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**PENTLAND HOMES AND JARVIS HOMES** 

**KINGSNORTH GREEN** 

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE ASSESSMENT

**AUGUST 2015** 



#### Wardell Armstrong

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## **DRAWINGS**

ST13901-014 Indicative Surface Water Management Plan



#### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 General

- 1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong LLP has been commissioned to undertake a Surface Water Drainage Assessment, on behalf of Pentland Homes and Jarvis Homes, relating to the proposed development of land at Kingsnorth, Ashford, Kent.
- 1.1.2 This report provides indicative details the proposed surface water drainage strategy required by the Local Planning Authority in support of the outline planning application for this development.

#### 2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

#### 2.1 General

- 2.1.1 New development often poses a risk of flooding to neighbouring properties and areas downstream of the site, often as a result of an increase in impermeable area which has the effect of increasing the rate and volume of surface water runoff.
- 2.1.2 The predicted effects of climate change can also be expected to increase the risk of flooding over the lifetime of the development. In particular, rainfall intensity and peak river flows are expected to increase, which will result in higher surface water runoff rates and volumes, and more frequent fluvial flooding respectively.
- 2.1.3 The proposed site is primarily greenfield agricultural land with very minor areas of impermeable surfacing (access tracks etc). Under the current development proposals it is estimated that the impermeable area of the site will increase to approximately 21.66ha (based on an assumption that 55% of the development areas will be impermeable). The overall rate and volume of surface water runoff from the site will, therefore, increase as a result of the development and will require mitigation.

## 2.2 Climate Change

2.2.1 In planning new developments, the predicted effects of climate change over the lifetime of the development must be considered. The anticipated lifetime of the proposed residential development at Kingsnorth is 100 years. The climate change allowances recommended by the Environment Agency to support the NPPF are as follows.

Peak rainfall intensity: 30%

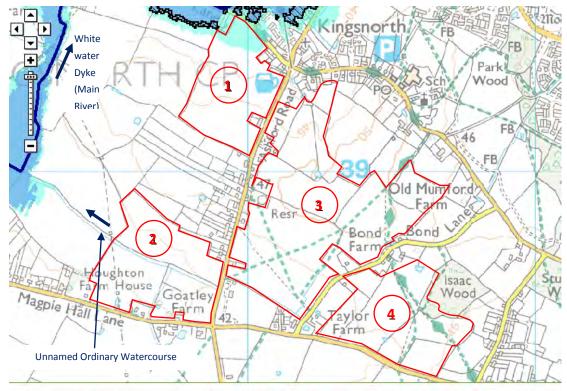
Peak river flow: 20%



2.2.2 It will, therefore, be necessary to make allowances for climate change, particularly with regards to peak rainfall intensity, when assessing surface water runoff rates.

## 2.3 Existing Surface Water Runoff Rates

2.3.1 Surface water runoff will be restricted to the pre-development greenfield runoff rates (see Table 1) for the whole site.



Customers in Wales - From 1 April 2013 Natural Resources Wales (NRW) has taken over the responsibilities of the Environment Agency in Wales.

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Figure 1. Site Areas

2.3.2 Policy CS20 of the Adopted Core Strategy (July 2008, Ashford District Council) specifies that post-development runoff rates should not exceed greenfield rates of 4 litres/second/hectare for areas south of the M20, and outside the Ashford Growth Area. On this basis, the greenfield runoff rates for each area of the site (see Figure 1) have been estimated and are summarised in Table 1 below.



