



from
**Southern
Water.** 

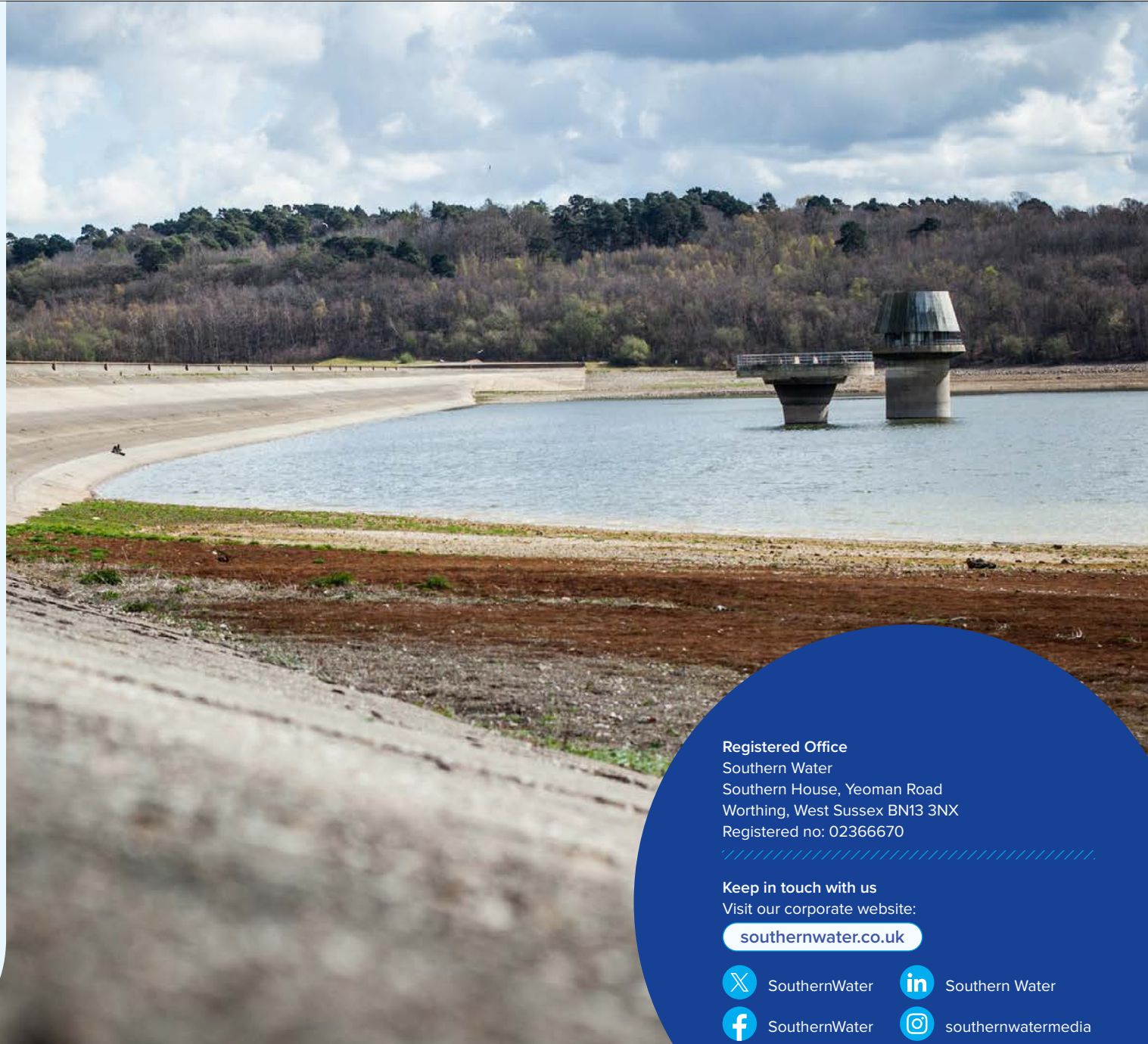
Drought Plan 2027

Have your say on
our drought plan
May 28–August 6, 2026



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Introduction

This is our plan for what we will do to carry on supplying water in a drought and what you can do to play your part.

Droughts in the UK

When people think about droughts, they often think about other parts of the world where temperatures are higher, like Australia, Africa and the United States.

However, droughts are caused when there is less rain than usual and there is a shortage of water for people, industry and the environment. This also happens in the UK.

There have been five droughts in the South East since 2000 and they are likely to happen more often in the future due to our changing climate.

Sometimes water supplies come under pressure for other reasons, such as very hot summers, freezing winters where pipes burst, or when we need to keep more water in our rivers to protect the environment.

These extra pressures make it even more important we have plans in place to keep the taps running.



Weir Wood Reservoir, East Sussex, 2005

Public consultation and plan development

We're currently developing our draft Drought Plan 2027 and want your feedback on what you want us to consider in the new plan.

Our public consultation was launched on **28 May 2026**, which will be open for ten weeks until **6 August 2026**.

