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Client

**SHR Property Management Ltd
263 Mooreside Road
Swinton
M27 9PJ**

Site Address

**Unicorn House
Cheetham Road
Middleton
Manchester
M24 4DG**

Document Title

**SuDS Management &
Maintenance Plan for
Private Drainage**



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Revision History

Issue	Date	Status	Prepared By	Signature
P01	21.10.25	Preliminary Issue	Matthew McGowan BEng (Hons)	
P02	21.10.25	Updated site plan	Matthew McGowan BEng (Hons)	

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 This plan has been prepared to set out the Maintenance and Management for the Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for the private drainage that forms part of the proposed residential development at Unicorn House, Cheetham Road.

1.2 Purpose

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this plan is to set out the requirements of maintenance to the attenuation pond in order to ensure the body responsible for maintenance is entrusted with a robust inspection and maintenance programme, ensuring the optimum operation of the surface water drainage network is continually maintained for the lifetime of the assets.
- 1.2.2 The recommended operations and frequencies are typical only and should be more frequent initially to ensure that there are no unforeseen issues with the operation and then adjusted to suit the site requirements.
- 1.2.3 All those responsible for maintenance should follow relevant health and safety legislation for all activities and risk assessments and method statements should always be provided.

1.3 SuDS and Drainage at Unicorn House, Cheetham Road

- 1.3.1 The surface water drainage utilises SuDS to manage rainfall and deal with surface water runoff.
- 1.3.2 The scheme comprises SuDS and drainage components including:
- Connecting pipe network, manholes & inspection chambers
 - Geocellular Attenuation Tank
 - Pervious Pavements
 - Flow Control Unit
- 1.3.3 Refer to drawing 2982-BCL-00-XX-DR-D-0100 for the Proposed Drainage Layout.

2.0 Health, Safety and Welfare

- 2.1.1 All those responsible for maintenance should take appropriate health, safety and welfare precautions for all activities including lone working, if relevant, and risk assessments should always be undertaken. The site's infrastructure Health and Safety File should be consulted before carrying out any works either inside or outside of the development's boundary and information regarding the location of existing utilities passed on to operatives.
- 2.1.2 The requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 should be adhered to and any residual risks identified in the Health and Safety File should be managed and information passed on to maintenance operatives through task specific risk assessments.

3.0 Operation and Maintenance

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 There are three types of maintenance activities associated with surface water drainage systems. The SuDS Manual, CIRIA C753, defines these as:

- **Regular Maintenance** – ‘basic tasks undertaken on a frequent and predictable schedule’ including vegetation management, litter and debris removal, and inspections.’
- **Occasional Maintenance** – ‘tasks that are likely to be required periodically, but on a much less frequent and predictable basis than the routine tasks (sediment removal is an example).’
- **Remedial Maintenance** – ‘intermittent tasks that may be required to rectify faults associated with the system, although the likelihood of faults can be minimised by good design. Where remedial work is found to be necessary, it is likely to be due to site-specific characteristics or unforeseen events, and as such timings are difficult to predict.’

3.1.2 Specific maintenance needs should be monitored and maintenance schedules adjusted to suit the location and condition of the drainage feature in question.

3.2 Responsibilities

3.2.1 The drainage within the development will remain private, an appointed management and maintenance company will take on the responsibility for inspection and maintenance of all the proposed drainage and SuDS elements.

3.2.2 Any man-entry into the system and silt removal should be carried out by trained personnel with adequate personal protective equipment. Approved safety procedures must be followed in accordance with the Health and Safety Act.

3.2.3 United Utilities (UU) as the sewerage authority for the area will take on the responsibility for inspection and maintenance of all the proposed adopted drainage.

3.2.4 It is envisaged UU will employ framework contractors to undertake the regular maintenance.

3.3 Funding

3.3.1 A new Management and Maintenance Company will be set up by the developer with the occupier of each dwelling contributing to the ongoing funding of the maintenance of private drainage.

3.3.2 Full details of the Management and Maintenance company will be provided once set up.

3.3.3 United Utilities (UU) as the sewerage authority for the area will take on the responsibility for the funding of the management and maintenance of the proposed adopted drainage as part of their sewerage obligations.

