Managing Flood Risk from New Developments in Partnership 26th September 2019





Welcome Tony Griffiths



Housekeeping

Take a moment to look around you and make sure your area is safe



No smoking



Hang up jackets and coats



Health and wellbeing



Fire alarms and exits



Toilets



Phones



Nothing we do is worth getting hurt for

Agenda

9.00 - 9.30	Arrival refreshments	
	Welcome and housekeeping	Tony Griffiths
9.30-10.00	Opening video from our Chief Executive Officer	Steve Mogford
	Introduction from our Wastewater Network Business Manager	Mike Wood
10.00 - 10.20	Question time	Sophie Tucker and Graham Morley
10:20 - 10:50	Our approach to development	Graham Morley
10:50 - 11:00	Refreshment break	
11:00 - 11:35	Playing our part in SuDS	Sophie Tucker
11:35 – 12:05	SuDS in partnership, an overview from our Merseyside Flood Risk Coordinator	Laura MaKeating
12:05 – 12:15	Questions for the presenters	All
12:15 – 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 - 13:30	Use of the SuDS opportunity mapping tool in Manchester	Zorica Todorovic
13:30 – 15:00	Breakout for workshops (Tea and coffee will be available half way through)	
15:00 - 15:25	Reflections from the day	Tony Griffiths and Sophie Tucker
15:25 – 15:30	Closing remarks	Graham Morley



Managing flood risk from new development in partnership



Introduction from our Wastewater Network Business Manager Mike Wood



Question Time Sophie Tucker and Graham Morley



Time to vote...



- → Press GO, 4, 1, GO to turn your key pad on
- \rightarrow It will flash red/green
- \rightarrow A question will appear on screen
- \rightarrow Select the letter of your preferred response
- → Press the keypad the green light will flash to record your vote
- \rightarrow You can vote twice and it will always take your last response

What is the correct way of using the acronym for sustainable drainage systems?

- A. SUDS
- B. SUDs
- C. SuDS
- D. Get over it Soph it doesn't really matter



What do you think is the biggest challenge preventing us from delivering high quality sustainable development?

- A. We need better communication
- B. Legislation/ policy/ standards
- C. A lack of understanding/ training
- D. The viability challenge from developers



Are you familiar with the 'hierarchy of drainage options' for surface water, outlined within Planning Practice Guidance



Did you know a similar hierarchy is detailed within the requirements section of Part H3 of the Building Regulations?

A. Yes

B. No



A developer applies to for a sewer connection; can United Utilities refuse the connection of surface water (draining buildings and yards)?

A. Yes

B. No



There is a mapped combined sewer outside the site and a surface water sewer 20m away. Can United Utilities insist that they connect their surface water (draining buildings and yards) to the surface water instead of the combined?



Has your local authority declared a climate emergency?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Not sure



Our Approach to Development Graham Morley



United Utilities & New Development

- United Utilities Developer Services
- Development timeline & United Utilities interactions
- Key interactions
 - Pre-development or 'pre-planning' advice
 - Planning process
 - Connection & adoption
- Challenges & opportunities



United Utilities Developer Services



Development Timeline & United Utilities



Development Timeline & United Utilities





Key Interactions – Pre-development Advice

Free, voluntary service to our customers (Developers). Over **1200** applications received last financial year. Opportunity for UU to influence **sustainable development** and agree drainage strategy, give the developer certainty.

Safeguard service to customers, challenge the application of the **surface water hierarchy**, asset protection, ground water protection, land near to wastewater works.

Gather **intelligence** and help inform us of likely investment requirements on our network.



Key Interactions – Planning Process

Responded to **129** strategic planning consultations (since April 2018) e.g. development plans, regeneration frameworks & masterplans. Seen **20** LPAs since August last year, attended **48** planning liaison meetings since April last year and **37** master planning meetings.

Pro-actively reviewed over **5000** planning applications from Local Planning Authority weekly lists since April last year.

Gather intelligence and help inform us of strategic & capital investment opportunities.



Key Interactions – Adoption





Challenges & Opportunities

				.0		
Water Industry Act 1991 S106, permission to connect foul & surface water	Regulatory determinations – point of connection	Adoption not mandatory in England		SuDS trial – influencing early	Ongoing lobbying & stakeholder engagement	
Surface water drainage hierarchy – LPA the determining authority e.g. viability & brownfield sites	Delivery vehicles for large sites - 'joined up approach' vs. 'piecemeal development'	Current application of design standards & skills gap		National training	SuDS adoption – all or nothing approach	





Time for a break...