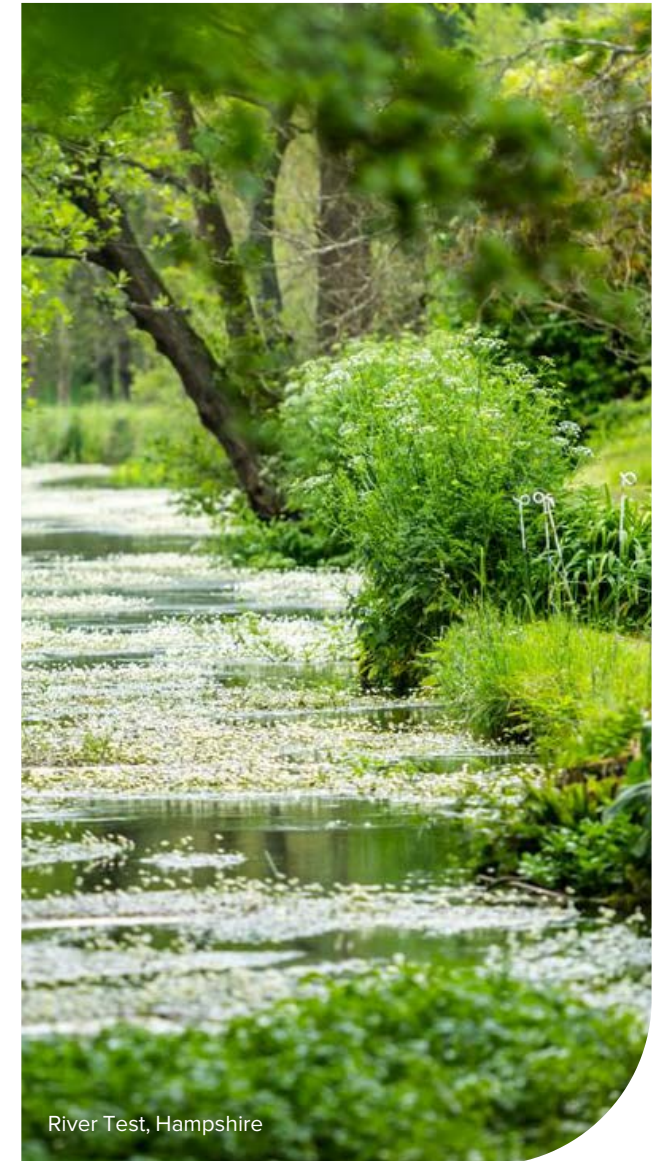
Drought plans are required to be prepared every five years. Our current Drought Plan 2022 was published in August 2025. Due to its late publication, we have a compressed timetable for this Drought Plan 2027 and we are therefore still in the early stages of developing our Drought Plan 2027.

Our draft Drought Plan is made up of several documents, including the main plan, appendices and environmental assessments. Due to our ongoing work, several draft drought plan report sections or annexes are incomplete.

We have checked to ensure that the work completed to date does not include any information that would be contrary to the interests of national security and is commercially confidential.

To help you understand the work we have completed so far, we have provided a summary of our progress to date:

- Our environment reports are being drafted. Our reports for Kent and Sussex will be ready by the late Summer and reports for Hampshire will be ready nearer the end of this year.
- We are developing drought triggers which help us determine when we need to use drought actions such as hose pipe bans. All triggers will be developed by the late Summer. Reservoir, groundwater and River Test and River Itchen triggers will be completed in draft in July.
- Our main drought plan Habitat Regulations Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment will be completed by the end of the year.
- We are working on drought option Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRAs) and Environmental Assessment Reports (EARs) and have started to share our draft reports with the Environment Agency and Natural England. This work should be finished by the end of the year.
- Our drought communications plan will be finished once drought triggers are developed and we have confirmation from the Environment Agency and Defra on technical aspects of implementing Temporary Use Bans and Non-Essential Use Bans.



