

AGENDA

- 1:00 p.m. Welcome Owen Davies, Severn Trent Searches
- 1:05 p.m. Mining searches Andrew Simpson, Coal Authority
- 1:50 p.m. New ordering portal overview Adam Carter, Severn Trent Searches
- 2:05 p.m. Environmental update Neil Wood, Future Climate Info
- 2:50 p.m. Coffee break
- 3:00 p.m. The CON29DW Owen Davies, Severn Trent Searches
- 4:00 p.m. Finish
- Notes:
- Course code: CMZ/STRS
- Please could you complete the feedback form in your packs
- Health and safety notices

MINING SEARCHES



NEW ORDERING PORTAL OVERVIEW

Adam Carter BEng (Hons)
Business Improvement Manager

TEAM INCET

OVERVIEW

- Existing ordering website was first launched in 2008 and last revised in 2010
- Customer feedback has shown that 88% of responders were either satisfied or very satisfied and liked the speed and simplicity of the site
- However, research also suggested that additional functionality would be very welcome

AIMS

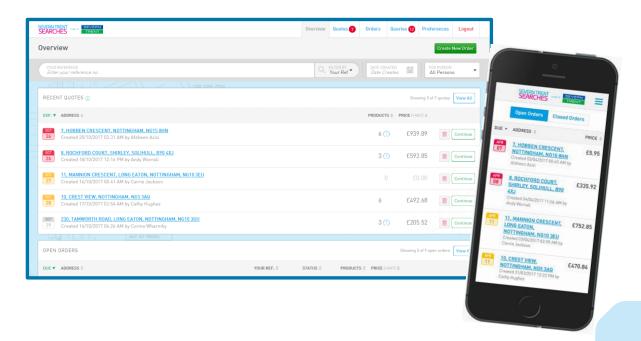
- Improve the overall customer experience
 - Evolution of existing site
 - Interface to be up to date
- Provide a faster and more reliable service
- Enhanced functionality including
 - Order quotes
 - Visible product turnaround times
 - Recommended and Favourite searches

INTERFACE: OLD VS NEW

Current site



New site

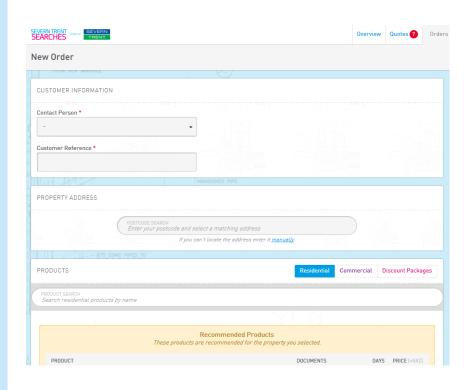


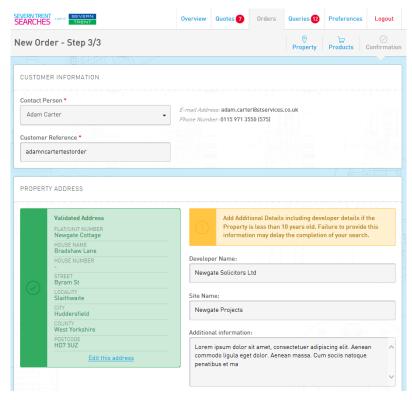
NEW – ORDER QUOTES



- Quote system to allow a price for a search to be built
- Return to convert the quote into an order
- Colour coded to show age/time left

