



RIDGE

Victoria Road, Warminster, Wiltshire

SuDS Maintenance & Management Plan

PREPARED BY:
Ridge and Partners LLP

FOR:
Keepmoat Homes

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Table of Contents

1. Project Information	2
2. Introduction	3
3. SuDs Features	4
4. SuDs Management & Ownership	4
5. SuDs Maintenance	6
5.1 General Requirements	6
5.2 Surface Water and Foul Water Drainage Systems	7
5.3 Gullies, Manholes	7
5.4 Pervious Pavement Areas incorporating Type B - partial infiltration	8
5.5 Attenuation Storage Tanks – Geocellular Storage System	10
5.6 Detention / Infiltration Basins	11
5.7 Pond	14
5.8 Shallow Conveyance Swales	16
5.9 Outfalls.....	18
6. Further Information – Supporting Drawings	19

1. Project Information

Project Information

Client Keepmoat Devon Homes

Project Details

Project Name Victoria Road

Location Warminster, Wiltshire

Ridge Project Number 24233

Report Details

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2. Introduction

Jubb (now part of Ridge) have been appointed by Keepmoat Homes Limited to produce a Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Maintenance and Management technical note to satisfy the outstanding planning conditions for the proposed development at Victoria Road, Warminster.

Planning consent (17/01463/FUL) was granted by Wiltshire Council in October 2022 comprising the demolition of the Existing Farm Buildings, Construction of 227 Residential Dwellings (Use Class C3), a New Vehicular Access, Public Open Space, Landscaping, Sustainable Urban Drainage, and other Associated Infrastructure Works.

In relation to this planning permission (PL/2025/01523) was granted on 4th September 2025, for a S.73 minor material amendment for variation of Conditions 2 (approved plans), 8 (construction traffic management plan), 9 (construction environmental management plan), 10 (junction details), 11 (tree and hedgerow protection), 12 (Contamination), 13 (engineering plans), 14 (phasing plan), 15 (foul drainage), 16 (surface water drainage), 17 (landscape delivery schedule), 18 (lighting strategy) and removal of Condition 7 (WSI) pursuant to Full Planning Permission for A Comprehensive Development Comprising Demolition of the Existing Farm Buildings, Construction of 227 Residential Dwellings (Use Class C3), a New Vehicular Access, Public Open Space, Landscaping, Sustainable Urban Drainage and other Associated Infrastructure Works.

Drainage Conditions 15 of this consent is as follows:

15. No dwelling hereby approved (pursuant to each phase) shall commence beyond slab level until a scheme for the discharge of surface water from the site to include the provisions and measures to prevent pollution of receiving groundwater and/or surface waters, a timetable for its implementation; and a construction management and maintenance plan for the lifetime of the development incorporating sustainable drainage details, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter, the phased development shall not be first brought into use until the surface water drainage provisions have been completed and connections are made available in accordance with the drainage scheme.

REASON: This matter is required to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority before development commences to ensure that the development is undertaken in an acceptable manner and to ensure that the development does not increase the risk of flooding.

The following technical note seeks to address the requirements of this condition and should be read in conjunction with the Flood Risk Statement & Drainage Strategy Report produced by Jubb Consulting Engineers Ltd dated April 2025. The FRA & Drainage Strategy Report and associated drawings relate to the formation of a surface water management plan for the site.

3. SuDS Features

SuDS drainage networks are designed to prevent flooding of a site, whilst providing water quality benefits and amenity value.

SuDS and other proposed drainage infrastructure contained within the site are indicated on the proposed drainage strategy drawings. These are as follows:

- Surface and Foul Water Drainage Systems
- Gullies, Inspection Chambers and Manholes
- Attenuation Storage tank
- Pervious pavement systems incorporating infiltration sub-bases within private car parking areas and driveways.
- Detention / Infiltration Basins
- Pond
- Shallow Conveyance Swale for exceedance flow routes

4. SuDS Management & Ownership

All surface water drainage infrastructure within the proposed site is to be designed and constructed to meet the requirements of Sewerage Sector Guidance Appendix C and as such is offered for adoption under a S104 agreement with Last Mile Water (formally Icosa Water).

