

OX29 6UN

SuDs Compliance Report

Unit 5, Oxford Technology Park, Oxford

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Prepared By: A. LLoyd

Prepared For: Oxtec Developments Ltd

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Foreword

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Commission

OxTec Developments Ltd have commissioned Infrastruct CS Ltd (ICS) to check that the as constructed drainage installation at Unit 5 of the Oxford Technology Park is in accordance with the approved drainage design:

4553-TECH-ICS-01-XX-DR-C-0200-S2-P05 - Drainage Design

1.2 Aims and Objectives

To assess the as constructed drainage arrangement and comment any deviation or deficiencies from the original design.



2.0 Site Details

2.1 Location

The site is located in Kidlington, south of Oxford Airport, approximately 3.5km south-west of Woodstock. It is bound by Unit 3 of the same park to the north and Unit 7 to the south. Postcode is OX5 1GN and grid reference SP 47651 14700.

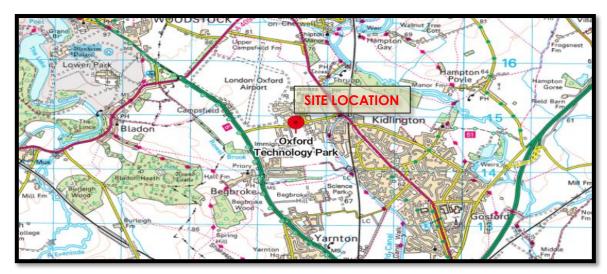


Figure 2.1.1 - Site Context



Figure 2.1.2 - Site location



2.2 Site description

The site is being developed as a technology park with eleven industrial plots, some with more than a single building.

Plot 5 consists of one building split into two units, 5A and 5B.

Most of the hard landscaping is dedicated to vehicle manoeuvring and parking bays.

3.0 Drainage

3.1 Proposed Drainage

The drainage strategy for this scheme is in line with NPPF guidance and follows the SuDS hierarchy, which has infiltration based solutions situated at the top of it.

In this case, all runoff is conveyed into the ground so the runoff rate leaving the site is zero.

The hard landscaping was made permeable in most areas, which is good practice in terms of water quality. The rest, the impermeable zones, were designed to make runoff flow towards permeable areas. Water is intended to be stored in the open graded crushed rock before infiltrating into the ground.

Runoff from the roof of the building is to be collected via rainwater pipes, each of them individually discharging into the open graded crushed rock (OGCR) layer under the car park through a series of diffusers.

The approved drainage design can be found in appendix A.

3.2 SuDs Analysis

Due to the underground nature of the drainage and the inability to see the SuDs features once construction is complete, photographs taken during the construction have been used for review. It is the only material, together with As-Built drawings that can be relied upon to demonstrate compliance and /or deviations from the approved design.



3.3 Open Graded Crushed Rock Subbase (OGCR)

Fig 3.3.1, Fig 3.3.2 and Fig 3.3.3 are images of the open graded subbase used on site beneath the permeable block paving. As can be seen, the material appears to be suitable with no visible fines. The particle size distribution report, provided by Hanson, is acceptable and within range, and can be found in Appendix B. The subbase appears to have been constructed to the suitable depth as specified in the design.

The geotextile is visibly being covered by OGCR as it is being rolled out in Fig 3.3.2, demonstrating that it is in place. Geotextile was provided by Geosynthetics (ref Ekotex 07 (1000)) and its datasheet can be found in Appendix C.

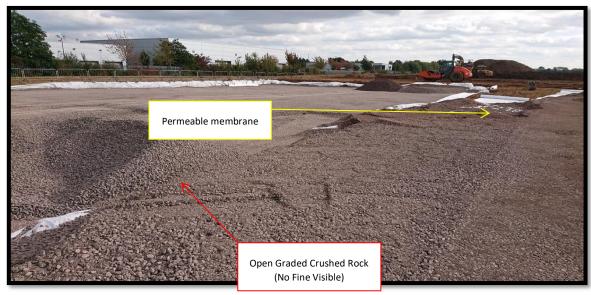


Fig 3.3.1- Image of OGCR material front car park



Fig 3.3.2- Image of geotextile being rolled out in preparation for the OGCR subbase.





Fig 3.3.3- OGCR layer being compacted.



