

Activity	Positive messages	Exemptions and considerations
<b>1- Watering a garden using a hosepipe</b>	Customers may water their gardens: With grey water through a hosepipe, using rainwater from a water butt by hand or through a hosepipe	<p>A statutory exemption exists in The Water Use (Temporary Bans) Order 2010 for the watering of gardens in respect of <b>health or safety</b>. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Removing or minimising any risk to human or animal health or safety; and</li> <li>b) Preventing or controlling the spread of causative agents of disease.</li> </ul> <p><b>Suggested cases for concessions could include:</b></p> <p>Watering of food crops at domestic premises or private allotments – a number of respondents to consultation expressed concerns.</p> <p>The watering of newly laid turf for a specified period. Established turf (over 28 days old) does not require watering.</p> <p>The watering of newly bought plants</p> <p>The watering of plants using certain water efficient apparatus such as drip- or micro-irrigation through perforated hosepipes, and sprinkler irrigation systems.</p> <p>National or international sports events.</p>
<b>2 – Cleaning a private motor-vehicle using a hosepipe</b>	<p>Customers can still wash their cars (including lights and windows) by hand using water from a bucket.</p> <p>Customers can use commercial carwashes (that don't use a hosepipe or similar apparatus), for example at garages.</p> <p>Customers can wash their cars with a hosepipe connected to a rainwater or grey water source (e.g. bathwater diverted to a receptacle for subsequent use).</p>	<p><b>Suggested cases for concessions could include</b></p> <p>Businesses specialising in hand car washing that use hosepipes as part of their process as they will not be able to wash private motor-vehicles.</p> <p>Specific apparatus, such as high specification pressure washers, could also be offered exemptions.</p>
<b>3 – Watering plants on domestic or other non-commercial premises using a hosepipe</b>	Customers may water their gardens: With grey water through a hosepipe, using rainwater from a water butt by hand or through a hosepipe	<p>A hosepipe with a hand operated trigger or a water efficient apparatus such as micro-irrigation could be considered. Person must be resident at property to avoid abuse of the concession.</p> <p>The watering of newly bought plants</p> <p>The watering of plants using certain water efficient apparatus such as drip- or micro-irrigation through perforated hosepipes, and sprinkler irrigation systems.</p>

OVERVIEW OF TEMPORARY USE BANS & POSSIBLE EXEMPTIONS

Annex D to  
CHOLDERTON & DISTRICT WATER  
DROUGHT PLAN 2011

<p><b>4– Cleaning a private leisure boat using a hosepipe</b></p>	<p>Customers may wash such boats and vessels by hand, using a bucket. The use of recycled water or rainwater is encouraged</p>	<p>A statutory exemption exists in The Water Use (Temporary Bans) Order 2010 for the cleaning of private leisure boats in respect of <b>health or safety</b> This includes: a) Removing or minimising any risk to human or animal health or safety; and b) Preventing or controlling the spread of causative agents of disease.  Bio security concerns associated with the reduced washing of boat hulls, such as the introduction of non-native species to the UK, are therefore covered under this exemption. <b>Potential additional cases for concessions could include:</b>  Small commercial operators whose business partially or wholly depends on work involving the washing of private recreational craft or vale ting using hosepipes.  Those using vessels as a primary residence, which should be subject to the same constraints as any other domestic customer when restrictions are imposed Cases in which the fouling of hulls is causing increased fuel consumption by the drag created.  The removal of graffiti. For engines designed to be cleaned with a hosepipe.</p>
<p><b>5 – Filling or maintaining a domestic swimming or paddling pool</b></p>	<p>Customers may fill swimming and paddling pools by hand, using a bucket.  Customers may choose to use a public swimming pool as an alternative to a private pool. Public pools are not covered by this restriction. Use of alternative water sources, including rainwater, is permitted.  Backwashing of swimming pool filters is not covered by these powers; it is the topping up of the pool to replace lost water that is covered.</p>	<p><b>Suggested cases for potential concessions include:</b>  Swimming pools with covers as evaporative losses will be low.  Pools fitted with approved water conservation or recycling systems.  Paddling pools at early stages of a drought, to engender public support.  Pools that are subject to significant repair and renovation, defined as: “Pool renovations” are classified as alterations that require substantial changes to the shape of a pool or major additions to the structure around the pool. These are treated as new pools. Activities such as retiling or resurfacing existing pools are not classed as renovations.</p>
<p><b>6 – Drawing water, using a hosepipe, for domestic recreational use</b></p>		<p><b>No concessions</b></p>
<p><b>7– Filling or maintaining a domestic pond using a hosepipe; and filling or maintaining a pond</b></p>	<p>All ponds can be filled by the use of buckets.  The use of rainwater or other alternative (non-potable) sources is permitted</p>	<p>Ponds in which fish and other aquatic animals are kept are exempt.</p>