Playing Our Part in SuDS Sophie Tucker



Flood risk from surcharging sewers



For use in England*



Part H1 of the Building Regulations, Surcharging of drains, paragraph 2.8;

'Combined and rainwater sewers are designed to surcharge (i.e. the water level in the manhole rises above the top of the pipe) in heavy rainfall. Some foul sewers also receive rainfall and therefore surcharge. For low-lying sites (where the ground level of the site or the level of a basement is below the ground level at the point where drainage connect to the public sewer) care should be taken to ensure that the property is not at increased risk of flooding. In all such cases the sewerage undertaker should be consulted to determine the extent and possible frequency of surcharge'.



Photo to show a property that is lower than the relative level of the road (just to help visualise the risk of surcharging sewers).



Green boundary showing the boundary for a minor development planning application

Surface water flooding

Threat

- Increased peak surface water run off
- Development (housing and commercial)
- Climate change causing intense rainfall
- Urban creep
- Land use change

Impacting

- Resilience of all infrastructure and drainage assets
- (Sewers, CSOs, pumps, highway drains, culverts, waterbodies)
- Health and safety

Leading to

- Flooding of properties and gardens
 - Environmental impact
 - Increased operation of network overflows
 - Land erosion
 - Asset deterioration



Photograph taken this week!



What are Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)?

'Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) are a technical solution to the increasing problem of excess surface water. SuDS are always site specific, and require bespoke design that take into account the underlying hydrology, functional purposes of the area, and the present and future needs of people using the area'. [ICE, 2019]

Terminology isn't great... They deliver so much more than drainage!!

Good design of SuDS is crucial as there is no 'one size fits all' solution. Often the best SuDS schemes and components are those that have involved a range of expertise (and the community) in their design. Planners play a vital role in involving the right experts at the right time ensuring SuDS are effectively integrated within the wider development. [Susdrain.org, 2019]

The inclusion of SuDS at the master planning or development site planning stage has a significant effect on the viability and cost-effectiveness of SuDS integration and the ability of SuDS to deliver multiple benefits. Master planning provides a strategic approach to consider the (sometimes competing) requirements for a development. [Susdrain.org, 2019]





SuDS can help build climate resilient highways



Transport networks underpin a cities economic competiveness and society functioning.



Flooding, especially surface water flooding caused by intense rainfall, is the predominant cause of weather-related disruption to the transport sector.

'This radar map shows how widespread and heavy the rain has been. 104mm fell yesterday – easily more than a months worth of rain'





Environment Agency 🥝 @EnvAgency

This radar map by our Flood Forecasting Centre shows how widespread and heavy the #rain has been. In Kent 104mm fell yesterday – easily more than a month's worth of rain! As it continues you should check your flood risk: bit.ly/1GwYNZH #floodaware #prepareactsurvive ♡ 17 11:51 AM - Jun 11, 2019



SuDS can help deliver nice places

Multiple drivers, multiple benefits



Sustainable economic development	High quality & inclusive design		
Regeneration	Protect and enhance the environment		
Town/ city resilience	Natural capital		
Biodiversity net gain	Low carbon		
Place making	Developing communities		



31

Retrofitting SuDS

Case study - Queen Caroline Estate, Hammersmith, London

• Existing condition – unrestricted discharge, poor amenity value

What are your observations? (I think it looks quite grey)!

Some green space that you could potentially enhance?



ping life flow smoothly





What is susdrain?

A range of resources for those involved in delivering sustainable drainage, water sensitive urban design etc.

Retrofitting SuDS

Case study - Queen Caroline Estate, Hammersmith, London

• Existing condition – unrestricted discharge, poor amenity value







Why else may we wish to integrate SuDS? **Delivering Natural Capital in the area that we serve**

'Regeneration is an holistic process which aims to reverse the economic, social and physical decline of places where market forces alone will not suffice. The RTPI believes the spatial planning system should be placed at the heart of regeneration. The planning process provides the opportunity to enhance the role and capacity of communities as well as balancing community, business, environmental and individual needs. Effective regeneration requires active and meaningful long-term community engagement and involvement, as well as changes to the physical environment'.





650,000 receive benefits with thousands more on universal credit (>30% of total in UK)

Serve 10 of the top 20 most deprived areas in England

Enhancing the landscapes and beaches people enjoy, improving wellbeing and reducing the reliance on health services

We will continue to protect and enhance these wild and derful places by minimising any adverse impact on these diverse habitats due to our own operations.

Finding new ways to solve environmental challenges for future generations

By investing in innovative technology we are looking to solve environmental challenges, which will help to enhance the environment for future generations.

Providing access to nature and its wellbeing benefits

ige some of the region's most beautifu ich are a haven for wildlife, a major pull for for our customers.



