elliottwood

300 Gray's Inn Road, London

Sustainable Drainage Strategy

		Remarks:	Draft Issue				
Revision	P1	Prepared by:	Harry Hunter BEng (Hons)	Checked by:	Keri Trimmer MEng (Hons) CEng MICE	Approved by:	Keri Trimmer MEng (Hons) CEng MICE
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Revision	P2	Prepared by:	Harry Hunter BEng (Hons)	Checked by:	Keri Trimmer MEng (Hons) CEng MICE	Approved by:	Keri Trimmer MEng (Hons) CEng MICE
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One

Executive Summary

Elliott Wood Partnership Ltd have been appointed to produce a Sustainable Drainage Strategy in support of the proposed redevelopment of the site at 300 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1 8DX.

The site is situated on the junction to the east of Gray's Inn Road and south of Acton Street. The national grid reference for the site is 530607 E, 182700 N.

The existing site is located within a Flood Zone 1 area and is at low risk of flooding from all other sources. A site-specific Flood Risk Assessment has been completed for the site. Please refer to document 2220567-EWP-ZZ-XX-RP-C-0001-Flood Risk Assessment for details.

The existing development is comprised of two existing conjoined commercial buildings of 8 and 3 storeys respectively. There is a single vehicular access on the northern boundary of the site which leads to an enclosed courtyard area via an undercroft. The site is designated as commercial land use.

The proposed development comprises the refurbishment and extension of the existing building to provide residential flats (Class C3) and commercial, business and service use (Class E) including external alterations for new facades to all elevations, the introduction of terraces, reconfiguration of entrances and servicing arrangements, new hard and soft landscaping, provision of cycle parking and other ancillary works. Two additional stories are to be added to the existing 8-storey building and two additional floors adding to the existing 3-storey building. The existing vehicular access will be stopped up to provide pedestrian access to refuse and cycle stores.

Thames Water sewer record mapping indicates the development site is served by a network of combined sewers within Gray's Inn Road and Acton Street.

Surface water runoff from the proposed development will be attenuated in a combination of Blue Roofs, permeable paving and below ground storage, ensuring water is dealt with as close to source as possible while also improving the quality of water discharged from site. Whilst not possible to restrict the offsite discharge rate to greenfield runoff rates, the sustainable drainage solutions on site will reduce the offsite discharge rate by over 81% in the 1 in 1 year storm event, with greater reductions for the more critical storm events.

Two

Introduction

Elliott Wood Partnership Ltd have been appointed to provide a Sustainable Drainage Strategy to support the full planning application for the proposed development at 300 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1 8DX, located within the London Borough of Camden.

The purpose of this report is to explain the approach taken with regards to the below ground drainage strategy. It evaluates the selection of SuDS devices and highlights how the drainage disposal hierarchy has been followed.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the GOV.UK Sustainable Drainage Systems: Non-statutory Technical Standards, London Local Plan 2021, London Borough of Camden Local Plan

Three

Site Context

The site is situated on the junction to the east of Gray's Inn Road and south of Acton Street. The national grid reference for the site is 530607 E, 182700 N.

The River Thames runs approximately 2000m to the south of the site. The site area is approximately 0.084ha.



Figure 1: Site Location

A topographic survey of the site was undertaken by Point 2 Surveyors Ltd in February 2023; this can be found in **Appendix A**.

The topographic survey shows that the levels to the west and north of the site are fairly consistent with a level of approximately 20.00mAOD. The levels begin to falls to the north west of the site towards the vehicular access where levels are broadly 500mm lower at 19.50mAOD. From here, the levels fall to the courtyard to the south which has general levels of 19.70mAOD. The low point is currently the gully within the rear courtyard, recorded as 18.69mAOD.

The existing development is comprised of two existing conjoined commercial buildings of 8 and 3 storeys respectively. There is a single vehicular access on the northern boundary of the site which leads to an enclosed courtyard area via an undercroft. The site is designated as commercial land use.

The total area of the site is approximately 840m², all of which is currently considered to be impermeable area.

Four

Underlying Geology

Site specific investigations have not yet been carried out, however, a review of the BGS maps show the site is situated on a bedrock of London Clay Formation with no superficial deposits. The nearest historical borehole is located to the south west of the site on the junction between Gray's Inn Road and Sidmouth Street. This borehole indicates made ground above a layer of silty clay before reaching silty clay with pockets of grey sandy silt (Blue London Clay).

Existing Drainage

Public sewer records have been obtained from Thames Water. An extract of the asset plan is shown in Figure 2 below.

These show that the catchment area is served by a network of combined water sewers. The closest sewer is 1372x813mm egg shaped sewer located to the north of the site within Acton Street and runs in an easterly direction. A combined trunk sewer is located within Gray's Inn Road to the west of the site. This combined sewer is 1829mm dia and is approximately 18.2m deep to invert level.

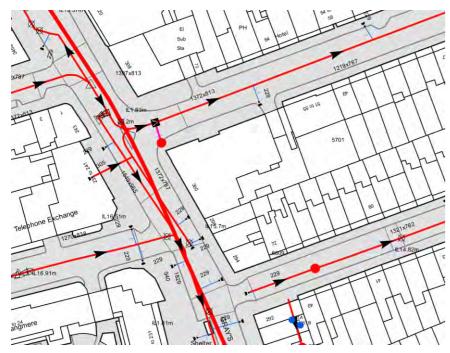


Figure 2: Extract from Thames Water sewer records

A CCTV survey of the existing drainage arrangement has been arranged however was not concluded at the time of this report.

4.1

The surface water runoff rates for the existing site have been calculated using the Modified Rational Method equation below (based on CIRIA C697) and are shown in table 1:

Q = 2.78C.i.A

Where Q = Existing peak runoff (l/s), C = non-dimensional runoff coefficient = 1.0, i = Rainfall intensity (see table 1) and A = total catchment area being drained = 0.084 ha

 Table 1: Existing Surface Water Run-off rates

Return Period	Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)	Existing run-off (I/s)
1yr	31.74	7.2
30yr	79.87	18.2
100yr	101.89	23.2

Note that the rainfall intensities used in the above and below calculations have been based on average rainfall intensities for a 15-minute storm using the Wallingford Procedure. The calculations will be included in **Appendix D**.

Five

Proposed Development

5.1

The proposed development comprises the refurbishment and extension of the existing building to provide residential flats (Class C3) and commercial, business and service use (Class E) including external alterations for new facades to all elevations, the introduction of terraces, reconfiguration of entrances and servicing arrangements, new hard and soft landscaping, provision of cycle parking and other ancillary works. Two additional stories are to be added to the existing 8-storey building and two additional floors adding to the existing 3-storey building. The existing vehicular access will be stopped up to provide pedestrian access to refuse and cycle stores.

Please refer to **Appendix** B for Proposed Development Plans.



Figure 3: Proposed Ground Floor Plan

Six

Proposed Drainage

6.1

The surface water drainage system has been designed in accordance with the requirements of Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) and the London Borough of Camden SuDS Policy. The following drainage hierarchy has therefore been considered:

- 1) Rainwater use as a resource (for example rainwater harvesting, blue roofs for irrigation)
- 2) Rainwater infiltration to ground at or close to source.
- 3) Rainwater attenuation in green infrastructure features for gradual release (for example blue/green roofs, rain gardens).
- 4) Rainwater discharge direct to a watercourse (unless not appropriate)
- 5) Controlled rainwater discharge to a surface water sewer or drain.
- 6) Controlled rainwater discharge to a combined sewer.

6.2 Appraising the use of Rainwater Harvesting

It is not proposed to use rainwater harvesting techniques for the scheme due to the required space for an appropriately sized tank, and the additional complexity involved with the routing of mains water supply within the proposed building. The demand on the potable water supply will be reduced as much as possible through the use of low flow appliances. In addition to this, it is proposed to introduce Polysync smart flow controls for the rainwater outlets for the blue roof. The Polysync smart flow control relies on telemetric data to retain water for reuse and will empty in advance of a peak storm event to ensure there is sufficient capacity within the blue roof at all times. This will provide natural irrigation of the proposed green finish over the blue roof and reduce the demand on potable water.

6.3 Appraising the use of Infiltration Techniques

In order to comply with building regulations, infiltration techniques such as soakaways must not be installed within 5m of a building or highway. Due to the density of buildings on the site it is not possible to achieve this 5m offset from buildings.

The underlying geology also indicates that it is likely to comprise clay, with possibility of extensive made ground above.

Based on the above, infiltration has not been deemed feasible for this site.

6.4 Appraising the use of Open Water Features

As the external areas will be used as pedestrian use and cycle parking, the available space for open water features is limited. Open water features are also deemed not to be feasible due to the proposed usage of the site.

6.5 Appraising the use of above and below ground attenuation

The current proposals include the use of blue roofs as indicated on the Proposed Below Ground Drainage Strategy. A blue roof system restricts surface water at the rainwater outlets and provides temporary attenuation at roof level through the use of a layer of 129mm thick geocellular crate. A blue roof manages surface water closer to source (in line with CIRIA guidance) and provides attenuation that would otherwise be required below ground. Select areas of blue roof will incorporate a living roof finish, achieving the benefits of both a green and blue roof.

