

Long term strategies PR24 data tables commentary

October 2023



Long-term strategies PR24 Table Commentary

LS1 Forecast outcomes	3
LS2 Forecast outcomes from base expenditure	5
LS3 Wholesale water totex enhancement expenditure by purpose, core pathway	8
LS4 Wholesale wastewater totex enhancement expenditure by purpose, core pathway	10
LS5 Wholesale water totex enhancement expenditure under common reference scenarios	12
LS6 Wholesale wastewater totex enhancement expenditure under common reference scenarios	13
LS7 Average total water, wastewater and combined bills under core and alternative pathways	14

LS1 Forecast outcomes

Our forecast performance levels align to the ambition in our core pathway and reflect the benefits of enhancement investment and some improvement from base expenditure.

Water supply interruptions

We expect some benefits from digital technologies from AMP10 onwards. We anticipate improving performance to three minutes per property by 2050.

Compliance risk index

Not required as per table guidance.

Customer contacts about water quality

We expect some further improvements over time due to improvements in technology. We have forecast performance of 0.82 contacts per 1,000 population by 2050 based on our historic trend, moderated by 50%, to reflect the impact of increased use of our strategic grid for water which may generate additional customer contacts.

Internal sewer flooding

Our ambition is to work towards eradicating escapes from our assets and systems. We are aiming for a 90% improvement from our current performance by 2050. We have assumed that 25% of this improvement is achieved in AMP9 and AMP10, with the remaining improvements delivered in AMP11 and AMP12 as sewer networks become more digitised in line with the technology scenario in the core pathway.

External sewer flooding

Our ambition is to work towards eradicating escapes from our assets and systems. We are aiming for a 90% improvement from our current performance by 2050. We have assumed that 25% of this improvement is achieved in AMP9 and AMP10, with the remaining improvements delivered in AMP11 and AMP12 as sewer networks become more digitised in line with the technology scenario in the core pathway.

Biodiversity

Increases in biodiversity units calculated in line with ecologist's assessment of time to target condition for the three sites we are proposing to include in this performance commitment. The sites we are proposing to include in this performance commitment are: Higham, Offord and Elsham water treatment works.

Operational greenhouse gas emissions water

Forecasts in line with the Ofwat PR24 methodology using Carbon Accounting Workbook (CAW) V17. Forecasts are inclusive of enhancement investment for reductions in chemicals, fuel oil and process emissions from ozone generation. Further investment in the asset base has been used to forecast increases in energy consumption through to 2050.

Although the LTDS forecast is showing emissions of 139,042 t/cO2e, this is on the basis of 2022 grid electricity emission factors in line with Ofwat guidance. On the basis of the grid de-carbonising and the methodology being updated, emissions in 2050 will be close to zero. On the basis of future AMP investments, transport, fuel oil, chemicals and nitrous oxide from ozone generation are fully mitigated within the forecast.

Operational greenhouse gas emissions water recycling

Forecasts in line with the Ofwat PR24 methodology using CAW V17. Forecasts are inclusive of enhancement investment for reductions in chemicals, fuel oil and process emissions from ozone generation. Further investment in the asset base has been used to forecast increases in energy consumption through to 2050.

Although the LTDS forecast is showing emissions of 147,441 t/cO2e, this is on the basis of 2022 grid electricity emission factors in line with Ofwat guidance. On the basis of the grid de-carbonising and the methodology being updated, emissions in 2050 will be close to zero. On the basis of future AMP investments, transport, fuel oil, chemicals and process emissions (nitrous oxide and methane) are fully mitigated within the forecast.

Leakage

This performance commitment is forecast in line with our WRMP.

Per capita consumption

Our LTDS shows additional ambition above our WRMP, aiming for 100 l/p/d by 2050.

Business demand

Our LTDS shows additional ambition above our WRMP, aiming for a reduction of 20% in demand after growth by 2050.

Total pollution incidents

Our ambition is to work towards eradicating escapes from our assets and systems. We are aiming for a 90% improvement from our current performance by 2050. We have assumed that 25% of this improvement is achieved in AMP9 and AMP10, with the remaining improvements delivered in AMP11 and AMP12 as sewer networks become more digitised in line with the technology scenario in the core pathway.

