



Guidelines for the
provision of water supplies
at temporary events

April 2025

**WATER HEALTH
PARTNERSHIP**
for the South West



WATER HEALTH PARTNERSHIP *for the South West*

The Water Health Partnership for the South West

This guidance document was produced by the Water Health Partnership for the South West which is a network of water and health professionals that work collaboratively on public health and water related initiatives. The organisations and agencies involved in the partnership are:

- Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI)
- Local authority Public Health Teams
- Local Authorities
- Water Regs UK
- UK Health Security Agency
- Water Companies: Wessex Water, South West Water and Bournemouth, Bristol Water and Severn Trent Water

More information on the Water Health Partnership for the South West is available here corporate.wessexwater.co.uk/our-purpose/water-supply/water-health-partnership-for-the-south-west

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Guidelines for the provision of water supplies at temporary events

Summary

Key points for organisers to ensure safe and sufficient drinking water:

- Identify where your water supply comes from - private, public or mixed.
- Make early contact with the local authority and water company.
- Ensure all your water fittings and pipework are clean, stored hygienically and of an appropriate quality and standard.
- Ensure anyone working on the water supply, contractors or staff, are properly qualified and have a basic understanding of water hygiene.
- Have a clear schematic of the proposed plumbing arrangement for your festival.
- Have an agreed plan in place if issues are identified with your water supply.

Introduction

The provision of safe and sufficient drinking water is essential for the protection of public health and vital to a well-run event. A 'safe supply' refers to water that does not pose a risk to health and is wholesome i.e., complies to the relevant water quality regulations.

Where there is a need to provide a supply of water for domestic purposes at temporary events such as agricultural shows, festivals, garden shows and markets, this document provides guidance to ensure the safety and security of water supplies at temporary events.

Who should use this guidance?

This guidance document is primarily intended for those with responsibilities for organising temporary events. However, other stakeholders may find it helpful.

It applies to all licensed and unlicensed events whether they are supplied from a water company supply system, a private supply or a temporary stored water supply. It is the responsibility of all parties involved in event organisation to ensure that the water provided is safe for consumption, which includes all domestic use. The principles set out in this document should be applied to all events where a supply of drinking water is provided, regardless of size or the number of consumers.

A shortage of water or supplying water that is unsafe to consume for any domestic purpose poses a serious public health risk that could lead to the cancellation of an event with organisers potentially facing:

- A risk of an outbreak of serious illness.
- Unnecessary and/or additional costs.
- Reputational damage and potential loss of business and income.
- Prosecution and/or civil action.

Who is responsible for the water quality and safety?

Under health and safety legislation, there is a responsibility for the event organiser to ensure that overall safety of the event is maintained. This should include ensuring that a safe supply of drinking water is maintained throughout the course of the event.

The table on page 3 details an overview of who is responsible for the water quality and safety of a temporary event. This is for both permanently installed networks and one off temporary networks. Where the local authority is involved in the external assessment detailed in the table below, this is under the Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016, as amended and the relevant local authority is the enforcing body.

An external assessment of the supply, by either the main water company or the local authority is required before an event can go ahead. This ensures the supply will be reviewed appropriately and any risks to public health addressed through suitable control measures.

Guidelines for the provision of water supplies at temporary events

Water Source	Festival drinking water infrastructure	Water Fittings Inspection	External Assessment	Water Safety Plan	Sampling required
Public mains water supply	Mains fed and the festival organiser is the account holder	Required – Mains water company	Local mains water company	Event organiser	Mains water company will sample the point of connection
	Mains fed and the festival organiser is NOT the account holder	Required – Mains water company	Local mains water company and local authority - joint	Event organiser	Mains water company will sample the point of connection. Local authority sampling informed by a risk assessment
	Mains water from tanker suppling on site vessel feeding private network	N/A	Local authority	Event organiser	Informed by risk assessment. Mains water company may sample filling point
Private water supply e.g. Spring, borehole or well.	Private Water supply feeding private network of pipes whether permanent or temporary	No	Local authority	Event organiser	Informed by risk assessment
Mixture of public mains water supply and private water supply*	Mains water and private water supply feeding a private network of pipes whether permanent or temporary	Required – Local mains water company	Local mains water company and local authority - joint	Event organiser	Informed by the relevant water quality regulations and risk assessment

* Design standards set out in the Water Regs UK alternative water systems information leaflet and guide should be followed for these supplies to ensure the correct level of backflow protection is installed. This is available at www.waterregsuk.co.uk/information/publications/guidance-booklets/

Who should organisers contact?

When planning an event, organisers are encouraged to contact:

- The relevant local authority, ideally 16 weeks ahead of the event. Local authority contact details can be found via www.gov.uk/find-local-council.
- The water supply company, ideally 16 weeks ahead of the event. If unsure of the public mains water supply provider, contact your water retailer or visit www.water.org.uk/customers/find-your-supplier and refer to Appendix 5 for specific company contact information.

The local authority and water company can provide advice and guidance to organisers to ensure the provision of a safe and secure drinking water supply to their event.

Arranging a connection

1. Using the public mains supply

The use of a public mains water supply system must be done by following the relevant water company's process. Authorisation from them is required and the attachment of any pipe or apparatus to a pipe or main without the water undertaker's authorisation is an offence (Water Industry Act 1991 Section 174 (3)). This includes standpipes.

