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Sustainable Drainage Systems Assessment Form for Full Applications and Reserved Matters Applications

Advice Note

1. As of 6th April 2015 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are required for the management of surface water runoff on planning applications relating to Major Development – developments of 10 dwellings or more or equivalent non-residential or mixed development (as set out in Article 2(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015)[1] – unless demonstrated to be inappropriate.

2. SuDS planning policy and guidance includes the Department for Communities and Local Government Written Ministerial Statement of 18 December 2014[2]; Planning Practice Guidance[3]; the London Plan[4], the Non-statutory Technical Standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems[5], and the SuDS Manual (C753)[6].

3. Surface water must be managed in accordance with the surface water discharge hierarchy for discharge destinations. The aim of the surface water discharge hierarchy is to ensure that surface water runoff is treated as a resource and managed in a way which minimises the negative impact of the proposed development on flood risk and the water quality of receiving waters. Early consideration must be given to the use of rainwater harvesting systems and / or the use of green roofs, to both manage surface water runoff and deliver a source of non-potable water for the proposed development where practical. Multiple discharge locations can be selected as applicable (supported by Approved Document Part H of the Building Regulations, 2010).

4. The surface water drainage strategy for the proposed development must be accompanied by evidence of Adopting Body(ies) accepting responsibility for the safe operation and maintenance of the proposed SuDS. It must be noted that both Thames Water and the London Borough of Barnet will only adopt SuDS under exceptional circumstances. The Adopting Body must demonstrate that sufficient funds have been held in reserve or will be raised to meet the operation and maintenance expense throughout the lifespan of the development. The Adopting Body shall be responsible for satisfying themselves of the suitability of the adopted SuDS prior to adoption, and shall keep records of operation and maintenance activities, for possible inspection by the Council.

5. Applicants are strongly advised to discuss their proposals with the London Borough of Barnet at the pre-application stage to ensure that an acceptable SuDS scheme is submitted (please note that additional pre-application fees may apply)[7].

Publication of Applications on Planning Authority Websites

Please note that the information provided on this application form and in supporting documents may be published on the Authority's website. If you require any further clarification, please contact the Authority's planning department.

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[1] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/596/pdfs/uksi_20150596_en.pdf.
[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/sustainable-drainage-systems
[3] http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change/reducing-the-causes-and-impacts-of-flooding/why-are-sustainable-drainage-systems-important/
[4] https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan
[5] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sustainable-drainage-systems-non-statutory-technical-standards
[6] http://www.ciria.org/Memberships/The_SuDs_Manual_C753_Chapters.aspx
[7] https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/planning-conservation-and-building-control/forms/Request-for-pre-application-planning-advice.html

Published: September 2016
Revision version – 002

1. Details of Proposed Development

Site Details	Applicant Response
Name of proposed development	
Grid Reference	
Street Address	
Town/City	
Postcode	
Description of the proposal	
Total proposed development area (ha)	
Existing use	
Proposed use	

2. Development Type

Is the planning application a Major Development?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Major Development is classified in the Article 2(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 as development with at least one of the following categories:

- *a) The winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits;*
- *b) Waste development;*
- *c) The provision of dwelling houses where*
  - *i. The number of dwelling houses to be provided is 10 or more; or*
  - *ii. The development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and it is not known whether the development falls within sub-paragraph (c)(i)*
- *d) The provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 sq metres or more; or*
- *e) Development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.*

If *Yes*, a SuDS review and a detailed drainage strategy are required. Complete Sections 1-8.

If *No*, SuDS are not required; however, SuDS are advised as outlined within the Barnet Surface Water Management Plan (2012) and the policy 5.13 of the London Plan (2016). A drainage strategy report is still required. Complete Sections 1-3 and Section 6.

3. Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) Requirements

For more complex developments it is advised that the applicant contact the Barnet Planning Department to request pre-application planning advice[8]. The Environment Agency's website can be used to aid in determining the proposed development's fluvial flood risk (Flood Zone) and other sources of flood risk[9].

