



Bellway Homes Ltd (South London)

Construction Surface Water Management Plan: Manor Gardens, Burgess Hill

Construction Surface Water Management Plan

3751088- 01 (00)

RSK GENERAL NOTES

Project No.: 3751088

Title: Manor Gardens, Isaac Lane, Burgess Hill RH15 8RA

Client: Bellway Homes Ltd (South London)

Date: November 2025

Office: RSK Environment Limited, Leap Environmental, 1 Forest Park Way, Pease Pottage, West Sussex RH11 9ZG

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Author	Susie Haynes [BSc MSc FGS]	Technical reviewer	Marc Perry Beng CGeol FGS SiLC SQP
Signature		Signature	
Project manager	Philip Clare BSc CGeol FGS	Quality reviewer	Terri Hocken
Signature		Signature	

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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work

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APPENDICES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The site is located to the south of Isaacs Road, Burgess Hill RH15 8RA and is centred at the National Grid Reference TQ309212 as shown in Figure 01. The proposed redevelopment comprises 30 residential properties with associated infrastructure and areas of public open space. A site walkover was completed by an Engineer from LEAP Environmental on the 10 October 2025.

The proposed surface water drainage strategy for the site has water falling under gravity through drains set into the highways flowing into attenuation basins and discharging via a Hydro-Brake into the existing pond. This in turn discharges to the ditch adjacent to Isaacs Lane at the south-west corner of the site which forms a tributary of the River Adur- Burgess Hill located approximately 700m to the south.

Potential sources of silt onsite include:

- Stockpiled materials
- Mortar Silos
- Stripped surfaces, which will expose the natural Weald Clay

The following onsite sensitive receptors to silt laden surface run-off were identified:

- The proposed gullies and construction surface water sewers of the constructed drainage system.
- Two underground attenuation tanks
- Attenuation ponds 1 and 2 (once constructed)
- The existing pond
- On-site constructed residential properties

The following off site sensitive receptors to silt laden surface run-off were identified:

- Existing ditch along Isaacs Lane, that feeds into Adur-Burgess Hill to south.
- Existing footpath along the western margin of the site.
- Isaacs Lane along western boundary
- Existing properties to the south of the site

Site specific measures are detailed below and illustrated on Figure 03, and must be read in conjunction with generic advice for standard construction practises detailed within this Section 4:

- Temporary compounds should be stoned up at the earliest opportunity with designated vehicle tracking routes lined with stone.
- A minimum of 6 m should be retained as a vegetated buffer zone around the perimeter of the Site.
- Formation of a silt capture channel comprising a low bund or ditch along the eastern site boundary should be constructed, to direct the flow of water. Check dams, silt wattles and silt matting could be utilised to locally capture silt, if required, these measures will require regular maintenance (cleaning).
- Following construction of attenuation basins, silt fencing should be installed upgradient of the basins and banks seeded to reduce potential erosion.

- Silt protection measures should be installed at all headwalls, in particular the inlet and outlet headwalls of the attenuation and natural pond drainage system. Protection measures are described further in Section 4.7.
- Specific monitoring points (shown schematically in Figure 1) should be established and monitored at weekly intervals and at more frequent daily/ hourly intervals during periods of heavy rain.

The following monitoring locations should be regularly monitored for signs of silt laden water, as illustrated in Figure 3;

- M1 - Outfall (rock check dam) into Attenuation Basin 2 in the north
- M2 - Outfall (rock check dam) into the Retained Pond in the south
- M3 - Outfall (rock check dam) into the boundary ditch in the south-west corner of the site

Given the underlying geology of Weald Clay, it is likely that surface water runoff will require further treatment with flocculants to remove fine particles from suspension. Therefore it is recommended that sedimentation testing and a dosing trial are carried out to aid in flocculant selection and deployment strategy. The use of flocculants onsite needs to be included within the Bespoke EA permit for the site. In addition to this testing, it is also recommended that NTU/ Turbidity calibration testing is carried out.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Authority

RSK Environment Limited were engaged by Bellway Homes Ltd (South London) to provide a Construction Surface Water Management Plan (CSWMP) at their development known as Manor Gardens, Isaacs Lane, Burgess Hill RH15 8RA, by means of our fee proposal dated 09 Sept 2025 including RSK Standard Terms and Conditions [Issue No. 13, April 2025] which forms the appointment between ourselves and the Client.