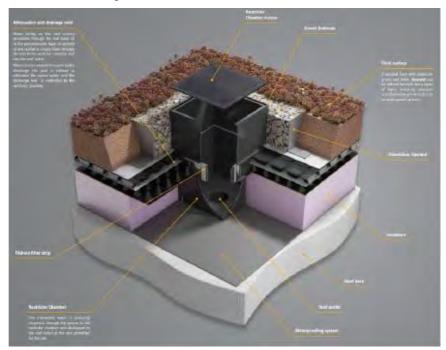


Figure 4: Typical blue roof construction (indicated with a living roof finish) (Source ABG Roofing Ltd)

Surface water will be discharged from the development site at a restricted rate to mimic greenfield runoff rates as close as possible, with attenuation provided by a below ground geocellular attenuation tank. Although the existing combined sewer within Gray's Inn Road is approximately 4.30m deep, the external levels on site are approximately 1.30m lower than the surrounding levels and it is therefore proposed pump surface water runoff to a manhole at high level within the rear courtyard and then discharging to the public sewer network via gravity. By pumping the surface water runoff to a high level provides additional flood protection by reducing the risk of flooding from sewer surcharge. The tank will be designed to attenuate all modelled storm events below ground, up to and including the 1 in 100-year return + 40% climate change allowance.

6.6 Appraising the use of permeable surfaces

The proposed development includes approximately $52m^2$ of external hardstanding areas which is proposed to be constructed with permeable surfacing and will provide attenuation storage in coordination with the geocellular attenuation tank. The permeable paving will be wrapped in a geotextile to allow for secondary losses to the subsoil and provide irrigation to the adjacent landscaping. The introduction of permeable paving will help control surface water runoff at source, providing attenuation and filtration of runoff on these areas. In addition, there are areas of proposed loose gravel finish, which will infiltrate to the underlying soil.

6.7

The evaluation of SuDS is demonstrated in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Evaluation of SuDS techniques

SuDS Technique	Y/N	Comment
Rainwater reuse	Υ	Polysync smart flow controls are proposed for outlets from the blue roof to retain water ahead of a peak storm event to be used for irrigation purposes for the green roof finish.
Open Water features	N	The confined nature of the development makes open water features unfeasible.
Infiltration devices	N	Soakaways are not deemed feasible for this site due to restricted space on site not allowing a
(i.e. Soakaways)		minimum of 5m from buildings or roads. The underlying ground conditions are also not conducive to infiltration
Blue Roofs	Y	A blue roof system is proposed for the flat roof area of the new building. This will allow surface water from the building to be restricted significantly and reduce the need for below ground attenuation tanks.
Green Roofs	Y	Green roofs are proposed on the flat roof areas where there is a blue roof attenuation structure below.
Permeable Surfaces	Y	The proposed development will introduce new areas of permeable paving to a site which is currently 100% impermeable. This will help improve the quality of surface water runoff drained via these areas and provide attenuation, increasing the time of entry into the sewer network.
Tanked systems	Y	It is proposed to discharge surface water runoff via a gravity connection to a below ground geocellular attenuation tank before being pumped to a manhole at high level in the rear courtyard. From here surface water runoff will discharge to the public combined sewer via a gravity network.

6.8

The London Borough of Camden and London Plan guidance states that developments should aim to achieve greenfield runoff rates. The greenfield runoff for the site has been calculated using Micro Drainage and are shown in Table 3.

Return Period	Greenfield Runoff Rate (I/s)
1 in 1 year	0.3
1 in 30 years	0.7
1 in 100 years	1.0

Table 3: Greenfield Runoff Rates (from Micro Drainage)

6.9

It is proposed to utilise a packaged pumping station which will restrict surface water from the positively drained roof areas of the development site to a peak discharge of 1.0l/s for all storms up to an including the 1 in 100 year return + 40% climate change allowance. The available space for the geocellular attenuation tank is situated at a level broadly 1.30m lower than the ground floor of the building and it is therefore proposed to pump runoff from the tank. This ensures that the wider surface water network can be installed at a higher level, reducing the risk of flooding from sewer surcharge and allows for a gravity connection to the public sewer within Gray's Inn Road.

The development will also utilise a blue roof system to reduce the runoff rate from the proposed buildings, with runoff from the blue roof areas being restricted to 0.6 and 0.6 l/s respectively. This in turn reduces the volume of attenuation required below ground by dealing with the rainwater closer to the source and slowing down the rate at which surface water from the buildings reach the below ground attenuation tank. ABG Ltd have provided calculations for the proposed blue roof systems to be located at the 10th floor and 5th floor roof level. The ABG Ltd Calculations have been included within **Appendix C.**

It is proposed for the lower hardstanding area to be constructed utilising permeable surfaces. This will not only increase the time of entry into the accepting sewer network, but will also provide treatment of surface water runoff at source, improving the quality of water on site. The permeable pavement is to discharge to the proposed surface water network via an orifice plate flow control with a peak discharge rate of 0.1 l/s.

6.10

The proposed below ground surface water drainage network has been modelled using Microdrainage software to determine to required volume of attenuation. The modelling has determined that approximately 18m^3 of below ground attenuation is required in order to restrict the 400m^2 of the development site to a peak discharge of 1.0/s. In addition to this, the remaining 374m^2 of catchment area collected by the blue roofs is to be discharged at a combined rate of 1.2 l/s, resulting in a peak discharge rate of 2.2 l/s for all modelled storm events up to and including the 1:100yr + 40% CC. The MicroDrainage network calculations have been included in **Appendix D**.

6.11

The post-development runoff improvement against the existing runoff has been provided in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Post Development Runoff Rate Comparison

Return Period	Existing Runoff Rate (I/s)	Proposed Runoff Rate (I/s)	Percentage Betterment
1 in 1 year	7.2	1.4	81.5%
1 in 30 years	18.2	1.8	91.1%
1 in 100 years	23.2	2.0	91.4%
1 in 100 years + 40% Climate Change	N/A	2.2	>91.4%

As can be seen in the table above, although it is not possible to achieve greenfield runoff rates from the post-development site for the 1 in 1yr return event, greenfield rates can be achieved for both the 1 in 30 and 1 in 100yr + 40% CC events. The proposed SuDS strategy reduces surface water runoff by 81.5% in the 1 in 1 year return, with greater reductions in larger storm events. The London Plan stipulates that for all new developments, offsite discharge rates should aim to be reduced to greenfield runoff rates as close as possible. The proposed SuDS strategy also draws on the CIRIA Four Pillars of SuDS by enhancing the amenity space available on site, and improve water quality through the water filtration benefits provided by the permeable paving.

6.12

The London Borough of Camden Surface Water Drainage Pro-forma for new developments has been completed and included within **Appendix** E.

The proposed below ground drainage layout has been included within $\ensuremath{\mathbf{Appendix}}\ F.$

6.13

A Pre-planning enquiry was submitted to Thames Water to confirm the capacity of the accepting network within Gray's Inn Road. Thames Water have confirmed there is sufficient capacity in the existing network to serve the proposed development.

Seven

Maintenance Requirements

7.1

All SuDS will be maintained by the building management company for the lifetime of the development in accordance with the SuDS Manual as summarised below. Maintenance requirements for the blue roof will be supplied by the specialist designer.

Modular System / Blue Roofs

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Recommended Frequency
Regular	Inspect and identify any areas that are not operating correctly. If required, take remedial action.	Monthly for 3 months, then six monthly
	Debris removal from catchment surface (where may cause risks to performance)	Monthly
	Remove sediment from pre- treatment structures	Annually, or as required
Remedial actions	Repair/rehabilitation of inlets, outlets, overflows and vents	As required
Monitoring	Inspect/check all inlets, outlets, vents and overflows to ensure that they are in good condition and operating as designed	Annually and after large storms

Gullies / Linear channels

Inspection and removal of debris from silt trap once a year; preferably after leaf fall in the autumn.

Drainage pipes, manholes and silt traps

Inspect manholes & silt traps for build-up of silt and general debris once a year; preferably after leaf fall in the autumn. If silt/debris is building up, then clean with jetting lorry / gully sucker and inspect pipe – repeat cleaning if required. If the pipes to be jetted are plastic then a high flow, low pressure setting should be used so that the pipes are not damaged.

Unusual / unresolved problems

If the drainage system is still holding water following cleaning with a jetter, or the jetting of the system removes excessive amounts of debris this may indicate greater issues within the system. A CCTV survey is likely to be required and further advice should be sought from a drainage engineer.

NOTE: Manhole covers can be heavy and suitable lifting equipment / procedures should be used. Where possible, personnel should not enter manholes to carry out maintenance.

Pervious Pavements

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Recommended Frequency
Regular	Brushing and vacuuming (standard cosmetic sweep over whole surface)	Once a year, after autumn leaf fall, or reduced frequency as required, based on site-specific observations of clogging or manufacturer's recommendations – pay particular attention to areas where water runs onto pervious surface from adjacent impermeable areas as this area is most likely to collect the most sediment
Occasional	Stabilise and mow contributing and adjacent areas	As required
	Removal of weeds or management using glyphosates applied directly into the weeds by an applicator rather than spraying	As required – once per year on less frequently used pavements
Remedial actions	Remediate any landscaping which, through vegetation maintenance or soil slip, has been raised to within 50 mm of the level of the paving	As required
	Remedial work to any depressions, rutting and cracked or broken blocks considered detrimental to the structural performance or a hazard to users, and replace lost jointing material	As required
	Rehabilitation of surface and upper substructure by remedial sweeping	Every 10 to 15 years or as required (if infiltration performance is reduced due to significant clogging)
Monitoring	Initial inspection	Monthly for three months after installation
	Inspect for evidence of poor operation and/or weed growth – if required, take remedial action	Three-monthly, 48 h after large storms in first six months
	Inspect silt accumulation rates and establish appropriate brushing frequencies	Annually
	Monitor inspection chambers	Annually

Eight

Foul Water Drainage Strategy

8.1

All foul drainage from ground floor and above will be drained to the external below ground drainage network by gravity, where it will discharge to the existing public combined sewer via a new drain from within the site boundary. Foul water appliances within the new basement level will be pumped via a private package pumping station to a suspended above ground network (detailed by the M&E engineer). The pumping station will be specified with a dual pump arrangement (duty and standby) and installed with non-return valve, alarms and telemetry.