All highways water drainage is to be designed and constructed to meet the technical requirements of Wiltshire Council Highways and is offered for adoption under both a Section 38 and Section 278 agreement.

The main foul water drainage sewer system is also be offered for adoption under a S104 agreement to Last Mile Water (Icosa Water).

All drainage to be offered for adoption will be clearly marked on legal agreement drawings and will therefore the future management and maintenance of these drainage systems will be the responsibility of the relevant adopting authority.

All drainage features within the proposed housing development that are not adopted will be managed and maintained privately by Keepmoat Homes through an Internal maintenance team or an external site management company / Land Trust. This will include SuDS features such as detention / infiltration basins, pond, and shallow swale as Last Mile Water (Icosa Water) will not be adopting these features. Last Mile Water (Icosa Water) will only assume responsibility for maintaining the hydraulic function where it is part of the overall adoptable surface water network.

As the scheme is progressed management and maintenance practices for taking care of the SuDS/drainage infrastructure will be constantly reviewed and updated with a final confirmed plan to be detailed at the completion of the construction.

The table below lists the drainage elements and maintenance responsibilities for each:

Drainage Element	Maintenance Responsibility
Private non-adopted drainage elements (indicated in black on Drainage Strategy Layout drawings 500 and 501 and Plot Drainage Layouts drawings 550-555): • Gutters, downpipes • Below Ground Drainage pipes • Porous car parking with infiltration sub-bases (Identified as light orange dashed boundary with herringbone hatching on drawings 500 and 501) • Shallow Flow Control Chambers with removable orifice and Distribution Tanks (diffuser units) • Inspection Chambers • Silt Traps • Manholes	Household
Highways adoptable drainage network elements subject to S38 legal agreement (Indicated in light blue on Drainage Strategy Layout drawings 500 and 501 and S104 Drainage layout drawings 520-525): • Gullies with connections • Below Ground Drainage pipes • Catchpits	Wiltshire Council - Highways
Last Mile (Icosa) Water adoptable drainage network subject to S104 legal agreement (Indicated in dark blue on Drainage Strategy Layout drawings 500 and 501 and S104 Drainage Layout drawings 520-525): • Below Ground Drainage Sewers • Manholes • Flow Control Chambers (Hydro-Brake) • Headwalls • Attenuation Storage – Geocellular Crates	Last Mile Water (Icosa Water)
SuDS features (indicated in green and blue solid hatching on Drainage Strategy Layouts 500 and 501): • Detention / Infiltration Basins • Shallow Conveyance Swale (Located between Detention / Infiltration Basin B and Pond C) • Pond	Keepmoat Homes through an Internal maintenance team or an external site management company / Land Trust.

5. SuDS Maintenance

5.1 General Requirements

General good practice for the operation and maintenance of SuDS components is contained within Chapter 32 of The SuDS Manual CIRIA C753. This chapter also outlines requirements for the operation and maintenance manual, levels of operation and maintenance activity categories, health and safety requirements and frequency of tasks.

General maintenance responsibilities to be undertaken by an Internal or external site management company / Land Trust.

• Regular Maintenance	• Frequency
Litter Collect all litter or other debris and remove from site at each site visit.	Monthly or when deemed necessary
Grass maintenance Amenity Grass – Mow all grass verges, paths, and amenity grass at 35-50mm with 75mm max. All cuttings to remain in situ.	Monthly or when deemed necessary
Flood Routes Make visual inspection of proposed overland flow routes. Check that the route is not obstructed by rubbish, new features etc. Remove obstructions, as necessary.	Monthly

Specific maintenance requirements for the proposed housing development area are detailed below:

5.2 Surface and Foul Water Drainage Systems

Regular maintenance and cleaning of the gutters, downpipes etc. should be carried out annually or following poor performance. Inspection and manhole covers should be cleared if found to be covered and not visible. Access points to the entire surface water drainage system have been provided to ensure that all pipework can be cleared and cleaned if a blockage occurs.

