

August 2021

**For consultation – draft Common
Terms and Worked Examples –
English New Connection Rules**

DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION

Common Terms and Worked Examples – English New Connection Rules

From April 2022

About this document

This document is published by Ofwat under rules 11 and 12 of the Charging Rules for New Connections Services (English Undertakers).

It sets out:

- The common terms and definitions agreed between Water Companies and stakeholders for use by Water Companies including Small Companies (where appropriate) in their Charging Arrangements (in addition to those set out in the Charging Rules for New Connections Services (English Undertakers)) issued by Ofwat; and
- the information requirements in a standard format that each Water Company (with the exception of Small Companies), as a minimum, must follow when presenting their Charging Arrangements.

The format for presenting the worked examples has been agreed collectively by companies, in consultation with stakeholders, during 2021. Any company wishing to present their Charging Arrangements using a different format or different worked examples may do so in addition to their obligations under these rules.

This document is approved and published by Ofwat on its website.

Ofwat may amend this document from time to time.

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Common terms

Water companies are required, where appropriate, to use these terms as defined in their Charging Arrangements. Where a term is defined differently in this list of common terms from in the Charging Rules for New Connection Services (English Undertakers), this is because the definition here is phrased so as to be less legalistic and more intelligible to stakeholders rather than to alter its meaning. For the avoidance of doubt, in the event of a conflict between these common terms and the Charging Rules for New Connection Services (English Undertakers) or any statutory provision for the purposes of determination, dispute or other regulatory action by Ofwat, then the latter shall prevail.

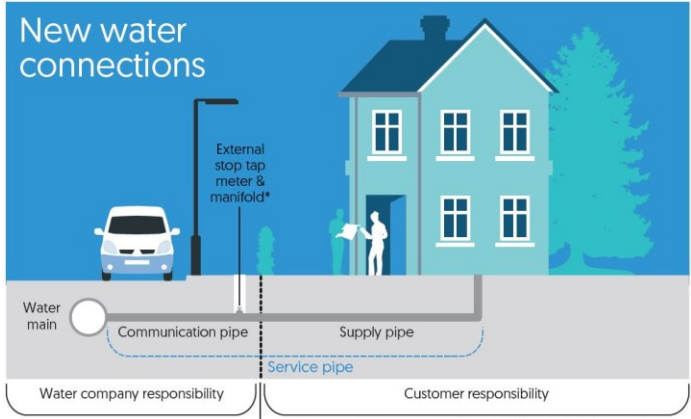
Administration Fee	means the fee associated with general administration activities, after the cost advice stage, relating to the construction phase, which can include processing any payments, scheduling the works, supervision and project management, and processing information into relevant billing/management systems. This would not include site-based activities
Adoption	means the process whereby assets are vested in the water company and subsequently maintained at its expense
Alternative Point of Connection	means another location indicated by the Water Company which is neither i) a practical location indicated by the Developer Customer, nor ii) the nearest practical location where the existing Water Main or Sewer is the same size or larger than the new connecting Water Main or Sewer
Annual Contestability Summary	means the standard format document published annually (or more frequently) by the Undertaker on its website setting out which work and services are Contestable Work and Services and which are Non-contestable Work and Services as described in section 3 of the Water Sector Guidance (see www.water.org.uk/water-sector-guidance-approved-documents/).
Application Fee	means the fee levied at point of application, which is associated with upfront application processing, which can include reviewing and acknowledging an application, checking that all relevant information has been received, preparing a cost advice, an agreement or the acceptance for the proposed works

