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Geotechnical Engineering and Environmental Services across the UK

EVIDENCE OF NON-FEASIBILITY – SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE

Station Road, Warnham, RH12 3SR

Report Title: Surface Water Drainage Technical Note: Station Road, Warnham, RH12 3SR

Job No: P6420J3142

Date: September 2026

Control: Revisions

Version	Date	Issued By
V1.0	21/09/2026	A Wallace

Prepared by: JOMAS ASSOCIATES LTD **For:** Weinerberger Ltd

TECHNICAL NOTE: SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE - *Sequential Testing of the Surface Water Drainage Hierarchy*

Site / Development	Station Road, Warnham, RH12 3SR
Planning Reference	DC/26/0585
Relevant Condition	LLFA re-consultation response (received 24 June 2026) requesting confirmation of outfall culvert routing methodology through the wooded area and root protection zones
Document Prepared By	Andrew Wallace
Date	21 September 2026

1 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document sets out the evidence base demonstrating that surface water drainage for the site cannot be achieved via any of the preferred options in the standard UK sustainable drainage (SuDS) hierarchy, and that connection to the combined/foul sewer at a restricted discharge rate is the only remaining viable solution.

Each option in the hierarchy has been tested sequentially, from most to least preferable, with a defensible technical or environmental reason recorded for discounting each option that has not been pursued. This structure directly addresses matters raised by the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) in its re-consultation response of 24 June 2026, and is supported by ecological evidence provided by the site's consultant ecologist, Harry Cuthbert of EcoSurv.

2 DRAINAGE HIERARCHY ASSESSMENT: SUMMARY

The table below summarises the sequential testing of the drainage hierarchy for the site, from the most preferred method of disposal (infiltration) through to the proposed solution (combined/foul sewer connection).

No.	Drainage Option (Hierarchy)	Status	Defensible Reason for Discounting
0	Rainwater Reuse	Included	While rainwater reuse is included in the design, there still remains the requirement for discharge of surface water.
1	Infiltration (Soakaways)	Discounted	Site-specific infiltration testing has been completed and demonstrates that infiltration drainage is not possible.

No.	Drainage Option (Hierarchy)	Status	Defendable Reason for Discounting
2	Watercourse Discharge (LLFA Route)	Discounted	Not viable due to severe impacts on Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and associated ecological constraints, as confirmed by the site's consultant ecologist (EcoSurv).
3	Surface Water Sewer	Discounted	No dedicated public surface water sewer is asset-mapped or practically available within a feasible distance of the site (nearest asset approximately 950m away); Southern Water have separately confirmed they would be unlikely to adopt a new surface water sewer discharging to the nearby watercourse.
4	Combined / Foul Sewer	Proposed	The only remaining viable solution, at a restricted/reduced discharge rate, to prevent the site from becoming undevelopable.

Each option is addressed in turn in Section 3, with the supporting technical and ecological evidence set out in Section 4.

3 SEQUENTIAL TESTING OF THE DRAINAGE HIERARCHY

3.1 Option 1: Infiltration (Soakaways) — Discounted

Infiltration is the most preferred method of surface water disposal under the SuDS hierarchy, as it discharges water back to the water table close to source without reliance on any third-party network. Site-specific infiltration testing has, however, been carried out across the site and has demonstrated that ground conditions do not support infiltration drainage. On this evidence, infiltration is discounted as a feasible disposal route for this site.

3.2 Option 2: Watercourse Discharge (LLFA Route) — Discounted

Following re-consultation on the revised application, the LLFA responded on 24 June 2026 raising no objection in principle to discharge via a statutory main river embankment on land within the applicant's control, confirming this method complies with the National Standards for SuDS hierarchy in principle. However, the LLFA also noted that the proposed outfall culvert route passes through what appears to be a wooded area not covered by the submitted Arboricultural Constraints Survey, Impact Assessment, Protection Plan and Method Statement, and requested confirmation of the methodology to protect the pipe from root damage and confirmation that a suitable route is available having regard to root protection zones.

Following this request, further ecological and arboricultural advice was sought from the site's consultant ecologist, Harry Cuthbert of EcoSurv, to establish whether a culvert route to the watercourse could be achieved without unacceptable impact on RPAs. That advice, summarised in full in Section 4 below, confirms that the woodland along the potential route is dense with

numerous overlapping RPAs, that avoiding tree removal and root incursion cannot be reliably achieved even using sensitive construction methods, that confirming an RPA-avoiding alignment would require a disproportionate tree survey across several hundred trees, and that resulting ecological and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) impacts would be difficult to mitigate on site. On this evidence, the watercourse discharge route is discounted as a feasible option due to severe impacts on RPAs and associated ecological constraints.

