

MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE FOR SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE DURING CONSTRUCTION

Project No: **81270**

For: Dean Willshee

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All site operatives must adhere to the following general effective working methods to protect surface and groundwater from pollution and other adverse impacts including changes to water levels, flows and general water quality; and to protect against flooding. It must be noted that the following are guidelines and certain site activities will require further planning or assessment by the contractor.

1. Disposal of Seepage, Wastewater and Ground Water

- 1.1. The contractor must ensure no wastewater is discharged from site during construction and find an alternative means of disposal. A licensed waste management contractor must be appointed to dispose of any wastewater, in accordance with duty of care obligations.
- 1.2. The contractor must also comply with BS6031: 2009 Code of Practice for Earthworks, regarding the general control of site drainage.
- 1.3. The contractor must ensure that any water that has come into contact with contaminated materials must be disposed of in accordance with the Water Industries Act and to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency.
- 1.4. A consignment note system must be applied to all liquid wastes that are removed by a licensed waste carrier in a road tanker, in accordance with all relevant waste management legislation and duty of care obligations.
- 1.5. The contractor must make adequate provisions ensuring all hazardous substances, including oil drums or containers on site, are controlled in accordance with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations. Appropriate labelling of such containers is essential, as is having a suitable secondary containment system (SCS) in place and that no oil or other contaminants are allowed to reach water courses or groundwater.
- 1.6. Foul water and sewage effluents produced by the construction workforce on-site must be contained in temporary foul drainage facilities that are to be installed and subsequently disposed of off-site by a licensed waste contractor.

2. Flooding

- 2.1. The Environment Agency's flood map shows the site is in Flood Zone 1. Therefore, it is outside of any floodplain and is not considered to be at risk from river/tidal flooding.
- 2.2. Whilst this is the case, the contractor must take all steps, as far as reasonably practicable, to ensure that flood risk (from other means such as surface water, overland flows or ground water) is managed safely throughout the construction period.
- 2.3. Such measures can include consideration of potential flow paths within the site which could become active in the event of extreme rainfall and/or sewer surcharging, particularly during temporary works. Overland flow paths will be determined by site topography, therefore vulnerable operations should be located within elevated parts of the site, away from potential flow paths.
- 2.4. It must be noted that, in order to prevent a flood risk, the partial soakaway basin must be enlarged and the overflow pipe into the adjacent ditch installed before any drainage upstream is constructed. This will ensure discharge from the development is dealt with during the construction phase preventing overland flows discharging onto Knights Lane.

3. Temporary and Permanent Connections to Existing Terminal Manhole

3.1. The following general requirements must be met by the contractor:

- Any redundant temporary pipework should be removed or filled with suitable lean mix concrete, cement grout or other suitable material. This is to prevent any infestation by rodents and avoid the risk of future possible subsidence.
- All retained sewer communication pipes should be tested and a CCTV survey carried out to ensure they are suitable for the new development and are in good condition.
- Wherever possible, the temporary drainage should be in the positions and at the level of the proposed new drainage system to serve the new development. This will ensure the temporary sewers can remain in place once construction has been completed, without any need for removal or filling of these temporary pipes.
- As the natural topography of the site generally slopes from north east to south west, it can be seen that all temporary drainage should generally begin in the north east and gravitate towards the proposed attenuation basin. This will ensure that pumping is not necessary and will eliminate the associated problems which often occur with this type of installation.

4. Spill and Leak Protection

4.1. The contractor must ensure that both a universal spill kit and an oil only spill kit is available on site.

4.2. An appropriate number of spill kits should be provided with this being assessed by the contractor based on the schedule and location of works taking place on the site.

4.3. Typical contents of a universal spill kit will include:

- Gloves
- Absorbent socks
- Absorbent pads
- Disposable bags and ties