NEW – ORDER CREATION OPTIONS

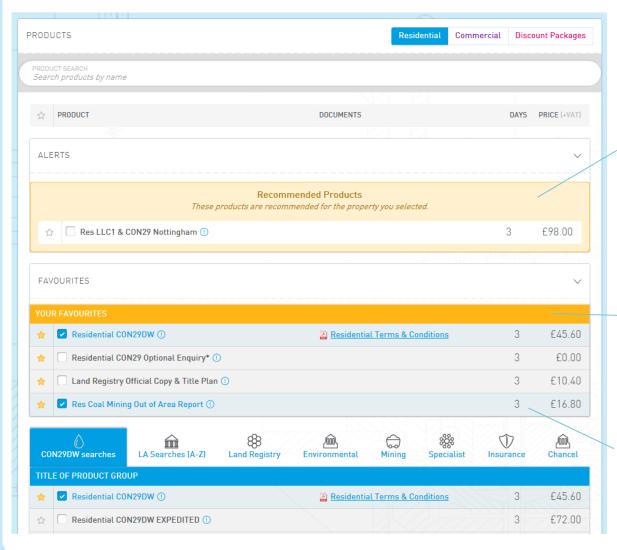




New Order Form
Single page order creation

New Order Wizard With fewer steps

NEW – ORDER CREATION FEATURES



Recommended
Products
Based on alerts for that property

Your Favourites
Panel for your starred
products

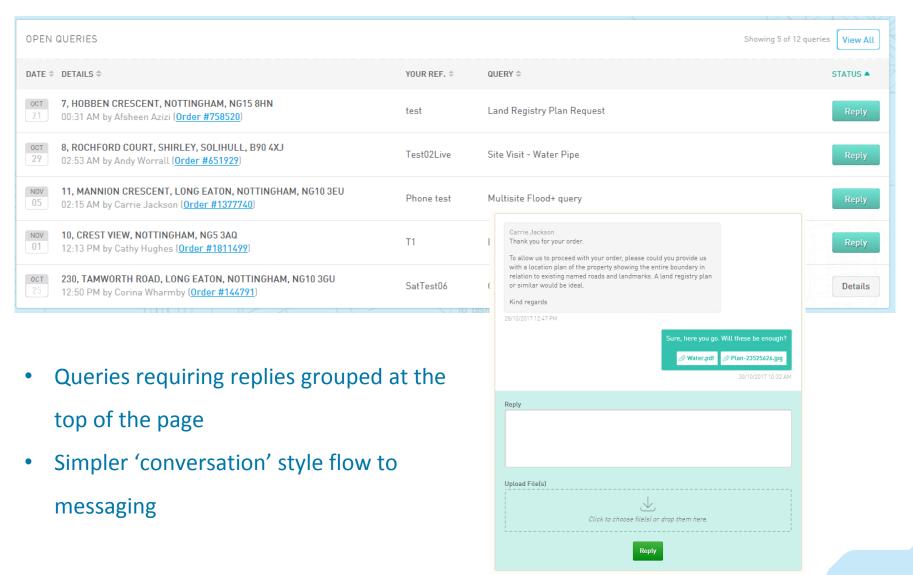
Turnaround Times
Expected for each individual product

NEW – OPEN ORDERS

OPEN ORDERS Showing 5 of 9 open orders							View All
DUE ▼ ADDRESS \$		YOUR REF. \$	STATUS \$	PRODUCTS \$	PRICE (+VAT) \$		
	CRESCENT, NOTTINGHAM, NG15 8HN /10/2017 03:40 AM by Afsheen Azizi	Ref1515515	IN PROGRESS	4	£5.95	Chase Receipt	Details
0.0	RD COURT, SHIRLEY, SOLIHULL, B90 4XJ /10/2017 11:21 AM by Andy Worrall	T1	IN PROGRESS	3 🕛	£335.92	Chase Receipt	Details
	ON CRESCENT, LONG EATON, NOTTINGHAM, NG10 3EU /10/2017 02:21 AM by Carrie Jackson	miketest2	IN PROGRESS	10 🕛	£752.85	Receipt	Details
0.1	VIEW, NOTTINGHAM, NG5 3AQ /10/2017 09:40 AM by Cathy Hughes	AC Atlas TEST	IN PROGRESS	2 🕕	£470.84	Receipt	Details
	ORTH ROAD, LONG EATON, NOTTINGHAM, NG10 3GU /10/2017 07:53 AM by Corina Wharmby	Test04Live	RECEIVED	5 🕛	£563.17	Receipt	Details

- Colour coded status to show turnaround times (overdue etc.)
- Products can be added to an order while the order is still in progress

QUERIES



ANY QUESTIONS?