River Test, Hampshire

Regulatory support

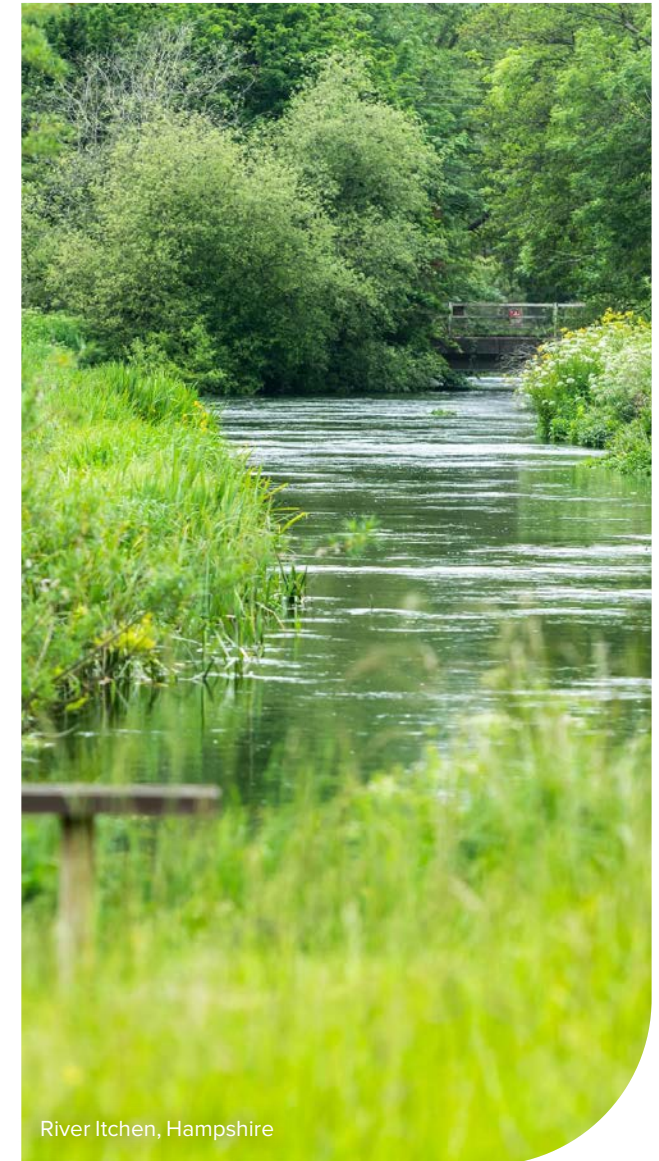
Whilst we consult on developing our plan, we are working with regulators to determine how we can continue using Drought Permits and Drought Orders in Hampshire until our major water supply schemes are ready in 2035.

We are continuing to work with the Environment Agency, Natural England and Defra to develop our future drought response to protect the regions Chalk rivers. The response we develop will ensure we further protect the Chalk rivers during periods of prolonged dry weather or drought.

To protect internationally-rare chalk stream rivers in Hampshire, the River Itchen and River Test, in future we may need to implement water-saving measures, such as hosepipe bans, even when it's not officially a drought. This is to make sure we take less water from these rivers during drier periods, so more can stay in the environment when it's needed most. We'll need to do this until our major water resource projects, Havant Thicket Reservoir and Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project, are ready. Expected to be completed by 2035, these projects will create a significantly more resilient water supply. They will help protect Hampshire's chalk streams by reducing the need to take water from them during the summer months.

A key influence on our Drought Plan 2027 is our agreement with the Environment Agency under Section 20 of the Water Resources Act 1991 (Section 20 Agreement) and our licenses that set limits on the amount of water that we can abstract on Hampshire's sensitive rivers (Rivers Itchen and Test) and the Candover stream (via the Candover groundwater augmentation scheme). Under these licences, the amount of water we can take from these sources during a severe drought is significantly reduced. The Section 20 Agreement sets out the process agreed by the Environment Agency and Southern Water by which we will apply for drought permits and orders in Hampshire and also includes a substantial package of environmental monitoring, mitigation and compensation.

Because the agreement ends in 2030, part-way through this Drought Plan period (2027 to 2032), we will need to engage with our regulators to discuss what this means for how we manage drought. This includes reviewing the Section 20 Agreement, our drought options and the environmental protections we may need to put in place in Hampshire.



River Itchen, Hampshire

Drought Plan timeline

We have provided a timeline which outlines when we expect to complete the draft drought plan documents and start a second consultation process early in 2027.

The work we are doing with regulators will have an impact on the development of a number of drought plan report sections and annexes. As a consequence, the timeline provided on the right may be subject to change.



Our Drought Plan

Our drought plan sets out the actions we'll take to save more water during droughts so we can continue to supply enough for life's essentials.

Planning to tackle droughts is an important part of our work to make sure there is always reliable water for homes, businesses and in the environment.

What we'll do

We find and fix leaks and promote water saving all-year round, whether it's a wet year or dry year. This means we can all leave more water in the environment for wildlife, save energy by treating and pumping less water and reduce our carbon footprint.

However, if a drought develops, we'll:

- increase our work to fix leaks and promote water saving
- implement our plan in good time
- let everyone know there's a drought, how it affects them and what they need to do
- move water to where it's needed most
- introduce restrictions on households, and then businesses
- apply for Drought Permits and Drought Orders to enable us to continue to secure water from our sources
- increase water recycling where we can
- work in partnership with other water companies and the Environment Agency make the best use of the water available.

What you can do

Our plan sets out what actions households and businesses need to take to reduce their water use, and when. This will help secure enough water for the essentials in life for everyone – drinking, washing and cooking at home and producing food and goods.

Protecting the environment and wildlife

Droughts reduce the amount of water in the environment, which is where our supplies come from and which is vital to support wildlife.

We all need to play our part early on in droughts to leave as much water as possible in rivers, reservoirs and aquifers (natural underground water stores).



Specialist leak detection dog

Your water supplies in drought

We supply water to 2.5 million people across parts of Kent, Sussex, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, as well as to businesses and industry.

We rely on rain, mostly in the winter, to top up reservoirs, river flows and aquifers to provide enough water for the year ahead.

