

£55 million to restore mine-hunter for NATO ally

- £55 million to regenerate former Royal Navy mine-hunting vessel
- Supporting 100 jobs at Harland & Wolff Appledore site in south-west
- Enhancing mine-hunting capability for NATO ally

British shipyard, Harland & Wolff, has been awarded a £55 million contract to regenerate a former Royal Navy mine-hunting vessel, HMS QUORN.

On behalf of the Lithuanian Government, the Defence Equipment Sales Authority (DESA) awarded the contract that will see HMS QUORN renovated and restored, bolstering NATO maritime capability in Europe.

Supporting ambitions to bolster British shipbuilding, laid out in the National Shipbuilding Strategy Refresh, the regeneration will support 100 jobs at the south-west shipyard.

The work will see an influx of contractors for the project across the local and national supply chain, with 14 major subcontract packages in engineering, equipment and integration, along with other refurbishment services.

Minister for Defence Procurement, Jeremy Quin, said:

I'm pleased that this multi-million pound contract will see a former Royal Navy mine-hunting vessel restored and regenerated in a British shipyard, supporting UK jobs and strengthening shipbuilding in the south-west.

Lithuania is a key NATO ally and Joint Expeditionary Force partner, and this mine-hunting vessel will bolster NATO maritime capability across Europe, ensuring the Alliance remains ready to respond to evolving global threats.

HMS QUORN completed 27 years of Service with the Royal Navy before being sold to Lithuania in April 2020. The vessel patrolled the seas as part of the Royal Navy fleet of Hunt Class Mine Countermeasures Vessels (MCMVs) until 2017.

The Hunt Class vessels specialise in active mine-hunting. They use high-definition sonar to scour seabeds for mines, which are then destroyed by the ship's clearance diving teams or mine disposal system.

A key NATO ally and partner in the Joint Expeditionary Force (JEF), Lithuania will add the restored mine-hunting vessel to its existing fleet, with the addition of this capability boosting NATO capability across Europe.

Tailored for the Lithuanian Navy, the work includes upgrades to the ships

mission and sonar systems, and an additional search and rescue capability. The contract will also add new main engines, generators and propulsion gear as well as refurbish the accommodation, hull, ancillary systems, electrical systems and painting.

Cdre Richard Whalley, Head of DESA, said:

This contract award reinforces our excellent working relationship that we have with Lithuania as our NATO ally as well as UK owned Harland & Wolff. We're really pleased to see HMS QUORN refurbished in Appledore Shipyard and look forward to continuing our work with them supporting the British supply chain.

It is planned that the ship will be handed over to the Lithuanian Navy in 2024. HMS QUORN is the third mine-hunting vessel that DESA has sold to Lithuania, following the sale of HMS Dulverton and HMS Cottesmore in 2008.

[Reappointment of non-executive member of the Independent Monitoring Authority](#)

News story

The Lord Chancellor has re-appointed Punam Birly as a non-executive member of the Independent Monitoring Authority.



The Secretary of State has re-appointed Punam Birly as a non-executive member of the Independent Monitoring Authority (IMA) for a tenure of three years. Her appointment will commence on 8 December 2022 and will run until 7 December 2025.

Punam Birly biography

Punam Birly is Director of Global Employment at global energy services provider Petrofac Services Limited. She was appointed as non-executive member of the IMA on 8 December 2020.

Ms Birly was a Partner at KPMG LLP (UK) from 2008 to 2020. She was Head of Employment and Immigration within the Tax and Legal Services Practice, and the lead on People related Brexit issues. She is a Solicitor of the Senior Courts of England & Wales and previously worked in various expatriate tax, legal and reward roles at Andersen, Deloitte and PwC.

Independent Monitoring Authority for the Citizens' Rights Agreements

The IMA was established under the EU (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 (EUWAA). Under the provisions set out in EUWAA, the IMA has the power to receive complaints, launch inquiries and initiate or intervene in legal proceedings. The IMA also has a duty to review the effectiveness of the legislative framework relating to citizens' rights. In exercising its functions, the IMA must have regard to the importance of dealing with general or systemic issues in the implementation and application of citizen' rights.

Appointments and re-appointments to the IMA are run in line with the process set out in the Governance Code on Public Appointments.

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[Water and sewerage company performance on pollution hits new low](#)

The Environment Agency is today calling for:

- Courts to impose much higher fines for serious and deliberate pollution incidents. Fines currently handed down by the courts often amount to less than a Chief Executive's salary.
- Prison sentences for Chief Executives and Board members whose companies are responsible for the most serious incidents and company directors struck off so they cannot move on in their careers after illegal environmental damage.

The Environment Agency has today (14 July) released its [annual report](#) on the environmental performance of England's nine water and sewerage companies.

The report shows that overall in 2021, the performance of the companies fell

to the lowest level we have seen under the Environmental Performance Assessment (EPA). Measured against our 4 star rating, most of the companies' performance declined. Despite continuing enforcement action against those breaching environmental laws, water companies remain undeterred by the penalties currently being issued by the courts.

Southern Water and South West Water were given just a 1 star rating, while 4 companies were rated only 2 stars – meaning they require significant improvement.

Northumbrian Water, Severn Trent Water and United Utilities performed more positively and maintained 4 stars.

