

DRAFT

Drainage Maintenance Plan

Land off Cunnery Close, Barlestone,
Leicestershire

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by GTA Civils & Transport Ltd for Gladman Developments Ltd in relation to the development at Land at Cunners Close, Barlestone, Leicestershire. No responsibility is accepted to any third party for all or part of this study in connection with this or any other development.
- 1.2 This Draft Drainage Maintenance Plan (DMP) has been prepared for inclusion as an Appendix to the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) report required by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council as part of the Application.
- 1.3 The Draft DMP sets out the framework for the management of the proposed sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) at the development. The document will be updated with further information through the next stage of detailed design and coordination. At this stage, what is set out herein is intended to be sufficient to demonstrate the viability of the proposed SuDS maintenance regime for planning purposes.

2 Summary Description of Drainage Systems

- 2.7 The Site comprises 6.5ha of agricultural land on the south-eastern side of Barlestone. The proposed development comprises a new residential scheme on a greenfield site off Cunnery Close. The development includes associated access, landscaping, amenity space, supporting infrastructure and SuDS features.
- 2.1 Drainage design: the drainage layout drawings, by GTA Civils & Transport Ltd, are included in Appendix A (for the Draft DMP – see FRA Appendix F).
- 2.2 The surface water drainage design is based on treated surface water runoff discharging to the existing ditch watercourse at the site.
- 2.3 Runoff from paved areas is to be treated within a SuDS treatment train upstream of the final infiltration features in the lower parts of the site. The SuDS treatment train comprises permeable paving, local bioretention areas, on-plot conveyance swales and a final attenuation basin.
- 2.4 All features mentioned above have been included in this draft DMP; however, this document will be updated as the design progresses through to completion and will remain a live document for the lifetime of the development.
- 2.5 Foul drainage will connect via gravity to a diverted existing Severn Trent foul sewer network within the Site.

3 Ownership & Maintenance Responsibilities

3.1 Responsibility for the maintenance of the drainage system will be apportioned generally as follows:

- Individual property drainage will be cared for by the property owner.
- Highway drainage and SuDS will be the responsibility of Leicestershire County Council as the Highway Authority. The final extent of adopted roads will be confirmed at the detailed design stage.
- Adopted sewers and qualifying SuDS components will be the responsibility of Severn Trent, or will be vested in a sewerage company under a NAV agreement. The final arrangements will be confirmed at the detailed design stage.
- The remaining drainage features along with the site-wide infrastructure will be cared for the Estate Management Company set up by the developer.
- The developer will be responsible for maintaining completed SuDS components in advance of transfer to / adoption by the relevant party.

The following sections set out schedules detailing the maintenance requirements for each of the main drainage items used within the scheme. The Estate Management Company will undertake the inspections and maintenance activities in accordance with these schedules. Public bodies will maintain adopted features in line with their established procedures.

3.2 Additional reference should be made to currently established best practice and guidance documents such as The SuDS Manual (CIRIA C753, 2015) and other resources available at the susdrain website (www.susdrain.org).

3.3 Important safety information is set out in the next section.

4 Health and Safety

- 4.1 All those responsible for and involved in the maintenance of the site drainage systems should be safety-conscious and comply with the relevant health and safety legislation. This includes:
- The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974
 - The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
 - The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992
- 4.2 The Estate Management Company is responsible for suitable risk assessment and management to ensure safe working conditions and practices. Measures to protect potential visitors also need to be considered.
- 4.3 Specialist contractors used should work to industry guidelines and be able to demonstrate safe working practices.
- 4.4 Employers have a duty to employees to inform them about the risks of their work environment and to decrease the risk as far as reasonably practicable. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) should be provided and policies implemented based on risk assessment.
- 4.5 Operatives should be trained for working near water. Risks of contaminated water should be considered. Checking for open cuts and using nitrile gloves, waterproof plasters etc is advised.
- 4.6 Entry of pipes, chambers, tanks and culverts should be avoided. Work should be carried out from the surface using appropriate equipment. In the event that entry cannot be avoided to perform a critical task, the required safety training, protection measures and precautions must be implemented prior to entry. Lone working should never be attempted.
- 4.7 For further information refer to Section 36 of The SuDS Manual (CIRIA C753).