Serious pollution incidents

We are forecasting zero serious pollution incidents from 2025-26.

Discharge permit compliance

Not required as per table guidance.

Bathing water quality

Improvement in line with investments expected in AMP8 through the WINEP. We have assumed no new bathing waters are designated between now and 2050. Even though it is likely more bathing waters will be designated, which ones and their condition is highly uncertain. We will continue to support communities to secure bathing water designation where appropriate.

River water quality (phosphorus)

Forecast performance provided in line with WINEP obligations.

Storm overflows

Our ambition is to work towards eradicating escapes from our assets and systems. We are aiming for two spills over average per overflow by 2050 (achieving the Storm Overflow Discharge Reduction Plan 2050 target of ten per overflow by 2040). We have assumed a linear profile of improvement from the beginning of AMP9 to the end of AMP12.

Mains repairs

We are forecasting this to remain stable in the long term, on the basis that appropriate funding allowances are provided to maintain service. In practice this means an increased requirement for capital maintenance funding.

Unplanned outage

We have forecast improvement for this performance commitment to 2050. However due to the removal of exclusions and impact of third parties or ground water condition on performance, we consider maximum performance to be 0.86% as this is the average impact of exclusions on our performance historically.

Sewer collapses

We are forecasting this to remain stable in the long term, on the basis that appropriate funding allowances are provided to maintain service. In practice this means an increased requirement for capital maintenance funding.

Lower carbon concrete

70% reduction aligned to Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE) routemap - route 2. [Low Carbon Concrete Routemap | Institution of Civil Engineers \(ICE\)](#)

LS2 Forecast outcomes from base expenditure

We provide a discussion of our approach to quantifying the contribution of base expenditure to delivering our ambitions in the Long Term Delivery Strategy document.

Water supply interruptions

We anticipate half of our future improvements being funded by base expenditure, through the adoption of new technologies and digitisation of the network.

Compliance risk index

Not required as per table guidance.

Asset Systems Resilience Appraisal (ASRAP)

Our ASRAP does not propose increases in water treatment works maintenance expenditure in the short term. However, we are aware of a shortcoming in our analysis of treatment works assets which will tend to underestimate required capital maintenance. The simulations use source data from the assets captured in our corporate resource planning system. Our Asset Capture technicians are completing physical inspections of all sites to improve data quality, but have up until now found a proportion of assets not captured. Whilst we compensate for this issue in our analysis by creating ‘inferred assets’ to include in the simulations, inevitably this creates uncertainty until the Asset Capture site inspections are further progressed ahead of PR29.

We are also concerned about the level of confidence of the analysis, in particular for civil structures on water treatment works, which have no failure history to calibrate the model and have less regular, but higher cost, maintenance work than mechanical assets. Many of our water treatment works buildings, steel vessels and concrete storage tanks were installed prior to privatisation and some exhibit cracking. As we finalise this document we are aware of an operational incident on a Water Treatment Works with the root cause being structural failure of steel components of filter systems. We plan to better quantify the risk of this issue in future iterations of this resilience appraisal.

Our ASRAP also considers storage points. Based on the ASRAP analysis we have increased the level of expenditure for storage points within our base plan for 2025-2030, by reallocating from other areas. The increased level of expenditure is below Ofwat’s threshold for Cost Adjustment Claims. We will seek to secure further increased allowances from AMP9 onwards via PR29, potentially reaching a level of around £14m per year

For these reasons we set the twenty five year long term risk to amber in the ASRAP for water treatment works, which could affect CRI performance in the long-term.

Customer contacts about water quality

We anticipate our future improvements being funded by base expenditure, noting increasing interconnection and moving of water around our network could increase contacts.

Internal sewer flooding

Our ambition is to work towards eradicating escapes from our assets and systems. We are aiming for a 90% improvement from our current performance by 2050. We have assumed that 25% of this improvement is achieved in AMP9 and AMP10, with the remaining improvements delivered in AMP11 and AMP12 as sewer networks become more digitised in line with the technology scenario in the core pathway. We have estimated that 30% of this improvement is delivered through base expenditure.