4.0 Piped Networks, Inspection, Manhole and Catchpit Chambers

4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 The appropriate health and safety equipment must be used when accessing manholes. Confined space certificates must be held by any personnel entering a manhole and the appropriate permits should be obtained from the Maintenance Manager prior to any access.
- 4.1.2 Pipes are proprietary products, and the materials can vary across the site and as such where used the manufacture's recommendations should be followed.
- 4.1.3 Pipes are intended to be the main conveyance across the development and where oversized they form the attenuation volume required by the limitation of the discharge rate. They are intended to be dry except for during rainfall events. These have been designed to be self-cleaning where possible for smaller diameter pipes, and for larger diameters the risk is reduced due to the overall pipe size.
- 4.1.4 Access for maintenance is provided through access chambers and manholes.
- 4.1.5 Regular inspection and maintenance are important to identify areas which may have been obstructed /clogged and may not be drainage correctly thus exposing the site to a greater level of flood risk.

Table 1 - Operation and Maintenance Requirements of Piped Networks and Inspection Chambers

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Typical Frequency
Regular Maintenance	Inspect and identify any features that are not operating correctly. If required, take remedial action	Monthly for three months, then six monthly
	Debris removal from catchment surface / gratings (where may cause risks to performance)	Monthly (and after large storms)
	Remove sediment from trapped sumps, manholes and catchpits.	Annually or as required
Remedial Maintenance	Repair / rehabilitation of gratings, inlets and outlets	As required
Monitoring	Inspect / check all gratings, trapped sumps, manholes and catchpits to ensure that they are in good condition and operating as designed	Annually and after large storm events
Structure Rehabilitation / Repair	Regular Maintenance and Monitoring to identify if repair and / or replacement of features or pipework is required.	As required

5.0 Channels & Gullies

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 Channels and gullies should be inspected and cleaned in accordance with the manufacturer's details. Channel units can be cleaned through the use of a high-pressure hose; this can be fed into the channel system through access units strategically placed along the channel run. The throat section of channel units should be kept clear at all times to ensure uninterrupted flow of surface water into the drainage channel and any debris within the throat should be removed.

5.1.2 Locking bolts should be replaced and sufficiently tightened, taking care that the bolt heads do not stand above the top surface of the cover or grate. If covers are allowed to move within their frame, this may cause damage to the frame or seating.

Table 2 - Operation & maintenance requirements for pipe network, manholes & inspection chambers, drainage channels & gullies.

Maintenance schedule	Required action	Typical frequency
Regular Maintenance	Remove manhole and chamber covers to sewers and pumping station on network– inspect to ensure water is flowing freely and that the water flow route is unobstructed.	Half Yearly
	Remove debris and silt as required.	Undertake one of these inspections after leaf fall in autumn
Occasional Maintenance	None required	
Remedial Actions	Re-line or replace pipework if unable to clear blockages by jetting.	As required
Monitoring	Inspect chambers for build-up of silt and debris	Half yearly

6.0 Pervious Pavements

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 Pervious pavements provide a surface suitable for pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic, while allowing rainwater to infiltrate through the surface and into the underlying structural layers. The water is temporarily stored beneath the overlying surface before use, infiltration to the ground, or controlled discharge downstream.
- 6.1.2 There are two types of pervious pavements that are defined on the bases of the surfacing material:
- **Porous Pavements** infiltrate water across their entire surface material, e.g. porous asphalt or resin bound gravel.
 - **Permeable Pavements**, the surface itself is impervious to water, but the blocks are laid to provide void space through the surface to the sub-base.
- 6.1.3 Pervious surfaces, together with their associated substructures, are an efficient means of managing surface water runoff close to its source – intercepting runoff, reducing the volume and frequency of runoff, and providing a treatment medium. Treatment processes that occur within the surface structure, sub-base and geotextile layers include filtration, absorption, biodegradation and sedimentation.
- 6.1.4 Pervious pavements should be inspected regularly, preferably during and after heavy rainfall to check effective operation and identify areas of ponding. Permeable paving needs to be regularly cleaned of silt and other sediments to preserve their infiltration capacity. Evidence suggests that sweeping once per year should be sufficient to maintain an acceptable infiltration rate on most developments.