Regular maintenance of the private foul water system is not necessary. Inspection and manhole covers should be cleared if found to be covered and not visible. Access points to the entire foul water drainage system have been provided to ensure that all pipework can be cleared and cleaned if a blockage occurs.

It is intended that the main surface water and foul water drainage sewer systems will be adopted by Last Mile Water (Icosa Water) who will be responsible for the maintenance and management of this system. An application for the surface and foul sewer network to be adopted in accordance with Section 104 of the Water Industry Act 1991 has been submitted for Technical Approval this network system will be identified on appropriate Section 104 Legal Plans following this process.

All highways water drainage is to be designed and constructed to meet the technical requirements of Wiltshire Council Highways and is offered for adoption under both a Section 38 and S278 agreement. Wiltshire Council Highways will therefore be responsible for the maintenance and management of this system.

5.3 Gullies, Manholes –

Maintenance responsibilities to be in accordance with the SuDS Management and Responsibility Table in Section 3.

Regular Maintenance	Frequency
Gully Inlets Inspect physical structure of gully removing surface obstructions and silt, as necessary. Check there is no physical damage.	Monthly
Silt Trap, Inspection chambers Remove cover and inspect ensuring water is flowing freely and that the existing route for water is unobstructed. Remove debris and silt. Undertake inspection after leaf fall in autumn in which silt build up is more likely to occur.	Annually
Reactive Maintenance	Frequency
Replace gully grating and manhole if physical damage has occurred. If a blockage in the drainage system occurs rod the necessary region within the system to ensure the blockage is removed.	As required

5.4 Pervious Pavement Areas incorporating Type B - partial infiltration.

Please refer to drawings 24233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-500 & 501 - Proposed Drainage Strategy Sheets 1 and 2 which indicate the locations of Pervious Pavement Areas.

Pervious driveway pavements incorporating partial infiltration via the sub-base are to be maintained in accordance with Table 20.15 from The SuDS Manual CIRIA C753.

Pervious driveway pavements will require regular inspection and maintenance to ensure continuing operations to design performance standards.

Maintenance to Pervious driveway pavements can be carried out manually, although a brush and suction cleaner which can be lorry mounted should be used for regular sweeping. Care should be taken in adjusting vacuuming equipment to avoid removal of jointing material. If maintenance is not undertaken for long periods, deposits can become hard-packed and require considerable effort to remove. Replacement of the aggregate or geocellular units (distribution tanks) will be necessary if system becomes blocked with silt.

Pavement should be regularly swept, and this should be based on site specific observations with particular attention to areas where water runs onto the surface from adjacent impermeable areas as this is most likely to collect the most sediment. This will minimise the risks of sub-bases clogging.

Maintenance responsibilities to be in accordance with the SuDS Management and Responsibility Table in Section 3.

TABLE 20.15 Operation and maintenance requirements for pervious pavements

Maintenance schedule	Required action	Typical frequency
Regular maintenance	Brushing and vacuuming (standard cosmetic sweep over whole surface)	Once a year, after autumn leaf fall, or reduced frequency as required, based on site-specific observations of clogging or manufacturer's recommendations – pay particular attention to areas where water runs onto pervious surface from adjacent impermeable areas as this area is most likely to collect the most sediment
Occasional maintenance	Stabilise and mow contributing and adjacent areas	As required
	Removal of weeds or management using glyphosate applied directly into the weeds by an applicator rather than spraying	As required – once per year on less frequently used pavements
Remedial Actions	Remediate any landscaping which, through vegetation maintenance or soil slip, has been raised to within 50 mm of the level of the paving	As required
	Remedial work to any depressions, rutting and cracked or broken blocks considered detrimental to the structural performance or a hazard to users, and replace lost jointing material	As required
	Rehabilitation of surface and upper substructure by remedial sweeping	Every 10 to 15 years or as required (if infiltration performance is reduced due to significant clogging)
Monitoring	Initial inspection	Monthly for three months after installation
	Inspect for evidence of poor operation and/or weed growth – if required, take remedial action	Three-monthly, 48 h after large storms in first six months
	Inspect silt accumulation rates and establish appropriate brushing frequencies	Annually
	Monitor inspection chambers	Annually