Nine

Conclusion

9.1

In summary, following the advice and guidance provided by the London Borough of Camden, a SuDS strategy has been produced for the planning application associated with 300 Gray's Inn Road.

9.2

The SuDS Hierarchy has been followed in order to employ the most suitable and practicable SuDS techniques to improve surface water run off rates from the site. The proposed development will restrict surface water run off to the public sewer to a peak discharge of 2.2/s for the red line boundary. This provides a betterment on existing of over 90% for the 1 in 100-year event + 40% climate change event.

9.3

A blue roof system over at 10th and 5th floor roof areas for each building will reduce the peak runoff from the building area and provide surface water treatment of runoff at source.

The building and positively drained areas of the proposed development will drain to existing Thames Water sewer via a package pumping station downstream of the geocellular attenuation tank at a restricted rate of 1.0/s in all storm returns up to an including the 1 in 100 year return + 40% climate change allowance. Surface water will be stored in a combination of a porous subbase, below ground geocellular attenuation tank and blue roofs.

9.4

Through the use of SuDS techniques, the surface water management of the proposed site will see a significant betterment from the existing case.

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Appendices

engineering a better society

A Topographic Survey



B Proposed Development Plans





Royle Studios, Unit 2 23-41 Wenlock Rd London N1 7SG

studio@hapticarchitects.com www.hapticarchitects.com

General Notes:

+44 (0) 207 099 2933

- Do not scale off this drawing.
 Use figured dimensions only.
 All dimensions to be verified prior to the commencement of any work or the production of any shop drawing.
 All omissions and discrepancies to be reported to the Architect immediately.
 This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all related Architect's and Engineer's drawings and any other relevant information.

EXISTING BUILDING DISCLAIMER:This is a project with an existing building, hence all Designs are based on available surveys. All proposals to be reviewed on site prior to construction to ensure suitability of design in relation to existing conditions.

All building and context information based on survey information provided on 14th June 2022

KEY: Site Boundary

Retained Existing Structure

Proposed Structure

Commercial Residential : 1B2P Residential: 2B4P Residential : 3B5P

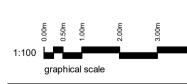
External Amenity Residential Entrance Lobby

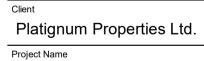
Circulation Refuse Store

Cycle Store

Plant Staff WCs

Green Roof





300 Gray's Inn Road

Project Address 300 Gray's Inn Rd, London WC1X

Design Stage Planning

Drawing Title

Proposed LGF Plan

Sheet Size Date 1:100

26/05/23 1:200 A3 Drawn Checked Approved EG JPB SG

Revision Suitability Code

PL01

GIR - HAP - ZZZ - B1 - DR - A - PL-3099









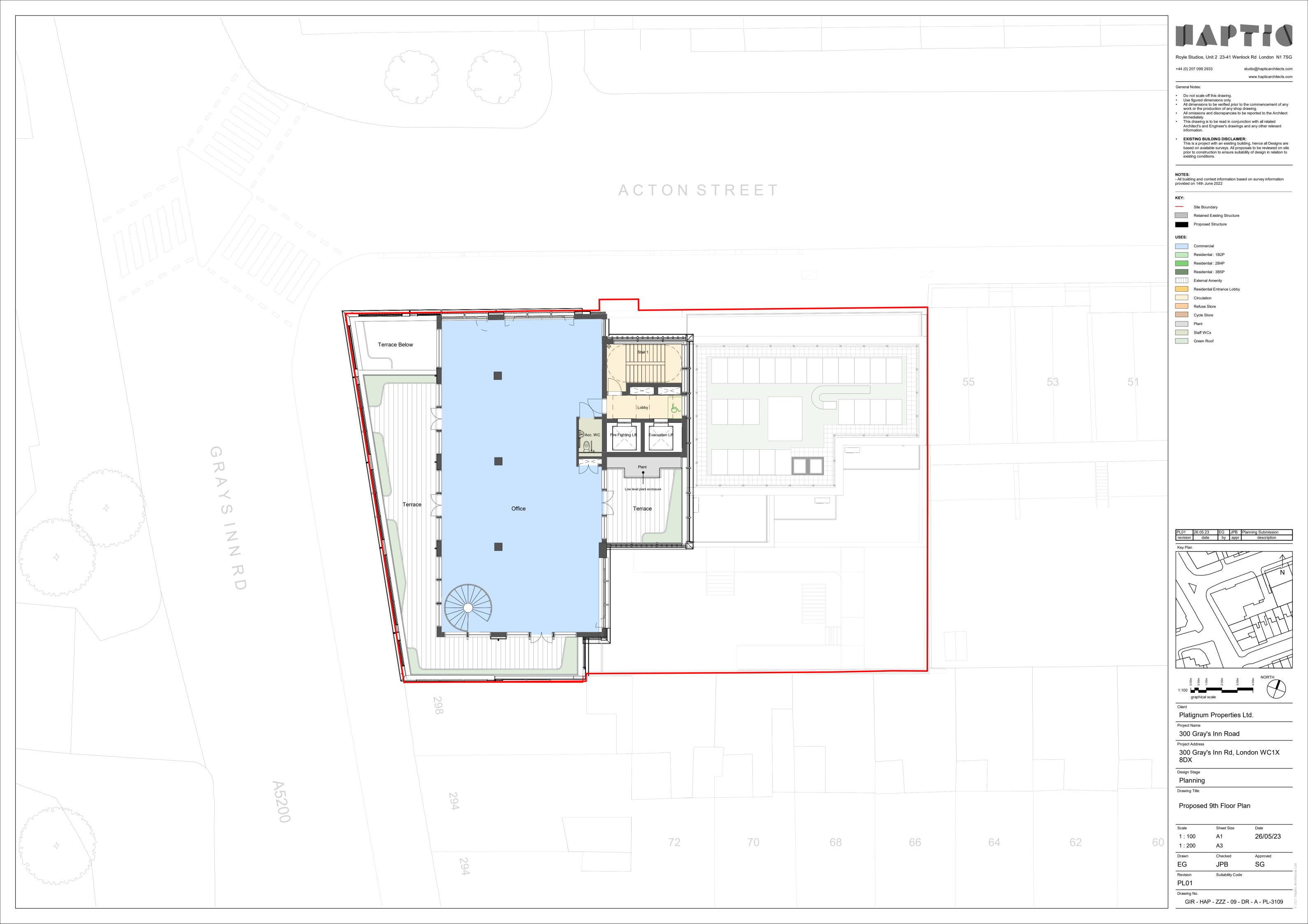














C ABG Ltd Blue Roof Calculations

geosynthetic engineering

BLUE ROOF ATTENUATION AND OUTFLOW SUMMARY

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

Project Name: 300 Grays Inn Road, London, WC1X - Blue Roof 1

Prepared for: Elliott Wood, London.

Date: 17/05/2023

ABG Project ID: 24772 Calculator version: 1.30

Prepared by: Andrew Keer, andrew.keer@abgltd.com, 07525-808700

Notes/description: Green roof, with free-standing/ballasted, PV panels to be installed, on top of the 'blue

roof' system (recommended). Maintenance access only. Warm roof/inverted roof,

construction, with zero falls - TBC.

Input Parameters - Rainfall Information (Flood Studies Report 1975)

Return period: 100 years As supplied by Client
Allowance for Climate Change: 40 % As supplied by Client

Location selected for FSR data: London (Central)

Input Parameters - Roof Information

Total catchment area:

As supplied by Client

Attenuation area:

178 m² As supplied by Client

Maximum allowable runoff:

0.7 l/s As supplied by Client

Output - Rainfall Calculation

Duration	Time to Empty	Restricted Outflow (I/s)
15 mins	7 hours and 10 minutes	0.5
30 mins	8 hours and 20 minutes	0.5
1 hour	9 hours and 10 minutes	0.6
2 hours	9 hours and 40 minutes	0.6
4 hours	9 hours and 30 minutes	0.6
6 hours	9 hours and 0 minutes	0.6
10 hours	7 hours and 40 minutes	0.5
24 hours	2 hours and 50 minutes	0.2
48 hours	0 hours and 0 minutes	0.0

Total attenuation required: 14.5 m³
Half empty time: 2 hours and 10 minutes.

Output - Recommended Blue Roof System

System Name: ABG blueroof VF HD 129mm

Description: The blue roof depth of 129mm, already includes for a 25mm deep, reservoir board. No.

of control positions TBC by design team, and also with the structural engineer's deflection analysis. Additional 'tell-tale'/emergency parapet overflow outlets, may also

be added by the architect.