To find the relevant process and contact details, see Appendix 5 for the water company's website links for each of the below options to acquire a mains water supply.

New connection

If a new connection to the public mains water supply is required, the water company must be contacted at least 16 weeks in advance of the event but ideally at the earliest opportunity to prevent any delays in getting the new connection.

Using an existing public/mains water supply

Any alterations or extensions made to an existing water supply system that is connected to the public mains water supply is notifiable under Regulation 5 of the Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999. Notification to the water company must be provided at least 28 days in advance of the event but ideally at the earliest opportunity.

Any alteration or extension to an existing water company water supply can NOT be carried out without the authorisation of the water company.

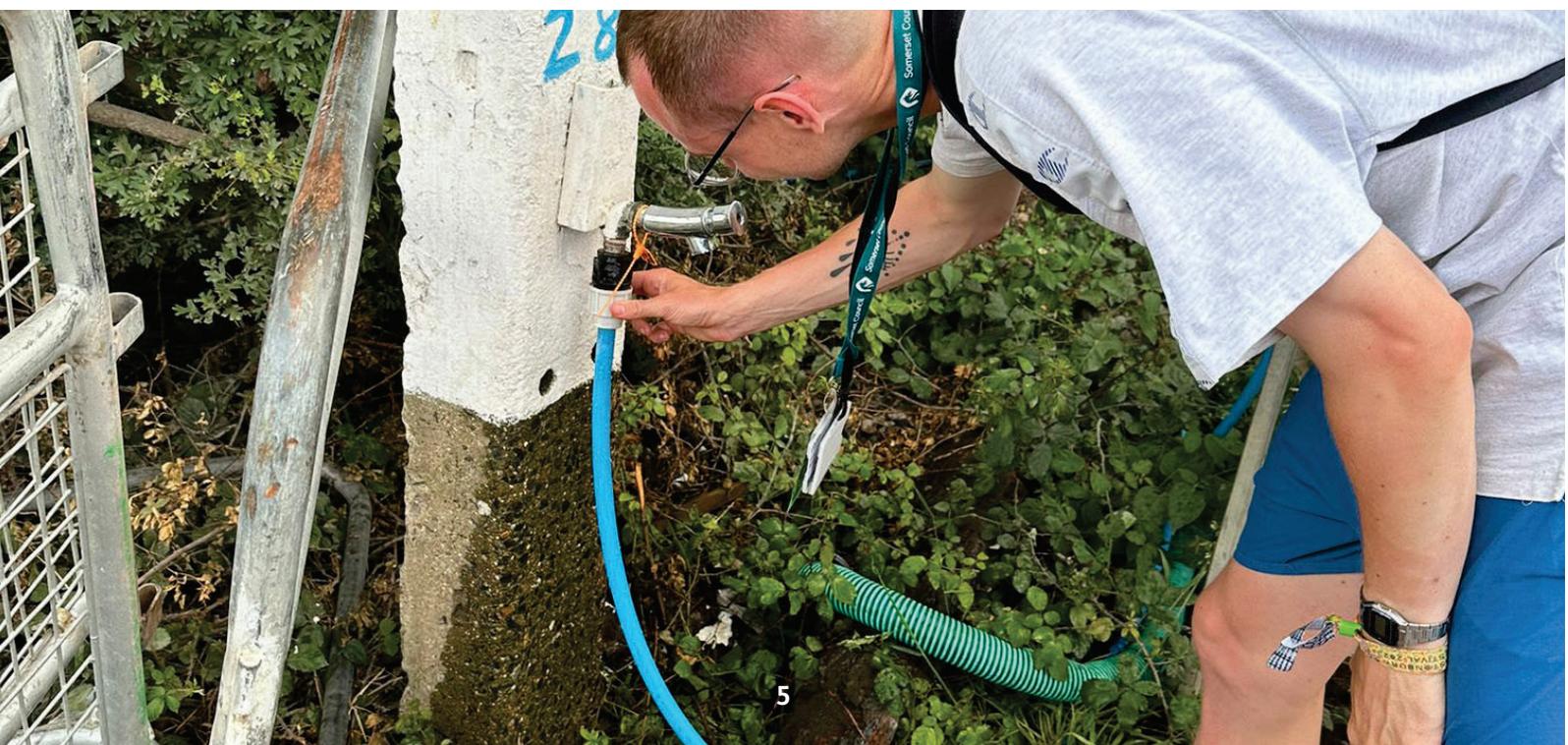
Standpipes

Any standpipe used to directly draw water from the public water supply must be stored correctly (bagged and open ends sealed), disinfected before use and **be of a type approved by the relevant water company with a double check valve** in line to prevent backflow.

Where standpipes are to be connected to a private network i.e. pipework that is not owned by the water company, organisers are required to disinfect and sample the water from the standpipes before the event starts. This must be done to the satisfaction of the relevant local authority.

2. Private water supply connection

The use of a private water supply, new or existing, should be notified to the local authority at least 16 weeks in advance of the event but ideally at the earliest opportunity. The local authority will carry out a risk assessment or review any risk assessments that have been conducted on behalf of the event organizer by a competent person. There will be costs associated with this and more information can be obtained from the relevant local authority.



