ENGINEERING

Construction Surface Water Management Plan for the Proposed Development at Chapel Walk, Moulton Chapel

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2351 - CSWMP

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Construction Surface Water Management Plan
for the Proposed Development
at Chapel Walk, Moulton Chapel

1 Introduction

1.1 MTC Engineering (Cambridge) Ltd. has been asked to provide a Construction Surface Water Management Plan in relation to the proposed residential development at Chapel Walk, Moulton Chapel, to ensure that surface water quality and quantity is managed throughout the construction process to mitigate impacts off site.

2 Site Details

2.1 Conditional planning consent has been granted for the residential development of land south of Roman Road, Moulton Chapel, Spalding, under Planning Reference H13-0844-17.

2.2 The consented works involves the erection of a new residential development consisting of 58 houses, associated access and parking areas. A site Location Plan is provided in Appendix 1, with a copy of the full consented site layout provided in Appendix 2.

2.3 Surface water drainage systems proposed at the site includes the following:

- Highway swale to serve central section of proposed adoptable highway
- Private detention basin/swale to attenuate surface water discharge from all impermeable areas of proposed at the development prior to discharge.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 The Main Contractor will be provided with a copy of this method statement prior to appointment and required to adhere to this method statement under their appointment.

3.2 As part of the Main Contractors appointment they will be required to provide a copy of this method statement to all sub-contractors undertaking work at the site and ensure that all sub-contractors adhere to this method statement under their appointments.

3.3 Should any alterations/deviation from this statement be requested by the Main Contractor or any sub-contractor these will be discussed prior to appointment and only be permitted if acceptable to all relevant parties.

3.4 The appointed Main Contractor will be responsible for assessing the work from a Health and Safety/Risk Assessment perspective, and any associated alterations thereby required to the method statement will be agreed prior to commencement of works.

3.5 Provision should be made for inspection at key stages, and on completion of construction to ensure that the system has been constructed in accordance with the approved design and specification, as a minimum inspections should be undertaken as follows:

- Pre-excavation inspection to ensure that construction runoff is being adequately dealt with on site and will not cause clogging of SuDS.
- Inspections of excavations for ponds and swales.
- Inspection during laying of any pipework.
- Inspection and testing during the placing of earthworks, pavement or filter materials.
- Inspection and level check of the prepared SuDS components before planting begins.
- Inspection of completed SuDS after surfacing or planting.
- Final inspection before handover to ensure that all construction silt has been

removed, the final construction is in accordance with the design and there are no visible defects.

3.6 The Main Contractor will ensure that copies of adequate employers and public liability insurance certificates have been issued to the client prior to commencement of works, and ensuring that any sub-contractors are adequately insured.

4 Key Risks Identified During Construction

4.1 Several key risks have been identified in relation to flood risk, drainage, and the environment during the construction phase of the development, and require management strategies/method statements to ensure that risks are adequately minimised.

- There is a risk associated with the potential for pollutants from construction material to runoff into the adjacent drain, particularly during heavy rainfall.
- There is a risk associated with the potential for increased surface water runoff rates from the site during extreme rainfall events.

5 Managing Surface Water During Construction

5.1 Risk Mitigation

5.1.1 The private detention basin located in the southern part of the site will be constructed as early as is feasible in the construction process and before any major earthworks/ground works and before any impermeable surfacing is completed.

5.1.2 Surface water discharge from the areas in which plant and materials are stored and surface water runoff from areas of impermeable surfacing will be towards these detention basins either via sheet flow or a temporary drainage systems. The detention basin will not incorporate outfalls during this stage and will essentially act as a holding facility for surface water.

5.1.3 This will minimise the risk of pollution entering the adjacent drain from runoff from materials and plant, and also reduce the risk of increased runoff rates entering the adjacent drain during construction,

5.1.4 Any perimeter drains should be installed with stable outfalls before opening major areas up for development. Inlet protection for surface water drains should also be installed as soon as the drain is functional to trap sediment on site.