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Barrier Pipe	means a polyethylene (PE) pipe with an aluminium barrier layer conforming to water industry specification 4-32-19	
Bond or Surety	means a financial guarantee underwritten by an appropriate warranty provider, bank or insurance company, which is accepted by the Water Company	
Branch Connection	means the connection of new pipework to an existing Water Main such to provide a supply of water to a Development	
Communication Pipe	means any part of a Service Pipe which a Water Company 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 and may include a meter housing and / or external stop valve. This can be seen in figure 1.	<p>Figure 1:</p>  <p>The diagram, titled 'New water connections', shows a cross-section of the ground. On the left, a 'Water main' is shown as a white circle. A 'Communication pipe' (dashed line) runs from the water main to the 'Property boundary'. At the boundary, there is an 'External stop tap & meter & manifold*'. From there, a 'Supply pipe' (dashed line) runs to a house. A 'Service pipe' (dotted line) is also shown, connecting the communication pipe to the supply pipe. Below the ground, a bracket indicates 'Water company responsibility' covering the water main and communication pipe, and another bracket indicates 'Customer responsibility' covering the supply pipe. A vertical dashed line marks the 'Property boundary'.</p> <p><small>These diagrams are intended as a guide to water supply pipe responsibilities. They are not a statement of the law and do not cover all eventualities. Please bear in mind that the location of the water meter or stop tap is not an indicator of responsibility for the pipe, as the homeowner's responsibility may extend beyond the water meter or stop tap. Please liaise directly with the Water Company if you are unsure.</small></p> <p><small>* The external stop tap, meter & manifold (a manifold is sometimes used for connecting multiple properties as agreed with the relevant water company) may also be located within the property boundary (on the supply pipe), the location will be stipulated by the relevant water company.</small></p>
Contaminated Land	means land by which a water company will install or request the installation of barrier pipe, following review of the previous use of site, or where proven necessary, in accordance with section 78A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990	

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Contestable Work	means the work or services that can be completed by either a Water Company or an Accredited Third Party, with the work and services relating to the provision of water supplies defined in each Water Company’s Annual Contestability Summary. For work related to new sewerage services, the majority of work is considered contestable, excluding diversions and requisitions
Design Checking Fee	means the cost of checking a design submitted by an Accredited Third Party
Design Fee	means the cost of designing against the application, providing a detailed site drawing and design, specification and cost-advice. This may also include activities identified in the Administration Fee if that charge is not levied by the particular Water Company
Domestic Use	means water used primarily for domestic purposes, including for drinking, washing, cooking, central heating and sanitary purposes.
Excavation by Others	means any work undertaken by someone other than the Water Company in excavation, backfilling or reinstatement
Excavation by Water Company	means any work undertaken by the Water Company in excavation, backfilling or reinstatement
Existing Main	means a Water Main or Sewer that was commissioned independently of development commencing
Far Side Connection	means a connection between premises and an existing water main on the opposite side of the street to those premises, to a maximum communication pipe length of distance of 18 metres, for which a straight linear meterage rate is not applied. Beyond 18 metres, a linear meterage will apply. Where the water main is located in the centre line of the street then the connection will be considered a Far Side Connection
Fire Supplies	means supplies provided solely for fire safety provision
Fixed Charges	means charges which are fixed in amount or which are calculated by reference to a predetermined methodology set out in a Water Company’s Charging Arrangements, the application of which allows calculation at the outset of the total amount owing

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	in a given Charging Year in respect of the charges in question. For the avoidance of doubt, a Water Company may impose Fixed Charges by reference to a unit measurement (for example, per megalitre). Furthermore, a Water Company 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	means a hard-surfaced area intended for use by pedestrian or cyclists
Household Premises	means any premises used principally as a domestic dwelling or intended for such use, such as a house or flat
Infrastructure Credit	means a credit which may be applied when there has previously been a billable account on the same site/address. The eligibility criteria and method of calculating Infrastructure Credits is defined by the Water Company in its Charging Arrangements. This term is autonomous from any incentives applied against the infrastructure charge, for water efficiency for example. These are defined in the term Water Efficiency Incentive
Infrastructure Charge	means the charges described in section 146(2) of the Water Industry Act 1991. That is, a charge paid by the Developer Customer to the Water Company when a property is connected to the company's water supply or sewer network for the first time. The charges fund wider network reinforcement to meet the increased demand arising from the new connections
Manifold Connection	means where a Communication Pipe connects with a manifold to which separate Supply Pipes are connected and meters may be fitted
NAV	means a company appointed by Ofwat through the new appointments and variations process to provide water and/or sewerage services to customers in an area previously served by the incumbent Water Company. A new appointment is made when Ofwat appoints a company for the first time to provide services for specific geographic area. A variation occurs where an existing appointment is varied to amend the area served
Near Side Connection	means a connection between premises and an existing Water Main on the same side of a street to those premises. Where the Water Main is in the centre line of the street then the connection will be considered a Far Side Connection