External sewer flooding

Our ambition is to work towards eradicating escapes from our assets and systems. We are aiming for a 90% improvement from our current performance by 2050. We have assumed that 25% of this improvement is achieved in AMP9 and AMP10, with the remaining improvements delivered in AMP11 and AMP12 as sewer networks become more digitised in line with the technology scenario in the core pathway. We have estimated that 30% of this improvement is delivered through base expenditure.

Biodiversity

Increases in biodiversity units calculated in line with ecologist’s assessment of time to target condition for the three sites we are proposing to include in this performance commitment. We are proposing to include three sites in this performance commitment, Higham, Offord and Elsham water treatment works. All of our expected performance improvement is funded by base expenditure.

Operational greenhouse gas emissions water and water recycling

Forecasts are in line with the Ofwat PR24 methodology using CAW V17. Further investment in the asset base has been used to forecast increases in energy consumption through to 2050. We anticipate significant reductions in emissions due to grid electricity emissions factors reducing during the period but this is not reflected in the forecasts.

Leakage

Given our leading position on leakage and cost adjustment claims we do not anticipate further leakage reduction to be achievable through base cost allowances.

Per capita consumption

We estimate some reduction in household consumption. This includes contributing to our enhanced ambition in the LTDS to achieve 100 l/p/d above the WRMP.

Business demand

We expect business demand to grow due to economic growth in our region, despite our efforts to support water efficiency. Our forecast includes some efficiency gains (50% of the difference between WRMP and LTDS) but these are dwarfed by growth.

Total pollution incidents

Our ambition is to work towards eradicating escapes from our assets and systems. We're aiming for a 90% improvement from our current performance by 2050. We have assumed that 25% of this improvement is achieved in AMP9 and AMP10, with the remaining improvements delivered in AMP11 and AMP12 as sewer networks become more digitised in line with the technology scenario in the core pathway. We have estimated that 30% of this improvement is delivered through base expenditure.

Serious pollution incidents

We are forecasting zero serious pollution incidents from 2025-26.

Discharge permit compliance

Not required as per table guidance. Based on the analysis in our ASRAP we do not propose increases in water recycling treatment works maintenance expenditure in the short term. However, as explained in relation to water treatment works, we are concerned about the level of confidence of the analysis in particular for civil structures which have less regular, but higher cost maintenance work than

mechanical assets. For this reason we set the long term risk to amber, meaning that we currently believe beyond 2030 we will need to increase maintenance expenditure in this area.

Bathing water quality

Not required as per guidance.

River water quality (phosphorus)

Not required as per guidance.

Storm overflows

Our ambition is to work towards eradicating escapes from our assets and systems. We are aiming for an average of two spills per overflow by 2050 (achieving the Storm Overflow Discharge Reduction Plan 2050 target of ten per overflow by 2040). We have assumed a linear profile of improvement from the beginning of AMP9 to the end of AMP12. We have estimated that 20% of this improvement is delivered through base expenditure.

Mains repairs

We are forecasting this to remain stable in the long term, on the basis that appropriate funding allowances are provided to maintain service.

Based on the research and analysis in our ASRAP, we do not believe that current maintenance levels are sustainable in the long term, and therefore these are marked as amber or red, meaning that increased maintenance expenditure is required beyond 2030 potentially requiring up to £80m per year. We are including an increase in mains renewal rates specifically targeted to mitigate climate effects on those assets found to be at risk of worsening climate impacts in our PR24 plans from 2025 -2030. We are also including additional investment in mitigating single points of failure. Within our LTDS document we have also scenario tested the future impacts of technology and reflected the potential benefits of these improvements to smart networks on long term performance. With these mitigations in place we believe that the mitigated forecast for the period to 2030 is stable:

Unplanned outage

We have forecast improvement for this performance commitment to 2050, based on our historic trend using the new definition.