Now smooth

Water Company Adoption in AMP 7 (from April 20) Housing developments

Following the publication by Water UK of a revised version of Sewers for Adoption, dubbed SfA 8, the substance of the text has now been used as the basis for the **Design and Construction Guidance document** (DCG) which is being recommended to Ofwat as part of the water sector's work to implement Ofwat's adoption code. The DCG, which can be found <u>here</u>, sets out standards and provides guidance for developers on the design and construction of sewers and related features that will be adopted by water and wastewater companies in England in accordance with Section 104 of the Water Industry Act 1991.

Ofwat is currently considering the DCG and other documentation presented by water companies. **Water UK have proposed** that given the extent of changes resulting from the new approach, this should be **effective as from 1 April 2020**. A major change in the new guidance is that for the first time, guidance has been provided on **SuDS which are adoptable as sewers**. No significant changes are anticipated to the "SuDS" elements of the DCG.



Nothing stopping LPA checking for compliance with CIRIA C753 to enable retrospective adoption post April 2020 (via S102 application).

Note: adoption by Water Companies will remain voluntary in England.



Water Industry - facilitating adoption of SuDS

What do you picture when you think of a surface water sewer?









Traditionally thought of as a pipeline?

The Pre-implementation version of SfA 8 explains that a number of **SuDS components can come within the meaning of a "sewer"** in accordance with the WIA 1991, and therefore is potentially adoptable, if all of the following apply:

- a) it is constructed for the drainage of buildings and yards appurtenant to buildings;
- b) it has a channel (a depression between banks or ridges with a definite boundary);
- c) it conveys and returns flows to a sewer or to a surface water body or to groundwater; and
- d) it has an effective point of discharge, which must have lawful authority to discharge into a watercourse or other water body or onto or into land. As with conventional piped systems, this right to discharge must be secured by the developer and transferred to the water company on adoption.


Adoptable component types

The images below show SuDS component types, described as being potentially adoptable within the DCG. Note: Images from CIRIA C753 The SuDS Manual.





Under Section 94 of the WIA 1991, WaSCs have a statutory duty to *cleanse and maintain sewers as to* ensure that area is and continues to be effectually drained. Copyright © United Utilities Water Limited 2018

United Utilities vested public sewer

(Retrospective adoption of infiltration basin at Dalston, Carlisle)

Designed to attenuate surface water runoff for 100 year + climate change event

No clear adopting body when development approved at planning (basin was to remain in private ownership with our sewers, serving 115 properties)

lities

Ping life flow smoothly

UU responsible for infiltration media and maintenance of the ancillaries (catch pits and headwalls) to ensure SuDS can effectually drain in perpetuity

Entered into a Deed of Grant with land owner (Land not owned by UU) Opportunity for further enhancement if wider design objectives where included within the scope



Example trial adoption site designed to CIRIA C753 (under construction)

Health and safety

Visible and overlooked by properties

Dry feature – only holds water during storm Depth <0.4m deep in 2 year return period, <1.4m deep in 100 year return period

Slope compliant with Minimum Design Standards

Safety signage sufficient (does not require safety fencing)





Maintenance

SUD arrangement built into UU Asset Data Hierarchy (ADH) coding for SuDS ancillaries

Ancillaries including headwall, catch pits, infiltration media to be maintained by UU to effectually drain

Deed of Grant collected where shaded purple. Aesthetics of the landscape within the control of the landowner

Level monitoring proposal in development (data capture & long term performance monitoring) for infiltration systems

Example trial adoption site designed to CIRIA C753 (Multi-venture, under construction)



- Good example of coordinated infrastructure delivery with multiple developers?
- What tools and delivery vehicles have LPA's got to ensure a coordinated approach?

Example SuDS pond designed to CIRIA C753 DCWW adoption

Maintenance

Sediment forebay with engineered base – for ease to desilt (bi-annually)

Accessible, vehicle parking at turning head and within pump station compound

Water Company (Risk Management Authority) responsible to ensue SuDS can effectually drain

oing life flow smoothly



Health and safety

Visible and overlooked by properties

Fencing to prevent toddler access, however gate can be opened to access the amenity

Pond with holds permanent holds water during storm Permanent water depth and maximum attenuated depth both limited within CIRIA C753 design guidance for safety

Slope compliant with Minimum **Design Standards**

SuDS design provided connectivity to nature reserve with steps down outfall to watercourse. This was a requirement of planning for biodiversity, as well as making the amenity accessible to homeowners

> Copyright © United Utilities Water Limited 2018 41

In summary - we've started to play our part in adoption

...but we're on a journey and have a lot to learn

- We've launched a SuDS trial in Merseyside and Cheshire East
- Learning of the SuDS project has informed this approach
- Adoption will be business as usual from April 2020 when we work to the DCG (we're building our capability)

Cautionary note;

- We still don't have a legal basis to adopt SuDS, but adopting as 'sewers' we can ensure it effectually drains

 accountability from a flood risk management authority
- Remember though, adoption remains voluntary! (Planners and LLFA's will be determining sites that may not be offered for adoption, and all need to be mindful of that).
- Adoption has been stated as a barrier, but I don't think introduction of the DCG is the answer the planning system will remain key to delivery of SuDS!