Most of the water we supply (70%) comes from underground aquifers, which are filled with water as it soaks through the ground. The rest comes from rivers (23%) and reservoirs (7%).

If there is one dry winter with less rain, we can usually rely on the aquifers for the next year but rivers may have lower flows and reservoir levels may fall. Two dry winters are more challenging and it's then we're most likely to introduce restrictions on water use.

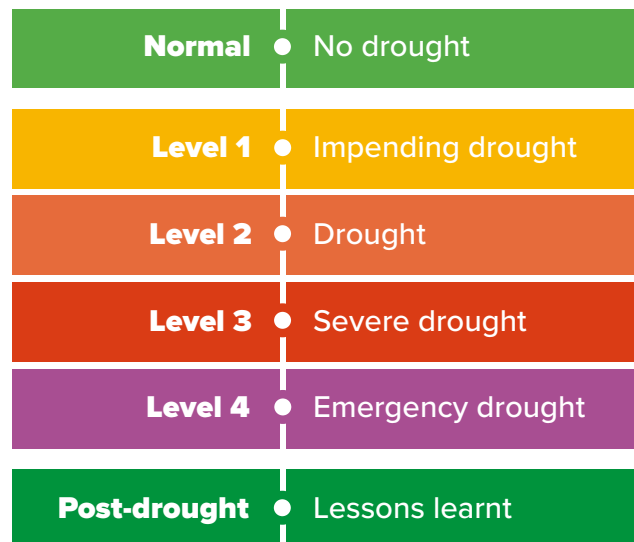
No two droughts are ever the same, so it's important our plan is flexible.

What happens during a drought

We monitor rainfall and the levels of water in rivers, reservoirs and aquifers continuously. We also measure how much water everyone is using.

When the water available falls below certain levels, it triggers the different stages of our plan.

These are:



Normal times

During normal times, we work round the clock to find and fix leaks on our network of pipes. We've committed to reduce leakage by a further 40% over the next 20 years.

We're also promoting water saving through our Water Efficiency Programme, to support everyone to reduce their water use to an average of 100 litres per person per day by 2040, from the current average of 127 litres per person per day.

Our Water Efficiency Programme includes:

- installing smart meters so households can track their water use
- visiting homes and providing free water-saving products, leak checks and repairing leaky loos
- sharing information and advice through social media, websites and partners
- working with housebuilders to make new homes more water efficient.

During normal times, we regularly post updates on our water resource levels online and monitor the environments we take water from to learn more about them.

As part of our commitment to reducing business water consumption by 9% by 2037, we're offering free [Water-Saving Audits](#) to schools and businesses across our region.



When a drought starts

In previous drought plan consultations you've told us you want to know early on about an impending drought and if water restrictions will be brought in.

We do this through widespread coverage in the media, social media and with emails and text messages.

We also share lots more detail about a drought on our website southernwater.co.uk so it's the go-to place for all important information.

We keep everyone up-to-date – households, businesses and water retailers, as well as organisations representing the environment, businesses, farmers, golf courses, horticultural trades and others.

Working together

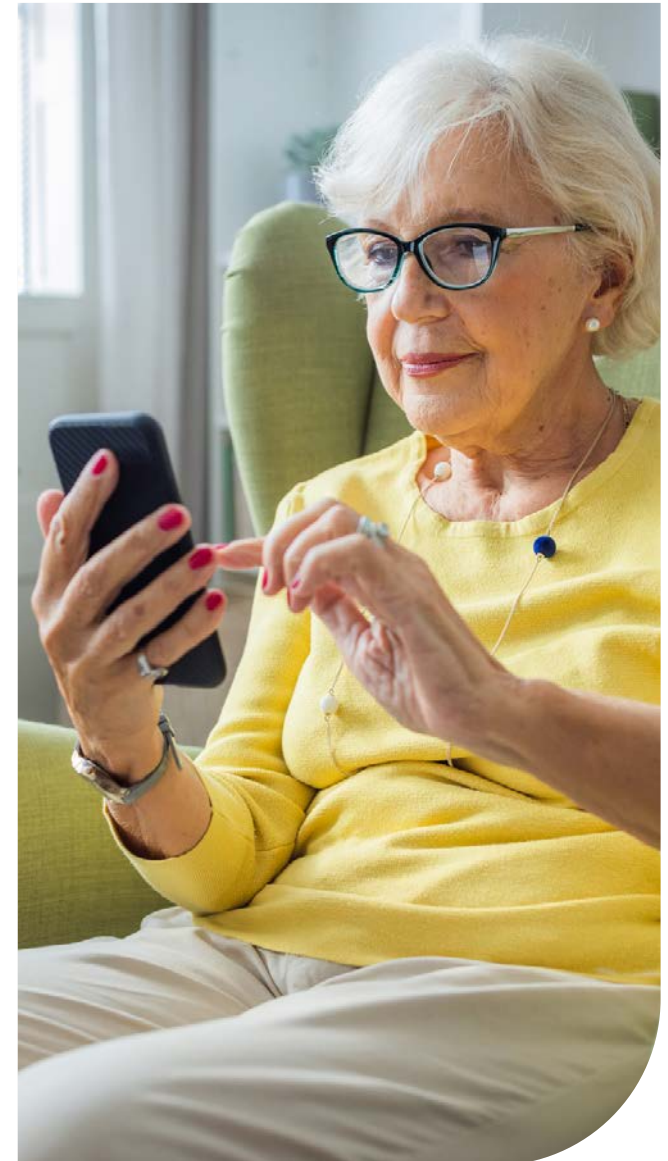
We also work in partnership with other water companies and local authorities, as well as the Government and water industry regulators so our messages and actions are clear and joined-up.