5.5 Attenuation Storage Tanks – Geocellular Storage System

Please refer to drawings 24233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-500 & 501 - Proposed Drainage Strategy Sheets 1 and 2 which indicate the location of the Attenuation Storage Tank.

Attenuation Tanks are to be maintained in accordance with Table 21.3 from The SuDS Manual CIRIA C753.

Attenuation Tanks will require regular inspection and maintenance to ensure the effective long-term operation of below-ground storage systems. Maintenance responsibility for systems should be placed with a responsible organisation. continuing operations to design performance standards.

It is intended that proposed attenuation storage tank will be adopted by Last Mile Water (Icosa Water) who will be responsible for the maintenance and management of this system.

Maintenance responsibilities to be in accordance with the SuDS Management and Responsibility Table in Section 3.

TABLE 21.3 Operation and maintenance requirements for attenuation storage tanks			
	Maintenance schedule	Required action	Typical frequency
	Regular maintenance	Inspect and identify any areas that are not operating correctly. If required, take remedial action	Monthly for 3 months, then annually
		Remove debris from the catchment surface (where it may cause risks to performance)	Monthly
		For systems where rainfall infiltrates into the tank from above, check surface of filter for blockage by sediment, algae or other matter; remove and replace surface infiltration medium as necessary.	Annually
		Remove sediment from pre-treatment structures and/or internal forebays	Annually, or as required
	Remedial actions	Repair/rehabilitate inlets, outlet, overflows and vents	As required
	Monitoring	Inspect/check all inlets, outlets, vents and overflows to ensure that they are in good condition and operating as designed	Annually
		Survey inside of tank for sediment build-up and remove if necessary	Every 5 years or as required

5.6 Detention / Infiltration Basins

Please refer to drawings 24233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-500 & 501 - Proposed Drainage Strategy Sheets 1 and 2 which indicate the locations of the Detention / Infiltration Basins.

Detention / Infiltration Basins are to be maintained in accordance with Tables 13.2 and 22.1 from The SuDS Manual CIRIA C753. The maintenance schedule and required actions for these elements are very similar but where typical frequencies differ then a more frequent approach should be undertaken.

Detention / Infiltration Basins will require ongoing regular maintenance to ensure continuing operation to design performance standards. The maintenance of detention basins is relatively straightforward for landscaping contractors and typically there should only be a small amount of extra work (if any) required for a SuDS detention basin over and above what is necessary for standard public open spaces.

The major maintenance requirement for detention / Infiltration basins is usually mowing. Regular mowing in and around basins is only required along maintenance access routes, amenity areas (footpaths), across any embankment and across the main storage area. The remaining areas can be managed as 'meadow,' unless additional management is required for landscaped/amenity areas.

Grass lengths should be maintained between 75-100mm across the main 'treatment' surface. To assist in filtering pollutants and retaining sediments and to reduce the risk of flattening during runoff events. Grass clippings should be disposed of outside the area of the swale. Occasionally sediment will need to be removed (once deposits exceed 25mm in depth) and advice should be sought with the environmental regulator to confirm the appropriate disposal methods.

Responsibility for the maintenance and management for the proposed detention / Infiltration basins will be undertaken by Keepmoat Homes through an Internal maintenance team or an external site management company / Land Trust.