Table 1. Greenfield Runoff Rates				
	Development Area (ie excluding Green Infrastructure)	Greenfield Runoff Rate (litres/second)		
Area 1	7.78 ha	31.1		
Area 2	7.75ha	31		
Area 3	17.37 ha	69.5		
Area 4	6.5 ha	26		
TOTAL	<b>39.4 ha</b> (ie 40.15ha less 0.75ha School G.I.)	157.6		

## 2.4 Drainage Rationale

- 2.4.1 Any flows in excess of the pre-development greenfield runoff rates will be attenuated on site for all storm events up to and including the 1 in 100 year event including an allowance for climate change.
- 2.4.2 The 1 in 30 year and 1 in 100 year +CC attenuation volumes have been estimated for each area of the site (see Appendix 1) and are summarised in Table 2 below.
- 2.4.3 It is proposed that, as a minimum, the attenuation facilities and drainage system are designed to accommodate the 1 in 30 year storm event. Any flows in excess of this are permitted to flow overland and be temporarily stored at ground level within the site. Overland flow routes and safe areas of storage for surface water can be designed into the development accordingly.

Table 2. Estimated Attenuation Requirements				
Area	1 in 30 year attenuation	1 in 100 year +CC attenuation		
Area 1	1,409m³ (≈181m³ per ha of development)	2,724m³ (≈350m³ per ha of development)		
Area 2	1,450m³ (≈187m³ per ha of development)	2,800m³ (≈361m³ per ha of development)		
Area 3	3,210m³ (≈185m³ per ha of development)	6,202m³ (≈357m³ per ha of development)		
Area 4	1,213m³ (≈187m³ per ha of development)	2,342m³ (≈360m³ per ha of development)		



- 2.4.4 Adoptable surface and foul water drainage will be designed and built in accordance with the requirements of Sewers for Adoption, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition (August 2012) and submitted to Southern Water for adoption under a S104 agreement of the Water Industry Act.
- 2.4.5 All private surface and foul water drainage will be designed and built to comply with the requirements of Building Regulations Approved Document H 'Drainage and Waste Disposal' (December 2010).

## 3 OUTLINE SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE STRATEGY (SEE DRAWING NO. ST13901-014)

#### 3.1 General

- 3.1.1 Surface water runoff is proposed to be managed in a sustainable manner through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). SuDS provide a range of benefits, including flood risk management, in comparison to conventional piped drainage systems. In particular SuDS can reduce the rate and volume of surface water runoff, act as conveyance routes, provide water quality treatment, and enhance amenity and biodiversity when designed as part of a suitable SuDS management train.
- 3.1.2 Source control and attenuation are key factors in managing surface water runoff sustainably. It is proposed, therefore, that as far as practicable, surface water runoff is managed within the individual land parcels incorporating the necessary attenuation volumes for that area, with a pro-rata discharge rate.
- 3.1.3 The additional benefits provided by SuDS features, other than surface water management and water quality, will be further considered at the detailed design stage to ensure that they are enhanced as much as possible. This will include, for example, consideration of the benefits to wildlife which may require the inclusion of buffer zones around ponds and wetlands, and consideration of the type of planting.
- 3.1.4 The choice of SuDS techniques will be determined at the detailed design stage but could potentially include permeable paving, swales, ponds, and detention basins as described below.
- 3.1.5 An Indicative Surface Water Management Plan has been produced and is included as Drawing No. ST13901-014. Options for SuDS within different areas of the proposed development are outlined below.



#### 3.2 Residential Areas

- 3.2.1 SuDS options for the residential areas include, but are not limited to the following:
  - Rain gardens / Bioretention
  - Permeable Paving and other similar Pervious Surfaces
  - Swales
  - Filter Drains / Infiltration Trenches
  - Ponds and Wetlands
  - Dry Detention basins
- 3.2.2 Any one, or combination of the above features could be incorporated into the residential development land. Use of permeable paving has the added benefit of not requiring any additional land take (ie attenuation can be provided beneath roads, driveways and parking areas).
- 3.2.3 Ponds, wetlands and detention basins require more land take and may only be feasible in residential land parcels that incorporate Public Open Space (POS). Incorporating open SuDS features such as dry detention basins into POS creates a multi-functional space, providing enhanced amenity and biodiversity benefit as well as flood management.