5.1.5 Plant and materials will only be moved from this area whilst in use around the site, and at all times when not in use will be stored in this area.

5.1.6 Materials and plant will only be ordered/delivered to the site as close as is reasonably practicable to when they are required in the construction process in order to minimise the presence of stored materials and plant on the site and thus the risk of pollution.

5.1.7 Where reasonably practicable materials and plant will remain covered to prevent rainfall landing on and running off materials/plant.

5.2 Private Detention Basin

5.2.1 As detailed above, the private detention basin located in the southern part of the site will be constructed as early as is feasible in the construction process and before any major earthworks/ground works and before any impermeable surfacing is completed.

5.2.2 The detention basin will not incorporate outfalls during this stage and will essentially act as a holding facility for surface water.

5.2.3 The bottom and side slopes of the basin should be carefully prepared to ensure that they are structurally sound. The preparation should also ensure that the basins will satisfactorily retain the surface water runoff without significant erosion.

5.2.4 The soils used to finish the side slopes needs to be suitably fertile, porous and of sufficient depth to ensure healthy vegetation growth. If an impermeable membrane is used care should be taken to ensure that it is not damaged during construction.

5.2.5 The following checks provided in Table 4.1 should be done as part of the construction of the detention basin.

Detention Basin Checklist	√
Completed levels agree with original design drawings (if not see next item)	
Audit trail of changes to ensure revised scheme still fulfills requirements of original scheme	
Location, sizing and level of inlets and outlets are as design drawing	
Level of base to planted basin is consistent and no >1 in 100	
Where engineered soils are used to provide infiltration, check delivered soils comply with specification	
Seed turf mix complies with the original specification	
The species and size of planting has not been changed	
Vegetation is sufficiently dense to withstand water flow without eroding.	

Table 4.1 Detention basin construction checklist

5.2.6 Additionally prior to construction of any impermeable areas and discharge to the basin the following inspections detailed in Table 4.2 must be completed for the detention basin.

Pre-construction checklist	√
Planting is properly established before allowing water to drain through it or that turf is partially established and well pinned down	
Erosion control matting is used on steep slopes where problems are likely to occur	
Slopes are well prepared to receive matting	
Matting will deal with velocity of water anticipated	
Anchor trenches are used and adequately sized	
Matting is properly lapped, pinned and stapled	
Hydroseed mix and application rate is correct	
Slope is properly roughened to receive hydroseed	
Exposed soils either in the SuDS or next to it are not washing out and causing silt problems	
Basin to be cleaned out (silt) before final planting or seeding	
Runoff from fresh concrete is managed to prevent damage to SuDS	

Table 4.2 pre-construction checklist

5.2.7 During the final phase of construction and prior to handover the outfalls for the detention basins will be installed, backfilling against inlets and outlets structures will need to be controlled so as to minimize Settlement and erosion.

5.2.8 Following completion of construction on site the detention basins must be fully rehabilitated to original design condition and any mud/silt managed during construction must be removed from the detention basin.

5.3 Highway Swale

5.3.1 Swales should not receive any runoff until vegetation in the system is fully established, as such the swale will be constructed during the final phase and only once construction at the site has reached a state where sediment from the site will not cause siltation of the swale.

5.3.2 The Swale should however be clearly marked before site work begins and protected b signage and silt fencing to avoid their disturbance during construction. No vehicular traffic except that specifically used to construct the component should be allowed close to the swale.

5.3.3 Excavating equipment should operate from the side of the swale and not the base. If compaction of soils does occur, a minimum or 300mm depth of soil should be removed and replaced with a blend of topsoil and sand to promote infiltration and biological growth.

5.3.4 If more than 30% of the planted area remains bare after four weeks then reseeding or replanting should be considered in order to achieve 90% coverage.

5.3.5 Should sediment from construction work accumulate on the swale then the swale should be cleared and fully rehabilitated before the drainage system is adopted by the organization carrying out maintenance.

5.3.6 Care must be taken that design levels and slopes for inlets and swale base and sides are constructed accurately to avoid runoff bypassing the swale inlets, ponding in the swale base and flow channeling.

