7 (h). Method Statement

1. Overview of Works

The works involve installing a **375 mm diameter reinforced concrete surface water outlet pipe** with a **400 mm Althon tidal flap valve** into the **existing concrete seawall/retaining wall** beneath the John Muir Link Path.
The outlet is part of the approved drainage design for the CALA Homes development, as shown on drawings **DUNGC-GOO-XX-XX-DR-D-0526** and **DUNGC-GOO-XX-XX-DR-D-0507**.

No cofferdams, piling, dredging, or heavy marine plant are required. Works will be undertaken during low-tide windows to avoid interaction with tidal waters.

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2. Sequence of Works

2.1 Pre-start preparations

- Mark out the working area adjacent to the seawall.
- Brief operatives on site-specific hazards (tides, slip risks, public access).
- Confirm tidal times to allow safe access to the wall face.

No specialist marine equipment required.

2.2 Access and localised excavation

- Excavate a small working area at the landward side of the seawall to expose the drilling position.
- Maintain a compact work footprint to keep disturbance to a minimum.

2.3 Core drilling through the existing seawall

- Using a standard core-drill rig, form a **375–400 mm diameter opening** through the seawall at the designed invert level (3.247 m AOD).
- Remove arisings and stockpile for reuse in reinstatement where possible.
- No intrusive or vibration-heavy methods (e.g. impact breakers) expected.

Drawing reference: core location and levels confirmed on **DUNGC-GOO-XX-XX-DR-D-0526**.

2.4 Installation of the outlet pipe

- Insert the **375 mm concrete pipe** through the formed opening.
- Align to achieve correct gradient for gravity discharge.
- Grout the annulus with **Cemex Readymix foamed concrete or similar approved lightweight infill**, as shown on the detail drawing.

(This avoids over-engineering and is standard practice for this type of installation.)

2.5 Fixing of tidal flap valve

- Bolt the **400 mm Althon HDPE/SS flap valve** to the seaward face of the outfall using the integrated stainless-steel fixing points.
- Ensure the EPDM lip seal contacts the pipe face and valve plate moves freely.
- No scaffolding expected — short-duration access at low tide is sufficient.

Valve specifications sourced from Sheet 0526.

2.6 Backfilling and reinstatement

- Backfill around the pipe and excavated area using suitable material.
- Reinstatement of surface finishes will match existing conditions adjacent to the John Muir Link Path.
- Remove all spoil and temporary fencing from site.

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3. Plant and Labour

Minimal standard equipment:

- Core drill and generator
- Small excavator (1.5–3 t)
- Hand tools
- Light-duty tower or ladder (if required for flap valve installation)
- Transit or pickup for material deliveries

No marine plant, barges, or heavy lifting equipment required.

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4. Environmental Controls (Practical and Cost-Proportionate)

These controls follow Marine Directorate expectations for low-impact coastal works but avoid unnecessary high-cost obligations:

- Works planned during low tide to avoid interaction with the marine environment.
- Good housekeeping: materials kept away from tidal zone where possible.
- Remove all drilling arisings from site (no deposition to the foreshore).
- Avoid working during periods of heavy rainfall to reduce runoff risk.
- Noise limited to small plant; no piling or explosive works (no Marine Noise Registry entry required).

Environmental context: no designated SAC/SPA/MPA directly intersecting the work area based on typical coastal mapping guidance in Section 7 of the application.

No need for marine mammal observers, PAM, or similar high-cost mitigation.

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5. Health & Safety Considerations

- Operatives trained for coastal working and safe use of core-drilling equipment.
- Tide times monitored daily; no works in rising tide conditions.
- Public interface managed with barriers and signage.

All in accordance with standard CDM duties.