALES&WEST UTILITIES

Security Classification: Public

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Introduction

In December 2025 OFGEM published their RIIO-GD3 Final Determinations for the transmission and gas distribution price controls. These set out the key elements of the price control from 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2031. This included a retained licence introduced under RIIO-GD2, requiring gas transporter licence holders to comply with an enhanced obligations framework in relation to the exit capacity booking process.

Standard Special Licence Condition ("SSC") A57 (Exit Capacity Planning) of the gas transporter licences requires the licence holder ("licensee") to comply with the Exit Capacity Planning Guidance ("the Guidance").[1]

The Guidance comprises a set of requirements relating to the following areas of capacity booking activity.

- **Methodology:** Gas Distribution Networks (GDNs) must provide information on the structure of their networks known as Network Topology, and both GDNs and National Gas Transmission (NGT) must provide information on their forecasts of demand and the details of the processes in place to calculate these forecasts.
- **Engagement:** The GDNs and NGT must collaboratively work with each other and with other stakeholders to maximise booking efficiency across the gas transportation network.
- **Reporting:** licensees must report annually to the Authority on capacity booking methodology, stakeholder engagement, decision-making and data to demonstrate efficient booking outcomes.

The purpose of this document is to satisfy the requirement within the Exit Capacity Planning Guidance (ECPG) document to publish a report, detailing the outcomes of the application of the methodologies used.

If you have any queries, would like any further information or a version of the document in an unredacted state, then please contact our planning team to discuss.[2]

[1] Exit Capacity Planning Guidance | Ofgem

[2] LTSAnalysisRequests_NMU@wwutilities.co.uk

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Analysis

Demand Forecast Summary

To meet our licence obligations, the National Transmission System (NTS) Exit Capacity that we book each year needs to be sufficient to ensure that we can meet demand on a peak 1-in-20 winter day. Every Gas Year (GY) (1st October to 30th September), we are required to book exit capacity and pressure for each of our 17 Offtakes.

As per the Exit Capacity Planning Guidance document (ECPG), which forms part of our licence condition retained under RIIO-GD3 (Standard Special Condition A57: Exit Capacity Planning), we are obliged to closely align the capacity bookings to the 1-in-20 Peak Day demand forecast. This ensures we remain compliant with this licence obligation and that our customers' gas supply is not put at risk. We have used our own Domestic-Driven Stability forecast scenario as a basis for our peak day flat, flex and pressure bookings, which is consistent with last year's approach.

Every year we also receive a projection from the National Energy System Operator (NESO) based on their 10-year outlook for gas demand. In recent years multiple pathways and a counterfactual have been produced and shared, but these pathways have shifted to a three-year cycle with the next publication expected in 2028. As stated in our methodology document, we typically consider the information provided by NESO for annual projections but for peak demand we use our own internal demand forecasts. The two internal WWU scenarios considered this year are as follows:

- **Domestic-Driven Stability (selected for network planning)**
- **Data-Driven Growth**

For this year's forecasting process, NESO's forecast for non-daily metered (NDM) demand closely matched both our view of the baseline and our outlook for the future, so we adopted their values for this tranche of demand. Consequently, our selected 'Domestic-Driven Stability' scenario is based on domestic demand largely maintaining its current level out to 2029/30 with just a 2% increase anticipated, following a recently observed reduction driven by high energy prices and energy consumer debt. Whilst we are seeing very little change in the number of meter points connected to our network, the average gas customer is using less gas under equivalent weather conditions. Following these five years, a minor reduction in heat demand is forecast out to 2035/36 due to some electrification of heat demand.

The large industrial Daily Metered (DM) demands were assessed separately to establish a baseline informed by reports provided by Xoserve, with no change anticipated over the ten-year forecast period based on recent trends. We then factored in contracted large loads that are yet to connect; some potential future demand based on large load enquiries, including medium-sized data centres, was also included in the forecast. This element of demand was excluded from our flat capacity bookings in the Offtake Capacity Statement (OCS) process. This could trigger future cost commitments, so given the uncertainty over these sites' connection to our network their inclusion could result in a very inefficient scenario where we have unwanted surplus capacity. We will have other opportunities to secure capacity for them before each site's gas on date.

Our alternative 'Data-Driven Growth' scenario differs in that two gigawatt-scale large data centre demands were included, based on enquiries submitted by developers. Whilst there is a low level of certainty as to whether these sites will connect, we isolated their potential impact on demand in a distinct scenario, to avoid other factors obscuring their significance. As such, in all other respect the two scenarios are alike.

