

Foul Drainage Assessment Form (FDA)

Please note: You should only use this form for planning related queries. You cannot use it to apply for an Environmental Permit but you may submit a copy of the information you have provided for planning purposes in support of your Environmental Permit application. Further information on [how to apply for an environmental permit](#) and [general binding rules applicable to small discharges of domestic sewage effluent](#) is available on the gov.uk website.

APPLICANT DETAILS	
Name:	Sonny Turner & Becky Orchard
Address:	Walmer, Portloe, Truro, TR2 5PL
Telephone No:	c/o CAD Architects Ltd [REDACTED]
e-mail:	c/o CAD Architects Ltd [REDACTED]

We will use the information you provide on this form to establish whether non-mains drainage, either a new system or connection to an existing system, would be acceptable. It is important that you provide full and accurate information. Failure to do this will delay the processing of your application.

You must provide evidence that a connection to the public sewer is not feasible.

Other than in very exceptional circumstances, we will not allow the use of non-mains drainage as part of your Planning or Building Regulation application unless you can prove that a connection to the public sewer is not feasible. We do not consider non-mains drainage systems to be environmentally acceptable in locations where it is feasible to connect to a public sewer. Please note that a lack of capacity in, or other operating problems with, the public sewer are not valid reasons to use a non-mains drainage system where it is otherwise feasible to connect to a public sewer.

Where connection to the public sewer is feasible, you may need to get the agreement of either the owners of any land through which the drainage will run or, if you intend to connect via an existing private drain, the owner of that private drain.

The National Planning Practice Guidance and [Building Regulations Approved Document H](#) give a hierarchy of drainage options that must be considered and discounted in the following order:

- 1 Connection to the public sewer
- 2 Package sewage treatment plant (which can be offered to the Sewerage Undertaker for adoption)
- 3 Septic Tank
- 4 If none of the above are feasible a cesspool

You must respond to all the following questions. If you wish to submit additional information please do so, marked clearly "Additional Information". **In some cases you will be required to provide further information in order to demonstrate that any non-mains foul drainage system proposed is acceptable.**

Feasibility of mains foul sewer connectic	YES	NO
Have you provided a written explanation of why it is not feasible to connect to the public foul sewer with this form? <i>Please refer to appended Sewer Search</i> <i>This must include a scaled map showing the nearest public foul sewer connection point - check with your local sewerage undertaker.</i>	1	
Is the distance from your site to the closest connection point to the public foul sewer less than the number of properties to be built on the site multiplied by 30m? (see Guidance Note 2)		1
Does your proposal form part of a phased development or planned development of a wider area? <i>If YES, please provide further details including references of any planning permissions already granted.</i>		1

Non-mains connection

Please provide a plan with dimensions that clearly shows the location of the whole system in relation to the proposed development and the position of the key elements e.g. septic tank, drainage fields and points of discharge.

1. Existing system	YES	NO
Do you intend to use an existing non-mains foul drainage system?	1	
If YES, does the system already have an Environmental Permit issued by the Environment Agency? (In the case of a cesspool write N/A)		1
If YES, please provide Environmental Permit reference number.....		

2. Discharge	YES	NO
Do you propose to use a package treatment plant?		1
Do you propose to use a septic tank?	1	
Do you propose to use a cesspool? <i>If YES go to Q4</i>		1
Have you considered having your system adopted by the sewerage undertaker? (see Guidance Note 7).		1
Will all, or any part of, the discharge go to a drainage field or soakaway? (see Guidance Note 3) - this includes systems that combine a drainage field with a high level overflow to watercourse <i>If YES go to Q3.</i>	1	
Do you intend to use a system that discharges solely to watercourse? (see Guidance Note 3) <i>If YES go to Q9.</i>		

3. Water abstractior	YES	NO
Do you receive your water from the public mains supply?	1	
If not, where do you get your water supply from?		