3. Tank and bottled water supplies

Alternative water supplies via tanker, bowser or bottled water supplies may be required due to sufficiency or safety of supply issues. It is the responsibility of the event organiser to ensure that any alternative supply is suitable and safe to consume. Organisers should apply the guidance for providing a supply of drinking water via tankers, storage tanks and bottled water detailed in BS 8551:2015 – Provision and management of temporary water supplies and distribution networks (not including provisions for statutory emergencies) – Code of practice.

Tanks, tankers and bowzers

Organisers intending to provide water via one or more tanks (including pillow tanks), tankers or bowzers must meet the necessary requirements of BS 8551:2015.

All storage vessels must be suitable for their intended use, made from materials that are suitable for drinking water and used in line with manufacturer's instructions. The Drinking Water Inspectorate provides guidance on drinking water products including a list of approved products - <https://dwi.gov.uk/drinking-water-products/>. Section B3.2 in the list of approved products for use in public water supply in the United Kingdom details the approved bowzers and tanks suitable for use.

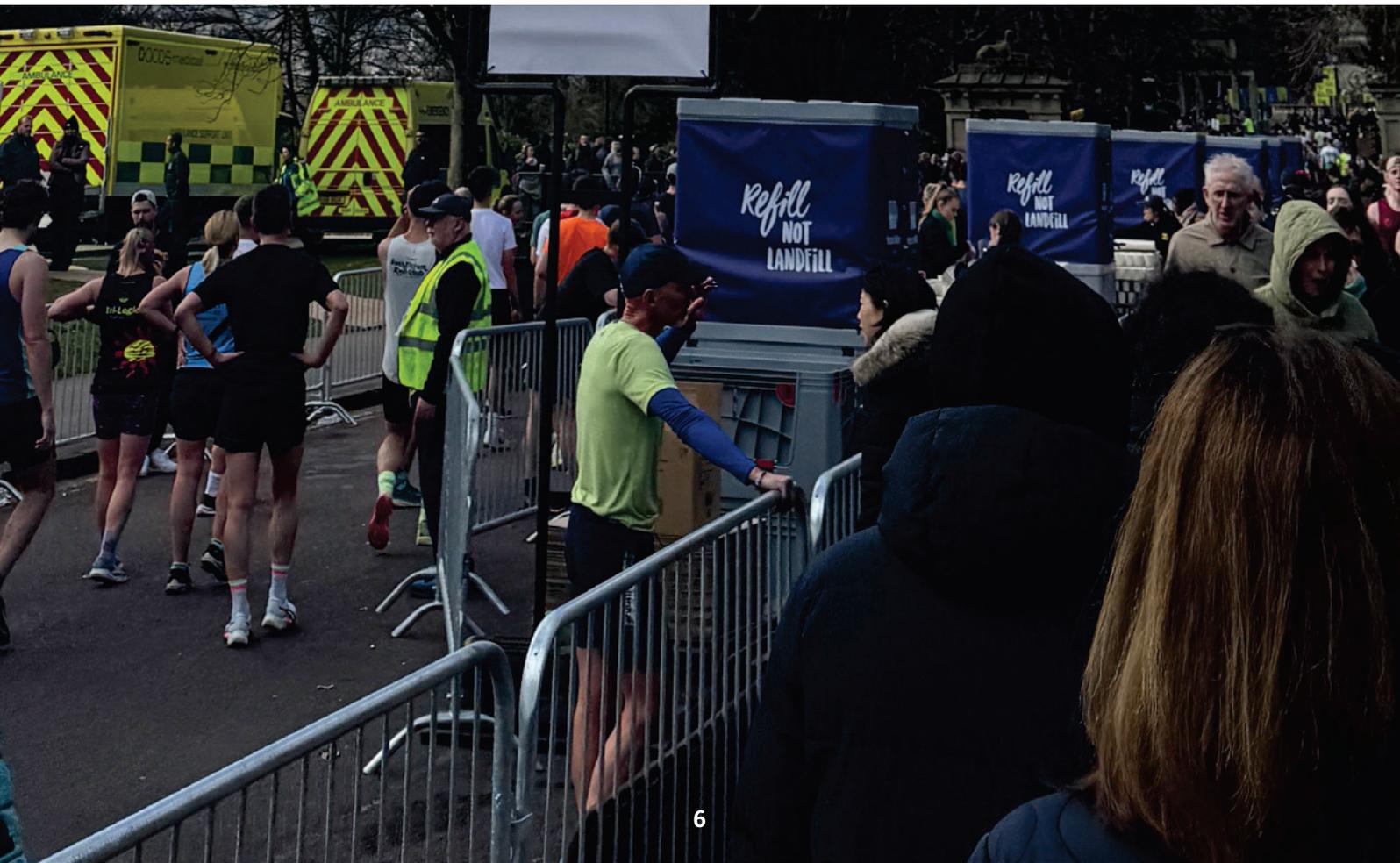
It is important to note that if tankers are used and proposed to be filled from the public mains water supply:

- Permission must be obtained from the water company before the tanker is filled.
- Only standpipes hired from the water company's appointed agent can be used to connect to the public water supply system.

