2025 Exit Capacity Planning Outcomes Report

Final Redacted
October 2025

WALES&WEST UTILITIES

Introduction

In December 2020 OFGEM published their RIIO-2 Final Determinations for the transmission and gas distribution price controls. These set out the key elements of the price control from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2026. This included a new licence obligation for the 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 comprised within the Exit Capacity Planning Guidance (ECPG) document to publish a report, which details 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

Analysis

Demand Forecast Summary

To meet our licence obligations, the National Transmission System (NTS) Exit Capacity that we book needs to be sufficient to ensure 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 introduced under RIIO2 (Standard Special Condition A57: Exit Capacity Planning), Wales & West Utilities (WWU) 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 recovery 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 three different futures of energy pathways, as well as a 10-year forecast and counterfactual which offer a more accurate representation of what NESO expect demand to be for the DNs. As stated in our methodology document, we consider the information provided by NESO for annual projections but for peak demand we use our own internal demand forecast. The two internal WWU scenarios considered this year are as follows:

- **Resilient Gas**
- **High Gas**

Our selected 'Resilient Gas' scenario is based on domestic demand maintaining their current level out to 2029/30, following a recent reduction driven by high energy process and energy consumer debt. Whilst we are seeing little change in the number of meter points, the average gas customer is using less. Following this, gradual but sustained reduction in demand is expected out to 2034/35 due to some electrification of heat demand, mirroring the trend seen in NESO's 'Counterfactual' pathway.

Our alternative 'High Gas' scenario differs in that demand recovers from the recent reduction from now out to 2029/30, prior to seeing a similar level of decline out to 2034/35 as seen in the 'Resilient Gas' forecast. We are expecting continued growth in industrial demands, including gas-fired power generation, compressed natural gas (CNG) fuelling and data centres, but these are excluded from the core forecast to avoid any unnecessary procurement of capacity for connections that may not happen. Such demands are only included in the forecast once connection agreements have been formed.

The WWU Business Performance and Development Committee approved the Resilient Gas 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 GY 2025/26 has reduced by 10% compared to last year's forecast for the same year, which assumed that demand would recover from the relatively low levels seen recently. This coupled with reductions at a few larger DM industrial sites, has resulted in this large decrease for GY 2025/26 since last year's forecast process. Demand is expected to remain largely unchanged out to GY 2029/30, however there is potential high-level growth in industrial demand sector e.g. Power generation, vehicle fuelling and data centres predominantly. [redacted]

Wales North

The peak demand forecast for GY 2025/26 has reduced by 5% compared to last year's forecast, which assumed that demand would recover from the relatively low levels seen recently. Demand is expected to remain largely static out to GY 2029/30, however, there is potential high-level growth in industrial demand sector e.g. Power generation, vehicle fuelling and data centres predominantly.

South West

The peak forecast for GY 2025/26 has reduced by 3.5% compared to last year's forecast, which assumed that demand would recover from the relatively low levels seen recently. Demand is expected to remain largely static out to GY 2029/30, however there is potential growth in industrial demand sector e.g. Power generation, vehicle fuelling and data centres predominantly, albeit to a lower extent than our Wales LDZs which have seen more connection enquiries.

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

The only changes made to our flat capacity bookings this year relate to three offtakes. An annual flat capacity booking was made at our Gilwern offtake, where we don't have User Commitment and are able to book capacity on a year-by-year basis to meet customer needs rather than committing ourselves to enduring capacity with associated User Commitment. The amount booked was lower than the annual flat capacity booked last year. We also reduced our booked capacity at the Evesham and Coffinswell offtakes, where demand has reduced and the absence of User Commitment (UC) allowed us to adjust. The numbers and text for these offtakes are highlighted in orange for clarity and explained in the table below.

We would have reduced our flat bookings further and in line with our forecasts but have been unable to due to existing UC at all offtakes other than Gilwern, where the increase was required in any case. Please refer to table 5 for further details on the impacts of UC on our flat bookings from previous years.

Table 1: This year versus last year - Flat Capacity

Offtake Name	2024/25 OCS Flat booking (GWh/d)	2025/26 OCS Flat booking (GWh/d)	Changes from 24/25 (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]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	
South West				
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Offtake Name	2024/25 OCS Flat booking (GWh/d)	2025/26 OCS Flat booking (GWh/d)	Changes from 24/25 (GWh/d)	Reason for Change to last year
[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]	

Summary of Flat Capacity

Table 1 shows the main differences between this and last year's bookings for peak flat, comparing GY 2024/25 with GY 2025/26. Where we would have liked to reduce our flat bookings at 14 of 17 offtakes, we were unable to overall due to existing or future UC. We have therefore been unable to reflect peak demand reduction from our forecast in our bookings and are effectively left with booked capacity that we do not require for the coming gas year.

It has been confirmed that UC triggered since the 2021 process will only be in place for 2 years following the changes to NGT's Exit Capacity Release Methodology Statement. All other UC entered in previous years remains at 4 years regardless of the year in which the UC was triggered. Remaining UC at WWU offtakes is the result of previous anticipated growth in power generation connections based on market indicators, and to book capacity ahead of need. However, we anticipate that for next year's process UC will no longer apply at most of our offtakes.

Annual flat capacity bookings are not available via an ad-hoc process with NGT even when demand is signalled in the section H data.