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Our Business Performance and Development Committee approved the Domestic-Driven Stability forecast for use in this year's process. The breakdown for each Local Distribution Zone (LDZ) is as follows:

Wales South

The peak demand forecast for GY1 (2026/27) has increased by 0.5% compared to last year's GY1 forecast. The forecast has seen NDM demand reduce following a review of weather-corrected data, whilst daily metered demand has increased, with these two contrasting trends balancing out as a small net increase. Looking ahead, demand is expected to increase steadily out to GY 2029/30 with a 2% overall increase, however there is potential significant growth in industrial demand sector e.g. Power generation, vehicle fuelling and data centres predominantly. We are then forecasting a subsequent 8% decrease out to 2035/36. These figures include the large power generation site and other large industrials which are forecast to remain constant, meaning the impacts of changes to NDM demand aren't so evident at LDZ level.

Wales North

The peak demand forecast for GY1 (2026/27) has increased by 5% compared to last year's forecast, driven by a review of NDM demand and a contracted large industrial demand. A 20% increase is forecast between this first year and 2029/30, largely down to further addition of potential medium-sized data centre loads, although we have excluded these from capacity bookings due to uncertainty. Underlying demand remains constant in this timeframe once the potential large loads are excluded, although there is potential significant growth in industrial demand sector e.g. power generation, vehicle fuelling and medium-sized data centres predominantly. We are then forecasting a subsequent 4% reduction in demand out to 2035/36 – as with Wales South, large loads assumed to remain constant obscure the impacts of NDM demand change to some degree.

South West

The peak forecast for GY1 (2026/27) has reduced by 4.5% compared to last year's GY1 forecast (2025/26). This is largely down to a drop in NDM demand following our review of weather-corrected data. Demand is expected to increase slightly (1%) out to 2029/30, although there is potential high-level growth in industrial demand sector e.g. Power generation, vehicle fuelling and data centres predominantly. We then forecast a subsequent reduction of 7% out to 2035/36.

See Tables 1, 2 & 3 for specific details of the booking outcomes when comparing this year to last year.

Significant Changes to Offtake Capacity Statement (OCS)

Flat Capacity

Small annual increases were made at our [redacted] and [redacted] offtakes due to an incremental increase in forecast demand. Reductions were made to flat capacity at multiple offtakes: [redacted]

No changes were made at our remaining offtakes: [redacted].

For these offtakes we held surplus flat capacity following completion of our forecasting and model build processes. For the majority of these offtakes this was the result of user commitment (UC) as a consequence of prior years' booking increases.

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Table 1: This year versus last year - Flat Capacity

Offtake Name	2025/26 OCS Flat booking (GWh/d)	2026/27 OCS Flat booking (GWh/d)	Changes from 25/26 (GWh/d)	Reason for Change to last year
Wales South				
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Wales North				
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
South West				
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Total	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	

Summary of Flat Capacity

Table 1 shows the main differences between this and last year's bookings for peak flat, comparing GY 2025/26 (last year's bookings) with GY 2026/27. Reductions we have applied significantly reduce the impact of UC, and the resultant cost of surplus capacity above forecast demand levels. Remaining UC at our offtakes

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is the result of previous anticipated growth in power generation connections based on market indicators, and to book capacity ahead of need.

Pressure

We have made reductions to our Assured Operating Pressure (AOP) requests during this years' booking cycle, in response to a request from NGT. These apply to the Start of Day pressures at four Offtakes, following network analysis to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the resilience of our systems.

Table 2: This year versus last year – Assured Offtake Pressure

Offtake Name	2025/26 AOP, Start of Day (bar)	2026/27 AOP, Start of Day (bar)	2025/26 AOP, End of Day (bar)	2026/27 AOP, End of Day (bar)
Wales South				
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Wales North				
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
South West				
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Start of Day (SOD), End of Day (EOD)
*Reduction in pressures accepted for one year only

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Summary of Pressure Allocation

Pressure reductions were again requested by NGT towards the start of the annual plan cycle. We were able to accept the requested SOD and EOD pressure reductions at peak demand, on a one-year basis only. We could not accommodate several of the requests for greater reductions away from peak, as our storage requirements indicate that the need for linepack remains the same further down the demand curve. The loss of storage capability would mean we would have to install significant lengths of pipeline reinforcement to maintain system resilience.

Flex Capacity

During this years' booking cycle, we have made significant reductions to the flex we hold at a number of offtakes with large surpluses. We also made requests for incremental increases to flexible capacity at two offtakes in the South West area.

Table 3: This year versus last year – Flex Capacity

Offtake Name	2025/26 Flex, (GWh/d)	2026/27 Flex, (GWh/d)**	Reason for Change to last year
Wales South			
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Wales North			
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
South West			
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Total	[redacted]	[redacted]	

**Due to inconsistencies between calorific value (CV) data in NESO's forecast and the Gemini system used for bookings, there is a mismatch between our view of how flex converts to energy and that of NGT.