4. Cesspools (For methods other than cesspools write N/A,	YES	NO
Have you provided written justification for the use of a cesspool in preference to more sustainable methods of foul drainage disposal? (see Guidance Note 4)	N/A	

5. Drainage field design (For cesspools write N/A)	YES	NO
Will the system discharge to a drainage field designed and constructed in accordance with British Standard BS6297:2007? If not, why not? <i>Use of existing system installed prior to 2007</i>		1
Will the discharge from the system be located in a Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1)?		1

6. Ground Conditions <i>(For cesspools write N/A)</i>	YES	NO
6a. Have you submitted a copy of the percolation test results with this form <i>(see Guidance Note 6)</i> ?		✓
6b. If NO please explain the justification for not undertaking or submitting these tests. <i>Use of existing system and soakaway</i>		
6c. Is any part of the system in land which is marshy, water logged or subject to flooding?		✓
6d. Will the soakaway be located on artificially raised, made-up ground or ground likely to be contaminated? <i>If YES please provide details as additional information.</i>		✓
6e. Have you submitted the results of a trial hole at the site to establish that the proposed drainage field will be above any standing groundwater <i>(see Guidance Note 6)</i> ?		✓

7. Available Land	YES	NO
Is the application site plus any available area for a soakaway less than 0.025 hectares (250m ²)?		✓

8. Siting of drainage field/soakaway discharge from a septic tank or package treatment plant or other secondary treatment. <i>You may need to make local enquiries to get a full answer to these questions.</i>	YES	NO
Will it be at least 10m from a watercourse, permeable drain or land drain?	✓	
Will it be at least 50m from any point of abstraction from the ground for a drinking water supply (e.g. well, borehole or spring)? <i>This includes your own or a neighbour's supply.</i>	✓	
Will the discharge be within a groundwater Source Protection Zone 1? <i>If yes, you will need to apply for an environmental permit</i>		✓
Are there any drainage fields/soakaways within 50m ? <i>This includes any foul drainage discharge system (other than the subject of this application) or surface water soakaway on either your own or a neighbour's property.</i>		✓
Will it be at least 15m from any building?	✓	
Will there be any water supply pipes or underground services within the disposal system, other than those required by the system? <i>(For cesspools write N/A)</i>		✓
Will there be any access roads, driveways or paved areas within the disposal area? <i>(For cesspools write N/A)</i>		✓

9. Siting of treatment plant, septic tank or cesspool	YES	NO
Is it at least 7m from the habitable part of a building?	✓	
Will there be vehicular access for emptying within 30m ?	✓	
Can the plant, tank or cesspool be maintained or emptied without the contents being taken through a dwelling or place of work?	✓	

10. Expected flow	YES	NO
Please estimate the total flow in litres per day <i>(see Guidance Note 5)</i> .		750

11. General Binding Rules for Small Sewage Discharges	YES	NO
Does the system meet the requirements of the General Binding Rules for small sewage discharges ?	✓	

12. Maintenance

How do you propose to maintain the system?

In accordance with the written notice describing the waste water system and its maintenance requirements.

13. Declaration

I declare that the above information is factually correct.

Print Name	Date
CAD Architects Ltd	21/02/2024

GUIDANCE NOTES:

1) This form is for use with *the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#), [British Standard BS6297:2007](#) and [Building Regulations Approved Document H](#)*. It is intended to help Local Planning Authorities establish basic information about your non-mains drainage system and decide whether you need to submit a more detailed site assessment. If a detailed site assessment is requested but not submitted, your planning application might be refused.

2) Where the distance from a site to the closest point of connection to the foul sewer is less than the number of properties that are proposed to be built on that site multiplied by 30m an Environmental Permit will be required and an applicant will need to demonstrate as part of any application for such a permit why connection to the public foul sewer is not feasible.

Number of domestic properties served by the sewage treatment system x 30 metres = Answer metres

3) In addition to Planning Permission and Building Regulation approval **you may also require an Environmental Permit from the Environment Agency (EA). Please note that the granting of Planning Permission or Building Regulation approval does not guarantee the granting of an Environmental Permit. Upon receipt of a correctly filled in application form the EA will carry out an assessment. It can take up to 4 months before the Agency is in a position to decide whether to grant a permit or not.**

4) The use of cesspools is an option of last resort as set out in the non-mains drainage hierarchy of preference in [Building Regulations Approved Document H](#). In principle, a properly constructed and maintained cesspool, being essentially a holding tank with no discharges, should not lead to environmental, amenity or public health problems. However, in practice, it is known that such problems occur as a result of frequent overflows due to poor maintenance, irregular emptying, lack of suitable vehicular access for emptying and even through inadequate capacity. In addition to this the requirement for frequent emptying is usually carried out by a contractor involving road transport with associated environmental costs. For these reasons, the use of cesspools will not normally be considered to be a long-term foul sewage disposal solution. In view of the environmental risks associated with their use, any proposal to use cesspools must be fully justified to the Local Planning Authority

5) Package treatment plants and septic tanks should be designed and sized according to the advice given in the current edition of [Flows and Loads](#), published by British Water. Volumes for larger systems should be calculated based on expected flows arising from the development.