Supporting customers

Looking after our vulnerable customers and making sure the information is accessible to everyone is a priority.

We let you know how households and businesses can help save even more water at this time, so we can delay restrictions on using water for as long as possible, and protect the environment.

How are we doing? As part of this consultation we are seeking your feedback on how we communicate with you during a [drought](#).



What we'll do in a drought

A snapshot of the actions we'll take to tackle droughts is set out in the table below for each level.

	Spread the word	Save water	Maintain water supplies	Protect the environment
Level 1: Impending drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaigns through media, social media, partners and email • Co-ordinate with other water companies • Latest water resources information online • Promote water saving advice and products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase work to find and fix leaks • Promote home audits, free water-saving devices and free repairs for leaky loos • Communicate water-saving advice and tips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate water sources in 'drought' mode to maintain stores of water for as long as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rest underground water sources • Start additional monitoring of the environment • Prepare measures to protect wildlife habitats and protected species
Level 2: Drought	<p>Level 1 actions plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch full communications plan to all customers, retailers representing businesses and interested organisations • Tailored support for vulnerable customers • Communicate restrictions on water use (Temporary Use Bans – formerly hosepipe bans) 	<p>Level 1 actions plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce Temporary Use Bans (TUBs – former hosepipe bans) to restrict water use at home • Reduce water pressure where possible • Review the amount of water we share with neighbouring water companies • Engage with businesses and retailers on water saving 	<p>Level 1 actions plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast track schemes to provide 'new' water sources • Move water to where it's most needed • Apply to the Environment Agency for Drought Permits to secure more water from sources where it will cause least environmental damage • Ask neighbouring water companies for more water 	<p>Level 1 actions plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase monitoring to measure the impact of drought actions on wildlife • Take action to protect wildlife habitats and protected species

What we'll do a drought – continued

	Spread the word	Save water	Maintain water supplies	Protect the environment
Level 3: Severe drought	<p>Level 2 actions plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Step up communications plan activities – including radio, television, advertising and direct emails, text messages and letters • Communicate restrictions on Non Essential Use Bans (targeted at businesses) • Co-ordinate with Government • Promote 50-80 litres per day personal water use if heading towards an emergency drought • Increase focus on reaching vulnerable customers to tailor support and information 	<p>Level 2 actions plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce Non Essential Use Bans to restrict water use for businesses • Focus water-saving audits in drought hit areas • Campaign to reduce personal water use to 50-80 litres per person per day ahead of emergency restrictions 	<p>Level 2 actions plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to Defra for Drought Orders to secure more water from new or unused sources and take more from existing ones or at different times of year than usually allowed • Prepare to bring in water recycling schemes • Tanker water from where it's available to where it's most needed 	<p>Level 2 actions plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further increase and adapt monitoring for the most vulnerable locations • Increase action to protect wildlife habitats and protected species
Level 4: Emergency drought	<p>Level 3 actions plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinated communications with Government about extreme water restrictions • Focus on channels for vulnerable customers and accessible information for all 	<p>Level 3 actions plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce rota cuts (where water is limited to a few hours each day) or standpipes in the street • Ensure supplies are available for vulnerable customers and organisations eg hospitals 	<p>Level 3 actions plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise use of recycling units • Increase use of tankers to move water 	<p>Level 3 actions plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue monitoring and review of environmental impacts

Maintaining water supplies and protecting the environment

The Drought Permits and Drought Orders we apply for to secure more water in a drought have been carefully selected to minimise the impact on the environment.

They can include:

Continuing to take water from rivers when the flows are lower than usually permitted.

- Continuing to take water from underground aquifers when levels are lower than usually permitted.
- Taking water all year round from water sources, instead of only during the winter.
- Bringing new sources online which are not normally used because they are not as efficient as others.

The full list and location of permits and orders can be viewed in our current [Drought Plan](#). We've carefully assessed what impact these might have on the environment and how we could reduce this as much as possible.

We monitor the effect of our drought actions on the environment so we can continuously learn more and update our plans to reduce any impact.

It's important everyone plays their part to reduce water use during a drought, so together we can reduce the amount we need to take from the environment and our impact on wildlife habitats.



River Itchen, Hampshire

What householders and businesses need to do to save water

Over the next pages we set out what we'll ask householders and businesses to do to save water at different stages of droughts.