5.3.7 The following checks provided in Table 4.3 should be done as part of the construction of the swale.

Swales checklist	√
Completed levels along length of system and at outfalls agree with original design drawings, if not (see next point)	
Audit trail of changes to ensure revised scheme still fulfils requirements of the original design criteria and specification	
Gradient of side slopes and width of base to swale are as designed	
Depth and cover of membrane where used are as designed	
Seed/turf mix or plants supplied comply with original specification	
Vegetation is sufficiently dense to withstand water flow before use	
Level of grass/road edge where over the edge drainage is used is as designed	
Drainage material and pipe in underdrain swales are as specified	
Correct geotextile provided to underdrain and pipe are as required	

Table 4.3 Swale construction checklist

5.3.8 Once construction on site is complete the swale should be checked for sediment, should sediment from construction work accumulate on the swale then the swale should be cleared and fully rehabilitated before the drainage system is adopted by the organization carrying out maintenance.

5.4 Pre-handover

5.4.1 Upon completion of construction there is likely to be a commissioning period in which the permanent SuDS are made live. The detention basins must be fully rehabilitated to original design condition and any mud/silt managed during construction must be removed from the detention basin.

5.4.2 Additionally should sediment from construction work accumulate on the swale then the swale should be cleared and fully rehabilitated before the drainage system is adopted by the organization carrying out maintenance.

5.4.3 Following this and once the permanent components have been demonstrated to work as envisaged, then temporary drainage and sediment and erosion control measures can be carefully dismantled.

5.4.4 Before the SuDS are handed over to the client, adopting body or the end user, final checks should be undertaken to confirm that the system has been consistently checked throughout its construction, and that is delivers the planned water storage, water quality improvements, improvements to biodiversity and an attractive amenity landscape for the end users, Final handover checks are detailed in Table 4.4 below. This should be carried out by an independent assessor.

Final handover inspection checklist	√
All changes to the design system have no affected the ability of the system to deliver the quantity/quality/biodiversity and amenity requirements as originally designed	
Inlet and outlet level are correct	
Structural components are as specified in the design	
Slopes are constructed to the correct gradients	
Correct planting/turfing has been installed and has established	
No uneven settling or soil, channeling or unexpected, rapid build up of sediment	
Agreed access for maintenance is clear	
Site photographs of all key stages and a record of below ground works that are now covered up	
Test certificates	
Topographical survey of completed SuDS scheme	
Operation and maintenance plan for SuDS	

Table 4.4 Hand over checklist

5.5 Accidental/Unforeseen/Unexpected Impacts and Events

5.6 In the event that any accidental/unforeseen/unexpected impact or event occurs during construction that has the potential to result in either pollution to adjacent drain, result in an increased risk of flooding, or cause other environmental damage all work at the site will cease immediately, with all plant and material present on site being moved to the material storage area.

5.6.1 Examples of such events may include a fuel/liquid container being accidentally split resulting in spillage.

5.7 Should any such event occur, the Main Contractor will firstly take any reasonable action available to minimise the risk associated with the event that occurs, and secondly will immediately contact the Environment Agency and provide details of the event that has occurred to the Environment Agency, who will likely send an engineer to inspect the incident as soon as possible.

5.7.1 An appropriate remedial works strategy will then be developed in consultation with the Environment Agency and will then be carried out at the expense of the Main Contractor or via their insurance. The contractor will have ensured that copies of appropriate employers and public liability insurance certificates have been issued to the client prior to commencement of works.