Since 2011 we have used the EPA, which rates each company in England from 1 star to 4 star, for performance on environmental commitments such as pollution incidents and treatment work compliance.

Following a regular 5-yearly review of the EPA process, the Environment Agency has deliberately tightened its metrics to set stretching targets that will push companies to meet regulatory requirements and our expectations. Not only did most companies fail to meet these new higher standards, most of them saw their performance deteriorate against the previous standards.

The latest EPA shows:

- The sector's performance on pollution was much worse than previous years.
- Southern Water and South West Water were rated as 1 star.
- Three companies (Northumbrian Water, Severn Trent Water and United Utilities) maintained 4 stars, although certain improvements are still required.
- Seven water companies had an increase in serious incidents compared to 2020. In total there were 62 serious incidents for 2021 – the highest since 2013.
- There has also been no overall improvement for several years in total incident numbers or compliance with conditions for discharging treated wastewater.

The Environment Agency Chair Emma Howard Boyd met with the Chairs of water companies over the last week.

Emma Howard Boyd, Chair of the Environment Agency, said:

It's appalling that water companies' performance on pollution has hit a new low. Water quality won't improve until water companies get a grip on their operational performance. For years people have seen executives and investors handsomely rewarded while the environment pays the price.

Company directors let this happen. We plan to make it too painful for them to continue like this. The amount a company can be fined for environmental crimes is unlimited but fines currently handed

down by the courts often amount to less than a Chief Executive's salary. We need courts to impose much higher fines. Investors should no longer see England's water monopolies as a one-way bet.

In response to its annual EPA report, the Environment Agency is today calling for:

- Courts to impose much higher fines for serious and deliberate pollution incidents – although the amount a company can be fined for environmental crimes is unlimited, the fines currently handed down by the courts often amount to less than a Chief Executive's salary.
- Prison sentences for Chief Executives and Board members whose companies are responsible for the most serious incidents
- Company directors struck off so they cannot simply move on in their careers after illegal environmental damage

A Defra spokesperson said:

This report shows that water companies are ignoring their legal responsibilities. Water company chiefs cannot continue to make huge profits whilst polluting our waters.

We will not tolerate this behaviour and we will take robust action if we don't see urgent improvements. We are the first government to set out our expectation that water companies must take steps to significantly reduce storm overflows and earlier this year we consulted on a comprehensive plan to tackle the adverse impact of discharges from storm overflows.

Since 2015 the Environment Agency's prosecutions against water companies have secured fines of over £138 million. In 2021 the Environment Agency concluded seven prosecutions against water and sewerage companies with fines of £90 million, two of £4 million, £2.3 million, £1.5 million, £150,000 and £540,000. Five prosecutions have already concluded in 2022 with fines of £300,000, £240,000, £233,000, £50,000 and £18,000, and more prosecutions are progressing in court.

Working with Ofwat and Defra, we have set out clear expectations through the Water Industry Strategic Environmental Requirements (WISER) for 2020-2025 which we expect water and sewerage companies to meet. Ofwat's PR24 methodology is currently out for consultation and we will be responding in due course to help shape it and ensure it meets the ongoing challenges.

Other action Defra and the Environment Agency are taking includes:

- Increasing inspections of sewage treatment works
- New requirements through the Environment Act for companies to put monitors on all their storm overflows, both on the network and at sewage treatment works and make the data public
- Carrying out the country's largest ever investigation into environmental

crime, our [investigation of all water companies into potential flow-to-full treatment \(FFT\) non-compliance](#) at wastewater treatment works. This involves all the water companies, and we are looking at whether they have knowingly and deliberately broken the law in relation to the treatment and discharge of sewage

- Toughening our regulation – placing greater emphasis on the root causes of non-compliance and pollution incidents and making sure that our company action plans are targeted and effective

ENDS

Notes to editors:

- On 18 November 2021, the Environment Agency (EA) and Ofwat announced major investigations into potential widespread non-compliance by water and sewerage companies at wastewater treatment works.
- The investigations were launched after companies revealed to us that they may be in breach of their permit conditions. This issue was brought to light following the EA's requirement of companies to improve how they monitor and manage flow-to-full treatment at wastewater treatment works through the installation of new monitors.
- While the investigation progresses, the EA, government and Ofwat are working closely together to ensure water and sewerage companies take immediate action where potential breaches of permit conditions are identified. It is the water and sewerage companies' responsibility to bring their sites back within compliance as soon as possible and they will be held to this by the regulators.

British Embassy and British Council release PWC Impact Report

News story

The report highlights how Trade, Investment, Innovation, Science and Academic relations have grown significantly between the two countries over the last decade.



PwC were asked to look at how programs to support Trade, Investment, Innovation, Science & Academic partnerships between Israel and the UK have contributed to economic activity in the UK. The British Embassy in Tel Aviv has helped attract £1.2bn of Israeli FDI into the UK from 2014-2021. PwC modelling reveals this has supported an estimated 15,370 jobs and over £1bn of economic activity across the UK over the same period.

Additionally, academic and scientific partnerships have become a cornerstone of international collaboration between the UK and Israel. This report finds that funding for Israeli early career researchers to come to UK universities generates economic contributions in the UK of 1.53x the value of grants provided to them through programmes delivered via the British Embassy and British Council. Further, outcomes from joint UK-Israel medical research have the potential to generate net direct economic benefits of approximately 4.7x the value of the research funding in a single year alone, and up to 18.3x in the first four years.

