

Land North of Dinas Powys Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy

Version 1

June 2022

www.jbaconsulting.com

**Persimmon Home East Wales
Llantrisant Business Park
LLANTRISANT
CF72 8YP**

JBA Project Manager

Revision History

Revision Ref/Date	Amendments	Issued to
June 2022		

Contract

Contract

Contract

Purpose

This document outlines the terms and conditions under which JBA Consulting accepts the preparation of a document other than by the client. It is intended to be used and prepared by the client in the preparation of a report, except to Persimmon Homes.

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2.1 Site Description

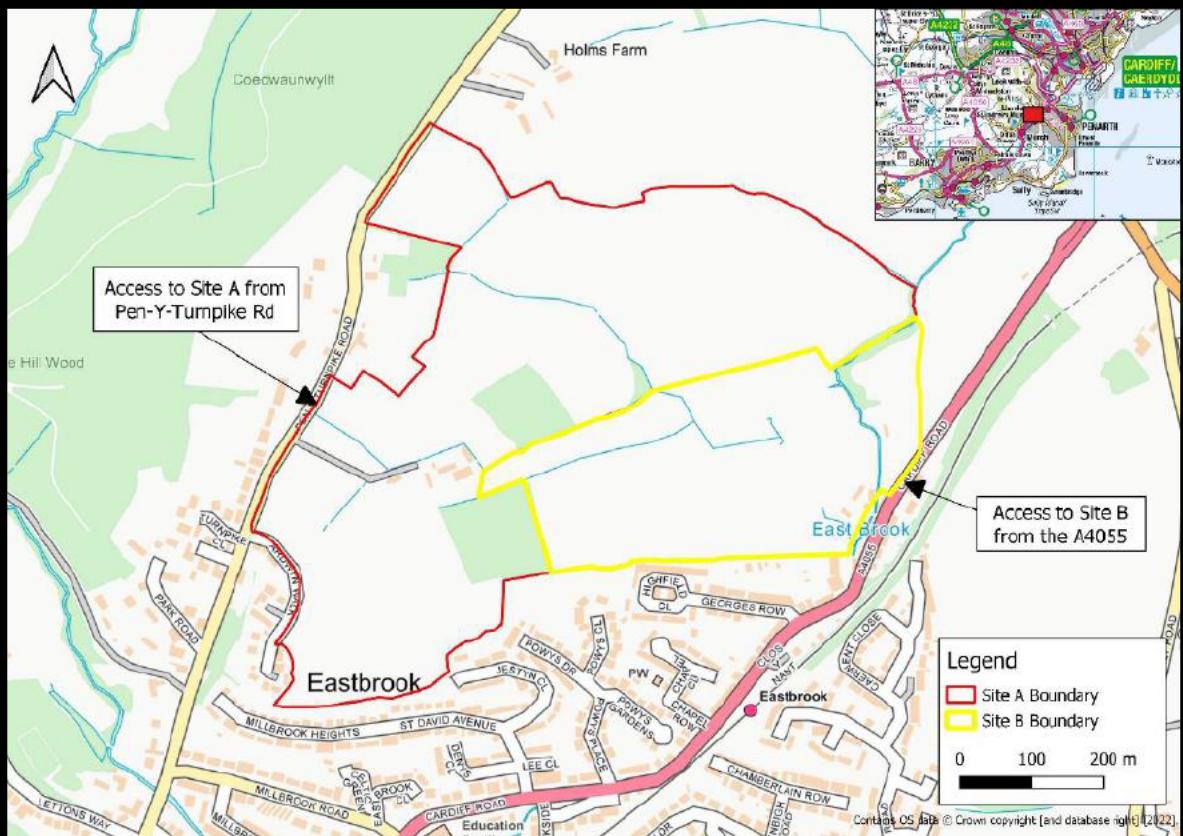




Figure 2-2 Watercourses

2.2 Site Topography

The site topography has been used to create a digital elevation model (DEM) (Figure 2-3).

The highest point in the site is located in the northern corner at approximately 59.9m AOD and the lowest point is at -1.30m AOD in the south.

The highest point in the hill in this area fall in both a northern and southern ridge, from approximately 48.6m AOD to 52.5m AOD. The northern ridge of the site and to 29.2m AOD along the northern boundary.

The western boundary of the site, where levels drop to 20.8m AOD, is the northern boundary of the site and fall to 20.8m AOD in the south east corner of the East Brook.

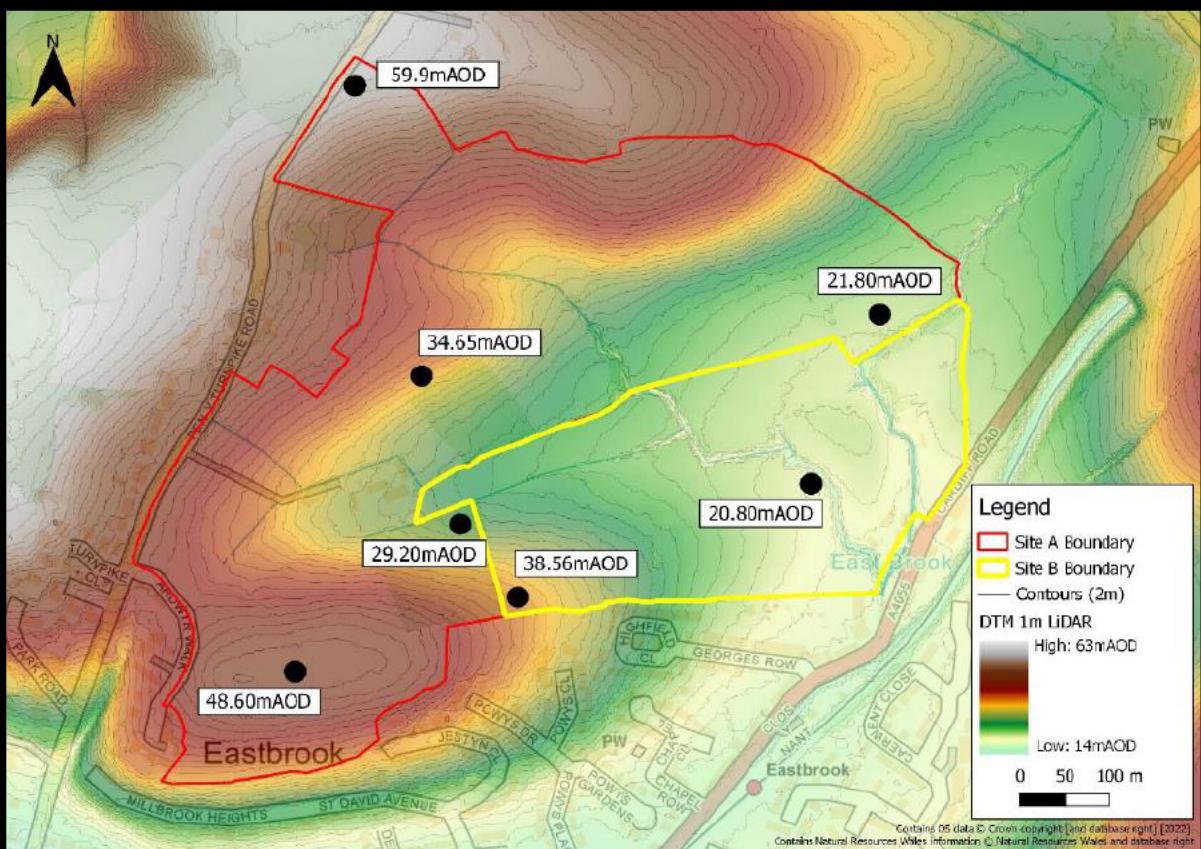


Figure 2-3 2m LiDAR 2m DTM across the development site and surrounding area

3 Planning Policy

3.1 Vale of Glamorgan Council Adopted Local Development Plan (2017)

The Vale of Glamorgan Council's Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted in 2017. The LDP sets out the Council's planning policies and proposals for the future development of the area. It includes a range of policies covering issues such as housing, employment, transport, and the environment. The LDP also sets out the Council's vision for the area and the principles that should guide planning decisions. The LDP is a key document in the planning process, and it provides a framework for the Council to manage the development of the area in a sustainable and responsible way.

