

APPENDIX G – Supporting Information

G1. Problem Characterisation

Introduction

The **problem characterisation** assessment is a tool for assessing a company's vulnerability to various strategic issues, risks and uncertainties, to allow the development of a proportional response, in terms of effort and cost devoted to adopting the selected decision making approach. Its purpose is thus to help guide planners to the most appropriate decision making tools given the planning problem that they face, and provide them with an understanding that will help them select the **Risk Composition** and **component methods** that they need to use¹.

Assess strategic needs ("How big is the problem?")

This entails three simple 'headline' questions that explore the size of any potential supply demand deficit, and the cost (in relative terms) of the supply and demand management options.

The supply demand deficit has been separated into a supply component and a demand component, as it is possible to have a significant deficit that is mainly caused by either increasing demand or reducing yield (e.g. from climate change or the Restoring Sustainable Abstraction programme), so only one component may be 'of concern'.

Strategic WRMP risks	No significant concerns (Score = 0)	Moderately significant concerns (Score = 1)	Very significant concerns (Score = 2)	Don't know
S. Level of concern that customer service could be significantly affected by current or future supply side risks, without investment.	0	-	-	
D. Level of concern that customer service could be significantly affected by current or future demand side risk, without investment.	0			
I. Level of concern over the acceptability of the cost of the likely investment programme , or that the likely investment programme contains contentious options (including environmental / planning risks).	0			

Table 1 - Assessment of the strategic needs for WRMP purposes

¹ UKWIR (16/WR/02/11): WRMP 2019 Methods – Risk Based Planning

Assess complexity factors (“How difficult is it to solve?”)

The second part of the problem characterisation stage is an assessment of the ‘complexity factors’. The purpose of these is to explore the nature of the risks and vulnerabilities that exist within the WRMP, with a particular emphasis on identifying whether these complexities, in combination with the level of strategic risk, indicate that methods beyond the previous EBSD may be required. These factors will be used to provide general guidance on suitable approaches.

It is recommended that companies record any other concerns that they identify during the assessment of complexity factors. These may need further discussion with regulators and to be taken into account in determining the degree of modelling complexity required.

Supply side complexity factors	No significant concerns (Score = 0)	Moderately significant concerns (Score = 1)	Very significant concerns (Score = 2)	Don't know
S(a): Are there concerns about near term supply system performance, either because of recent Level of Service failures or because of poor understanding of system reliability / resilience under different or more severe droughts than those contained in the historic record? Is this exacerbated by uncertainties about the benefits of operational interventions contained in the Drought Plan?	✓			
S(b): Are there concerns about future supply system performance, primarily due to uncertain impacts of climate change on vulnerable supply systems, including associated source deterioration (water quality, catchments etc), or poor understanding?	✓			
S(c): Are there concerns about the potential for ‘stepped’ changes in supply (e.g. sustainability reductions, bulk imports etc) in the near or medium term that are currently very uncertain?	✓			
S(d): Are there concerns that the DO metric might fail to reflect resilience aspects that influence the choice of investment options (e.g. duration of failure), or are there conjunctive dependencies between new options (i.e. the amount of benefit from one option	✓			

depends on the construction of another option). These can both be considered as non-linear problems.				
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--	--

Table 2 - Assessment of supply side complexity for WRMP purposes

Demand side complexity factors	No significant concerns (Score = 0)	Moderately significant concerns (Score = 1)	Very significant concerns (Score = 2)	Don't know
D(a): Are there concerns about changes in current or near term demand e.g. in terms of demand profile, total demand, or changes in economics / demographics or customer characteristics?	✓			
D(b): Does uncertainty associated with forecasts of demographic / economic / behavioural changes over the planning period cause concerns over the level of investment that may be required?	✓			
D(c): Are there concerns that a simple 'dry year / normal year' assessment of demand is not adequate e.g. because of high sensitivity of demand to drought (so demand under severe events needs to be understood), or because demand versus drought timing is critical.	✓			

Table 3 - Assessment of demand side complexity for WRMP purposes

Investment programme complexity factors	No significant concerns (Score = 0)	Moderately significant concerns (Score = 1)	Very significant concerns (Score = 2)	Don't know
I(a): Are there concerns that capex uncertainty (particularly in relation to new or untested technologies) could compromise the company's ability to select a 'best value' portfolio over the planning period?	✓			
I(b): Does the nature of feasible options mean that construction lead time or scheme promotability are a major driver of the choice of investment portfolio?		✓		
I(c): Are there concerns that tradeoffs between costs and non-monetised 'best value' considerations (social, environment) are so complex that	✓			

they require quantified analysis (beyond SEA) to justify final investment decisions.				
l(d): Is the investment programme sensitive to assumptions about the utilisation of new resources, mainly because of large differences in variable opex between investment options?	✓			

Reviewing the outcomes of problem characterisation

		Strategic Needs Score ("How big is the problem")			
		0-1 (None)	2-3 (Small)	4-5 (Medium)	6 (Large)
Complexity Factors Score ("How difficult it is to solve")	Low (<7)	😊			
	Medium (7-11)				
	High (11+)				

Low level of concern

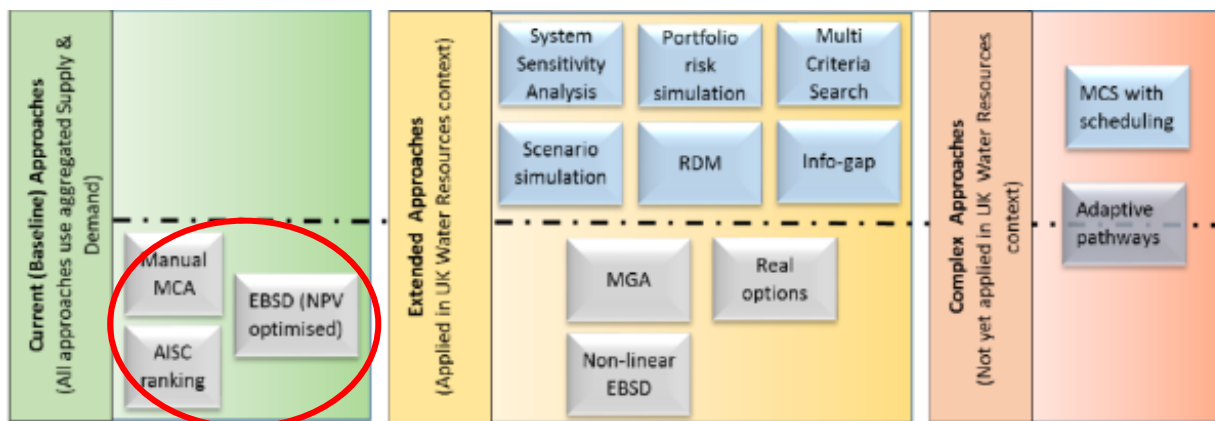
- 'Current' approaches (EBSD) should be adequate, and specific complexities can be examined through the steps recommended in the parallel UKWIR *Risk Based Planning Methods* project.

