

SuDSmart Plus



Sustainable Drainage Assessment

Site Address

74 Waterloo Road
Wokingham
RG40 2JF

Date

2025-03-27

Report Status

FINAL

Grid Reference

482596, 168302

Site Area

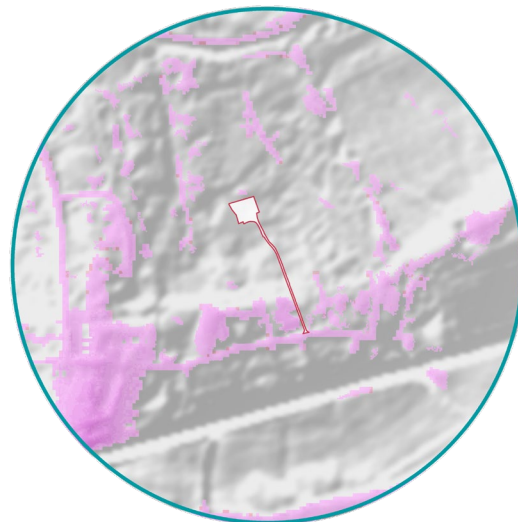
1719 m²

Report Prepared for

Claire Petter

Report Reference

85529R1



Discharge to Sewer

The proposed Sustainable Drainage Scheme (SuDS) strategy is comprised of permeable paving to attenuate surface water runoff during the 1 in 100 plus 40% climate change event.

Surface water will discharge to the public surface water sewer network, subject to confirmation from the sewer utility provider, and the incorporation of SuDS.

The capacity of the public sewer network should be confirmed with the utility provider and permission to connect gained where required.

Report Author

Jessica Bryan
Consultant

Report Checker

David South
Principal Consultant

Report Reviewer

Bob Sargent
Associate

GeoSmart Information Ltd
Suite 9-11, 1st Floor, Old Bank Buildings,
Bellstone, Shrewsbury, SY1 1HU
+44(0)1743 298 100
info@geosmartinfo.co.uk
www.geosmartinfo.co.uk

1 Executive summary



This report assesses the feasibility of a range of Sustainable Drainage Scheme (SuDS) options in support of the Site development process. A SuDS strategy is proposed to ensure surface water runoff can be managed effectively over the lifetime of the development.

SuDS suitability

Risk	Issue	Result
Discharge Location	What is the infiltration potential at the Site?	Low
	What is the potential to discharge to surface water features?	Low
	What is the potential to discharge to sewers?	High
	What is the potential to discharge to highway drains?	Low
Flooding	What is the river (fluvial) flood risk at the Site?	Very Low
	What is the surface water (pluvial) flood risk at the Site?	Very Low
	What is the groundwater flood risk at the Site?	Negligible
Pollution	Is the groundwater a protected resource?	No
	Is the surface water feature a protected resource?	N/A

Summary of existing and proposed development

The Site is currently used within a residential capacity. At present there is a single detached bungalow with attached double garage with driveway and landscaped areas. Development proposals comprise the demolition of the existing development and construction of a new two-storey, five bedroom residential building with patio, driveway and landscaped areas.

Summary of discharge routes

The Site has Low to Moderate potential for infiltration, with potentially permeable underlying Head being present in the access road to the area proposed for development. The area proposed for development itself has a Low potential for infiltration due to the presence of impermeable bedrock geology. Infiltration to ground is therefore unlikely to be feasible.

Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping indicates that there are no surface water features within 100 m of the Site. Therefore, discharge to surface water feature is not feasible.

The asset location plan search included in Appendix C confirms the public sewer network is located within the Site boundary, within the access road, 60 m from the area proposed for

development. Due to the short distance to nearby sewers discharging surface water runoff to the sewer is feasible.

Runoff rate and attenuation requirements

Discharging off-Site requires 42.25 m³ of attenuation to be provided to ensure there is no flooding within the development in all storm events up to and including the 1 in 100 year including a 40% allowance for climate change. This volume is subject to the discharge rate being restricted to 1 l/s (as close to the equivalent Greenfield 1 in 100 year rate as possible, without increasing the potential for blockages).

Proposed SuDS strategy

SuDS features comprised of permeable paving are proposed to attenuate a minimum of 45.00 m³ of surface water runoff.

The proposed SuDS strategy would ensure surface water runoff is stored on-Site in SuDS features for the 1 in 100 year event including a 40% allowance for climate change and will not cause flooding to the proposed development in accordance with DEFRA's non-statutory technical standards (DEFRA, 2015).

SuDS & drainage network maintenance

The management and maintenance of the SuDS features, in line with the details and schedules outlined in Section 10 of this report, will be undertaken by contractors appointed by the owners and occupiers of the new residential building, where payments for the works will form part of the property deeds and / or rental agreements.

Recommendations / Next steps

The capacity of the public sewer network should be confirmed with the utility provider and permission to connect gained where required.

2 Proposed SuDS strategy



The most suitable SuDS options are outlined below and a SuDS strategy schematic is shown overleaf. Supporting information is provided in subsequent sections.

Table 1. Proposed SuDS type, features, discharge location and rate restriction

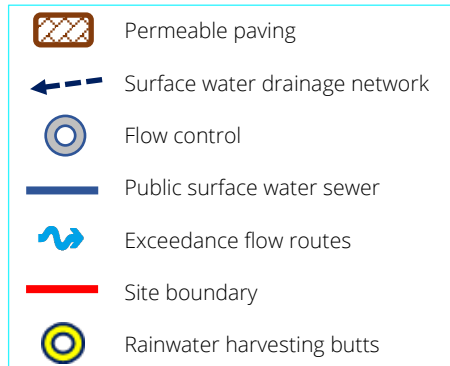
SuDS type	Source control (interception) and attenuation SuDS.
SuDS features	Rainwater harvesting, permeable paving.
Discharge location	Surface water sewer network.
Discharge rate	1 l/s (as close to the equivalent Greenfield 1 in 100 year rate as possible, without increasing the potential for blockages).

Table 2. Proposed SuDS sizing (dimensions) and attenuation volumes

Rainwater Harvesting	Rainwater harvesting butts should be established for the dwelling. In terms of attenuation storage within this SuDS scheme, the volume of run-off which could be attenuated by rainwater harvesting has not been considered within the preliminary SuDS schematic.
Permeable paving	A 300 m ² area of permeable paving (underlain with a Type 3 aggregate material) within the proposed driveway areas to a depth of 0.5 m, with a 30% porosity would result in c. 45 m ³ attenuation.
Total Attenuation Provided	45.00 m ³
Total Attenuation Required	42.25 m ³
Freeboard Storage Provided	2.75 m ³

Figure 1. SuDS strategy schematic

Figure 1. Proposed SuDS scheme



Surface water from the proposed dwellings should be conveyed into the permeable paving for discharge to the nearby surface water sewer.

Exceedance flows are directed towards non-essential, landscaped areas on Site.



Schematic is not to scale

3 Site analysis

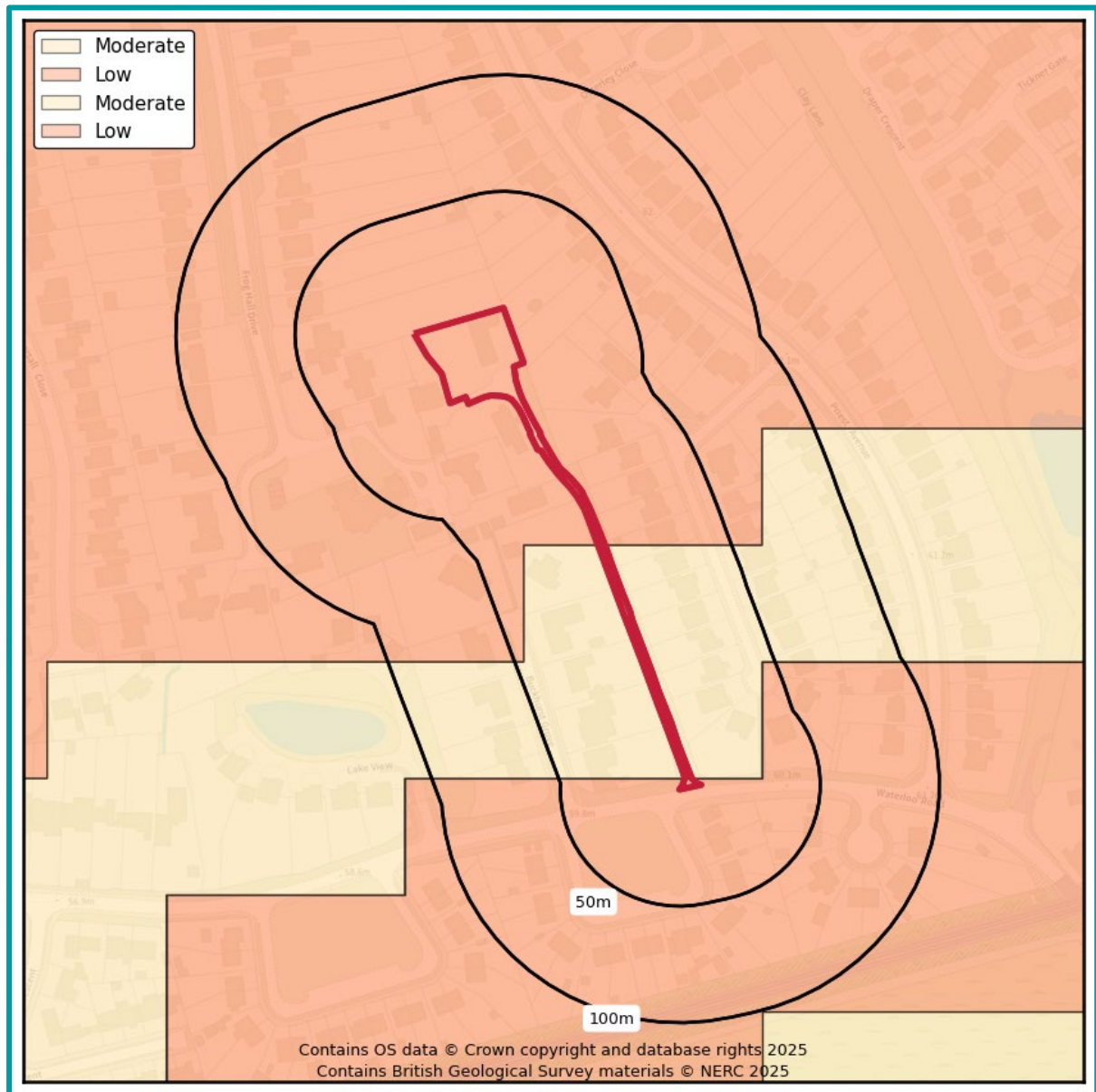


Site location

Figure 2. Aerial Imagery (Bluesky, 2025)



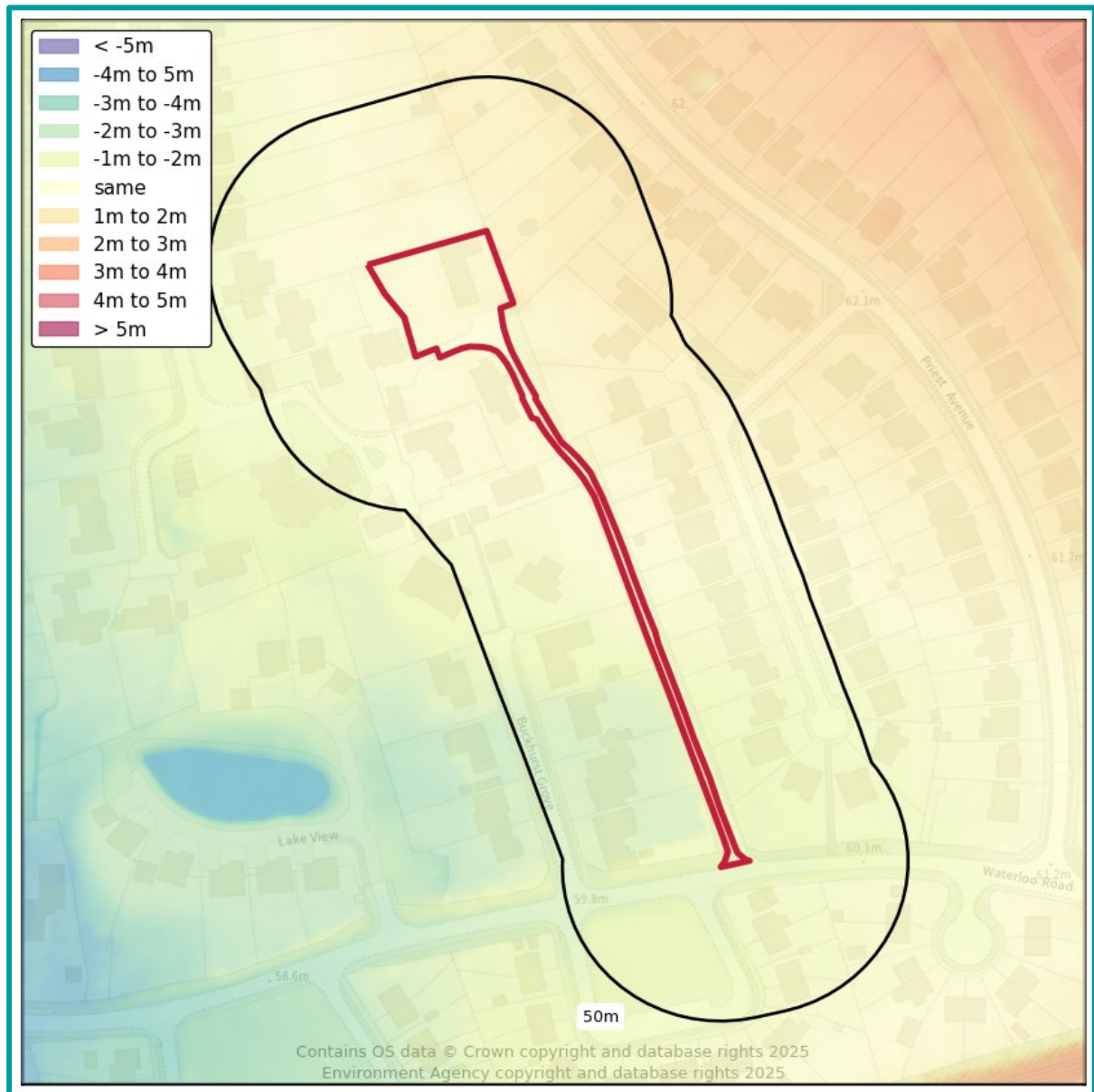
Figure 3. SuDS infiltration suitability (SD50) map (GeoSmart, 2025)



The GeoSmart SuDS Infiltration Suitability Map (SD50) screens the potential for infiltration drainage at the Site and indicates where further assessment is recommended. The map combines information on the thickness and permeability of the underlying material and the depth to the high groundwater table. It supports conceptual Site drainage design and the planning of further Site investigation.

While the permeability of the Site is Low to Medium, this is due to the presence of the underlying superficial geology (HEAD) located within the access road to the Site. However, the permeability of the underlying material in the area proposed for development shown within the BGS mapping is low, confirmation of the infiltration capacity is not considered to be required.

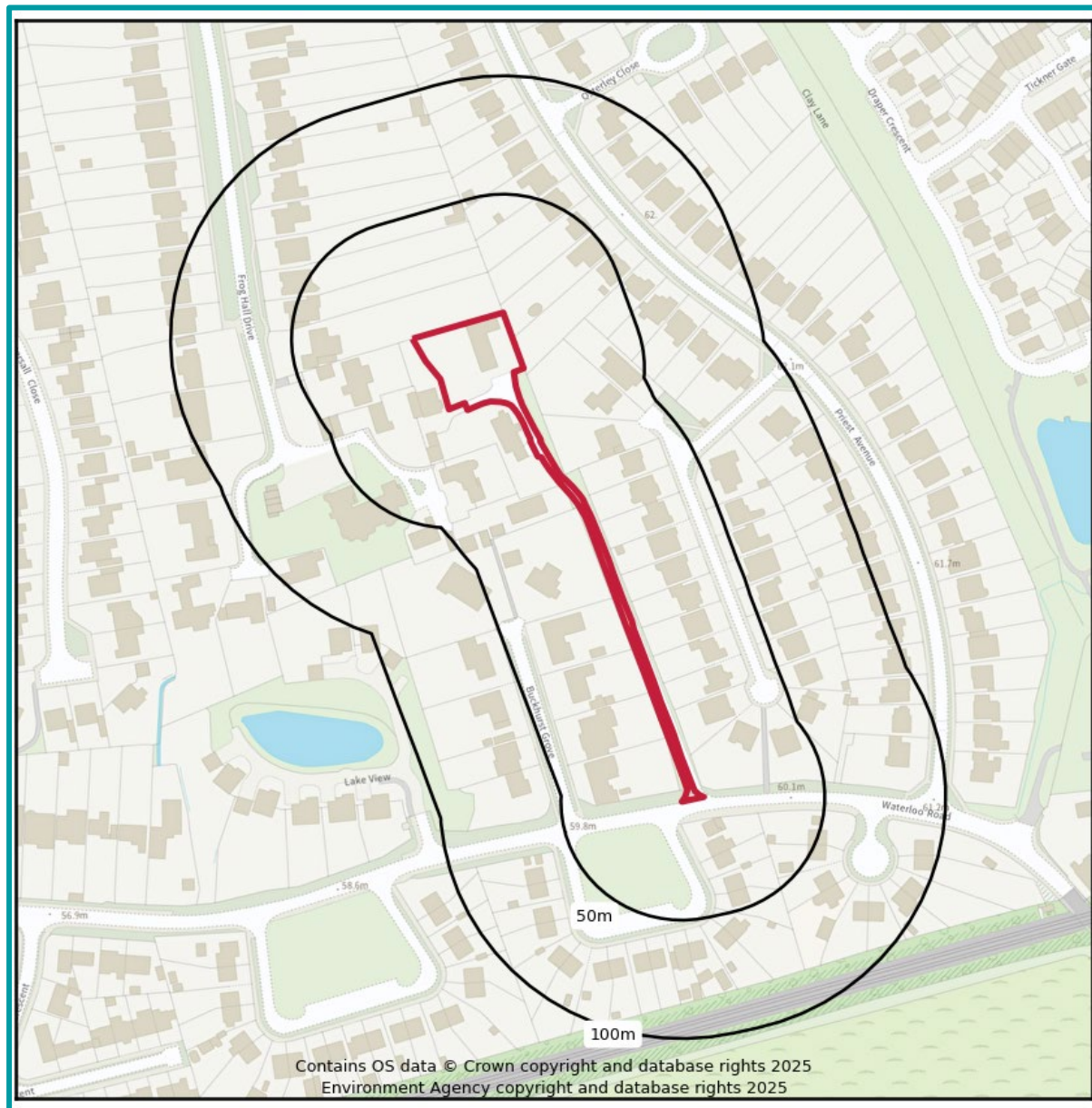
Figure 4. Site topography (GeoSmart, 2025)



An assessment of the topography at the Site has been undertaken using LiDAR DTM5 elevation data to identify the general slope and any localised depressions. The mapping shows a comparison between average ground levels on the Site with ground levels in the surrounding area. The mapping confirms the overall Site is slope in a southerly direction towards Waterloo Road.