The report can be read here [British Embassy & British Council in Tel Aviv Supporting UK – Israel activities from Science to Trade](#) (PDF, 10 MB, 29 pages).

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[One in four families get first government Cost of Living Payment from today](#)

- £326 – the first of two cost of living payments – will automatically hit seven million bank accounts between today and 31 July 2022 as part of the government's £37 billion support package
- Second instalment of £324 will follow from the autumn, with separate payments for pensioners and disabled people also coming later this year
- Tax credit claimants will receive their first cost of living instalment

by autumn

Over eight million households on means-tested benefits will automatically get the first instalment of £326 from this month.

This means that, combined with other support, millions of low-income households across the UK will receive at least £1,200 from the government by Christmas to ease Cost of Living pressures.

On top of that, nearly one in ten people will get the £150 disability payment this Autumn, and over 8 million pensioner households could get an extra £300 from Winter Fuel Payments in November and December.

Prime Minister Boris Johnson said:

Just as we looked after people during lockdown, we will help them get through these tough economic times.

Today's payment is the signal to millions of families that we are on their side and we have already promised more cash in the autumn, alongside other measures – including our Help for Households – to support the vulnerable and ease the burden.

Work and Pensions Secretary, Thérèse Coffey said:

Our help for households will begin landing in bank accounts today as we make sure those on the lowest incomes get the support they need in the face of rising costs.

This first instalment of £326 should reach all eligible low-income households by the end of July.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nadhim Zahawi said:

It's great that millions of the families who are most in need are starting to receive their Cost of Living Payments, which I know will be a massive help for people who are struggling.

Alongside tax cuts, changes to Universal Credit and the Household Support Fund, these payments are a vital part of our £37 billion support package to help people deal with rising prices.

Most people entitled to the first instalment of our Cost of Living payment will receive it between now and 31 July 2022. Households who are eligible because they receive tax credits and no other eligible benefits will receive their first instalment from HMRC in the autumn, and the second instalment in the winter. DWP will administer payments for customers on all other eligible means-tested benefits, and customers do not need to contact the government or

apply for the payment at any stage.

In addition to the £650 Cost of Living Payment, all domestic energy customers in the UK will receive a £400 grant to help with energy bills, and those in Council Tax bands A-D in England will get an extra £150, which has already been sent to many households. This brings support for millions to £1,200 by the end of the year.

The disability and pensioner payments come in addition to this, as does any support from the Household Support Fund, which was recently extended through to March 2023 with £421 million additional funding. It is now worth £1.263 billion, and combined with £237 million for devolved nations, means this support package now stands at £1.5 billion. The Household Support Fund is designed to help low-income households in England with food and energy bills, and is distributed by local authorities, who know their areas best.

Total government support this year for low-income families stands at £37 billion, a figure which includes a recent rise to £12,570 for the National Insurance starting thresholds. This will benefit 30 million working people and is worth £330 to a typical employee.

Further information

- Low-income households are benefiting from government support in a variety of different ways. You can read more about the government's Cost of Living support and what is available [here](#).
- More than 8 million households on benefits will receive a payment of up to £650 this year, made in two instalments. This includes all households entitled to a payment of the following benefits: Universal Credit, Income-based Jobseekers Allowance, Income-related Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit and Pension Credit.
- The DWP will make the payment in two lump sums – the first from July 2022, the second from the autumn. Payments from HMRC for those on tax credits only will follow shortly after each to avoid duplicate payments.
 - To be eligible for the first instalment, families must have been entitled to a payment (or later found to be entitled to a payment) of either:
 - Universal Credit for an assessment period that ended in the period 26 April 2022 to 25 May 2022
 - income-based JSA, income-related ESA, Income Support or Pension Credit for any day in the period 26 April 2022 to 25 May 2022
 - Tax credit-only customers, who will receive the first instalment in the Autumn, must have received a payment, or an annual award of at least £26, of tax credits for any day in the period 26 April 2022 to 25 May 2022.
 - This payment will be tax-free, will not count towards the benefit cap, and will not have any impact on existing benefit awards.
 - These lump sums will be delivered in two slightly different payments of £326 and £324. The distinct value relates to a specific qualifying period, so it is simpler to determine if a payee received the correct payments, reducing the fraud risk of

people who claim not to have had one of the specific two payments, as DWP will be able to clearly track those who have.

Table 1 – Estimated number of families eligible for the means-tested benefit Cost of Living Payment by region

Region	Cases	Proportion
London	1,224,000	15%
South West	580,000	7%
South East	846,000	10%
Eastern	627,000	8%
West Midlands	792,000	10%
East Midlands	551,000	7%
North West	1,048,000	13%
North East	397,000	5%
Yorkshire and The Humber	722,000	9%
Wales	426,000	5%
Scotland	689,000	8%
Northern Ireland	309,000	4%
Total	8,213,000	100%

Table 2 – Estimated number of individuals eligible for the £150 disability Cost of Living Payment by region

Region	Cases	Proportion
London	608,000	10%
South West	491,000	8%
South East	681,000	11%
Eastern	498,000	8%
West Midlands	566,000	9%
East Midlands	451,000	7%
North West	820,000	13%
North East	325,000	5%
Yorkshire and The Humber	535,000	8%
Wales	407,000	6%
Scotland	607,000	10%
Northern Ireland	315,000	5%
Total	6,303,000	100%