## 3.3 Community Retail Areas

- 3.3.1 These areas will provide services to the local community such as convenience stores and, therefore, are likely to have a more urban design. Space for SuDS may, therefore, be more limited within these areas. However, if space permits, a number of urban SuDS features such as ponds, canals and rills could be incorporated into the design and form part of the urban landscape, providing enhanced amenity benefit and increasing community engagement with the concept of sustainable drainage.
- 3.3.2 Other urban SuDS options include bio-retention areas, rain gardens and permeable/pervious surfacing, all of which do not require any significant additional land take.

## 3.4 Primary Road Links

3.4.1 Indicative locations for access routes and road links are shown on the Masterplan, Drawing No. 14007 (sk) 001 Rev.N. SuDS features such as swales can be provided along some of these roads to act primarily as conveyance features. These features will ultimately convey all surface water runoff from the development to the final



- discharge locations and, therefore, provide connectivity between development parcels.
- 3.4.2 Surface water runoff from the roads could be attenuated within the roads by incorporating a single-sized stone storage layer in the road construction, and providing inlets in the form of beany block kerbs, for example.
- 3.4.3 Alternatively, the road surfacing could be designed as either permeable (eg block paving) or pervious (eg porous asphalt) with attenuation provided beneath.
- 3.4.4 Depending on the required volume and subject to levels, some surface water attenuation could be provided in SuDS features running alongside the roads. These SuDS features could be in the form of wet, dry and/or enhanced swales, filter strips and filter drains.
- 3.4.5 Attenuation could also be provided in a pond, wetland or detention area in downstream areas of the system.

## 3.5 Outfall Arrangements

- 3.5.1 It is proposed that open SuDS features such as a ponds, wetlands or detention basins, or a combination of these are provided at the downstream end of the surface water drainage systems. This provides a site control feature for managing surface water runoff and a temporary storage area for flows that exceed the design capacity of the system.
- 3.5.2 In addition, the open SuDS features will also provide a final stage of treatment to ensure that water quality standards are met.
- 3.5.3 The outlets from ponds and/or detention basins can be designed as open features such as channels where appropriate to do so, to enhance ecological value.
- 3.5.4 Due to the size and topography of the site, it is considered likely that the surface water drainage for the development will require multiple discharge points. There are a number of potential surface water outfall locations available for the development as shown on the Indicative Surface Water Management Plan (Drawing No. ST13901-014).
- 3.5.5 In the first instance surface water runoff will discharge to ground via infiltration SuDS, if this is not feasible surface water will be discharged to nearby local watercourses, ie the Whitewater Dyke (Main River) to the north of the site and the Ordinary Watercourse within the south-western site area. Where it is not feasible to



discharge to watercourses, it is proposed that surface water runoff is discharged to the public sewerage system at a restricted rate.

## 4 SUMMARY

- 4.1.1 Surface water runoff from the development will be restricted to the predevelopment greenfield runoff rates.
- 4.1.2 Any flows in excess of the greenfield runoff rates will be attenuated on site for all storm events up to and including the 1 in 100 year event, including an allowance for climate change.
- 4.1.3 Attenuation will be provided throughout the site in a range of SuDS features.
- 4.1.4 SuDS will be incorporated into the development to provide attenuation and water quality treatment. A suitable SuDS treatment train will be provided for each development 'type' within the site.
- 4.1.5 Surface water will either infiltrate to the ground or be discharged to adjacent watercourses, whichever is most appropriate following detailed design.

## **APPENDIX 1**

**Attenuation Estimates** 



CLIENT:	PROJECT:	JOB NO.:	CALC. REF. NO.:
Pentland Homes and Jarvis Homes	Kingsnorth, Ashford	ST13901	
CALCULATION	CALC. BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
Area 1 Preliminary Runoff and	(NAME AND SIGNATURE)  E Skelley	(NAME AND SIGNATURE)	(NAME AND SIGNATURE)
Attenuation Estimates	DATE: 29/04/2015	DATE:	DATE:

Post-development runoff rate to be restricted to **4 litres/second/hectare** in accordance with Policy CS20 of the Adopted Core Strategy, the Ashford Integrated Water Management Study and the Ashford SuDS Supplementary Planning Document