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NGT has applied our flex decrease requests at the offtakes in Table 4. These were made following a review of our flex requirements versus the amount booked. These flex bookings mean all our network holds sufficient storage to meet 1-in-20 demand across our network. Where storage constraints have emerged previously, we have relied on a commercial solution: a daily capacity process carried out in the control room via Offtake Profile Notices (OPNs) and commercial arrangements with customers to mitigate the risk of not being able to meet peak demand storage requirements. Due to our storage surplus, these commercial arrangements are not required for GY 2026/27.

ECPG Scenarios

How we arrive at the demand scenarios developed in this year's booking cycle is detailed in our methodology statement and summarised in our demand summary on page 3 of this document.

We consider the balance between NTS capacity products as follows:

- **Flat capacity** – Flat capacity is required to meet our end of day demand projections and is not interchangeable with Flex or AOP.
- **Assured Offtake Pressure AOP** – There is an interaction between AOP and Flex Capacity. We prioritise AOP over Flex capacity where we can use this in our network to generate linepack storage. Linepack storage is significantly more usable than Flex capacity as it can be used as needed without notice. Whereas the use of Flex Capacity has an impact on, and is impacted by the OPN requirements specified in Uniform Network Code – Offtake Arrangements Document (UNC-OAD) Section I. On occasions to support maintenance, we may agree to use Flex Capacity in place of AOP on a short-term basis outside of the ECPG process.
- **Flex Capacity** – Flex capacity can be used in place of NTS Pressure in circumstances such as to support maintenance, where we are unable to use AOP to generate linepack and where NGT are unavailable to provide AOP but are able to provide Flex Capacity.

The following table highlights the alternative offtake capacity booking patterns considered for the balance between offtakes by LDZ in the 2026 plan cycle.

Table 4: Capacity Booking Patterns by Offtake and LDZ

South Wales
[redacted]
North Wales
[redacted]
South West
[redacted]

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[redacted]

User Commitment Periods

[redacted]

Storage Outputs & Assumptions

The percentages used for LDZ storage requirement have been derived from our storage simulation model. A summary of our storage position is detailed below by topology.

The previous reduction in peak demand across recent years due to the cost of living crisis has reduced our flex storage requirement at several Offtakes, and during this years' booking cycle we have made significant reductions to the flex we hold at a number of offtakes with large surpluses. However, with the uncertainty of future industrial growth, and the reduction in assured pressures at all our Wales offtakes, along with the NTS Flex being a discretionary product we have kept our booked flex capacity unchanged.

We employ a strategy to book capacity products (flat, flex and pressure) to ensure that our bookings are efficient and so that network linepack storage is optimised.

Table 5: Storage Outputs South West LDZ, in GWh/d

Offtake Name	Topology	Storage Required	Linepack & Bullets	Flex Required	Flex Booked
[redacted]					
[redacted]					
[redacted]					
[redacted]					
[redacted]					
[redacted]					
[redacted]					
[redacted]					
[redacted]					

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Table 6: Storage Outputs Wales South LDZ, in GWh/d

Offtake Name	Topology	Storage Required	Linepack & Bullets	Flex Required	Flex Booked
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Table 7: Storage Outputs Wales North LDZ, in GWh/d

Offtake Name	Topology	Storage Required	Linepack & Bullets	Flex Required	Flex Booked
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

The inputs to our Storage Simulation Model cover all load bands from domestic to large industrial users. However, we found that the inclusion of our Very Large Daily Metered Customers (VLDMCs) in the calculation for LDZ storage affects the general spread of storage needed and artificially increases it across the whole LDZ. As such, we have chosen to exclude a large connected site in South Wales from this process and calculate the storage required for this site separately.

We periodically revalidate the usable volumes of our High-Pressure Storage Vessels (HPSVs) using the latest observed pressure data to ensure this information is kept up to date.

Interaction with other Networks

Internal to Wales & West Utilities

There are no inter LDZ transfer points.

External to Wales & West

[redacted]. There is no need for any discussions around capacity availability as we are well within baseline levels for our flat capacity.

Final Outcomes

Year 1

Our bookings for GY 2026/27 can be found in Tables 1, 2 and 3 above along with any changes made to flat, pressure and flex capacity respectively.

Unless commercial constraints prevent this, we book in line with our forecast. However, existing and future UC periods restrict the way in which we can book flat capacity to be consistent with our forecasted values. For instance, if our forecast for a given offtake has reduced, UC may force us to maintain a higher booking, incurring pass-through costs. For GY 2026/27, an **11.3 GWh/d** reduction could have been made which equates to approximately **£ 1.5M** reduction in costs.