The first stage of restrictions is Temporary Use Bans (formerly hosepipe bans) which are likely at Level 2 (Drought). We'd give at least seven days' notice before bringing these in and they are aimed at reducing water use in homes and gardens.

The second stage of restrictions is Non Essential Use Bans, which are likely at Level 3 (Severe drought). These are aimed at reducing water use by businesses and industry.

We introduce them in this order to protect jobs and the economy for as long as possible.

For each stage there are exemptions for certain customers or activities. Some of these are automatically allowed by all water companies in the UK and some are at the discretion of individual water companies.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight

For now, some of these levels of drought actions may happen more frequently for customers and businesses in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight due to the particular water supply and environmental challenges we face there.

This will be the case until around 2035 when we will have new water resource schemes in place that can reduce the risk of restrictions happening in the first place.

Normal: No drought

We encourage on-going daily activities to save water, energy and money and cut your carbon footprint, supported by our Water Efficiency Programme.



Level 1: Impending drought

We will provide advice and support to help homes and businesses take extra steps to save more water to delay restrictions for as long as possible.



What householders and businesses need to do to save water – continued

Level 2: Drought

Stop using hosepipes for:



- ✘ Watering a garden – which includes public gardens, parks, lawns, verges, allotments, open green spaces, sports areas
- ✘ Cleaning a motor vehicle
- ✘ Watering plants at domestic premises
- ✘ Cleaning a private leisure boat
- ✘ Any domestic recreational use
- ✘ Filling or maintaining a domestic pond
- ✘ Cleaning walls and windows of domestic premises
- ✘ Cleaning paths or patios
- ✘ Cleaning other artificial outdoor surfaces

Also, stop using water for:

- ✘ Filling or maintaining a domestic swimming or paddling pool
- ✘ Filling or maintaining an ornamental fountain

Level 2: Exemptions

Automatic exemptions:

- A Water-using activities which protect health and safety
- A Blue Badge holders
- A Customers using an approved drip or trickle irrigation system fitted with a pressure-reducing valve and timer
- A Companies using hosepipes as part of their cleaning business
- A Private boats where it is the customer's only home; the engine needs to be cleaned with a hosepipe or where not cleaning means the boat will use more fuel
- A Filling or maintaining a domestic pond which contains fish or other animals which live in water, or fountains adding air to these ponds
- A Goods vehicles and public service vehicles
- A Filling or maintaining a domestic swimming pool during construction or for health and safety reasons

- A Automatic exemptions
- D Discretionary exemptions

Discretionary exemptions could include (check our website for latest):

- D Customers on our Priority Services Register with mobility issues
- D Watering newly-laid turf for 28 days
- D To prevent or control the spread of non-native and/or invasive species
- D Operating water features with religious significance

Definition of 'garden'

As well as your garden at home, restrictions for gardens also include those shown in the illustration shown on page 17.

What householders and businesses need to do to save water – continued

Level 3: Severe drought

Restrictions under **Level 2** plus a ban on:

Stage 1:

- ✘ Watering outdoor plants on commercial premises
- ✘ Filling or maintaining a commercial swimming or paddling pool
- ✘ Filling or maintaining a pond
- ✘ Operating a mechanical vehicle washer
- ✘ Cleaning any vehicle, boat, aircraft or railway rolling stock
- ✘ Cleaning any exterior part of a non-domestic building or non-domestic wall
- ✘ Cleaning a window at commercial premises
- ✘ Using water to suppress dust
- ✘ Use of automatic cisterns

Stage 2:

- ✘ Watering national and international sports grounds between 7am – 7pm (and only for two hours between 7pm and 7am)
- ✘ Hand car washing businesses and all automatic car washes
- ✘ Window cleaning using water-fed poles
- ✘ Cleaning of paths and patios – including graffiti removal
- ✘ Cleaning of artificial outdoor surfaces – including graffiti removal
- ✘ Watering outdoor plants on commercial premises – even if newly planted or irrigation systems in place
- ✘ Cleaning any vehicle, boat, aircraft or rolling stock – including graffiti removal
- ✘ Cleaning any commercial premises – including graffiti removal
- ✘ Cleaning industrial plant

Level 3: Exemptions

- A** Automatic exemptions
- D** Discretionary exemptions

Automatic exemptions:

- A** Water-using activities which protect health and safety
- A** Blue badge holders

Discretionary exemptions could include (check our website for latest):

- D** Customers on our Priority Services Register with mobility issues
- D** Small businesses whose sole operation is cleaning windows using hosepipes
- D** Watering newly bought plants for the first 28 days after the ban is introduced
- D** Using an approved drip or trickle irrigation system fitted with a pressure-reducing valve and timer set for evenings or during the night
- D** On biosecurity grounds
- D** Companies removing graffiti



What householders and businesses need to do to save water – continued

Definition of 'garden'

As well as your garden at home, restrictions for gardens also include those shown in the illustration shown below.