ENVIRONMENTAL SEARCHES



Environmental Update

Understanding Reports & Dealing with Further Actions

Neil Wood BSc (Hons)
Business Development Manager
Future Climate Info





COFFEE BREAK





CON29DW

Owen Davies

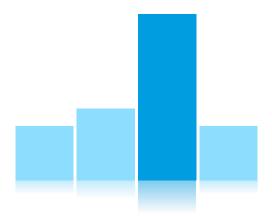
Business Development Manager

CON29DW

DRAINAGE AND WATER ENQUIRY

STEAM INCET

WHO WE ARE



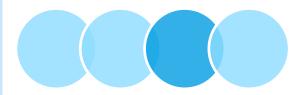
Severn Trent Searches is one of the largest search providers in the region



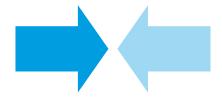
We compile the official CON29DW Drainage and Water Enquiry



To date we have completed over 2M CON29DW searches



We are part of Severn Trent PLC, which also includes Severn Trent Water



We work directly with Severn Trent
Water to compile the CON29DW,
ensuring the most accurate,
comprehensive search available



We also provide an extensive range of other searches, including local authority, environmental, mining, chancel liability and flood

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

This CPD will:

- Look at the purpose and implications of the questions and answers within the CON29DW
- Look at some common questions asked regarding the CON29DW
- Highlight any additional risks which may arise as a result of information provided within the CON29DW
- Look at recent updates to the CON29DW
- Provide an update on the Private Drains and Sewers (PDaS) transfer, proposed changes to sewer adoption procedures, and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)
- Provide an overview of the CON29DW Flood+

Attendees should subsequently:

- Understand the rationale behind all of the questions and answers
- Advise clients of the need (or otherwise) for further action
- Understand possible additional implications for clients as a result of the transfer

THE CON29DW



Contains 25 questions and answers

Introduced in 2002, it was expanded with the advent of HIPs in 2007

Divided into four sections – maps, drainage, water supply and billing

Produced directly from Severn Trent Water records

Uncapped liability

We also work alongside other water companies for properties in border areas

Recommended by the Law Society

CON29DW: THE QUESTIONS

Maps:

Sewer plans

Water plans

Drainage:

Foul and surface water connections

Location of mains

Adoption agreements

Build overs

Pumping stations

Internal flooding

Treatment works

Water:

Connections

Location of mains

Adoption agreements

Water pressure and flow

Water hardness

Water meters

Billing:

Sewerage and water undertakers

Who bills the property

Basis of charging

Changes in charging

CON29DW: WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?



CON29DW: MAPS

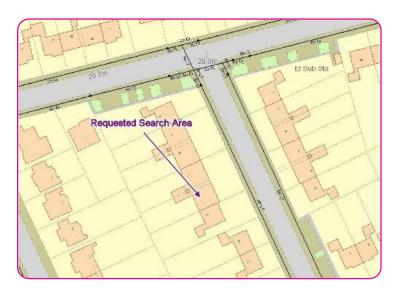
CON29DW

DRAINAGE AND WATER ENQUIRY

MAPS:

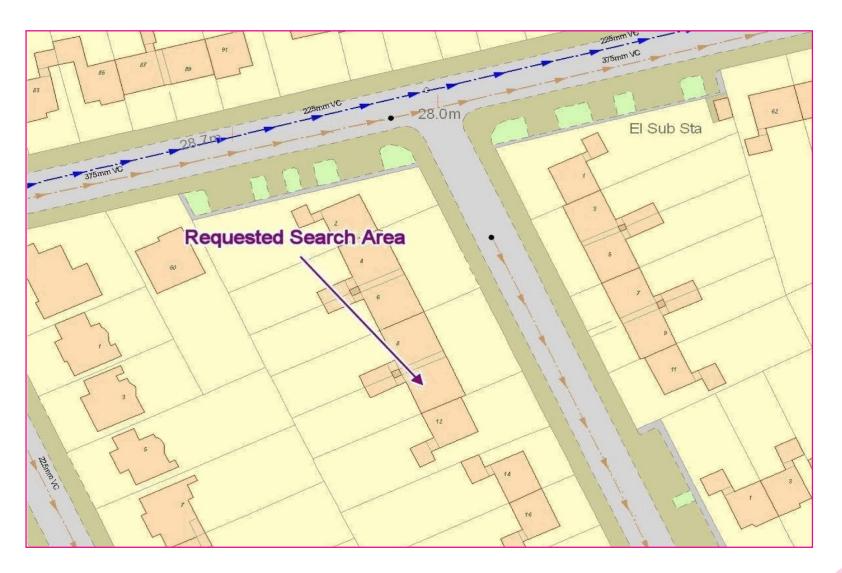


- The CON29DW features plans showing the sewer and water mains serving a property
- This allows homebuyers to see how close the services are, as well as any likely issues

