

Our Ref: B21957-L006/ne  
Your Ref: Planning Ref 2018/94006  
Chkd: cpy  
Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2019

Mr Sam Hough,  
Vogue Homes,  
Spring Villa Farm,  
Long Lane,  
Honley,  
HD9 6EB

Dear Mr Hough

### Re: Discharging of Planning Condition 9 for Application No. 2018/94006

In relation to discharging the above planning condition, please find below information which should be considered as part of a scheme for the temporary surface water drainage design for your development at Mill Moor Road.

Installing the designed drainage system and managing temporary runoff are key aspects of the construction works involved in any development. The information provided below is in accordance with the 'C698 Site handbook for the construction of SuDS' (CIRIA, 2007).

#### Management of Construction (Including Drainage)

Drainage is typically an early activity in the construction stage of a development, taking form during the earthworks phase. However, the final construction i.e. piped drainage system connection to the outfall devices, should not take place until the end of site development work, unless a robust strategy for silt-removal is implemented prior to occupation of the site.

The following key general construction issues associated with SuDS should be recognised:

- Silt-laden waters from construction sites represent a common form of waterborne pollution.
- These silt-laden waters cannot enter SuDS drainage systems unless specifically designed to accept this, as it can clog the systems and pollute receiving waters. Therefore, piped drainage systems should not be connected to the attenuation SuDS devices until the late stages of construction.
- Any gulleys and piped systems should be capped off during construction and fully jetted and cleaned prior to connection to the attenuation SuDS devices.

#### Temporary Drainage During Construction

The three principal aspects of drainage control during construction are trapping sediment, conveying runoff, and controlling runoff.

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Sediment traps and barriers can include basin traps and sediment fences (with any necessary boundary controls). The principal basins should be installed after the construction site is accessed. Sediment fences and barriers should then be installed as needed during grading.

Conveyance of runoff can be achieved through small ditches/stream, storm drains, channels and slope drains with sufficient inlet/outlet protection. Slope stability needs to be considered when using any channels to convey runoff across the site into any basins etc. Runoff control measures should be implemented to ensure that runoff does not overwhelm the temporary system and cause flooding issues. Runoff rates from the site should be managed so they are no greater than pre-development. Any additional conveyance measures should be installed as needed during grading.

Runoff control should include provision of perimeter ditches or appropriate levels grading to ensure that any water from the construction site stays on site.

Construction runoff should be directed to dedicated infiltration basins with adequate upstream sediment and pollution control such as sediment basins, silt fences and straw bales prior to infiltration to ground. All discharge of runoff to ground should take recognition of the Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection requirements.

Any necessary surface stabilisation measures should be applied immediately on all disturbed areas where construction work is either delayed or incomplete.

Maintenance inspections should be performed weekly, and maintenance repairs should be made immediately after periods of rainfall.

#### **Protection of Drainage Infrastructure during Construction**

All drainage infrastructure will be protected from damage by construction traffic and heavy machinery through the implementation of measures such as protective barriers and storing construction materials away from the drainage infrastructure.

#### **Summary**

The above information should be used by your earthworks contractor to develop phasing of the temporary drainage provision. The methods included will ensure silt debris and contaminants do not enter the existing drainage systems and watercourses. Due to the slope of the land on site, surface water drainage during construction is unlikely to flood areas to the south, east and west of the site. If the methods of collection, i.e. land drains are provided to the north of the site, flooding issues to neighbours and Meltham Dike to the north will be mitigated.

We trust the information contained within this letter and the accompanying sketch is sufficient for your contractor to develop a temporary surface water drainage design. Please send this letter and the attachments to the Planning Officer for discharge of condition. Should you require anything further, please let us know.

Regards,



**Nathan Eastwood**  
Graduate Civil Engineer

Enc: B21957-D-SK101