Turing House,
5 Archway
Manchester
M15 5RL

SuDS MAINTENANCE PLAN

For

Proposed Residential Development

At

816 Stockport Road, Levenshulme

Project: J8728

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The Owner's manual

This will include the following:

- This document.
- Location of all SuDS component on site (drainage and suds drawings).
- Operation and maintenance schedule (below) and a maintenance record.
- Emergency Plan (below)
- Explanation of the consequences of not carrying out the maintenance that is specified (below)
- Identification of areas where certain activities are prohibited for example, stockpiling materials on pervious surfaces (below).

General Requirements

Collection of all litter and debris from communal areas is to be undertaken on a monthly basis by the management company.

Financial Management

It is proposed that all SuDS facilities will be managed and maintained in perpetuity by a Management Company acting on behalf of the residential property owners (who will be Directors of the Management Company). The Management Company will be set up prior to the occupation of the first dwelling and will be responsible for the management and maintenance of the SUDs. The maintenance will be carried out by an appointed specialist engineer retained by the Management Company on a fixed contract (of at least 1 year). This will be paid for by the Management Company in perpetuity via an annual maintenance fee for the upkeep of the communal areas including the SUDs system.

The Management Company will be:

Capstone Construction (NW) Ltd.
787a Stockport Road
Manchester
England
M19 3DL

Inlet Structures and Inspection Chambers

Inlet structures such as rainwater down pipes, road gullies and channel drains. They should always be free from obstruction to allow free flow through SuDS. Inspection chambers and rodding eyes are used on bends or where pipes come together. They allow access and cleaning to the system if necessary.

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Recommended Frequency
Regular Maintenance	Inspect rainwater down pipes and Aco drains, removing obstructions and silt as necessary. Check there is no physical damage.	Monthly
	Strim vegetation 1m min surround to structure and keep area free from silt and debris	Monthly
	Remove inspection chamber cover and inspect. Water should be free flowing, and the exit route is unobstructed. Remove debris and silt. Undertake inspection after leaf fall in Autumn.	Annually
	Check topsoil levels are 20mm above edges of chambers to avoid mover damage.	As necessary
Remedial Actions	Repair physical damage if possible or replace if required.	As required / annual
Monitoring	Visual inspections to check for damage as required	As required

Below Ground Drainage Pipes

Below ground drainage pipes convey water to the SuDS system. They should always be free from obstruction to allow free flow.

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Recommended Frequency
Regular Maintenance	Inspect and identify any areas that are not operating correctly. If require take remedial action.	Monthly for the first 3 months, then annually.
	Remove debris from the catchment surface (where it may cause risks to performance).	Monthly
	Remove sediment from pre-treatment inlet structure and inspection chambers.	Annually or as required
	Maintain vegetation within the vicinity of the below ground drainage pipes and tanks to avoid damage.	Monthly or as required
Remedial Actions	Repair physical damage if possible or replace if required.	As required / annual
Monitoring	Inspect all inlets, outlets and vents to ensure that they are in good condition and operating as designed.	Annually
	Survey inside of pipe runs for sediment build up and remove if necessary.	Every 5 years or as required.

Cellular Attenuation

Storage is provided within the SuDs system by cellular units. They should always be free from obstruction to allow free flow and maximum storage capacity.

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Recommended Frequency
Regular Maintenance	Remove debris from the catchment surface (where it may cause risks to performance). Inspect the tank inlet and outlet for debris and blockages. Remove sediment from silt traps and sumps.	Monthly for the first 3 months, then every 6 months. Bi-Annually
Remedial Actions	Repair physical damage if possible or replace if required.	As required / annual
Monitoring	Inspect all inlets, outlets and vents to ensure that they are in good condition and operating as designed. Survey inside of tank for sediment build up and remove if necessary.	Annually Every 5 years or as required.

Access to the attenuation tank for maintenance (CCTV, rodding, jet washing etc.) is provided via Midway Street to the north.

Repair/remedial actions can be conducted in a similar fashion, with care to be taken due to the proximity to the culvert. A method statement by the Contractor undertaking the remedial works should be provided prior to works taking place.

Flow Control Units

Flow control units are located in catchpit chambers to act as the means of controlling the downstream flow rate. The are constructed in stainless steel with no moving parts. The vortex is sized to suit the required flow rate which will vary depending on the head of water that backs up behind. The control units are proprietary products and therefore manufacturer's recommendations should also be taken into consideration.

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Recommended Frequency
Regular Maintenance	Remove debris from the catchment surface (where it may cause risks to performance). Inspect and identify any areas that are not operating correctly. If required, take remedial action.	Monthly Monthly for 3 months, then six monthly.
Remedial Actions	Repair physical damage if possible or replace if required.	As required.
Monitoring (to be undertaken more regularly within first year of operation and adjusted as required).	Inspect all inlets for blockages, and clear if required. If faults persist jetting and CCTV survey may be required.	Monthly and after large storms.

Rainwater Gardens

Rainwater gardens use vegetation and engineered soil media to filter, treat, and attenuate surface water runoff. They rely on healthy plant growth, an unclogged surface, and free-draining filter media to function effectively — regular maintenance is essential to prevent surface capping, vegetation failure, and loss of infiltration/filtration performance.

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Recommended Frequency
Regular Maintenance	Inspect infiltration surfaces for silting and ponding, record de-watering time of the facility and assess standing water levels in underdrain (if appropriate) to determine if maintenance is necessary.	Quarterly
	Check operation of underdrains by inspection of flows after rain.	Annually
	Assess plants for disease infection, poor growth, invasive species etc. and replace as necessary.	Quarterly
	Inspect inlets and outlets for blockage.	Quarterly
	Remove litter and surface debris and weeds.	Quarterly (or more frequently for tidiness or aesthetic reasons).
	Replace any plants, to maintain planting density.	As required.
	Remove sediment, litter and debris build-up from around inlets or from forebays.	Quarterly to biannually.
	Infill any holes or scour in the filter medium, improve erosion protection if required.	As required.

	Repair minor accumulations of silt by raking away surface mulch, scarifying surface of medium and replacing mulch.	As required.
Remedial Actions	Remove and replace filter medium and vegetation above.	As required but likely to be > 20 years.
Monitoring (to be undertaken more regularly within first year of operation and adjusted as required).	Inspect inlets, outlets, overflows, and any control structures to ensure they are in good condition and operating as designed. Monitor drawdown/drain-down time following storm events to confirm infiltration/filtration performance.	Annually. Annually, or as required following significant storm events.

Post-Construction Blockage Risk Assessment

Hazard	Receptors	Initial Risk	Control/Mitigation Measures	Residual Risk
Residual debris in drainage system	Property, owner	Medium	Pre-handover CCTV survey, jetting and cleaning, completion certificates	Low
Silt accumulation in gullies and catchpits	Property, highways users	Medium	Planned maintenance regime, silt traps, regular cleansing	Low
Litter blocking surface water inlets	Public, environment	Medium	Gully gratings, routine inspections, estate management	Low
Vegetation blocking SuDS features or outfalls	Environment, property	Medium	Landscape management plan, seasonal inspections	Low
Blocked flow control device	Property, downstream receptors	High	Accessible design, maintenance access, inspection schedule	Low
Fats, oil and grease entering foul drainage	Property, sewer network	Medium	Resident information packs, grease management where required	Low
Silt and sediment build-up within attenuation tank	Property, downstream receptors	High	Upstream catchpits and silt traps, pre-handover clean, routine tank inspections and jetting	Low
Blockage of attenuation tank inlet pipe	Property, drainage network	High	Adequate inlet protection, access for inspection, routine maintenance	Low

Design Life

The design life of the development is likely to exceed the design life of each of the SUDs components listed above. During the routine inspections of any drainage components, it may become apparent that they have reached the end of their functional lifetime. In the interest of sustainability repairs should be the first-choice solution where possible. If this is not the case then it may be necessary for the property owners (if on their property) or the management company to undertake complete replacement of the component in question.

Emergency Plan

Key indicators to prevent flooding;

1. Manholes overflowing
2. Vent pipe overflowing
3. Gullies overflowing or water taking a long time to disperse
4. Aco channels overflowing or water taking a long time to disperse
5. Any other unusual visual items not normally seen such as waterlogged ground

In the event of the above occurring, action is required to be undertaken as outlined below;

1. Check for obvious blockages in area where flooding is occurring (blocked gully's / drains / flow control units etc).
2. If there is nothing obvious as to why there is a blockage, call the statutory wastewater provider – United Utilities to make them aware and report the problem on 0345 672 3723
3. Call a suitable drain inspection company such as 'Lanes for Drains' to survey and possibly jet any blockages. Local depot contact number – 0161 788 2222 and inform them of the problems.

Ensure that in the event of the above, the operation, maintenance and emergency plans as well as the drainage drawings for the development are available to the contractors.

Spillage – Emergency action

Most spillages on a development are of compounds that do not pose a serious risk to the environment if they enter the drainage system in a slow and controlled manner with available time for natural breakdown. Therefore, small spillages of oil, milk or other known organic substances should be removed where possible using soak mats as recommended by the Environment Agency, with residual spillage allowed to bioremediate in the drainage system.

In the event of a serious spillage, either by volume of unknown or toxic compounds, then isolate the spillage with soil, turf or fabric and block outlet pipes from chambers downstream of the spillage with a bung.

Contact the Environment Agency immediately. Tel: 03708 506 506