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Conclusion

Forecast Versus Bookings

Our network booking for flat capacity in GY 2026/27 achieves our 1-in-20 peak obligation, whilst marginally exceeding our approved peak day forecast. This is due to UC at offtakes in our South West LDZs preventing the release of flat capacity to reflect the reduction in the domestic load band from changing consumer behaviour. Our strategy for forecasting and booking is based on avoidance of future UC and as such we only book additional capacity where required for GY 2026/27, using short term capacity products rather than enduring capacity where we are within baseline. We can do this and still protect capacity for potential future new loads and demand recovery by utilising the new UNC section H methodology which protects against substitution.

We can confirm that we have met the requirements of the ECPG by booking as efficient an amount of capacity at each offtake as possible. Discrepancies between the forecast and booking are due to UC as detailed in Table 1 and uncertainty regarding the future operation of a large load customer in Wales South.

The table below shows the Peak Day Forecast and our corresponding capacity booking.

Table 8: Peak Day Forecast versus Flat Capacity Booking*

GWh/d	Yr 1 2026/27	Yr 2 2027/28	Yr 3 2028/29	Yr 4 2029/30	Yr 5 2030/31	Yr 6 2031/32	Yr 7 2032/33
WWU LDZ Booking Compared to WWU and NESO Forecasts: Whole Network							
NESO Forecast	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
WWU Forecast	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
WWU Booking	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
WWU LDZ Booking Compared to WWU and NESO Forecasts: Wales South							
NESO Forecast	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
WWU Forecast	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
WWU Booking	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
WWU LDZ Booking Compared to WWU and NESO Forecasts: Wales North							
NESO Forecast	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
WWU Forecast	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
WWU Booking	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
WWU LDZ Booking Compared to WWU and NESO Forecasts: South West							
NESO Forecast	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
WWU Forecast	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
WWU Booking	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

*Where bookings are higher or lower than our forecast in future years, this is due to our booking requests being annual only. We will look to reconcile these discrepancies based on future forecasts and the annual planning process.

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Off Peak Demand Data

Provision of off-peak demand data is a requirement of ECPG. The following tables contain 'down the curve' or what is referred to as UNC section H information on Peak Flowrate, Flat and Flex Capacity by LDZ/Offtake and Topology (listed separately in Table 28). It gives our networks requirements for those demand conditions at and away from peak 1 in 20 demand level.

Peak 1 in 20 winter demand is referred to in the UNC as Day 0, Day 300 is a representative of a typical summer day demand, Day 13, Day 46, and Day 150 represent different demand profiles throughout the year in order of demand from high to low respectively: Day 0, Day 13, Day 46, Day 150, and Day 300. For further information, please refer to Section H of the UNC-TPD[3].

[3] Microsoft Word - OAD Section H - NTS Long Term Demand Forecasting.doc (gasgovernance.co.uk)

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Wales South LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Table 9: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak day to Day 300 for 2026/27 (UNC Section H)

Wales North LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Table 10: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak day to Day 300 for 2026/27 (UNC Section H)

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South West LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															
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Table 11: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2026/27 (UNC Section H)

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Wales South LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															

Table 12: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2027/28 (UNC Section H)

Wales North LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 13: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2027/28 (UNC Section H)

© Wales & West Utilities Ltd.
Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

Security Classification: Public

South West LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															
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Table 14: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2027/28 (UNC Section H)

© Wales & West Utilities Ltd.
Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

Security Classification: Public

Wales South LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															

Table 15: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2028/29 (UNC Section H)

Wales North LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 16: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2028/29 (UNC Section H)

© Wales & West Utilities Ltd.
Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

Security Classification: Public

South West LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															
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[redacted]															
[redacted]															

Table 17: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2028/29 (UNC Section H)

© Wales & West Utilities Ltd.
Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

Security Classification: Public

Wales South LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															

Table 18: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2029/30 (UNC Section H)

Wales North LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 19: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2029/30 (UNC Section H)

© Wales & West Utilities Ltd.
Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

Security Classification: Public

South West LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															
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[redacted]															
[redacted]															

Table 20: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2029/30 (UNC Section H)

© Wales & West Utilities Ltd.
Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

Security Classification: Public

Wales South LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															

Table 21: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2030/31 (UNC Section H)

Wales North LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 22: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2030/31 (UNC Section H)

© Wales & West Utilities Ltd.
Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

Security Classification: Public

South West LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															
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Table 23: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2030/31 (UNC Section H)

© Wales & West Utilities Ltd.
Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

Security Classification: Public

Wales South LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															

Table 24: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2031/32 (UNC Section H)

Wales North LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 25: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2031/32 (UNC Section H)

© Wales & West Utilities Ltd.
Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

Security Classification: Public

South West LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															
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Table 26: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2031/32 (UNC Section H)

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Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

Security Classification: Public

South West LDZ

Offtake	Topology
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]

Wales North LDZ

Offtake	Topology
[redacted]	[redacted]

Wales South LDZ

Offtake	Topology
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]

Table 27: Topology information per offtake

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