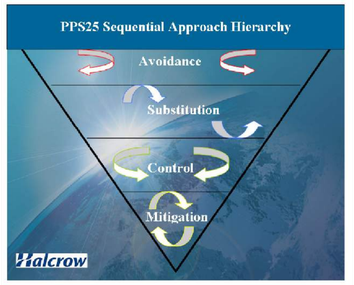
APPENDIX 7.0 – EXTRACTS FROM STRATEGIC FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

This map, in conjunction with the SFRA report and tables, is intended to assist with the Sequential Test in allocating development sites. The test is the most important flood risk management tool for spatial planning, as it implements the high level measures of avoidance / prevention and substitution.

A planning authority applies the Sequential Test to demonstrate that there are no reasonably available sites in areas with less risk of flooding that would be appropriate to the type of development or land use proposed. Preference should be given to locating new development in Flood Zone 1. If there is no reasonably available site in Flood Zone 1, the flood vulnerability of the proposed development can be taken into account in locating development in Flood Zone 2 and then Flood Zone 3a and finally Flood Zone 3b. Within each Flood Zone new development should be directed to sites with lower flood risk from all sources as indicated by the SFRA.

In applying the Sequential Test, climate change should be taken into account in accordance with the expected lifetime of the development. The Environment Agency recommendation is to assume a lifetime of approximately 60 years for commercial development and 100 years for residential. For flood modelling purposes, the 'present day' is taken as 2010, hence flood zones for commercial are calculated based on the PPS25 estimated conditions for 2070. PPS25 provides climate change predictions up to 2115, just over 100 years in the future. As a precaution, flood zones for residential use conditions for 2115.



PPS25 : Flood Zones Definition

Zone 1 Low Probability

Definition
This zone comprises land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding in any year (<0.1%).

Appropriate uses
All uses of land are appropriate in this zone.

FRA requirements
For development proposals on sites comprising one hectare or above the vulnerability to flooding from other sources as well as from river and sea flooding, and the potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off, should be incorporated in a FRA. This need only be brief unless the factors above or other local considerations require particular attention. See Annex E for minimum requirements.

Policy aims
In this zone, developers and local authorities should seek opportunities to reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area and beyond through the layout and form of the development, and the appropriate application of sustainable drainage techniques.

Zone 2 Medium Probability

Definition
This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%) or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of sea flooding (0.5% – 0.1%) in any year.

Appropriate uses
The water-compatible, less vulnerable and more vulnerable uses of land and essential infrastructure in Table D.2 are appropriate in this zone.
Subject to the Sequential Test being applied, the highly vulnerable uses in Table D.2 are only appropriate in this zone if the Exception Test (see para. D.9) is passed.

FRA requirements
All development proposals in this zone should be accompanied by a FRA. See Annex E for minimum requirements.

Policy aims
In this zone, developers and local authorities should seek opportunities to reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area through the layout and form of the development, and the appropriate application of sustainable drainage techniques.

Zone 3a High Probability

Definition
This zone comprises land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year.

Appropriate uses
The water-compatible and less vulnerable uses of land in Table D.2 are appropriate in this zone.
The highly vulnerable uses in Table D.2 should not be permitted in this zone.
The more vulnerable and essential infrastructure uses in Table D.2 should only be permitted in this zone if the Exception Test (see para. D.9) is passed. Essential infrastructure permitted in this zone should be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood.

FRA requirements
All development proposals in this zone should be accompanied by a FRA. See Annex E for minimum requirements.

Policy aims
In this zone, developers and local authorities should seek opportunities to:
i. reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area through the layout and form of the development and the appropriate application of sustainable drainage techniques;
ii. relocate existing development to land in zones with a lower probability of flooding; and
iii. create space for flooding to occur by restoring functional floodplain and flood flow pathways and by identifying, allocating and safeguarding open space for flood storage.

Zone 3b The Functional Floodplain

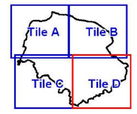
Definition
This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. SFRAs should identify this Flood Zone (land which would flood with an annual probability of 1 in 20 (5%) or greater in any year or is designed to flood in an extreme (0.1%) flood, or at another probability to be agreed between the LPA and the Environment Agency, including water conveyance routes).

Appropriate uses
Only the water-compatible uses and the essential infrastructure listed in Table D.2 that has to be there should be permitted in this zone. It should be designed and constructed to:
– remain operational and safe for users in times of flood;
– result in no net loss of floodplain storage;
– not impede water flows; and
– not increase flood risk elsewhere.
Essential infrastructure in this zone should pass the Exception Test.

FRA requirements
All development proposals in this zone should be accompanied by a FRA. See Annex E for minimum requirements.