The planning system is so important to deliver SuDS (From new development)

- Unlike owners of watercourses & canals, sewerage companies do not have an absolute right to refuse connection of surface water to public sewer
- We are reliant on planning system to:
 - control full investigation of hierarchy of drainage options;
 - control receiving body;
 - control rate of discharge; and
 - ensure delivery of SuDS!

What sort of sustainable drainage system should be considered?

Generally, the aim should be to discharge surface run off as high up the following hierarchy of drainage options as reasonably practicable:

- 1. into the ground (infiltration);
- 2. to a surface water body;
- 3. to a surface water sewer, highway drain, or another drainage system;
- 4. to a combined sewer.

Soling life flow smoothly

Applying hierarchy of drainage options not the same as including sustainable drainage! A site can include sustainable drainage but discharge to lowest priority.

> Why is surface water drainage often regarded as 'detail' to be sorted later? It needs to be regarded as a material consideration and an inherent part of the design process.

Discussion

Recent planning interaction within Greater Manchester

- Change of use conversion of two mills into apartments ≈ 300 units
- Located within a high risk drainage area
- Existing connectivity to the combined sewer
- ✓ Opportunity to deliver quality blue/ green infrastructure
- ✓ Opportunity to ensure "betterment" beyond rate of discharge







Reservoir for the mills.

- Opportunity to use rainwater as a resource?
- mimic a harvesting approach for building management services?

Existing vegetated strip at the side of the building, could this be reprofiled as a conveyance swale?

What SuDS could be incorporated?

Referring to case studies on www.susdrain.org



Buckland House Car Park, Hampshire



Queen Caroline Estate, London (shown on previous slides)



Exwick Heights School, Exeter



Greening streets, retrofit rain gardens, Nottingham



An insight into the work we've done with UU property

- We've engaged with UU property to understand the process for our land disposals for development
 - They now understand our challenges, and are undertaking better investigations; e.g. infiltration testing and engagement with riparian owners
- What's our aim? To think about and include sustainable drainage principals in the terms of sale

Is there an opportunity for you to engage with your estates teams to follow a similar approach, Local Authority owned land for development?



Some of my thoughts to finish

How we can drive better water management

Stronger Local Policies Strengthen requirements for SuDS?

Access to better guidance, training and case studies

UU are leading on the development of industry training, and we're looking at ways to share learning across the region

Is the terminology helpful?

Big focus on 'drainage' Drainage relates to wastewater... But it's a valuable resource! Can we improve our comms/ develop a campaign utilising the flood hub?





Work together as trusted partners to get the best outcome

Cheshire/ Merseyside SuDS Trial

The default position needs to change, lets manage rainwater on the surface! Integrated design approach between landscape and drainage is essential.

A more strategic approach should help us to deliver more SuDS Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans (DWMP) Catchment Systems Thinking (CaST)

Considerations of DWMP





Some of you may be involved in the DWMP workshops being held in October?

How DWMP will be structured

0

14

568

Level 1 - Company

Over-arching company wide plan which sets out key company objectives, risks faced and summarises investment needed

Level 2 - Strategic planning area

Catchment plans co-created with stakeholders through strategic planning groups at a River Basin level

Level 3 - Tactical planning unit

Drainage area plans which assess how future changes will affect catchment performance and steps that need to be put in place to manage



SuDS in partnership Laura MaKeating





Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in Partnership

Laura Makeating Merseyside Flood Risk Coordinator



Overview

- Journey so far
- Importance of Planning and Planners
- Challenges and lessons learnt
- Opportunities
- Ambitions and new ways of working
- New horizons

The journey so far...



2020 Onwards: Working better together

Why now?

➢ Design and Construction Guidance (DCG)

➢Climate Emergency

≻Growth Agenda (Devolution)

► Natural Capital (Biodiversity Net Gain)

Frequent Events = Greater Public Awareness

SuDS = Part of the Solution







Ian Tant – RTPI President

Planning Rules

Critical role in flood and water management!