Table 3 - Operation & maintenance requirements for pervious pavements - Based on CIRIA SuDS Manual 2015

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	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 into 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 50mm 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)
	Remove and dispose of oils or petrol residues using safe standard practices	As required
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 48h after large storms in first six months
	Inspect silt accumulation rates and establish appropriate brushing frequencies	Annually
	Monitor inspection chambers	Annually

7.0 Geocellular Attenuation Tank

7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 Geocellular tanks are modular storage systems made with plastic units. These units can be assembled to achieve the required volume and usually on multiple layers. Generally, the units have 95% of voids content and are used to create an efficient below ground structure to store surface water. The geocellular attenuation tank is wrapped on the outside in an impermeable membrane and infilled with geocellular crates. This allows the water to pass into the tank and be retained during peak storm conditions.
- 7.1.2 The geocellular units and geotextile are proprietary products and therefore manufacturer's recommendations should also be taken into consideration.
- 7.1.3 Access for maintenance should be provided by an access chamber constructed as a catchpit, located at the main entry and from the manhole chambers downstream of the tank.. Regular inspection and maintenance are important for the effective operation of attenuation tanks as designed. As the feature is buried, a regular inspection regime is very important to ensure the correction functionality of the surface water drainage network.
- 7.1.4 Regular inspection and maintenance are important for the effective operation of attenuation tanks as designed. As the feature is buried, a regular inspection regime is very important to ensure the correction functionality of the surface water drainage network.

Table 4 - Operation & maintenance requirements for attenuation storage tanks - Based on CIRIA SuDS Manual 2015

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Frequency
Regular Maintenance \ Inspection	Inspect and identify any areas that are not operating correctly. If required, take remedial action.	Monthly for 3 months, then six monthly.
	Debris removal from catchment surface (where may cause risks to performance).	Monthly
	Remove sediment from pre-treatment structures and/or internal forebays.	Annually (or as required after heavy rainfall events)
Remedial Actions	Repair/rehabilitation of inlets, outlets and overflows.	As required.
Monitoring	Inspect inlets, outlets and overflows for blockages, and clear if required	Monthly and after large storms.

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	to ensure they are in good condition and operating as designed.	
	Survey inside of tank for sediment build-up and remove if necessary.	Every 5 years or as required.

8.0 Flow Control Units

8.1 Overview

8.1.1 The flow control units are intended for flood control and flow restriction.

8.1.2 The flow control is specified as a Hydro Brake Optimum and is a proprietary product; therefore, manufacturer's recommendations should also be taken into consideration.

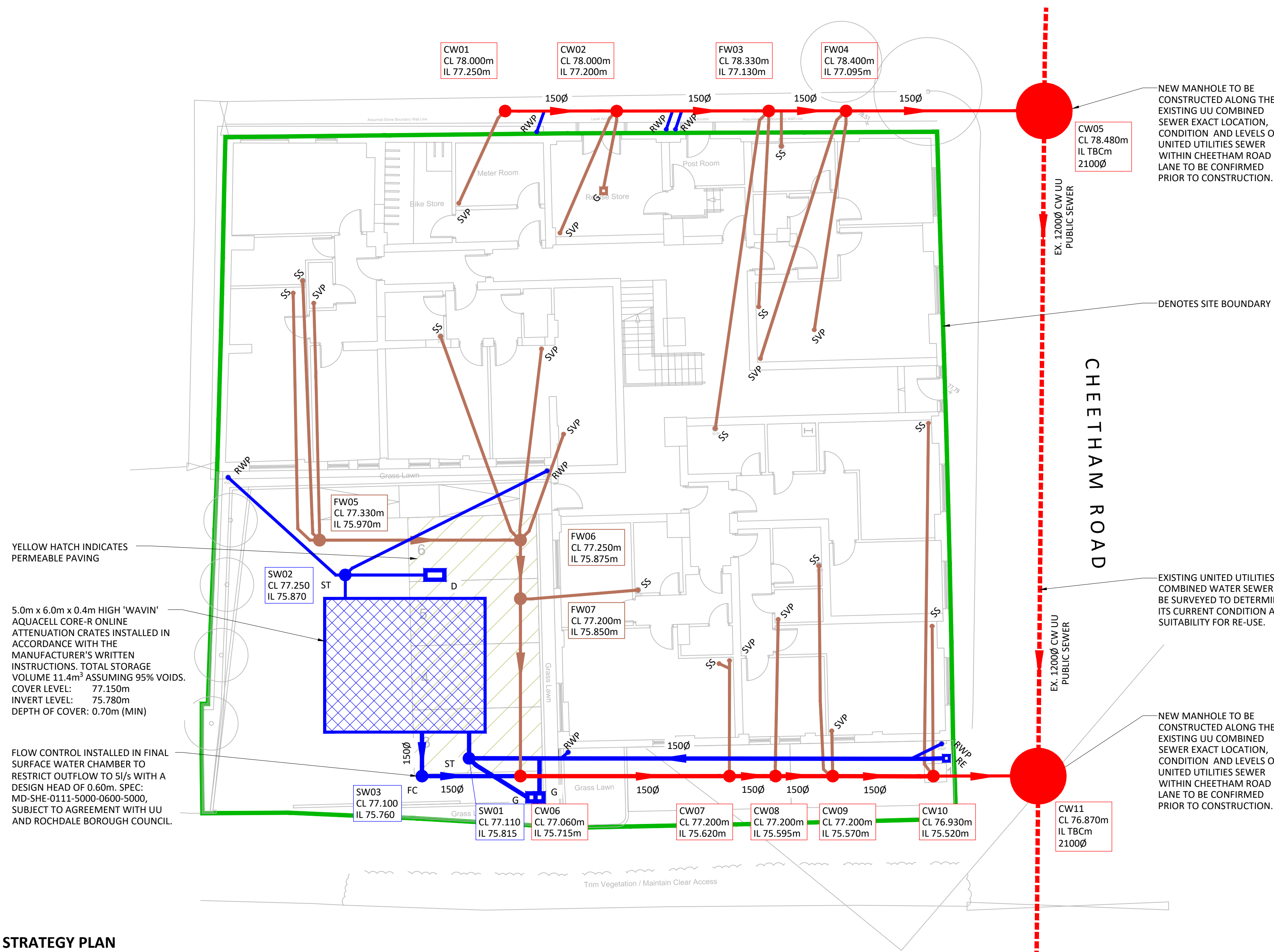
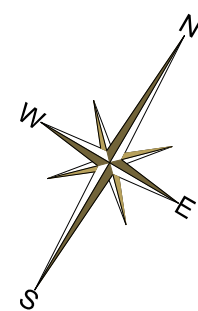
8.1.3 Access for maintenance has been provided by locating within manhole chambers.

