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Prepared by		Robert Cogbill		
Checked by		Jason Magee		
Approved by		Roger Bareham		

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Introduction

Hydrock Consultants have been appointed by Waterfall Hampton Investment Ltd to carry out a drainage strategy report to be submitted for planning for the approval of London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.

It is the intention that the proposed drainage strategy will be accordance with both local and national guidelines and will incorporate a 'best practice' approach in reducing the impact of the flooding caused by the new development.

The report will highlight the key stakeholders in terms of ownership and maintenance to ensure the drainage system is kept well maintained and reduce the risk of failure. Should the network fail at any point, clearly defined ownership liabilities will ensure that problems can be quickly rectified thereby reducing the impact of potential damage caused by flooding.

The information received has been summarised within this report. In the event that the information is relied upon and is subsequently found to be incorrect, Hydrock Consultants Ltd accepts no responsibility for any direct and/or consequential loss that may occur as a result.

0.1 References

Appendix A - M.J. Rees 8245 Sheet 1 Rev A Oct 2014 Topo & Utilities.

Appendix B – LOM Architects Drg No 1685-A-P001 EXISTING SITE PLAN.

Appendix C - LOM Architects Drg No 1685-A-100-F PROPOSED SITE PLAN-1685-A-100

Appendix D – Thames Water Asset Map.

Appendix E - 12193-HYD-00-XX-DR-C-7000 P05 - FW & SW Drainage Strategy.

Appendix F – Local Lead Flood Authority (LLFA) & Thames Water email correspondence



SITE INFORMATION

1.1 Site Referencing Information

Site Referencing Information	
Site Address	Hampton Waterworks, Upper Sunbury Road, Hampton, TW12 2DS
Grid Reference	TQ 134695 OS X (Eastings):513404 OS Y (Northings): 169505

1.2 Existing Situation

The 0.57 ha site is located in the London Borough of Richmond-on-Thames and is bordered to the north by Upper Sunbury Road and on the eastern side by Lower Sunbury Road.

The site was formally used as Hampton Waterworks, operated by Thames Water. The site is within an area that is heavily developed with existing residential development bordering the site to the north and east. To the west is the remainder of the former waterworks along with areas of former filter beds. Filter beds also border the site to the south with the River Thames being around 100m beyond the southern boundary.

The site consists of:

Ruston & Ward Building: Grade II part single, part two storey L-shaped building located on the east of the site.

Karslake Building: Grade II listed part single, part two storey, and part three storey building on the west of the site.

No 3 & No 4 Water Works cottages: Two-storey vacant residential dwelling houses located in the centre of the site, in between Ruston & Ward Building and the Karslake Building.

A single storey 'storehouse' building previously used by Thames Water for storage purposes.

The existing external areas are predominately hardstanding and comprise a mix of concrete and cobblestones. Areas of soft landscaping and uncontrolled undergrowth are in the gardens of the cottages in the centre of the site. Mature trees are in the north eastern and western corners of the site.

The site is currently accessed via a simple priority junction on Lower Sunbury Road which forms the main access to the Hampton Waterworks.



1.3 Topography

The site is broadly rectangular in shape and is 145m long west to east and 40m wide from north to south.

The site is set at an elevation of around 10.750m OD on generally level ground. There are areas of elevated ground on the northwest at 12.0m OD. On the northeast of the site the area banks down to an existing retaining wall and Upper Sunbury Road has an elevation of approx. 9.8m AOD.

On the southern boundary there are slopes down to the filter beds at approx. 6.8m AOD

A topographical and utilities survey was undertaken by M.J.Rees.

See Appendix A for topographical/utilities layout.







1.4 Development Proposal

Drg No SK-C-7700 indicates an overview of the proposed development.

The existing industrial buildings, storehouse and cottages will be converted to dwellings/commercial and the existing hard standing areas will be altered to accommodate new car parking & landscaping.

The existing main roofs to Karlslake and Ruston & Ward buildings are to be replaced, however the existing RWP system is to be re-used to maintain the existing surface water distribution to the existing drainage system.

