



CONSTRUCTION SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Site Name: Thurston Extra Care Facility

Contractor Name: R G Carter

Reference Number: RGC/E22SOU0047

Planning Application No: DC/21/04549



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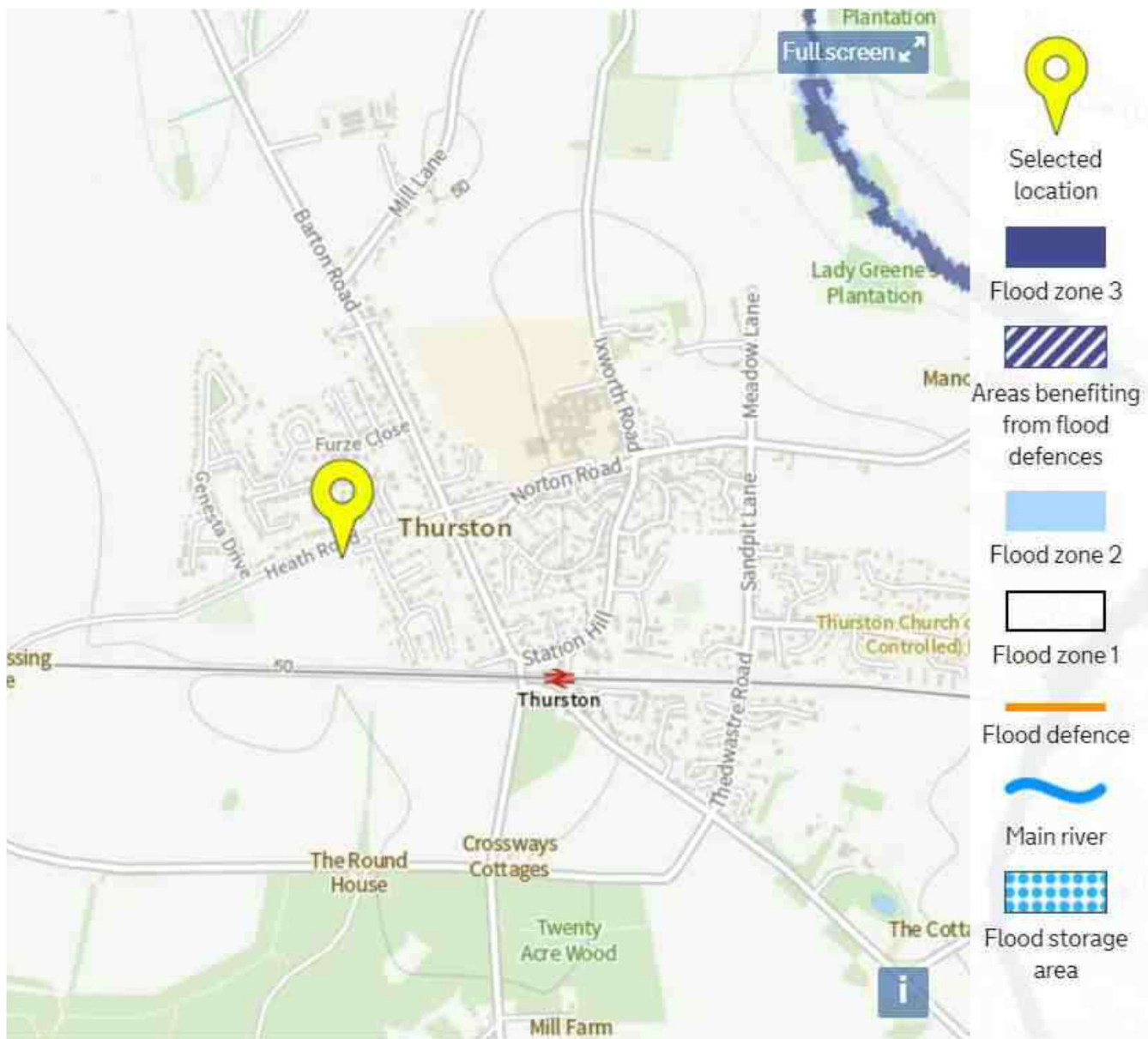
Issue No	Revision	Description	Date	Signature
1	A	CSWMP	15/09/2022	KM

1. Introduction & Aim

The requirement for a Construction Surface Water Management Plan (CSWMP) is based on the duty to ensure that surface water quality and quantity is managed throughout the construction process to mitigate impacts off site.