References in this report to 'we', 'us' or 'our' shall mean [Leap Environmental] as a trading name of RSK Environment Limited (company no.SC115530) at registered address 65 Sussex Street Glasgow G41 1DX.

Service Constraints are included as **Appendix A**.

1.2 Objective

This document presents a strategy to manage construction surface water and run-off occurring during the construction phases of development. The strategy is designed to mitigate silt-laden construction surface water entering the on-site construction surface water drainage system (when constructed), and silt laden run-off impacting down gradient sensitive receptors such as watercourses and neighbouring properties.

This Construction Surface Water Management Plan (CSWMP) for the proposed residential development by Bellway Homes includes a detailed assessment of potential risk to the identified sensitive surface water receptors. It makes recommendations for appropriate silt mitigation measures to be undertaken by the developer and associated contractors.

The recommendations made within this report have been made for the construction phase of this residential project. The drainage strategy for the development when it is completed has been designed by the infrastructure design engineer, and the final construction surface water drainage strategy is referenced in this CSWMP.

The recommendations for mitigation measures are shown schematically on Figure 03. This report is to be read in conjunction with the following:

- Figure 01: Site location Plan
- Figure 02: Proposed Layout Plan
- Figure 03: Construction Surface Water Management Plan Schematic
- Figure 04: Bellway Execution Plan
- Appendix A: Service Constraints

This plan has been produced by **LEAP** with reference to available online information (MAGIC Maps, Google earth, www.gov.uk), a site walkover undertaken on 10 October 2025, and the following documents supplied by the client:

- GTA Civils and Transport S104 drainage plan ref: 13776 dated July 2025
- Illustrative Landscape Masterplan by Allen Pyke ref: 3173-APA-ZZ-00-DR-L-1000
- GTA Civils and Transport Site Levels and Contours Ref: 13776/1803 dated July 2025
- Enzygo Geo-environmental, Geo-environmental Report Ref: CRM.1154.034.GE.R.001.A dated Feb 2024

As a result of global warming, it is generally accepted that extreme weather events, including increased intensity and frequency of heavy rainfall events is likely to be more common during the proposed construction period of this development. Therefore, it is considered that a consistent implementation of a coherent CSWMP will help reduce the risk of silt pollution to controlled waters from the construction of the proposed development and thus lessen the environmental impact and increase the sustainability of the construction project as a whole.

1.3 Development

LEAP understands that the site is currently being developed by Bellway Homes for the construction of 30 residential dwellings, referred to as Phase 2, as per the attached layout in Figure 2, Drawing No. 12101, and forms part of a wider mixed use redevelopment.

Residential properties from an earlier Bellway Homes development phase are present directly to the south-east of the site, referred to as Fallow Wood View.

The proposed construction surface water drainage strategy for the site has water falling under gravity through drains set into the highways flowing into attenuation basins, and then discharging via a Hydro-Brake into an existing on-site pond located in the south of the site. The existing pond discharges to the adjacent surface water to the southeast which forms a tributary of the River Adur-Burgess Hill which is located approximately 700 m to the south.

Section 104 drawings indicate a discharge flow rate from Attenuation Pond 1 into the existing pond using a Hydro Brake at a maximum flow rate of 9.9 l/s.

2 SITE SETTING

2.1 Site Description

The site is located to the south of Isaacs Road, Burgess Hill RH15 8RA and is centred at the National Grid Reference TQ309212 as shown in Figure 01. The proposed redevelopment comprises 30 residential properties with associated infrastructure and areas of public open space. A site walkover was completed by an Engineer from LEAP Environmental on the 10 October 2025.

The Manor Gardens site consists of a broadly rectangular shaped plot which extends to approximately 1.5 hectares. It is understood the site is currently owned by Homes England. The north of the site comprised a Georgian Manor House, with several outbuildings and a walled garden. The garden included a glass summer house and derelict swimming pool. Mature trees line the western boundary with Isaacs Lane, in the north, the boundary is also marked by a close board fence or brick wall. The driveway from the property leads onto Isaacs Lane to the west of the site. The central and southern parts of the site are grassed, with a pond located in the far southern corner of the site. The pond appears to be silted up, with no visible water level present.

