



DAMP AND MOULD TOOLKIT

A comprehensive checklist for assessing housing and clinical risks associated with exposure to damp and mould.



This resource has been developed in response to the London Damp and Mould Checklist and through the collaboration between the Pan Thames Paediatric LTV Programme, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, the UK Health Security Agency and London's Public Health System partners (the Mayor of London, Association of Directors of Public Health (London) and NHS England (London)).

What is the Damp & Mould Toolkit?

This toolkit is a valuable resource for health and social care professionals, particularly those working with Children/Young People (CYP) who visit residential properties as part of patient care and management.

CYP may be at heightened risk of health complications due to their developing immune systems and increased susceptibility to respiratory conditions. Poor indoor air quality, often exacerbated by damp and mould, requires prompt identification and intervention to mitigate health risks.

Damp is commonly caused by inadequate ventilation, water ingress from structural issues, or condensation from everyday activities such as cooking and bathing.

The toolkit offers a structured, practical approach to identifying issues related to internal damp and mould, while also assessing individuals at heightened risk of health complications from exposure in their homes.

Where risks are detected, it guides professionals on appropriate next steps, including providing advice, signposting to relevant services, and utilising template letters to formally notify local authorities, housing associations, landlords, and health services of any concerns.

Though designed specifically for health care professionals to address clinical vulnerability alongside housing concerns, this toolkit also serves as an essential awareness resource for frontline staff in other sectors.



How to Use the Damp & Mould Toolkit

This tool supports frontline health and social care professionals in identifying clinical risks related to housing concerns about damp and mould.

The toolkit is divided into the following 3 sections:



1. Identifying Housing Concerns



2. Assessing Clinical Vulnerability



3. Taking Action

Section 1

Complete **Section 1** of the toolkit to identify any housing concern(s)

Section 2

Complete **Section 2** of the toolkit on assessing clinical vulnerability

Section 3

Complete required actions as set out in **Section 3**



If damp and mould concerns are identified, complete actions in **Box A**.
If fuel poverty concerns are identified, complete actions in **Box B**.
If clinical vulnerability that does not require clinical action is identified, complete actions in **Box C**.



1. Identifying Housing Concerns



SECTION ONE: IDENTIFYING HOUSING CONCERNS

Complete Q1-8 below to identify possible concerns related to mould, damp, and fuel poverty (see Appendix 1 for a factsheet and Appendix 3 for visual examples of concerns)

1. Is there visible condensation on windows or surfaces in the house? YES NO
2. Are there visible patches of damp or water damage on walls or ceilings? YES NO
3. Is there any visible mould growth on windows or surfaces or a smell of damp? YES NO
4. Has the householder reported known leaks inside the property, faulty pipes or guttering outside the property, bridged damp-proof course or visible structural/ facade defects? YES NO
5. Do any of the bathrooms or kitchen lack a working extractor fan? YES NO
6. Are there concerns about adequate ventilation in the property? For example: windows cannot be opened; windows do not have (operational) trickle vents; concerns about opening windows owing to high levels of outdoor air pollution, noise or for safety reasons. YES NO
7. Have the residents raised issues about damp and mould with their landlord? (e.g., concerns have been ignored or the response to concerns is slow). YES NO
8. Are there concerns about the adequacy and effectiveness of the heating system for the property? Are the occupants struggling to heat their home? YES NO

Comments:



2. Assessing Clinical Vulnerability

SECTION TWO: ASSESSING CLINICAL VULNERABILITY

If Section One identifies housing concerns related to damp and mould, use Section Two to assess any clinical vulnerabilities that may pose serious health risks.

9. Are any residents/ tenants at increased risk from damp and mould, due to the following:

Respiratory condition (Such as asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease COPD, cystic fibrosis, other chronic lung conditions).

YES NO

Skin conditions (e.g. eczema).

YES NO

Cardiovascular conditions (e.g., angina, heart failure).

YES NO

Immunocompromised or have a weakened immune system (e.g., immunosuppressants or undergoing chemotherapy, had a transplant, taking medication that suppresses the immune system).

YES NO

People living with a mental health condition.

YES NO

Pregnant women, their unborn babies and women who have recently given birth, who may have weakened immune systems.

YES NO

Older people, aged 65+.

YES NO

Children and young people (CYP) up to age 16 years (whose developing organs and immune systems make them particularly vulnerable to respiratory issues, including asthma, bronchitis, and recurrent infections exacerbated by damp and mould).