Further analysis could be undertaken by visiting the Site or by collecting additional topographic survey to provide further confirmation of ground levels.

Figure 5. Source protection zone map (EA, 2025)

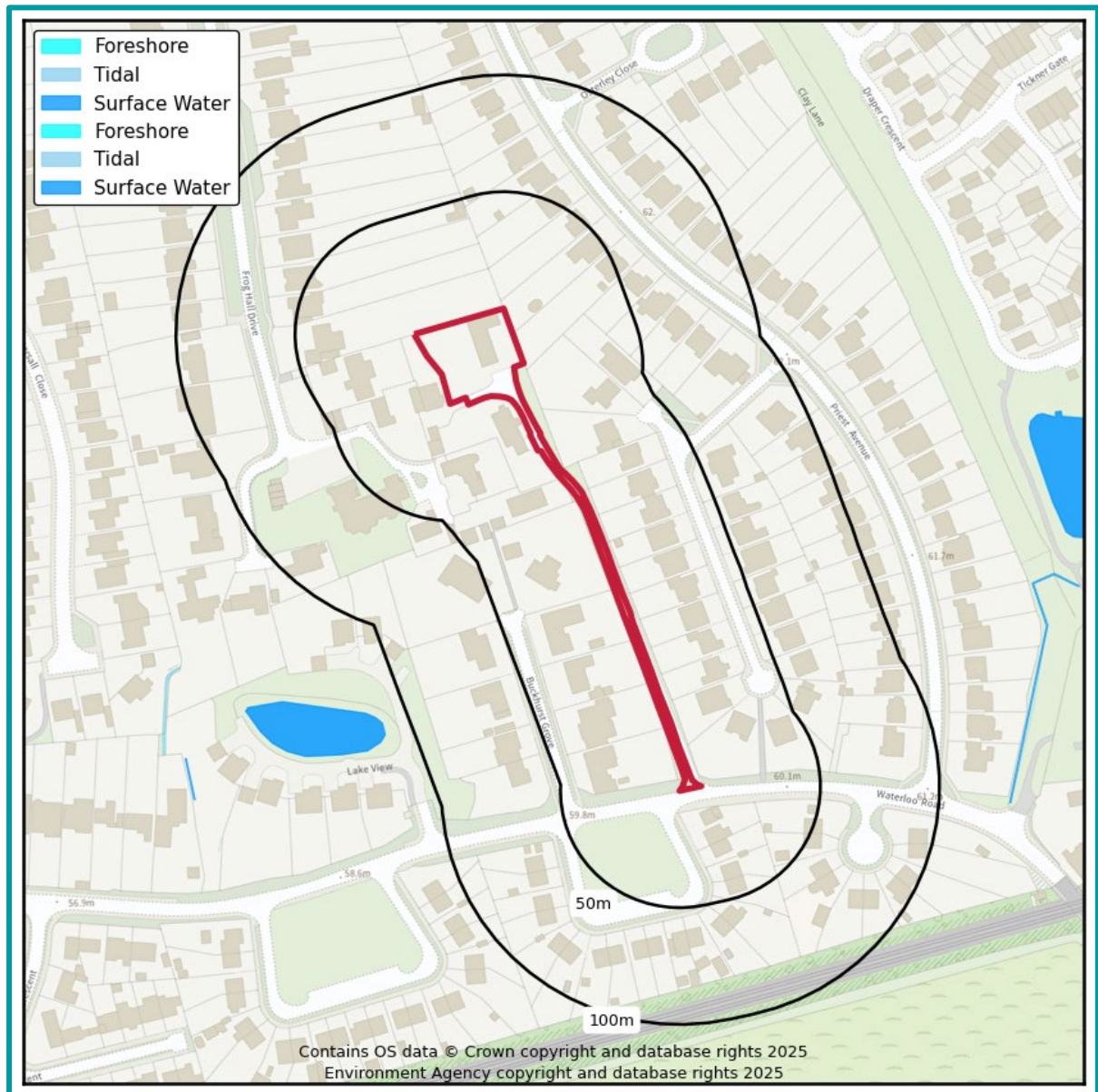


An assessment of the EA's groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs) has been undertaken within the vicinity of the Site and confirms the Site is not located within an SPZ.

Infiltration, if possible, is likely to be acceptable providing risk screening identifies suitable mitigation measures, if required, to prevent an impact on water quality from the proposed or historical land use and contaminated land.

If further analysis is required, this would involve a review of Site specific contaminated land data. If hazards are identified, it is recommended that the Local Authority and the Environment Agency are contacted to confirm the susceptibility of any SPZs within the wider area.

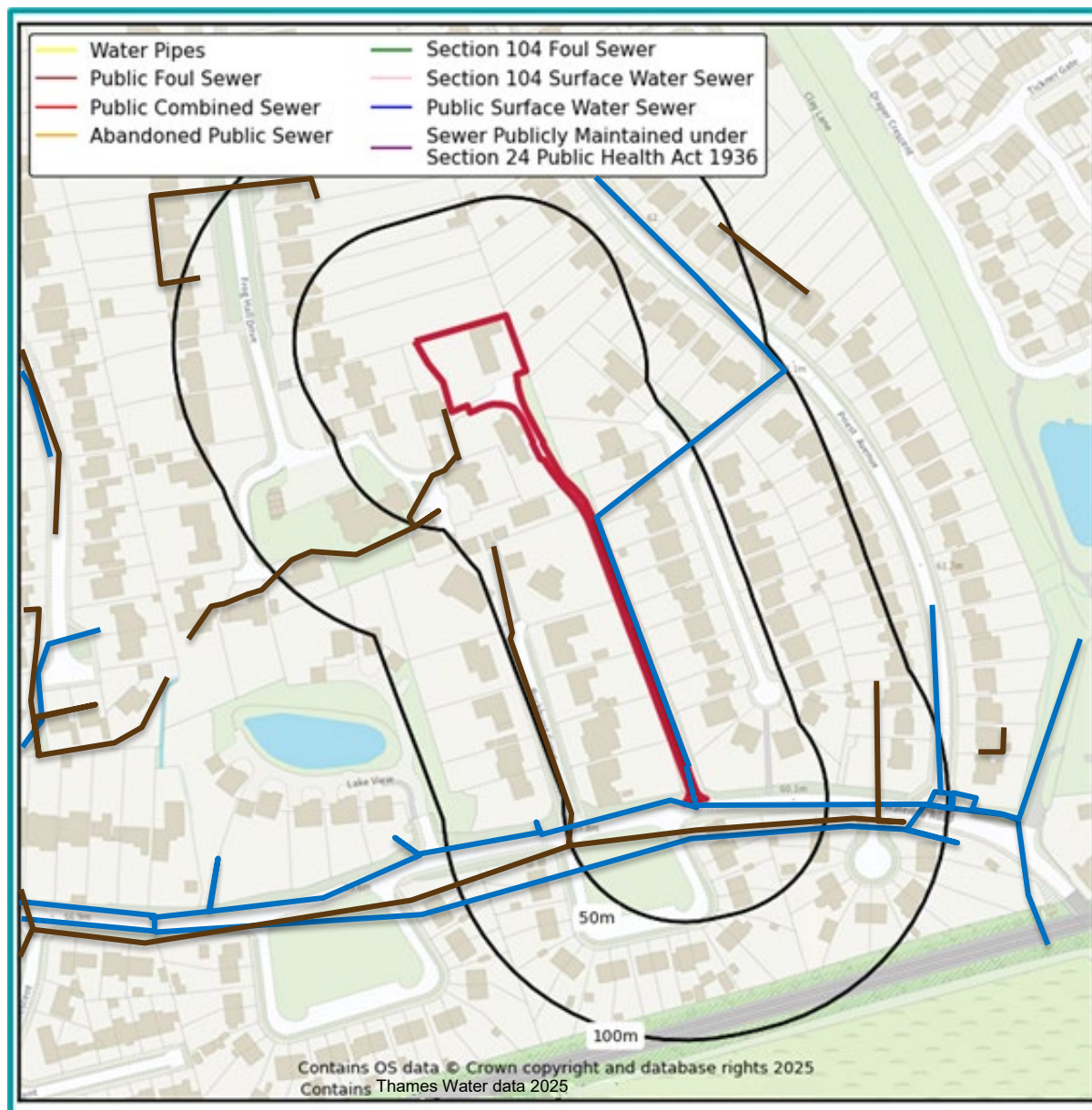
Figure 6. Surface water features map (EA, 2025)



Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping indicates that there are no surface water features within 100 m of the Site. Therefore, discharge to surface water feature is not feasible.

Further analysis could be undertaken by visiting the Site or by contacting the Local Council and the Environment Agency (EA) to confirm the presence, location and condition of any mapped or additional unmapped surface water features.

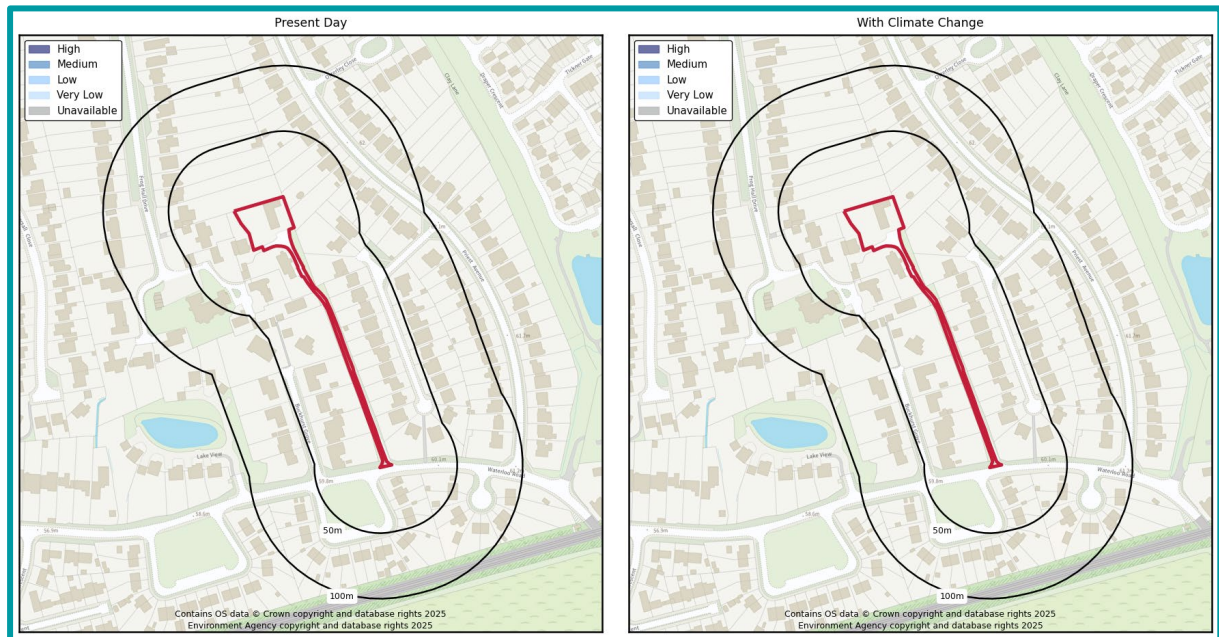
Figure 7. Sewer features map (OS & Thames Water, 2025)



GeoSmart has undertaken an assessment of the location of sewer features within the vicinity of the Site. There is a public surface water sewer, located on the access road of the Site, therefore discharge to sewer is likely to be appropriate.

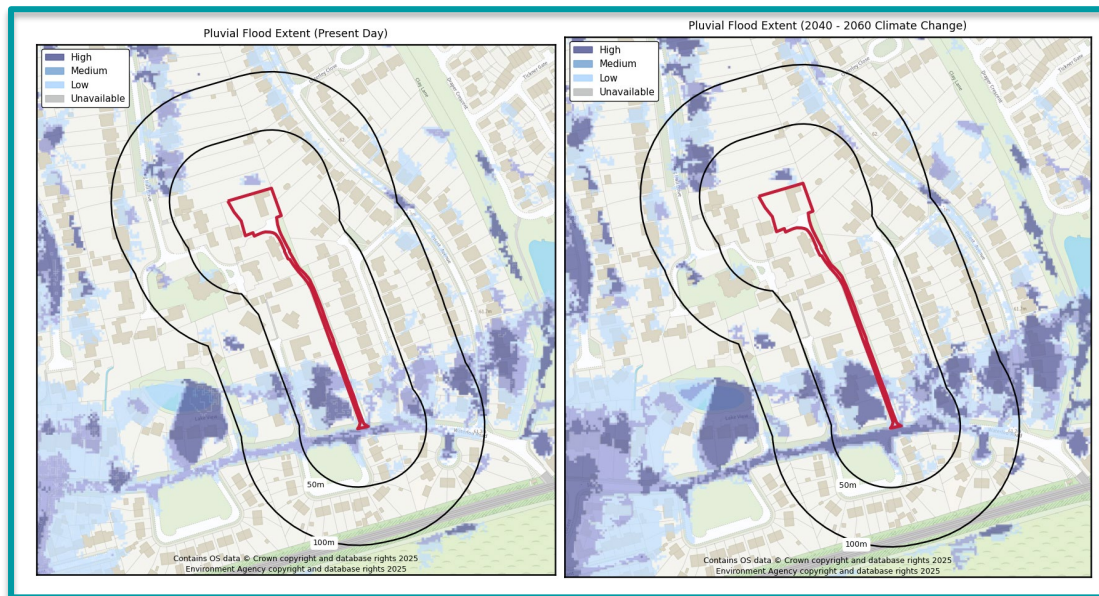
Further analysis of the connections and condition of the public surface water drainage system should be undertaken by carrying out a CCTV survey or by contacting the drainage provider or the Local Council to confirm the presence, location and condition of the sewer. Consultation with the drainage provider would also be required to determine that sufficient capacity is available to accept the proposed discharge, and to gain permission to connect if required.

Figure 8. Risk of flooding from rivers & sea map (EA, 2025)



According to the EA's Risk of Flooding from Rivers and the Sea (RoFRS) map, the Site has a Very Low risk of flooding from fluvial or coastal flooding, with less than 0.1% annual probability of flooding, therefore the SuDs design is unlikely to be affected.