<p><b>8 – Filling or maintaining an ornamental fountain</b></p>		<p>Some ornamental fountains or cascades may serve a secondary purpose of aerating a stagnant pond or environment even when fish are not currently present. Cascades linked to pool filtration systems. Religious significance.</p>
<p><b>9 – Cleaning walls, or windows, of domestic premises using a hosepipe</b></p>	<p>Customers may clean building walls and windows by hand, using a bucket.</p> <p>If a building can be cleaned by permanent plumbing then it is still a permitted activity.</p> <p><b>Storage tanks</b> Restrictions apply to water drawn from the mains supply after the statutory notice has been given. So water drawn into a container prior to that date may be used for cleaning the exterior of buildings <b>Grey water and rainwater</b> Grey water and rainwater may be used to clean walls or windows.</p> <p>Water fed poles are frequently used by window cleaners and are considered within the definition of ‘anything designed, adapted or used to serve the same purpose as a hosepipe’. These systems use de-ionised water. Where mains water is the source used to create this de-ionised water, this activity is restricted.</p>	<p>A statutory exemption exists in The Water Use (Temporary Bans) Order 2010 for the cleaning of domestic walls or windows in respect of <b>health or safety</b>.</p> <p>a) Removing or minimising any risk to human or animal health or safety; and b) Preventing or controlling the spread of causative agents of disease.</p> <p><b>Suggested cases for potential concessions include</b></p> <p>Some <b>small businesses</b> may be reliant on building washing. It may be prudent to offer exemptions to small businesses involved in cleaning windows in domestic premises using water-fed poles or similar. Use of water-fed poles using de-ionised water.</p> <p>Exemptions for the removal of graffiti.</p>
<p><b>10 – Cleaning paths or patios using a hosepipe</b></p>	<p>Customers can sweep paths or patios and they may wash them by hand using a bucket.</p>	<p>A statutory exemption exists in The Water Use (Temporary Bans) Order 2010 for the cleaning of paths and patios in respect of <b>health or safety</b> This includes:</p> <p>a) Removing or minimising any risk to human or animal health or safety; and b) Preventing or controlling the spread of causative agents of disease.</p> <p><b>Suggested cases for potential concessions include:</b></p> <p>Small businesses whose sole operations are the cleaning of hard standings. Businesses where dust suppression is a requirement of their commercial contract, although organisation should be encouraged to seek temporary adjournment of these during a drought. The removal of graffiti. Low water use technologies, for example particular sprinkler heads or pressure washers, early in a drought.</p>

<p><b>11 – Cleaning other artificial outdoor surfaces using a hosepipe</b></p>	<p>Customers can sweep outdoor surfaces and they may wash them by hand using a bucket.</p>	<p>Ability or age-based concessions may be considered reasonable but companies may like to ascertain whether there is a real need for the activity.</p> <p>A statutory exemption exists in The Water Use (Temporary Bans) Order 2010 for the cleaning of artificial outdoor surfaces using a hosepipe in respect of <b>health or safety</b>. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) removing or minimising any risk to human or animal health or safety; and</li> <li>b) Preventing or controlling the spread of causative agents of disease.</li> </ul> <p><b>Suggested cases for potential concessions include:</b></p> <p>Small businesses whose sole operations are the cleaning of hard standings.</p> <p>Businesses where dust suppression is a requirement of their commercial contract, although organisation should be encouraged to seek temporary adjournment of these during a drought. The removal of graffiti.</p>
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