Table 3 – Estimated number of families eligible for the means-tested benefit Cost of Living Payment and number of individuals eligible for the disability Cost of Living Payment by Westminster Parliamentary Constituency

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means- tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
Aberavon	11,600	12,100
Aberconwy	7,100	6,800
Aberdeen North	13,300	9,300
Aberdeen South	7,700	5,800
Airdrie and Shotts	13,400	13,300
Aldershot	10,500	6,800
Aldridge-Brownhills	8,300	8,300
Altrincham and Sale West	7,000	6,600
Alyn and Deeside	9,200	8,400
Amber Valley	10,700	10,200
Angus	11,000	9,100
Arfon	7,600	6,100
Argyll and Bute	9,600	9,400
Arundel and South Downs	6,700	6,800
Ashfield	14,300	13,700
Ashford	13,200	10,800
Ashton-under-Lyne	16,100	11,100
Aylesbury	10,300	8,000
Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	14,100	12,700
Banbury	10,900	8,800
Banff and Buchan	9,500	8,500
Barking	24,900	10,700
Barnsley Central	13,800	12,000
Barnsley East	14,700	13,700
Barrow and Furness	10,300	10,700
Basildon and Billericay	11,300	8,100
Basingstoke	10,300	7,900
Bassetlaw	12,800	12,000
Bath	8,000	6,400
Batley and Spennings	16,200	10,100
Battersea	11,700	5,800
Beaconsfield	6,300	5,700
Beckenham	6,000	5,100
Bedford	15,000	9,100
Belfast East	14,600	14,900
Belfast North	26,600	24,000
Belfast South	13,900	13,500
Belfast West	27,100	24,700
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	22,100	10,400
Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	10,600	8,800

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means- tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
Berwick-upon-Tweed	7,600	7,600
Bethnal Green and Bow	26,000	11,100
Beverley and Holderness	9,000	9,200
Bexhill and Battle	10,500	10,400
Bexleyheath and Crayford	9,400	7,800
Birkenhead	19,100	15,100
Birmingham, Edgbaston	15,900	9,200
Birmingham, Erdington	23,400	13,600
Birmingham, Hall Green	24,600	11,400
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	30,600	14,100
Birmingham, Ladywood	32,400	11,700
Birmingham, Northfield	19,200	13,100
Birmingham, Perry Barr	22,900	10,700
Birmingham, Selly Oak	15,400	10,000
Birmingham, Yardley	23,400	12,700
Bishop Auckland	13,400	12,000
Blackburn	22,600	13,100
Blackley and Broughton	28,800	14,900
Blackpool North and Cleveleys	14,900	12,600
Blackpool South	18,400	12,300
Blaenau Gwent	12,000	11,800
Blaydon	10,900	10,000
Blyth Valley	11,800	10,400
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	13,200	10,700
Bolsover	12,600	13,700
Bolton North East	17,700	11,100
Bolton South East	20,500	12,400
Bolton West	11,700	9,800
Bootle	21,000	15,800
Boston and Skegness	17,100	12,900
Bosworth	9,100	8,700
Bournemouth East	14,600	9,000
Bournemouth West	14,000	9,400
Bracknell	8,400	6,700
Bradford East	25,600	12,300
Bradford South	19,800	11,600
Bradford West	26,400	12,200
Braintree	9,300	7,900
Brecon and Radnorshire	7,200	7,600
Brent Central	30,600	12,100
Brent North	19,000	8,500

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means-tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
Brentford and Isleworth	17,500	7,900
Brentwood and Ongar	7,300	6,400
Bridgend	10,400	11,300
Bridgwater and West Somerset	13,000	10,800
Brigg and Goole	9,000	8,300
Brighton, Kemptown	14,400	10,700
Brighton, Pavilion	11,900	7,100
Bristol East	13,200	9,500
Bristol North West	12,400	10,200
Bristol South	16,600	12,700
Bristol West	14,400	7,000
Broadland	8,000	8,200
Bromley and Chislehurst	9,400	6,900
Bromsgrove	7,500	7,600
Broxbourne	11,200	8,000
Broxtowe	8,500	8,100
Buckingham	6,300	6,300
Burnley	16,300	11,200
Burton	12,300	8,900
Bury North	12,000	8,900
Bury South	13,500	10,500
Bury St Edmunds	9,600	8,900
Caerphilly	13,000	13,500
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	7,600	7,300
Calder Valley	11,400	8,500
Camberwell and Peckham	23,300	10,200
Camborne and Redruth	13,000	10,000
Cambridge	9,800	6,200
Cannock Chase	11,700	10,700
Canterbury	11,100	9,400
Cardiff Central	10,500	6,900
Cardiff North	7,600	7,800
Cardiff South and Penarth	18,600	13,400
Cardiff West	15,100	11,200
Carlisle	10,900	9,500
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	8,800	9,900
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	9,700	9,600
Carshalton and Wallington	11,600	7,900
Castle Point	8,400	8,400
Central Ayrshire	12,700	11,400