- 6) You should refer to [Building Regulations Approved Document H2](#) with regard to the general requirements for construction of non mains sewerage systems. **Sections 1.33 to 1.38** deal with the test requirements for trial holes and percolation tests and for convenience the text of these sections is repeated below:
- 1.33 A trial hole should be dug to determine the position of the standing groundwater table. The trial hole should be a minimum of 1m² in area and 2m deep, or a minimum of 1.5m below the invert of the proposed drainage field pipework. The ground water table should not rise to within 1m of the invert level of the proposed effluent distribution pipes. If the test is carried out in summer, the likely winter groundwater levels should be considered. A percolation test should then be carried out to assess the further suitability of the proposed area.*
- 1.34 Percolation test method—A hole 300mm square should be excavated to a depth 300mm below the proposed invert level of the effluent distribution pipe. Where deep drains are necessary the hole should conform to this shape at the bottom, but may be enlarged above the 300mm level to enable safe excavation to be carried out. Where deep excavations are necessary a modified test procedure may be adopted using a 300mm earth auger. Bore the test hole vertically to the appropriate depth taking care to remove all loose debris.*
- 1.35 Fill the 300mm square section of the hole to a depth of at least 300mm with water and allow it to seep away overnight.*
- 1.36 Next day, refill the test section with water to a depth of at least 300mm and observe the time, in seconds, for the water to seep away from 75% full to 25% full level (i.e. a depth of 150mm). Divide this time by 150mm. The answer gives the average time in seconds (V_p) required for the water to drop 1mm.*
- 1.37 The test should be carried out at least three times with at least two trial holes. The average figure from the tests should be taken. The test should not be carried out during abnormal weather conditions such as heavy rain, severe frost or drought.*
- 1.38 Drainage field disposal should only be used when percolation tests indicate average values of V_p of between 12 and 100 and the preliminary site assessment report and trial hole tests have been favourable. This minimum value ensures that untreated effluent cannot percolate too rapidly into groundwater. Where V_p is outside these limits effective treatment is unlikely to take place in a drainage field. However, provided that an alternative form of secondary treatment is provided to treat the effluent from the septic tanks, it may still be possible to discharge the treated effluent to a soakaway.*

N.B. When determining whether a discharge may be made under statutory General Binding Rules one of the requirements is that any drainage field must be designed and constructed in accordance with BS6297:2007. This specifies that the minimum percolation rate under that standard is 15s/mm and any discharge made to ground where the percolation rate is less than 15s/mm is subject to the granting of an Environmental Permit.

- 7) Developers may requisition a sewer from the Sewerage Undertaker to connect their development to the public sewer. Should this not be feasible on the grounds of cost and practicability, on site treatment in the form of package plants and their associated sewers (if constructed to an acceptable standard) can be offered to the sewerage undertaker for adoption. This approach is in support of advice from the Government contained in the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#). Developers are urged to discuss their requirements with the Sewerage Undertaker at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 8) Glossary

Package treatment plant

A package treatment plant is a system which offers varying degrees of biological sewage treatment and involves the production of an effluent which can be disposed of to ground via a drainage field or direct to a watercourse. There are many varieties of package treatment plant but all involve settling the solids before and/or after a biological treatment stage and almost all use electricity. Package treatment plants usually treat sewage to a higher standard than septic

tanks but are vulnerable in the event of power failures and require more regular servicing and maintenance to ensure that they work effectively. The type of system chosen should be appropriate to the type of development proposed and take account of variations in flow and periods of inactivity, for example where the system will serve holiday accommodation where occupation and maintenance may be more irregular.

Septic tank

A septic tank is a two or three chamber system, which retains sewage from a property for sufficient time to allow the solids to form into sludge at the base of the tank, where it is partially broken down. The remaining liquid in the tank then drains from the tank by means of an outlet pipe.