- ✓ Potential to cause new or worsen existing flood risk
- ✓ Potential to increase the number of properties at risk of flooding *These new properties are <u>NOT eligible for government funding to resolve flooding issues</u>*
- ✓ Increase or change the vulnerability of users where there is a change of use to a more flood vulnerable use class e.g. from offices to flats.
- Ensure development proposals satisfy National, Local and Neighbourhood Plans.
- ✓ See bigger picture − BGI, regeneration, transport, Biodiversity Net Gain
- ✓ Planning Permission (and enforcement) <u>FINAL SAY!</u>



Site allocation near Whalley, Ribble Valley, December 2015



Challenges and Opportunities

Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems

March 2015

Contents

Introduction	1
Flood risk outside the development	1
Peak flow control	1
Volume control	1





Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) Statutory Guidance

For local authorities on the implementation of Schedule 3 to the Flood and Water Management. Act 2010, the mandatory use of SuDS on new developments and approval and adoption by the SuDS approving body (the SAB)



The Welsh Way

"The <u>statutory</u> SuDS Standards contain a set of Principles, which <u>must</u> be applied in the design of any surface water drainage scheme, and six standards which in turn deal with:

- S1 Runoff Destination
- S2 Hydraulic Control
- S3 Water Quality
- S4 Amenity
- S5 Biodiversity

S6- Construction, Operation and Maintenance."



Does your Local Plan refer to your Local Lead Flood Authority's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy?



Does your Highway Authority allow connections from development to highway drains, to support application of the hierarchy above?



Does your Local Plan Policy clearly state preference for roof level and surface level SuDS components, which provide multiple benefits?



SuDS Questionnaire

Policies in Local Plans supported the four pillars of SuDS as follows:

- Water QUANTITY 60% do, with 10% somewhat
- Water QUALITY 39% do, with 14% somewhat
- Amenity 34% do, with 18% somewhat
- **Biodiversity** 39% do, with 14% somewhat

Only 20% of Highway Authorities allow development to connect to the highway drainage system despite it being included in the NPPG discharge hierarchy.

65% of Local Authorities do not adopt new Public Open Space.

Just 42% of LPAs apply a SuDS validation condition requiring the developer to prove the SuDS installed meet the agreed drainage design.

74% of LPAs use a planning condition to secure lifetime maintenance of SuDS, with the remaining 26% using a Section 106 Agreement.

80% of LPAs encourage the use of SuDS on minor developments, with 63% asking for the SuDS discharge hierarchy to be applied.

Findings: Recent Reports

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government A review of the application and effectiveness of planning policy for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)



MHCLG Review:

- Most LPAs have good SuDS policies, BUT only 1/3 of policies require adoption / maintenance in place for planning approval
- Developers have poor understanding of SuDS policies
- Makes no recommendations for improvement
- LPA resources insufficient

A Place for SuDS (CIWEM):

- 70% think current planning policy doesn't encourage SuDS enough
- Only 8% think current SuDS standards are driving high quality SuDS
- Site constraints being used to 'opt out'
- LPA resources insufficient
- Missed opportunities for wider benefits
- Adoption and maintenance is biggest barrier

Achieving Sustainable Drainage (Landscape Institute):

- Wide variability in SuDS policy
- LLFA constrained in ability to require multi-benefit SuDS (Importance of Local Plan)
- LLFA pre-app advice is important
- Quality of submissions inadequate or mixed
- Adoption biggest challenge



Cultural and transformative change

Discharge: Obstacle -> Opportunity

PPG Hierarchy of Drainage Options

1. into the ground (infiltration);

2. to a surface water body;

 to a surface water sewer, highway drain, or another drainage system;

4. to a combined sewer.

Resource

Sponge

Asset

Contro

Reminder of the SuDS approach (land to be developed)

• Informed by site characteristics, tries to mimic the natural hydrology of the site.

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To maximise opportunities with SuDS, it needs early involvement to ensure the right design objectives are fully integrated into the process.

Moving from grey to green: Benefits of green SuDS

Considered from a developer's perspective

- Incentive through United Utilities **infrastructure discount (90%)** when dealing with surface water sustainably
- Address multiple needs through delivering SuDS
 - Drainage (UU will accept the 100 year + climate change storage within inline surface SuDS for adoption)
 - 2. Green space (Public open space)
 - 3. Delivering Natural Capital
 - Biodiversity 'net gain' recent announcement this will be mandated



Land that developers are looking at taking an option on now may be affected by biodiversity 'net gain' planning condition

• SuDS can help developers deliver enhancement on site



An ambitious North West

North West RFCC – Business Plan











NORTH WEST REGIONAL FLOOD & COASTAL COMMITTEE

BUSINESS PLAN 2019 - 2022



North West RFCC – Business Plan



As part of their role, risk management authorities seek to ensure new development is resilient and does not increase flood risk. They also seek to influence strategic plans and frameworks to take account of flood risk and coastal change in setting out what development is acceptable in specific locations.

The adoption of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) by water companies from 2020 presents a real opportunity to reduce issues of future maintenance. The RFCC would like to see a consistent approach applied to SuDS requirements across the North West including strict adherence to the hierarchy for sustainable drainage. We are supporting partners (including Local Planning Authorities) to work together with United Utilities to prepare for and maximise the benefits of adoption through the planning process.