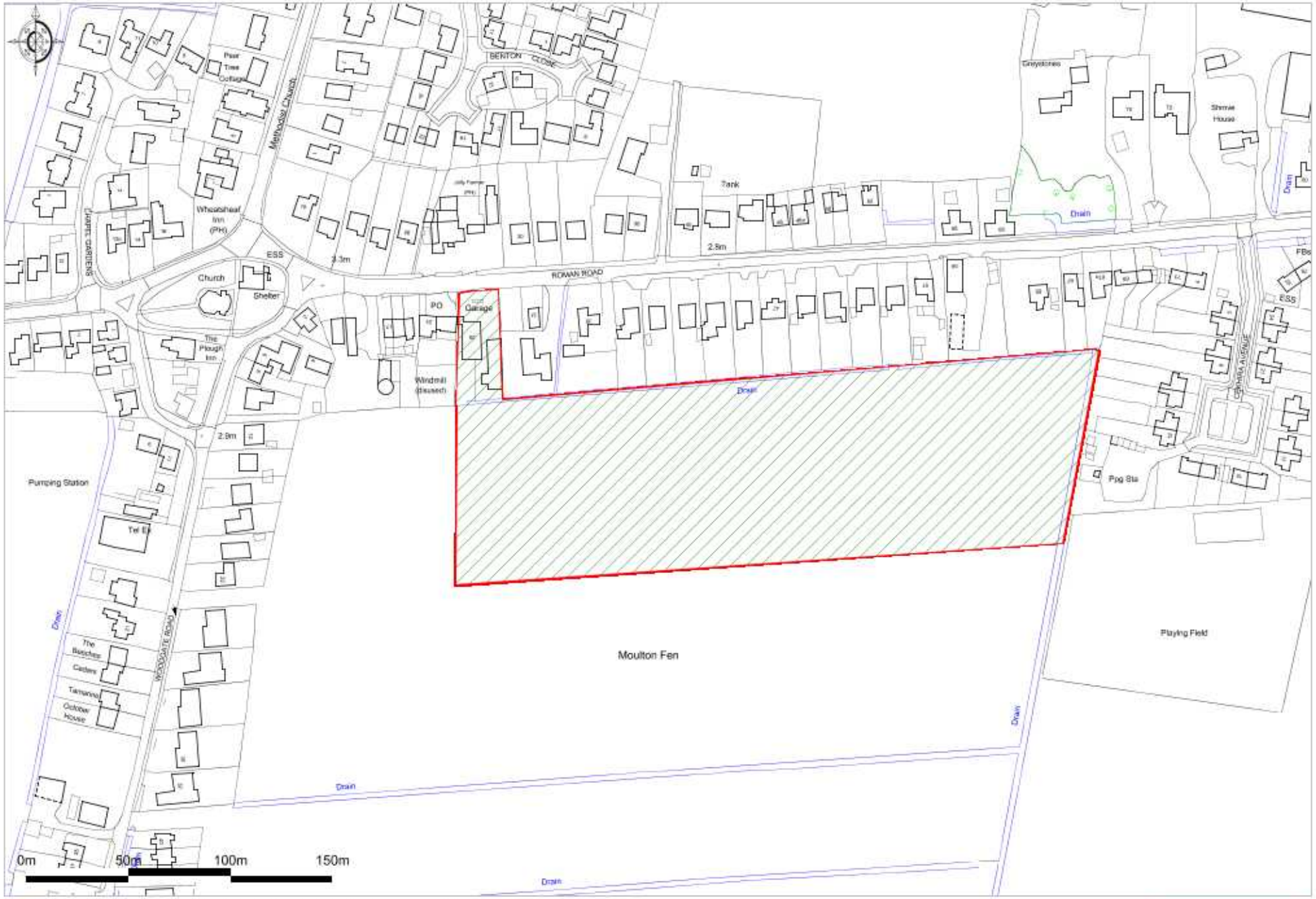
5.7.2 Upon completion of works these will be checked by the Environment Agency and either approved or any further remedial works required agreed and undertaken.

5.7.3 Work will only recommence once a cause for the accidental damage has been established, any resultant alterations to the construction method or plans have been made, and the Environment Agency have approved works to continue.