Bottled water

Bottled water may be a suitable method of providing water at some events or as an alternative supply option. When intending to provide bottled water, organisers must ensure they are meeting the necessary requirements of BS 8551:2015 and the relevant water quality regulations.

Bottled water should be stored and distributed appropriately to minimise risk and maintain a safe supply of drinking water. Organisers should note that some bottled waters may not be suitable for some consumers due to their higher mineral content.



Ensuring a safe supply of drinking water – Planning

1. Water safety plan

It is the expectations of water companies and regulators of drinking water that event organisers produce a water safety plan. This will be assessed by either the water company or the local authority.

A water safety plan should consist of a site plan (Planning Section 3 and Appendix 4), details of those responsible for maintaining a safe water supply, identification of potential users, monitoring location information, a contingency plan (Planning Section 2 and Appendix 3) and a risk assessment.

The amount of information detailed within the water safety plan will vary depending on the scale and nature of the event.

A key component of a water safety plan is the risk assessment which should detail any potential hazards that could affect the safety and sufficiency of the water supply, taking into consideration:

- The water source.
- Treatment – sufficient for likely demand of the event.

- Risks of contamination at source and during the distribution of water.
- Materials and water fittings.
- Disinfection prior to installation of distribution network. This should be carried out in accordance with the British Standards document PD 855468:2015 - Guide to the flushing and disinfection of services supplying water for domestic use within buildings and their curtilages.
- Risks of contamination at the point of use.

Each hazard identified should have documented control measures that are verified by water quality checks and monitoring. An example of a water safety plan risk assessment is detailed in Appendix 2.

The water safety plan should be shared with the local authority and water company at least 16 weeks in advance of the event but ideally at the earliest opportunity.



2. Contingency plan for emergencies

Water provision can become restricted or even cease due to contamination, lack of pressure, or non-compliance with required standards. It is therefore imperative that event organisers have plans in place to deal with this situation, should the need arise. A contingency plan should be included in the water safety plan (section 1) or within other emergency planning documentation for the event. The contingency plan must detail how insufficiency would be managed and the risks that this presents are mitigated e.g., close the event or have contingency in place for alternative water supplies.

If the provision of alternative water supplies is to be used in the event of loss of supplies, then the water contingency plan should detail:

- The name and contact details of the person(s) responsible for contacting the local authority Environmental Health team.
- The volume of water required for the expected attendance numbers at the event, accounting for facilities and other personnel e.g., staff, performers. Further guidance on this is detailed in BS 8551:2015 in Annex B.
- Confirmation from an alternative water provider that they have capacity to service the event during the specified event dates, if required.
The water company and local authority cannot provide assurances of emergency supplies unless a written arrangement is formally agreed in advance of the event.
- A description of how the water is to be distributed e.g., tanker, bulk storage, or bottles.

- The location details of accessible points for delivery and distribution. These access points should be suitable for the alternative supply method e.g., tanker.
- How distribution will be controlled and a wholesome and safe supply maintained.

The contingency plan should be shared with the water company and local authority at least 16 weeks in advance of the event but ideally at the earliest opportunity. An example of a contingency plan is provided in Appendix 3.

3. Site plan

In order to ease the process of providing a safe water supply, organisers should provide the local authority and water company with plans and schematic drawings for the water supply at the event including details such as:

- The lay-out of the water supply pipes with the direction of flow.
- The location and description of the source of water.
- Location of potential risks e.g., fuel storage, toilet facilities, food preparation areas.
- Location of key infrastructure e.g., pumps, drinking water points, tanks, tankers and bowsers.
- Water distribution infrastructure e.g., treatment points (disinfection), backflow protection.
- Location of monitoring and sampling points.

The site plan should be provided to the local authority and water company at least 16 weeks in advance of the event but ideally at the earliest opportunity. An example of a site plan is provided in Appendix 4.



Ensuring a safe supply of drinking water – Planning

1. Approved contractors

The installation of water supply pipework and fittings should only be undertaken by a competent person with the appropriate training and certification. For all supplies, it is recommended to use a WaterSafe contractor, and your local approved contractor can be found by searching www.watersafe.org.uk.