Sewer collapses

We are forecasting this to remain stable in the long term, on the basis that appropriate funding allowances are provided to maintain service.

Our ASRAP notes that while the current approach of operational strategies maximise use of existing maintenance budgets, it is clear from the modelling that in the longer term scenarios we have tested there is a requirement for increasing rates of replacement to avoid increasing levels of reactive maintenance of collapsed sewers which have the potential to cause pollution incidents, and therefore we expect to request this increase at PR29 to begin increases in AMP9 2030-35.

In practice this means an increased requirement for capital maintenance funding.

Lower carbon concrete

Aligned to ICE routemap - route 2, all improvements anticipated to be funded by base expenditure. [Low Carbon Concrete Routemap | Institution of Civil Engineers \(ICE\)](#)

LS3 Wholesale water totex enhancement expenditure by purpose, core pathway

Alternative pathway expenditure in AMP8

The only alternative pathway requiring expenditure in the 2025-30 period is the adverse water for energy pathway (LS3d) which requires expenditure from 2025-26 onwards. This investment is not included in the core pathway because there is uncertainty about how the water requirements will be funded, for example through the conventional water company regulated route or via the open market, and what role government will play in defining the need for hydrogen and Carbon Capture Usage and Storage, as well as securing the required water resources. If this additional demand is funded through the conventional water company regulated route, we would not be able to meet it until 2037 at the earliest as it would need to be included in the next round of WRMPs and there is then a lead time of approximately 7 years on desalination plants.

Under the adverse water for energy pathway, investment of £467.023m is required between 2025 and 2030 in supply-side improvements (LS3d.16).

Costs that have been proportionally allocated

The investment in tables LS3-LS3g has been allocated to the respective expenditure category. The only cost that has been proportionally allocated between categories is £120m of investment in digital technologies in AMP9. This investment has been proportionally allocated between all expenditure categories based on cost as the expected benefits of digitisation are seen in all areas of the strategy.

Costs that have been aggregated together

Expenditure in the following categories was aggregated together as we did not have the necessary data to split the costs between the respective categories:

- Investment in our HGV fleet driven by greenhouse gas emissions reductions (LS3.39) was included in wastewater enhancement; greenhouse gas reduction (LS4.58).
- From 2030 onwards, investment in LARS meters (LS3.41) has been included in resilience (LS3.36).
- From 2030 onwards, investment in DWI ECAF (LS3.42) has been included in security - cyber (LS3.38).

Direct Procurement for Customers (DPC) / Special Infrastructure Projects Regime (SIPR)

The supply-side improvements investment (LS3.13) does not include the cost of the following schemes:

- Colchester reuse
- Fens reservoir
- Lincolnshire reservoir

Development costs for the two reservoirs have been included in LS4.59 and DPC costs have been included for Colchester reuse in AMP8. No DPC costs have been included from 2030 onwards.

The full cost of all other schemes selected in the development of our core and alternative pathways have been included in tables LS3-LS3g. While additional schemes may be delivered through DPC in the future, no other schemes have been through DPC assessments at this stage.

AMP7

Expenditure in 2020-25 reflects the lines detailed in the CW3 commentary. Where there are no comparable lines in LS3, costs have been included in the additional lines AMP7 use (LS3.43).

Additional data lines

The following additional lines were used in tables LS3-LS3g:

Table 1 Additional lines used in LS3-LS3g

Line Reference	Line Description	Line Definition
LS3.40	PFAS	Expenditure on raw water deterioration for raw water contaminants (PFAS), linked to new government guidance.
LS3.41	LARS meters	LARS meters is a discrete investment that does not fit into another Ofwat Investment Category
LS3.42	DWI eCAF	Expenditure to ensure compliance with the eCAF (enhanced Cyber Assessment Framework).
LS3.43	AMP7 use	Expenditure includes strategic regional resource solutions and supply demand balance improvements delivering benefits starting from 2026, for which there are no comparable lines in LS3.