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Network Assembly	means components such as sluice valves or washouts, including associated chambers, needed to operate and maintain a water network
Network Reinforcement	means work to provide or modify such other specified types of infrastructure (mains and tanks, service reservoirs, pumping stations, or sewers) as is necessary in consequence of the need to either provide adequate water supply and/or sewerage capacity to a development mains, service pipes, public sewers and/or lateral drains have been installed or connected by the company imposing the charge or by a company with whom the company has entered into an agreement for bulk supply or bulk discharge.
Non-contestable Work	means work or services that can only be completed by the Water Company (or an agent acting on their behalf) and, in the case of work or services associated with the provision of water supplies, is defined in each Water Company's Annual Contestability Summary
Non-domestic Use	means water used primarily for non-domestic purposes, including anything not for Domestic Use, such as water for industrial or business use (including manufacturing processes, washing and cleaning and cooling), agricultural use and filling swimming pools.
Non-household Premises	means any premises not a household premises, being used principally for industrial, business, recreational or community purposes and not as a dwelling, or intended for such use
Non-standard Connection	means a service sized above the standard size as defined by the Water Company
Phase	means a discrete part of a Development which the Developer Customer chooses to separately progress
Pre-Development Enquiry	means an enquiry submitted by a Developer Customer to understand the infrastructure requirements or considerations for proposed developments

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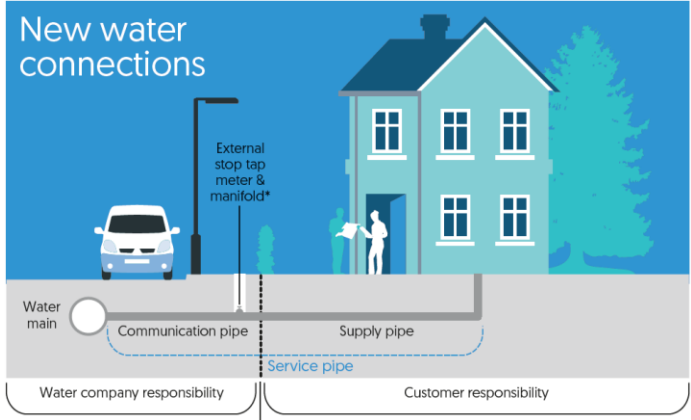
Pre-Development Enquiry Response	means a report by the Water Company in response to a Pre-Development Enquiry that will confirm i) if the development can be supplied with water, ii) capacity within the wastewater network, iii) if any reinforcement work will be required to supply the site together, iv) and, if applicable, identify any existing assets crossing the site which may require diverting or protecting, and v) if Network Reinforcement is required to supply the site, what indicative capital cost or range of costs is likely for these works	
Relevant Multiplier	means a calculation to determine the Infrastructure Charges payable relating to Non-household Premises or Household Premises subject to a common billing agreement and is based on the number and type of water fittings proposed for those premises	
Road	means a hard-surfaced area intended for vehicles	
Self-certification	means the activity whereby an Accredited Third Party inspects, checks and certifies installations, both internal and external to a premise, as being compliant with relevant standards and requirements	
Service Connection	means the joining of a Service Pipe to a Water Main which is provided under section 45 and 46 of the Water Industry Act 1991	
Service Pipe	means a pipe, which is, or is to be, connected with a Water Main for supplying water from that main to any premise. This can be seen in Figure 1	Figure 1:

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		 <p style="font-size: small;">These diagrams are intended as a guide to water supply pipe responsibilities. They are not a statement of the law and do not cover all eventualities. Please bear in mind that the location of the water meter or stop tap is not an indicator of responsibility for the pipe, as the homeowner's responsibility may extend beyond the water meter or stop tap. Please liaise directly with the Water Company if you are unsure.</p> <p style="font-size: small;">* The external stop tap, meter & manifold (a manifold is sometimes used for connecting multiple properties as agreed with the relevant water company) may also be located within the property boundary (on the supply pipe), the location will be stipulated by the relevant water company.</p>
<p>Sewerage Sector Guidance</p>	<p>means guidance documents published in accordance with Ofwat's Code for adoption agreements, relating to the adoption of sewerage assets and available at www.water.org.uk/sewerage-sector-guidance-approveddocuments/.</p>	
<p>Supply Pipe</p>	<p>means the part of the Service Pipe that is not the Communication Pipe, and which remains the customer's responsibility. This can be seen in Figure 1</p>	<p>Figure 1:</p>