No.	Question	Applicant Response	Next Steps	Notes
Q.3.1	*Is the proposed development situated within Flood Zone 2 or Flood Zone 3?*		If *Yes*, FRA required. Complete Sections 1–8. If *No*, go to Q.3.2.	A FRA is required for development proposals if the proposed development is situated within Flood Zone 2 or Flood Zone 3 in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012[10]).
Q.3.2	*Is the proposed development greater than or equal to one hectare?*		If *Yes*, FRA required. Complete Sections 1-8. If *No*, go to Q.3.3	A FRA is required for development proposals on developments comprising one hectare or above in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012[11]).
Q.3.3	*Is the proposed development at risk of flooding by sources other than Rivers and Seas?*		If *Yes*, FRA required. Complete Sections 1-8. If *No*, FRA not required. Complete Sections 1-3 and Section 6.	If the proposed development is considered to be at risk of sources of flooding other than Rivers and Seas (i.e., surface water, groundwater, reservoirs and other artificial sources) a FRA is required in accordance with the NPPF (2012).
Q.3.4	*Is the proposed development within a Critical Drainage Area?*		If *Yes*, FRA is advised, please consult Barnet Council for details. Complete Sections 1-8. If *No* Complete Sections 1-3 and Section 6.	The Critical Drainage Areas for Barnet are defined within the Barnet Surface Water Management Plan (2012)[12] – see Appendix E1 of the Volume 2– Appendices.

[8] https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/planning-conservation-and-building-control/forms/Request-for-pre-application-planning-advice.html
[9] http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/default.aspx
[10] https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf
[11] https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf
[12] https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/planning-conservation-and-building-control/planning-policies-and-further-information/ldf-evidence-and-supporting-documents/surface-water-management-plan.html

4. Infiltration Suitability Assessment

Is the proposed development located within an area that may support infiltrating SuDS, in accordance with the Barnet Surface Water Management Plan (2012)[13]?

☐ Yes ☐ No

The infiltrating SuDS Suitability Map has been defined within the Barnet Surface Water Management Plan (2012) based upon the British Geological Society maximum and minimum permeability datasets across Barnet. See Appendix D7 of Volume 2-Appendices of the document. It is strongly recommended that the applicant contact Barnet Council for further advice on the suitability of infiltrating SuDS for the development at the pre-application stage to ensure that an acceptable SuDS scheme is submitted (please note that additional pre-application fees may apply)[14].

If *Yes*, the use of infiltrating SuDS is advised.

Is the use of infiltrating SuDS proposed?

☐ Yes ☐ No (If Yes, complete Q4.1 – Q4.9)

If *No*, provide a justification below:

No.	Infiltration Sustainability Assessment	Application Response	Notes
Q.4.1	*What is the proposed development's geology?*		Include both bedrock and superficial deposits where known
Q.4.2	*Has a ground investigation been undertaken for the proposed development?*	☐ Yes / No ☐	
Q.4.3	*Depth to groundwater*	***Depth below ground level (m):***	
		Borehole reference & date of test (where known):	

[13] https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/planning-conservation-and-building-control/planning-policies-and-further-information/ldf-evidence-and-supporting-documents/surface-water-management-plan.html

[14] https://www.barnet.gov.uk/citizen-home/planning-conservation-and-building-control/forms/Request-for-pre-application-planning-advice.html

No.	Infiltration Sustainability Assessment	Application Response	Notes
Q.4.4	*What is the infiltration rate of the soil at the proposed development?*		If infiltration rates have been sourced from infiltration tests go to Q.4.7. If not go to Q.4.6. **NB/** infiltration rates should be no lower than 1 x 10^{-6} m/s.
Q.4.5	*How has the proposed development's infiltration rate been derived?*		Please briefly describe the method used to calculate the proposed development's infiltration rate.
Q.4.6	*Has a Contaminated Land assessment been undertaken for the proposed development?*	☐ Yes / No ☐	
Q.4.7	*Is the proposed development on contaminated?*	☐ Yes / No ☐	If *No*, go to Q.4.9. If *Yes*, go to Q.4.8.
Q.4.8	*What is the depth of any contamination sealing?*		If no contamination sealing please write *None*
Q.4.9	*Is the proposed development located within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ)?*	☐ Yes / No ☐	Find out whether your development is within an EA Source Protection Zone[15]

For further details on the guidance for evaluating potential constraints to the use of infiltration see Section 25.2 of the Ciria SuDS Manual[16].