The site is bound on the eastern and southern margins by post and rail fencing, with the completed residential properties of Fallow Wood View and the Bellway sales office due south east of the site. The western boundary along Isaacs Lane in the central and southern portion is lined with mature trees on a slight raised bank. The western boundary ditch is culverted beneath the access road (Isaacs Avenue) due south of the site to Fallow Wood View, that joins the housing estate onto Isaacs Lane in the west.

At the time of the walkover temporary foul storage tanks were being installed to the north of the site, with a stockpile of excavated arisings noted beyond the boundary.

The site generally falls gently toward the south and south-west, from elevations of approximately 35 m AOD at the north north-eastern boundary to approximately 30 m AOD at the south western corner of the site over a distance of approximately 149 m. This provides a calculated slope angle of approx. 2°.

2.2 Geology

The geology of the site has been ascertained from review of the online BGS geology viewer and is mapped as being underlain primarily by bedrock geology of the Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone. River Terrace Deposits are mapped 58 m to the north-west of the site.

The ground investigation, completed by Enzygo in 2024, recorded that the site is underlain by a variable thickness of made ground to 0.4 m bgl over Weald Clay Formation encountered at depth between 0.2 – 0.4 m bgl and proven to a depth of >10 mbgl.

The shallow soils labelled as made ground by Enzygo comprised brown-grey silty clay, with fragments of brick, concrete and ash. Given the distribution of the shallow “made ground” and its constituents it is likely that these soils actually represent reworked topsoil associated with historic onsite landscaping activities.

The Weald clay comprised a yellow-brown silty clay becoming extremely weak siltstone/mudstone with depth.

2.3 Hydrogeology

The Weald Clay Formation is an unproductive strata and the site is not located within a groundwater Source Protection Zone.

The site investigation by Enzygo did not encounter groundwater, however, subsequent groundwater monitoring in January and February 2024 encountered groundwater from ground level to a maximum depth of 1.86 m bgl.

2.4 Hydrology

A tributary of the River Adur¹ is located c.350m south of the site, flowing from north-east to south-west. The Adur Burgess Hill water quality was classified as **POOR** Ecological Status by the Environment Agency in 2022, with a **FAIL** for priority hazardous substances in 2019 (Benzo(g-h-i)perylene, Mercury and its compounds, and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers PBDE).

The site is bound by a drainage ditch along the western boundary along Isaacs Lane, it is not known if the ditch contains permanent water, however, flows are anticipated to be to the south-west, ultimately discharging to the River Adur. A pond occupies the south of the site; this appeared to be silted up.

The Groundsure report included by Enzygo, indicates the site is not considered at significant risk of fluvial flooding. The site is at negligible risk of groundwater flooding. The site is not considered at risk of surface water flooding, except around the margins of the existing pond in the south, with a 1 in 30 year risk of 0.1 – 0.3 m deep flooding event.

2.5 Environmentally sensitive receptors

There are no sensitive ecological receptors downgradient of the site within 500 m.

2.6 Previous Works

A Phase II Site Investigation was completed by Ezygo in 2024. The Investigation encountered Made Ground to a maximum depth of 0.4 m bgl over the Weald Clay Formation.

2.7 Contamination

The Enzygo site investigation encountered elevated concentrations of PAHs, lead and arsenic. All exceedances were found in samples of the shallow reworked topsoil/ made ground to a maximum depth of 0.5 m.

¹ <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB107041012220>

- WS1-0.3 m in the north west reported 380 mg/kg of lead.
- WS2-0.3 m in the north east reported 3900 mg/kg lead and 76 mg/kg arsenic, with elevated PAHs with benzo(a)pyrene at 2.6 mg/kg.
- WS7-0.5 m in the south reported 280 mg/kg of lead, and elevated PAHs with benzo(a)pyrene at 2.3 mg/kg.

3 RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Sources of silt Pollution

Potential sources of silt include:

- Stockpiled materials
- Mortar Silos
- Stripped surfaces, which will expose the natural Weald Clay

3.2 Pathways

The site slopes gently down towards the south west. Plausible pathways for silt pollution to impact the identified receptors therefore include direct construction surface run-off, and run-off via historical land drainage and the newly constructed construction surface water drainage network (road gulleys, road sewer network and attenuation ponds). Given the gentle slope noted on site though the rate of potential discharge is likely to be reasonably slow.