Key actions

- 1. Review what interventions (and resources) are needed to build on successes to date and fully embed **natural flood management** into risk management authority approaches.
- 2. Establish a Task and Finish Group for local authorities and the Environment Agency to work with United Utilities in ensuring planning (development management) processes are ready for **adoption of Sustainable Drainage Systems** from 2020.
- 3. Seek representation on the RFCC from a specialist in development and planning who can help to bring together the aims of risk management authorities with those of planners, transport planners and infrastructure providers.

Success measures

- Partners develop a common framework across the North West for SuDS requirements of new developments, for implementation within Local Planning Authority processes, allowing maximum adoption of SuDS by United Utilities from 2020.
- We secure a Development and Planning representative on the RFCC.
- We satisfy ourselves that the development of the environmental land management (ELM) payments scheme fully recognises and takes account of the needs and opportunities in relation to flood risk alleviation, as well as water quality.


Sefton Pro-forma Approach

- Developed and trialled in 2018, implemented Spring 2019
- "Buy in" from Local Planning Authority = **CRITICAL**
- Supported by planning framework:

o Local Plan and SuDS Information Note

o Validation Checklist

the DCG

• Two pro-formas with one guidance document:

• Pro-forma 1: Planning Applications (major)

• Pro-forma 2: Discharge of SuDS Conditions

Using the pro-forma to support delivery of SuDS that meet

PRO-FORMA 1: Sustainable Drainage System: Planning Permission

[his pro-forma is a requirement of the Planning Validation Checklist. You must complete all white boxes in full and submit this pro-forma along with your supporting evidence to the Local Planning Authority for any application which seeks planning permission for major development (as defined in section 2 of <u>Statutory Instrument 2015</u> No. 555) or on sites of 0.5 hectares in Critical Drainage Areas.

This proform a supports developers and regulators in summarising and confirming how surface water from a development will be managed sustainably under current and future conditions. It should be completed in conjunction with the Council's 'Completing your Pro Forma' document and your sustainable drainage system should be designed in accordance with <u>CIRIA The SuGS Manual (753</u>).

The pro-forma follows Policy EO8 of <u>Settors Local Plan</u>, <u>National Planning Policy Framework</u>, <u>House of Commons Winten Statement (HWSW 1611) on SUDS</u>, <u>Planning Policy Evaluationabe Originate Systems</u>). It is supported by the <u>DefarEA Quidance on Rainfall Runniff</u> <u>Management</u> and can be completed using freely available tools such as <u>Tools for Sustainable Drainage Systems</u> or approved Industry Standard surface water management design software. The <u>Council's SuDS</u> and <u>flood risk Information Note</u> also provides further information in relation to Local Plan Policy EQ8 and includes maps of Settors Critical Drainage Areas.



Highway SuDS



Does your Highway Authority allow connections from development to highway drains, to support application of the hierarchy above?





- Highway Design & Adoption Specification
- Scotland leading the way
- If sewers are unadoptable (S104), the Highway Authority are unable to adopt the highway (S38)
- Small changes = Big benefits
- Increased maintenance?
- Highways England?

A5758 Broom's Cross Road, Sefton



- New 2.8 mile single carriageway highway completed in 2015
- £20.4 million
- Whole Life Benefits £140-200 million
- 4 SuDS ponds and 4 wildlife ponds created
- 39,000 new trees and shrubs planted
- Multi- benefits New/enriched habitat, walking routes, treatment train etc
- Council responsible for all maintenance aspects, including verges and SuDS ponds



Looking to the future...

What's on the horizon?

Increasing expectation that water is managed on a catchment scale and in an integrated way that delivers multi-benefits

- o 25 Year Environment Plan Moves us towards natural capital and biodiversity net gain
- New EA National FCERM Strategy expected in late 2019/2020
- New Local FRM Strategies by LLFA (expected 2020 >) Vision for SuDS in your area?
- Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans (DWMP) Required from 2025
- United Utilities AMP 7 (2020 2025) Business plan period supports integrated catchment management techniques and embedding SuDS as part of this approach
- **Combined Authorities –** Is SuDS / water management a strategic matter for Metro Mayors?
- North West Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (RFCC) Supporting how we can improve the uptake and quality of SuDS, including their adoption, through a north west approach

Association of SuDS Authorities Conference

When:	29 th October 2019, 9.30am – 5pm
Where:	Hertfordshire Development Centre, Stevenage
What:	Presentations from keynote speakers
	 Opportunity to discuss SuDS and the future of our industry
	 ASA wants to help get consistency throughout our industry – how can the North West play a role in this?
	• Small market space area - product suppliers and new innovations
	 Networking and sharing of best practice
Cost:	Members: Free
	Non-Members: Cost varies (see website)
Details:	https://www.suds-authority.org.uk/events/



Thank you

Questions for the Presenters





Time for lunch...