Moderate level of concern

- 'Extended' approaches to modelling may add considerably to a company's understanding.

High level of concern

- Consider whether it would be useful to apply more than one of the 'extended' approaches to decision making, or even the use of the 'complex' approaches, as these could add considerably to the company's understanding.



Characterisation Aspect	What to note to support Risk Based Method Decisions	What the notes will be used for
Overall Strategic Need	Whether the area falls into the Low, Medium or High vulnerability classification.	Higher levels of strategic need are likely to require more complex Risk Composition, and can lead planners towards adopting more complex integration methods.
Supply Side Complexity <i>concerns</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Significance of concerns about the uncertainties that the company faces in terms of (current day) drought resilience (question S(a)). b) Significance of concerns about the adequacy of a single 'DO' metric in describing drought risk for the supply system (question S(d)). 	<p>Supports the decision about the Risk Composition but also guides practitioners to consider more complex methods for determining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The definition of risk / return period for supply / DO variability or generated timeseries. b) The need for, and complexity of methods used for the generation of Drought Events or Libraries outside of the events observed in the historic record.
Demand Side Complexity <i>concerns</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Significance of concerns about uncertainties in the demand forecast (question D(a)). d) Significance of concerns about the level of sensitivity of DO calculations to the inter-annual variability and 'shape' of demand profiles (question D(d)). 	<p>Supports the decision about the Risk Composition but also guides practitioners to consider more complex methods for determining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) The possible need for probabilistic demand forecasting (as opposed to simple Target Headroom type assessments). d) The need to define the variability in demand beyond a simple dry year / normal year evaluation.
Investment Complexity <i>concerns</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Significance of concerns about the sensitivity of the plan to capex uncertainties. f) Significance of concerns about the sensitivity of the Plan to utilisation and opex of new options (e.g. where options such as desalination or effluent re-use might form part of the Plan). 	<p>Leads practitioners to consider the use of the following extended methods for investment / cost analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Risk based discounting and/or improved methods for evaluating capex uncertainty. f) More complex integration methods (probabilistic methods or complex sampling) that better define utilisation.

G2. Target Headroom Assessment

As discussed in Appendix C, we used *A Practical Method for Converting Uncertainty into Headroom* (UKWIR Report Ref. 98/13/1) methodology to determine our target headroom. The assessments for each WRZ are set out below.

Chester WRZ

Form 1A

Purpose	Summary information and headroom results						
Use	Record company and resource zone details and calculation summary						
Ref	Steps 1, 7 and 8 of the step-by-step guide						
COMPANY AND RESOURCE ZONE DETAILS							
Company name	Dee Valley Water						
Resource zone name / ref	Chester (CHR)						
Level of service	1 in 40						
Climate change incorporated?							
Version	Draft						
Prepared by	Liz Franks						
Job Title or Position	Water Resources & Catchment Specialist (Wales)						
Reviewed by							
Job Title or Position							
RESULTS OF HEADROOM CALCULATION							
		Present day → Planning horizon					
Row		2016/17					2044/45
H1	Water available for use (Ml/d)	28.98					27.25
H2	Target Headroom (%)	6.45					6.55
		0% CC					0.27% CC
H3	Target Headroom (Ml/d)	1.87					1.78
		0 CC					0.074 CC
H4	Available Headroom (Ml/d)	3.90					3.41

Appendix G – Supporting Information

Form 1B

Purpose	To highlight those uncertainties that affect the resource Select those factors that affect the resource zone under			
Use	study			
Ref	Step 2 of the step-by-step guide			
Row	Factor ref.	Factor	Include (Y or N)	Justification for exclusion of factor
H5	S1	Vulnerable Surface Water Licences	N	NRW have confirmed no change or unlikely to change
H6	S2	Vulnerable Groundwater Licences	N	As above
H7	S3	Time Limited Licences	N	No time limited licences in this WRZ
H8	S4	Bulk Transfers	N	Negligible (Old Warren - DCWW import)
H9	S5	Gradual Pollution Causing a Reduction in Abstraction	N	We have not been made aware of any abstractions within the WRZ that are susceptible to gradual pollution
H10	S6	Accuracy of Supply-Side Data	Y	This factor must be assessed for all resource zones
H11	S7	Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods	Y	River Dee
H12	S8	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield	N	Our climate change assessment for Chester WRZ doesn't meet the methodology criteria.
H11	D1	Accuracy of Sub-Component Data	Y	This factor must be assessed for all resource zones
H12	D2	Demand Forecast Variation	Y	This factor must be assessed for all resource zones
H13	D3	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand	Y	

Form 2A

Purpose	Data requirements and availability Check list of data required for the headroom calculation			
Use	headroom calculation			
Ref	Step 3 of the step-by-step guide			
Factor Ref.	Factor	Data required	Units	Data available (Y/N)
	General	Water Available for Use from the present day to the planning horizon	MI/d	✓
		The names of all the surface water licences that the water company believes may be vulnerable to a reduction in abstraction. This does not include reductions due to gradual pollution.	-	-
S1	Vulnerable Surface Water Licences	Estimate of DO at risk for each source	MI/d	0
S2	Vulnerable Groundwater Licences	The names of all the ground water licences that the water company believes may be vulnerable to a reduction in abstraction. This does not include reductions due to gradual pollution.	-	-
		Estimate of DO at risk for each source	MI/d	0
S3	Time Limited Licences	The names and expiry dates for all the Time Limited Licences that the water company will actively pursue for renewal	YYYY	-
		The Time Limited Licence volume at risk	MI/d	0
S4	Bulk Transfers	Names of all the bulk transfers into the resource zone		✓
		The DO or transfer rate of bulk transfer	MI/d	✓
S5	Gradual Pollution Causing a Reduction in Abstraction	The names of all sources whose abstraction is at risk from reduction due to gradual pollution	-	-
		The DO at risk from gradual pollution for each source	MI/d	0
S6	Accuracy of Supply-Side Data	Average, or typical, length of gauging and/or level record used in calculation of resource zone WAFU	yrs	✓
		Sufficiency of data used in analysis	-	✓
		Accuracy of flow naturalisation (if applicable)	-	✓
S7	Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods	The largest deployable output from a source in the resource zone. This DO figure should be that quoted in the WR	MI/d	✓
		The name of the above source		✓
		The critical period of the resource zone		✓
S8	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield	Resource zone WAFU at planning horizon for the four climate change scenarios detailed in the UKWIR/EA 'Effects of climate change on river flows and ground water recharge' report 97/CL/04/1	MI/d	✓

