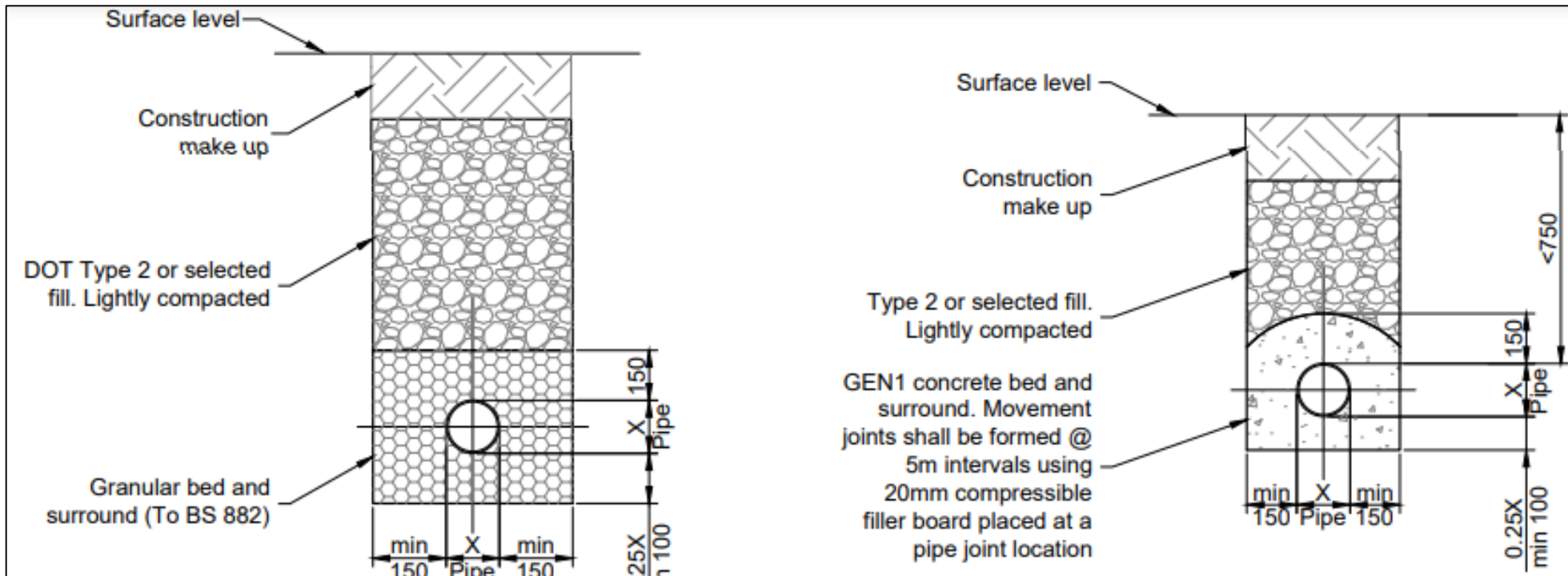
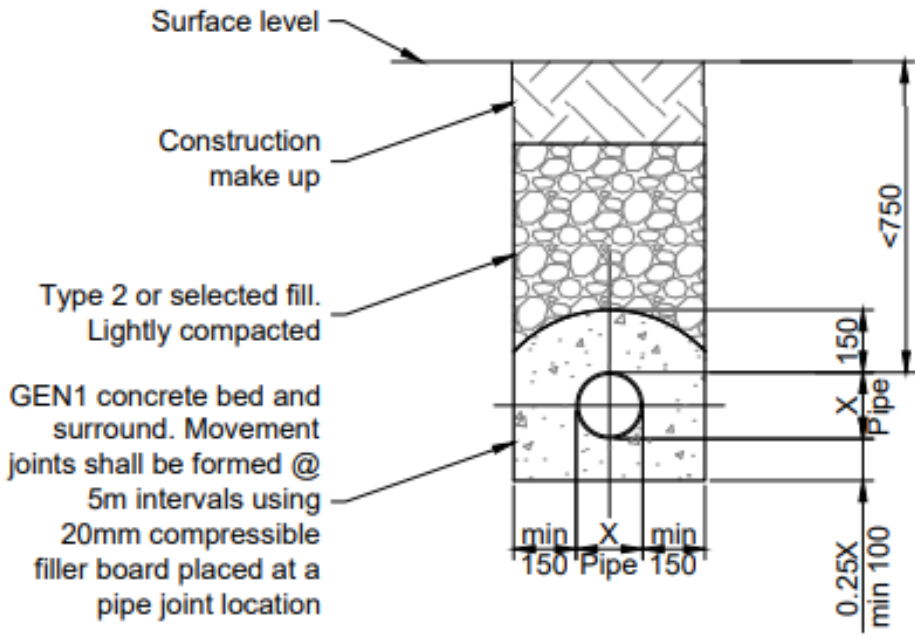