YES NO

People who are bed-dependant, house-dependant or have mobility challenges making it more difficult for them to get out of a home with damp and mould and into fresh air.

YES NO

Other

10. Is there a CYP (Child or Young Person) in the household with a complex respiratory condition? such as recurrent wheeze, life-threatening asthma, interstitial lung disease, chronic lung disease of prematurity (potentially oxygen-dependent), recurrent chest infections, or immunodeficiency?

YES NO

10a. Does the household include a CYP who requires long-term respiratory support, such as ventilation or oxygen therapy, and has co-morbidities? YES NO

Note: Damp may affect both their respiratory health and the functioning of their medical equipment. Refer to Appendix 4 for additional medical guidance.

10b. Does the CYP experience recurrent chest infections requiring hospital admissions or community-based treatment? YES NO

Note: Mould, such as in cases of allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA), can be a contributing factor.

10c. Does the CYP have a life-limiting condition and receive support from palliative care services? YES NO

10d. Does the CYP have a care package in place, including overnight resident carers? YES NO

Comments:

11. If your residents/ tenants are not at increased risk from damp and mould as listed in Q9-10, have they experienced any of the following in the last 6 months?

Repeated instances of coughing, wheezing or breathing difficulties or throat infections. YES NO

Repeated instances of dry, itchy, cracked, or sore skin. YES NO

Recurrent irritation of the eyes. YES NO

Recurrent nasal congestion, runny nose or sneezing. YES NO

Frequent worry about damp and mould impacting mental health. YES NO

Any A&E or hospital admissions due to breathing concerns or tightness of chest. YES NO

Comments:



3. Taking Action

SECTION THREE: TAKING ACTION

If concerns are identified in Section One and Section Two, see below for summary of recommended actions to be completed.

All individuals to receive a copy of the factsheet (see Appendix 1)

If any housing concerns are identified, but no clinical vulnerabilities or concerns, then complete the following actions:

- If damp and mould concerns identified (“Yes” to any of Q1 - Q8’) - complete actions in **Box A**.
- If fuel poverty concerns identified (“Yes” to Q8) - complete actions in **Box B**.
- If no housing concerns identified (“NO” to Q1-Q8) - **no further action** to be taken.

If clinical concerns or risk factors are identified in addition to housing concerns, then complete the following actions:

- If “Yes” to any of Q1 - Q8 and “Yes” to any of Q9 or Q10, complete actions in **Box C**.

BOX A

Actions for exposure to damp and mould without clinical vulnerabilities or concerns present

1. Signpost all individuals to the following resources:

- **NICE factsheet for professionals** on improving indoor air quality.
- **NHS patient guidance** on impact of mould and damp on health.
- Guidance from [Shelter \(select England\)](#), and [Citizens Advice](#) on how to prevent damp and mould.

2. If individual is a social tenant, consider template Letter C (see Appendix 2) to contact the landlord and refer to the following resources:

- [National guidance](#) on addressing damp and mould, outlining the responsibilities of social and private landlords.
- Guidance from Citizens Advice on [responsibilities of social landlords and actions to take if damp is not addressed](#).

3. If individual is a private tenant, then complete and send template Letter B to local authority, and Letter C (see Appendix 2) to the landlord. Ensure photographic evidence is provided alongside the letter to local authorities, and a copy of the email sent through to the landlord is provided. The following resources should also be signposted:

- [National guidance](#) on understanding and addressing damp and mould, which covers the responsibilities of social and private landlords.
- If the individual resides in London and has concerns about their private landlord, consider reporting the issue through the [GLA’s rogue landlord process](#).
- Guidance from [Citizens Advice](#) and [Shelter England](#) on responsibilities of private landlords to address damp/mould and [actions if landlord does not take action](#) (including template letters for the tenant to raise concerns).



BOX B

Actions for fuel poverty concerns

1. Direct individuals to the Pan Thames [LTV Website](#), where they can access resources for fuel poverty support, including a benefits calculator and a charity eBook. Additionally, consider the following resources:

- **Citizens Advice:** [Information on energy bill support.](#)
- **OFGEM Great British Insulation Scheme:** [Resources for improving energy efficiency.](#)
- **Government Energy Efficiency Scheme:** [Guidance on improving energy efficiency in homes.](#)

BOX C

Actions for Damp and Mould exposure with clinical vulnerabilities

1. Direct individuals to the following resources:

- [NICE factsheet for professionals](#) on improving indoor air quality.
- [NHS patient guidance](#) on impact of mould and damp on health.
- Guidance from [Shelter \(England\)](#) and [Citizens Advice](#) on how to prevent damp and mould.

