

Appendix A

Development Masterplan (Indicative)





Appendix B

Scottish Water Record Plans





Appendix C

Foul Drainage Foul Water Drainage Schematic





Appendix D

Greenfield Catchment Area Run-off Assessment

Institute of Hydrology Report No.124 - Flood Estimation for Small Catchments (IH124)

Flow Calculation

User Defined Calculated

Project No. **Project Title** Version No.

165755 Robroyston



FH	Date:	14/07/2014
	Date:	

	Return Period	Flow	Flow	Flow
Flow Summary:	(years)	(m ³ /s)	(l/s)	(MI/d)
	2	0.01	6.4	0.56
	5	0.01	7.8	0.68
	10	0.01	10	0.87
	25	0.01	13	1.11
	50	0.02	15	1.33
	100	0.02	19	1.61
	200	0.02	21	1.83
	200+cc	0.03	25	2.20

OS Grid Ref

AREA 1 Ha

Catchment area.

Development size	Method		
0 - 50 ha	The Institute of Hydrology Report 124 Flood estimation for small catchments (Marshall & Bayliss, 1994) is to be used to determine peak greenfield runoff rates for QBAR.		
	Where developments are smaller than 50 ha, the analysis for determining greenfield discharge rate should use 50 ha in the formula but linearly interpolate the flow rate value based on the ratio of the size of the development to 50 ha.		
	FSSR 14 (IH, 1993) regional growth curve factors should be used to calculate greenfield peak flow rates for 1-, 30- and 100-year return periods.		
50-200 ha	IH Report 124 should be used to calculate greenfield peak flow rates. Regional growth factors to be applied.		
Above 200 ha	IH Report 124 can be used for catchments that are much larger than 200 ha However, for schemes of this size it is recommended that the Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH) (IH, 1999) should be applied. Both the statistical approach and the unit hydrograph approach should be used to calculate peak flow rates. However, where FEH is not considered appropriate for the calculation of greenfield runoff for the development site, for whatever reasons, IH 124 should be used.		

From FFH CD-ROM / literature. SAAR 1051 mm

NB If catchment not defined in FEH, assume SAAR from neighbouring FEH-defined catchments

SOIL 0.45 $SOIL = 0.15 \times (WRAP1) + 0.30 \times (WRAP2) + 0.40 \times (WRAP3) + 0.45 \times (WRAP4) + 0.50 \times (WRAP5)$

(See Willie Rail Acceptance Fotendal Map)							
WRAP Class	1	2	3	4	5		
Factor	0.15	0.3	0.4	0.45	0.5		
Fraction	0	0	0	1	0		

(ratio of size of site to 50ha)

QBARrural

 $QBAR = 0.00108*AREA^{0.89}*SAAR^{1.17}*SOIL^{2.17}$ QBAR_{rural} 0,35 m³/s (IH1247.1)

Area Reduction if site is <50ha

0.01 m³/s Applicable if area is < 50 ha QBAR_{rural (adjusted)}

QBAR_{urban}

CWI 123.02 Catchment Wetness Index SAAR >=835 CWI =0.1745*SAAR-23.238 =0.0024*SAAR+120.5

(IH124 7.2) CIND 45.53 Catchment Index CIND = 102.4*SOIL+0.28*(CWI-125)

Rainfall Continentality Factor NC = 0.92-0.00024*SAAR (for 500≤SAAR≤1100mm) 0.66776 (IH124 7.3) NC $NC = 0.74-0.000082*SAAR (for 1100 \le SAAR \le 3000 mm)$

URBAN Fraction of catchment under urban land use

 $\label{eq:QBAR} QBAR_{urban}/QBAR_{rural} = [1 + URBAN]^2NC^*[1 + URBAN\{(21/CIND) - 0.3\}]$ QBAR_{urban}/QBAR_{rural} (IH124 7.4)

QBAR_{urban} 0.01 m³/s

For conservative design, choose higher of $QBAR_{urban}$ and $QBAR_{rural}$

 $0.01 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Hydrometric Area

See map opposite for hydrometric areas within Scotland

Growth Curve Factors

Region

N Scotland

S Scotland

Return Period Hydrometric Area 10 50 100 200 0.9 1.45 1.81 2.12 2.48 2.8 3.25 1.81 0.010 0.013 0.015 0.019 Q_{return period} (m³/s)

(Growth factors and hydrometric areas taken from CIRIA SUDS Manual C697)