Policy aims
In this zone, developers and local authorities should seek opportunities to:
i. reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area through the layout and form of the development and the appropriate application of sustainable drainage techniques; and
ii. relocate existing development to land with a lower probability of flooding.

Location Plan :



PPS25 : Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification

Essential Infrastructure	• Essential transport infrastructure (including mass evacuation routes) which has to cross the area at risk, and strategic utility infrastructure, including electricity generating power stations and grid and primary substations.
Highly Vulnerable	• Police stations, Ambulance stations and Fire stations and Command Centres and telecommunications installations required to be operational during flooding. • Emergency dispersal points. • Basement dwellings. • Caravans, mobile homes and park homes intended for permanent residential use. • Installations requiring hazardous substances consent.
More Vulnerable	• Hospitals. • Residential institutions such as residential care homes, children's homes, social services homes, prisons and hostels. • Buildings used for: dwelling houses; student halls of residence; drinking establishments; nightclubs; and hotels. • Non-residential uses for health services, nurseries and educational establishments. • Landfill and sites used for waste management facilities for hazardous waste. • Sites used for holiday or short-let caravans and camping, subject to a specific warning and evacuation plan.
Less Vulnerable	• Buildings used for: shops; financial, professional and other services; restaurants and cafes; hot food takeaways; offices; general industry; storage and distribution; non-residential institutions not included in 'more vulnerable'; and assembly and leisure. • Land and buildings used for agriculture and forestry. • Waste treatment (except landfill and hazardous waste facilities). • Minerals working and processing (except for sand and gravel working). • Water treatment plants. • Sewage treatment plants (if adequate pollution control measures are in place).
Water-compatible Development	• Flood control infrastructure. • Water transmission infrastructure and pumping stations. • Sewage transmission infrastructure and pumping stations. • Sand and gravel workings. • Docks, marinas and wharves. • Navigation facilities. • MOD defence installations. • Ship building, repairing and dismantling, dockside fish processing and refrigeration and compatible activities requiring a waterside location. • Water-based recreation (excluding sleeping accommodation). • Lifeguard and coastguard stations. • Amenity open space, nature conservation and biodiversity, outdoor sports and recreation and essential facilities such as changing rooms. • Essential ancillary sleeping or residential accommodation for staff required by uses in this category, subject to a specific warning and evacuation plan.

PPS25 : Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone 'Compatibility'

Flood Zone	Flood Risk Vulnerability classification	Essential infrastructure	Water compatible	Highly Vulnerable	More Vulnerable	Less Vulnerable
	Zone 1	V	V	V	V	V
	Zone 2	V	V	Exception Test required	V	V
	Zone 3a	Exception Test required	V	X	Exception Test required	V
	Zone 3b "functional floodplain"	Exception Test required	V	X	X	X

V : Development is appropriate
X : Development should not be permitted

Swale Borough Council
Swale House, East Street
Sittingbourne
Kent, ME10 3HT

Halcrow Group Ltd
Griffin House, 135 High Street
Crawley
West Sussex, RH10 1DQ

LEGEND

- Main Rivers
- Evacuation routes
- SW 0 Southern Water Flood Incidents Data
- Swale Borough Boundary
- Area Action Plan & Development Area
- Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board Data
  - MDB 0 Flooding from other sources
  - MDB 0 Tidal flooding
- Flood Zones
  - Flood Zone 2
  - Flood Zone 3a
  - Flood Zone 3b
- Environment Agency Data
  - EA 0 Flooding from other sources
  - EA 0 Tidal flooding
  - EA 0 Fluvial flooding
  - EA 0 Groundwater flooding
  - Flood extents of 1953 event (tidal)
  - Flood extents of 1978 event (mainly tidal, some fluvial)

Due the volume of data displayed on this map not all features are labelled. All the information is available in a GIS format supplied as part of this SFRA.

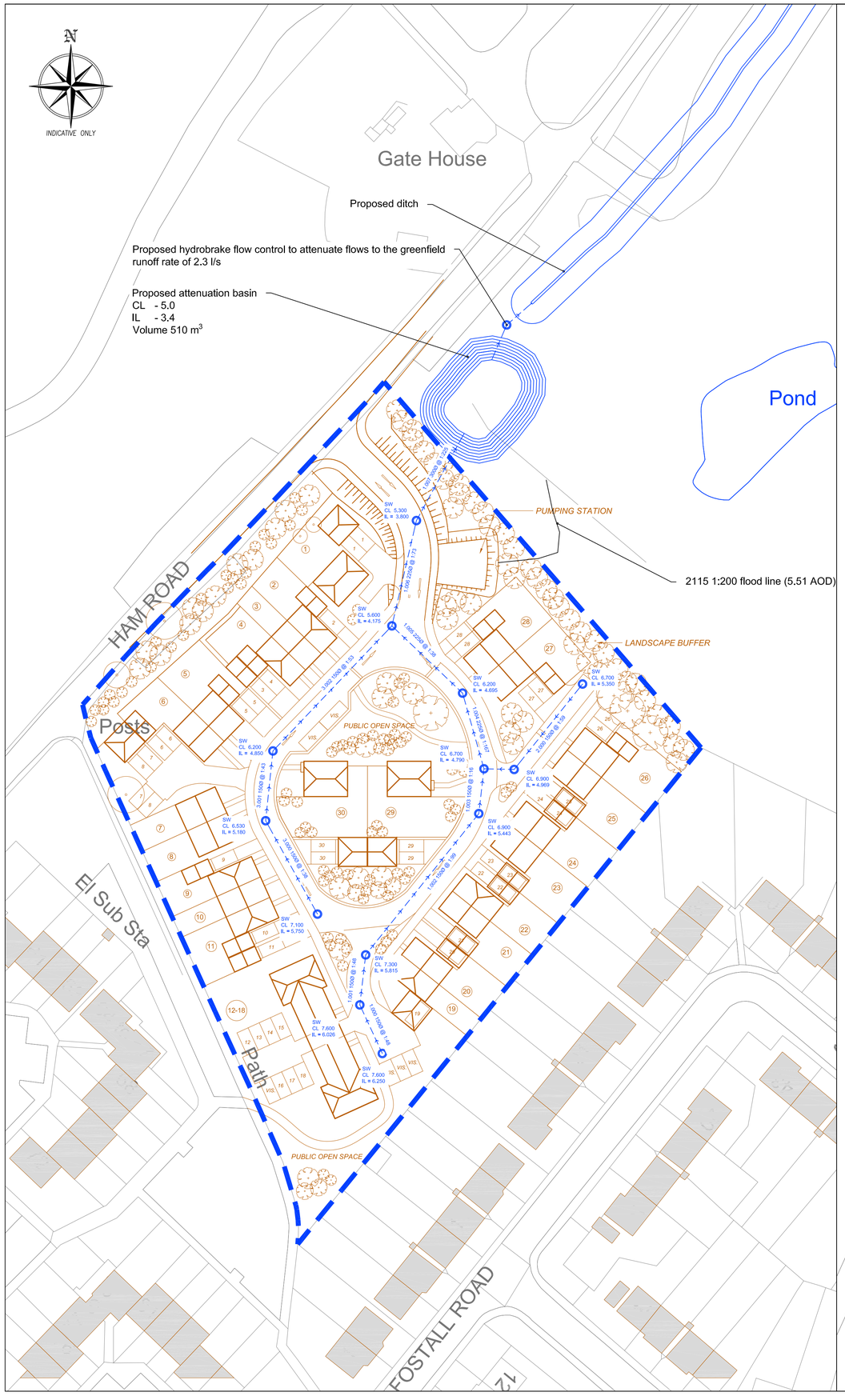
0 0.5 1 kilometres

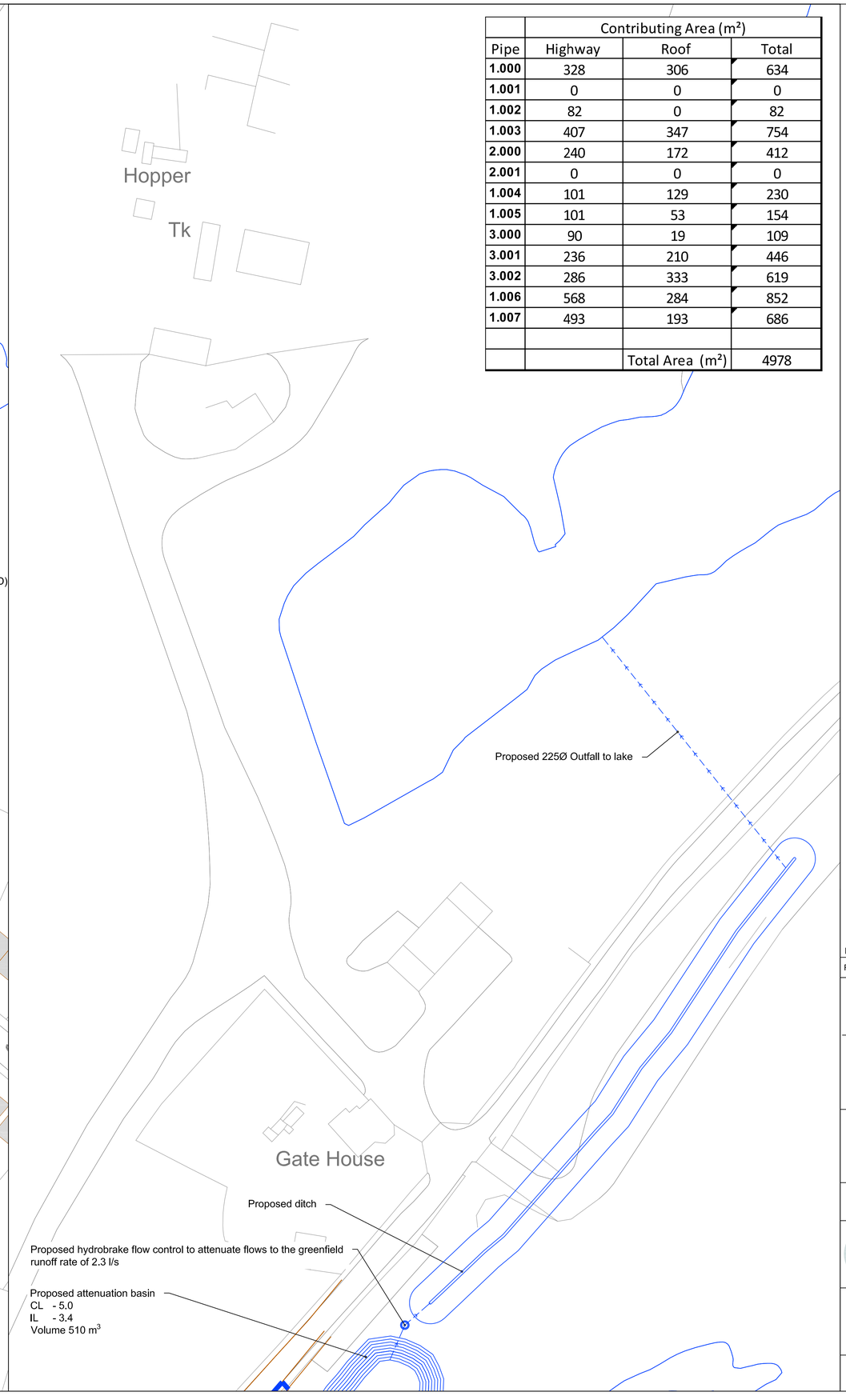
Project : Swale SFRA for Local Development Framework

Drawing: Flood Map : Flood Zones 2, 3a, 3b & Historical Flooding Tile D in 2010

Drawing no. : WBSWLE-FZ-004 Date : 13 Aug 2009 Scale : 1 in 25,000 at A1

APPENDIX 8.0 – PROPOSED DRAINAGE STRATEGY AND CALCULATIONS





	Contributing Area (m²)		
Pipe	Highway	Roof	Total
1.000	328	306	634
1.001	0	0	0
1.002	82	0	82
1.003	407	347	754
2.000	240	172	412
2.001	0	0	0
1.004	101	129	230
1.005	101	53	154
3.000	90	19	109
3.001	236	210	446
3.002	286	333	619
1.006	568	284	852
1.007	493	193	686
		Total Area (m²)	4978

NOTES

Site boundary

Proposed surface water sewers

Proposed attenuation basin

Proposed ditch

5 0 5 10 15 20 25
Metres (1:500)
N

REV	AMENDMENTS	DATE	CHK
P1	FIRST ISSUE	25/05/16	CS

Client
GBH WHELER WILL TRUST

Project
HAM ROAD, FAVERSHAM

Title
PROPOSED DRAINAGE STRATEGY

Drwg	Rev	Scale	Date
11311 - D-02	P1	1:500	25/05/2016

dha transport
integrated transport & travel planning
Eclipse House, Eclipse Park, Sittingbourne Road
Maidstone, Kent. ME14 3EN
t: 01622 776226 f: 01622 776227
e: info@dhaplanning.co.uk w: www.dhatransport.co.uk

CAD Reference: CAD REF

A1

STORM SEWER DESIGN by the Modified Rational Method

Design Criteria for Storm

Pipe Sizes STANDARD Manhole Sizes STANDARD

FSR Rainfall Model - England and Wales

Return Period (years)	2	Add Flow / Climate Change (%)	0
M5-60 (mm)	20.000	Minimum Backdrop Height (m)	0.000
Ratio R	0.434	Maximum Backdrop Height (m)	0.000
Maximum Rainfall (mm/hr)	50	Min Design Depth for Optimisation (m)	1.200
Maximum Time of Concentration (mins)	30	Min Vel for Auto Design only (m/s)	1.00
Foul Sewage (l/s/ha)	0.000	Min Slope for Optimisation (1:X)	500
Volumetric Runoff Coeff.	0.750		

Designed with Level Soffits

Time Area Diagram for Storm

Time (mins)	Area (ha)	Time (mins)	Area (ha)
0-4	0.356	4-8	0.142

Total Area Contributing (ha) = 0.498

Total Pipe Volume (m³) = 6.802

Network Design Table for Storm

PN	Length (m)	Fall (m)	Slope (1:X)	I.Area (ha)	T.E. (mins)	Base Flow (l/s)	k (mm)	HYD SECT	DIA (mm)	Auto Design
1.000	10.900	0.224	48.7	0.064	5.00	0.0	0.600	o	150	
1.001	10.300	0.211	48.8	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.600	o	150	
1.002	36.900	0.372	99.3	0.008	0.00	0.0	0.600	o	150	
1.003	9.200	0.578	15.9	0.075	0.00	0.0	0.600	o	150	
2.000	22.300	0.381	58.5	0.041	5.00	0.0	0.600	o	150	
2.001	6.100	0.104	58.7	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.600	o	150	

Network Results Table

PN	Rain (mm/hr)	T.C. (mins)	US/IL (m)	Σ I.Area (ha)	Σ Base Flow (l/s)	Foul (l/s)	Add Flow (l/s)	Vel (m/s)	Cap (l/s)	Flow (l/s)
1.000	50.00	5.13	6.250	0.064	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.45	25.6	8.7
1.001	50.00	5.24	6.026	0.064	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.44	25.5	8.7
1.002	50.00	5.85	5.815	0.072	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.01	17.8	9.7
1.003	50.00	5.91	5.443	0.147	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.54	44.8	19.9
2.000	50.00	5.28	5.350	0.041	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.32	23.3	5.6
2.001	50.00	5.36	4.969	0.041	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.32	23.3	5.6

Network Design Table for Storm

PN	Length (m)	Fall (m)	Slope (1:X)	I.Area (ha)	T.E. (mins)	Base Flow (l/s)	k (mm)	HYD SECT	DIA (mm)	Auto Design
1.004	16.000	0.095	167.9	0.023	0.00	0.0	0.600	o	225	
1.005	19.900	0.520	38.3	0.015	0.00	0.0	0.600	o	225	
3.000	21.800	0.570	38.2	0.011	5.00	0.0	0.600	o	150	
3.001	14.300	0.330	43.3	0.045	0.00	0.0	0.600	o	150	
3.002	32.200	0.600	53.7	0.062	0.00	0.0	0.600	o	150	
1.006	22.100	0.300	73.7	0.085	0.00	0.0	0.600	o	225	
1.007	22.600	0.100	225.0	0.069	0.00	0.0	0.600	o	300	

Network Results Table

PN	Rain (mm/hr)	T.C. (mins)	US/IL (m)	Σ I.Area (ha)	Σ Base Flow (l/s)	Foul (l/s)	Add Flow (l/s)	Vel (m/s)	Cap (l/s)	Flow (l/s)
1.004	50.00	6.18	4.790	0.211	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.01	40.0	28.6
1.005	50.00	6.34	4.695	0.226	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.12	84.3	30.6
3.000	50.00	5.22	5.750	0.011	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.63	28.8	1.5
3.001	50.00	5.38	5.180	0.056	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.53	27.1	7.6
3.002	50.00	5.77	4.850	0.118	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.38	24.3	16.0
1.006	50.00	6.58	4.175	0.429	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.53	60.7	58.1
1.007	50.00	6.94	3.800	0.498	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.04	73.8	67.4

Summary of Results for 100 year Return Period (+30%)

Storm Event	Max Level (m)	Max Depth (m)	Max Control (l/s)	Max Volume (m³)	Status
15 min Summer	3.965	0.565	1.7	118.7	O K
30 min Summer	4.100	0.700	1.7	155.1	O K
60 min Summer	4.225	0.825	1.7	191.9	O K
120 min Summer	4.337	0.937	1.7	227.3	O K
180 min Summer	4.393	0.993	1.8	245.8	O K
240 min Summer	4.426	1.026	1.8	257.0	O K
360 min Summer	4.465	1.065	1.9	270.6	O K
480 min Summer	4.486	1.086	1.9	278.1	O K
600 min Summer	4.497	1.097	1.9	282.0	O K
720 min Summer	4.501	1.101	1.9	283.4	O K
960 min Summer	4.497	1.097	1.9	281.9	O K
1440 min Summer	4.468	1.068	1.9	271.8	O K
2160 min Summer	4.425	1.025	1.8	256.7	O K
2880 min Summer	4.385	0.985	1.8	243.1	O K
4320 min Summer	4.311	0.911	1.7	218.8	O K
5760 min Summer	4.241	0.841	1.7	196.9	O K
7200 min Summer	4.174	0.774	1.7	176.5	O K
8640 min Summer	4.108	0.708	1.7	157.3	O K
10080 min Summer	4.040	0.640	1.7	138.6	O K
15 min Winter	4.020	0.620	1.7	133.1	O K
30 min Winter	4.165	0.765	1.7	173.9	O K