APPENDIX 1

SITE LOCATION PLAN

Land South of Roman Road, Moulton Chapel, PE12 0XQ



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Site Plan Scale 1:2500 Print@A4,

matrix planning

APPENDIX 2

APPROVED LAYOUT

North Arrow

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NOTES

1. The contractor shall check all tie-ins for line and level with existing before commencing any works. The Engineer shall be notified immediately, in writing, should any errors be found.
2. Any discrepancies, of whatever nature, must be reported to the Engineer prior to the commencement or continuance of any further works.
3. All private drainage works to be in accordance with the requirements of Building Regulations 2000, Part H, "Drainage and waste disposal", (0tid April 2002).
4. All pipes to be bedded and backfilled in accordance with Part H, Diagram 10. Shallow pipes shall be protected in accordance with Part H, Diagram 11.
5. Unless otherwise stated, all private drainage to be 100mm diameter. Gradients have been shown where there are pipe capacity issues and these should be regarded as minimums. Unless there are constraints dictating otherwise, gradients shall generally be 1 in 60. 100mm diameter pipes shall not be laid flatter than 1 in 80, 150mm diameter pipes shall not be laid flatter than 1 in 150.
6. All pipes, chambers and fittings to be installed strictly in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.
7. Pipes which run adjacent to buildings shall be installed in strict accordance with Part H, Clauses 2.23 to 2.25 and Diagram 8.
8. All private manholes and inspection chambers situated in areas subject to vehicular loading to have Class B125 covers and frames to BS EN124 and those not subject to have class A15 covers and frames.
9. All drains in the vicinity of existing or proposed trees to be constructed in accordance with the requirements of NHBC Practice Note 3.
10. Private drainage frames must be tied to manhole risers by use of manufacturers ties (e.g. Polypipe ref. FRK500 Fixing Kit and FRK501 black ties.) The ground works contractor will be held fully responsible for any accidents due to incorrect fitting or failure to use the correct manufacturers fixing equipment.
11. All existing land drains encountered on site during construction to be re-connected.
12. Should any departure from the slab level be considered, agreement shall be sought from the Engineer immediately and prior to commencement or continuance of any works, and should take full account of all restrictions to the slab level.
13. Garage slabs relate to the finished level of the concrete at the front entrance of the garage.
14. Where a drive slopes towards a garage there is to be a 75mm ramp up to the garage slab.
15. Maximum gradients of gardens to be 1 in 6 (unless stated otherwise), except for designed banking works.
16. All dimensions in metres unless otherwise stated.

PRIVATE DRAINAGE KEY

- Foul Inspection Chamber (Depth <0.6m [1 side connection])
- Foul Inspection Chamber (Depth <1.2m [2 side connections])
- Foul BR manhole PCC Ring (1.2-1.5m)
- Foul BR manhole PCC Ring (1.50-2.7m)
- Storm Inspection Chamber (Depth <0.6m [1 side connection])
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- Storm BR manhole PCC Ring (1.50-2.7m)
- FFL 3.500 FFL Level

Adoptable Drainage Key

- Proposed Foul Water Manhole to AWSL Specification
- Proposed Surface Water Manhole to AWSL Specification
- Proposed Highway Water Manhole to Lincolnshire County Council Specification
- Proposed trapped road gully & 150mm Dia. Vitrified Clay Connection with Type X Bed & Surround. Gratings to be from Peter Savage Type KD51DP
- Proposed transition kerb
- High point and Low point locations
- Proposed PCC Edging Kerb (EF)
- Proposed PCC Bullnosed kerb (BN)
- Proposed PCC Half Battered Kerb (HB)
- 300mm Highway Deep Swale