Southern Water were also approached about the possibility of constructing a new surface water sewer within the roadway which would discharge to the nearby watercourse, but have responded as below:

Regarding the adoption of surface water systems discharging into a river, this is not something we would normally adopt

3.3 Option 3: Surface Water Sewer — Discounted

The next option in the hierarchy is connection to a dedicated public surface water sewer. The nearest such sewer is located approximately 950m from the site. Extending a new surface water sewer over this distance is not practically or economically feasible, and no surface water sewer is otherwise asset-mapped within a feasible distance of the site. On this basis, connection to a surface water sewer is discounted as a feasible disposal route.

Extensive rainwater reuse is nonetheless proposed across the site, reducing the volume of surface water requiring disposal as far as practicable, consistent with best-practice water efficiency principles even though it does not itself provide a complete disposal route.

3.4 Option 4: Combined / Foul Sewer — Proposed

With infiltration, watercourse discharge, and surface water sewer connection all discounted for the sound technical and environmental reasons set out above, the only remaining viable solution within the drainage hierarchy is connection to the combined/foul sewer, at a restricted/reduced discharge rate. This approach is proposed not as a preferred outcome ahead of higher-ranked SuDS options, but as the only means of avoiding the site becoming undevelopable once every higher-ranked option has been properly tested and discounted.

4 SUPPORTING TECHNICAL AND ECOLOGICAL EVIDENCE (OPTION 2: WATERCOURSE ROUTE)

The site's consultant ecologist, Harry Cuthbert of EcoSurv, was asked to advise on the feasibility of routing the LLFA outfall culvert near to and within RPAs, in direct response to the LLFA's request. The following points summarise that advice:

- Construction methods such as hand digging or thrust boring can, in principle, allow works to take place near to and within RPAs without necessarily requiring tree removal.

- However, before any such approach could be confirmed, a full mapping and measurement exercise of the trees along the entire culvert route would be required to establish the true extent of RPA incursions.
- Site topography and canopy density indicate the woodland is dense, with numerous overlapping RPAs along the route. As a result, avoiding tree removal entirely, even using sensitive construction methods, would be difficult and potentially not achievable.
- The woodland is classified as priority habitat. While no significant adverse species impacts beyond those already assessed in the Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) are anticipated, any loss would require suitable ecological compensation and mitigation to the adjacent retained woodland.
- Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) would be adversely affected by tree loss, and it is considered unlikely that on-site trading rules could be met. Wider off-site solutions, or difficult-to-achieve enhancements to the retained woodland, would likely be needed to compensate.
- Establishing the feasibility of an RPA-avoiding route would itself require an additional tree survey extending across the wider site, involving assessment of several hundred trees. The scale of this survey effort was identified by the ecologist as disproportionate relative to discounting the watercourse route in favour of the next option in the hierarchy.

This advice is appended in full at Appendix A, and directly supports the discounting of Option 2 (Watercourse Discharge).

5 PROPORTIONALITY ASSESSMENT

5.1 Arboricultural / Ecological Feasibility

Given the density of the woodland and the number of overlapping RPAs identified from topographical review, a culvert alignment to the watercourse that avoids all RPA incursion cannot be confirmed as achievable, and on the evidence available is considered unlikely to be achievable in practice.

5.2 Survey Effort and Proportionality

Confirming whether an RPA-avoiding watercourse route exists would require a tree survey across the expanded area, covering several hundred trees. This level of survey effort is disproportionate to the scale and nature of the drainage works themselves, and is not considered a reasonable or proportionate requirement to place on the scheme, particularly once a viable alternative (foul sewer connection) exists within the hierarchy.

5.3 Ecological and Biodiversity Net Gain Implications

Even were the watercourse route pursued, the associated tree loss would still generate a BNG liability that the site would struggle to satisfy through on-site trading, likely necessitating wider off-site solutions or enhancement works to retained woodland that are themselves difficult to deliver.

The ecological case for pursuing the watercourse route is therefore not clear-cut, since impacts would not necessarily be avoided, only potentially reduced, at disproportionate survey cost.

6 CONCLUSION

Each option in the SuDS drainage hierarchy has been tested sequentially and, with the exception of the proposed foul sewer connection, discounted for sound, evidenced technical and environmental reasons: infiltration is precluded by site-specific ground conditions; watercourse discharge via the LLFA route is precluded by severe, evidenced impacts on RPAs and priority habitat woodland, confirmed by the site's consultant ecologist; and connection to a surface water sewer is precluded by the distance to the nearest asset and Southern Water's confirmed position on adoption. Connection to the combined/foul sewer at a restricted discharge rate is therefore the only remaining viable solution, and is required to prevent the site from becoming undevelopable.

APPENDIX A: SUPPORTING CORRESPONDENCE

EMAIL FROM HARRY CUTHBERT OF ECOSERV

INFILTRATION TEST RESULTS

CORRESPONDENCE FROM SOUTHERN WATER

[External email - This message originated from outside DHA – prior to opening any attachments or opening links, please ensure their authenticity with the sender]

Hi Lizzie,

As previously stated in regards to working near RPA's:

Works are possible near to and within RPA's especially if the trenches are hand dug or use thrust boring.