Estimated Development Area = 7.78 hectares

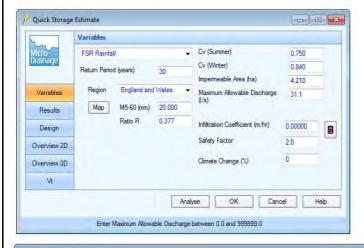
Post Development Runoff Rate = 31.1 litres/second

Estimated Impermeable Area = 4.21 hectares

## **Attenuation Estimates**

1 in 30 year attenuation volume = **1409m**<sup>3</sup> (average)

= 181m<sup>3</sup> per hectare of development

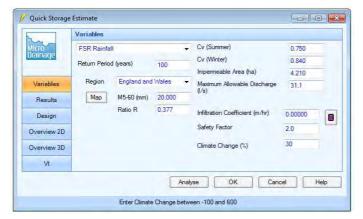




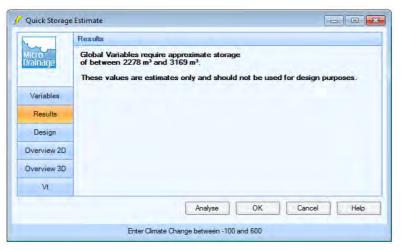


CLIENT:	PROJECT:	JOB NO.:	CALC. REF. NO.:
Pentland Homes and Jarvis Homes	Kingsnorth, Ashford	ST13901	

1 in 100 year +30% climate change attenuation volume = 2724m³ (average)



= 350m<sup>3</sup> per hectare of development





CLIENT:	PROJECT:	JOB NO.:	CALC. REF. NO.:
Pentland Homes and Jarvis Homes	Kingsnorth, Ashford	ST13901	
CALCULATION	CALC. BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
Area 2 Preliminary Runoff and	(NAME AND SIGNATURE)  E Skelley	(NAME AND SIGNATURE)	(NAME AND SIGNATURE)
Attenuation Estimates			
	DATE: 29/04/2015	DATE:	DATE:

Post-development runoff rate to be restricted to **4 litres/second/hectare** in accordance with Policy CS20 of the Adopted Core Strategy, the Ashford Integrated Water Management Study and the Ashford SuDS Supplementary Planning Document

Estimated Development Area = 7.75 hectares

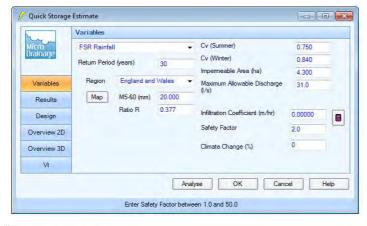
Post Development Runoff Rate = 31 litres/second

Estimated Impermeable Area = 4.3 hectares

## **Attenuation Estimates**

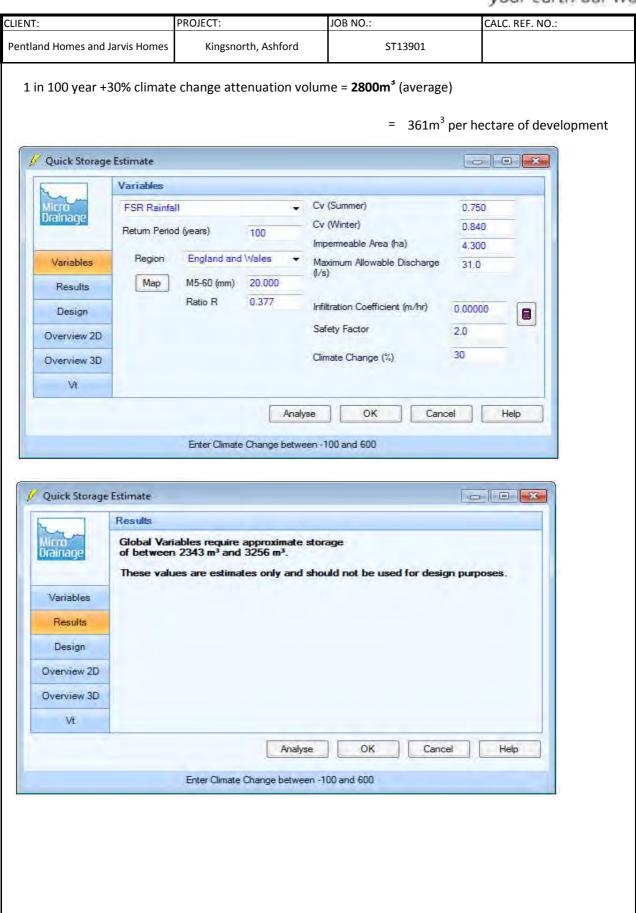
1 in 30 year attenuation volume = **1450m**<sup>3</sup> (average)