Use of SuDS Opportunity Manchester City Council

Mile

Managing flood risk from new development in partnership

26th September 2019

Zorica Todorovic



Manchester City Council SuDS Policy

- LLFA since 2012
- National Standards for SuDS
- Drainage hierarchy
- Brownfield sites betterment
- Green solutions
- Policy EN 4: Reducing CO2 Emissions by Enabling Low and Zero Carbon Development
- Policy EN 8L Adaptation to Climate Change
- Policy EN 9: Green Infrastructure
- Policy 14: Flood Risk
- Policy 15-17: Biodiversity, Air Quality, Water Quality





Climate Change Challenges

Standard of protection increases

2, 5, 30 year storms

100 year storms - allowance for climate change 40%

Large attenuation tanks - flash floods

How to manage flows?





В

Managing Water on Surface

Typical inlets in cities





Could it be different – easier to maintain maybe more green



High Density – Blue Green Roofs

Manchester, Princess Street



Manchester, Circle Square



Apartment Block, Upper Chorlton Road

Mixed Use Development, Oldham Road...





Highways – Bioretention and Tree Pits





Public Realm – Raingardens and Tree Pits

Circle Square, Manchester



Old St Mary's Hospital, Manchester



Hardman Court, Manchester



Manholes Catchpit Chambers Pipes Drainage Channels Gullies Filter Drains Attenuation Tank Flow Control Unit Smart Filter Green Roof Area

MANCHESTER

CITY COUNCIL











SuDS Opportunity Mapping











SuDS Opportunity Mapping

Input Layers

- MasterMap
- Lidar
- BGS Infiltration Maps
- Detailed River Network
- Surface Water Flood Maps
- Flood Zones
- Listed buildings
- Drainage network
- Source Protection Zones
- Priority habitats
- Clean water mains pipes
- Development Zones
- What else is available?



Parameters

- Distances
- Sizes
- Rainfall
- Maintenance lifetime
- Ground slope
- CAPEX, OPEX, Benefits









Outputs - Site Information

MasterMap FID	117906
Feature Type	Natural Space
Area (m2)	499.086
Optimisation status	(s)
Width	3.20
Is flat?	
Elevation (mAOD)	29.958
Height (m)	
Gradient	0.09141
Listed building grade	
BGS infiltration score	
Road type	
Road name	,
Road number	1
Traffic calming?	
uFMfSW return period	100
Tags	
Distance to Detailed River Network	
Distance to Flood Zone 3	1
AREANAME	Whitlingham Trowse
CSO_ASSE01	
GDB_REFERE	
ASSET_TYPE	
Number of routes	10
List of feasible solutions (code)	BIBNP, BIMNP, BIRNP,
List of feasible solutions (abbreviated)	Bi, DD, FD, RA, Sw
List of feasible solutions (full)	Bioretention, Disconnect Down
Optimisation subgraph	-3143
Number of options selected	3
List of options selected (code)	Bi_M_N_P,Sw_M_P,Sw_R_NS_P
Dominant option (code)	Sw_R_NS_P
List of options selected (abbreviated)	Bi, Sw
Dominant option (abbreviated)	Sw
List of options selected (full)	Bioretention, Swales
Dominant option (full)	Swales
TOTEX (all options)	3086.58
CAPEX (£, all options)	860.13
OPEX (£, all options)	2226.45
TOTEX (dominant option)	1501.87
CAPEX (£, dominant option)	472.18
OPEX (£, dominant option)	1029.69
Volume removed (m3, all options)	21.497
Volume removed (m3, dominant opti	15.739
	The second se



Bioretention
Attenuating rain garden
Swale
Surface rain garden
Rain garden box
Tree pits
Green roof
Water butt
Soakaway
Filter drain
Disconnect downpipes
Wetland
Pond
Gravel paving
Permeable paving

- Air Quality
- Sequestered Carbon
- Improved parks
- Green Street Value
- Flood risk benefit
- Groundwater value
- Carbon levy (pumping + WRC)
- WRC energy
- Pumping Energy

uFMfSW	100.000000000000000
sol_area	1.53300000000000
num_detac	57.333333333333371
num_flats	0.0000000000000000
num_other	1636.147619047591434
Trees	0
Shrubs	0
Flowers	0
Grasses	58
Aquatic	14
Other	0
C_Em_t	3.37260000
C Seg t	0.02023560
Build kWh	0.00000
Build_C_t	0.00000
Dev_area	851.660
det pop	130
flats pop	0
other pop	3725
NO2 t yr	0.00000000
SO2 t vr	0.00000000
PM10 t yr	0.00000000
O3 t vr	0.00000000
NO2 t tot	0.00000000
SO2 t tot	0.00000000
PM10 t tot	0.00000000
O3 t tot	0.00000000
C Em	3.373
Build	0
Build Av	0
C Seq	58
Air	0
Gr Sp	1840198
Ext Tot	1840256
Final Tot	1840256