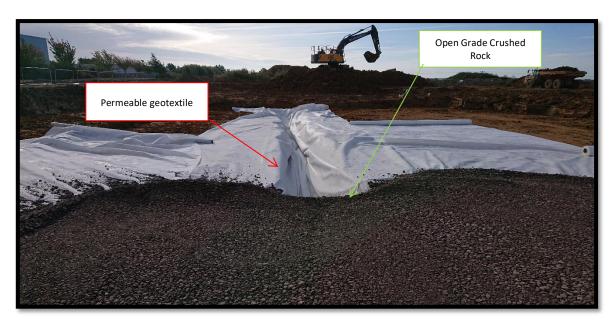
3.4 Filter Trenches

Though a filter trench was not specified on the approved design, this SUDs feature is a suitable method and can only help in achieving the goal of distributing water into an open graded subbase.

After visual analysis of the photograph displayed in Fig 3.4.1 & 3.4.2 the trenches appear to have been excavated to a sufficient depth. However, without survey information this cannot be verified. The photos also show a permeable geotextile membrane being installed at the base and sides of the slip trench that the trenches have been backfilled with OGCR as per original design.



Fig 3.4.1- Filter trench construction with permeable geotextile and OGCR backfill.



 $\label{thm:construction} \textit{Fig 3.4.2- Filter trench construction with permeable geotextile and OGCR backfill.}$



3.5 Distribution Pipes & Chambers

Distribution is achieved via a series of standard $\not \otimes$ 150mm pipe with a High performance cellular diffuser (PVOD05202) at the end (It is similar to that used in Units 6 to 11). Perforated concrete rings ($\not \otimes$ 1200mm) with a sump to allow silt capture have been installed in place of the PVC-U chambers specified. Although this is a variation from the approved design, the perforated rings will allow distribution from the chamber in addition to the diffusers, granting improved distribution into the subbase, while also provided additional storage in the event the subbase capacity is exceeded and collection of silt from the roof run off. The perforated ring chamber has also been wrapped in a permeable geotextile which will allow water to leave the chamber but prevent debris from entering the chamber and causing blockages. Please refer to Fig 3.5.1 & 3.5.2 for surface water distribution arrangement.



Fig 3.5.1- Perforated ring catch pit and High Performance Diffuser PVOD05202

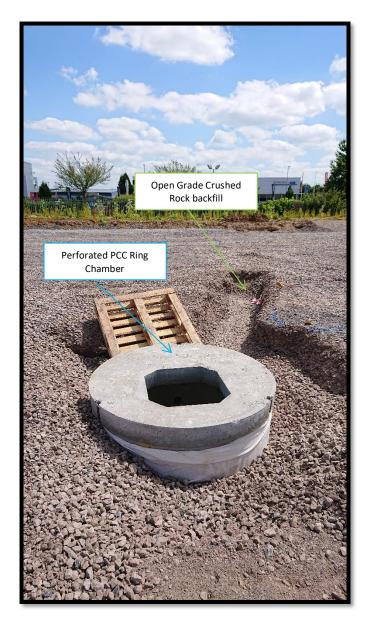


Fig 3.5.2- Perforated ring catch pit



3.6 Permeable Paving Car Park

The front and rear car parking areas have been laid with permeable block paving which can be seen in Fig. 3.6.1 & 3.6.2. There is evidence of rainfall in the photos and there does not appear to be any pooling or puddles on the surface which indicates that it has been installed correctly allowing surface water to run between the blocks into the open graded subbase.

The site has been constructed with some minor deviations in terms of levels. While in ICS design there was a small ramp at either entrance, it seems much flatter now. The level difference with the surrounding tarmac roads is negotiated within the bitmac bellmouth areas, which is also fine.

Since the floor level of the building is higher than the car park, and the latter is in turn higher than the bitmac access road, any exceedance runoff would leave the site via the northern access. The risk of flooding from surface water is therefore low.