= 187m<sup>3</sup> per hectare of development











CLIENT:	PROJECT:	JOB NO.:	CALC. REF. NO.:
Pentland Homes and Jarvis Homes	Kingsnorth, Ashford	ST13901	
CALCULATION	CALC. BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
Area 3 Preliminary Runoff and Attenuation Estimates	(NAME AND SIGNATURE)  E Skelley	(NAME AND SIGNATURE)	(NAME AND SIGNATURE)
Accidation Estimates	DATE: 29/04/2015	DATE:	DATE:

Post-development runoff rate to be restricted to **4 litres/second/hectare** in accordance with Policy CS20 of the Adopted Core Strategy, the Ashford Integrated Water Management Study and the Ashford SuDS Supplementary Planning Document

Estimated Development Area = 17.37 hectares

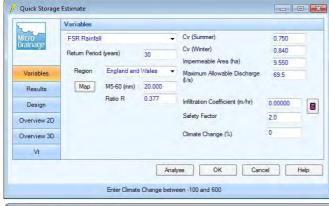
Post Development Runoff Rate = 69.5 litres/second

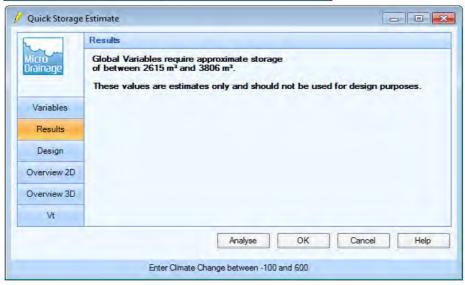
Estimated Impermeable Area = 9.55 hectares

## **Attenuation Estimates**

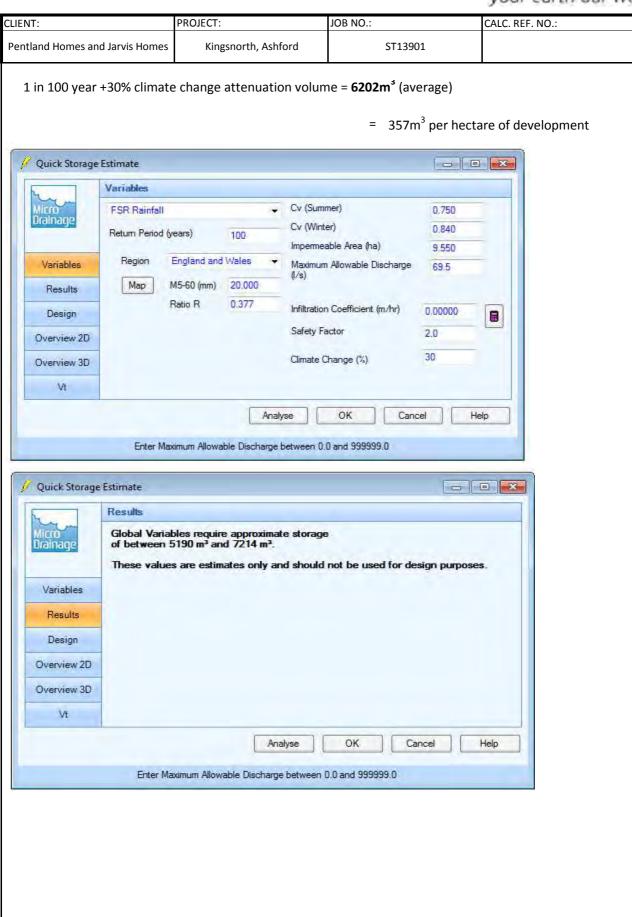
1 in 30 year attenuation volume = **3210m**<sup>3</sup> (average)

