Infrastructure needs to be resilient to climate change, while it can also help enhance the environment

Infrastructure assets have long lives, so climate resilience needs to be built in now

Based on current rates of replacement

88% of existing water mains and

85% of rail assets

could still be in place by 2055

Action is needed to secure long term water supply

The estimated supply gap by 2050 is at least **4,000 Mega litres per day (Ml/day)**

An approach which reduces demand and leaks, and increases supply, is required:

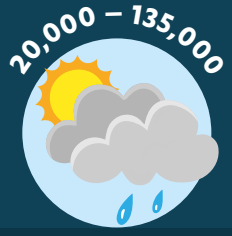
New supply and transfer infrastructure like reservoirs – at least **1,300 Ml/day**

Halving leakage through continuing progress in line with industry commitment – **1,400 Ml/day**

Reducing demand through measures such as smart meters and public awareness raising - at least **1,400 Ml/day**

Surface water flooding is a growing problem which will need new infrastructure to solve

325,000 homes are already at high risk of surface water flooding, By 2055, this could increase by:



due to **climate change**

due to **new development**

due to increases in **impermeable surfaces**

Investing c.**£12bn** in cost effective improvements to 2055 could reduce properties at high risk by **60%**

To lessen environmental impacts and reduce emissions, waste must be reduced

To meet climate targets, household recycling rates in England must rise from **44%** now to **65%** by 2035

Sources: Defra, Sayers et al, Commission modelling