5 Schedule A – Sewers, Manholes, Gullies, Channel Drains

- 5.1 Regular inspection and maintenance is required to ensure the effective long-term operation of private drains, manholes, gullies & channel drains.
- 5.2 Prior to construction: a CCTV survey to be carried out on all receiving existing public sewer systems prior to connection with adopted sewers.
- 5.3 Post Completion: a CCTV survey to be carried out on all new and retained existing drainage systems and any downstream receiving systems, prior to connection with adopted sewers.
- 5.4 The report will be used to prove the integrity of the as-built drainage system prior to issue of practical completion certificate and will be handed over to the Client & Management Company for future reference.
- 5.5 Ongoing maintenance responsibility for all adopted sewers is by the sewerage authority and for adoptable highway drainage is by Leicestershire County Council. All other private gullies and drainage marked black on the layouts to be maintained by the Management Company in shared areas and the homeowner within any conveyed land. Operation and maintenance requirements for all sewers, manholes, gullies and channel drains are described in the following table:

Schedule	Action	Frequency
Regular Maintenance	Inspect and identify any areas that are not operating correctly. If required, take remedial action.	6 Monthly intervals.
	Common yard & car park & other hard standing areas to be swept clear of debris, to prevent possibility of blockages to the receiving drainage systems.	Monthly.
	Debris removal from gullies & channel drains (where may cause risks to performance).	6 Monthly intervals, after autumn leaf fall, or as required based on specific

	Lift and inspect receiving manholes to check for any blockages.	observations. Monthly.
Remedial Actions	Repair any damaged gully or channel drain gratings. Replace / fix any loose channel drain covers.	As required. As required.
Monitoring	Carry out full CCTV survey to confirm ongoing integrity of all drains. Inspect all gullies and silt pits & drainage channels during the survey.	10-yearly intervals.

- 5.6 Where appropriate refer also to specialist drainage manufacturer's information and maintenance requirements.
- 5.7 In all instances, inspection and cleaning should be carried out only by a specialist contractor and in accordance with the guidelines given in 'Safe Working in Sewers and at Sewage Works' published by National Joint Health and Safety Committee for the Water Services.
- 5.8 Further information on safety is set out in Section 4.

6 Schedule B –Swales

6.1 Inspection Frequency and Maintenance Requirements: as per table below.

Schedule	Action	Frequency
Regular Maintenance	Remove litter and debris Cut grass. Manage other vegetation and remove nuisance plants. Inspect permanent water depth for silt accumulation. Silt removal is only to be carried out after consultation with Environmental Officers. Inspect vegetation coverage	Monthly, or as required Monthly (during growing season) Monthly at start, then as required Monthly for 6 months, quarterly for 2 years, then half yearly Monthly for 6 months, quarterly for 2 years, then half yearly
Occasional Maintenance	Reseed areas of poor vegetation growth, alter plant types to better suit conditions, if required.	As required or if bare soil is exposed over 10% or more of the swale treatment area
Remedial Actions	Repair erosion or other damage by re-turfing or reseeded. Relevel uneven surfaces and reinstate design levels. Remove build-up of silt accumulation from permanent water depth. Silt removal is only to be carried out after consultation with Environmental Officers.	As required. As required. Monthly for 6 months, quarterly for 2 years, then half yearly

	Remove and dispose of oils or petrol residues using safe standard practices.	As required.
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6.2 Safety information is set out in Section 4.

7 Schedule C – Permeable Pavements

7.1 Inspection Frequency and Maintenance Requirements: as per table below.

Schedule	Action	Frequency
Regular Maintenance	Standard road sweeper	Annually after autumn leaf fall
Occasional Maintenance	Weed removal	Annually
Remedial Actions	Remediate adjacent landscaping to original levels	As required
	Paving repairs including replenishment of lost jointing material	As required
	Rehabilitation of surface and upper substructure by remedial sweeping	Every 10 to 15 years or as required if infiltration is reduced by clogging
Monitoring	Initial inspection	Monthly for first three months
	Inspection for evidence of poor operation and/or weed growth	Quarterly, 48 hrs after large storms in first six months
	Inspection for silt accumulation to establish sweeping frequencies	Annually
	Monitor inspection chambers	Annually