Figure 9. Risk of surface water flooding map (EA,2025)

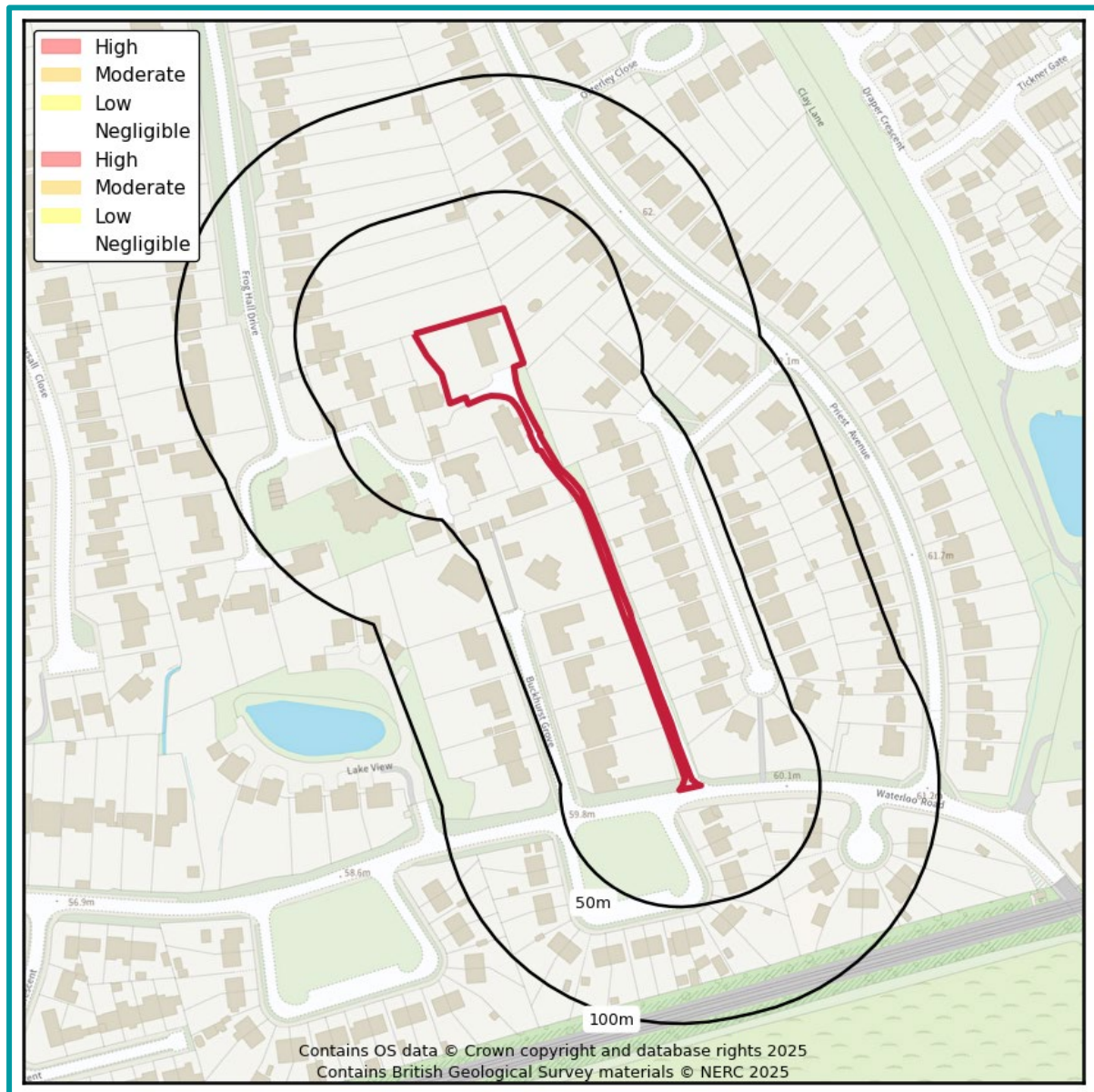


GeoSmart have undertaken an assessment of the risk of flooding from surface water (pluvial) sources within the vicinity of the Site using the EA's Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) mapping. The EA's mapping confirms the Site is considered to be at Very Low to High risk of surface water flooding. However, when disregarding the access route to the Site and only considering the area proposed for development, the risk is reduced to Very Low.

The above map shows the extent and depth of flooding during the >3.3% annual probability (AEP) (1 in 30 year – High risk), 3.3 – 1% AEP (1 in 100 year – Medium risk) and 1 – 0.1% AEP (1 in 1000 year – Low risk) events. This confirms that there are no areas of the Site which are being proposed for development which would be affected by surface water flooding.

Further analysis could be undertaken by visiting the Site or by contacting the Local Council and the Environment Agency to confirm the pluvial flood risk, flood depths and velocities where applicable.

Figure 10. Groundwater flood risk (GW5) map (GeoSmart, 2025)



GeoSmart have undertaken an assessment of the risk of flooding from groundwater within the vicinity of the Site. GeoSmart's Groundwater Flood Risk Screening (GW5) map confirms the Site has a Negligible risk of groundwater flooding during a 1% annual probability (1 in 100 year) event.

4 Site context



Site information

The purpose of this report is to assess the potential for disposing of surface water through a Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) for the site of 74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, RG40 2JF (the Site). The Site is located in the east of Wokingham in a setting of residential use. The land slopes in a southerly direction from 62.07 mAOD to 59.93 mAOD. This is based on EA elevation data obtained for the Site to a 1 m resolution with a vertical accuracy of ± 150 mm. Site plans and drawings are provided in Appendix A.

Development

The Site is currently used within a residential capacity. At present there is a single detached bungalow with attached double garage with driveway and landscaped areas. Development proposals comprise the demolition of the existing development and construction of a new two-storey, five bedroom residential building with patio, driveway and landscaped areas.

Geology, permeability and thickness

British Geological Survey (BGS) national superficial and bedrock geology mapping confirms the geological formations underlying the Site and each formation may have a range of permeability.

Table 3. Site Geology

Geology present on-Site		Potentially permeable?
Superficial geology (Figure 11)	Head (HEAD) – clay, silt, sand and gravel. Comprises c. 5% of the Site.	✓
	No underlying superficial geology. Comprises c. 95% of the Site.	X
Bedrock geology (Figure 12)	London Clay formation (LC) – clay, silt and sand	X

While the permeability of the Site is Low to Medium, this is due to the presence of the underlying superficial geology (HEAD) located within the access road to the Site. However, the permeability of the underlying material in the area proposed for development shown within the BGS mapping is low, confirmation of the infiltration capacity is not considered to be required.

The BGS website was used to extract ground information from the nearest borehole records to the Site (ref: SU86NW46). These boreholes are located approximately 700 m to the south west of the Site at an elevation of 58.10 mAOD (acquired from LiDAR).

The borehole records confirm the underlying geology is comprised of:

- Top soil to a depth of 0.30 m below ground level (bgl);
- Solid clay to a depth of 3.86 m, where the borehole was terminated.

However, it should be noted that this borehole is a significant distance from the Site and is unlikely to be representative. Despite this, the borehole is included to be comprehensive and conduct a complete search.

The soil infiltration coefficient must be sufficient to accommodate the constraints on the dimensions of the soakaway and its emptying time.

Depth to groundwater

The SuDS system should be designed to operate in periods of extreme groundwater levels.

GeoSmart's mapping indicates there is unlikely to be groundwater within underlying superficial and bedrock geology as the risk is Negligible.

According to borehole data and GeoSmart's Groundwater Flood Risk (GW5) map, shallow groundwater is unlikely to be an issue at the Site.

Infiltration features are not proposed at the Site, given the low permeability of the underlying geology.

Figure 11. Superficial Geology (BGS, 2025)

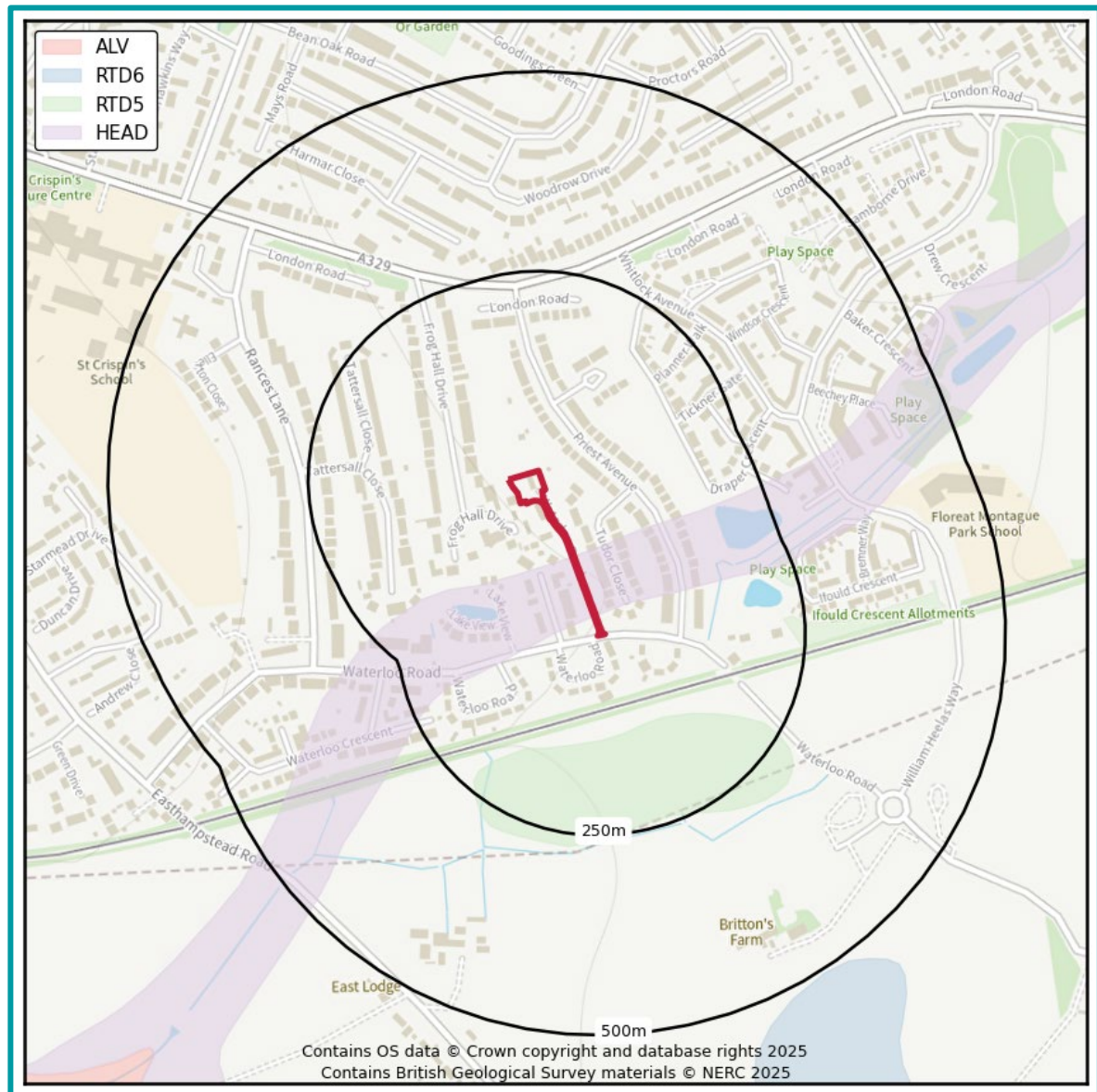
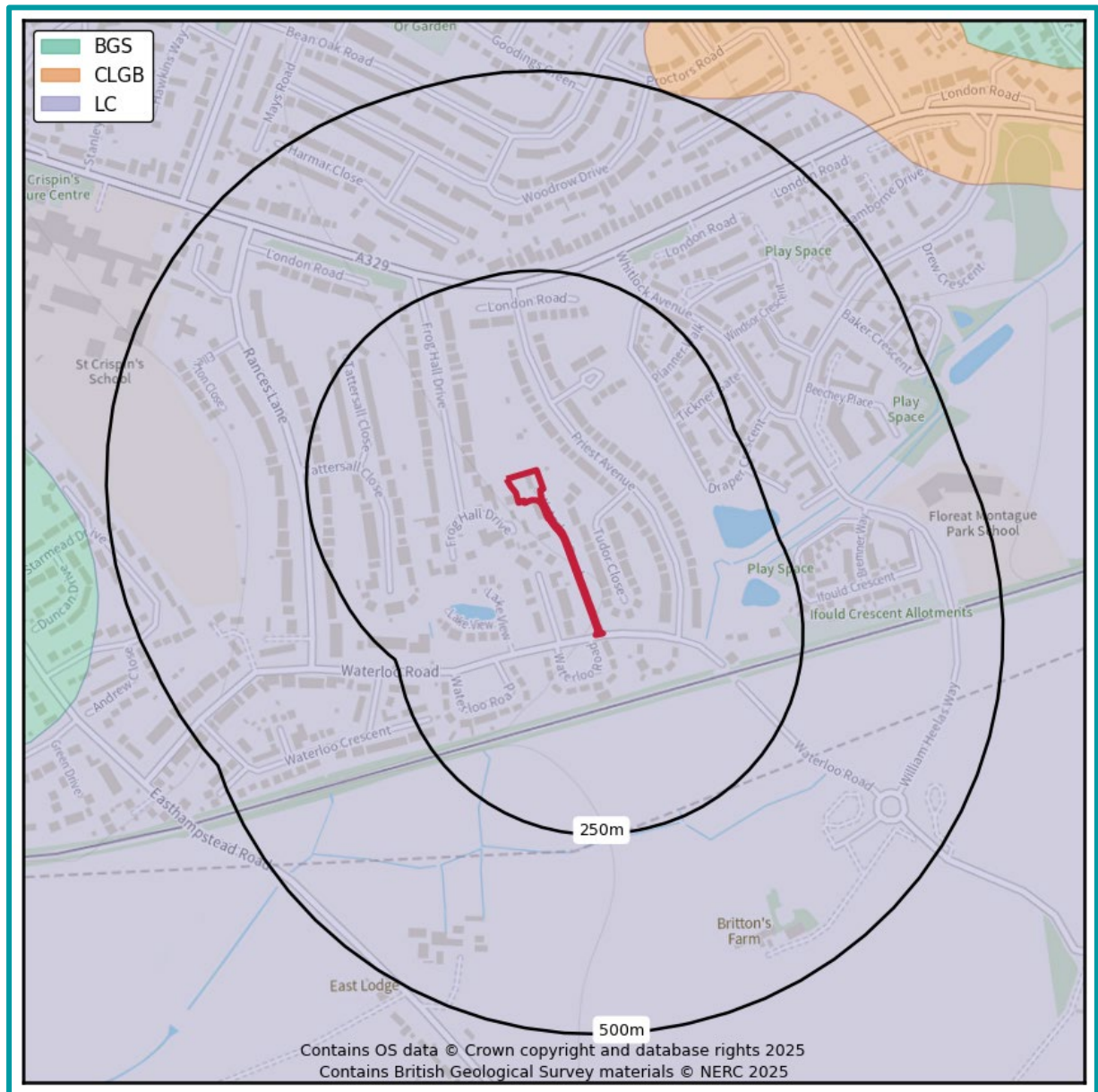


Figure 12. Bedrock Geology (BGS, 2025)



Ground conditions

Infiltration SuDS features are not proposed at the Site, therefore a detailed investigation into the ground conditions is not required.

Water quality

The Site does not lie within an SPZ and infiltration features are not proposed therefore for the purposes of the sustainable drainage assessment further consideration of the historical land uses (and any associated contamination risks) is not considered necessary.

5 National & local policy context



National Guidance

CIRIA SuDS Manual (C753) (2015)

A development should utilise sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) unless there are practical reasons for not doing so, and should aim to achieve greenfield run-off rates and ensure that surface water run-off is managed as close to its source as possible in line with the following drainage hierarchy:

1. Use infiltration techniques, such as porous surfaces in non-clay areas,
2. attenuate rainwater in ponds or open water features for gradual release,
3. attenuate rainwater by storing in tanks or sealed water features for gradual release,
4. discharge rainwater direct to a watercourse,
5. discharge rainwater to a surface water sewer / drain,
6. discharge rainwater to the combined sewer.

Defra - Sustainable Drainage Systems: Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems (2015)

Peak Flow control

For developments which were previously developed, the peak runoff rate from the development to any drain, sewer or surface water body for the 1 in 1 year rainfall event and the 1 in 100 year rainfall event must be as close as reasonably practicable to the greenfield runoff rate from the development for the same rainfall event, but should never exceed the rate of discharge from the development prior to redevelopment for that event.

For greenfield developments, the peak runoff rate from the development to any highway drain, sewer or surface water body for the 1 in 1 year rainfall event and the 1 in 100 year rainfall event should never exceed the peak greenfield runoff rate for the same event.

Volume control

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. The runoff volume must be discharged at a rate that does not adversely affect flood risk.

The drainage system must be designed so that, unless an area is designated to hold and/or convey water as part of the design, flooding does not occur on any part of the Site for a 1 in 30 year rainfall event.

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government – National Planning Practice Guidance: Flood risk assessments: climate change allowances (2022)

The Peak rainfall intensity allowances section provides advice on the increased rainfall effects on river levels and land and urban drainage systems. As of May 2022, the applicable climate change allowance is defined by specific Management Catchment for the 1 in 30 ($\geq 3.3\%$ AEP) and 1 in 100 (< 3.3 to 1% AEP) year event.

As the Site is located within the Loddon and tributaries Management Catchment the following climate change allowances are applicable.

Table 4. Loddon and tributaries Management Catchment peak rainfall allowances

Loddon and tributaries Management Catchment	3.3% Annual exceedance rainfall event		1% Annual exceedance rainfall event	
	2050s	2070s	2050s	2070s
Central	20%	25%	20%	25%
Upper end	35%	35%	40%	40%

The drainage system should be designed to make sure there is no increase in the rate of runoff discharged from the Site for the upper end allowance.

Where on-Site flooding for the upper end allowance presents a significant flood hazard (for example, depths and velocities of surface water runoff cause a significant danger to people), you will need to take further mitigation measures to protect people and property (for example, raising finished floor levels). As a minimum, there should be no significant flood hazard to people from on-Site flooding for the central allowance.

Local Policy

Wokingham Borough Council – Wokingham SuDS Strategy – Guidance on the use of sustainable drainage systems (January, 2017):

Geological Suitability for SuDS Figure 2.1 shows the infiltration potential of the geology within the Borough of Wokingham. In order for infiltration SuDS to be used, permeable geology must be present to allow water to infiltrate. Developers should use this map to assess whether their site may be suitable for infiltration SuDS. All of the bedrock within the Borough has been defined as having mixed ability to infiltrate. The British Geological Survey (BGS) study of the physical properties of major aquifers⁸ states that although Chalk is characterised by high porosity characteristics it shows significant regional and stratigraphic variation. This variation

is due to dissolution on fracture surfaces causing rubbly materials in some areas, and reworking of chalk causing low permeability chalk in other areas⁹.