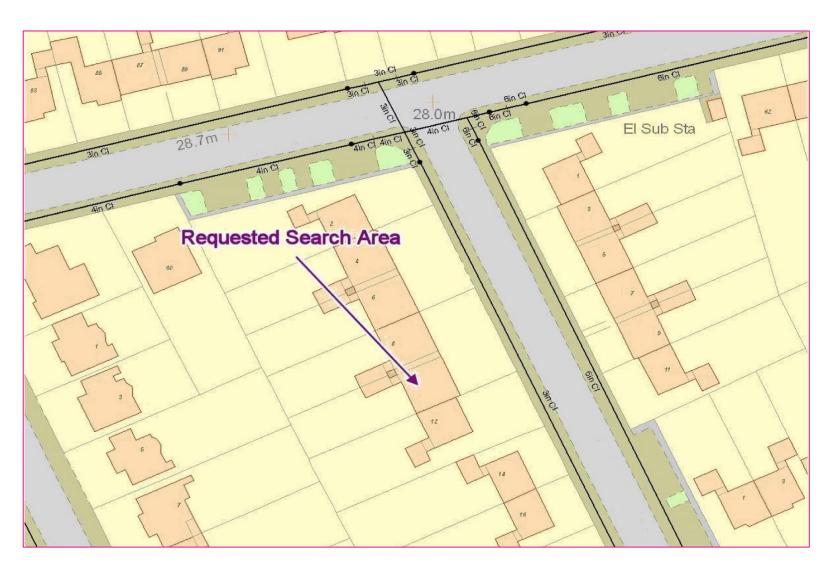


- Some properties in border areas have different companies responsible for drainage and water supply. In these instances, the CON29DW will provide plans from both companies
- Unlike sewers, water mains are rarely located within property boundaries, and water companies will not allow them to be built over

SEWER MAPS:



WATER MAPS:

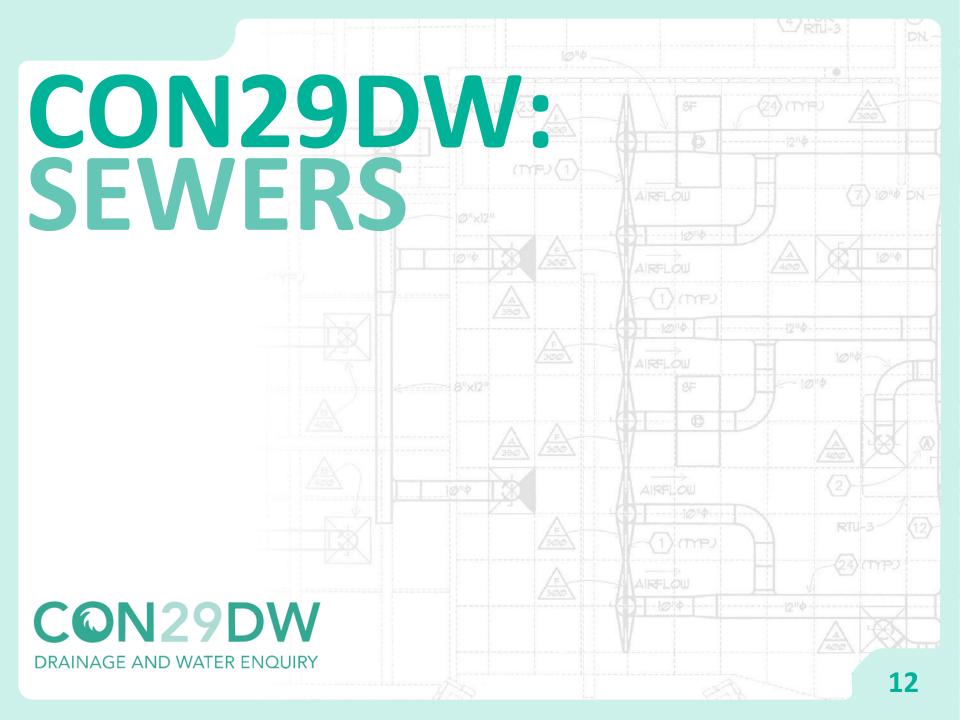


COMMON SEWERAGE NETWORK SYMBOLOGY

Foul Anything from inside a property + trade waste	
Surface water Rainwater & other natural sources	
Combined Both foul & surface water	
Rising main Pressurised main from pumping station	
Pumping station Pumps sewage uphill	
Manhole Sewer access point	