However the point still remains that we would have to map and measure the trees along the path of the drainage location to evaluate the extent of RPA incursions.

The woodland is dense, especially after looking at the topo. There would be numerous overlapping RPA's, meaning that tree removal would be hard to avoid if not impossible.

In terms of ecological constraints there wouldn't be too many adverse species impacts which aren't already covered within the EclA, however the woodland is priority habitat so suitable compensation would be required as well as suitable mitigations to the adjacent woodland areas.

BNG would be impacted and likely the site would struggle achieving trading rules on site and may have to think about wider solutions or albeit difficult enhancements to the retained woodland areas.

Next steps would be an additional tree survey to the expanded area however with the complexity of the 100s of trees I am unsure if this survey effort would be proportionate to just changing the drainage strategy.

Regards,

Harry Cuthbert

Consultant Ecologist



Telephone: 01642 724 800

Mobile: 07398 129598

21 High Green, Great Ayton, North Yorkshire, TS9 6BJ

Martin Rose
Wienerberger Ltd

JOMAS ASSOCIATES LTD
Unit 24 Sarum Complex,
Salisbury Road, Uxbridge, UB8 2RZ
Tel: 0333 305 9054
www.jomasassociates.com
info@jomasassociates.com

26 September 2025
Our Ref: P6420J3172/YAB/SC

Dear Martin,

STATION ROAD, WARNHAM, RH12 3SR

SOIL INFILTRATION TESTING

Introduction

We write to present the results of the soakage testing undertaken at the above site on 22nd September 2025. The work was undertaken broadly in accordance with BRE Digest 365 'Soakaway Design' BRE, 2016 and BS:5930:2015+A1:2020 'Code of Practice for Ground Investigations'.

To undertake soil infiltration testing, 2No. trial pits (STP1 and STP2) were excavated using a mechanical excavator to depths of between 1.6m bgl and 2.1m below ground level (bgl). STP1 and STP2 were filled with water from a water bowser, with the water level monitored over time.

Trial pit locations were positioned by Jomas, with regards to the location of the proposed open attenuation basins/swales on site. The locations were excavated using a mechanical excavator, under supervision of a Jomas engineer.

The exploratory hole locations are presented in Figure 2 of Appendix 1, along with a site location plan as Figure 1.

Ground Conditions

With reference to British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping, the ground conditions underlying the site were anticipated to comprise solid deposits of Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone. The deposit was anticipated to be overlain by a mantle of Topsoil or Made Ground.

The BGS describes the Weald Clay Formation as follows:

Dark grey thinly-bedded mudstones (shales) and mudstones with subordinate siltstones, fine- to medium-grained sandstones, including calcareous sandstone, shelly limestones and clay ironstones.

A summary of the ground conditions encountered during Jomas' site works is provided in Table 1 overleaf.

Table 1: Summary of Ground Conditions Encountered

Stratum and Description	Encountered from (mbgl)	Base of strata (mbgl)	Thickness (m)
Grass over blackish grey gravelly sand with medium rootlet content. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel consists of fine to medium, sub-angular flint, brick, and plastic. (MADE GROUND)	0.00	0.40 - 0.50	0.40 - 0.50
Light brown/greyish brown sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to medium. Gravel consists of fine to coarse, sub-angular to sub-rounded mudstone fragments and occasional limestone fragments. (WEALD CLAY FORMATION)	0.40 - 0.50	>1.60 - >2.10 (base not proven)	>1.10 – >1.70 (thickness not proven)

As shown in the table above, the ground conditions encountered were consistent with those anticipated. For further details of the ground conditions, reference should be made to the logs presented in Appendix 2.

Groundwater was not encountered throughout the course of the investigation.

BRE 365 Soakage Tests

Table 2 summarises the infiltration rates, which were calculated based on the results of the soakage testing:

Table 2: Summary of BRE 365 Soakage Test Results

Position	Geology	Calculated Infiltration Rates (m/s)		
		1 st cycle	2 nd Cycle	3 rd Cycle
STP1	Weald Clay Formation	N/D	N/A	N/A
STP2	Weald Clay Formation	N/D	N/A	N/A

N/D: Not available due to insufficient fall in head.

N/A: Not attempted due to slow rate of drainage in 1st cycle

The soakage rate could not be determined within STP1 and STP2 due to lack of infiltration. The ground conditions are therefore considered to be “practically impermeable” (after Carter and Bentley, 2016). It is considered that conventional soakaways are not suitable for discharging storm water run-off to the ground and an alternative form of storm water disposal should be sought.

All drainage for the site should be designed by a suitably qualified and experienced specialist in accordance with the recommendations provided in BRE 365 (2016).