Total attenuation capacity: 20.2 m³
Number of Blue Roof outlets: 2

Notes:

- 1. This document contains an estimate which has been prepared by ABG Ltd and is illustrative only and not a detailed design.
- 2. Further details on the theories used in this estimate are available upon request from ABG. The values given for the performance of the system relate to testing, modelling and analysis of our systems obtained from laboratories and testing institutes. In line with our policy of continuous improvement the right is reserved to make changes to our systems without notice at any time.
- 3. The estimate given in this report is based on the stated parameters as per the brief. If these parameters are not correct or have changed, ABG should be contacted to provide a revised estimate.
- 4. This estimate is specific to the characteristics of ABG products/systems and is not applicable to other competitor products. The substitution of the whole or any component of this design for a material supplied from another source renders this estimate invalid.
- 5. Final determination of the suitability of any information is the sole responsibility of the user. ABG will be pleased to discuss the use of this or any other product but responsibility for selection of a material and its application in any specific project remains with the user.

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geosynthetic engineering

BLUE ROOF ATTENUATION AND OUTFLOW SUMMARY

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

Project Name: 300 Grays Inn Road, London, WC1X - Blue Roof 2

Prepared for: Elliott Wood, London.

Date: 17/05/2023

ABG Project ID: 24772 Calculator version: 1.30

Prepared by: Andrew Keer, andrew.keer@abgltd.com, 07525-808700

Notes/description: Green roof, with free-standing/ballasted, PV panels to be installed, on top of the 'blue

roof' system (recommended). Maintenance access only. Warm roof/inverted roof,

construction, with zero falls - TBC.

Input Parameters - Rainfall Information (Flood Studies Report 1975)

Return period: 100 years As supplied by Client
Allowance for Climate Change: 40 % As supplied by Client

Location selected for FSR data: London (Central)

Input Parameters - Roof Information

Total catchment area: 139 m² As supplied by Client
Attenuation area: 99 m² As supplied by Client
Maximum allowable runoff: 0.6 l/s As supplied by Client

Output - Rainfall Calculation

Duration	Time to Empty	Restricted Outflow (I/s)
15 mins	4 hours and 0 minutes	0.5
30 mins	4 hours and 40 minutes	0.5
1 hour	5 hours and 10 minutes	0.6
2 hours	5 hours and 10 minutes	0.6
4 hours	4 hours and 40 minutes	0.5
6 hours	3 hours and 50 minutes	0.5
10 hours	2 hours and 30 minutes	0.3
24 hours	0 hours and 0 minutes	0.0
48 hours	0 hours and 0 minutes	0.0

Total attenuation required: 7.5 m³
Half empty time: 1 hours and 0 minutes.

Output - Recommended Blue Roof System

System Name: ABG blueroof VF HD 129mm

Description: The blue roof depth of 129mm, already includes for a 25mm deep, reservoir board. No.

of control positions TBC by design team, and also with the structural engineer's deflection analysis. Additional 'tell-tale'/emergency parapet overflow outlets, may also

be added by the architect.

Total attenuation capacity: 11.2 m³
Number of Blue Roof outlets: 2

Notes:

- 1. This document contains an estimate which has been prepared by ABG Ltd and is illustrative only and not a detailed design.
- 2. Further details on the theories used in this estimate are available upon request from ABG. The values given for the performance of the system relate to testing, modelling and analysis of our systems obtained from laboratories and testing institutes. In line with our policy of continuous improvement the right is reserved to make changes to our systems without notice at any time.
- 3. The estimate given in this report is based on the stated parameters as per the brief. If these parameters are not correct or have changed, ABG should be contacted to provide a revised estimate.
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D MicroDrainage Network Calculations

Elliott Wood Partnership LTD		Page 1
241 The Broadway	2220567 - 300 Gray's Inn Rd	
London	SW Calculations	Carlo and
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STORM SEWER DESIGN by the Modified Rational Method

Design Criteria for Storm

Pipe Sizes STANDARD Manhole Sizes STANDARD

FSR Rainfall Model - England and Wales

Return Period (years) 100 PIMP (%) 100 M5-60 (mm) 21.000 Add Flow / Climate Change (%) 0 Ratio R 0.441 Minimum Backdrop Height (m) 0.200 Maximum Rainfall (mm/hr) 50 Maximum Backdrop Height (m) 1.500 Maximum Time of Concentration (mins) 30 Min Design Depth for Optimisation (m) 1.200 Foul Sewage (1/s/ha) 0.000 Min Vel for Auto Design only (1/s/ha) 1.00 Volumetric Runoff Coeff. 0.750 Min Slope for Optimisation (1:X) 500

Designed with Level Soffits

Network Design Table for Storm

« - Indicates pipe capacity < flow</pre>

PN	Length	Fall	Slope	I.Area	T.E.	Ba	ase	k	HYD	DIA	Section Type	Auto
	(m)	(m)	(1:X)	(ha)	(mins)	Flow	(1/s)	(mm)	SECT	(mm)		Design
S2.000	0.582	0.000	0.0	0.024	4.00		0.0	0.600	0	100	Pipe/Conduit	8
S2.001	0.635	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.00		0.0	0.600	0	100	Pipe/Conduit	ĕ
S2.002	0.935	0.050	18.7	0.000	0.00		0.0	0.600	0	100	Pipe/Conduit	ě
S3.000	8.495	0.300	28.3	0.002	4.00		0.0	0.600	0	150	Pipe/Conduit	û
S3.001	6.343	0.100	63.4	0.038	0.00		0.0	0.600	0	150	Pipe/Conduit	<u> </u>
S3.002	8.733	0.500	17.5	0.004	0.00		0.0	0.600	0	150	Pipe/Conduit	ĕ
s3.003	3.376	0.100	33.8	0.001	0.00		0.0	0.600	0	150	Pipe/Conduit	ĕ
S4.000	0.564	0.100	5.6	0.005	4.00		0.0	0.600	0	100	Pipe/Conduit	0
S4.001	2.634	0.200	13.2	0.000	0.00		0.0	0.600	0	100	Pipe/Conduit	ĕ
S3.004	1.552	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.00		0.0	0.600	0	150	Pipe/Conduit	0
S3.005	5.556	-3.080	-1.8	0.000	0.00		0.0	0.600	0	150	Pipe/Conduit	ĕ

Network Results Table

PN	Rain (mm/hr)	T.C.	US/IL (m)	Σ I.Area (ha)	Σ Base Flow (1/s)	Foul	Add Flow (1/s)	Vel (m/s)	Cap (1/s)	Flow (1/s)
	(11111) 1111)	(1112110)	(1117)	(114)	110" (1/0/	(1,0)	(1/5/	(111, 0)	(1,0)	(=, 5,
S2.000	50.00	4.14	54.580	0.024	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.5«	3.2
S2.001	50.00	4.29	54.580	0.024	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.5«	3.2
S2.002	50.00	4.30	19.600	0.024	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.79	14.1	3.2
s3.000	50.00	4.07	19.100	0.002	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.90	33.6	0.2
s3.001	50.00	4.16	18.800	0.040	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.26	22.4	5.4
s3.002	50.00	4.22	18.700	0.043	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.42	42.8	5.9
s3.003	50.00	4.25	18.200	0.045	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.74	30.7	6.0
S4.000	50.00	4.00	18.000	0.005	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.28	25.7	0.7
S4.001	50.00	4.02	18.000	0.005	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.14	16.8	0.7
S3.004	50.00	4 52	16.200	0.050	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.09	1.6«	6.7
s3.005	50.00	5.53	16.200	0.050	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.09	1.6«	6.7

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Network Design Table for Storm

PN	Length (m)		Slope (1:X)	I.Area (ha)				HYD SECT		Section Type	Auto Design
S5.000 S5.001 S5.002	0.512 0.731 1.115	0.000	0.0	0.014 0.000 0.000	4.00 0.00 0.00	0.0	0.600 0.600 0.600	0	100	Pipe/Conduit Pipe/Conduit Pipe/Conduit	ĕ
s2.003	20.460	0.280	73.1	0.000	0.00	0.0	0.600	0	100	Pipe/Conduit	a

Network Results Table

PN	Rain	T.C.	US/IL	Σ I.Area	ΣΕ	Base	Foul	Add Flow	Vel	Cap	Flow	
	(mm/hr)	(mins)	(m)	(ha)	Flow	(1/s)	(1/s)	(1/s)	(m/s)	(1/s)	(1/s)	
S5.000	50.00	4.12	37.000	0.014		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.5«	1.9	
S5.001	50.00	4.30	37.000	0.014		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.5«	1.9	
S5.002	50.00	4.31	19.500	0.014		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.64	12.9	1.9	
S2.003	50.00	5.91	19.280	0.088		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.90	7.1«	11.9	

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Manhole Schedules for Storm

MH Name	MH CL (m)	MH Depth (m)	Con	MH nection	MH Diam.,L*W (mm)	PN	Pipe Out Invert Level (m)	Diameter (mm)	Pipes In PN Invert Level (m)		Diameter (mm)	Backdrop (mm)
SBR1	55.080	0.500	Open	Manhole	300	S2.000	54.580	100				
SBR1 FC	55.080	0.500	Open	Manhole	300	s2.001	54.580	100	s2.000	54.580	100	
SBR1 DP	55.080	35.480	Open	Manhole	300	s2.002	19.600	100	s2.001	54.580	100	34980
SSW1	19.867	0.767	Open	Manhole	450	s3.000	19.100	150				
SSW2	19.540	0.740	Open	Manhole	450	s3.001	18.800	150	s3.000	18.800	150	
SSW3	19.400	0.700	Open	Manhole	450	s3.002	18.700	150	s3.001	18.700	150	
SSW4	18.800	0.600	Open	Manhole	450	s3.003	18.200	150	s3.002	18.200	150	
SPP	18.800	0.800	Open	Manhole	450	S4.000	18.000	100				
SPPFC	18.800	0.900	Open	Manhole	450	S4.001	18.000	100	S4.000	17.900	100	
STANK	18.800	2.600	Open	Manhole	1200	s3.004	16.200	150	s3.003	18.100	150	1900
									S4.001	17.800	100	1550
SPUMP	18.800	2.600	Open	Manhole	1500	s3.005	16.200	150	s3.004	16.200	150	
SBR2	37.542	0.542	Open	Manhole	300	s5.000	37.000	100				
SBRFC2	37.500	0.500	Open	Manhole	1200	S5.001	37.000	100	s5.000	37.000	100	
SBRDP2	37.500	18.000	Open	Manhole	1200	S5.002	19.500	100	S5.001	37.000	100	17500
SSW2	20.102	0.822	Open	Manhole	450	s2.003	19.280	100	S2.002	19.550	100	270
									s3.005	19.280	150	
									S5.002	19.450	100	170
S	20.000	1.000	Open	Manhole	0		OUTFALL		s2.003	19.000	100	

