Agent:



Sedum Cottage, Owen Street, Pennar, Pembroke Dock, Pembs, SA72 6SL

Tel: **07826 705493** E-mail: <u>mail@sureline.org.uk</u>

Date & Revision No: 27th July 2023 v1.0

Applicants: Mr Owen Jones

Project: Cow housing and covered feeding shed

Site address: Pant-y-Grwyndy, near Cardigan, SA43 3NP

Preliminary surface water drainage proposal

Basic Requirement

From January 2019 all new developments in Wales that involve construction of a new house, or with a construction area of 100 m² or more, are required to incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for disposal of surface water in accordance with the Statutory SuDS standards published by the Welsh Ministers. The SuDS scheme must be approved by the Local Authority acting in its SuDS Approving Body (SAB) role before construction work begins. 6 key criteria must be met by the scheme, including:

- 1) Destination of surface water run-off
- 2) Hydraulic control of surface water run-off
- 3) Water quality
- 4) Amenity
- 5) Biodiversity and
- 6) Design with a view towards construction, operation, maintenance and structural integrity.

Description

The current proposal involves the construction of a new cow housing and covered feeding building with a footprint of 2,630 m² and a profiled sheet steel roof.

Proposal

This document proposes an initial indicative design for a SuDS system, based on a generic mid-range infiltration figure of 5 x 10^{-5} m/s pending on-site testing.

Calculations have been carried out for the proposed building on the basis of the surface water drainage system discharging to two rubble-filled soakaways, assuming 30% free volume and generic infiltration characteristics as above.

Caveat

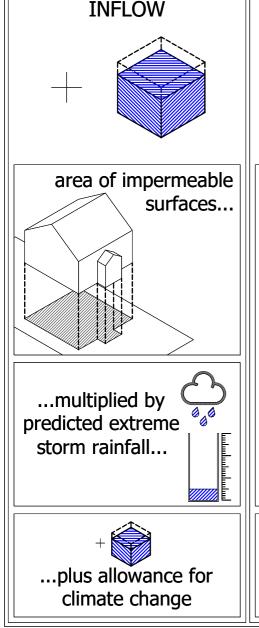
The proposed scheme is provisional and will be reviewed on receipt of site-specific infiltration test data, prior to submission of a formal SuDS scheme. If the infiltration characteristics are better or worse, the soakaway sizes may be reduced or enlarged accordingly. If ground conditions are not suitable for a soakaway, alternative SuDS components (such as swales) may need to be substituted.

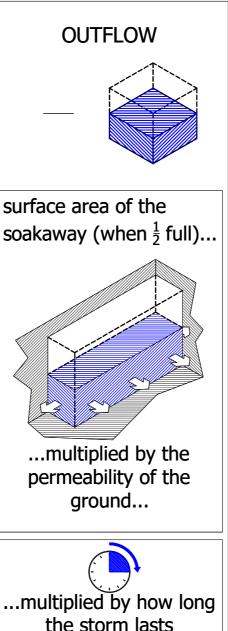
Soakaway sizing methodology

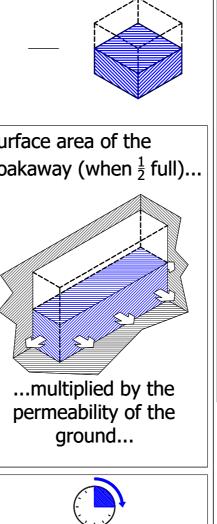
When it rains, water runs quickly off hard, impermeable surfaces such as slate or zinc roofs, tarmac or block paving. Run-off from one site can become part of a flash flood on another; especially if cumulative with other run-off. The goal of sustainable surface water design is to manage surface water responsibly on site as much as possible; avoiding pollution and run-off elsewhere.

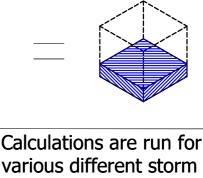
Water will often be channelled into a soakaway guicker than it can soak into the ground, leading to water building up inside the soakaway. A soakaway should be sized to cope with this build-up from a range of rainstorms without over-flowing; from short heavy downpours to lengthy but less intense rainfalls. The size needed will vary from site to site, depending on the total area of hard surfacing that is drained into it, the type of water storage and the permeability of the ground.