Alignment of pathways to data tables

The following alternative pathways are presented in table LS3a-LS3g:

- a. High climate change
- b. Slower technology
- c. High abstraction reductions
- d. Adverse water for energy
- e. Benign landbank availability
- f. Adverse landbank availability
- g. WRMP

These pathways align to those presented in our LTDS and the labelling is consistent.

The remaining tables (LS3h and LS3i) were not required as the core pathway includes expenditure to deliver our ambition under all other scenarios tested in the development of our strategy.

LS4 Wholesale wastewater totex enhancement expenditure by purpose, core pathway

Alternative pathway expenditure in AMP8

The adverse landbank availability pathway (LS4f) requires expenditure from 2027-28 onwards. Uncertainty over the Environment Agency's interpretation of Farming Rules for Water has the potential to require significant expenditure in the short term. As such, we require an uncertainty mechanism in AMP8 linked to the outcomes of a research project included in our core pathway. Should this research project fail to prove the viability of advanced thermal conversion technologies, an alternative pathway will be triggered to permit investment in incineration.

Under the adverse landbank availability scenario, investment of £96.641m is required between 2027 and 2030 in sludge treatment (LS4f.51).

The only other alternative pathway requiring expenditure in the 2025-30 period is the drainage and wastewater management plan (DWMP). The DWMP gives us the strategic backdrop for us to focus our efforts and prioritise our solution strategies. However, as per DWMP guidance, it does not consider the wider business need or context therefore it was important for PR24 that we reviewed the short term element of the DWMP against the other pressures to ensure we had a deliverable, financeable and affordable plan. Please see our PR24 business plan for further details.

Costs that have been proportionally allocated

The investment in tables LS4-LS4g has been allocated to the respective expenditure category. The only cost that has been proportionally allocated between categories is £280m of investment in digital technologies in AMP9. This investment has been proportionally allocated between all expenditure categories based on cost as the expected benefits of digitisation are seen in all areas of the strategy.

Costs that have been aggregated together

Expenditure in the following categories was aggregated together as we did not have the necessary data to split the costs between the respective categories:

- In AMP8 we use a series of additional lines for bioresources expenditure. Expenditure in these categories was aggregated together from 2030 onwards because we do not yet know the specific form of our bioresources expenditure

in sludge treatment and have therefore aggregated this spend in sludge treatment - other (LS4.48). Future iterations of our LTDS will specify the type of treatment required.

- Details of planned enhancement expenditure in storm capacity at WRC sites (LS4.6-LS4.7) is available at a scheme level for PR24 from our WINEP programme, enabling us to provide costs against individual lines for AMP8. Investment in these categories from AMP9 onwards is not yet available at a sufficient level of granularity to forecast how our planned enhancement expenditure will be split between green and grey schemes with confidence. All enhancement expenditure from 2030 onwards is therefore provided against a single line (LS4.7).
- Details of planned enhancement expenditure in storm overflow reduction schemes within our drainage network (LS4.8-4.15) is available at a scheme level for PR24 from our WINEP programme, enabling us to provide costs against individual lines. Investment in these categories from 2030 onwards is not yet available at a sufficient level of granularity to forecast how it will be split between individual lines in this category with confidence. Enhancement expenditure in from AMP9-12 is therefore provided against a single line (LS4.12).

Direct Procurement for Customers (DPC)

The current framework does not permit bioresources schemes to be delivered through DPC. We plan to investigate alternative funding mechanisms to deliver future bioresources schemes.

AMP7

Expenditure in 2020-25 reflects the lines detailed in the CWW3 commentary. Where there are no comparable lines in LS4, costs have been included in the additional line AMP7 use (LS4.63).

Additional data lines

The following additional lines were used in tables LS4-LS4g:

Table 2 Additional lines used in LS4-LS4g

Line Reference	Line Description	Line Definition
LS4.59	SRO's	Discrete investment that is outside of price control and has been requested by Ofwat to be put into this line.
LS4.60	Bioresources resilience	Discrete investment linked to Bioresources which were previously covered under WINEP now requiring separate investment lines.
LS4.61	Bioresources - Non WINEP cake pads	Discrete investment linked to Bioresources which were previously covered under WINEP now requiring separate investment lines
LS4.62	Bioresources - IED and Reg changes	Discrete investment linked to Bioresources which were previously covered under WINEP now requiring separate investment lines.
LS4.63	AMP7 use	AMP7 use includes the costs detailed in the CWW3 commentary.