Table 5 - Operation and Maintenance Requirements for Flow Controls

Maintenance Schedule	Required Action	Frequency
Monitoring (to be undertaken more regularly within the first year of operation and adjusted as required).	Inspect inlets for blockages, and clear if required. If faults persist jetting and CCTV survey may be required.	Monthly and after large storms.
Regular maintenance	Inspect and identify any areas that are not operating correctly. If required, take remedial action.	Monthly for 3 months, then six monthly.
	Debris removal from catchment surface (where may cause risks to performance).	Monthly
	Remove sediment from pre- treatment structures and flow control chambers.	Annually (or as required after heavy rainfall events)
Remedial Actions	Repair/rehabilitation of inlets.	As required.

Appendix A – Brennan Consult Drawings

- 2982-BCL-00-XX-DR-D-0100 – Drainage Layout



DRAINAGE STRATEGY PLAN
SCALE 1:100

DRAINAGE NOTES

1. THIS DRAWING IS PRELIMINARY AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE DEPENDING ON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE G.A., SITE LAYOUT, RWP AND POP-UP LAYOUT.
2. EXISTING SEWER LOCATIONS AND LEVELS TO BE CONFIRMED BY CONTRACTOR ON SITE, PRIOR TO WORK COMMENCING.
3. ANY PART OF THE EXISTING DRAINAGE SYSTEM TO BE RETAINED AS PART OF THE NEW SCHEME SHALL BE CLEANED AND INSPECTED. ANY STRUCTURAL DEFECTS SHALL BE REPAIRED USING APPROPRIATE AND APPROVED MEANS.
4. ALL REDUNDANT EXISTING DRAINAGE TO BE GAUBBED UP OR GROUTED, ANY EXISTING LIVE DRAINAGE SHOULD BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER AND RECONNECTED..
5. PRIVATE DRAINS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUILDING REGULATIONS.
6. ALL PRIVATE DRAINAGE WITHIN THE SITE TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF BS EN 752 AND BUILDING REGULATIONS PART H.
7. NO CONNECTION TO BE MADE TO THE PUBLIC SEWER UNTIL APPROVAL HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY
8. ALL MANHOLE LEVELS ARE INDICATIVE ONLY.
9. ALL MANHOLE AND PIPE POSITIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY BE UPDATED FOLLOWING FURTHER DISCUSSIONS WITH THE RELEVANT AUTHORITIES.
10. ALL INSPECTION CHAMBER SIZES ARE 450Ø UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE.
11. UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE ALL PIPES TO BE LAID SOFFIT TO SOFFIT.
12. WHERE PROPOSED DRAINS ARE IN PROXIMITY TO PROPOSED FOUNDATIONS, THE FOUNDATIONS SHALL BE TAKEN DEEPER TO BELOW THE DRAINS OR THE DRAIN SHOULD BE PROTECTED WITH A FULL CONCRETE SURROUND.
13. PROPOSED PIPEWORK WITH LESS THAN THE FOLLOWING DEPTHS TO SOFFIT REQUIRES A CONCRETE SURROUND:-
 - 1.2m IN ROADS
 - 0.75m UNDER PRIVATE DRIVES
 - 0.6m UNDER FOOTPATHS AND UNDER BUILDINGS.
14. SETTING OUT OF RAINWATER PIPES, WASTEWATER CONNECTIONS AND POPUP POSITIONS OF ABOVE GROUND DRAINAGE BY OTHERS.
