Appendix I

Drainage Impact Assessment



Sum Wui Investment Limited

Proposed Temporary Open Storage of Construction Materials and Machinery with Ancillary Facilities and Associated Filling of Land for a Period of 3 Years at Various Lots in D.D. 128 Pak Nai, Yuen Long, New Territories

Drainage Impact Assessment



Document No. V1032/01 Issue 3

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Drainage Impact Assessment

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Drainage Impact Assessment

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Abbreviations

D.D. Demarcation District

DSD Drainage Services Department SDM Stormwater Drainage Manual

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This submission presents the drainage design for Proposed Temporary Open Storage of Construction Materials and Machinery with Ancillary Facilities and Associated Filling of Land for a Period of 3 Years at Various Lots in D.D. 128 Pak Nai, Yuen Long, New Territories.
- 1.2 Previous Drainage Impact Assessment of the captioned site was prepared in 2023. The application for permission under Section 16 of the Town Planning Ordinance was approved in Feb 2024 while the approval condition on the submission of drainage proposal was also approved in Feb 2025.
- 1.3 The Site area is about 9,938m². After development, the paving of the site remains as soil and asphalt for open storage of construction materials and machinery, site office and guard room with total GFA of about 60 m².
- 1.4 Mannings (Asia) Consultants Limited (MACL) was commissioned by Sum Wui Investment Limited to undertake the drainage impact assessment for the proposed development.
- 1.5 In this connection, the assessment has been conducted in order to assess the adequacy of the proposed drainage system.

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2.0 Existing Site Condition

- 2.1 The application site area is paved with soil and asphalt. The soil area is about 2,999 m² and the asphalt area is about 6,939m². Site photos are shown in **Appendix C**.
- 2.2 There is an existing natural stream right in the eastern side of the site. The critical size of the natural stream is about 4m wide and 2m high. The area in south outside the site flow toward the site and discharge to the natural stream. The total catchment area is 19,677m². Catchment Plan is shown in **Appendix A**.



3.0 Design Methodology and Assumptions

Design Code

- 3.1 The below design codes are to be followed for this design assessment:
 - Stormwater Drainage Manual (DSD) Fifth Edition, January 2018;
 - Stormwater Drainage Manual (DSD) Corrigendum No. 1/2022;
 - Stormwater Drainage Manual (DSD) Corrigendum No. 1/2024;
 - Stormwater Drainage Manual (DSD) Corrigendum No. 2/2024;
 - BS 5911 Code of Practice for Precast Concrete Pipe Design
 - DSD Standard Drawings

Design Parameters

3.2 Design Parameters

a) Runoff Coefficient

Table 3-1 Runoff Coefficients

Surface Characteristic	Runoff Coefficient, C
Concrete	0.95
Asphalt	0.70
Grassland (heavy soil**) Flat	0.25
Roofing	1.00

Roughness Coefficient for pipe flow k_s= 3

b) Minimum Pipeline Cover and Manhole Spacing Requirements

Table 3-2 Minimum Pipeline Cover and Manhole Spacing Requirements

Minimum pipeline cover									
In Roads	0.9 m								
In footways and verges	0.45 m								
Manhole spacing requirement	nts								
D<675 mm	80 m								
675 < D < 1050	100 m								
D > 1050	120 m								

c) Bedding factors

-	Granular bedding	: 1.9
-	Plain concrete bedding	: 2.6
-	Reinforced concrete bedding with allowance	: 3.4
	for minimum steel area	
_	Concrete Surround	: 4.5



d) Design Flow Velocity

- Minimum : 1 m/s

- Maximum : 3 m/s (desirable)

: 6 m/s (absolute)

- 3.3 The return period of 1 in 10 years is to be adopted for the drainage impact assessment.
- 3.4 Description of Analysis Method
 - a) Rational method is to be adopted for calculation of the peak runoff. The formula is extracted from Section 7.5.2(a) of Stormwater Drainage Manual (SDM) which is to estimate the stormwater runoff as shown below:

$$Q_p = 0.278 \text{ CiA}$$

Where $Q_p = \text{peak runoff in } m^3/s$

C = runoff coefficient (dimensionless)

i = rainfall intensity in mm/hr

A = catchment area in km^2

- b) 10% reduction of the flow area is allowed taken into account of the decomposition of siltation as per DSD's SDM 2018.
- c) The time of concentration used for determining the duration of the design storm is considered by the time of entry and the time of flow,

$$t_c = t_e + t_f$$
 $t_f = L/V$

d) where to = inlet time (time taken for flow from the remotest point to reach the most upstream point of the urban drainage system)