If the proposed development's soil or groundwater has been identified as being contaminated land (see Q.4.7) it is strongly recommended that the Environment Agency be consulted, who may be able to provide detailed advice during the planning consultation.

[15] http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683&y=355134&scale=1&layerGroups=default&ep=map&textonly=off&lang=_e&topic=groundwater

[16] http://www.ciria.org/Memberships/The_SuDs_Manual_C753_Chapters.aspx

5. Surface Water Discharge Hierarchy

Surface water must be managed in accordance with the hierarchy for discharge destinations. Where it is not possible to achieve the first hierarchy, applicants must demonstrate in sequence why the subsequent discharge destination was selected. Multiple discharge locations can be selected as applicable (supported by Approved Document Part H of the Building Regulations, 2010). Early consideration must be given to the use of rainwater harvesting systems and / or the use of green roofs. Green roofs and rainwater harvesting systems both manage surface water runoff and deliver a source of non-potable water for the proposed development where practical.

Each applicant must demonstrate one or more of the following exception criteria if either rainwater harvesting or green roofs are not used within the proposed development:

a) There is no foreseeable demand for non-potable water within the proposed development throughout its design life; or
b) The use of rainwater harvesting or green roofs is not a viable / cost-effective part of the surface water runoff management solution within the proposed development. This includes taking account of the potential water supply benefits of such a system and the value added to the proposed development.

In most cases green roofs and / or rainwater harvesting systems alone will not be adequate to deal with the surface water runoff management within the proposed development; provision will be required for an overflow to the next stage in the surface water discharge hierarchy, or lower.

Hierarchy Preference		Surface Water Discharge Location	Yes / No	Explanation / Justification
1		*Re-use rainwater for non-potable water supply (Water re-use systems of rainwater include SuDS practices like rainwater harvesting and green roofs)*	☐ Yes / No ☐	*Green roofs:* *Rainwater harvesting systems:*
2	Attenuation and gradual release	*Discharge surface water through infiltration techniques*	☐ Yes / No ☐	
3		*Attenuate surface water in ponds or open water features for gradual release*	☐ Yes / No ☐	
4		*Attenuate surface water by storing in tanks or sealed water features for gradual release*	☐ Yes / No ☐	
5	Discharge to watercourse	*Discharge surface water directly to a watercourse*	☐ Yes / No ☐	

Hierarchy Preference		Surface Water Discharge Location	Yes / No	Explanation / Justification
6	Discharge to sewerage network	*Discharge surface water to a surface water sewer/drain*	Yes / No ☐ ☐	
7		*Discharge surface water to a local highways drain*	Yes / No ☐ ☐	
8		*Discharge surface water to the combined sewer.*	Yes / No ☐ ☐	

Is discharging to a sewer, highway drain, surface water body or another type of drainage system proposed?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If *Yes*, provide written verification that the Authority(ies) have been notified, and:

a) Accept receiving surface water from the proposed development; and
b) Have agreed to the proposed surface water discharge runoff rate and volume specified in Section 6.

6. Surface Water Runoff and Storage

In accordance with the Barnet Surface Water Management Plan (2012) new developments should demonstrate that during events that exceed the design capacity of surface water drainage system excess water is safely stored and discharged from the proposed development without adverse impacts. Further, development must be safe from flooding over its whole lifetime, including for the impacts of climate change, and should use all opportunities to reduce flood risk overall. As such, surface water drainage for developments must be sized appropriately for the control and treatment of surface water runoff (both flow rates and volume) in accordance with applicable policies, bye-laws and guidance.