Effluent from a septic tank is normally disposed of to ground via a drainage field and receives further treatment in the soils surrounding that drainage field, so that it does not generate a pollution risk to surface waters or groundwater resources (underground water). The most commonly used form of drainage field is a subsurface irrigation area, comprising a herringbone pattern of interconnecting dispersal pipes laid in shallow, shingle filled trenches. The dispersal pipes within the drainage field should be located at as shallow a depth as possible, usually within 1 metre of the ground surface. A septic tank typically needs to be desludged at least once a year in order to ensure that it continues to work effectively.

Cesspool

A cesspool is a covered watertight tank used for receiving and storing sewage and has no outlet. It relies on road transport for the removal of raw sewage and is therefore the least sustainable option for sewage disposal. It is essential that a cesspool is, and remains, impervious to the ingress of groundwater or surface water.



X-PRESS LEGAL SERVICES
LIMITED - LOOE
THE HILL HOUSE
ST MARTINS ROAD, LOOE
CORNWALL, PL13 1LP

CON29DW RESIDENTIAL

DRAINAGE & WATER SEARCH

Search Location:
WALMER PORTLOE, TRURO, TR25PL

National grid reference:
193984, 40185

Report Reference:
GIS/BB/WAL/09052023/42

Date Search Produced:
09 May 2023

Your Reference:
00556357

Date Request Received:
05 May 2023

Prepared For:
X-PRESS LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED -
LOOE
THE HILL HOUSE
ST MARTINS ROAD, LOOE
CORNWALL, PL13 1LP

Intended Recipient:
JAMES FERGUSON



**DRAINAGE + WATER
SEARCHES NETWORK**
DWSN

RE: WALMER PORTLOE, TRURO, TR25PL - 00556357

Please find enclosed the results of your Drainage and Water Search request for the above site dated 05 May 2023.

South West Water Limited has made all reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of this information, but provides it subject to the following conditions:

- Service pipes and drainage connections may not be shown
- Our liability for any inaccuracies or omissions in the information is limited and your attention is drawn to the terms and conditions attached to this search and those on the CON29DW order form
- No reference is made in the information to any interest or right of the Company on any land, this is not to be taken as conclusive evidence that no such interest or right exists

These reservations are in addition to any statutory regulations which may apply. Please refer to notes at the end of this search report for further information and advice on sewers and water mains and for the full terms and conditions under which this report is supplied.

The person who prepared this report, identified below, has not knowingly had any personal or business relationship with any individual involved in the sale of the property.

Records searched in order to compile this report, including the public sewer and water maps, customer account information and any other statutory registers, together with records on build-over consents and sewer adoption agreements, are all held by the relevant water and/or drainage company identified in this report.

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For more information on the searches & services offered by Source for Searches please visit sourceforsearches.co.uk

Thank you for your enquiry. If we can be of any further assistance please do not hesitate to contact us by emailing contactus@sourceforsearches.co.uk