Maintenance responsibilities to be in accordance with the SuDS Management and Responsibility Table in Section 3.

TABLE 13.2	Operation and maintenance requirements for infiltration basins		
	Maintenance schedule	Required action	Typical frequency
Regular maintenance		Remove litter, debris and trash	Monthly
		Cut grass – for landscaped areas and access routes	Monthly (during growing season) or as required
		Cut grass – meadow grass in and around basin	Half yearly: spring (before nesting season) and autumn
		Manage other vegetation and remove nuisance plants	Monthly at start, then as required
Occasional maintenance		Reseed areas of poor vegetation growth	Annually, or as required
		Prune and trim trees and remove cuttings	As required
		Remove sediment from pre-treatment system when 50% full	As required
Remedial actions		Repair erosion or other damage by reseedling or re-turfing	As required
		Realign the rip-rap	As required
		Repair or rehabilitate inlets, outlets and overflows	As required
		Rehabilitate infiltration surface using scarifying and spiking techniques if performance deteriorates	As required
		Relevel uneven surfaces and reinstate design levels	As required
Monitoring		Inspect inlets, outlets and overflows for blockages, and clear if required	Monthly
		Inspect banksides, structures, pipework etc for evidence of physical damage	Monthly
		Inspect inlets and pre-treatment systems for silt accumulation; establish appropriate silt removal frequencies	Half yearly
		Inspect infiltration surfaces for compaction and ponding	Monthly

TABLE 22.1 Operation and maintenance requirements for detention basins

Maintenance schedule	Required action	Typical frequency
Regular maintenance	Remove litter and debris	Monthly
	Cut grass – for spillways and access routes	Monthly (during growing season), or as required
	Cut grass – meadow grass in and around basin	Half yearly (spring – before nesting season, and autumn)
	Manage other vegetation and remove nuisance plants	Monthly (at start, then as required)
	Inspect inlets, outlets and overflows for blockages, and clear if required.	Monthly
	Inspect banksides, structures, pipework etc for evidence of physical damage	Monthly
	Inspect inlets and facility surface for silt accumulation. Establish appropriate silt removal frequencies.	Monthly (for first year), then annually or as required
	Check any penstocks and other mechanical devices	Annually
	Tidy all dead growth before start of growing season	Annually
	Remove sediment from inlets, outlet and forebay	Annually (or as required)
	Manage wetland plants in outlet pool – where provided	Annually (as set out in Chapter 23)
Occasional maintenance	Reseed areas of poor vegetation growth	As required
	Prune and trim any trees and remove cuttings	Every 2 years, or as required
	Remove sediment from inlets, outlets, forebay and main basin when required	Every 5 years, or as required (likely to be minimal requirements where effective upstream source control is provided)
Remedial actions	Repair erosion or other damage by reseedling or re-turfing	As required
	Realignment of rip-rap	As required
	Repair/rehabilitation of inlets, outlets and overflows	As required
	Relevel uneven surfaces and reinstate design levels	As required

5.7 Pond

Please refer to drawings 24233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-500 & 501 - Proposed Drainage Strategy Sheets 1 and 2 which indicate the locations of the Pond.

Ponds are to be maintained in accordance with Table 23.1 from The SuDS Manual CIRIA C753.

Ponds will require regular maintenance to ensure continuing operation to design performance standards. The maintenance of detention basins is relatively straightforward for landscaping contractors and typically there should only be a small amount of extra work (if any) required for a SuDS detention basin over and above what is necessary for standard public open spaces.

Regular inspection and maintenance is important for the effective operation of ponds as designed. Litter and debris removal should be undertaken as part of general landscape maintenance for the site and before any other SuDS management task. All litter should be removed from site.