Form 2B

Purpose	Data requirements and availability			
Use	Check list of data required for the headroom calculation			
Ref	Step 3 of the step-by-step guide			
Factor Ref.	Factor	Data required	Units	Data available (Y/N)
D1	Accuracy of Sub-Component Data	The reliability band for the data components used in the initial water balance and the demand forecasts		✓
		An estimate of the reconciliation item from the initial water balance	MI/d	✓
D2	Demand Forecast Variation	<i>Either</i> Dry year annual average unrestricted demand (best estimate) up to planning horizon	MI/d	✓
		Dry year annual average unrestricted demand up to planning horizon - upper forecast	MI/d	✓
		Dry year annual average unrestricted demand up to planning horizon - lower forecast	MI/d	✓
		<i>Or</i> Dry year unrestricted critical demand (best estimate) up to planning horizon	MI/d	-
		Dry year unrestricted critical demand up to the planning horizon - upper forecast	YYYY	-
		Dry year unrestricted critical demand up to the planning horizon - lower forecast	MI/d	-
D3	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand	Water company best estimate forecast of the impact of climate change on demand	MI/d	✓

Appendix G – Supporting Information

Form 3A

Purpose Target Headroom Calculation																			
Use To calculate the target headroom for the resource zone																			
Ref Steps 4, 5 and 6 of the step-by-step guide / Score guidance notes																			
			Present day → Planning horizon							S ²		% of score attributable to climate change: 1) $S8^2 + D3^2$ 2) Square root of $S8^2 + D3^2$ divided by sum of $S6^2 + S7^2 + S8^2 + D1^2 + D2^2 + D3^2$ then multiplied by 100 3) % headroom from climate change = target headroom % figure multiplied by result of step 2) and divided by 100							
Row	Factor ref.	Factor	2016/17							2016/17	2044/55								
H14	S1	Vulnerable Surface Water Licences	0						0										
H15	S2	Vulnerable Groundwater Licences	0						0										
H16	S3	Time Limited Licences	0						0										
H17	S4	Bulk Transfers	0						0										
H18	S5	Gradual Pollution Causing a Reduction in Abstraction	0						0										
H19	S6	Accuracy of Supply-Side Data	1.5						1.5	2.25	2.25								
H20	S7	Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods	7						7	49	49								
H21	S8	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield	0						0	0	0								
H22	D1	Accuracy of Sub-Component Data	2						2	4	4	1 1.66							
H23	D2	Demand Forecast Variation	0						2	0	4								
H24	D3	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand	0						1	0	1								
H25		SUM OF SCORES FOR S1, S2, S3, S4 AND S5	0						0										
H26		SQUARE ROOT OF $S6^2 + S7^2 + S8^2 + D1^2 + D2^2 + D3^2$	7.43						7.76	55.25	60.25								
H27		TOTAL SCORE (H25+H26)	7.43						7.76										
H28		TARGET HEADROOM (%)	6.45						6.55										
									0.11										

Appendix G – Supporting Information

Form QA

Purpose	To record all data and assumptions used in the Headroom Calculation																																												
Use	To perform the target headroom calculation																																												
Ref	Refer to step 4 of the step-by-step guidelines and the guidance notes for further details																																												
NOTE																																													
<p>1) The form is divided into sections relating to the uncertainty factors in the headroom calculation</p> <p>The factors are:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Supply related</i></td> <td>S1</td> <td>Vulnerable Surface Water Licences</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S2</td> <td>Vulnerable Groundwater Licences</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S3</td> <td>Time Limited Licences</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S4</td> <td>Bulk Transfers</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S5</td> <td>Gradual Pollution Causing a Reduction in Abstraction</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S6</td> <td>Accuracy of Supply-Side Data</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S7</td> <td>Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S8</td> <td>Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Demand related</i></td> <td>D1</td> <td>Accuracy of Sub-Component Data</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>D2</td> <td>Demand Forecast Variation</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>D3</td> <td>Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand</td> </tr> </table> <p>2) All sections of Form QA MUST be completed. If the uncertainty factor is not relevant to the resource zone, enter N/A in the space provided for a score.</p> <p>3) 'Action ref.' refers to the guidance action given in the guidance notes for each factor</p> <p>e.g. For Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods action (b) in the guidance notes is to record the source name - this is referenced as action (b) on this form.</p>													<i>Supply related</i>	S1	Vulnerable Surface Water Licences		S2	Vulnerable Groundwater Licences		S3	Time Limited Licences		S4	Bulk Transfers		S5	Gradual Pollution Causing a Reduction in Abstraction		S6	Accuracy of Supply-Side Data		S7	Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods		S8	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield	<i>Demand related</i>	D1	Accuracy of Sub-Component Data		D2	Demand Forecast Variation		D3	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand
<i>Supply related</i>	S1	Vulnerable Surface Water Licences																																											
	S2	Vulnerable Groundwater Licences																																											
	S3	Time Limited Licences																																											
	S4	Bulk Transfers																																											
	S5	Gradual Pollution Causing a Reduction in Abstraction																																											
	S6	Accuracy of Supply-Side Data																																											
	S7	Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods																																											
	S8	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield																																											
<i>Demand related</i>	D1	Accuracy of Sub-Component Data																																											
	D2	Demand Forecast Variation																																											
	D3	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand																																											
General																																													
NOTE																																													
<p>1) The WAFU should be those figures from the Water Resources Planning Guidelines:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="6">Present day → Planning horizon</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2016/17</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2044/45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WAFU</td> <td>28.98</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>27.25</td> </tr> </table> <p>(Ml/d)</p>								Present day → Planning horizon							2016/17						2044/45	WAFU	28.98						27.25																
	Present day → Planning horizon																																												
	2016/17						2044/45																																						
WAFU	28.98						27.25																																						