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		<p>New water connections</p> <p>External stop tap meter & manifold*</p> <p>Water main</p> <p>Communication pipe</p> <p>Supply pipe</p> <p>Service pipe</p> <p>Water company responsibility</p> <p>Customer responsibility</p> <p>Property boundary</p> <p><small>These diagrams are intended as a guide to water supply pipe responsibilities. They are not a statement of the law and do not cover all eventualities. Please bear in mind that the location of the water meter or stop tap is not an indicator of responsibility for the pipe, as the homeowner's responsibility may extend beyond the water meter or stop tap. Please liaise directly with the Water Company if you are unsure.</small></p> <p><small>* The external stop tap, meter & manifold (a manifold is sometimes used for connecting multiple properties as agreed with the relevant water company) may also be located within the property boundary (on the supply pipe), the location will be stipulated by the relevant water company.</small></p>
<p>Sustainable Drainage Incentive</p>	<p>means, where offered, a reduction in infrastructure charges to a Developer Customer where they evidence that a Development will or does meet a stipulated threshold for use of a sustainable drainage solution, as defined in the Water Company's Charging Arrangements and/or specific environmental policies</p>	
<p>Traffic Management Fees</p>	<p>means charges to cover the cost of working in the highway safely as a result of compliance with the Traffic Management Act 2004</p>	
<p>Trial hole</p>	<p>means exploratory excavation to identify the location of apparatus, prior to works commencing</p>	
<p>Unmade Ground</p>	<p>means ground which does not have a man-made surface, and may feature grass and topsoil.</p>	

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Upsizing	means where the Water Company instructs that new Water Mains and/or Sewers are increased in size beyond that required to satisfy the minimum design for a specific Development. This may be to facilitate future development and is deemed Network Reinforcement
Water Company	means a company holding an appointment as a water or sewerage undertaker under the Water Industry Act 1991
Water Efficiency Incentive	means, where offered, a reduction in infrastructure charges to a Developer Customer where they evidence that a Development will or does meet a stipulated threshold for reduced water consumption, as defined in the Water Company’s Charging Arrangements and/or specific environmental policies
Water Industry Registration Scheme (WIRS)	means the scheme operated by Lloyd's Register EMEA on behalf of Water UK and its members, which certifies the competence of companies undertaking Self-Lay, or such other scheme as replaces it from time to time.
Water Regs UK	means the company responsible for running the Water Industry Approved Plumber Scheme (WIAPS) on behalf of the water industry in England and Wales, formerly provided under the Water Regulations Advisory Scheme. The company promotes compliance with the Water Fitting Regulations 1999 and other relevant standards across the UK to protect customers
Water Regulations Advisory Scheme (WRAS)	means a compliance mark that demonstrates that an item or product complies with standards set out by Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999
Water Sector Guidance	means guidance documents published in accordance with Ofwat’s Code for adoption agreements, relating to the adoption of water assets and available at www.water.org.uk/water-sector-guidance-approved-documents/

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Information requirements

With the exception of Small Companies, each Water Company must present its Charging Arrangements using worked examples for the following scenarios, and in the standard format set out below.

Scenarios summary

Each Undertaker should represent the following six scenarios in worked examples in its Charging Arrangements.

1. Single connection to a house from an existing main.
2. Single connection to a block of flats from an existing main.
3. Medium housing development requiring new mains and communication pipes (excavation and reinstatement by others).
4. Medium housing development requiring new mains and communication pipes (excavation and reinstatement by Water Company).
5. Large housing development requiring new mains and communication pipes (excavation and reinstatement by others).
6. Large housing development requiring new mains and communication pipes (excavation and reinstatement by Water Company).

Guidance for undertakers

For the avoidance of doubt, worked examples should include every charge that the Water Company would impose in accordance with these rules, including where applicable in any of the scenarios:

- Requisition Charges;
- Infrastructure Charges;

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- Connection Charges;
- Income Offset;
- Relevant ancillary charges;
- Clearly itemised unit costs for all relevant services.

Each Water Company should include in its worked examples:

- Adequate commentary to avoid inappropriate comparisons between Water Companies and in any place where the Water Company has chosen to take account of its own specific policies or area-specific terminology and practices.
- Any additional scenarios where the Water Company identifies issues with the scenarios or to highlight specific items that it considers could be of particular interest to its customers.
- Diagrams where the Water Company considers that this will make the worked examples more accessible to Developer Customers.