MH Name	Manhole Easting (m)	Manhole Northing (m)	Intersection Easting (m)	Intersection Northing (m)	Manhole Access	Layout (North)
SBR1	530608.018	182695.016	530608.018	182695.016	Required	9
SBR1 FC	530608.193	182694.460	530608.193	182694.460	Required	ķ
SBR1 DP	530608.386	182693.856	530608.386	182693.856	Required	è
SSW1	530615.033	182695.902	530615.033	182695.902	Required	
SSW2	530623.028	182698.773	530623.028	182698.773	Required	9
SSW3	530625.172	182692.804	530625.172	182692.804	Required	المر
SSW4	530616.954	182689.852	530616.954	182689.852	Required	}
SPP	530614.002	182690.422	530614.002	182690.422	Required	•

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Manhole Schedules for Storm

MH Name	Manhole Easting (m)	Manhole Northing (m)		Intersection Northing (m)		Layout (North)
SPPFC	530614.529	182690.622	530614.529	182690.622	Required	
STANK	530615.695	182692.984	530615.695	182692.984	Required	-2
SPUMP	530614.256	182692.406	530614.256	182692.406	Required	-0-
SBR2	530608.535	182695.223	530608.535	182695.223	Required	•
SBRFC2	530608.724	182694.747	530608.724	182694.747	Required	ų.
SBRDP2	530608.997	182694.069	530608.997	182694.069	Required)
SSW2	530608.730	182692.986	530608.730	182692.986	Required	X
S	530589.857	182685.085			No Entry	

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PIPELINE SCHEDULES for Storm

<u>Upstream Manhole</u>

PN	Hyd Sect	Diam (mm)	MH Name	C.Level (m)	I.Level (m)	D.Depth (m)	MH Connection	MH DIAM., L*W (mm)
S2.000	0	100	SBR1	55.080	54.580	0.400	Open Manhole	300
S2.001	0	100	SBR1 FC	55.080	54.580	0.400	Open Manhole	300
S2.002	0	100	SBR1 DP	55.080	19.600	35.380	Open Manhole	300
s3.000	0	150	SSW1	19.867	19.100	0.617	Open Manhole	450
S3.001	0	150	SSW2	19.540	18.800	0.590	Open Manhole	450
S3.002	0	150	SSW3	19.400	18.700	0.550	Open Manhole	450
s3.003	0	150	SSW4	18.800	18.200	0.450	Open Manhole	450
S4.000	0	100	SPP	18.800	18.000		Open Manhole	
S4.001	0	100	SPPFC	18.800	18.000	0.700	Open Manhole	450
S3.004	0	150	STANK	18.800	16.200	2.450	Open Manhole	1200
s3.005	0	150	SPUMP	18.800	16.200	2.450	Open Manhole	1500
S5.000	0	100	SBR2	37.542	37.000	0.442	Open Manhole	300
S5.001	0	100	SBRFC2	37.500	37.000	0.400	Open Manhole	1200
S5.002	0	100	SBRDP2	37.500	19.500	17.900	Open Manhole	1200
S2.003	0	100	SSW2	20.102	19.280	0.722	Open Manhole	450

Downstream Manhole

PN	Length	-	MH			D.Depth		МН	DIAM., L*W
	(m)	(1:X)	Name	(m)	(m)	(m)	Connection		(mm)
S2.000	0.582	0.0	SBR1 FC	55.080	54.580	0.400	Open Manhole		300
S2.001	0.635	0.0	SBR1 DP	55.080	54.580	0.400	Open Manhole		300
S2.002	0.935	18.7	SSW2	20.102	19.550	0.452	Open Manhole		450
s3.000	8.495	28.3	SSW2	19.540	18.800	0.590	Open Manhole		450
S3.001	6.343	63.4	SSW3	19.400	18.700	0.550	Open Manhole		450
S3.002	8.733	17.5	SSW4	18.800	18.200	0.450	Open Manhole		450
s3.003	3.376	33.8	STANK	18.800	18.100	0.550	Open Manhole		1200
S4.000	0.564	5.6	SPPFC	18.800	17.900	0.800	Open Manhole		450
S4.001	2.634	13.2	STANK	18.800	17.800	0.900	Open Manhole		1200
s3.004	1.552	0.0	SPUMP	18.800	16.200	2.450	Open Manhole		1500
s3.005	5.556	-1.8	SSW2	20.102	19.280	0.672	Open Manhole		450
S5.000	0.512	0.0	SBRFC2	37.500	37.000	0.400	Open Manhole		1200
S5.001	0.731	0.0	SBRDP2	37.500	37.000	0.400	Open Manhole		1200
S5.002	1.115	22.3	SSW2	20.102	19.450	0.552	Open Manhole		450
s2.003	20.460	73.1	S	20.000	19.000	0.900	Open Manhole		0

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Area Summary for Storm

Pipe	PIMP	PIMP	PIMP	Gross	Imp.	Pipe Total
Number	Type	Name	(%)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	(ha)
2.000	-	-	100	0.024	0.024	0.024
2.001	-	-	100	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.002	-	-	100	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.000	User	-	100	0.002	0.002	0.002
3.001	-	-	100	0.038	0.038	0.038
3.002	User	-	100	0.004	0.004	0.004
3.003	User	-	100	0.001	0.001	0.001
4.000	-	-	100	0.005	0.005	0.005
4.001	_	_	100	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.004	_	_	100	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.005	_	_	100	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.000	_	_	100	0.014	0.014	0.014
5.001	_	_	100	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.002	_	_	100	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.003	_	_	100	0.000	0.000	0.000
				Total	Total	Total
				0.088	0.088	0.088

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Network Classifications for Storm

PN	USMH Name	Pipe Dia	Min Cover Depth	Max Cover Depth	Pipe Type	MH Dia	MH Width	MH Ring Depth	MH Type
		(mm)	(m)	(m)		(mm)	(mm)	(m)	
S2.000	SBR1	100	0.400	0.400	Unclassified	300	0	0.400	Unclassified
S2.001	SBR1 FC	100	0.400	0.400	Unclassified	300	0	0.400	Unclassified
S2.002	SBR1 DP	100	0.452	35.380	Unclassified	300	0	35.380	Unclassified
S3.000	SSW1	150	0.590	0.617	Unclassified	450	0	0.617	Unclassified
S3.001	SSW2	150	0.550	0.590	Unclassified	450	0	0.590	Unclassified
S3.002	SSW3	150	0.450	0.550	Unclassified	450	0	0.550	Unclassified
S3.003	SSW4	150	0.450	0.550	Unclassified	450	0	0.450	Unclassified
S4.000	SPP	100	0.700	0.800	Unclassified	450	0	0.700	Unclassified
S4.001	SPPFC	100	0.700	0.900	Unclassified	450	0	0.700	Unclassified
S3.004	STANK	150	2.450	2.450	Unclassified	1200	0	2.450	Unclassified
S3.005	SPUMP	150	0.672	2.450	Unclassified	1500	0	2.450	Unclassified
S5.000	SBR2	100	0.400	0.442	Unclassified	300	0	0.442	Unclassified
S5.001	SBRFC2	100	0.400	0.400	Unclassified	1200	0	0.400	Unclassified
S5.002	SBRDP2	100	0.552	17.900	Unclassified	1200	0	17.900	Unclassified
S2.003	SSW2	100	0.722	0.900	Unclassified	450	0	0.722	Unclassified

Free Flowing Outfall Details for Storm

Outfall	Outfall	C. Level	I. Level	Min	D,L	W
Pipe Number	Name	(m)	(m)	I. Level	(mm)	(mm)
				(m)		
S2.003	S	20.000	19.000	0.000	0	0

Simulation Criteria for Storm

Volumetric Runoff Coeff	0.750	Additional Flow - % of Total Flow	0.000
Areal Reduction Factor	1.000	MADD Factor * 10m³/ha Storage	2.000
Hot Start (mins)	0	Inlet Coefficcient	0.800
Hot Start Level (mm)	0	Flow per Person per Day (1/per/day)	0.000
Manhole Headloss Coeff (Global)	0.500	Run Time (mins)	60
Foul Sewage per hectare (1/s)	0.000	Output Interval (mins)	1

Number of Input Hydrographs 0 Number of Offline Controls 0 Number of Time/Area Diagrams 0 Number of Online Controls 4 Number of Storage Structures 4 Number of Real Time Controls 0

Synthetic Rainfall Details

Rainfall Model		FSR		Prof	ile Type	Summer
Return Period (years)		100		Cv	(Summer)	0.750
Region	England	and Wales		Cv	(Winter)	0.840
M5-60 (mm)		21.000	Storm	Duratio	n (mins)	30
Ratio R		0.441				

