

Drainage Assessment Form

We require applicants to complete this Drainage Assessment Form (DAF) and submit it to the Local Planning Authority, referencing from where the information in the submission document is taken. The form is supported by the [Defra/EA guidance on Rainfall Runoff Management](http://www.evidence.environment-agency.gov.uk/FCERM/Libraries/FCERM_Project_Documents/Rainfall_Runoff_Management_for_Developments_-_Revision_E.sflb.ashx) document (www.evidence.environment-agency.gov.uk/FCERM/Libraries/FCERM_Project_Documents/Rainfall_Runoff_Management_for_Developments_-_Revision_E.sflb.ashx) and aligns to the tools on www.UKsuds.com.

1. Site Details

SITE DETAILS		NOTES FOR APPLICANTS & LOCAL AUTHORITIES
Site Name		
LPA reference (if applicable)		
Address & post code		
Grid reference		Centre point of the site in eastings, northings (XXXXXX, YYYYYY) format.
Brief description of proposed work		For example, type of development, number of units etc.
Is the existing site Brownfield or Greenfield?		Brownfield = developed. Greenfield = undeveloped.
Total site Area (Ha)		The area, in hectares, of the whole development site including any large parkland areas and public open space.
Significant public open space (Ha)		The area, in hectares, of any large parkland areas or public open space situated within the site which remains largely unchanged and is not provided with positive drainage
Area Positively Drained (Ha)*		This is the total development area that is served by the drainage system. It is the difference between the total site area and the significant public open space.
Is the site currently known to be at risk of flooding from any sources? If so, please state and provide evidence.		Please attach surface water and fluvial flood risk maps (as shown on the Environment Agency's website) and any records of known historic flooding at the site.

* The Greenfield runoff rate from the development which is to be used for assessing the requirements for limiting discharge flow rates and attenuation storage from a site should be calculated for the area that forms the drainage network for the site whatever size of site and type of drainage technique. Please refer to the Rainfall Runoff Management document or CIRIA SuDS Manual for details.

2. Impermeable Area

	EXISTING	PROPOSED	DIFFERENCE (PROPOSED-EXISTING)	NOTES FOR APPLICANTS & LOCAL AUTHORITIES
Impermeable area (Ha) Surfaces which do not permit infiltration of water into the ground.				If proposed > existing, then runoff rates and volumes will be increasing.
Drainage Method Rainwater harvesting/infiltration/SuDS/ watercourse/sewer				See the London Plan Policy 5.13 Drainage Hierarchy. If the existing drainage was via infiltration and the proposed is not, section 3 should provide evidence as to why.

3. Is infiltration on-site suitable? Storage is required for the additional volume from site but also for holding back water to slow down the rate of discharge from the site. This is known as attenuation storage and long term storage. The idea is that the additional volume is not permitted to flow rapidly overland, into watercourses or into the sewer system and hence potentially increase flood risk on site and/or downstream of the site. You can either infiltrate the stored water back into the ground, or if this is not possible, hold it back with on-site storage, allowing gradual discharge at a controlled rate. Please fill in the table to show the extent of your investigations as to whether infiltration is a possible route for runoff to be discharged to.

			NOTES FOR APPLICANTS & LOCAL AUTHORITIES
Infiltration	State the site's geology (including superficial deposits where known).		Infiltration rates are highly variable and infiltrating into made (i.e. unnatural) ground should be avoided.
	State the site's known Source Protection Zones (SPZ).		Please refer to the Environment Agency's website to identify any source protection zones (SPZ).
	What is the development site's infiltration rate?		Infiltration rates should be worked out in accordance with BRE 365. If infiltration is the preferred method of drainage, then rates should be no lower than 1×10^{-6} m/s.
	Were infiltration rates obtained via a desktop study or from infiltration tests?		If it is not feasible to access the site to carry out infiltration tests before the application is submitted, a desktop study could be undertaken looking at the underlying geology of the area and assuming a worst-case infiltration rate.
	At what depth below ground is the water table (groundwater level)?		Where known, please use borehole test results and state the time of year these were carried out.
	State the distance between the proposed infiltration device base and the water table.		Need a minimum of 1m between the base of the infiltration device and the water table to protect groundwater quality and ensure groundwater does not enter infiltration devices. Avoid infiltration where this is not possible.
	Is the site contaminated? If yes, consider advice from others on whether infiltration is a safe solution.		Water should not be infiltrated through land that is contaminated. The Environment Agency may provide bespoke advice in planning consultations for contaminated sites that should be considered.