Where t_f = flow time

L = Length of drain V = flow velocity

e) The time of entry or time of flow in the hinterland is calculated using the Bransby William's Equation.

$$t_e = \frac{0.14465 \, L}{A^{0.1} H^{0.2}}$$

Where $t_e = time of concentration (min)$

L = catchment length (m)

A = catchment area (m^2)

H = average catchment slope (m/100m)



f) The rainfall intensity is extracted from the Section 4.3.2 of SDM which is to estimate the Intensity-Duration –Frequency (IDF) Relationship.

$$i = a / (t_d + b)^c$$

Where I = extreme mean intensity in mm/hr

 t_d = duration in minutes (t_d <240), and

a,b,c = storm constants given in table 3a of SDM Corrigendum No.

1/2024as below

Table 3-3 Storm Constant of SDM (HKO Headquarters)

Return Period T (years)	10
a	485
ь	3.11
c	0.397

g) Colebrook-White Equation is used in hydraulic design for pipe flow.

$$V = -\sqrt{(32gRs)}\log\left(\frac{k_s}{14.8R} + \frac{1.255v}{R\sqrt{(32gRs)}}\right)$$

Where:

 $V = mean \ velocity \ (m/s)$

g = gravitational acceleration (m/s^2)

R = hydraulic radius (m)

D = pipe diameter (m)

 k_s = equivalent sand roughness (m)

v = kinematic viscosity of fluid (m^2/s)

s = frictional slope (energy gradient due to frictional loss)



4.0 Drainage Design

- 4.1 The proposed drainage system consists u-channels and underground pipes as shown in **Appendix A**. Flow from the catchment area will be collect by the proposed U-channels and discharge to an existing natural stream (critical size of the natural stream is about 4m wide and 2m high) at the eastern side of the site.
- 4.2 The drainage system is proposed to have sufficient capacity to cater the flow from the catchment area. The calculation is presented in **Appendix B**.
- 4.3 The flow from the catchment area will be collected by the proposed drainage system and be discharged to the existing stream at the eastern side of the site. Since the paving condition of the application site remain unchanged, no additional flow is anticipated to flow to the stream.



