

Surface Water to Combined Sewer Application Guide

Relevant Application Types: Waste Water Connection, Waste Water Facilitation

Purpose of this guide:

This document is intended as a guide to be used in assessing applications to connect surface water for new developments on brownfield sites* to the existing combined sewer network.

It outlines the minimum submission requirements to aid the assessment of the combined sewer connection application and suitable justifications/relevant evidence to rule out the four preferred options of reuse, infiltration, outfall to a watercourse or outfall to a surface water sewer.

The Scottish Water <u>Surface Water Policy</u> sets out our business objectives of "no new in, what's in out".

A combined sewer connection will only be accepted when all other viable technical solutions for alternative surface water disposal have been exhausted, <u>in addition to zeronet detriment or betterment being demonstrated</u>.

Betterment is defined as a decrease in the overall volume of surface water discharging to the Scottish Water network and treatment works.

In addition to the above, surface water treatment, attenuation and discharge to the greenfield equivalent rate, based on the draining area only, will be required as a minimum for any connection.

*Brownfield site: A site at which surface water discharge to the combined sewer can be proven to have existed within five years of application to Scottish Water.

PLEASE NOTE: The outcome detailed on the PDE capacity response letter must be checked prior to review at technical audit.

Minimum Acceptance Criteria:

- 1. Zero-net volumetric detriment.
- 2. Technical alternatives justified as per below guidance.
- 3. Best practice SUDS strategy/mitigation proposal.

Zero-net detriment submission requirements

Confirmation of previous site use relevant dates (e.g., last occupancy, date of demolition)	
Proof of existing discharge – see guidance document for examples of appropriate evidence	
Quantification of existing discharge – include proven discharge into combined network only	
Pre- development and post development site plans	
Proposed discharge – total proposed volume to network including proposed mitigation* (pre-attenuated flow comparison will be acceptable to demonstrate this)	



*If the total volume discharging to the combined network, post development, does not meet our zero net detriment criteria, the application will not be considered.

Technical Alternatives

Option 1 – Reuse Submission Requirements

Consideration of external reuse including green roofs and planting/bio areas.			
Consideration of internal reuse (use of grey water for non-potable water activities).			
Discuss how reuse aspect will incorporate into overall SUDS.			

Justification Provided	Required Evidence to Accept
There is no significant demand for non- potable water on the site throughout its design life.	Site is multiple curtilage or a non- domestic development.
The re-use of rainwater is not a viable/cost-effective part of the solution for managing surface water on the site, taking account of the potential water supply benefits of such a system.	Development is to provide affordable/low cost housing.

^{*}Multiple curtilage: a development where the on-site drainage will be eligible for vesting. This is defined in <u>Sewers for Scotland v4 APPENDIX X - GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.</u>

Option 2 - Infiltration Submission Requirements

Confirmation of onsite soil characteristics - SI report required including borehole logs and porosity testing.	
Consideration of onsite constraints and potential mitigation – drawings where relevant.	
Demonstration on SUDS strategy of how maximisation of infiltration potential is to be encouraged.	

Justification Provided	Required Evidence to Accept
The use of infiltration drainage is not	Soil Investigation report inclusive of on-site
practicable due to the lack of permeability of	porosity testing in line with BRE Digest 365.
the soil for disposal of surface water.	
The use of infiltration drainage would result in	Structural Engineer or Geotechnical Engineer
a risk of instability through ground movement	report.
or subsidence;	
The use of infiltration drainage would pose an	
unacceptable risk of pollution of groundwater	
or watercourses;	
The use of infiltration drainage would result in	
an unacceptable risk of flooding from	
groundwater to nearby properties;	
The use of infiltration may cause surface	
water to indirectly enter a combined sewer	
which might result in an increased risk of	



flooding	or	pollution	on	the	site	or
downstre	am.					

Options 3 and 4: Discharge to Watercourse or Surface Water Sewer Submission Requirements

Identify the most feasible options.	
Consideration of alternative routes (if appropriate).	
Consideration of onsite redesign to allow gravity connection (if appropriate).	
Confirmation of 3 rd party land constraints (if necessary).	
Topographical surveys/long sections/flooding risks (if appropriate).	

Please Note:

- 1. As per our hierarchy of options outlined in the Surface Water Policy, discharging to a watercourse is preferred over a connection to a surface water sewer; and
- 2. Connection to a public surface water sewer >50m in length, that connects into a combined sewer, is preferable to a connection directly into the combined network. Zero-net volumetric detriment and appropriate attenuation are required for a connection to any surface water sewer, that subsequently discharges to the combined sewer.

*HUE = Housing Unit Equivalent of the proposed development

Justification Provided	HUE	Required Evidence to Accept
It is not reasonably practicable to construct an outfall to a surface water sewer, watercourse, canal, loch or SUDS. (Note: additional funding may	<10	Distance is over 50m. Where outfall is not practical due to service clashes/obstructions*, evidenced section drawings to demonstrate this must be provided.
be available where the offsite sewer and/or SUDS can be designed to provide additional capacity for future development, identified within the current Local Development Plan).	10-25	Distance is over 50m. Evidence will be required to support justification and whether the connection is reasonably practical is at the discretion of the SW case owner. Where outfall is not practical due to significant infrastructure clashes*, ovidenced section drawings to demonstrate
_	26-50	evidenced section drawings to demonstrate this must be provided. Distance is over 100m. Evidence will be required to support justification and whether the connection is reasonably practical is at the discretion of the SW case owner.



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			Where outfall is not practical due to significant infrastructure clashes*, evidenced section drawings to demonstrate this must be provided.
	-	>50	No distance rule. Evidence will be required to support justification and whether the connection is reasonably practical is at the discretion of the case owner and relevant Team Leader.
			Where outfall is not practical due to significant infrastructure clashes*, evidenced section drawings to demonstrate this must be provided.
to drain su	would be required urface water to a se, canal, loch or	All	Topography, site investigation and section drawings to be provided. Note that gradients should be based on minimum velocity as per Sewers for Scotland, and on-site drainage depth should be reduced as far as possible utilising concrete protection, private sewers and/or above ground SUDS to accommodate a connection to watercourse if applicable.
	arge would result ease in the risk of	All	DIA required

SUDS strategy/mitigation proposal Submission Requirements

Outline of SUDS proposal	
Confirmation of maximised volume mitigation	
Proposed flow rate and confirmation flow rate must meet Sewers for Scotland requirements i.e., such that discharge will mimic 1:2 year greenfield equivalent	
flow rate and quality	

For more information about Scottish Water and our services please call our Customer Helpline on **0800 0778778.**