

The London Sustainable Drainage Proforma

Introduction

This proforma is intended to accompany a drainage strategy prepared for a planning application where required by national or local planning policy. It should be used to summarise the key outputs from the strategy to allow assessing officers at the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) to quickly assess compliance with sustainable drainage (SuDS) planning

The proforma is divided into 4 sections, which are intended to be used as follows:

1. Site and project information - Provide summary details of the development, site and drainage
2. Proposed discharge arrangement – Summarise site ground conditions to determine potential for infiltration. Select a surface water discharge method (or mix of methods) following the hierarchical approach set out in the London Plan.
3. Drainage strategy – Prioritise SuDS measures that manage runoff as close to source as possible and contribute to the four main pillars of SuDS; amenity, biodiversity, water quality and water quantity.
4. Supporting information – Provide cross references to the page or section of the drainage strategy report where the detailed information to support each element can be found. This may be more than one reference for each

Policy

SuDS:

1. [London Borough of Ealing Local Plan Development Management DPD policy 5.12.](#)
2. [London Plan policy 5.13](#) and draft [New London Plan policy S113](#)
3. [The National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#)

Technical Guidance

- Post-development surface water discharge rate should be limited to greenfield runoff rates. Proposals for higher discharge rates should be agreed with the LLFA ahead of submission of the Planning Application. Clear evidence should be provided with the Planning Application to show why greenfield rates cannot be achieved.
- Greenfield runoff rate is the runoff rate from a site in its natural state, prior to any development. This should be calculated using one of the runoff estimation methods set out in Table 24.1 of CIRIA C753 The SuDS Manual.
- Attenuation storage volumes required to reduce post-development discharge rates to greenfield rates should be calculated using one of the runoff estimation methods set out in Table 24.1 of CIRIA C753 The SuDS Manual.
- 'CC' refers to climate change allowance from the current Environment Agency guidance.
- An operation and maintenance strategy for proposed SuDS measures should be submitted with the Planning Application and include the details set out in section 32.2 of CIRIA C753 The SuDS Manual. The manual should be site-specific and not directly reproduce parts of The SuDS Manual.
- Other useful sources of guidance are:
 - [o West London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment](#)
 - [o The London Plan Sustainable Design and Construction SPG](#)
 - [o DEFRA non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage](#)
 - [o Environment Agency climate change guidance](#)
 - [o CIRIA C753 The SuDS Manual](#)
 - [o Local Flood Risk Management Strategy](#)

1. Project & Site Details	Project / Site Name (including sub-catchment / stage / phase where appropriate)	
	Address & post code	
	OS Grid ref. (Easting, Northing)	E
		N
	LPA reference (if applicable)	
	Brief description of proposed work	
	Total site Area	m ²
	Total existing impervious area	m ²
	Total proposed impervious area	m ²
	Is the site in a surface water flood risk catchment (ref. local Surface Water Management Plan)?	
	Existing drainage connection type and location	
	Designer Name	
	Designer Position	
	Designer Company	

2. Proposed Discharge Arrangements	2a. Infiltration Feasibility		
	Superficial geology classification		
	Bedrock geology classification		
	Site infiltration rate	m/s	
	Depth to groundwater level	m below ground level	
	Is infiltration feasible?		
	2b. Drainage Hierarchy		
		<i>Feasible (Y/N)</i>	<i>Proposed (Y/N)</i>
	1 store rainwater for later use		
	2 use infiltration techniques, such as porous surfaces in non-clay areas		
	3 attenuate rainwater in ponds or open water features for gradual release		
	4 attenuate rainwater by storing in tanks or sealed water features for gradual release		
	5 discharge rainwater direct to a watercourse		
	6 discharge rainwater to a surface water sewer/drain		
7 discharge rainwater to the combined sewer.			
2c. Proposed Discharge Details			
Proposed discharge location			
Has the owner/regulator of the discharge location been consulted?			

3a. Discharge Rates & Required Storage				
	Greenfield (GF) runoff rate (l/s)	Existing discharge rate (l/s)	Required storage for GF rate (m ³)	Proposed discharge rate (l/s)
Qbar				
1 in 1				
1 in 30				
1 in 100				
1 in 100 + CC				
Climate change allowance used		40%		
3b. Principal Method of Flow Control				
3c. Proposed SuDS Measures				
	Catchment area (m ²)	Plan area (m ³)	Storage vol. (m ³)	
Rainwater harvesting	0		0	
Infiltration systems	0		0	
Green roofs	0	0	0	
Blue roofs	0	0	0	
Filter strips	0	0	0	
Filter drains	0	0	0	
Bioretention / tree pits	0	0	0	
Pervious pavements	0	0	0	
Swales	0	0	0	
Basins/ponds	0	0	0	
Attenuation tanks	0		0	
Total	0	0	0	

4a. Discharge & Drainage Strategy		Page/section of drainage report
Infiltration feasibility (2a) – geotechnical factual and interpretive reports, including infiltration results		
Drainage hierarchy (2b)		
Proposed discharge details (2c) – utility plans, correspondence / approval from owner/regulator of discharge location		
Discharge rates & storage (3a) – detailed hydrologic and hydraulic calculations		
Proposed SuDS measures & specifications (3b)		
4b. Other Supporting Details		Page/section of drainage report
Detailed Development Layout		
Detailed drainage design drawings, including exceedance flow routes		
Detailed landscaping plans		
Maintenance strategy		
Demonstration of how the proposed SuDS measures improve:		
a) water quality of the runoff?		
b) biodiversity?		
c) amenity?		