**Technical Note - Drainage** 

Solar Farm - Nantycaws Waste Management Centre, Carmarthen

**Introduction** 

This Drainage Technical Note is prepared to support a planning application for a new solar farm on land

at Nantycaws Waste Management Centre, Nantycaws, Carmarthen, grid reference SN472173

Existing Site

The site is located southwest of the main Nantycaws Waste Management Centre as indicated in Appendix

A. The development site which covers circa 4ha is classified as greenfield land which is ancillary to and

within the boundary of the wider waste management facility.

The existing site falls in a southernly direction towards existing ordinary watercourses along the eastern

and southern boundaries which are tributaries of the Afon Bantwen.

The results of the Ground Investigation, undertaken by Earth Science Partnership was unavailable at the

time of drafting this technical note. However, as the site forms part of the old landfill site it is anticipated

that infiltration surface water disposal methods are unviable.

However, based on a desktop study, the ground conditions suggest an impeded drainage site, with

surface water runoff discharging into local stream networks.

Flood Risk

The Development Advice Map (DAM) is a flood map published by NRW for land use planning purposes.

The Map shows that the application site lies within Zone A area, described as "Considered to be at little

or no risk of fluvial or tidal/coastal flooding". As such, there is no need to consider flood risk further.

An assessment of surface water flood maps has been conducted by reviewing available information from

the NRW Flood Map for Planning (FMfP). The FMfP map indicates some risk of flooding outside of the

red line boundary of the development site following a localised depression. This development site is

unaffected by surface water flooding, i.e., at very low risk, meaning less than 1 in 1000 annual probability

of flooding.

**Proposed Development Site** 

This application site includes forming a maintenance access road and an array of solar panels.

The proposed drainage strategy plan is included in Appendix B.

SuDS Approving Bodies (SAB's) agreement will be required in accordance with the Flood and Water

Management act 2010 (Schedule 3).

The standards for this agreement are listed below;

• S1 – Surface Water Runoff Destination

S2 – Surface Water Runoff Hydraulic Control

S3 – Water Quality

• S4 – Amenity

S5 – Biodiversity

S6 – Design of Drainage for Construction, Operation and Maintenance

S1 - Surface water Runoff Destination

Collection for use

As the development site requires no positive mains water supply, there will be no additional stresses on the local mains water supply network. The development therefore meets the exception criteria within G1.4

of the SuDS standards.

Surface water runoff from site to be collected within various SuDS features such as swales and a

detention basin. Water is to be reused through the hydration of planting.

**Infiltration Methods** 

Due to risk of contamination and based on a desk study review, infiltration disposal methods are deemed

unviable. As such, other means of surface water disposal is required.

**Discharge to Surface Water Body** 

A watercourse is located downslope of the development site in a southernly direction. It is anticipated

that greenfield runoff currently discharges in this direction. As part of the development proposals, an

attenuated connection at greenfield rate is proposed.

**Discharge to Surface Water Sewer** 

Based on the above, this option should not be required.

**Discharge to Combined Sewer** 

Based on the above, this option should not be required.

S2 - Surface Water Runoff Hydraulic Control

This standard requires surface water to be managed to prevent as far as possible any discharge from the

development for rainfall events of less than 5mm. The surface water runoff rate and volume for up to a 1 in 100-year return period plus 30% climate change should be managed to protect people, properties,

and the receiving water body.

The total developable area for the site is 4ha and classified as 'greenfield'. The global greenfield run-off

rates have been calculated using the FSR method and Table 1.1 summarises the run-off rates for each

return period (1, 30 & 100).

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Table 1.1 - Global Greenfield Run-off

Return Period	Greenfield Run-off
	Rates (lit/sec/ha)
1yr	9.4
30yr	19.01
100yr	23.29

The total hard paved area of the development equates to 0.25ha. Based on the existing discharge rates presented in Table 1.1, the equivalent total discharge from the development site in a 100yr + 30% climate would be 2 Lit/sec.

For the purpose of demonstrating viability and sufficient land availability on the layout, storage volumes are shown indicatively on the drainage plan in Appendix B with outline calculations presented in Appendix C. Exact arrangements for storage form, size and location would be agreed at detailed design stage and subject to agreement with the relevant adoption authorities.