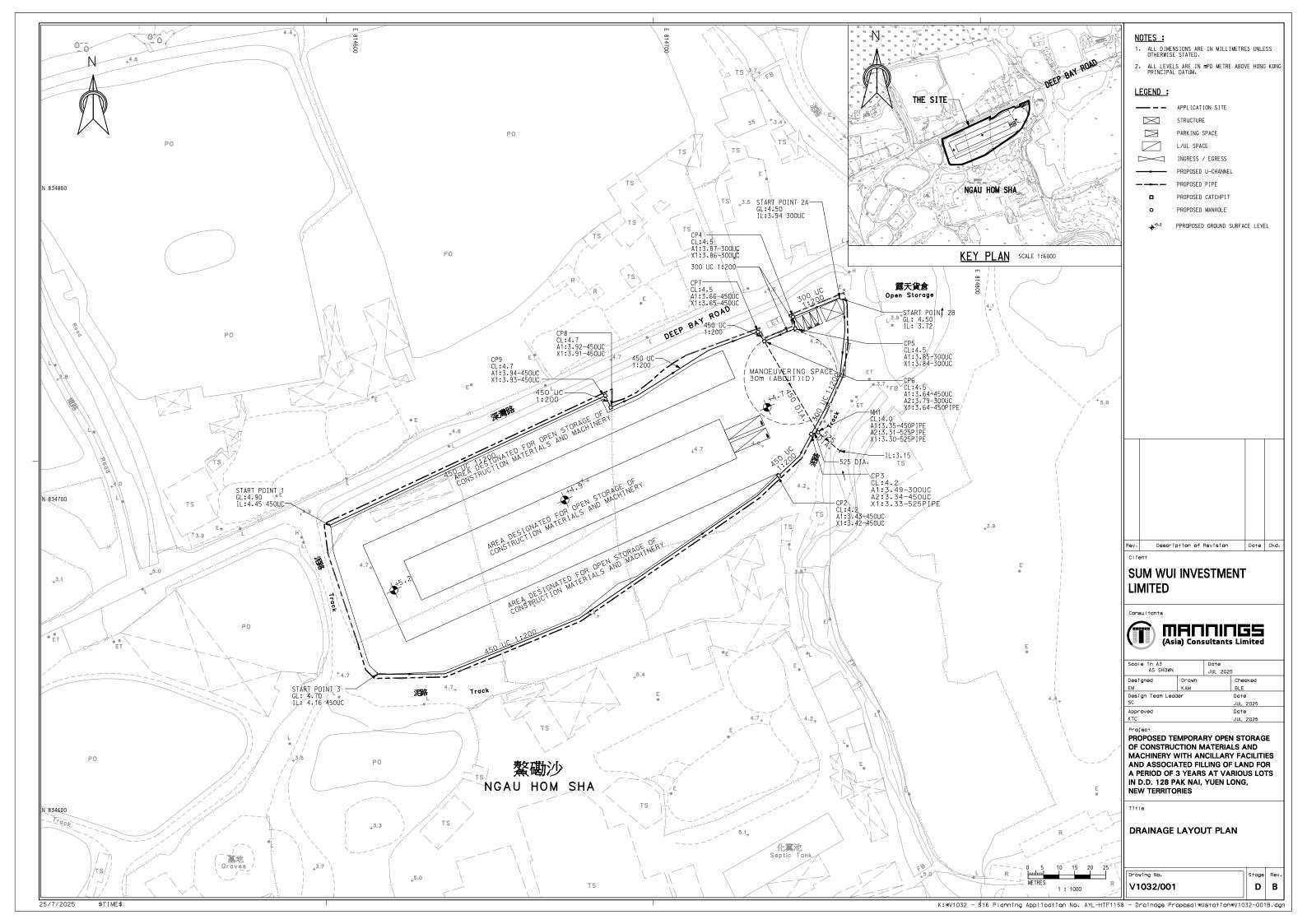
5.0 Conclusion

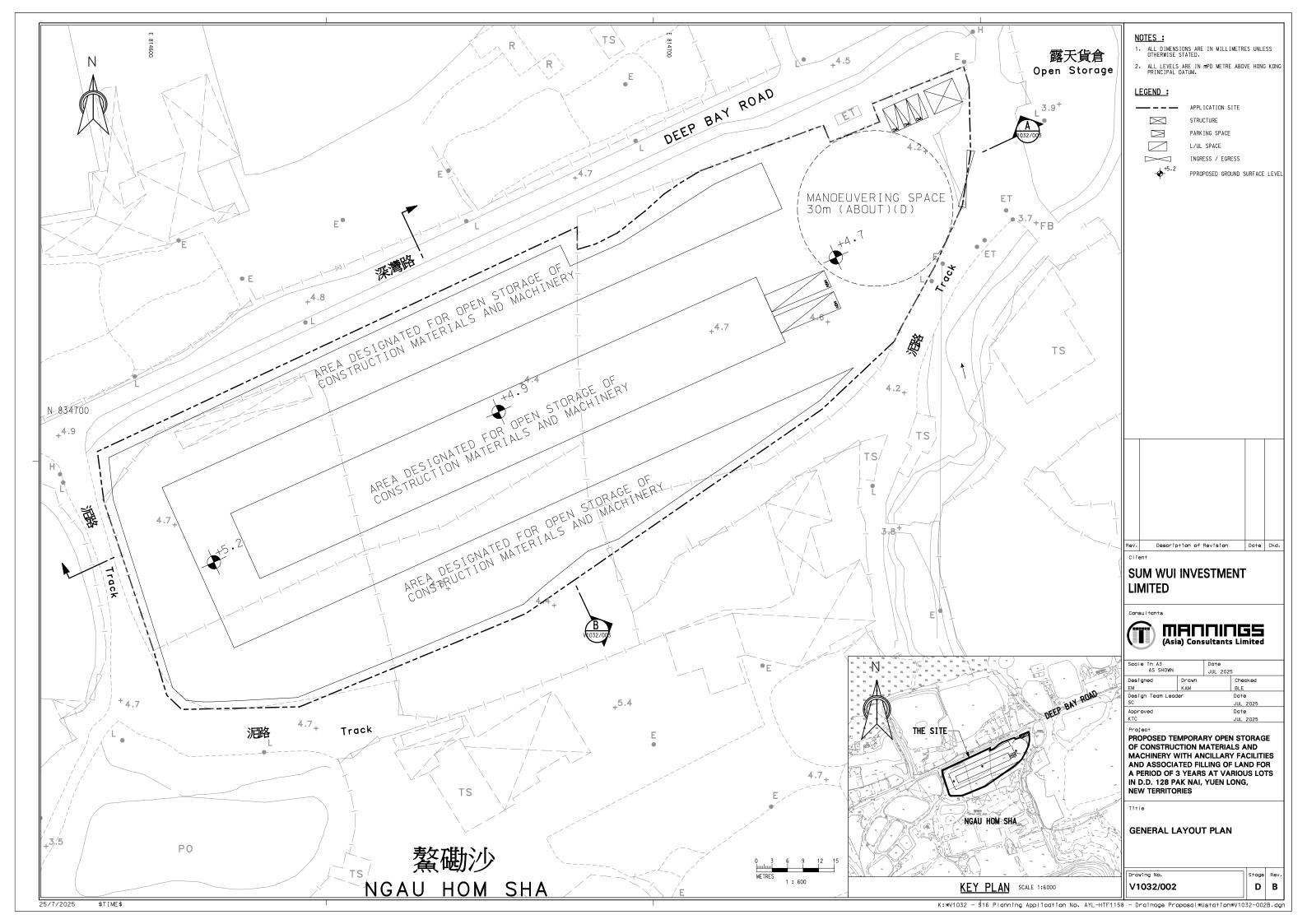
5.1 The drainage design of the proposed development has been conducted. Based on the calculation, the proposed drainage design had enough adequacies to cater the surface water. Also, no additional flow is anticipated to flow to the existing natural stream. Hence, no adverse drainage impact shall be aroused due to the development.