2.3 HYDROLOGY

If the underlying geology is not suitable for infiltration, the next preferable means of discharging surface water runoff is to a local watercourse. There are a number of watercourses within Wokingham Borough, as detailed in the section below and shown in Figure 2.2.

The River Thames runs along the north-west and north boundary of the borough and, along with its tributary the River Loddon, is one of the area's most significant landscape features. Associated with the River Loddon, which flows south to north through the centre of the Borough, are its tributaries; namely the Twyford Brook, Emm Brook, Barkham Brook and the River Blackwater.

Numerous ordinary watercourses are also associated with these main rivers. A number of towns within the Borough are situated along the length of these rivers, and not surprisingly a considerable proportion of the Borough is affected by fluvial (river) flooding.

Local Standards

In addition to the above National Standards, Wokingham Borough Council has the following local standards:

WokBC-LS11 Long term storage must be provided to limit the volume of runoff from the 1 in 100 year event with an allowance for 40% climate change, unless discharge rates have been restricted to QBar.

WokBC-LS12 All design of volume control must be supported by appropriate calculations and drawings that enable the performance of the drainage system to the required standards to be confirmed.

WokBC-LS13 All surface storage features (ponds, wetlands and basins) must provide a 300mm freeboard above the maximum design water level, unless otherwise agreed.

WokBC-LS14 All surface conveyance features (swales and channels) must provide a 150mm freeboard above the maximum design water level, unless otherwise agreed.

WokBC-LS15 The drainage system must be designed so that the capacity of the drainage system takes account of the likely impacts of climate change and likely changes in impermeable area within the development over the design life of the development. To allow for future urban expansion within the development (urban creep), an increase in paved surface area of 10% should be used, unless this would produce a percentage impermeability greater than 100%.

Further information is provided in Chapter 3 and 4 of the SuDS Manual (CIRIA C697).

6 Storage, volume and peak flow rate



Suggested minimum and aspirational storage requirements for an attenuation SuDS scheme for the development footprint are set out below, with more detail provided in subsequent sections. Storage volumes may be reduced (but not below the minimum level) if the design incorporates off-Site discharge.

Table 5. Storage requirements at the proposed development Site (Discharge runoff to surface water sewer)

Attenuation scenario		Attenuation required (m ³)	Explanation	
Discharge runoff to surface water sewer	1 in 30 year	19.96	Attenuation required to ensure surface water runoff is attenuated in all storm events up to and including the 1 in 30 year (2 hour, Critical Storm Duration) event*. Flooding of the Site of 7.33 m ³ should be contained within permeable landscaped areas within the Site to ensure no flooding of internal areas during the 1 in 100 year storm event.	A further 15.03 m ³ should be managed within overland flow routes to ensure there is no increase in flood risk in all events up to the 1 in 100 year including 40% allowance for climate change.
	1 in 100 year	27.26	Attenuation required to ensure surface water runoff is attenuated in all storm events up to and including the 1 in 100 year (2 hour, Critical Storm Duration) event*.	
	1 in 100 year including 40% CC	42.25	Attenuation required to ensure surface water runoff is attenuated in all storm events up to and including the 1 in 100 year (3 hour, Critical Storm Duration) event including a 40% allowance for climate change*.	

*See Appendix B for associated runoff and discharge calculations. Discharge rates all restricted as close as possible to greenfield rates in their respective events.

Surface water runoff

An increase in impermeable area on-Site will result in greater rainfall runoff. Reduction in runoff will help mitigate flood risk both on and off-Site. Further information on the surface water runoff calculations is provided in Section 12 'Background Information'.

Guidance

The Non-Statutory Technical Guidance for SuDS (Defra, March 2015) states:

"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."

Table 6. Change in impermeable area associated with the development

Total Site area	1719 m ²
Impermeable area (and as a percentage of the total area of the proposed development footprint of 1041 m ²)	
Pre-development	Post-development*
291 m ² (28%)	556 m ² (59%)
Impermeable land use: Detached bungalow with attached double garage (185 m ²), car parking area (106 m ²). Permeable land use: Landscaped areas (749 m ²)	New impermeable land use: Two-storey residential dwelling (256 m ²), car parking area (177 m ²), patio (123 m ²). New permeable land use: Landscaped areas (484 m ²)

*Calculations will also include a 10% urban creep allowance as per the WokBC-LS15 policy from the Wokingham SuDS Strategy.

Guidance

"The drainage system must be designed so that, unless an area is designated to hold and/or convey water as part of the design, flooding does not occur on any part of the site for a 1 in 30 year rainfall event" and "flooding does not occur during a 1 in 100 year rainfall event in any part of: a building (including a basement); or in any utility plant susceptible to water (e.g. pumping station or electricity substation) within the development"

(Defra, March 2015, non-statutory guidance).

Peak discharge rates

The table below presents peak discharge rates for a range of storm events used to assess the impact of the proposed development and select the maximum permitted discharge rate. Further information on the calculation and control of peak discharge rates is provided in Section 12 'Background Information'.

Table 7. Peak discharge rates associated with the development

Rainfall event	Greenfield runoff rates (l/s)	Existing runoff rates ¹ (l/s)	Potential runoff rates without attenuation (l/s)	Potential minus existing (l/s)
QBAR	0.47	N/A	N/A	N/A
6 hour 1 in 1 year	0.40	0.77	0.97	0.20
6 hour 1 in 10 year	0.76	1.32	1.66	0.34
6 hour 1 in 30 year	1.05	1.69	2.14	0.45
6 hour 1 in 100 year	1.50	2.11	2.67	0.56
6 hour 1 in 100 year + 20% CC	N/A	N/A	3.20	1.09
6 hour 1 in 100 year + 40% CC	N/A	N/A	3.73	1.62

¹ Assumes 100% runoff from impermeable surfaces. Assumes Greenfield runoff from permeable surfaces calculated using the loH124 method.

Relevant national, regional and local planning policy has been consulted in Section 5 to determine restrictions on runoff from previously developed and greenfield sites. In some cases, greenfield rates may be requested, but in practice it is difficult to restrict discharge rates at any one control point to less than 1 l/s, without increasing the risk of any potential blockages occurring in the drainage network.

Total discharge volumes

The table below presents discharge volumes for a range of storm events used to assess the impact of the proposed development and calculate the required storage volumes. Further information on the calculation of total discharge volumes is provided in Section 11 'Methodology and Limitations'.

Table 8. Total discharge volumes associated with the development

Rainfall event	Greenfield runoff volume (m ³)	Existing runoff volume ² (m ³)	Potential runoff volume without attenuation (m ³)	Potential minus existing (m ³)
QBAR	13.59	N/A	N/A	N/A
6 hour 1 in 1 year	12.65	16.64	21.03	4.39
6 hour 1 in 10 year	21.98	28.56	35.80	7.24
6 hour 1 in 30 year	27.78	36.55	46.19	9.64
6 hour 1 in 100 year	34.64	45.57	57.59	12.02
6 hour 1 in 100 year + 20% CC	N/A	N/A	69.11	23.54
6 hour 1 in 100 year + 40% CC	N/A	N/A	80.63	35.06

² Assumes 100% runoff from impermeable surfaces. Assumes Greenfield runoff from permeable surfaces calculated using the loH124 method.

Critical storm duration and volume requirements

Storage volumes for a range of return periods including the 1 in 30 year, 1 in 100 year and 1 in 100 year plus climate change (40%) events have been calculated to assess the impact of the proposed development. The required storage volumes for attenuation features have been calculated for the critical storm durations, limited to a maximum discharge rate of 1 l/s.

Table 9. Critical Storm Duration and Attenuation volume requirements

Return Period	Runoff rate restriction (l/s)	Critical Storm Duration (hr)	Attenuation volume required (m ³)
1 in 30 year	1	2	19.96
1 in 100 year	1	2	27.26
1 in 100 year including a 40% climate change	1	3	42.25

7 Runoff destination



Options for the destination for the runoff generated on-Site have been assessed in line with the prioritisation set out in the Building Regulations Part H document (HM Government, published in 2010 and updated in 2015) and Defra's Non-statutory Technical Standards for SuDS (2015).

Flow attenuation using infiltration SuDS (discharge to ground) is generally the preferred option. If discharge to ground is not available, runoff discharge to surface water is the other preferred method. Only if these two options are impractical should discharge to the sewer network be considered.

Discharge to ground

The Site has Low to Moderate potential for infiltration, with potentially permeable underlying Head being present in the access road to the area proposed for development. The area proposed for development itself has a Low potential for infiltration due to the presence of impermeable bedrock geology.

Based on the groundwater flood risk mapping there is unlikely to be the potential for occasional high groundwater levels at the Site.

There are no known issues identified relating to Site contamination or the presence of a SPZ.

Due to the presence of impermeable bedrock geology underlying the area proposed for development, infiltration SuDS are not suitable and therefore not proposed at the Site.

Discharge to surface watercourse

Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping indicates that there are no surface water features within 100 m of the Site. Therefore, discharge to surface water feature is not feasible.

Discharge to sewer

GeoSmart has undertaken an assessment of the location of sewer features within the vicinity of the Site. There is a public surface water sewer, located within the access road of the Site, therefore discharge to sewer is likely to be appropriate and is proposed.

8 Water quality



A key requirement of any SuDS system is that it protects the receiving water body from the risk of pollution. This can be effectively managed by an appropriate “train” or sequence of SuDS components that are connected in series. The frequent and short duration rainfall events are those that are most loaded with potential contaminants (silts, fines, heavy metals and various organic and inorganic contaminants). Therefore, the first 5-10 mm of rainfall (first flush) should be adequately treated with SuDS.

The minimum number of treatment stages will depend on the sensitivity of the receiving water body and the potential hazard associated with the proposed development SuDS Manual (CIRIA, 2015). The proposed development is a combination of Very Low (roof water) to Low hazard (runoff from car parking and road). The Site does not lie within an SPZ and therefore additional treatment stages are not required.

Table 10. Level of hazard

Hazard	Source of hazard
Very Low	Residential roof drainage
Low	Residential, amenity uses including low usage car parking spaces and roads, other roof drainage.
Medium	Commercial, industrial uses including car parking spaces and roads (excluding low usage roads, trunk roads and motorways).
High	Areas used for handling and storage of chemicals and fuels, handling of storage and waste (incl. scrap-yards).

The recommended minimum number treatment stages suggested for the different runoff waters identified for the proposed development is highlighted in the table below.

Table 11. Minimum number of treatment stages for runoff

		Sensitivity of the receiving water body		
		Low	Medium	High
Hazard	Low	1	1	1
	Med	2	2	2
	High	3	3	3

9 Proposed SuDS strategy



Sustainable drainage systems

DEFRA's non-statutory requirements for SuDS require the below ground drainage systems to have the capacity to accommodate at least the 1 in 30 year event and to manage the 1 in 100 year event without flooding of on-site buildings and substations. All runoff should be managed on-Site though for the 1 in 100 year event, accounting for the maximum impacts of climate change to ensure flood risk is not increased to third-parties.

It is assumed that drainage from areas outside the development footprint will continue to use existing drainage arrangements.

A surface water drainage strategy (summarised in Section 2 of this report) includes the following SuDS features to intercept, attenuate and treat surface water runoff.

SuDS Strategy:

Infiltration to ground is not achievable at the Site, and water features were not identified or available, therefore surface water runoff will be managed within SuDS features and discharged to the public sewer network.

Table 12. Proposed SuDS type, features, discharge location and rate restriction

SuDS type	Source control (interception) and attenuation SuDS.
SuDS features	Rainwater harvesting, permeable paving.
Discharge location	Surface water sewer network.
Discharge rate	1 l/s (as close to the equivalent Greenfield 1 in 100 year rate as possible, without increasing the potential for blockages).

Table 13. Proposed SuDS sizing (dimensions) and attenuation volumes

Rainwater Harvesting	Rainwater harvesting butts should be established for the dwelling. In terms of attenuation storage within this SuDS scheme, the volume of run-off which could be attenuated by rainwater harvesting has not been considered within the preliminary SuDS schematic.
Permeable paving	A 300 m ² area of permeable paving (underlain with a Type 3 aggregate material) within the proposed driveway areas to a depth of 0.5 m, with a 30% porosity would result in c. 45 m ³ attenuation.
Total Attenuation Provided	45.00 m ³

Total Attenuation Required	42.25 m ³
Freeboard Storage Provided	2.75 m ³

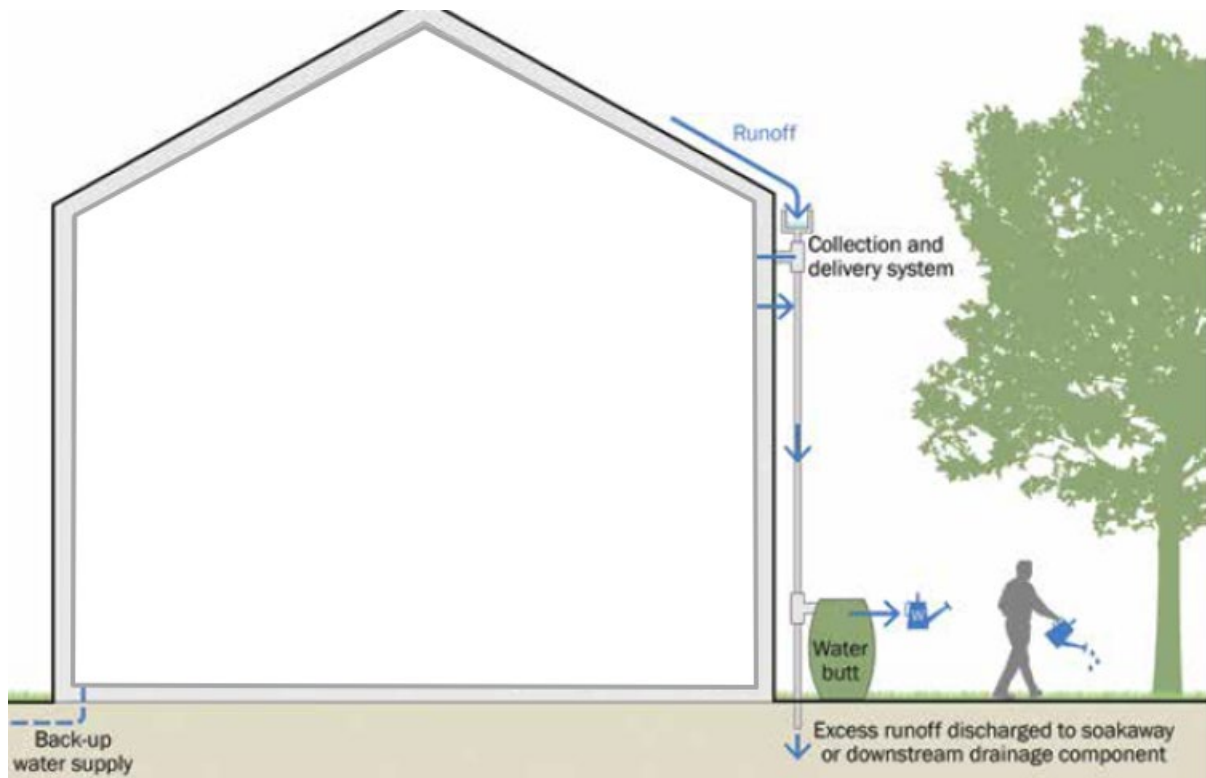
Rainwater harvesting

A rainwater harvesting butt is proposed. The run-off from the proposed development roof should be led into rainwater harvesting butts via rainwater downpipes and guttering to catch run-off from the roof of the dwelling. Overflow from the butts should be discharged into the storage system provided by the permeable paving.

Due to the relatively insignificant amounts of attenuation provided by rainwater harvesting tanks in this instance and the requirement to retain water for non-potable uses such as garden maintenance, the volume of run-off which could be attenuated by rainwater harvesting has not been considered within the report.

As there is an issue with the storage capability of rainwater harvesting tanks, this method should have a fixed attenuation volume and a controlled outlet to discharge into the proposed SuDS feature. An overflow system will be required for implementation on the Site due to exceedance events (where the pumps fail or there is a blockage within the system / or the number of residents and subsequent water usage is reduced).

Roof run-off is generally less polluted than run-off from road surfaces but can still generate pollutants such as sediments. Pollutants would be captured by the collection and filtration system and, by reducing the volume of run-off generated from the Site. Primary screening devices are used to prevent leaves and other debris from entering the butt and first flush devices can be designed to divert the first part of the rainfall away from the main storage tank and can pick up most of the dirt, debris and contaminants that collect on a residential roof.



Modified from Figure 11.3 of the CIRIA SuDS Manual (C753) (2015)

Permeable paving

Permeable Paving is proposed for driveway areas and patio to intercept runoff. Suitable aggregate materials (angular gravels with suitable grading as per CIRIA, 2015) will improve water quality due to their filtration capacity and usually work to a 30% porosity. A geotextile layer will be required for paving underlain by aggregate material to intercept silt/particles. Permeable pavements are multi-layered surfacing systems. The surface layer is constructed out of permeable material allowing infiltration of water through gaps along its surface. A geomembrane isolates stored water from the surrounding soil, especially in contaminated areas and a geotextile layer prevents clogging and damage to the geo-cellular modules.