Surface water runoff calculations should include the peak discharge rate, the maximum flow rate at which surface water runoff shall leave the proposed development during a specific pluvial return period, and discharge volumes for both before and after the implementation of the proposed development. The Greenfield runoff rate, existing surface water runoff rate and the surface water runoff rate post development should be calculated for the 1 in 1, 1 in 30, 1 in 100 and 1 in 100 plus climate change allowances pluvial design return periods. Developments should aim to achieve Greenfield run-off rates and ensure that surface water run-off is managed as close to its source as possible, in accordance with the London Plan (2016)[17] the Non-statutory Technical Standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems[18], and industry best practice such as Rainfall Runoff Management for Developments[19].

Where reasonably practicable, for Greenfield developments, the resultant runoff volume from the development into any sewer, highways drain surface water body, or other drainage system during the 1 in 100 year pluvial event with a 6 hour rainfall duration, should not at any point exceed the Greenfield runoff volume for the same event. Similarly, where reasonably practicable, for proposed developments that have been previously developed, the runoff volume from the new development to any sewer, Highways drain, surface water body or other drainage system during the 1 in 100 year pluvial event with a 6 hour rainfall duration, should be as close as reasonably possible to the Greenfield Runoff volume for the same event and should never exceed the runoff volume from the proposed development prior to redevelopment for that event.

Attenuation storage is required to control the volume of surface water discharged from the proposed development in order to mitigate increasing flood risk downstream. When considering the impact of climate change to the volume of attenuation storage that must be provided please note that the Environment Agency has issued revised guidance on this topic[20]. Using the Environment Agency guidance, the lifespan of the proposed development should be used to determine the appropriate climate change allowances. The 'Upper end' climate change allowance figure should be used to calculate the required attenuation storage. If it is not reasonably practicable to accommodate the 'Upper end' climate change allowance figure, then sufficient justification must be provided for acceptance of the use of the 'Central' climate change allowance figure.

It is accepted that, in general, surface water attenuation storage calculated by the simplified method based on Q_{BAR} is appropriate for most proposed developments. However, where site conditions permit, applicants are encouraged to calculate attenuation storage based the complex method and incorporate long term storage into the design of the surface water management system.

Please provide the information below and submit sufficient supporting documentation (report, plans, calculations, etc.) to demonstrate that the surface water management system complies with applicable policies, bye-laws and guidance.

Please state the method used to calculate the Greenfield runoff rate for the proposed development:

[17] https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan

[18] https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/415773/sustainable-drainage-technical-standards.pdf

[19] http://evidence.environment-agency.gov.uk/FCERM/Libraries/FCERM_Project_Documents/Rainfall_Runoff_Management_for_Developments_-_Revision_E.sflb.ashx

[20] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances

Design Return Period	Greenfield Runoff Rate (l/s)	Existing Runoff Rates (Only if Previously Developed) (l/s)	Proposed Runoff Rate (l/s)	Notes
1 in 1 year				
1 in 30 year				
1 in 100 year				
1 in 100 year plus climate change				The surface water runoff rates for the 'Upper End' climate change allowance should be included here
				The surface water runoff rates for the 'Central' climate change allowance should be included here

Pluvial Event	Runoff Volume for Existing Development (m^3)	Storage Volume Required to Achieve Greenfield Runoff Rates (m^3)	Proposed Post-development Storage Volume (m^3)
1 in 100 year pluvial event, 6 hour rainfall duration			

If it is not reasonably practicable to maintain a Greenfield Runoff rate for the proposed development please provide justification below:

No.	Proposed Attenuation Volume (m^3)	Type of SuDS Feature Proposed (please briefly describe the SuDS feature and approximate location of feature within proposed development's boundary)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

7. Water Quality

Pollution controls should be incorporated within SuDS designs to protect and improve the quality of water bodies to achieve an overall "good status" by 2027. This is required by the Thames River Basin Management Plan (2015) [21], which sets out the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (2000[22]) within the Thames River Basin District. All surface water discharging from a proposed development should not breach any of the current Environment Quality Standards (EQS) set out within the Water Framework Directive Standards and Classification Directions (England and Wales, 2015) [23]. Please refer to BREEAM Hea 04 Water Quality[24] for good practice on minimising the risk of contamination.