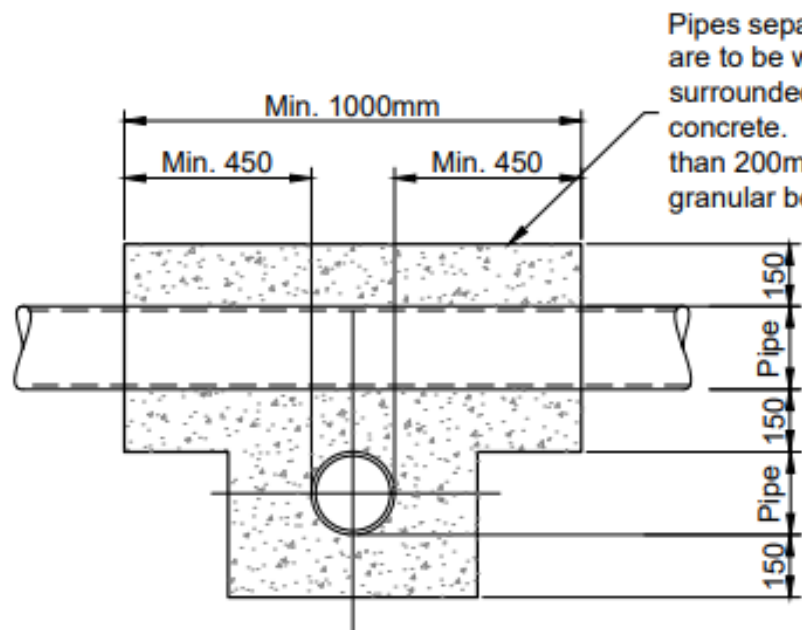
Typical Pipe Bedding With Granular Bed and Surround

Granular bed and surround to be used where concrete bed and surround are not required.