We trust that this is satisfactory for your current needs, however if you should require any further assistance with regard to this or other projects please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,



Yanish Balaghee BEng (Hons), MSc
Graduate Geotechnical Engineer

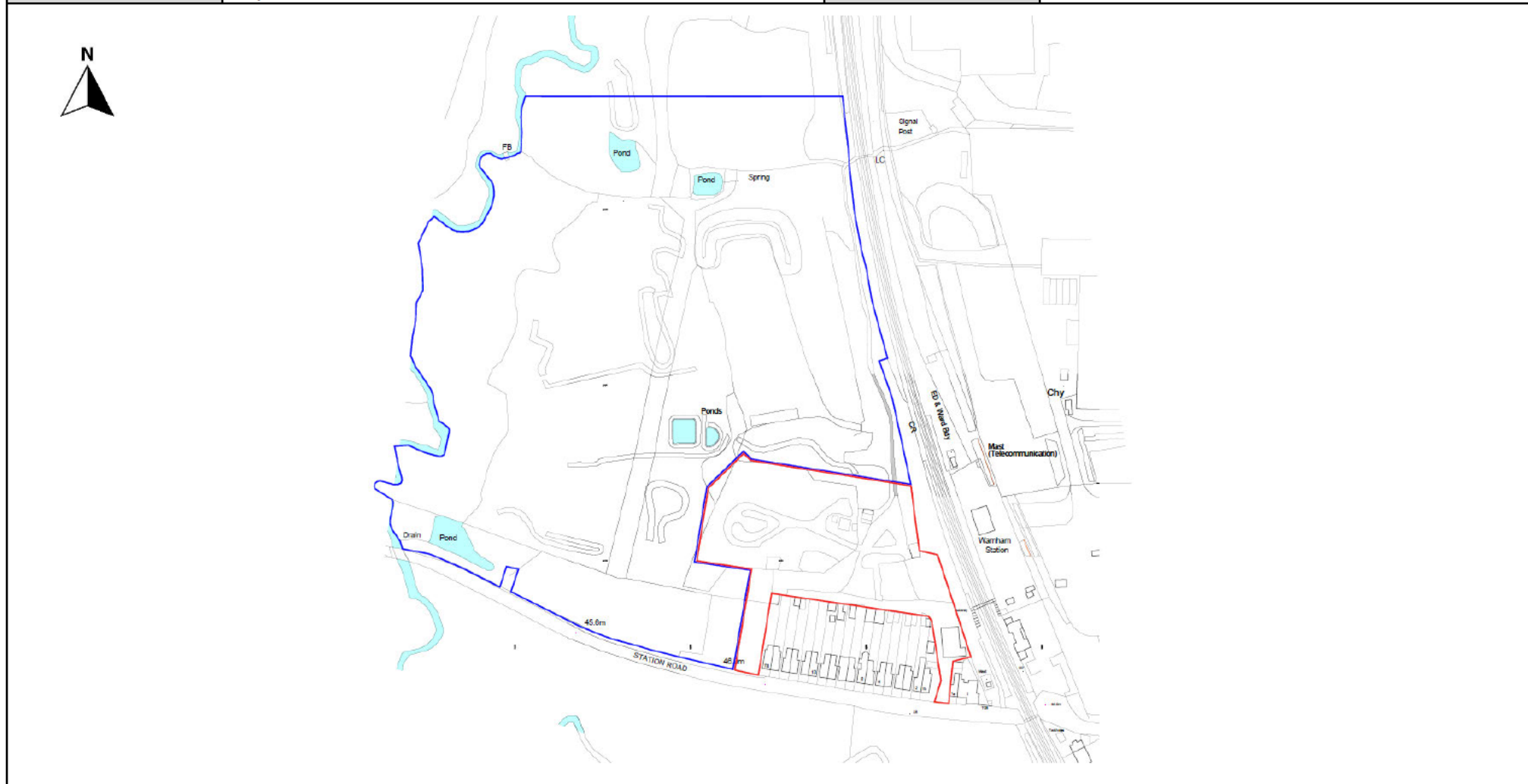
Approved by,



Shaw Carter BSc (Hons), CGeol, FGS
Principal Geotechnical Engineer

APPENDIX 1 – FIGURES

PROJECT NAME	Station Road, Warnham, RH12 3SR	CLIENT	Wienerberger Ltd
TITLE	Site Location Plan	PROJECT NO.	P6420J3172
DATE	September 2025	FIGURE NO.	1



PROJECT NAME	Station Road, Warnham, RH12 3SR	CLIENT	Wienerberger Ltd
TITLE	Completed Exploratory Hole Plan	PROJECT NO.	P6420J3172
DATE	September 2025	FIGURE NO.	2

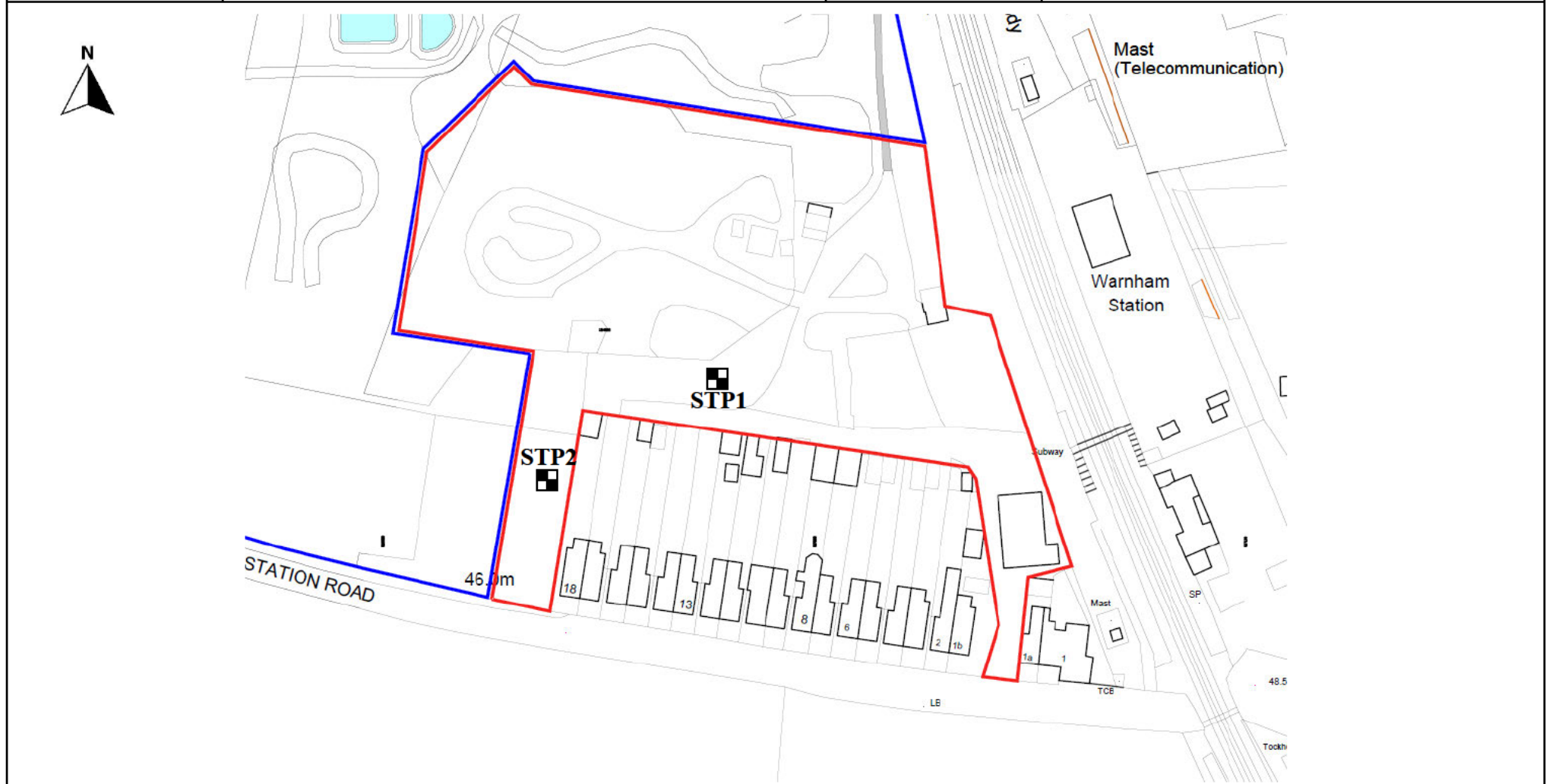
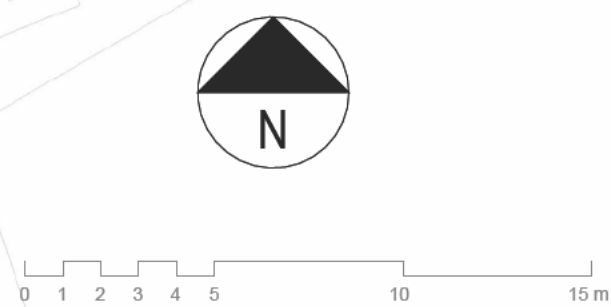




Figure 3 - Proposed Development Plan

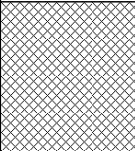
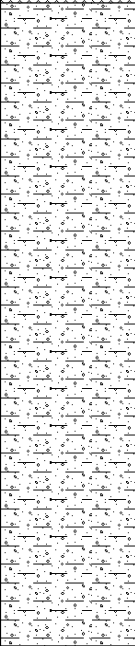
NOTES
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED
2. ALL LOTS ARE SHOWN UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED
3. ANY DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE REPORTED TO THE SURVEYOR
4. THE DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF WIENERBERGER LTD



- KEY
- Footpath:
 - Private Driveways - permeable paving - - 510 m²
 - Shared Driveways - permeable paving - - 200 m²
 - Public Open Space - 2,018 m²
 - Open attenuation / swale
 - possible rain garden / suitable robust planting