COMMON WATER NETWORK SYMBOLOGY

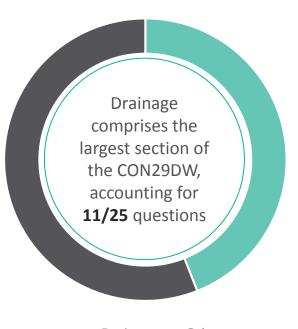
Distribution main Up to 300m	
Trunk main Up to 600m	
Aqueduct Anything up to 2000m	
Abandoned main Disused water main	** ** ** ** ** **
Pumping station Pumps water uphill	



SEWERS: GENERAL INFORMATION

It is the area of the CON29DW that generates the most queries

CON29DW



DID YOU KNOW?

A sewer is any disposal pipe serving two or more properties. A drain serves only a single property. A drain lying outside a property boundary is referred to as a lateral drain

Areas covered include:

Connections for foul and surface water drainage

Sewers within property boundaries

Proximity of sewers to property

Build over agreements

Section 104 adoption agreements

Sewer flooding

Proximity to treatment works

Pumping stations

LOCATION OF SEWERS:

Sewers within property boundaries

- Remain the property of water companies
- Companies have statutory rights of access for maintenance and repair of their assets
- Can have restrictions on development water companies are routinely consulted on developments over or near their assets, and have the right to veto or demand changes to proposed developments

Building over sewers

- Historically, build over agreements between water companies and property owners have been required
- Nowadays this is done as part of a standard planning application

Sewers within 100ft (30.48m)

- Local authorities have powers to force properties to connect to the public network if there is a sewer within 100ft
- Property owners can also be responsible for a substantial length of private pipe, although this is less common following the private sewer transfer

CASE STUDY

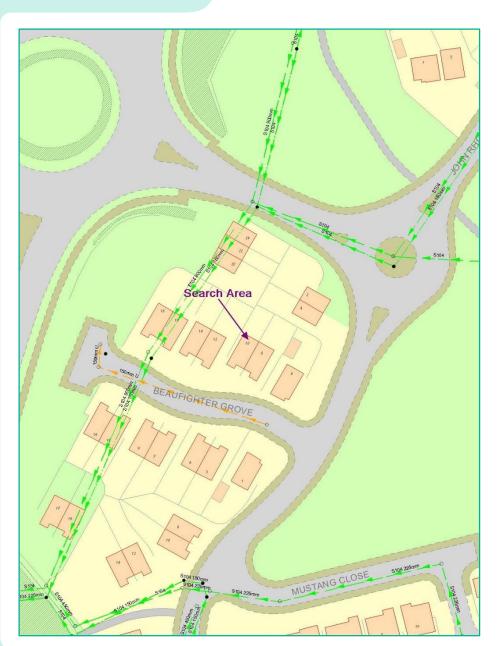


Sewer within 100ft and the danger of assuming you're connected

- A customer of ours bought a property assuming it drained to the public sewer
- 2. The current owner believed it did, Severn Trent Water billed the property for sewage, and the CON29DW informed him it was connected
- Unfortunately, it wasn't. It drained to a cess pit in the garden, and Severn Trent Water had been incorrectly billing the property
- 4. When the cess pit started to leak, polluting the garden, the owner had to pay to fix the damage, as well as connecting the property to the public sewer
- 5. Under S21 of the Building Act (1984), where there's an environmental risk, the local authority has the power to force a homeowner to connect their property to the public sewerage system, providing there's a sewer within 100ft (30.48m)
- 6. As the owner had a CON29DW, we reimbursed the cost of the connection almost £4000

SECTION 104 ADOPTION AGREEMENTS

- Sewers are generally adopted under Section 104 of the Water Industry Act (1991)
- This is a currently a voluntary agreement between a developer and the water company
- Water company agrees to adopt sewers after they are laid, and after a maintenance period,
 where they will monitor performance
- During this period, they remain the responsibility of the developer, and the water company has
 no obligations regarding repair or maintenance of the sewers
- This can have implications for homeowners should the developer cease trading, or should the sewers be under par and therefore not suitable for adoption.