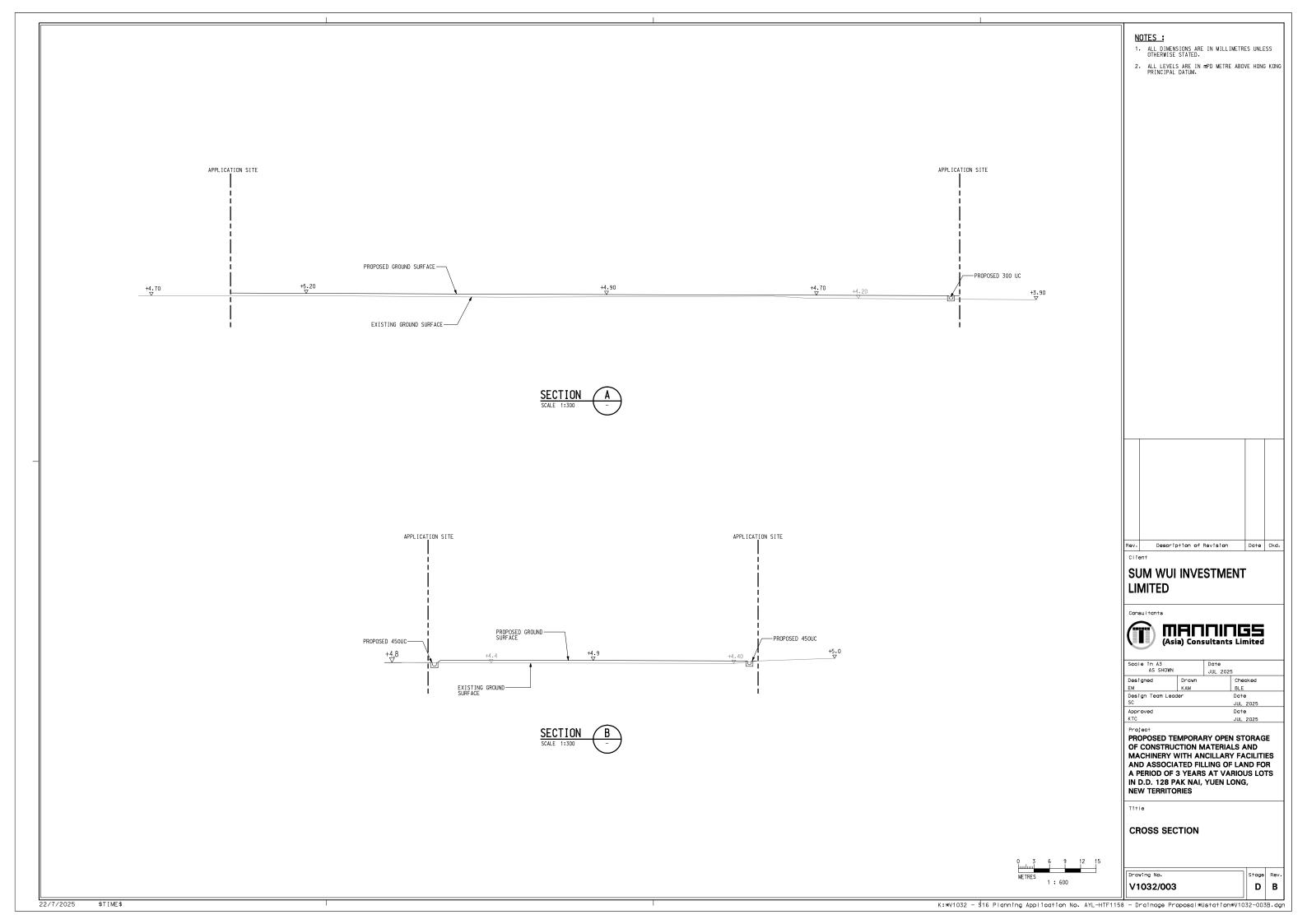


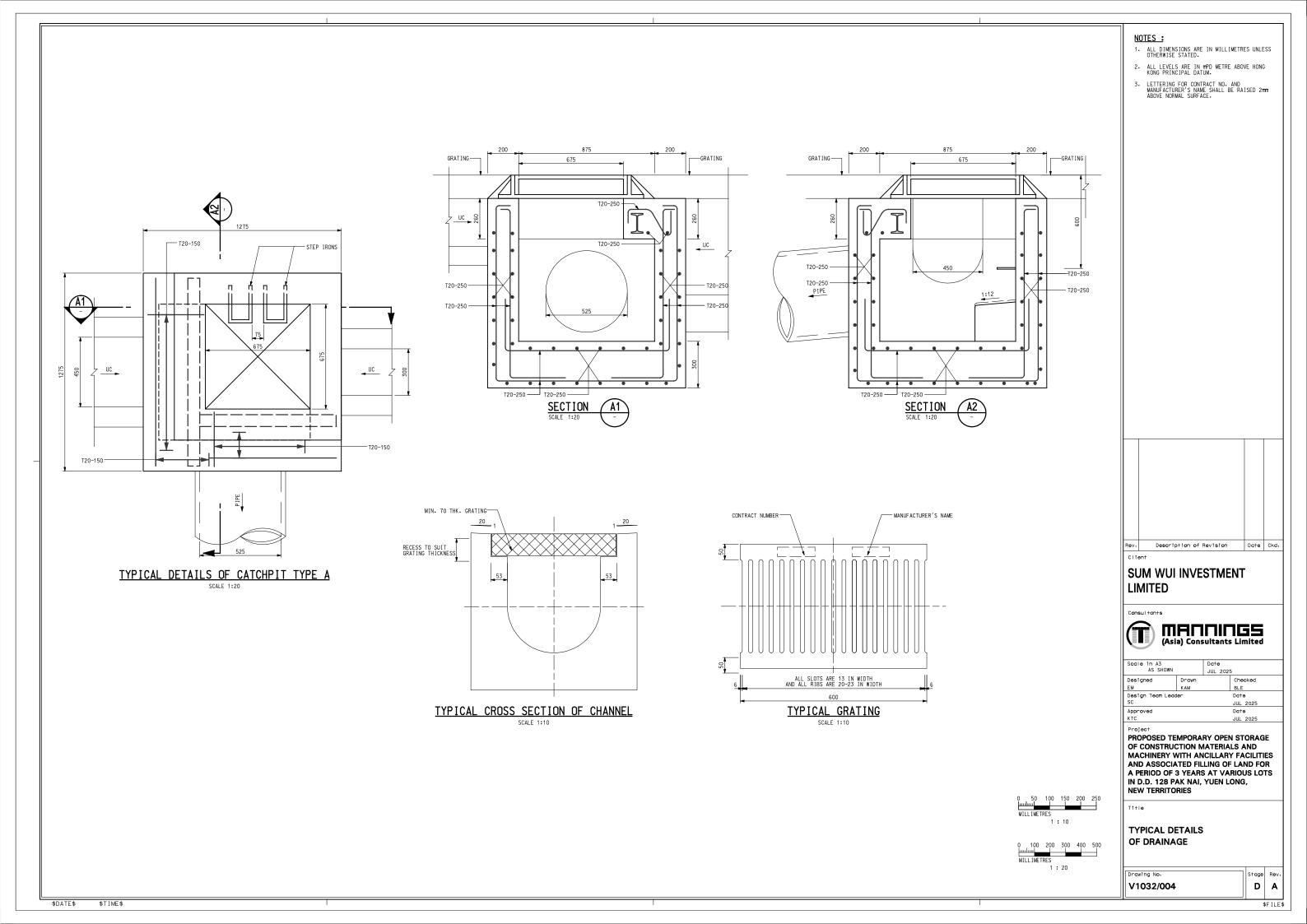
Appendix A

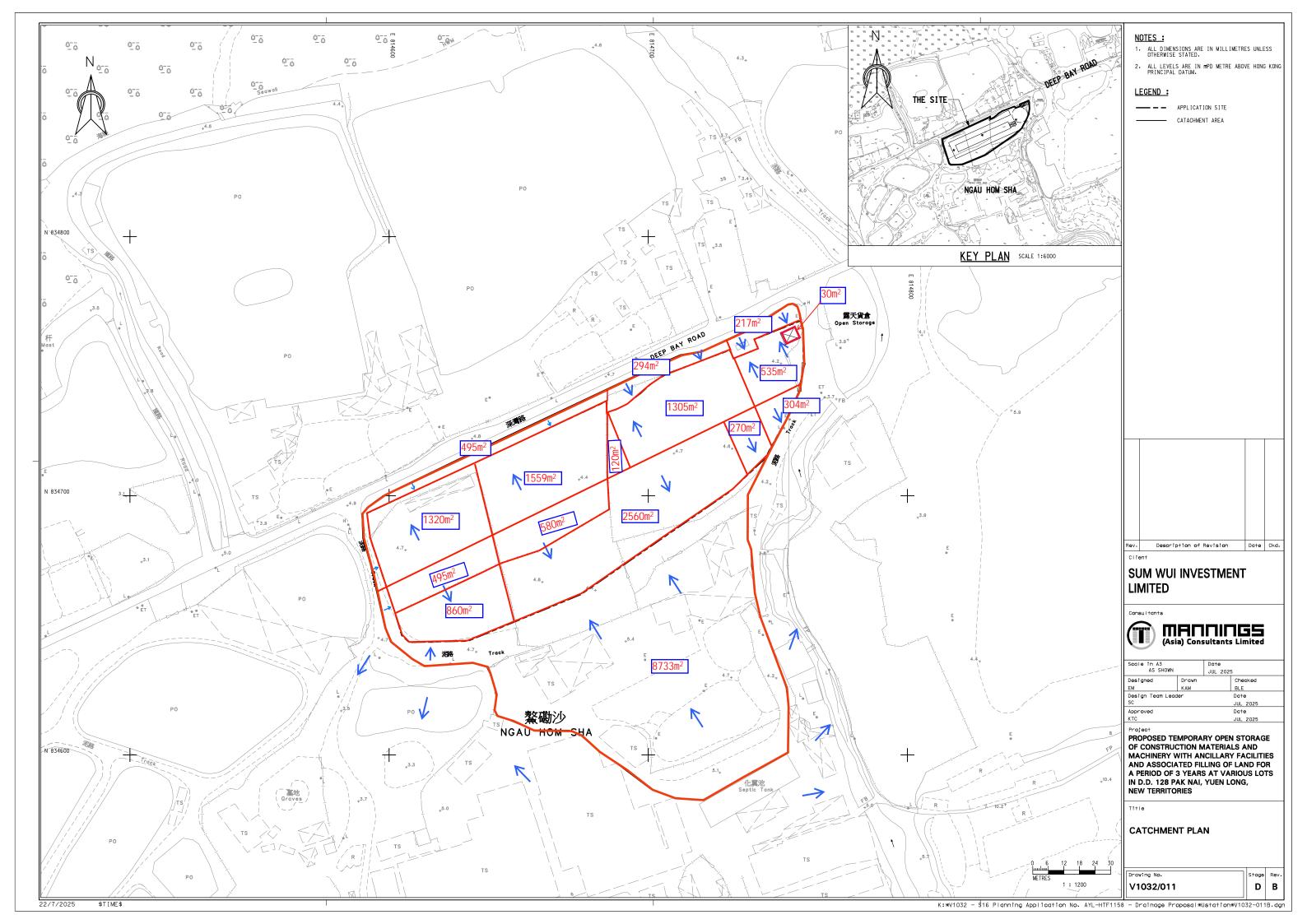
Drawings













Appendix B

Design Calculations

Mannings (Asia) Co	nsultants Ltd.	Job No.	Sheet No.	Rev.					
Calculation Sheet		Member / Location	Member / Location						
Job Tilte:	Proposed Temporary Open Storage of Construction Materials and Machinery with Ancillary Facilities and Associated	Drg. Ref.							
	Filling of Land for a Period of 3 Years at Various Lots in D.D. 128 Pak Nai, Yuen Long, New Territories								
		Made By	Date						