Storm Event	Rain (mm/hr)	Flooded Volume (m³)	Discharge Volume (m³)	Time-Peak (mins)
15 min Summer	128.285	0.0	117.0	19
30 min Summer	84.226	0.0	136.7	34
60 min Summer	52.662	0.0	196.0	64
120 min Summer	31.800	0.0	236.1	124
180 min Summer	23.353	0.0	258.8	184
240 min Summer	18.644	0.0	272.8	242
360 min Summer	13.543	0.0	281.2	362
480 min Summer	10.792	0.0	281.6	482
600 min Summer	9.043	0.0	281.0	602
720 min Summer	7.823	0.0	280.3	722
960 min Summer	6.219	0.0	278.7	960
1440 min Summer	4.493	0.0	276.7	1240
2160 min Summer	3.241	0.0	435.8	1604
2880 min Summer	2.568	0.0	460.0	2016
4320 min Summer	1.847	0.0	481.8	2852
5760 min Summer	1.461	0.0	524.7	3680
7200 min Summer	1.217	0.0	546.3	4472
8640 min Summer	1.048	0.0	564.4	5280
10080 min Summer	0.923	0.0	579.8	6056
15 min Winter	128.285	0.0	129.1	19
30 min Winter	84.226	0.0	135.8	34

Summary of Results for 100 year Return Period (+30%)

Storm Event	Max Level (m)	Max Depth (m)	Max Control (l/s)	Max Volume (m³)	Status
60 min Winter	4.300	0.900	1.7	215.4	O K
120 min Winter	4.422	1.022	1.8	255.8	O K
180 min Winter	4.483	1.083	1.9	277.2	O K
240 min Winter	4.520	1.120	1.9	290.4	O K
360 min Winter	4.565	1.165	1.9	307.0	O K
480 min Winter	4.591	1.191	2.0	316.8	O K
600 min Winter	4.606	1.206	2.0	322.5	O K
720 min Winter	4.614	1.214	2.0	325.5	O K
960 min Winter	4.617	1.217	2.0	326.6	O K
1440 min Winter	4.595	1.195	2.0	318.1	O K
2160 min Winter	4.543	1.143	1.9	298.9	O K
2880 min Winter	4.494	1.094	1.9	281.1	O K
4320 min Winter	4.395	0.995	1.8	246.5	O K
5760 min Winter	4.296	0.896	1.7	214.1	O K
7200 min Winter	4.198	0.798	1.7	183.8	O K
8640 min Winter	4.099	0.699	1.7	154.8	O K
10080 min Winter	3.985	0.585	1.7	123.9	O K

Storm Event	Rain (mm/hr)	Flooded Volume (m³)	Discharge Volume (m³)	Time-Peak (mins)
60 min Winter	52.662	0.0	219.3	64
120 min Winter	31.800	0.0	262.8	122
180 min Winter	23.353	0.0	281.3	180
240 min Winter	18.644	0.0	284.5	240
360 min Winter	13.543	0.0	285.7	356
480 min Winter	10.792	0.0	286.2	474
600 min Winter	9.043	0.0	286.8	590
720 min Winter	7.823	0.0	287.6	702
960 min Winter	6.219	0.0	290.0	926
1440 min Winter	4.493	0.0	290.0	1356
2160 min Winter	3.241	0.0	487.8	1704
2880 min Winter	2.568	0.0	514.2	2160
4320 min Winter	1.847	0.0	504.2	3072
5760 min Winter	1.461	0.0	587.6	3976
7200 min Winter	1.217	0.0	611.9	4832
8640 min Winter	1.048	0.0	632.2	5704
10080 min Winter	0.923	0.0	649.5	6560

Rainfall Details

Rainfall Model	FSR	Winter Storms	Yes
Return Period (years)	100	Cv (Summer)	0.750
Region	England and Wales	Cv (Winter)	0.840
M5-60 (mm)	20.000	Shortest Storm (mins)	15
Ratio R	0.400	Longest Storm (mins)	10080
Summer Storms	Yes	Climate Change %	+30