SECTION 104 EXAMPLE:

Notes:

- Unadopted sewers may not be plotted accurately, as in this case
- Transferred sewers, as shown here, may be incomplete

PRIVATE SEWER TRANSFER:

- In October 2011, the majority of private sewers and lateral drains in England and Wales were transferred into public ownership
- The last such transfer occurred in 1937
- The transfer included the majority of apparatus connected to the public network prior to July 2011
- Exceptions included sewers on Crown Land, successful appeals, networks within a single curtilage, and pipes which don't discharge into the public system
- Changes in sewer adoption procedures will be implemented, the key feature of which is mandatory adoption. No date has yet been confirmed for implementation
- These new adoption procedures will be followed six months later by a secondary transfer, covering any assets laid after July 2011
- New adoption procedures and secondary transfer have already been implemented in Wales
- The delay is causing issues, with a substantial number of private pipes laid since 2011

SEWERS: PRE OCTOBER 2011



Key

Combined sewer (public):

Private sewer

Private drain:

Private lateral drain:

- In this situation, everything in private land is privately owned
- The water company is only responsible for the sewers in the public highway

SEWERS: POST OCTOBER 2011



Key

Combined sewer (public):

Public sewer

Private drain:

Public lateral drain:

- Private sewers and lateral drains have now been transferred into public ownership
- Drains within property boundaries remain private

PRIVATE SEWER TRANSFER EXAMPLE:



- Water companies have plotted some of these transferred sewers from local authority and developer records. The majority will be plotted during the course of normal operations
- Because of the two stage transfer, depending on when they were connected to the public system, some estates have a mixture of adopted and unadopted sewers, as in this example

PRIVATE PUMPING STATIONS:

- Because pumping stations are more complex than sewers, water companies were given five years to identify and adopt private pumping stations
- This period expired on 1st October 2016.
- Approximately 900 pumping stations in our region have transferred
- Because many private pumping stations will not have been to the specifications required by water companies, they will initially be subject to more regular maintenance than other pumping stations.
- Because this can be disruptive, two new questions have been added into the CON29DW to highlight the presence of formerly private pumping stations
- Question 2.4.1. indicates whether a formerly private pumping station or ancillary apparatus is located within a property boundary
- Question 2.5.1. indicates whether a formerly private pumping station or ancillary apparatus is located within 50 metres of a property

Public	Private	S104	Transferred	Abandoned	Highway drain

BUILDING OVERPUBLIC SEWERS



- Historically if you wanted to build over a sewer you would have to enter into an agreement under Section 18 of the Building Act 1984 & Building (Amendment) Regulations 2001 Part H
- 2. This was usually a tri-partite agreement between the water authority (as was), the local authority and the homeowner. There are about 3,500 of these in the Severn Trent region
- 3. We haven't signed a section 18 agreement since last century. This is now covered by part of the building control process

SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS



- The CON29DW will tell you the distance and direction of the nearest treatment works
- Properties close to works can experience problems with odours, as well as insects
- Tankers and other water company vehicles may also be disruptive