2. If individual is a social tenant, then complete and send template Letter A and/or Letter C (see Appendix 2) to the local authority and landlord and signpost to the following resources:

- [National guidance](#) on understanding and addressing damp and mould, which covers the responsibilities of social and private landlords.
- Guidance from Citizens Advice on [responsibilities of social landlords and actions to take if damp is not addressed.](#)

3. If individual is a private tenant, then complete and send template Letter B and/or Letter C (see Appendix 2) to the local authority and landlord and signpost to the following resources:

- [National guidance](#) on understanding and addressing damp and mould, which covers the responsibilities of social and private landlords.
- If the individual resides in London and has concerns about their private landlord, consider reporting them through the [GLA's rogue landlord process.](#)

4. Share guidance from [Citizens Advice](#) and [Shelter \(England\)](#) and on responsibilities of private landlords to address damp/mould and [actions if landlord does not take action](#) (including template letters for the tenant to raise concerns).

5. Health and care professionals should **follow their usual care pathways and protocols for the management of any clinical concerns and promote Making Every Contact Count using resources on MECCLink.**

6. [Cold Weather Payment](#) giving support for individuals receiving certain benefits or Support for Mortgage Interest (SMI). A payment will be received if the average temperature in the household's area is recorded as, or forecast to be, zero degrees Celsius or below over seven consecutive days.

7. [Warm Home Discount Scheme](#) is a one-off discount on electricity bills.

8. [Join your supplier's Priority Services Register](#) and access a range of extra help when you need it. This could be all the time, or for a short period due to something that's happened in your life.



FACT SHEET ON DAMP AND MOULD AND PREVENTATIVE ACTIONS

Impact of damp and mould on health and actions you can take.

- Landlords have a legal responsibility to address damp and mould when reported to them and to ensure the underlying causes are addressed, such as structural or ventilation issues and defects.
- Tenants should not be blamed for damp and mould.
- It is unavoidable that everyday domestic tasks, such as cooking, bathing, washing and drying laundry will contribute to the production of indoor moisture.
- In some circumstances and where appropriate, small reasonable adjustments by tenants can help to reduce their damp and mould risk. However, it is essential that any tenant actions sit alongside – are not a substitute for – tackling the root causes of the issue (building deficiencies, inadequate ventilation, or low indoor air temperature).

How can damp and mould affect your health?

Mould is a common type of fungus that can grow indoors, especially in damp, cold, and poorly ventilated areas. It spreads by producing small airborne particles known as spores. When inhaled, these spores can cause irritation, allergic reactions, and breathing difficulties, particularly in those who are more vulnerable, such as children with respiratory conditions or those on long-term ventilation.¹

Damp and mould primarily affect the airways and lungs, but they can also irritate the eyes and skin. Respiratory issues caused by damp and mould exposure can lead to serious illness, and in severe cases, may be life-threatening.^{2 3}

Who is most at risk of poor health from being exposed to damp and mould?

Certain individuals are at greater risk of the health impacts from exposure to damp and mould. This can be due to health or age-related vulnerabilities, difficulty in identifying or addressing the problem, or a higher likelihood of living in a home with damp and mould. Those most at risk include babies, young children, and older adults, as well as individuals with respiratory conditions (such as asthma, bronchiectasis, interstitial lung disease), allergies, skin conditions (like eczema), and weakened immune systems (such as those undergoing chemotherapy or who are immunocompromised).

• What actions can you take to reduce damp and mould in the home?

Try to maintain good ventilation:

- Ensure extractor fans in the bathrooms and kitchen are working and are used whenever cooking or showering and for a period of time afterwards.
- Keeping window trickle vents open.

• Try to reduce excess moisture and dampness;

- Where possible, try to dry any washing outside the home or in a well-ventilated room.
- Wipe down any condensation that forms on windows each morning.
- Ask your landlord to address any sources of water damage, both inside and outside the home.
- Report leaks and damp where you detect it.
- Tenants cannot be expected to reduce moisture levels if their home does not enable them to do so. Landlords should work with tenants to understand how best to address the issue collaboratively.