For all scenarios, when presenting worked examples:

- Assume typical soil type for your region, that there is no rock and the land is not contaminated.
- Include all charges for activities and materials expected in an average job in the surface type being used
- Include all relevant ancillary charges, such as (but not limited to) application and design fees, any other administrative fees charged to developer customers for delivering the service, and meter costs and installation (where not included in the Connection Charges).
- All items in the table which state ‘Y’ to ‘Applicable Charge?’ should be separated within your worked examples table and should remain unchanged. These are identified as bold in the table to allow customers to easily identify consistent rows which are applicable to any water company.
- For any blank cell within the column ‘Applicable Charge?’, you should state whether or not it is applicable depending on the structure of your charges. If a charge item is not applicable, a ‘N’ should be placed in the column with ‘N/A’ across the charge item cells.

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- Should you have additional charges which relate to an overall charge in Bold (i.e. Connection Charge or Mains Connection charge), you should include the rate in the table where it states ‘sub-charge 1,2,3...’ so that customers are able to relate the charges back to individual charging arrangements documents. The worked examples should reflect any ancillary charges which will be included in that part of work, i.e. thrust blocks.
- Clearly identify that the worked examples assume that all contestable sewerage delivery activities are completed by a third party. Any fees associated with these activities, i.e. Section 106 sewer connection vetting fee, should be itemised under ‘Other Charges’.
- As individual water companies publish their own contestability summary documents, where an activity within a worked example table is not a contestable activity or is deemed irrelevant for a NAV company, you should grey these out.
- Present infrastructure charges in full, i.e. before any applicable reductions, for example an infrastructure credit or water efficiency incentive. However, should a Water Company offer such incentives, you should make this clear in the footnote of the worked example.
- Present all charges exclusive of VAT.

Scenarios in detail

The following pages in this document set out each scenario in detail, along with the standard format for presenting the applicable charges.

In each of the scenario tables, "Alternative Delivery Method" and the relevant charges presented under that heading assume that an SLP or NAV performs all contestable elements of the work, including design, and incurs the costs associated with these activities.

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Scenario 1: Single connection to a house from an existing main

This worked example provides charges for a single connection to an existing water main of 90mm diameter polyethylene (**PE**). If applicable, the worked example should include the associated charges for a single property connection to an existing sewer, which is completed by the Developer Customer. These charges are specified under ‘Other Charges’.

Within construction costs, this includes:

- Service pipe installation
- Boundary box fitting
- Meter installation
- Excavation
- Reinstatement

Pipework:

- 25 – 32mm diameter PE pipe
- 4m pipework in road

Traffic management assumes the road (Type 3-4) is 40mph, has two lanes and does not require a road closure or lane closure. Two-way automated lights are required. There is also an assumption that the only payable council charges are for permitting.

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Scenario 1: Single connection to a house from an existing main									Alternative Delivery Method	
Applicable Charge?	Item	Unit	Qty	Rate (£)	Total Charge (£)	Barrier Pipe Uplift/Rate	Barrier Pipe Total Charge (£)	Contestable? (Y/N)	Self-Lay Rate (£)	Self-Lay Total Charge (£)
Pre-Construction Charges										
Y	Application Fee	per application								
	Administration Fee	per application								
	Design Fee	per application								
Construction Charges										
Y	Connection	per connection								
	Connection sub-charge 1									
	Connection sub-charge 2									
	Connection sub-charge 3									
	Pipework - Road	per metre								
	Traffic Management	Per TM usage								
	Meters	Per connection								
Other Charges										
	As applicable (ie S106 vetting fee)									
Infrastructure Charges										
Y	Infrastructure Charge - Water	Per property								
	Infrastructure Charge - Sewerage	Per property								
Income Offset										
Y	Income Offset – Water	Per property								
	Income Offset – Sewerage	Per property								
TOTALS										

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Scenario 2: Single connection to block of flats from an existing main

This worked example provides charges for a block of 10 flats to be connected to an existing main of 90mm diameter PE. Each flat would be individually metered. If applicable, the worked example should include the associated charges for connection to an existing sewer, which is completed by the Developer Customer.

Within construction costs, this includes:

- Service pipe installation
- Boundary box fitting
- Meter installation
- Excavation
- Reinstatement

Pipework:

- 63mm diameter PE pipe
- 4m pipework in road, 4m pipework in unmade ground

Traffic management assumes the road (Type 3-4) is 40mph, has two lanes and does not require a road closure or lane closure. Two-way automated lights are required. There is also an assumption that the only payable council charges are for permitting.