Time Area Diagram

Total Area (ha) 0.499

Time (mins) From:	To:	Area (ha)
0	4	0.499

Model Details

Storage is Online Cover Level (m) 5.000

Tank or Pond Structure

Invert Level (m) 3.400

Depth (m)	Area (m²)	Depth (m)	Area (m²)	Depth (m)	Area (m²)	Depth (m)	Area (m²)
0.000	166.0	0.700	283.0	1.400	425.0	2.100	471.0
0.100	181.0	0.800	300.0	1.500	448.0	2.200	471.0
0.200	196.0	0.900	320.0	1.600	471.0	2.300	471.0
0.300	212.0	1.000	339.0	1.700	471.0	2.400	471.0
0.400	229.0	1.100	360.0	1.800	471.0	2.500	471.0
0.500	246.0	1.200	381.0	1.900	471.0		
0.600	263.0	1.300	403.0	2.000	471.0		

Hydro-Brake Optimum® Outflow Control

Unit Reference	MD-SHE-0064-2300-1700-2300
Design Head (m)	1.700
Design Flow (l/s)	2.3
Flush-Flo™	Calculated
Objective	Minimise upstream storage
Diameter (mm)	64
Invert Level (m)	3.400
Minimum Outlet Pipe Diameter (mm)	100
Suggested Manhole Diameter (mm)	1200

Control Points	Head (m)	Flow (l/s)
Design Point (Calculated)	1.700	2.3
Flush-Flo™	0.279	1.7
Kick-Flo®	0.569	1.4
Mean Flow over Head Range	-	1.8

The hydrological calculations have been based on the Head/Discharge relationship for the Hydro-Brake Optimum® as specified. Should another type of control device other than a Hydro-Brake Optimum® be utilised then these storage routing calculations will be invalidated

Depth (m)	Flow (l/s)	Depth (m)	Flow (l/s)	Depth (m)	Flow (l/s)	Depth (m)	Flow (l/s)
0.100	1.5	1.200	2.0	3.000	3.0	7.000	4.4
0.200	1.7	1.400	2.1	3.500	3.2	7.500	4.6
0.300	1.7	1.600	2.2	4.000	3.4	8.000	4.7
0.400	1.7	1.800	2.4	4.500	3.6	8.500	4.8
0.500	1.6	2.000	2.5	5.000	3.8	9.000	5.0
0.600	1.4	2.200	2.6	5.500	4.0	9.500	5.1
0.800	1.6	2.400	2.7	6.000	4.1		
1.000	1.8	2.600	2.8	6.500	4.3		

APPENDIX 9.0 – FOUL WATER CAPACITY CHECK

Southern Water

11 APR 2016
RECEIVED

DHA Transport
Eclipse House
Eclipse Park
Maidstone
Kent
ME14 3EN

Developer Services
Southern Water
Sparrowgrove House
Sparrowgrove
Otterbourne
Hampshire
SO21 2SW

Tel: **0330 303 0119**
Email: ***developerservices@southernwater.co.uk***

Your Ref:
SS/11311

Our Ref:
CC-KENT-00301

Date:
22nd March 2016

F.A.O: Mr. S. Smith,

Site: Land East of Ham Road, Oare, Faversham, Kent, ME13 7ER.

Dear Sirs,

Please find enclosed the capacity assessment recently undertaken for your proposed development site. As you are aware the owner or occupier of the premises or private sewer or drain must give the sewerage undertaker notice of the proposed works. Upon receipt of the notice the undertaker may, within 21 days, refuse to allow him to make the connection if it considers that the mode of construction or the condition of the connecting sewer or drain either does not satisfy the standards reasonably required by the undertaker, or is such that the making of the communication would be prejudicial to its sewerage system.

The right of refusal is limited to these criteria alone and the undertaker cannot refuse to allow the connection on the grounds that the sewerage system is inadequate to take the extra liquid that the connection will discharge into it. This is a matter that should be dealt with at the planning stage.

Yours faithfully

Developer Services

Please note: -

The information provided above does not grant approval for any designs/drawings submitted for the capacity analysis. The results quoted above are only valid for 12 months from the date of issue of this letter.