3.2 Planning Context

The Vale of Glamorgan Council's Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted in 2017. The LDP sets out the Council's planning policies and proposals for the future development of the area. It includes a range of policies covering issues such as housing, employment, transport, and the environment. The LDP also sets out the Council's vision for the area and the principles that should guide planning decisions. The LDP is a key document in the planning process, and it provides a framework for the Council to manage the development of the area in a sustainable and responsible way.

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3.3 Extant TAN-15

3.3.1 Vulnerability classification

The Vale of Glamorgan Council's Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted in 2017. The LDP sets out the Council's planning policies and proposals for the future development of the area. It includes a range of policies covering issues such as housing, employment, transport, and the environment. The LDP also sets out the Council's vision for the area and the principles that should guide planning decisions. The LDP is a key document in the planning process, and it provides a framework for the Council to manage the development of the area in a sustainable and responsible way.

Development category	Types
Emergency services	
Highly vulnerable development	
Less vulnerable development	



Figure 3-1 Development Advice Map

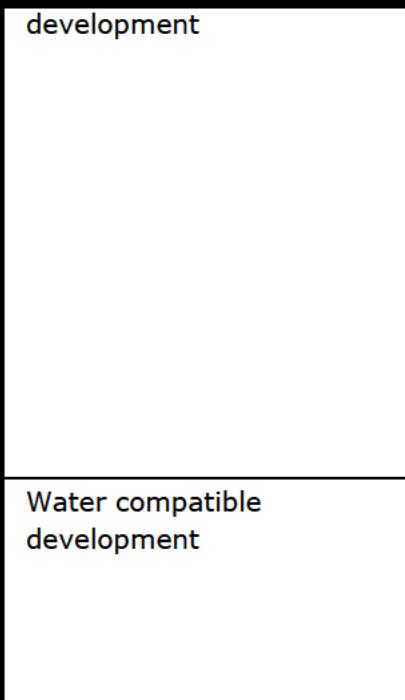
3.4 Updated TAN-15 (Expected Release June 2023)

3.4.1 Vulnerability Classification

The following table provides a classification of development, as shown on the Development Advice Map, into highly vulnerable and less vulnerable development, for emergency planning purposes.

Table 3-2 Development categories defined by the updated TAN-15

Development category	Types
Highly vulnerable development	<p>Residential areas (including mobile, GPS, and satellite connected park and camping sites)</p> <p>Healthcare establishments, colleges and universities</p> <p>GP surgeries</p> <p>Industrial development, e.g. new distribution elements or power stations, chemical plants, incinerators, and waste management facilities</p> <p>Emergency services, including; ambulance stations, fire stations, command centres, and emergency shelters</p>
Less vulnerable	<p>Commercial, retail, and leisure</p>



3.4.2 Flood Map for Planning Classifications

The map shows the flood zones for the site. Flood Zone 1 is the yellow hatched area, representing areas flooding in a 1 in 50 year event. Flood Zone 2 is the blue hatched area, representing the site zones the East and West Rivers. Flood Zone 3 is the green hatched area, representing areas which have less than 1 in 100 chance of flooding in a given year, including climate change.

A small area along the tributaries is shown as a grey hatched area, representing areas which fall into Flood Zone 1, Flood Zone 2, and Flood Zone 3. Flood Zone 1 represents areas which have a 1 in 100 (1%) chance of flooding. In this case, the area in Flood Zone 1 represents areas which have up to 1 in 50 chance of flooding in a given year, including no climate change.

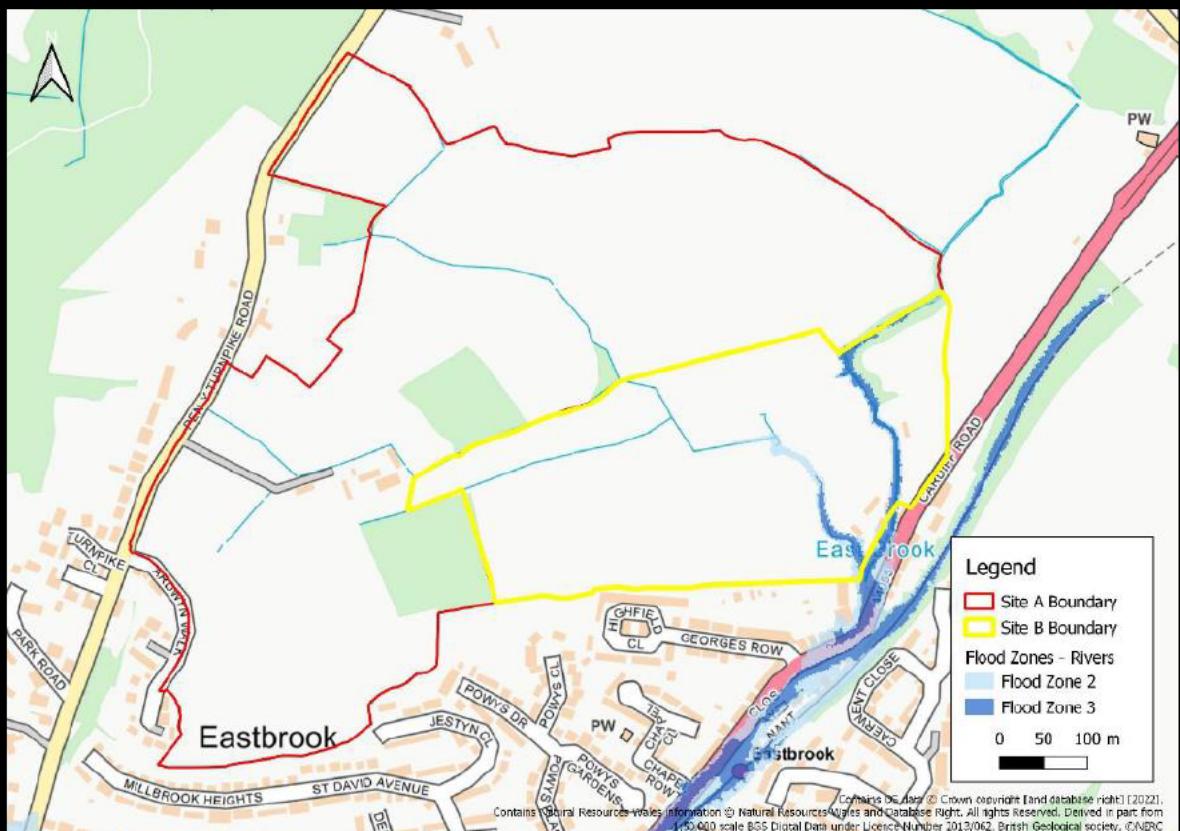


Figure 3-2 Flood Map for Planning – Rivers.

Site A is bounded by the red line and Site B is bounded by the yellow line. This is shown on the flood map for planning – rivers. The map also shows flood zones 2 and 3 provided by Natural Resources Wales.

Site A is bounded by the red line and Site B is bounded by the yellow line.

Flood Zone 2 is located along the river and is the area where there is a 1% chance of flooding in a given year. Flood Zone 3 is located along the river and is the area where there is a 10% chance of flooding in a given year. The map also shows the areas which have a greater than 1% chance of flooding in a given year, which is the area which have a greater than 1% chance of flooding in a given year due to climate change.

Flood Zone 1: A small area along the tributaries of the river in the eastern part of the site is located.

Site A is bounded by the red line and Site B is bounded by the yellow line.

Site A is bounded by the red line and Site B is bounded by the yellow line.

Site A is bounded by the red line and Site B is bounded by the yellow line.