= 184m<sup>3</sup> per hectare of development











CLIENT:	PROJECT:	JOB NO.:	CALC. REF. NO.:
Pentland Homes and Jarvis Homes	Kingsnorth, Ashford	ST13901	
CALCULATION	CALC. BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:
Area 4 Preliminary Runoff and	(NAME AND SIGNATURE)  E Skelley	(NAME AND SIGNATURE)	(NAME AND SIGNATURE)
Attenuation Estimates	DATE: 29/04/2015	DATE:	DATE:

Post-development runoff rate to be restricted to **4 litres/second/hectare** in accordance with Policy CS20 of the Adopted Core Strategy, the Ashford Integrated Water Management Study and the Ashford SuDS Supplementary Planning Document

Estimated Development Area = 6.1 hectares

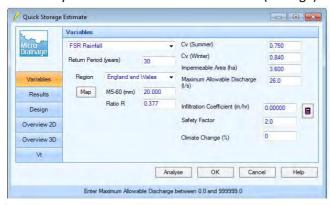
Post Development Runoff Rate = 26 litres/second

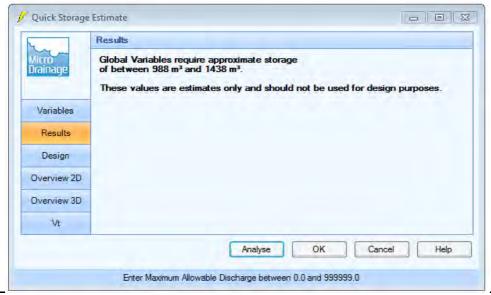
Estimated Impermeable Area = 3.6 hectares

## **Attenuation Estimates**

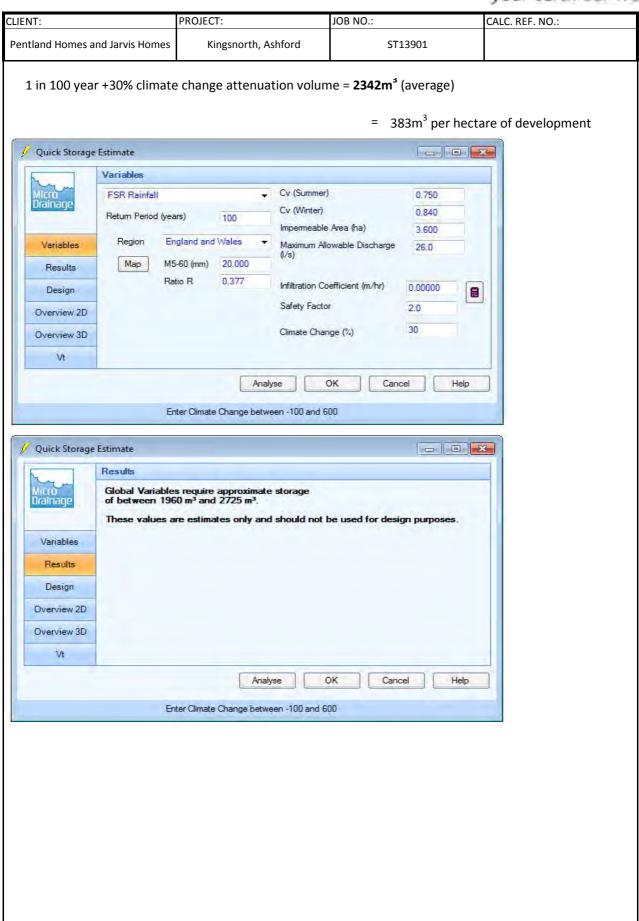
1 in 30 year attenuation volume = **1213m**<sup>3</sup> (average)

