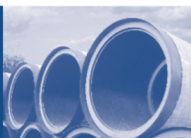
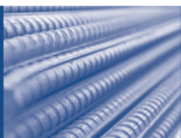


## **LAND OFF ROMSEY ROAD WHITEPARISH**

## **CONSTRUCTION PHASE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## **BARGATE HOMES**

Date: 22<sup>ND</sup> December 2025  
Ref: KTG/25/RP/7191  
Rev: -



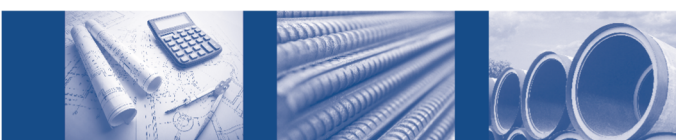
## DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

### Document Control

|              | <i>Name and Position</i>                       | <i>Signature</i>                                                                   | <i>Date</i> |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Prepared by: | Alistair McShane<br>Civil Engineering Director |  | 22.12.25    |
| Checked by:  | Karl Gebhart<br>Civil Engineering Director     |  | 22.12.25    |

### Revision Record

| <i>Rev</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Issue Status</i>     | <i>Prepared by</i> | <i>Checked by</i> |
|------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| -          | 22-12-25    | First issue for comment | Karl Gebhart       | Alistair McShane  |
|            |             |                         |                    |                   |
|            |             |                         |                    |                   |



## **Construction Phase Surface Water Management Plan**

### **Introduction**

The purpose of this report is to outline the strategy and propose specific measures to be implemented to manage surface water runoff and prevent water pollution during the construction phase of the residential development at Romsey Road, Whiteparish.

These measures aim to minimise the impact of construction on water quality and quantity, both on-site and off-site and for ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and mitigating potential flooding and pollution risks.

This report shall be submitted to the local authority to address planning Condition 10 of planning application PL/2025/08543.

This is intended as a working/live document to be reviewed and amended as the site progresses and will be updated as required.

### **Scope of works**

The development comprises the construction of 25No. residential dwellings with associated macadam/permeable block paved shared access roads/driveways, infrastructure and landscaping.

### **Environmental Risks**

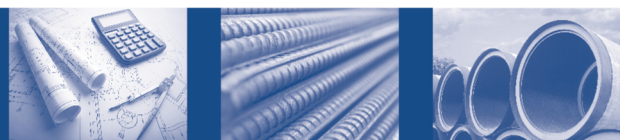
Surface Water runoff from a construction site can cause significant environmental damage if not appropriately managed.

This is primarily through pollution of surface and/or groundwater bodies with sediments, contaminants and pollutants.

A construction site often has disturbed/exposed bare soils, stored/loose construction materials as well as areas for oil and refuelling of vehicles and machinery.

Runoff from construction sites can mobilise sediment, chemicals, oil, and other pollutants into nearby water sources, harming aquatic life and potentially contaminating drinking water.

Construction activities can also alter drainage patterns, leading to increased runoff volume and velocity, which can overwhelm existing drainage systems and cause flooding.



---

### **Potential Sources**

- Silt within runoff from stripped/exposed bare soils.
- Stored or loose construction materials.
- Hydrocarbons from use/storage of Oils, Fuels and lubricants for vehicles and machinery.
- General Litter.
- Mud from construction vehicles and wheel-washing facility.
- Concrete

### **Managing Construction Site Runoff**

#### **Drainage Management**

Implementing effective drainage systems is essential. This may include:

- Diversion: Redirecting runoff away from vulnerable areas.
- Containment: Utilizing systems like ponds or swales to temporarily hold runoff.
- SUDS: Employing Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) or equivalent to filter and treat runoff before discharge.

#### **Sediment Control**

Measures to prevent sediment from entering runoff include:

- Stabilization: Protecting exposed soil with vegetation or erosion control blankets.
- Silt Fences: Installing fences to trap sediment before it reaches waterways.
- Wheel Washing: Implementing designated areas and proper procedures for cleaning construction vehicles.
- Material Storage: Ensuring materials are stored properly to minimize exposure to rainfall.

#### **Best Practices**

- Minimize exposed soil: Reduce the amount of time soil is left exposed to the elements.
- Phase development: Break up large construction projects into smaller, manageable phases to reduce the overall area of exposed soil at any given time.

- 
- Control dust: Use water or biodegradable solutions to control dust and minimize the amount of water needed for dust suppression.
  - Regular maintenance: Ensure drainage systems and sediment control measures are regularly inspected and maintained.
  - Collaboration: Communicate and coordinate with neighbouring properties to prevent runoff from entering the worksite.

### **Construction activities and sequence**

#### **Initial Site Preparation**

Secure the site boundaries, set-up welfare and administrative facilities/site compound, temporary service connections for electricity, water, and foul, set-up bulk material storage area.

Any tree protection fenced will be erected.

#### **Site clearance groundworks**

Initial vegetation removal, striping of topsoiling and earth moving/levelling groundworks.

The removal of the earthen bunds shall be carried out in accordance with an approval specification and soil/contamination disposed of in accordance with environmental regulations.

No buildings are to be demolished as part of these work.

#### **Construction of main access road and carpark**

It is proposed that the main access road, residential turning head and carpark is to be constructed up to DBM base course level

Identification of the location of all surface waters, groundwaters and drainage path

arising as a direct result of the clearance of vegetation and the associated exposure of native soils

### **Runoff/Sources**

#### **Surface water**

#### **Assessment and Planning**

Identify potential pollution sources, assess runoff pathways, and determine suitable management techniques.

#### **Erosion and Sediment Control**

Implement measures like silt fences, stabilized entrances, and vegetation to prevent soil erosion and sediment runoff.

---

### **Surface Water Drainage**

Design and install drainage systems to manage runoff, potentially including swales, detention basins, or infiltration trenches.

### **Pollution Prevention**

Implement measures to prevent pollution from spills, leaks, or other construction activities, such as proper storage of materials and spill kits.

### **Monitoring and Maintenance**

Regularly inspect and maintain drainage systems and pollution control measures to ensure their effectiveness.

### **Discharge Management**

Determine discharge locations and ensure compliance with regulations, potentially requiring attenuation and treatment of runoff before discharge.

### **Contingency Planning**

Develop plans to address unexpected events like heavy rainfall or spills, including emergency procedures and clean-up protocols.

### **Specific considerations for residential construction**

#### **Minimizing disturbance**

Phasing construction activities to minimize exposed areas and reduce the potential for erosion.

#### **Protecting drainage features**

Safeguarding newly installed drainage features like ACOs and gullies from sediment and debris during construction.

#### **Utilizing SuDS**

Incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) like rain gardens, permeable pavements, or green roofs to manage runoff and improve water quality.

#### **Phasing SuDS implementation**

Constructing SuDS features later in the construction process to minimize potential damage and ensure their effectiveness.

#### **Managing site runoff**



---

Implementing measures to manage runoff from individual plots, such as directing roof drainage to infiltration areas or using rain barrels.

**Addressing dewatering**

If dewatering is necessary, ensuring proper treatment and disposal of discharge water to prevent pollution.



**MJA** CONSULTING

Civil & Structural Engineers

[www.mjaconsulting.co.uk](http://www.mjaconsulting.co.uk)

Ipsium Court  
24 The Quadrant  
Abingdon Science Park  
Abingdon  
Oxfordshire  
OX14 3YS