PRELIMINARY DESIGN
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

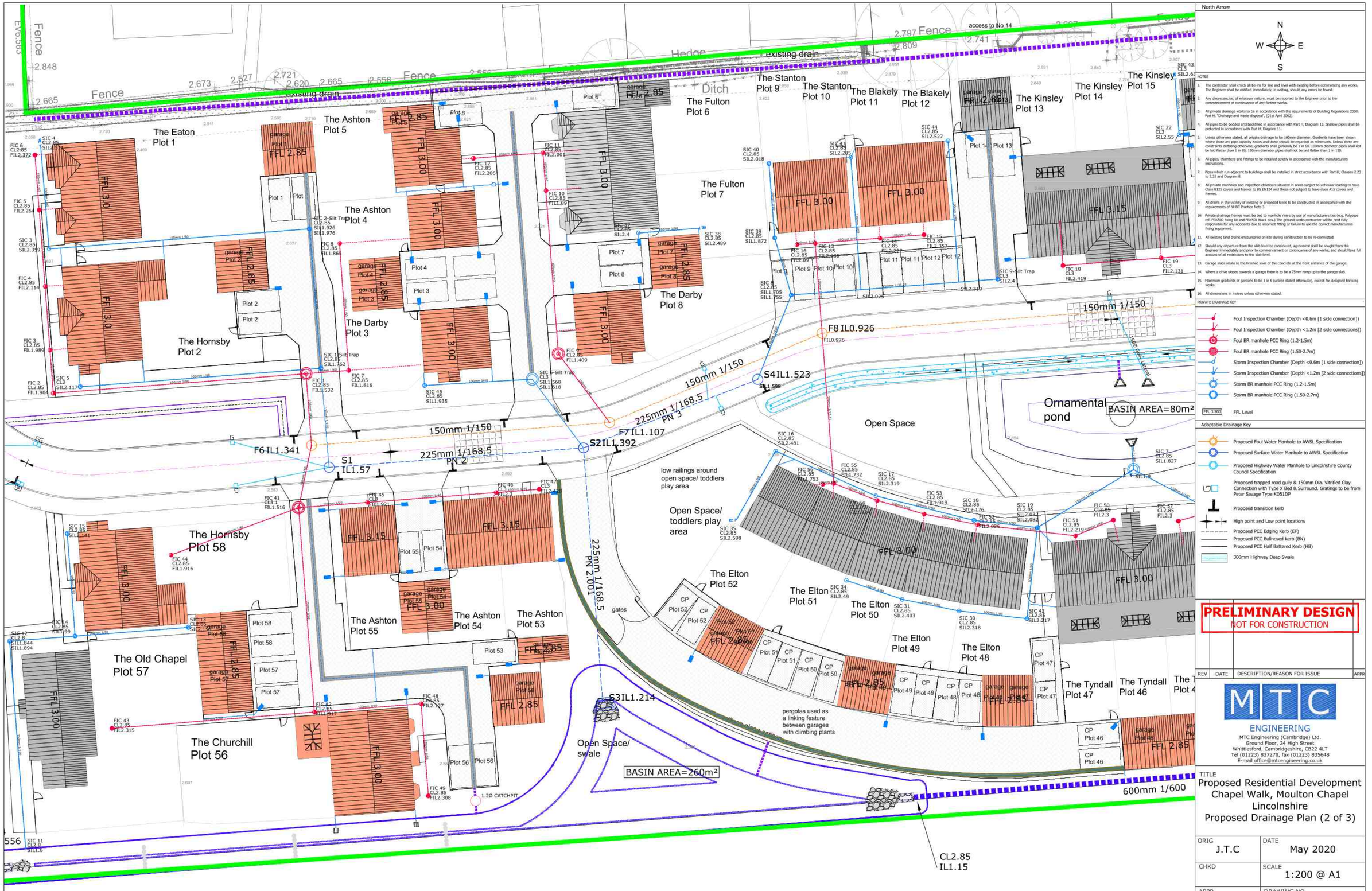
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TITLE
Proposed Residential Development
Chapel Walk, Moulton Chapel
Lincolnshire
Proposed Drainage Plan (1 of 3)

ORIG	DATE
J.T.C	May 2020
CHKD	SCALE 1:200 @ A1
APPR	DRAWING NO 2351-16 REV

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- Proposed Surface Water Manhole to AWSL Specification
- Proposed Highway Water Manhole to Lincolnshire County Council Specification
- Proposed trapped road gully & 150mm Dia. Vitrified Clay Connection with Type X Bed & Surround. Gratings to be from Peter Savage Type KD51DP
- Proposed transition kerb
- High point and Low point locations
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- 300mm Highway Deep Swale