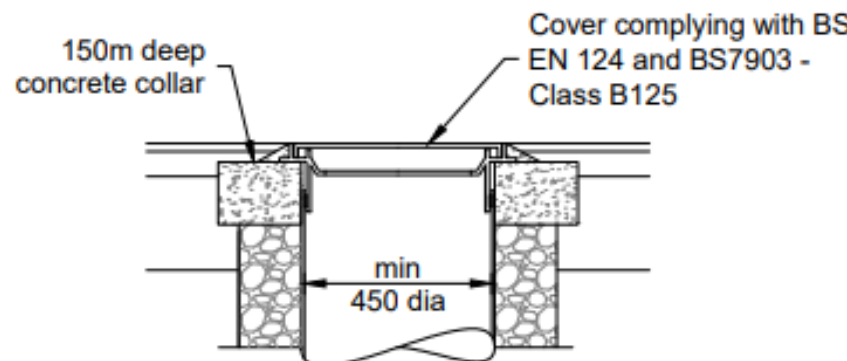


Typical Pipe Bedding With Concrete Bed and Surround

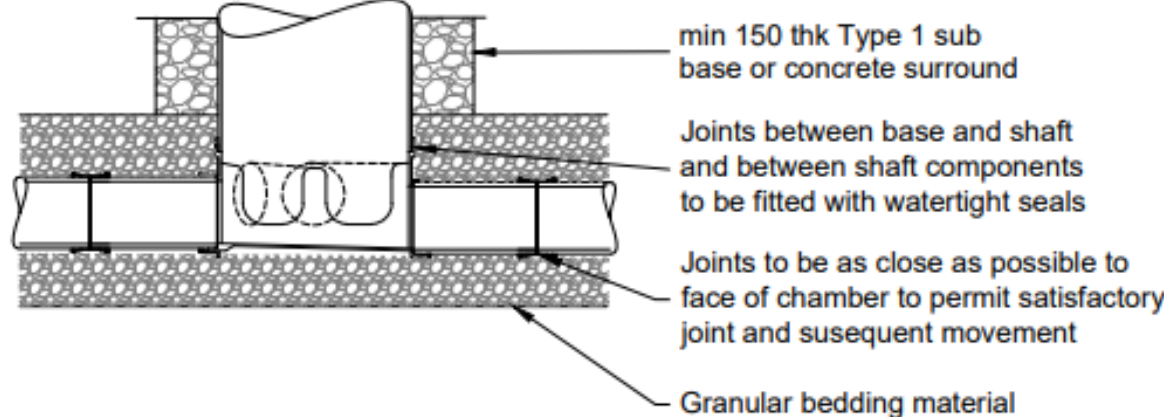
GEN1 concrete bed and surround to be used under paved areas where the depth