

DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE & MANAGEMENT PLAN

Manchester Sackville



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The foul and surface water drainage systems proposed as part of the works are shown within a separate planning application document. Pipe sizes and gradients are designed to be self-cleansing where necessary, although regular maintenance and inspections are required to ensure the long-term efficiency of the systems.

Any drainage infrastructure located within the site will be the end-user's responsibility to maintain. All works shall be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel and waste shall be treated and removed by an appropriately registered company.

2.0 SEWER NETWORK

The main objective of maintenance control is to establish procedures to ensure the sewer system functions appropriately in the long-term within an environment of fiscal control.

Maintenance includes:

- Cleaning and removal of sediments, obstructions, etc., to restore hydraulic capacity;
- Local repair or local replacement of damaged pipes or other structures in order to maintain the functioning of the sewer;
- Jetting/vacuum of sewers to be undertaken as often as necessary to remove silts and/or ordinary debris. To avoid damaging the pipe, PSI pressures need to be verified before jetting of plastic twin wall sewers;
- In the event that any major issues are encountered during an inspection, further information may be required such as a CCTV survey report;
- Maintenance to be undertaken on a six-monthly schedule.

Cleaning of drainage systems may require the temporary sealing of the system and careful collection of the effluent for disposal off-site by an appropriately registered company.

2.1 Manhole Chambers

All manhole covers shall be lifted and the manholes visually inspected for silt, debris and signs of blockages within the drainage system. Check manhole covers and frames for damage and ensure they are correctly bolted together. This shall be undertaken on a six-monthly basis.

Should any debris or blockages be detected, the manholes shall be cleaned along with associated pipe runs which shall be high pressure jetted and CCTV surveyed to verify/ identify that no further remedial works are required.

Any internal manholes shall have their covers checked to ensure they remain airtight.

2.2 Catchpit Manholes

Catchpit manholes are designed with sumps to accumulate silt and debris at specific locations on the sewer network. These shall be checked and cleaned out on a six-monthly schedule.

2.3 Channel Drains and Slot Drains

Channel drains and slot drains shall be inspected regularly to ensure that the system continues to operate effectively and is free from damage and blockage by debris or solid objects.

The system shall be cleaned once a year or when signs of loss of capacity in the slot drains are evident and incorporated into a planned maintenance schedule. All units to be cleaned with a high-pressure hose in accordance with specialist manufacturer's maintenance document.

2.4 Full Retention Separators

In order to prevent pollution, the separators need to be regularly maintained. This shall be carried out on a six-monthly basis by suitably qualified personnel. The supplier's guidance and recommendations should be followed as well as general maintenance advice as below.

Maintenance shall be as follows:

- All maintenance to be undertaken in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- Assess the depth of accumulated oil and silt;
- Check the condition of any coalescing device and replace as necessary;
- Service any electrical equipment, i.e. alarms or management systems; and
- Physically inspect the integrity of the separator and any mechanical parts.

In the event of a spillage, the separator shall be emptied. The separator should be emptied in the event of oil/silt level build up. All extracted waste must be removed off-site and undertaken by a registered waste company that has experience in emptying and servicing separators.

A detailed log shall be kept on-site and filled out when the separator is inspected, maintained, emptied and serviced along with any specific events relating to the system such as cleaning and spillages.

Every five years a full drain down and general inspection should be undertaken, refilling the separator with clean water after the inspection/cleaning.

2.5 Attenuation Storage Tanks

Regular inspection and maintenance is important for efficient operation of the storage system.

Further to manufacturer's requirements, it is recommended that inspection is undertaken on a six-monthly basis with all inspection points, upstream and downstream of the tanks, visually inspected for silt, debris and signs of blockage. Should any debris or blockages be detected, the tanks shall be cleaned and CCTV surveyed to verify/ identify that no further remedial works are required.

Detailed guidance on the maintenance relating to attenuation tanks can be found in the SuDS Manual (CIRIA C753, 2015 as updated 2019) Chapter 21: Table 21.3 and Guidance Document (CIRIA C768, 2017).

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Frequency
Regular Maintenance	Inspect and identify any areas that are not operating correctly. If required, take remedial action	Monthly for 3 months, then annually
	Remove debris from the catchment surface where it may cause risks to performance	Monthly

	Remove sediment from pre-treatment structures and/ or internal fore-bays	Six monthly, or as required
Remedial Actions	Repair/rehabilitate inlets, outlet, overflows and vents	As required
Monitoring	Inspect/check all inlets, outlets, vents and overflows to ensure that they are in good condition and operating as designed	Annually
	Survey inside of tank for sediment build-up and remove if necessary	Every 5 years or as required

3.0 SPILLS

Spills of significant amounts of chemicals, oils or fuel spills must not be washed to the drainage system. A supply of suitable absorbent materials should be kept on-site as necessary and used for any accidental spillages.

4.0 HEALTH & SAFETY

The owner shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, provide and maintain systems of work are safe and without risks to health or the environment. The systems of work shall cover all aspects of the above-ground operations, e.g. manhole locations and traffic control, to access the sewer system and all operations within confined spaces of the sewer system.

Work on drainage systems expose personnel to serious Health and Safety Hazards. These include but may not be limited to the following:

- Lifting heavy loads (eg manhole covers)
- The risk of injury through dropping heavy loads
- The risk of falling into chambers or watercourses
- Biohazards from pathogenic bacteria e.g. Weil's disease
- Poisonous, asphyxiating, and explosive gases.
- Drowning.

These hazards can be addressed by the following simple rules:

- Never work alone
- Carry out a Risk Assessment
- Never enter a confined space such as a manhole unless trained and equipped to do so with gas detectors, breathing equipment and a recovery team assisting.
- Always use the correct equipment, eg well-fitting lifting keys etc.
- Always use the correct Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) e.g. gloves, goggles, coveralls etc.
- Always fence unattended open manholes.

In addition, it should be noted that the location of some drainage apparatus may expose maintenance personnel to other hazards e.g. vehicles maneuvering. In general, it is advised that maintenance works (other than simple inspections) be carried out by specialist contractors unless specially trained personnel are available.

5.0 RECORDING MAINTENANCE

The end-user's site manager shall be responsible for recording and updating details of prior maintenance and operations, and also for scheduling future maintenance in accordance with the necessary requirements of each component of the drainage system. These records should be made available for future reference.

6.0 MANAGEMENT

Maintenance of the sewers, manholes, gullies, inlets/outlets and channel drains shall be inspected at 6 monthly intervals and cleaned out at 12 monthly intervals. A full CCTV survey shall be carried out on completion of works or if a suspected blockage occurs and at 10 yearly intervals. For the attenuation system, this would be in line with manufacturer's information and maintenance requirements, in accordance with CIRIA C753 SuDS Manual requirements.

The end user will ensure sufficient funds are available through identified budgets to finance the continued planned maintenance, including replacement as necessary and any reactive maintenance of the drainage in accordance with this manual.