A 'garden' does not include:

- Agricultural land
- Land used commercially (that is, for growing plants and crops)
- A temporary garden or flower display
- Plants in an outdoor pot or in the ground but under cover



Level 4: Emergency drought

If we experience a prolonged drought that leads to serious water shortages, we may need to ask the Government for an Emergency Drought Order.

This would allow us to take more drastic actions such as:

- rationing water supplies to homes and businesses to certain times of day
- asking customers to collect water for drinking, washing and cooking from standpipes in the street, or mobile water tankers at key community locations.

These actions are a last resort and the possibility of them happening is extremely rare – once in every 500 years on average – and we would take every step to avoid them.

Pre-emergency drought

To avoid rationing water supplies or introducing standpipes, we could move to promoting very low water use of 50 or 80 litres per person per day – as happened in Cape Town, South Africa, in 2018 when water supplies were critical.

This could mean reducing toilet flushes to a few times a day, washing and dishwasher loads to once a week and very short showers.

This could help avoid extreme measures which customers have said would be very difficult to cope with. Vulnerable customers would be given extra support at this time.

When a drought ends

A drought will end when there has been enough rain to bring water sources back to healthy levels. This can take many months.

As levels improve, restrictions will be lifted and we'll stop using Drought Permits and Drought Orders as soon as we can.

After every drought it's important we review our actions and understand how well the restrictions worked and how the environment was impacted, so we can learn lessons for the next one. We would share our learning with our customers, other water companies and the wider industry.



Lessons learned: 2025 drought

Key findings from the Planning Inspectors review of our Hampshire Drought Order application in 2025 highlighted a number of areas where we need to improve.

Recommendations and actions are summarised in the table below. We are also completing 2025 drought lessons learned workshops with the EA and NE which will be completed at the end of May 2026. The outcomes of the workshops will also be used to inform further development of Drought Plan 2027.

Planning inspectors recommendation		Southern Water action
1	Be 'application ready' for drought order submission	<p>HRAs and EARs are being updated in 2026 for review by the Environment Agency (EA) and Natural England (NE). A timetable for completion of HRAs and EARs has been circulated to the EA and NE. It is recognised that due to the sensitivity of the Hampshire chalk rivers and the amount of monitoring data that needs to be assessed, the River Test and River Itchen HRA's and EARs will take more time to update.</p> <p>We have discussed completion of all HRAs and EARs with the EA and NE during a 2025 drought lessons learned workshop held on 18th March 2026. Mitigation and compensation needs to be agreed with EA and NE and linked to the Section 20 Agreement, HRA/EAR assessments and in-year drought order applications.</p>
2	Strengthen Extreme Shortage of Rain (ESoR) case	ESoR is unlikely to be appropriate for River Itchen if the Hands off Flow (HoF) is amended as proposed by the EA, as the 90-day trigger will be crossed annually. We will agree an approach for ESoR for the River Itchen with the EA and Defra as part of the River Itchen licence renewal process and development of an updated section 20 Agreement.
3	Demonstrate full compliance with drought plan sequence	Make drought actions clearer in the sequence in Drought Plan 2027 (DP27) so that everyone can see compliance.
4	Improve notification, consultation and procedural robustness	Needs to be agreed with EA whilst developing DP27. Triggers did not allow sufficient time for everyone to review and respond due to speed of river flow decline during dry weather in 2025.
5	Update and modernise EARs	See recommendation 1 above.
6	Take catchment scale approach to HRAs	This needs to be agreed with EA and NE as the Section 20 Agreement has a mitigation and compensation programme.
7	Secure, scale up and accelerate compensation measures	Some compensation measures cannot be accelerated as they have a separate legal process and timeline e.g. land purchase. See recommendation 6 to agree measures and delivery timeline.
8	Link mitigation to drought order impacts	Should be covered in a revised compensation and mitigation agreement / revision to the Section 20 Agreement. Need to agree and record future mitigation and compensation. Will deliver recommendation 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7.
9	Reposition NEUBs as a protective, not optional measure	The economic case and water saving benefits for Non Essential Use Bans (NEUBS) in the UK is not clear. We will work with regulators to determine how NEUBS are positioned within DP27.

Have your say

To help us develop our new drought plan, we'd like to hear from you.

We have provided some questions to help you consider how drought plans could be used and the actions that can be used to save water and respond to drought.

Details on how you can submit your response are provided at the end of this document.

1. Are the different levels of drought and the actions we need to take at each one easy to understand?
2. Are the restrictions on using water for households and businesses easy to understand?
3. Do you agree with introducing restrictions on using water for households first and businesses afterwards? (The aim is to protect jobs and businesses for as long as possible)
4. Do you agree with the automatic exemptions from restrictions on using water which apply to everyone? (These are agreed by all water companies)
5. Do you agree with all the discretionary exemptions from restrictions on using water? (We agree these for our customers)
6. Do you support the need to use Drought Permits and Drought Orders so we can continue to take water from the environment to maintain supplies during droughts?
7. Is it ever acceptable to introduce emergency restrictions such as standpipes (water pipes in streets) or rota cuts (where water is only available for a few hours each day)?
8. Would you be willing to significantly reduce your water use to 80 or even 50 litres of water each day in a very severe drought in order to avoid standpipes or rota cuts? (*Our current average customer usage is 127 litres per person per day*).
9. Do you think we have got the right balance between restricting water use and using Drought Permits and Drought Orders, to produce more water and to protect the environment?
10. What do you think is the best way for us to tell customers about a drought and restrictions?
11. For Hampshire and Isle of Wight customers, would you support water use restrictions (hose pipe bans and non-essential use bans) being imposed on an annual basis to protect the internationally rare chalk streams?



