

UPPER BOGNOR ROAD
BOGNOR REGIS
WEST SUSSEX

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT

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REVISION -

Consulting Civil Engineers

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Water quality management of surface water should be carried out in accordance with the SuDS Manual (Ciria C753, November 2015).

C753 Part E Chapter 26 describes risks posed by surface water runoff to the receiving environment as a function of:

- The pollution hazard at a particular site (i.e. the pollution source).
- The effectiveness of SuDS treatment components in reducing levels of pollutants the environmentally acceptable levels.
- The sensitivity of the receiving environment.

The recommended approaches for water quality risk management are given in the SuDS Manual Table 26.1.

TABLE 26.1 Approaches to water quality risk management			
Design method	Hazard characterisation	Risk reduction	
		For surface water	For groundwater
Simple index approach	Simple pollution hazard indices based on land use (eg Table 26.2 or equivalent)	Simple SuDS hazard mitigation indices (eg Table 26.3 or equivalent)	Simple SuDS hazard mitigation indices (eg Table 26.4 or equivalent)
Risk screening ¹	Factors characterising traffic density and extent of infiltration likely to occur (eg Table 26.5 or equivalent)	N/A	Factors characterising unsaturated soil depth and type, and predominant flow type through the soils (eg Table 26.5 or equivalent)
Detailed risk assessment	Site specific information used to define likely pollutants and their significance	More detailed, component specific performance information used to demonstrate that the proposed SuDS components reduce the hazard to acceptable levels	
Process-based treatment modelling	Time series rainfall used with generic pollution characteristics to determine statistical distributions of likely concentrations and loadings in the runoff	Models that represent the treatment processes in the proposed SuDS components give estimates of reductions in event mean discharge concentrations and total annual load reductions delivered by the system	

Note

¹ Risk assessment may be required as a result of the risk screening process.

As per Table 26.1 the Simple Index approach will be used as a design method for this site. Table 26.2 provides hazard classification of different land uses. The land uses for the surface water drainage for this site are:



- Roofs -impermeable surface.
- Hard paved areas – impermeable surfaces.

To deliver adequate treatment, the selected SuDS components should have a total pollution mitigation index for each contaminant type that equals or exceeds the pollution hazard index for each contaminant type. Therefore, the following will have to be achieved for the surface running off the site.

Total SuDS mitigation index \geq pollution hazard index

Pollution Hazard Indices are given for different land uses in Table 26.2 of the SuDS manual:

Land use	Pollution hazard level	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Metals	Hydro-carbons
Residential roofs	Very low	0.2	0.2	0.05
Other roofs (typically commercial/ industrial roofs)	Low	0.3	0.2 (up to 0.8 where there is potential for metals to leach from the roof)	0.05
Individual property driveways, residential car parks, low traffic roads (eg cul de sacs, homezones and general access roads) and non-residential car parking with infrequent change (eg schools, offices) ie < 300 traffic movements/day	Low	0.5	0.4	0.4
Commercial yard and delivery areas, non-residential car parking with frequent change (eg hospitals, retail), all roads except low traffic roads and trunk roads/motorways ¹	Medium	0.7	0.6	0.7
Sites with heavy pollution (eg haulage yards, lorry parks, highly frequented lorry approaches to industrial estates, waste sites), sites where chemicals and fuels (other than domestic fuel oil) are to be delivered, handled, stored, used or manufactured; industrial sites; trunk roads and motorways ¹	High	0.8 ²	0.8 ²	0.9 ²

From Table 26.2 the following information is tabulated in Table 1.





Land Use	Destination of Runoff	Pollution Hazard Level	Total Suspended Solids	Metals	Hydrocarbons
Roofs	Surface water	Low	0.2	0.2	0.05
TOTALS			0.2	0.2	0.05

Table 1: Pollution hazard index and destination of runoff for the proposed site

The SuDS mitigation index will be obtained from Table 26.3 (for discharges to surface waters) of the SuDS manual.

TABLE 26.4 Indicative SuDS mitigation indices for discharges to groundwater

Characteristics of the material overlying the proposed infiltration surface, through which the runoff percolates ¹	TSS	Metals	Hydrocarbons
A layer of dense vegetation underlain by a soil with good contaminant attenuation potential ² of at least 300 mm in depth ³	0.6 ⁴	0.5	0.6
A soil with good contaminant attenuation potential ² of at least 300 mm in depth ³	0.4 ⁴	0.3	0.3
Infiltration trench (where a suitable depth of filtration material is included that provides treatment, ie graded gravel with sufficient smaller particles but not single size coarse aggregate such as 20 mm gravel) underlain by a soil with good contaminant attenuation potential ² of at least 300 mm in depth ³	0.4 ⁴	0.4	0.4
Constructed permeable pavement (where a suitable filtration layer is included that provides treatment, and including a geotextile at the base separating the foundation from the subgrade) underlain by a soil with good contaminant attenuation potential ² of at least 300 mm in depth ³	0.7	0.6	0.7
Bioretention underlain by a soil with good contaminant attenuation potential ² of at least 300 mm in depth ³	0.8 ⁴	0.8	0.8
Proprietary treatment systems ^{5,6}	These must demonstrate that they can address each of the contaminant types to acceptable levels for inflow concentrations relevant to the contributing drainage area.		

To provide the required mitigation it is proposed to use a proprietary treatment system and permeable paving.

SuDS mitigation indexes are tabulated in Table 5 as follows:





Runoff Source	Destination of Runoff	Mitigation Index Source	Mitigation Indices			
			Type of SuDS Component	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Metals	Hydrocarbons
Roofs & hard paved areas	Ground	Table 26.3	Proprietary treatment system.	0.8	0.8	0.7
TOTALS				0.8	0.8	0.7

Table 2: SuDS mitigation index

In summary, the SuDS component mitigation indices (Table 2) are greater than pollution hazard indices (Table 1) and therefore deliver adequate treatment.