15. CHANNEL DRAIN AND GULLY LOCATIONS AND NUMBERS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
16. ALL CHANNEL DRAINAGE TO HAVE SILT BUCKETS ON OUTLETS.
17. ALL PRIVATE SURFACE WATER PIPES TO BE MIN 100mmØ LAID AT A MAX 1:80 GRADIENT U.O.
18. ALL UNDERSLAB FOUL PIPES TO BE 100mmØ LAID AT A MAX 1:40 GRADIENT U.N.O. OTHER FOUL PIPES TO BE 100mmØ LAID AT A MAX 1:80 GRADIENT U.N.O.
19. AT LEAST ONE SOIL PIPE AT THE HEAD OF EACH FOUL RUN SHALL VENT TO THE ATMOSPHERE.
20. PROPOSED DRAINAGE IS SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION (BY CONTRACTOR) OF LEVELS OF EXISTING DRAINAGE AT PROPOSED CONNECTION POINTS.
21. DISCHARGE RATE INTO WATERCOURSE SUBJECT TO AGREEMENT WITH UNITED UTILITIES AND LOCAL AUTHORITY.
22. CONTRACTOR TO ARRANGE ALL SEWERS AND DRAINS TO BE FLUSHED OUT BEFORE FINAL CCTV SURVEY IS CARRIED OUT ON COMPLETION OF WORKS.
23. CONTRACTOR TO APPLY FOR SEWER PERMITS AND ROAD OPENING PERMITS AS NECESSARY FROM THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES, PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORKS.
24. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ALLOW FOR ALL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH ROAD AND SEWER WORKS.
25. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL TEMPORARY WORKS AND CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURE

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE

CONSIDERATION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE HIERARCHY OF DRAINAGE OPTIONS FOR THE SITE AS FOLLOWS:

- DISCHARGE INTO GROUND - WHILST INFILTRATION RATES ARE SUITABLE, THE SITE CANNOT ACCOMMODATE TO DISCHARGE OF SURFACE WATER USING THIS METHOD DUE TO THEIR NOT BEING ENOUGH ROOM ON THE SITE FOR A SOAKAWAY.
- DISCHARGE TO SURFACE WATER BODY - THERE ARE NO SURFACE WATER BODIES CONSIDERED TO BE WITHIN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE SITE.
- DISCHARGE TO SURFACE WATER SEWER, HIGHWAY DRAIN OR OTHER DRAINAGE SYSTEM - THERE ARE NO SURFACE WATER SEWERS CONSIDERED TO BE WITHIN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE SITE.
- DISCHARGE TO COMBINED WATER SEWER - NEW CONNECTION TO EXISTING UNITED UTILITIES COMBINED WATER SEWER, THAT RUNS PARALLEL TO THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE SITE. CONNECTION TO BE MADE TO EXISTING COMBINED SEWER VIA 250mm MANHOLES. SURFACE WATER WILL BE DISCHARGED AT A RESTRICTED RATE OF 5.0l/s SUBJECT TO AGREEMENT WITH UNITED UTILITIES AND ROCHDALE BOROUGH COUNCIL.

SUMMARY

IT IS PROPOSED TO DISCHARGE SURFACE WATER TO THE EXISTING COMBINED UNITED UTILITIES SEWER LOCATED WITHIN CHEETHAM ROAD 2No. NEW MANHOLE CONNECTIONS WILL BE REQUIRED TO DISCHARGE INTO THE UU SEWER. SURFACE WATER WILL BE DISCHARGED AT A PEAK RESTRICTED RATE OF 5.0l/s, SUBJECT TO AGREEMENT WITH UNITED UTILITIES AND ROCHDALE BOROUGH COUNCIL.