3.3 Sensitive Receptors

On-site:

- The proposed gullies and construction surface water sewers of the constructed drainage system.
- Two underground attenuation tanks
- Attenuation Ponds 1 and 2 (once constructed).
- The existing pond
- On-site constructed residential properties

Off-site:

- Existing ditch along Isaacs Lane, that feeds into the tributary of the River Adur south of the site.
- Existing footpath along the western margin of the site.
- Isaacs Lane along western boundary
- Existing properties to the south of the site

4 PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

The following specific protection measures should be implemented within the active development areas of the site to protect the construction surface water system. The protection measures are shown in Figure 1.

It is understood that construction will progress northwards and with the programme expected to last 18 months. Where practicable, soil strip should be kept to a minimum and localised to the areas of active construction to decrease silt laden run off.

Based on the understanding of the development and silt risk, it is considered that suitable mitigation measures would be formed by the following:

- Procedural and Management Controls
- Physical Controls

The following sections provide site specific details relating to each of the mitigation measures.

4.1 Site Personnel and Documentation

The following measures should be implemented to increase awareness and bring existing site documentation up to date:

1. Undertake site-based awareness training (Site Safety briefing / Toolbox Talks) on silt management and protection for all site staff including the ground workers;
2. Include a detailed section within the site induction folder relating to silt protection; and
3. Undertake a daily site inspection of key areas and a weekly site audit; maintain a written and photographic record of the audits and obtain support from the appointed environmental consultant if or when required.

Note: This document is intended as a live document, to be continually reviewed and updated as the development progresses. RSK may provide support with supplementary site visit audits or attendance at meetings ahead of key stages of the development in relation to silt management.

Site specific measures are detailed below and illustrated on drawing Figure 03, and must be read in conjunction with generic advice for standard construction practises detailed within this Section 4:

- Temporary compounds should be stoned up at the earliest opportunity with designated vehicle tracking routes lined with stone.
- A minimum of 6 m should be retained as a vegetated buffer zone around the perimeter of the Site.
- Formation of a silt capture channel comprising a low bund or ditch along the eastern site boundary should be constructed, to direct the flow of water. Check dams, silt wattles and silt matting could be utilised to locally capture silt, if required, these measures will require regularly maintenance

(cleaning).

- Following construction of attenuation basins, silt fencing should be installed upgradient of the basins and banks seeded to reduce potential erosion.
- Silt protection measures should be installed at all headwalls, in particular the inlet and outlet headwalls of the attenuation and natural pond drainage system. Protections measures are described further in Section 4.7.
- Specific monitoring points (shown schematically in Figure 1) should be established and monitored at weekly intervals and at more frequent daily/ hourly intervals during periods of heavy rain.

4.2 Site Set Up:

- Control of site surface strip: it is imperative that the wholesale stripping of surface vegetation and associated topsoil should be minimised. For the effective management of run-off, it is critical that the site strip should be carefully managed in accordance with a site strip plan that phases the site strip to enable specific areas to be developed whilst maintaining surface vegetation to promote infiltration and minimising run-off. A suitable standoff distance (at least 6m) should be established from the top of any ditch or watercourse which is in turn protected by silt fencing. The site strip phasing plan should be incorporated into the CSWMP for each development phase.
- Prioritisation should be given to the construction of drainage runs connecting to the constructed attenuation ponds located to the south and east of the site. Prompt construction will enable their use in the control of construction surface water run-off and silt management and will greatly increase the temporary run-off storage capacity. This should enable more efficient and reliable silt management.
- The maintenance and repair of existing drainage infrastructure that is to be retained including the boundary ditches should be repaired and suitably maintained to ensure effective function.
- Consideration should be given to the location of stockpiled materials (topsoil / subsoil) within designated areas to be located as far as practicably possible from any identified construction surface water receptors (ditch, pond, attenuation basins) or road gullies. The placement of a silt fence at the base of any stockpile should be considered in order to control silty run-off.
- Consideration as to the placement of materials storage areas where they can be accessed directly from a surfaced road, and placement of hardstanding or stoning up of the storage areas, to prevent tracking on unsurfaced ground to access materials.
- The installation of hard standing areas to the front of all plots to enable 'clean' forklift access.
- Construction materials should be stored near to hard surfaced areas to reduce potential trafficking of silt and mud
- General good housekeeping of the site.
- Fuel storage: fuel stored on-site in above ground oil storage tanks should be handled and stored safely to minimise the risk of causing pollution in accordance with The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001. Best practices of on-site fuel storage may be gained from The Oil Storage Regulations for Businesses (on GOV.UK). Failure to adequately secure and store fuel in a manner to avoid pollution may be prosecutable under the 1990 Environmental Protection Act. Fuel storage bunkers should be located away from gullies, ponds and western boundary ditch.

