

When the applicant is ready to submit a formal application to planning, we would expect a Surface Water Management Strategy to be submitted that provides the following information:

- Any proposals should be designed in accordance with the [Non-statutory technical Standards for sustainable drainage systems](#) and the latest [SuDS Manual \(C753\)](#)
- Existing Greenfield Runoff rates for the site.
- A detailed plan showing the existing drainage features on the site and how the proposed drainage strategy will be implemented;
- A detailed topographical Survey that clearly identifies the existing drainage features on the site as well as level contours to show how the site falls;
- If infiltration is proposed, soakage tests have been carried out in accordance with DG 365 to demonstrate infiltration is feasible;
- Calculations to demonstrate the attenuation requirements for the 1 in 100 year plus climate change event to support the proposed strategy;
- Consent for any outfalls from the proposed drainage systems into a public sewer or other drainage system not owned by the applicant.
- Proposed flows from the site will discharge at or below greenfield runoff rates, or as close as practical for any areas that have been previously developed;
- The impact upon the existing drainage systems is mitigated by discharging the flow throughout the management train rather than relying upon a single point of discharge;
- SuDS Source Control measures to manage water quantity and maintain water quality have been implemented wherever possible and throughout the management train so the development is not reliant upon large attenuation features close to the points of discharge;
- Proposed SuDS have been selected to provide a wide range of benefits including amenity, biodiversity and maintaining water quality.
- During construction, adequate measures are proposed to control pollution to existing watercourses and groundwater.
- The strategy mimics the existing drainage characteristics of the site by retaining and utilising any existing drainage features;
- If any existing drainage features such as existing watercourses (including ditches) are proposed to be removed or culverted, the applicant has agreed this with the LLFA by obtaining Land Drainage Consent or the Environment Agency (EA) for any main rivers;
- Existing flood flow routes through the site (check the EA surface Water flood maps [here](#)) have been maintained or where they will be affected, adequate measures to intercept and safely control flows through the site have been provided to ensure flood risk is not increased elsewhere;
- If infiltration is proposed, it is implemented in manner that does not create an offsite impact particularly if there are reports of groundwater flooding in the area;
- The strategy has demonstrated surface water can be safely managed within the proposed development, up to and including a 1 in 100 year plus climate change event;
- All proposed drainage features are outside flood zones 2 and 3 and where they are adjacent to an ordinary watercourse, they are not located within the EA surface water flood maps. Where drainage features are located adjacent to flood zones 2 and 3, they must be above the 1 in 100 year plus climate change flood level. This information can be provided by the EA and the applicant should have obtained this.
- Details have been provided of how the proposed and existing drainage features on the site will be maintained and managed after completion with confirmation from the relevant authority that they will adopt any systems that are being offered for adoption;
- The applicant should use green, shallow/above ground SuDS measures wherever feasible.