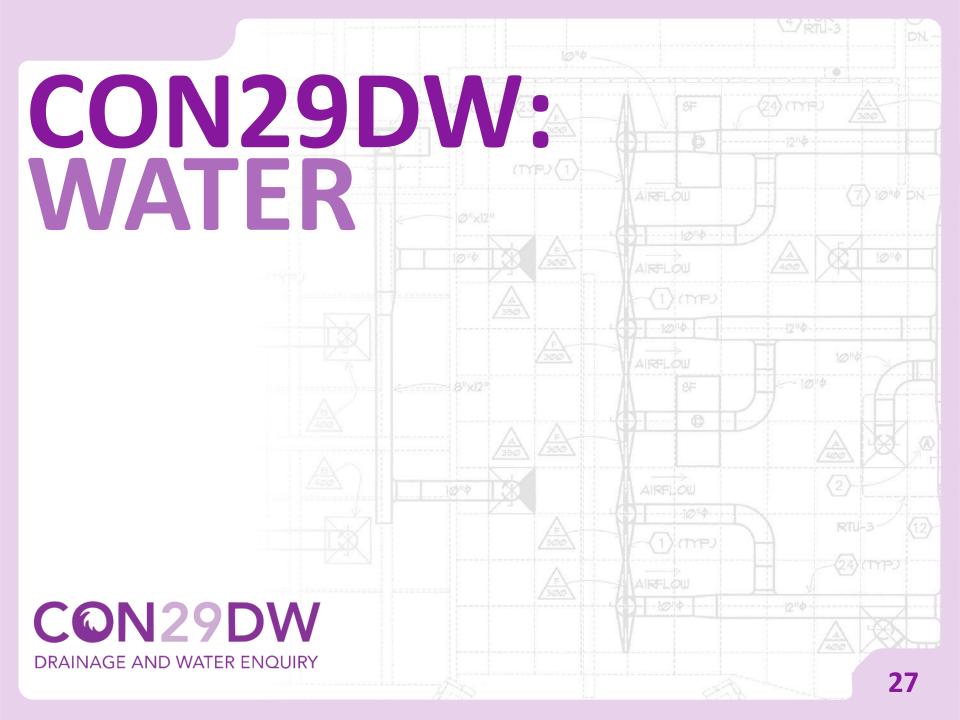
SEWER FLOODING

- Is the property at risk of internal flooding?
- Occurs when sewers are overwhelmed by heavy rainfall, due to a permanent problem, such
 as small diameter or flat gradient
- Water companies are required to maintain a register of properties at risk of flooding once every ten years
 - This risk register is not fixed properties are added and removed all the time
 - Following the Private Sewer Transfer, many inadequate formerly private sewers are now public, so the size of the register will grow over the next few years
- Where a public sewer is prone to flooding, the CON29DW includes a bespoke report detailing proposed actions to reduce or remove the risk

SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

- Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) provide alternative methods for the disposal or rainwater, such as balancing ponds and permeable paving
- DEFRA has been working towards including SuDS in new developments for some time, under the Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
- Controversy over who would maintain and charge for these services, with no single solution in place
- Since April 2015, major developments defined as 10 properties or more – must use SuDS, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate
- Water and Sewerage Companies are currently exploring the idea of adopting SuDS features themselves





WATER SUPPLY: MAIN TO FRONTAGE



Key

Water main (public):

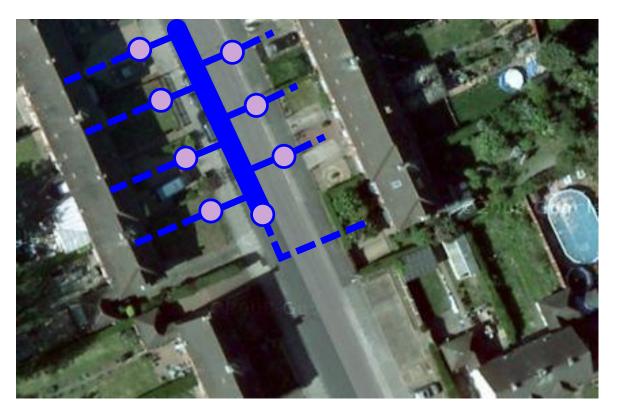
Communication pipe (public):

Supply pipe (private):



- This is the typical situation with urban properties
- Water companies retain responsibility for pipework up to the stopcock, typically at the property boundary

WATER SUPPLY: NO MAIN TO FRONTAGE



Key

Water main (public):

Communication pipe (public):

Supply pipe (private):



- Less common, sometimes properties may not have a public main outside their property
- In these circumstances, all pipework beyond the public main will be the homeowner's responsibility
- This can include pipework located in the public highway

WATER SUPPLY: SHARED SUPPLY



Key

Water main (public):

Communication pipe (public):

Supply pipe (private):



- In this situation, a row of houses are fed off a single, private supply
- This can affect water pressure, depending on usage in the other properties
- Also, with the stopcock located in the first property, turning off their supply will affect all properties in the run

WATER SUPPLY: MAIN TO GABLE



Key

Water main (public):

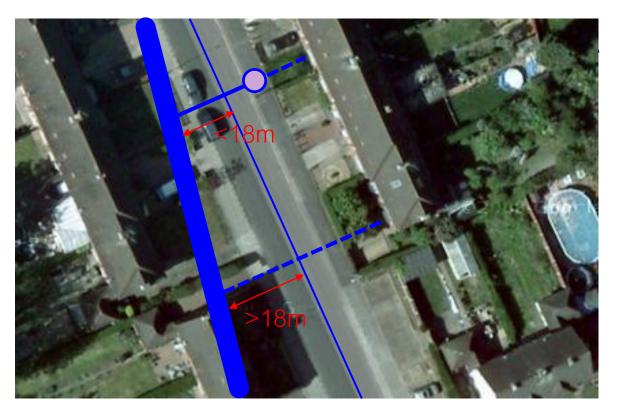
Communication pipe (public):