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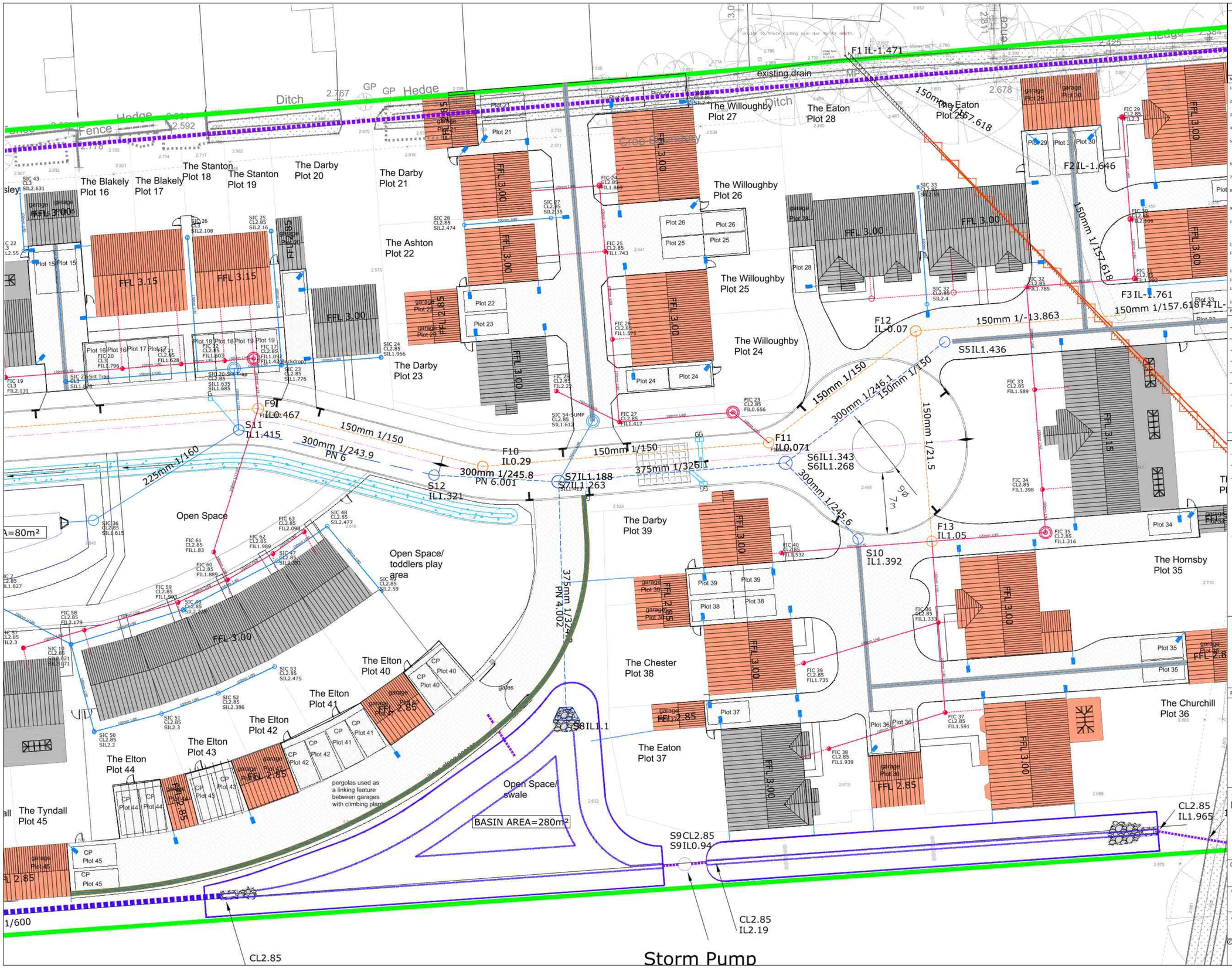
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Proposed Drainage Plan (2 of 3)

ORIG	DATE
J.T.C	May 2020
CHKD	SCALE 1:200 @ A1
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