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Online Controls for Storm

Orifice Manhole: SBR1 FC, DS/PN: S2.001, Volume (m3): 0.0

Diameter (m) 0.033 Discharge Coefficient 0.600 Invert Level (m) 54.580

Orifice Manhole: SPPFC, DS/PN: S4.001, Volume (m³): 0.1

Diameter (m) 0.009 Discharge Coefficient 0.600 Invert Level (m) 18.000

Pump Manhole: SPUMP, DS/PN: S3.005, Volume (m³): 4.6

Invert Level (m) 16.200

Depth (m)	Flow (1/s)	Depth (m)	Flow $(1/s)$	Depth (m)	Flow (1/s)	Depth (m)	Flow $(1/s)$	Depth (m)	Flow $(1/s)$
0.100	1.0000	0.700	1.0000	1.300	1.0000	1.900	1.0000	2.500	1.0000
0.200	1.0000	0.800	1.0000	1.400	1.0000	2.000	1.0000	2.600	1.0000
0.300	1.0000	0.900	1.0000	1.500	1.0000	2.100	1.0000	2.700	1.0000
0.400	1.0000	1.000	1.0000	1.600	1.0000	2.200	1.0000	2.800	1.0000
0.500	1.0000	1.100	1.0000	1.700	1.0000	2.300	1.0000	2.900	1.0000
0.600	1.0000	1.200	1.0000	1.800	1.0000	2.400	1.0000	3.000	1.0000

Orifice Manhole: SBRFC2, DS/PN: S5.001, Volume (m³): 0.6

Diameter (m) 0.037 Discharge Coefficient 0.600 Invert Level (m) 37.000

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Storage Structures for Storm

Cellular Storage Manhole: SBR1, DS/PN: S2.000

Invert Level (m) 54.580 Safety Factor 2.0 Infiltration Coefficient Base (m/hr) 0.00000 Porosity 0.95 Infiltration Coefficient Side (m/hr) 0.00000

Depth (m) Area (m²) Inf. Area (m²) Depth (m) Area (m²) Inf. Area (m²) Depth (m) Area (m²) Inf. Area (m²)

0.000 178.0 178.0 0.110 178.0 183.9 0.111 0.0 183.9

Porous Car Park Manhole: SPP, DS/PN: S4.000

Infiltration Coefficient Base (m/hr) 0.00000 Width (m) 5.2

Membrane Percolation (mm/hr) 1000 Length (m) 10.0

Max Percolation (1/s) 14.4 Slope (1:X) 0.0

Safety Factor 2.0 Depression Storage (mm) 5

Porosity 0.30 Evaporation (mm/day) 3

Invert Level (m) 18.300 Membrane Depth (mm) 0

Cellular Storage Manhole: STANK, DS/PN: S3.004

Invert Level (m) 16.200 Safety Factor 2.0 Infiltration Coefficient Base (m/hr) 0.00000 Porosity 0.95 Infiltration Coefficient Side (m/hr) 0.00000

Depth (m) Area (m²) Inf. Area (m²) Depth (m) Area (m²) Inf. Area (m²) Depth (m) Area (m²) Inf. Area (m²)

0.000 12.0 12.0 1.800 12.0 36.9

Cellular Storage Manhole: SBR2, DS/PN: S5.000

Depth (m) Area (m²) Inf. Area (m²) Depth (m) Area (m²) Inf. Area (m²) Depth (m) Area (m²) Inf. Area (m²)

0.000 99.0 99.0 0.150 99.0 105.0 0.151 0.0 105.0

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Simulation Criteria

Areal Reduction Factor 1.000 Additional Flow - % of Total Flow 0.000 Hot Start (mins) 0 MADD Factor * $10m^3$ /ha Storage 2.000 Hot Start Level (mm) 0 Inlet Coefficient 0.800 Manhole Headloss Coeff (Global) 0.500 Flow per Person per Day (1/per/day) 0.000 Foul Sewage per hectare (1/s) 0.000

Number of Input Hydrographs 0 Number of Offline Controls 0 Number of Time/Area Diagrams 0 Number of Online Controls 4 Number of Storage Structures 4 Number of Real Time Controls 0

Synthetic Rainfall Details

Rainfall Model FSR M5-60 (mm) 20.900 Cv (Summer) 0.750 Region England and Wales Ratio R 0.442 Cv (Winter) 0.840

Margin for Flood Risk Warning (mm) 300.0

Analysis Timestep 2.5 Second Increment (Extended)

DTS Status

ON

DVD Status

OFF

Inertia Status

OFF

Profile(s) Summer and Winter
Duration(s) (mins) 15, 30, 60, 120, 240, 360, 480, 960, 1440
Return Period(s) (years) 1, 30, 100
Climate Change (%) 0, 0, 40

PN	US/MH Name	s	torm	Return Period	Climate Change	First Surch	• •	First (Y) Flood	First Overf	 Overflow Act.	Water Level (m)	Surcharged Depth (m)
											\ /	\ /
S2.000	SBR1	480	Winter	1	+0%						54.600	-0.080
S2.001	SBR1 FC	480	Winter	1	+0%	100/120	Winter				54.602	-0.078
S2.002	SBR1 DP	480	Winter	1	+0%						19.608	-0.092
S3.000	SSW1	15	Winter	1	+0%						19.107	-0.143
S3.001	SSW2	15	Winter	1	+0%	100/15	Summer				18.854	-0.096
S3.002	SSW3	15	Winter	1	+0%						18.739	-0.111
S3.003	SSW4	15	Winter	1	+0%	100/15	Summer				18.255	-0.095
S4.000	SPP	120	Winter	1	+0%	1/15	Winter				18.303	0.203
S4.001	SPPFC	120	Winter	1	+0%	1/15	Winter				18.354	0.254
S3.004	STANK	60	Winter	1	+0%	1/15	Summer				16.409	0.059
S3.005	SPUMP	60	Winter	1	+0%	1/15	Summer				16.408	0.058
S5.000	SBR2	360	Winter	1	+0%						37.019	-0.081
S5.001	SBRFC2	360	Winter	1	+0%						37.019	-0.081
S5.002	SBRDP2	360	Winter	1	+0%						19.507	-0.093
S2.003	SSW2	240	Winter	1	+0%						19.308	-0.072

			Flooded			Half Drain	Pipe		
		US/MH	Volume	Flow /	Overflow	Time	Flow		Level
	PN	Name	(m³)	Cap.	(1/s)	(mins)	(1/s)	Status	Exceeded
q	2.000	SBR1	0.000	0.03		604	0.1	OK	
		SBR1 FC	0.000	0.03		001	0.1	OK	
S	2.002	SBR1 DP	0.000	0.02			0.1	OK	
S	3.000	SSW1	0.000	0.01			0.3	OK	
S	3.001	SSW2	0.000	0.27			5.1	OK	
S	3.002	SSW3	0.000	0.15			5.6	OK	
S	3.003	SSW4	0.000	0.29			5.8	OK	
S	4.000	SPP	0.000	0.04		19	0.3	SURCHARGED	
S	4.001	SPPFC	0.000	0.01			0.1	SURCHARGED	
				01.0		-			

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241 The Broadway	2220567 - 300 Gray's Inn Rd							
London	SW Calculations	The same of						
SW19 1SD		Micro						
Date 01/04/2023	Designed by HH	Drainage						
File 2220567-EWP-ZZ-XX-CA-C-0001.MDX	Checked by	Dialitade						
Innovyze	Network 2020.1.3							

PN	US/MH Name	Flooded Volume (m³)	Flow / Cap.	Overflow (1/s)	Half Drain Time (mins)	Pipe Flow (1/s)	Status	Level Exceeded
S3.004	STANK	0.000	0.12		38	1.3	SURCHARGED	
S3.005	SPUMP	0.000	0.11			1.0	SURCHARGED	
S5.000	SBR2	0.000	0.03		369	0.1	OK	
S5.001	SBRFC2	0.000	0.03			0.1	OK	
S5.002	SBRDP2	0.000	0.02			0.1	OK	
S2.003	SSW2	0.000	0.17			1.2	OK	

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Date 01/04/2023	Designed by HH	Drainage						
File 2220567-EWP-ZZ-XX-CA-C-0001.MDX	Checked by	Diali lade						
Innovyze	Network 2020.1.3							

Simulation Criteria

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Number of Input Hydrographs 0 Number of Offline Controls 0 Number of Time/Area Diagrams 0 Number of Online Controls 4 Number of Storage Structures 4 Number of Real Time Controls 0

Synthetic Rainfall Details

Rainfall Model FSR M5-60 (mm) 20.900 Cv (Summer) 0.750 Region England and Wales Ratio R 0.442 Cv (Winter) 0.840

Margin for Flood Risk Warning (mm) 300.0

Analysis Timestep 2.5 Second Increment (Extended)

DTS Status

ON

DVD Status

OFF

Inertia Status

OFF

Profile(s) Summer and Winter
Duration(s) (mins) 15, 30, 60, 120, 240, 360, 480, 960, 1440
Return Period(s) (years) 1, 30, 100
Climate Change (%) 0, 0, 40