Yours faithfully,

Barnali Barman
sourceforsearches.co.uk

Section 1 - Maps		
1.1	Where relevant, please include a copy of an extract from the public sewer map	✓
1.2	Where relevant, please include a copy of an extract from the map of waterworks	✓ Map Included
Section 2 - Drainage		
2.1	Does foul water from the property drain to a public sewer?	NO
2.2	Does surface water from the property drain to a public sewer?	NO
2.3	Is a surface water drainage charge payable?	NO
2.4	Does the public sewer map indicate any public sewer, disposal main or lateral drain within the boundary of the property?	NO
2.4.1	Does the public sewer map indicate any public pumping station or any other ancillary apparatus within the boundaries of the property?	NO
2.5	Does the public sewer map indicate any public sewer within 30.48 meters (100 feet) of any buildings within the property?	NO
2.5.1	Does the public sewer map indicate any public pumping station or any other ancillary apparatus within 50 metres (164 feet) of any buildings within the property?	NO
2.6	Are any sewers or lateral drains serving or which are proposed to serve the property the subject of an existing adoption agreement or an application for such an agreement?	NO
2.7	Has the sewerage undertaker approved or been consulted about any plans to erect a building or extension on the property over or in the vicinity of a public sewer, disposal main or drain?	NO
2.8	Is any building which forms part of the property at risk of internal sewer flooding due to overloaded public sewers?	NO
2.9	Please state the distance from the property to the nearest sewage treatment works	2.6km to the West
Section 3 - Water		
3.1	Is the property connected to the mains water supply?	NO
3.2	Are there any water mains, resource mains or discharge pipes within the boundaries of the property?	NO
3.3	Is any water main or service pipe serving, or which is proposed to serve the property the subject of an existing adoption agreement or application for such an agreement?	NO
3.4	Is the property at risk of receiving low water pressure or flow?	NO
3.5	What is the classification of the water supply for the property?	See Details
3.6	Please include details of the location of any water meter serving the property.	See Details
Section 4 - Charging		
4.1.1	Who is responsible for providing the sewerage services for the property?	South West Water
4.1.2	Who is responsible for providing the water services for the property?	South West Water
4.2	Who bills the property for sewerage services?	Private
4.3	Who bills the property for water services?	Private
4.4	What is the current basis of charging sewerage and/or water services at the property?	Not Measured
4.5	Will the basis for charging for sewerage and/or water services at the property change as a consequence of a change in occupation?	No Change

1.1 - DRAINAGE PLAN

**South West Water has no record
of drainage in this area**

LOCATION : WALMER PORTLOE, TRURO, TR25PL
Grid Ref : 193984m East, 40185m North







THE POSITION & DEPTH OF APPARATUS AND OTHER INFORMATION INDICATED ON THIS MAP IS PROVIDED AS A GENERAL GUIDE ONLY AND NO ASSURANCE OR WARRANTY AS TO ITS CORRECTNESS OR ACCURACY IS GIVEN OR SHOULD BE INFERRED. EXACT POSITIONS & DEPTHS SHOULD BE OBTAINED BY EXCAVATION TRIAL HOLES AND THE MAP MUST NOT BE RELIED ON IN THE EVENT OF EXCAVATION OR OTHER WORKS UNDERTAKEN OR PLANNED IN THE VICINITY OF THE COMPANY'S APPARATUS.

PLEASE NOTE THAT NOT ALL MAINS, SERVICE PIPES AND OTHER APPARATUS OF THE COMPANY IN THE AREA OF THE PLAN ARE SHOWN.


THIS MAP MAY ONLY BE RELIED ON BY THOSE PERSONS, COMPANIES OR BODIES SHOWN AS THE INTENDED RECIPIENT OF THE REPORT AND MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON BY ANYBODY ELSE (INCLUDING ANY SUCCESSOR IN TITLE OR EVENTUAL PURCHASER OF ALL OR ANY PART OF THE PROPERTY).

IF THE INTENDED RECIPIENT OF THIS REPORT INTENDS TO USE THE INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN THE REPORT AND THIS MAP FOR ANY PURPOSE OTHER THAN AS A GENERAL GUIDE TO THE LOCATION AND CONNECTION OF EXISTING SERVICES, HE/IT SHOULD CONTACT US BEFORE INCURRING ANY COST OR UNDERTAKING ANY WORK AND WE WILL USE REASONABLE ENDEAVOURS TO PROVIDE FURTHER OR UPDATED INFORMATION.

Sewers are generally classified by what they convey, as well as whether they are public or private pipes. Line style denotes function, and colour defines status (public or private).

-  Foul Sewer (public colouring)
 A sewer designed to convey waste water from domestic and industrial sources to a treatment works.
-  Surface Water Sewer (public colouring)
 A sewer used to convey surface water (e.g. rain water from roofs, yards and car parks).
-  Combined Sewer (public colouring)
 Both surface water and foul sewage flow in the same pipe.
-  Rising Main / Pumping Main (public colouring)
 A pipe carrying pumped flow under pressure from a low point to a high point on the sewerage network. Line style and colour and direction of arrow indicate sewer purpose and direction of flow within a pipe.
-  Private Sewer Colouring
 Any sewer that is not owned or maintained by South West Water. Details are not held by the Company, and as such, private sewers are rarely shown.
-  Unverified Sewer Colouring (unverified refers to ownership)
 An existing sewer of unknown status (ie: it is not known whether the sewer is publicly or privately maintained).

