



## Evaluating the site constraints

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## This presentation

- > Reasonably practicable...
- > Evaluating constraints
- > Design solutions

## WHY?

### 1. Low permeability

Robust infiltration testing across site

$k > 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{m/s}$

The lower the permeability, the larger the storage need

### 2. Geohazards

Infiltration could lead to settlement or collapse

Infiltration could lead to void formation

Swelling clays could cause hazards

Infiltration could adversely affect slope stability

Infiltration could damage foundations, services

NPPF & guidance

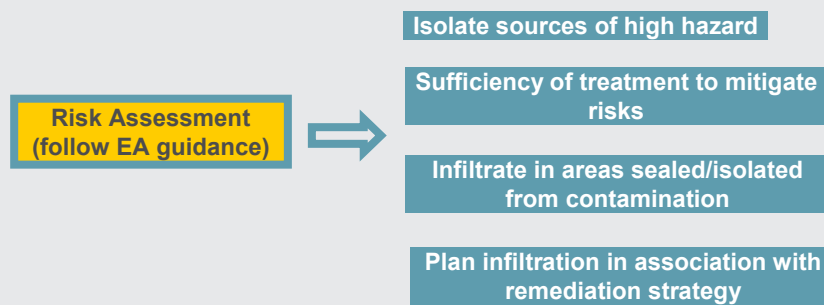
British Geological  
Society Datasets &  
Infiltration Map

### 3. High groundwater table

Need > 1m between infiltration surface and max level

#### 4. Risk of groundwater contamination

- Understand sensitivity & vulnerability of groundwater
- Understand site hazard levels
- Understand site contamination characteristics



#### 5. Risk of surface water contamination

Where clear, close hydrological links with surface water bodies

#### 6. Hydraulic connectivity with combined sewer

Where there are hydraulic paths between infiltration surface and combined sewer

#### 7. Groundwater flooding

Where increased infiltration rates could exacerbate downstream groundwater flood risks

## You can always...

- Maximise infiltration opportunities, where space and risk allow
- Use vegetated systems for Interception (lined if required)
- Implement SuDS without infiltration



## I can't discharge to surface waters

- > Too far
- > Pumping would be required
- > Conveyance route construction impracticable or unsafe
- > Risk of flooding would rise
- > Not possible to obtain right of discharge

## I have no space for SuDS

- > No car parking
- > No public open space
- > No pedestrian/transport corridors
- > No opportunity to store and attenuate roof runoff within the curtilage of the building



## My site is too steep

- > Keeping water on the surface in shallow systems – minimise excavation depths
- > Use contours (but care with exceedance flows design)
- > Manage in stages ie not all at the site low point

### > At source:

- Roofs: Green roofs, soakaways, raingardens, rainwater harvesting
- Car parks: Permeable paving, biofiltration zones
- Roads: Swales, trenches, biofilter channels
- Roundabouts: basins

### > On the surface:

- Visible
- Easily accessible
- Maintenance needs obvious and easy to rectify
- Surcharging obvious and lower hazard
- Increased adaptability for higher future flows
- Natural treatment processes
- Co-benefits – urban cooling, biodiversity, re-use, amenity



### > Use public open space



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