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This schematic is to be displayed in the site managers office to aid communication of silt related pollution risk to all relevant site staff.

The schematic is a visual summary of identified sources of silt generation, receptors sensitive to silt pollution, pathways by which the silt pollutant may move and the specific required interventions to mitigate the identified silt pollution risks.

Topography and ground conditions pertinent to sources of silt pollution risk:

The site is steeply sloping towards Ferrand Lane to the north west of the site, this is the anticipated direction of overland flows.

At the time of the walkover (March 2026) the site had not begun development, and it was grassed with topsoil coverage. To allow enabling works, this will be stripped and will expose underlying soils which should be carefully managed.

Receptors identified at risk from silt pollution

On-site:

- The proposed gullies and construction surface water sewers of the constructed drainage system.
- The proposed attenuation tank crate system. This is difficult and expensive to clean out, therefore the implementation of gully and road protection is paramount to prevent any blockages or cleaning works.

Off-site:

- Farmyard and campsite to the west and north of the site.
- Ferrand Lane to the north of the site which is susceptible to overland flows.
- Cliffe Lane o the south (proposed site entrance)

Specific silt mitigation interventions to be implemented:

- Specific intervention 1: Silt fencing along the northern site boundary
- Specific Intervention 2: Silt fencing periodically along the sloping topography to slow down overland flows
- Specific Intervention 3: Soil bund is recommended upgradient of the attenuation tank to allow a dry working area during it's construction.

Good practice silt mitigation interventions to be implemented:

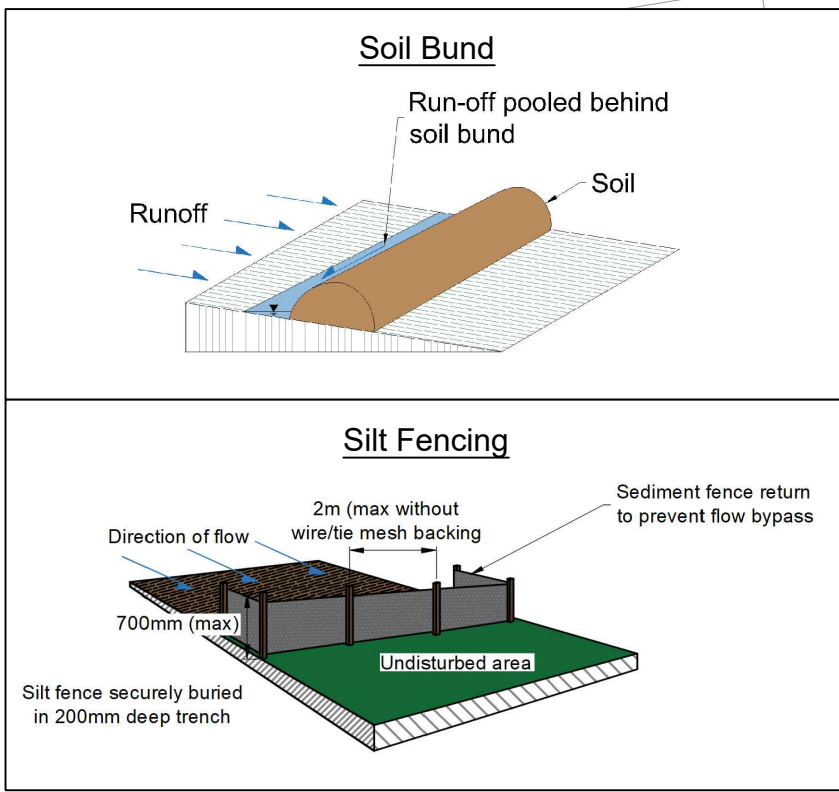
In addition to the specific interventions above, general good practices during the construction activities of site set up, plant and machinery operation, stockpiling, road and sewer maintenance, dewatering, and reinstatement should be implemented to mitigate silt pollution risks.

Monitoring and maintenance requirements:

Primary Monitoring locations:

- **Monitoring Point 1:** Northern site boundary for silty overland flows
- **Monitoring Point 2:** Outfall to the existing watercourse

- Monitoring of all other implemented specific silt pollution interventions shall be conducted to assess their effectiveness and prompt maintenance if required.
- Road and gully condition: Monitor the road surface condition (for track out) and the condition and effectiveness of road gully and chamber protection measures within the active construction areas. Implement maintenance to retain effectiveness.
- Stockpiles: Monitor each stockpile to assess if uncontrolled run-off is occurring. Assess the requirement for placement of silt fencing at the base of the stockpile to control run-off. Implement maintenance to retain effectiveness.
- Excavations: Monitor all excavations to ascertain if run-off may / is flooding the excavation, and therefore if there is a need to install a bund or silt fence up-gradient of the excavation to control run-off flow direction. Implement maintenance to retain effectiveness.
- A photographic and written record of monitoring (and any maintenance) shall be maintained on a weekly basis (as a minimum frequency) to document due diligence.



LEGEND

- Site boundary
- Recommended line of soil bund
- Anticipated direction of surface water run-off based on topography
- Recommended line of silt fencing
- Surface water drainage
- Sensitive receptor: Cliffe Lane at risk to dirt from track out
- Foul water drainage
- Primary monitoring location
- Proposed underground water attenuation

Notes:

The schematic drawing is not meant to be an accurate engineering drawing but is used to present the general relative locations of features on, and surrounding, the site. Features annotated on this schematic are not drawn to scale but are centered over the approximate location. Such features should not be used for setting out, nor should it be considered a schedule and should be considered indicative only. Details (such as height, width or depth) of mitigation features such as bunds, grips or ditches shall be designed by the temporary works designer, accepted by the principal designer and recorded on the temporary works register in accordance with BS5975.

RSK shall not be liable for the use of this drawing, or the information contained within, for any purpose other than that which it was provided.

Base plan provided by the client
Drawing Ref.:
• 272-165-SK01 Drainage Feasibility
• Y127-Master Planning Layout - Gomersal - WIP



It is recommended to install silt fencing along the northern site boundary to slow down flows and allow sediments to drop out of suspension. A soil bund could cause significant volumes of water to be held around the boundary and be difficult to dewater and remove from the site

Ferrand Lane

A soil bund is recommended up-gradient of the attenuation tank to help capture water and create a drier working area to construct the tank

Silt fencing periodically placed across the sloped topography will help (where the build route allows) to reduce the flow rate and alleviate the northern corner of site of ponded water

Residential properties upgradient of the site and unlikely to be impacted by overland flows

C01	18.03.26	First Issue	EC	AM	AM
Rev	Date	Amendment	Drawn	Chkd	Appd

Client Keepmoat Homes Yorkshire			Project Name Cliffe Lane, Gomersal		
Description Construction Surface Water Management Plan			File Name 350926-CS-276-XX-D-G-27601-C01		
Project ID 350926	Drawing no. 27601	Revision C01			

Dimensions m	Scale NTS	Size A1
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