Other Sewer Types:

-  Abandoned Sewer
 A disused sewer. Usually these are filled with a cement mixture to avoid subsidence if the abandoned pipe is built over.



Pumping Station



Treatment Works

Sewer pipe shape, size and material abbreviations.

Common shapes:

C	Circular	R	Rectangular
T	Trapezoidal	B	Barrel
US	U-Shaped	E	Egg Shaped
U	Unknown	OV	Oval

The numbers used in the plan refer to the pipe diameter, and are expressed in millimetres.

Common Materials:

VC	Vitrified Clay	SG	Clay
PCO	Pre-Cast Concrete	CO	Concrete (in situ)
AC	Asbestos Cement	BK	Brick
PF	Pitch Fibre		

SECTION 1 - MAPS

1.1 Where relevant, please include a copy of an extract from the public sewer map.

No map is included, as there are no public sewers in the vicinity of the property.
See notes a,b,c

1.2 Where relevant, please include a copy of an extract from the map of waterworks.

A copy of an extract of the map of waterworks is included, showing water mains, resource mains or discharge pipes in the vicinity of the property. See notes d,p,q

2.1 Does foul water from the property drain to a public sewer?

Records indicate that foul water from the property does not drain to a public sewer.
See notes d,e,f

2.2 Does surface water from the property drain to a public sewer?

Records indicate that surface water from the property does not drain to a public sewer. If the property was constructed after 6th April 2015 the Surface Water drainage may be served by a Sustainable Drainage System. Further information may be available from the Developer. See notes d,e,g

2.3 Is a surface water drainage charge payable?

Records confirm that a surface water drainage charge is not payable for the property. If the property was constructed after 6th April 2015 the Surface Water drainage may be served by a Sustainable Drainage System. Further information may be available from the Developer.

2.4 Does the public sewer map indicate any public sewer, disposal main or lateral drain within the boundaries of the property?

The public sewer map indicates that there are no public sewers, disposal mains or lateral drains within the boundaries of the property. It is recommended that investigations are made into the drainage arrangements of the property as the owner may be liable for repairs to the drainage system. See notes k,l,b,hh

2.4.1 Does the public sewer map indicate any public pumping station or any other ancillary apparatus within the boundaries of the property?

The public sewer map included indicates that there is no public pumping station or other ancillary apparatus within the boundaries of the property.

2.5 Does the public sewer map indicate any public sewer within 30.48 metres (100 feet) of any buildings within the property?

The public sewer map indicates that there are no public sewers within 30.48 metres (100 feet) of a building within the property. See Notes - c,m,n

SECTION 2 - DRAINAGE

- 2.5.1 Does the public sewer map indicate any public pumping station or any other ancillary apparatus within 50 metres (164 feet) of any buildings within the property?

The public sewer map included indicates that there is no public pumping station or other ancillary apparatus within 50 metres (164 feet) of any buildings within the property.

- 2.6 Are any sewers or lateral drains serving or which are proposed to serve the property the subject of an existing adoption agreement or an application for such an agreement?

The property is part of an established development and is not subject to an adoption agreement. See notes b,h,i,j

- 2.7 Has the sewerage undertaker approved or been consulted about any plans to erect a building or extension on the property over or in the vicinity of a public sewer, disposal main or drain?

There are no records in relation to any approval or consultation about plans to erect a building or extension on the property over or in the vicinity of a public sewer, disposal main or drain. However, the sewerage undertaker might not be aware of a building or extension on the property over or in the vicinity of a public sewer, disposal main or drain. See glossary

- 2.8 Is the building which is or forms part of the property at risk of internal flooding due to overloaded public sewers?

The property is not recorded as being at risk of internal flooding due to overloaded public sewers.

From the 1st October 2011 private sewers, disposal mains and lateral drains were transferred into public ownership. It is therefore possible that a property may be at risk of internal flooding due to an overloaded public sewer which the sewerage undertaker is not aware of. For further information it is recommended that enquiries are made of the vendor. See notes dd,ee,ff,gg,ii

- 2.9 Please state the distance from the property to the nearest boundary of the nearest sewage treatment works.

The nearest sewage treatment works is 2.6km to the West of the property.
The name of the nearest sewage treatment works is VERYAN.

This facility is owned and operated by South West Water Ltd. See note aa