P10 P10		Site boundary and layout as per the planning application		DATE 21/07/25	
Revision Number		Revision Description			Revision Date
 wienerberger					
Warrham PROJECT					
Wienerberger					
Type: ZZ					
General arrangements					
Site Plan Landscaping / drainage					
DESCRIPTION					
S2 S015		For information WAR-WER-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-13304			
PROJECT NAME		DRAWING NAME			
JH 01	CT 01	MF 01	21/07/25		
As indicated		P02 01	Commercial Proposals		
SCALE		PIZZA		DEPARTMENT	

APPENDIX 2 – EXPLORATORY HOLE LOGS

		TRIAL PIT RECORD				Pit ID STP1					
Project Name: Station Road, Warnham			Client: Wienerberger Ltd			Date: 22/09/2025					
Location: Station Road, Warnham, RH12 3SR			Logged by: BKS			Co-ords: E516972.45 N133986.17					
Project No. : P6420J3172			Crew Name: RA			Equipment: Excavator					
Log Status FINAL		Location Type TP		Level 48.49m AoD		Approved By SC		Scale 1:20		Page Number Sheet 1 of 1	
Legend	Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Stratum Description	Depth (m)	Level (m)				
		Depth (m)	Type	Results							
					Grass over blackish grey gravelly sand with medium rootlet content. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel consists of fine to medium, sub-angular flint with brick and plastic. (MADE GROUND)	0.40	48.09	0.5			
					Light brown sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to medium. Gravel consists of fine to coarse, sub-angular to sub-rounded mudstone fragments and occasional limestone fragments. (WEALD CLAY FORMATION)						
					End of Trial Pit at 2.10m	2.10	46.39	2.0			
								2.5			
								3.0			
								3.5			
Dimensions		Trench Support and Comment				Key:					
Pit Length	Pit Width	Pit Stability	Shoring Used	Remarks		ES - Environmental Sample D - Small Disturbed Sample B - Bulk Disturbed Sample PID - Photo-ionisation Detector					
1.50	1.10										
Remarks: Soil infiltration test conducted within											
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APPENDIX 3 – INFILTRATION TEST RESULTS

BRE 365 INFILTRATION TESTS

JOMAS JOB NAME: Station Road, Warnham, RH12 3SR

CALCULATING ENGINEER: BKS

DATE: 23 September 2025

Notes:

JOMAS JOB NO.: P6420J3172

TEST LOCATION: STP1

DATE OF TEST: 22 September 2025

Pit Details

Length 1.5 m

Breadth 1.1 m

Depth 2.1 m

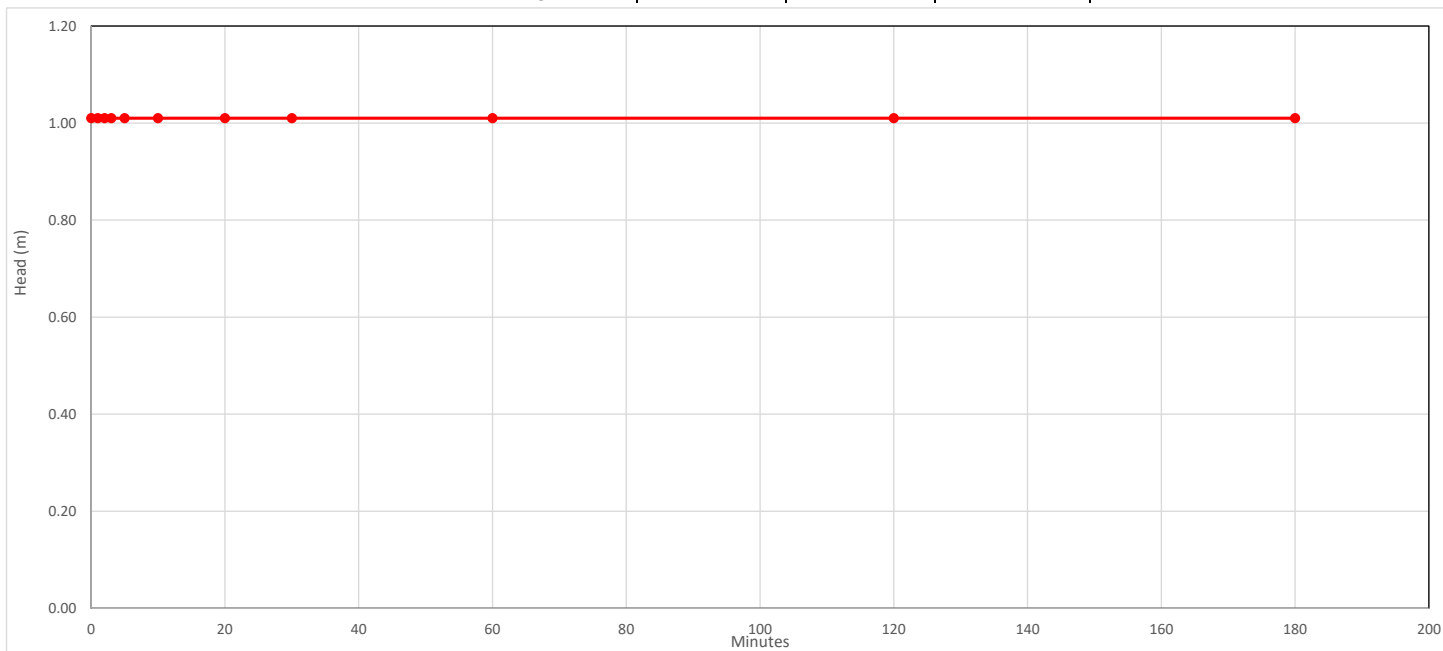
Groundwater? N

Filled With Gravel?	N
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	STP1 - Test 1	STP1 - Test 2	STP1 - Test 3
Dg 75% (m)	0.76		
Tp 75%			
Dg 25%	0.25		
Tp 25%			
Vp75% - Vp25% (m ³)	0.83		
ap50% (m ²)	4.28		
Tp75-Tp25 (min)			
Soil infiltration rate (m/sec)	In suff. Drain		
Permeability Description			
Drainage Conditions			

Dw = depth to water

D_g = head of water in the pit

[illegible]

BRE 365 INFILTRATION TESTS

JOMAS JOB NAME: Station Road, Warnham, RH12 3SR

CALCULATING ENGINEER: BKS

DATE: 23 September 2025

Notes:

APPROVED BY: SC

DATE: 25 September 2025

JOMAS JOB NO.: P6420J3172

TEST LOCATION: STP2

DATE OF TEST: 22 September 2025

Pit Details

Length 1.6 m

Breadth 1.0 m

Depth 1.6 m

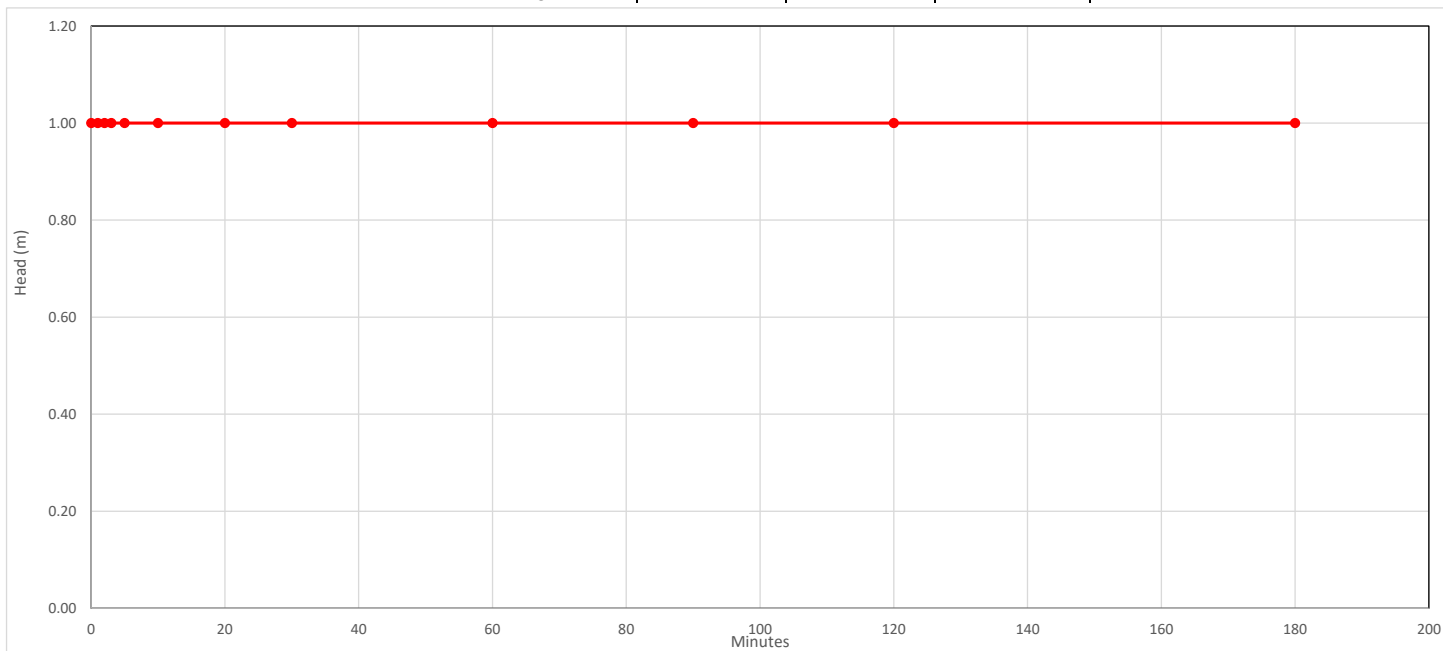
Groundwater? N

Filled With Gravel?	N
Yes	10
No	10
Total	20

	STP2 - Test 1	STP2 - Test 2	STP2 - Test 3
Dg 75% (m)	0.75		
Tp 75%			
Dg 25%	0.25		
Tp 25%			
Vp75% - Vp25% (m ³)	0.80		
ap50% (m ²)	4.20		
Tp75-Tp25 (min)			
Soil infiltration rate (m/sec)	Inuff. Drain		
Permeability Description			
Drainage Conditions			