Alignment of pathways to data tables

The following alternative pathways are presented in table LS4a-LS4f:

- a. High climate change
- b. Slower technology
- c. High abstraction reductions
- d. Adverse water for energy
- e. Benign landbank availability
- f. Adverse landbank availability
- g. DWMP

The remaining tables (LS4h and LS4i) were not required as the core pathway includes expenditure to deliver our ambition under all other scenarios tested in the development of our strategy.

LS5 Wholesale water totex enhancement expenditure under common reference scenarios

Adaptive pathways followed under each scenario

The core pathway includes expenditure to deliver our ambition under the following common reference scenarios:

- Abstraction reductions - low
- Climate change - low
- Demand - low
- Demand - high
- Technology - low

It also includes expenditure to deliver our ambition under the following company-specific wider scenarios:

- Water for energy - low
- Landbank availability - low
- Landbank availability - high

Alternative adaptive pathways are followed for all other scenarios, as set out in the table below.

Table 3 Alternative adaptive pathways

Table reference	Scenario	Alternative adaptive pathway
LS3a	Climate change - high	High climate change
LS3b	Technology - high	Slower technology
LS3c	Abstraction reductions - high	High abstraction reductions
LS3d	Water for energy - high	Adverse water for energy
LS3e	Landbank availability - low	Benign landbank availability
LS3f	Landbank availability - high	Adverse landbank availability

Factors tested by company-specific wider scenarios

Further information on the factors tested by the company-specific wider scenarios, water for energy and landbank availability, can be found in LTDS document and technical appendix.

LS6 Wholesale wastewater totex enhancement expenditure under common reference scenarios

Adaptive pathways followed under each scenario

The core pathway includes expenditure to deliver our ambition under the following common reference scenarios:

- Abstraction reductions - low
- Climate change - low
- Demand - low
- Demand - high
- Technology - low

It also includes expenditure to deliver our ambition under the following company-specific wider scenario:

- Water for energy - low

For all other scenarios alternative adaptive pathways are followed, as set out in the table below.

Table 4 Alternative adaptive pathways

Table reference	Scenario	Alternative adaptive pathway
LS4a	Climate change - high	High climate change
LS4b	Technology - high	Slower technology
LS4c	Abstraction reductions - high	High abstraction reductions
LS4d	Water for energy - high	Adverse water for energy
LS4e	Landbank availability - low	Benign landbank availability
LS4f	Landbank availability - high	Adverse landbank availability

Factors tested by company-specific wider scenarios

Further information on the factors tested by the company-specific wider scenarios, water for energy and landbank availability, can be found in LTDS document and technical appendix.

LS7 Average total water, wastewater and combined bills under core and alternative pathways

Bill impacts

Based LS7 additional guidance point 9.4 which states ‘where there is no change in bill estimated in a year, a zero should be input into the relevant cell’ we have inserted the bill impacts by incremental increase. Cumulative increase would not result in a zero cell input.

The estimated bill impacts of the following alternative adaptive pathways are presented in table LS7.

Table 5 Alternative adaptive pathways

Line description	Alternative adaptive pathway
Alternative pathway 1	High climate change
Alternative pathway 2	Slower technology
Alternative pathway 3	High abstraction reductions
Alternative pathway 4	Adverse water for energy
Alternative pathway 5	Benign landbank availability
Alternative pathway 6	Adverse landbank availability

The bill impacts of the WRMP alternative pathway are not included in table LS7 because these were calculated as part of the development of WRMP24.

The bill impacts of the DWMP alternative pathway are not included in table LS7 because it is not a viable alternative pathway. The DWMP represents a different (lower) level of ambition in sewer flooding, pollutions and storm overflows and would not apply unless the LTDS ambition is altered in future. Additionally, as per DWMP guidance, it does not consider the wider business need or context and instead provides the strategic backdrop for us to focus our efforts and prioritise our solution strategies. Please see our PR24 business plan for further details.