4.3 Plant and machinery operation:

- Avoid tracking or washing out next to any attenuation pond, ditch or any gully.
- Avoid tracking in the vicinity of any attenuation pond or any area of standing water that may be present.
- Use designated separate machine and dumper tracking routes that avoid surfaced roads (that may be used by road-going vehicles). Designate specific machine crossing points of surfaced roads.

4.4 Protection measures to install / maintain throughout construction:

- Existing access tracks / haul roads: where run-off is channelled along existing haul roads run-off should be intercepted and diverted off the track way by means of suitable French drainage placed across the track way to a grip or ditch downgradient of the track way. Deposition of mud into constructed French drains may be minimised by capping the clean washed stone infill with track-matts.
- Installation of silt fencing or bunds immediately upgradient of any sensitive construction surface water feature (western boundary ditch, attenuation ponds and existing pond).

4.5 Road and sewer maintenance:

- Minimise the movement of plant on and off roads to prevent the tracking of excess soil onto surfaced roads (i.e. planning of the working day and work areas, utilising designated machine and dumper road crossing points).
- Regular scraping of roads to remove significant silt build-up.
- The placement of gully protection (gully bags) in all gullies during construction and for these to be inspected and replaced / cleaned on a regular basis.
- Provision of a road sweeper on site and on the adjacent road network during periods of inclement weather (frequency to be continually assessed by site management), but particularly during bulk soil movements.
- If required, construction of speed ramps to slow traffic down and to help direct construction surface water to collection areas.
- Avoid washing down of road surfaces with hoses or similar as this will wash sediment into the drainage system.

4.6 Temporary management of dewatering – excavations:

However, there is the potential for localised dewatering to be required due to run-off from periods of heavy rainfall such as in the south of the site. Silt protection is required during dewatering

activities such as filter bags or similar. All water discharged during the construction phase must be discharged at a legal point of discharge.

Run-off surface water from the construction areas of the site are considered by the Environment Agency as a Trade Effluent, and as such requires management to prevent pollution from occurring.

Temporary discharge of surface water from excavations to the water environment may be acceptable under an Regulatory Positional Statement 261 (RPS 261) for Temporary dewatering from excavations to surface water. Any proposed discharge using the RPS would be subject to compliance with the requirements of the position statement, including the discharge being limited to a maximum period of 3 months.

Discharges to the surface water environment for greater than 3 months would require a Bespoke Environmental Discharge Permit issued by the Environment Agency.

4.7 Discharge of water

Any surface water discharge undertaken during the construction phase must comply with any discharge permit (gained from the Environment Agency (EA)) or discharge consent (gained from the lead local flood authority (LLFA)) and is subject to be undertaken under a bespoke EA permit application. The site may temporarily discharge localised, small scale dewatering waters under the appropriate EA Regulatory Positional Statement (RPS 261) for a period of 3 consecutive months subject to the strict conditions of the EA RPS as outlined in Section 5.6. Any unpermitted discharge or discharges not meeting the requirements of the EA RPS 261 or an Environmental Permit may be liable to enforcement action.

4.8 Re-instatement of completed areas:

The placement of topsoil and planting / seeding at the earliest opportunity to stabilise soils and control construction surface run-off from completed areas and areas which are not proposed for construction of plots within the current growing season (if possible).

Banks of the attenuation ponds should be seeded as soon as possible post construction. The banks of the existing pond are well vegetated; however, it is anticipated works will be required to remove silt and construct the outfall to the western boundary ditch, reseeding these areas should be completed as soon as possible post works.