Fig. 3.6.1- Unit 5 front car park permeable block paved surface $\,$





Fig. 3.6.2- Unit 5 rear car park permeable block paved surface



Fig. 3.6.3- Entrance from West to Plot 5



4.0 Conclusions

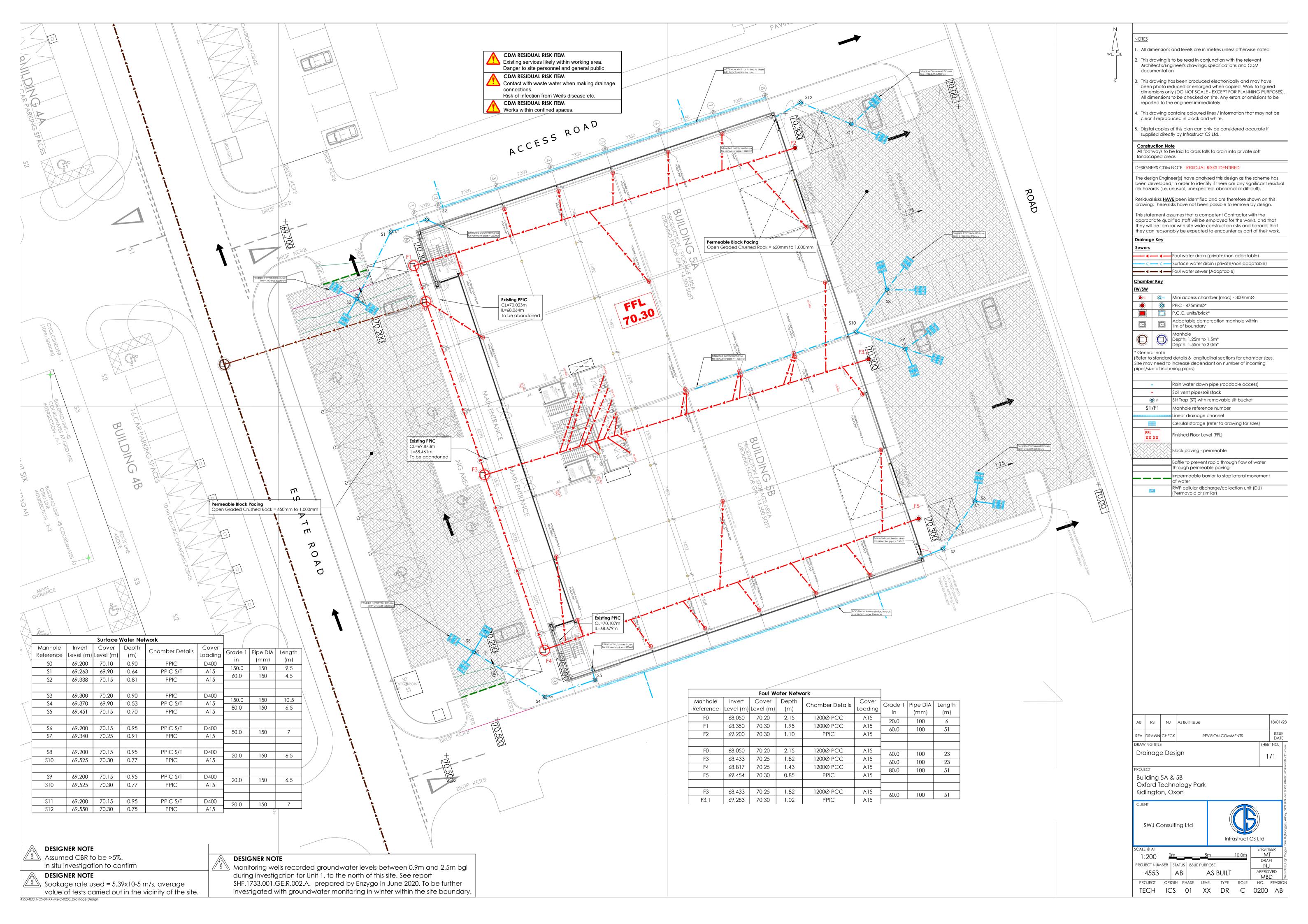
The conclusion of this report is based on a visual analysis of site photographs taken during construction stage of this development. The permeable block paving seems to have been installed correctly with no pooling on the finished surface. The OGCR has no visible signs of fine materials within it, the depth looks sufficient based on the approved design, and a permeable geotextile membrane has been installed at the base to allow infiltration into the strata.

The exact mechanism to discharge roof runoff into the gravel subbase is not in line with the approved design. However, the use of perforated ring sections will allow for better distribution from the chamber in addition to the diffuser, adding additional storage and the provision of silt capture for the roof run off. The filter trenches to the front of the building also act as an acceptable alternative to the approved method of using diffusers.

Levels are not identical but fairly similar and have little impact on the overall arrangement.