Any invasive maintenance work such as silt or vegetation removal is only required intermittently, but it should be planned to be sympathetic to the requirements of the wildlife in the pond. Care should be taken to avoid disturbance to nesting birds during the breeding season and habitats of target species at critical times. The window for carrying out maintenance to achieve this is generally towards the end of the growing season (typically September/October). Invasive silt removal should only be carried out to limited areas at any one time (25-30% of the pond area on one occasion each year to minimise impact on biodiversity).

Site vegetation should be trimmed as necessary to keep the pond free of leaves and to maintain aesthetic appearance.

Maintenance access is provided to the pond via the public and private roads to the north of the pond.

Sediments excavated from ponds should be disposed of in accordance with current waste management legislation.

Responsibility for the maintenance and management for the proposed pond will be undertaken by Keepmoat Homes through an Internal maintenance team or an external site management company / Land Trust.

Maintenance responsibilities to be in accordance with the SuDS Management and Responsibility Table in Section 3.

TABLE 23.1	Operation and maintenance requirements for ponds and wetlands		
	Maintenance schedule	Required action	Typical frequency
	Regular maintenance	Remove litter and debris	Monthly (or as required)
		Cut the grass – public areas	Monthly (during growing season)
		Cut the meadow grass	Half yearly (spring, before nesting season, and autumn)
		Inspect marginal and bankside vegetation and remove nuisance plants (for first 3 years)	Monthly (at start, then as required)
		Inspect inlets, outlets, banksides, structures, pipework etc for evidence of blockage and/or physical damage	Monthly
		Inspect water body for signs of poor water quality	Monthly (May – October)
		Inspect silt accumulation rates in any forebay and in main body of the pond and establish appropriate removal frequencies; undertake contamination testing once some build-up has occurred, to inform management and disposal options	Half yearly
		Check any mechanical devices eg penstocks	Half yearly
		Hand cut submerged and emergent aquatic plants (at minimum of 0.1 m above pond base; include max 25% of pond surface)	Annually
		Remove 25% of bank vegetation from water's edge to a minimum of 1 m above water level	Annually
		Tidy all dead growth (scrub clearance) before start of growing season (Note: tree maintenance is usually part of overall landscape management contract)	Annually
		Remove sediment from any forebay.	Every 1–5 years, or as required
		Remove sediment and planting from one quadrant of the main body of ponds without sediment forebays.	Every 5 years, or as required
		Occasional maintenance	Remove sediment from the main body of big ponds when pool volume is reduced by 20%
	Remedial actions	Repair erosion or other damage	As required
Replant, where necessary		As required	
Aerate pond when signs of eutrophication are detected		As required	
Realign rip-rap or repair other damage		As required	
Repair / rehabilitate inlets, outlets and overflows.		As required	

5.8 Shallow Conveyance Swales

Please refer to drawings 24233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-500 & 501 - Proposed Drainage Strategy Sheets 1 and 2 which indicate the location of the Shallow Conveyance Swale.

A swale is required to provide exceedance flow routes between detention / Infiltration basin B and the pond.

Swales are to be maintained in accordance with Table 17.1 from The SuDS Manual CIRIA C753.

Swales will require regular inspection and maintenance to ensure continuing operations to design performance standards. The maintenance of swales is relatively straightforward, adequate access should be provided to all swale areas for inspection and maintenance including for appropriate equipment and vehicles. Litter and debris removal should be undertaken as part of general landscape maintenance for the site and before any other SuDS management task. All litter should be removed from site. The major maintenance requirement for the conveyance swales is grass mowing. Grass lengths should be maintained between 75-100mm across the main 'treatment' surface. To assist in filtering pollutants and retaining sediments and to reduce the risk of flattening during runoff events. Grass clippings should be disposed of outside the area of the swale. Occasionally sediment will need to be removed (once deposits exceed 25mm in depth) and advice should be sought with the environmental regulator to confirm the appropriate disposal methods.

Responsibility for the maintenance and management for the proposed shallow conveyance swale will be undertaken by Keepmoat Homes through an Internal maintenance team or an external site management company / Land Trust.