Form S1

S1 Vulnerable Surface Water Licences							
No.	Name of Vulnerable Licences	DO at risk (Ml/d)	Threat of licensed being revoked or abstraction				
			Likely	Likely as not	Unlikely	Total DO at risk for each category	Volume (Ml/d)
1	N/A					Likely	(1)
2						Likely as not	(2)
3						Unlikely	(3)
4							
5						Estimated total DO at risk	Ml/d (4) (1)+(2)+(3)
6							
7						Estimated total DO as % of WAFU	% (5) (4)/WAFU*100
8							
					Score for each likelihood as % of WAFU at risk		
	Likely	(1)/(4)*100	(6)	(9)	(6)*(9)/100		
	Likely as not	(2)/(4)*100	(7)	(10)	(7)*(10)/100		
	Unlikely	(3)/(4)*100	(8)	(11)	(8)*(11)/100		
			Headroom score	0	out of 10		

Form S2

12 Dee Valley Water: draft Water Resource Management Plan 2018

Form S3

13 **Dee Valley Water: draft Water Resource Management Plan 2018**

Appendix G – Supporting Information

Form S4

S4 Bulk Transfers			
No.	Name of Bulk transfers into Resource Zone	DO or Transfer Rate from Bulk Transfers (Ml/d)	
1	N/A		
2			
3			
4			
5			
			Tick
Overall reliability of the bulk transfer		Very reliable	
		Reliable	
		Less reliable	
Total DO or transfer rate			Ml/d
Total DO or transfer rate as % of WAFU at the present day			%
Headroom score		0	out of 5

Form S5

15 Dee Valley Water: draft Water Resource Management Plan 2018

Appendix G – Supporting Information

Form S6

S6 Accuracy of Supply-Side Data									
(a)	Average, or typical, length of gauged and/or level records used in WAFU calculation						88	years	
(b)	Select category to describe sufficiency of data used in WAFU calculation						<div>Tick</div> <div>Good</div> <div>Average ✓</div> <div>Poor</div>		
Record justification for selecting an average or poor category (if applicable)									
<p>NRW provided a historical time series of cutbacks for the River Dee (1927 to 2015) which were fed into the Aquator model for initial DO assessment and we therefore have fairly high confidence in this data. However, our reservoir catchments are ungauged and there was therefore no gauged flow data that could be used as reservoir inflows in Aquator. Overall, therefore, we feel sufficiency of supply side data is average.</p>									
(c)	Select which category best describes the sufficiency of flow naturalisation used in calculating Resource Zone WAFU (if applicable)						<div>Tick</div> <div>Good</div> <div>Average ✓</div> <div>Poor</div> <div>N/A</div>		
(d)	Select the appropriate score from Table S6 in the score guidance notes for each aspect of the supply-side data						Enter score		
						Length of gauged record	0		
						Sufficiency of Data	1		
						Accuracy of naturalisation	0.5		
(e)	Total headroom score (sum individual scores)						1.5	out of 5	

Appendix G – Supporting Information

Form S7

S7 Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods																	
(b)	Name of source with the largest DO in the resource zone	River Dee															
c)	Source is a valid inclusion for factor	YES/NO	*delete as appropriate														
		Groundwater source															
		River source	✓														
		Impounding reservoir															
		Pumped storage reservoir															
(d)	Deployable output from source	27.11	MI/d (1)														
e)	Percentage of WAFU from largest source	93.55	% [(1)/WAFU at present day]*100														
(f)	Select which category describes the critical period of the resource zone	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Tick</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>more than a single season</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>single season (defined as 3 months)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 to 3 months</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 1 week but < 1 month</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>≤ 1 week</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>not critical</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Category	Tick	more than a single season		single season (defined as 3 months)		1 to 3 months		> 1 week but < 1 month		≤ 1 week		not critical	✓
Category	Tick																
more than a single season																	
single season (defined as 3 months)																	
1 to 3 months																	
> 1 week but < 1 month																	
≤ 1 week																	
not critical	✓																
(g)	Enter any comments on the critical period selected in the space provided below																
	For WRMP14, the target headroom assessment stated 'more than a single season' but we have been working on the basis of no critical period. However, 'not critical' gives same score so largely irrelevant.																
(h)	Headroom score (refer to guidance notes)	7	out of 15														

Form S8

S8 Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield			
	Climate Change Scenario	WAFU at planning horizon (MI/d)	
(a)	HADCM1		
(a)	GG1m		
(a)	GS1m		
(a)	GS1t		
(b)	EA scenario		
c)	Case	Description	Tick appropriate box
	CASE 1	Two high and two low forecasts	
	CASE 2	Three low forecasts and one high forecast	
	CASE 3	Three high forecasts and one low forecast	
(d)	Maximum spread in WAFU at planning horizon		MI/d (A)
e)	Maximum spread as % of WAFU at the planning horizon		[(A)/WAFU at planning horizon]*100
(f)	Headroom score	0	out of 10

Form D1

D1 Accuracy of Sub-Component Data

Component	Source	Reliability Band	Data type used (tick)
Initial Population Estimates	Local councils	A	✓
	Census Agency	A	✓
	OPCS	A	
Initial Property Estimates	Billing Records	A	✓
	Other	A	✓
Forecast of Future Population	Combination	B	
	Local councils	B	✓
	OPCS	B	
	Census Agency	B	✓
Forecast of Future Properties	Combination	A	✓
	DoE	B	
	Local councils	B	✓
Unmeasured Household Consumption	Own consumption monitor	A	✓
	Other company monitor	B	
	Micro-component analysis	C	
	Continuous DMZ monitoring	C	✓
	Same as measured households	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Residual in balance	D	
Unmeasured Non-household Consumption	Micro-component analysis	A	
	Matching to measured customers	B	✓
	Industry average	D	
	Residual in balance	D	
Distribution losses	Widespread night flow tests	A	✓
	Continuous DMZ monitoring	A	✓
	Nat. Leak. Int. Models	B	
	Residual in balance	C	
Unmeasured Household Consumption	Micro-component analysis	A	✓
	Constant growth rate	B	
	Include effect of household size	A	✓
Measured Household Consumption	Micro-component analysis	A	✓
	Constant % of measured	C	
	Constant growth rate	C	
	Same growth as unmeasured	C	
	Include effect of household size	B	✓
	Separate different measured types	B	
Measured Non-household Consumption	Econometric forecast	A	
	Constant growth rate	B	✓
	Consultation with large customers	A	<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix G – Supporting Information