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means-tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
Central Devon	8,500	7,900
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	7,900	7,900
Ceredigion	8,500	7,800
Charnwood	7,800	7,400
Chatham and Aylesford	12,800	9,500
Cheadle	6,500	7,300
Chelmsford	9,400	7,500
Chelsea and Fulham	11,000	5,600
Cheltenham	9,900	7,200
Chesham and Amersham	5,500	5,000
Chesterfield	12,800	12,200
Chichester	9,500	8,400
Chingford and Woodford Green	10,400	6,700
Chippenham	8,500	8,200
Chipping Barnet	12,500	7,600
Chorley	10,800	9,600
Christchurch	7,200	8,100
Cities of London and Westminster	11,900	6,200
City of Chester	10,400	8,700
City of Durham	9,800	10,100
Clacton	15,200	14,900
Cleethorpes	11,100	9,700
Clwyd South	9,400	8,500
Clwyd West	9,900	10,100
Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	14,100	14,000
Colchester	13,900	10,600
Colne Valley	12,200	9,200
Congleton	7,900	8,500
Copeland	8,400	9,300
Corby	13,300	10,900
Coventry North East	21,200	12,600
Coventry North West	13,900	9,800
Coventry South	13,700	9,200
Crawley	14,100	8,500
Crewe and Nantwich	12,200	10,100
Croydon Central	19,100	10,200
Croydon North	26,600	11,200
Croydon South	11,400	7,800
Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East	11,600	11,500
Cynon Valley	12,300	12,100

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means-tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
Dagenham and Rainham	17,000	9,300
Darlington	13,900	9,900
Dartford	11,100	8,600
Daventry	7,700	7,000
Delyn	8,300	8,300
Denton and Reddish	12,600	9,800
Derby North	13,300	10,200
Derby South	21,700	13,000
Derbyshire Dales	5,600	6,300
Devizes	7,500	6,700
Dewsbury	15,600	10,100
Don Valley	12,900	11,900
Doncaster Central	17,100	11,500
Doncaster North	15,500	12,300
Dover	13,000	11,400
Dudley North	13,700	9,600
Dudley South	11,000	8,500
Dulwich and West Norwood	16,600	7,800
Dumfries and Galloway	12,700	12,600
Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	9,300	9,600
Dundee East	11,400	10,200
Dundee West	14,700	11,400
Dunfermline and West Fife	11,100	9,600
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	6,800	6,100
Ealing Central and Acton	16,900	7,100
Ealing North	19,500	8,800
Ealing, Southall	16,600	7,700
Easington	15,200	14,000
East Antrim	12,300	13,800
East Devon	9,300	9,300
East Dunbartonshire	5,100	7,000
East Ham	30,000	11,000
East Hampshire	6,700	6,000
East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow	11,200	11,800
East Londonderry	17,000	16,800
East Lothian	11,000	9,800
East Renfrewshire	7,300	8,900
East Surrey	8,100	7,400
East Worthing and Shoreham	10,100	8,800

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means- tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
East Yorkshire	11,700	10,500
Eastbourne	15,200	12,200
Eastleigh	9,300	8,300
Eddisbury	8,600	8,700
Edinburgh East	12,800	9,300
Edinburgh North and Leith	11,800	7,600
Edinburgh South	6,900	6,000
Edinburgh South West	11,000	8,200
Edinburgh West	8,000	7,300
Edmonton	25,600	10,500
Ellesmere Port and Neston	10,800	10,200
Elmet and Rothwell	7,700	8,500
Eltham	12,400	8,200
Enfield North	18,500	9,100
Enfield, Southgate	12,300	6,600
Epping Forest	9,300	6,900
Epsom and Ewell	6,500	6,500
Erewash	11,600	9,700
Erith and Thamesmead	18,200	9,900
Esher and Walton	7,000	5,900
Exeter	11,800	9,600
Falkirk	13,400	12,500
Fareham	6,500	6,600
Faversham and Mid Kent	9,700	8,500
Feltham and Heston	21,200	9,700
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	16,400	16,400
Filton and Bradley Stoke	8,200	7,500
Finchley and Golders Green	15,700	7,700
Folkestone and Hythe	14,600	13,900
Forest of Dean	8,800	8,300
Foyle	24,900	23,000
Fylde	8,500	9,100
Gainsborough	10,500	10,300
Garston and Halewood	17,200	15,100
Gateshead	17,000	12,200
Gedling	10,400	9,200
Gillingham and Rainham	11,900	9,000
Glasgow Central	18,500	11,400
Glasgow East	20,900	17,200
Glasgow North	10,600	7,600
Glasgow North East	20,300	15,500

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means-tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
Glasgow North West	16,100	12,400
Glasgow South	13,800	11,100
Glasgow South West	18,900	15,000
Glenrothes	14,600	12,400
Gloucester	15,200	11,100
Gordon	6,300	6,200
Gosport	10,200	8,700
Gower	8,200	10,000
Grantham and Stamford	10,900	9,400
Gravesham	12,700	9,400
Great Grimsby	16,200	10,200
Great Yarmouth	16,600	12,800
Greenwich and Woolwich	19,600	9,000
Guildford	6,800	5,800
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	25,900	11,100
Hackney South and Shoreditch	24,200	11,400
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	12,100	9,400
Halifax	17,600	10,700
Haltemprice and Howden	5,700	6,500
Halton	15,200	13,300
Hammersmith	19,000	8,500
Hampstead and Kilburn	17,200	8,400
Harborough	8,600	8,200
Harlow	12,900	8,300
Harrogate and Knaresborough	8,200	7,300
Harrow East	12,800	7,300
Harrow West	14,100	7,000
Hartlepool	17,500	14,000
Harwich and North Essex	8,400	9,000
Hastings and Rye	18,600	13,000
Havant	11,800	9,700
Hayes and Harlington	18,700	8,800
Hazel Grove	7,900	8,100
Hemel Hempstead	11,200	8,200
Hemsworth	13,700	13,100
Hendon	19,800	9,300
Henley	5,500	5,400
Hereford and South Herefordshire	10,200	8,900
Hertford and Stortford	8,000	6,400
Hertsmere	10,000	7,500
Hexham	5,500	6,200

