

Drainage Statement For 23 ROCHESTER ROAD, LONDON, NW1 9JJ

26.06.14 Project Reference 277





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1. Introduction

Physon Property group have engaged Chiltern Design Limited to undertake a drainage calculation and preliminary drainage assessment for the proposed extension and refurbishment at number 23 Rochester Road, London, NW1 9JJ.

The information used in producing the following report are as follows:

- Topographical Survey undertaken by Terrain Surveys ref TS14-227M\1 dated June 2014
- Architectural layout plan prepared by Clive Sall Architecture ref 252-110-P3

2. Existing/Proposed Stormwater Regime

The existing site benefits from a combined sewer connection to a 225mm diameter combined sewer, which flows south from the development. It is assumed that the receiving Thames Water combined sewer resides within Rochester Road, pending receipt of the Thames Water sewer records. The drainage generally runs to the east of the existing dwelling, and a section potentially runs beneath it from the rear courtyard area – all flowing south.

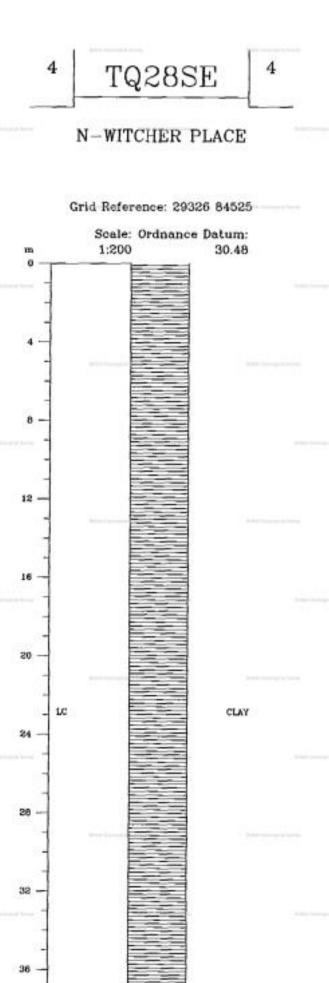
The proposed extension will require some adjustment to the existing drainage, and will require a new system to run from the rear of the plot beneath the extension to connect into the front system. An indirect sewer connection application will be required to be submitted to Thames Water Utilities under Section 106 of the Water Industries Act, as there will be an increase in impermeable areas.

The existing impermeable area = 143sq.m and equates to a stormwater flow of 2l/s for the 2 year return, and 3l/s for the 30 year return (refer to accompanying drawing 277/1001 for calc using modified rational method).

The proposed impermeable area = 218sq.m, a modest increase of 75sq.m. This area equates to a flow rate of 3l/s for the 2 year storm return and 4.5l/s for the 30 year return.

Given that the increase in flow rate is modest (1.5l/s for the 30 year rainfall intensity) it is unlikely that Thames Water will object to the increase, as ordinarily TWU seek to limit new storm connections to 5l/s and the increased flow is below this threshold. This is of comfort, as the ground conditions (impermeable London Clay) in the local area do not support the use of SUDS such as infiltration techniques. Given the modest increase in area, a water butt may be an appropriate means of mitigating the additional flows, although as stated above we would consider the increase in flow to me very modest.

Below is an extract from the nearest British Geological Borehole to the site demonstrating that the underlying geology is London Clay.





3. Conclusion

Given that the increase in impermeable area is only 75sq.m and the resultant increase in flow is 1.5l/s for the 30year return we would consider the impact of the scheme to be negligible.

SUDS infiltration techniques are not appropriate for this site given the underlying geology, however water butts could be considered to store water for re-use.