2. Water fittings and materials

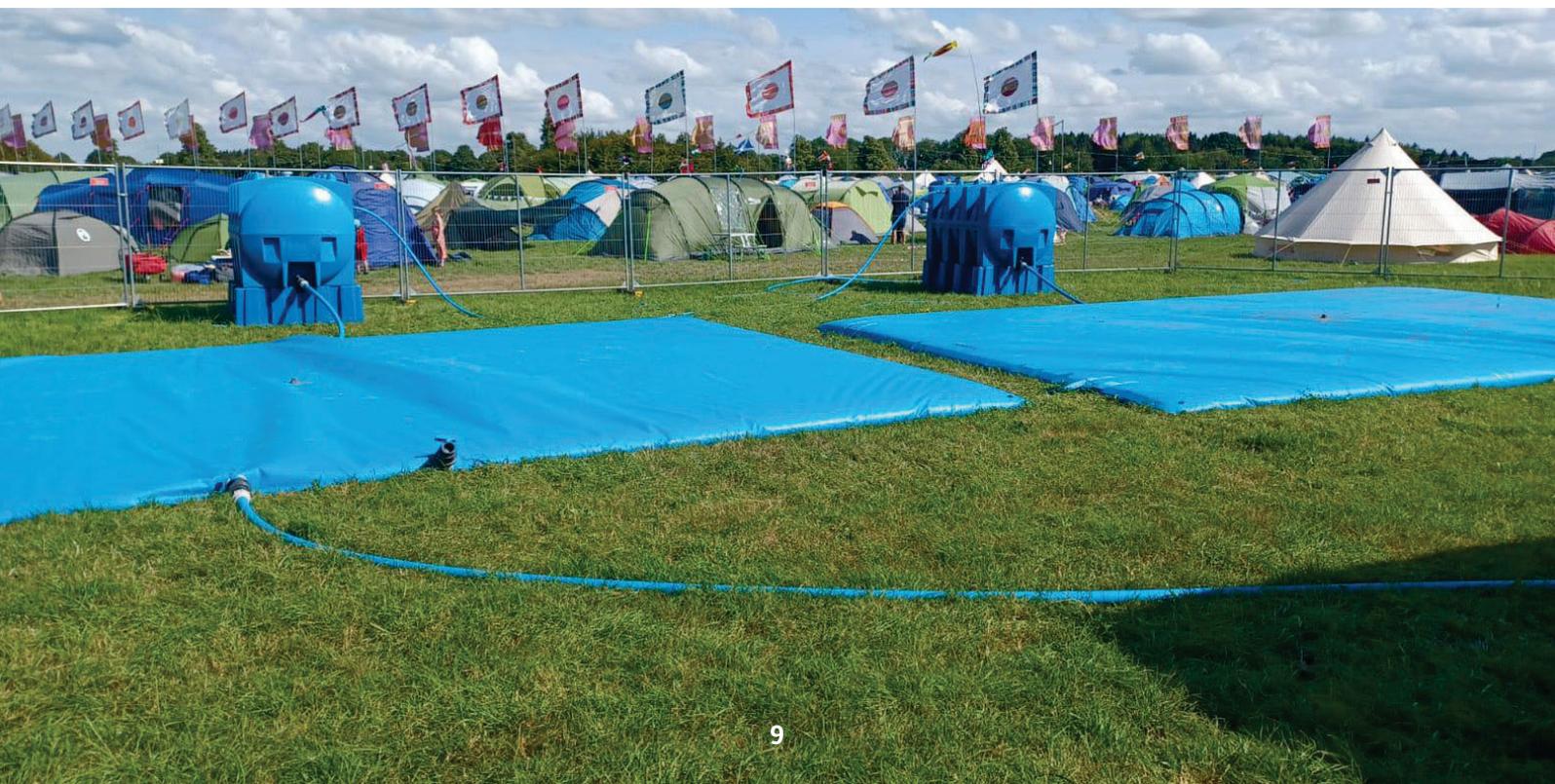
Water fittings and materials must be of an appropriate quality and standard and be suitable for their intended use. This is known as Regulation 4 compliance and failure to demonstrate compliance can result in an enforcement notice being served against an event organiser or installer. For further information and guidance on Regulation 4 compliance, as well as the legal obligation placed on installers to demonstrate compliance under the Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999 refer to the publications listed on the Water Regs UK website www.waterregsuk.co.uk/information/publications/guidance-booklets/.

When considering whether a water fitting or material is suitable for use, event organisers should seek evidence of compliance from the supplier or manufacturer. It is best practice to keep records of water fittings and materials used, to demonstrate compliance with regulation (4)(1)(a).

3. Storing pipework, materials and water fittings

Where pipework, water fittings and materials are stored for reuse, it is essential that they are stored in a secure and hygienic manner to prevent contamination:

- When not in use, pipes and water fittings should be drained, disinfected, bagged, and stored off the ground to reduce the risk of contamination via dirt or vermin. Plastic pipework and water fittings should be stored out of sunlight as this can have a detrimental effect on the product.
- All pipes should have close-fitting end caps, and these should remain in place until the pipe is connected.
- All pipes and water fittings should be kept clear of fuel, oils and paints. These can penetrate plastic pipes and result in water having an unpalatable taste and odour. Any materials suspected to be contaminated should be discarded.
- The pipework must be disinfected and thoroughly flushed before use, and this should only be carried out by a competent person with the appropriate training. Guidance is available in PD 855468:2015 - Guide to the flushing and disinfection of services supplying water for domestic use within buildings and their curtilages and Principles of Water Supply Hygiene Technical Guidance Note 2 (TGN2).



Ensuring a safe supply of drinking water – Sampling and monitoring

1. Sampling public mains supply

The water company may take a sample for microbiological and chemical analysis at the nearest suitable sample point to the incoming supply. Additional sampling may be required and the local authority should be contacted to discuss this further.

Sampling arrangements should be agreed with the water company and local authority while planning the event.

2. Sampling private water supply (e.g., well, borehole or spring)

Private water supplies serving temporary events must be sampled in accordance with The Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016. This must be carried out by the local authority.

A private supply to a temporary event must not be used until the local authority is satisfied that the supply does not constitute a risk to public health, as determined by both sample results and the risk assessment.

3. Sampling the event

Samples must be taken at one or more points within the events distribution network that are representative of the water being consumed for any domestic purpose e.g., drinking, hand washing, food preparation.