## S3 – Water Quality

This standard requires treatment of surface water runoff to prevent negative impacts on the receiving water quality and/or protect downstream drainage systems including sewers.

The aim of the surface water management strategy with regards to water quality is to use natural processes that promote biodiversity and long-term sustainability. As such, it employs a SuDS management train approach, providing drainage components in series.

In accordance with Table G3.1 from the Statutory Standards, the level of hazard will vary at different locations of the development site, however it is typically classified as Medium Hazard.

## S4 – Amenity

This standard requires that the design of the surface water management system should maximise amenity benefits.

Detention basin and swales is an important part of the landscape design. The basin will be planted with wetland plants/ wildflower mixes to enhance their beauty and amenity contribution.

## S5 – Biodiversity

This standard requires that the surface water management system should maximise biodiversity benefits.

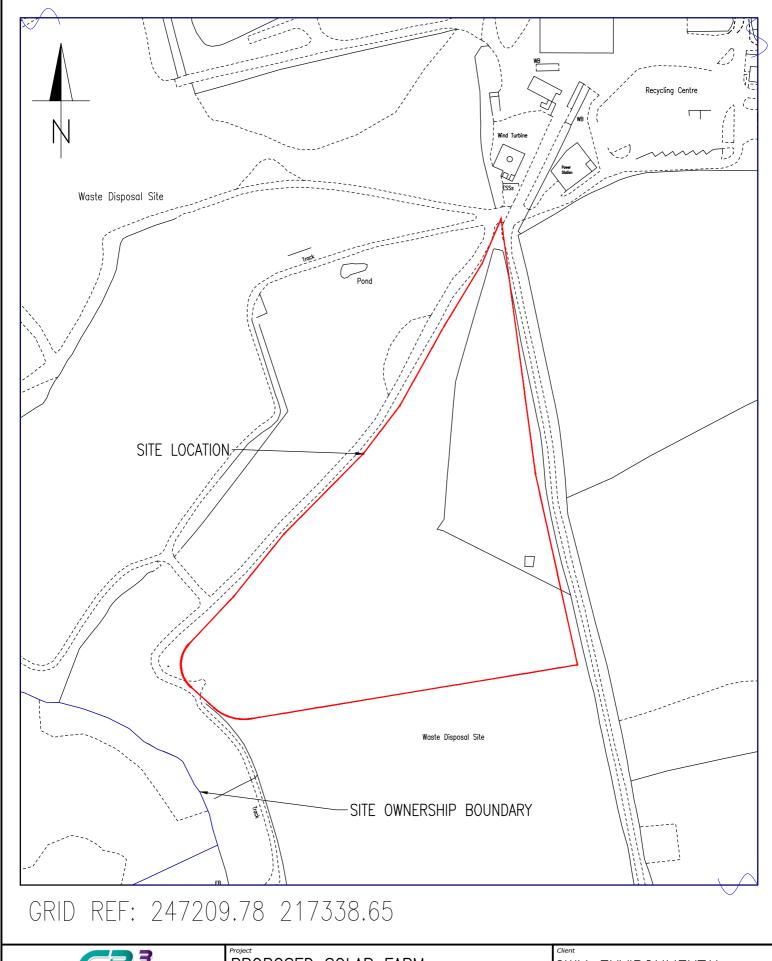
Detention basin and swales will be planted with native plant species to provide dense and durable cover of vegetation that creates appropriate habitat for indigenous species.

## S6 - Design of Drainage for Construction and Maintenance and Structural Integrity

The surface water drainage system should be designed with the overriding ethos of simplicity in construction, use and maintenance. This then allows a very simple translation from the principles described within standard S6, namely that all elements of the surface water drainage system should be designed so that they can be constructed, as well as maintained and operated easily, safely and cost-effectively.

Information with regards to the construction methodology and requirements of the proposed system will be developed as part of the detailed design stage of the project, likewise the maintenance requirements and regime of the proposed system will be developed into the full maintenance strategy for the site during the next phase of design development

Appendix A Site Location Plan





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SITE LOCATION PLAN

CWM ENVIRONMENTAL

INFORMATION

C2230 C—SK01

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Appendix B Drainage Strategy Plan