SUDS TO ENCOMPASS:

- PERMEABLE SURFACING
- GEOCELLULAR ATTENUATION CRATES
- FLOW CONTROL

FOUL WATER DRAINAGE

FOUL WATER GENERATED BY THE DEVELOPMENT WILL DISCHARGE INTO THE EXISTING COMBINED UNITED UTILITIES SEWER LOCATED WITHIN CHEETHAM ROAD. 2No. NEW MANHOLE CONNECTIONS WILL BE REQUIRED TO DISCHARGE INTO UU SEWER SUBJECT TO AGREEMENT WITH UNITED UTILITIES AND ROCHEDALE BOROUGH COUNCIL.

ALL EXTERNAL HARD LANDSCAPED AREAS TO BE PERMEABLE SURFACING OR FALL TO ADJACENT SOFT LANDSCAPED AREAS.

REFER TO ARCHITECT'S DRAWING FOR LOCATION & SETTING OUT
OF ALL FOUL & SURFACE WATER POP-UPS

THE PRIVATE DRAINAGE IS SUBJECT TO LLFA APPROVAL THEREFORE
DO NOT COMMENCE WORKS UNTIL APPROVED.

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	GENERAL NOTES
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1. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER ASSOCIATED DRAWINGS. ANY DISCREPANCY TO BE RAISED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. ANY CONSTRUCTION WORKS WHICH COMMENCE BEFORE THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED ARE AT THE RISK OF THE BUILDING CONTRACTOR.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (mm). DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING, WORK TO STATED DIMENSIONS ONLY.
3. BUILDING CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE ALL WORKS COMPLY WITH THE CURRENT EDITION OF THE BUILDING REGULATIONS. ALL MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED DOCUMENT REGULATION 7.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN, FABRICATION, ERECTION AND REMOVAL OF ALL TEMPORARY WORKS AND SHALL PROVIDE ALL TEMPORARY BRACING AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN STRUCTURAL STABILITY DURING CONSTRUCTION.
5. IF THE CONTRACTOR CONSIDERS THAT THEY DO NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO SAFELY COMPLETE THE WORKS DETAILED ON THIS DRAWING, THEY SHOULD CONTACT THE ENGINEER.

CDM DESIGNER'S RISK ASSESSMENT

BRENNANCONSULT ASSUME THAT THE CONTRACTOR IS COMPETENT IN MATTERS OF HEALTH & SAFETY AND IS AWARE OF ALL THE NORMAL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION OF THE TYPE SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING. REMAINING UNUSUAL RISKS ARE:-

CONSTRUCTION

1. POSSIBILITY OF UNCHARTED BURIED SERVICES. CONTRACTOR TO SURVEY AND SCAN FOR LOCATION OF ANY POSSIBLE BURIED SERVICES IN ADVANCE OF ANY FOUNDATION WORKS BEING UNDERTAKEN.

MAINTENANCE / CLEANING

NO UNUSUAL RISKS	CB
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DECOMMISSIONING / DEMOLITION

NO UNUSUAL RISKS	CB
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DRAINAGE LEGEND

SITE BOUNDARY	EX. CW DRAINAGE
NEW SW DRAINAGE	NEW FW DRAINAGE
NEW CW DRAINAGE	

ALL MANHOLES TO BE CONCRETE ENCASED 450 Ø PPIC'S UNO.

ST	SW MH IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO ATTENUATION TANK TO BE FITTED WITH SILT TRAP
FC	MANHOLE TO BE FITTED WITH FLOW CONTROL TO LIMIT FLOW TO 5 l/s.
D	'POLYPIPE' PERMAVOID DIFFUSER UNIT PLACED BENEATH PERMEABLE SURFACING

P03	FURNITURE REMOVED FROM SITE PLAN	MM	21.10.25	LM
P02	MINOR AMENDMENTS	MM	21.10.25	LM
P01	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	JKS	13.10.25	LM
REV	REVISION DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE	CHECKED



UNICORN HOUSE, CHEETHAM
STREET, MIDDLETON, M24 4DG

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
DRAINAGE STRATEGY PLAN

	Status
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PRELIMINARY

Project No.	Originator	Zone	Level	Type	Role	Drawing No.	Revision
2982	BCL	00	XX	DR	D	0100	P03

Scale	Size	Drawn	Date	Checked	Passed
1:100	A1	JKS	OCT 25	LM	CB