Ensuring a safe supply of drinking water – During the event

The local authority and water company may carry out inspections and take samples during the event.

Recommended actions for organisers during the event to minimise risk are:

- Where chlorine residual is used, monitoring and logging of chlorine residuals at appropriate points of the supply during the event. This will provide evidence that the supply has an adequate concentration of residual disinfectant.
- Monitoring and logging water temperatures at appropriate points of the supply during the event. This will provide evidence that risk of microbiological growth is being managed. Action should be taken if the temperature goes above 20°C such as insulating pipework, protecting stores of water from direct sunlight and/or flushing.

- Conduct regular inspections and cleaning of drinking water taps and associated fittings to ensure they remain in a good hygienic condition i.e., clean, free from debris and undamaged. Daily inspections are recommended, but more may be required depending on the risks identified as part of the risk assessment.

All operational personnel involved in the supply of safe water should be appropriately trained, including water quality hygiene awareness training such as the EUSR National Water Hygiene ('Blue Card') scheme. Personnel involved in the supply of water should report any incidents of gastrointestinal illnesses e.g. vomiting and diarrhoea to management or the responsible person. They should then be removed from any tasks that involve direct contact with the water supply and drinking water facilities.



Event timeline and checklist

Action	Timeline
<p>Submit application for a water connection to either:</p> <p>The relevant water company if to a public water supply.</p> <p>The relevant local authority if to a private water supply.</p> <p>The relevant water company and the local authority if a tankered water supply is to be used e.g., pillow tanks/cubes.</p>	<p>If the connection is a:</p> <p>New connection - Minimum 16 weeks in advance.</p> <p>Amendment to an existing connection - Minimum of 28 days in advance.</p>
<p>If a public supply is used, arrange a water fittings inspection by the mains water company.</p>	<p>As soon as practically possible.</p> <p>Minimum of two visits - One during the setup of the plumbing arrangement and one on completion.</p> <p>Additional visits may be required dependant on risk and the complexity of the plumbing arrangement.</p>
<p>Submit water safety plan, contingency/emergency plan and site plan to the relevant local authority and the water company.</p>	<p>Minimum of 16 weeks in advance.</p>
<p>Disinfect and flush pipework (in accordance with British Standard document PD 855468:2015). Provide the water company with a certificate of chlorination.</p>	<p>No more than 7 days in advance.</p>
<p>Ensure the necessary samples are taken to check water safety and quality.</p>	<p>No more than 7 days in advance.</p>
<p>Submit any additional water safety and quality monitoring results to the water company and local authority.</p>	<p>As soon as available but no later than agreed as part of the planning stage.</p>
<p>Flush all pipework to ensure adequate turnover of the water.</p>	<p>Dependent on event and as agreed with water company or local authority.</p>

Appendix 1 – Legislation and useful guidance

1. Legislation

- Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2016 (England) (with 2018 amendments consolidated) – <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2016/614/contents>.
- The Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2016/618/contents>.
- Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1999/1148/contents>.
- Water Industry Act 1991 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/56/contents>.

2. Useful guidance

- BS 8551:2015 Provision and management of temporary water supplies and distribution networks (not including provisions for statutory emergencies). Code of Practice
- BS 8558:2015-TC Guide to the design, installation, testing and maintenance of services supplying water for domestic use within buildings and their curtilages. Complimentary guidance to BS EN 806
- DWI - Actions to take for a local authority where events using temporary supplies of drinking water take place - <https://dwi.gov.uk/private-water-supplies/local-authorities/actions-to-take-for-a-local-authority-where-events-using-temporary-supplies-of-drinking-water-take-place/>.
- National Water Hygiene Training - <https://www.eusr.co.uk/nationalwaterhygiene/>.
- Purple Guide (www.thepurpleguide.co.uk), which is published by the Events Industry Forum and provides information on health, safety, and welfare at outdoor events.
- Water Regs UK notification FAQs (Regulation/Byelaw 5) - <https://www.waterregsuk.co.uk/guidance/notification/>.
- Water Regs UK temporary events guidance book <https://www.waterregsuk.co.uk/information/publications/guidance-booklets/>.
- Water UK – Principles of water supply hygiene - <https://www.water.org.uk/principles-water-supply-hygiene>.

Appendix 2 – Example of a water safety plan risk assessment

The water safety plan should be easily accessible for the appropriate members of the event organising team and provided to the local authority and water company in advance of the event.

Note – The amount of information detailed within the water safety plan risk assessment will vary depending on the scale and nature of the event. The example below is not an exhaustive safety plan risk assessment, and organisers need to consider their own site and the relevant potential risks.

Stage	Hazard/Risk	Control measure to manage risk	Monitoring/ Verification	Action if measure fails
Source	Failure to supply water due to incoming mains failure.	Early liaison with local authority and water company. Emergency/ contingency plan in place.	Alternative sources of supply agreed.	Consider closing the event.
Distribution	Contamination of water supply from stagnant water or damage to existing pipework.	Flushing. Routine checking of pipe network. Pressure testing.	Regular chlorine monitoring throughout the distribution network.	Disinfection of pipework. New distribution network.
Distribution	Contamination of the water supply with fuel	Separation of water network and fuel storage. Avoid locating water pipes in close proximity to fuel or oil storage. Mark on plans the location of fuel or paint stores. Appropriate bunding of fuel, paint or oil storage.	Site checks. Regular checking of taste and odour of water.	Issue restrictive notices to all affected food and drink outlets. Contact the LA and water company for further advice. Initiate contingency plan for an alternative supply or close the event.

