

11 FEB 2013

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Atkins Limited
Anglo St James House
39A Southgate Street
Winchester
Hampshire SO23 9EH



Planning and Development Services
Arun Civic Centre
Maltravers Road
Littlehampton
West Sussex
BN17 5LF

Your Ref: Y/3/13

Our Ref: PLAN-002259

08/02/2013

Proposal: Single storey side extension.**Site: Rumford Church Road, Yapton, West Sussex BN18 0EW.****Y/3/13**

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of 21/01/2013.

Southern Water requires a formal application for any new connection to the foul sewer to be made by the applicant or developer.

We request that should this application receive planning approval, the following informative is attached to the consent:

"A formal application for connection to the public sewerage system is required in order to service this development, please contact Atkins Ltd, Anglo St James House, 39A Southgate Street, Winchester, SO23 9EH ().

Our initial investigations indicate that there are no public surface water sewers in the area to serve this development. Alternative means of draining surface water from this development are required. This should not involve disposal to a public foul sewer.

Southern Water's current sewerage records do not show any public sewers to be crossing the above site. However, due to changes in legislation that came in to force on 1st October 2011

regarding the future ownership of sewers it is possible that a sewer now deemed to be public could be crossing the above property. Therefore, should any sewer be found during construction works, an investigation of the sewer will be required to ascertain its condition, the number of properties served, and potential means of access before any further works commence on site.

The applicant is advised to discuss the matter further with Atkins Ltd, Anglo St James House, 39A Southgate Street, Winchester, SO23 9EH (Tel 01962 858688).

Due to surface water inundation issues in the Lidsey Catchment "The applicant is advised to adopt, where appropriate, the measures in the table "Practical measures to reduce the potential impacts of development".

Developer should look to protect the public sewerage system from inundation and infiltration, which contribute to flooding in unfavourable conditions.

Yours faithfully

Developer Services

Practical measures to reduce the potential adverse impacts of development

Reasons	Practical measures
Adequate and sustainable surface water drainage.	No surface water connections to the wastewater system. (See part H of the Building Regulations)
Guard against further groundwater infiltration into the foul drains or sewers serving the development.	The use of fusion jointed MDPE pipes can prevent groundwater infiltration and require a minimum of maintenance. The use of mass concrete surrounds to inspection chambers and manholes can prevent infiltration and require a minimum of maintenance
Guard against surface floodwaters entering the foul system serving the development.	Overland surface water flow routes should be provided for flows greater than those for which pipelines and culverts have been designed. Wherever possible, foul sewer routes, manhole covers, sink waste gullies, etc. should avoid overland surface water flow routes and any areas where surface water ponding may occur. Failing that they should be sealed against potential surface water inflows. Any sink waste gullies in areas of potential surface water inundation should be sealed or defended by raised brickwork or similar Bolt down sealed inspection chamber and manholes covers should be used in areas of potential surface water inundation. Raising the level of the development above the highways which serve it can protect buildings and their drainage systems from potential surface water inundation. However, care should be taken at local low spots in the highway where overland surface water flows may gather and overflow onto properties.
Protect the properties from foul flooding or unusable sanitation should the public sewerage system surcharge.	Part H of the Building Regulations contains suitable practical measures. However, the provision of an external gully is inappropriate where there is a risk of surface water flooding. In these circumstances, non-return valves are more appropriate. Dirgo or similar non-return air valves are now commonly fitted to soil vent pipes thereby allowing them to allow them to vent within the building. This practice can lead to problems with bubbling WCs, the blow out of U bend traps and odour within buildings when the sewerage system surcharges. The use of traditional external vent pipes without air valves can prevent this.