To find the size needed we estimate the difference between the inflow and outflow for a range of storm durations from 5 minutes to 1 day based on 1-in-100-year storms, plus an allowance for the effects of climate change.









STORAGE VOLUME

REQUIRED

various different storm lengths.

The volume required is the highest storage figure, "S", returned by any of the sets of calculations.



25/07/23 Drn:

MDH

Scale: not to scale

Date: Drg ref: 601

CALCULATION OF STORAGE VOLUME REQUIRED

The volume of free space in the soakaway should be sufficient to temporarily buffer the amount of run-off flowing into it with the amount soaking into the ground.

STORAGE 'S' is calculated as: Soakaway properties: Length: = 100.0 m Width: = **1.8** m where: Depth: = 2.5 m S = STORAGE storage volume needed to temporarily balance inflow and outflow I_{CC} INFLOW from the impermeable areas drained to the soakaway plus an allowance for impact of climate change 30% % free volume: = Storage volume available: = 131.25 m³ 0 OUTFLOW infiltrating into the soil during rainfall

Client: Owen Jones Site: Pantygrwndy Farm Cubicle housing Plot: Date: 25/07/23 Version: v1.0

OUTFLOW 'O' is calculated as:

 $O = a_{s50} x f x D$

where:

Α

a_{s50} = the AREA of the SIDES of the storage volume when filled to 50% of its effective depth

INFILTRATION rate that water soaks into the ground

DURATION of the storm in minutes (see "Storm Duration" column below) $a_{s50} = 76.31 \text{ m}^3$ ((2 x lenath + 2 x width) x (depth / 2) x % free volume) f = 5.0 x 10-5 m/s (indicative figure pending percolation tests)

INFLOW 'Icc' is calculated as:

I_{CC} = I + CCA

where basic inflow 'I' is calculated below and is modified with a Climate Change Allowance 'CCA'.

Climate Change Allowance to be added = 30%

(from BRE digest 365, 2016 edition)

I = A x R where:

> AREA the area of impermeable surfaces drained to the soakaway

R RAINFALL the total rainfall in a design storm (based on "worst case" scenario of 1-in-100-year storms).

Drained area: Floor area of new barn = 2630 m²

M5-60 =

(from plans) **20** mm

'r' = 0.27 for the site (from BRE digest 365, 2016 edition)

(from BRE digest 365, 2016 edition)

MX-D = Notation indicates a storm lasting for 'D' minutes and with a return period of 'X' years.

Rainfall for M5-60 (60 minute storm with 5 year return period) is used as the basis for the calculation (taken as 20mm for all parts of UK). M5-D is calculated for a range of storm durations (5 mins to 1 day) and adjusted for the site location (M5-60 x factor Z1, based on ratio 'r'). Total rainfall 'R' (M100-D) is derived from calculated M5-D, multiplied by factor Z2. (see reference sheet for Z1 and Z2)

		(RAINFALL CALCULATIONS)						
Storm durati	Factor Z1 for 'r' of	M5-D min =	Factor Z2	M100-D min = R				
D	D (min)	0.27	20mm x Z1	(Eng/Wal)	(mm)			
5 minutes	5	0.33	6.6	1.91	12.6			
10 minutes	10	0.48	9.6	1.91	18.3			
1/4 hour	15	0.58	11.6	1.95	22.6			
½ hour	30	0.76	15.2	2.00	30.4			
1 hour	60	1.00	20.0	2.00	40.0			
2 hour	120	1.27	25.4	2.01	51.1			
4 hour	240	1.64	32.8	1.97	64.6			
6 hour	360	1.88	37.6	1.97	74.1			
10 hour	600	2.24	44.8	1.94	86.9			
24 hour	1440	3.10	62.0	1.90	117.8			