Southern Water

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT FOR FOUL DRAINAGE AT

LAND EAST OF HAM ROAD

OARE

FAVERSHAM

KENT

ME13 7ER

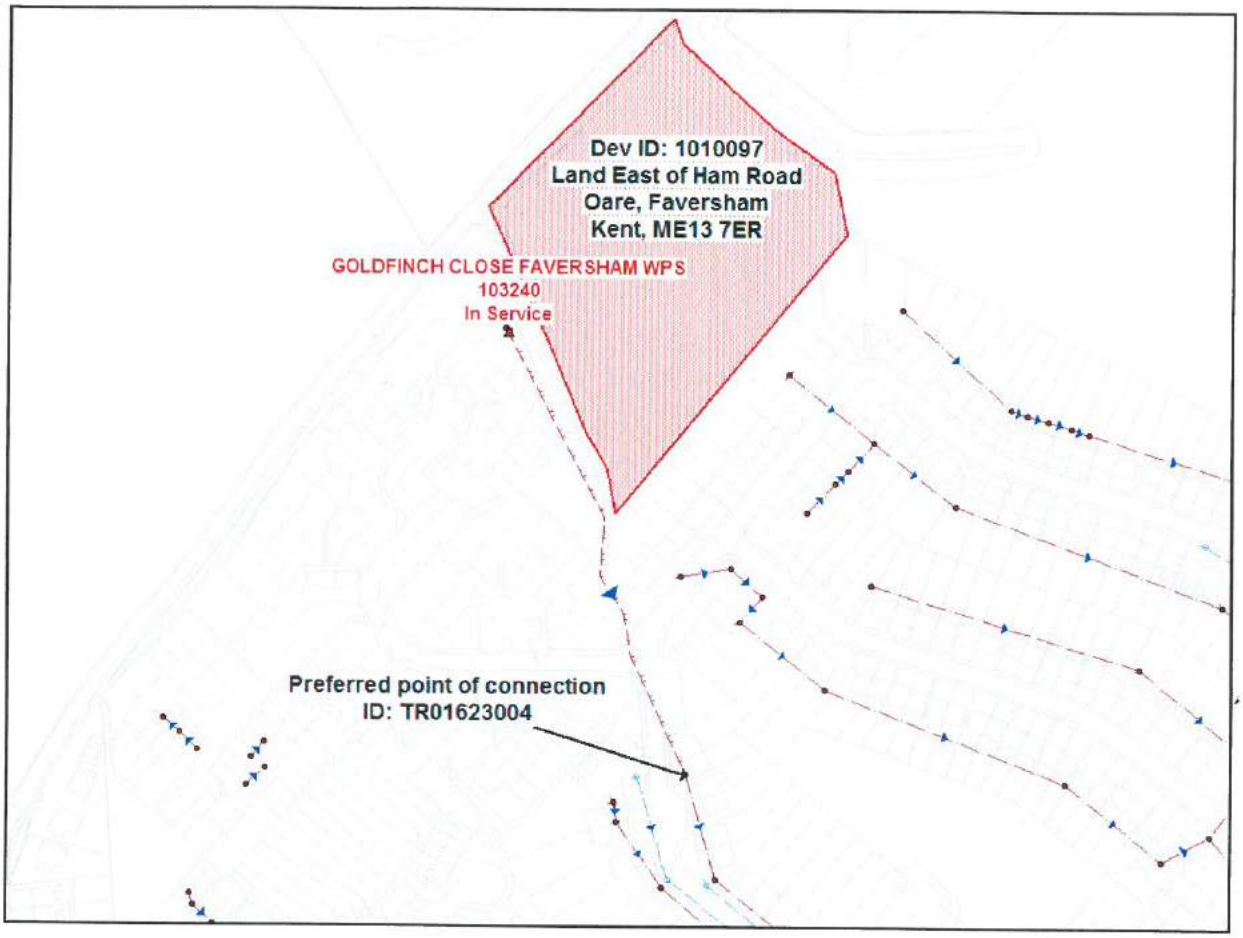
22ND MARCH 2016

REQUESTED:
DHA TRANSPORT

I. Development Details:

The proposal is to discharge foul flow from the proposed development to the local foul sewerage systems at manhole reference TR01623004 which is located 97m south from the proposed development.

Figure 1 - Proposed Development



II. Results and Conclusions:

Foul Water:

There is currently adequate capacity within the existing foul sewerage network to accommodate the additional foul flow from the proposed development site. The proposed development does not increase local flow to the proposed connection manhole TR01623004, thus additional surcharge or flooding to the existing system is not predicted to occur. Therefore no remedial work is required to accommodate the proposed development.

Surface Water:

As a surface water capacity check has not been requested it is assumed that Surface Water will be disposed of by alternative means i.e. soakaways or any local drainage watercourses, subject to all interested parties approval.

Before any connections are made, an application form needs to be completed and approved by Southern Water Services.

Please note: - The information provided above does not grant approval for any designs /drawings submitted for the capacity analysis. The results are an indicative hydraulic assessment and should not be used as a basis for design. The results quoted above are only valid for 12 months from the date of issue of this letter.

PUBLIC SEWER RECORD

SOUTHERN WATER

The positions of pipes shown on this plan are believed to be correct, but Southern Water Services Ltd accept no responsibility in the event of inaccuracy. The actual positions should be determined on site.

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Southern Water

O.S. REF: TR0162SW

Scale: 1:1250

N

Printed By: sierrob

Date: 21-3-2016

Sewer Plot

Southern Water MapGuide Browser

WARNING: BAC pipes are constructed of Bonded Asbestos Cement

WARNING: Unknown (UNK) materials may include Bonded Asbestos Cement

Requested By:
Sewer Record Extract