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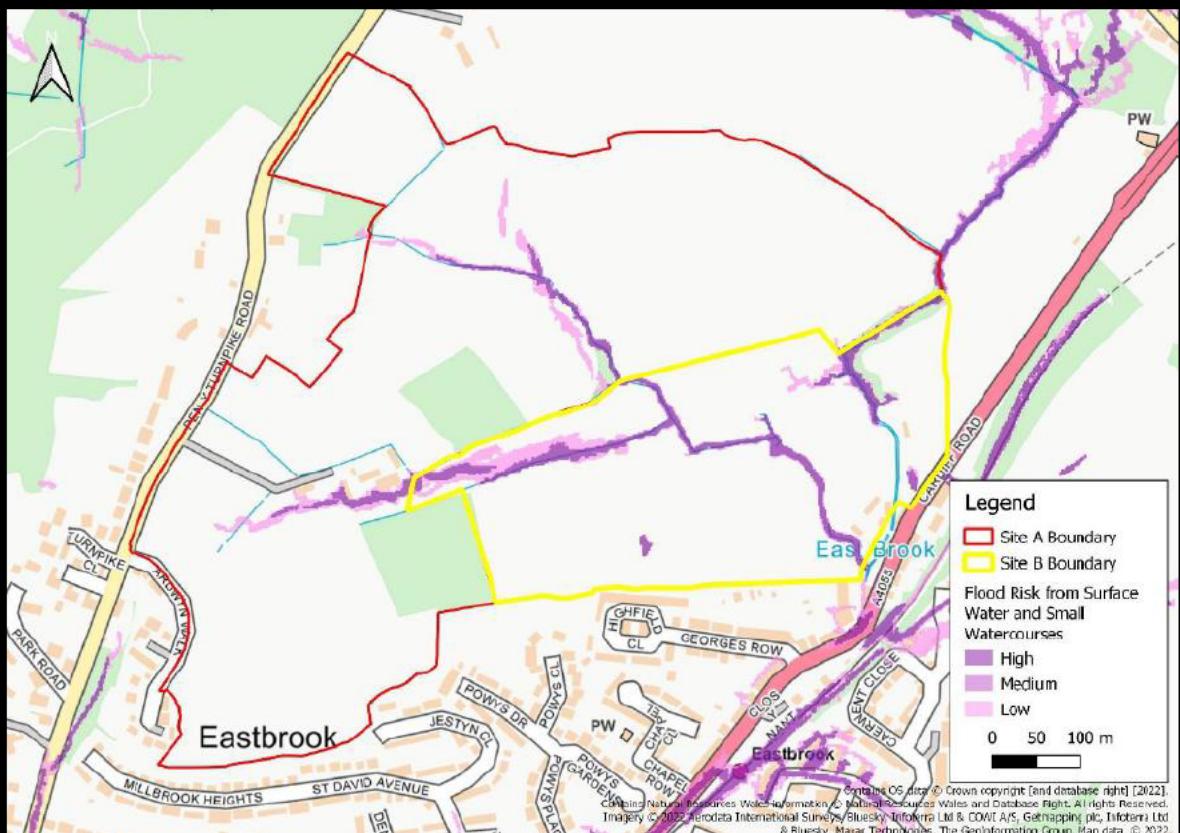


Figure 3-3 Flood Map for Planning - Surface Water and Small Watercourses

4 Assessment of Flood Risk

Table 4-1 Summary of flood risk

Source of Flooding	Onsite Presence	Description
Flood Risk from Rivers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Flood Risk from the Sea		
Flood Risk from Surface Water and Small Watercourses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Flood Risk from Groundwater		
Flood Risk from Reservoirs		
Flood Risk from Sewers		

4.1 Flood History & Flood Risk Management Proposals

Historical flooding in the area is caused by rainfall, rivers and sea level rise. The Kier Development unit has developed a detailed remaining floodplain map for the area. The most recent events (internal property flooding) occurred in 2008 and most recently, in 2012. Previous events occurred in 1997, 1995, 2007, 2012 and 2013.

It shall be essential that development units in the area (and the wider area) follow the Israeli 'Idally' development should be based on the flood risk situation.

It is recommended that the 'Coastal Storage' (CoSC) to manage flood risk in Dinas (Storage option on the Cadoron River) is the best option in case, marine level rise will significantly contribute to flooding. So, to pursue this option, would be very expensive and risk for most homes and businesses in Dinas. It is recommended that the local authority provide guidance, particularly providing advice on how to manage flood risk in the area.

It is recommended that the local authority, in conjunction with the local authority, to alleviate flooding.

<http://www.gov.wales/wales-flood-risk-scheme/project-areas>

4.2 Flood Risk from Rivers

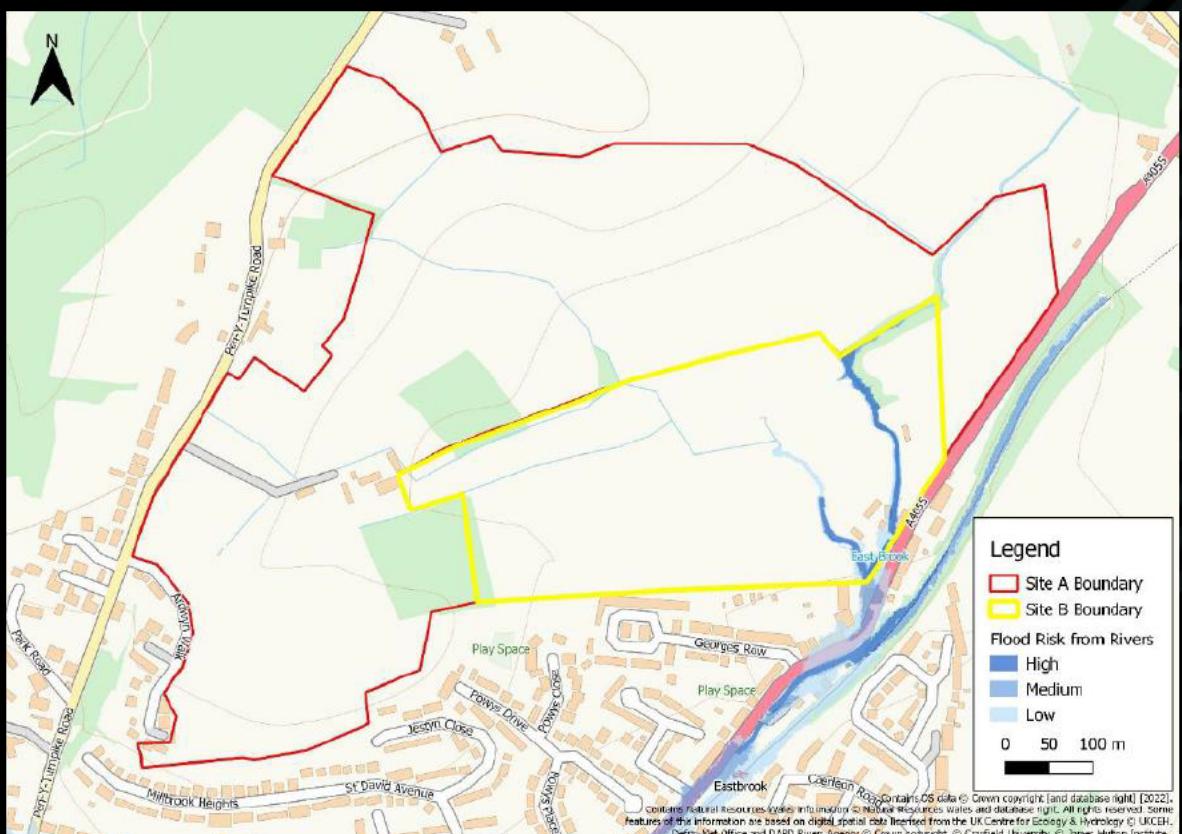
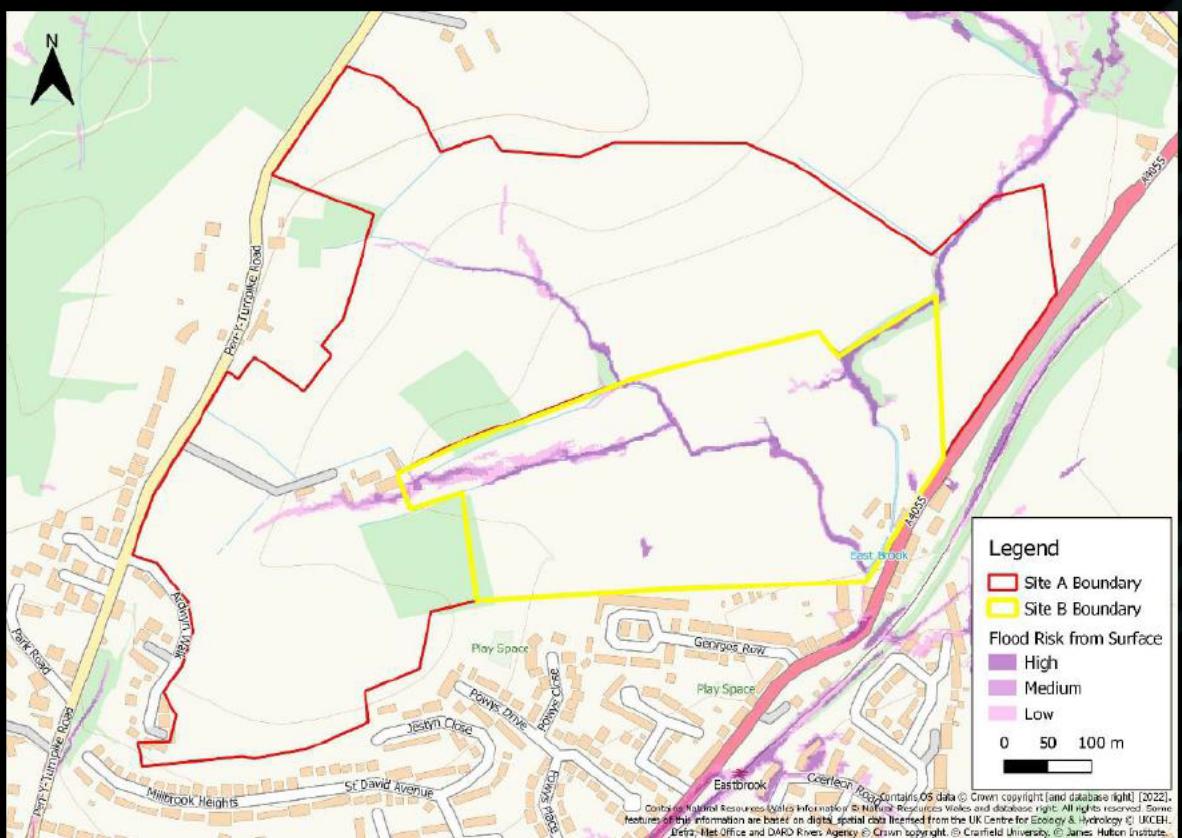