The geotextile layer works to intercept silt/particles flowing through the system via direct rainfall, or through vehicle use deposited onto the car park area and into the permeable paving. The majority of silt would be trapped within the top 30mm of the joining material between the paving blocks. Rainfall flowing into the permeable paving directly from the development roof/rainwater butts would not contain enough volumes of silt and or particles to cause blockage so will be fed directly into underlying porous substrate via rainwater pipes. Downpipes from the development roofs/rainwater butts should extend through the paving for c.5 meters to divert roof run-off away from building foundations. Paving could also implement an impermeable liner close to the building or creating a separate compartment within the permeable sub-base close to the building to further divert attenuated water away from building foundations.

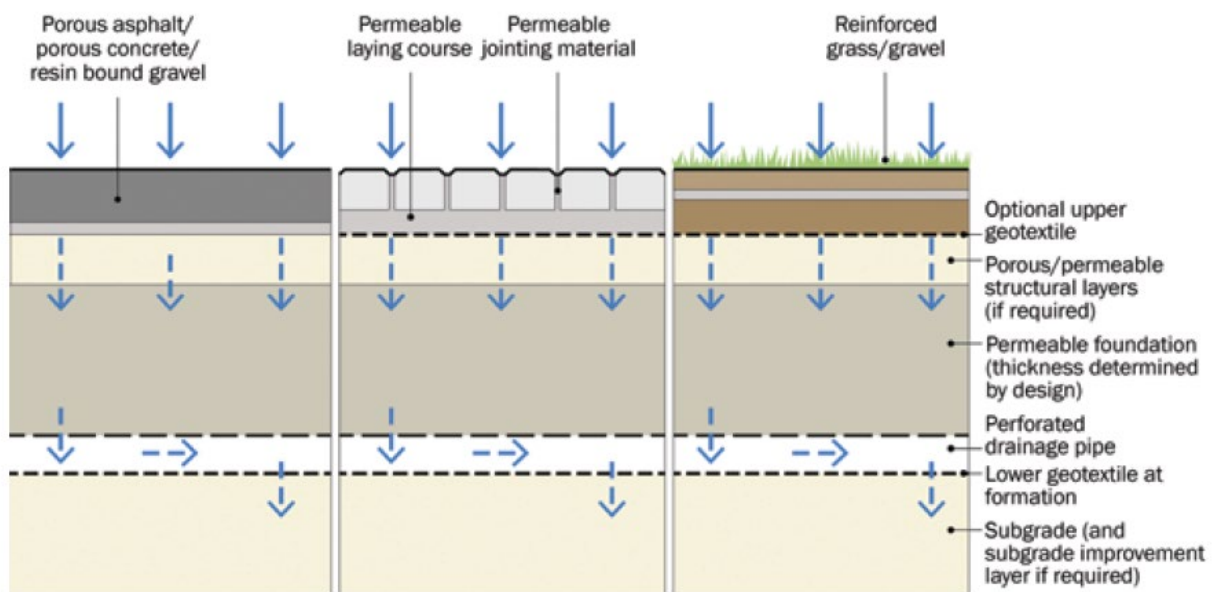


Figure 20.13 of the CIRIA SuDS Manual (C753) (2015)

Plastic geo-cellular systems could also be used, which can increase the void space and therefore storage but do not allow filtration unless they are combined with aggregate material and/or permeable geotextiles which could increase their storage potential by up to 20%. Geo-cellular modules also have the added advantage of reducing the amount of aggregate sub base required, thus keeping costs lower. Void systems, such as permavoids, have a void ratio of 95% (i.e. for every 1 m³ there is 0.95 m³ of space available for water storage), which has been factored into the storage capacity calculations.

Flow control devices and systems

Hydrobrake Flow control systems can be used to reduce the runoff rate from the Site. These are usually a device used for controlling water flow into a connecting feature, such as a sewer, to a specific attenuation performance. The design consists of an intake, a volute and an outlet and the configuration is critical to ensure discharge control. For drainage areas which are less than 3 ha, outlet throttle diameters would have to be small (<150mm diameter) to achieve outflow rates which could result in blockage. For most SuDS features, a flow control device will comprise a fixed orifice or a throttle such as a short pipe.

A Vortex Control is usually a self-activating vortex flow device which directs water into a volute to form a vortex. For the Site, rainwater down pipes from the development roof should drain directly into the attenuation feature to reduce infill from potential flood water.

Drainage protection devices

A non-return flap valve is recommended for outflow pipes to reduce the risk of backflow from the sewer during a large scale rainfall event.

Exceedance Flows

Exceedance flow routes are included within the proposed SuDS drainage layout. Where possible, exceedance flows should be directed away from buildings and into non-essential

areas of the Site such as the garden. The SuDS system recommended for the Site should provide enough storage that this method would only be utilised during a worst case scenario.

10 SuDS maintenance



Regular maintenance is essential to ensure effective operation of the SuDS features over the intended lifespan of the proposed development. The SuDS Manual (C753) (CIRIA, 2015) provides a maintenance schedule for SuDS with details of the necessary required actions as shown in the Table below.

Table 14. SuDS operation and recommended maintenance requirements

Asset type	Maintenance schedule (and frequency)
Permeable pavements	Regular maintenance: • Brushing and vacuuming (three times per year). • Trimming any roots and surrounding grass and weeds that may be causing blockages (annually or as required). Monitoring: • Initial inspection (monthly). • Inspect for poor performance and inspection chambers (annually).
Hydro-Brake Flow Control	Low amounts of maintenance required as there are no moving parts within the Hydro-Brake® Flow Control. • Initial monthly inspection at the manhole once the construction phase is over. If blockages occur they normally do so at the intake. Hydro-Brake® Flow Controls are fitted with a pivoting by-pass door, which allows the manhole chamber to be drained down should blockages occur. Inspection should be undertaken annually or when a storm event occurs.
Underground drainage pipe network	Regular maintenance: • Remove sediment and debris from pre-treatment devices and floor of inspection tube or chamber (annually). • Cleaning of gutters and any filters on downpipes (annually). • Trimming any roots that may be causing blockages (annually or as required). Monitoring: • Inspect silt traps and note rate of sediment accumulation (monthly in the first year and then annually).

Client checklist

A drainage strategy has been recommended as suitable on the basis of the information provided. Prior to installation of the Site drainage system it is recommended that the client carries out the following checks to confirm the development proposals. GeoSmart would be able to support with any updates required to the drainage scheme, please contact us and we would be happy to provide you with a proposal to undertake the work.

Table 15. Potential SuDS limitations

Conditions in Non-Statutory Technical Standards (Defra, 2015), limitations to infiltration SuDS	Do these conditions arise at the Site?
Is the surface runoff greater than the rate at which water can infiltrate into the ground?	
Is there an unacceptable risk of ground instability?	
Is there an unacceptable risk of mobilising contaminants?	
Is there an unacceptable risk of pollution to groundwater?	
Is there an unacceptable risk of groundwater flooding?	
Is the infiltration system going to create a high risk of groundwater leakage to the combined sewer?	

Table 16. SuDS design considerations

Confirm that potential flooding on-Site in excess of the design storm event and exceedance flow routes have been considered.	
Review options for the control of discharge rates (e.g. hydrobrake).	
Confirm the owners/adopters of the drainage system. Consider management options for multiple owners.	
Is there an unacceptable risk of pollution to groundwater?	
Review access and way leave requirements.	
Review maintenance requirements.	

Health and safety considerations for SuDS

GeoSmart reports may include outline strategies or designs to support with development plans. Any drawings or advice provided do not comprise any form of detailed design. Implementation of any conceptual scheme options may constitute 'Construction Work' as defined by CDM Regulations (2015).

The CDM Regulations place specific Health and Safety duties on those commissioning, planning and undertaking construction works. If you are uncertain what this means you should seek the advice of your architect, builder or other competent professional.

GeoSmart does not provide health and safety advisory services but we are required to advise you of your general responsibilities under CDM (visit <http://geosmartinfo.co.uk/knowledge-hub/cdm-2015/> for more information).

Please remember that detailed design work should be undertaken by a competent professional who might be your engineer, architect, builder or another competent party.

11 Methodology and limitations of study



This report assesses the feasibility of infiltration SuDS and alternative drainage strategies in support of the Site development process. From April 6th 2015 SuDS are regulated by Local Planning Authorities and will be required under law for major developments in all cases unless demonstrated to be inappropriate. What is considered appropriate in terms of costs and benefits by the Planning Authority will vary depending on local planning policy, and Site setting. The Lead Local Flood Authority will require information as a statutory consultee on major planning applications with surface water drainage implications. The National Planning Policy Framework requires that new developments in areas at risk of flooding should give priority to the use of SuDS and demonstrate that the proposed development does not increase flood risk downstream to third parties.

How was the suitability of SuDS estimated for the Site?

There are a range of SuDS options available to provide effective surface water management that intercept and store excess runoff. When considering these options, the destination of the runoff should be assessed using the order of preference outlined in the Building Regulations Part H document (HM Government, 2010) and Defra's National Standards for SuDS (2015):

1. Discharge to the ground;
2. Discharge to a surface water body;
3. Discharge to a surface water sewer;
4. Discharge to a local highway drain; and
5. Discharge to a combined sewer.

Data sets relating to each of the potential discharge options have been analysed to assess the feasibility of each option according to the hierarchy set out above. Hydrogeological characteristics for the Site are assessed in conjunction with the occurrence of SPZ's to assess infiltration suitability. The Site has been screened to determine whether flood risk from groundwater, surface water, fluvial or coastal sources may constrain SuDS. The distance to surface water bodies and sewers has been reviewed gauge whether these provide alternative options.

GeoSmart SuDS Infiltration Suitability Map (SD50)

The GeoSmart SuDS Infiltration Suitability Map (SD50) screens the suitability for infiltration drainage in different parts of the Site and indicates where further assessment is recommended. In producing the SuDS Infiltration Suitability Map (SD50), GeoSmart used data from the British Geological Survey on groundwater levels, geology and permeability to screen

for areas where infiltration SuDS may be suitable. The map classifies areas into 3 categories of High, Medium and Low suitability for infiltration SuDS. This can then be used in conjunction with additional data on Site constraints to give recommendations for SuDS design and further investigation.

The primary constraint on infiltration potential is the minimum permeability of the underlying material and in some cases the range in permeability may be considerable, ranging down to low. The map classifies these areas as moderate infiltration suitability requiring further investigation. In cases where the thickness of the receiving permeable horizon is less than 1.5 meters then additional Site investigation is recommended. If the Site is at risk of groundwater flooding for up to the 1% annual occurrence the map classifies these areas as moderate infiltration suitability requiring further investigation.

The GeoSmart SuDS Infiltration Suitability Map (SD50) is a national screening tool for infiltration SuDS techniques but a Site specific assessment should be used before final detailed design is undertaken. Further information on the GeoSmart SuDS Infiltration Suitability Map (SD50) is available at geosmartinfo.co.uk

How is the suitability to discharge to sewers and watercourses calculated?

The suitability to discharge to discharge to sewers and watercourses has been calculated using the distance from the Site to both. For example, where the Site is within 50 m of a surface water body. Discharge to surface water is potentially appropriate subject to land access arrangements and a feasibility assessment. Where the Site is within 50 m of a sewer, discharge to sewer is potentially appropriate subject to land access arrangements and a feasibility assessment. The utility company should be contacted to agree connection feasibility and sewer capacity.

Further information relating to sewers available in the area can be found in Appendix C.

What is a Source Protection Zone?

The Environment Agency have defined Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for 2000 groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. The maps show three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment) and a fourth zone of special interest, which is occasionally applied. The zones are used to set up pollution prevention measures in areas which are at a higher risk. The shape and size of a zone depends on the condition of the ground, how the groundwater is removed, and other environmental factors. Inner zone (Zone 1) is defined as the 50 day travel time from any point below the water table to the source (minimum radius of 50 metres). Outer zone (Zone 2) is defined by a 400 day travel time. Total catchment (Zone 3) is defined as the area around a source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the source.

How was surface water runoff estimated from the Site?

In accordance with The SuDS Manual (C753) (CIRIA, 2015), the Greenfield runoff from the Site has been calculated using the IoH124 method and is assumed representative of the runoff generated on the undeveloped surfaces that are affected by the proposed development. The method used for calculating the runoff complies with the NPPF (MHCLG, 2024). For the impermeable surfaces, it has been assumed that 100% runoff will occur (calculations provided in Appendix B). Rainfall data is derived from the Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH), developed by NERC (2009). Only areas affected by the proposed development are considered in the flow and volume calculations. Permeable areas that remain unchanged are not included in the calculations as it is assumed these will not be actively drained and attenuated.

What is the peak discharge rate?

An estimation of peak runoff flow rate and volume is required to calculate infiltration, storage and discharge requirements. The peak discharge rate is the maximum flow rate at which surface water runoff leaves the Site during a particular storm event, without considering the impact of any mitigation such as storage, infiltration or flow control. Proposed discharge rates (with mitigation) should be no greater than existing rates for all corresponding storm events. If all drainage is to infiltration there will be no discharge off-Site. Discharging all flow from Site at the existing 1 in 100 event would increase flood risk during smaller events. Flow restriction is generally required to limit the final discharge from Site during all events as a basic minimum to the green field QBAR rate. A more complex flow restriction which varies the final discharge rate from the Site depending on the storm event will reduce the volume of storage required on-Site. Drainage to infiltration SuDS is subtracted from the total discharge off-Site to achieve a beneficial net affect.

What is the total discharge volume?

The total discharge volume is calculated on the basis of the surface water runoff that has the potential to leave the Site as a result of the assumed 6 hour duration design storm event. The runoff is related to the underlying soil conditions, impermeable cover, rainfall intensity and duration of the storm event. The total volume generated by the current Site is compared to the potential total volume from the developed Site (not taking into consideration any mitigation). The difference provides the minimum total volume that will need to be stored and infiltrated on-Site or released at a controlled rate. Guidance indicates that the total discharge volume should never exceed the runoff volume from the development Site prior to redevelopment for that event and should be as close as is reasonably practicable to the Greenfield runoff volume.

12 Background SuDS information



SuDS control surface water runoff close to where it falls. SuDS are designed to replicate, as closely as possible, the natural drainage from the Site before development to ensure that the flood risk downstream does not increase as a result of the Site being developed, and that the Site will have satisfactory drainage under current and likely future climatic conditions. SuDS provide opportunities to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; remove pollutants from urban runoff at source; and combine water management with green space with benefits for amenity, recreation and wildlife. Government planning policy and planning decisions now include a presumption in favour of SuDS being used for all development Sites, unless they can be shown to be inappropriate.

For general information on SuDS see our website: <http://geosmartinfo.co.uk/>

Infiltration SuDS

Government policy for England is to introduce sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) via conditions in planning approvals. Guidance indicates that capturing rainfall runoff on-Site and infiltrating it into the ground (infiltration SuDS) is the preferred method for managing surface water without increasing flood risk downstream.

The greatest benefit to general flood risk is if all runoff is infiltrated on-Site, however, this may not be feasible due to physical and economic constraints in which case infiltration may be considered as a part of an integrated drainage solution. The final design capacity for an infiltration SuDS system depends on the Site constraints and the requirements of the individual Planning Authority and the Lead Local Flood Authority.

The capacity of the ground to receive infiltration depends on the nature, thickness and permeability of the underlying material and the depth to the high groundwater table. The final proportion of the Site drained by infiltration will depend on topography, outfall levels and a suitable drainage gradient. It is important to note that, even if the whole Site cannot be drained by infiltration, the use of partial infiltration is encouraged, with the remainder of runoff discharged via other SuDS systems.

Types of infiltration SuDS

Infiltration components include infiltration trenches, soakaways, swales and infiltration basins without outlets, rain gardens and permeable pavements. These are used to capture surface water runoff and allow it to infiltrate (soak) and filter through to the subsoil layer, before returning it to the water table below.

An infiltration trench is usually filled with permeable granular material and is designed to promote infiltration of surface water to the ground. An infiltration basin is a dry basin or depression designed to promote infiltration of surface water runoff into the ground. Soakaways are the most common type of infiltration device in the UK where drainage is often connected to over-sized square or rectangular, rubble-filled voids sited beneath lawns.

According to the guidance in Building Research Establishment (BRE) Digest 365 (2016) a soakaway must be able to discharge 50% of the runoff generated during a 1 in 10 year storm event within 24 hours in readiness for subsequent storm flow. This is the basic threshold criteria for a soakaway design and the internal surface area of the proposed soakaway design options should be calculated on this basis by taking into account the soil infiltration rate for the Site.

Developers need to ensure their design takes account of the construction, operation and maintenance requirements of both surface and subsurface components, allowing for any machinery access required.

SuDS maintenance and adoption

Regular maintenance is essential to ensure effective operation of the soakaway(s) over the intended lifespan of the proposed development. A maintenance schedule for SuDs is required. Sewerage undertakers or Local Authorities may adopt SuDS and will require maintenance issues to be dealt with in accordance with their Management Plan. If the SuDS will not be adopted other provision is required with associated financial implications. Maintenance is a long-term obligation requiring the upkeep of all elements of the SuDS, including mechanical components (e.g. pumps), as well as inspections, regular maintenance and repair.

Additional background SuDS information can be found on our website: <http://geosmartinfo.co.uk/>

13 Further information



The following table includes a list of additional products by GeoSmart:

Additional GeoSmart Products			
	Additional assessment: FloodSmart Report		The FloodSmart Report range provides clear and pragmatic advice regarding the nature and potential significance of flood hazards which may be present at a Site. Our consultants assess available data to determine the level of risk based on professional judgement and years of experience. Please contact info@geosmartinfo.co.uk for further information.
	Additional assessment: EnviroSmart Report		Provides a robust desk-based assessment of potential contaminated land issues, taking into account the regulatory perspective. Our EnviroSmart reports are designed to be the most cost effective solution for planning conditions. Each report is individually prepared by a highly experienced consultant conversant with Local Authority requirements. Ideal for pre-planning or for addressing planning conditions for small developments. Can also be used for land transactions. Please contact info@geosmartinfo.co.uk for further information.

14 References and glossary



British Geological Survey (BGS). (2025). GeoIndex Onshore. Based on British Geological Survey materials © NERC 2025. Accessed from: <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html> on 27/03/25.

Building Research Establishment (BRE) (2016). Digest 365, Soakaway design.

CEH (2025) Online FEH web service Depth/duration/frequency modelling using the FEH 2022 models. Accessed from: <https://fehweb.ceh.ac.uk/> on 27/03/25.

CIRIA (2015) The SuDS manual (C753).

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2015). Non-statutory technical standards for SuDS (March 2015).

Environment Agency [EA] (2025). MagicMap. Accessed from: <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx> on 27/03/25.

GeoSmart (2025) GeoSmart GW5 Version 2.4.

HM Government (2010). The building regulations 2010 Part H drainage and waste disposal (2015 edition).

LASOO (2015) Practice Guidance, Local Authority SuDS Officer Organisation.

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. (2024). National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. (2022). National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG).

Thames Water (2025). (74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, RG40 2JF) Asset Location Plan. Ref: ALS/ALS Standard/2025_5136293.

Wokingham Borough Council (2017). Wokingham SuDS Strategy – Guidance on the use of sustainable drainage systems. Accessed from: <https://www.wokingham.gov.uk/sites/wokingham/files/2023-06/Sustainable%20drainage%20systems%20%28SuDS%29%20strategy.pdf> on 27/03/25.

Glossary

General terms

Attenuation	Reduction of peak flow and increased duration of a flow event.
Combined sewer	A sewer designed to carry foul sewage and surface water in the same pipe.
Detention basin	A vegetated depression, normally is dry except after storm events, constructed to store water temporarily to attenuate flows. May allow infiltration of water to the ground.
Evapotranspiration	The process by which the Earth's surface or soil loses moisture by evaporation of water and by uptake and then transpiration from plants.
FEH	Flood Estimation Handbook, produced by Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Wallingford (formerly the Institute of Hydrology).
Filter drain or trench	A linear drain consisting of a trench filled with a permeable material, often with a perforated pipe in the base of the trench to assist drainage, to store and conduct water, but may also be designed to permit infiltration.
First flush	The initial runoff from a site or catchment following the start of a rainfall event. As runoff travels over a catchment it will collect or dissolve pollutants, and the "first flush" portion of the flow may be the most contaminated as a result. This is especially the case for intense storms and in small or more uniform catchments. In larger or more complex catchments pollution.
Flood plain	Land adjacent to a watercourse that would be subject to repeated flooding under natural conditions (see Environment Agency's Policy and practice for the protection of flood plains for a fuller definition).
Greenfield runoff	This is the surface water runoff regime from a site before development, or the existing site conditions for brownfield redevelopment sites.
Impermeable surface	An artificial non-porous surface that generates a surface water runoff after rainfall.
Permeability	A measure of the ease with which a fluid can flow through a porous medium. It depends on the physical properties of the medium, for example grain size, porosity and pore shape.

Runoff	Water flow over the ground surface to the drainage system. This occurs if the ground is impermeable, is saturated or if rainfall is particularly intense.
Sewerage undertaker	This is a collective term relating to the statutory undertaking of water companies that are responsible for sewerage and sewage disposal including surface water from roofs and yards of premises.
Soakaway	A subsurface structure into which surface water is conveyed to allow infiltration into the ground.
Treatment	Improving the quality of water by physical, chemical and/or biological means.

The terms included in this glossary have been taken from CIRIA (2015) guidance.

Data Sources

Aerial Photography	Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025 BlueSky copyright and database rights 2025
Bedrock & Superficial Geology	Contains British Geological Survey materials © NERC 2025 Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025
Flood Risk (RoFRS/Pluvial/Surface Water Features/SPZ)	Environment Agency copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025
Flood Risk (Groundwater) and SuDS infiltration suitability (SD50)	GeoSmart, BGS & OS GW5 (v2.4) Map (GeoSmart, 2025) Contains British Geological Survey materials © NERC 2025 Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025
Sewer Location	Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025 Contains Thames Water Search data 2025
Topographic Data	OS LiDAR/EA Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025 Environment Agency copyright and database rights 2025

15 Appendices



Appendix A

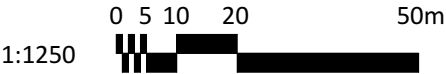


Site plans

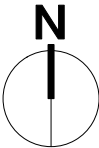


Ordnance Survey, (c) Crown Copyright 2024. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432

Location Plan



These details are subject to all relevant statutory approvals. If in doubt, check.
All dimensions are to be checked on site. Areas where quoted are approximate. Figured dimensions only are to be taken from this drawing.
Any discrepancies with other related information is to be reported to Absolute Architecture prior to order/construction/installation..
This document should not be relied on or used in circumstances other than those for which it was originally prepared and for which Absolute Architecture was commissioned.
Absolute Architecture accepts no responsibility for this document to any party other than the person by whom it was commissioned.



No.	Date	Revision Notes	 ABSOLUTE ARCHITECTURE	Design Firm Absolute Architecture Commercial House, 53b Kingsbridge Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 6DY T: 01635 528188 E: mail@absolute-architecture.co.uk www.absolute-architecture.co.uk	Project Title Claire & Alastair Petter PROPOSED EXTENSION 74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, RG40 2JF	Drawn By RW	Checked By SS
					Date 29/04/2024		
					Scale 1:1250 @ A3		
						Status INTERIOR DESIGN	Sheet Title EXG. LOCATION PLAN

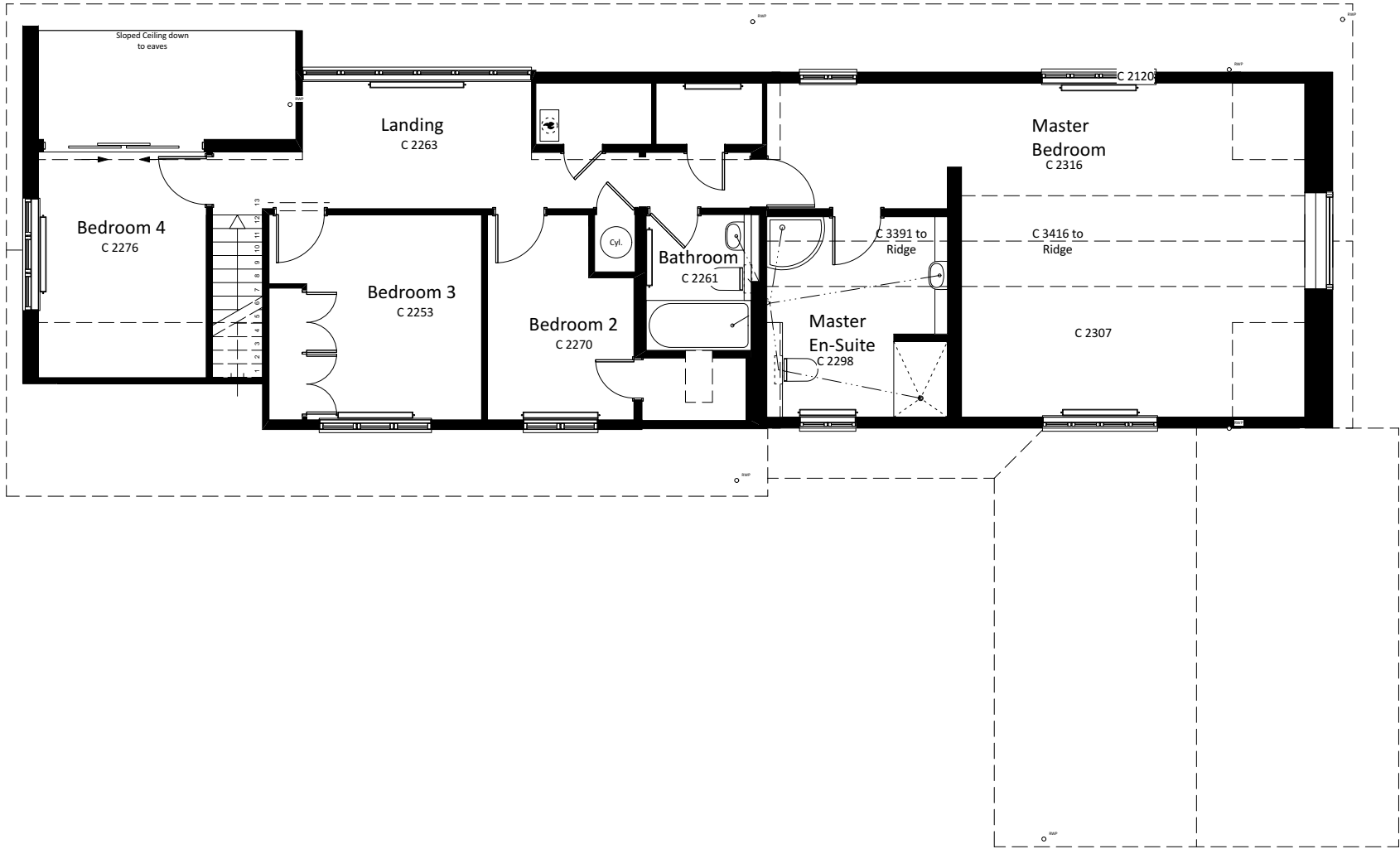
Ground Floor Plan



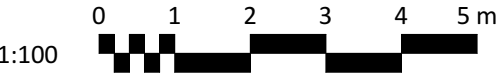
These details are subject to all relevant statutory approvals. If in doubt, check.
All dimensions are to be checked on site. Areas where quoted are approximate. Figured dimensions only are to be taken from this drawing.
Any discrepancies with other related information is to be reported to Absolute Architecture prior to order/construction/installation..
This document should not be relied on or used in circumstances other than those for which it was originally prepared and for which Absolute Architecture was commissioned.
Absolute Architecture accepts no responsibility for this document to any party other than the person by whom it was commissioned.



			 ABSOLUTE ARCHITECTURE	Design Firm Absolute Architecture Commercial House, 53b Kingsbridge Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 6DY T: 01635 528188 E: mail@absolute-architecture.co.uk www.absolute-architecture.co.uk	Project Title Claire & Alastair Petter PROPOSED EXTENSION 74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, RG40 2JF	Drawn By RW	Checked By SS
					Date 29/04/2024		
					Scale 1:100 @ A3		
No.	Date	Revision Notes		Status STAGE 4a - DESIGN	Sheet Title EXG. GROUND FLOOR PLAN	Project ID 581 003	



First Floor Plan



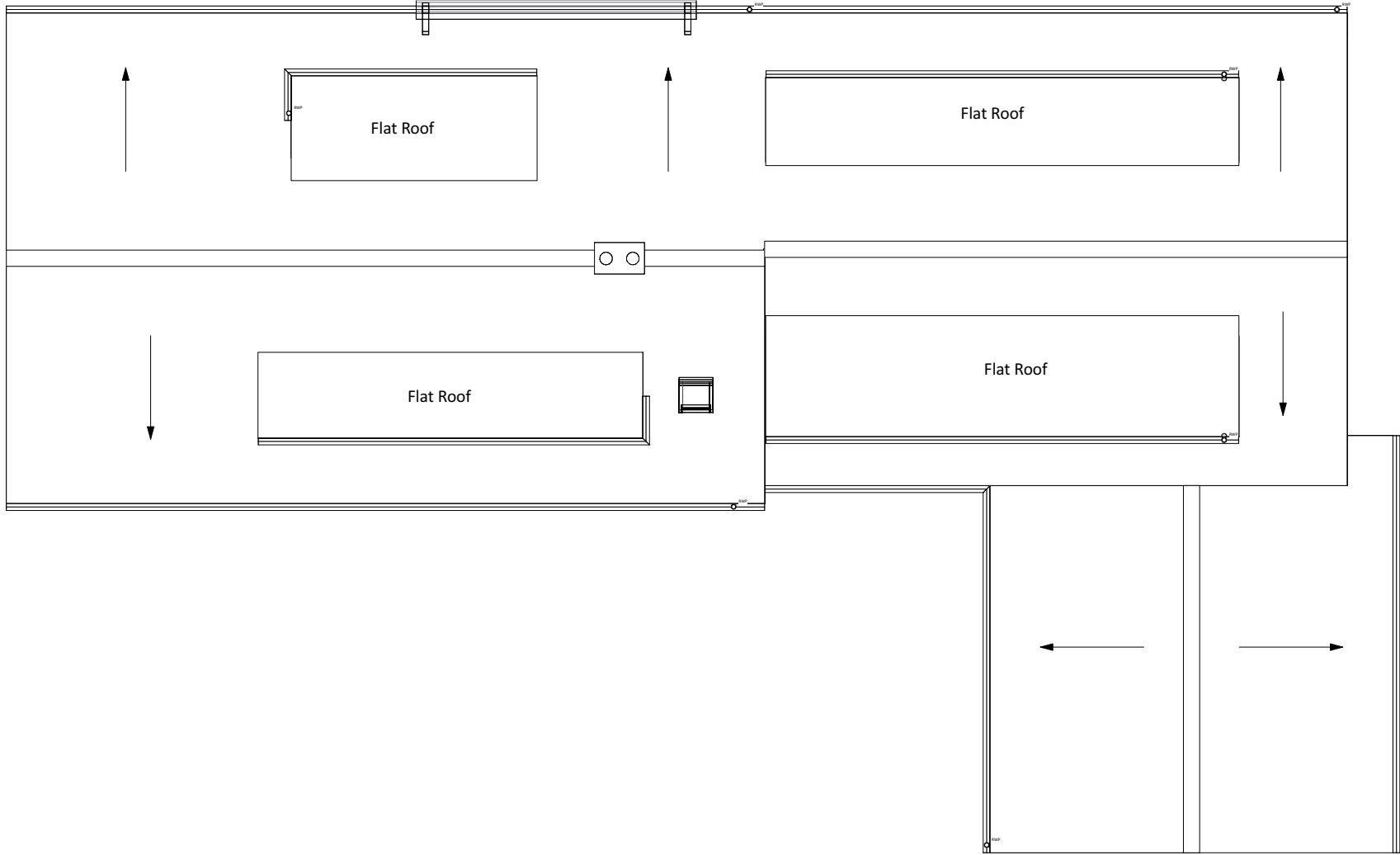
These details are subject to all relevant statutory approvals. If in doubt, check.
All dimensions are to be checked on site. Areas where quoted are approximate. Figured dimensions only are to be taken from this drawing.
Any discrepancies with other related information is to be reported to Absolute Architecture prior to order/construction/installation..
This document should not be relied on or used in circumstances other than those for which it was originally prepared and for which Absolute Architecture was commissioned.
Absolute Architecture accepts no responsibility for this document to any party other than the person by whom it was commissioned.



No.	Date	Revision Notes		Design Firm Absolute Architecture Commercial House, 53b Kingsbridge Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 6DY T: 01635 528188 E: mail@absolute-architecture.co.uk www.absolute-architecture.co.uk	Project Title Claire & Alastair Petter PROPOSED EXTENSION 74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, RG40 2JF	Drawn By RW	Checked By SS
						Date 29/04/2024	
						Scale 1:100 @ A3	
						Project ID 581 004	

Stage
STAGE 4a - DESIGN

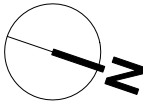
Sheet Title
EXG. FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Roof Plan



These details are subject to all relevant statutory approvals. If in doubt, check.
All dimensions are to be checked on site. Areas where quoted are approximate. Figured dimensions only are to be taken from this drawing.
Any discrepancies with other related information is to be reported to Absolute Architecture prior to order/construction/installation..
This document should not be relied on or used in circumstances other than those for which it was originally prepared and for which Absolute Architecture was commissioned.
Absolute Architecture accepts no responsibility for this document to any party other than the person by whom it was commissioned.



No.	Date	Revision Notes		Design Firm Absolute Architecture Commercial House, 53b Kingsbridge Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 6DY T: 01635 528188 E: mail@absolute-architecture.co.uk www.absolute-architecture.co.uk	Project Title Claire & Alastair Petter PROPOSED EXTENSION 74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, RG40 2JF	Drawn By RW	Checked By SS
						Date 29/04/2024	
						Scale 1:100 @ A3	
						Project ID 581 005	

Stage
STAGE 4a - DESIGN

Sheet Title
EXG. ROOF PLAN



North Elevation

East Elevation



West Elevation



South Elevation



These details are subject to all relevant statutory approvals. If in doubt, check.
All dimensions are to be checked on site. Areas where quoted are approximate. Figured dimensions only are to be taken from this drawing.
Any discrepancies with other related information is to be reported to Absolute Architecture prior to order/construction/installation..
This document should not be relied on or used in circumstances other than those for which it was originally prepared and for which Absolute Architecture was commissioned.
Absolute Architecture accepts no responsibility for this document to any party other than the person by whom it was commissioned.

				Design Firm Absolute Architecture Commercial House, 53b Kingsbridge Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 6DY T: 01635 528188 E: mail@absolute-architecture.co.uk www.absolute-architecture.co.uk	Project Title Claire & Alastair Petter PROPOSED EXTENSION 74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, RG40 2JF	Drawn By RW	Checked By SS
						Date 29/04/2024	
						Scale 1:100 @ A3	
No.	Date	Revision Notes		Status STAGE 4a - DESIGN	Sheet Title EXG. ELEVATIONS	Project ID 581 006	



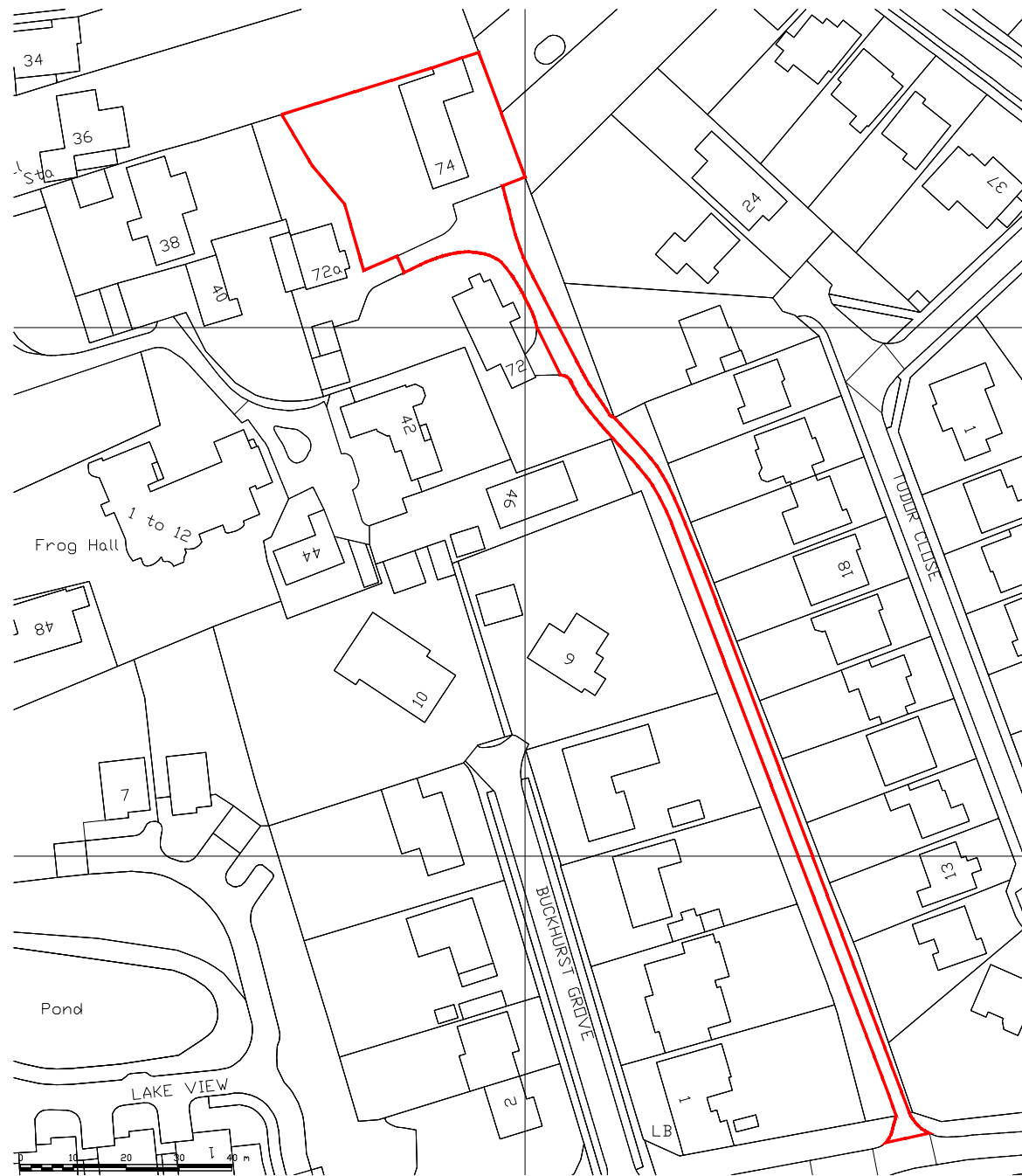
These details are subject to all relevant statutory approvals. If in doubt, check.
All dimensions are to be checked on site. Areas where quoted are approximate. Figured dimensions only are to be taken from this drawing.
Any discrepancies with other related information is to be reported to Absolute Architecture prior to order/construction/installation..
This document should not be relied on or used in circumstances other than those for which it was originally prepared and for which Absolute Architecture was commissioned.
Absolute Architecture accepts no responsibility for this document to any party other than the person by whom it was commissioned.

			 ABSOLUTE ARCHITECTURE	Design Firm	Project Title	Drawn By	Checked By	
				Absolute Architecture Commercial House, 53b Kingsbridge Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 6DY T: 01635 528188 E: mail@absolute-architecture.co.uk www.absolute-architecture.co.uk	Claire & Alastair Petter PROPOSED EXTENSION 74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, RG40 2JF	RW	SS	
						Date	29/04/2024	
						Scale	NTS @ A3	
No.	Date	Revision Notes		Status	Sheet Title	Project ID		
				STAGE 4a - DESIGN	EXG. VISUALS	581 007		



These details are subject to all relevant statutory approvals. If in doubt, check.
All dimensions are to be checked on site. Areas where quoted are approximate. Figured dimensions only are to be taken from this drawing.
Any discrepancies with other related information is to be reported to Absolute Architecture prior to order/construction/installation..
This document should not be relied on or used in circumstances other than those for which it was originally prepared and for which Absolute Architecture was commissioned.
Absolute Architecture accepts no responsibility for this document to any party other than the person by whom it was commissioned.

			 ABSOLUTE ARCHITECTURE	Design Firm	Project Title	Drawn By	Checked By	
				Absolute Architecture Commercial House, 53b Kingsbridge Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 6DY T: 01635 528188 E: mail@absolute-architecture.co.uk www.absolute-architecture.co.uk	Claire & Alastair Petter PROPOSED EXTENSION 74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, RG40 2JF	RW	SS	
						Date	29/04/2024	
						Scale	NTS @ A3	
No.	Date	Revision Notes		Status	Sheet Title	Project ID		
				STAGE 4a - DESIGN	EXG. VISUALS	581 008		



Location Plan (1:1250)



Site Plan (1:500)



74 Waterloo Road
Wokingham
Berkshire RG40 2JF

project :

Site & Location Plans

title :

Mr & Mrs. Petter

client :

Lee Norris Design
27 Eden Way, Winnersh
Wokingham, Berkshire RG41 5PQ
Tel: 01189 787226
Mob: 07795 058193
E-mail: lee@leenorrisdesign.co.uk
Web: www.leenorrisdesign.co.uk

Planning and building regulations drawings
for residential extensions, new build,
renovation and conversion projects.

ref : LN

date : Oct'24

scale : As shown@A3

project : 24-617

dwg no. / rev : 004

Appendix B



Rainfall runoff calculations

Input parameters for run-off calculations	
Country	England
Total site area	1718.8 m^2
Area proposed for development	1040.9 m^2
Current permeable ground cover	749.59 m^2
Current impermeable ground cover	291.31 m^2
Proposed permeable ground cover	429.3 m^2
Proposed impermeable ground cover	556 m^2
Urban Creep Allowance	10%
Final impermeable ground cover	611.6 m^2
SPR	0.47
SAAR	662 mm
Region	6
Climate change factor	40%
Discharge Rate (l/s)	1.0
Run-off coefficient	100%

Current impermeable area as % of total	28%
Proposed impermeable area as % of total	59%
Change in permeable area (m2)	-320
Change in impermeable area (m2)	320
Change in impermeable area as % of total	31%

Rainfall event	Greenfield run-off rates (l/s)	Existing run-off rates(l/s)	Potential run-off rates without attenuation (l/s)	Potential minus existing (l/s)
QBAR	0.47	N/A	N/A	N/A
6 hour 1 in 1 year	0.40	0.77	0.97	0.20
6 hour 1 in 10 year	0.76	1.32	1.66	0.34
6 hour 1 in 30 year	1.05	1.69	2.14	0.45
6 hour 1 in 100 year	1.50	2.11	2.67	0.56
6 hour 1 in 100 year + 20% CC	N/A	N/A	3.20	1.09
6 hour 1 in 100 year + 40% CC	N/A	N/A	3.73	1.62

Rainfall event	Greenfield run-off volume (m³)	Existing run-off volume (m³)	Potential run-off volume without attenuation (m³)	Potential minus existing (m³)
QBAR	13.59	N/A	N/A	N/A
6 hour 1 in 1 year	12.65	16.64	21.03	4.39
6 hour 1 in 10 year	21.98	28.56	35.80	7.24
6 hour 1 in 30 year	27.78	36.55	46.19	9.64
6 hour 1 in 100 year	34.64	45.57	57.59	12.02
6 hour 1 in 100 year + 20% CC	N/A	N/A	69.11	23.54
6 hour 1 in 100 year + 40% CC	N/A	N/A	80.63	35.06

Return Period	Runoff rate restriction (l/s)	Critical Storm Duration (hr)	Attenuation Volume Required (m³)	Volume required above previous return period
1 in 30 year	1.00	2	19.96	N/A
6 hour 1 in 100 year	1.00	2	27.26	7.31
6 hour 1 in 100 year + 40% CC	1.00	3	42.25	14.99

Appendix C



Thames Water Asset Location Plan



Geosmart Information Ltd
Suite 9-11
1st Floor
Old Bank
SHREWSBURY
SY1 1HU

Search address supplied 74
Waterloo Road
Wokingham
RG40 2JF

Your reference 85529

Our reference ALS/ALS Standard/2025_5136293

Search date 18 March 2025

Keeping you up-to-date

We have a new website and email address

Website URL: thameswater.co.uk/propertysearches

Email address: property.searches@thameswater.co.uk

Please do get in contact with us if you have any questions.



Thames Water Utilities Ltd
Property Searches,
Clearwater Court, Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB



property.searches@thameswater.co.uk
thameswater.co.uk/propertysearches



0800 009 4540

Search address supplied: 74, Waterloo Road, Wokingham, RG40 2JF

Dear Sir / Madam

An Asset Location Search is recommended when undertaking a site development. It is essential to obtain information on the size and location of clean water and sewerage assets to safeguard against expensive damage and allow cost-effective service design.

The following records were searched in compiling this report: - the map of public sewers & the map of waterworks. Thames Water Utilities Ltd (TWUL) holds all of these.

This search provides maps showing the position and size of Thames Water assets close to the proposed development and also manhole cover and invert levels, where available.

Please note that none of the charges made for this report relate to the provision of Ordnance Survey mapping information. The replies contained in this letter are given following inspection of the public service records available to this company. No responsibility can be accepted for any error or omission in the replies.

You should be aware that the information contained on these plans is current only on the day that the plans are issued. The plans should only be used for the duration of the work that is being carried out at the present time. Under no circumstances should this data be copied or transmitted to parties other than those for whom the current work is being carried out.

Thames Water do update these service plans on a regular basis and failure to observe the above conditions could lead to damage arising to new or diverted services at a later date.

Contact Us

If you have any further queries regarding this enquiry please feel free to contact a member of the team on 0800 009 4540, or use the contact details below:

Thames Water Utilities Ltd
Property Searches
Clearwater Court
Vastern Road
Reading
RG1 8DB

Email: property.searches@thameswater.co.uk

Web: thameswater.co.uk/propertysearches

Waste Water Services

Please provide a copy extract from the public sewer map.

Enclosed is a map showing the approximate lines of our sewers. Our plans do not show sewer connections from individual properties or any sewers not owned by Thames Water unless specifically annotated otherwise. Records such as "private" pipework are in some cases available from the Building Control Department of the relevant Local Authority. Where the Local Authority does not hold such plans it might be advisable to consult the property deeds for the site or contact neighbouring landowners. The public sewer map relates only to sewerage apparatus of Thames Water Utilities Ltd, it does not disclose details of cables and or communications equipment that may be running through or around such apparatus. The sewer level information contained in this response represents all of the level data available in our existing records. Should you require any further Information, please refer to the relevant section within the 'Further Contacts' page found later in this document.

For your guidance:

- The Company is not generally responsible for rivers, watercourses, ponds, culverts or highway drains. If any of these are shown on the copy extract they are shown for information only.
- Any private sewers or lateral drains which are indicated on the extract of the public sewer map as being subject to an agreement under Section 104 of the Water Industry Act 1991 are not an 'as constructed' record. It is recommended these details be checked with the developer.

Clean Water Services

Please provide a copy extract from the public water main map.

With regard to the fresh water supply, this site falls within the boundary of another water company. For more information, please redirect your enquiry to the following address:

South East Water
Rocfort Road

Asset Location Search



Property Searches

Snodland
Kent
ME6 5AH

Tel: 0845 301 0845

www.southeastwater.co.uk.

For your guidance:

- Assets other than vested water mains may be shown on the plan, for information only.
- If an extract of the public water main record is enclosed, this will show known public water mains in the vicinity of the property. It should be possible to estimate the likely length and route of any private water supply pipe connecting the property to the public water network.

Further contacts:

Waste Water queries

Should you require verification of the invert levels of public sewers, by site measurement, you will need to approach the relevant Thames Water Area Network Office for permission to lift the appropriate covers. This permission will usually involve you completing a TWOSA form. You can do this by emailing customer.feedback@thameswater.co.uk with the email subject header 'Enquiry – TWOSA', along with details of the request.

If you have any questions regarding sewer connections, budget estimates, diversions or building over issues please direct them to our service desk which can be contacted by writing to:

Developer Services (Waste Water)
Thames Water
Clearwater Court
Vastern Road
Reading
RG1 8DB

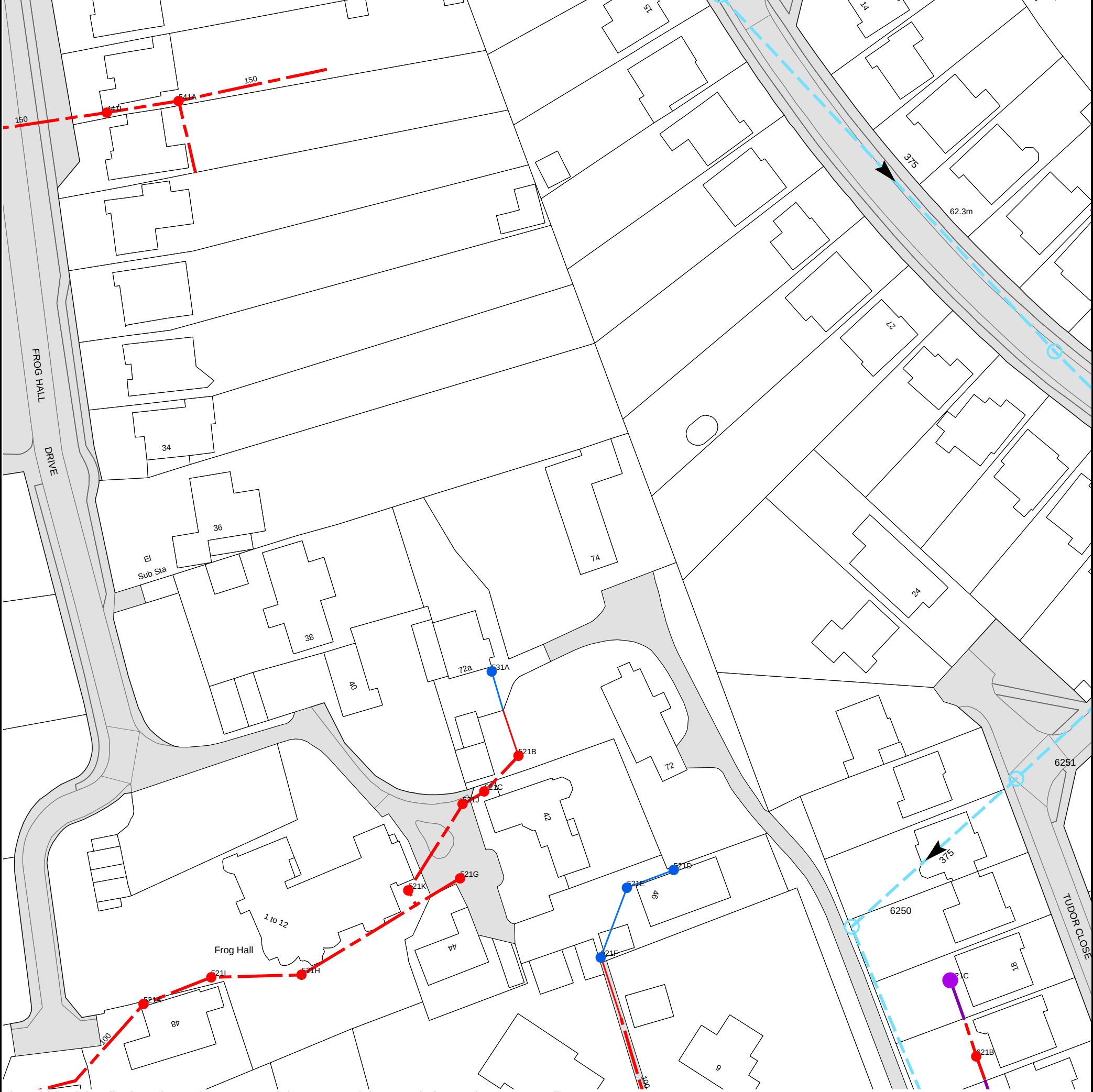
Tel: 0800 009 3921
Email: developer.services@thameswater.co.uk

