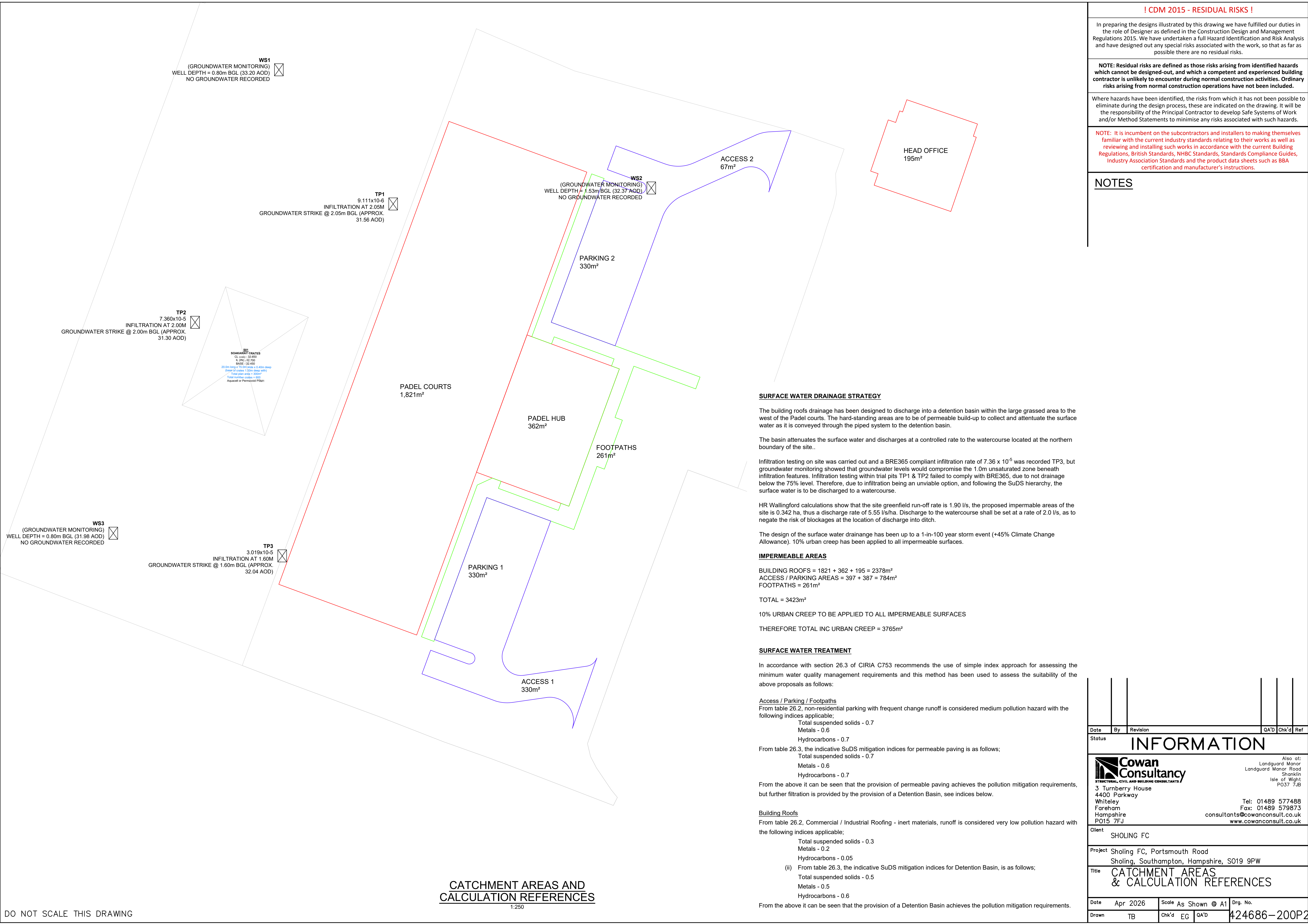




! CDM 2015 - RESIDUAL RISKS !

In preparing the designs illustrated by this drawing we have fulfilled our duties in the role of Designer as defined in the Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015. We have undertaken a full Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis and have designed out any special risks associated with the work, so that as far as possible there are no residual risks.

NOTE: Residual risks are defined as those risks arising from identified hazards which cannot be designed-out, and which a competent and experienced building contractor is unlikely to encounter during normal construction activities. Ordinary risks arising from normal construction operations have not been included.