Figure 4-1 FRAW - Flood Risk from Rivers



4.6 Flood Risk from Reservoirs

5 Existing Surface water drainage regime

5.1 Soils, geology and existing drainage routes

5.2 Greenfield runoff rates

Table 5-1 Calculated greenfield runoff rates

Return Period	Specific Runoff (l/s/ha)	Peak Runoff Rate (l/s)
1		
QBAR		
30		
100		1095.5

5.3 Allowance for Climate Change

The Environment Agency's climate change guidance⁷ initially contains a table of climate change factors for peak flows. The guidance also includes a table of climate change factors for rainfall intensity. As both structures proposed to be developed are located within the development area, the 200-year rainfall factor is used. The recommended climate change factor for the 2070-2125 period is 20%.

5.4 Greenfield runoff volumes

Runoff volumes are calculated for a six-hour storm event for the site using the

⁷<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/whatwedo/protecting-people/flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk/allowance-for-climate-change/allowance-for-climate-change.aspx>

⁸<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/whatwedo/protecting-people/flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk/allowance-for-climate-change/allowance-for-climate-change.aspx>

Equation 1: FSSR16 method for calculating Greenfield runoff volumes

Table 5-2 Greenfield rainfall depths and runoff volumes

Return Period	6-hour rainfall runoff depth (mm)	Site runoff volume (m ³)
100		
100 plus climate change (20%)		

6 Surface water management approach

6.1 Sustainable drainage systems

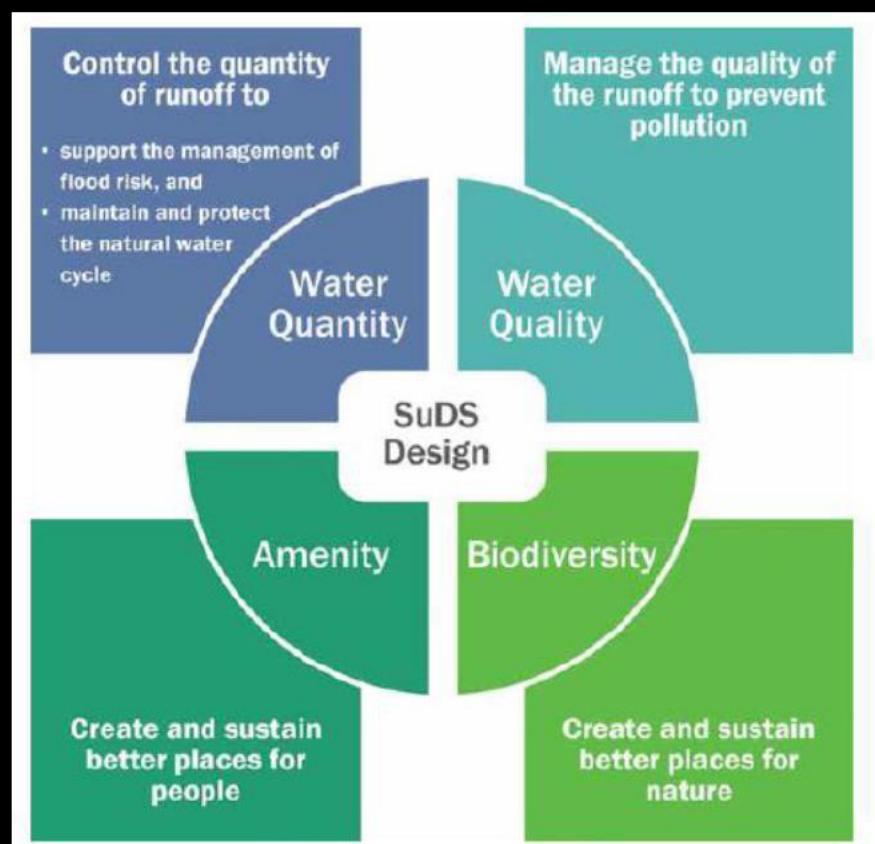


Figure 6-1 Four pillars of SuDS Design (CIRIA, 2015)

6.2 Design criteria

and design standards have been considered when developing the strategy:

• Surface water management systems – designing, constructing and maintaining surface water management systems (Welsh Government, 2012)

• Waste Disposal

6.3 S1 Surface water runoff destination

Priority Level 1 - Water for re-use

Priority Level 2- Infiltration

Priority Level 3- Discharge to a surface water body

Priority Level 4- Discharge to a surface water sewer, highway drain or another drainage system

Priority Level 5- Discharge to a combined sewer

6.4 S2: Surface Water Runoff Hydraulic Control: Proposed Discharge Rate

6.4.1 Interception of rainfall

6.4.2 Discharge Limits and Attenuation Volume

6.5 S3: Water Quality

Provide a sufficient level of water quality treatment during the water treatment design event (5mm rainfall) to reduce the site runoff. This is usually achieved through attenuation, treatment and rain gardens.

Use the "simple index approach" to determine the water quality requirements for development sites. This splits pollution into three categories (Metals and Hydrocarbons) and the features are then assigned a value. A buffer may be provided if the "simple index" for each pollutant is multiplied by a dilution factor of 0.5 to account for treated runoff.

Pollution hazard level	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Metals	Hydrocarbons
Low	Low	Low	Low

6.6 S4: Amenity Value

6.7 S5: Biodiversity

6.8.1 Health and Safety

6.8.2 Adoption and Maintenance

reduced
only
original
areas
centres
for

the development
and the environment

increase
given to place
biodiversity and
long and water
sites A and B

account existing features
following features:

Site B. From the northern
boundary of Site B, 17m. upstream from the
SuDS assets shall be permitted

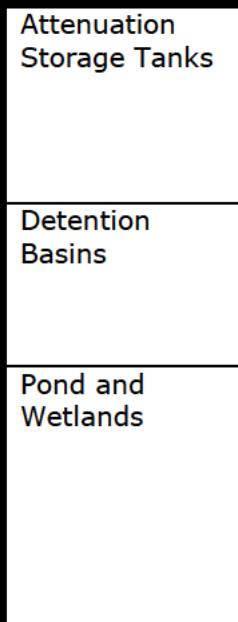
located in the eastern boundary
in the south-western corner of Site A
the pipes required around these public
permitted within the easement zone.

cross the development site. No
of the watercourse through SuDS
within this buffer zone.