The incorporation of pollution control within SuDS designs is also required in accordance with the Barnet Surface Water Management Plan (2012) and Policy 5.14 of the London Plan (2016). The applicant may need an environmental permit if you discharge liquid effluent or wastewater into surface waters, or into the ground. Please refer to EA and DEFRA Environmental Management guidance on discharges to surface water and ground water: environmental permits (2016)[25] for further details.

The applicant should use a 'management train' approach to:

- Improve water quality as set out within the Thames River Basin Management Plan (2015);
- Ensure that accidental spills are trapped in / on upstream component surfaces; and
- Facilitate contaminant management, which includes removal and system rehabilitation.

The Ciria SuDS Manual[26] states a combination of treatment processes via a management train approach is the most effective treatment method. This will involve sedimentation processes (typically effective in removing particulates) followed by a filtration process. The range of SuDS components available provides the proposed development flexibility to integrate surface water management with urban design and to meet water quality, amenity and biodiversity design criteria. For further details please review Chapter 26 of the SuDS Manual.

The table below shows the typical indicative suitability of SuDS components within a 'management train' approach.

SuDS / Treatment Practices	Do the SuDS / Treatment Practices achieve the following water quality treatment processes?			
	Pollution Prevention / Interception	Primary Treatment Process	Secondary Treatment Process	Tertiary Treatment Process
Green Roof	Yes	Yes		
Rainwater Harvesting System	Yes			
Filter Strip	Yes	Yes		
Swale	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Permeable pavement / surface	Yes	Yes		
Bioretention surface	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Detention basin	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Pond			Yes	Yes
Wetland			Yes	Yes
Infiltration systems	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Attenuation storage tank	Yes			
Proprietary treatment systems*		Yes	Yes	Yes

[21] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015#thames-river-basin-district-rbmp-2015
[22] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html
[23] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/1623/pdfs/uksiod_20151623_en.pdf
[24] http://www.breeam.com/BREEAM2011SchemeDocument/content/05_health/hea04.htm
[25] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/discharges-to-surface-water-and-groundwater-environmental-permits
[26] http://www.ciria.org/Memberships/The_SuDs_Manual_C753_Chapters.aspx

A good practice for treatment is set out in Section 3.3.2 Water Quality Standard 2 in the Ciria SuDS Manual[27]. The table below outlines the treatment requirements and design strategies for discharges of surface water runoff to receiving waters, from different land use types, as outlined in the Ciria SuDS Manual.

Land Use	Pollution Hazard Level	Water Quality Treatment for Discharges for Development
Residential roofs	Very Low	*Requirement* – The removal of gross solids and sediments only
Individual property driveways,	Low	*Requirement* – Follow the simple index approach: **Step 1 –** Allocate suitable pollution hazard indices for the proposed land use **Step 2 –** Select SuDS with a total pollution mitigation index* that equals, or exceeds, the pollution hazard index** **Step 3 –** Where the discharge is to protected surface waters or groundwater, consider the need for a precautionary approach ***NB/*** *Additional measures may be required for discharges to protected resources* **Pollution mitigation indices is defined within Table 26.15 of the Ciria SuDS Manual. The indices are a qualititative assessment of the different SuDS Practices and pipe drainage ranging from 0-1.* ***Pollution hazard indices is defined within Table 26.2 of the Ciria SuDS Manual. The indices (for each contaminant type) range from 0 (no pollution hazard for this contaminant type) to 1 (high pollution hazard for this contaminant type).*
Non-residential roofs		
Residential car parks		
Low traffic roads (e.g. cul de sacs, general access roads)		
Non-residential car parks which are unlikely to change (e.g. schools)		
Commercial yard / delivery areas	Medium	*Requirement 1* – Follow the simple index approach: **Step 1 –** Allocate suitable pollution hazard indices for the proposed land use **Step 2 –** Select SuDS with a total pollution mitigation index* that equals, or exceeds, the pollution hazard index** **Step 3 –** Where the discharge is to protected surface waters or groundwater, consider the need for a precautionary approach ***NB/*** *Additional measures may be required for discharges to protected resources* **Pollution mitigation indices is defined within Table 26.15 of the Ciria SuDS Manual. The indices are a*
Non-residential car parks which are subject to frequent change (e.g. retail car parks)		
All roads which are not low traffic		