Where hazards have been identified, the risks from which it has not been possible to eliminate during the design process, these are indicated on the drawing. It will be the responsibility of the Principal Contractor to develop Safe Systems of Work and/or Method Statements to minimise any risks associated with such hazards.

NOTE: It is incumbent on the subcontractors and installers to making themselves familiar with the current industry standards relating to their works as well as reviewing and installing such works in accordance with the current Building Regulations, British Standards, NHBC Standards, Standards Compliance Guides, Industry Association Standards and the product data sheets such as BBA certification and manufacturer's instructions.

NOTES

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE STRATEGY

The building roofs drainage has been designed to discharge into a detention basin within the large grassed area to the west of the Padel courts. The hard-standing areas are to be of permeable build-up to collect and attenuate the surface water as it is conveyed through the piped system to the detention basin.

The basin attenuates the surface water and discharges at a controlled rate to the watercourse located at the northern boundary of the site..

Infiltration testing on site was carried out and a BRE365 compliant infiltration rate of 7.36×10^{-5} was recorded TP3, but groundwater monitoring showed that groundwater levels would compromise the 1.0m unsaturated zone beneath infiltration features. Infiltration testing within trial pits TP1 & TP2 failed to comply with BRE365, due to not drainage below the 75% level. Therefore, due to infiltration being an unviable option, and following the SuDS hierarchy, the surface water is to be discharged to a watercourse.

HR Wallingford calculations show that the site greenfield run-off rate is 1.90 l/s, the proposed impermeable areas of the site is 0.342 ha, thus a discharge rate of 5.55 l/s/ha. Discharge to the watercourse shall be set at a rate of 2.0 l/s, as to negate the risk of blockages at the location of discharge into ditch.

The design of the surface water drainage has been up to a 1-in-100 year storm event (+45% Climate Change Allowance). 10% urban creep has been applied to all impermeable surfaces.

IMPERMEABLE AREAS

BUILDING ROOFS = $1821 + 362 + 195 = 2378\text{m}^2$
ACCESS / PARKING AREAS = $397 + 387 = 784\text{m}^2$
FOOTPATHS = 261m^2

TOTAL = 3423m^2

10% URBAN CREEP TO BE APPLIED TO ALL IMPERMEABLE SURFACES

THEREFORE TOTAL INC URBAN CREEP = 3765m^2

SURFACE WATER TREATMENT

In accordance with section 26.3 of CIRIA C753 recommends the use of simple index approach for assessing the minimum water quality management requirements and this method has been used to assess the suitability of the above proposals as follows:

- Access / Parking / Footpaths
From table 26.2, non-residential parking with frequent change runoff is considered medium pollution hazard with the following indices applicable;
- Total suspended solids - 0.7
 - Metals - 0.6
 - Hydrocarbons - 0.7
- From table 26.3, the indicative SuDS mitigation indices for permeable paving is as follows;
- Total suspended solids - 0.7
 - Metals - 0.6
 - Hydrocarbons - 0.7
- From the above it can be seen that the provision of permeable paving achieves the pollution mitigation requirements, but further filtration is provided by the provision of a Detention Basin, see indices below.

- Building Roofs**
From table 26.2, Commercial / Industrial Roofing - inert materials, runoff is considered very low pollution hazard with the following indices applicable;
- Total suspended solids - 0.3
 - Metals - 0.2
 - Hydrocarbons - 0.05
- (ii) From table 26.3, the indicative SuDS mitigation indices for Detention Basin, is as follows;
- Total suspended solids - 0.5
 - Metals - 0.5
 - Hydrocarbons - 0.6
- From the above it can be seen that the provision of a Detention Basin achieves the pollution mitigation requirements.

CATCHMENT AREAS AND
CALCULATION REFERENCES

1:250

Date	By	Revision	QA'D	Chk'd	Ref			
Status								
INFORMATION								
			Also at: Landguard Manor Landguard Manor Road Shanklin Isle of Wight PO37 7JB					
3 Turnberry House 4400 Parkway Whiteley Fareham Hampshire PO15 7FJ			Tel: 01489 577488 Fax: 01489 579873 consultants@cowanconsult.co.uk www.cowanconsult.co.uk					
Client								
SHOLING FC								
Project								
Sholing FC, Portsmouth Road Sholing, Southampton, Hampshire, SO19 9PW								
Title								
CATCHMENT AREAS & CALCULATION REFERENCES								
Date	Apr 2026	Scale	As Shown @ A1	Drg. No.				
Drawn	TB	Chk'd	EG	QA'D	424686-200P2			