The drainage design is referring to DSD's SDM 2018 & Corrigendum No. 1/2022 and Corrigendum No. 1/2024 1 in 10 year design return period is taken.

Rational method is used for calculation of the peak runoff. The formula is extracted from Section 7.5.2 (a) of SDM.

Qp = 0.278 C i A

Where Qp = peak runoff in m³/s I = rainfall intensity in mm/hr

A = catchment area in km²

Runoff Estimation for U-Channel

Location	Catchment Area (m²) Inclement	Catchment Area (m²) Accumulated	Catchment Area Remarks	Longest flow path (m)	Gradient (m per 100m)	to (min) = 0.14465L/ (H ^{0.2} A ^{0.1})	Length of Channel (m)	t _f = L/v (min)	tc = to + t _f (min)	Runoff coeff.	Total Catch. Area (m²)	10 year Intensity (mm/hr)	10 year design runoff = 0.278CiA (m³/s)	Total Flow ¹ (m³/s)	Proposed Size of U- Channel (mm)
	0	495	Outside the site							0.25	495		0.01		
Start Point 1 - CP8	1320+120	1440	Inside the site (Asphalt)	25	0.008	5.11	100	1.14	6.24	0.70	1440	199.64	0.06	0.08	450
	1559	1559	Inside the site (Soil)							0.25	1559		0.02		
	294	789	Outside the site				57			0.25	789		0.01		
CP8 - CP6	1305	2745	Inside the site (Asphalt)	-	-	-		0.65	6.89	0.70	2745	194.40	0.10	0.14	450
	0	1559	Inside the site (Soil)							0.25	1559		0.02		
	0	217	Outside the site		0.013	3 1.62	1.62 31	0.57		0.25	217		0.00		
Start Point 2A - CP6	30	30	Inside the site (Roffing)	8					2.19	1.00	30	250.17	0.00	0.03	300
	535	535	Inside the site (Asphalt)							0.70	535		0.03		
	0	8257	Outside the site							0.25	8257		0.09		
Start Point 3 - CP2	0	476		91	0.008	14.14	147	1.67	15.81	0.95	476	150.93	0.02	0.21	450
0.0	495+2560	3055	Inside the site (Asphalt)		0.000				10.01	0.70	3055	.00.00	0.09	0.21	
	860+580	1440	Inside the site (Soil)							0.25	1440		0.02		
	0	8257	Outside the site							0.25	8257		0.09		
CP2 - CP3	0	476	-	_	_	_	17	0.19	16.01	0.95	476	150.32	0.02	0.22	450
5. 2 61 6	270	3325	Inside the site (Asphalt)						10.01	0.70	3325		0.10		
	0	1440	Inside the site (Soil)							0.25	1440		0.02		
0:		201	I					0.40	0.50		201	202.22	0.04	2.24	000
Start Point 2B - CP3	0	304	Inside the site (Asphalt)	15	0.010	3.08	25	0.46	3.53	0.7	304	228.69	0.01	0.01	300

1. The largest total flow is used for Checking the Capacity of proposed U-channel in separate spreadsheet.

Mannin	gs (Asia) Consultants Ltd.	Job No.	Sheet No.	Rev.					
Calculation	on Sheet	Member / Location							
Job Tilte:		Drg. Ref.							
	Ancillary Facilities and Associated Filling of Land for a Period of 3 Years at Various								
	Lots in D.D. 128 Pak Nai, Yuen Long, New Territories	Made By	Date						

Checking of Capacity (450UC)

Input Data



0.225

0.45

Flow capacity, Q

$$Q = \frac{A \times r^{2/3} \times s^{1/2}}{r}$$

where A = cross sectional area of flow (m^2) = 0.181 m^2 r = hydraulic radius (m)s = slope of the water surface or the linear hydraulic head loss (m/m)

n = Manning coefficient of roughness

Hydraulic radius

p = wetted perimeter (m) = 1.16 m

r = 0.16 m

Slope

$$s = 0.005 \text{ m/m}$$

Manning coefficient of roughness

Therefore,

Q =
$$0.26 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$
 > Design runoff, OK!