4.9 Attenuation Ponds and Outfalls to Watercourses

Drainage infrastructure, and outfall headwalls should be programmed to be completed as soon as possible. This will enable their use to store and control run-off. It is recommended that at each headwall a tightly fitting timber framed silt fence should be placed across the headwall apron with tightly fitting silt matts (weighted with sandbags) packed between the headwall wingwalls.

Where silt matting is used, frequent inspections should be undertaken to ensure that they remain in place. At inflow or outfall headwalls, to withstand peak water flows, a more robust alternative may be adopted: silt fence material lined wire gabion baskets. The wire baskets should be formed to tightly fit between the headwall wingwalls to act as a check-dam, with suitably weighted silt matts placed behind the gabion baskets to capture silt.

At inflow headwalls Rip Rap stone may be placed immediately downgradient of the headwall concrete apron to prevent scouring during peak flow events. At the upgradient margins of the proposed attenuation ponds, silt fencing may be placed around the upgradient margin to prevent uncontrolled run-off toward the pond and scouring of the pond banks.

4.10 On Going Site Maintenance

- On site storage / availability of silt fencing, silt matting and sand bags to enable deployment at short notice if required (i.e., during inclement weather) and to facilitate on-going maintenance of potential installations.
- Removal of residual silt held back by installed protection measures (i.e., at headwalls, behind silt fencing etc).

4.11 Monitoring Procedures and Records

The following monitoring locations should be regularly monitored for signs of silt laden water, as illustrated in Figure 3;

- M1 - Outfall (rock check dam) into Attenuation Basin 2 in the north
- M2 - Outfall (rock check dam) into the Retained Pond in the south
- M3 - Outfall (rock check dam) into the boundary ditch in the south-west corner of the site

Depending on site conditions as development progresses and as site levels change, other measures may be required to be implemented. These should be identified through regular monitoring and at key milestones during the development and the CSWMP for that particular phase updated accordingly.

For each phase the following monitoring procedures should be carried out by the site construction team to enable continuous review of the measures prescribed in the CSWMP and a regular written / photographic record kept. A comprehensive record of the effectiveness of the system will then be documented to enable review by any statutory authorities attending site:

- Inspection of the monitoring locations (as described on Figure 1 – Construction Surface Water and Silt Management Plan Schematic) on a daily/ hourly basis during periods of heavy / prolonged rainfall, and at a suitable (weekly) frequency during periods of dry weather.
- Inspection of all gullies and manholes to monitor the discharge entering the constructed construction surface water system.
- Maintenance, cleaning and replacement of gully protection and all silt entrapment materials (whichever are utilised) as required.
- Maintain a photographic log and written record of monitoring on a weekly basis (as a minimum), which will assist in documenting changes on site and identifying any changes needed to the protection systems as the development progresses.
- All records should be reviewed on a quarterly basis by the HSE team or appointed environmental consultant. The environmental consultant should make regular, minimum quarterly monitoring and more regular if required, visits to assess the silt management as the build programme progresses,

the frequency of visits may need to increase during wetter periods. Advice can be obtained by the site team at any time from the appointed environmental consultant.

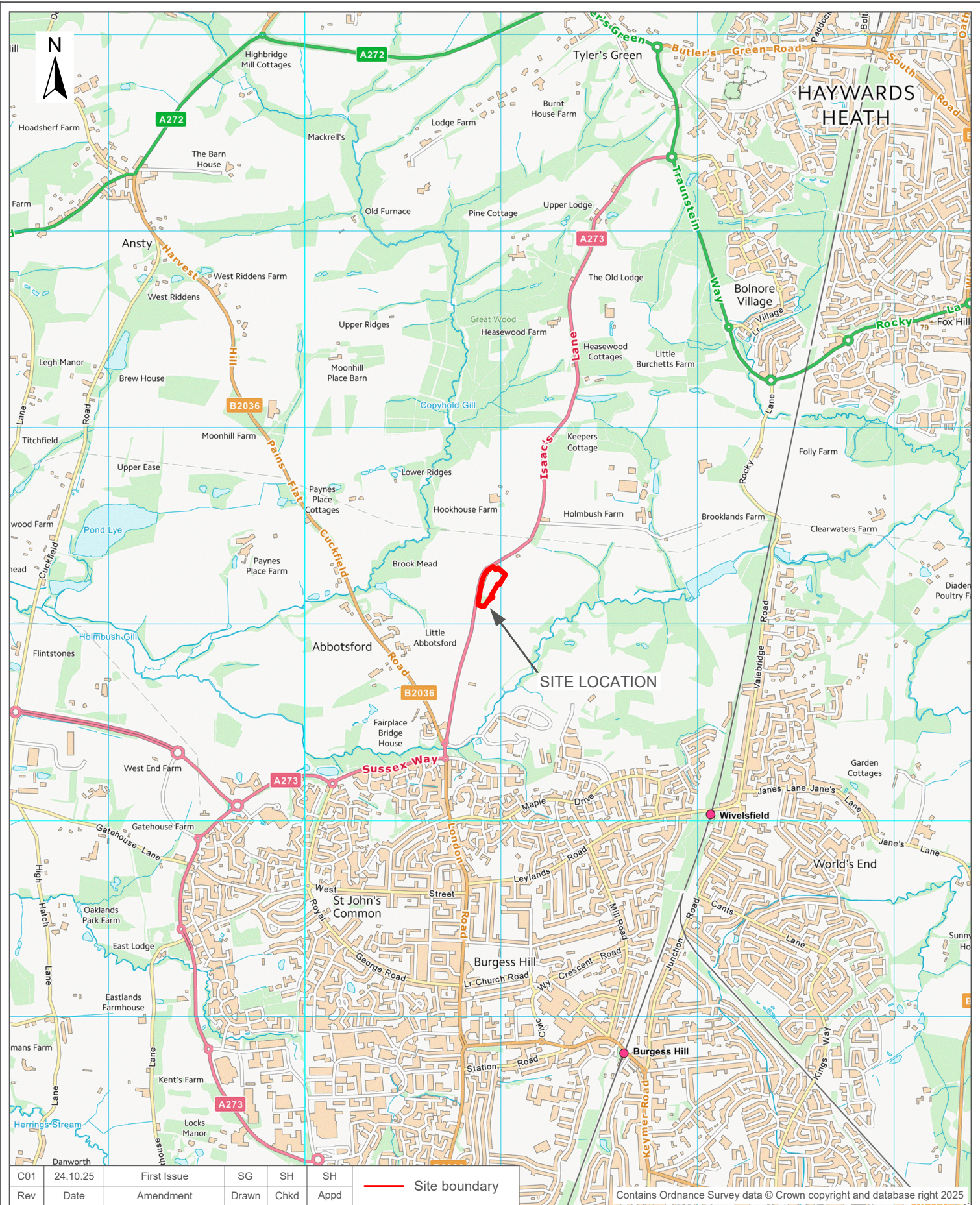
4.12 Emergency Additional Measures

In the event of heavy rainfall breaching protective measures, the appointed developer staff member should be contacted for advice. Further advice may be gained by the appointed environmental consultant. Contact details are provided below.

It may be necessary to fit a suitably sized bung or flow reducing plate within the outlet headwalls of the attenuation ponds to prevent discharge of water with an unacceptably high level of suspended solids into the construction surface water system beyond. Retained silty water should be retained within the attenuation pond until silt settles out to an acceptable level, whereupon the bung / flow restrictor plate may be removed and the clean silt free water may be discharged.

To enable a prompt response to changing site conditions, it is advisable to ensure a supply of silt fencing / silt matting and suitably sized pipe bungs and flow reducing plates are readily available on-site to implement emergency measures.

FIGURES



C01	24.10.25	First Issue	SG	SH	SH
Rev	Date	Amendment	Drawn	Chkd	Appd

— Site boundary

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025



RSK
GEOSCIENCES

The Old Oast, Spelmonden Estate, Spelmonden Road,
Goudhurst, Kent, TN17 1HE,
+44 (0)1580 211605

Client
Bellway Homes Ltd (South London)

Project Name
Manor Gardens, SWMP

Description
Site Location Plan

Dimension	Size	Scale	Geolocation	Project ID	Drawing no.	Rev	File name
m	A4	1:25,000	530991,121302	3751088	11101	C01	3751088-LW-111-XX-D-G-11101-C01