Clean Water queries

Should you require any advice concerning clean water connections, please contact:

Developer Services (Clean Water)
Thames Water
Clearwater Court
Vastern Road
Reading
RG1 8DB

Tel: 0800 009 3921
Email: developer.services@thameswater.co.uk



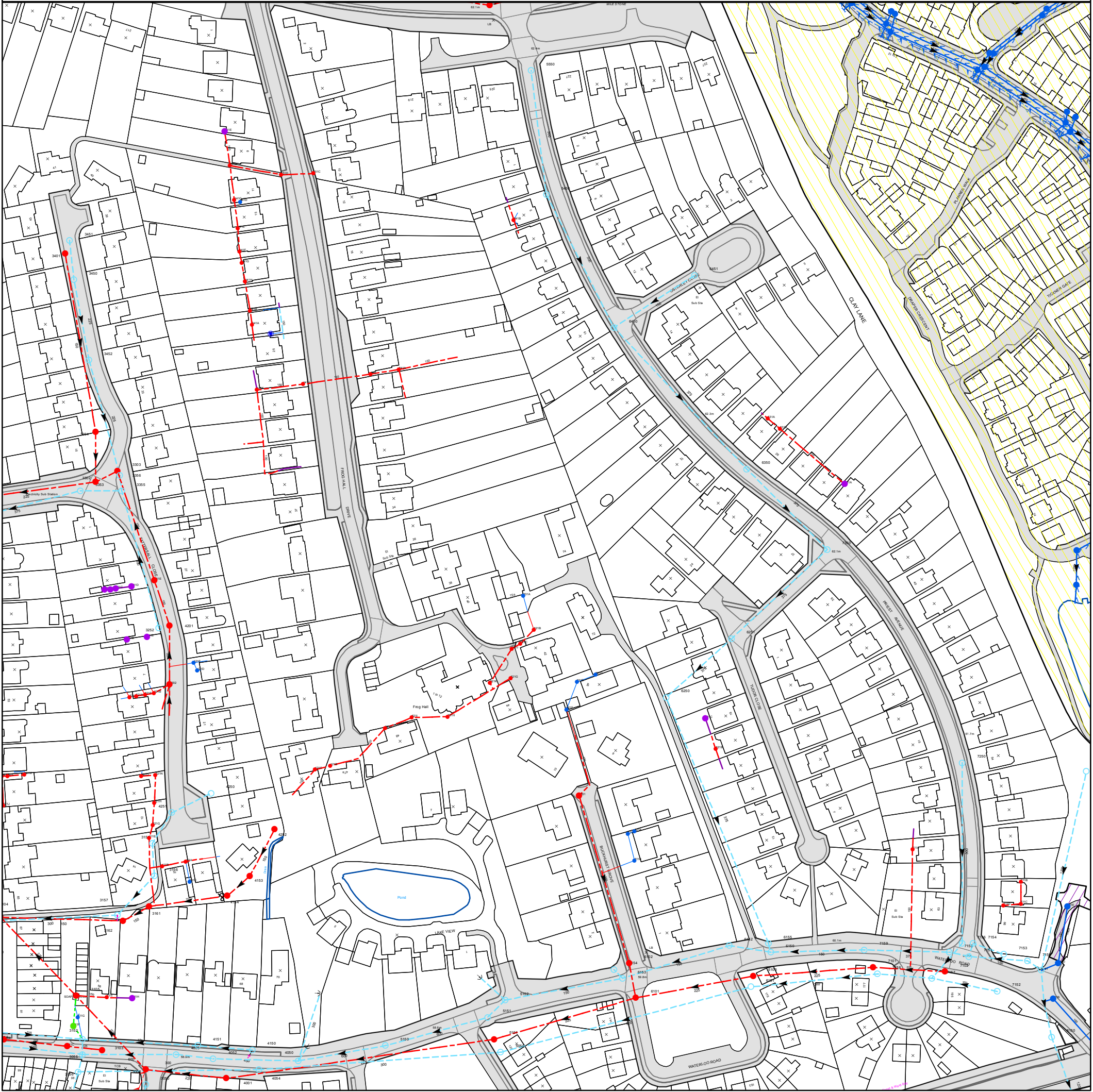
The width of the displayed area is 200 m and the centre of the map is located at OS coordinates 482577,168332

The position of the apparatus shown on this plan is given without obligation and warranty, and the accuracy cannot be guaranteed. Service pipes are not shown but their presence should be anticipated. No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Thames Water for any error or omission. The actual position of mains and services must be verified and established on site before any works are undertaken.

Based on the Ordnance Survey Map (2024) with the Sanction of the controller of H.M. Stationery Office, License no. AC0000849556 Crown Copyright Reserved.

NB. Levels quoted in metres Ordnance Newlyn Datum. The value -9999.00 indicates that no survey information is available

Manhole Reference	Manhole Cover Level	Manhole Invert Level
6450	62.11	60.43
441I	n/a	n/a
541A	n/a	n/a
521D	n/a	n/a
6250	n/a	n/a
621C	n/a	n/a
621B	n/a	n/a
6251	61.6	59.95
6350	62.38	60.25
521A	n/a	n/a
521I	n/a	n/a
521H	n/a	n/a
521K	n/a	n/a
521G	n/a	n/a
521J	n/a	n/a
521C	n/a	n/a
531A	n/a	n/a
521B	n/a	n/a
521F	n/a	n/a
521E	n/a	n/a
The position of the apparatus shown on this plan is given without obligation and warranty, and the accuracy cannot be guaranteed. Service pipes are not shown but their presence should be anticipated. No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Thames Water for any error or omission. The actual position of mains and services must be verified and established on site before any works are undertaken.		



0 10 20 40 60 80
Meters

The position of the apparatus shown on this plan is given without obligation and warranty, and the accuracy cannot be guaranteed. Service pipes are not shown but their presence should be anticipated. No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Thames Water for any error or omission. The actual position of mains and services must be verified before any works are undertaken. Crown copyright Reserved

Scale: 1:1789
Width: 500m
Printed By: SAshok1
Print Date: 18/03/2025
Map Centre: 482577,168331
Grid Reference: SU8268SE

Comments:

ALS/ALS Standard/2025_5136293

NB: Level quoted in metres Ordnance Newlyn Datum. The value -9999.00 indicates no Survey information is available.

REFERENCE	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL
311C		
711A		
4150	57.49	56.38
4250	58.63	56.49
4052		
3401	59.19	57.34
3450	59.09	57.57
3056	56.47	54.25
3452	58.91	57.36
3304	58.65	56.62
5450	62.13	60.58
7101	60.71	58.71
6350	62.38	60.25
6103	60.31	58.31
6450	62.11	60.43
4201	57.96	57.2
3161		
3252	57.9	56.67
4001	57.4	56.56
3050	56.91	56.16
3157	57.54	55.56
3355	58.58	57.03
7152	61.62	60.32
7350	62.13	60.07
8150	62.17	59.12
5152	59.72	57.23
7155	60.99	57.97
6102	59.7	58.4
8250		
7250	61.46	60.39
7154	61.22	60.02
7150	62.17	59.4
5151	58.92	56.4
5150	58.25	55.86
6150	60.02	57.2
521J		
521I		
521H		
4202	57.92	57.28
3356	58.6	57.09
3155	58.44	55.99
3103	56.64	56.23
441D		
321A		
411B		
411C		
421B		
531A		
321E		
441A		
521D		
521F		
711B		
441C		
441F		
441H		
541A		
441J		
451B		
451D		
321C		
321G		
321J		
321M		
621A		
541B		
421E		
811E	61.97	60.92
631A		
731A		
331C		
331B		
321O		
621B		
311F		
311I		
451E		

REFERENCE	COVER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL
311B		
4153		
4054	57.49	56.56
4053	57.13	55.21
7158	60.72	58.77
3451	59.17	57.78
3105	56.74	56.12
3055	56.53	54.31
3302	58.4	56.35
5550	62.27	60.8
7159	60.43	57.69
6250		
6151	60.28	58.3
6154	59.72	58.72
6251	61.6	59.95
4251	58.43	56.18
3156	59.91	57.73
4151		
4154		
3008	56.97	56.23
3303	58.58	56.5
3162		
7153	61.64	60.35
4050	57.72	55.39
5050	59.15	57.29
7102	61.15	58.9
6153	59.67	57.92
6101	59.8	58.03
7156	61.2	59.9
7151	61.17	58.77
5101	59.42	57.57
8151	62.03	59.45
6451	62.83	61.34
6155	60.05	59.14
521C		
521K		
521G		
321B		
4252		
6152	60	58.35
3353	58.49	57.95
3152	56.57	54.73
5504	62.656	59.966
521A		
521B		
411A		
421C		
321D		
7157	61.13	58.93
5201	60.15	58.99
521E		
711D		
711C		
441E		
441G		
441B		
441I		
441K		
451C		
321F		
311E		
321H		
321L		
611A		
611B		
421D		
811D	61.88	60.6
811B	62.74	60.79
631B		
331D		
331E		
331A		
321N		
621C		
311G		
311H		



Asset Location Search - Sewer Key

Public Sewer Types (Operated and maintained by Thames Water)

	Foul Sewer: A sewer designed to convey waste water from domestic and industrial sources to a treatment works.
	Surface Water Sewer: A sewer designed to convey surface water (e.g. rain water from roofs, yards and car parks) to rivers or watercourses.
	Combined Sewer: A sewer designed to convey both waste water and surface water from domestic and industrial sources to a treatment works.
	Storm Sewer
	Sludge Sewer
	Foul Trunk Sewer
	Surface Trunk Sewer
	Combined Trunk Sewer
	Foul Rising Main
	Surface Water Rising Main
	Combined Rising Main
	Vacuum
	Thames Water Proposed
	Vent Pipe
	Gallery

Other Sewer Types (Not operated and maintained by Thames Water)

	Sewer		Culverted Watercourse
	Proposed		Decommissioned Sewer
	Content of this drainage network is currently unknown		Ownership of this drainage network is currently unknown

Notes:

- 1) All levels associated with the plans are to Ordnance Datum Newlyn.
- 2) All measurements on the plan are metric.
- 3) Arrows (on gravity fed sewers) or flecks (on rising mains) indicate the direction of flow.
- 4) Most private pipes are not shown on our plans, as in the past, this information has not been recorded.

Sewer Fittings

A feature in a sewer that does not affect the flow in the pipe. Example: a vent is a fitting as the function of a vent is to release excess gas.

	Air Valve		Meter
	Dam Chase		Vent
	Fitting		

Operational Controls

A feature in a sewer that changes or diverts the flow in the sewer. Example: A hydrobrake limits the flow passing downstream.

	Ancillary		Drop Pipe
	Control Valve		Weir

End Items

End symbols appear at the start or end of a sewer pipe. Examples: an Undefined End at the start of a sewer indicates that Thames Water has no knowledge of the position of the sewer upstream of that symbol. Outfall on a surface water sewer indicates that the pipe discharges into a stream or river.

	Inlet		Outfall
	Undefined End		

Other Symbols

Symbols used on maps which do not fall under other general categories.

	Change of Characteristic Indicator		Public / Private Pumping Station
	Invert Level		Summit

Areas

Lines denoting areas of underground surveys, etc.

	Agreement
	Chamber
	Operational Site

Ducts or Crossings

	Casement	Ducts may contain high voltage cables. Please check with Thames Water.
	Conduit Bridge	
	Subway	
	Tunnel	

5) 'na' or '0' on a manhole indicates that data is unavailable.

6) The text appearing alongside a sewer line indicates the internal diameter of the pipe in millimeters. Text next to a manhole indicates the manhole reference number and should not be taken as a measurement. If you are unsure about any text or symbology, please contact Property Searches on 0800 009 4540.

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by GeoSmart in its professional capacity as soil, groundwater, flood risk and drainage specialists, with reasonable skill, care and diligence within the agreed scope and terms of contract and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with its client and is provided by GeoSmart solely for the internal use of its client.

The advice and opinions in this report should be read and relied on only in the context of the report as a whole, taking account of the terms of reference agreed with the client. The findings are based on the information made available to GeoSmart at the date of the report (and will have been assumed to be correct) and on current UK standards, codes, technology and practices as at that time. They do not purport to include any manner of legal advice or opinion. New information or changes in conditions and regulatory requirements may occur in future, which will change the conclusions presented here.

This report is confidential to the client. The client may submit the report to regulatory bodies, where appropriate. Should the client wish to release this report to any other third party for that party's reliance, GeoSmart may, by prior written agreement, agree to such release, provided that it is acknowledged that GeoSmart accepts no responsibility of any nature to any third party to whom this report or any part thereof is made known. GeoSmart accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage incurred as a result, and the third party does not acquire any rights whatsoever, contractual or otherwise, against GeoSmart except as expressly agreed with GeoSmart in writing.

For full T&Cs see <http://geosmartinfo.co.uk/terms-conditions>

Further information

Information on confidence levels and ways to improve this report can be provided for any location on written request to info@geosmart.co.uk or via our website. Updates to our model are ongoing and additional information is being collated from several sources to improve the database and allow increased confidence in the findings. Further information on groundwater levels and flooding are being incorporated in the model to enable improved accuracy to be achieved in future versions of the map. Please contact us if you would like to join our User Group and help with feedback on infiltration SuDS and mapping suggestion.

Important consumer protection information

This search has been produced by GeoSmart Information Limited, Suite 9-11, 1st Floor, Old Bank Buildings, Bellstone, Shrewsbury, SY1 1HU.

Tel: 01743 298 100

Email: info@geosmartinfo.co.uk

GeoSmart Information Limited is registered with the Property Codes Compliance Board (PCCB) as a subscriber to the Search Code. The PCCB independently monitors how registered search firms maintain compliance with the Code.

The Search Code:

- provides protection for homebuyers, sellers, estate agents, conveyancers and mortgage lenders who rely on the information included in property search reports undertaken by subscribers on residential and commercial property within the United Kingdom.
- sets out minimum standards which firms compiling and selling search reports have to meet.
- promotes the best practice and quality standards within the industry for the benefit of consumers and property professionals.
- enables consumers and property professionals to have confidence in firms which subscribe to the code, their products and services.
- By giving you this information, the search firm is confirming that they keep to the principles of the Code. This provides important protection for you.

The Code's core principles

Firms which subscribe to the Search Code will:

- display the Search Code logo prominently on their search reports.
- act with integrity and carry out work with due skill, care and diligence.
- at all times maintain adequate and appropriate insurance to protect consumers.
- conduct business in an honest, fair and professional manner.
- handle complaints speedily and fairly.
- ensure that products and services comply with industry registration rules and standards and relevant laws.
- monitor their compliance with the Code.

Complaints

If you have a query or complaint about your search, you should raise it directly with the search firm, and if appropriate ask for any complaint to be considered under their formal internal complaints procedure. If you remain dissatisfied with the firm's final response, after your complaint has been formally considered, or if the firm has exceeded the response timescales, you may refer your complaint for consideration under The Property Ombudsman scheme (TPOs). The Ombudsman can award up to £5,000 to you if the Ombudsman finds that you have suffered actual financial loss and/or aggravation, distress or inconvenience as a result of your search provider failing to keep to the Code.

Please note that all queries or complaints regarding your search should be directed to your search provider in the first instance, not to TPOs or to the PCCB.

TPOs contact details:

The Property Ombudsman scheme
Milford House
43-55 Milford Street
Salisbury
Wiltshire SP1 2BP
Tel: 01722 333306
Fax: 01722 332296
Email: admin@tpos.co.uk

You can get more information about the PCCB from www.propertycodes.org.uk.

Please ask your search provider if you would like a copy of the search code

Complaints procedure

GeoSmart Information Limited is registered with the Property Codes Compliance Board as a subscriber to the Search Code. A key commitment under the Code is that firms will handle any complaints both speedily and fairly. If you want to make a complaint, we will:

- Acknowledge it within 5 working days of receipt.
- Normally deal with it fully and provide a final response, in writing, within 20 working days of receipt.
- Keep you informed by letter, telephone or e-mail, as you prefer, if we need more time.
- Provide a final response, in writing, at the latest within 40 working days of receipt.
- Liaise, at your request, with anyone acting formally on your behalf.

If you are not satisfied with our final response, or if we exceed the response timescales, you may refer the complaint to The Property Ombudsman scheme (TPOs): Tel: 01722 333306, E-mail: admin@tpos.co.uk.

We will co-operate fully with the Ombudsman during an investigation and comply with his final decision. Complaints should be sent to:

Martin Lucass

Commercial Director

GeoSmart Information Limited

Suite 9-11, 1st Floor,

Old Bank Buildings,

Bellstone, Shrewsbury, SY1 1HU

Tel: 01743 298 100

martinlucass@geosmartinfo.co.uk

16 Terms and conditions, CDM regulations and data limitations



Terms and conditions can be found on our website:

<http://geosmartinfo.co.uk/terms-conditions/>

CDM regulations can be found on our website:

<http://geosmartinfo.co.uk/knowledge-hub/cdm-2015/>

Data use and limitations can be found on our website:

<http://geosmartinfo.co.uk/data-limitations/>