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Scenario 2: Single connection to a block of flats from an existing main									Alternative Delivery Method	
Applicable Charge?	Item	Unit	Qty	Rate (£)	Total Charge (£)	Barrier Pipe Uplift/Rate	Barrier Pipe Total Charge (£)	Contestable? (Y/N)	Self-Lay Rate (£)	Self-Lay Total Charge (£)
Pre-Construction Charges										
Y	Application Fee	per application								
	Administration Fee	per application								
	Design Fee	per application								
Construction Charges										
Y	Connection	per connection								
	Connection sub-charge 1									
	Connection sub-charge 2									
	Connection sub-charge 3									
	Pipework - Road	per metre								
	Traffic Management	Per TM usage								
	Meters	Per connection								
Other Charges										
	As applicable (ie S106 vetting fee)									
Infrastructure Charges										
Y	Infrastructure Charge - Water	Per property								
	Infrastructure Charge - Sewerage	Per property								
Income Offset										
Y	Income Offset – Water	Per property								
	Income Offset – Sewerage	Per property								
TOTALS										

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Scenario 3: Medium housing development requiring new mains and communication pipes (excavation and reinstatement by others)

This worked example provided charges associated with the provision of new water mains and individual connections from them for each of 50 new houses. If applicable, the worked example should include the associated vetting charges for the 50 property connections to an existing sewer, which is completed by the Developer Customer. Excavation and reinstatement are completed by others, except for the excavation leading to the connection to the existing water main.

Within construction costs, this includes:

- Mains laying
- Service pipe installation
- Boundary box fitting
- Meter installation

<p>Technical Specification (Connection)</p> <p>Pipework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connection to Existing Main of 180mm diameter PE• 3m pipework laying (per communication pipe)	<p>Technical Specification (Mains)</p> <p>Pipework: Total length 300m, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 125mm diameter PE – 10m road type 3-4 road (leading to the point of connection to an existing water main)• 125mm diameter PE – 190m• 90mm diameter PE – 100m
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Design Considerations:

- 180mm diameter existing main, serving 150 existing customers
- Three commissioning phases
- Three sample chlorination and connections – footpath
- Four washouts - unmade ground
- Five valves (1 x 150mm, 3 x 100mm, 1 x 80mm) - unmade ground
- One trial hole - unmade ground

Traffic management assumes the road (Type 3-4) is 50mph, has two lanes and requires a road closure and eight parking pay suspensions. Any additional council charges for permitting should be included.

Scenario 3: Medium housing development requiring new mains and communication pipe (excavation and reinstatement by others)									Alternative Delivery Methods			
Applicable Charge?	Item	Unit	Qty	Rate (£)	Total Charge (£)	Barrier Pipe Uplift/Rate	Barrier Pipe Total Charge (£)	Contestable? (Y/N)	Self-Lay Rate (£)	Self-Lay Total Charge (£)	NAV Rate (£)	NAV Total Charge (£)
	Pre-Construction Charges - connection											
Y	Application Fee	per application										
	Administration Fee	per application										
	Design Fee	per application										
	Pre-Construction Charges - mains											
Y	Application Fee	per application										
	Administration Fee	per application										

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	Design Fee	per application										
Construction Charges - connection												
Y	Service connection	per connection										
	Pipework	per metre										
Y	Meter Installation	per meter										
Construction Charges - mains												
Y	Mains connection	per connection										
	Mains connection sub-charge 1											
	Mains connection sub-charge 2											
	Mains connection sub-charge 3											
	Pipework	per metre										
	Traffic management	per TM usage										
Other Charges												
	As applicable (ie S106 vetting fee)											
Infrastructure Charges												
Y	Infrastructure Charge - Water	per property										
	Infrastructure Charge - Sewerage	per property										
Income Offset												
Y	Income Offset - Water	per property										
	Income Offset - Sewerage	per property										
TOTALS												

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Scenario 4: Medium housing development requiring new mains and communication pipes (excavation and reinstatement by Water Company)

This worked example provided charges associated with the provision of new water mains and individual connections from them for each of 50 new houses. If applicable, the worked example should include the associated vetting charges for the 50 property connections to an existing sewer, which is completed by the Developer Customer. This worked example assumes that the excavation and reinstatement activities are carried out by the Water Company. However, should the Developer appoint an SLP or NAV, this worked example assumes these would be carried out by the SLP or NAV.