												Water	Surcharged
	US/MH			Return	Climate	First	(X)	First (Y)	First	(Z)	Overflow	Level	Depth
PN	Name	s	torm	Period	Change	Surch	arge	Flood	Overf	low	Act.	(m)	(m)
s2.000	SBR1	240	Winter	30	+0%							54.620	-0.060
						/							
S2.001	SBR1 FC	480	Winter	30	+0%	100/120	Winter					54.631	-0.049
S2.002	SBR1 DP	240	Winter	30	+0%							19.616	-0.084
S3.000	SSW1	15	Winter	30	+0%							19.116	-0.134
S3.001	SSW2	15	Summer	30	+0%	100/15	Summer					18.906	-0.044
S3.002	SSW3	15	Summer	30	+0%							18.772	-0.078
S3.003	SSW4	15	Summer	30	+0%	100/15	Summer					18.312	-0.038
S4.000	SPP	120	Winter	30	+0%	1/15	Winter					18.348	0.248
S4.001	SPPFC	240	Winter	30	+0%	1/15	Winter					18.403	0.303
S3.004	STANK	60	Winter	30	+0%	1/15	Summer					16.856	0.506
S3.005	SPUMP	60	Winter	30	+0%	1/15	Summer					16.855	0.505
S5.000	SBR2	240	Winter	30	+0%							37.037	-0.063
S5.001	SBRFC2	240	Winter	30	+0%							37.037	-0.063
S5.002	SBRDP2	240	Winter	30	+0%							19.514	-0.086
S2.003	SSW2	240	Winter	30	+0%							19.313	-0.067

		Flooded			Half Drain	Pipe		
	US/MH	Volume	Flow /	Overflow	Time	Flow		Level
PN	Name	(m³)	Cap.	(1/s)	(mins)	(1/s)	Status	Exceeded
S2.000	SBR1	0.000	0.09		334	0.4	OK	
S2.001	SBR1 FC	0.000	0.08			0.3	OK	
S2.002	SBR1 DP	0.000	0.05			0.3	OK	
s3.000	SSW1	0.000	0.02			0.7	OK	
S3.001	SSW2	0.000	0.84			15.8	OK	
S3.002	SSW3	0.000	0.46			17.3	OK	
s3.003	SSW4	0.000	0.89			17.7	OK	
S4.000	SPP	0.000	0.04		77	0.3	SURCHARGED	
S4.001	SPPFC	0.000	0.01			0.1	SURCHARGED	
					_			

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Date 01/04/2023	Designed by HH	Drainage						
File 2220567-EWP-ZZ-XX-CA-C-0001.MDX	Checked by	Diamage						
Innovyze	Network 2020.1.3							

		Flooded			Half Drain	Pipe		
	US/MH	Volume	Flow /	Overflow	Time	Flow		Level
PN	Name	(m³)	Cap.	(1/s)	(mins)	(1/s)	Status	Exceeded
S3.004	STANK	0.000	0.18		90	1.9	SURCHARGED	
S3.005	SPUMP	0.000	0.11			1.0	SURCHARGED	
S5.000	SBR2	0.000	0.08		207	0.3	OK	
S5.001	SBRFC2	0.000	0.08			0.3	OK	
S5.002	SBRDP2	0.000	0.05			0.3	OK	
S2.003	SSW2	0.000	0.24			1.6	OK	

Elliott Wood Partnership LTD	Page 14	
241 The Broadway	2220567 - 300 Gray's Inn Rd	
London	SW Calculations	The same
SW19 1SD		Micro
Date 01/04/2023	Designed by HH	Drainage
File 2220567-EWP-ZZ-XX-CA-C-0001.MDX	Checked by	Diali lade
Innovyze	Network 2020.1.3	•

Simulation Criteria

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Analysis Timestep 2.5 Second Increment (Extended)

DTS Status

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DVD Status

OFF

Inertia Status

OFF

Profile(s) Summer and Winter
Duration(s) (mins) 15, 30, 60, 120, 240, 360, 480, 960, 1440
Return Period(s) (years) 1, 30, 100
Climate Change (%) 0, 0, 40

US/MH PN Name Storm		Return Period	Climate Change	First Surch	• •	First (Y) Flood	First Overf	 Overflow Act.	Water Level (m)	Surcharged Depth (m)		
S2.000			Winter	100	+40%	100/100					54.652	-0.028
S2.001	SBR1 FC			100		100/120	Winter				54.702	0.022
	SBR1 DP		Winter	100	+40%						19.621	-0.079
s3.000	SSW1	15	Winter	100	+40%						19.120	-0.130
S3.001	SSW2	15	Winter	100	+40%	100/15	Summer				19.077	0.127
S3.002	SSW3	15	Winter	100	+40%						18.842	-0.008
s3.003	SSW4	15	Winter	100	+40%	100/15	Summer				18.500	0.150
S4.000	SPP	120	Winter	100	+40%	1/15	Winter				18.425	0.325
S4.001	SPPFC	120	Winter	100	+40%	1/15	Winter				18.478	0.378
S3.004	STANK	120	Winter	100	+40%	1/15	Summer				17.632	1.282
S3.005	SPUMP	120	Winter	100	+40%	1/15	Summer				17.631	1.281
S5.000	SBR2	120	Winter	100	+40%						37.065	-0.035
S5.001	SBRFC2	120	Winter	100	+40%						37.064	-0.036
S5.002	SBRDP2	120	Winter	100	+40%						19.521	-0.079
S2.003	SSW2	120	Winter	100	+40%						19.319	-0.061

		Flooded			Half Drain	Pipe		
	US/MH	Volume	Flow /	Overflow	Time	Flow		Level
PN	Name	(m³)	Cap.	(1/s)	(mins)	(1/s)	Status	Exceeded
aa aa	app1	0 000	0 10		270	0 7	01/	
S2.000	SBR1	0.000	0.18		279	0.7	OK	
S2.001	SBR1 FC	0.000	0.15			0.6	SURCHARGED	
S2.002	SBR1 DP	0.000	0.09			0.6	OK	
s3.000	SSW1	0.000	0.04			1.3	OK	
s3.001	SSW2	0.000	1.52			28.5	SURCHARGED	
S3.002	SSW3	0.000	0.81			30.5	OK	
s3.003	SSW4	0.000	1.59			31.5	SURCHARGED	
S4.000	SPP	0.000	0.04		166	0.3	SURCHARGED	
S4.001	SPPFC	0.000	0.01			0.1	SURCHARGED	

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241 The Broadway	2220567 - 300 Gray's Inn Rd	
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SW19 1SD		Micro
Date 01/04/2023	Designed by HH	Drainage
File 2220567-EWP-ZZ-XX-CA-C-0001.MDX	Checked by	mamaye
Innovyze	Network 2020.1.3	

PN	US/MH Name	Flooded Volume (m³)	Flow / Cap.	Overflow (1/s)	Half Drain Time (mins)	Pipe Flow (1/s)	Status	Level Exceeded
S3.004	STANK	0.000	0.19		194	2.0	SURCHARGED	
S3.005	SPUMP	0.000	0.11			1.0	SURCHARGED	
S5.000	SBR2	0.000	0.16		144	0.6	OK	
S5.001	SBRFC2	0.000	0.16			0.6	OK	
S5.002	SBRDP2	0.000	0.10			0.6	OK	
S2.003	SSW2	0.000	0.32			2.2	OK	

E London Borough of Camden Surface Water Drainage Pro-forma



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	Project / Site Name (including subcatchment / stage / phase where appropriate)	300 Grays Inn Road		
	Address & post code	300 Grays Inn Road, London, WC1 8DX		
	OS Grid ref. (Easting, Northing)	E 530607		
S		N 182700		
etail	LPA reference (if applicable)			
Project & Site Details	Brief description of proposed work	Proposed roof extension and change of use from commercial to commercial and residential		
	Total site Area	840 m ²		
	Total existing impervious area	840 m ²		
	Total proposed impervious area	840 m ²		
	Is the site in a surface water flood risk catchment (ref. local Surface Water Management Plan)?	No		
	Existing drainage connection type and location	Unknown		
	Designer Name	Harry Hunter		
	Designer Position	Senior Civil Engineer		
	Designer Company	Elliott Wood Partnership		

	2a. Infiltration Feasibility					
	Superficial geology classification	None				
	Bedrock geology classification	London Clay				
	Site infiltration rate	m/s				
	Depth to groundwater level	N/A	m below ground level			
	Is infiltration feasible?		No			
	2b. Drainage Hierarchy					
ements		Feasible (Y/N)	Proposed (Y/N)			
ange	1 store rainwater for later use	Υ	Υ			
ırge Arr	2 use infiltration techniques, such surfaces in non-clay areas	N	N			
2. Proposed Discharge Arrangements	3 attenuate rainwater in ponds or features for gradual release	N	N			
ropose	4 attenuate rainwater by storing ir sealed water features for gradual r	Υ	N			
2. P	5 discharge rainwater direct to a w	/atercourse	N	N		
	6 discharge rainwater to a surface sewer/drain	N	N			
	7 discharge rainwater to the comb	Υ	Υ			
	2c. Proposed Discharge Details					
	Proposed discharge location	o existing combined sewer in Grays Inn Ro				
	Has the owner/regulator of the discharge location been consulted?	Yes				