Pressure

We have made reductions to our Assured Operating Pressure (AOP) requests during this years' booking cycle, in response to a request from National Gas Transmission (NGT). These apply to the Start of Day (SOD) 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	2024/25 AOP, Start of Day (barg)	2025/26 AOP, Start of Day (barg)	2024/25 AOP, End of Day (barg)	2025/26 AOP, End of Day (barg)
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]

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

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 pressure reductions at peak demand, on a one-year basis only. However, we could not accommodate one End of Day (EOD) request at our Maelor offtake due to the impact it has on our Local Transmission System (LTS) extremity pressures. We considered any impacts of accepting the additional requested pressure reductions at peak demand, the following table illustrates the additional network requirements/investment which would allow us to accept:

Table 3: Justification for rejecting AOP reduction request.

Offtake Name	Additional Flex required* (GWh/d)	Full or Partial Offtake / PRI Rebuild Required?	Pipeline Reinforcement Solution Feasible?
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

*This is in addition to our existing flex capacity requirements

Flex Capacity

During this years' booking cycle, we made requests for incremental increases to flexible capacity at two offtakes in the South West area. Where there is a material difference to last year, the numbers, text and reason is given in orange for clarity, see table 4 below.

Table 4: This year versus last year – Flex Capacity

Offtake Name	2024/25 Flex, (GWh/d)	2025/26 Flex, (GWh/d)	Reason for Change to last year
Wales South			
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	
Wales North			
[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]	

*Non-material differences between the years are due to planning cv changes.

NGT has agreed to our incremental flex increase requests at two of our Offtakes this year. The small increases that we request each year reflect the growth in flexible generation or industrial sites which cause an increase in our network storage requirements. These flex bookings mean all our network is sufficient for storage although margins are fine in some areas. 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 2025/26.

ECPG Scenarios

The range of demand scenarios covered in this year's booking cycle are 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 2025 plan cycle.

Table 5: Capacity Booking Patterns by Offtake and LDZ

South Wales
[redacted]
North Wales
[redacted]

South West

[redacted]

User Commitment Periods

Included below is information regarding ongoing UC periods to highlight this issue:

[redacted]

Network Impact of UC

The maximum potential reduction in flat capacity for GY 2025/26 is **40.9 GWh/d** which equates to almost **£ 4.5M** in saved pass-through costs as per forecast capacity prices. This reduction could only have been realised if we were able to make the reductions at all relevant Offtakes, however, this is not possible due to UC. Reductions would have been possible without UC 14 of 17 Offtakes due primarily to the reduction in the domestic load band because of high energy prices. We were only able to reduce at 3 of 17 Offtakes detailed above.

UC periods are specified in the Exit Capacity Release Document and were reduced in 2021 from 4 to 2 years.

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 energy crisis has reduced our flex storage requirement at several Offtakes. 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 opted to keep 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 6: Storage Outputs South West LDZ, in GWh/d

Offtake Name	Topology	Storage Required, SSM	Linepack & Bullets	Flex Required	Flex Booked	Commercial Process
[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]

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

Offtake Name	Topology	Storage Required, SSM	Linepack & Bullets	Flex Required	Flex Booked	Commercial Process
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Table 8: Storage Outputs Wales North LDZ, in GWh/d

Offtake Name	Topology	Storage Required, SSM	Linepack & Bullets	Flex Required	Flex Booked	Commercial Process
[redacted]	[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 have 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 one of our large sites in South Wales from this process and calculate the storage required for these sites 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

We have shared use with Cadent of some equipment at our Offtake site supplying Ross-On-Wye. There has been 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 2025/26 can be found in Tables 1, 2 and 3 above along with any changes made to flat, pressure and flex capacity respectively.

We would have booked in line with the Wales & West Utilities resilient gas forecast which is 10% higher than the Counterfactual supplied by NG-ESO. 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 2025/26, a **40.9 GWh/d** reduction could have been made which equates to approximately **£ 4.5M** reduction in costs.

Conclusion

Forecast Versus Bookings

Our network booking for flat capacity in GY 2025/26 exceeds our agreed Peak Day forecast. This is due to UC at offtakes in our North Wales and South West LDZs preventing the release of flat capacity to reflect the reduction in the domestic load band from high energy costs. For Years 2 to 7 (GY 2026/27 onwards), we have opted not to book additional enduring or annual flat capacity for recovery of domestic demand and potential large loads, in case these do not transpire, and UC leaves us with excess capacity. The impact of future demand recovery and potential large loads is reflected in our High Gas forecast, in our UNC section H submission and protected against substitution under the new methodology.

We believe that we have met the requirements of the ECPG by booking an efficient amount of capacity at each Offtake. 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 9: Peak Day Forecast versus Flat Capacity Booking

GWh/d	Yr 1 2025/26	Yr 2 2026/27	Yr 3 2027/28	Yr 4 2028/29	Yr 5 2029/30	Yr 6 2030/31	Yr 7 2031/32
[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]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]							
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

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)

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 10: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak day to Day 300 for 2025/26 (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 11: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak day to Day 300 for 2025/26 (UNC Section H)

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)
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Table 12: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2025/26 (UNC Section H)

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 13: 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]															

Table 14: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2026/27 (UNC Section H)

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]															

Table 15: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2026/27 (UNC Section H)

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 16: 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 17: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2027/28 (UNC Section H)

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]															

Table 18: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2027/28 (UNC Section H)

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 19: 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 20: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2028/29 (UNC Section H)

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]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															
[redacted]															

Table 21: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2028/29 (UNC Section H)

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 22: 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 23: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2029/30 (UNC Section H)

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]															

Table 24: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2029/30 (UNC Section H)

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 25: 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 26: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2030/31 (UNC Section H)

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]															

Table 27: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2030/31 (UNC Section H)

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]

Wales North LDZ

Offtake	Topology
[redacted]	[redacted]

Wales South LDZ

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

Table 28: Topology information per offtake