How to respond

We're currently developing **Drought Plan 2027** and want like your feedback on what you would like us to consider in the new plan.

Send your response by email

Feedback can be sent by email to Defra at:
water.resources@defra.gov.uk

Please include '**Southern Water**' in your email subject field and copy in our consultation email address:
droughtplan@southernwater.co.uk

Send your response by post

Written feedback can be posted to Defra at:

**Drought Plan Consultation
(Southern Water)
Defra
Drought Seacole
Building 2
Marsham Street
London SW1P 4DF**

If you would like to view hard copies of our consultation documents, please let us know by emailing **droughtplan@southernwater.co.uk** and we will arrange for these to be posted to you.

Thank you for learning more about our drought plan and we look forward to seeing your views. We'll publish a summary of the responses and our updates later in 2026.



For every individual response Defra receives during the consultation, we'll donate £1 to WaterAid.

How you can join our Priority Services Register

Our Priority Services Register is a confidential register for customers who have individual needs, such as disabilities, illnesses or other requirements.

How it works

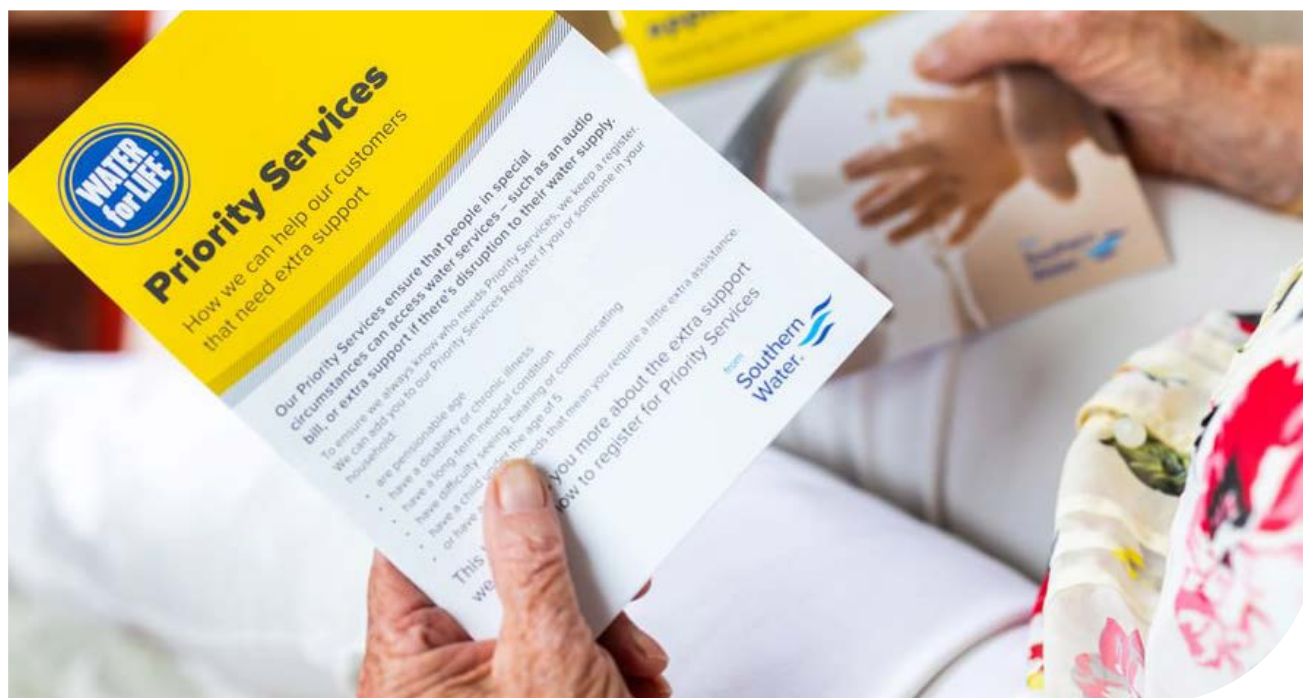
Joining the Priority Services Register means our employees know about any special circumstances or needs you may have. It also helps us prioritise vulnerable customers when there's an incident such as a burst main or water restrictions during a drought.

How to apply

To apply to the register, you can use the application form. It should only take a few minutes to complete. Before you begin, make sure you've got:

- your name and address
- your payment reference number, this will be the 13-digit number in the top right corner of your bill.

Alternatively, you can phone us for free on 0800 027 0800 from 9am–5pm, Monday to Friday.





from
**Southern
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