

A1 Glossary

The definitions in black are those used in our new connection rules or Water Industry Act. The definitions in red are our proposed definitions.

“Alternative point of connection” means a location on our water or sewerage network other than the point of connection.

“Carriageway” means tarmac covered ground.

“Charging Arrangements” means a document setting out the charges and/or the methodologies for calculating them those, applied by the water or sewerage undertaker in accordance with these rules.

“Charging Rules” means the Charging Rules for New Connection Services (English Undertakers) issued under sections 51CD, 105ZF and 144ZA of the Act.

“Charging Year” means a calendar year running from 1 April in a given year to 31 March in the following year.

“Charges Scheme Rules” means the Charges Scheme Rules issued by the Water Services Regulation Authority under sections 143(6A) and 143B of the Water Industry Act 1991.

“Communication Pipe” means any part of a Service Pipe which a water undertaker could be, or have been, required to lay under section 46 of the Water Industry Act 1991. It consists of a pipe laid from an existing or newly laid Water Main to the boundary of a property, including a meter housing and stop valve.

“Connection Charges” means charges that will be imposed by that undertaker for work carried out by it in accordance with the duties (or rights) created by the following provisions of the Water Industry Act 1991: section 45(1) (connection with Water Main); section 46(1) (ancillary works for purposes of making a domestic connection); section 98(1A) (provision of lateral drains); section 101B (construction of lateral drains following construction of a public sewer) or section 107(1) (right of undertakers to make communication with Public Sewer).

“Contestable Work” refers to work or services that can be completed by either the relevant undertaker or persons other than the relevant undertaker.

“Developer” means any person or business which is responsible for a Development.

“Development” Means premises on which there are buildings, or on which there will be buildings when proposals made by any person for the erection of any buildings are carried out, and which require connection with, and/or modification of, existing water or sewerage infrastructure.

“Diversion Charges” means the charges imposed by that undertaker pursuant to section 185(5) of the Water Industry Act 1991.

“Domestic premises” means any premises used wholly or partly as a dwelling or intended for such use.

“Existing main” means a main that was in operation before development commenced.

“Fixed Charges” means charges set for a given Charging Year which are fixed in amount or which are calculated by reference to a predetermined methodology set out in the undertaker’s Charging Arrangements, the application of which allows calculation at the outset of the total amount owing in that Charging Year in respect of the charges in question. Such charges are to be fixed for a Charging Year, as defined above.

For the avoidance of doubt, and subject to the above, undertakers may impose Fixed Charges by reference to a unit measurement (for example, per mega-litre). Furthermore, undertakers may offer more than one Fixed Charge in charging for a service provided in accordance with the present rules (for example, by differentiating between different geographic areas).

“Footpath (Footway)” means a concrete covered surface.

“House” means any building or part of a building that is occupied as a private dwelling house or which, if unoccupied, is likely to be so occupied and, accordingly, includes a flat.

“Income Offset” means a sum of money offset against the charges that would otherwise be applied for the provision of a Sewer or Water Main in recognition of revenue likely to be received by the relevant undertaker in future years for the provision of:

- i. supplies of water to premises connected to the new Water Main; or
- ii. sewerage services to premises connected to the new Sewer,

and **“Income Offsetting”** shall be construed accordingly.

“Infrastructure Charge” means the charges described in section 146(2) of the Water Industry Act 1991. That is, a charge paid by the developer to the water company when a property is connected to the company’s water supply or sewer for the first time which contributes to wider network reinforcement to meet the increased demand arising from the new connections.

“Lateral Drain” means (a) that part of a drain which runs from the curtilage of a building (or buildings or yards within the same curtilage) to the sewer with which the drain communicates or is to communicate; or (b) (if different and the context so requires) the part of a drain identified in a declaration of vesting made under section 102 of the Water Industry Act 1991 above or in an agreement made under section 104 of this Act.

“Long length” refers to the length of the new water pipe required between the private supply pipe (at the property boundary) and the point of connection, where the length is 4 metres or more and can be in different surface types, e.g. 4 metres in the road, 4 metres in unmade ground.

“NAV” New appointment and variations provide water and/or sewerage services to customers in an area previously served by the incumbent monopoly provider. A new appointment is made when Ofwat appoints a company for the first time to provide services for specific geographic area. A variation is where an existing appointment is varied to extend the areas served.

“Network Reinforcement” refers to work other than Site Specific Work, as defined below, to provide or modify such other:

- i. Water Mains and such tanks, service reservoirs and pumping stations, or
- ii. Sewers and such pumping stations

as is necessary in consequence of the Site Specific installation or connection of Water Mains, Service Pipes, Public Sewers and Lateral Drains pursuant to an agreement with, or a duty owed under the Water Industry Act 1991 to, a person other than a relevant undertaker, including a requisition (under sections 41(1), 98(1) or 98(1A)), under an agreement for adoption (under sections 51A or 104), under a section 66D of or a section 117E agreement, pursuant to section 45(1) (Duty to make connections with main) or in accordance with another duty imposed by the Act, or in consequence of the exercise of rights under section 106(1) (Right to communicate with public sewers). It also includes the additional capacity in any earlier Water Main or Sewer that falls to be used in consequence of the provision or connection of a new Water Main or Sewer.

“New Appointee” means a company holding an appointment as a relevant undertaker where the conditions of that appointment limit the charges that can be fixed under a charges scheme by reference to the charges fixed by one or more other relevant undertakers.

“New Connection Services” is the collective term for New Water Mains, New Sewers, Service Connections, Lateral Drains, Waste Connections and Diversions.

“No excavation” These charges apply where we do not undertake any excavation, backfilling or reinstatement, for example, where the trench has been pre-excavated by you to our standards.

“Non-contestable Work” means work or services that only the relevant undertaker (or an agent acting on their behalf) can do or provide.

“On-Site” works carried out or proposed to be carried out within the site boundary.

“Off-Site” works carried out or proposed to be carried out outside the site boundary.

“Point of connection” means the nearest practical location where the existing water main or sewer is the same size or larger than the new connecting main or sewer.

“Public Sewer” means a sewer for the time being vested in a sewerage undertaker, whether under the Water Act 1989, the Water Industry Act 1991 or otherwise.

“Requisition Charge” means charges that will be imposed by that undertaker for work carried out by it in accordance with the duties imposed by section 41(1) (provision of requisitioned Water Main) and section 98(1) (provision of requisitioned public sewer) of the Water Industry Act 1991. That is, a charge set by the water company for the provision of the new water main or public sewer (a requisition) to recover the costs reasonably incurred in providing them.

“Self-Lay” the laying of water pipes and associated infrastructure in accordance with section 51a of the Act.

“Self-lay provider” An accredited operative who can lay the pipework for a new water main or sewer rather the infrastructure being laid by the water company. The water company will take over responsibility for self-laid pipes that meet the terms of its agreement.

“Service Connection” means the construction of the pipe between the supply pipe of the premises and the public water main which is provided under section 45 and 46 of the Act.

“Service Pipe” means so much of a pipe which is, or is to be, connected with a water main for supplying water from that main to any premises as — (a) is or is to be subject to water pressure from that main; or (b) would be so subject but for the closing of some valve, and includes part of any service pipe.

“Sewer” includes all sewers and drains (not being drains within the meaning given by section 219(1) of the Water Industry Act 1991) which are used for the drainage of buildings and yards appurtenant to buildings. This definition includes tunnels or conduits which serve as such a pipe and any accessories for such a pipe.

“Short length” refers to the length of the new water pipe required between the private supply pipe (at the property boundary) and the point of connection, where the length is less than 4 metres.

“Site Specific” work on, or the provision of, water or sewerage structures or facilities located on a development as well as work to provide and connect a requested water main, sewer, communication pipe or lateral drain on, to or in the immediate vicinity of, the development. Charges for site specific work relate to the provision of connection structures or facilities located on a development up to the nearest practical point on the existing network where the connecting pipework is of a nominal bore internal diameter no larger than that of our existing network. They do not refer to costs or work required as part of network reinforcement.

“Small Company” means a New Appointee.

“Supply pipe” means the part of the service pipe that is not the communication pipe.

“Undertaker” means a water undertaker or sewerage undertaker.

“Unmade ground (verge)” refers to ground which does not have a surface. For example, unmade ground may feature grass and topsoil.

“Water main” means any pipe, not being a pipe for the time being vested in a person other than the undertaker, which is used or to be used by a water undertaker or licensed water supplier for the purpose of making a general supply of water available to customers or potential customers of the undertaker or water supply licensee, as distinct from for the purpose of providing a supply to particular customers. This definition includes tunnels or conduits which serve as a pipe and any accessories for the pipe.