	Price/competition scenarios	A	
--	-----------------------------	---	--

b) Overall data reliability

	Tick
Mostly class A	✓
Class A, B and C	
Class B, C or worse	

c) Reconciliation item from initial water balance

	Tick
Good	
Acceptable	✓
Poor	

d) Headroom score

2 out of 5

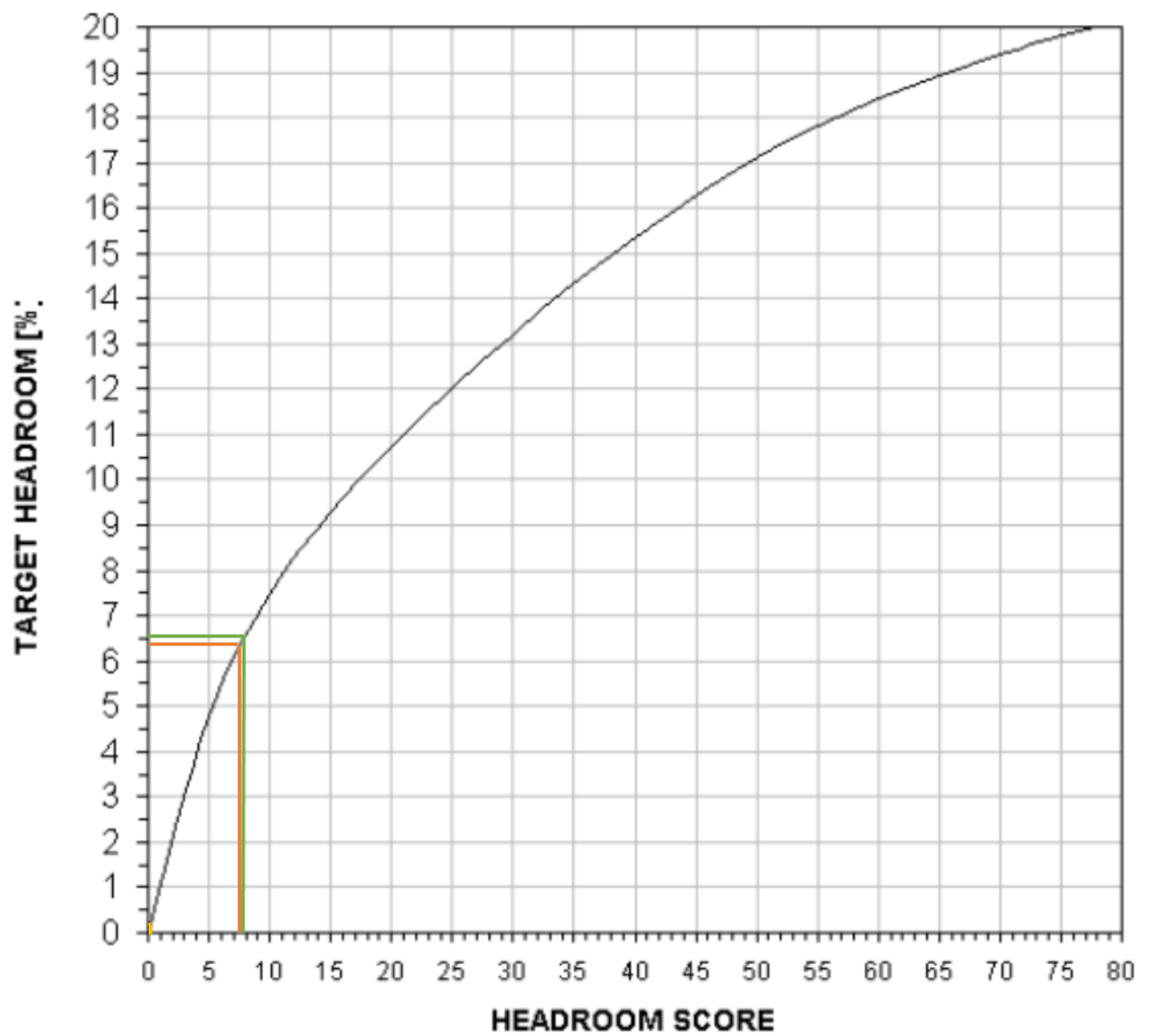
Form D2

D2 Demand Forecast Variation							
(a)	Forecast type	Present day → Planning horizon					
		2016/17					2044/45
	Dry year unrestricted daily demand (best estimate)	26.30					25.34
	Dry year unrestricted daily demand - upper forecast	26.30					24.45
	Dry year unrestricted daily demand - lower forecast	26.30					22.61
	or						
	Dry year unrestricted critical demand (best estimate)						
	Dry year unrestricted critical demand - upper forecast						
	Dry year unrestricted critical demand - lower forecast						
(b)	Case	Description	Tick appropriate box				
	CASE 1	Best estimate forecast tends to lower forecast					
	CASE 2	Best estimate forecast tends to upper forecast	✓				
c)	Maximum spread in demand forecasts at planning horizon	2.73	MI/d	(1)			
c)	Spread in demands/WAFU at planning horizon as %	10.02			[(1)/WAFU at 2044/45]*100		
(d)	Headroom Score	2	out of 15				

Form D3

D3 Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand									
								Tick	
(b)	Select the category that best describes the impact of climate change on resource zone demand					Low		✓	
						Medium			
						High			
						Very High			
c)	Justify the selection in the space provided below:								
	<p>We used the <i>UKWIR (2013) Impact of Climate Change on Water Demand</i> methodology, as required by the EA/NRW guidance, to determine the likely impact of climate change on our demand forecast. Reference data used was the Severn Trent Household Relationship - Annual Average, 50th percentile scaling factor. This results in a less than 1% increase in demand over the planning period.</p>								
(d)	Headroom score			1	out of 5				

Target Headroom Conversion Chart



Wrexham WRZ

Form 1A

Purpose	Summary information and headroom results				
Use	Record company and resource zone details and calculation summary				
Ref	Steps 1, 7 and 8 of the step-by-step guide				
COMPANY AND RESOURCE ZONE DETAILS					
Company name	Dee Valley Water				
Resource zone name / ref	Wrexham (WRX)				
Level of service	1 in 40				
Climate change incorporated?	Y				
Version	Draft				
Prepared by	Liz Franks				
Job Title or Position	Water Resources & Catchment Specialist (Wales)				
Reviewed by					
Job Title or Position					
RESULTS OF HEADROOM CALCULATION					
		Present day → Planning horizon			
Row		2016/17			2044/45
H1	Water available for use (Ml/d)	49.75			48.79
H2	Target Headroom (%)	4.50			5.00
		0% CC			0.45% CC
H3	Target Headroom (Ml/d)	2.24			2.44
		0 CC			0.22 CC
H4	Available Headroom (Ml/d)	7.12			10.37