Appendix A - Drainage Design





Appendix B - Gravel Particle Size



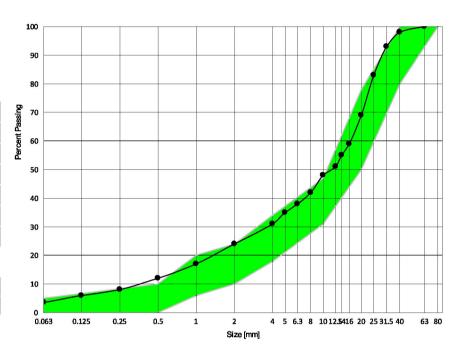


Ridgewood House The Ridge **Chipping Sodbury** Bristol **BS37 6AY**

Particle Size Distribution Report

Type 3 Sub Base 0/50 Product: Limestone SHW 805 **Material Code:** 200266 Supplied by: Whatley Customer: Site: Ticket Number: **Testing Laboratory** Whatley SHW Series 800 / Material type: Job Type 100/General Wash entire sample **Test Method** (To BS EN 933-1:2020)

BSEN 932-1:1997 Sampled to: Prepared to: BSEN 932-2:1997



Sieve Size (mm)	Percentage Passing (%)	Spec limits (%)	Complies	
63	100	-	-	
40	98	80 - 100	Yes	
31.5	93	-	-	
25	83	-		
20	67	50 - 78	Yes	
16	59	-	-	
14	55	-	-	
12.5	51	-	-	
10	46	31-47	Yes	
8	42	-	-	
6.3	38	-	-	
5	35	=	-	
4	29	18-34	Yes	
2	24	10-24	Yes	
1	16	6 - 20	Yes	
0.5	9	0-10	Yes	
0.25	8	-	-	
0.125	6	-	-	
0.063	3.3	0-5.0	Yes	

Additional Grading Requirements - Type 1 GSB table 8/7

Remarks

Results shown on this report only relate to the sample being tested and at no point did the laboratory deviate from the test method as stated above.

Signed:

Issue Date :12/05/2023



Appendix C - Geotextile Datasheet

Geotextile Comparison: Terram 1000 & Ekotex 07 (1000)

	Standard	Unit	Terram 1000	Ekotex 07 (1000)	Ekotex 07 (1000) Comparison		
Product References	-	-	T-1000	Eko 07 (1000)	-		
Type of Product	-	-	Non-Woven	Non-Woven	Equal		
Production Method	-	-	Thermally bonded	Thermally Bonded	Equal		
Static Puncture Resistance	EN ISO 12236	kN	1.5	1.5	Equal		
Wide-width Tensile Test (Strip-test, 200mm):			-	-	-		
Longitudinal direction		kN/m	8.0	8.0	Equal		
Transverse direction	EN ISO 10319		8.0	8.0	Equal		
Elongation at break (MD/CD)		%	60	60	Equal		
Dynamic perforation (Cone Drop Test)	EN 13433 mm		38 34		Better A lower figure indicates greater resistance to damage.		
Water flow rate	EN ISO 11058	l/m²s	90	115	Better Higher flow is better for drainage		
Pore size d _{90%}	EN ISO 12956	Micron	75	68	Better Smaller pore size is generally better as it prevents the migration of fine particles.		
Dimensions Width	-	m	4.5	4.5	Equal		
Length	-	m	100	100	Equal		
Roll diameter	-	cm	29	34	-		
Summary							
Tensile Strength	Ekotex is as strong as Terram						
Static Puncture Resistance	Ekotex is equal to Terr	am in terms of punctu	ıre resistance.				
Elongation at Break	Ekotex can withstand	installation damage a	s well as Terram.				
Dynamic Performation	Ekotex is more resistant to damage once installed.						
Water flow	Ekotex is better for drainage as the flow rate is higher.						

The above technical values are mean values based on measurements in current production and test results from independent test institutes. The 'Terram' figures were obtained from the current datasheet online 26.01.15

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Geosynthetics

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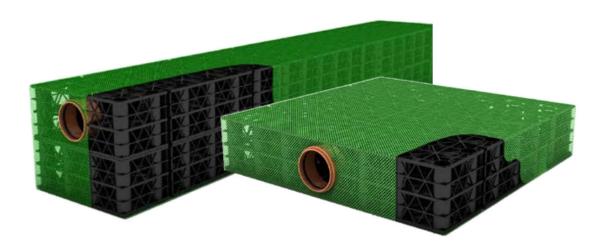


Appendix D - Rainwater Diffuser Datasheet



PVOD Diffuser

Specifications and Applications v2



PVOD Diffuser

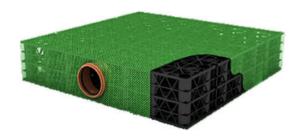
Introduction



PVOD Diffuser units are a recognised method for efficient diffusion of collected rainwater run-off into and out of the voided sub-base aggregate layers beneath permeable pavements. Diffuser Units are fully compliant with BS7533-13:2009 and arrive to site ready to install with no-site assembly required. They are simply joined to standard underground push-fit pipework.