between the finished construction level and the soffit of the drain is less than 750mm.



Typical Pipe Crossing Detail



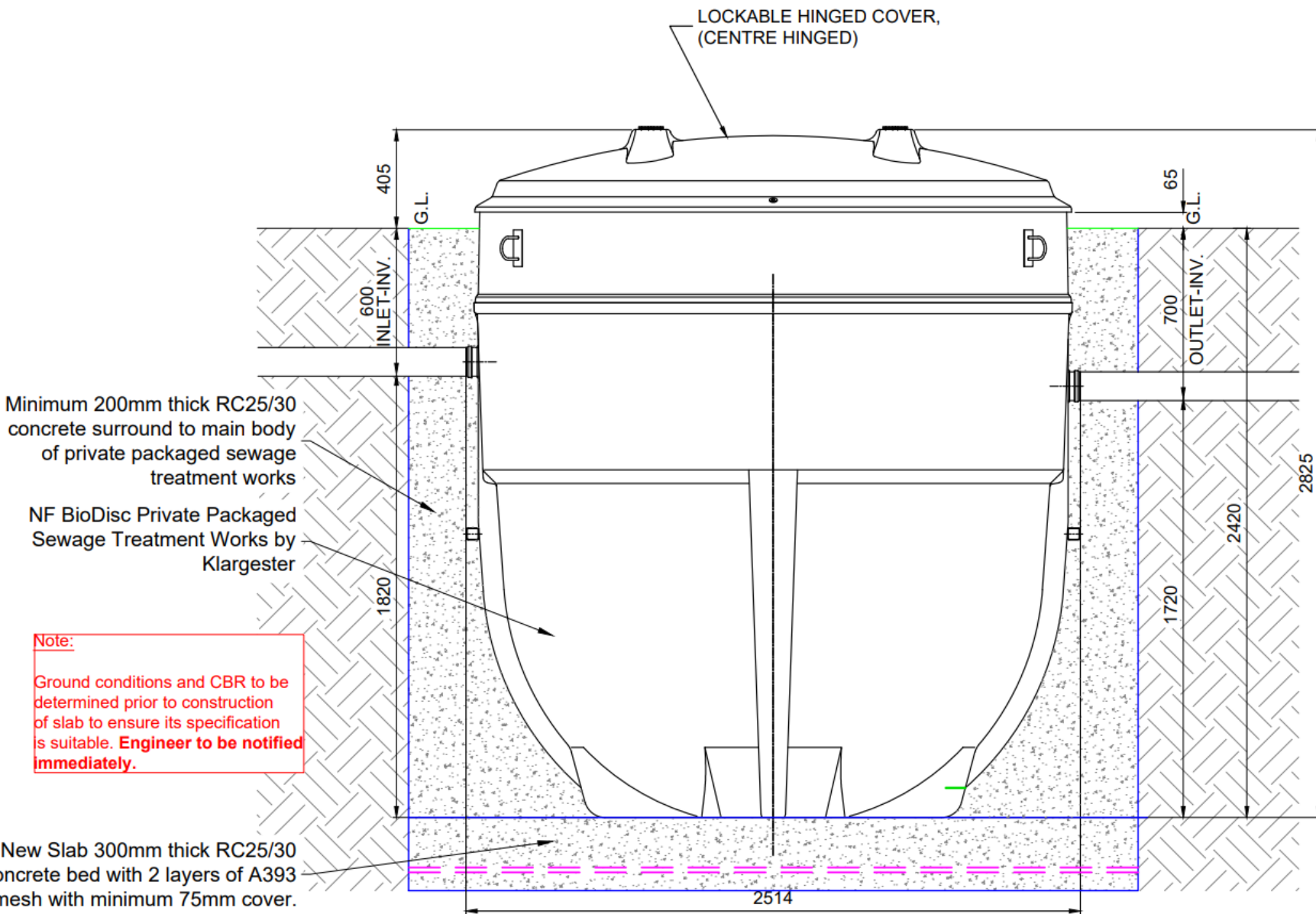
Cover for Driveways, Footpaths and Landscaped Areas