Appendix G – Supporting Information

Form 1B

Purpose	To highlight those uncertainties that affect the resource Select those factors that affect the resource zone under			
Use	study			
Ref	Step 2 of the step-by-step guide			
Row	Factor ref.	Factor	Include (Y or N)	Justification for exclusion of factor
H5	S1	Vulnerable Surface Water Licences	N	NRW have confirmed no change or unlikely to change
H6	S2	Vulnerable Groundwater Licences	N	As above
H7	S3	Time Limited Licences	N	Current time limited licence due for renewal in 2018 so not relevant for this planning period
H8	S4	Bulk Transfers	N	Negligible (Farndon - UU export; Pontyblew - STW import; Glyndyfrdwy - DCWW import)
H9	S5	Gradual Pollution Causing a Reduction in Abstraction	N	We have not been made aware of any abstractions within the WRZ that are susceptible to gradual pollution
H10	S6	Accuracy of Supply-Side Data	Y	This factor must be assessed for all resource zones
H11	S7	Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods	Y	River Dee
H12	S8	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield	Y	
H11	D1	Accuracy of Sub-Component Data	Y	This factor must be assessed for all resource zones
H12	D2	Demand Forecast Variation	Y	This factor must be assessed for all resource zones
H13	D3	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand	Y	

Form 2A

Purpose	Data requirements and availability Check list of data required for the headroom calculation			
Use	Step 3 of the step-by-step guide			
Ref				
Factor Ref.	Factor	Data required	Units	Data available (tick)
	General	Water Available for Use from the present day to the planning horizon	MI/d	✓
		The names of all the surface water licences that the water company believes may be vulnerable to a reduction in abstraction. This does not include reductions due to gradual pollution.	-	
S1	Vulnerable Surface Water Licences	Estimate of DO at risk for each source	MI/d	0
S2	Vulnerable Groundwater Licences	The names of all the ground water licences that the water company believes may be vulnerable to a reduction in abstraction. This does not include reductions due to gradual pollution.	-	
		Estimate of DO at risk for each source	MI/d	0
S3	Time Limited Licences	The names and expiry dates for all the Time Limited Licences that the water company will actively pursue for renewal	YYYY	
		The Time Limited Licence volume at risk	MI/d	0
S4	Bulk Transfers	Names of all the bulk transfers into the resource zone		
		The DO or transfer rate of bulk transfer	MI/d	0.03
S5	Gradual Pollution Causing a Reduction in Abstraction	The names of all sources whose abstraction is at risk from reduction due to gradual pollution	-	
		The DO at risk from gradual pollution for each source	MI/d	0
S6	Accuracy of Supply-Side Data	Average, or typical, length of gauging and/or level record used in calculation of resource zone WAFU	Yrs	80
		Sufficiency of data used in analysis	-	✓
		Accuracy of flow naturalisation (if applicable)		N/a
S7	Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods	The largest deployable output from a source in the resource zone. This DO figure should be that quoted in the WR	MI/d	41.5
		The name of the above source		Twll
		The critical period of the resource zone		n/a
S8	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield	Resource zone WAFU at planning horizon for the four climate change scenarios detailed in the UKWIR/EA 'Effects of climate change on river flows and ground water recharge' report 97/CL/04/1	MI/d	✓ Equivalent scenarios used as provided by NRW to Dee catchment

Form 2B

Purpose	Data requirements and availability			
Use	Check list of data required for the headroom calculation			
Ref	Step 3 of the step-by-step guide			
Factor Ref.	Factor	Data required	Units	Data available (tick)
D1	Accuracy of Sub-Component Data	The reliability band for the data components used in the initial water balance and the demand forecasts	-	✓
		An estimate of the reconciliation item from the initial water balance	MI/d	✓
D2	Demand Forecast Variation	<i>Either</i> Dry year annual average unrestricted demand (best estimate) up to planning horizon	MI/d	✓
		Dry year annual average unrestricted demand up to planning horizon - upper forecast	MI/d	✓
		Dry year annual average unrestricted demand up to planning horizon - lower forecast	MI/d	✓
		<i>Or</i> Dry year unrestricted critical demand (best estimate) up to planning horizon	MI/d	
		Dry year unrestricted critical demand up to the planning horizon - upper forecast	YYYY	
		Dry year unrestricted critical demand up to the planning horizon - lower forecast	MI/d	
		<i>All demand forecasts are as defined in the EA/NRW Water Resources Planning Guidelines</i>		✓
D3	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand	Water company best estimate forecast of the impact of climate change on demand	MI/d	✓

Appendix G – Supporting Information

Form 3A

Purpose Target Headroom Calculation																			
Use To calculate the target headroom for the resource zone																			
Ref Steps 4, 5 and 6 of the step-by-step guide / Score guidance notes																			
			Present day → Planning horizon						S ²										
Row	Factor ref.	Factor	2016/17						2044/45	2016/17	2044/55								
H14	S1	Vulnerable Surface Water Licences	0						0										
H15	S2	Vulnerable Groundwater Licences	0						0										
H16	S3	Time Limited Licences	0						0										
H17	S4	Bulk Transfers	0						0										
H18	S5	Gradual Pollution Causing a Reduction in Abstraction	0						0										
H19	S6	Accuracy of Supply-Side Data	1.5						1.5	2.25	2.25								
H20	S7	Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods	4						4	16	16								
H21	S8	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield	0						2	0	4								
H22	D1	Accuracy of Sub-Component Data	2						2	4	4								
H23	D2	Demand Forecast Variation	0						2	0	4								
H24	D3	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand	0						1	0	1								
H25		SUM OF SCORES FOR S1, S2, S3, S4 AND S5	0						0								5		
H26		SQUARE ROOT OF S6 ² +S7 ² +S8 ² +D1 ² +D2 ² +D3 ²	4.72						5.59	22.25	31.25								
H27		TOTAL SCORE (H25+H26)	4.72						5.59								2.24		7.16
H28		TARGET HEADROOM (%)	4.50						5.00										
									0.36										

% of score attributable to climate change:
1) S8² + D3²
2) Square root of S8² + D3² divided by sum of S6²+S7²+S8²+D1²+D2²+D3² then multiplied by 100
3) % headroom from climate change = target headroom % figure multiplied by result of step 2) and divided by 100

% of score attributable to climate change:

1) $S8^2 + D3^2$

2) Square root of $S8^2 + D3^2$ divided by sum of

$S6^2+S7^2+S8^2+D1^2+D2^2+D3^2$ then multiplied by 100

3) % headroom from climate change = target headroom % figure multiplied by result of step 2) and divided by 100

Appendix G – Supporting Information

Form QA

Purpose	To record all data and assumptions used in the Headroom Calculation																																						
Use	To perform the target headroom calculation																																						
Ref	Refer to step 4 of the step-by-step guidelines and the guidance notes for further details																																						
NOTE																																							
<p>1) The form is divided into sections relating to the uncertainty factors in the headroom calculation</p> <p>The factors are:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Supply related</i></td> <td>S1</td> <td>Vulnerable Surface Water Licences</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S2</td> <td>Vulnerable Groundwater Licences</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S3</td> <td>Time Limited Licences</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S4</td> <td>Bulk Transfers</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S5</td> <td>Gradual Pollution Causing a Reduction in Abstraction</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S6</td> <td>Accuracy of Supply-Side Data</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S7</td> <td>Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>S8</td> <td>Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Demand related</i></td> <td>D1</td> <td>Accuracy of Sub-Component Data</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>D2</td> <td>Demand Forecast Variation</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>D3</td> <td>Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand</td> </tr> </table> <p>2) All sections of Form QA MUST be completed. If the uncertainty factor is not relevant to the resource zone, enter N/A in the space provided for a score.</p> <p>3) 'Action ref.' refers to the guidance action given in the guidance notes for each factor e.g. For Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods action (b) in the guidance notes is to record the source name - this is referenced as action (b) on this form.</p>							<i>Supply related</i>	S1	Vulnerable Surface Water Licences		S2	Vulnerable Groundwater Licences		S3	Time Limited Licences		S4	Bulk Transfers		S5	Gradual Pollution Causing a Reduction in Abstraction		S6	Accuracy of Supply-Side Data		S7	Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods		S8	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield	<i>Demand related</i>	D1	Accuracy of Sub-Component Data		D2	Demand Forecast Variation		D3	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand
<i>Supply related</i>	S1	Vulnerable Surface Water Licences																																					
	S2	Vulnerable Groundwater Licences																																					
	S3	Time Limited Licences																																					
	S4	Bulk Transfers																																					
	S5	Gradual Pollution Causing a Reduction in Abstraction																																					
	S6	Accuracy of Supply-Side Data																																					
	S7	Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods																																					
	S8	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield																																					
<i>Demand related</i>	D1	Accuracy of Sub-Component Data																																					
	D2	Demand Forecast Variation																																					
	D3	Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand																																					
General																																							
NOTE																																							
<p>1) The WAFU should be those figures from the Water Resources Planning Guidelines:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Present day</td> <td colspan="5"></td> <td>Planning horizon</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2016/17</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2044/45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WAFU</td> <td>49.75</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>48.79 (Ml/d)</td> </tr> </table>								Present day						Planning horizon		2016/17						2044/45	WAFU	49.75						48.79 (Ml/d)									
	Present day						Planning horizon																																
	2016/17						2044/45																																
WAFU	49.75						48.79 (Ml/d)																																

Appendix G – Supporting Information

Form S1

S1 Vulnerable Surface Water Licences									
No.	Name of Vulnerable Licences	DO at risk (Ml/d)	Threat of license being revoked or abstraction			Total DO at risk for each category	Volume (Ml/d)		
			Likely	Likely as not	Unlikely				
1	N/a								
2							Likely		(1)
3							Likely as not		(2)
4							Unlikely		(3)
5						Estimated total DO at risk		Ml/d (4)	(1)+(2)+(3)
6									
7						Estimated total DO as % of WAFU		% (5)	(4)/WAFU*100
8									
					Score for each likelihood as % of WAFU at risk				
			DO as % of total vol at risk				Weighted headroom scores		
	Likely	(1)/(4)*100		(6)	(9)	(6)*(9)/100			
	Likely as not	(2)/(4)*100		(7)	(10)	(7)*(10)/100			
	Unlikely	(3)/(4)*100		(8)	(11)	(8)*(11)/100			
					Headroom score	0	out of 10		

Form S2

28 **Dee Valley Water: draft Water Resource Management Plan 2018**

Form S3

29 **Dee Valley Water: draft Water Resource Management Plan 2018**

Form S4

S4 Bulk Transfers			
No.	Name of Bulk transfers into Resource Zone	DO or Transfer Rate from Bulk Transfers (Ml/d)	
1	Combination of STW/DCWW/UU	0.03	
2			
3			
4			
5			
			Tick
Overall reliability of the bulk transfer		Very reliable	✓
		Reliable	
		Less reliable	
Total DO or transfer rate		0.03	Ml/d
Total DO or transfer rate as % of WAFU at the present day		0.06	%
Headroom score		0	out of 5

Form S5

31 Dee Valley Water: draft Water Resource Management Plan 2018

Form S6

S6 Accuracy of Supply-Side Data									
(a)	Average, or typical, length of gauged and/or level records used in WAFU calculation						88	years	
(b)	Select category to describe sufficiency of data used in WAFU calculation						<div> <div>Tick</div> <div>Good</div> <div>Average ✓</div> <div>Poor</div> </div>		
Record justification for selecting an average or poor category (if applicable)									
<p>NRW provided a historical time series of cutbacks for the River Dee (1927 to 2015) which were fed into the Aquator model for initial DO assessment and we therefore have fairly high confidence in this data. However, our reservoir catchments are ungauged and there was therefore no gauged flow data that could be used as reservoir inflows in Aquator. Overall, therefore, we feel sufficiency of supply side data is average.</p>									
(c)	Select which category best describes the sufficiency of flow naturalisation used in calculating Resource Zone WAFU (if applicable)						<div> <div>Tick</div> <div>Good</div> <div>Average ✓</div> <div>Poor</div> <div>N/A</div> </div>		
(d)	Select the appropriate score from Table S6 in the score guidance notes for each aspect of the supply-side data						Enter score		
						Length of gauged record	0		
						Sufficiency of Data	1		
						Accuracy of naturalisation	0.5		
(e)	Total headroom score (sum individual scores)						1.5	out of 5	