Dw = depth to water

D_g = head of water in the pit

[illegible]



RE: Ref: DSA000053634

From [REDACTED]
Date Wed 03/06/2026 14:19
To [REDACTED]
Cc [REDACTED]

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Hello Andrew,

Afternoon and I hope you are well.

Thank you for the responses below and as for the last point regarding drainage being added I believe [@Southern Water Planning](#) would be best team to confirm on that.

Regarding the adoption of surface water systems discharging into a river, this is not something we would normally adopt, as it remains at our discretion regarding adoption. Decisions particularly for systems discharging to rivers are based on several factors, including risk, future maintenance burden, easements, access constraints, health and safety considerations, and mainly outfall risk and associated liability.

However, each case will be reviewed on its own merits. At this stage, due to the limited information available about the site, it is difficult to provide a definitive position. However, under typical circumstances, we would be unlikely to adopt.

Thank you for your time and please let us know if you need further assistance.

With Kind regards,

[REDACTED] **BEng, MSc, GMICE**
Technical Co-ordinator Wastewater
Developer Services

[REDACTED]
W. southernwater.co.uk



From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 30 May 2026 12:12
To: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Subject: Re: Ref: DSA000053634

Thanks for coming back to me.

In response to below:

1. From how many properties does this surface water sewer connect or serve? **This is just for a new development of 24 houses**
2. What is the land ownership along the entire sewer route, and are any third-party lands involved (potentially requiring riparian rights)? **The start point will be land owned by the client, then into the Public Highway which will then discharge into the Boldings Brook (EA main river)**
3. What is the exact discharge point, and where does it discharge to? Is it a river or a small watercourse? This will determine the level of risk involved and the permissions required. **Discharge to the Boldings Brook on Station Rd - There is a bridge where Station Rd passes over the Brook with the discharge point to be near to this (subject to survey)**
4. Are there any land drains connected to it? **No**
5. Full consents and easements will be required for both the sewer and the discharge point. **Noted - We will contact the Local Highways to confirm their requirements**

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 22 May 2026 09:53
To: [REDACTED] >
[REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Ref: DSA000053634

Hi [REDACTED]

I think it varies, but I am not wholly sure on that one I must admit, my apologies.

[@Wastewater Technical](#), please can we advise Andrew if we would look to adopt a surface water constructed to discharge into a watercourse should EA consent to it?

Best,

[REDACTED]

Future Growth Planner, South East Region

[Developer Services](#)

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 22 May 2026 09:27
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Ref: DSA000053634

Thanks [REDACTED]

Assuming we could build this surface water sewer discharging to the watercourse (with all LLFA and EA permissions in place), would SW adopt it?

Regards,

[REDACTED] BEng (Hons)

Civil Engineer

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 22 May 2026 09:21

To: [REDACTED]

Subject: RE: Ref: DSA000053634

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Hi [REDACTED]

My apologies, but no, we wouldn't allow a surface water connection into the foul sewer.

It is feasible to construct a surface sewer and then discharge it into the watercourse, but Southern Water wouldn't comment on that proposal. You would need to contact the Environmental Agency for consent on this, and perhaps the local league flooding authority.

Best,

[REDACTED]

Future Growth Planner, South East Region

Developer Services

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 22 May 2026 09:10

To: [REDACTED]

Subject: Re: Ref: DSA000053634

You don't often get email from [REDACTED]

Hi,

Thanks for the quick response on this.

The cost to requisition a surface water sewer for this length (950m) will be huge, so it isn't a realistic option for us. Is there any way we could discharge to the foul sewer, say at a very low rate (0.5l/s or similar).

Or could we requisition a surface water sewer for the site that discharges into the watercourse about 250m away as per below?



Regards,

[REDACTED] BEng (Hons)

Civil Engineer

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 21 May 2026 13:19

To: [REDACTED]

Subject: RE: Ref: DSA000053634

Hi Andrew,

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Please see below, the blue line presents the surface sewer. You are roughly looking at around 950m away.



Best,

[REDACTED]

Future Growth Planner, South East Region

[Developer Services](#)

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 21 May 2026 11:49
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Ref: DSA000053634

You don't often get email from [REDACTED]

Hi,

Further to your letter attached, we will likely need to requisition a surface water sewer.

We have the sewer records, but cannot locate the nearest surface water sewer. Could you advise where the nearest Surface water sewer is located?

Thanks,

Regards,

[REDACTED] BEng (Hons)

Civil Engineer

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