Plastic chambers and rings shall comply with BS EN 13598-1 and BS EN 13598-2 or have equivalent independent approval

Polypropylene Inspection Chamber (PPIC) Detail

Notes:
Ensure that the slab is free of any stones or other material which could damage the unit. Lower the unit onto the slab using suitable webbing slings and lifting equipment.
Part fill unit with water and pour concrete backfill in accordance with manufactures guidelines.

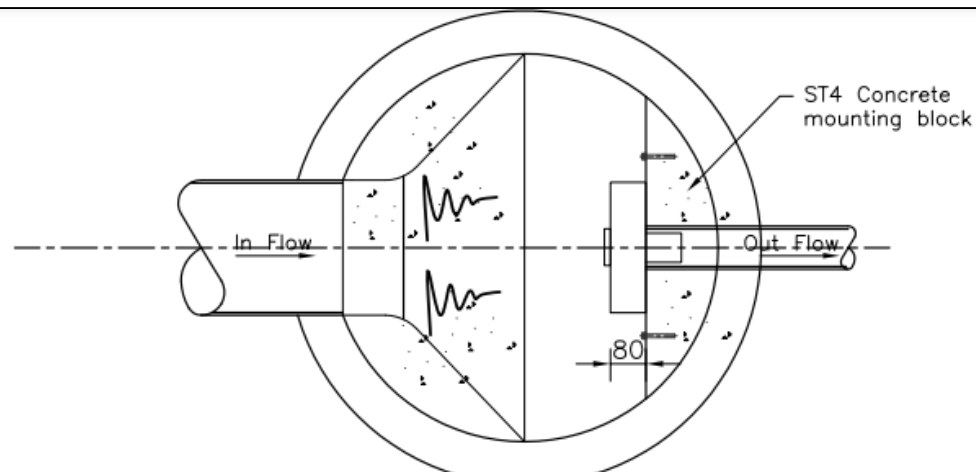
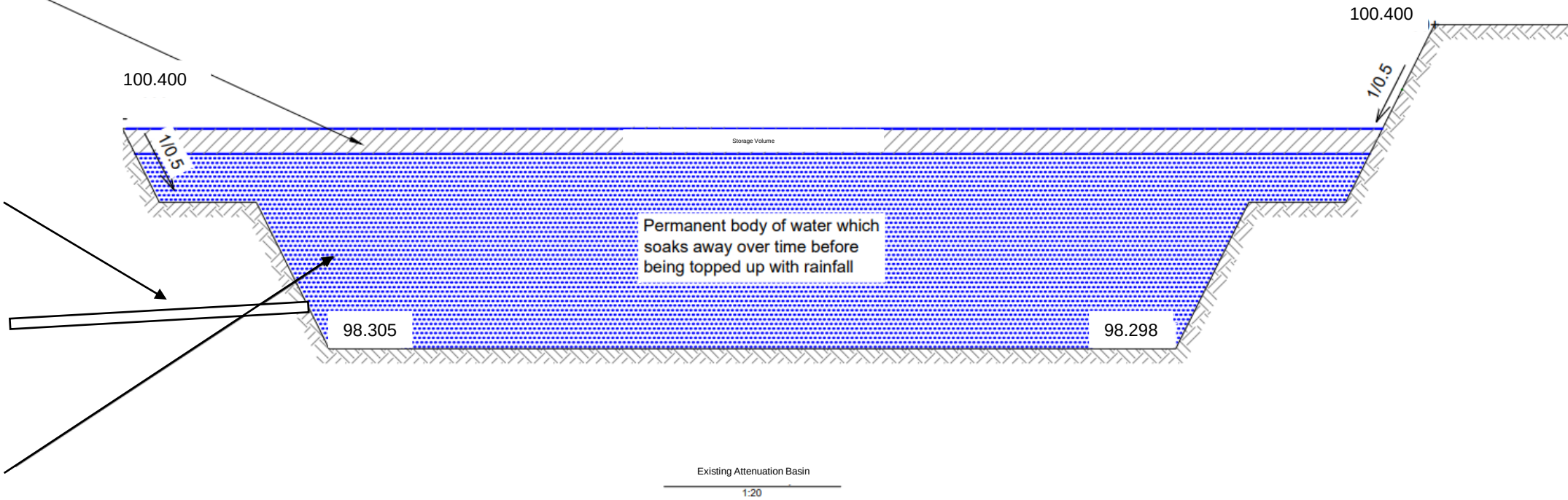