Site Details

Location: The site is located to the south of Heath Road in Thurston within the administrative area of Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council. Thurston is a village located to the east of Bury St Edmunds in Mid Suffolk. The site has an area of approximately 1.3 hectares and is currently in use as agricultural land.



2. Roles & Responsibilities

2.1 This section identifies the key roles and responsibilities for the scheme.
This is to be completed by the appointed contractor.

Role	Contact	Company Name & Address	Contact No & Email	Key Responsibilities
Site Manager	Kevin Mckinlay	Drayton House, Belfry Road, Ipswich	Kevin.mckinlay@rgcarter.co.uk	Site Manager .
Contracts Manager	Jake Betts	Drayton House, Belfry Road, Ipswich	Jake.betts@rgcarter.co.uk	Construction Manager .
SHE Manager	Chris Cooper	Drayton House, Belfry Road, Ipswich	Chris.cooper@rgcarter.co.uk	Safety, Health and Environmental.

3. Managing Surface Water During Construction

Tick one option box from the type of surface water system you intend to use and supply details as an appendix.

Option 1.

Build, use and remediate permanent surface water drainage system

Option 2.

Install, use and remove a temporary surface water drainage system

Option 3.

Utilise existing system with pollution control measures (Brownfield sites only)

During the planning of our works, due care and consideration has been applied to the effects on the existing local foul and storm networks.

As the project is within the confines of an existing housing estate and farmland, the management of the surface water and run off it is important to protect the existing infrastructure as well as stopping spillage of water onto surrounding area.

Discharge and Water Courses

Water courses: Upon inspection of the site and the environmental plan for the project there isn't a water course in direct proximity to the site boundary which would require special measures to be put into place to ensure no contaminates or water is discharged into it.

Discharge of water: During the design phase of the project the ground condition demonstrate high percolation proving it to be suitable for a soakaway. This will reduce the level of surface water run off as it will natural discharge through the soft landscaped areas as it is doing so in its current state with no disruption to the existing site or infrastructure. From this we have developed the following management strategy for managing the surface water for the developed areas.

Phasing of works

Creation of hardstanding on site for construction traffic and site set up: One of our first operations when on site is to establish a hardstanding area for our site set up and construction traffic on and off site. We plan to install the permeant design solution of type three and permeable tarmac which will then feed into the soakaways which also will be formed at an early stage.

This means that it will not create any surface water runoff and it will dissipate within the site itself.

Wash down areas within this area will have silt traps and catch pits installed to collect the waste and contaminates

Construction Programme:

Within our construction programme all the surface water drainage around the site is due to be installed at the initial phase along with roads and hard standing. This allows for groundworks to continue through the last of winter into the spring with the buildings and roofs in a position come the autumn and winter months to be able place rainwater outlets straight into the SUDs.

Management of surface water

The phasing of the project and the ground conditions will mitigate the need for the following measures to be put into place. However, on the continued monitoring of the surface water the following my need to be implemented.

Capturing Surface water: In-order to control the surface water it will need to be collected to allow for it to be treated and discharged. There are serval methods which we would undertake to gather the water in a temporary state during the construction phase of the project to protect uncontrolled discharge from site. They are as follows:

- Forming drainage ditches, this allows an area of attenuation to collect the excess water run off
- Forming bunds, this will hold water as well as channel it and will stop surface water runoff into the surrounding areas
- Additional perimeter fencing bunding, this will prevent water escaping from site

Discharging and cleaning surface water: Once the water has been contained on site it needs to discharge into the soak away or be given time to percolate through the ground. On this project we will use a combination of the two as there will be a reasonable amount of attenuation available.

When pumping is required the surface water would have picked up levels of silt which will require separation prior to being discharged in the drainage system. This will be done through settlement tanks allowing the silt to settle and for only clean water to be discharged.

Monitoring Arrangements

Our weekly inspection regime will ensure compliance is maintained throughout the project this will be conducted as follows:

- Risk assessment of the weeks activities to identify works that have the potential to cause 'run-off or contaminant', i.e. masonry and work with mortar, mixing, producing or working with substances – amongst others.
- Creation of the Action plan, this weekly review between the site team will allow them to identify areas that require increased protection, such as lined wash out areas and bunds.
- Communicated to the site team and operatives through weekly briefings and toolbox talks.
- External monitoring by our SHE advisor

Preventing contamination: Our plant selection will be of the highest quality, maintained and serviced equipment plant they are inspected daily before use to ensure there are no leaks or contaminates. As part of our ongoing improvement RG Carter are also asking that our machines on site use Biodegradable Hydraulic Fluid.

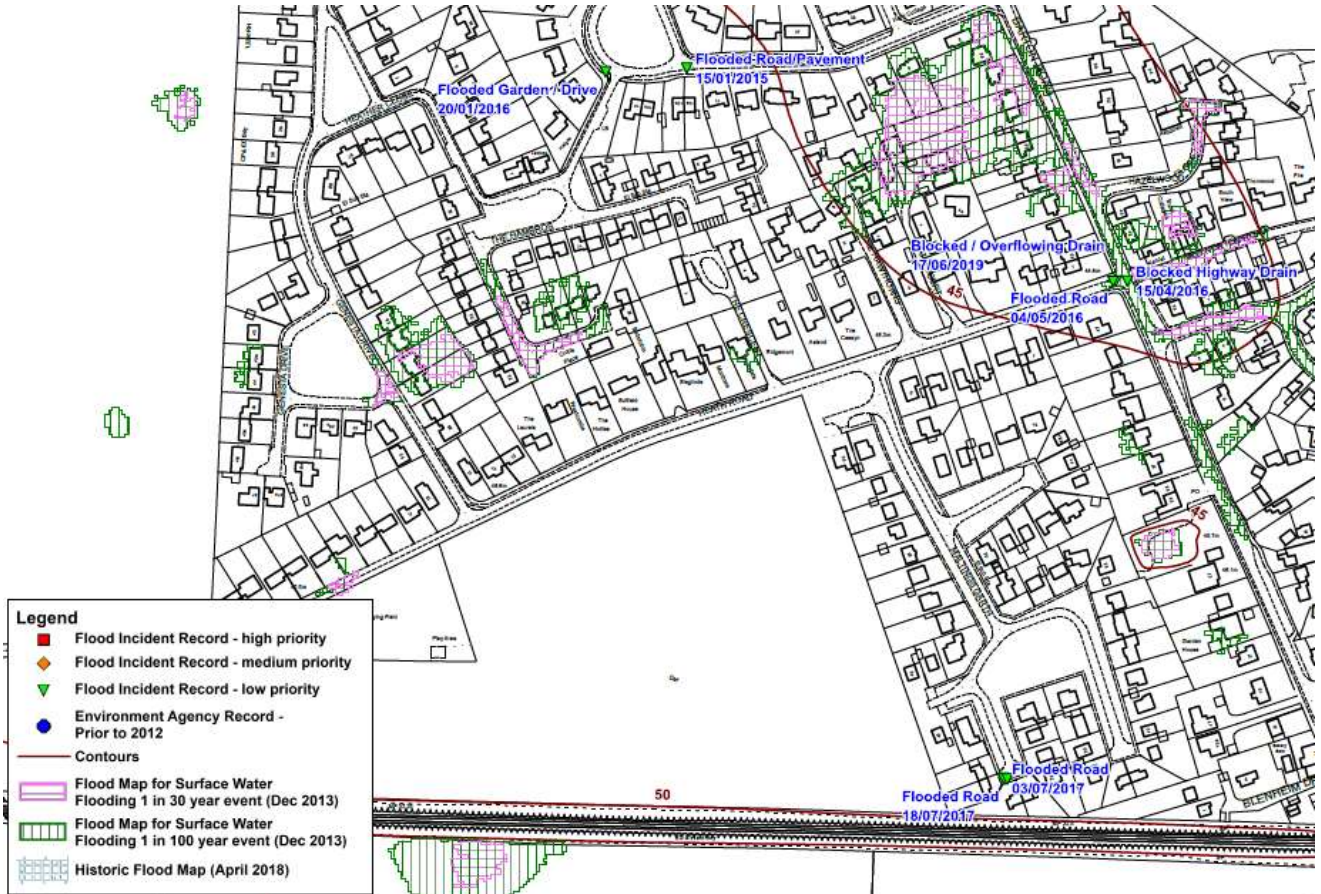
Scaffolding and working areas we will continue with the use of a sacrificial hard standing to prevent overspill of pollutants from Construction which will be scrapped off and disposed of offsite.

Drip trays will be used under all plant and while refuelling as well as double bunded tanks. We have an emergency response contractor in place if there is a spill to control and remove contaminated materials.

This Management plan will form part of our Environmental management plan for the project and requires review once a month (minimum) by both the site team and senior management

4. Flood & Weather Alert

4.1 Flood Alert (River and Sea Flood Risk)



Alert Level	Definition	Action	Responsibility
Flooding Alert	Flooding is possible – be prepared	Unlikely, parameters continued	All

<p>Flood Warnings</p>	<p>Flooding is expected – immediate action required</p>	<p>Unlikely, parameters continued</p> <p>Increased inspection, and maintenance regimes</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>Severe Flood Warning</p>	<p>Severe flooding danger to life</p>	<p>Unlikely, parameters continued</p> <p>Increased inspection, and maintenance regimes</p> <p>Where Flooding is experienced, workflows to pause until such measures can be instilled to contain site overspill</p>	<p>All</p>

4.2 Weather Alerts (Surface Water Flood Risk)

Project Manager and Works Manager should sign up to the Met Office weather warning system <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/warnings>

Alert Level	Definition	Action	Responsibility
Yellow: Be Aware	Yellow warnings can be issued for a range of weather situations. Many are issued when it is likely that the weather will cause some low-level impacts, including some disruption to travel in a few places. Other yellow warnings are issued when the weather could bring much more severe impacts to many people but the certainty of those impacts occurring is much lower. It is important to read the content of yellow warnings to determine which weather situation is being covered by the yellow warning.	Continue inspections as per the Project Execution Plan	KM
Amber: Be Prepared	There is an increased likelihood of impacts from severe weather, which could potentially disrupt your works plans. This means there is the possibility of travel delays, road and rail closures, power cuts and the potential risk to life and property.	Increase inspections and instil additional controls on site risks (materials, storage, logistics etc.)	KM
Red: Take Action	Dangerous weather is expected and, if you haven't already done so, you should take action now to keep yourself and your works force safe from the impact of the severe weather. It is very likely that there will be a risk to life, with substantial disruption to travel, energy supplies and possibly widespread. You should avoid travelling, where possible, and follow the advice of the emergency services and local authorities.	Remove risk items and reduce workflows until weather event passes	All

5. Legislation & Guidance

The Water Environment (England and Wales) regulation 2009
Land Drainage Act 1991
SEPA Engineering in the Water Environment Good Practice Guide Temporary Construction Methods
Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – Guide to Good Practice (SP156)
Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – Guidance for Consultants and Contractors (C532)
Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects – Technical Guidance (C648)
Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects – Site Guide (C649)
Environmental Good Practice – Site Guide (C650)
The SUDS Manual (C753)
BS 8582:2013 Code of practice for surface water management for development sites
BS 8582:2013 Code of practice for surface water management for development sites

6. Company, Contractor Accreditation (e.g.ISO) and Environmental Policies

ISO14001
EHAS