6.10 Summary of SuDS viability on site

Table 6-2 Viability of SuDS Techniques on site

SuDS Component	Site Viability	Amenity Benefits	Biodiversity Benefits	Water Quality Benefits	Comments
Rainwater harvesting					
Infiltration systems and soakaways					
Filter strips					
Filter drains					
Swales					
Bioretention systems and rain gardens					
Pervious Pavements					



7 Foul Drainage

7.1 Building Regulations 2010: Part H: Drainage and Waste Disposal

7.2 DCWW Developer Enquiry Response

Foul Water

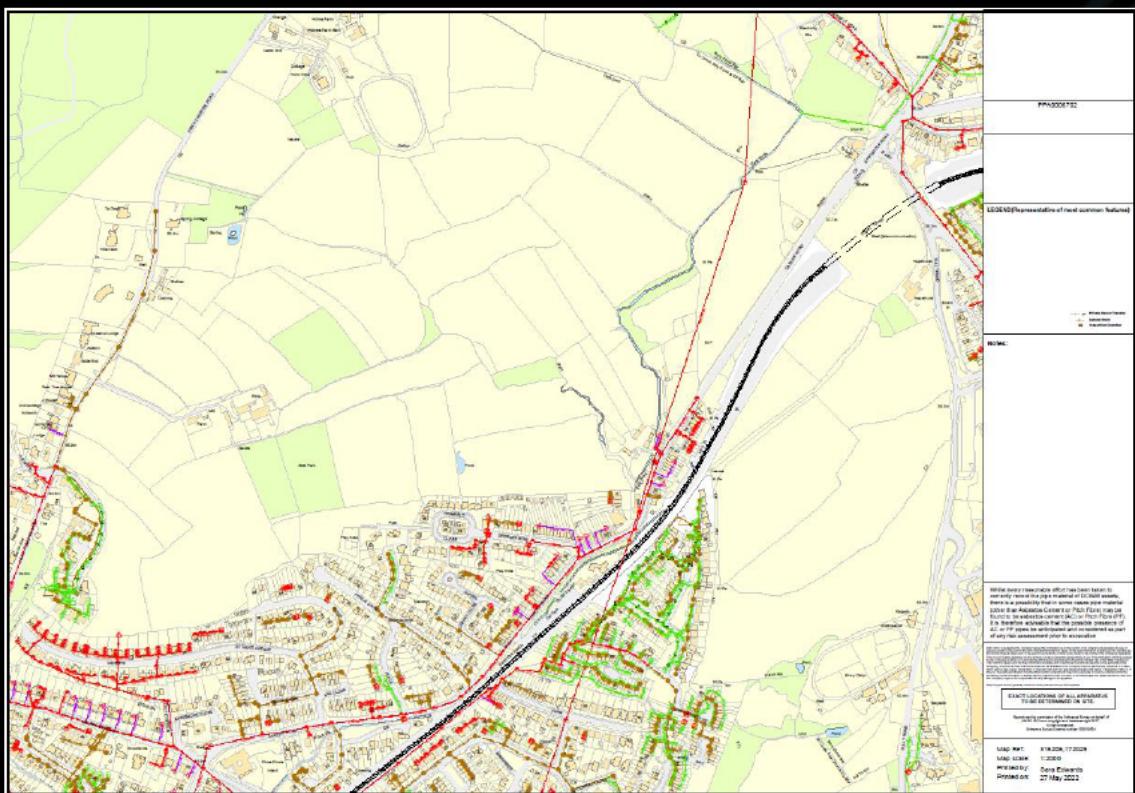


Figure 7-1 DCWW Sewer Map

Potable Water Supply



8.1 Flood Risk

8.2 Drainage

Appendices

A Greenfield Runoff Calculations

Calculated by:

Site name: Dinas Powys- Site B

Site location: Dinas Powys

This is an estimation of the greenfield runoff rates that are used to meet normal best practice criteria in line with Environment Agency guidance "Rainfall runoff management for developments", SC030219 (2013) , the SuDS Manual C753 (Ciria, 2015) and the non-statutory standards for SuDS (Defra, 2015). This information on greenfield runoff rates may be the basis for setting consents for the drainage of surface water runoff from sites.

Runoff estimation approach FEH Statistical

Site characteristics

Total site area (ha): 44.07

Methodology

Q_{MED} estimation method: Calculate from BFI and SAAR

BFI and SPR method: Specify BFI manually

HOST class: N/A

BFI / BFIHOST: 0.323

Q_{MED} (l/s):

Q_{BAR} / Q_{MED} factor: 1.08

Hydrological characteristics

	Default	Edited
SAAR (mm):	959	1018
Hydrological region:	9	9
Growth curve factor 1 year:	0.88	0.88
Growth curve factor 30 years:	1.78	1.78
Growth curve factor 100 years:	2.18	2.18
Growth curve factor 200 years:	2.46	2.46

Notes

(1) Is Q_{BAR} < 2.0 l/s/ha?

When Q_{BAR} is < 2.0 l/s/ha then limiting discharge rates are set at 2.0 l/s/ha.

(2) Are flow rates < 5.0 l/s?

Where flow rates are less than 5.0 l/s consent for discharge is usually set at 5.0 l/s if blockage from vegetation and other materials is possible. Lower consent flow rates may be set where the blockage risk is addressed by using appropriate drainage elements.

(3) Is SPR/SPRHOST ≤ 0.3?

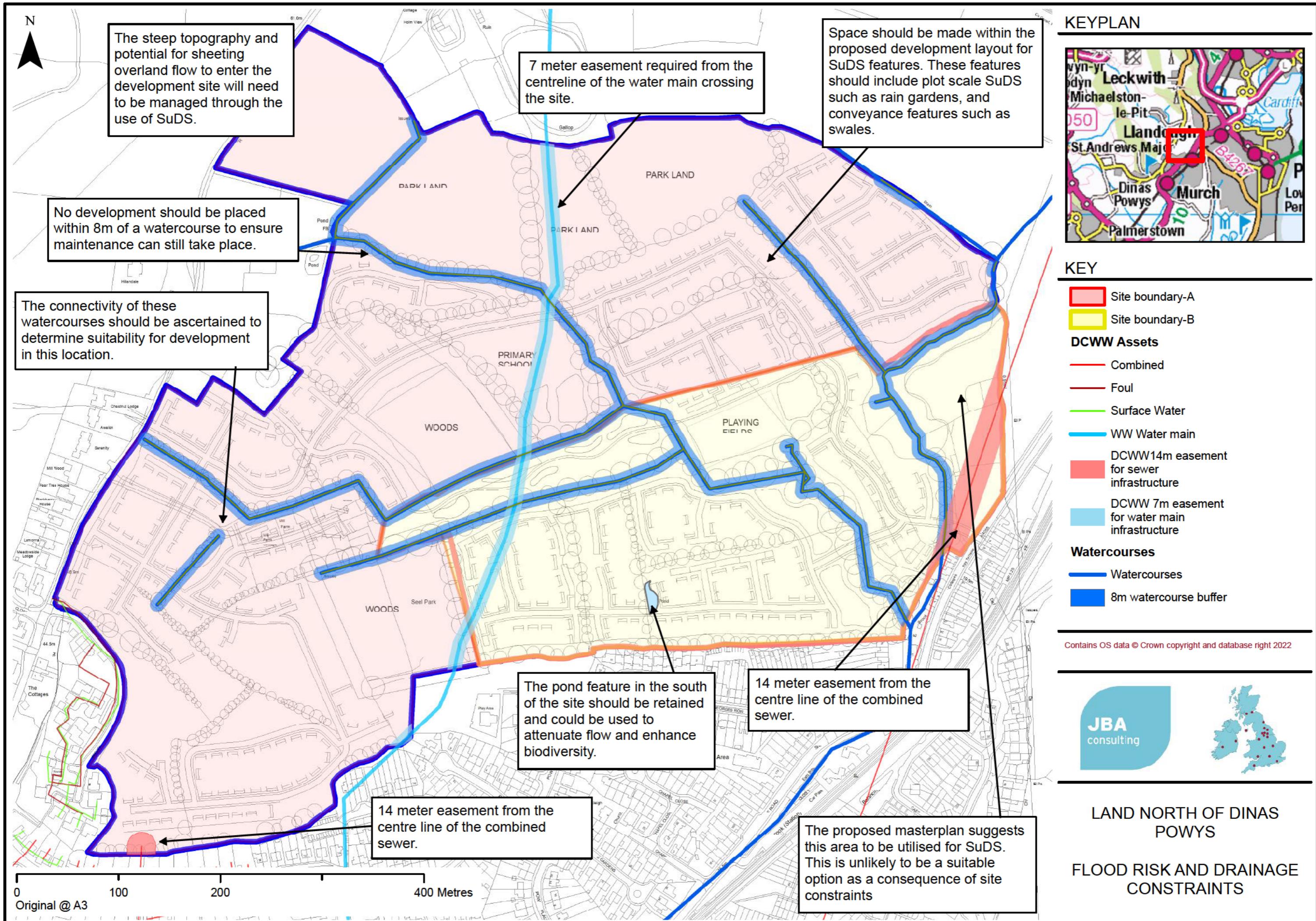
Where groundwater levels are low enough the use of soakaways to avoid discharge offsite would normally be preferred for disposal of surface water runoff.