[1] [Can damp and mould affect my health? - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](http://www.nhs.uk)

[2] [Understanding and addressing the health risks of damp and mould in the home - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

[3] <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/damp-and-mould-understanding-and-addressing-the-health-risks-for-rented-housing-providers>

● **Try to heat your home sufficiently.**

- Landlords should ensure the property is heated effectively with functioning heating and that heating controls work.
- Heating your home to a reasonable level of warmth can help prevent damp from forming. The UK government recommends heating rooms that are in use to a minimum of 18°C as spending time in a room below this temperature may be harmful to your health.

Where to go for further information:

- **Health concerns:** For further advice on the health effects of damp and mould, consult your GP or another healthcare professional.

Tenant and landlord responsibilities: For further information on the responsibilities of tenants and private and social landlords (including complaints processes) please see the [Citizens Advice](#) page below or scan the QR code right.



- National guidance has been developed with a multidisciplinary group of experts in housing and health. Members of the government’s expert Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants were also consulted. It makes sure that social and private sector landlords have a thorough understanding of their legal responsibilities, and of the serious health risks that damp and mould pose.
- If your landlord is not addressing the disrepair, you may wish to consider legal action. Legal aid may be available to assist with this process. To find a [legal aid lawyer](#) or to [check if you qualify for legal aid](#), follow the provided links.

Support with heating your home: If you are struggling to heat your home to a reasonable temperature, please explore the following resources;

Visit the Pan Thames [LTV Website](#) for information and resources related to fuel poverty support. Access tools like our [benefits calculator](#), [grants search](#), [charity eBook](#), and [find-an-advisor page](#).



To learn more, visit the provided links or scan the QR code to the right.



- Check the Government Energy Grants Website to find energy grants for your home through the [Help to Heat scheme](#).
- [LEAP](#), the Local Energy Advice Partnership, is a service designed to help families by providing advice on reducing energy costs and saving money. It connects families with practical support and resources to manage their energy use more efficiently. By referring eligible families to LEAP, healthcare professionals can help them access tailored assistance that can significantly lower their household expenses, improving both their financial and living conditions.



Letter Templates

TEMPLATE LETTER A: LOCAL AUTHORITY REFERRAL - HOUSING CONCERNS IDENTIFIED FOR SOCIAL TENANT

[Insert sender's details / address]

CC: [insert signature and details of Environmental Housing Team health & GP]

Date:

Re: Concerns about mould and damp in residence (request for environmental health assessment for social tenant)

Dear colleagues (**local authority social housing team**),

Name of resident/s	DOB	Address	Landlord Details

I am writing to request an environmental health assessment for the residence of the above individual(s). During a recent home visit, I identified significant concerns regarding the presence of damp and mould in the property, which may pose a serious health risk, particularly to [Child/Young Person (CYP)], who is on long-term ventilation and/or has [specific health condition(s)], making them more vulnerable to respiratory complications.

An environmental health assessment is needed to assess the severity of these conditions and ensure appropriate actions are taken to address these issues.

Enclosed is a completed checklist, which outlines the following:

- **Environmental concerns:** Damp and/or mould was identified in the property (refer to Section 1 of the checklist).
- **Health vulnerability:** One or more individuals, including a child on long-term ventilation, were found to be at higher risk of negative health outcomes from damp and mould exposure (refer to Section 2 of the checklist).

Additional issues (for information only):

The following concerns were also identified, and the household has been signposted to relevant resources:

- **Fuel poverty** (delete as appropriate): Present / Not present

In the meantime, I have provided the attached factsheet to the family and discussed strategies to reduce the risk of damp and mould in the property in the short-term.

Yours sincerely,

[Name / position / contact details of sender]

[Attachments: Completed Toolkit, Photographic Evidence of Damp and Defects]

[CC: Insert GP name]

Letter Templates

TEMPLATE LETTER B: LOCAL AUTHORITY REFERRAL - HOUSING CONCERNS IDENTIFIED FOR PRIVATE TENANT

[Insert sender's details / address]

CC: [insert signature and details of Environmental Housing Team health & GP]

Date:

Re: Concerns about mould and damp in residence (request for environmental health assessment for private tenant)

Dear colleagues (**local authority private rented team**),

Name of resident/s	DOB	Address	Landlord Details

I am writing to raise concerns regarding the presence of damp and mould in the above individual's residence. During a recent home visit, these issues were identified, posing a potential risk to the health of the tenant, particularly for [Child/Young Person (CYP)],who is on long-term ventilation and/or has [specific health condition(s)], making them more vulnerable to respiratory complications.

