

Construction Method Statement – Hitchin Oughtonhead Lane: Condition 20



The below Construction Method Statement, will cover the following sections:

- **Permeable Paving**
- **Gullies and Channel Drainage**
- **Cellular Soakaways**
- **Road Sweeping**

Permeable Paving

Our method to protect the open-graded sub-base from the ingress of fines and silt during construction as listed below.

To address this, the following protective measures will be implemented:

1. Immediate Protection of Sub-Base:

Upon completion of sub-base installation, works will proceed without delay to install the permeable surface layer (e.g., permeable macadam or block paving) to minimise exposure.

2. Traffic Management:

Construction traffic will be restricted from trafficking the open-graded sub-base. Where trafficking is unavoidable, temporary protection (e.g., geotextile separator and sacrificial layer of clean stone) will be laid to prevent contamination.

3. Surface Water Management:

Measures will be put in place to prevent surface runoff carrying silt or sediment onto the sub-base area. This includes diversion bunds, temporary silt fences, and perimeter drainage as necessary.

4. Weather Considerations:

In the event of wet weather or delays, the sub-base will be temporarily covered with geotextile sheeting or tarpaulin to prevent wash-in of fines from adjacent areas.

5. Material Compliance:

All sub-base material will comply with SuDS specifications (e.g., BS 7533-13) and will be clean, crushed, and free from fines to ensure void content is preserved.

These steps will ensure that the sub-base remains clean and uncompacted until the final surface is installed, thereby safeguarding the function of the permeable paving system in line with SuDS design principles.

Gullies and Channel Drainage Protection

We acknowledge the requirement to cap or block all gullies and channel drainage systems during the construction phase to prevent the ingress of silt and debris, which could compromise the drainage network's functionality.

To address this, the following measures will be implemented:

1. Temporary Sealing:

All gullies and channel drains will be securely secured with gully bags to trap the silt run off

2. Regular Inspection:

The drainage points will be inspected regularly, especially after heavy rainfall, to ensure the protective measures remain in place and effective.

3. Preventative Measures:

Additional surface protection such as silt fences, straw wattles, or bunds will be used where necessary to prevent silty water from entering the drainage system indirectly.

These measures will ensure the drainage system remains uncontaminated during construction and is fully operational upon completion.

Cellular Soakaway Protection and Pipework Capping

To protect the integrity and performance of cellular soakaways during the construction phase, the following protective measures will be implemented:

1. Physical Protection and Exclusion Zones:

Once the cellular soakaway units are installed and backfilled, the area will be clearly marked and fenced off to prevent access by heavy construction traffic. Signage will be erected, and the area will be designated as a restricted zone until final surfacing has been completed and appropriate cover levels are achieved.

2. Minimum Cover Requirements:

Trafficking of the area will not be permitted until the specified minimum cover

(typically 300–500 mm of compacted backfill or permanent surfacing) is in place to prevent damage to the soakaway structure.

3. Temporary Capping of Pipework:

All incoming and outgoing pipework connected to the attenuation tanks will be securely capped using suitable temporary end caps or bung plugs. This will prevent the entry of silt, debris, or surface water runoff during ongoing site works.

4. Final Checks Prior to Commissioning:

Before bringing the system into operation, all temporary caps will be removed, and the pipework and soakaway units will be visually inspected and flushed if necessary to ensure no sediment has entered during the construction phase.

These measures will ensure that the cellular soakaway system remains undamaged and uncontaminated, preserving the long-term performance of the sustainable drainage system.

Road Sweeping and Drainage Protection During Construction

Cala acknowledge the requirement to implement regular road sweeping during the construction phase and will carry out the following;

1. Scheduled Road Sweeping:

A routine road sweeping schedule will be established and maintained throughout the construction phase, particularly in areas with live drainage or where surface runoff could carry sediment toward drainage inlets.

2. Reactive Sweeping:

In addition to the planned schedule, reactive sweeping will be carried out following periods of heavy rainfall, earthworks, or significant vehicle movement that could result in increased debris or sediment on site roads.

3. Use of Suction Sweepers:

Mechanical suction road sweepers will be used to ensure the effective removal of dust, silt, and debris. Sweeping will be documented in the site log and monitored by the site manager or environmental officer.

4. Protection of Drainage Inlets:

Drainage gullies, channels, and SuDS features will be fitted with temporary silt traps or filters where appropriate, and monitored regularly to ensure functionality is maintained.

These actions will help ensure that site-generated silt and debris are managed appropriately and do not compromise the performance of the site drainage infrastructure or SuDS components.