[27] http://www.ciria.org/Memberships/The_SuDs_Manual_C753_Chapters.aspx

Land Use	Pollution Hazard Level	Water Quality Treatment for Discharges for Development
		qualititative assessment of the different SuDS Practices and pipe drainage ranging from 0-1. ***Pollution hazard indices is defined within Table 26.2 of the Ciria SuDS Manual. The indices (for each contaminant type) range from 0 (no pollution hazard for this contaminant type) to 1 (high pollution hazard for this contaminant type).* *Requirement 2* – Risk Screening must be undertaken first to determine whether consultation with the Environment Agency is required.
Trunk Roads & Motorways	High	*Requirement* – Follow the guidance process set out in HD45/09 (Highways Agency, 2014[28])
Proposed developments with heavy pollution	High	*Requirement* – Discharges may require an environmental license or permit. It is advised that pre-permitting advice be obtained from the Environment Agency. *Requirement 2* – A risk assessment of the proposed development is likely to be required to determine the appropriate design approach. This assessment should be approved by the Environment Agency.
Proposed developments which handle, store, use, manufacture or have chemicals delivered		
Proposed developments which handle, store, use, manufacture or have fuels delivered		
Industrial Sites		

Primary Land Use of Proposed Development	Pollution Hazard Level	SuDS / Treatment Practices Proposed for the Site

Have appropriate water quality treatment best practices been proposed for the proposed development given its Pollution Hazard Level?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If it is not reasonably practicable to adopt SuDS / Treatment Practices for the proposed development, please provide justification below:

[28] http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/dmrb/vol11/section3/hd4509.pdf

8. Adoption, Operation & Maintenance

The surface water drainage strategy for the proposed development must be accompanied by evidence of an Adopting Body accepting responsibility for the safe operation and maintenance of SuDS within the development. It must be noted that both Thames Water and the London Borough of Barnet will only adopt SuDS under exceptional circumstances. The Adopting Body must demonstrate that sufficient funds have been set aside and / or sufficient funds can be raised to cover operation and maintenance costs throughout the lifespan of the development. The Adopting Body shall be responsible for satisfying themselves of the suitability of the adopted SuDS prior to adoption, and shall keep records of operation and maintenance activities, for possible inspection by the Council.

Adopting Body	
Name	
Street Address	
Town/City	
Postcode	
Description of the SuDS practices being adopted	
Location(s) of the SuDS practices being adopted	
Length of Time Adopting Body has agreed to manage operation and maintenance of SuDS	
Adopting Body has agreed to provide sufficient funds throughout the management lifetime to ensure the SuDS operate as per design specifications and are maintained adequately.	☐ Yes / No ☐
The Adopting Body agrees to maintain records of inspections of SuDS under their management and maintain records of maintenance performed for future review by the London Borough of Barnet.	☐ Yes / No ☐
Provide details regarding the operation and maintenance plan for the SuDS being adopted by the Adopting Body.	

Drainage Strategy plans must show the location(s) of SuDS being managed by the Adopting Body(ies). If there is more than one Adopting Body, attach further details.

9. Documents Supplied

Please specify all of the documents supplied with the application (if 'Other' relevant documents please state the document type and name of the document submitted with the application below):

Document Type	Document Supplied?	Name of Document Supplied with Application
Existing Site Plan	☐ Yes / No ☐	
Proposed Site Plan	☐ Yes / No ☐	
Topographic Survey	☐ Yes / No ☐	
Proposed Basement Plan	☐ Yes / No ☐	
Proposed Ground Floor Levels	☐ Yes / No ☐	
Flood Risk Assessment	☐ Yes / No ☐	
Drainage Strategy	☐ Yes / No ☐	
Discharge to Surface Water Sewer Agreement Statement	☐ Yes / No ☐	
Adoption of SuDS Agreement Statement	☐ Yes / No ☐	
Proposed Construction Phasing Plan(s) [for large proposed developments]	☐ Yes / No ☐	
Sustainability Assessment	☐ Yes / No ☐	

Other Documents	Name of Document Submitted with Application