7.2 Safety information is set out in Section 4.

8 Schedule D – Rain Gardens, Bioretention Features, Tree Pits

8.1 Inspection Frequency and Maintenance Requirements: as per table below.

Schedule	Action	Frequency
Regular Inspections	Inspect infiltration surfaces for silting and ponding, record de-watering time and assess standing water levels in underdrain	Quarterly
	Check operation of underdrains by inspection of flows after rain	Annually
	Assess plants for disease, poor growth, invasive species etc and replace as necessary	Quarterly
	Inspect inlets and outlets for blockage	Quarterly; monthly for tree pits
Regular Maintenance	Remove litter, debris and weeds	At least quarterly; monthly for tree pits
	Replace any plants, to maintain planting density	As required
	Manage other vegetation and remove nuisance plants from tree pits	Monthly (at start, then as required)
	Remove sediment, build-up from around inlets and forebays	Quarterly to biannually
Occasional Maintenance	Infill any holes or scour, improve erosion protection	As required
	Repair minor accumulations of silt by raking away surface mulch,	As required

	scarifying surface of filter medium and replacing mulch Tree pits: check tree health and manage tree appropriately Tree pits: remove silt build-up from inlets and surface and replace mulch as necessary Tree pits: watering	Annually Annually, or as required As required in periods of drought
Monitoring	Inspect silt accumulation rates and establish appropriate removal frequencies	Half yearly
Remedial Actions	Remove and replace filter medium and vegetation above	As required but likely to be > 20 years

8.2 Safety information is set out in Section 4.

9 Schedule E – Riparian Watercourse

9.1 Inspection Frequency and Maintenance Requirements: as per table below.

Schedule	Action	Frequency
Regular Maintenance	Litter and debris removal	Monthly
	Cut back vegetation, remove cuttings	Annually between September and March, trim alternate banks each year
Occasional Maintenance	Silt removal from ditch bed including culverts	Rolling programme over 3 years
Remedial Actions	Repair erosion damage, re-seed bare patches on banks	As required
	Clear blockages	As required
	Repair culverts and headwall structures	As required
Monitoring	Inspect culverts for blockages and any damage	Monthly
	CCTV survey of long or multi-directional culverts	5 years

9.2 Safety: The dynamic nature of open and culverted watercourses means that risk should be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Appropriate clothing and protective wear should be worn by all involved in the maintenance. High visibility jackets are recommended when carrying out maintenance near a road. Works that will affect the highway require a temporary Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) from Leicester County Council and adequate notice to be given to the travelling public. The increased risk of working near a road will need to be considered.

- 9.3 Culvert entry should be avoided. Works should be carried out from the surface using appropriate equipment.
- 9.4 Further safety information is set out in Section 4.
- 9.5 There are legal duties regarding Ordinary Watercourses which should be reviewed and understood prior to undertaking significant maintenance. The regulating authority is Leicester County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority and information should be available on the Council's website.
- 9.6 Environmental laws may also apply depending on the habitat at each location.
- 9.7 The riparian ownership of each ditch should also be understood so that work does not take place on 3rd party land without prior agreement.

10 Schedule F – Detention Basins and Control Chambers

10.7 Inspection Frequency and Maintenance Requirements: as per table below.

Schedule	Action	Frequency
Regular Maintenance	Remove litter and debris Cut grass. Manage other vegetation and remove nuisance plants. Inspect basin bed for silt accumulation. Inspect vegetation coverage	Monthly, or as required Monthly (during growing season), Monthly at start, then as required. Monthly for 6 months, quarterly for 2 years, then half yearly Monthly for 6 months, quarterly for 2 years, then half yearly
Occasional Maintenance	Reseed areas of poor vegetation growth, alter plant types to better suit conditions, if required.	As required or if bare soil is exposed over 10% or more of the treatment area
Remedial Actions	Repair erosion or other damage by re-turfing or reseeded. Relevel uneven surfaces and reinstate design levels. Remove silt accumulation. Silt removal is only to be carried out after consultation with Environmental Officers. Remove and dispose of oils or petrol residues using safe standard practices.	As required. As required. Monthly for 6 months, quarterly for 2 years, then half yearly As required.

Control Chambers and Hydrobrakes	Check hydrobrake orifices are clear and retention tank door is closed. Check function of retention tank door and oil if necessary. Similarly, check outfalls and inlets of attenuation ponds to ensure pipes are clear and free-flowing.	First 2 years of occupation – Monthly Then annually

10.8 Safety information is set out in Section 4.

11 Contamination or Dilution of Spillage

11.1 In the event of a spillage it is the responsibility of the landowner to clear up any spillage before it enters the drainage system. The primary method of dealing with any spillage of hydrocarbons should be using sand to soak up the leak and prevent any hydrocarbons entering the drainage system. Once sand has been contaminated it should not be washed into the drainage system but disposed of by a Licensed Contractor.

11.2 Environment Agency – Emergency Contact Number

In the event of a spillage the Environment Agency should be contacted to notify the event and seek advice. The Environment Agency Incident Hotline is **0800 80 70 60** (Freephone 24hrs).

- End of Report -



Civil Engineering - Transport Planning - Flood Risk

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