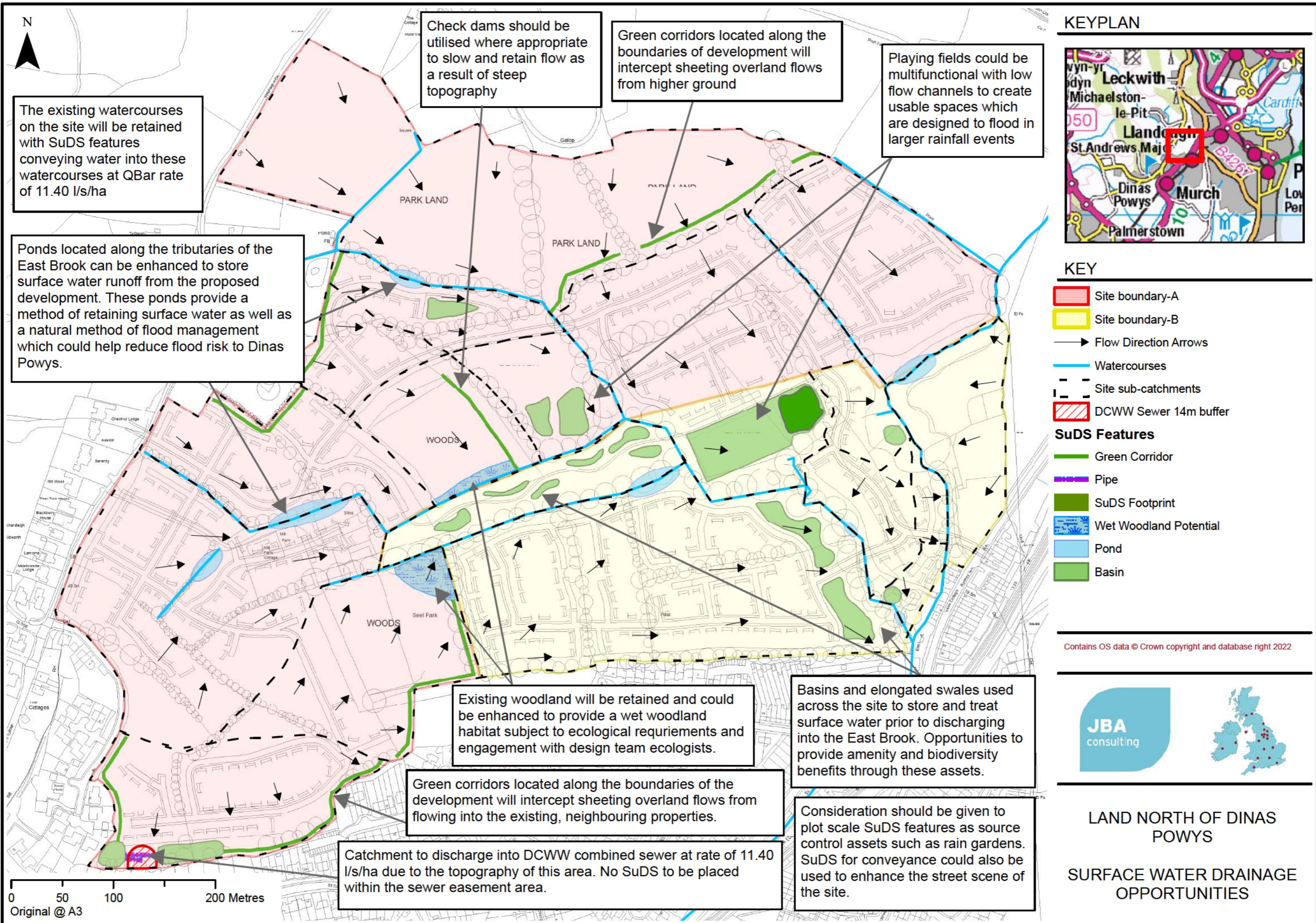
Greenfield runoff rates

	Default	Edited
Q _{BAR} (l/s):		502.43
1 in 1 year (l/s):		442.13
1 in 30 years (l/s):		894.32
1 in 100 year (l/s):		1095.29
1 in 200 years (l/s):		1235.97

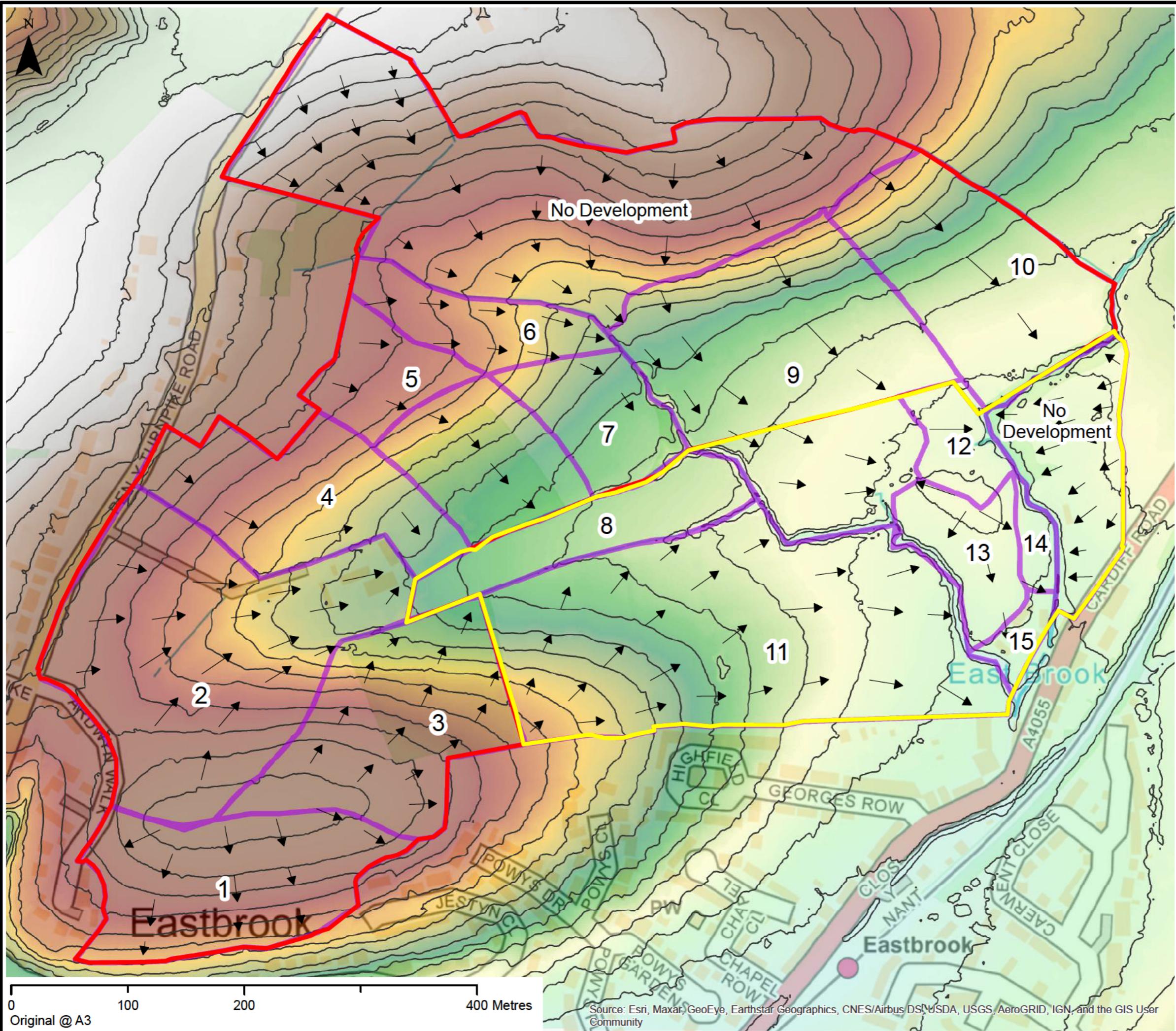
This report was produced using the greenfield runoff tool developed by HR Wallingford and available at www.ukuds.com. The use of this tool is subject to the UK SuDS terms and conditions and licence agreement , which can both be found at www.ukuds.com/terms-and-conditions.htm. The outputs from this tool are estimates of greenfield runoff rates. The use of these results is the responsibility of the users of this tool. No liability will be accepted by HR Wallingford, the Environment Agency, CEH, Hydrosolutions or any other organisation for the use of this data in the design or operational characteristics of any drainage scheme.