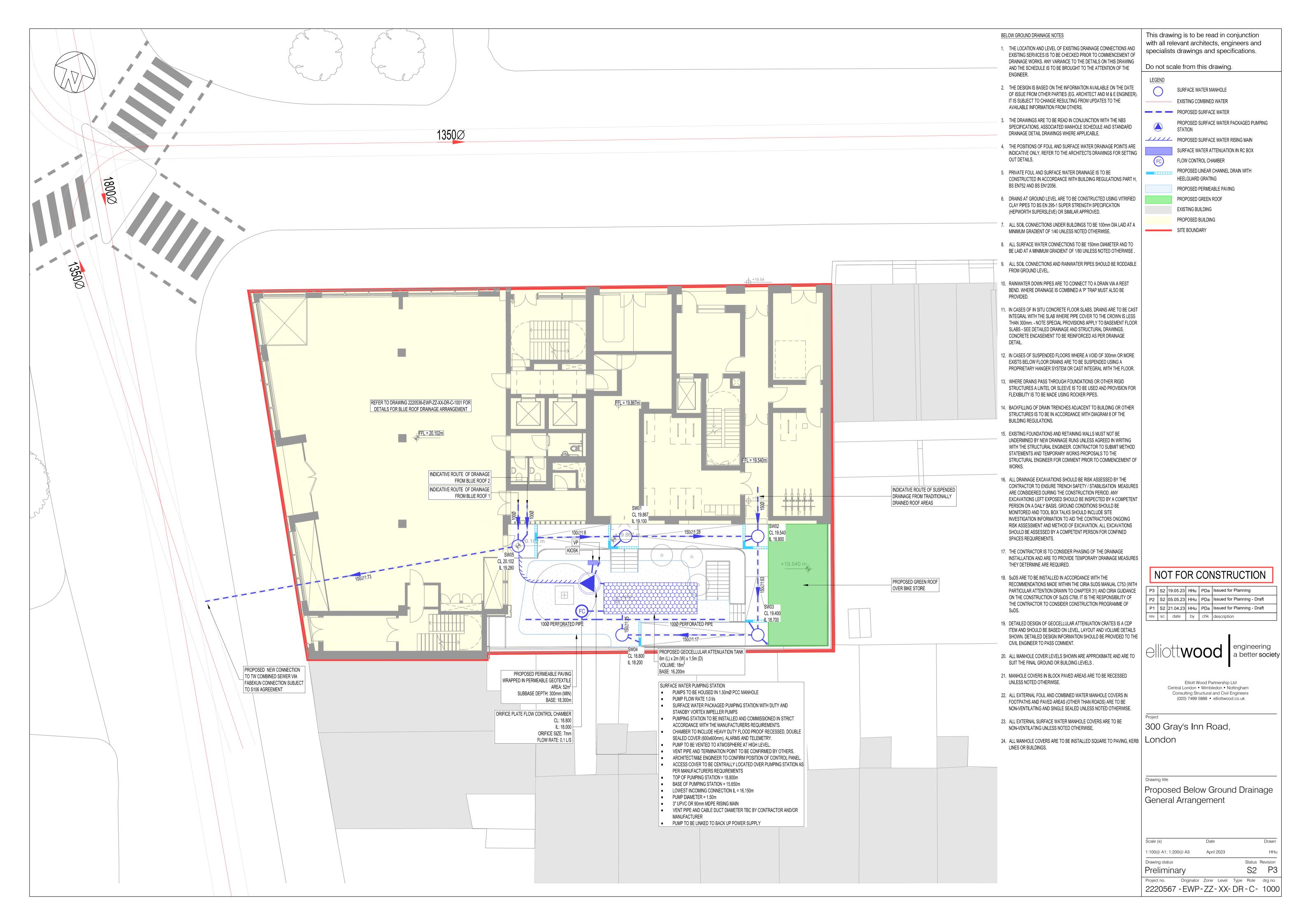
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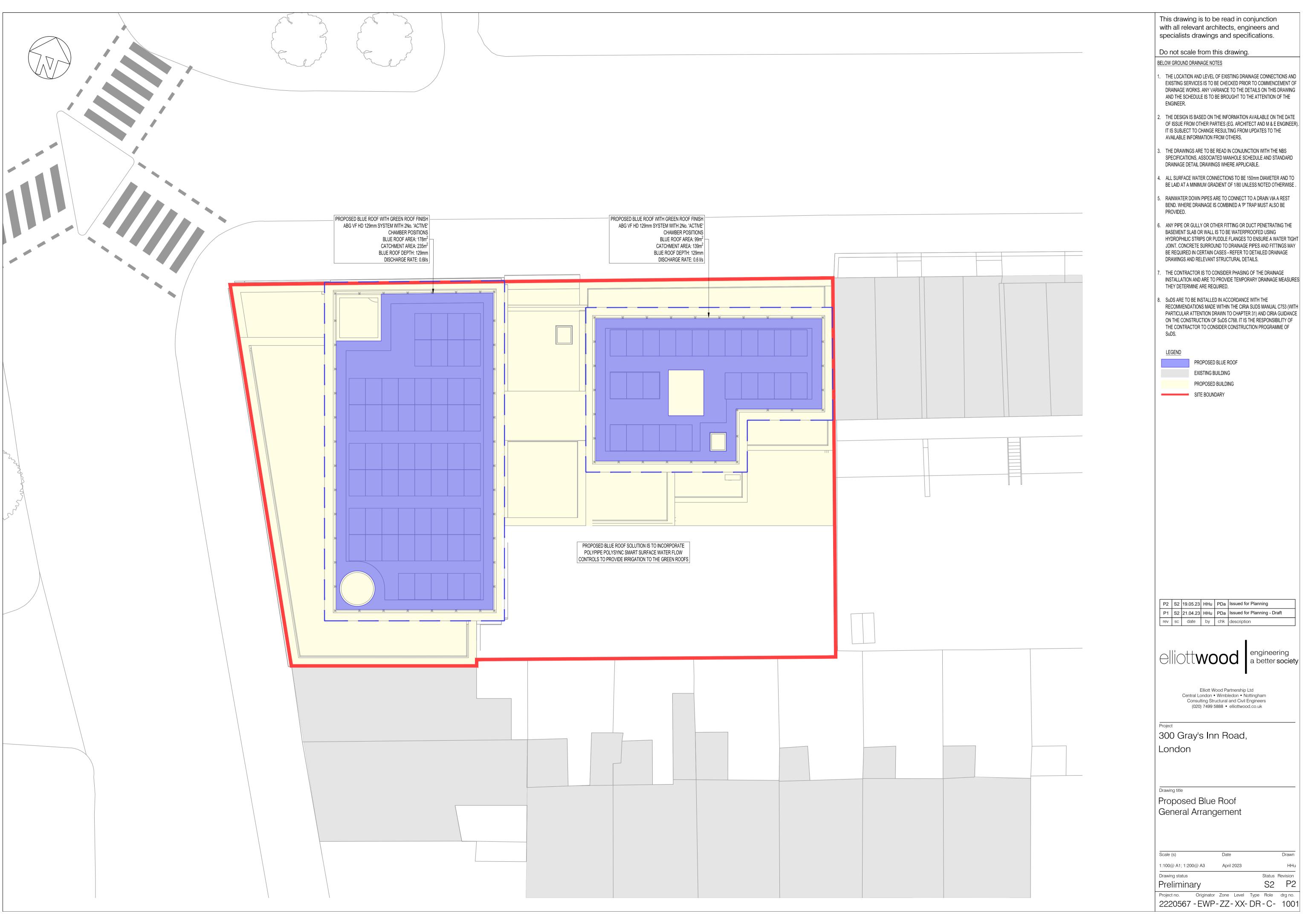


	3a. Discharge Rates & Required Storage							
		Greenfield (GF) runoff rate (I/s)	Existing discharge rate (I/s)	Required storage for GF rate (m ³)	Proposed discharge rate (I/s)			
	Qbar (\searrow					
	1 in 1	0.3	7.2	72	1.4			
	1 in 30	0.7	18.2	61	1.8			
	1 in 100	1	23.2	57	2			
	1 in 100 + CC		$\geq <$		2.2			
	Climate change a	llowance used	40%					
3. Drainage Strategy	3b. Principal Metl Control	hod of Flow	Pump					
e St	3c. Proposed SuDS Measures							
inag			Catchment	Plan area	Storage			
Dra			area (m²)	(m²)	vol. (m³)			
æ.	Rainwater harves	ting	0	$\geq \leq$	0			
	Infiltration systems Green roofs Blue roofs		0	><	0			
			0	0	0			
			374	277	28			
	Filter strips		0	0	0			
	Filter drains		0	0	0			
	Bioretention / tree pits		0	0	0			
	Pervious pavements		52	52	5			
	Swales		0	0	0			
	Basins/ponds		0	0	0			
Attenuation tanks		5	450		18			
	Total		876	329	51			

	4a. Discharge & Drainage Strategy	Page/section of drainage report		
	Infiltration feasibility (2a) – geotechnical factual and interpretive reports, including infiltration results	Page 2 / Section 4		
	Drainage hierarchy (2b)	Page 3 / Section 6		
no	Proposed discharge details (2c) – utility plans, correspondence / approval from owner/regulator of discharge location	Page 52		
ormatic	Discharge rates & storage (3a) – detailed hydrologic and hydraulic calculations	Page 6, Appendix D		
4. Supporting Information	Proposed SuDS measures & specifications (3b)	Page 3 / Section 6		
por	4b. Other Supporting Details	Page/section of drainage report		
Sup	Detailed Development Layout	Appendix B		
4.	Detailed drainage design drawings, including exceedance flow routes	Appendix F		
	Detailed landscaping plans	Appendix B		
	Maintenance strategy	Section 7		
	Demonstration of how the proposed SuDS measures improve:			
	a) water quality of the runoff?	Section 6		
	b) biodiversity?	Section 6		
	c) amenity?	Section 6		

F Proposed Below Ground Drainage Strategy





INSTALLATION AND ARE TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY DRAINAGE MEASURES

engineering a better society

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Wimbledon

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