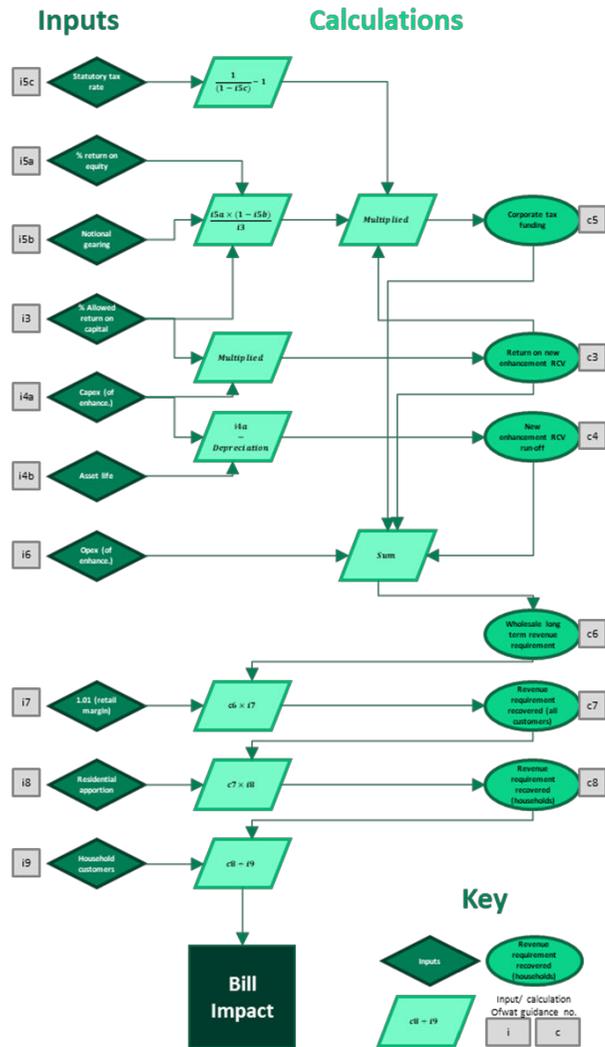
Bill calculations

We have followed Ofwat’s approach to long-term bill impact calculation, as outlined in ‘PR24 and beyond: Long-term delivery strategies and common reference scenarios’. The bill impacts model we have used adheres to the guidelines detailed in ‘Appendix 1 - Calculation of long-term bill impacts’.

We have adopted a straightforward and transparent approach to forecasting future bill impacts associated with our Long Term Delivery Strategy. Our bill impacts calculations are founded on changes in bills resulting from enhancement capital and operational expenditure. To provide assurance on future uncertainties we have modelled one core and seven alternative pathways to understand how exogenous factors which may change our capital delivery strategies will impact customer bills.

The flowchart below illustrates how the model has incorporated the guidelines set out by Ofwat, ensuring both transparency and compliance with the latest guidance.

Figure 1 LTDS Bill Calculations



The model is based on a set of key assumptions which are summarised in the table below.

Table 6 Model key assumption

Assumption	Value	Source
Allowed return on capital	3.2%	Ofwat Guidance
Return on equity	4.6%	Ofwat Guidance
Notional Gearing	55%	Ofwat Guidance
Statutory Tax Rate	25%	Ofwat Guidance
Asset life	Varies for each line item	Anglian Water Subject Matter Experts
Capex / Opex	Varies for each line item	Anglian Water Subject Matter Experts
Weighted Average Asset Life by investment category	Varies for each investment category (WR, WN, WWN, BR).	Anglian Water Subject Matter Experts

DPC schemes

The full costs of all schemes were included in our bill impacts modelling, including the three schemes being delivered through DPC/SIPR (i.e. Colchester reuse, Fens reservoir and Lincolnshire reservoir).



Anglian Water Services Limited

Lancaster House
Lancaster Way
Ermine Business Park
Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire
PE29 6XU

anglianwater.co.uk