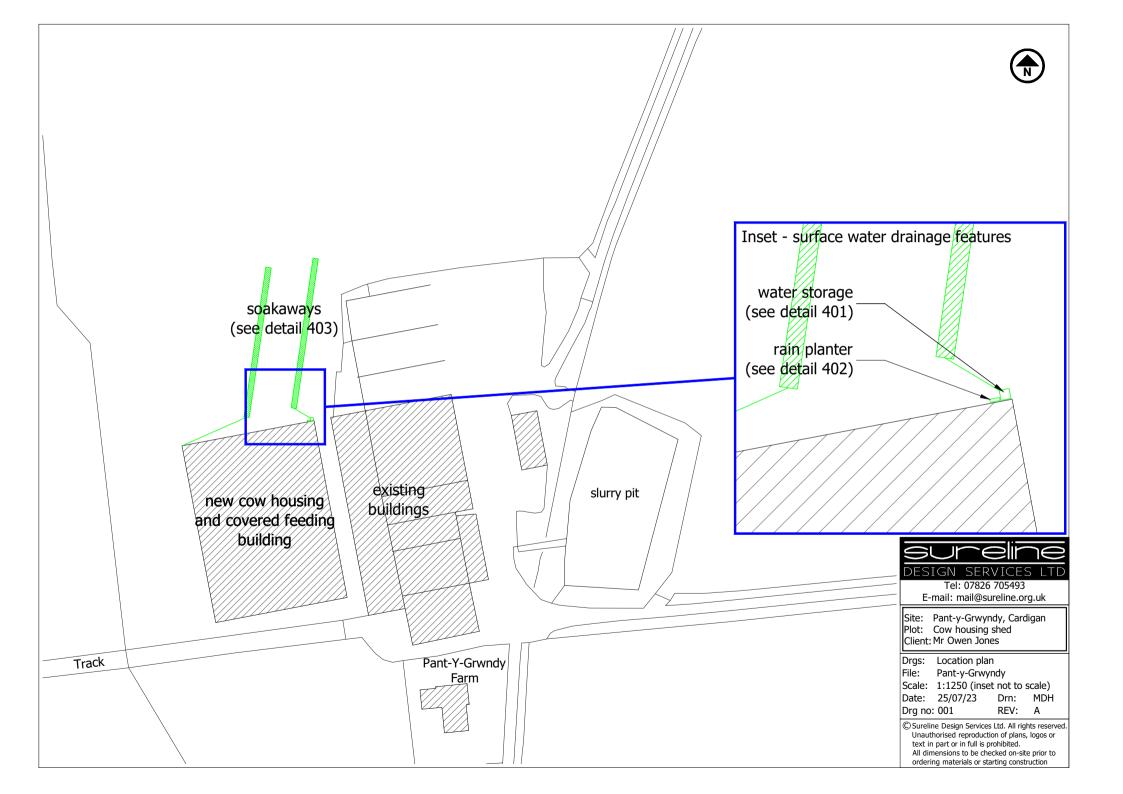
	(INFLOW CALCULATIONS + CCA)										
(Α	х	R)	=	ı		+	CCA	=	I _{cc}
	(m²)		(mm)			(m³)			30%		(m³)
(2630	х	12.6)	=	33.16		+	9.95	=	43.10
	44	х	18.3)	=	48.23		+	14.47	=	62.70
	**	х	22.6)	=	59.50		+	17.85	=	77.35
	44	х	30.4)	=	79.96		+	23.99	=	103.95
	"	х	40.0)	=	105.21		+	31.56	=	136.77
	44	х	51.1)	=	134.29		+	40.29	=	174.57
	**	х	64.6)	=	169.96		+	50.99	=	220.95
	**	х	74.1)	=	194.83		+	58.45	=	253.28
	"	х	86.9)	=	228.60		+	68.58	=	297.18
	"	х	117.8)	=	309.85		+	92.95	=	402.80

(OUTFLOW CALCULATIONS)									
(a _{s50}	Х	f	х	D)	=	0	
	(m³)	(10-5 m/s	3)	(mins)			(m³)	
(76.3125	X	5.01	х	5)	=	1.91	
(66	x	"	х	10)	=	3.82	
("	x	**	х	15)	=	5.73	
(66	x	**	х	30)	=	11.46	
(**	x	"	х	60)	=	22.92	
(**	x	**	х	120)	=	45.83	
(**	x	**	х	240)	=	91.67	
(66	x	44	х	360)	=	137.50	
(**	x	"	х	600)	=	229.17	
(**	х	**	х	1440)	=	550.00	