Run-off from building roofs or hard surfaces would pass through a silt catchpit chamber before discharge into a voided sub-base. The run-off will be efficiently distributed into the voided subbase layer through the highly voided surface structure of the diffuser unit.

Standard Diffuser Units



PVOD05101 for 100m² catchments or 3 l/s discharge

PVOD05201 for 250m² catchments or 6.3 l/s discharge

Application

The PVOD Diffuser units are installed within the pavement construction zone as a sub-base replacement system and are fully compliant with BS7533-13:2009, 'Pavements constructed with clay, natural stone or concrete pavers'.

The PVOD Diffuser is particularly useful where there are ground problems, such as high groundwater levels, contamination or shallow rock layers.

Each diffuser module is encapsulated by a 2mm mesh, which provides an excellent open surface area, allowing collected surface water runoff to easily flow into surrounding aggregate.

Coverage

A general principle for application of the diffuser unit is:

Use a 710x710x150 diffuser for up to 100m² of catchment area OR up to 3 l/s discharge*

OR

Use a 2130x355x300 diffuser for up to 250m² of catchment area OR up to 6.3 l/s discharge*

*Performance is based on the diffusers installed within a SudsAgg layer.

Bespoke Units

The above will satisfy most situations but if a larger area for inflow or higher discharge rate is required, the first recommendation is to use a 'manifold' type arrangement from a silt catchpit. If that does not provide a solution then bespoke diffuser units are available, contact the distributor who can calculate your specific requirement.

Diffuser Unit 710x710x150; 110mm ø Socket



PVOD05101

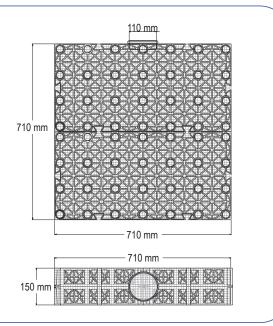
Description

The Permavoid Diffuser Unit 710x710x150; 110mm Ø Socket is used for the efficient diffusion of collected surface water runoff in or out of permeable aggregates. This technique can be utilised in conjunction with both pervious and impervious surfaces, in particular where there are high groundwater levels, contamination or shallow rock layers. Each diffuser module is complete with a preformed 110mm Ø push fit socket for easy connection to standard PVC-u underground pipework. All diffusers are encapsulated by a 2mm mesh which avoids debris clogging and provides an excellent open surface area for surface water runoff to easily flow into the surrounding aggregate.



Packaging Details

Element	Value	Unit
Packaging unit type	Double wall cardboard	
Packaging unit dimension	726 x 712 x 152 (LxWxD)	mm
Packaging unit weight	7	kg
Number of units per pallet	27	nr
Pallet dimensions	1200 x 1200 x 150 (LxWxD)	mm
Pallet weight	214	kg



Specification

Element	Value	Unit
Unit length	710	mm
Unit width	710	mm
Unit depth	150	mm
Socket OD Ø	110	mm
No. of sockets	1	nr
Approximate storage volume	70	L
Effective perforated surface		
area	59	%
Maximum roof catchment area *	100	m2
Unit weight	7	kg
Material	HDPE / PP	

Diffuse up to 100m2 roof catchment

Mesh encapsulation to avoid clogging

Standard PVC-u 110mm Ø Socket Connection

*Based on rainwater dispersal into a granular material with permeablitiy greater than or equal to 0.02 m/s, in accordance with UK building regulations. Please check the design and build regulations for your country or region when considering this product.

High Performance Diffuser 2130x355x300; Ø160mm Sockets



PVOD05202

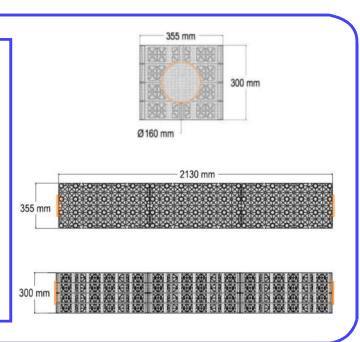
Description

The PVOD05202 - High Performance Diffuser 2130x355x300; 160mm Ø Sockets is designed for the efficient diffusion of collectedsurface water runoff into permeable aggregates. This techniquecan be utilised in conjunction with both pervious and impervioussurfacings. The PVOD05202 units can also be used to supplement the storage provided within permeable aggregate layers without increasing construction depths, or to form a propriety soakaway beneath a driveway or other trafficked hardstanding.