B Opportunities and Constraints





C Flow routes and development drainage sub catchments



KEYPLAN



KEY

- Site boundary-A
- Site boundary-B
- Flow Direction Arrows
- 2m Contours
- 2m LiDAR
 - High : 63
 - Low : 14
- Site sub-catchments

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Land north of Dinas Powys
Preliminary Flood Consequence
Assessment & Drainage Strategy

Flow direction and development
site sub-catchments

D Welsh Water Developer Enquiry



Dŵr Cymru
Welsh Water

Developer Services
PO Box 3146
Cardiff
CF30 0EH

Tel: +44 (0)800 917 2652
Fax: +44 (0)2920 740472
E.mail: developer.services@dwrcymru.com

Gwasanaethau Datblygu
Blwch Post 3146
Caerdydd
CF30 0EH

Ffôn: +44 (0)800 917 2652
Ffacs: +44 (0)2920 740472
E.bost: developer.services@dwrcymru.com

JBA Consulting
8 Kings Court
High Street
Newport
NP20 1FQ

Date: 19/05/2022
Our Ref: PPA0006702

Dear [REDACTED]

Grid Ref: 316236 172029

Site Address: Cardiff Road, Dinas Powys

Development: Residential

Firstly, we note that the proposal relates to a residential development of 2180 units on Cardiff Road, Dinas Powys and acknowledge that the site comprises of a potential windfall development with no allocated status in the Local Development Plan (LDP). Accordingly, whilst it does not appear an assessment has been previously undertaken of the public sewerage system, we offer the following comments as part of our appraisal of this development.

Please note, notwithstanding the following assessment, we would advise there is also a mandatory requirement to undertake pre-application consultation with all 'Specialist Consultees', including Dwr Cymru Welsh Water as the statutory water and sewerage undertaker, in accordance with Schedule 4 of Town & Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2016. As a major development, amounting to more than 10 units, you will be statutorily required to consult Welsh Water and a substantive response will be issued within 28 days from the date of the notice as per the requirements of Article 2E.

Public Sewerage Network

The proposed development site is located in the immediate vicinity of a combined public sewerage system which drains to Cog Moors Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW).

This site is crossed by a public sewer with the approximate position being marked on the attached Statutory Public Sewer Record. In accordance with the Water Industry Act 1991, Dwr Cymru Welsh Water requires access to its apparatus at all times in order to carry out maintenance and repairs. No part of any building will be permitted within the protection zone of the public sewer measured 14 metres either side of the centreline. Our strong recommendation is that your site layout takes into account the location of the assets crossing the site and should be referred to in any master-planning exercises or site layout plans submitted as part of any subsequent planning application. Further information regarding Asset Protection is provided in the attached Advice & Guidance note.

glas
Glas Cymru Cyfngedig

We welcome correspondence in
Welsh and English

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Gymraeg neu yn Saesneg

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Dŵr Cymru Cyf, a limited company registered in
Wales no 2366777. Registered office: Pentwyn Road,
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Nghymru rhif 2366777. Swyddfa gofrestredig: Heol Pentwyn
Nelson, Tre Harris, Morgannwg Ganol CF46 6LY.

You are also advised that some public sewers and lateral drains may not be recorded on our maps of public sewers because they were originally privately owned and were transferred into public ownership by nature of the Water Industry (Schemes for Adoption of Private Sewers) Regulations 2011. The presence of such assets may affect the proposal. In order to assist you may contact Dwr Cymru Welsh Water on 0800 085 3968 to establish the location and status of the apparatus in and around your site. Please be mindful that under the Water Industry Act 1991 Dwr Cymru Welsh Water has rights of access to its apparatus at all times.

Surface Water Drainage

As of 7th January 2019, this proposed development is subject to Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The development therefore requires approval of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) features, in accordance with the 'Statutory standards for sustainable drainage systems – designing, constructing, operating and maintaining surface water drainage systems'. As highlighted in these standards, the developer is required to explore and fully exhaust all surface water drainage options in accordance with a hierarchy which states that discharge to a combined sewer shall only be made as a last resort. Disposal should be made through the hierarchical approach, preferring infiltration and, where infiltration is not possible, disposal to a surface water drainage body in liaison with the Land Drainage Authority and/or Natural Resources Wales.

It is therefore recommended that the developer consult with Vale of Glamorgan Council, as the determining SuDS Approval Body (SAB), in relation to their proposals for SuDS features. Please note, DCWW is a statutory consultee to the SAB application process and will provide comments to any SuDS proposals by response to SAB consultation. Please refer to further detailed advice relating to surface water management included in our attached Advice & Guidance note. In addition, please note that no highway or land drainage run-off will be permitted to discharge directly or indirectly into the public sewerage system.

Foul Water Drainage – Sewerage Network

We have considered the impact of foul flows generated by the proposed development and concluded it is unlikely that sufficient capacity exists to accommodate your development without causing detriment to the existing services we provide to our customers, or in regard to the protection of the environment. There are no planned reinforcement works within Dwr Cymru Welsh Water's Capital Investment Programme and therefore, at this stage, we are unable to provide you with a point of adequacy on the network.

In light of the above our recommendation is that you instruct us to undertake a Hydraulic Modelling Assessment (HMA) which is at the developer's expense and will examine the impact of the introduction of flows from your development upon the performance of the existing network and consider. Where required and appropriate, the HMA will then identify solutions and points of communication to ensure that your site can be accommodated within the system. For the developer to obtain a quotation for the HMA, we will require a fee of £250 + VAT. Please note that we will seek to control the outcomes of the HMA via appropriate planning conditions.

However, in the absence of known solutions to accommodate your site we will not be able to support your development through the planning process. We therefore recommend that the HMA is undertaken in advance of a planning application being submitted, in order to avoid any subsequent delays. Further information on Hydraulic Modelling Assessments as well as any implications on the planning process is provided in the attached Advice & Guidance note.

Alternatively, given that the site is located in the vicinity of a combined sewer, the developer may wish to investigate and explore any opportunities to remove surface water flows from the existing public sewerage system which may provide sufficient compensation for the foul flows generated by the proposed development. Should the developer wish to explore this option, we recommend that any scheme/strategy is provided, preferably in advance of a planning application being submitted, in order for us to assess whether suitable as a solution to accommodate foul flows from the proposed development into the public sewerage system.

You may need to apply to Dwr Cymru Welsh Water for any connection to the public sewer under Section 106 of the Water industry Act 1991. However, if the connection to the public sewer network is either via a lateral drain (i.e. a drain which extends beyond the connecting property boundary) or via a new sewer (i.e. serves more than one property), it is now a mandatory requirement to first enter into a Section 104 Adoption Agreement (Water Industry Act 1991). The design of the sewers and lateral drains must also conform to the Welsh Ministers Standards for Foul Sewers and Lateral Drains, and conform with the publication "Sewers for Adoption"- 7th Edition. Further information can be obtained via the Developer Services pages of www.dwrcymru.com.