In light of the above information, is infiltration feasible?	Yes / No	If infiltration is not feasible the applicant should consider the options in section 4. If infiltration is feasible, then it can be combined with the methods in section 4.
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4. Method Proposed to Discharge Surface Water via (*in line with London Plan Policy 5.13 drainage hierarchy*). Please select more than one option where possible.

	YES	NO	EVIDENCE THAT THIS IS OR IS NOT POSSIBLE	NOTES FOR APPLICANTS & LOCAL AUTHORITIES
Rainwater harvesting				Rainwater harvesting is where rainwater is stored on site for reuse. For example, water for gardening, domestic use etc.
Infiltration				Allowing space for rainwater to soak into the ground, as per natural methods.
Attenuation of rain water in ponds and open water features				Please see the CIRIA SuDS Manual (C753) for further details about above ground attenuation techniques.
Attenuation of rain water through tanks or sealed water features				Underground storage features which gradually release water. Please note that these are less sustainable than above ground methods and are usually more complex to maintain.
To watercourse				Is there a watercourse nearby? If so please name, stating approximate distance from site.
To surface water sewer				The confirmation from sewer provider that sufficient capacity exists for this connection will be required.
To combined sewer				This would only be acceptable where other options are not reasonably practical and will not be accepted where separate sewer systems currently exist.

5. Supporting Calculations – in order to check that the proposed development is designed to conform to standards, please complete the following three tables showing your calculations.

A. Peak Discharge Rates – This is the maximum flow rate at which storm water runoff leaves the site during a particular storm event.

Please circle which method was used to calculate the Greenfield Runoff Estimation:			IH124 method / FEH method	
<p>London Plan policy 5.13: developers should aim for a Greenfield runoff rate from their developments.</p> <p>London Plan Sustainable Design and Construction SPG section 3.4.10: All developments on Greenfield sites must maintain Greenfield runoff rates. On previously developed sites, runoff rates should not be more than three times the calculated Greenfield rate.</p>				
	GREENFIELD RATES (L/s)	EXISTING RATES (IF PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED) (L/s)	PROPOSED RATES (L/s)	NOTES FOR APPLICANTS & LOCAL AUTHORITIES
QBAR				QBAR is approximately the 1 in 2 year storm event.
1 in 1 year				Proposed discharge rates (with mitigation) should be no greater than the Greenfield rates for all corresponding storm events. Please note that discharging all flow, regardless of the corresponding storm event intensity, from site at the existing 1 in 100 year event rate would increase flood risk during smaller events and therefore would not be permitted.
1 in 30 year				
1 in 100 year				
1 in 100 year plus climate change (CC)				To mitigate for climate change the proposed 1 in 100 year +CC runoff rate must be no greater than the Greenfield 1 in 100 year event runoff rate. 30% should be added to the peak rainfall intensity to represent increases due to climate change.

B. Discharge Volumes Post Development

The Non-Statutory Technical Guidance for SuDS: Where reasonably practicable, for Greenfield development, the runoff volume from the development to any highway drain, sewer or surface water body in the 1 in 100 year, 6 hour rainfall event should never exceed the Greenfield runoff volume for the same event. Where reasonably practicable, for developments which have been previously developed, the runoff volume from the development to any highway drain, sewer or surface water body in the 1 in 100 year, 6 hour rainfall event must be constrained to a value as close as is reasonably practicable to the Greenfield runoff volume for the same event, but should never exceed the runoff volume from the development site prior to redevelopment for that event.

	STORAGE VOLUME REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THE GREENFIELD RUNOFF RATE (M ³)	PROPOSED STORAGE VOLUME ON SITE POST-DEVELOPMENT (M ³)	IF THE PROPOSED STORAGE VOLUME ON SITE POST-DEVELOPMENT IS LESS THAN THE STORAGE VOLUME REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THE GREENFIELD RUNOFF RATE, PLEASE PROVIDE A JUSTIFICATION AS TO WHY.
1 in 100 year, 6 hour event			

C. Storage Methods – Attenuation storage is provided to enable the rate of runoff from the site into the receiving watercourse or sewer to be limited to an acceptable rate to protect against erosion and flooding downstream. The attenuation storage volume is a function of the degree of development relative to the Greenfield discharge rate. Long term storage is similar to attenuation storage, but aims to specifically address the additional volume of runoff caused by the development compared to pre-development runoff. A combination of SuDS features can account for both types of storage.