Packaging Details

Element	Value	Unit
Packaging unit dimension	2158 x 712 x 302 (LxWxD)	mm
Packaging unit weight	18	kg
Number of units per pallet	18	nr
Pallet dimensions	2400 x 1200 x 150 (LxWxD)	mm
Pallet weight	374	kg



Specification

Element	Value	Unit
Unit length	2130	mm
Unit width	355	mm
Unit depth	300	mm
Socket ID Ø	160	mm
No. of sockets	2	nr
Approximate storage volume	210	L
Effective perforated surface area	59	%
Maximum roof catchment area	250	m2
Unit weight	18	kg
Material	HDPE / PP	

Effective water dispersal

Standard PVC-u Ø160mm Socket Connection

Lightweight, high strength construction

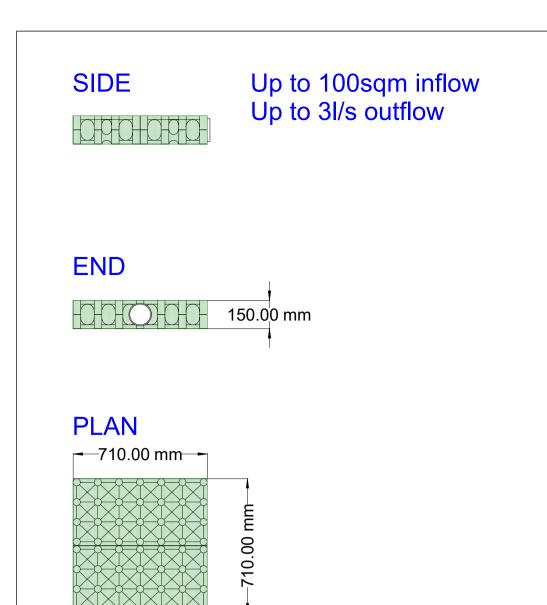
Standard Diffuser Units

Below are a selection of standard diffuser units which will satisfy most situations for inflow or discharge. The first recommendation is to use a 'manifold' type arrangement from a silt catchpit maintaining the correct length to dispersion. If that does not provide a solution then bespoke diffuser units are available. If you cannot see a diffuser to satisfy your requirements, then contact the distributor who can provide advice.



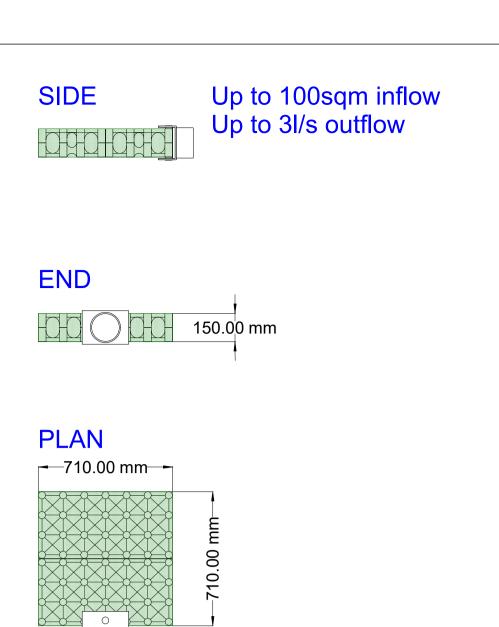
Product Code	Length mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Connection Type	Connection Size	Connection Qty	Catchment Area* m²	Discharge Rate*	Length to Dispersion m
PVOD05201	2130	355	300	Socket	110	2	250	6.3	4.225
PVOD05202	2130	355	300	Socket	160	2	250	6.3	4.225
PVOD05203	2130	355	300	Spigot	225	1	250	6.3	4.225
PVOD05101	710	710	150	Socket	110	1	100	3.0	1.937
PVOD05102	710	710	150	Spigot	160	1	100	3.0	1.937
PVOD05103	710	710	150	Socket	110	2	100	3.0	1.937
PVOD05104	710	710	150	Socket	110	2	100	3.0	1.937
PVOD05105	710	710	150	Socket	110	3	100	3.0	1.937

^{*}Catchment areas and discharge rates based on rainwater dispersal into a granular material with permeability greater than or equal to 0.02 m/s, in accordance with UK building regulations. Ensure minimum length to dispersion is maintained for single diffuser units or double the length to dispersion between adjacent diffuser units within the granular layer. Figures quoted are based on a 130mm surcharge above the diffuser unit. Please check the design and build regulations for you country or region when considering this product.