Foul Water Drainage – Sewage Treatment

No problems are envisaged with the Wastewater Treatment Works for the treatment of domestic discharges from this site.

Potable Water Supply

The proposed development is in an area where there are water supply problems for which there are no improvements planned within our current Capital Investment Programme AMP7 (years 2020 to 2025). In order to establish what would be required to serve the site with an adequate water supply, it will be necessary for the developer to fund the undertaking of a hydraulic modelling assessment on the water supply network. For the developer to obtain a quotation for the hydraulic modelling assessment, we will require a fee of £250 + VAT.

The proposed development is crossed by a trunk watermain, the approximate position being shown on the attached plan. Dwr Cymru Welsh Water as Statutory Undertaker has statutory powers to access our apparatus at all times. I enclose our Conditions for Development near Watermain(s). It may be possible for this watermain to be diverted under Section 185 of the Water Industry Act 1991, the cost of which will be re-charged to the developer. The developer must consult Dwr Cymru Welsh Water before any development commences on site.

I trust the above information is helpful and will assist you in forming water and drainage strategies that should accompany any future planning application. I also attach copies of our water and sewer extract plans for the area, and a copy of our Planning Guidance Note which provides further information on our approach to the planning process, making connections to our systems and ensuring any existing public assets or infrastructure located within new development sites are protected.

Please note that our response is based on the information provided in your enquiry and should the information change we reserve the right to make a new representation. Should you have any queries or wish to discuss any aspect of our response please do not hesitate to contact our dedicated team of planning officers, either on 0800 917 2652 or via email at developer.services@dwrcymru.com

Please quote our reference number in all communications and correspondence.

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]
Planning Liaison Manager
Developer Services

Please Note that demands upon the water and sewerage systems change continually; consequently, the information given above should be regarded as reliable for a maximum period of 12 months from the date of this letter

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Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn y
Gymraeg neu yn Saesneg

Dŵr Cymru Cyf, cwmni cyfngedig wedi'i gofrestru yng
Nghymru rhif 2366777. Swyddfa gofrestredig: Heol Pentwyn
Nelson, Tre Harris, Morgannwg Ganol CF46 6LY.

CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT NEAR WATER MAINS

Location: Dinas Powys
Date: 19.05.22

The development of the site with our water main located as shown on the attached plan will involve certain conditions which must be strictly adhered to. These are:-

1. No structure is to be sited within a minimum distance of **7m** from the centre line of the mains. The pipeline must therefore be located and marked up accurately at an early stage so that the Developer or others understand clearly the limits to which they are confined with respect to the Company's apparatus. Arrangements can be made for Company staff to trace and peg out such water mains on request of the Developer.
2. Adequate precautions are to be taken to ensure the protection of the water main during the course of site development.
3. If heavy earthmoving machinery is to be employed, then the routes to be used in moving plant around the site should be clearly indicated. Suitable ramps or other protection will need to be provided to protect the water main from heavy plant.
4. The water main is to be kept free from all temporary buildings, building material and spoil heaps etc.
5. The existing ground cover on the water main should not be increased or decreased.
6. All chambers, covers, marker posts etc. are to be preserved in their present position.
7. Access to the Company's apparatus must be maintained at all times for inspection and maintenance purposes and must not be restricted in any way as a result of the development.
8. No work is to be carried out before this Company has approved the final plans and sections.

These are general conditions only and where appropriate, will be applied in conjunction with specific terms and conditions provided with our quotation and other associated documentation relating to this development.



Dŵr Cymru
Welsh Water

PPA0006702



LEGEND(Representative of most common features)

Waste network:	
Foul chamber	Outfall
Surface water chamber	Lamphole
Combined chamber	Storm Overflow
Combined sewer overflow	Rising main
Special purpose chamber	Gravity sewer
Treatment works	Private sewer
SPC	Pumping station

NB: Sewer symbol colour indicates the type.

RED - Combined

GREEN - Surface Water

BROWN - Foul

Purple - Former S24 sewers (for indicative purposes only)

Private sewer subject to Set. 104 adoption agreement

Private Sewer Transfer

Lateral Drain

Inspection Chamber

S 104

Private sewer

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Map scale: 1:2000
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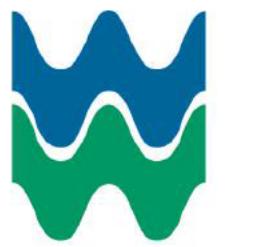
Whilst every reasonable effort has been taken to correctly record the position of its underground apparatus by way of pipe markers, there is a possibility that in some cases pipe material (other than Asbestos Cement or Pitch Fibre) may be found to be asbestos cement (AC) or Pitch Fibre (PF). It is therefore advisable that the possible presence of AC or PF pipes be anticipated and considered as part of any risk assessment prior to excavation

Dŵr Cymru (the Company) gives this information as to the position of its underground apparatus by way of pipe markers. The Company is not liable for any damage to any apparatus or for any damage to any property as its consequences is relied upon in the event of excavations or other works made in the vicinity of the company's apparatus. The onus of locating apparatus before carrying out any excavations rests entirely on you. The information is supplied by the Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Crown. The Ordnance Survey's information is based on the best available data as of 1st January 1991 which is based upon the best information available and, in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may not be up to date, accurate or complete. The Ordnance Survey's information is not a survey of the earth's surface, service pipe, sewer, lateral drain or disposal man and any associated apparatus laid before 1 September 1989 or, if they do, any information relating to them. The Ordnance Survey's information is not a survey of the earth's surface, service pipe, sewer, lateral drain or disposal man and any associated apparatus laid before 1 September 1989 or, if they do, any information relating to them. The Ordnance Survey's information is not a survey of the earth's surface, service pipe, sewer, lateral drain or disposal man and any associated apparatus laid before 1 September 1989 or, if they do, any information relating to them. It must be understood that the transmission of this information is entirely without prejudice to the provision of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 and the Company's right to be compensated for any damage to its apparatus.

Service pipes are not generally shown but their presence should be anticipated.

EXACT LOCATIONS OF ALL APPARATUS TO BE DETERMINED ON SITE.

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Dŵr Cymru
Welsh Water

PPA0006702



LEGEND

Clean network:	Sluice valve	Stop tap
	Pressure reducing valve	Water Treatment Works
	Meter	Water Pumping Station
	Bulk meter	Existing main
	Hydrant	Non-operational main
	Cap end	Raw Water
	Air valve	NB: Water main symbol colour indicates the type.
		LIGHT BLUE - Trunk
		DARK BLUE - Distribution
		YELLOW - Raw Water

Notes:

Whilst every reasonable effort has been taken to correctly record the pipe material of DCWW assets, there is a possibility that in some cases pipe material (other than Asbestos Cement or Pitch Fibre) may be found to be asbestos cement (AC) or Pitch Fibre (PF). It is therefore advisable that the possible presence of AC or PF pipes be anticipated and considered as part of any risk assessment prior to excavation.

Dŵr Cymru (the Company) gives this information as to the position of its underground apparatus by way of general guidance only and is not to be relied upon in the event of excavations or other works made in the vicinity of the company's assets. The census of locating apparatus before carrying out any excavations rests entirely on the company. The information is supplied by the company to the best of its knowledge and belief. The information is current as at 1st September 1991 which is based upon the best information available and, in particular, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may not be up to date. The company is not liable for any damage to any person or property caused by main, service pipe, sewer, drain, lateral or disposal main and any associated apparatus laid before 1st September 1985 or, if they do, the particulars thereof including their position underground may not be accurate. It must be understood that the company is not liable for any damage to any person or property caused by the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 and the company's right to be compensated any damage to its apparatus.

Service pipes are not generally shown but their presence should be anticipated.

EXACT LOCATIONS OF ALL APPARATUS TO BE DETERMINED ON SITE.

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Wallingford
Warrington

Registered Office
1 Broughton Park
Old Lane North
Broughton
SKIPTON
North Yorkshire
BD23 3FD
United Kingdom

+44(0)1756 799919
info@jbaconsulting.com
www.jbaconsulting.com
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