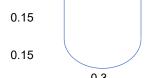
V = Q/A = 1.47 m/s

Mannin	gs (Asia) Consultants Ltd.	Job No.	Sheet No.	Rev.					
Calculation	on Sheet	Member / Location							
Job Tilte:		Drg. Ref.							
	Ancillary Facilities and Associated Filling of Land for a Period of 3 Years at Various								
	Lots in D.D. 128 Pak Nai, Yuen Long, New Territories	Made By	Date						

Checking of Capacity (300UC)

Input Data





Flow capacity, Q

$$Q = \frac{A \times r^{2/3} \times s^{1/2}}{n}$$

where A = cross sectional area of flow (m²) = 0.080343 m²
r = hydraulic radius (m)
s = slope of the water surface or the linear hydraulic head loss (m/m)

n = Slope of the water surface of the linear hydraulic head loss (m/r

Hydraulic radius

$$r$$
 = $\frac{A}{P}$
 p = wetted perimeter (m) = 0.77 m

Slope

$$s = 0.005 \text{ m/m}$$

0.10 *m*

Manning coefficient of roughness

Therefore,

Q =
$$0.09 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$
 > Design runoff, OK!
V = Q/A = 1.12 m/s

Stormwater Drainage Design

M	lanhole		Catchn	nent Area		No maior al	Gradi	ient, S _f	D		T: f	T: f		40		10 year	Total		Adjusted	Cover	r Level	Inver	rt Level
From	То	Increment (m²)	Accu. (m²)	Remarks	Length (m)	Nominal Diameter (mm)	(%)	1 in	Coefficient (m)		ocity Flow	Time of Conc. (min)	Rainfall Duration (min)	10 year Intensity (mm/hr)	Runoff Coeff.	10 year Runoff (m³/s)	Flow (m³/s)	Capacity (m³/s)	Capacity > Total Flow ?		To (mPD)	From (mPD)	To (mPD)
		-	1006	Outside the site											0.25	0.013							
CP6	MH1	-	30	Inside the site (Roofing)	32	450	0.9	110.3	3.0	1.473	0.36	7.26	7.26	191.67	1.00	0.002	0.158	0.211	Yes	4.50	4.50	3.64	3.35
010	I IVII I I	-	3280	Inside the site (Asphalt)	02	400	0.0	110.0	3.0	1.473	0.00	7.20	7.20	101.07	0.70	0.122	0.100	0.211	103	7.50	4.50	3.04	3.33
		-	1559	Inside the site (Soil)											0.25	0.021					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
		-	8257	Outside the site	2	525	1.0	100.0	3.0	1.712	712 0.02	.02 16.03			0.25	0.086		0.334	Yes	4.50	4.00	3.33	3.31
CP3	MH1	-	476	Outside the site									16.03	150.26	0.95	0.019	0.226						
CPS	IVITI	-	3629	Inside the site (Asphalt)	2								10.03	130.20	0.70	0.106							
		-	1440	Inside the site (Soil)											0.25	0.015							
	•			•											•			•	•		•		
		-	9263	0.4-14-414-											0.25	0.097							
		-	476	Outside the site											0.95	0.019	1			1	1	ļ	1
MH1	Existing Stream	-	30	Inside the site (Roofing)	9	525	1.7	60.0	3.0	2.212	0.07	16.09	16.09	150.05	1.00	0.001	0.350	0.431	Yes	4.00	4.00	3.30	3.15
		-	6909	Inside the site (Asphalt)											0.70	0.202					1		
		-	2999	Inside the site (Soil)											0.25	0.031							

Mean Velocity is calculated by Colebrook- White equation

 \overline{W} here: \overline{V} =Mean Velocity (m/s) R =Hydraulic Diameter (m) Ks =Surface Roughness (m)

V =Kinematic viscosity (kg/ms) Sf =Slope of Hydraulic Gradient

g =Gravity (m/s2)

The Roughness Coefficient Ks is assumed to be 3 for concrete.

Peak Runoff is estimated using rational method according to SDM.

 $\overline{V} = -\sqrt{32gRS_f} \log \left[\frac{k_s}{14.8R} + \frac{1.255v}{R\sqrt{32gRS_f}} \right]$



Appendix C

Site Photo

