



Planning and Development Services
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Developer Services
Southern Water
Sparrowgrove House
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SO21 2SW

Tel: 0330 303 0119

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Your Ref

Y/77/15/PL

Our Ref

PLAN-011325

Date

26/10/2015

Dear Sir

Proposal: Change of use to convert existing barn to a residential dwelling.
Single storey extension to east & north facing elevations. Patio & car parking.
Site: Hoe Barn Cottage, Hoe Lane, Flansham, PO22 8NS.
Y/77/15/PL

Thank you for your letter of 24/09/2015.

The attached plan shows that the proposed development lies close to an existing public foul rising main. An on site investigation is required to ascertain the location of the foul water rising main before any works commence. Part H of the Building Regulations dictates that the matter is determined by the sewerage undertaker – in this case Southern Water. The applicant is advised to discuss the matter further with Southern Water, Sparrowgrove House, Sparrowgrove, Otterbourne, Hampshire SO21 2SW (Tel: 0330 303 0119) or www.southernwater.co.uk. No new development/foundations are permitted any closer than the existing building line.

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 Southern Water, Sparrowgrove House, Sparrowgrove, Otterbourne, Hampshire SO21 2SW (Tel: 0330 303 0119) or www.southernwater.co.uk.

The proposed development is some distance from the nearest public gravity foul sewer. The applicant should assure himself that he has adequate rights to utilise the intervening private drainage systems. Otherwise the connection to the public sewerage system could be requisitioned under the terms of the Water Industry Act.

The Environment Agency should be consulted directly regarding the use of a private wastewater treatment works or septic tank drainage which disposes of effluent to sub-soil irrigation. The owner of the premises will need to empty and maintain the works or septic tank to ensure its long term effectiveness.

The Council's Building Control officers or technical staff should be asked to comment on the adequacy of soakaways to dispose of surface water from the proposed development.

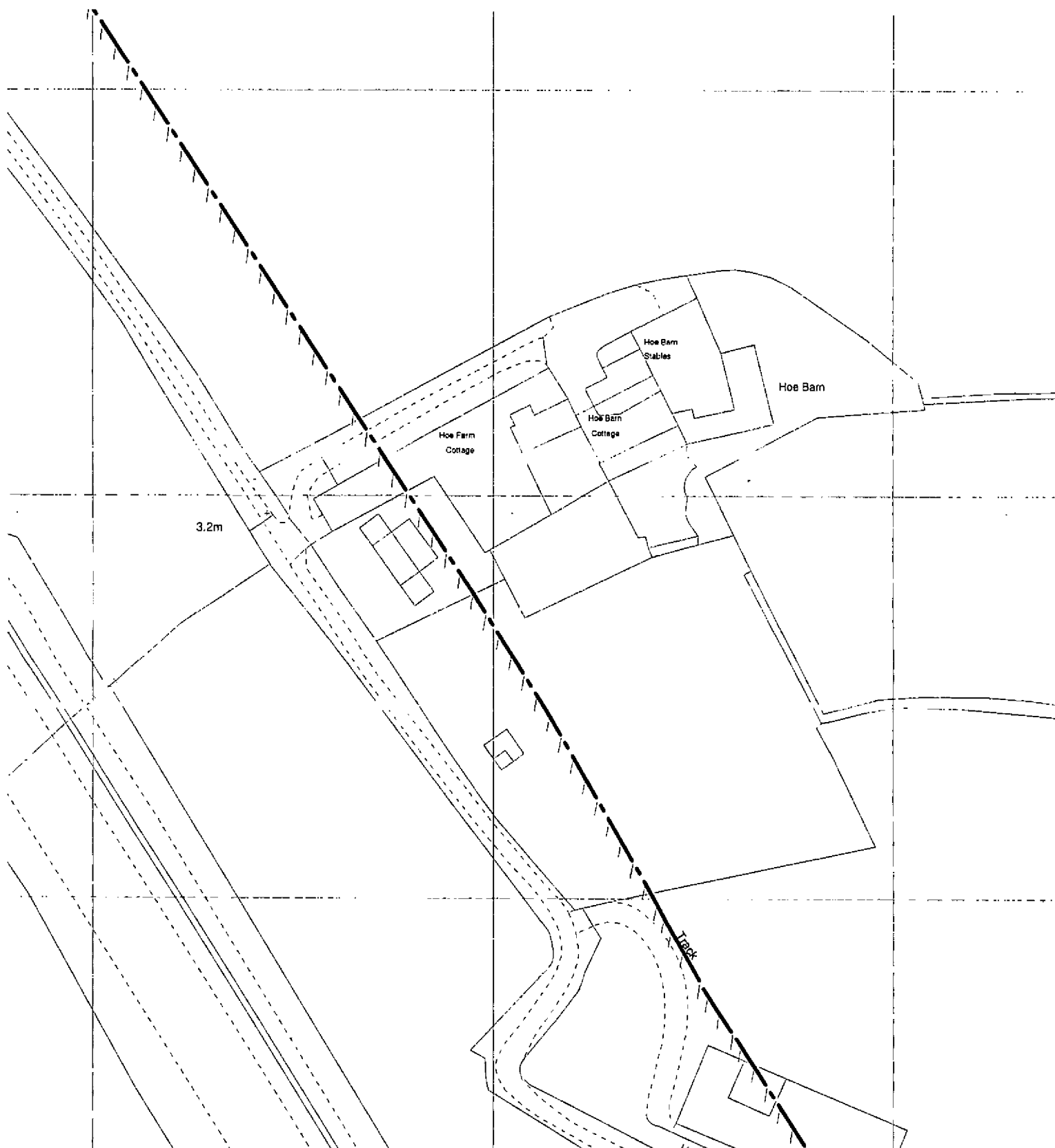
Due to surface water inundation issues in the Lidsey Catchment "The applicant is advised to adopt, where appropriate, the measures in the table "Practical measures to reduce the potential impacts of development". Developer should look to protect the public sewerage system from inundation and infiltration, which contribute to flooding in unfavourable conditions.

Yours sincerely

Developer



SOUTHERN WATER



The positions of pipes shown on this plan are believed to be correct, but Southern Water Services Ltd accept no responsibility in the event of inaccuracy. The actual positions should be determined on site.

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O.S. REF: SU9501NE

Scale: 1:1250

Screen Print

WARNING: BAC pipes are constructed of Bonded Asbestos Cement

WARNING: Unknown (UNK) materials may include Bonded Asbestos Cement



Printed By: reddyima

Date: 19-10-2015

Southern Water MapGuide Browser

Requested By:

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.