Supply pipe (private):



- In this situation, a private supply pipe passes through a neighbouring property
- Homeowners do not have automatic access to neighbouring land, and can therefore experience difficulty accessing their pipes for repair

WATER SUPPLY: MAIN IN PRIVATE LAND



Key

Water main (public):

Communication pipe (public):

Supply pipe (private):



- This is known as the 18 metre rule WIA S159
- If the main is within 18m of the centre of the highway, the lateral pipe, up to the property boundary will be public, as normal
- If however, it is more than 18m, the entire supply pipe will be private

LOW WATER PRESSURE

- OFWAT rules state that water companies "must maintain a minimum pressure in the communication pipe of seven metres static head (0.7 bar)"
- Water pressure can be affected by the altitude of properties, demand on the system, inadequate pumping facilities, inadequate water mains and leaks.
- The number of properties is decreasing all the time. In 1991 the figure stood at 380,000. By 2008 it was just under 5,000.
- Where a property is at risk, the CON29DW includes a bespoke report detailing proposed actions to reduce or remove the risk

WATER HARDNESS

- This is a recent addition to the CON29DW, replacing the questions on water quality and water standards
- Unlike water quality, problems with water hardness are more common, with more noticeable effects for homeowners
- The most obvious consequence of hard water is a build up of limescale around taps and household appliances such as kettles and washing machines
- Hardness comes from naturally occurring calcium and magnesium mineral salts which are dissolved from the rocks through which rain water flows
- Although hard water is more common in chalk and limestone areas, as water companies move water around their network, geographical location may not be a reliable indicator
- Hardness is expressed as the equivalent amount of calcium carbonate in parts per million (mg/l).



CON29DW

DRAINAGE AND WATER ENQUIRY

35

BASIS OF CHARGING

- The CON29DW informs you whether a property is billed on a measured on unmeasured basis
- Unmeasured applies to pre 1991 properties, and is based on the rateable value of the property
- Properties built from 1991 onwards are fitted with water meters
- These are also installed on request from homeowners,
 who can revert back within a certain time period
- Water companies have the right to install a meter on change of occupation, and to insist that properties fitted with a meter are billed on that basis



On the rare occasions a meter can't be fitted, properties can be billed on assessed volume

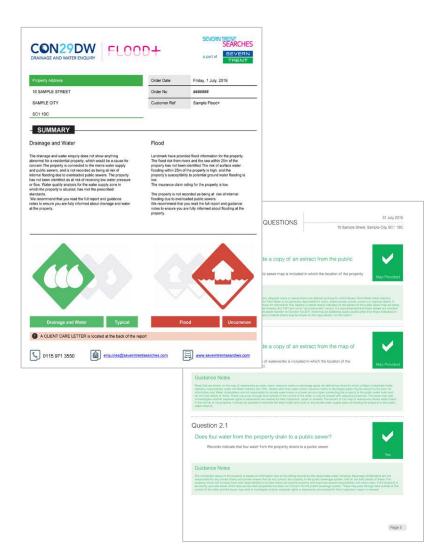
BORDER AREAS

- Severn Trent shares borders with several other water companies
- Boundaries for water supply and drainage are not identical
- Therefore, in border areas, different companies may provide different services
- Within the Severn Trent region, there are also some regional water companies operating, most notably South Staffordshire Water
- Companies are sometimes responsible for sewage disposal outside their area, as with Severn Trent's venture in Aldershot
- In border areas, the CON29DW will be provided by the company responsible for drainage



THE CON29DW FLOOD+

- The CON29DW Flood+ is a brand new search developed by Severn Trent Searches in partnership with Landmark
- The search contains all 25 questions from the CON29DW, covering the four existing areas – maps, drainage, water supply and charging
- In addition, there is a new section containing five new questions regarding flooding. These cover:
 - ✓ Whether the property is at risk from river, coastal, surface water or groundwater flooding
 - ✓ Flood defences in the vicinity of the property
 - ✓ Insurance claims for flooding
- Completely redesigned, more modern search
- "Client care letters" included as standard, explaining any potential issues with the property



CONTACT DETAILS

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DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?