= 199m<sup>3</sup> per hectare of development

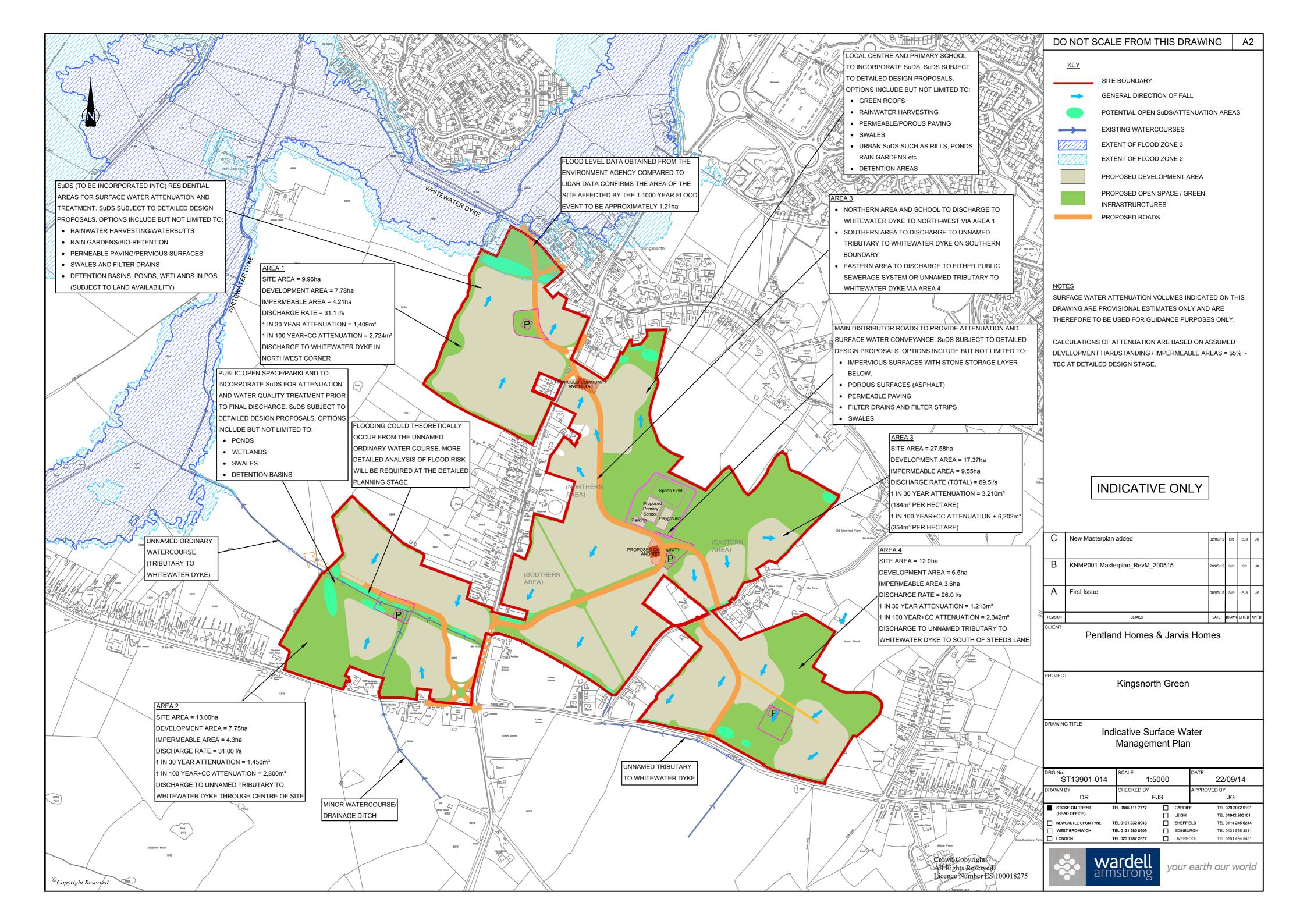












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