

Attenuation Basin – Taken from The SuDS Manual

TABLE 23.1 Operation and maintenance requirements for ponds and wetlands		
Maintenance schedule	Required action	Typical frequency
Regular maintenance	Remove litter and debris	Monthly (or as required)
	Cut the grass – public areas	Monthly (during growing season)
	Cut the meadow grass	Half yearly (spring, before nesting season, and autumn)
	Inspect marginal and bankside vegetation and remove nuisance plants (for first 3 years)	Monthly (at start, then as required)
	Inspect inlets, outlets, banksides, structures, pipework etc for evidence of blockage and/or physical damage	Monthly
	Inspect water body for signs of poor water quality	Monthly (May – October)
	Inspect silt accumulation rates in any forebay and in main body of the pond and establish appropriate removal frequencies; undertake contamination testing once some build-up has occurred, to inform management and disposal options	Half yearly
	Check any mechanical devices, eg penstocks	Half yearly
	Hand cut submerged and emergent aquatic plants (at minimum of 0.1m above pond base; include max 25% of pond surface)	Annually
	Remove 25% of bank vegetation from water's edge to a minimum of 1 m above water level	Annually
	Tidy all dead growth (scrub clearance) before start of growing season (Note: tree maintenance is usually part of overall landscape management contract)	Annually
	Remove sediment from any forebay.	Every 1–5 years, or as required
	Remove sediment and planting from one quadrant of the main body of ponds without sediment forebays.	Every 5 years, or as required
Occasional maintenance	Remove sediment from the main body of big ponds when pool volume is reduced by 20%	With effective pre-treatment, this will only be required rarely, eg every 25–50 years
Remedial actions	Repair erosion or other damage	As required
	Replant, where necessary	As required
	Aerate pond when signs of eutrophication are detected	As required
	Realign rip-rap or repair other damage	As required
	Repair / rehabilitate inlets, outlets and overflows.	As required

Headwalls

- Inspections to identify any areas not operating correctly, eroded areas, hydrocarbon pollution, blocked outlets, and silt accumulation. Frequency - Monthly
- Collect and remove from site all extraneous rubbish that interferes with the operation of the SUDS and is detrimental to the appearance of the site, including paper, packaging materials, bottles, cans and similar debris. Frequency - Monthly
- Reinstate design levels, repair eroded or damaged areas by returfing or reseeding, restore or improve discharge and remove silt by removing existing or damaged vegetation and reinstatement of surface to design levels. Frequency - As required

Storm and Foul Pipe Network

- Inspections of manholes and gullies to identify any areas not operating correctly, eroded areas, hydrocarbon pollution, blocked outlets, and silt accumulation to be removed. Frequency – As required when problems occur
- CCTV pipes where problems do occur
- The storm and foul drainage network will be offered for adoption by Thames Water through the Section 104 process. Upon adoption, it will be the requirement of Thames Water to maintain their assets.

Flow Control Chamber – As provided by Hydro International

- Normally, little maintenance is required as there are no moving parts within the Flow Control.
- Following installation of the Flow Control it is vitally important that any extraneous material ie. building materials are removed from the unit and the chamber. After the system is made live, it is recommended that each unit be inspected monthly for three months and thereafter at six monthly intervals with hose down if required.
- All Flow Control units are typically manufactured from grade 304 Stainless Steel, and if required they can also be manufactured in grade 316 Stainless Steel. Both materials have an estimated life span in excess of the design life of drainage systems.