Sewage Treatment Works Bed and Surround

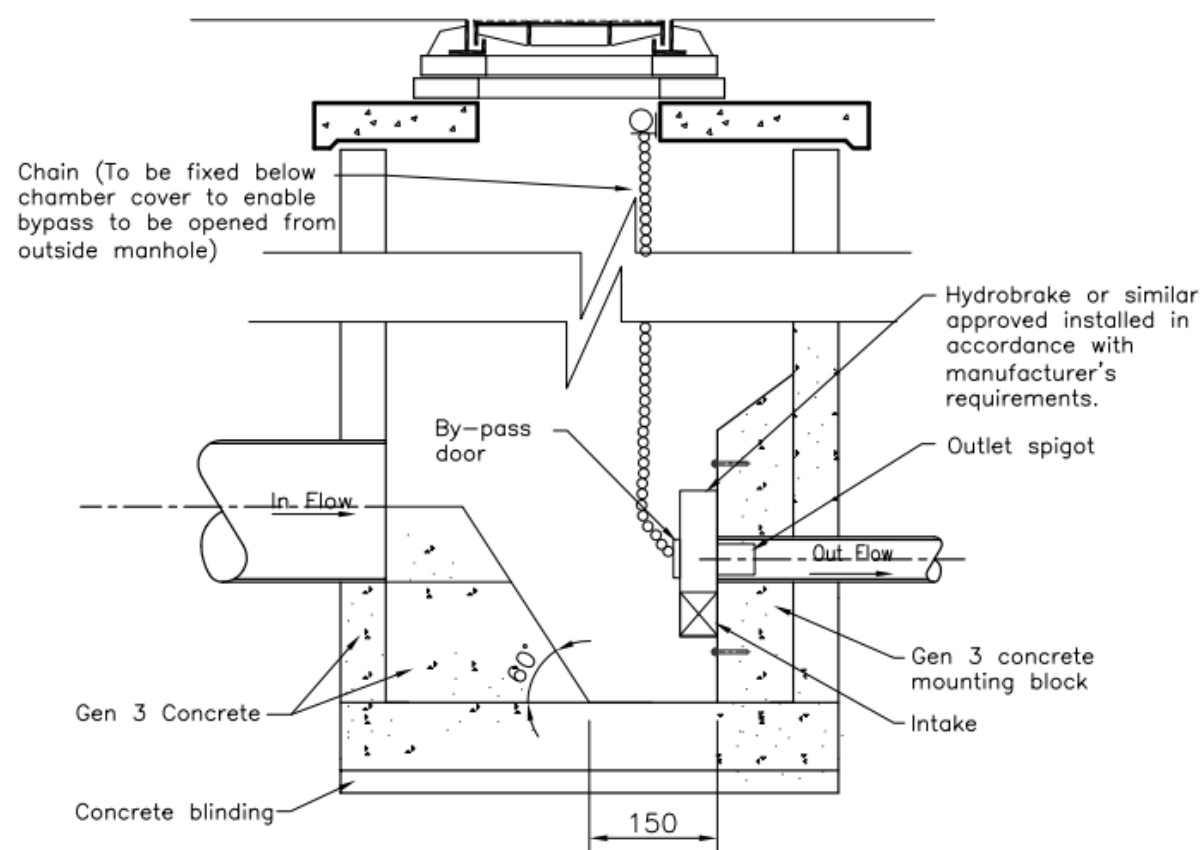
The drain down time for the storage area during a 1 in 100 year storm is 16 hours and 40 minutes. It is highly unlikely that two 100 year storms would occur within this timeframe and therefore the partial soakaway basin is considered more than sufficient to serve this development.

Surface Water Pipe taking water away from attenuation pond to proposed outfall. Invert Level 98.305m

Existing attenuation basin to store a minimum volume of 450m³. Infiltration testing performed elsewhere on-site recorded a conservative infiltration rate of water falling by 2cm over 240 minutes in SA1 and 3cm over 240 minutes in SA2 and SA3 of the submitted Infiltration Report
Water level will rise due to low level of infiltration occurring. Water will flow out from the surface water pipes towards the outfall in the south-western corner of the site



Hydrobrake Chamber (Plan)



Hydrobrake Chamber (Section)

Notes:

- Chamber cover to be positioned directly above by-pass door.
- Dimensions are indicative only and are dependant on type of control device used. Refer to manufacturer's specifications for details.
- Hydrobrake flow control chamber to limit flows to 2.0 l/s for all storm events up to & including the 1 in 100 year storm plus 30% allowance for climate change.
hydrobrake type – MD-SCL-0075-1400-0260-1900
design head – 0.26m
orifice diameter – 0.075m

Klargester Sewage Treatment Works Notes:

- Excavate a hole of sufficient length and width to accommodate the unit and a minimum of 200mm concrete surround and to a depth, which allows for the burial depth of the unit plus a minimum 300mm thick concrete base.
- Construct a suitable concrete base slab, a minimum of 300mm thick, appropriate to site conditions. In wet or unstable ground conditions it may be necessary to lay a hard-core sub-base. Ensure that the slab is flat and level. Allow the slab to set sufficiently to support the installed load.
- Ensure that the slab is free of any stones or other material, which could damage the unit. Lower the unit onto the slab using suitable webbing slings and lifting equipment.
- Remove the package tied to the outside of the unit. This contains a copy of the Installation Guidelines and a cover key.
- Remove the covers by undoing the locks and folding the end covers back over the inner covers before lifting them off. Then unlock and remove the centre cover.
- Remove the Control Panel, from the walkway inside the unit.
- Check that the inlet and outlet orientation is correct and that the unit is level. It is essential that the unit is installed in a level plane to avoid undue stress on the bearings. The unit must be level to within ±5mm from side to side, measured at the walkway on either side of the rotor. If necessary, lift the unit off the base and apply further concrete as needed to level up.
Note: The top flange of the BioDisc should not be used for levelling as manufacturing tolerances may result in it not being parallel with the rotor shaft.
- It is essential that the unit levels are checked regularly throughout the installation process. Should the unit become out of level, immediate remedial action is advised, to maintain the unit within the levels stated in point 7.
- Pour no more than 1 metre depth of water into both primary (inlet) chambers and the final (outlet) chamber ensuring that there is never more than 250mm difference in water level between any of the sections.
- Place concrete backfill to approximately 500mm depth around the unit ensuring good compaction to avoid voids. Allow concrete to harden. **Do not use vibrating poker.**
- Continue backfilling with concrete to just below the level of the inlet spigot. Keep the concrete at an even level all round the unit, compacting in layers. As backfilling progresses keep the ballast water level inside the unit 250-500mm above the concrete backfill level, but do not attempt to fill the unit with water above the outlet level.
- Remove blanking cap from the cable duct at the outlet end of the unit.
- Continue to backfill, with concrete or free flowing granular material, up to ground level. **Do not use sand.** The finished surface should be 65 mm minimum lower than the lip of the cover.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD INFORMATION BOX

The hazards noted below are in addition to normal hazards and risks faced by a competent contractor when dealing with the types of works detailed on this drawing

CONSTRUCTION RISKS

- Leptospirosis
- Deep Trenches
- Striking unknown services

MAINTENANCE / CLEANING RISKS

- Leptospirosis

Notes:

- DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.
- All dimensions are in millimetres Unless Noted Otherwise (u.n.o.)
- Drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant architect's drawings. Any inconsistencies should be reported to PRP immediately.
- All levels and dimensions are to be checked on site before any work commences.
- The Health and Safety at Work act is to be complied with at all times. Attention is drawn to the wearing of hard hats, reflectorised clothing, and the use of any other required safety equipment.

Drainage:

- Invert levels of existing manholes to be checked on site prior to commencing any drainage works.
- For positions of all rainwater pipes & foul outlets refer to Architect's drawings.
- All joints between precast manhole components shall have a minimum uncompressed thickness of 10mm of proprietary bitumen or resin mastic sealant.
- Storm & foul branch connections are to be laid at gradients of between 1:40 & 1:80
- All in-situ concrete shall be minimum grade GEN3.
- Precast concrete cover & reducing slabs to be heavy duty reinforced concrete to BS 5911.
- Manhole covers & frames shall be manufactured in cast iron or ductile iron & shall comply with requirements of BS EN 124 & shall be kite marked or equivalent.
- Where there is no intermediate manhole between the start of a surface water pipe run and the soakaway the gradient of the run shall be not less than 1 : 60.
- All completed work shall be suitably protected from damage by construction work. Damaged drainage will not be accepted. It is recommended that no heavy loading or underground work is permitted above or near unprotected drainage, and that dumpers, trucks, fork lifts or other heavy vehicles are not driven along or near pipe runs.

Rev	Description of Update	Drawn /Checked	Date
P1	Issued for discharge of conditions	MS/II	08.06.23

Client:

Statue Homes Ltd

Project:

Market Bosworth Golf Leisure and Country Retreat, Market Bosworth

Drawing no.

1067071-M-401 rev. P1

Scale:

1:500@A1