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means-tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
Heywood and Middleton	17,000	12,400
High Peak	8,700	8,200
Hitchin and Harpenden	6,000	5,700
Holborn and St Pancras	21,700	11,900
Hornchurch and Upminster	11,000	8,500
Hornsey and Wood Green	17,200	8,000
Horsham	7,300	6,800
Houghton and Sunderland South	14,900	13,500
Hove	12,600	8,300
Huddersfield	15,900	9,900
Huntingdon	9,300	8,100
Hyndburn	15,700	11,200
Ilford North	13,000	7,500
Ilford South	22,800	8,900
Inverclyde	13,300	12,400
Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey	11,000	9,800
Ipswich	16,100	10,600
Isle of Wight	18,300	17,300
Islington North	18,700	10,000
Islington South and Finsbury	17,900	10,300
Islwyn	10,500	11,600
Jarrow	12,600	10,900
Keighley	12,500	8,800
Kenilworth and Southam	5,300	5,300
Kensington	14,100	7,400
Kettering	10,800	8,800
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	14,400	12,300
Kingston and Surbiton	11,100	6,900
Kingston upon Hull East	16,200	10,900
Kingston upon Hull North	17,000	9,700
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	17,100	9,900
Kingswood	7,700	7,600
Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	14,700	11,600
Knowsley	23,000	18,300
Lagan Valley	12,400	14,100
Lanark and Hamilton East	13,400	13,400
Lancaster and Fleetwood	10,400	9,200
Leeds Central	26,600	11,900
Leeds East	19,700	10,500
Leeds North East	11,100	7,400

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means-tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
Leeds North West	6,600	5,400
Leeds West	16,500	9,400
Leicester East	21,100	10,400
Leicester South	20,100	9,700
Leicester West	20,000	10,400
Leigh	13,900	11,800
Lewes	8,800	8,400
Lewisham East	17,400	8,700
Lewisham West and Penge	17,200	8,200
Lewisham, Deptford	20,100	8,300
Leyton and Wanstead	15,300	6,800
Lichfield	7,700	7,900
Lincoln	15,100	10,800
Linlithgow and East Falkirk	14,500	13,400
Liverpool, Riverside	20,800	13,900
Liverpool, Walton	23,800	17,700
Liverpool, Wavertree	17,100	11,700
Liverpool, West Derby	19,900	15,900
Livingston	14,100	13,400
Llanelli	12,500	13,400
Loughborough	10,000	7,700
Louth and Horncastle	12,600	13,600
Ludlow	7,700	7,600
Luton North	14,500	8,500
Luton South	19,700	8,900
Macclesfield	7,700	7,600
Maidenhead	6,600	5,300
Maidstone and The Weald	10,800	7,900
Makerfield	11,300	11,200
Maldon	7,100	6,800
Manchester Central	27,500	13,900
Manchester, Gorton	24,100	11,100
Manchester, Withington	12,500	7,900
Mansfield	15,300	14,100
Meon Valley	7,000	6,400
Meriden	14,000	11,500
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	13,400	13,100
Mid Bedfordshire	7,600	7,200
Mid Derbyshire	6,000	7,000
Mid Dorset and North Poole	6,400	6,300
Mid Norfolk	9,700	9,400

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means-tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
Mid Sussex	7,300	6,700
Mid Ulster	16,000	17,100
Mid Worcestershire	9,600	8,700
Middlesbrough	21,600	12,600
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	13,700	11,700
Midlothian	10,300	10,300
Milton Keynes North	14,500	9,400
Milton Keynes South	15,600	10,900
Mitcham and Morden	16,000	7,700
Mole Valley	5,600	5,700
Monmouth	7,800	8,800
Montgomeryshire	6,800	6,500
Moray	9,200	8,000
Morecambe and Lunesdale	12,800	10,800
Morley and Outwood	9,700	8,600
Motherwell and Wishaw	15,500	14,300
Na h-Eileanan an Iar	2,900	3,200
Neath	11,100	12,700
New Forest East	7,100	7,500
New Forest West	6,700	7,200
Newark	9,500	8,800
Newbury	8,000	6,400
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	19,100	10,700
Newcastle upon Tyne East	13,800	9,000
Newcastle upon Tyne North	12,500	10,600
Newcastle-under-Lyme	9,800	9,100
Newport East	12,000	10,000
Newport West	13,300	11,400
Newry and Armagh	20,400	19,500
Newton Abbot	9,800	9,600
Normanton, Pontefract and Castleford	16,200	13,800
North Antrim	16,800	16,800
North Ayrshire and Arran	14,800	12,900
North Cornwall	10,900	8,700
North Devon	11,100	9,200
North Dorset	7,500	7,600
North Down	10,500	12,700
North Durham	13,100	11,500
North East Bedfordshire	8,700	7,700
North East Cambridgeshire	14,100	12,300
North East Derbyshire	9,500	10,400