The redevelopment of the site will provide the following:

39 Parking spaces

36 residential units

- 16x 1-Bed
- 11x 2-Bed
- 9x 3+ Bed
- Commercial Space

The site is currently accessed via a simple priority junction on Lower Sunbury Road which forms the main access to the Hampton Waterworks. It is proposed that there will be a one-way system with access / egress on Upper Sunbury Road.

An area of the southern section of the Ruston & Ward building is to be retained by Thames Water. Refer architect's proposed site plan for location. See **Appendix C** for LOM proposed architect's site plan.

1.5 Ground Conditions

Refer to Hydrock Geotechnical Phase 1 Ground Conditions Desk Study Report (Ref: 12193-HYD -XX-DS-RP-G-1000) for information on ground conditions.

The following Table 2.5 is an extract:

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Ref. for Figures	Location	Stratigraphic Name	Description
Superficial I	Deposits (Figure 2.7)		
KPGR	On site (southern half)	Kempton Park Gravel Member	Sand and gravel, locally with lenses of peat.
TPGR	20m north	Taplow Gravel Member	Sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat.
ALV	100m south	Alluvium	Clay, silt, sand and gravel deposited by the River Thames.
Solid Geolo	gy (Figure 2.8)		
LC	On site.	London Clay Formation	Mainly poorly laminated, blue-grey or grey-brown slightly calcareous, silty to very silty clay, clayey silt and sometimes silt with some layers of sandy clay.



Whilst superficial deposits are not mapped in the north of the site, it is still possible that either Kempton Park Gravel Member and/or Taplow Gravel Member overlie the London Clay beneath the whole site. Given that the site has been subjected to past development some Made Ground is also anticipated.

1.6 Hydrology, Hydrogeology & Flood Risk

Refer to Hydrock Flood Risk Assessment Ref: 12193-HYD-XX-XX-RP-FR-0001 for information on flood risk assessment. The following Flood Zone Mapping is an extract:

Flood Zone Mapping

The entirety of the site and surrounding area is shown to be within Flood Zone 1, i.e. land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of fluvial or tidal flooding.

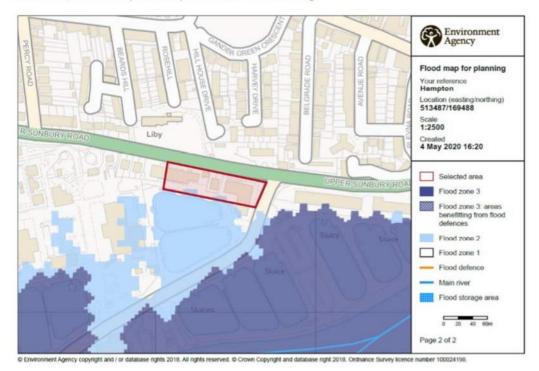


Figure 1: EA Flood Map for Planning

Fluvial Flooding

The closest watercourse to the site is the River Thames which is around 100m to the south of the site and beyond the existing filter beds.

The extreme 1 in 1000 year flood outlines extends to the southern limit of the site but is not shown to enter the site. As such, and based on the available mapping, the site is confirmed as being outside all modelled flood events, within Flood Zone 1, and at low risk from fluvial flooding.

Owing to the categorisation of the site as Flood Zone 1 the site is also concluded as being at low risk from tidal flooding.

Surface Water Flooding

The EA's Flood Risk from Surface Water mapping shows the site as being predominantly at 'very low' risk of surface water flooding.



Refer to Hydrock Geotechnical Phase 1 Ground Conditions Desk Study Report (Ref: 12193-HYD -XX-DS-RP-G-1000) for information on Hydrology & Hydrogeology

The following is an extract:

The superficial deposits comprise a Principal Aquifer and the London Clay Formation is an Unproductive Aquifer. The site is not a Source Protection Zone and there are no groundwater abstractions within 500m of the site.

The River Thames is located approximately 180 south of the site and there are filter beds associated with the existing water works extending from approximately 10m south of the site to the River Thames.

The desk study information indicates that there is potential for groundwater flooding at the site.

1.7 Services and Utilities

The site has a substantial amount of existing buried services and utilities, some of which we assume are part of the historical water works and are now redundant.

We have recommended that an assessment of utilities to be retained is undertaken.

See Appendix A for topographical/utilities layout.

1.8 Existing Drainage

There are no drainage as -built archive drawings available.

Drawing No 12193-HYD-00-ZZ-DR-C-7000 in **Appendix A** highlights the existing foul and surface water drainage shown on the M.J Rees topographical/utilities layout.

Thames Water (TW) mapping information indicates a 350mm dia foul sewer on the northern side of Upper Sunbury Road.

The local gravity foul drains that serve the existing buildings have existing foul connections to the TW 350mm dia foul sewer at two locations, TW manholes Ref. 4505 & 5506 (assumed)

The existing roofs and external areas appear to drain via a gravity system of RWP's, drain channels & gullies.

The collection point for existing surface water systems appears to be a 610mm dia sewer on the southern boundary that connects to the TW sewer in Lower Sunbury Road at TW manhole Ref. 5405.

An existing 300mm dia surface water sewer that enters the site on the western boundary and should be maintained in the new works.

See **Appendix D** for sewer asset map.



SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Drawing No DR-C-7001 indicates the proposed surface water drainage strategy. See Appendix E.

The distribution of surface water from the new roofs to the existing drainage system is to be kept as existing. The existing RWP's that will serve the new roofs are to be re-used in the new works.

New permeable paving for new parking areas and access road & soft landscaping will replace existing hardstanding areas. The intention is to connect the new permeable paving into the existing surface water drainage system.

An assessment of the catchments for existing drained area and proposed drained areas are shown on drawing No SK-C-7701 & SK-C-7702. See **Appendix E.**

Existing catchment area = 4612m2 Proposed catchment drained area = 4476m2 There is a small reduction in drained area.

There is no restriction on surface water discharge, however, betterment will be provided as the Suds permeable paving will slow down surface water flows to the existing sewer system and improve water quality.

Richmond Policy LP21 a requirement to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all development proposals and to demonstrate that their proposal complies with the following:

- A reduction in surface water discharge to greenfield run-off rates wherever feasible; and
- Where greenfield run-off rates are not feasible, this will need to be demonstrated by the applicant, and in such instances, the minimum requirement is to achieve at least a 50% attenuation of the site's surface water runoff at peak times based on the levels existing prior to the development.

LLFA (Environment Directorate London Borough of Richmond upon Thames) have been consulted and they have confirmed their approval in principle of the surface water proposals based on an overall reduction of impermeable area, the use of permeable paving, and the limited availability of land available for extensive SuDS measures.

See Appendix F (LLFA) email correspondence.

2.1 Run-off Destinations

The discharge of surface water run-off has been considered in accordance with the hierarchical approach:

2.1.1 Interception

Permeable paving is expected to provide some interception of surface water run-off.

2.1.2 Infiltration

The Hydrock/Getechnical desk study indicates that the site is underlain with London Clay Formation and therefore soakaways are considered not feasible.

2.1.3 Surface water body

There are no immediate surface water bodies within the vicinity.



2.1.4 To dedicated surface water sewer (public, highways or otherwise)

The run-off from the site will ultimately discharge to the onsite private storm system.

2.1.5 To a combined sewer

N/A.

2.1.6 Summary

It is considered that the drainage strategy report has demonstrated compliance with both the recommendations for the 'Non-Technical Standards for Sustainable Drainage' and current national standards by providing Suds permeable paving as a betterment to the existing situation.

2.2 Exceedance Flow Management

In the event that flows from rainfall exceed the 1 in 100-year rainfall event, surface water run-off will be directed via exceedance routes away from the buildings to localised areas e.g. landscaping, thereby not increasing flood risk to critical infrastructure.

2.3 Water Quality Treatment

Consideration will be given to both during construction and post-development water quality treatment to ensure that water quality is not impacted during the construction works:

2.3.1 Quality of Surface Water Run-off: Post-Development

The new permeable paving system will be incorporated into the existing drainage system and as a result will reduce the risk of silts / salts getting into the surface water network.

2.3.2 Quality of Surface Water Run-off: During Construction

It is anticipated that the during construction adequate provisions will be put in place to ensure the existing drainage is protected to prevent material which could have a negative impact on water quality entering the system.

2.4 Design Standards

All materials and products relating to the below ground drainage system shall be specified in accordance with their intended use and meet all relevant British Standards and BBA accreditations.



FOUL WATER STRATEGY

The existing 150mm dia gravity foul drain that serves the existing Karslake building, connects to the TW 350mm dia foul sewer from MH (F1) to TW manhole Ref. 4505 and will be re-used in the new works.

A drain investigations will be undertaken to confirm the details of the existing 150mm dia drain to establish the condition & capacity for the proposed flows.

There appears to be an existing connection from MH (F10) in the northeast corner to the TW foul sewer on the north of Upper Sunbury to TW manhole ref 5506. However, MH(F10) is a shallow manhole with possibly a 100mm dia outlet drain and its re-use in the new works has been discounted unless proved otherwise by a drain investigation.

A new 150mm drain is proposed that crosses Upper Sunbury Road and connects to the TW 350mm dia foul sewer at TW manhole Ref. 5514. This new 150mm dia drain will take the new foul flows from the Ruston & Ward building and the refurbished cottages.

A drain investigations will be undertaken to confirm the location and details of TW manhole Ref. 5514 to confirm the feasibility.

A pre-planning enquiry has been issued to Thames Water and confirmation has been received that the TW system has sufficient capacity for the proposed foul flows

See Appendix F (Thames Water) email correspondence.

It is envisaged that foul drainage within the development boundary will be maintained by the owner. A schedule of maintenance activities which ensure the drainage is kept in good working order will be produced and submitted as part of the 'Health & Safety' documentation.



4. MAINTENANCE & OWNERSHIP

The key elements of the foul and surface water drainage system will require periodic maintenance to prevent failure of the system and/or a reduction in capacity of the networks as a whole and the following matrix therefore sets out the various drainage items to be maintained, identifies whose is responsible and the frequency of maintenance.

It is anticipated that the drainage within the development will be maintained privately by a management company appointed by the owner / occupier.

4.1 Responsibility Matrix

Responsibility	Feature	Maintenance	Frequency
Owner / Occupier Appointed Management Company	Private Drains	Inspection	CCTV survey every 5-10 years.
		Regular Maintenance	Jet clean system fully every 5-10 years. (Recommend prior to CCTV drainage survey)
		Remedial / Occasional Maintenance	Carry out remedial works as identified in CCTV survey.
	Permeable paving	Inspection	Periodically
		Regular Maintenance	Sweep occasionally
		Remedial / Occasional Maintenance	Carry out remedial works as necessary.
	Gullies / Drainage Channels	Inspection	Quarterly
		Regular Maintenance	Remove silt and debris as necessary to prevent build up.
		Remedial / Occasional Maintenance	Carry out remedial works as identified in CCTV survey.



4.2 Risk Assessment and Health & Safety Information

The following information should be passed to the development operator to ensure that future maintenance is carried out in a safe and proper manner.

A formal review of the risks should be undertaken on an annual basis.

Operation	Risks	Mitigating Measures
Access to manholes for Inspection and Maintenance.	1. Confined spaces	1. Entry to confined space to be minimised and, where unavoidable, to be carried out by appropriately trained personnel
Removal of silt from drainage channel	1. Risk to members of the public	Access to hazardous areas by members of the public to be prohibited

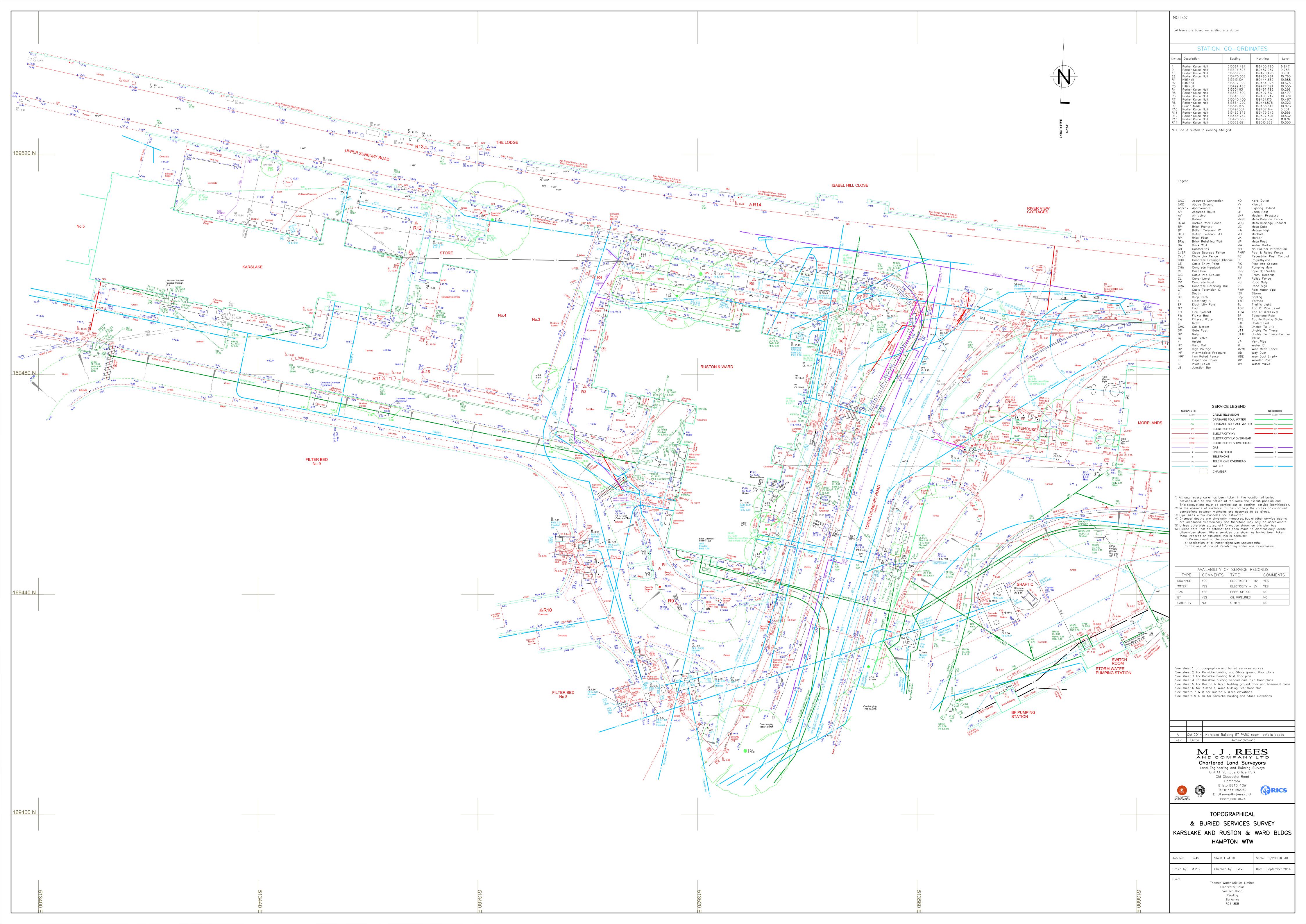
All inspection and maintenance works should take into consideration the implications of 'lone working'. An assessment should be carried out and the risks mitigated accordingly.

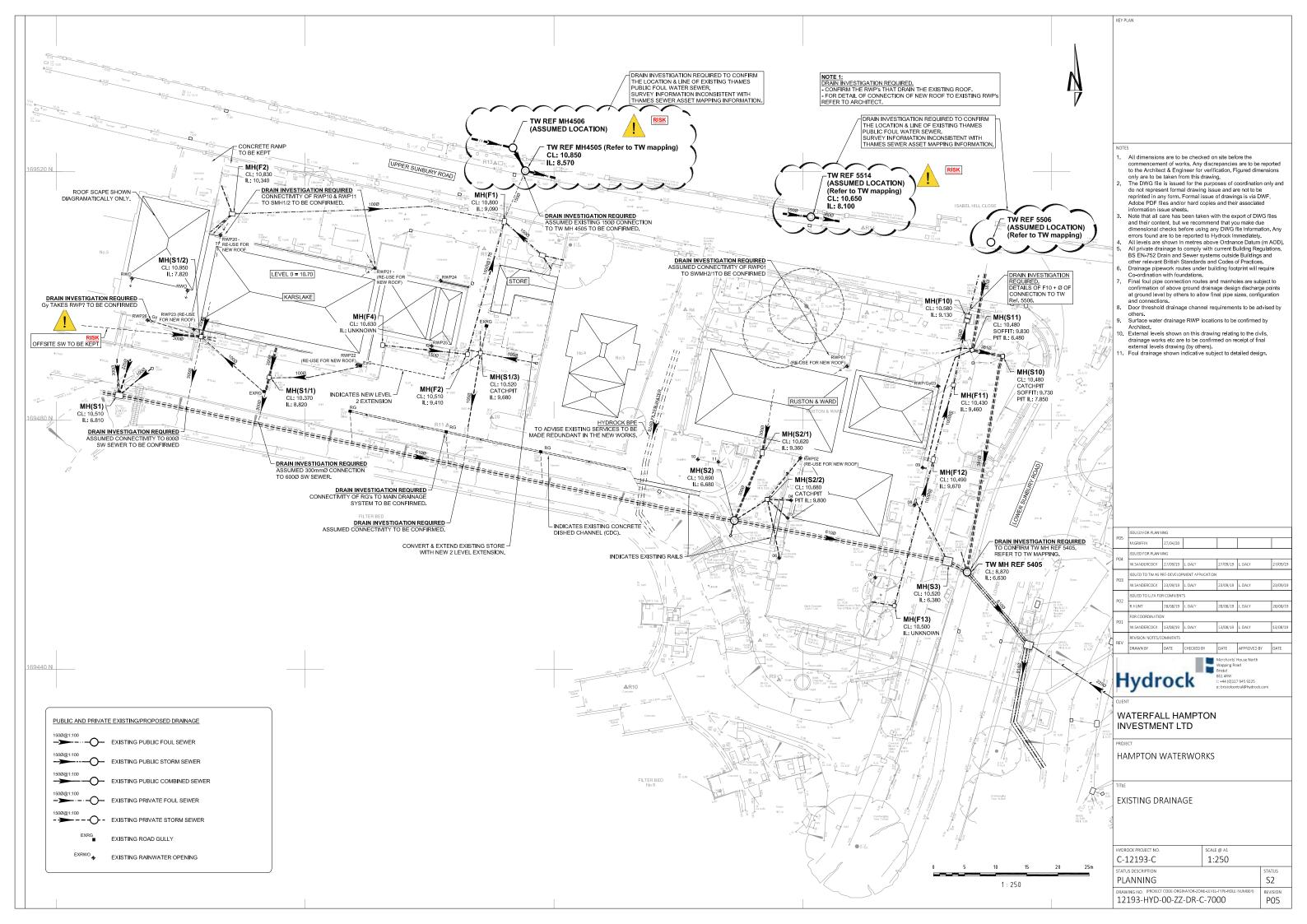


Appendix A

Topographical & Utilities Survey

Hydrock Drg No. DR-C-7000. Indicates existing drainage layout interpreted from Topographical & Utilities Survey

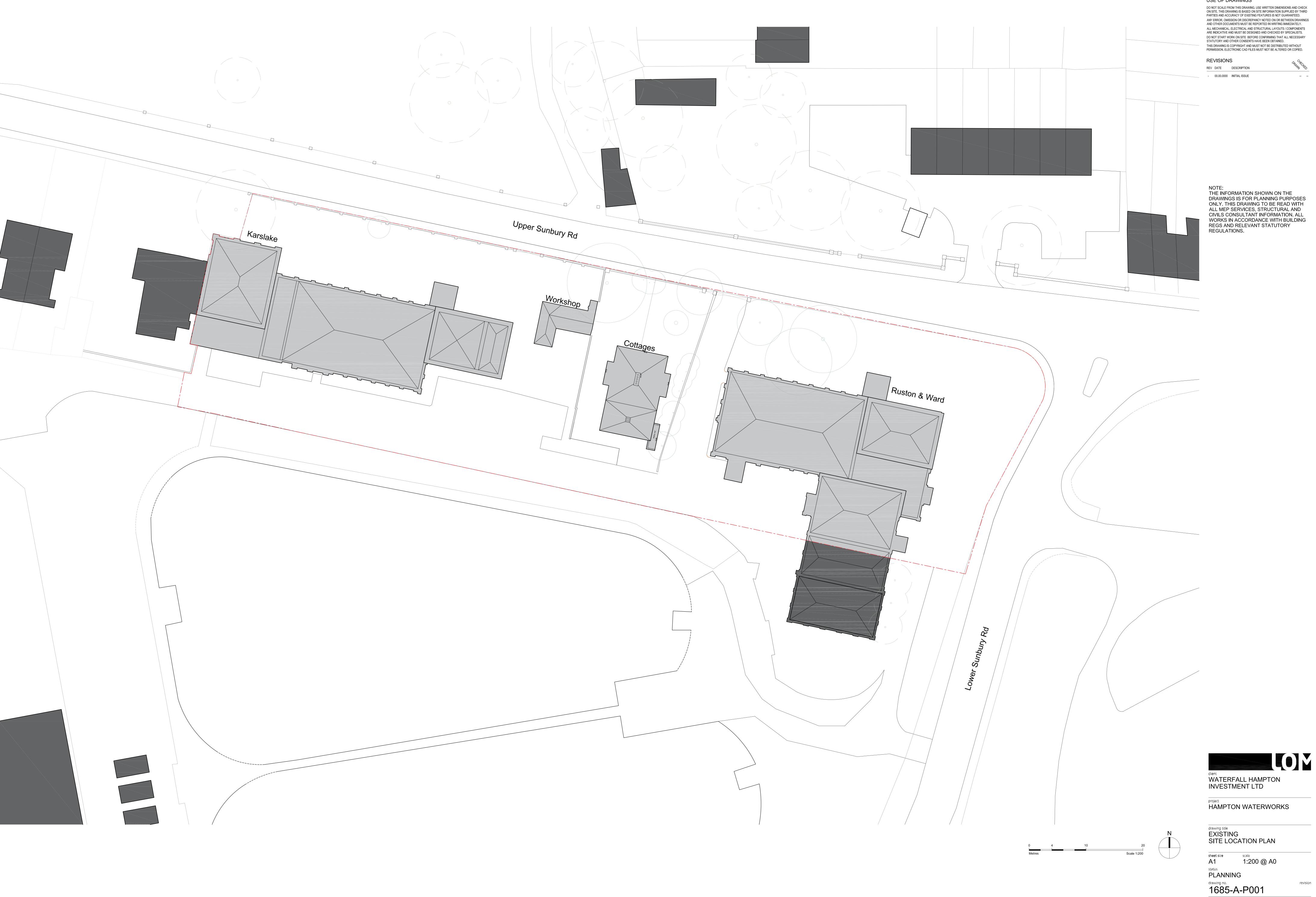






Appendix B

Architects Layout - Existing Site



USE OF DRAWINGS

LOM architecture and design
The Glass House 5 Sclater Street London E1 6JY UK
Phone +44(0)20 8444 2999 Email mail@lom-fdp.com
Web www.lom-architecture.com