Within construction costs, this includes:

- Mains laying
- Service pipe installation
- Boundary box fitting
- Meter installation
- Excavation
- Reinstatement

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<p>Technical Specification (Connection)</p> <p>Pipework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connection to existing main of 180mm diameter PE• 3m pipe laying (per communication pipe)	<p>Technical Specification (Mains)</p> <p>Pipework: Total length 300m, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 125mm diameter PE – 10m pipework in road (including connection to existing 180mm PE Main)• 125mm diameter PE – 50m pipework in footpath• 125mm diameter PE – 140m pipework in Unmade ground• 90mm diameter PE – 100m pipework Unmade ground
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Design Considerations:

- 180mm diameter existing main, serving 150 existing customers
- Three commissioning phases
- Three sample chlorination and connections - footpath
- Four washouts - unmade ground
- Five valves (1 x 150mm, 3 x 100mm, 1 x 80mm) - unmade ground
- One trial hole - unmade ground

Traffic management assumes the road (Type 3-4) is 50mph, has two lanes and requires a road closure and eight parking pay suspensions. Any additional council charges for permitting should be included.

Water Services Regulation Authority
This document issued under the Charging Rules for New Connection Services (English Undertakers)
Water Industry Act 1991, sections 51CD, 105ZF, 144ZA and 143B

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Scenario 4: Medium housing development requiring new mains and communication pipe (excavation and reinstatement by Water Company)									Alternative Delivery Methods			
Applicable Charge?	Item	Unit	Qty	Rate (£)	Total Charge (£)	Barrier Pipe Uplift/Rate	Barrier Pipe Total Charge (£)	Contestable? (Y/N)	Self-Lay Rate (£)	Self-Lay Total Charge (£)	NAV Rate (£)	NAV Total Charge (£)
Pre-Construction Charges - connection												
Y	Application Fee	per application										
	Administration Fee	per application										
	Design Fee	per application										
Pre-Construction Charges - mains												
Y	Application Fee	per application										
	Administration Fee	per application										
	Design Fee	per application										
Construction Charges - connection												
Y	Service connection	per connection										
	Pipework - footpath	per metre										
Y	Meter Installation	per meter										
Construction Charges - mains												
Y	Mains connection	per connection										
	Mains connection sub-charge 1											
	Mains connection sub-charge 2											
	Mains connection sub-charge 3											
	Pipework – unmade	per metre										
	Pipework - footpath	per metre										
	Pipework - road	per metre										
	Traffic management	per TM usage										

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	Other Charges											
	As applicable (ie S106 vetting fee)											
	Infrastructure Charges											
Y	Infrastructure Charge – Water	per property										
	Infrastructure Charge – Sewerage	per property										
	Income Offset											
Y	Income Offset – Water	per property										
	Income Offset – Sewerage	per property										
	TOTALS											

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Scenario 5: Large housing development requiring new mains and communication pipes (excavation and reinstatement completed by others)

This worked example provided charges associated with the provision of new water mains and individual connections from them for each of 200 new houses. If applicable, the worked example should include the associated vetting charges for the 200 property connections to an existing sewer, which is completed by the Developer Customer. Excavation and reinstatement are completed by others, except for the excavation leading to the point of connection to the existing water main.

Within construction costs, this includes:

- Mains laying
- Service pipe installation
- Boundary box fitting
- Meter installation

<p>Technical Specification (Connection)</p> <p>Pipework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connection to existing main of 180mm diameter PE• 3m pipe laying (per communication pipe)	<p>Technical Specification (Mains)</p> <p>Pipework: Total length 1000m, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 180mm diameter PE – 20m pipework in type 3-4 road (leading to point of connection)• 180mm diameter PE – 10m pipework• 125mm diameter PE – 480m pipework
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90mm diameter PE – 400m pipework
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Design Considerations:

- 250mm diameter existing main, serving 150 existing customers
- Six commissioning phases
- Six sample chlorination and connections - footpath
- Ten washouts – unmade ground
- Eight valves (1 x 150mm, 5 x 100mm, 2 x 80mm) - unmade ground
- Two trial holes - unmade ground

Traffic management assumes the road (Type 3-4) is 50mph, has two lanes and requires a road closure and eight parking pay suspensions. Any additional council charges for permitting should be included.