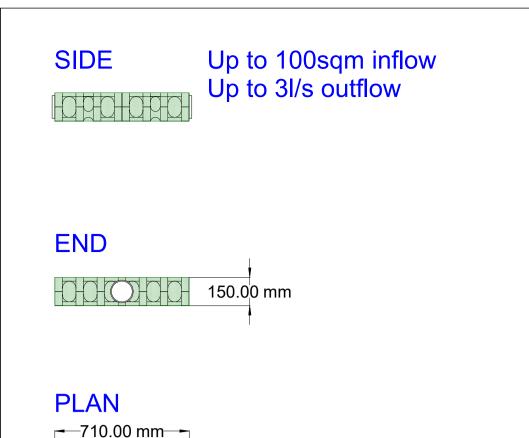
PVOD Ø110

PVOD05101 Diffuser Unit 710mm x 710mm x 150mm 110mm Ø Socket



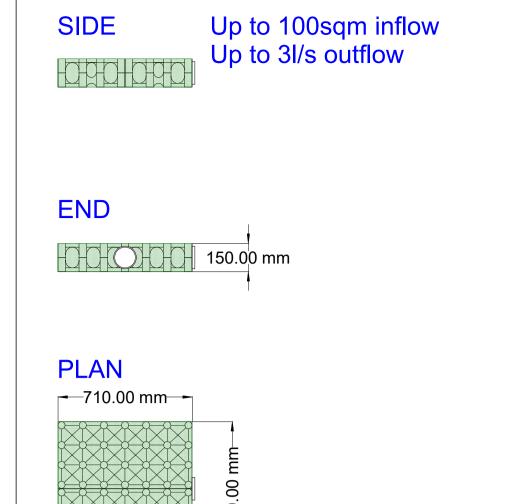
PVOD Ø160

PVOD05102 Diffuser Unit 710mm x 710mm x 150mm 160mm Ø Spigot



PVOD Ø110

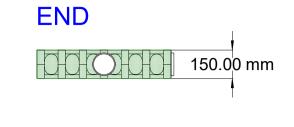
PVOD05103 Diffuser Unit 710mm x 710mm x 150mm 2x110mmØ Socket 180 deg