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means- tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
North East Fife	6,300	6,200
North East Hampshire	5,000	5,100
North East Hertfordshire	8,100	7,300
North East Somerset	7,500	7,200
North Herefordshire	7,800	7,500
North Norfolk	8,900	8,800
North Shropshire	10,500	9,800
North Somerset	6,500	7,000
North Swindon	11,600	9,400
North Thanet	14,300	12,300
North Tyneside	16,100	13,000
North Warwickshire	10,400	9,600
North West Cambridgeshire	13,600	10,500
North West Durham	12,800	12,000
North West Hampshire	8,300	7,300
North West Leicestershire	8,900	8,400
North West Norfolk	11,300	10,300
North Wiltshire	6,500	6,400
Northampton North	11,500	7,800
Northampton South	14,100	8,400
Norwich North	10,900	8,700
Norwich South	13,900	9,600
Nottingham East	19,600	10,400
Nottingham North	21,900	14,300
Nottingham South	13,900	9,100
Nuneaton	12,200	9,500
Ochil and South Perthshire	11,000	10,400
Ogmore	11,300	11,900
Old Bexley and Sidcup	6,600	6,300
Oldham East and Saddleworth	18,100	11,400
Oldham West and Royton	20,600	12,000
Orkney and Shetland	3,600	4,000
Orpington	7,000	6,200
Oxford East	12,100	7,700
Oxford West and Abingdon	6,400	5,900
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	10,800	11,000
Paisley and Renfrewshire South	13,000	11,400
Pendle	15,000	9,900
Penistone and Stocksbridge	8,200	9,200
Penrith and The Border	6,700	6,800
Perth and North Perthshire	10,600	9,700

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means-tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
Peterborough	22,700	12,300
Plymouth, Moor View	14,000	12,900
Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	18,100	12,100
Pontypridd	9,400	10,000
Poole	10,200	8,400
Poplar and Limehouse	27,000	10,700
Portsmouth North	12,000	8,600
Portsmouth South	15,800	8,600
Preseli Pembrokeshire	10,400	9,200
Preston	18,400	10,800
Pudsey	7,600	6,500
Putney	10,700	5,300
Rayleigh and Wickford	6,800	7,200
Reading East	10,000	5,900
Reading West	12,400	7,700
Redcar	14,900	11,900
Redditch	10,500	8,100
Reigate	7,200	6,700
Rhondda	12,600	12,200
Ribble Valley	7,300	7,900
Richmond (Yorks)	8,000	8,300
Richmond Park	8,100	5,400
Rochdale	21,800	12,700
Rochester and Strood	12,500	10,000
Rochford and Southend East	17,200	10,700
Romford	11,300	7,400
Romsey and Southampton North	6,400	5,700
Ross, Skye and Lochaber	6,500	6,000
Rossendale and Darwen	12,600	10,100
Rother Valley	10,800	11,000
Rotherham	17,200	12,300
Rugby	9,600	7,900
Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner	7,400	6,300
Runnymede and Weybridge	7,400	6,400
Rushcliffe	6,300	6,800
Rutherglen and Hamilton West	16,300	14,900
Rutland and Melton	7,400	7,000
Saffron Walden	7,400	6,500
Salford and Eccles	19,600	12,900
Salisbury	8,500	7,400
Scarborough and Whitby	13,500	11,300

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means-tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
Scunthorpe	12,900	9,700
Sedgefield	12,200	11,600
Sefton Central	7,000	9,400
Selby and Ainsty	7,900	7,500
Sevenoaks	6,900	6,900
Sheffield Central	14,300	9,000
Sheffield South East	14,300	11,900
Sheffield, Brightside and Hillsborough	22,700	15,200
Sheffield, Hallam	4,600	5,400
Sheffield, Heeley	15,200	11,300
Sherwood	11,200	11,700
Shipley	9,500	7,600
Shrewsbury and Atcham	10,200	9,400
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	15,500	13,400
Skipton and Ripon	7,100	7,100
Sleaford and North Hykeham	9,700	10,900
Slough	19,700	8,700
Solihull	8,000	8,300
Somerton and Frome	9,600	8,400
South Antrim	12,800	15,000
South Basildon and East Thurrock	12,200	9,400
South Cambridgeshire	6,700	6,700
South Derbyshire	9,100	9,000
South Dorset	11,100	10,100
South Down	17,000	18,000
South East Cambridgeshire	8,100	7,300
South East Cornwall	10,100	9,200
South Holland and The Deepings	11,100	9,800
South Leicestershire	8,400	7,600
South Norfolk	8,800	8,600
South Northamptonshire	7,400	7,000
South Ribble	8,600	9,000
South Shields	15,500	11,600
South Staffordshire	8,400	8,400
South Suffolk	7,800	7,300
South Swindon	12,800	8,600
South Thanet	15,600	11,900
South West Bedfordshire	10,300	7,900
South West Devon	6,900	8,000
South West Hertfordshire	6,600	6,000
South West Norfolk	11,200	10,400