Stage	Hazard/Risk	Control measure to manage risk	Monitoring/ Verification	Action if measure fails
Distribution	Contamination of the water supply from the water fittings and facilities e.g. through backflow.	Water fittings inspection prior to the event. Approved and appropriate water fittings and materials used.	Regular chlorine monitoring throughout the distribution network.	Issue restrictive notices to all affected food and drink outlets. Contact the LA and water company for further advice. If widespread, initiate contingency plan for alternative supplies.
Distribution	Increased temperature that could lead to the promotion of bacterial growth.	Appropriate distribution network to reduce dead legs and stagnant water. Insulation of exposed pipework and storage tanks.	Regular chlorine monitoring throughout the distribution network.	Additional insulation. Contact the LA and water company for further advice.
Storage	Contamination risk from dirty or unsuitable bowsers or tanks.	Ensure the contractor and supplier of bowsers/ tanks are compliant with BS 8551.	Records of: Cleaning/disinfection of the tank. Previous use of the tank is water only. Material of the tank is suitable for use.	Rejection or isolation of tanks or bowsers that are non-compliant.

Appendix 3 – Example of a contingency plan

The contingency water plan should be easily accessible for the appropriate members of the event organising team and provided to the local authority and water company in advance of the event. For larger or regular events, it may be of benefit to carry out trial run-throughs of the contingency plan during the event setup.

Note – The amount of information within the contingency plan will vary depending on the scale and nature of the event. This example is not exhaustive, and organisers need to consider their own site, how much water they will need and the relevant risks applicable.

Introduction

This water emergency plan outlines the procedures for the provision and management of water for the South West festival. The plan is designed to ensure the health and safety of staff and visitors and the maintenance of a safe and consistent water supply in the event of any interruptions or emergencies.

Objectives

- Ensure a safe, wholesome and reliable supply of water.
- Outline procedures in place in the event of a supply failure, shortage, or water quality issue.

Water Requirements

Total water demand (drinking, washing, food preparation) e.g., 12,000 to 15,000 litres per day.

Water Supply Sources

Primary Source: e.g., Mains water supply.

Secondary Source: e.g., Water tankers from approved suppliers capable of providing 1 days' supply of water as agreed with the provider.

Emergency Source: e.g., Bottled water delivered by a reputable supplier.

Contingency Procedures

Example actions in the event of a failure or restricted use of the primary water source:

Action	Person Responsible	Timeframe	Action if measure fails
Notify the site management team and the mains water provider.	Water manager.	Immediately.	Escalate as per agreed protocols.
Establish backup water supply using tankers to refill appropriate water points.	Water manager and logistics team.	Immediately and then every 4-6 hours.	Organise bottled water as an alternative supply.
Contact the bottled water supplier to deliver pre-agreed quantity of bottled water to pre-determined locations.	Logistics team.	Once backup water supply using tankers has been organised.	Consider closing the event.
Notify attendees through festival communication channels.	Communication team.	Immediate with regular updates.	

Useful contact information to include within a contingency plan would be:

- Water Supplier Contact
- Alternative water supplier contact
- Local authority contact
- Festival management contact
- Testing laboratory contact

Appendix 4 – Example of a site plan

This is an example. For smaller events, a basic site plan is suitable.

1 // Main Pumping Station

INSTALL 19th July **Derig from 5pm 29th July**
Public arrive from 8am on 27th July

- 100k or 2 x 50k Tanks with breaker tanks
- Pump with backup pump
- Power available as required
- IN: 90mm mains feed
- OUT: 63mm out

2 // Production Pumping Station

INSTALL 12th July **Derig 2nd August**

- 5k tank (+ breaker tank) and Pump
- IN: 32mm feed
- OUT: 32mm feed to crew catering, core crew camping, showers

3 // Backstage Camping Pumping Station

INSTALL 18th July **Derig from 5pm 29th July**
Camping in use from 8am 23rd July

- 10k tank (+ breaker tank) and Pump
- IN: 32mm feed
- OUT: 32mm feed for backstage camping, showers

4 // House Pumping Station

INSTALL 20th July **Derig 1st August**
Public arrive from 8am on 27th July

- 10 tank (+ breaker tank) and pump
- IN: from Fire Hydrant, 50mm feed provided
- OUT: 50mm feed to campsite village, kids area, welfare, medical, festival camping