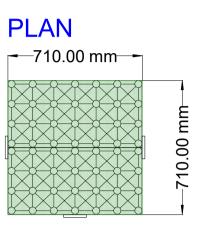


PVOD Ø110

PVOD05104 Diffuser Unit 710mm x 710mm x 150mm 2x110mm Ø Socket 90 deg

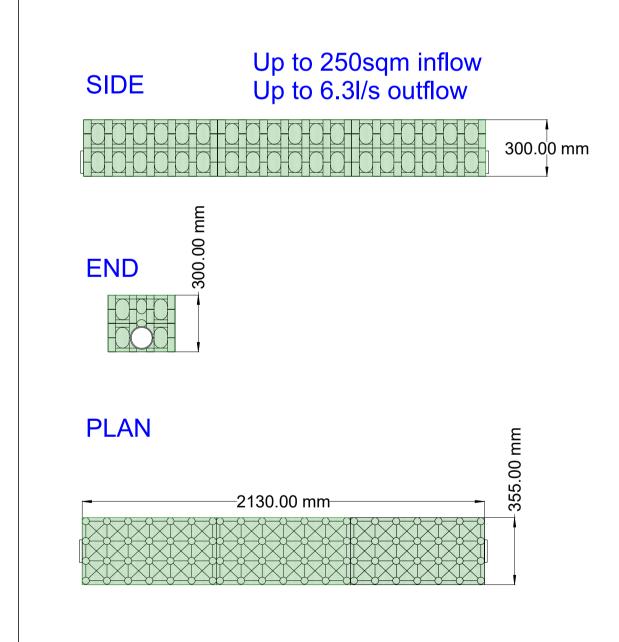






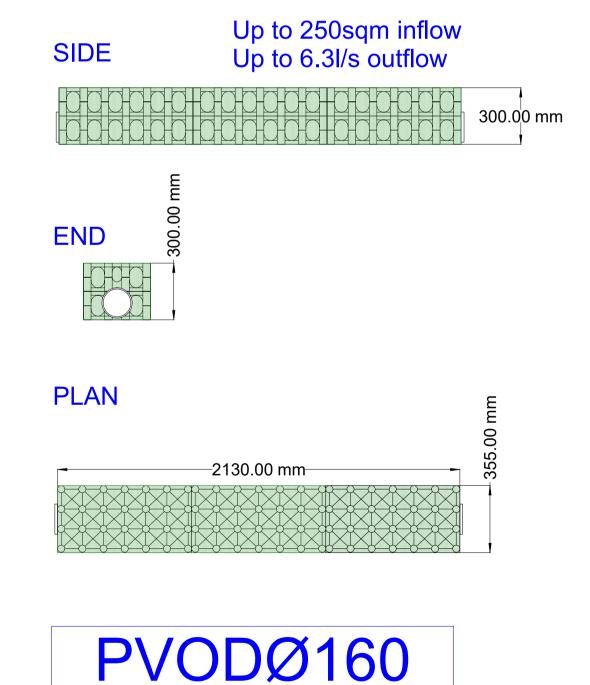
PVOD Ø110

PVOD05105 Diffuser Unit 710mm x 710mm x 150mm 3x110mm Ø Socket 90 deg

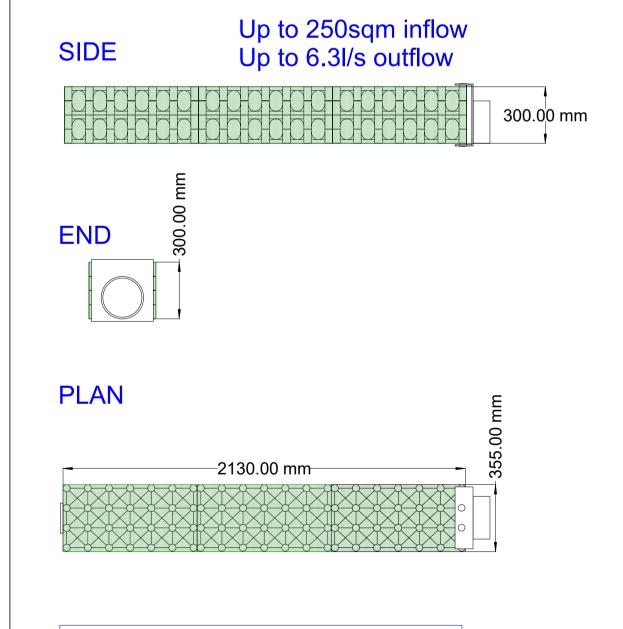


PVODØ110

PVOD05201 High Performance Diffuser 2130 x 355 x 300mm 110mmØ Sockets



PVOD05202 High Performance Diffuser 2130 x 355 x 300mm 160mmØ Sockets



PVODØ225

PVOD05203 High Performance Diffuser 2130 x 355 x 300mm 225mmØ Spigot

Standard Diffuser Units



the Foundation for our Future



Canal House, Bonsall Street, Blackburn, BB2 4DD T: 01254 589987 Sales@selenvironmental.com

Bespoke Diffuser Units

Below are a selection of bespoke diffuser units to cover situations where the standard stock diffuser units are not suitable, for instance if a larger area for inflow or higher discharge rate is required. The first recommendation is to use a 'manifold' type arrangement from a silt catchpit maintaining the correct length to dispersion. If that does not provide a solution then bespoke diffuser units are available as below. If you cannot see a diffuser to satisfy your requirements, then contact the distributor who can provide advice.



Product Code	Length mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Connection Type	Connection Size	Connection Qty	Catchment Area* m²	Discharge Rate* I/s	Length to Dispersion* m
PVOD05001	710	355	150	Socket	110	1	60	2.5	1.811
PVOD05002	710	355	150	Spigot	160	1	60	2.5	1.811
PVOD05010	710	355	300	Socket	110	1	162	4.8	3.482
PVOD05011	710	355	300	Spigot	160	1	162	4.8	3.482
PVOD05012	710	355	300	Spigot	225	1	162	4.8	3.482
PVOD05120	1065	710	150	Socket	110	1	108	3.2	1.983
PVOD05121	1065	710	150	Spigot	160	1	108	3.2	1.983
PVOD05130	1420	710	150	Socket	110	1	118	3.5	2.109
PVOD05131	1420	710	150	Spigot	160	1	118	3.5	2.109
PVOD05140	1065	710	300	Socket	110	1	189	5.6	3.893
PVOD05141	1065	710	300	Spigot	160	1	189	5.6	3.893
PVOD05150	1065	1065	150	Socket	110	1	125	3.7	2.156
PVOD05151	1065	1065	150	Spigot	160	1	125	3.7	2.156

^{*}Catchment areas and discharge rates based on rainwater dispersal into a granular material with permeability greater than or equal to 0.02 m/s, in accordance with UK building regulations. Ensure minimum length to dispersion is maintained for single diffuser units or double the length to dispersion between adjacent diffuser units within the granular layer. Figures quoted are based on a 130mm surcharge above the diffuser unit. Please check the design and build regulations for you country or region when considering this product.