London Plan Sustainable Design and Construction SPG section 3.4.8 Most developments referred to the Mayor have been able to achieve at least 50% attenuation of the site's (prior to re-development) surface water runoff at peak times. This is the minimum expectation from development proposals.

TYPE OF SUDS FEATURE	VOLUME (M ³)	NOTES FOR APPLICANTS & LOCAL AUTHORITIES
1		SuDS can be adapted for most situations even where infiltration isn't feasible e.g. impermeable liners beneath some SuDS devices allows treatment but not infiltration. See the CIRIA SuDS Manual (C753) . If no storage features have been proposed please explain why this is the case and provide evidence to back up this reasoning in the box below.
2		
3		
4		
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10		

TOTAL		This value should be equal to or greater than the 'Proposed storage volume' value in section 5B.
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**IF NO STORAGE FEATURES HAVE BEEN PROPOSED IN THE SECTION ABOVE, PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY THIS IS THE CASE AND PROVIDE EVIDENCE TO BACK UP THIS REASONING IN THIS BOX:
(EVIDENCE MUST BE SUFFICIENTLY DETAILED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT A SUDS BASED SYSTEM IS IMPRACTICAL FOR THIS SITE)**

6. Please confirm...

	EVIDENCE (PLEASE NAME RELEVANT EVIDENCE DOCUMENT(S))	NOTES FOR APPLICANTS & LOCAL AUTHORITIES
That the drainage system can contain the 1 in 30 storm event without flooding.		The Non-Statutory Technical Standards for SuDS states that no part of the site should flood during a 1 in 30 year event (unless that area is designated to hold and/or convey water as part of the design). This is also a requirement for Sewers for Adoption and is good practice.
That any flooding between the 1 in 30 & 1 in 100 plus climate change storm events will be safely contained on site.		Safely: not causing property flooding or posing a hazard to site users i.e. no deeper than 300mm on roads/footpaths. Flood waters must drain away at section 5A rates.
How runoff flows from storm events in excess of 1 in 100 years will be managed on site.		As per the Non-Statutory Technical Standards for SuDS, proposed methods for managing excess flows should be demonstrated so as to minimise the risks to people and property, e.g. through evidence of exceedance routes.

<p>How are rates being restricted (hydrobrake etc.)?</p>		<p>Hydrobrakes to be used where rates are between 2l/s to 5l/s. Orifices not to be used below 5l/s as the pipes may block. Pipes with flows < 2l/s are prone to blockage.</p>
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7. Adoption and Maintenance – please provide the following information

	ADOPTION AND MAINTENANCE INFORMATION	NOTES FOR APPLICANTS & LOCAL AUTHORITIES
<p>Please confirm the proposed owners/adopters of the entire drainage systems throughout the life of the development. Please list all the owners and contact details.</p>		<p>If there are multiple owners then a drawing illustrating exactly what features will be within each owner's remit must be submitted with this Drainage Assessment Form.</p>
<p>How is the entire drainage system to be maintained?</p>		<p>Clear details of the maintenance proposals of all elements of the proposed drainage system over the lifetime of the development must be provided. Poorly maintained drainage can lead to increased flooding problems in the future. If the space provided is not big enough, please attach a separate document containing all relevant information.</p>

8. Evidence. Please identify where the details quoted in the sections above were taken from i.e. plans, reports etc. Please also provide relevant drawings that need to accompany your DAF, in particular exceedance routes and ownership and location of SuDS (maintenance access strips etc.).

FORM SECTION	DOCUMENT REFERENCE WHERE DETAILS QUOTED ABOVE ARE TAKEN FROM	PAGE NUMBER
Section 2		
Section 3		
Section 4		

Section 5A		
Section 5B		
Section 5C		

This form should be completed using evidence from the documents submitted with this application. This should include site plans and, if necessary for the site, a Flood Risk Assessment. The form serves as a summary sheet of the drainage proposals and should clearly show that the proposed runoff rate and volume as a result of development will not be increased. If there is an increase in runoff rate and/or volume, the rate and volume sections should be completed to set out how the additional rate/volume will be managed.

Form Completed By:

Qualification of person responsible for signing off this Drainage Assessment Form:

Company:

On behalf of (Client's details):

Date: