

Local SuDS Standards

Introduction

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 ('the Act') identifies the Haringey as a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) with responsibility for discharging flood risk management functions. Updates to the Act introduced in April 2015, requires the LLFA to provide technical assessments as a consultee to the Local Planning Authority.

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) also requires the Haringey to have regard to water quality in relation to watercourses (including ordinary watercourses) and the potential to impact on current water quality status or potential of achieving good quality status in the future.

The LLFA will:

- Provide a Technical Evaluation on SuDS proposals for new development or redevelopment where construction work would have drainage implications for all major developments and all minor developments which are situated in or influence areas designated of being at flood risk.

As well as ensuring schemes comply with the National and Local Standards, which focus on the quantity and quality elements of SuDS, Haringey will seek to ensure SuDS schemes demonstrate best practice and maximise amenity and biodiversity benefits to the local area in conjunction with the LPA. However, technical assessment in relation to flooding and pollution will be the primary focus of the technical assessment.

The Ministerial Statement made provision for Local Planning Authorities (LPA) to develop and implement Local SuDS Standards

The following SuDS Requirements are promoted as the Local SuDS Standards for Haringey. It is noted that they either replicate or supplement the non-statutory national SuDS standards. They relate to water quantity and quality only. Haringey LPA may present additional standards on amenity and biodiversity, where they do not currently exist within the existing NPPF, local area plans, local planning policy documents or supplementary planning documents.

SuDS Principles

LS1a Sustainable drainage systems are to be designed to control surface water runoff close to where it falls as rainfall and mimic natural drainage as closely as possible in accordance with National Planning Practice Policy.

LS1b Proposals for SuDS must result in capture for reuse, discharge into the ground, to a surface water body or, where these are demonstrated to be not achievable, to the storm sewer or combined sewer where no storm sewer is available. The destination of runoff for proposed SuDS must be justified using a methodology acceptable to Haringey.

LS1c Storage and treatment of surface runoff should be provided through provision of a management train.

Peak flow control

LS2a For greenfield developments, the peak runoff rate from the development to any highway drain, sewer or surface water body for the 1 in 1 year rainfall event and the 1 in 100 year rainfall event should never exceed the peak greenfield runoff rate for the same event.

LS2b The design of the drainage system accounts for the likely impacts of climate change and potential changes in impermeable area over the design life of the development.

LS3a For developments which were previously developed, the peak runoff rate from the development to any drain, sewer or surface water body for the 1 in 1 year rainfall event and the 1 in 100 year rainfall event must be as close as reasonably practicable to the greenfield runoff rate from the development for the same rainfall event, but should never exceed the rate of discharge from the development prior to redevelopment for that event.

LS3b Where Greenfield rates cannot be achieved Haringey request that 50% of the Greenfield runoff rate attenuation volume be provided and outflows controlled to Greenfield runoff rates.

LS3c For developments which were previously developed, the design of the drainage system accounts for the likely impacts of climate change and potential changes in impermeable area over the design life of the development.

Volume control

LS4 To ensure no increase in flood risk elsewhere, for greenfield development, the runoff volume from the development to any highway drain, sewer or surface water body in the 1 in 100 year, 6 hour rainfall event should never exceed the greenfield runoff volume for the same event.

LS5 To make provision for reduction in catchment flood risk, for developments which have been previously developed, the runoff volume from the development to any highway drain,

sewer or surface water body in the 1 in 100 year, 6 hour rainfall event must be constrained to a value as close as is reasonably practicable to the greenfield runoff volume for the same event, but should never exceed the runoff volume from the development site prior to redevelopment for that event. Haringey will seek to ensure that all means of volume reduction have been fully explored.

LS6 Where it is not reasonably practicable to constrain the volume of runoff to any drain, sewer or surface water body in accordance with **LS4** or **LS5** above, the runoff volume must be discharged at a rate that does not adversely affect flood risk. Haringey will request this rate to be a maximum discharge rate of Q_{bar} for the 1 in 100 year rainfall event with allowance made for climate change and application of urban creep where appropriate. Where development proposals do not meet these proposals Haringey will request that detailed hydraulic modelling be provided to demonstrate that there is no increased flood risk elsewhere in the receiving catchment.

Flood risk within the development

LS7 The drainage system must be designed so that, unless an area is designated to hold and/or convey water as part of the design, flooding does not occur on any part of the site for a 1 in 30 year rainfall event.

LS8 The drainage system must be designed so that, unless an area is designated to hold and/or convey water as part of the design, flooding does not occur during a 1 in 100 year rainfall event in any part of: a building (including a basement); or in any utility plant susceptible to water (e.g. pumping station or electricity substation) within the development.

LS9a The design of the site must ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, flows resulting from rainfall in excess of a 1 in 100 year rainfall event are managed in exceedance routes that minimise the risks to people and property.

LS9b SuDS design to ensure resilience to blockage and provide for exceedance. Drainage design proposals should be examined for the likelihood and consequences of any potential failure scenarios (e.g. structural failure, blockage of inlets or outlets, blockage of pipes, impediments along conveyance routes), and the associated flood risks reduced where possible.

LS9c Where development proposals do not meet these proposals Haringey will request that detailed hydraulic modelling be provided to demonstrate the risk of flooding within the development is manageable and that there is no increased flood risk elsewhere in the receiving catchment.

Structural integrity

LS10 Components must be designed to ensure structural integrity of the drainage system and any adjacent structures or infrastructure under anticipated loading conditions over the design life of the development taking into account the requirement for reasonable levels of maintenance.

LS11 The materials, including products, components, fittings or naturally occurring materials, which are specified by the designer, must be of a suitable nature and quality for their intended use.

Designing for maintenance considerations

LS12 Pumping should only be used to facilitate drainage for those parts of the site where it is not reasonably practicable to drain water by gravity. Designs should ensure accordance with **LS1a** before pumping is considered.

Construction

LS13 The mode of construction of any communication with an existing sewer or drainage system must be such that the making of the communication would not be prejudicial to the structural integrity and functionality of the sewerage or drainage system.

LS14 Damage to the drainage system resulting from associated construction activities must be minimised and must be rectified before the drainage system is considered to be completed.

Water Quality

LS15 For greenfield developments, the frequency of runoff from the development to any highway drain, sewer or surface water body should not be increased. The surface water runoff should be managed to prevent any discharge of surface water from the site for rainfall events less than 5mm in depth and prevent runoff from the first 5mm of rainfall for larger events. This should be achieved for the majority of all rainfall events that take throughout the year. **LS1a** should be adhered to; otherwise the design should demonstrate that there is no runoff from 80% of rainfall events during summer events and 50% for winter rainfall events using time series rainfall hydraulic modelling analysis.

LS16 Where surface water is likely to be contaminated, effective management is required to reduce contaminant loads and concentrations in the runoff to acceptable levels, in order to minimise the risk of pollution of receiving waterbodies and/or protect receiving sewers.