Maintenance responsibilities to be in accordance with the SuDS Management and Responsibility Table in Section 3.

TABLE 17.1 Operation and maintenance requirements for swales		
Maintenance schedule	Required action	Typical frequency
Regular maintenance	Remove litter and debris	Monthly, or as required
	Cut grass – to retain grass height within specified design range	Monthly (during growing season), or as required
	Manage other vegetation and remove nuisance plants	Monthly at start, then as required
	Inspect inlets, outlets and overflows for blockages, and clear if required	Monthly
	Inspect infiltration surfaces for ponding, compaction, silt accumulation, record areas where water is ponding for > 48 hours	Monthly, or when required
	Inspect vegetation coverage	Monthly for 6 months, quarterly for 2 years, then half yearly
	Inspect inlets and facility surface for silt accumulation, establish appropriate silt removal frequencies	Half yearly
Occasional maintenance	Reseed areas of poor vegetation growth, alter plant types to better suit conditions, if required	As required or if bare soil is exposed over 10% or more of the swale treatment area
Remedial actions	Repair erosion or other damage by re-turfing or reseeded	As required
	Relevel uneven surfaces and reinstate design levels	As required
	Scarify and spike topsoil layer to improve infiltration performance, break up silt deposits and prevent compaction of the soil surface	As required
	Remove build-up of sediment on upstream gravel trench, flow spreader or at top of filter strip	As required
	Remove and dispose of oils or petrol residues using safe standard practices	As required

5.9 Outfalls

Regular inspection and maintenance are required to ensure the long-term operation of outfalls. The list of actions is not exhaustive, but actions must include inspection of associated pipework and removal of blockages, inspection of any erosion bay/matting/protection and the inspection of headwalls for damage or deterioration.

• Regular Maintenance	• Frequency
Inlets and Outlet structures Inspect surface structures, removing obstructions and silt, as necessary. Check there is no physical damage. Strim vegetation 1m min. surround to structures and keep hard aprons free from silt and debris.	Monthly
• Inspection Chambers and Manholes Remove cover and inspect ensuring water is flowing freely and that the existing route for water is unobstructed. Remove debris and silt. If a blockage in the drainage system occurs rod the necessary region within the system to ensure the blockage is removed. Undertake inspection after leaf fall in autumn in which silt build up is more likely to occur.	Annually
• Occasional Maintenance	
Check topsoil levels are 20mm above edges of chambers to avoid mower damage.	As necessary
• Remedial Work	
Repair physical damage if necessary	As required

6. Further Information

Supporting Drawings

Drawings to be read in conjunction with this SuDS Management & Maintenance Technical Note are listed below:

- 24233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-500 - Proposed Drainage Strategy Sheet 1 of 2
- 24233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-501 - Proposed Drainage Strategy Sheet 2 of 2
- 224233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-520 - Proposed S104 Drainage Layout Sheet 1 of 6
- 224233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-521 - Proposed S104 Drainage Layout Sheet 2 of 6
- 224233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-522 - Proposed S104 Drainage Layout Sheet 3 of 6
- 224233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-523 - Proposed S104 Drainage Layout Sheet 4 of 6
- 224233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-524 - Proposed S104 Drainage Layout Sheet 5 of 6
- 224233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-525 - Proposed S104 Drainage Layout Sheet 6 of 6
- 24233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-550 - Proposed Plot Drainage Sheet 1 of 6
- 24233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-551 - Proposed Plot Drainage Sheet 2 of 6
- 24233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-552 - Proposed Plot Drainage Sheet 3 of 6
- 24233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-553 - Proposed Plot Drainage Sheet 4 of 6
- 24233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-554 - Proposed Plot Drainage Sheet 5 of 6
- 24233-JUB-ZZ-XX-DR-C-555 - Proposed Plot Drainage Sheet 6 of 6