PerRemAll	71.2
PerRemDom	71.2
House_Type	
Po We 450m	False
Po_We_num	0
gr_str_25m	False
GS_num_int	0.00000000000000
pump_st	
WBs	0
WB_red_con	0.00
InfSAARm3	0.00
Elim_vol	0.00
Pump_m3	0.00
Pump_kWh	0.00000
Pump_C_t	0.00000000
WWTW_kWh	0.00000
WWTW_C_t	0.0000000
Crp_m2	228.260
Crp_%	0.000
Res_Cr_m2	144165.000
Res_Cr_%	0.000
Con_Vol_m3	0.00
Con_C_t	0.0000000
Con_C_kWh	0.00000
GS_resi	0.00
Pump	0.00000
WWTW	0.00000
Avoid	0.00
C_Av_C	0.00
C_Av_W	0.00
C_Av_E	0.00
Inf	0.00
Gr_Str	0.00
C_Ben_t	0.0000000
CC_levy	0.00
Int_Tot	0
Ext_Tot	0
Final_Tot	0







Member of the SNC-Lavalin Group

Use of Data – Planning













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Use of Data – Lost Opportunities – Retrofit?













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Use of Data – Bioretention and Tree Pits

Over 2100 opportunities to locate bioretention in pavements across Manchester

> MasterMan (Derived Action Masterf



sterMap FID	54.874
(Derived)	
(Actions)	
MasterMap FID	54,874
Feature Type	Pavement
Area (m2)	1,192.593
Optimisation status	s
Width	2.1
Is flat?	
Elevation (mAOD)	46.917
Height (m)	
Gradient	
Listed building grade	
BGS infiltration score	Infiltration likely
Road type	
Road name	
Road number	
Traffic calming?	
uFMfSW return period	100
Distance to Detailed River Network	
Distance to Flood Zone 3	
Number of routes	53
List of feasible solutions (code)	Bi Pa Pa P, Bi R Pa P, PP Pa U P, RS B Pa P, TP R Pa P
List of feasible solutions (abbreviated)	BI, PP, RS, TP
List of feasible solutions (full)	Bioretention, Permeable Block Paving, Rain Gardens (Surface), Tree p
Optimisation subgraph	4,226
Number of options selected	1
List of options selected (code)	Bi_Pa_Pa_P
Dominant option (code)	Bi Pa Pa P
List of options selected (abbreviated)	Bi
Dominant option (abbreviated)	Bi
List of options selected (full)	Bioretention
Dominant option (full)	Bioretention
TOTEX (all options)	21,779.19
CAPEX (£, all options)	20,453.04
OPEX (£, all options)	1,326.15
TOTEX (dominant option)	21,779.19
CAPEX (£, dominant option)	20,453.04
OPEX (£, dominant option)	1,326.15
Volume removed (m3, all options)	1.024
Volume removed (m3, dominant option)	1.024











Use of Data - School

Key metrics		
Total area (m2)	20,128	
Volume produced (m3)	634	
Dominant opportunities	Attenuating rain gardens, Disconnection of downpipe Filter Drains, Soakaways Swales	
Volume addressed by all		
opportunities (m3)	625	
CAPEX (£)	156,190	
OPEX (£)	30,501	
TOTEX (£)	186,691	
% removed	99%	















Wider Use of Data

- Making the most of planned development and retrofit options
- Prioritising locations for schemes e.g. focus on Schools, roads, etc.
- Feeding into Strategic planning
- Addressing multiple needs / challenges
- Enabling better working together
 - Facilitating internal and external collaboration
 - Flood risk management
 - Improving air quality
 - Educational benefits







Schools in areas of social deprivation and air quality management areas





Breakout Session





What are the blockers to a development site being drained

in the most sustainable way?





Building on any successful approaches or good practice

and thinking innovatively, what could be done to ensure a

site is drained in the most sustainable way?





What ideas do you have for us as the flood family to work

better together with regard to new development and flood

risk?



Reflections from the Day Tony Griffiths and Sophie Tucker



Time to vote...



- → Press GO, 4, 1, GO to turn your key pad on
- \rightarrow It will flash red/green
- \rightarrow A question will appear on screen
- \rightarrow Select the letter of your preferred response
- → Press the keypad the green light will flash to record your vote
- \rightarrow You can vote twice and it will always take your last response

Have you enjoyed the day?

A. Yes



Have you learnt something new?

A. Yes



Have you been able to put a face to a name today?

A. Yes



Would you attend a similar event in the future?

- A. Yes
- B. No



Will you do anything different in your role, following what has been discussed today?

A. Yes