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means-tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
South West Surrey	6,100	6,000
South West Wiltshire	9,700	8,900
Southampton, Itchen	14,900	9,900
Southampton, Test	15,800	9,700
Southend West	9,700	7,500
Southport	12,300	11,200
Spelthorne	8,800	7,000
St Albans	7,500	5,900
St Austell and Newquay	13,900	10,600
St Helens North	14,400	13,900
St Helens South and Whiston	16,400	14,800
St Ives	11,000	8,500
Stafford	9,200	8,400
Staffordshire Moorlands	6,300	7,000
Stalybridge and Hyde	14,100	10,500
Stevenage	10,700	8,800
Stirling	8,700	8,400
Stockport	13,700	9,500
Stockton North	15,800	12,200
Stockton South	11,500	9,800
Stoke-on-Trent Central	14,800	9,600
Stoke-on-Trent North	16,200	11,800
Stoke-on-Trent South	13,100	11,000
Stone	6,000	7,400
Stourbridge	10,600	8,400
Strangford	12,500	14,400
Stratford-on-Avon	7,500	6,900
Streatham	17,400	7,100
Stretford and Urmston	13,800	10,300
Stroud	8,700	7,600
Suffolk Coastal	8,800	9,300
Sunderland Central	17,200	13,800
Surrey Heath	6,900	6,500
Sutton and Cheam	8,900	6,000
Sutton Coldfield	7,100	7,400
Swansea East	14,700	13,100
Swansea West	12,100	10,600
Tamworth	10,400	8,800
Tatton	6,300	6,600
Taunton Deane	12,000	10,300
Telford	15,500	12,200

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means- tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
Tewkesbury	8,300	7,500
The Cotswolds	7,000	6,600
The Wrekin	10,300	9,600
Thirsk and Malton	8,300	8,400
Thornbury and Yate	6,300	7,000
Thurrock	16,300	9,800
Tiverton and Honiton	9,800	9,300
Tonbridge and Malling	7,900	7,500
Tooting	11,400	5,900
Torbay	16,300	13,600
Torfaen	13,100	12,700
Torrige and West Devon	10,800	10,000
Totnes	9,800	9,200
Tottenham	31,900	12,000
Truro and Falmouth	10,100	8,000
Tunbridge Wells	8,300	6,800
Twickenham	8,300	5,700
Tynemouth	10,900	9,300
Upper Bann	20,300	20,600
Uxbridge and South Ruislip	11,500	7,300
Vale of Clwyd	12,200	12,000
Vale of Glamorgan	12,800	11,900
Vauxhall	19,100	8,400
Wakefield	13,400	10,000
Wallasey	15,500	13,900
Walsall North	18,700	12,500
Walsall South	19,200	11,200
Walthamstow	19,200	7,800
Wansbeck	11,600	10,800
Wantage	8,600	7,400
Warley	18,200	10,200
Warrington North	12,000	10,400
Warrington South	9,900	9,000
Warwick and Leamington	8,800	6,700
Washington and Sunderland West	14,900	12,700
Watford	12,300	7,800
Waveney	14,500	12,900
Wealden	8,100	7,700
Weaver Vale	10,100	9,700
Wellingborough	12,900	10,100
Wells	11,100	9,600

Parliamentary constituency	Families eligible for the means- tested payment[1]	Individuals eligible for the disability payment[2]
Welwyn Hatfield	10,700	7,900
Wentworth and Dearne	15,100	13,900
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	5,100	4,900
West Bromwich East	16,800	10,800
West Bromwich West	17,800	11,500
West Dorset	8,800	9,100
West Dunbartonshire	15,600	13,400
West Ham	33,100	12,500
West Lancashire	11,500	10,500
West Suffolk	10,300	8,600
West Tyrone	17,400	19,000
West Worcestershire	8,400	8,400
Westminster North	18,600	10,000
Westmorland and Lonsdale	6,000	6,700
Weston-super-Mare	14,400	12,100
Wigan	14,600	12,300
Wimbledon	6,700	4,100
Winchester	5,900	5,700
Windsor	6,500	5,200
Wirral South	6,500	7,800
Wirral West	6,800	8,200
Witham	7,900	7,400
Witney	7,500	7,000
Woking	7,900	6,800
Wokingham	6,000	5,400
Wolverhampton North East	17,000	10,300
Wolverhampton South East	18,700	11,000
Wolverhampton South West	13,200	8,000
Worcester	11,300	8,600
Workington	9,700	9,500
Worsley and Eccles South	16,700	12,400
Worthing West	10,500	10,000
Wrexham	9,600	8,600
Wycombe	11,000	6,400
Wyre and Preston North	6,900	8,500
Wyre Forest	12,000	10,200
Wythenshawe and Sale East	19,200	13,400
Yeovil	11,500	9,800
Ynys Môn	9,000	8,200
York Central	10,300	6,900
York Outer	5,300	6,200

Parliamentary constituency

**Families eligible
for the means-
tested payment[1]**

**Individuals
eligible for the
disability
payment[2]**

[1] Estimates rounded to the nearest 100. For a small number of tax credits claimants, it has not been possible to determine a Parliamentary Constituency. They have still been included in the totals.

[2] Estimates rounded to the nearest 100. For a small number of tax credits claimants, it has not been possible to determine a Parliamentary Constituency. They have still been included in the totals.

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