Scenario 5: Large housing development requiring new mains and communication pipe (excavation and reinstatement by others)									Alternative Delivery Methods			
Applicable Charge?	Item	Unit	Qty	Rate (£)	Total Charge (£)	Barrier Pipe Uplift/Rate	Barrier Pipe Total Charge (£)	Contestable? (Y/N)	Self-Lay Rate (£)	Self-Lay Total Charge (£)	NAV Rate (£)	NAV Total Charge (£)
	Pre-Construction Charges - connection											
Y	Application Fee	per application										
	Administration Fee	per application										
	Design Fee	per application										
	Pre-Construction Charges - mains											
Y	Application Fee	per application										

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	Administration Fee	per application										
	Design Fee	per application										
Construction Charges - connection												
Y	Service connection	per connection										
	Pipework	per metre										
Y	Meter Installation	per meter										
Construction Charges - mains												
Y	Mains connection	per connection										
	Mains connection sub-charge 1											
	Mains connection sub-charge 2											
	Mains connection sub-charge 3											
	Pipework	per metre										
	Traffic management	per TM usage										
Other Charges												
	As applicable (ie S106 vetting fee)											
Infrastructure Charges												
Y	Infrastructure Charge - Water	per property										
	Infrastructure Charge - Sewerage	per property										
Income Offset												
Y	Income Offset – Water	per property										
	Income Offset – Sewerage	per property										
TOTALS												

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Scenario 6: Large housing development requiring new mains and communication pipes (excavation and reinstatement completed by Water Company)

This worked example provided charges associated with the provision of new water mains and individual connections from them for each of 200 new houses. If applicable, the worked example should include the associated vetting charges for the 200 property connections to an existing sewer, which is completed by the Developer Customer. This worked example assumes that the excavation and reinstatement activities are carried out by the Water Company, however, should the Developer appoint and SLP or NAV, this worked example assumes these would be carried out by the SLP or NAV.

Within construction costs, this includes:

- Service pipe installation
- Boundary box fitting
- Meter installation
- Excavation
- Reinstatement

<p>Technical Specification (Connection)</p> <p>Pipework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connection to existing main of 180mm diameter PE• 3m pipe laying (per communication pipe)	<p>Technical Specification (Mains)</p> <p>Pipework: Total length 1000m, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 180mm diameter PE – 20m pipework in type 3-4 road (leading to point of connection)• 180mm diameter PE – 100m pipework in footpath
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 125mm diameter PE – 480m pipework in unmade ground• 90mm diameter PE – 400m pipework in unmade ground
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Design Considerations:

- 250mm diameter parent Main, serving 150 existing customers
- Six commissioning phases
- Six sample chlorination and connections - Footpath
- Ten washouts - Unmade Ground
- Eight valves (1 x 150mm, 5 x 100mm, 2 x 80mm) - Unmade Ground
- Two trial holes - Unmade Ground

Traffic management assumes the road (Type 3-4) is 50mph, has two lanes and requires a road closure and eight parking pay suspensions. Any additional council charges for permitting should be included.

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Scenario 6: Large housing development requiring new mains and communication pipe (excavation and reinstatement by Water Company)									Alternative Delivery Methods			
Applicable Charge?	Item	Unit	Qty	Rate (£)	Total Charge (£)	Barrier Pipe Uplift/Rate	Barrier Pipe Total Charge (£)	Contestable? (Y/N)	Self-Lay Rate (£)	Self-Lay Total Charge (£)	NAV Rate (£)	NAV Total Charge (£)
Pre-Construction Charges - connection												
Y	Application Fee	per application										
	Administration Fee	per application										
	Design Fee	per application										
Pre-Construction Charges - mains												
Y	Application Fee	per application										
	Administration Fee	per application										
	Design Fee	per application										
Construction Charges - connection												
Y	Service connection	per connection										
	Pipework - footpath	per metre										
Y	Meter Installation	per meter										
Construction Charges - mains												
Y	Mains connection	per connection										
	Mains connection sub-charge 1											
	Mains connection sub-charge 2											
	Mains connection sub-charge 3											
	Pipework – unmade	per metre										
	Pipework - footpath	per metre										
	Pipework - road	per metre										
	Traffic management	per TM usage										

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	Other Charges											
	As applicable (ie S106 vetting fee)											
	Infrastructure Charges											
Y	Infrastructure Charge – Water	per property										
	Infrastructure Charge – Sewerage	per property										
	Income Offset											
Y	Income Offset – Water	per property										
	Income Offset – Sewerage	per property										
	TOTALS											

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is a non-ministerial government department.
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