I am requesting that your team take appropriate steps to ensure these issues are addressed by the landlord to prevent further health risks.

Attached, you will find a completed checklist summarising the environmental and health assessments:

- **Environmental concerns:** Damp and/or mould identified in the property (see Section 1 of the checklist).
- **Health vulnerability:** One or more individuals, including a child on long-term ventilation, who is at increased risk of negative health impacts from exposure to damp and mould (see Section 2 of the checklist).

Additional issues (for information only):

The following concerns were also noted, and the household has been directed to appropriate resources:

Fuel poverty (delete as appropriate): Present / Not present

In the meantime, I have shared an attached factsheet with the family and discussed immediate steps to mitigate the risk of damp and mould exposure, particularly for the Child/Young Person (CYP) on long-term ventilation.

I would appreciate your prompt attention to this matter to ensure the necessary actions are taken by the landlord to safeguard the health of this family.

Yours sincerely,

[NAME /POSITION / CONTACT DETAILS OF SENDER]

[Attachments: Completed Toolkit, Photographic Evidence of Damp and Defects}

[CC: Insert GP name]

Letter Templates

TEMPLATE LETTER C: NOTIFYING LANDLORD OF HOUSING DISREPAIR/ DEFECTS

Dear

RE: (Tenant's name and address of property)

I am writing to express concerns about the housing conditions at the above address.

Following a recent home visit to the **property and/or consultation with the tenant***, I have identified significant concerns about the presence of **damp and/or mould*** in the property. These issues are particularly concerning due to the presence of a vulnerable individual in the household, specifically **[child's name/children]**, who is on long-term ventilation and is at heightened risk of health complications due to the current housing conditions.

The following defects appear to have been present at the property since **[insert date if known or indicate rough duration if known]**, and the tenant has previously informed you of these issues on **[insert date if applicable]**.

List of problems at the property **[delete or add to as needed – see section 1 of the checklist to complete this list]:**

- Visible condensation on windows and/or surfaces
- Visible patches of damp or water damage on walls and/or ceilings
- Visible mould growth on windows and/or surfaces
- Smell of damp
- Leaks inside property **[state where]**
- Faulty pipes or guttering outside property **[state where]**
- Visible structural or façade defects
- Bathroom(s) or Kitchen lack a working extractor fan
- Windows in **[state room(s)]** cannot be opened
- Windows in **[state room(s)]** do not have operational trickle vents
- Concerns about the adequacy and effectiveness of the heating system for the property
- **[insert other concern(s) as applicable]**
- The defects at the property pose a serious risk to the health and wellbeing of your tenants, including **[child's name/children]**, whose reliance on long-term ventilation makes them particularly vulnerable to the effects of damp and mould exposure. **[Describe further health impacts if applicable – see Section 2 of the checklist.]**

In accordance with sections 9A, 10 and 11 of the **Landlord & Tenant Act 1985** and section 4 of the **defective premises act 1972**, you have a legal duty to:

- maintain the property in state that is fit for human habitation,
- rectify any defects,
- Take steps to ensure the tenant and their occupants would be reasonably safe from personal injury or from damage to their property caused by any defect(s).

Please arrange to inspect the property as soon as possible and arrange for remedial works to be carried out. Access will be available by contacting the tenant on [insert contact number for tenant/patient]. You should also inform the tenant of what remedial works you intend to undertake and the timescales for completion.

Please respond within 14 days to confirm the actions you will take to address the issues and provide information regarding any compensation that will be offered

Yours faithfully,

[Name]

[Job Title]

* delete as appropriate



VISUAL EXAMPLES OF EVIDENCE OF MOULD AND DAMP EXPOSURE IN HOMES

Examples of visible condensation on windows or surfaces:



Examples of visible mould in homes:



Note: If there is observable evidence of dampness in a building, such as visible mould, mould odour or water damage, including condensation, this is sufficient to indicate the need to remedy the issue to protect the health of tenants and prevent proliferation of the issue. These are just indicative images; even small areas of mould present a health risk.

The smell of mould without visible evidence of mould may indicate that there is mould behind a surface, such as on the back of wallpaper, panelling, ceiling tiles, the underside of carpets, behind pipes, furniture or inside heating and ventilation units.

Even if visible mould is not present, dampness alone can increase the risk of health problems. Please refer to the [national guidance](#) for more information.