Form S7

S7 Single Source Dominance and Critical Periods										
(b)	Name of source with the largest DO in the resource zone				River Dee					
(c)	Source is a valid inclusion for factor				YES/NO		*delete as appropriate			
					Groundwater source					
					River source		✓			
					Impounding reservoir					
					Pumped storage reservoir					
(d)	Deployable output from source				37.86		MI/d		(1)	
(e)	Percentage of WAFU from largest source				76.10		%		[(1)/WAFU at present day]*100	
(f)	Select which category describes the critical period of the resource zone									
					Category		Tick			
					more than a single season					
					single season (defined as 3 months)					
					1 to 3 months					
					> 1 week but < 1 month					
					≤ 1 week					
					not critical		✓			
(g)	Enter any comments on the critical period selected in the space provided below									
					For WRMP14, the target headroom assessment stated 'more than a single season' but we have been working on the basis of no critical period. However, 'not critical' gives same score so largely irrelevant.					
(h)	Headroom score (refer to guidance notes)				4		out of 15			

Appendix G – Supporting Information

Form S8

S8 Uncertainty of Climate Change on Yield			
	Climate Change Scenario	WAFU at planning horizon (Ml/d)	
(a)	CC007	51.0	
(a)	CC015	50.5	
(a)	CC032	50.6	
(a)	CC067	50.6	
(b)	CC075	50.9	
	CC089	50.6	
	Best estimate	50.7	
c)	Case	Description	Tick appropriate box
	CASE 1	Two high and two low forecasts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	CASE 2	Three low forecasts and one high forecast	<input type="checkbox"/>
	CASE 3	Three high forecasts and one low forecast	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	Maximum spread in WAFU at planning horizon	0.5	Ml/d (A)
e)	Maximum spread as % of WAFU at the planning horizon	1.01	[(A)/WAFU at planning horizon]*100
(f)	Headroom score	2	out of 10

Supporting Information

The DO under climate change was assessed for both WRZs. NRW tested 100 scenarios and used the six median scenarios to generate climate change versions of the abstraction tables from the Dee General Directions. The net abstraction volume for DVW was reduced by 1.61 Ml/d based on this assessment. As the Chester zone is 100% consumptive the most efficient way to apply the reduction was at the Dee Chester abstraction point. The cutback levels remained the same as they were in the baseline run, as did the maximum allowable abstraction. For WRX WRZ, this meant that the safe yield allocation, stage 1 and stage 2 cutbacks DO was 41.50 Ml/d.

For WRX WRZ, the monthly climate change factors were applied to the baseline inflows to the DVW reservoirs previously generated using a resampling procedure. This created a perturbed time series of flows for each of the six climate change scenarios, and similarly, new time series for the NRW imposed cutbacks were created for each scenario.

The mean DO results for the climate change scenarios are given in the S8 table (the mean DO is the average daily demand that could be met over every day of the run). The average DO across the six scenarios was 50.7 Ml/d, implying a median climate change impact on DO of 0.5 Ml/d (0.53 Ml/d in the peak month of July).

Form D1

D1 Accuracy of Sub-Component Data

Customer Information	Component	Source	Reliability Band	Data type used (tick)
	Initial Population Estimates	Local councils	A	✓
		Census Agency	A	✓
		OPCS	A	
	Initial Property Estimates	Billing Records	A	✓
		Other	A	✓
	Forecast of Future Population	Combination	B	
		Local councils	B	✓
		OPCS	B	
		Census Agency	B	✓
	Forecast of Future Properties	Combination	A	✓
		DoE	B	
		Local councils	B	✓
Major Components of Initial Water Balance	Unmeasured Household Consumption	Own consumption monitor	A	✓
		Other company monitor	B	
		Micro-component analysis	C	✓
		Continuous DMZ monitoring	C	✓
		Same as measured households	D	
		Residual in balance	D	
	Unmeasured Non-household Consumption	Micro-component analysis	A	
		Matching to measured customers	B	
		Industry average	D	✓
		Residual in balance	D	
	Distribution losses	Widespread night flow tests	A	✓
		Continuous DMZ monitoring	A	✓
		Nat. Leak. Int. Models	B	
		Residual in balance	C	
Major Components of Demand Forecast	Unmeasured Household Consumption	Micro-component analysis	A	✓
		Constant growth rate	B	
		Include effect of household size	A	✓
	Measured Household Consumption	Micro-component analysis	A	✓
		Constant % of measured	C	
		Constant growth rate	C	
		Same growth as unmeasured	C	
		Include effect of household size	B	✓
		Separate different measured types	B	
	Measured Non-household Consumption	Econometric forecast	A	
		Constant growth rate	B	✓
		Consultation with large customers	A	

	Price/competition scenarios	A	
--	-----------------------------	---	--

b) Overall data reliability

	<i>Tick</i>
Mostly class A	✓
Class A, B and C	
Class B, C or worse	

c) Reconciliation item from initial water balance

	<i>Tick</i>
Good	
Acceptable	✓
Poor	

d) Headroom score

2 out of 5

Appendix G – Supporting Information

Form D2

D2 Demand Forecast Variation			
(a)	Forecast type	Present day → Planning horizon	
		2016/17	2044/45
	Dry year unrestricted daily demand (best estimate)	45.00	40.41
	Dry year unrestricted daily demand - upper forecast	45.00	38.92
	Dry year unrestricted daily demand - lower forecast	45.00	36.42
	or		
	Dry year unrestricted critical demand (best estimate)		
	Dry year unrestricted critical demand - upper forecast		
	Dry year unrestricted critical demand - lower forecast		
(b)	Case	Description	Tick appropriate box
	CASE 1	Best estimate forecast tends to lower forecast	
	CASE 2	Best estimate forecast tends to upper forecast	✓
c)	Maximum spread in demand forecasts at planning horizon	3.99	MI/d (1)
c)	Spread in demands/WAFU at planning horizon as %	8.18	[(1)/WAFU at 2044/45]*100
(d)	Headroom Score	2	out of 15

Supporting Information:
 Present day figure = sum of
 (34BL+35BL+36BL+37BL+38BL+39BL) + (19BL+20BL+21BL+22BL) -
 i.e. consumption plus leakage

Form D3

D3 Uncertainty of Climate Change on Demand									
									Tick
(b)	Select the category that best describes the impact of climate change on resource zone demand					Low			✓
						Medium			
						High			
						Very High			
(c)	Justify the selection in the space provided below:								
	<p>We used the <i>UKWIR (2013) Impact of Climate Change on Water Demand</i> methodology, as required by the EA/NRW guidance, to determine the likely impact of climate change on our demand forecast. Reference data used was the Severn Trent Household Relationship - Annual Average, 50th percentile scaling factor. This results in a less than 1% increase in demand over the planning period.</p>								
(d)	Headroom score				1	out of 5			

Target Headroom Conversion Chart