General

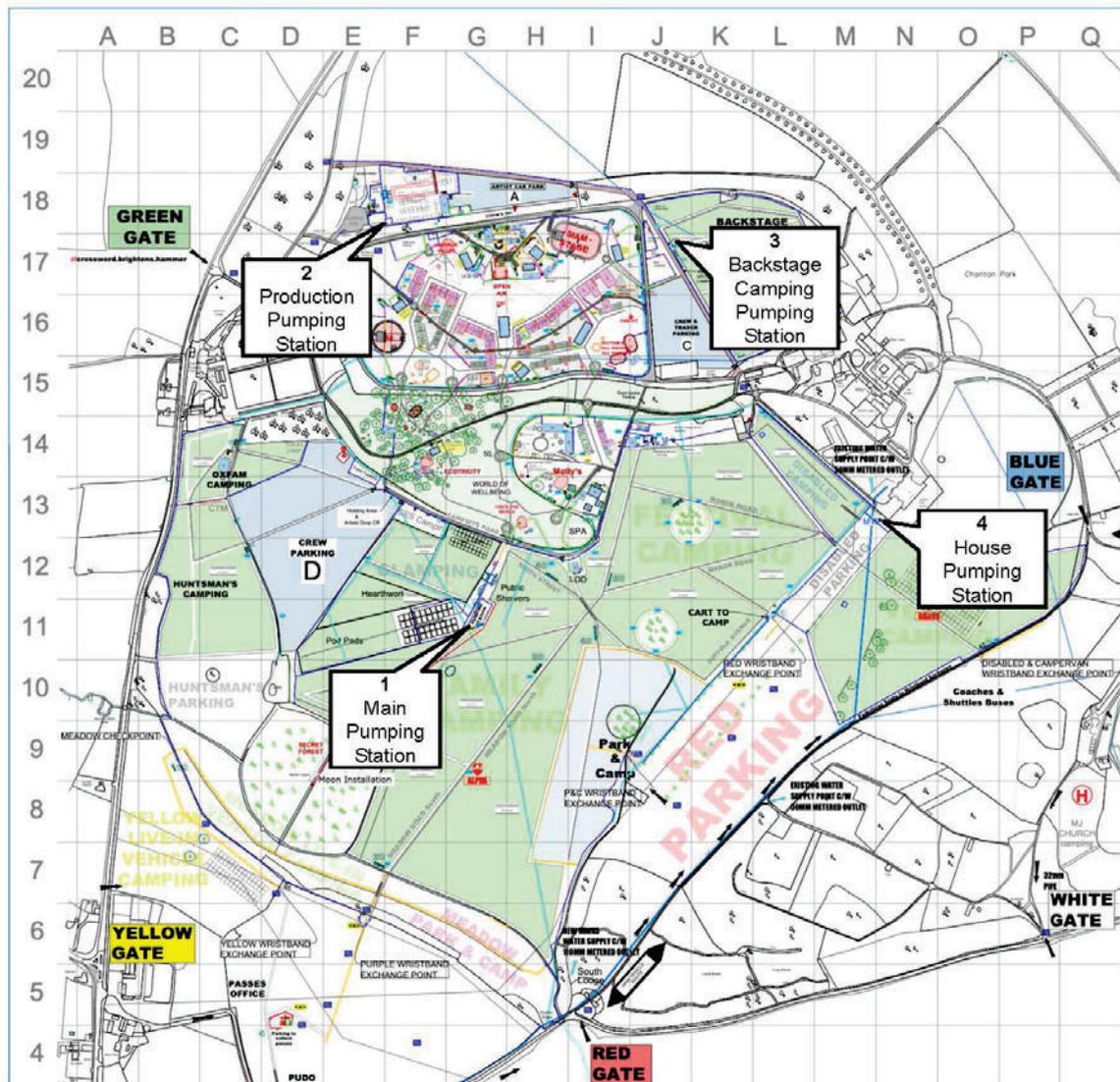
DELIVERY 12th July **COLLECTION 2nd August**

- 20 x standpipes (traders, production, camping)
- 15 x multi tap sinks/troughs

Support

FROM 7am 25th July **TO 5pm 29th July**

- Competent standby Engineer
- Liaising with in-house plumbers
- Site Radio provided
- Working mobile phone number must be available
- To camp at main pumping station (hook up available)



Appendix 5 – Links to Water Company Websites

Water company fittings contact information can be found at www.waterregsuk.co.uk/contacts/water-company-contacts/

Water Provider	New supply connection	Existing supply notification	Standpipe Hire
Bristol Water	https://www.bristolwater.co.uk/home/about-service-connections	Notification of Proposed Service Connection(s) Temporary Supplies About Service Connection	Standpipe hire Standpipe hire application form Bristol Water Standpipe Hire - Instructions
Severn Trent Water	https://www.stwater.co.uk/building-and-developing/overview/new-connections/	https://www.stwater.co.uk/building-and-developing/regulations-and-forms/water-fittings-regulations/	https://www.stwater.co.uk/businesses-and-retailers/business-customers/standpipe-hire/
South West and Bournemouth Water	https://www.southwestwater.co.uk/building-and-development/services/water-supply-connections/getting-a-new-water-main	https://www.southwestwater.co.uk/building-and-development/services/water-supply-connections/getting-a-new-water-connection	Standpipe hire Building & Development South West Water Standpipe hire Building & development Bournemouth Water
Wessex Water	https://developerservices.wessexwater.co.uk/water/supply-connections	https://www.wessexwater.co.uk/your-water/plumbing-notifications	https://www.aquamcorp.co.uk/standpipe-hire/wessex-water

WATER HEALTH PARTNERSHIP

for the South West

Bath & North East Somerset Council
Improving People's Lives





**WATER HEALTH
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