Guidance for Completing the Clinical Vulnerability Checklist

Purpose of This Guidance

This guidance accompanies **Section 2: Assessing Clinical Vulnerability Checklist of the Damp and Mould Toolkit**. Its purpose is to ensure the checklist is used effectively alongside a detailed medical report to provide comprehensive evidence. Together, these tools support interventions that address the health risks posed by poor housing conditions, particularly damp and mould, for children and young people (CYP) requiring long-term ventilation (LTV).

The living conditions of CYP requiring long-term respiratory support can significantly impact their health and may contribute to life-threatening events. This guidance outlines the key information to include in the medical report to help advocate for necessary actions.

1. Ventilation and Respiratory Support Details

Provide detailed information on the type of respiratory support required. Specify whether the CYP uses:

- **Long-Term Ventilation (BiPAP):** Delivered via tracheostomy or mask for managing chronic respiratory failure.
- **Long-Term Ventilation (CPAP):** Typically used at night for conditions such as Obstructive Sleep Apnoea.
- **Long-Term Oxygen Therapy:** Continuous oxygen support to manage respiratory conditions.

2. Comorbidities

Highlight any co-morbidities that may increase the CYP's clinical vulnerability, such as:

- **Cardiac Conditions:** For example, congenital heart disease.
- **Immunological Conditions:** For example, immunodeficiency disorders.
- **Metabolic Conditions:** Such as inborn errors of metabolism.

3. Respiratory Conditions to Include in the Medical Report

Ensure the medical report details any of the following respiratory conditions, as they can be exacerbated by damp and mould exposure:

- Asthma / Recurrent Wheeze
- Difficult (Life-Threatening) Asthma
- Interstitial Lung Disease
- Chronic Lung Disease of Prematurity (Oxygen Dependent)
- Chronic Lung Disease of Prematurity (Not Oxygen Dependent)
- Recurrent Chest Infections
- Immunodeficiency

Additional Notes

- **Comprehensive Detail:** Ensure the medical report includes as much relevant information as possible. Detailed evidence will help housing teams and other agencies address the health risks associated with damp and mould effectively.
- **Allergic Bronchopulmonary Aspergillosis (ABPA):** ABPA is a hypersensitivity reaction to the fungus *Aspergillus fumigatus*, which can worsen respiratory symptoms and lung function, particularly in CYP with asthma or cystic fibrosis. Include this information in the medical report if applicable.



Local Authority Contacts for Damp and Mould Support

Below is a list of local authorities with direct links to their websites. These links will take you to each council's contact page, where you can find up-to-date information on how to reach them for support regarding damp and mould issues. Whether you need guidance on reporting damp, arranging inspections, or accessing advice, these links will connect you to the relevant teams and services in each area.

LONDON

[Barnet](#)
[Bexley](#)
[Brent Council](#)
[Bromley](#)
[Camden](#)
[City of London](#)
[City of Westminster](#)
[Croydon](#)
[Ealing Council](#)
[Enfield](#)
[Hackney](#)
[Hammersmith & Fulham](#)
[Haringey](#)
[Harrow](#)
[Havering](#)
[Hillingdon](#)
[Hounslow](#)
[Islington](#)
[Lambeth](#)
[Lewisham](#)
[Merton](#)
[Newham](#)
[Redbridge](#)
[Richmond Upon Thames](#)
[Royal Borough of Greenwich](#)
[Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea](#)
[Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames](#)
[Southwark](#)
[Sutton](#)
[Tower Hamlets](#)
[Waltham Forest](#)
[Wandsworth](#)

KENT & MEDWAY

[Ashford](#)
[City of Canterbury](#)
[Dartford](#)
[Dover](#)
[Folkestone and Hythe](#)
[Gravesham](#)
[Maidstone](#)
[Medway](#)
[Sevenoaks](#)
[Swale](#)
[Thanet](#)
[Tonbridge and Malling](#)
[Tunbridge and Wells](#)

SURREY & SUSSEX

[Adur](#)
[Arun](#)
[Chichester](#)
[City of Brighton & Hove](#)
[Crawley](#)
[Eastbourne](#)
[Elmbridge](#)
[Epsom and Ewell](#)
[Guilford](#)
[Hastings](#)
[Horsham](#)
[Lewes](#)
[Mid Sussex](#)
[Mole Valley](#)
[Reigate and Banstead](#)
[Rother](#)
[Runneymede](#)
[Spelthorne](#)
[Surrey Heath](#)
[Tandridge](#)
[Waverley](#)
[Wealden](#)
[Woking](#)
[Worthing](#)