

Operation & Maintenance Plan for Sustainable Drainage Systems

Proposed Development at the Former Pow Beck House Care Home, Mirehouse, Whitehaven

TVH Ltd

Ref: K38890.OM/002

Version	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By
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5 INTRODUCTION

5.1 BACKGROUND

R. G. Parkins & Partners Ltd (RGP) has been appointed by TVH Ltd to provide an Operation and Maintenance plan for surface water drainage systems for a proposed care home at Meadow Road, Mirehouse, Whitehaven.

In reviewing the enclosed information, reference should be made to the latest revisions of the following RGP drawings:

• K38890-100 Outline Drainage Layout

5.2 SUDS COMPONENTS

The proposed care home at Meadow Road, Whitehaven, utilises a series of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as part of the overall surface water drainage strategy for the site.

- All private parking areas, walkways and the access road are to be served by Type B permeable paving, with discharge to 2 no. geocellular attenuation tanks. These areas shall be privately maintained by a third party management company, appointed by the site owner.
- All roof drainage will drain into 2 no. geocellular attenuation tanks located at the front and rear of the property. These areas are to be privately maintained by a third party management company, appointed by the site owner.

All drainage systems have been designed to provide sufficient storage for the critical duration, 1 in 100-year design storm event with a 40% allowance for the future effects of climate change.



6 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

As with all traditional drainage systems, SuDS need to be inspected and maintained regularly to ensure that they operate correctly and efficiently. If SuDS are not properly maintained then there is a risk that the systems will become overloaded during periods of prolonged heavy rainfall, potentially resulting in localised flooding of the development. Recommendations for the SuDS maintenance activities for the privately maintained areas are detailed below.

All maintenance activities should be detailed in the Health and Safety Plan and a risk assessment should be undertaken in accordance with CDM regulations.

6.1 SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE COMPONENTS

6.1.1 PERMEABLE BLOCK PAVING

The following section refers to recommendations in the 'Guide to the Design, Construction and Maintenance of Concrete Block Permeable Pavements', Edition 6, produced by Interpave [1] and available for download from www.paving.org.uk. It is known that the infiltration rate of permeable block paving will decrease over time due to the build-up of detritus in the jointing material, and then eventually stabilise with age. This reduction in performance is fully accounted for in design.

Recommended maintenance is minimal – no more extensive than that for conventional block paving and less than for conventional gulley and pipe drainage. Any problems with permeable block paving should become apparent on the surface via a visual inspection, unlike the belowground inspections needed for traditional pipe drainage. The activities outlined in Table 6.1 should be undertaken by the third party management company.



Table 6.1 Permeable Paving Maintenance Activities and Schedule

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Recommended Frequency
Regular maintenance	Brushing and vacuuming (standard cosmetic sweep over whole surface)	Once a year, after autumn leaf fall, or reduced frequency as required.
Occasional	Stabilise and mow contributing and adjacent areas	As required
Maintenance	Removal of weeds or management using glyphosphate applied directly into weeds by an applicator rather than spraying	As required – once per year on less frequently used pavements.
	Remediate any landscaping which, though vegetation maintenance or soil slip, has been raised to within 50 mm of the level of the paving	As required
Remedial Actions	Remedial work to any depressions, rutting and cracked on broken blocks considered detrimental to the structural performance or a hazard to users, and replace lost jointing material	As required
	Rehabilitation of surface and upper substructure by remedial sweeping	Every 10 to 15 years or as required (if infiltration performance is reduced due to significant clogging)
	Initial inspection	Monthly for 3 months after installations
Monitoring	Inspect for evidence of poor operation and/or weed growth- if required, take remedial action	3-6 monthly, 48 hours after large storm in first 6 months
	Monitor inspection chambers	Annually
	Inspect silt accumulation rates and establish appropriate brushing frequencies	Annually

If the above measures are implemented as recommended then the hydraulic performance of the permeable pavement should be unaffected over its design life, 20 years. However, if the infiltration rate of the paving reduces significantly, allowing storm water to pond on the surface then it is recommended that the blocks should be uplifted and the laying course cleaned or replaced. The laying course, jointing material and permeable paving blocks may be reused, minimising costs. After the 20-year lifespan, the above procedure should be undertaken.

6.1.2 GEOCELLULAR STORAGE SYSTEMS

Regular inspection and maintenance is important for the effective operation of below ground storage systems. Maintenance responsibility for the systems will be placed with the third party management company. The following requirements outlined in Table 6.2, refer to the recommendations in The SuDS Manual (CIRIA C753) [2].



Table 6.2 Attenuation Storage Maintenance Activities and Schedule

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Recommended Frequency
Dogular	Inspect and identify any areas that are not operating correctly. If required, take remedial action.	Monthly for 3 months, then annually
Regular maintenance	Remove debris from the catchment surface (where it may cause risks to performance)	Monthly
	Remove sediment from pre- treatment structures	Annually, or as required.
Remedial Actions	Repair inlets, outlet, overflows and vents	As required
	Inspect / check all inlets, outlets and vents to ensure they are in good condition and operating as designed	Annually
Monitoring	Inspect silt traps to ensure silt collection capacity	Monthly for 3 months after installation, then every 3 months and after a significant rainfall event.
	Survey inside of tank for sediment build up and remove if necessary	Every 5 years or as required.



7 REFERENCES

- [1] Interpave, Design and Construction of Concrete Block Permeable Pavements, Edition 7, December 2018.
- [2] CIRIA, The SuDS Manual, Report C753, 2015.



APPENDIX A: HYDRO INTERNATIONAL

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDE



HYDRO-BRAKE® FLOW CONTROL MAINTENANCE AND SAFETY DATA SHEET

MAINTENANCE

Normally, little maintenance is required as there are no moving parts within the Hydro-Brake® Flow Control. Experience has shown that if blockages occur they do so at the intake, and the cause on such occasions has been due to a lack of attention to engineering detail such as approach velocities being too low, inadequate benching, or the use of units below the minimum recommended size. Hydro-Brake® Flow Controls are fitted with a pivoting bypass door, which allows the manhole chamber to be drained down should blockages occur. The smaller type conical units, below the minimum recommended size, are also available with rodding facilities or vortex suppressor pipes as optional extras.

Following installation of the Hydro-Brake[®] 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, and assuming that the chamber design is satisfactory, it is recommended that each unit be inspected monthly for three months and thereafter at six monthly intervals with hose down if required. If problems are experienced please do not hesitate to contact the company so that an investigation may be made.

Hydro-Brake[®] Flow Controls are typically manufactured from grade 304 Stainless Steel which has an estimated life span in excess of the design life of drainage systems.

COSHH

Hydro-Brake[®] Flow Controls are manufactured from Stainless Steel, which is not regarded as hazardous to health and exhibits no chemical hazard when used under normal circumstances for the stated applications.

MANUAL HANDLING

The handling of Hydro-Brake® Flow Controls should be in accordance with current legislation and regulations:

- The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (amended 2003).
- The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (amended 2002).

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