

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE TECHNICAL NOTE
DATED 22/09/2025

The Surface Water drainage strategy for the proposed vehicular access track and associated bell mouth junction makes use of the topography of the site to ensure no surface water runoff is conveyed off-site and results in additional flows entering the existing highway surface water network.

As a result of the proposed design, there is an increase in impermeable area, this is the area of grassland which is required to be included in the construction of the asphalt bell-mouth junction, this area is approximately 140m². Whilst this increase in impermeable area cannot be avoided, the design of the access junction has been undertaken in a way which can prevent any negative impact on the existing highway drainage infrastructure.

The required area of asphalt surfacing is detailed in drawing no. 5029516-RDG-ZZ-ZZ-D-C-110001.

The image below, taken from the General Arrangement plan, details the contours for the proposed asphalt area. The contours relate to the change in level over the junction, with the blue line denoting a 0.1m change and the yellow lines denoting the 0.025m changes.

As can be seen in Figure 1, below, there is a consistent fall from the tie in point of the junction at the north, to the private development boundary at the south. This fall is approximately 1:70 or 1.4% back towards the site.

The crossfalls from the tie in between the junction and Quakers Road sits between 1:34 to 1:43, this is a percent value of 3% to 2.3%, again, this fall will convey surface water back into the site boundary.

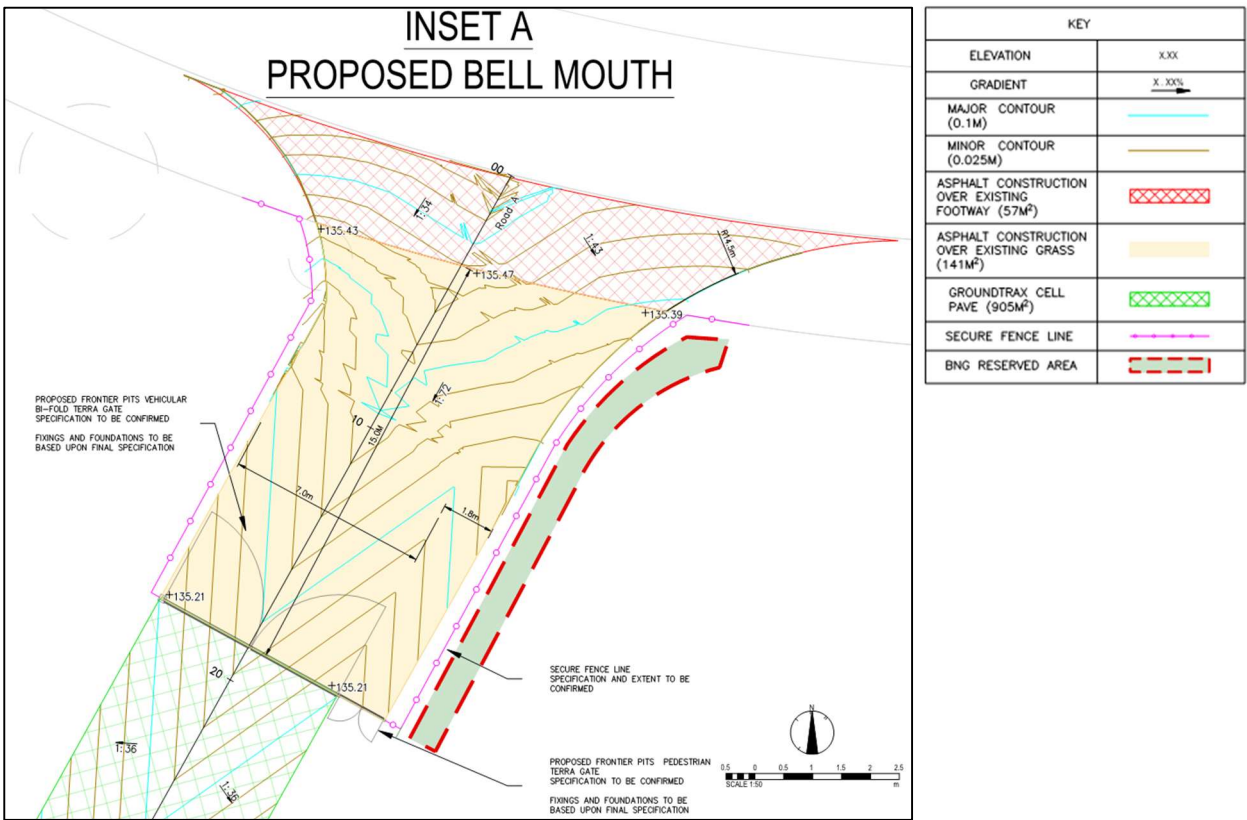


Figure 1 - Extract from General Arrangement Plan detailing access junction tie in

Within the site boundary (15m offset from Quakers Road tie-in), the surfacing material changes from asphalt to a Groundtrax Cell Pave material. This surfacing material is a reinforced plastic hexagonal 'honeycomb' structure and will be laid over the existing field. This material is permeable in nature and will allow any surface water to permeate through the ground strata, effectively removing any requirement for a formal surface water drainage network.