(5	(STORAGE REQUIRED)							
I _{cc}	-	0	=	S				
(m³)		(m³)		(m³)				
43.10	-	1.91	=	41.19				
62.70	-	3.82	=	58.88				
77.35	-	5.73	=	71.62				
103.95	-	11.46	=	92.49				
136.77	-	22.92	=	113.86				
174.57	-	45.83	=	128.74				
220.95	-	91.67	=	129.28				
253.28	-	137.50	=	115.78				
297.18	-	229.17	=	68.02				
402.80	-	550.00	=	0.00				

Total storage volume available:	131.25	m³
Max. storage volume required:	129.28	m³

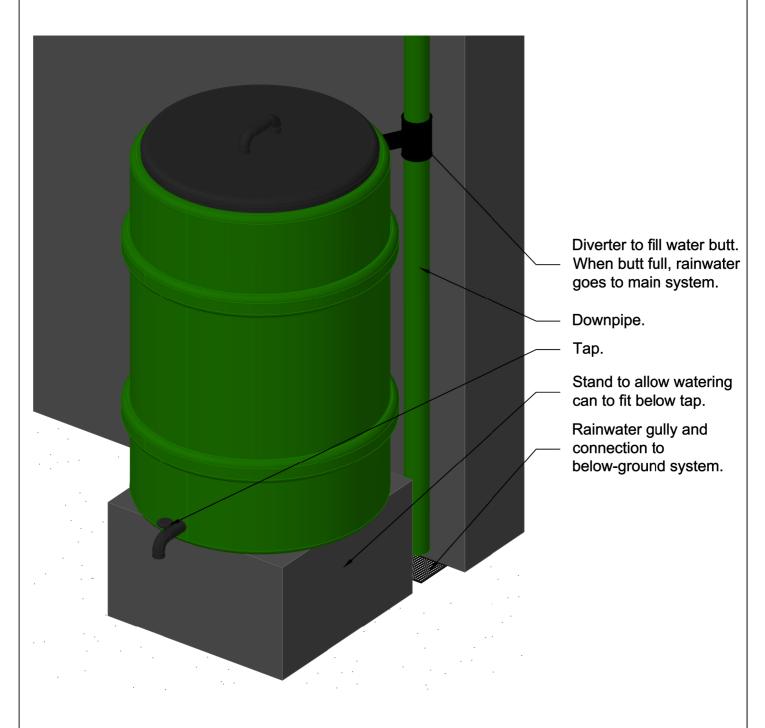
(storage volume in soakaway – water butts disregarded) (highest figure from storage calculation column 'S' - bottom right)



Water butt detail

Water harvesting and storage meets the following criteria of the SUDS standards:

- S1 Run-off collected on site for use (Priority level 1).
- S2 Providing additional storage capacity to help prevent run-off discharging from site.
- S6 Providing a low-tech, low maintenance, cost-effective drainage system.



Notes:

- The detail shows a water butt to illustrate relevant features. Water storage on site may take a different form but with similar features such as a storage tank, IBC (Intermediate Bulk Container) etc.
- The storage volume of water containers is not included in the calculations as extreme weather events are more probable during the winter months when rainfall volumes are generally higher and it is likely that there will be little or no spare storage capacity in the container.



E-mail: mail@sureline.org.uk

Site: Pant-y-Grwyndy, Cardigan Job: Cow housing shed Client: Mr Owen Jones

Drgs: Water storage detail File: Pant-y-Grwyndy Scale: not to scale

Date: 25/07/23 Drn:

Drg no: 401

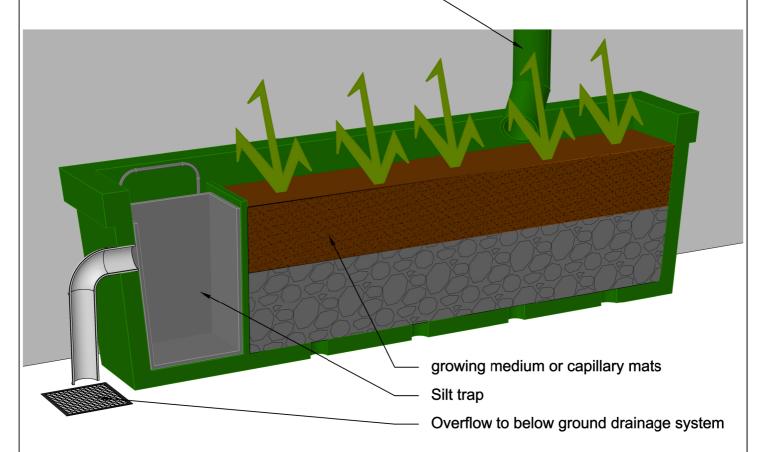
MDH

Rain planter detail

Rain planters meet the following criteria of the SUDS standards:

- S2 Providing additional storage capacity to help prevent run-off discharging from site.
- S3 Trapping sediments and pollutants as a basic water quality treament.
- S4 Providing amenity benefits.
- S5 Maximising bio-diversity benefits.
- S6 Providing a low-tech, low maintenance, cost-effective drainage system.





Notes:

- Rain planters allow the creation of small but important zones that can help treat and slow run-off whilst also providing attractive planting and habitat for wildlife.
- Planting should be carefully selected as not all plants will be well-suited to conditions that can range from intensely wet to very dry conditions; the Royal Horticultural Society's website has a section offering guidance on suitable planting for rain gardens see www.rhs.org.uk



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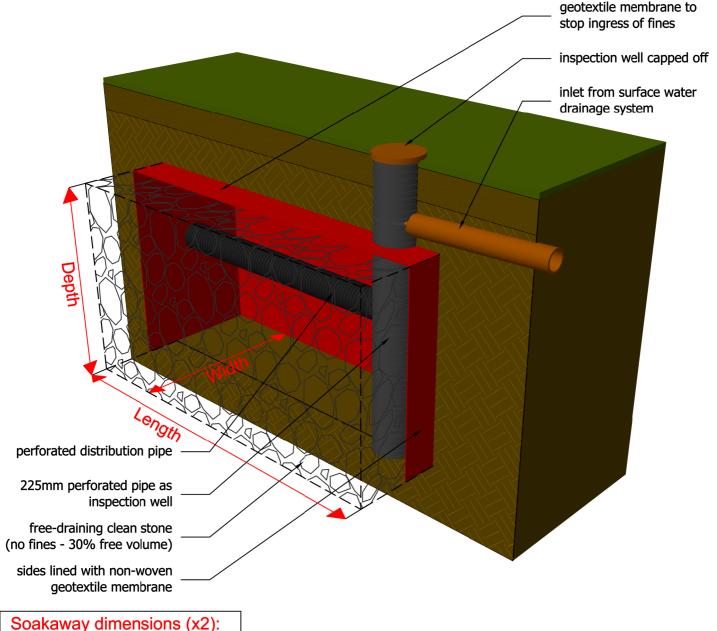
Drgs: Rain planter detail
File: Pant-y-Grwyndy
Scale: not to scale

Date: 25/07/23 Drg no: 402 Drn: MDH

Soakaway detail; rubble fill

Soakaways meet the following criteria of the SUDS standards:

- S1 Infiltration of run-off to ground (Priority level 2).
- S2 Providing storage capacity to prevent run-off discharging from site.
- S3 Trapping sediments and pollutants as a basic water quality treament.
- S6 Providing a low-tech, low maintenance, cost-effective drainage system.



ength: FO 00m

Length: 50.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 2.50m

Notes:

- Soakaways not to be constructed within 5 metres of a building, within 2.5 metres of a boundary, in unstable land or in ground where the water table reaches the bottom of the pit at any time of year.
- Soakaways should also not be constructed near any drainage field, drainage mound of other soakaway so that the overall soakage capacity of the ground is exceeded and the effectiveness impaired.
- Soakaways should not be constructed where the presence of contamination in the run-off could result in pollution of groundwater source or resource.



Tel: 07826 705493 E-mail: mail@sureline.org.uk

Site: Pant-y-Grwyndy, Cardigan Job: Cow housing shed Client:Mr Owen Jones

Drgs: Soakaway detail - stone fill File: Standard details Scale: not to scale

MDH

Drg no: 403

Date: 25/07/23 Drn: