H18206

SURFACE WATER STRATEGY REPORT

MFG BAGLAN MOOR MORRISONS
CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
PORT TALBOT
SA12 7DA

Revision	Description	Date	By
A	Minor corrections	03.04.2025	MJN
B	Proposals updated	12.08.2025	MJN

MARKS HEELEY LTD

March 2025

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MARKS HEELEY

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0.0 REVISIONS 'B'

This report has been updated with the latest proposed plan and the following statements.

These sections have been included in green for ease of reference.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Marks Heeley Ltd have been instructed by MBH to prepare a drainage strategy in respect of surface water drainage for the proposed shop extension, creation of 4 No. jet wash bays and creation of an EV charging zone with EV chargers, canopy, sub-station enclosure and associated forecourt works at MFG Baglan Moor Morrisons, Christchurch Road, Port Talbot, SA12 7DA.

1.2 This report incorporates the following:

- Details of the strategy for the disposal of surface water on the site.
- An appropriate run-off rate and storage provision has been chosen.
- Pollution mitigation.
- Details of the maintenance of SuDS features to demonstrate that all components will remain fully operational throughout the lifetime of the development.
- Construction details of SuDS features.

1.3 This drainage statement has been prepared with reference to Technical Advice Note 15: Development, flooding and coastal erosion. The site is located within Flood Zone 2, representing a medium probability of flooding from fluvial or tidal sources. The drainage strategy has therefore been developed to ensure the proposed works do not increase flood risk on or off the site and that surface water is managed in accordance with TAN 15 principles.

2.0 EXISTING SITE

2.1 The existing petrol filling station is located off Christchurch Road and forms part of the Morrisons Supermarket site.

2.2 The petrel station consists of 12No. pump islands, canopy, shop, car wash and 2No. jet wash bay. The site is currently asphalt and concrete hardstanding across the full extent of the site.

2.3 The site is generally flat. See Fig. 1 for aerial photograph.

Fig. 1

2.4 The extent of the proposed development site (areas works will take place within the wider Morrisons site, outlined blue above) existing hardstanding measures 4,607m^2.

2.5 A plan showing the existing site arrangement is included within Appendix 'A'.

3.0 SITE GEOLOGY

3.1 From drift maps, it is suggested that the sites bedrock geology consists of South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation – Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Superficial deposits of Tidal Flat Deposits – Clay, Silt and Sand anticipated by the BGS mapping.

3.2 An extract of the drift map is shown below, Fig. 2.

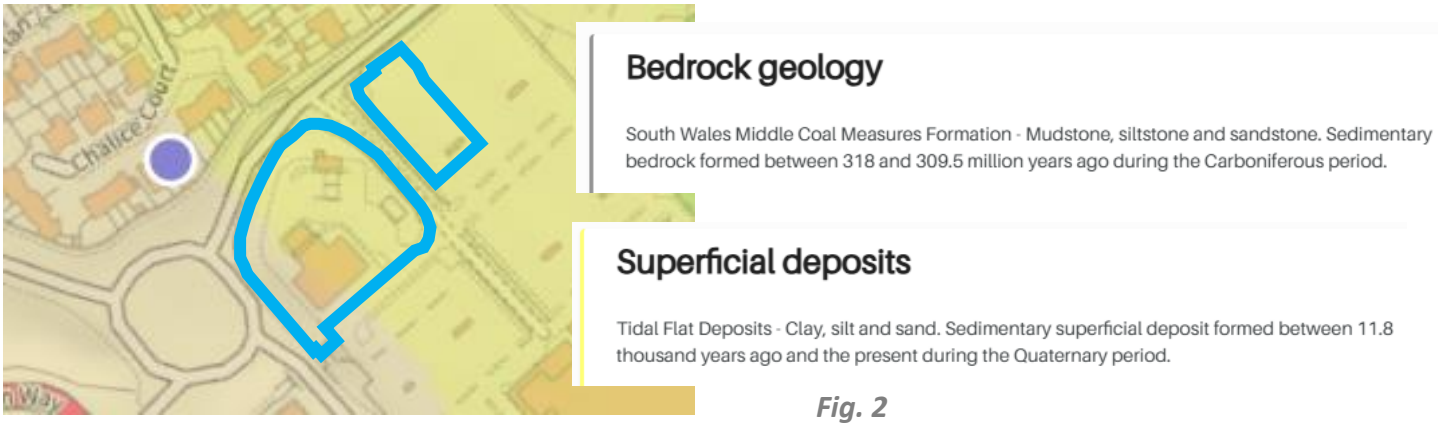

Fig. 2

3.3 No on-site ground investigations have been carried out at this stage. The superficial deposits of clay, silt and is expected to be of poor to very poor infiltration potential in terms of SuDS. (See poor and very poor infiltration media – sandy clay, silty clay, clay below). The bedrock is likely poor infiltration media. (see other – rock, below).

TABLE 25.1 Typical infiltration coefficients based on soil texture (after Bettess, 1996)

Soil type/texture	ISO 14688-1 description (after Blake, 2010)	Typical infiltration coefficients (m/s)
Good infiltration media		
• gravel	Sandy GRAVEL	$3 \times 10^{-4} – 3 \times 10^{-2}$
• sand	Slightly silty slightly clayey SAND	$1 \times 10^{-5} – 5 \times 10^{-5}$
• loamy sand	Silty slightly clayey SAND	$1 \times 10^{-4} – 3 \times 10^{-5}$
• sandy loam	Silty clayey SAND	$1 \times 10^{-7} – 1 \times 10^{-5}$
Poor infiltration media		
• loam	Very silty clayey SAND	$1 \times 10^{-7} – 5 \times 10^{-6}$
• silt loam	Very sandy clayey SILT	$1 \times 10^{-7} – 1 \times 10^{-5}$
• chalk (structureless)	N/A	$3 \times 10^{-8} – 3 \times 10^{-6}$
• sandy clay loam	Very clayey silty SAND	$3 \times 10^{-10} – 3 \times 10^{-7}$
Very poor infiltration media	–	
• silty clay loam	–	$1 \times 10^{-8} – 1 \times 10^{-6}$
• clay	Can be any texture of soil	$< 3 \times 10^{-8}$
• till	described above	$3 \times 10^{-9} – 3 \times 10^{-6}$
Other		
• rock* (note mass infiltration capacity will depend on the type of rock and the extent and nature of discontinuities and any infill)	N/A	$3 \times 10^{-9} – 3 \times 10^{-5}$

4.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

4.1 As discussed, the proposal consists of the proposed shop extension, creation of 4 No. jet wash bays and creation of an EV charging zone with EV chargers, canopy, sub-station enclosure and associated forecourt works. The proposals are formed within areas of existing hardstanding. Therefore, the impermeable areas on site will not increase.

4.2 See Appendix 'B' for a proposed site plan.

4.3 New surface water drainage will be required to service, and suitably treat, the re-developed areas, including shop extension roof and EV parking bays. A schedule of the re-developed areas is included below.

AREA NAME	**EXISTING IMPERMEABLE AREA (m^2)**	**PROPOSED IMPERMANBLE AREA (m^2)**	**NET CHANGE IN IMPERMEABLE AREA – SW RUNOFF (m^2)**
Proposed shop extension	92	92	0
Jet Wash Bays (to FW drain)	105	153	-48
EV charging bays	243	243	0
Total Impermeable Area Considered for SuDS		**335**	

4.4 The purpose of this document is to discuss these proposals.

5.0 PROPOSED SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE STRATEGY

5.1 Surface water run-off created by the proposals will need to be disposed of in the most appropriate way. This is to ensure the proposed development does not create additional run-off that could affect surrounding sites or put additional load on the existing sewer system which could cause surcharging in peak storm events.

5.2 The existing stormwater from the petrol station forecourt and shop is drained via gullies/drainage channels towards the north corner of the site, where it discharges to a combined sewer.

5.3 The existing car park area where the EV charging bays will be located drains via channels towards the eastern boundary, which is the direction towards the public surface water sewer.

5.4 The Welsh Water Asset map is included, Appendix C. An extract showing the public sewers adjacent the site is included below.

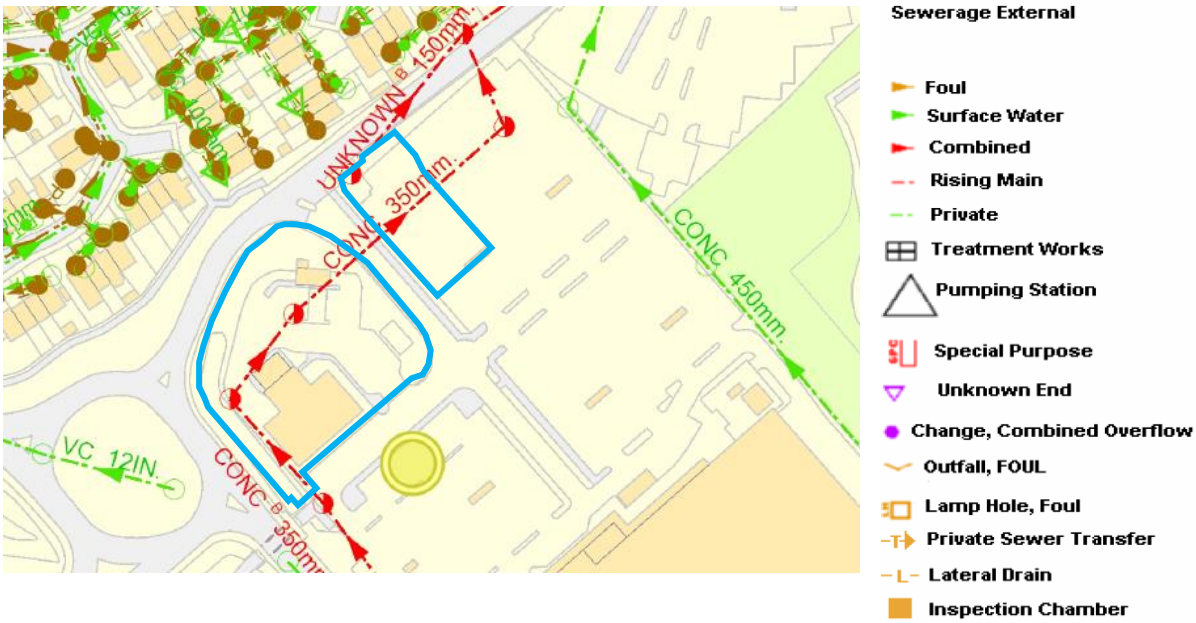

Fig. 4

5.5 The site topographic and utility survey, showing existing on site drainage, is included, Appendix A. This shows the combined sewer leaving the site, flowing in the direct towards the public combined sewer above.

5.6 According to Natural Resources Wales mapping, the site is located within an area of medium-high groundwater vulnerability. (Secondary A aquifers superficial and bedrock), see the simplified groundwater vulnerability map extract Fig. 5 below.

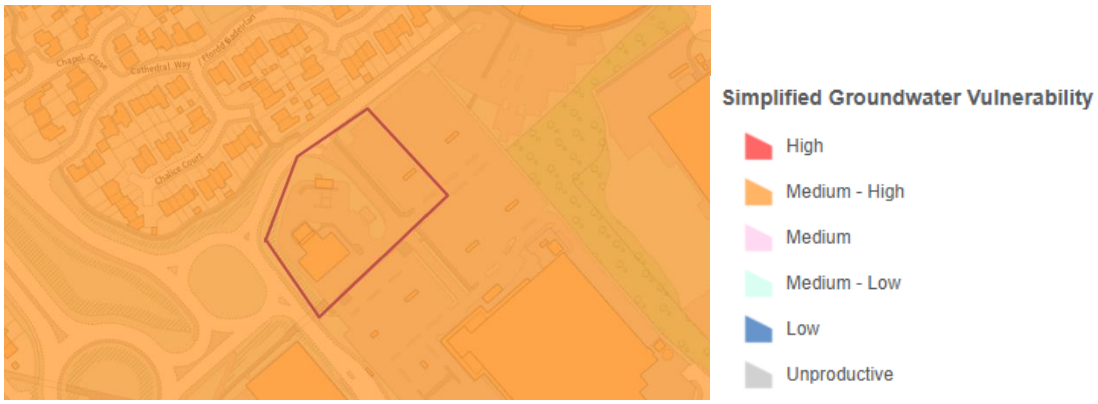

Fig. 5

5.7 Ordnance Survey maps have been consulted to establish if any known watercourses are present. There are no water courses shown within 200m of the site, see Fig. 6 below.

Fig. 6

5.8 The drainage hierarchy has been followed to ensure the most suitable approach of discharging surface water from hard-standing.

SUDS HIERARCHY (ordered most preferable to least)	
METHOD	**COMMENTS**
Discharge into ground	Unfeasible, due to anticipated poor infiltration rates and level of groundwater vulnerability.
Discharge into a surface water body	None within 200m of the site
Discharge into a surface water sewer	Existing connection from car park to be utilised
Discharge into a combined sewer	Existing connection from petrol station to be utilised

5.9 Considering the above, the most appropriate form of disposing surface water for this site is via the respective on-site drainage systems.

5.10 The existing 92+105= 197m^2 impermeable area, that will become the shop extension and extended jetwash bays are assessed as contributing:

Existing area discharge to drain during storm events

QP = 2.76 x Ap x i

= 2.76 x 0.0197 x 50

= 2.71 l/s

5.11 The existing 243m^2 impermeable area, that will become the EV charging bays are assessed as contributing:

Existing area discharge to drain during storm events

= 2.76 x 0.0243 x 50

= 3.35 l/s

5.12 The proposed outfall for each area (shop extension and EV charging bays) will be limited to 1 l/sec (the minimum Hydrobrake to avoid the risk of blockages).

5.13 A net reduction of 1.71 l/sec SW discharge from the petrol station to the combined sewer.

A net reduction of 2.35 l/sec SW discharge from the car park.

A total net reduction from the Morrisons site of 4.06 l/sec.

5.14 To achieve the 1 l/sec outfalls, attenuation will be required. This will be in the form of 12m^3 storage crates serving the shop roof.

5.15 The EV parking bays will be laid to permeable surfacing with a minimum 300mm Type 3 sub-base with 30% voids to provide sufficient attenuation volume.

5.16 It is proposed that surface water from the electric vehicle parking bays will discharge via permeable asphalt/paving with a restriction of 1l/s, via a Hydro-brake, prior to discharging into existing on-site surface water drain. The canopies over will pass through the parking sub-base. See Fig. 7 below for typical detail.

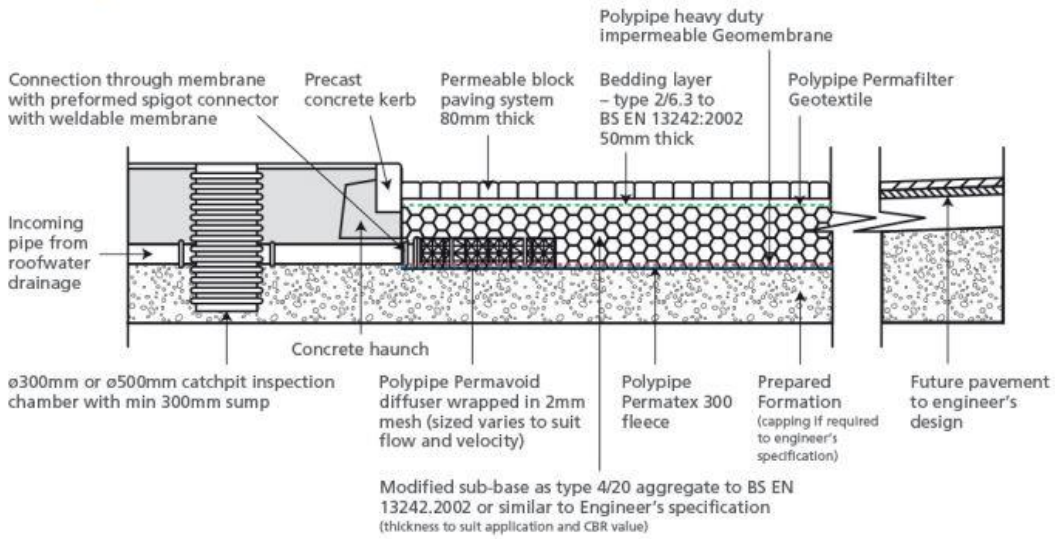

Fig. 7

5.17 Given the site's Flood Zone 2 designation, the drainage proposals have been designed to ensure controlled discharge rates and on-site attenuation sufficient to manage surface water during extreme rainfall events, including an allowance for climate change in accordance with Natural Resources Wales guidance. The use of permeable surfacing for the EV parking bays and geocellular storage for the shop extension roof will provide the necessary storage and water quality treatment while ensuring that flows leaving the site are restricted to 1 l/s per catchment. This approach ensures that the development will not increase flood risk to neighbouring land or the wider catchment, even during a flood event.

5.18 Storm event of 1:100 has been considered in respect of storage calculations. A climate change allowance of 40% has also been included.

5.19 The extended jet wash bays, will discharge via a FW drain run to the existing combined drain on site.

6.0 SURFACE WATER DISCHARGE WATER QUALITY

6.1 We need to ensure there is no resultant unacceptable risk to controlled waters due to the proposed development.

6.2 The proposed SuDS scheme needs to include appropriate SuDS components to effectively mitigate the pollution risks associated with the end user activity.

6.3 To ensure surface water runoff pollution is mitigated, it is therefore necessary to:
- Capture and treat the run-off from frequent small areas.
- Capture and treat a proportion of the initial run-off from larger and rarer events.

6.4 The proposed drainage strategy is included, Appendix 'D'.

6.5 We have ensured we have addressed pollution mitigation prior to surface waters leaving the site by virtue of engineered proprietary treatment.

6.6 In accordance with CIRIA SuDS Manual C753, we have ensured the appropriate level of treatment for the surface water runoff to the watercourse from the proposed contributing areas has been achieved.

To deliver adequate treatment, the selected SuDS components should have a total pollution mitigation index (for each contaminant type) that equals or exceeds the pollution hazard index (for each contamination type):

Total SuDS mitigation index ≥ pollution hazard index
(for each contaminant type) (for each contaminant type)

Refer to the following pages for pollution mitigation assessments of each area of the site.

TABLE 26.2 Pollution hazard indices for different land use classifications

Land use	Pollution hazard level	Total suspended solids (TSS)	Metals	Hydro-carbons
Residential roofs	Very low	0.2	0.2	0.05
Other roofs (typically commercial/ industrial roofs)	Low	0.3	0.2 (up to 0.8 where there is potential for metals to leach from the roof)	0.05
Individual property driveways, residential car parks, low traffic roads (eg cul de sacs, homezones and general access roads) and non-residential car parking with infrequent change (eg schools, offices) ie < 300 traffic movements/day	Low	0.5	0.4	0.4
Commercial yard and delivery areas, non-residential car parking with frequent change (eg hospitals, retail), all roads except low traffic roads and trunk roads/motorways[1]	Medium	0.7	0.6	0.7
Sites with heavy pollution (eg haulage yards, lorry parks, highly frequented lorry approaches to industrial estates, waste sites), sites where chemicals and fuels (other than domestic fuel oil) are to be delivered, handled, stored, used or manufactured; industrial sites; trunk roads and motorways[1]	High	0.8[2]	0.8[2]	0.9[2]

EV Parking bays

TABLE 26.3 Indicative SuDS mitigation indices for discharges to surface waters

	Mitigation indices[1]		
Type of SuDS component	**TSS**	**Metals**	**Hydrocarbons**
Filter strip	0.4	0.4	0.5
Filter drain	0.4[2]	0.4	0.4
Swale	0.5	0.6	0.6
Bioretention system	0.8	0.8	0.8
Permeable pavement	0.7	0.6	0.7
Pond[4]	0.7[3]	0.7	0.5
Wetland	0.8[3]	0.8	0.8
Proprietary treatment systems[5,6]	These must demonstrate that they can address each of the contaminant types to acceptable levels for frequent events up to approximately the 1 in 1 year return period event, for inflow concentrations relevant to the contributing drainage area.		

TABLE 26.4 Indicative SuDS mitigation indices for discharges to groundwater

Characteristics of the material overlying the proposed infiltration surface, through which the runoff percolates[1]	**TSS**	**Metals**	**Hydrocarbons**
A layer of dense vegetation underlain by a soil with good contaminant attenuation potential[2] of at least 300 mm in depth[3]	0.6[4]	0.5	0.6
A soil with good contaminant attenuation potential[2] of at least 300 mm in depth[3]	0.4[4]	0.3	0.3
Infiltration trench (where a suitable depth of filtration material is included that provides treatment, ie graded gravel with sufficient smaller particles but not single size coarse aggregate such as 20 mm gravel) underlain by a soil with good contaminant attenuation potential[2] of at least 300 mm in depth[3]	0.4[4]	0.4	0.4
Constructed permeable pavement (where a suitable filtration layer is included that provides treatment, and including a geotextile at the base separating the foundation from the subgrade) underlain by a soil with good contaminant attenuation potential[2] of at least 300 mm in depth[3]	0.7	0.6	0.7
Bioretention underlain by a soil with good contaminant attenuation potential[2] of at least 300 mm in depth[3]	0.8[4]	0.8	0.8
Proprietary treatment systems[5, 6]	These must demonstrate that they can address each of the contaminant types to acceptable levels for inflow concentrations relevant to the contributing drainage area.		

6.7 EV parking bays=

Via: Permeable Paving

	Pollution Hazard Indices	***SuDS Mitigation Indices Permeable Paving***	***Total SuDS Mitigation Indices***	***SuDS Mitigation ≥ Pollution Hazard***
Total Suspended Solids	0.5	0.7	0.7	Yes = OK
Metals	0.4	0.6	0.6	Yes = OK
Hydrocarbons	0.4	0.7	0.7	Yes = OK

6.8 We therefore consider the proposals acceptable in ensuring a suitable level of pollution mitigations provided and ensures that there is no resultant unacceptable risk to controlled waters due to the proposed development.

7.0 STORM WATER DRAINAGE COMPONENTS

7.1 It is proposed to install geocellular attenuation (serving shop roof) and permeable asphalt/paving (serving EV bays), wrapped in a fully-lined membrane, refer to drainage proposals in Appendix 'D'.

7.2 The outflow will be restricted to 1l/s per catchment, as outlined within our drainage strategy, see Appendix 'D'.

7.3 Source control calculations are included within Appendix 'E'.

7.4 Discharge will be to the public surface water drain on site. An application for an indirect connection will need to be applied for.

8.0 MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

8.1 The MFG site and all of its drainage is privately owned and maintained by MFG. It is the store managers responsibly to ensure that the drainage system is regularly inspected and maintained, in accordance with this plan. Appendix 'D' shows the layout of the drainage system including the location of each of the items requiring maintenance, listed in this plan and a summary of the maintenance requirements.

8.2 The majority of tasks can be completed by MFG's staff trained for each specific task. Training should include manual handling, for lifting manhole covers. Manholes & chambers can be dangerous due to trapped harmful gases and should not be entered unless staff are confined space trained and issued with appropriate equipment. Entering confined spaces should not normally be required and should be controlled by a permit to enter system administered by the store manager. It may be appropriate to rely on non-store based, specialist staff, on the rare occasions when confined space entry is required.

8.3 Maintenance of SuDS fits within an overall asset management process:

- Mapping of SuDS assets
- Inspection / monitoring
- Routine light (regular) maintenance
- Routine heavy (infrequent) maintenance
- Remedial maintenance

There should also be regular reviews of maintenance regimes to ensure that they are being effective and the performance of the systems are being maintained. Such regular reviews may also allow maintenance to be reduced.

8.4 Most manufactures provide guidance on the maintenance requirements for Engineered solutions. This includes the following for this site; permeable asphalt/paving. Refer to Appendix 'F' for the specific maintenance guides.

Catchpit Manholes and Gullies

8.5 Catchpit manholes and gullies need to be inspected on a monthly basis except during the autumn leaf fall when they may require inspections to be increased to fortnightly.

8.6 Equipment required for inspection includes moveable barriers and cones to guard openings, manhole keys, gloves and a torch. A minimum of two people are required.

8.7 Catchpit manholes and gullies need to be emptied once the sump becomes half full. Emptying should be performed using a gulley emptying vacuum truck or similar device which does not require man entry.

Drainage Inspection and Maintenance Records

8.8 Appendix 'G' includes the annual drainage record log sheet. Copies should be taken of the log sheet for use for each year's records. Each inspection should be recorded on the log sheet for that year by the store manager. The log sheet shall be kept with this maintenance plan in the store manager's office for inspection.

9.0 MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY

9.1 The responsibility for the enacting of this SuDS Maintenance Plan is entrusted to the owner of the property. The developer will provide this SuDS Maintenance Plan in addition to an Operation and Maintenance Manual to the onsite EV hub management.

9.2 The Operation and Maintenance Manual shall be passed on to subsequent future owners of the EV hub. This will include engineering drawings that detail the design and installation of the SuDS components so that persons undertaking any maintenance works will have a point of reference for the required specification of each of these. Where applicable, the engineering drawings shall make reference to this SuDS Maintenance Plan.

9.3 Following construction but prior to practical completion, the responsibility for maintenance shall lie with the developer.

10.0 TIMESCALE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 The duties of maintenance will come into effect prior to occupation of the hub, following practical completion and handover

10.2 Installation to be inspected immediately following the first storm event, whenever this should occur post installation.

10.3 Maintenance to be no less frequent than at monthly intervals for the first three months and thereafter:

A.	Inspection / Monitoring	Monthly
B.	Regular Maintenance	2 Monthly Intervals
C.	Infrequent Maintenance	6 Monthly Intervals

11.0 CONCLUSION

11.1 The drainage scheme has been based upon disposal of surface water runoff via the existing on-site surface water drainage. There will be no increase in hardstanding. The re-developed area of 92m^2 (shop extension) will be limited to an outflow of 1l/s. The re-developed 243m^2 (EV parking bays) in the car park will be limited to an outflow of 1l/s. This ensures that no increase of flood risk will result from the proposed development.

11.2 Proposals provide a total net reduction from the Morrisons site of 4.06 l/sec.

11.3 Refer to Appendix 'D' for details of the drainage arrangement.

11.4 On this basis, the proposed drainage strategy complies with the requirements of TAN 15 for development within Flood Zone 2. The design ensures that surface water runoff is managed in a sustainable manner, incorporates appropriate treatment measures, provides attenuation to control discharge rates, and takes account of climate change allowances. The proposals therefore ensure that the development will not increase flood risk either on the site or elsewhere and will support the objectives of sustainable drainage in Wales.

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APPENDIX A – EXISTING SITE PLAN

DRAWING NOTES

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This drawing and the details herein are the copyright of MBH Design Studio Ltd. and must not be reproduced, altered or passed to any third party without prior written consent.

This drawing has been produced for the project listed below, is submitted in support of this application application to the Local Planning Authority and is not intended for use by any other person or for any other purpose.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of these drawings, however MBH Design Studio Ltd. accept no responsibility for any discrepancies arising from the reuse of survey information and preliminary drawings commissioned by the Applicant from others.

This drawing is an initial feasibility scheme and is subject to technical review and internal approvals. DNO application process may affect feasibility, provide additional information and require further review of scheme. Feasibility may be affected by other factors as the scheme progresses to working drawing stage and may also be compromised by unforeseen elements encountered on site during installation of works

Scheme Based on OS Map Dated 07.08.2024

GENERAL NOTES

1. This drawing has been prepared for the sole purpose of obtaining planning permission.
2. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with drawings numbered:

14314-2096-LP	Location Plan
14314-2096-BP	Block Plan
14314-2096-200	Existing Site Plan
14314-2096-201	Proposed Site Plan
14314-2096-202	Existing Sales Building Layout
14314-2096-203	Existing Sales Building Elevations
14314-2096-204	Proposed Sales Building Layout
14314-2096-205	Proposed Sales Building Elevations
14314-2096-206	EV Canopy and Charger Details
14314-2096-207	Substation Enclosure Details
14314-2096-208	LV Enclosure Details
14314-2096-209	Meter Cabinet Details
14314-2096-210	Jet Wash Plan and Elevations
14314-2096-211	Air/Water and Vac Details
14314-2096-212	Plant Room Elevations

3. Any advertisements are indicative and are subject to a separate advertisement application
4. Any neighbouring buildings shown on the elevations are diagrammatic and have been extrapolated from site photographs. They have not been measured.

SCHEDULE OF EXISTING FINISHES

BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS
Fairfaced Brickwork external wall finish.

BUILDING ROOF
Flat roof.

SHOPFRONT
White aluminum framed glazing with automatic doors.
CANOPY
Traditional steel framed canopy over forecourt w/o signage fascia.

SURFACING
Mixture of concrete and Asphalt, with various drainage channels / gullies.

0 10 20
SCALE - METRES - 1:200 @ A1

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN/CHECKED
-	-	-	-

REVISION NOTES

PLANNING

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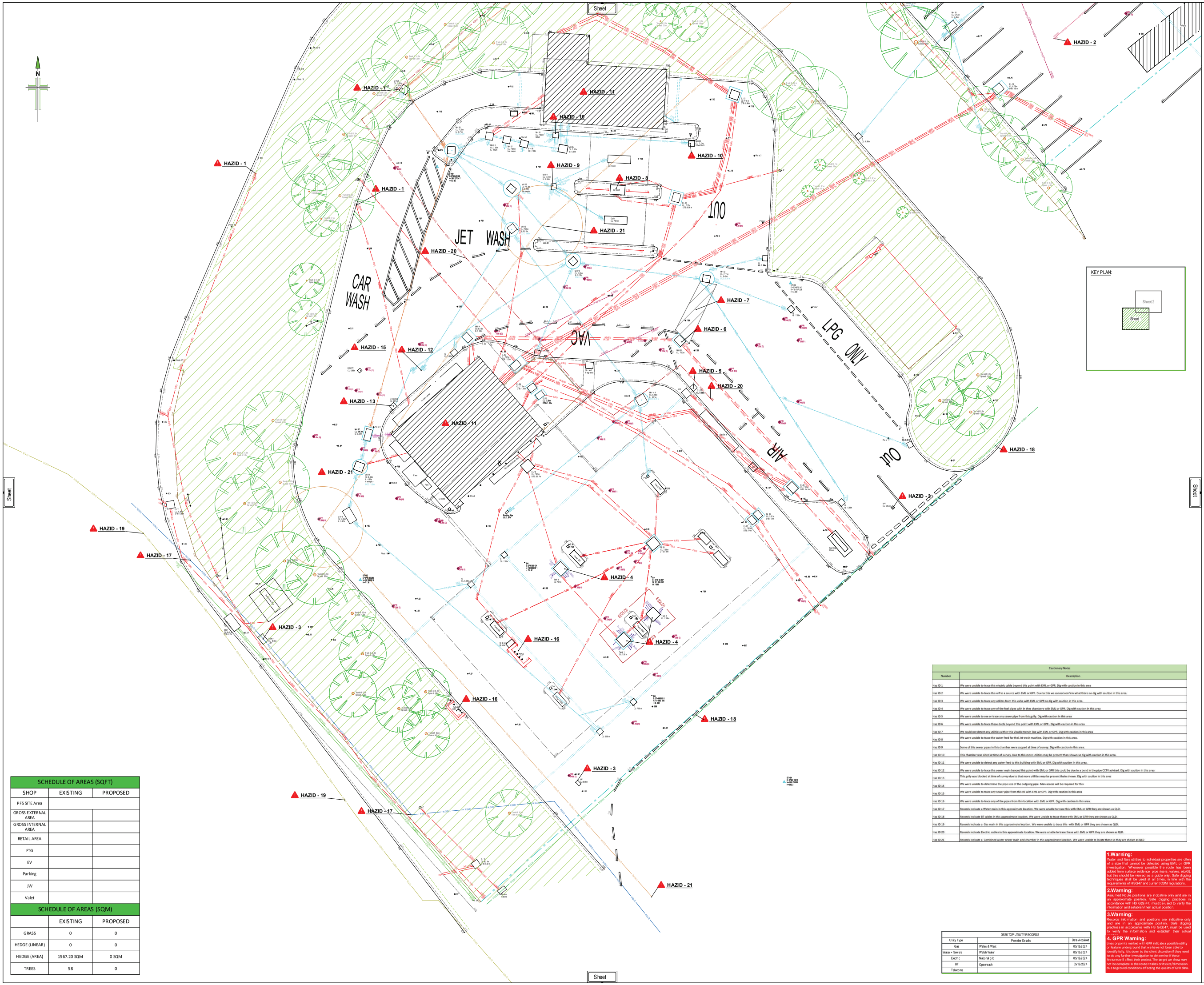
BAGLAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, PORT TALBOT
SA12 7DA

DRAWING TITLE
EXISTING SITE PLAN

DRAWN BY	DATE	SCALE	PAPER SIZE
DT	28.08.2024	1:200	A1
CHECKED BY	DRAWING NUMBER		REV.
KL	14314-2096-200		-



GENERAL NOTES:

Electrical Connects
Radio Frequency Electrical settings for electrical services as LV, HV and EHV are taken from statutory records provided by the client. Technics hold no liability for re-solemification of the rating for cables as there is no detection technology that will confirm the rating of a cable. Where no statutory records are provided we will show all cables as LV unless there is evidence to the contrary.

Methods Used
Radio Frequency, Pipe tracking and sonde and Ground Penetrating Radar techniques may be used in the location of underground utilities. The results are not infallible and vacuum excavation (QL-A) should be carried out to confirm positions of the identified utilities. Although great efforts have been made in conducting the survey, the completeness of the underground utilities information cannot be guaranteed.

Accuracy Statement
For Radio frequency depths shown have been obtained by electromagnetic means and can be subject to high levels of interference and distortion of the source or from surrounding services so cannot be relied upon. In areas where depths of high importance Technics would advise you to use PAS128 QL-A to obtain accurate depth readings.

Drainage
Drainage connectivity will be proven by either a long test or by dam dye. Unless otherwise specified in project specifications the line drawn between connecting manholes will be assumed as running straight. Where a connecting manhole can not be found or is thought not to run straight, the line of the pipe will be recorded as far as possible at the time of survey.

For Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) methods the depth survey will varies according to the subsurface ground conditions and level, and is normally characterised by the depth of penetration of the radar signal. In areas where depths of high importance Technics would advise you to use PAS128 QL-A to obtain accurate depth readings. The average penetration will be greater in sandier regions than in clay regions, but will typically be in the range 20m to 25m. In exceptionally good or exceptionally bad conditions the depth may exceed 3m or be restricted to 1.2m to 1.5m. Clay conditions and water logged areas offer a greater restriction to the survey and can in some cases render the GPR ineffective in locating services within some areas. Where the client issue statutory records we will highlight the services that could not be found for the reason. This is not possible when the client does not issue statutory records and may require further investigation prior to commencing with the project.

Unless otherwise stated, all services shown on this plan have been surveyed using approved detectors and the connections between manholes, if unable to be traced, have been assumed to be direct. The detection confidence for each utility segment is depicted in line with the scheme and outlined within the PAS128:2014 Quality Level Guide only if survey has been requested for PAS128 prior to survey starting.

Information depicted as QL-C, QL-D, QL-6A, TF.R and AR cannot be guaranteed as it is based on historic utility records or assumed routes which can be inaccurate and incomplete.

Depicted service route may reflect the routes of multiple cables or pipes. It is not always possible to differentiate between buried construction features, utilities and other subsurface linear features therefore it is possible that some features shown are not utility related, and due to the limitations of electromagnetic techniques all utility identifications should be treated with caution and verified prior to any design/building works.

If the location or depth of services/features is of importance to a project then it is recommended that discussions are held with Technics Group regarding any possible limitations or anomalies. It is also advised that trial excavations should be undertaken to verify survey results within key areas of importance prior to any design/building works.

No utility mapping survey can be considered a 100% accurate depiction of the subsurface environment, and the use of these drawings does not remove the requirement for the use of safe digging techniques at all times, in line with the requirements of HSG47 and current CDM regulations.

PAS128 does not apply to standard utility surveys

Greatest confidence
- QL"A" Horizontal (±40mm) and vertical (±25mm) position verified visually
- QL"B.VP" Horizontal (± 50mm or ± 15% of detected depth) and vertical (±15% of detected depth) position detected by multiple methods with post processing of data.
- QL"B1" Horizontal (±150mm or ±15% of detected depth) and vertical (± 15% of detected depth) position detected by multiple methods.
- QL"B2P" Horizontal (±200mm or ±40% of detected depth) and vertical (± 40% of detected depth) position detected by a single method with post processing of data.
- QL"B2" Horizontal (±200mm or ±40% of detected depth) and vertical (± 40% of detected depth) position detected by a single method.
- QL"B3P" Horizontal (positioned (±500mm) data only post processing
- QL"B3" Horizontal (positioned (±500mm) data only
- QL"B4" Assumed route but no signal detectable using emf or gpr
- QL"C" Route from utility records constraints visual indicators
- QL"D" Route from utility records

Least confidence

LEGEND:

Utility features
- Combined Water Sewer B2
- Combined Water Sewer QLD
- Dam
- Electric B2P
- Electric B2
- Electric QLD
- Fuel B1P
- Fuel B2
- Foul Water Sewer B2
- Foul Water Sewer B4
- Gas B2
- Gas QLD
- GPR B2P
- Surface Water Sewer B2
- Surface Water Sewer B4
- BT QLD
- Water QLD

Topographical features
- Approximate chamber extents
- Bank - Bottom
- Bank - Top
- Building
- Building canopy
- Centre line
- Drainage Channel
- Fence
- Kerb - Bottom
- Kerb - Drop
- Kerb - Top
- Road marking - yellow
- Road marking - white
- Road - centre line
- Roof / Eaves levels
- Surface change
- Visible Trench Line
- Wall

NB: Topographical legend not applicable if Technics utility survey is overlaid onto client's topographical survey.

HAZID warning tag - the symbol means there is important information that needs to be read regarding an asset

QLD Utility line taken from records provided by client and or site features.
GPR Utility line taken using ground probing radar which maybe non metallic.
RF Utility (feature found using radio frequency locating equipment.

Unable to survey area with GPR due to poor ground conditions.

Area not surveyed.

Undentified subsurface distortion designated with GPR.

Number of datum entering or exiting the inspection pit

Survey control station

Buildings

OS Buildings

Overhead electrical tower

GPR Baseline

SERVICE DEPTHS
- Depths of services can be measured from different points
- Depths of services can be measured from different points

G Indicates where GPR depth is measured from
E Indicates where depth is measured from when using radio frequency
A Indicates where depth is taken from on drainage indicators or between manholes
S Indicates where depth is taken using sonde equipment

ABBREVIATIONS:

Designation

BLKD	Blockage	MAR	Man Entry Required	UTL	Unable to Lift
D	Depth to Utility	MKR	Marker Post	UTT	Unable to Trace
DIA	Diameter	NFI	No Further Information	WO	Wash Out
DTD	Depth to Base	NVI	No Visible Inlet		
DTG	Depth to Cover	NVP	No Visible Pipe		
EOT	End of Trace	OSA	Out of Survey Area		
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar	PB	Poor Signal		
ID	Invert Depth	PBV	Polybutylene Valve		
IL	Invert Level	SOR	Start of Run		

Topographic

BOL	Bollard	P	Post	WM	Water Meter
CAP	Cable Transmit Cover	PB	Post Box	WP	Water Point
CRD	Cable Riser Duct	RE	Rodding Eye	WT	Well Top
DK	Drop Kerb	RPG	Riser Pipe Gas	WV	Water Valve
EL	Electricity Cover	RPW	Riser Pipe Water		
EP	Electricity Pole	RS	Road Sign		
FH	Fire Hydrant	RSC	Rolled Steel Column		
FFP	Fuel Filling Pipe	RSJ	Rolled Steel Joist		
FVP	Fuel Vent Pipe	RWP	Rain Water Pipe		
FL	Floor Level	SC	Stop Cock		
G	Gully	SG	Sluice Gate		
GM	Gas Meter	SS	Street Name Sign		
GV	Gas Valve	STP	Stand Pipe		
HT	Height	SV	Stop Valve		
IC	Inspection Cover	SVP	Soil Vent Pipe		
LP	Lamp Post	TFP	Traffic Flow Footpath		
LH	Lamp Hole	THL	Threshold Level		
MH	Manhole	TL	Traffic Light		
NB	Notice Board	TP	Telegraph Pole		
OSBM	Ordnance Survey Bench Mark	VP	Vent Pipe		

Fence and Wall features

BWF	Barbed Wire		
CB	Close Boarded		
CM	Corrugated Metal		
CL	Chain Link		
CP	Chestnut Paling		
HR	Hand Rail		
IR	Iron Railing		
Lat	Lattice		
PC	Post and Chain		
PR	Post and Rail		
PW	Post and Wire		
Ret	Retaining Wall		

SURVEY AND DATUM INFORMATION:

Pseudo Ordnance Survey plane grid tied to National Grid via GPS observations at survey control point x.
Bearing S78d31 to S77d23 1:08°14' 11.5"
Survey control as indicated.

SURVEY STATIONS

Name	Easting	Northing	Height
STN01	274842.780	191127.97	7.050
STN02	274872.540	191111.086	7.088
STN03	274836.280	191092.868	7.139
STN04	274872.012	190975.803	6.822
STN05	274831.750	191043.801	6.853

UTILITY NOTES:

Services shown outside the survey boundary are for information only and may not be complete. If information is required outside our survey boundary, please contact a Technics Project Manager.

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

.

KEY PLAN:

SCHEDULE OF AREAS (SQFT)		
SHOP	EXISTING	PROPOSED
PFS SITE Area		
GROSS EXTERNAL AREA		
GROSS INTERNAL AREA		
RETAIL AREA		
FTG		
EV		
Parking		
JW		
Valet		

SCHEDULE OF AREAS (SQM)		
	EXISTING	PROPOSED
GRASS	0	0
HEDGE (LINEAR)	0	0
HEDGE (AREA)	1567.20 SQM	0 SQM
TREES	58	0

Cautionary Notes	
Number	Description
Haz ID 1	We were unable to trace this electric cable beyond this point with EML or GPR. Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 2	We were unable to trace this urf to a source with EML or GPR. Due to this we cannot confirm what this is so dig with caution in this area.
Haz ID 3	We were unable to trace any utilities from this valve with EML or GPR so dig with caution in this area.
Haz ID 4	We were unable to trace any of the fuel pipes with in thes chambers with EML or GPR. Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 5	We were unable to see or trace any sewer pipe from this gully. Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 6	We were unable to trace these ducts beyond this point with EML or GPR . Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 7	We could not detect any utilities within this Visible trench line with EML or GPR. Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 8	We were unable to trace the water feed for thet jet wash machine. Dig with caution in this area.
Haz ID 9	Some of this sewer pipes in this chamber were capped at time of survey. Dig with caution in this area.
Haz ID 10	This chamber was silted at time of survey. Due to this more utilities may be present than shown so dig with caution in this area.
Haz ID 11	We were unable to detect any water feed to this building with EML or GPR. Dig with caution in this area.
Haz ID 12	We were unable to trace this sewer main beyond this point with EML or GPR this could be due to a bend in the pipe CCTV advised. Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 13	This gully was blocked at time of survey due to that more utilities may be present thatn shown. Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 14	We were unable to determine the pipe size of the outgoing pipe. Men access will be required for this
Haz ID 15	We were unable to trace any sewer pipe from this RE with EML or GPR. Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 16	We were unable to trace any of the pipes from this location with EML or GPR. Dig with caution in this area.
Haz ID 17	Records indicate a Water main in this approximate location. We were unable to trace this with EML or GPR they are shown as QLD.
Haz ID 18	Records indicate BT cables in this approximate location. We were unable to trace these with EML or GPR they are shown as QLD.
Haz ID 19	Records indicate a Gas main in this approximate location. We were unable to trace this with EML or GPR they are shown as QLD.
Haz ID 20	Records indicate Electric cables in this approximate location. We were unable to trace these with EML or GPR they are shown as QLD.
Haz ID 21	Records indicate a Combined water sewer main and chamber in this approximate location. We were unable to locate these so they are shown as QLD.

DESK TOP UTILITY RECORDS		
Utility Type	Provider Details	Date Acquired
Gas	Wales & West	05/12/2024
Water + Sewers	Welsh Water	05/12/2024
Electric	National grid	05/12/2024
BT	Openreach	05/12/2024
Telecoms		

1.Warning:
Water and Gas utilities to individual properties are often of a size that cannot be detected using EML or GPR investigation. Wherever possible the route has been added from surface evidence pipe risers, valves, etc(G), but this should be viewed as a guide only. Safe digging techniques shall be used at all times, in line with the requirements of HSG47 and current CDM regulations.

2.Warning:
Assumed Route positions are indicative only and are in an approximate position. Safe digging practices in accordance with HS GG147, must be used to verify the information and establish their actual position.

3.Warning:
Records information and positions are indicative only and are in an approximate position. Safe digging practices in accordance with HS GG147, must be used to verify the information and establish their actual

4. GPR Warning:
Lines or point(s) marked with GPR indicate a possible utility or feature underground that we have not been able to identify fully. It is down to the client discretion if they need to do any further investigation to determine if these features will affect their project. The target we show may not be complete in the route it takes or its size/dimension due to ground conditions effecting the quality of GPR data.

Rev.	Date	Revision	Signed
A	-	First Issue	LW

DO NOT SCALE!

Client:	Baglan Moor Morrisions
Project:	Christchurch Road, Baglan Industrial Park, Port Talbot, SA12 7DA
Survey Quality:	Topographical and Utility Survey
Start Date of Survey:	20/12/2024

Drawing Status:	Surveyed:	Drawn:	Approved:
Final	ABJ/C	LW	LJM
Digital File:	Original Size:	Scale:	Sheet:
SP241842-1224-01A.dwg	A0	1:100	1 of x

Drawing No: SP241842-1224-01
Revision: A

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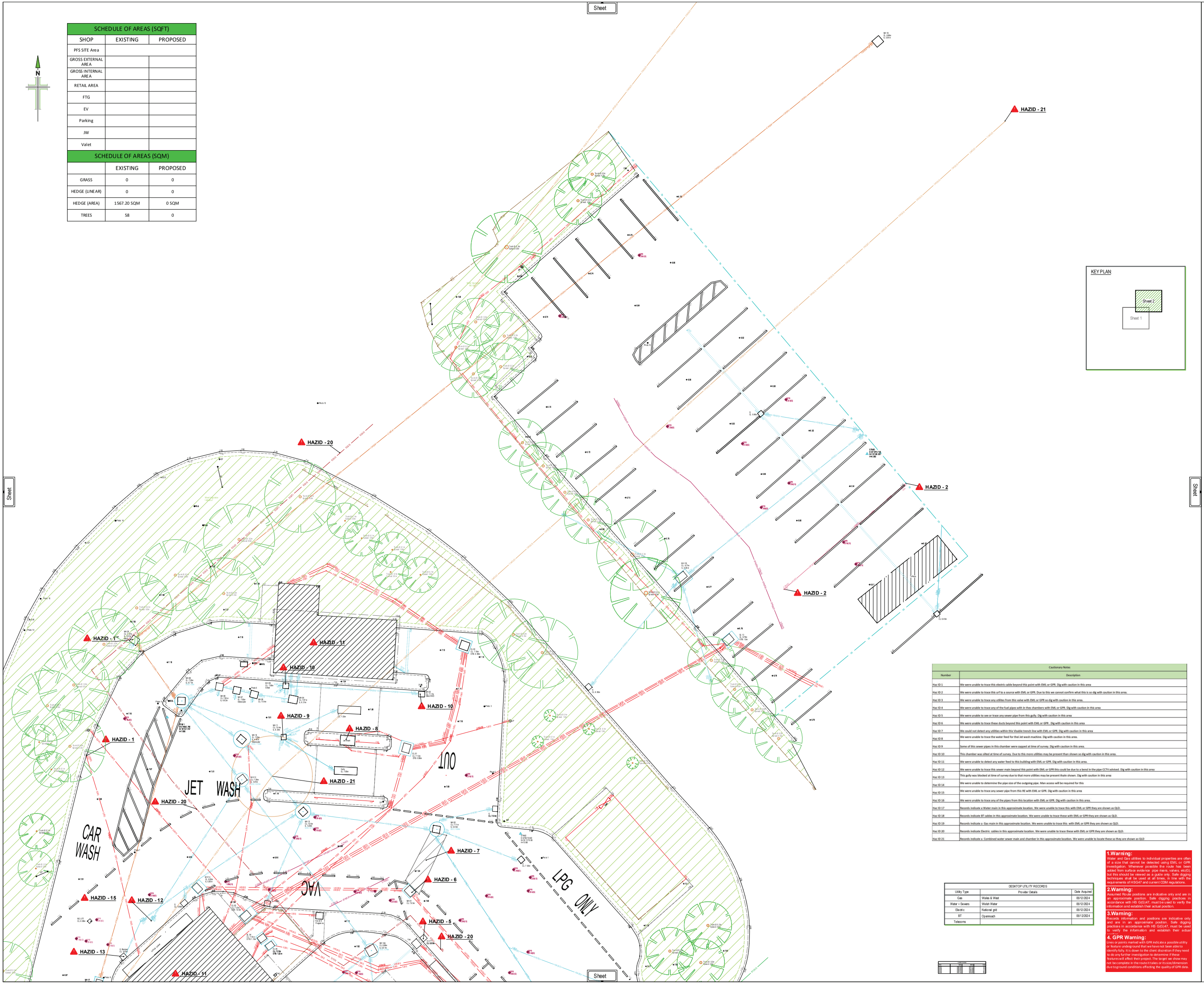
e-mail: Lee.McIntosh@technicsgroup.com

SCHEDULE OF AREAS (SQFT)		
SHOP	EXISTING	PROPOSED
PFS SITE Area		
GROSS EXTERNAL AREA		
GROSS INTERNAL AREA		
RETAIL AREA		
FTG		
EV		
Parking		
JW		
Valet		

SCHEDULE OF AREAS (SQM)		
	EXISTING	PROPOSED
GRASS	0	0
HEDGE (LINEAR)	0	0
HEDGE (AREA)	1567.20 SQM	0 SQM
TREES	58	0



GENERAL NOTES:

Electrical Connects
Based upon field and map for electrical services i.e. LV, HV and ELV are taken from statutory records provided by the client. Technics hold no liability for misidentification of the cable or cables as there is no detection technology that will confirm the siting of a cable. Where no statutory records are provided we will show all cables as LV unless there is evidence to the contrary.

Methods Used
Radio frequency, Pipetracking, wet sands and Ground Penetrating Radar techniques may be used in the location of underground utilities. The results are not infallible and vacuum excavation (QL-A) should be carried out to confirm positions of the identified utilities. Although great efforts have been made in conducting the survey, the completeness of the underground utilities information cannot be guaranteed.

Accuracy Statement
For Radio frequency depths shown have been obtained by electromagnetic means and can be subject to high levels of interference and distortion of the source or from surrounding services so cannot be relied upon. In areas where depths of high importance Technics would advise you to use PAS128 QL-A to obtain accurate depth readings.

Drainage
Drainage connectivity will be proven by either a bung test or by drain dye. Unless otherwise specified in project spec the line drawn between connecting manholes will be assumed as running straight. Where a connecting manhole can not be found or is thought not to run straight, the line of the pipe will be recorded as far as possible at the time of survey.

For Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) methods the depth surveyed varies according to the subsurface ground conditions and level, and is normally characterised by the depth of penetration of the radar signal. In areas where depths of high importance Technics would advise you to use PAS128 QL-A to obtain accurate depth readings. The average penetration will be greater in sandier regions than in clay regions, but will typically be in the range 20m to 25m. In exceptionally good or exceptionally bad conditions the depth may exceed 3m or be restricted to 1.2m to 1.5m. Clay conditions and water logged areas offer a greater restriction to the survey and can in some cases render the GPR ineffective in locating services within some areas. Where the client issue statutory records we will highlight the services that could not be found for this reason. This is not possible when the client does not issue statutory records and may require further investigation prior to commencing with the project.

Unless otherwise stated, all services shown on this plan have been surveyed using approved detectors and the connections between manholes, if unable to be traced, have been assumed to be direct. The detection confidence for each utility segment is depicted in line with the scheme and outlined within the PAS128:2014 Quality Level Guide only if survey has been requested to PAS128 prior to survey starting.

Information depicted as QL-C, QL-D,QL-R4, TF.R and AR cannot be guaranteed as it is based on historic utility records or assumed routes which can be inaccurate and incomplete.

Depicted service route may reflect the routes of multiple cables or pipes. It is not always possible to differentiate between buried construction features, utilities and other subsurface linear features therefore it is possible that some features shown are not utility related, and due to the limitations of electromagnetic techniques all utility identifications should be treated with caution and verified prior to any design/building works.

If the location or depth of services/features is of importance to a project then it is recommended that discussions are held with Technics Group regarding any possible limitations or anomalies. It is also advised that trial excavations should be undertaken to verify survey results within key areas of importance prior to any design/building works.

No utility mapping survey can be considered a 100% accurate depiction of the subsurface environment, and the use of these drawings does not remove the requirement for the use of safe digging techniques at all times, in line with the requirements of HSG47 and current CDM regulations.

PAS128 does not apply to standard utility surveys

Created confidence
- QL"A" Horizontal (±50mm) and vertical (±25mm) position verified visually
- QL"B.1P" Horizontal ±50mm or ±15% of detected depth) and vertical (±15% of detected depth) position detected by multiple methods with post processing of data.
- QL"B1" Horizontal (±50mm or ±15% of detected depth) and vertical ±15% of detected depth) position detected by multiple methods.
- QL"B2P" Horizontal (±250mm or ±40% of detected depth) and vertical ±40% of detected depth) position detected by a single method with post processing of data.
- QL"B2" Horizontal (±250mm or ±40% of detected depth) and vertical ±40% of detected depth) position detected by a single method.
- QL"B3P" Horizontally positioned (±500mm) data with post processing
- QL"B3" Horizontally positioned (±500mm) data only
- QL"B4" Assumed route but no signal detectable using emitter gpr
- QL"C" Route from utility records constrained to visual indicators
- QL"D" Route from utility records

Lower confidence

LEGEND:

Utility features

- Combined Water Sewer B2
- Combined Water Sewer QLD
- Electric B1
- Electric BYP
- Electric B2
- Electric QLD
- Fuel BYP
- Fuel B2
- Foul Water Sewer B2
- Foul Water Sewer 84
- Gas Q2
- Gas BYP
- GPR BYP
- Surface Water Sewer B2
- Surface Water Sewer B4
- BT QLD
- Water QLD

Topographical features

- Approximate chamber extents
- Bank - Bottom
- Bank - Top
- Building
- Building canopy
- Centre line
- Drainage Channel
- Fence
- Kerb - Bottom
- Kerb - Drop
- Kerb - Top
- Road marking - yellow
- Road marking - white
- Road - centre line
- Roof / Eave levels
- Surface change
- Visible Trench Line
- Wall

NB: Topographical legend not applicable if Technics utility survey is overlaid onto client's topographical survey.

HAZID warning tag - this symbol means there is important information that needs to be read regarding an asset

QLD Utility line taken from records provided by client and or site feature.
GPR Utility line found using ground probing radar which maybe non metallic.
RF Utility / feature found using radio frequency locating equipment.

Unable to survey area with GPR due to poor ground conditions.

Area not surveyed.

Unidentified subsurface distortion designated with GPR.

34 Number of ducts entering or exiting the inspection pit

Survey control station

Buildings

OS Buildings

Overhead electrical tower

GPR Baseline

SERVICE DEPTHS

- Depths of services can be measured from different points:
- Depths of services can be measured from different points:

Q/G 1.2m; B/G 1.2m; A/G 1.2m; B/G 1.2m; A/G 1.2m

G Indicates where GPR depth is measured from.
E Indicates where depth is measured from when using radio frequency.
A Indicates where depth is taken from on drainage inlet and is to invert level.
S Indicates where depth is taken using sonde equipment.

ABBREVIATIONS:

Designation

BLAD	Blockage	MKR	Man Entry Required	UTL	Unable to Lift
D	Depth to Utility	MKR	Marker Post	UTT	Unable to Trace
DIA	Diameter	NFI	No Further Information	WO	Wash Out
DOC	Depth to Cover	NVP	No Visible Pipe		
DTB	Depth to Base	NVV	No Visible Valve		
DTO	Depth to Obvert	OSA	Out of Survey Area		
ECT	End of Trace	PS	Poor Signal		
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar	PSV	Polyethylene Valve		
ID	Invert Depth	SCR	Start of Run		
IL	Invert Level				

Topographic

BOL	Bollard	P	Post	WM	Water Meter
BT	British Telecom Cover	PB	Post Box	WP	Waste Pipe
CRD	Cable Rear Duct	RE	Rodding Eye	WT	Wall Tap
DK	Drop Kerb	RPG	Rear Pipe Gas	WV	Water Valve
EL	Electricity Cover	RPW	Rear Pipe Water		
FH	Fire Hydrant	RS	Road Sign		
FH	Fire Hydrant	RSC	Rolled Steel Column	Fence and Wall Backnotes	
FFP	Fuel Filling Pipe	RSJ	Rolled Steel Joist	BW	Barbed Wire
FVP	Fuel Vent Pipe	RWP	Rain Water Pipe	CB	Close Boarded
FL	Floor Level	SC	Stop Cock	CM	Corrugated Metal
G	Gully	SP	Sign Post	CL	Chain Link
GM	Gas Meter	SS	Street Name Sign	CP	Cheshal Paling
GV	Gas Valve	STP	Step Pipe	HR	Hand Rail
H	Height	SV	Stop Valve	IR	Iron Railing
IC	Inspection Cover	TBM	Temp. Bench Mark	LP	Lattice
LP	Lamp Post	TFP	Tactile Footpath	PC	Post and Chain
LH	Lamp Hole	THL	Threshold Level	PR	Post and Rail
MH	Manhole	TL	Traffic Light	PW	Post and Wire
NB	Noticeboard	TP	Telegraph Pole	Ret	Retaining Wall
NB	Noise Board	VP	Vent Pipe		
OSBM	Ordnance Survey Bench Mark				

SURVEY AND DATUM INFORMATION:

Pseudo Ordnance Survey plane grid tied to National Grid via GPS observations at survey control point x.
Bearing S7N01 to S7N02: 108°14' 11.5"
Survey control as indicated.

SURVEY STATIONS			
Name	Easting	Northing	Height
S7N01	274642.78	191127.97	7.355
S7N02	274638.26	191132.84	7.158
S7N03	274625.09	191091.86	8.158
S7N04	274670.20	191015.93	8.022
S7N05	274701.78	191118.91	8.063

UTILITY NOTES:

Services shown outside the survey boundary are for information only and may not be complete. If information is required outside our survey boundary, please contact a Technics Project Manager.

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

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Rev.	Date	Revision	Signed
A		First Issue	LW

DO NOT SCALE!

Cautionary Notes	
Number	Description
Haz ID 1	We were unable to trace this electric cable beyond this point with EML or GPR. Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 2	We were unable to trace this url to a source with EML or GPR. Due to this we cannot confirm what this is so dig with caution in this area.
Haz ID 3	We were unable to trace any utilities from this valve with EML or GPR so dig with caution in this area.
Haz ID 4	We were unable to trace any of the fuel pipes with in this chambers with EML or GPR. Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 5	We were unable to see or trace any sewer pipe from this gully. Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 6	We were unable to trace these ducts beyond this point with EML or GPR . Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 7	We could not detect any utilities within this Visable trench line with EML or GPR. Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 8	We were unable to trace the water feed for thei jet wash machine. Dig with caution in this area.
Haz ID 9	Some of this sewer pipes in this chamber were capped at time of survey. Dig with caution in this area.
Haz ID 10	This chamber was silted at time of survey. Due to this more utilities may be present than shown so dig with caution in this area.
Haz ID 11	We were unable to detect any water feed to this building with EML or GPR. Dig with caution in this area.
Haz ID 12	We were unable to trace this sewer main beyond this point with EML or GPR this could be due to a bend in the pipe CCTV advised. Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 13	This gully was blocked at time of survey due to that more utilities may be present thatn shown. Dig with caution in this area
Haz ID 14	We were unable to determine the pipe size of the outgoing pipe. Man access will be required for this
Haz ID 15	We were unable to trace any sewer pipe from this RE with EML or GPR. Dig with caution in this area
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Haz ID 17	Records indicate a Water main in this approximate location. We were unable to trace this with EML or GPR they are shown as QLD.
Haz ID 18	Records indicate BT cables in this approximate location. We were unable to trace these with EML or GPR they are shown as QLD.
Haz ID 19	Records indicate a Gas main in this approximate location. We were unable to trace this with EML or GPR they are shown as QLD.
Haz ID 20	Records indicate Electric cables in this approximate location. We were unable to trace these with EML or GPR they are shown as QLD.
Haz ID 21	Records indicate a Combined water sewer main and chamber in this approximate location. We were unable to locate these so they are shown as QLD.

DESKTOP UTILITY RECORDS		
Utility Type	Provider Details	Date Acquired
Gas	Wales & West	09/12/2024
Water + Sewers	Welsh Water	09/12/2024
Electric	National grid	09/12/2024
BT	Openreach	09/12/2024
Telecoms		

1.Warning:
Water and Gas utilities to individual properties are often of a size that cannot be detected using EML or GPR investigation. Whenever possible the route has been added from surface evidence (pipe inserts, valves, etc-ECI) but this should be viewed as a guide only. Safe digging techniques shall be used at all times, in line with the requirements of HSG47 and current CDM regulations.

2.Warning:
Assumed Route positions are indicative only and are in an approximate position. Safe digging practices in accordance with HS G/G147, must be used to verify the information and establish their actual position.

3.Warning:
Records information and positions are indicative only and are in an approximate position. Safe digging practices in accordance with HS G/G147, must be used to verify the information and establish their actual position.

4. GPR Warning:
Lines or points marked with GPR indicate a possible utility or feature underground that we have not been able to identify fully. It is down to the client discretion if they need to do any further investigation to determine if these features will affect their project. The target we show may not be complete in the route it takes or its size/dimension due to ground conditions effecting the quality of GPR data.

REVISIONS			

Client:	Baglan Moor Morrisions		
Project:	Christchurch Road, Baglan Industrial Park, Port Talbot, SA12 7DA		
Survey Quality:	Topographical and Utility Survey		
Start Date of Survey:	20/12/2024		
Drawing Status: Final	Surveyed: ABJC	Drawn: LW	Approved: LJM
Digital File: SP241842-1224-01A.dwg	Original Size: A0	Scale: 1:100	Sheet: 2 of 2

Drawing No.: SP241842-1224-01	Revision: A

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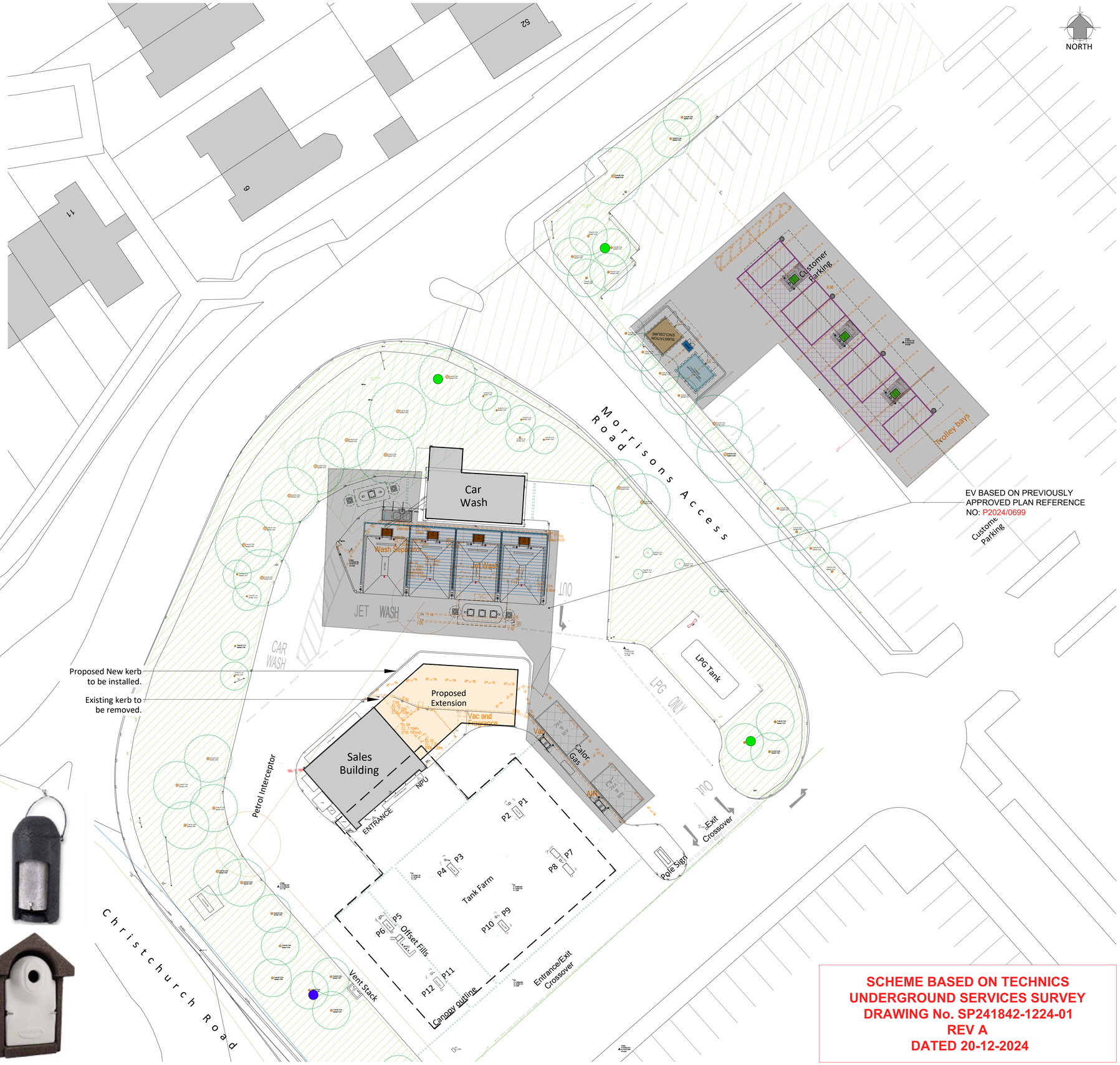
Wakefield
WF6 1TP
Tel: 01302 330105
Fax: 01302 338820
e-mail: Lee.Minshull@technicsgroup.com

APPENDIX B – PROPOSED SITE PLAN

DRAWING LEGEND

- EXISTING KERB
- PROPOSED KERB
- PROPOSED DROPPED KERB
- DEMOLISHED
- EXISTING LINE WORK
- PROPOSED LINE WORKS
- B — PROPOSED EV BOLLARD - RAL 5015
- EXISTING FLOOD LIGHT
- PROPOSED FLOOD LIGHT
- EXISTING FENCE LINE
- PROPOSED FENCE LINE
- BAT BOX
- BIRD BOX

SCHEDULE OF AREAS (SQM)		
SHOP	EXISTING	PROPOSED
Site Area	4615 SQM	
GROSS EXTERNAL AREA	66 SQM	150 SQM
GROSS INTERNAL AREA	56 SQM	138 SQM
RETAIL AREA	37 SQM	37 SQM
FTG	N/A	84 SQM
EV	0	8
Parking	42	13
JW	2	4
Valet	3	2



Schwegler 2FN Bat box (or a suitable alternative)

- To be positioned of at least 4m where it receives full/partial sunlight, ideally southernly orientation.
- Placed in an area that is not subject to disturbance from people.
- Positioned away from artificial light sources.
- At least 1m below entrance should be free from obstruction e.g., foliage.

Vivara Pro Seville 28/32mm Woodstone Nest Box (or suitable alternative)

- Suitable for a variety of small passerine species.
- Unsuitable for larger species such as pigeons and crows.
- Positioned ideally facing east to southeast.

SCHEME BASED ON TECHNICS UNDERGROUND SERVICES SURVEY DRAWING No. SP241842-1224-01 REV A DATED 20-12-2024

DRAWING NOTES

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This drawing has been produced for the project listed below, is submitted in support of this application application to the Local Planning Authority and is not intended for use by any other person or for any other purpose.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of these drawings, however MBH Design Studio Ltd. accept no responsibility for any discrepancies arising from the reuse of survey information and preliminary drawings commissioned by the Applicant from others.

This drawing is an initial feasibility scheme and is subject to technical review and internal approvals. DNO application process may affect feasibility, provide additional information and require further review of scheme. Feasibility may be affected by other factors as the scheme progresses to working drawing stage and may also be compromised by unforeseen elements encountered on site during installation of works

Scheme Based on OS Map Dated 07.08.2024

GENERAL NOTES

1. This drawing has been prepared for the sole purpose of obtaining planning permission.
2. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with drawings numbered:

14314-2096-LP	Location Plan
14314-2096-BP	Block Plan
14314-2096-200	Existing Site Plan
14314-2096-201	Proposed Site Plan
14314-2096-202	Existing Sales Building Layout
14314-2096-203	Existing Sales Building Elevations
14314-2096-204	Proposed Sales Building Layout
14314-2096-204-1	Proposed HVAC Layout
14314-2096-205	Proposed Sales Building Elevations

3. Any advertisements are indicative and are subject to a separate advertisement application
4. Any neighbouring buildings shown on the elevations are diagrammatic and have been extrapolated from site photographs. They have not been measured.

SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED FINISHES

BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS
Masonry brickwork to match existing external finish. Entire building to be decorated Grey RAL 7016

BUILDING ROOF
Existing sales building flat roof to be retained. New flat roof to be installed over proposed extension.

SHOPFRONT
Part New Shopfront frames to be finished in Grey (RAL7016)
New fully glazed, single auto-sliding door, frames to be finished in Grey (RAL 7016)

CANOPY
Traditional steel framed canopy over forecourt w/o signage to be retained as is.

SURFACING
Existing forecourt surfacing retained as is. Install Asphalt to new footpath and kerbed areas.

0 10 20
SCALE - METRES - 1:200 @ A1

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN/CHECKED
A	04.08.2025	SCHEDULE OF AREAS AMENDED	KL/RRB

REVISION NOTES

mbh
MBH Design Studio Ltd.
Brook House, Apex Court, Camphill Rd, West Byfleet, Surrey, KT14 6SQ
www.mbhltd.com t: 01932 352 727 f: 01932 351 545

CLIENT
mfg motor fuel group

PROJECT
FS2096 - BAGLAN MOOR MORRISONS
CHRISTCHURCH ROAD,
BAGLAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, PORT TALBOT
SA12 7DA

DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED SITE PLAN

DRAWN BY	DATE	SCALE	PAPER SIZE
MO	22.07.2025	1:200	A1
CHECKED BY	DRAWING NUMBER		REV.
KL	14314-2096-201		A

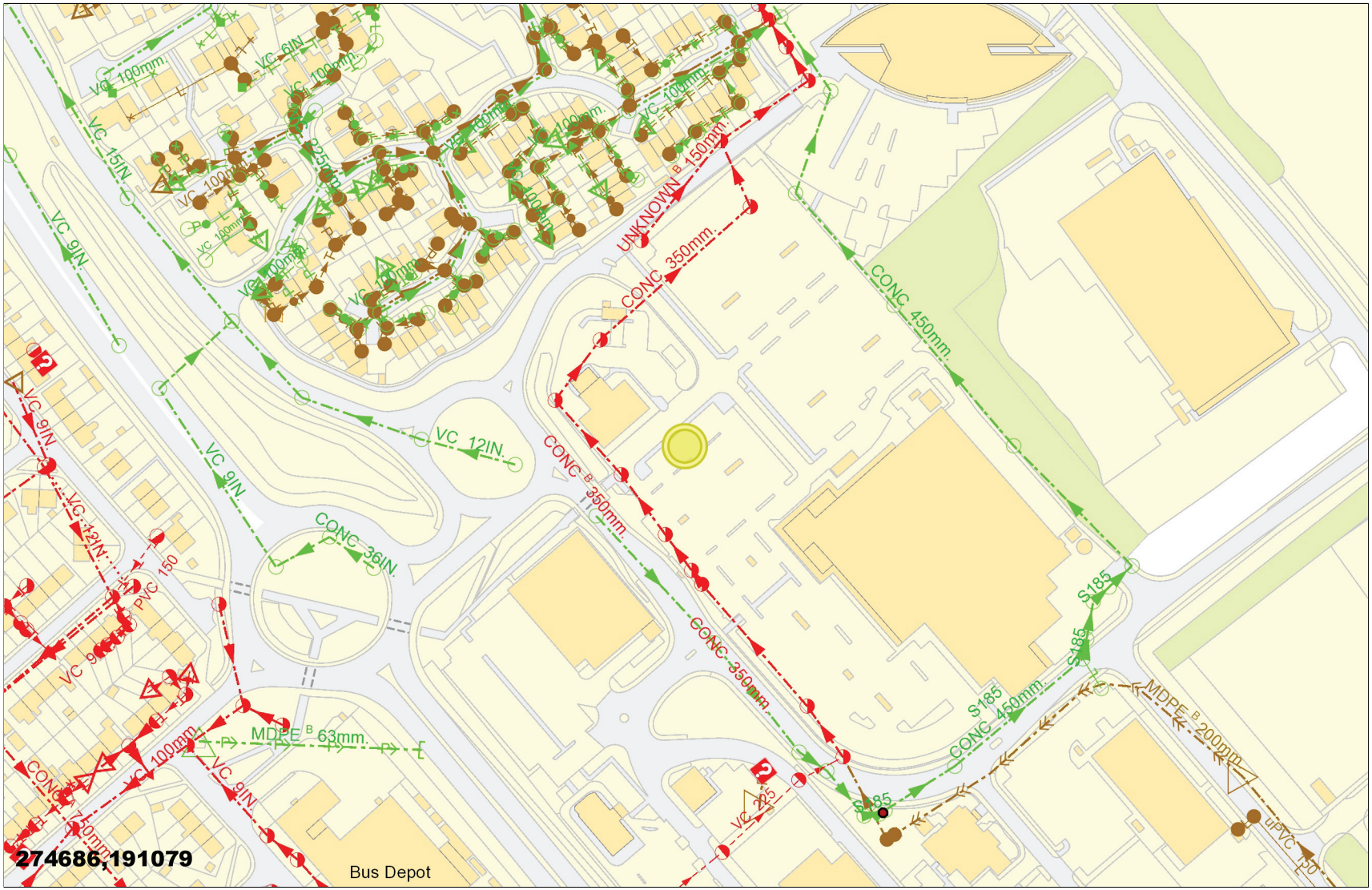
APPENDIX C – WELSH WATER ASSET MAPS

Dŵr Cymru
Welsh Water

SP241842 Sewer

05/12/2024

Scale: 1: 2500



LEGEND

Clean Water

- Sluice Val
- Air Val, SINGLE
- Tap
- Pressure Reducing Valve
- Meter
- BULK Meter
- FH
- Cap
- Existing Main
- NON COMPANY

Sewerage External

- Foul
- Surface Water
- Combined
- Rising Main
- Private
- Treatment Works
- Pumping Station
- Special Purpose
- Unknown End
- Change, Combined Overflow
- Outfall, FOUL
- Lamp Hole, Foul
- Private Sewer Transfer
- Lateral Drain
- Inspection Chamber

Dwr Cymru Cyfyngedig ('the Company') gives this information as to the position of its underground apparatus by way of general guidance only and on the strict understanding that it is based on the best information available and no warranty as to its correctness is relied upon In the event of excavations or other works made in the vicinity of the company's apparatus and any onus of locating the apparatus before carrying out any excavations rests entirely on you. The information which is supplied hereby the company, is done so in accordance with statutory requirements of sections 198 and 199 f the water industry Act 1991 based upon the best Information available and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, it should be noted that the records that are available to the Company may not disclosure the existence of a drain sewer or disposal main laid before 1 September 1989, or if they do, the particulars thereof including their position underground may not be accurate. It must be understood that the furnishing of this information us entirely without prejudice to the provision of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 and the company's right to be compensated for any damage to its apparatus.

EXACT LOCATION OF ALL APPARATUS TO BE DETERMINED ON SITE

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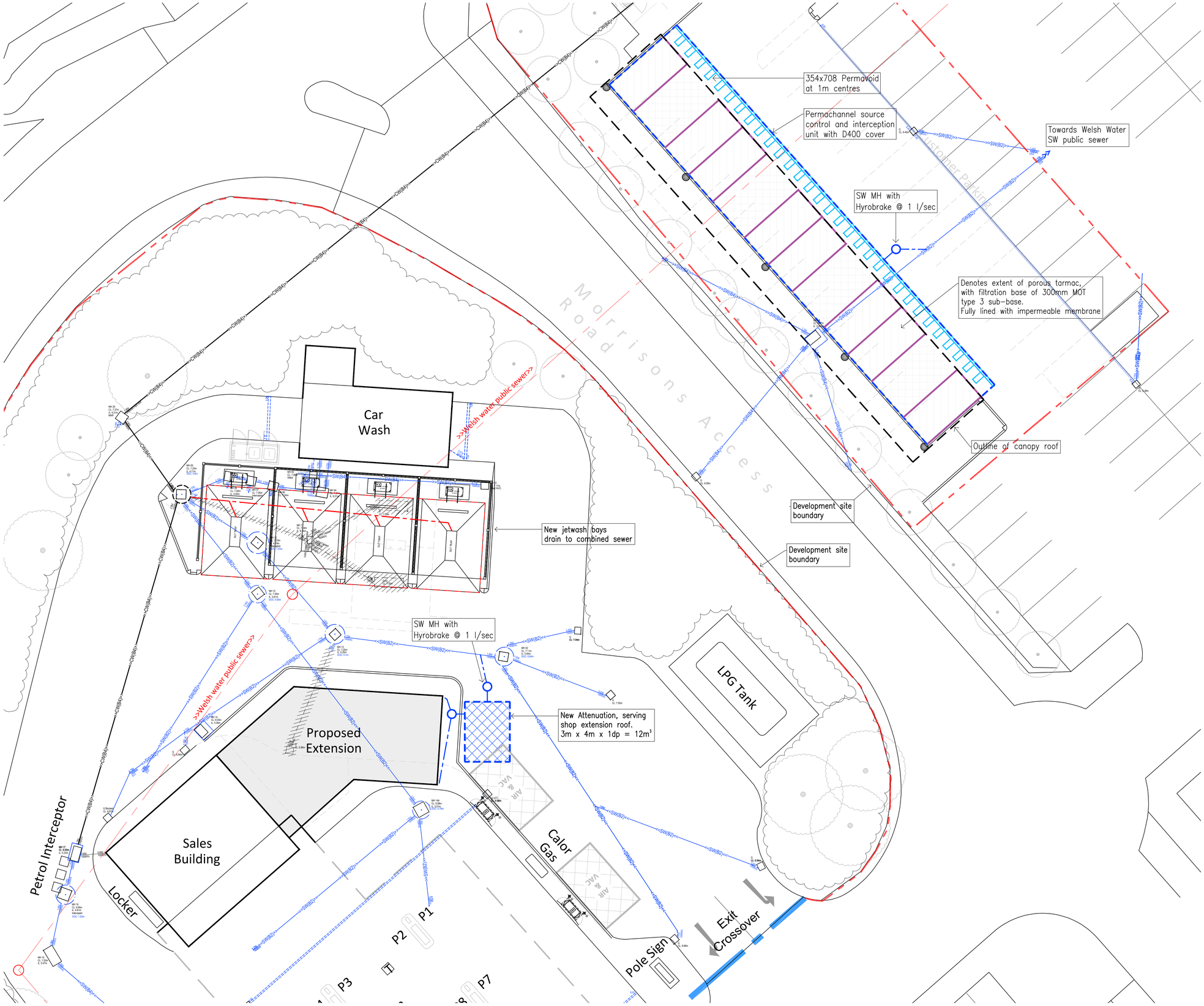
Whilst every reasonable effort has been taken to correctly record the pipe material of DCWW assets, there is a possibility that in some cases pipe material (other than Asbestos Cement or Pitch Fibre) may be found to be Asbestos Cement (AC) or Pitch Fibre (PF). It is therefore advisable that the possible presence of AC or PF pipes be anticipated and considered as part of any risk assessment prior to excavation

APPENDIX D – PROPOSED SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE STRATEGY



GENERAL NOTES:

1. This drawing is copyright (C).
2. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant drawings and specifications.
3. This drawing shall not be scaled; use only figured dimensions. All dimensions are shown in millimetres and levels in metres above OS Datum.
4. Dimensions and conditions shall be verified on site. Any discrepancies between this drawing and site conditions shall be brought to the attention of the Engineer for resolution prior to placing orders or construction.
5. All work shall comply with the Building Regulations and the requirements of the Local Authority, current Codes of practice and British Standards.
6. Dimensions indicated thus:- *are to be confirmed on site.

PRELIMINARY

MARKS HEELEY
CONSULTING STRUCTURAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERS

THE STABLES
CANNONS MILL LANE
BISHOP'S STORTFORD
HERTFORDSHIRE CM23 2BN
TELEPHONE: 01279 465900
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GENERAL@MARKSHEELEY.CO.UK

©

Client: mfg motor fuel group

Project: MFG Baglan Moor Morrisons
Christchurch Road
Port Talbot
SA12 7DA

Title: PROPOSED SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE STRATEGY

Sheet Size	Original Scale	Designed/Drawn	Checked	Authorised
A1	1:125	JP	MN	MN
		Date Mar'25	Date Mar'25	Date Mar'25

Status	Drawing Number	Rev
P	H18206-D1	-

QA23

APPENDIX E – SOURCE CONTROL CALCULATIONS

Summary of Results for 100 year Return Period (+40%)

Half Drain Time : 14 minutes.

Storm Event	Max Level (m)	Max Depth (m)	Max Infiltration (l/s)	Max Control (l/s)	Max Σ Outflow (l/s)	Max Volume (m³)	Status
15 min Summer	99.314	0.314	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	O K
30 min Summer	99.369	0.369	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	O K
60 min Summer	99.381	0.381	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	O K
120 min Summer	99.334	0.334	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	O K
180 min Summer	99.254	0.254	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	O K
240 min Summer	99.177	0.177	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	O K
360 min Summer	99.093	0.093	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	O K
480 min Summer	99.069	0.069	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	O K
600 min Summer	99.059	0.059	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	O K
720 min Summer	99.052	0.052	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	O K
960 min Summer	99.044	0.044	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	O K
1440 min Summer	99.036	0.036	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	O K
2160 min Summer	99.030	0.030	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	O K
2880 min Summer	99.027	0.027	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	O K
4320 min Summer	99.023	0.023	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	O K
5760 min Summer	99.020	0.020	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	O K
7200 min Summer	99.018	0.018	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	O K
8640 min Summer	99.017	0.017	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	O K
10080 min Summer	99.016	0.016	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	O K
15 min Winter	99.361	0.361	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	O K

Storm Event	Rain (mm/hr)	Flooded Volume (m³)	Discharge Volume (m³)	Time-Peak (mins)
15 min Summer	107.661	0.0	1.8	15
30 min Summer	75.534	0.0	2.5	23
60 min Summer	50.812	0.0	3.4	40
120 min Summer	32.987	0.0	4.5	74
180 min Summer	25.162	0.0	5.1	108
240 min Summer	20.556	0.0	5.5	134
360 min Summer	15.471	0.0	6.3	190
480 min Summer	12.620	0.0	6.8	246
600 min Summer	10.763	0.0	7.3	306
720 min Summer	9.444	0.0	7.6	368
960 min Summer	7.672	0.0	8.3	490
1440 min Summer	5.709	0.0	9.2	720
2160 min Summer	4.234	0.0	10.3	1096
2880 min Summer	3.418	0.0	11.1	1444
4320 min Summer	2.528	0.0	12.3	2204
5760 min Summer	2.043	0.0	13.2	2856
7200 min Summer	1.733	0.0	14.0	3672
8640 min Summer	1.515	0.0	14.7	4336
10080 min Summer	1.353	0.0	15.3	5104
15 min Winter	107.661	0.0	2.0	15

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Summary of Results for 100 year Return Period (+40%)

Storm Event	Max Level (m)	Max Depth (m)	Max Infiltration (l/s)	Max Control (l/s)	Max Σ Outflow (l/s)	Max Volume (m³)	Status
30 min Winter	99.424	0.424	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	O K
60 min Winter	99.422	0.422	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	O K
120 min Winter	99.326	0.326	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	O K
180 min Winter	99.186	0.186	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	O K
240 min Winter	99.098	0.098	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	O K
360 min Winter	99.061	0.061	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	O K
480 min Winter	99.050	0.050	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	O K
600 min Winter	99.044	0.044	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	O K
720 min Winter	99.041	0.041	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	O K
960 min Winter	99.036	0.036	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	O K
1440 min Winter	99.030	0.030	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	O K
2160 min Winter	99.025	0.025	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	O K
2880 min Winter	99.022	0.022	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	O K
4320 min Winter	99.019	0.019	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	O K
5760 min Winter	99.017	0.017	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	O K
7200 min Winter	99.016	0.016	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	O K
8640 min Winter	99.015	0.015	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	O K
10080 min Winter	99.014	0.014	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	O K

Storm Event	Rain (mm/hr)	Flooded Volume (m³)	Discharge Volume (m³)	Time-Peak (mins)
30 min Winter	75.534	0.0	2.9	25
60 min Winter	50.812	0.0	3.8	44
120 min Winter	32.987	0.0	5.0	80
180 min Winter	25.162	0.0	5.7	110
240 min Winter	20.556	0.0	6.2	134
360 min Winter	15.471	0.0	7.0	186
480 min Winter	12.620	0.0	7.6	246
600 min Winter	10.763	0.0	8.1	306
720 min Winter	9.444	0.0	8.6	364
960 min Winter	7.672	0.0	9.3	490
1440 min Winter	5.709	0.0	10.4	734
2160 min Winter	4.234	0.0	11.5	1068
2880 min Winter	3.418	0.0	12.4	1456
4320 min Winter	2.528	0.0	13.8	2200
5760 min Winter	2.043	0.0	14.8	2912
7200 min Winter	1.733	0.0	15.7	3624
8640 min Winter	1.515	0.0	16.5	4352
10080 min Winter	1.353	0.0	17.2	5072

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Rainfall Details

Rainfall Model	FSR	Winter Storms	Yes
Return Period (years)	100	Cv (Summer)	0.750
Region	England and Wales	Cv (Winter)	0.840
M5-60 (mm)	18.000	Shortest Storm (mins)	15
Ratio R	0.273	Longest Storm (mins)	10080
Summer Storms	Yes	Climate Change %	+40

Time Area Diagram

Total Area (ha) 0.009

Time (mins) From:	To:	Area (ha)
0	4	0.009

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Model Details

Storage is Online Cover Level (m) 100.000

Cellular Storage Structure

Invert Level (m) 99.000 Safety Factor 1.5
Infiltration Coefficient Base (m/hr) 0.00000 Porosity 0.95
Infiltration Coefficient Side (m/hr) 0.00000

Depth (m)	Area (m²)	Inf. Area (m²)	Depth (m)	Area (m²)	Inf. Area (m²)
0.000	4.0	4.0	0.500	0.0	7.2
0.400	4.0	7.2			

Hydro-Brake Optimum® Outflow Control

Unit Reference	MD-SHE-0055-1000-0400-1000
Design Head (m)	0.400
Design Flow (l/s)	1.0
Flush-Flo™	Calculated
Objective	Minimise upstream storage
Application	Surface
Sump Available	Yes
Diameter (mm)	55
Invert Level (m)	99.000
Minimum Outlet Pipe Diameter (mm)	75
Suggested Manhole Diameter (mm)	1200

Control Points	Head (m)	Flow (l/s)
Design Point (Calculated)	0.400	1.0
Flush-Flo™	0.117	1.0
Kick-Flo®	0.273	0.8
Mean Flow over Head Range	-	0.9

The hydrological calculations have been based on the Head/Discharge relationship for the Hydro-Brake Optimum® as specified. Should another type of control device other than a Hydro-Brake Optimum® be utilised then these storage routing calculations will be invalidated

Depth (m)	Flow (l/s)	Depth (m)	Flow (l/s)	Depth (m)	Flow (l/s)	Depth (m)	Flow (l/s)
0.100	1.0	1.200	1.6	3.000	2.5	7.000	3.8
0.200	1.0	1.400	1.8	3.500	2.7	7.500	3.9
0.300	0.9	1.600	1.9	4.000	2.8	8.000	4.0
0.400	1.0	1.800	2.0	4.500	3.0	8.500	4.1
0.500	1.1	2.000	2.1	5.000	3.2	9.000	4.3
0.600	1.2	2.200	2.2	5.500	3.3	9.500	4.4
0.800	1.4	2.400	2.2	6.000	3.5		
1.000	1.5	2.600	2.3	6.500	3.6		

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Summary of Results for 100 year Return Period (+40%)

Half Drain Time : 79 minutes.

Storm Event	Max Level (m)	Max Depth (m)	Max Infiltration (l/s)	Max Control (l/s)	Max Σ Outflow (l/s)	Max Volume (m³)	Status
15 min Summer	99.561	0.061	0.0	0.8	0.8	3.5	O K
30 min Summer	99.585	0.085	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.9	O K
60 min Summer	99.608	0.108	0.0	1.0	1.0	6.2	O K
120 min Summer	99.628	0.128	0.0	1.0	1.0	7.4	O K
180 min Summer	99.634	0.134	0.0	1.0	1.0	7.7	O K
240 min Summer	99.634	0.134	0.0	1.0	1.0	7.7	O K
360 min Summer	99.629	0.129	0.0	1.0	1.0	7.4	O K
480 min Summer	99.620	0.120	0.0	1.0	1.0	6.9	O K
600 min Summer	99.610	0.110	0.0	1.0	1.0	6.3	O K
720 min Summer	99.600	0.100	0.0	1.0	1.0	5.8	O K
960 min Summer	99.584	0.084	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.9	O K
1440 min Summer	99.567	0.067	0.0	0.9	0.9	3.8	O K
2160 min Summer	99.554	0.054	0.0	0.7	0.7	3.1	O K
2880 min Summer	99.546	0.046	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.7	O K
4320 min Summer	99.539	0.039	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.2	O K
5760 min Summer	99.534	0.034	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.0	O K
7200 min Summer	99.531	0.031	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.8	O K
8640 min Summer	99.529	0.029	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.6	O K
10080 min Summer	99.527	0.027	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	O K
15 min Winter	99.570	0.070	0.0	0.9	0.9	4.0	O K

Storm Event	Rain (mm/hr)	Flooded Volume (m³)	Discharge Volume (m³)	Time-Peak (mins)
15 min Summer	107.661	0.0	3.8	17
30 min Summer	75.534	0.0	5.7	31
60 min Summer	50.812	0.0	8.1	54
120 min Summer	32.987	0.0	10.8	88
180 min Summer	25.162	0.0	12.5	124
240 min Summer	20.556	0.0	13.7	158
360 min Summer	15.471	0.0	15.6	226
480 min Summer	12.620	0.0	17.0	290
600 min Summer	10.763	0.0	18.1	354
720 min Summer	9.444	0.0	19.1	414
960 min Summer	7.672	0.0	20.7	530
1440 min Summer	5.709	0.0	23.0	764
2160 min Summer	4.234	0.0	25.6	1124
2880 min Summer	3.418	0.0	27.4	1472
4320 min Summer	2.528	0.0	30.0	2204
5760 min Summer	2.043	0.0	32.0	2936
7200 min Summer	1.733	0.0	33.6	3672
8640 min Summer	1.515	0.0	34.8	4400
10080 min Summer	1.353	0.0	35.9	5136
15 min Winter	107.661	0.0	4.4	17

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Summary of Results for 100 year Return Period (+40%)

Storm Event	Max Level (m)	Max Depth (m)	Max Infiltration (l/s)	Max Control (l/s)	Max Σ Outflow (l/s)	Max Volume (m³)	Status
30 min Winter	99.599	0.099	0.0	1.0	1.0	5.7	O K
60 min Winter	99.626	0.126	0.0	1.0	1.0	7.3	O K
120 min Winter	99.645	0.145	0.0	1.0	1.0	8.4	O K
180 min Winter	99.650	0.150	0.0	1.0	1.0	8.6	O K
240 min Winter	99.647	0.147	0.0	1.0	1.0	8.4	O K
360 min Winter	99.634	0.134	0.0	1.0	1.0	7.7	O K
480 min Winter	99.618	0.118	0.0	1.0	1.0	6.8	O K
600 min Winter	99.602	0.102	0.0	1.0	1.0	5.9	O K
720 min Winter	99.588	0.088	0.0	1.0	1.0	5.1	O K
960 min Winter	99.571	0.071	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.1	O K
1440 min Winter	99.555	0.055	0.0	0.8	0.8	3.2	O K
2160 min Winter	99.544	0.044	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.5	O K
2880 min Winter	99.538	0.038	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.2	O K
4320 min Winter	99.532	0.032	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.8	O K
5760 min Winter	99.528	0.028	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.6	O K
7200 min Winter	99.526	0.026	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	O K
8640 min Winter	99.524	0.024	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	O K
10080 min Winter	99.522	0.022	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	O K

Storm Event	Rain (mm/hr)	Flooded Volume (m³)	Discharge Volume (m³)	Time-Peak (mins)
30 min Winter	75.534	0.0	6.5	31
60 min Winter	50.812	0.0	9.2	58
120 min Winter	32.987	0.0	12.2	96
180 min Winter	25.162	0.0	14.1	134
240 min Winter	20.556	0.0	15.5	172
360 min Winter	15.471	0.0	17.6	244
480 min Winter	12.620	0.0	19.1	312
600 min Winter	10.763	0.0	20.4	372
720 min Winter	9.444	0.0	21.5	428
960 min Winter	7.672	0.0	23.3	536
1440 min Winter	5.709	0.0	26.0	766
2160 min Winter	4.234	0.0	28.9	1120
2880 min Winter	3.418	0.0	30.9	1496
4320 min Winter	2.528	0.0	33.9	2208
5760 min Winter	2.043	0.0	36.3	2888
7200 min Winter	1.733	0.0	38.1	3632
8640 min Winter	1.515	0.0	39.6	4352
10080 min Winter	1.353	0.0	40.8	4960

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Rainfall Details

Rainfall Model	FSR	Winter Storms	Yes
Return Period (years)	100	Cv (Summer)	0.750
Region	England and Wales	Cv (Winter)	0.840
M5-60 (mm)	18.000	Shortest Storm (mins)	15
Ratio R	0.273	Longest Storm (mins)	10080
Summer Storms	Yes	Climate Change %	+40

Time Area Diagram

Total Area (ha) 0.024

Time (mins) From:	To:	Area (ha)
0	4	0.024

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Model Details

Storage is Online Cover Level (m) 100.000

Porous Car Park Structure

Infiltration Coefficient Base (m/hr)	0.00000	Width (m)	6.0
Membrane Percolation (mm/hr)	1000	Length (m)	32.0
Max Percolation (l/s)	53.3	Slope (1:X)	0.0
Safety Factor	1.5	Depression Storage (mm)	5
Porosity	0.30	Evaporation (mm/day)	3
Invert Level (m)	99.500	Cap Volume Depth (m)	0.300

Hydro-Brake Optimum® Outflow Control

Unit Reference	MD-SHE-0056-1000-0300-1000
Design Head (m)	0.300
Design Flow (l/s)	1.0
Flush-Flo™	Calculated
Objective	Minimise upstream storage
Application	Surface
Sump Available	Yes
Diameter (mm)	56
Invert Level (m)	99.500
Minimum Outlet Pipe Diameter (mm)	75
Suggested Manhole Diameter (mm)	1200

Control Points	**Head (m)**	**Flow (l/s)**
Design Point (Calculated)	0.300	1.0
Flush-Flo™	0.089	1.0
Kick-Flo®	0.214	0.9
Mean Flow over Head Range	-	0.8

The hydrological calculations have been based on the Head/Discharge relationship for the Hydro-Brake Optimum® as specified. Should another type of control device other than a Hydro-Brake Optimum® be utilised then these storage routing calculations will be invalidated

Depth (m)	**Flow (l/s)**	**Depth (m)**	**Flow (l/s)**	**Depth (m)**	**Flow (l/s)**	**Depth (m)**	**Flow (l/s)**
0.100	1.0	1.200	1.9	3.000	2.8	7.000	4.3
0.200	0.9	1.400	2.0	3.500	3.1	7.500	4.5
0.300	1.0	1.600	2.1	4.000	3.3	8.000	4.6
0.400	1.1	1.800	2.2	4.500	3.5	8.500	4.8
0.500	1.3	2.000	2.4	5.000	3.7	9.000	4.9
0.600	1.4	2.200	2.5	5.500	3.8	9.500	5.0
0.800	1.5	2.400	2.6	6.000	4.0		
1.000	1.7	2.600	2.7	6.500	4.2		

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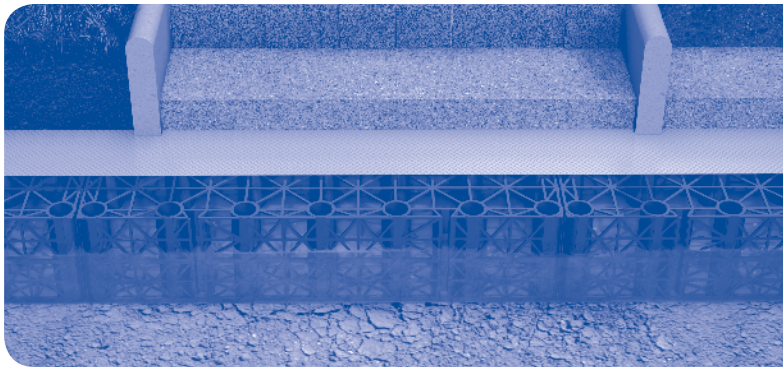
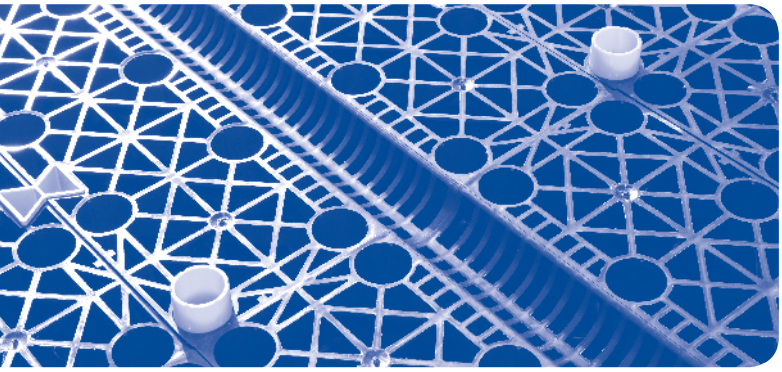
APPENDIX F – MAINTENANCE DETAILS REGIME

PMVTM1 | JANUARY 2016

Permavoid System Technical Manual



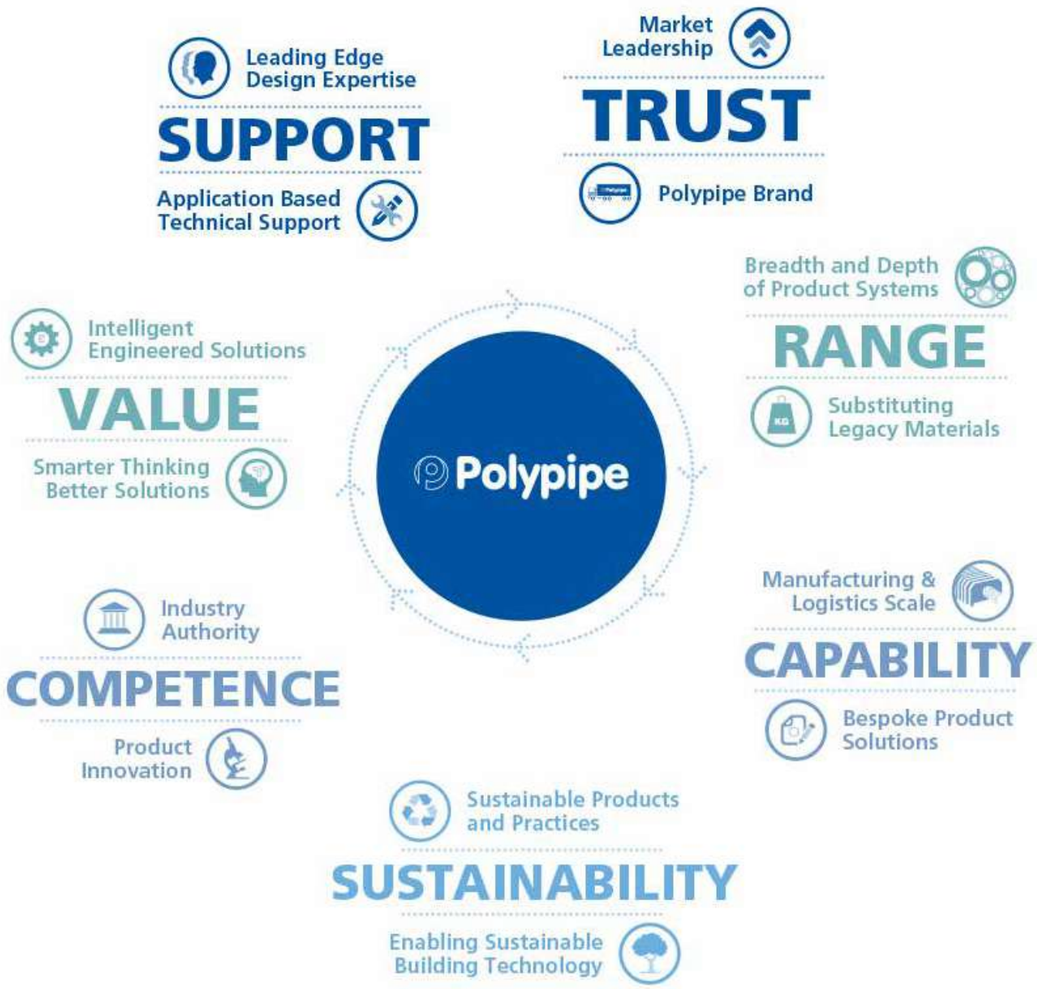


Planning, design, specification and installation guide

Polypipe

Welcome to Polypipe

At Polypipe, conceiving, designing, manufacturing and delivering the most advanced products and systems is more than just an occupation. We see it as our passion. Everything we do has always been based around a few simple beliefs: Quality always beats quantity. Products are nothing without service and support. Sustainability isn't just a 'green' word and working with our customers is much better than simply supplying them.



Polypipe is the UK's largest plastic piping systems manufacturer

With over 20,000 product lines, a substantial fleet of over 400 vehicles and employing over 2,000 people, we have an enviable reputation amongst installers, contractors, stockists and specifiers.

The broadest product range available in the UK

With over 100 product systems, our unrivalled portfolio offers dependable, innovative solutions for pressure and non-pressure applications, enabling the movement of water, air, power, chemicals and telecoms throughout the built environment.

Market-sector focused

We operate through sector-focused businesses, ensuring that our Sales and Technical Teams are equipped to meet the specific needs of residential, civils and infrastructure, commercial and industrial projects.

Innovating for today's construction challenges

Recognising the twin challenges of managing water and carbon resources, we have invested for many years in our water management and carbon efficient solutions, with systems that meet all legislative requirements.

Polypipe intelligent engineering

Through initial involvement our substantial technical knowledge and capabilities can be utilised, ensuring our customers can engage with the project team to deliver the most appropriate and cost-effective solutions and supporting them in a close working relationship from design right through to installation.

Overview - our company, our products, our people

Our product knowledge and service teams provide an unrivalled level of technical support. Working closely with our customers, we can help guide them through current legislation and complex building regulations. This helps us to match the right product range with the correct project requirements, or develop a fully engineered system for specific project needs.

We invest heavily in research and new production technology that allows us to provide high quality products with more precise performance specifications and even greater reliability. Our products are covered by third party accreditations including BBA, BSI Kitemark and WRc, which ensure we meet specification standards. Supporting our product accreditations, our business systems are regularly assessed by BSI to ensure we maintain our BS EN ISO 9001:2008 and BS EN ISO 14001:2004 certifications. These independent assessments confirm that we adhere to strict regulatory requirements and ensure we provide greener credentials for our products.

UKAS accredited laboratories

Our in-house research and development facility is one of the most advanced of its kind and includes the independent UKAS accredited Berry & Hayward Laboratory. This operates 24 hours a day and gives us the body of knowledge and expertise needed to produce the most advanced range of products and solutions.

Full technical design and fabrication service

Polypipe is unique in having its own in-house fabrication unit. In the 2600m² facility, our skilled and highly experienced technicians deliver modular engineered drainage and water management systems. These are provided ready-to-install, maximising the benefits of pre-fabrication, for ease of delivery and reduced installation time on-site.

Design

From the outset, our Design Team will bring their technical expertise and experience to bear, providing assistance with hydraulic, structural and flotation calculations supported by system CAD designs and specifications.

Installation guidance

Providing guidance at the critical installation stage, coordinating deliveries and ensuring the most cost and time efficient pathways to completion.

The calibre of our people

The calibre of the people within our support team is a reflection of the importance we place on customer service in helping to deliver a successful project outcome. They include fully qualified design engineers who, through their experience and in-depth product knowledge, can help to provide detailed specification guidance.

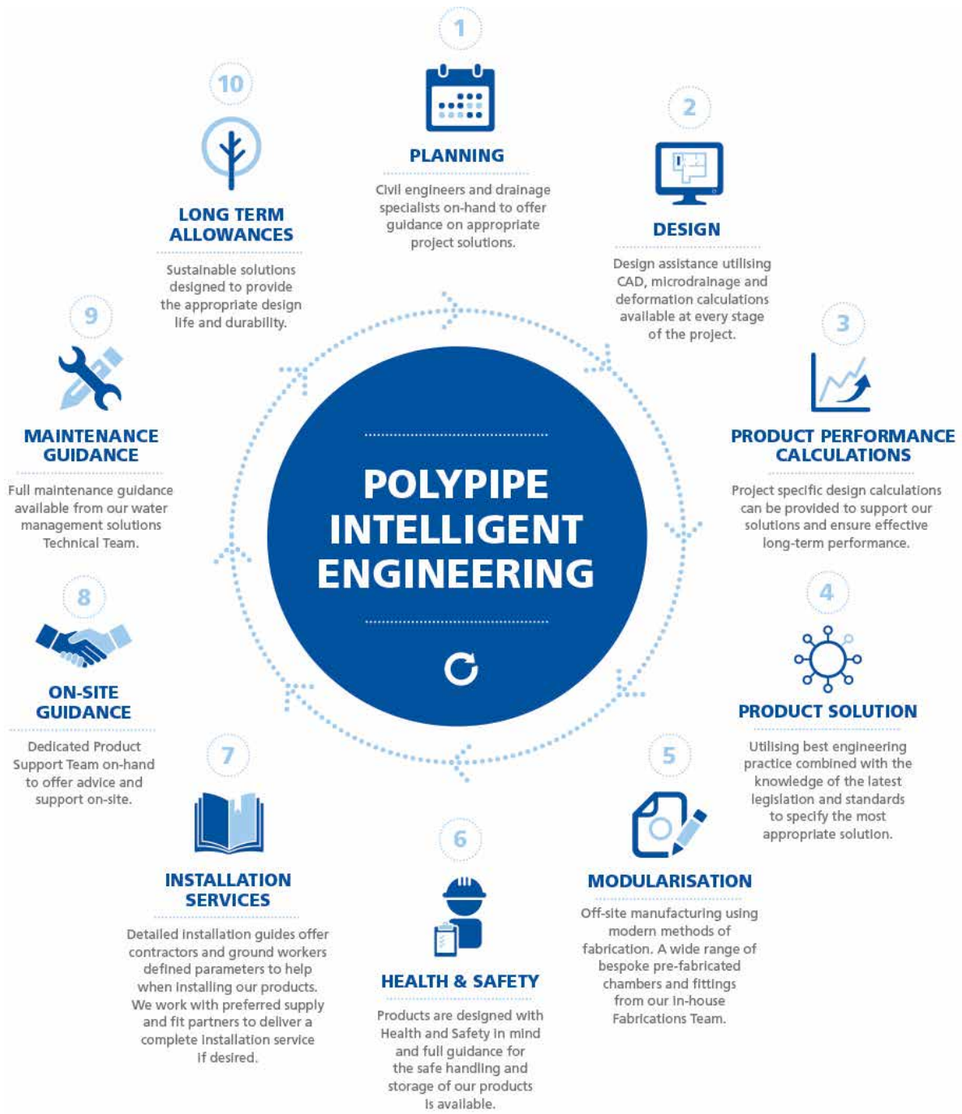
Our accreditations

Polypipe is a member of influential bodies such as the British Plastics Federation (BPF) and Construction Products Association (CPA). We also work with organisations such as DEFRA, CIRIA and Constructing Excellence, which enable us to have an active involvement and understanding of industry drivers. Combining this industry involvement with the high calibre of our staff enables us to provide an unrivalled level of service.

Intelligent engineering

The market leaders in surface water management

Our team of fully qualified drainage specialists, civil engineers and technical support experts offer invaluable experience and knowledge through each and every stage of a project. We provide the most commercially viable solution for a project through our ability to be unbiased. As we offer both pipe and geocellular systems, we have a truly holistic range of products meaning we can tailor our solutions to your needs. You can contact our team on **+44 (0) 1509 615100** or arrange a visit from one of our commercial or technical specialists.



Water management solutions

Our water management solutions embrace a comprehensive range of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and services that together address the surface water management requirements of every commercial and domestic project, regardless of the project size.

With a choice of market leading products, plus the highest level of technical support, you can depend on Polypipe to help you deliver the most effective and compliant surface water management plan.

Whether your scheme is adoptable or non-adoptable, we have the right solution for you; retention, attenuation or infiltration systems combined with or without treatment solutions, all supported by our fabrication service that provides off-site engineered solutions.

Stormwater retention, attenuation and infiltration

Large diameter pipes and geocellular systems offer a versatile method of creating shallow or deep buried water storage systems, capable of holding back the impacts of rainfall events and helping to mitigate the risk of surface water flooding.

At Polypipe we understand that every project and site is unique and many have significant challenges when it comes to the design and construction of an efficient and effective drainage system. That is why we have developed the industry's largest range of pipe and geocellular retention, attenuation and infiltration systems.

Polystorm

Permavoid

Ridgistorm-XL

Rainstream RXL

Permafilter

Permachannel

RIDGISTORMSeparate

RIDGISTORM-X4

Surface water treatment

Regulations on the management of surface water through source control and the use of SuDS are now well established. Increasingly, legislation is presenting developers and designers with additional challenges in the control of surface water pollution. New standards aimed at reducing pollution levels in groundwater and rivers are often based on the Polluter Pays Principle (PPP), so our range of water treatment systems are designed to intercept and extract pollution as close to source as possible.

At Polypipe you will find the largest range of treatment solutions for silt removal, collection and separation. From our silt traps and oil interception, to advanced treatment textiles such as Permafilter Geotextile for the removal of heavy metals and RIDGISTORM-X4 for dissolved pollutants. They can all be integrated within an overall 'Roof to River' solution and can be combined to form progressively more efficient treatment depending on anticipated contamination levels.

What is the Permavoid system?

Permavoid is a geocellular sub-base replacement system, designed to provide shallow stormwater retention, attenuation or infiltration. Permavoid can be used as part of an engineered or soft SuDS solution. It enables designers to offer a source control system incorporating water treatment to manage water where it lands.

Our Permavoid system has been extensively tested over the last decade with Salford and Coventry University, the Transport Research Laboratory and Highways England, to ensure that the system meets the legislative requirements set out by CIRIA, the Environment Agency, SEPA and PPG.

Academic site wide trials include:

- Transport Research Laboratory - A pilot-scale trial of reservoir pavements for drainage attenuation incorporating Permavoid sub-base replacement system.
- Coventry University - Assessment and monitoring of the oil retention and performance of the Permaceptor Treatment System.
- SEPA-Perth Prison - A 2 year field monitoring exercise of macro-pervious pavement and car park installation incorporating Permachannel oil and silt retention devices.

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How this manual is organised

This manual is presented in clearly marked sections to help you find the information you require quickly and easily.

Section 1 – Legislation and regulations

Section 2 – Permavoid system overview and applications

Section 3 – Permavoid system components

Section 4 – Hydraulic design

Section 5 – Structural design

Section 6 – Surface water treatment

Section 7 – Delivery, installation & maintenance

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For updates and a PDF of this manual go to:

www.polypipe.com/toolbox

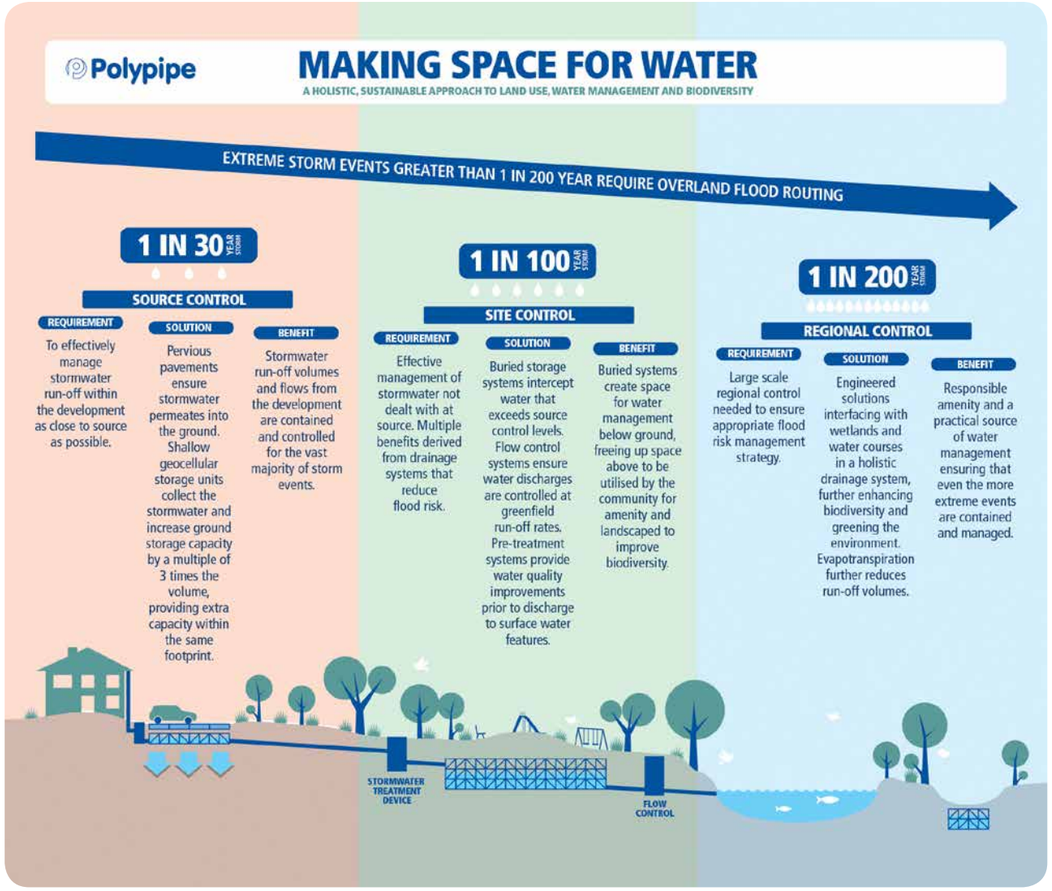
***Please note:** Illustrations shown within this publication are available as downloadable CAD drawings from:

www.polypipe.com/toolbox

The growing importance of SuDS

'Making Space for Water' is an integrated, forward-thinking strategy for managing future flood risk in England, first published in 2004.

Among its many recommendations is the adoption of a 'joined-up' approach to drainage management in high-risk urban areas and the widespread use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to control the rate at which rainwater runs off paved areas and into sewer networks and rivers.



The challenge each developer faces on both greenfield and brownfield developments is knowing what to do with the excess run-off generated by the development which has to be retained in and around the site. BS8533:2011, 'Assessing and Managing Flood Risk in Development Code of Practice', has been created to help designers analyse flood risk and to guide the selection of appropriate flood risk management solutions.

Soft SuDS alone may not provide sufficient storage on certain sites due to space constraints, particularly driven by the housing density requirements in PPS3:Housing. The Permavoid system can help address these challenges, by providing an effective controlled retention, attenuation or infiltration system to suit site specific requirements.

Government planning policy has defined the need for sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to ensure that flood risk is taken into account during all stages of the planning process.

CIRIA (SuDS Manual)

The SuDS Manual provides guidance on all aspects of the design, construction, operation and maintenance of SuDS. In particular, it places a real emphasis on the use of source control techniques and requires designers to consider pollution removal.

The SuDS Manual defines that a sustainable drainage system should consider certain basic requirements, including:

- Run-off from a developed area should be no greater than the run-off prior to development
- Run-off from a developed area should not result in any down-grading of downstream watercourses or habitat
- Consideration should be given at the development feasibility stage to water resource management and control in the developed area
- Run-off should replicate, as far as possible, the natural response of the site to rainfall

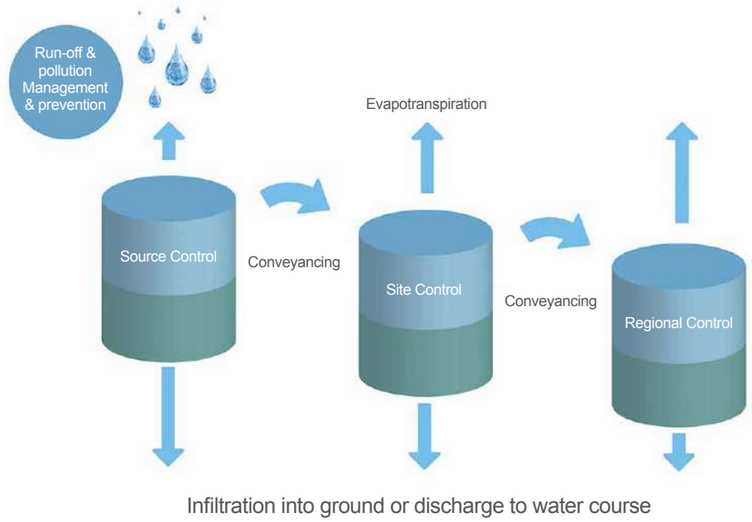
Urbanisation has led to an increasing number of negative impacts on the environment, in particular pollution. Depending on the land use, the following typical surface pollutants can be found in surface water run-off:

- Hydrocarbons and oils
- Sediments
- Heavy metals
- Fertilisers and pesticides
- Salts
- Animal wastes
- Pathogens

Traditionally, pollutants are collected from impermeable surfaces into the drainage systems and treated downstream via large, deep, in-line separators that are typically designed to treat the first 'flush' only. Emulsified oils and hydrocarbons can still be discharged downstream, the discharge of oil and hydrocarbons constitutes a major pollution source and is a serious threat to groundwater sources.

The SuDS Management Train

This is a staged design concept used in sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) which controls volume and quality of surface water run-off. Permavoid gives designers a versatile source control system.



Legislation and regulations

We understand how important it is to keep up to date with legislation. That is why our advice and system selection is informed by the very latest regulations and standards.

Water Framework Directive

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is a piece of EU legislation to improve water quality in watercourses and coastal areas. It identifies the treatment of pollution at source as one of the most effective ways of reducing pollution and improving water quality. Our geocellular solutions can meet that challenge by integrating a number of surface water treatment and water management control systems into your attenuation and soakaway structures at source.

Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (amended 2012)

The Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) came into effect in 2010 with the aim to mitigate flood risk and improve water management. As part of the Act, Schedule 3 requires new developments to implement sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) on all new developments using natural and proprietary features in place of conventional drainage, to reduce surface water run-off, mitigate flood risk and improve water quality.

Building Regulations

Building Regulations Approved Document H3 requires rainwater to be either stored in a tank or discharged in the following order:

1. Soakaway or other infiltration
2. Rivers and watercourses
3. Direct to sewers

Many developments are being built on land that is not suitable for infiltration. Brownfield sites, sites with contaminated ground, high water tables, poor percolation and with natural aquifiers are all examples of this. Rivers and watercourses are not always in close proximity/reasonable construction distance from the site, resulting in a very large number of sites still having to utilise mains sewer connections as their only viable means of stormwater discharge.

Lead Local Flood Authorities

The Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) 2010 requires the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) to be responsible for co-ordinating flood risk management within its area. They have the responsibility for managing the risk of flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses and for developing, maintaining and applying a strategy for local flood risk management. LLFAs are also responsible for maintaining a register of significant flood risk assets.

It is a requirement under the FWMA that LLFAs develop a local flood risk strategy focused on local issues. The strategy should incorporate effective and robust surface water drainage systems for new developments in accordance with SuDS principles.

National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that development is undertaken in a sustainable manner and has a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The systems should be designed to control surface water run-off close to where it falls and mimic natural drainage as closely as possible to:

- Reduce the causes and impacts of flooding
- Remove pollutants from urban run-off at source
- Combine water management with green space with benefits for amenity, recreation and wildlife

Information on how this should be applied is provided in the DEFRA non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).

Local Planning Authorities

When determining planning applications Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) should ensure that any new or redevelopment avoids flood risk to people and property, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and mitigates any flood risk taking into account the impacts of climate change.

The LPA will be required to consult with the LLFA as a statutory consultee on major developments with surface water drainage requirements along with other statutory and non-statutory consultees as required.

Process integration

BS EN 752:2008

BS EN 752:2008 takes a more integrated view of designing sewer systems in the context of the wider urban drainage system and water environment. It helps engineers understand and implement integrated urban drainage systems and management. The National Annex provides information on how to incorporate BS EN 752:2008 practices within the UK.

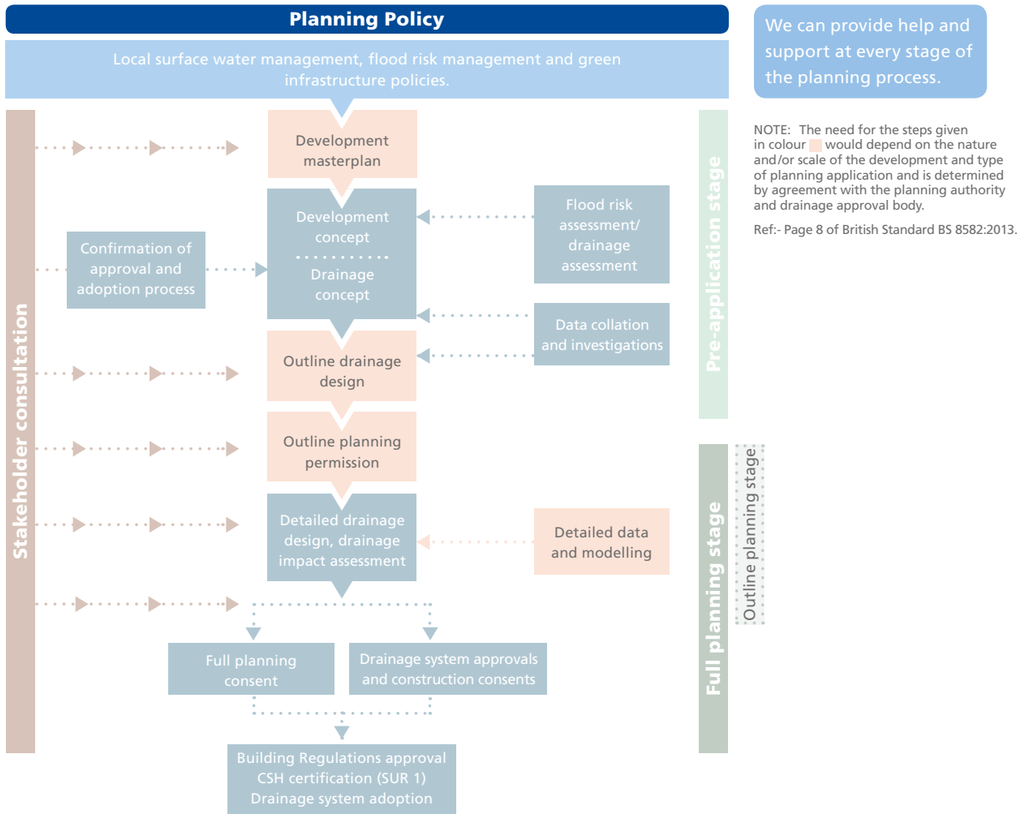
BS 8582:2013

This Code of Practice is for surface water management for development sites. The standard has been developed to support:

- Planners and drainage approval bodies: In setting consistent drainage criteria and principles (for new developments and redevelopments) that deliver effective surface water flood risk management as sustainably as possible while contributing towards the delivery of relevant environmental, sustainability and urban design planning objectives for the site and local area.
- Designers: In planning and implementing safe, robust surface water management systems that meet the criteria and principles referred to above.

In addition, this standard gives recommendations on the planning, design, construction and maintenance of surface water management systems for new developments and redevelopment sites, focusing on the sustainable management of flood risks arising from surface water run-off.

The diagram below demonstrates pertinent key links between the development planning process and the drainage system design process, emphasising the involvement of stakeholders throughout.



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Geocellular solutions - for shallower depths

Polypipe provides the widest range of geocellular solutions to meet the needs of SuDS in a wide variety of applications.

Shallower applications

The Permavoid system extends the choice and flexibility of the Polypipe range by providing robust, effective source control through retention, attenuation or infiltration at shallower levels.

Shallower retention, attenuation or infiltration structures are often necessary because the ground at greater depths can present a construction challenge. This could be the presence of chemicals or contamination left behind from previous land use, a high water table or perched water and hard rock areas. A shallower approach reduces or omits the requirement for expensive pumping equipment. Shallower systems have a lower environmental impact, requiring less excavation, temporary works and fewer trips to transport infill and rubble to and from the site reducing construction costs.

Key benefits

Application

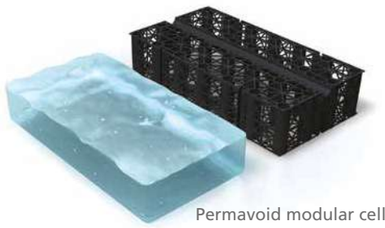
- Provides effective source control
- Can be installed above a high water table
- Allows water to be spread across a wide area
- Ideal for brownfield or contaminated sites
- Provides treatment to remove silt and hydrocarbon deposits

Design

- Designed and tested for retention, attenuation and infiltration at shallower depths
- Removes the requirement for pumping stations
- Oil interception at source – no need for petrol interceptors
- Can be used in combination with the full range of Polystorm geocellular solutions for deeper applications

Installation

- Interlocking raft for rigidity and a high compressive and tensile strength under load
- Suitable for use beneath porous and non-porous surfaces
- Reduction in excavation depth and cost
- No need for trench supports or plant to deliver and remove trench support panels



Permavoid modular cell
95% void ratio

Traditional aggregate
30% void ratio

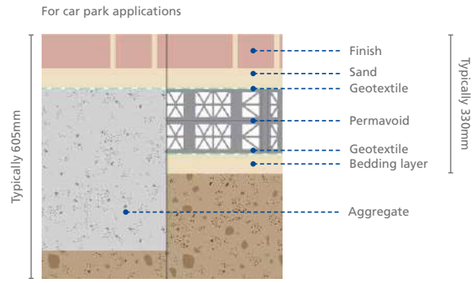
Permavoid - at a glance

The Permavoid system offers a means of providing integrated source control drainage solutions that can meet the volume control and water treatment demands of current guidance and regulations.

The Permavoid system is designed to be used in place of a traditional aggregate sub-base within trafficked pavements. It provides a unique, high strength, consistent structural raft in accordance with BS7533-13:2009, 'Guide for the Design of Permeable Pavements Constructed with Concrete Paving Blocks and Flags, Natural Stone Slabs, Setts and Clay Pavers'.

Permavoid cells have a 95% void ratio, thus considerably enhancing the attenuation capacity of a pavement and also enabling the reduction of aggregate requirements in hydraulic pavements. The system is suitable beneath asphaltic, block-paved or concrete pavements and for the full range of traffic conditions from domestic driveways to highways. The units have a high compressive strength and are joined together with Permaties, a unique patented tapered jointing system, to create a horizontal structural raft.

Figure 2.1.1: Typical Permavoid system vs. traditional aggregate sub-base



Key benefits

- Individual modular units tie together using Permatie interlocking connectors
- The Permaties have integral creep resistance
- The Permatie provides rigidity and minimises deflections
- Permavoid sub-base replacement systems comply fully with the latest CIRIA guidance on structural design of geocellular drainage tanks
- On multi-layer systems, Shear Connectors are inserted to maintain rigidity and minimise lateral displacement
- Permavoid geocellular units are manufactured from recycled polypropylene and can be recycled at the end of their useful life

Please note: Illustrations are for guidance only. Not to scale.

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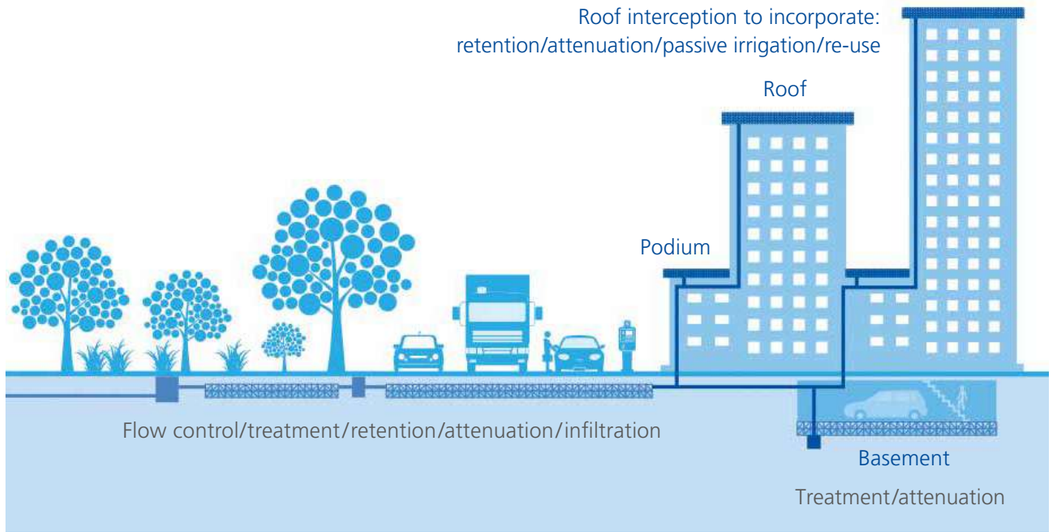
Permavoid - at a glance

Source control

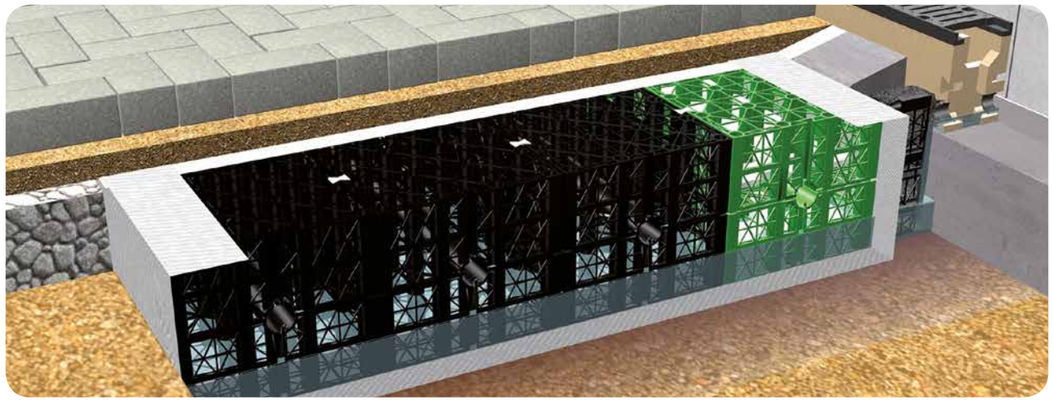
Source control is a vital element of the SuDS Management Train, allowing silt/debris and contaminants to be managed at the head of the system. The versatility of the Permavoid geocellular system allows for numerous variations of stormwater treatment.

SOURCE CONTROL DRAINAGE SYSTEM



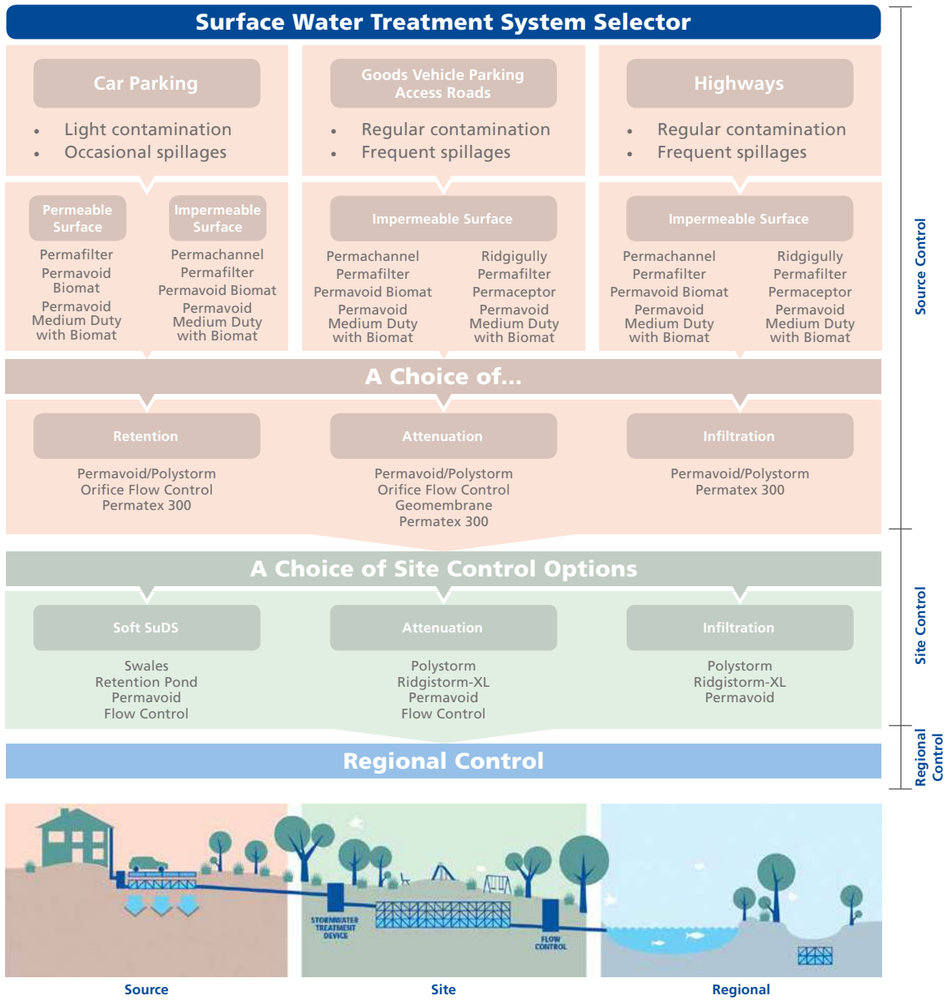
For pollution management

Increasingly, regulations and design guidance highlight developer's obligations to mitigate the risk of pollutants emanating from contaminated run-off from hardstanding surfaces. The most common diffuse pollutants are hydrocarbons and contaminated silts. The Permavoid system offers an integrated technique for the source control treatment of polluted run-off using advanced geotextiles and flotation techniques.



In traditional stormwater drainage systems, silt/debris and contaminants are managed within the system via in-line separators typically installed downstream in the system. This requires larger and deeper chamber installations.

Permavoid is an effective interception system supported by over 10 years of laboratory and field trials to ensure effectual water treatment close to source at shallower depths.



Key benefits

- Effluent loading under normal conditions treated and degraded at source
- Accidental and catastrophic spills recoverable at source
- Outperforms Class I and II separators as defined by PPG3
- Low velocity water flow throughout, minimising emulsification and sediment mobilisation
- No large deep storage tanks or access required
- Routine maintenance easily achieved at source

Permavoid applications

The Permavoid system can be incorporated into the full range of traffic conditions from domestic driveways to HGV applications and is suitable below pervious and impervious asphaltic, block paved or concrete paved areas. The Permavoid system complies with the requirements of BS 7533-13 and incorporates a high vertical compressive strength of 715 kN/m² and lateral compressive strength of 156 kN/m².

High water tables

High water tables and even perched water at shallow depths require specific design and construction measures to avoid issues such as flotation of attenuation structures and often prevents the use of soakaways. Anti-flotation and temporary dewatering measures are invariably very expensive. The Permavoid system can provide the attenuation or infiltration solution for such projects avoiding groundwater issues.

Contaminated land

Redevelopment of brownfield sites is commonplace and issues of ground contamination often come hand in hand. The use of the Permavoid system can often negate the need to excavate into contaminated soils that invariably incur significant costs in either on-site remediation or off-site disposal, as well as numerous associated environmental issues.

Excavation of hard rock

Excavation of hard rock is usually expensive and slow. However, the Permavoid system is ideal for use on sites that are underlain by hard rock at shallow depths, as the systems can be incorporated into the pavement construction, invariably avoiding any net additional excavation for the drainage system.

Shallow outfalls

The Permavoid systems can very often avoid the need for pumping that might otherwise be required with conventional drainage or deep attention tank solutions. Pumped solutions can be costly to install and maintain and are considered to be environmentally unsustainable.

Limited access sites

The Permavoid system can be easily manhandled into place without any heavy lifting or off-loading equipment. The footprint of the tank does not have to be square. Segmented tanks can fit into the available space.

Ground stabilisation

Due to its high compressive strength and bending resistance within the joints, Permavoid cells create a horizontal consistent structural raft providing a stable structure.

Soft landscaped areas

The Permavoid system can be used to provide pre-treatment of stormwater run-off before it enters a swale, dry basin, pond or wetland (Diagram 1). It is even possible to install Permavoid below swales and dry basins to improve treatment and increase storage capacity (Diagram 2).

Diagram 1

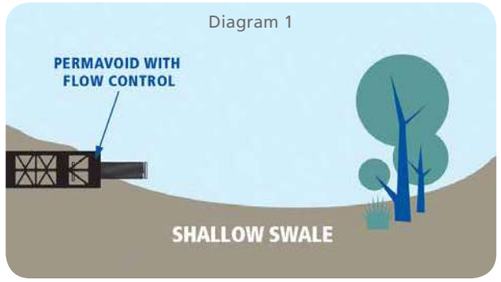
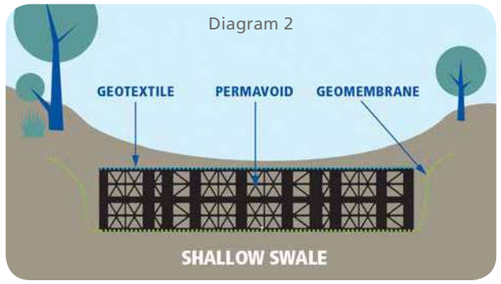


Diagram 2



Public open spaces / Leisure and play areas

Acting as both a sub-base replacement system and drainage component, the Permavoid system can give maximum attenuation and infiltration capabilities for both natural and artificial surfaces and can be integrated into site-wide sustainable drainage systems more effectively. The result is a sustainable development in line with the DEFRA national standards for delivery of sustainable drainage systems.

Driveways

Any domestic driveway or front garden over 5m² that is being paved must incorporate SuDS to minimise the risk of flooding. The Permavoid system, used in conjunction with permeable paving, can help adhere to these requirements whilst allowing a wide range of landscaping options.

Permavoid in the urban environment

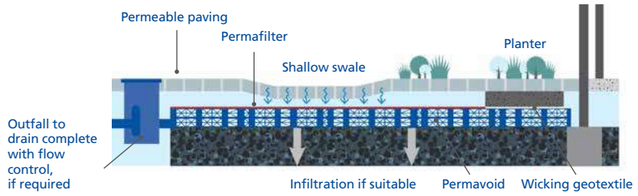
The introduction of SuDS in urban areas allows landscape architects and engineers to design multifunctional urban spaces.

The Permavoid system can help enhance natural features in built-up areas. As it provides excellent source control at shallow depths, the system can not only manage, but also treat water from high stormwater volumes. It also creates a structural platform on which green areas can be cultivated, irrigated and oxygenated.

Key benefits

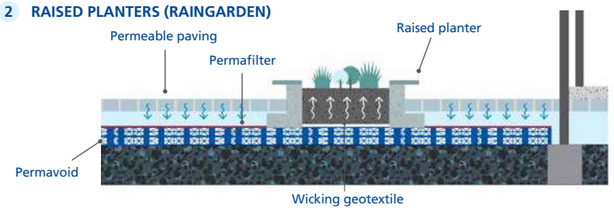
- Controls and manages surface water run-off at source
- Provides effective drainage
- Re-uses water as a resource
- Can be installed above a higher water table
- Removes silt and hydrocarbons to improve biodiverity
- Helps establish calming, tranquil spaces
- Promotes health & wellbeing
- Provides a cooling effect
- Connects people with nature

1 SHALLOW SWALE & PLANTER



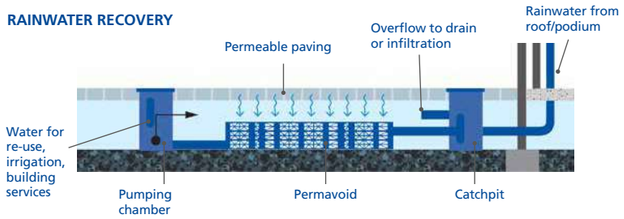
Permeable surfaces can be used to attenuate run-off. Intercepting, storing and re-using surface water at source, this enhances stormwater management and enhances biodiversity.

2 RAISED PLANTERS (RAINGARDEN)



Collected surface water can be used to irrigate planter areas through passive irrigation, providing amenity, infiltration and evapotranspiration, assisting with cooling in urban areas.

3 RAINWATER RECOVERY

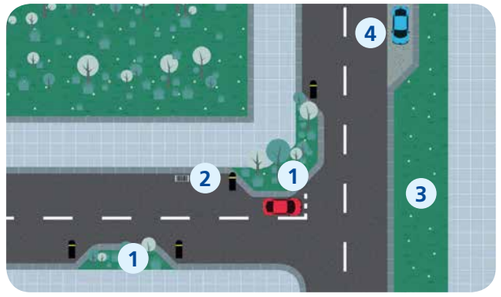


Rainwater from adjacent buildings and porous surfaces can be intercepted and stored for non-potable water use within the building, or re-used for irrigation.

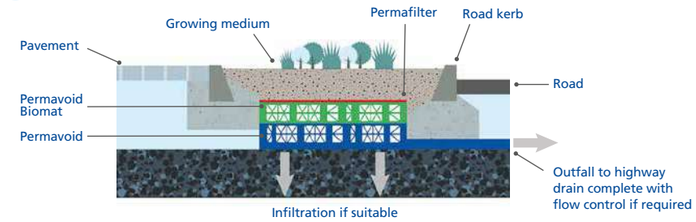
Permavoid in the urban environment

The management of surface water run-off from roads and highways can provide substantial benefits to the built environment.

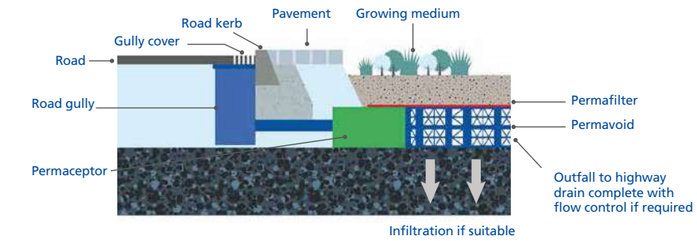
Water management features can be prime design elements in road and highway drainage. Incorporated into a new development or retrofitted into an overall SuDS scheme, Permavoid can enhance the natural environment by providing improved attenuation and treatment at source.



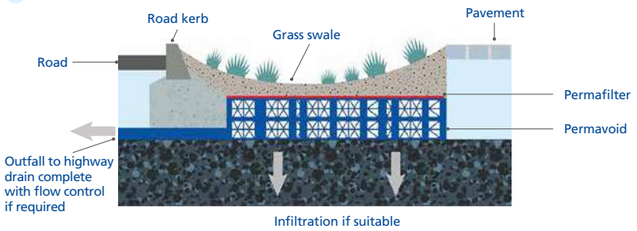
1 BIORETENTION ZONE



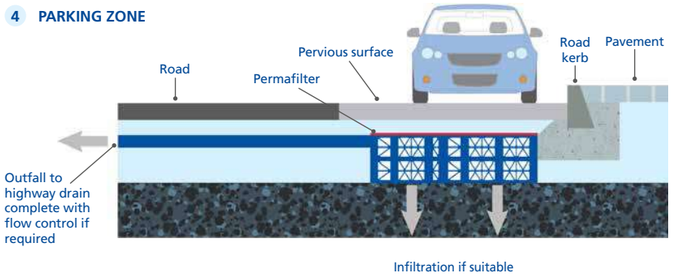
2 BIORETENTION ZONE



3 GRASS SWALE



4 PARKING ZONE



Bioretention zones

The stormwater run-off from highways and pavement areas can be collected and treated using bioretention. Incorporated into traffic calming zones, bioretention systems can enhance biodiversity and amenity, along with providing effective stormwater management at source.

Key benefits

- Traffic calming
- Easy to retrofit
- Reduced pollution loading
- Aesthetically pleasing spaces
- Shallow, easy to maintain systems
- Creates small source control sub-catchments

Grass swales

Highways England have used grass swales alongside roads and highways for many years, due to their cost-effective nature. Swales are designed to be shallow for safety reasons, and can be underdrained to provide effective retention and treatment.

Parking zones

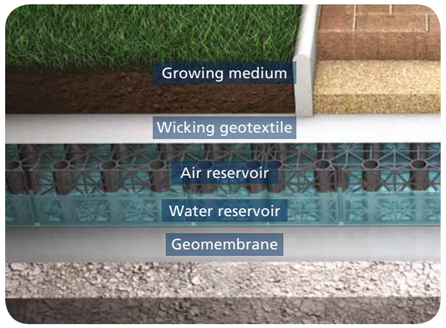
Pervious off-road parking zones can be incorporated into highway designs, particularly in residential areas. Installed beneath pervious surfaces, the Permavoid range of components perform as a sub-base replacement and drainage system to manage the majority of rainfall events, providing treatment and retention at source, at shallow depths.

Passive capillary irrigation

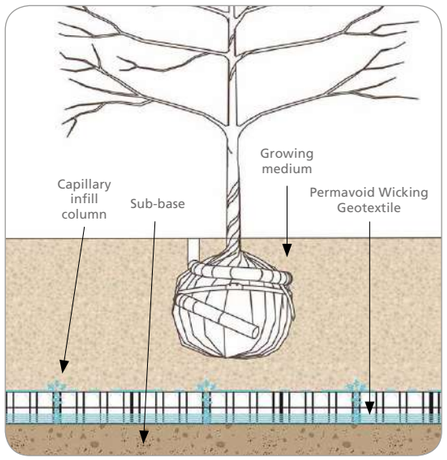
Passive capillary irrigation provides enhanced amenity and biodiversity in urban greenfield developments.

Passive capillary irrigation is a method of growing plants and grasses using an inert porous medium to transport water and oxygen to the root zone by capillary action. The hollow structural columns within the Permavoid geocellular units are filled with an absorbent rockwool, which draws up the water being stored within the unit.

The Permavoid raft is covered with a proprietary wicking geotextile that supplies water on demand across the structural raft to irrigate the growing medium. As the vegetation is planted in a growing medium, access to minerals and nutrients is still available, minimising the requirement for fertilisers and helping to develop a healthy root system.



Typical section through Permavoid capillary irrigation system showing rockwool infilled Permavoid column



Applications

- Green roofs
- Brown roofs
- Landscaped areas
- Sports pitches
- Amenity areas
- Bioretention systems
- Raingardens

Key benefits

- Provides rainwater interception at source
- Enhances storage capacity for green and brown roofs
- Regulates subterranean irrigation
- Air reservoir provides oxygen to root system
- Provides a consistent high strength raft to support growing medium, vegetation and amenity
- Evaporative cooling mitigates the heat island effect by reducing urban air temperatures
- Supports the creation of landscapes in urban settings that mimic nature
- Can remove excess soil moisture through wicking geotextile
- Provides an undersoil drainage system and can be incorporated into a sustainable stormwater management system
- Minimises the requirement for expensive pumping systems, providing 24 hour irrigation
- Reduces energy requirements

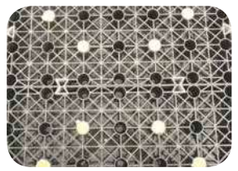
Permafoam irrigation units

For smaller areas or individual landscaped areas it is possible to provide on-demand irrigation using Permafoam units.

Permafoam is an open celled, highly absorbent and water retentive phenolic foam that is incorporated into a Permavoid geocellular unit.

Please see datasheet on page 32 for more information.

Permafoam irrigation units



Rockwool filled columns

SECTION 1 LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS
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SECTION 3 PERMAVOID SYSTEM COMPONENTS
SECTION 4 HYDRAULIC DESIGN
SECTION 5 STRUCTURAL DESIGN
SECTION 6 SURFACE WATER TREATMENT
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SECTION 8 STANDARD DETAILS
SECTION 9 CASE STUDIES
SECTION 10 SUMMARY

Permavoid system

The Permavoid system comprises of high strength modular cells, channel and gully components that incorporate silt/oil gravity separation features, floating oil treatment devices, special oil treatment geotextiles and shallow flow control devices.

Below shows the individual components that may be required within a Permavoid system design.

For full technical datasheets, see pages 24-37.

The Permavoid system comprises of:

Permavoid (85 and 150mm)

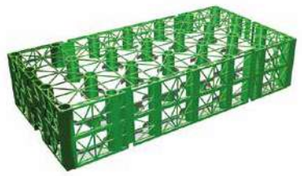
Geocellular sub-base replacement system that locks together to form an interlocking raft of exceptional high compressive and tensile strength.

See page 24

Permachannel

A linear treatment system that combines run-off collection, silt and effluent interception and water treatment functions.

See page 25



Permavoid Biomat

High strength geocellular unit containing a low density, oil treating, geosynthetic floating mat.

See page 26

Permafilter Geotextile

A non-woven dimpled, needle-punched geotextile designed for hydrocarbon pollution treatment.

See page 27

Geomembrane

An impermeable membrane for wrapping around Permavoid structures to form watertight tanks.

See page 28

Permaties

Fully interlocking tapered tie connections to securely link Permavoid cells together horizontally in a single structure and to transfer tensile loads.

See page 29

Shear Connector

Securely links multiple layers of Permavoid together in a single structure.

See page 29

Permavoid Medium Duty with Biomat

Comprising of a low density, oil treating geosynthetic floating mat for use with the Polystorm range of modular geocellular units.

See page 30

Permaceptor

A combined run-off collection, silt/oil interceptor and treatment system used with road/yard gullies.

See page 31

Permafoam

An open celled absorbent phenolic foam incorporated into Permavoid geocellular units for 'on demand' irrigation or check dams.

See page 32

Permatex 300

A heavy duty, non-woven, polypropylene, geotextile designed to protect and separate Permavoid geocellular layers.

See page 33

Orifice Plate Flow Control Chamber

A pre-fabricated orifice plate flow control unit incorporating a removable filter to protect the orifice.

See page 34

Permavoid Saddle Connectors

A range of spigot and saddle connectors allowing piped connection to the Permavoid structure.

See page 34

Permavoid Wicking Geotextile

A heavy duty, non-woven geotextile formulated to provide passive irrigation to soft and landscaped areas.

See page 35

Permavoid Rainwater Diffuser Unit

Permavoid units encapsulated with a 2mm mesh fabric diffuse the collected run-off into the surrounding granular sub-base.

See page 36

SECTION 1 LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS
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Permavoid system - components

Permavoid 85 and 150

Product code: PVPP85 and PVPP150

Permavoid is a geocellular interlocking system designed for shallow groundwater storage or infiltration, to be used in place of traditional aggregate sub-base. The system has an exceptionally high compressive and tensile strength and bending resistance with a proprietary jointing system to create a horizontal structural 'raft' within the pavement that is ideal for the shallow attenuation of surface water. The system can also be combined in layers using interlocking shear connectors to increase depth in 85mm and 150mm increments. This is particularly useful in designing infiltration systems, allowing flexibility in balancing the soil permeability/infiltration area of the Permavoid storage units and residual temporary attenuation.

Element	85mm	150mm
Physical Properties		
Weight per unit	2.25kg	3kg
Weight per square metre	9kg	12kg
Length	708mm	708mm
Width	354mm	354mm
Depth	85mm	150mm
Short Term Compressive Strength		
Vertical	715kN/m²	715kN/m²
Lateral	156kN/m²	156kN/m²
Short Term Deflection		
Vertical	1mm per 126kN/m²	1mm per 126kN/m²
Lateral	1mm per 15kN/m²	1mm per 15kN/m²
Tensile Strength		
Of a single joint	42.4kN/m²	42.4kN/m²
Of a single joint at (1% secant modulus)	18.8kN/m²	18.8kN/m²
Bending resistance of unit	0.71kN/m	0.71kN/m
Bending resistance of single joint	0.16kN/m	0.16kN/m
Volumetric void ratio	92%	95%
Average effective perforated surface area	52%	52%
Other Properties		
Intrinsic permeability (k)	1.0×10^{-5}	1.0×10^{-5}
Ancillary	Permavoid Permatie Permavoid Shear Connector	Permavoid Permatie Permavoid Shear Connector
Material	Polypropylene (PP)	Polypropylene (PP)

Hydraulic Performance 85mm			
3 units wide, 1 unit deep (1.06m x 0.15m)			
Free Discharge			
Gradient (%)	0	1	2
Flow Rate (l/m/s)	4	6	7

Hydraulic Performance 150mm						
3 units wide, 1 unit deep (1.06m x 0.15m)						
Free Discharge						
Gradient (%)	0	1	2	3	4	5
Flow Rate (l/m/s)	8	13	15	17	19	21

Applications

The Permavoid units are suitable for use as a stormwater attenuation and/or infiltration system. The system comprises of single, interconnected cells which can be installed in the ground as part of sub-base formation. Permavoid is suitable for use in a range of applications including residential, industrial estates, car parks, sports pitches, roofs, basements, pedestrian areas and rainwater harvesting.

Performance

The structural load bearing capacity of the Permavoid units have been tested in accordance with the following European Standard: BS 7533-13:2009. The system's structural design life expectancy, based upon creep test data (tested in accordance with CIRIA guidelines) is as follows; for lightly loaded areas such as car parks, a design life of 50 years is achievable. For areas with prolonged HGV loading a typical design life may only be 25 years, depending on the design of the pavement surfacing and structural layers over the tank.

Installation standard

All calculations for Permavoid units are based upon site-specific load cases, pavement construction types and thicknesses, soil cover and ground conditions and the suitability must therefore be approved for each project.

Key benefits

- High strength, high capacity, shallow, sub-base replacement system
- Stormwater attenuation and/or infiltration system
- Used as part of a SuDS scheme to offer stormwater storage at shallow construction depths
- Units are manufactured from 90% recycled polypropylene (PP)
- 100% recyclable

Permachannel

Product code: PV03001

Permachannel is a versatile, linear treatment system that can provide source control and pollution treatment in a wide variety of locations and applications.

The Permachannel functions as a combined run-off collection, silt and oil interceptor and treatment system. It is designed to be ideally laid with zero gradient to prevent the development of lateral velocities, 'stilling' sheet run-off from each sub-catchment and encouraging silt deposition within each channel. The outlets discharge from the side of the channel via a weir and baffle component which separates oils and prevents the effluent and silt from progressing into the rest of the drainage system.

Element	Value
Physical Properties	
Weight per unit	29kg
Length	1000mm
Width	150mm
Depth	210mm
Material	Polymer concrete
Grating	Ductile iron standard steel safe
Catchment area	30m²
Loading	Rated to D400
Average effective perforated surface area	Polymer concrete
Chemical resistance	The polymer concrete has a capillary-free, non-porous sealed structure, which makes it naturally resistant to most chemicals (i.e. petrol, oils and acids)
Effluent concentrations are below PPG3 Class I requirements	

Note: Ancillary Universal Channel Connector 40mm diameter.

Applications

Permachannel is used for stormwater collection, interception and the treatment of associated pollutants. The system comprises of single or multiple interconnected channels appropriately located to collect surface water run-off from sub-catchments of predominantly impervious or pervious pavements. Permachannel is suitable for use in a range of applications including residential, industrial estates, car parks, sports pitches, roofs, basements, pedestrian areas and rainwater harvesting.

Performance

Permachannel is related to D400 loading in accordance with BS EN124:1994 when installed with concrete bed and haunch in accordance with site specific construction details.

Installation standard

Permachannel must be installed on a load bearing concrete bed and haunch in accordance with site specific construction details.

Key benefits

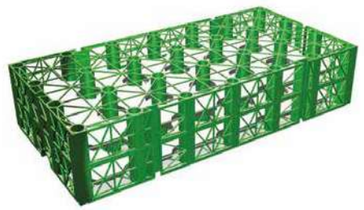
- Gravity separation of oil and silts at source
- Trapped effluent naturally treated by aerobic digestion
- Can enhance the water quality and eliminate the need for end of line petrol/oil interceptors
- The system complies with the regulations of the treatment train criteria in a SuDS scheme as defined in the PPG3
- 100% recyclable

Permavoid system - components

Permavoid Biomat

Product code: PV150BM

Permavoid Biomat is a high strength geocellular unit, containing a low density, oil treating, geosynthetic floating mat (biomat). The biomat floats on water and is designed to intercept and treat any potential residue emulsified oils that may be present within the surface water. The use of Permavoid Biomat provides additional oil retention and water treatment capability to an underground water storage system.



Element	Value
Physical Properties	
Weight per unit	3kg
Length	708mm
Width	354mm
Depth	150mm
Short Term Compressive Strength	
Vertical	715kN/m²
Lateral	156kN/m²
Short Term Deflection	
Vertical	1mm per 126kN/m²
Lateral	1mm per 15kN/m²
Tensile Strength	
Of a single joint	42.4kN/m²
Of a single joint at (1% secant modulus)	18.8kN/m²
Bending resistance of unit	0.71kN/m
Bending resistance of single joint	0.16kN/m
Volumetric void ratio	92%
Average effective perforated surface area	52%
Other Properties	
Intrinsic permeability (k)	1.0×10^{-5}
Oil retention	56g/m²
Effluent discharge at max. oil loading	10ppm
Ancillary	Permavoid Permatie
	Permavoid Shear Connector

Applications

Permavoid Biomat units are suitable for use as a stormwater attenuation and/or infiltration system. The system comprises of single, interconnected cells which can be installed in the ground as part of a sub-base formation. Permavoid Biomat is suitable for use in a range of applications including residential, industrial estates, car parks, sports pitches, roofs, basements, pedestrian areas and rainwater harvesting.

Performance

The structural load bearing capacity of the Permavoid Biomat units have been tested in accordance with the following European Standard: BS 7533-13:2009. The system's structural design life expectancy, based upon creep test data (tested in accordance with CIRIA guidelines) is as follows; for lightly loaded areas such as car parks a design life of 50 years is achievable. For areas with prolonged HGV loading a typical design life may only be 25 years, depending on the design of the pavement surfacing and structural layers over the tank.

Installation standard

All calculations for Permavoid Biomat units are based upon site-specific load cases, pavement construction types and thickness, soil cover and ground conditions and the suitability must therefore be approved for each project.

Key benefits

- Secondary treatment phase for potential residual hydrocarbons
- Pollutant-intercepting floating mat
- Same size as Permavoid so can be incorporated into Permavoid attenuation designs
- Floating medium maintained at air-water interface allowing optimum conditions for aerobic degradation
- Self maintaining, degrades residual oils by absorption and aerobic digestion
- Units are manufactured from 90% recycled polypropylene (pp)
- 100% recyclable

Permafilter Geotextile

Product code: PV23002

Permafilter Geotextile is a non-woven, dimpled, needle-punched Geotextile that has been specifically designed for hydrocarbon pollution treatment in sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and other civil engineering applications.

Element	Value
Physical Properties	
Weight per unit	300g/m²
Roll length	100m
Roll width	2.4m
Roll weight	72kg
Mechanical Properties	
Tensile strength EN10319 (md/cmd)	9/12kN/m
Static puncture (CBR test) EN12236	1575N
Hydraulic Properties	
Water permeability EN ISO 11058	57 l/m²/s
Other Properties	
Air permeability	1000 l/m²/s
Max. oil retention	6L/10m²
Effluent discharge at max. oil loading	10ppm
Material	Modified polyester

Key benefits

- Captures residual hydrocarbons
- Removes pollutants by biodegradation
- 100% recyclable
- Enhances water quality when used as part of a source control SuDS and eliminates the need for end of line petrol/oil interceptors
- Designed to be self-maintaining for the life of the installation

Applications

Permafilter Geotextile is suitable for use in a range of applications including residential, industrial estates, swales, sports pitches, car parks, roofs, basements, pedestrian areas and rainwater harvesting.

Performance

The dimpled Geotextile comprises a proprietary blend of polyester fibres that incorporates hydrophilic (water attracting and oil repellent) and hydrophobic (oil attracting and water repellent) properties to achieve superior oil retention. Permafilter Geotextile is capable of retaining oil contamination ranging from daily car drip losses up to catastrophic spillages, i.e. originating from car oil-sump failures. The entrapped hydrocarbons are biodegraded by naturally occurring microorganisms providing a self-cleansing mechanism.

Laying generally

Permafilter will be laid to suit site specific requirements. Overlaps shall be a minimum of 300mm or heat sealed. Ensure Geotextile is clean and debris free before installing Permavoid.

Permavoid system - components

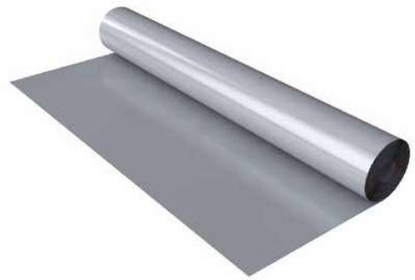
Permavoid Geomembrane

Geomembranes are impermeable liners used in sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to form water tight tanks.
The membrane used depends on a risk assessment of the site and the ground and groundwater conditions.

Element	Value	Test Method
Physical Properties		
Thickness mm ±10%	1.0	ASTN D-751
Density g/cm³ minimum	0.9	ASTM D-792
Tensile stress at break minimum N/mm²	18	ASTM D-638
Elongation at break %	>700	ASTM D-638
Puncture resistance minimum N	150	FTMS 101C method 2065
Tear resistance minimum N	60	ASTM D-104
Dimensional stability % change max	±2.0	ASTM D-1204 1hr at 100°C
Stress crack resistance	100%	ASTM 5397
Volatile loss 5% loss max	0.2	ASTM D-1203 method A
Ozone resistance	No cracks	ASTM D-1149
Carbon black content	2-3%	ASTM 1603
Moisture vapour g/m²/day	<0.1	ASTM E96
Friction angle (non-woven Geotextile)	21°	Shear box
Methane permeability	0.11 g/m²/ day/atm	European standard
Methane transmission rate	1.8×10^{-9} m³/m²/s/atm	BRE
Permeability coefficient	1.8×10^{-12}	
Core material	Polypropylene	

Laying generally

For retention and attenuation applications the units need a sealed geomembrane to prevent the release of water and prevent the ingress of groundwater. All joints should be sealed, using proprietary techniques recommended by the manufacturer. Advice on seam testing procedures as given in CIRIA SP 124:1996. Barriers, lines and cover systems for containment and control of land contamination.



Applications

The Geomembrane is suitable for use in a range of applications including residential, industrial estates, swales, sports pitches, car parks, roofs, basements, pedestrian areas and rainwater harvesting.

Performance

A robust, heavy duty Geomembrane resistant to puncture. Geomembrane combines excellent chemical resistance with low flexural modulus to provide a malleable, flexible membrane suitable for nonsmooth surfaces and factory pre-fabrication to optimise on-site installation. Jointing shall be formed using fusion or extrusion bead welding in accordance with manufacturing recommendations.

Key benefits

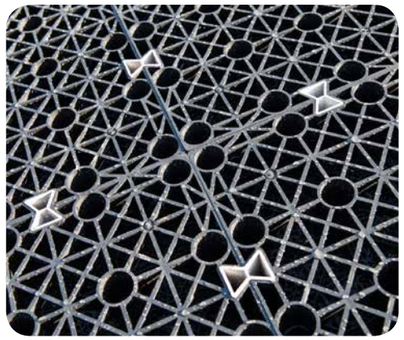
- Heavy duty polypropylene membrane
- Used to create a water-tight construction and minimise risk of subgrade softening
- 100% recyclable

Permaties

Product code: PVCLIP

Permatie is a patented tapered tie that interlocks the Permavoid geocellular units into a secure and consistent raft. Once connected the ties provide tensile resistance within the Permavoid structure.

Element	Value
Physical Properties	
Weight per unit	30g
Length	74mm
Width	45mm
Depth	34mm
Other Properties	
Material	Polypropylene



Shear Connector

Product code: PVSC

When two or more layers of Permavoid are used to form a structure, Shear Connectors are inserted between the layers to create stability and prevent lateral movement and shear resistance.

Element	Value
Physical Properties	
Weight per unit	10g
Length	40mm
Diameter	35mm
Other Properties	
Material	Polypropylene

Permavoid system - components

Permavoid - Medium Duty with Biomat

Product code: PSM1BM

Permavoid Medium Duty with Biomat is designed for use with Polystorm attenuation and infiltration systems and comprises of a tri-laminate of low density plastic composite (biomat). The biomat floats on water and is designed to intercept and treat any potential residual emulsified oils that may be present within the surface water. The use of Permavoid Medium Duty with Biomat provides additional oil retention and water treatment capability to an underground water storage system.

Exact colour may vary due to recycled materials.

Technical Specification Overview	
Length	1m
Width	0.5m
Depth	0.4m
Total volume	0.2m³
Unit weight	9kg (approx)
Unit storage volume	0.19m³ (190 litres)
Void ratio	95%
Vertical compressive strength	Maximum 610 kN/m² **
Lateral compressive strength	Maximum 63 kN/m² **
Short-term vertical deflection	70.1 kN/m² per mm
Short-term lateral deflection	4.4 kN/m² per mm
Estimated long term vertical deflection (creep)	0.2798 Ln (design life in hrs) [Based on an applied test load = 162 kN/m²] Creep data limit 60 years
Estimated long term lateral deflection (creep)	1.0192 Ln (design life in hrs) [Based on an applied test load = 30.8 kN/m²] Creep data limit 60 years
Other Properties	
Intrinsic permeability (k)	Minimum 1.0 x 10^{-5}
Oil retention	56g/m²
Effluent discharge at max. oil loading	10ppm

Note: Permavoid Medium Duty With Biomat is ideal for use in trafficked and pedestrian applications subject to a structural design check and suitable installation conditions.

* Each unit includes 4 clips and 2 shear connectors.

** Compressive strength at yield, maximum recommended value for design purposes.

Applications

The Permavoid Medium Duty with Biomat units are suitable for use as a stormwater retention, attenuation or infiltration system. Used to provide hydrocarbon treatment, they are suitable for a range of applications including, retail, residential, commercial and off-road car parking.

Performance

The structural load bearing capacity of the Permavoid units have been tested in accordance with CIRIA C680. The structural design life is a minimum 60 years.

The units provide 3D flow and have a void ratio of 95%.

Key benefits

- Pollutant-intercepting floating mat degrades residual oils by absorption and aerobic digestion
- Can be incorporated into Polystorm retention, attenuation and infiltration systems
- 95% void ratio
- Light weight yet robust – excellent health and safety and installation benefits
- 60 years creep limited life expectancy
- 100% recyclable
- Units are manufactured from recycled materials

Permaceptor

Product code: PV04002

The Permaceptor functions as a combined run-off collection, silt/oil interceptor and treatment system. The system is designed to be used with conventional road/yard gullies and ideally laid with zero gradient to prevent the development of lateral velocities. Thus, its initial function is to 'still' sheet run-off from each sub-catchment and to encourage silt deposition. The outlet discharges via a weir and baffle component that separates oils and prevents the effluent and silt from progressing into the rest of the drainage system.

Element	Value
Physical Properties	
Weight per unit	29kg
Length	1062mm
Width	708mm
Height	300mm
Short Term Compressive Strength	
Vertical	715kN/m²
Lateral	156kN/m²
Short Term Deflection	
Vertical	1mm per 126kN/m²
Lateral	1mm per 15kN/m²
Tensile Strength	
Of a single joint	42.4kN/m²
Of a single joint at (1% secant modulus)	18.8kN/m²
Bending resistance of unit	0.71kN/m
Bending resistance of single joint	0.16kN/m
Volumetric void ratio	92%
Average effective perforated surface area	52%
Other Properties	
Intrinsic permeability (k)	Minimum 1.0 x 10^{-5}
Oil retention	56g/m²
Effluent discharge at max. oil loading	10ppm
Ancillary	Permavoid Permatie
Material	Polymer concrete

Applications

Permaceptor is used for stormwater collection, interception and the treatment of associated pollutants. The system comprises of Permavoid and Permavoid Biomat units located to collect surface water run-off from sub-catchments of predominantly impervious or pervious pavements via Polypipe Ridgigully and Midigully. Permaceptor is suitable for use in a range of applications including residential, industrial estates, car parks and basements.

Performance

The structural load bearing capacity of the Permavoid units have been tested in accordance with the following European Standard: BS 7533-13:2009. The system's structural design life expectancy, based upon creep test data (tested in accordance with CIRIA guidelines) is as follows; for lightly loaded areas such as car parks a design life of 50 years is achievable. For areas with prolonged HGV loading a typical design life may only be 25 years, depending on the design of the pavement surfacing and structural layers over the tank.

Installation standard

All calculations for Permaceptor units are based upon site-specific load cases, construction types and thickness, soil cover and ground conditions and the suitability must therefore be approved for each project.

Key benefits

- Gravity separation of oils and silts at source
- Accidental/catastrophic spills recoverable at source
- Trapped effluent naturally treated by aerobic digestion
- Can enhance the water quality and eliminate the need for end of line petrol/oil interceptors
- The system complies with the regulations of the treatment train criteria in a SuDS scheme as defined in the PPG3
- 100% recyclable
- Units are manufactured from 90% recycled polypropylene (PP)

Permavoid system - components

Permafoam

Product code: PVPP85PF or PVPP150PF

Permafoam is an open-celled, phenolic foam that is highly absorbent and water retentive. Incorporated into Permavoid high-strength units, Permafoam has the capacity to store 31 litres of water for 'on-demand' irrigation or check dams. The Permavoid structure prevents the foam from damage due to imposed backfill or traffic loads.

Element	Value
Physical Properties	
Weight per unit	2.5kg or 3.65kg
Length	708mm
Width	354mm
Depth	85mm or 150mm
Short Term Compressive Strength	
Vertical	715kN/m²
Lateral	156kN/m²
Short Term Deflection	
Vertical	1mm per 126kN/m²
Lateral	1mm per 15kN/m²
Tensile Strength	
Of a single joint	42.4kN/m²
Of a single joint at (1% secant modulus)	18.8kN/m²
Bending resistance of unit	0.71kN/m
Bending resistance of single joint	0.16kN/m
Volumetric void ratio	83%
Water storage capacity (foam)	31 Litres
Water permeability (in plane flow)	0.0452 Litres/second/lin.m
Other Properties	
Ancillary	Permavoid Permatie
	Permavoid Shear Connector
Material	Polypropylene (CoPo), polyurethane

Applications

Permafoam units are used for stormwater collection and provide velocity control to drainage flows within sub-bases laid over sloping surfaces. Due to the very large surface area compared to traditional check-gate flow control, Permafoam assures against the risk of the control clogging associated with traditional check-gate flow controls. It is used in conjunction with the Permavoid Wicking Geotextile. They can be incorporated into irrigation systems to provide water 'on-demand' around landscaped areas.

Performance

The structural load bearing capacity of the Permavoid units have been tested in accordance with the following European Standard: BS 7533-13:2009. The system's structural design life expectancy, based upon creep test data (tested in accordance with CIRIA guidelines) is as follows; For lightly loaded areas such as car parks a design life of 50 years is achievable. For areas with prolonged HGV loading a typical design life may only be 25 years, depending on the design of the pavement surfacing and structural layers over the tank.

Installation standard

All calculations for Permafoam within designs are based upon site-specific load cases, construction types and thicknesses, soil cover and ground conditions and the suitability must therefore be approved for each project.

Key benefits

- Can be used to provide 'on-demand' irrigation for landscaped areas when used with Permavoid Wicking Geotextile
- Permafoam units can be used to form check dams and gates within pervious pavements

Permavoid Permatex 300

Product code: PV23006

A heavy duty, non-woven, needle punched, polypropylene geotextile designed to protect and separate Permavoid geocellular layers. It comprises of a three-layer composite scrim reinforced with low elongation. 300mm lap-jointing is required.

Element	Value	Test Method
Physical Properties		
Roll length	65m	
Roll width	5.25m	
Mass per unit area	300g/sq.m	EN ISO 9864
Thickness under load 2kPa	2mm	EN ISO 9863-1
CBR puncture resistance	4000N	EN ISO 12236
Dynamic cone drop	11mm	EN ISO 13433
Tensile strength (min) at max. load	25kN/m	EN ISO 10319
Tensile extension (max) at max. load	50%	EN ISO 10319
Protection efficiency	300N	EN ISO 14575
Breakthrough head	nil	BS EN ISO 10319
Coefficient of permeability	55 x 10-3m/s	EN ISO 11058
Characteristic opening size	70 microns	EN ISO 12956

Applications

- Separation
- Protection

Laying generally

Permatex protection geotextile shall be laid continuously around the drainage to suit site specific requirements. Overlaps shall be a minimum of 300mm or heat sealed. Ensure geotextile is clean and debris free before installing Permavoid.

Permavoid system - components

Preformed Spigot Connector with weldable membrane

Element	Value
Physical Properties	
Weight per unit	50g
Other Properties	
Material	Polypropylene

When forming a Permavoid attenuation or storage structure, it is necessary to use the Preformed Spigot Connector with weldable membrane in association with the Permavoid Geomembrane. A welded joint can be made to ensure the tank is leak free.

Orifice Plate Flow Control Chamber

Element	Value
Physical Properties	
Weight per unit	Variable
Minimum diameter	500mm
Height	Variable
Sump depth	300mm as standard, others available on request
Other Properties	
Material	Polypropylene

Discharge limitations are normally achieved by the incorporation of pre-fabricated orifice plate flow control devices, fitted with removable filters to protect the orifices. These are sized to suit the permitted discharge rate and the size of the subcatchment using standard hydraulic theory.

Universal Permachannel Connector

Product code: PV06305

Element	Value
Physical Properties	
Weight per unit	210 g
Length	260mm
Width	180mm
Depth	39mm
Spigot diameter	40mm
Spigot Length	135mm
Other Properties	
Material	Polypropylene

The Permachannel Connector is installed where adjacent Permachannel units butt against each other to form a 40mm diameter outlet. The connector fits into the outlet from the Permachannel and allows water to be conveyed from the Permachannel into the Permavoid system. One connection unit is required per linear metre of Permachannel.

If required, outlet connections can be extended using 40mm HDPE pipework.

Saddle Connector for infiltration applications

Element	Value
Physical Properties	
Weight per unit	80g
Other Properties	
Material	Polypropylene

Proprietary saddle connections for use within Permavoid storage structures installed to soakaway captured water.

Permavoid Wicking Geotextile

Product code: PV23008

A heavy-duty, non-woven, needle-punched geotextile made from a blend of modified polyester fibres. It is specially formulated to absorb water to irrigate mineral substrates when used in conjunction with Permafoam units.

Element	Value
Physical Properties	
Nominal thickness	3.6mm
Surface weight	500gm²
Saturated weight	4.5K/gm²
Roll width	2m
Roll length	25m
Roll weight	26kg
Mechanical Properties	
Maximum tensile strength - Longitudinal	10kN/m
Maximum tensile strength - Lateral	28kN/m
Puncture resistance	2600N
Hydraulic Properties	
Water retention capacity	4 l/m²
Water permeability	37 l/m²/s

Laying generally

Permavoid Wicking Geotextile shall be laid continuously to suit the site specific requirements. Overlaps shall be a minimum of 300mm or heat sealed.

Applications

The Wicking Geotextile is suitable for use in most landscaped applications including roof gardens, soft SuDS applications and sports pitches.

Performance

A robust heavy duty geotextile, when constantly charged with water, it allows moisture to be fed naturally by capillary action to landscaped areas for irrigation. 300mm lap jointing is required. Used in conjunction with Permafoam units. Water is drawn by capillary attraction to ensure the Wicking Geotextile is kept charged.

Key benefits

- Passive capillary irrigation
- Can remove excess soil moisture

Permavoid system - components

Permavoid Rainwater Diffuser Unit

Element	Value
Physical Properties	
Weight per unit	3kg
Length	708mm
Width	354mm
Depth	150mm
Short Term Compressive Strength	
Vertical	715kN/m²
Lateral	156kN/m²
Short Term Deflection	
Vertical	1mm per 126kN/m²
Lateral	1mm per 15kN/m²
Tensile Strength	
Of a single joint	42.4kN/m²
Of a single joint at (1% secant modulus)	18.8kN/m²
Bending resistance of unit	0.71kN/m
Bending resistance of single joint	0.16kN/m
Volumetric void ratio	95%
Average effective perforated surface area	52%
Other Properties	
Intrinsic permeability (k)	Minimum 1.0 x 10-5
Ancillary	Permavoid Permatie
	Permavoid Shear Connector
Material	Polypropylene (PP)

Hydraulic Performance						
3 units wide, 1 unit deep (1.06m x 0.15m)						
Free Discharge						
Gradient (%)	0	1	2	3	4	5
Flow rate (l/m/s)	8	13	15	17	19	21

Run-off from building roofs is collected into downpipes and flows into a back inlet gully incorporating an internal filter or catchpit inspection chambers. The back inlet gully or chamber discharges the filtered stormwater into the permeable sub-base via Permavoid Rainwater Diffuser Unit encapsulated in a 2mm mesh fabric. The run-off will then diffuse out of the Permavoid Rainwater Diffuser Unit and into the modified granular sub-base layer. The Permavoid unit is a 150mm deep modular interlocking plastic unit storage system designed for use as a combined drainage component and sub-base replacement system, ideal for shallow infiltration/attenuation.

Permavoid Rainwater Diffuser unit - Configuration options

Width

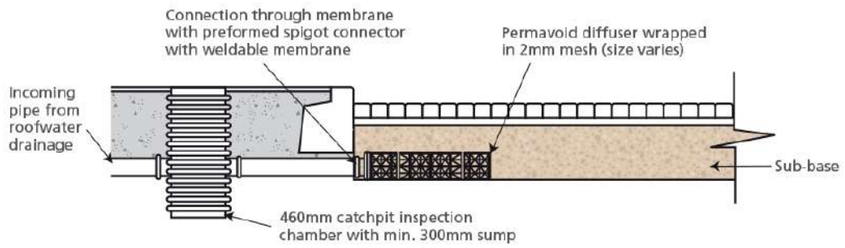
Length

	354mm	708mm	1062mm	1416mm	2124mm
708mm	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1062mm	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
1416mm	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2124mm	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Depths available are either 150mm or 300mm. Connections available are either Ø110mm or Ø160mm.

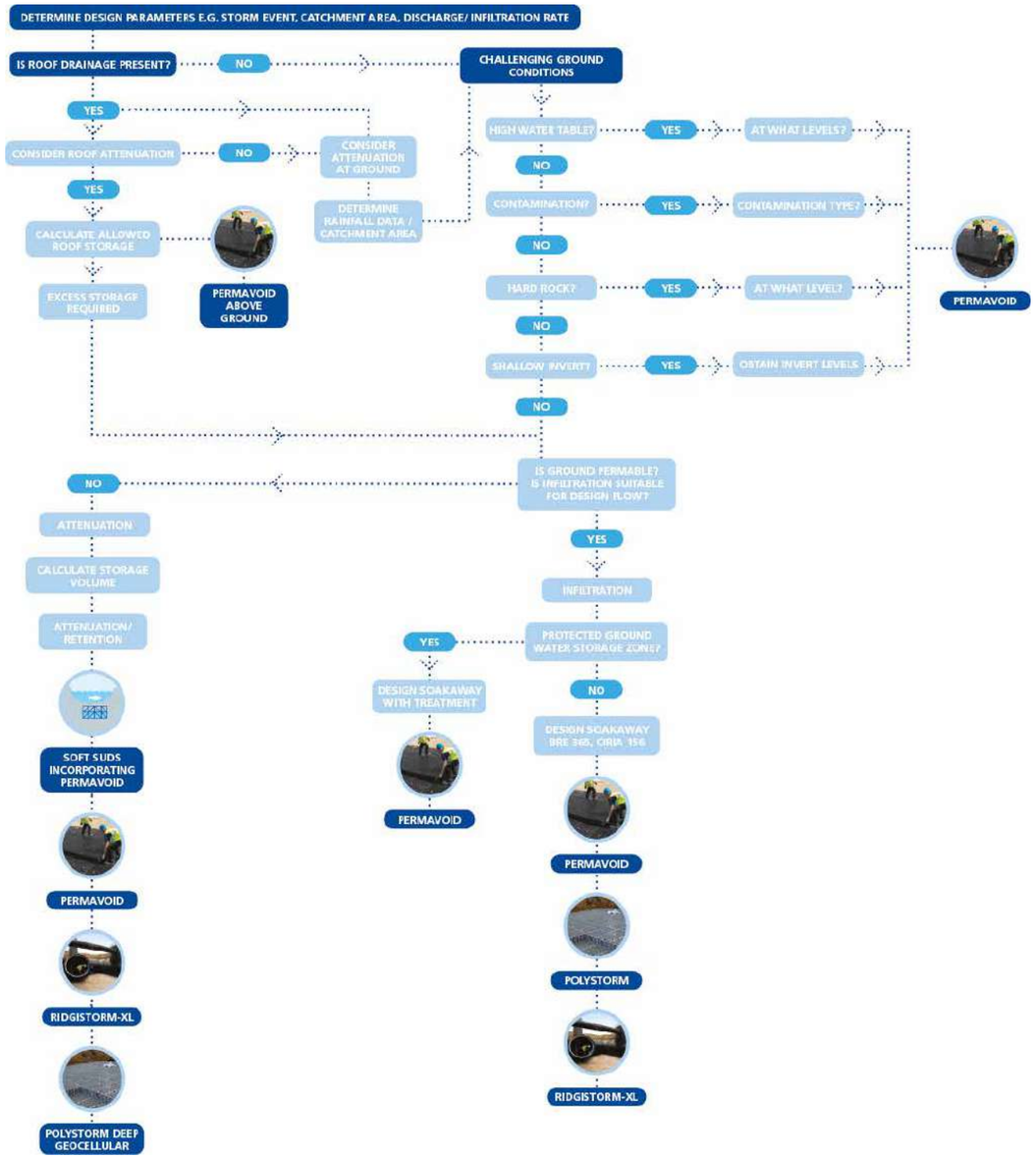
Catchpit: 460mm diameter catchpit with 160mm inlet - PSMT 160
460mm diameter catchpit with 110mm inlet - PSMT 110

Figure 3.1.1: Typical layout - Rainwater downpipe drainage into sub-base reservoir



Sustainable drainage systems - selection & design

It is important to consider as many factors as possible when selecting the most appropriate sustainable drainage system. The process below is a guide to the most efficient design.



Hydraulic design - attenuation

Hydraulic design calculations provide the storage volume required on any particular site that is needed to reduce the speed, frequency and volume of rainfall run-off into rivers or sewers. The required volume depends on the site location, the size of the area being drained, the soil infiltration rate (for soakaways) or allowable discharge rate (for attenuations systems).

The design of SuDS should follow the requirements in the CIRIA Report C 753 The SuDS Manual. This identifies three types of storage that are required:

Interception storage

The aim is to reduce the frequency of run-off and **prevent run-off from sites for rainfall events up to 5mm** in order to simulate the behaviour of greenfield catchments more closely. This is achieved using infiltration or source control methods where evapotranspiration can reduce the volume of run-off. Typically this is achieved using soft SuDS solutions. Increased capacity of soft SuDS solutions can be achieved utilising Permavoid beneath them.

Attenuation storage

Reduces the peak discharge rate from a site (i.e. how fast water flows off the site) and is used to store excess water where the rate of discharge is limited to greenfield run-off rates or stormwater sewer rates. It is designed to operate for a range of annual probabilities in accordance with the Environment Agency and/or local water company requirements.

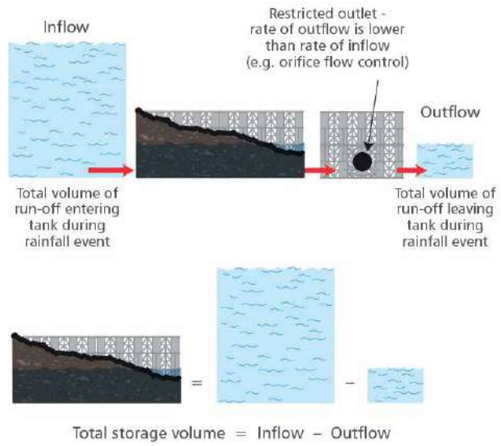
Long term storage

Used to reduce the additional volume of run-off caused by developments. Stores excess water that is the difference in total volume of run-off between the developed and greenfield site for a 1 in 100 year, 6 hour rainfall event. Outflow from the long term storage should be to either infiltration or to a water course or sewer.

Design of attenuation storage

The volume of Permavoid required for attenuation storage is typically calculated using drainage software based on the Wallingford Procedure. The volume of temporary run-off storage required is shown below and is simply the difference between the volume of run-off that enters the tank during a design storm and the volume of water that is allowed to flow out in the same period (which is governed by the discharge rate allowed by the regulators). In this way, Permavoid can be used to limit the peak rate of run-off from a site (usually to the greenfield run-off rate). The calculations are completed for a range of return periods and durations.

Attenuation storage volume



SECTION 1 LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS
SECTION 2 PERMAVOID SYSTEM OVERVIEW AND APPLICATIONS
SECTION 3 PERMAVOID SYSTEM COMPONENTS
SECTION 4 HYDRAULIC DESIGN
SECTION 5 STRUCTURAL DESIGN
SECTION 6 SURFACE WATER TREATMENT
SECTION 7 DELIVERY, INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE
SECTION 8 STANDARD DETAILS
SECTION 9 CASE STUDIES
SECTION 10 SUMMARY

Attenuation

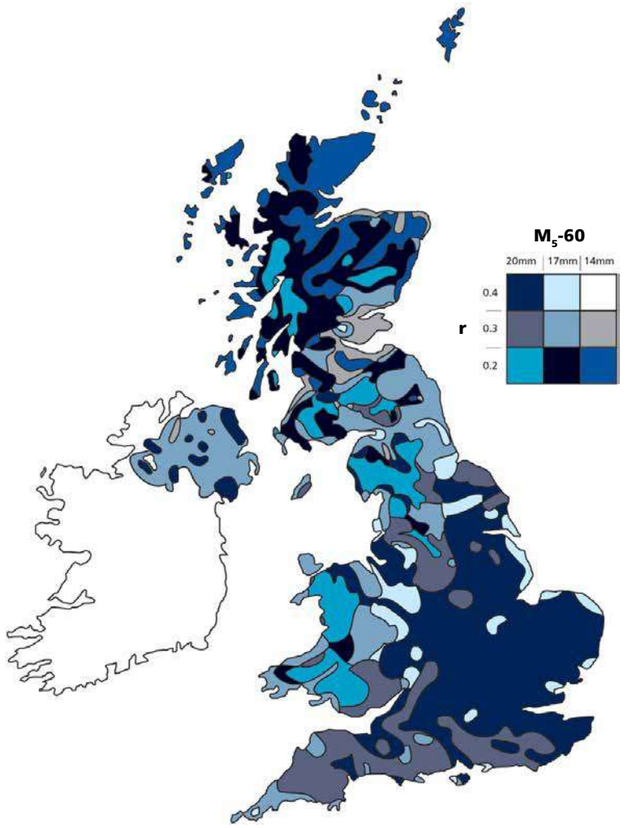
Hydrological rainfall zones for the UK

The table below can be used to size a Permavoid tank. The tables are based on the hydrological rainfall regions shown on the map.

The tables are based on the following assumptions:

- Storage is provided for development design events of 1 in 30 years, 1 in 100 years and 1 in 100 years plus 20% increase for climate change but the greenfield run-off rate is always considered to be 5 l/s/ha
- Time of entry and time of concentration within the drainage system is not considered
- 100% run-off is assumed

Note: HR Wallingford, use of SuDS in high density developments, defining hydraulic performance criteria, Report SR 640, December 2003.



Note:

Volumes include allowance for 95% void ratio of Permavoid.

Permavoid has a void ratio of 95% (i.e. for every 1m³ there is 0.95m³ of space available for water storage).

The volume of Permavoid required is therefore calculated by dividing the required storage volume by 0.95.

This factor is allowed for in the design table.

M_5-60 Rainfall depth (mm)
The rainfall depth for the 60 minutes, 5 years return period event

'r' Ratio M_5-60 / M_5-2 day:
Variable 'r' represents the ratio of the rainfall depth of the 60 minute to the 2 day, 5 year rainfall event.

Required attenuation storage (m³ of storage per Ha of impermeable area)

	r	1 in 30 year design event	1 in 100 year event	1 in 100 year event plus 20% climate change
M_5-60 = 20mm	0.4	357	510	643
	0.3	413	582	749
	0.2	556	770	968
M_5-60 = 17mm	0.4	293	419	545
	0.3	335	483	631
	0.2	444	637	822
M_5-60 = 14mm	0.3	258	383	511
	0.2	335	500	665

Example of Permavoid sizing for attenuation storage

A site in London has impermeable area as follows:

1200m² roof area

1475m² car park and other areas

Therefore the total impermeable area = **2675m²**

Assume the required return period for the drainage design is 1 in 100 years as agreed with the Environment Agency

From the table on page 40, London is in the region where M_5-60=20mm and r=0.4

Therefore from the table the volume of the Permavoid tank required is 510m³/ha

Required attenuation storage on this site =
510 x 2675/10000 = 136.4m³

Hydraulic design - infiltration

Design of infiltration storage

Where ground infiltration is suitable for design flows, there are three approaches for hydraulic sizing:

1. BS EN 752:2008 'Drain and Sewer Systems Outside Buildings'
2. Soakaway Design BRE Digest 365
3. CIRIA Report 156 'Infiltration Drainage - Manual of Good Practice'

A simplified approximate approach can be used on a very small site (i.e. a single house development) where detailed site infiltration rate information may not be required nor available. Approved document H3 allows a storage volume equal to the area to be drained multiplied by 10mm for areas up to 25m^2. Beyond this size, designs should be carried out in accordance with BS EN 752-4:2008 or BRE Digest 365.

Percolation test for designing a shallow infiltration system

The depth of the trial pit should reflect the (expected) proposed depth of installation and water depth likely to occur in the completed structure.

Step 1 - Trial hole excavation

- Where the infiltration test is to be conducted in a 'kept turfed' area; first carefully cut and remove the turf in location of the excavation and put to one side
- Excavate a shallow rectangular pit either by hand or by machine (suggested minimum 2000mm x 1000mm x 500mm depth, subject to ground conditions), attempting to get the base as flat and the sides as vertical as possible (subject to ground conditions). Aiming to get close to the proposed depth of installation of the infiltrated device(s)
- Measure and record the dimensions of the pit
- Record the soil type(s) excavated and general ground conditions, the apparent moisture content of the soil(s) and any visual or olfactory (odour) evidence of possible contamination
- Place length of level timber or similar across pit with a mark near the centre (but within easy reach) as a measure datum
- If there are any inflows of groundwater into the pit; record the apparent inflow rate (slow flow etc.) and delay the start of the test to see if the groundwater flows away or rises to a constant level. If standing groundwater is present measure from the datum the level of any standing water in the base of the pit

Infiltration

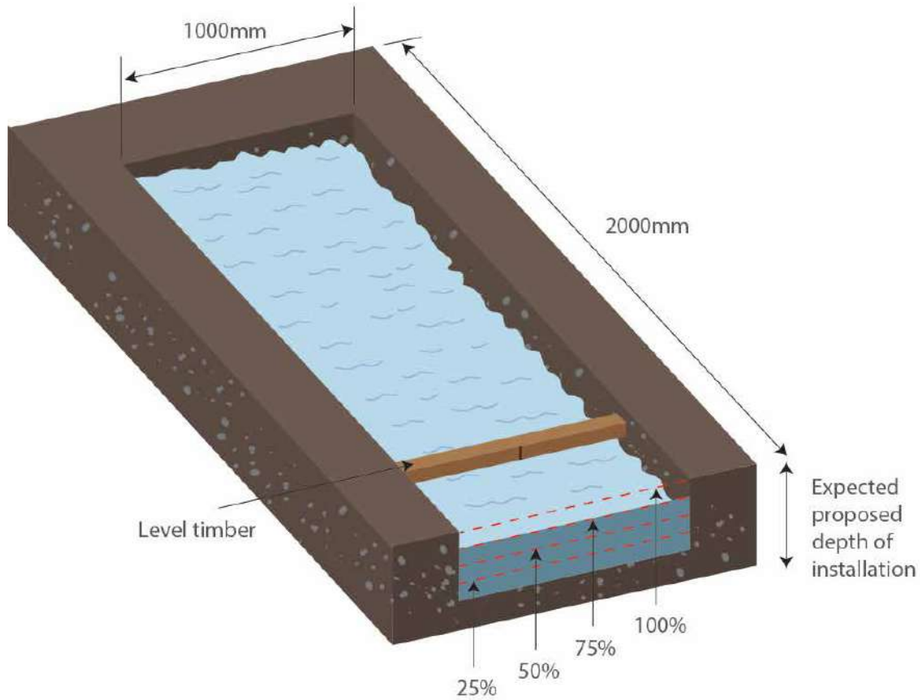
Step 2 - Fill trial hole with water

- Fill the pit as quickly as possible with water to at least 75% of the pit depth or the top level of the proposed soakaway to mimic a real storm event
- Measuring from the marked point on the datum rod, record depth to water at start of test
- Then record depth to water at typically:
  - 20 second intervals up to 2 minutes, then at
  - 30 second intervals up to 5 minutes, then at
  - 1 min. intervals up to 10 minutes, then at
  - 5 min. intervals up to 30 minutes, then at
  - 15 min. intervals up to 2 hours then,
  - Hourly thereafter to the end of day if water has not soaked away

Until the water level drops below 25% of the initial recorded water depth within the trial pit.

- Refill and retest the test pit twice more (where time permits) allowing the trial hole to drain between tests
- Record the weather conditions before and during the tests, particularly any rainfall (duration and relative intensity)
- Unless instructed otherwise, place the excavated material back in the exaction and compact as best as possible
- If turf was kept, place back over the filled exaction as best as possible

Step 1 and 2 - Illustrated example



Infiltration

Step 3 - The results - soil infiltration rate

Calculation principles

Adopting the approach given in Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) Report 156 Infiltration Drainage - Manual of Good Practice.

$$\text{Soil infiltration co-efficient, } f = \frac{V_{p75\text{-}25}}{a_{p50} \times t_{p75\text{-}25}}$$

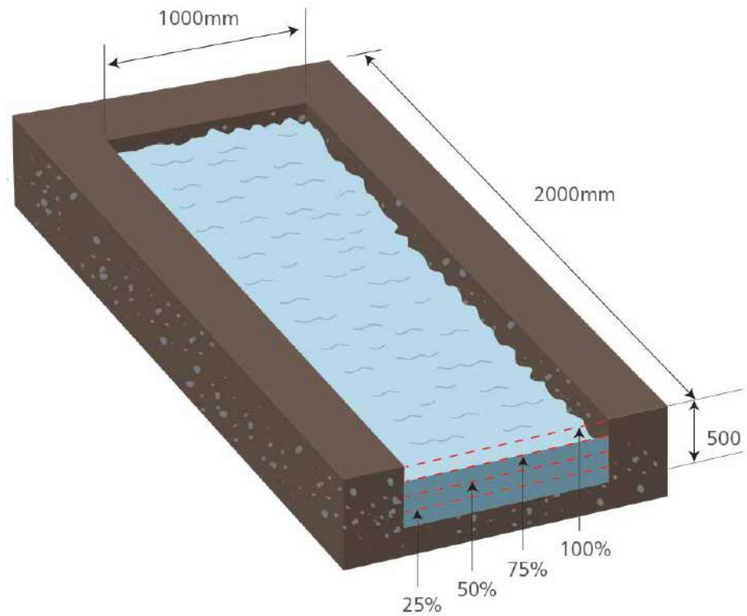
Where:

$V_{p75\text{-}25}$ = Volume of the hole from 75% and 25% depth (m^3)

a_{p50} = Internal surface area of test hole at 50% depth (including base) (m^2)

$t_{p75\text{-}25}$ = Time taken for the hole to drain from 75% to 25% depth (sec)

Continuing with the example given:



$V_{(p75\text{-}25)}$ = 1.000 x 2.000 x (0.375 - 0.125) = 0.5m³ ← Test hole depth at 75% and 25%

$a_{(p50)}$ = 0.250 x [2 x (1.000 + 2.000)] + (1.000 x 2.000) = 0.250 x (6.000) + 2.000 = 3.500m²

From the completed tests, the longest duration test took 11 and 80 minutes to drain to 75 & 25% trail hole depths respectively.

$t_{(p75\text{-}25)}$ = 80 - 11
= 69 minutes

Therefore:

$$\text{Soil Infiltration rate, } f = \frac{0.500}{3.500 \times (69 \times 60)} = 3.45 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/sec}$$

The soil infiltration rate can be used in volume calculations. If you require assistance, please call our Technical Team on +44 (0) 1509 615100.

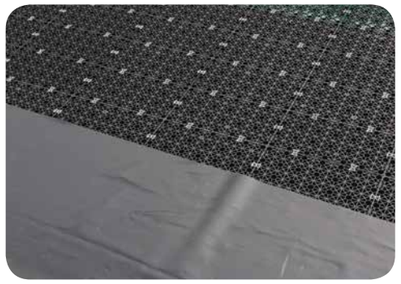
Geotextiles and Geomembranes

The use of geosynthetics is an integral component of a geocellular structure. They are wrapped around the geocellular units to create attenuation or infiltration tanks. The function of the geotextiles and geomembranes are to prevent:

- Silt that may be contained in the surface water run-off from contaminating the surrounding soil (infiltration)
- Surrounding soil from entering the units (infiltration)
- The release of surface water into the surrounding ground (attenuation)
- Inflow of groundwater that may overload downstream systems and contain pollutants on contaminated sites (attenuation)

Therefore any damage of the geosynthetic wrap, may lead to a decreased performance of the tank.

The design of the surrounding medium and choice of geosynthetic is an important consideration. The designer/installer should confirm with the geosynthetic manufacturer that the specification of the proposed material is suitable for the application and site conditions. The designer should determine and define the following:



- The application requirements - retention, attenuation and infiltration
- Boundary conditions – site investigation to establish in-situ soil parameters, enabling lateral earth pressures and water flow conditions to be calculated
- Soil retention requirements – using the in-situ soil parameters, determine if additional bed and surround measures should be specified
- Geosynthetic permeability requirements – the breakthrough head should be considered in addition to water flow rates
- Anti-clogging requirements (infiltration only) – ensure that the porosity of the geotextile in conjunction with the specified bed and surround is sufficient to prevent the geotextile from prematurely clogging
- Resistance to mechanical damage requirements – the geosynthetic should be sufficiently robust to survive installation activities
- Durability requirements – consideration should be given as to whether the geosynthetic will be subjected to a significant chemical exposure, either present in the ground or rainwater run-off

Structural design

When designing Permavoid geocellular structures for attenuation or infiltration, care has to be taken to ensure the finished system is safe to carry the loads they will be subjected to. A brief summary of the points which should be considered for a typical installation are given below:

Applied loads

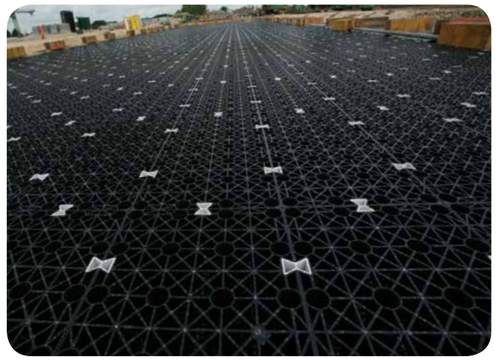
- Uniformly distributed
- Concentrated
- Backfill
- Stockpiles
- Traffic
  - Construction
  - In service
- Earth pressure
- Hydrostatic pressure (groundwater)
- Uplift

Partial factors of safety

- On material properties
- On loads

Unit characteristics

- Compressive strength at yield
- Deflection
- Creep



The main design considerations to ensure system integrity are:

- Structure failure or collapse – where the structure cannot support the applied loads
- Excessive deflection or movement of the structure when vehicles pass over the tank; that compromises the structural integrity of a surface pavement (i.e. crack)

Limit state design

Current structural design philosophy is based on limit state criteria, where a number of limit states are considered. The methodology applies partial factors of safety to the various design parameters, the magnitude of which is dependent on the potential variability of that parameter and the consequences of the limit state being exceeded.

In the case of the Permavoid system, the two limit states typically considered are:

Ultimate Limit State (ULS)

Considers if the strength of the geocellular unit is exceeded by the applied loads and cause the structure or structural element to fail.

This is obviously serious, therefore the partial factors of safety used in this assessment are chosen to ensure the installation remains serviceable. In the case of Permavoid this would typically mean that deflections are not excessive and do not cause damage to overlying surfaces (such as asphalt pavements) or cause a significant reduction in the storage volume of the structure.

Serviceability Limit State (SLS)

Considers the operational behaviour of a geocellular structure to ensure that the installation remains serviceable. In the case of Permavoid this would typically mean that deflections are not excessive and do not cause damage to overlying surfaces (such as asphalt pavements) or cause a significant reduction in the storage volume of the structure.

Applied loads and load factors

Loads that may be imposed on a cellular storage structure such as Permavoid can be broken down into the following types.

Partial material factors of safety: Permavoid

Limit state	fm
Ultimate limit state	2.75
Serviceability limit state	1.50

Industry guidance

A generic design method has been developed that can be applied to most types of cells, using basic structural design theory and relevant British Standards. Imposed loading on geocellular plastic tanks may be considered to be similar to other buried structures. Loads and partial factors of safety applied to loads and materials detailed in this section have been based on latest CIRIA Guidance.

CIRIA Guidance

Currently the only guidance to the structural design of geocellular structures is published by CIRIA.

Factors of safety

To minimise the risk of exceeding the limit states, factors of safety are applied to the geocellular units characteristic compressive strengths and to any applied loads.

Material factors

The strength characteristics of the Permavoid cells have been obtained from laboratory testing. A design strength is derived by dividing the cell's characteristics strength by a material partial factor of safety (fm), appropriate to the material and limit state. This takes into consideration variations due to manufacturing processes, variability and uncertainties in material strength, damage during installation and environmental effects.

Structural design life

The design life is based on the scale and frequency of loadings and extrapolation of creep test data. The lighter and less frequent the load, the longer the design life. Large permanent loads (e.g. from a significant depth of fill on top of a tank) will give shorter design life compared to light permanent loads. Areas where heavy vehicles are standing for prolonged periods will give a shorter design life than where vehicles are mainly transient.

For lightly loaded areas such as car parks a design life of 50 years is achievable. For areas with prolonged HGV loading a typical design life may only be 25 years, depending on the design of the pavement surfacing and structural layers over the tank. Maintenance of the pavement will be required after the design life has exceeded. It is recommended structural calculations are always carried out in accordance with the latest CIRIA Guidance.

Chemical resistance

Permavoid is resistant to automotive products such as motor oil, petrol, diesel, brake fluid, antifreeze, grease and washer fluid at the concentrations and temperatures likely to be encountered within a typical surface water drainage application.

Permanent (dead) loads

Permanent loads applied to the Permavoid cells, including the weight of backfill material placed over the top and lateral (horizontal) earth and water pressure loads acting on the side of the system.

Transient (live) loads

Loads due to pedestrian, vehicle and construction traffic that are temporary. Traffic wheel loads are normally given as static loads, with a factor applied to allow for dynamic effects (a moving wheel will impose more force on the ground than a static one).

Design loads

A design load is obtained by applying a partial factor of safety to the estimated characteristic load. This allows for unforeseen variations of loading and also the severity of the consequences of the limit state occurring. The loads detailed within CIRIA Guidance have been based on loads applied in the design of structures using rigid materials such as concrete and therefore the partial safety factors for loads that are appropriate to the design of plastic storage systems are taken from British Standard BS 8110.

Partial material factors of safety

Limit state	Imposed vertical dead load fm	Imposed earth pressure dead load fm	Imposed live load fm
Ultimate limit state	1.4	1.4	1.6
Serviceability limit state	1.0	1.0	1.0

Additional dynamic amplification factors may be applied where structures are expected to be heavily trafficked by HGV's.

If you require assistance, please call our Technical Team on +44 (0) 1509 615100.

Structural design

Pavement applications

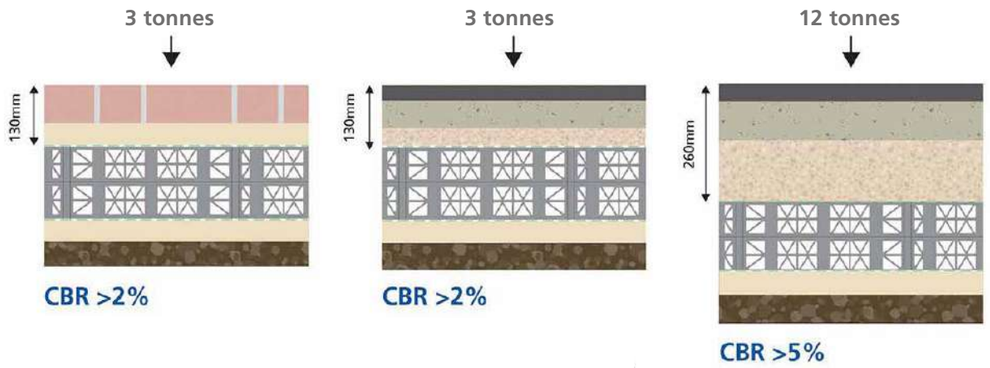
The Permavoid system has undergone numerous laboratory tests and instrumented site trials to validate use in pavement constructions. Permavoid exceeds the minimum unit performance recommended in industry guidance for geocellular units installed within a pavement structure.

Many factors should be considered when designing Permavoid below pavements, including:

- Vehicle types
- Frequency of loading
- Load duration
- Speed
- Pavement construction

Pavement construction examples

Typical minimum recommended pavement construction details, for a number of loading situations, are reproduced below; amended to illustrate how Permavoid would typically be installed within these pavement structures.



80mm block
+ 50mm sand bed
= 130mm

Applications:

- Private drives
- Car parks with height restrictions

30mm asphalt surface
+ 60mm asphalt base
+ 40mm Type 1 sub-base
= 130mm

Applications:

- Private drives
- Car parks with height restrictions
- Includes for occasional/ accidental HGV overrun

30mm asphalt surface
+ 90mm asphalt base
+ 140mm Type 1 sub-base
= 260mm

Applications:

- Car parks without height restrictions
- Includes for occasional/ accidental HGV overrun
- Suitable for access roads

Industry guidance

The following guidance documents provide minimum pavement construction details for a range of typical installations; the construction detail varying according to the expected level of vehicle traffic and ground conditions.

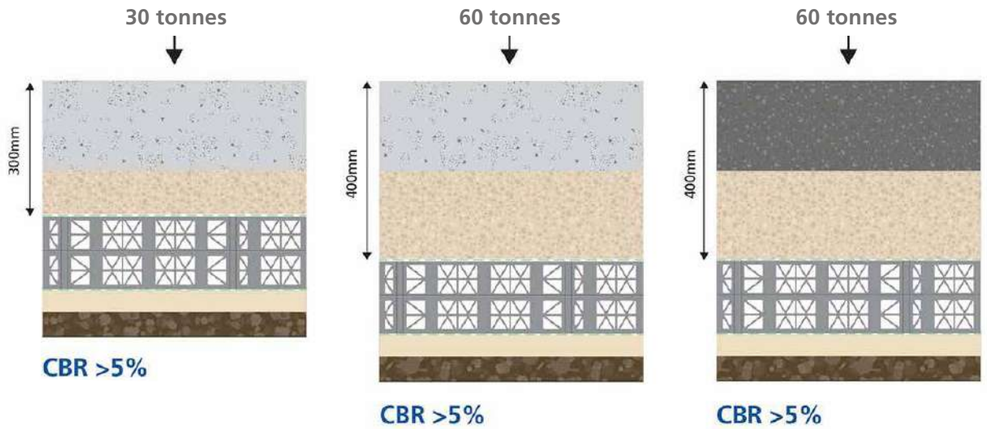
The Permavoid system complies with the requirements of BS 7533-13:2009 and incorporates a high vertical compressive strength of 715kN/m² and lateral compressive strength of 156kN/m².

British Standard

BS 7533-13:2009, Pavements Constructed with Clay, Natural Stone or Concrete Pavers – Part 13: Guide for the Design of Permeable Pavements Constructed with Concrete Paving Blocks and Flags, Natural Stone Slabs and Setts and Clay Pavers.

Interpave

Interpave (2010); Permeable Pavements. Guide to the Design, Construction and Maintenance of Concrete Block Permeable Pavements; 6th Edition; British Precast Concrete Federation Ltd.



200mm concrete slab
+ 100mm Type 1 sub-base
= 300mm

Applications:

- Car parks and access roads
- Includes for occasional/ accidental HGV overrun

200mm concrete slab
+ 200mm Type 1 sub-base
= 400mm

Applications:

- HGV park access and small estate roads (<15mph)

200mm reinforced concrete slab
+ 200mm Type 1 sub-base
= 400mm

Applications:

- Main roads
- Frequent HGV's

Note: Site ground investigations are recommended in accordance with BS 7533-19:2009.
If CBR is below 5% an additional capping layer or geo-grid ground reinforcement is required.

Pollution control - Permachannel

The SuDS Management Train refers to source control and emphasises 'run-off should be managed as close to the source as possible'. Using Permavoid it is possible to collect and treat rainwater adjacent to where it falls. Silt, debris and hydrocarbons can be managed at the head of the system using system components preventing pollution migration into the rest of the stormwater drainage system and reducing lifetime maintenance.

Permachannel

Permachannel is a versatile linear treatment system that can provide source control and pollution treatment in a wide variety of locations and applications.

Can reduce hydrocarbon pollution loading below 5mg/l

Performance

Permachannel is not used to convey water like conventional channel drainage, instead it is used to trap silts and oils. The outlet incorporated in the channel is a weir and baffle system that captures any silt or free floating hydrocarbons and retains them in the channel. The performance of the Permachannel system has been assessed by laboratory testing of full-scale prototypes. The results show that the Permachannel alone will outperform conventional Class 2 oil separators and so will meet the design requirements of the Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guideline PPG3. The performance can be improved by providing a geotextile filter as a further stage of treatment after the Permachannel, which will ensure the whole treatment train meets the requirements of a Class 1 oil separator. Permachannel performs several key functions in relation to controlling pollution in run-off, including stilling the sheet flow to encourage controlled deposition of silt and effluent, interception and separation at source.

Water treatment design

The design of the Permachannel system should ensure sufficient pollution removal and storage capacity. A maximum catchment area of 30m² should drain to each 1m length of Permachannel. The volume of the silt trap within the channel or kerb is required to provide sufficient silt and floating oil storage capacity. The spacing of the Permachannel outlets also ensures that flow velocities are not excessive.

Catchment area 30m²

Example silt and oil loading calculation

Calculate required silt and oil storage volumes in accordance with the Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guideline 3.

Silt trap capacity

Volume of silt trap in Permachannel = 0.0045m³/m

Sediment load in catchment = 865kg/ha/y

Catchment area = 6800m²

Total sediment load from catchment = 588kg/ha/yr

Assume density of unconsolidated sediment in base of silt trap is 1200kg/m³ (typical value for dock silt) then volume of sediment per year from whole car park = 0.5m³

Channel length is 700m

Volume of silt trap in channel in total for the site = 3.15m³

So, time to fill this with silt is approximately 6.3 years (assuming no maintenance is undertaken) (3.15÷0.5)

Oil trap capacity

The amount of oil that can be retained is the difference in height between the weir and baffle in the separator

Height difference = 40mm

So, volume that can be accommodated = 0.003m³/m

Total volume for site = 2.1m³

Required capacity from PPG 3

Nominal size of separator = NSB = site area x 0.0018

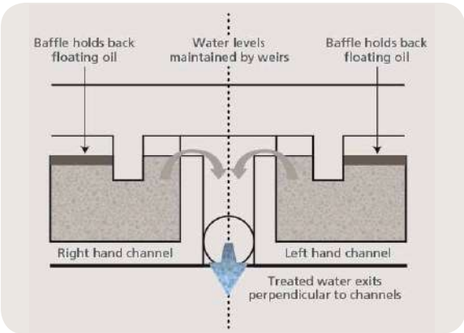
NSB = 0.0018 x 6800 = 12.2 litres

Required silt storage = NSB x 100 = 1220 litres = 1.2m³

Actual storage = 3.15m³ which is acceptable

Oil storage required

= NSB x 15 = 183 litres = 0.18mm³
Actual is 2.2m³ which is acceptable

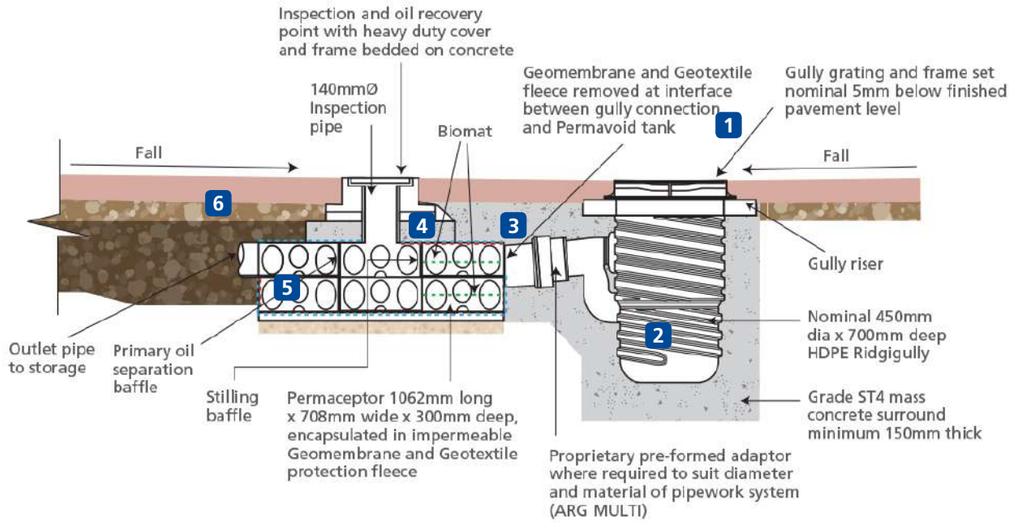


Pollution control - Permaceptor

Permaceptor

Permaceptor is a versatile, efficient and effective source control volume and treatment system for use with conventional road and yard gullies.

Figure 6.1.1: Performance



One Permaceptor can treat a catchment area of 150m²

Stormwater from impervious surfaces (1) enters the road/yard gully (2). The gully will slow down the inflow and silts/debris are separated out. The gullies incorporate a basic baffle arrangement and some hydrocarbons are retained or slowed down within the flow process. Stormwater passes from the gully into the Permaceptor unit via a raised inlet (3) and flows through to be 'stilled' by a baffle (4) allowing the water to pass through the biomat(s) where hydrocarbons are separated. As the water passes through the chamber a primary baffle (5) also retains hydrocarbons allowing clean water to discharge into the drainage system via a raised outlet (6). The raised outlets create a permanent pool of water. The chamber incorporates an inspection and oil recovery heavy duty cover. The biomats encourage natural biodegrading of free oil products, acting as an additional stilling element and prevention of entrainment of oil into drainage system due to poor maintenance.

All dimensions in millimeters, unless otherwise stated. All dimensions are nominal and may vary within manufacturing tolerances. All site temporary and enabling works by others. Ridgistorm-XL units to be installed in accordance with Polypipe Civils recommendations (refer to Polypipe technical guidance for further information); giving due consideration to the requirements of the organisation who will be taking ultimate ownership of the installation. These drawings are intended for guidance only. Confirmation of the information contained within this document should be sought from the consulting Engineers before final design or construction activities commence.

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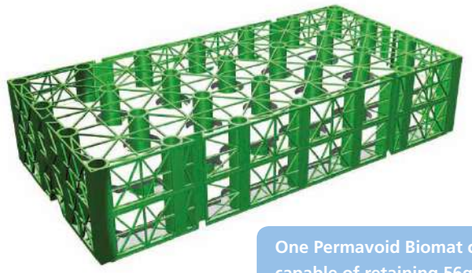
Pollution control - Permavoid Biomat

Permavoid Biomat

Permavoid Biomat has been specifically designed to remove hydrocarbon pollutants from surface water run-off. It comprises of a buoyant geocomposite located inside the Permavoid unit.

The composite interacts with oil deposits, allowing formation of a 'biofilm' on its solid surface and providing the opportunity for nutrient recycling which would allow active biofilm development. The system provides an environment which encourages the growth of oil-degrading microorganisms as moisture, oil and oxygen from the atmosphere are all present supplied with a large surface area for oil absorption and biofilm attachment.

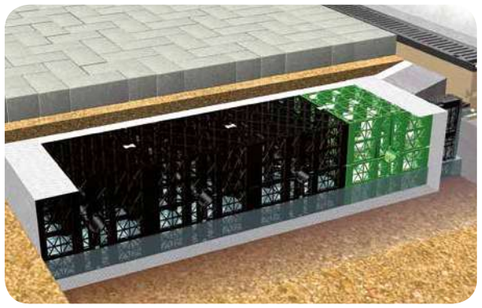
Permavoid Biomat has been extensively researched in partnership with Coventry University. The experiments included studies of the oil retention, the biofilm formation and the mineralisation of the entrapped hydrocarbons. Model systems were used for the study, comprising of a full pavement cross-section.



One Permavoid Biomat cell is capable of retaining 56g of oil

Performance

Research has demonstrated that the system is capable of retaining and biodegrading the hydrocarbon pollutants from the surface water. The system is capable of retaining **56g of oil per m².** The entrapped hydrocarbons become part of a complex biofilm, which utilises the oil pollutants as a nutrient source (mineralisation). The system also demonstrates other beneficial results, such as that both unused and used lubricating oil can be degraded.



Permavoid Medium Duty with Biomat

Permavoid Medium Duty with Biomat is designed for use with Polystorm attenuation and infiltration systems. The use of Permavoid Medium Duty with Biomat provides additional oil retention and water treatment capability to deeper underground water storage systems. The size of this unit is 1m x 0.5m x 0.4m.

Pollution control - Permafilter Geotextile

Permafilter Geotextile

Permafilter Geotextile has been specially designed to retain hydrocarbon pollutants. Permafilter Geotextile comprises of a non-woven, needle punched geotextile made from a proprietary blend of modified polyester fibres. The entrapped pollutants are either removed or reduced to levels suitable for discharge into controlled waters.

Working principle

The proprietary blend of fibres in Permafilter Geotextile exhibit specific hydrophilic and hydrophobic properties and these, combined with the dimpled structure, work together to form multiple layers with inherent oil retention properties. The hydrophobic (repelling) material receives and retains the hydrocarbon pollutants, whilst the hydrophilic (water-attracting) elements simultaneously facilitate water retention resulting in a long-term stable biofilm, which subsequently degrades the entrapped pollutants.

Applications

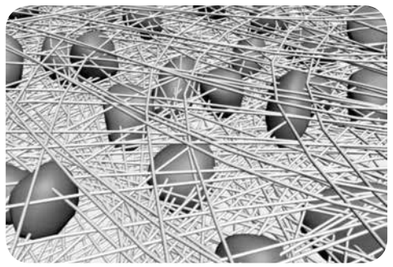
The range of applications for the Permafilter Geotextile is virtually unlimited in traditional geotextile applications, where enhanced hydrocarbon treatment can be achieved. Furthermore, it is applicable in many retrofit applications where the superior hydrocarbon retention is an indispensable requirement.

Performance

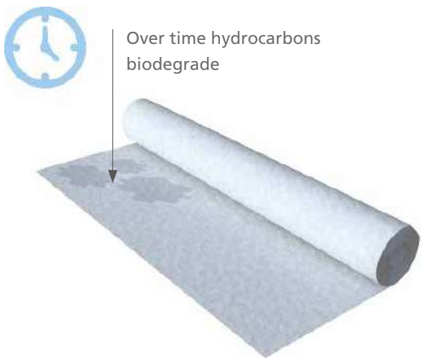
Permafilter Geotextile demonstrates retention of up to 6 litres of oil per 10m². The maximum discharge of effluent is typically 4.5ppm* during the first flush and during consecutive rain events only an average concentration of 1.5ppm.

*ppm = parts per million

6 litres of oil retained per 10m²



Microscopic view of self-maintaining eco-system



Delivery and storage

Permavoid

- Permavoid is delivered to site on pallets. Palletised load measurements are approx. 1.2m x 1.1m x 2.3m high and each pallet will contain 72 Permavoid units
- Pallet weight is circa 220kg
- Deliveries shall be unloaded using mechanical handling equipment

Permachannel

- Permachannel is delivered to site on pallets. Palletised load measurements are approx. 1.0m x 0.8m x 1.0m high and each pallet will contain 20 Permachannel units
- Pallet weight is circa 850kg
- Permachannel is delivered with gratings in position
- Deflection plates are supplied within the channel and need to be positioned during installation
- Deliveries shall be unloaded using mechanical handling equipment

Storage

- Position pallets on stable, level ground
- Stacking of pallets is not recommended
- Store away from direct sources of heat or ignition
- Transit banding should not be removed until installation

Geotextile and Geomembrane

- Deliveries shall be unloaded using mechanical handling equipment

Geosynthetic	Permafilter	Permatex 300	Wicking Geotextile	Geomembrane
Material	Polyester blend	Modified polyester	Polyester blend	Polypropylene
Roll size	2.4m x 100m	5.25m x 65m	2m x 25m	Variable
Weight	300g/m²	300g/m²	500g/m²	900g/m²
Delivery	Single rolls	Single rolls	Single rolls	Single rolls

Installation

Excavation and preparation

Excavation

- Ensure that the ground-bearing capacity at formation level is adequate for the design loads.
- The excavation is dug to the required plan, dimensions and level, ensuring that the excavation will allow installation of connecting pipework. Slopes must be cut to a safe angle or adequately supported and safe access must be provided to allow personnel to enter the excavation. Excavation should be carried out in accordance with BS 6031:2009, with particular attention paid to safety procedures.
- It is recommended that the excavation provides a minimum of 500mm clear zone on all sides of the plan dimensions of the tank to allow working space for the installation. If required, suitable protection and earthwork support must be provided beyond the clear zone to all excavated faces.

Base

To be trimmed smooth and free from sharp objects and projections to provide an even formation that shall be free from undulations. Any present must be excavated and replaced with compacted granular fill material.

Tolerance

The formation shall be graded to achieve a maximum deviation of 5mm in 3m in any direction to prevent formation of voids below installation which will cause Permavoid units to 'rock'. A blinding layer may be used to achieve required tolerances.

Blinding

A 50mm thick blinding layer of 20/6 clean crushed stone or sand to BS EN13242:2002 shall be used to achieve a suitable bedding surface.

Laying

Ensure membrane is clean and free from debris before laying Permavoid. Check installation plan/details to confirm Permavoid orientation. Commence laying in corner of installation area and work forwards in a diagonal line to the opposite corner until layer is complete. Repeat for further layers.

Permatie

Adjacent Permavoid units are connected using Permatie interlocking pins, which have integral creep resistance. Permaties must be inserted into all available slots where units butt together up to a maximum of 5 Permaties per Permavoid unit. The Permatie provides rigidity and minimises deflections.

Shear Connectors

Multi-layered Permavoid tank configurations shall be fixed with proprietary Shear Connectors between each layer interface to maintain rigidity and minimise lateral displacement. A minimum of four Shear Connectors per square meter at layer interface is recommended.

Drainage connections

Proprietary drainage connections are available where a drainage connection is required to the Permavoid installation. There are several different options available subject to type of tank encapsulation and whether the connection is at invert or centrally located.

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Installation

Attenuation applications

Where required, all penetrations through an impermeable encapsulation shall be sealed. Create an impermeable seal using a preformed spigot connector with a weldable membrane.

The adaptors comprise a rigid body and spigot with a flexible outer membrane manufactured from compatible material to the geomembrane encapsulating the tank. Adaptors are available as invert or standard type and come in a range of diameters. The adaptors are fully welded to the main tank encapsulation.

All joints should be sealed, using proprietary techniques recommended by the manufacturer. Advice on seam testing procedures is given in CIRIA Report SP124.

Protection

Permatex protection geotextile should be installed to the outside face of the base, top and sides of the installation as protection layer to geomembrane.

Installation

Adjacent sheets to be lap jointed with a minimum lap of 300mm or heat sealed. Corners to be formed in folded welts and heat sealed if required. Ensure geotextile is clean and free from debris. Trafficking over placed material to be avoided.

Geotextile for infiltration

Permafilter Geotextile should be used for infiltrations applications. The geotextile should be laid with minimum of 300mm overlap or to lap marker and to be applied to all external surfaces of Permavoid units.

Installation

Corners to be formed into folded welts and heat sealed if required. Ensure geotextile is clean and free from debris before installing Permavoid. Trafficking over laid material to be kept to a minimum.

It is recommended that site vehicle traffic is prevented from trafficking the Permavoid tanks until the installation is complete.

Backfilling

The Permavoid tanks shall be backfilled with an initial layer minimum 50mm thick of 20/6 clean crushed stone or sand to BS EN 13242:2002. The preferred method of aggregate placement is for the plant to be situated on top of a minimum of 300mm thick aggregate layer. Recommended plant to be used for placement of the aggregate to be a tracked machine with a maximum operating bearing pressure of 200kN/m^2. Wheeled machines to have low bearing pressure tyres (maximum permitted pressure 30psi), maximum tread/cleat projection 15mm. **Under no circumstances should plant operate in direct contact with Permavoid units.**

Permachannel excavation and bedding preparation

Base

To be trimmed smooth and free from sharp objects and projections. For optimum capacity the Permachannel should be installed with zero gradient but it can be installed to shallow gradients should the drainage design require. The Permachannel should be laid on a 200mm deep concrete bed with a minimum 150mm thick haunch to both sides. A 30N/mm^2 concrete mix is recommended.

Tolerance

Local subgrade below concrete bed tolerance of ±5mm within any 3m direction. The commensurate level for the Permachannel installation should allow for the height of the Permachannel and the depth of the concrete bedding, plus a further 3-5mm below the finished level to protect the Permachannel and prevent ponding. Ensure the membrane encapsulation from the Permavoid tanks (if required) spans below the Permachannel installation with sufficient length to return up the rear of the Permachannel run.

Manual handling

It is recommended to remove the gratings and stainless steel diverter plate prior to installation to reduce the handling weight from 42kg to 29kg. Consult your employer for specific manual handling advice.

Installation of Permachannel

Check installation plan/details to confirm Permachannel orientation in relation to Permavoid tank(s). Align using a builder's line or suitable laser alignment equipment. When positioning the Permachannel, insertion of the stainless diverter plate will assist alignment. The diverter plate should be positioned so that it spans from the ends of adjacent Permachannel units to divert rainwater run-off into the central Permachannel unit. Install the Permachannel connection units along the length of the Permachannel run, 1 connection unit required per linear metre of Permachannel, installed where adjacent Permachannel units butt against each other to form a 40mm diameter outlet. Install the connection unit by firstly removing the fresh concrete bed (before hardening) in immediate area and inserting 'o' ring (supplied with connection unit) into the rebate of the 40mm diameter outlet from the Permachannel and then insert 40mm diameter spigot into the Permachannel aperture.

Ensure connection unit is seated in a vertical position if installing Permachannel ahead of the Permavoid tank, or is butted against the Permavoid tank if installing the Permachannel after the Permavoid tanks. Redundant Permachannel outlet, if not used must be blanked prior to placing concrete haunch. 40mm blanking plugs are available. Place the concrete haunch to the front and rear of the Permachannel. The channel elements must be kept clean during installation. Trafficking over laid material is to be kept to a minimum.

Surface finish options

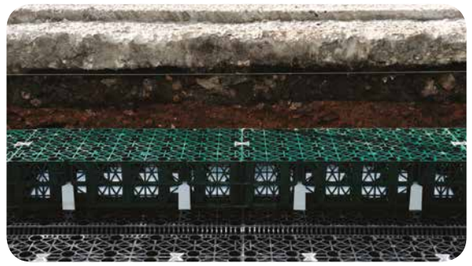
It is recommended the grating is installed within the Permachannel prior to construction of the pavement.

Concrete

Between the minimum 150mm concrete surround and the concrete slab, an expansion joint must be inserted, as structural engineer's specification.

Bituminous bound

To avoid damaging the channels during compaction of the surfacing, the concrete surround must be haunched as high as possible (45° back to the Permachannel). The bituminous bound surfacing can be installed against the side of the channel. The finished level following compacting has to be 3-5mm above the height of the grating.



Maintenance

Like any conventional drainage system, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) should be inspected regularly and correctly maintained to ensure optimum performance.

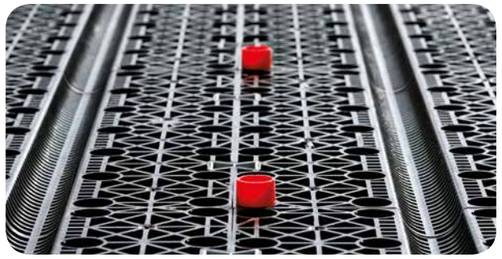
Maintenance plan

This should be initiated by the drafting of routine maintenance plans to suit the site installation. A pre-handover inspection should be carried out and the Permavoid system cleaned prior to final handover.

Routine inspection and maintenance should include:

- Inspection of systems
- Removal of silts
- Decanting of oils and hydrocarbons
- Channel jetting
- Water sampling and testing at point of discharge (if required)

Excess silt/debris held within Permachannel and gullies should be cleared manually or with a vacuum tank. We do not recommend pressure led cleaning.



Routine maintenance

Permachannel

For Permachannel the following routine maintenance procedures are required:

- 3 monthly inspections of channels for signs of blockage and oil spillage
- Remove litter and blockages as required
- Every 12 months inspect all chambers for silt and oil build up
- Every 12 months sweep external surfaces
- Remove silt as required but at least every year
- Records of inspections and maintenance undertaken should be kept by the client

Permaceptor

For Permaceptors the following routine maintenance procedures are required:

- 3 monthly inspections of road/yard gullies for signs of blockage and oil spillage
- Remove litter and blockages as required
- Every 6 months inspect all Permaceptors for silt and oil build up
- Every 12 months sweep external surfaces
- Records of inspections and maintenance undertaken should be kept by the client

Accidental spillages

If accidental spillages occur of oil or other substances that can cause water pollution, they must be dealt with immediately. An example of this is if a car sump fails and there is large spillage of oil on the car park or road surfaces. A spillage kit appropriate to the size of the car park should be kept by the site caretaker. This should include absorbent pads, socks and rain seals.

As soon as a spillage is identified, the drain inlets in that area should be covered to prevent pollution entering the system. The pollution should then be cleared from the road or car park surface. The local channel system and/or Permaceptor receiving the spillage should be emptied of all pollution that has entered.

The Permachannels and Permaceptors should prevent any significant pollution entering the rest of the drainage system. The Environment Agency should be informed of the spillage and the appropriate actions should be taken.

General design details

The Permavoid range of products can be used individually or linked together to provide unique and flexible water management solutions.

The following typical design details highlight a range of solutions available. These drawings are available on the Polypipe website at www.polypipe.com/toolbox. Individual projects may require tailored solutions that are not detailed. For more information please contact our Technical Team on +44 (0) 1509 615100.

Typical permeable pavements

Figure 8.1.1: Sub-base infiltration detail (drawing no. PV_SD_IN_PP_001)

(For illustration purposes, we have shown a permeable block paving system. For Permeable asphalt a 40mm surface course and 80mm binder course are recommended)

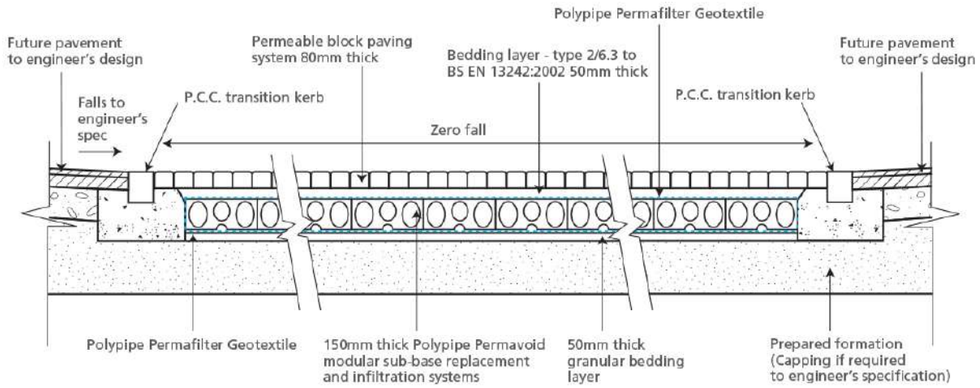
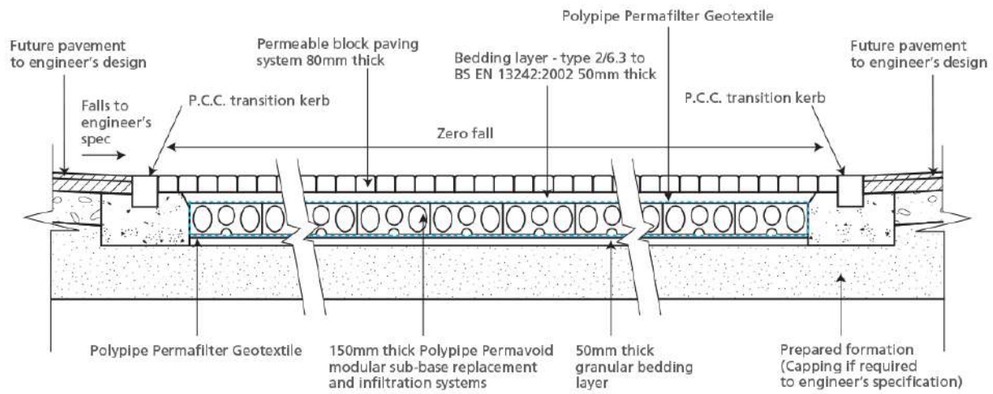


Figure 8.1.2: Permavoid permeable pavement sub-base attenuation detail (drawing no. PV_SD_AT_PP_001)

(For illustration purposes, we have shown a permeable block paving system. For Permeable asphalt a 40mm surface course and 80mm binder course are recommended)



CAD drawings are also available on the website toolbox

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General design details

Typical permeable pavements - attenuation

Figure 8.2.1: Permavoid with Permachannel shallow cellular attenuation detail (drawing no. PV_SD_AT_PC_001)

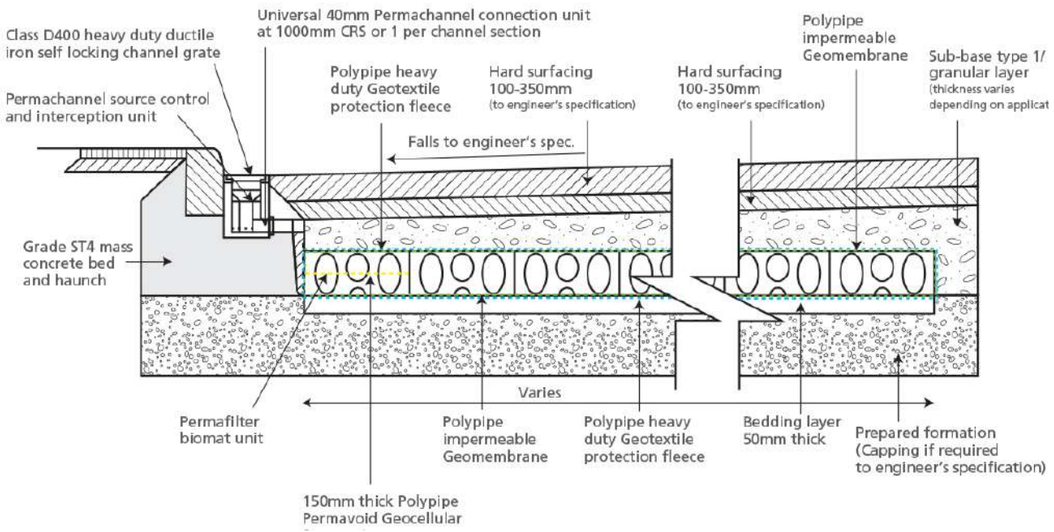
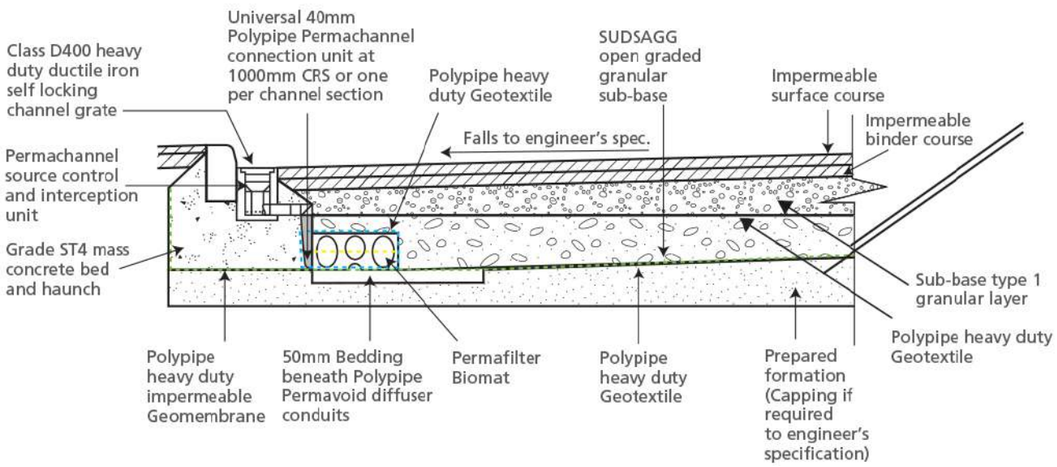


Figure 8.2.2: Permavoid with Permachannel SuDSAGG attenuation detail (drawing no. PV_SD_AT_PC_002)



CAD drawings are also available on the website toolbox.

Figure 8.3.1: Permavoid with Permachannel deep cellular attenuation detail with Medium Duty Biomat (drawing no. PV_SD_AT_PC_003)

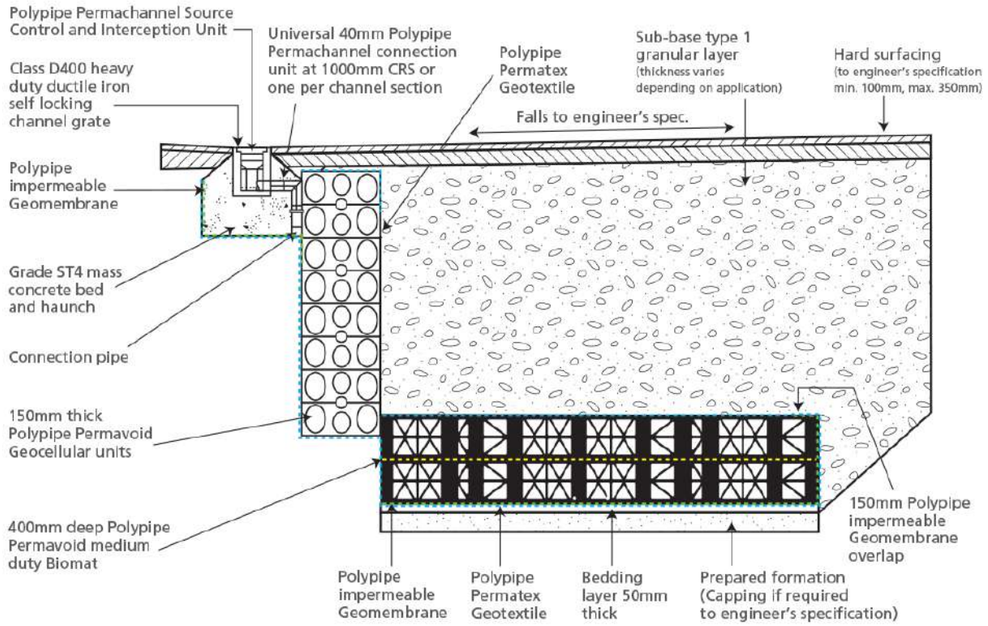
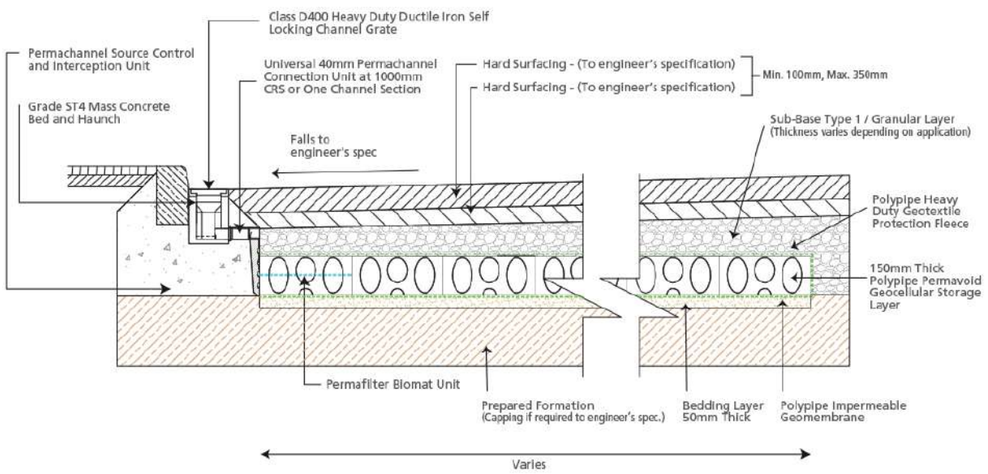


Figure 8.3.2: Permavoid with Permachannel shallow cellular infiltration detail (drawing no. PV_SD_IN_PC_001)



CAD drawings are also available on the website toolbox.

General design details

Figure 8.4.1: Permavoid with Permachannel SuDSAGG infiltration detail
(drawing no. PV_SD_IN_PC_002)

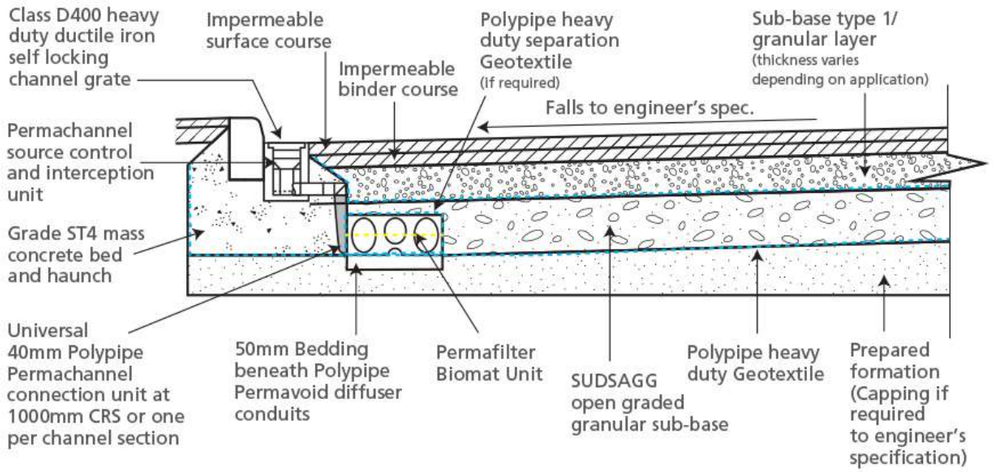


Figure 8.4.2: Permavoid with Permachannel deep cellular infiltration detail
(drawing no. PV_SD_IN_PC_003)

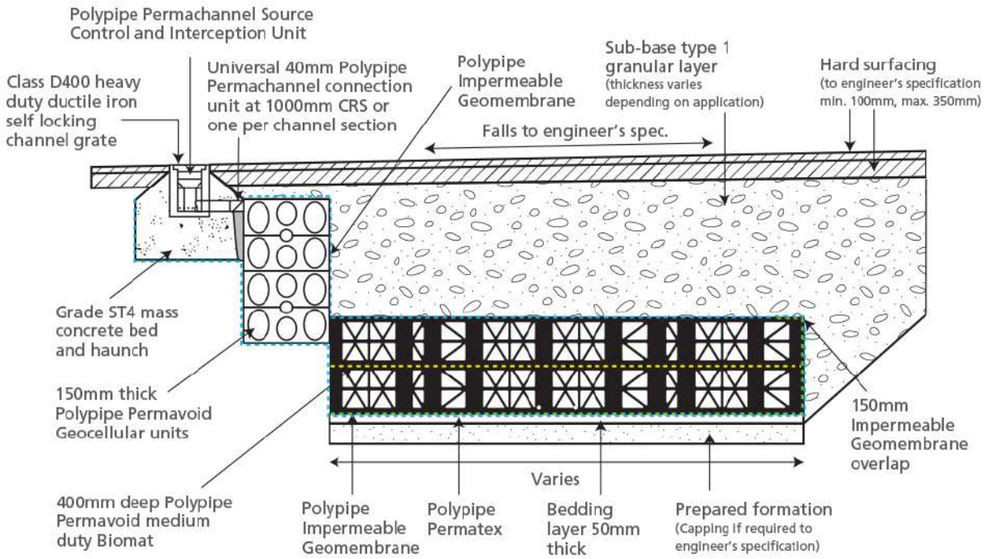


Figure 8.5.1: Permavoid with Gullyceptor detail
(drawing no. PV_SD_ID_GC_001)

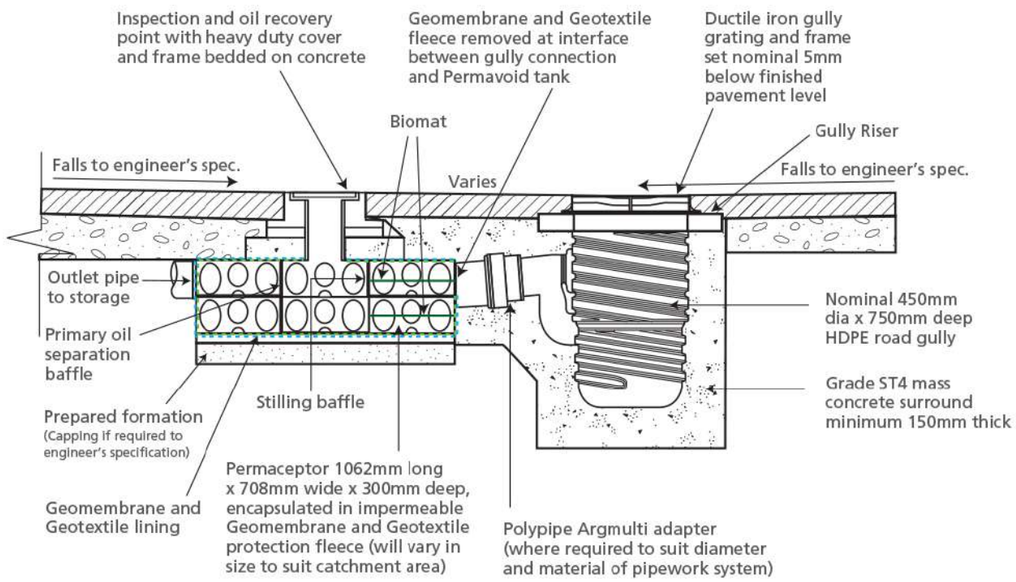
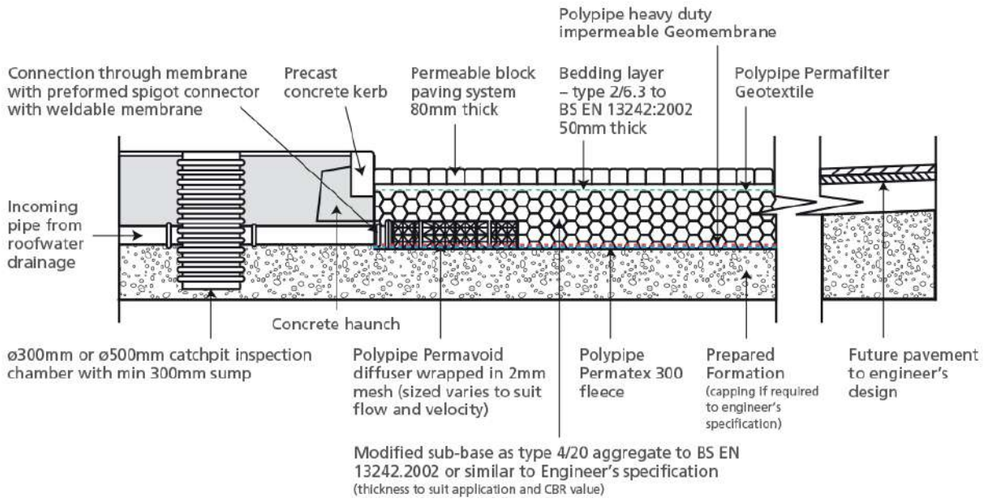


Figure 8.5.2: Permavoid rainwater pipe connection detail
(drawing no. PV_SD_AT_MC_001)



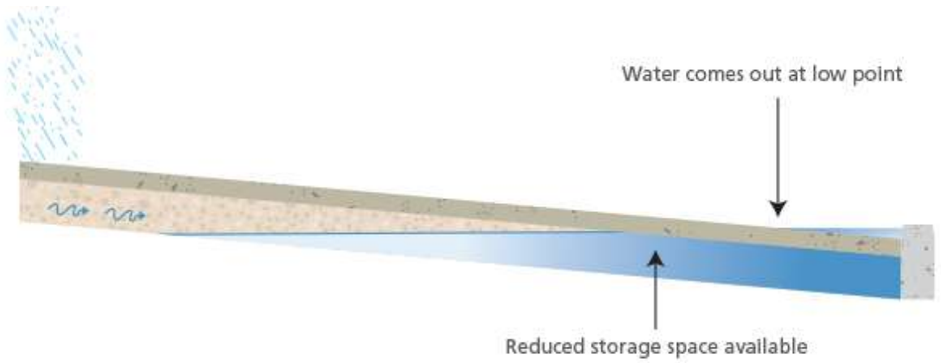
CAD drawings are also available on the website toolbox.

CAD drawings are also available on the website toolbox.

General design details

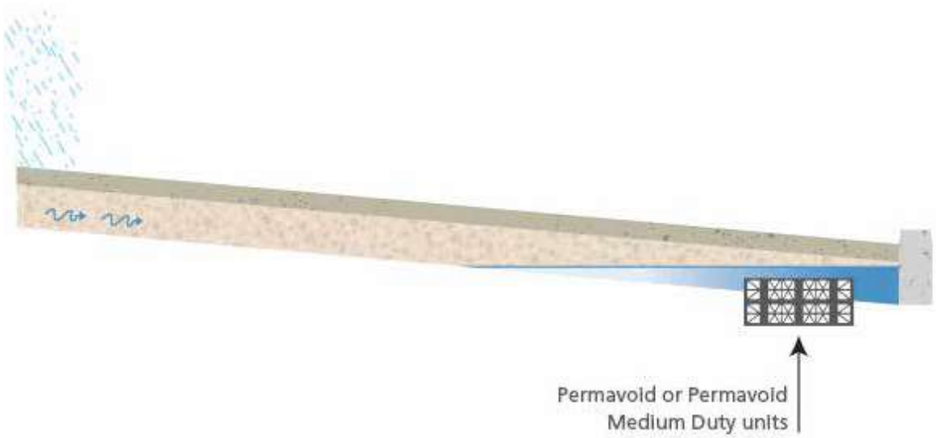
Managing permeable pavements on sloping sites:

THE PROBLEM



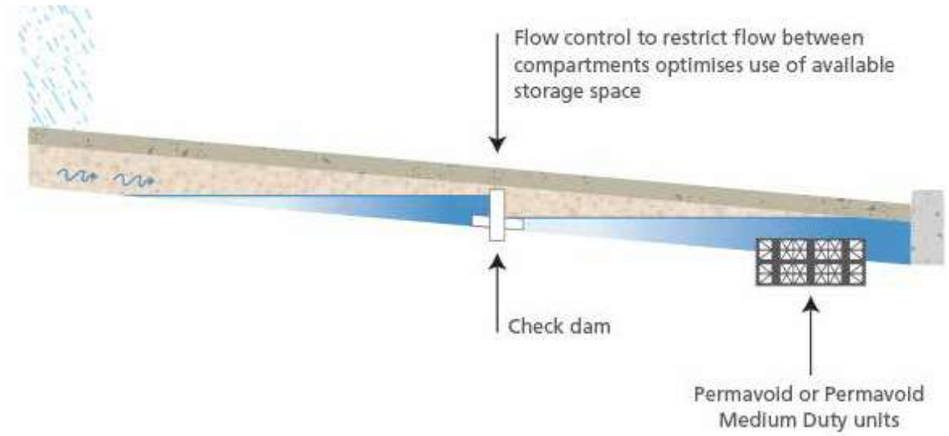
If a pervious pavement is built on a sloping site, it must be designed to prevent all the water in the sub-base running to the bottom of the slope and exiting the surface. The slope also reduces the available storage in the sub-base. The Permavoid system can be incorporated to create effective sub-catchments to control the quantity and quality of the water using various components and techniques.

SOLUTION 1



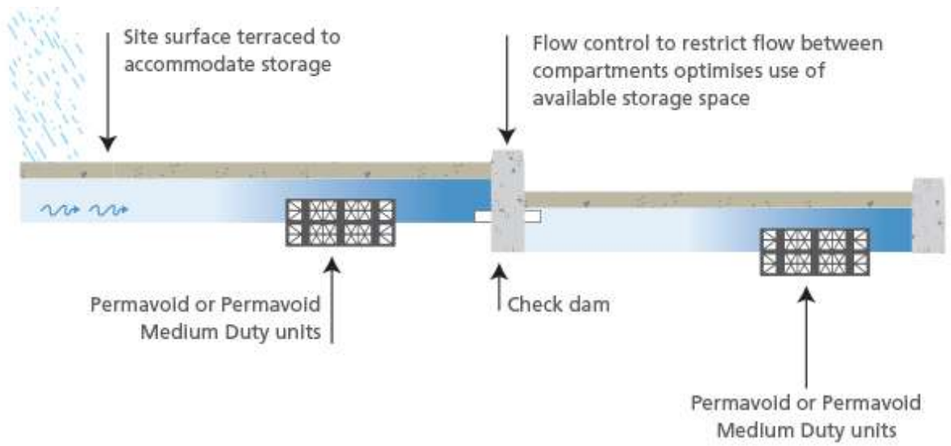
The use of Permavoid and/or Permavoid Medium Duty units at the lower end of the site to increase total storage capacity.

SOLUTION 2



Install dams as required within the sub-base with flow controls to reduce the flow down the slope. Flow control can be achieved in a number of ways including incorporating Permafoam units within the check dam.

SOLUTION 3



If practicable, terrace the site to give level areas of permeable paving separated by check dams to create manageable sub-base storage areas.

Case study - Walthamstow

Polypipe was called upon to provide a stormwater management system for the redevelopment of Walthamstow Stadium.

Working closely with main contractor Quadrant Construction and consultant engineers MLM, our Permavoid geocellular stormwater attenuation system was specified due to its ability to work perfectly as a sub-base replacement system, avoiding deep excavation at the site which contained contaminated ground and a high water table.

Located on the site of the former greyhound stadium and adjacent to the River Ching, the Walthamstow Stadium development boasts 294 new homes that incorporate sustainable drainage features, including brown roofs and permeable paving.

Utilising the high strength Permavoid system, we designed and supplied the system beneath 4,500m² of permeable paving to provide 1,500m³ of stormwater attenuation to meet the requirements of the Environment Agency.

The design featured 150mm deep Permavoid cells, with Permafilter geotextile laid on top between the cells and the permeable paving. The Permafilter acts as a barrier to capture and treat surface water run-off at source from the permeable paving above, before entering the tank. The sides and the bottom of the tank were wrapped in a geomembrane to allow for stormwater to be attenuated, before discharging at a rate set by the Environment Agency into the river with the use of flow control devices. In areas of hard standing, without permeable paving, Permachannel and Permavoid Biomat were installed to capture, treat and attenuate surface water run-off.

The Permavoid system is capable of handling rainfall in the event of a '1 in 100' year storm, and reduces urban stormwater run-off from the site by 80%.

Despite being so lightweight, the strength of the Permavoid cells allows them to support structural loads across heavily trafficked areas, making them suitable to withstand the compressive and dynamic loads produced by vehicles at the site.

Case study - Coronation Street

A shallow stormwater management system using Permavoid was specified for use as part of the construction of the new Coronation Street set.

Working closely with the construction company, The Carey Group Plc and international consultancy and construction company Mace, our supply and install partner, SEL, undertook an evaluation of the site and its ground conditions. They recommended a Permavoid system to provide a shallow solution, due to the site being on brownfield land, having a high water table and a shallow outfall.

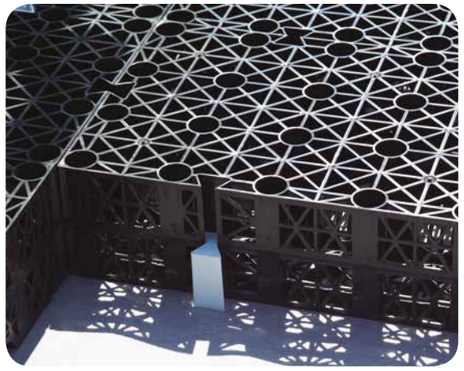
The shallow depth of the solution not only negated the need for pumping stations, it also reduced the need for temporary works, which in turn reduced installation and labour costs as well as Health and Safety risks.

The project saw 28 separate Permavoid attenuation tanks installed throughout the site, providing a combined storage capability of 420,000 litres.

High strength Permavoid cells were combined with strategically located Permachannel and Permavoid Biomat cells for the capture, treatment, storage and controlled discharge of rainwater at source.

Permachannel acts as both a surface water collection point and a treatment system that intercepts silt and oil with a zero gradient at pavement level. Water is then discharged from the side of each Permachannel into the Permavoid cells, complete with Permavoid Biomat and Permafilter for further treatment and storage, allowing only treated water to be discharged into the local watercourse.

The system incorporates a unique jointing mechanism that forms an interlocking 'raft' that will support structural loads across the most heavily trafficked areas, such as those found at the Coronation Street set.



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Product summary

Product Summary	WATER CAPTURE	TREATMENT	INFILTRATION	ATTENUATION	RETENTION (RE-USE)	
PERMAVOID 85mm & 150mm	✓		✔	✔	✔	Geocellular storage unit used to capture water for retention, attenuation or infiltration.
PERMACHANNEL	✔	✔	✓	✓	✓	A combined run-off collection, silt/oil interceptor and treatment system.
PERMACEPTOR	✔	✔	✓	✓	✓	A combined run-off collection, silt/oil interceptor and treatment system.
PERMAVOID BIOMAT		✔	✓	✓	✓	Used with Permavoid, Permachannel and Permaceptor to provide additional water treatment and storage.
PERMAVOID MEDIUM DUTY WITH BIOMAT		✔	✓	✓	✓	Geocellular storage unit for use with Permavoid, Permachannel, Permaceptor and Polystorm to provide additional water treatment and storage.
PERMAFILTER		✔	✔	✓	✓	Specifically designed for hydrocarbon treatment.
GEOMEMBRANE				✔	✔	Impermeable membrane used for retention and attenuation.
PERMATEX 300			✔	✓	✓	A geotextile designed to protect and separate Permavoid geocellular layers.
PERMAVOID WICKING	✓				✔	Formulated to provide passive irrigation to soft and landscaped areas.
PERMAFOAM	✓			✓	✔	Phenolic foam filled Permavoid geocellular unit used for irrigation and flow regulation.

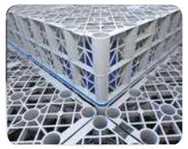
✔ Key Primary Application

✓ Additional Application

Associated products

Permavoid

A sub-base replacement geocellular water management system for use at shallower depths.



Polystorm

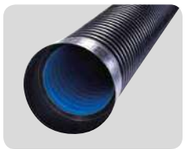
A geocellular system used for retention, attenuation and infiltration at deeper depths.

Ridgistorm-XL

An engineered, large diameter pipe solution for surface water, foul water and combined sewer applications.

Rainstream

Rainwater re-use systems for both commercial and residential applications.

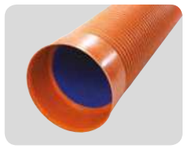


Ridgidrain

A high strength HDPE surface water drainage piping system, used for surface and sub-surface drainage applications.

Polysewer

A PVCu sewer pipe system available in sizes 150mm-300 mm.



Ridgisewer

A highly durable and versatile polypropylene sewer pipe system, available in sizes 400mm-600mm.

RIDGISTORMCheck

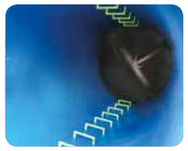
Flow control chambers available with pre-fabricated vortex flow controllers and orifice plates.

RIDGISTORMSeparate

A range of upstream catchpits and silt traps to separate slit and other particles before entering a drainage system or the environment.

RIDGISTORMControl

A range of pre-fabricated chambers with flow control components such as Gate Valves, Flap Valves and Penstocks.



RIDGISTORMAccess Manholes

Pre-fabricated manholes to provide easy access into a pipeline.

RIDGISTORM-X4

Advanced 4 stage water treatment system.

Landcoil

A land drainage system for the management of excess land water.

Cable protection

Protects cables and conduits carrying power, motorway communications, lighting and utilities in almost every application.

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Enabling sustainable building technology

At Polypipe, we provide plastic piping systems that enable the effective installation and performance of sustainable building technology, helping meet the twin global challenges of carbon reduction and water management.

Water management solutions

Roof to River

Offering a comprehensive range of standalone and modular SuDS products, rainwater harvesting and surface water treatment solutions plus legislative and technical support services, our Water Management Solutions Team address the requirements of every construction and civil engineering project.

Carbon efficient solutions

Sustainable indoor environments

Ever stricter building regulations and ever more environmentally conscious customers are driving the demand for greener building products and technologies. We fulfil that demand with a full range of systems that enable collection, transmission, emission and control in heating, ventilation and cooling systems.

Sector focus

Our product systems respond directly to sector-specific requirements thanks to focused Technical and Development Teams with hands on expertise in the following areas:

Civils and infrastructure

Delivering performance and sustainability, our surface water drainage and cable management systems, supported by our in-house Fabrications Team, offer civils and infrastructure project planners a complete suite of solutions.

Residential

We offer the broadest range of residential product and service solutions for both new build and RMI applications, as well as innovative solutions in response to legislative and industry targets for more sustainable housing.

Commercial

Major commercial projects from car parks and high rise office blocks to hospitals, educational premises and shopping centres have all benefited from our range of value engineered products and comprehensive service support.

Literature and website

Literature

All of our literature is available at www.polypipe.com/toolbox

Product literature

Civils & Infrastructure Product Guide

Civils & Infrastructure Pocket Guide

Ridgistorm-XL Technical Manual

Polystorm Technical Guide

Solutions literature

WMS Sector Brochure

Rail Solutions Brochure

Market sector literature

Additional market sector literature is available, please visit www.polypipe.com or contact the telephone numbers appearing under each brochure.

All of our literature is available at www.polypipe.com/toolbox

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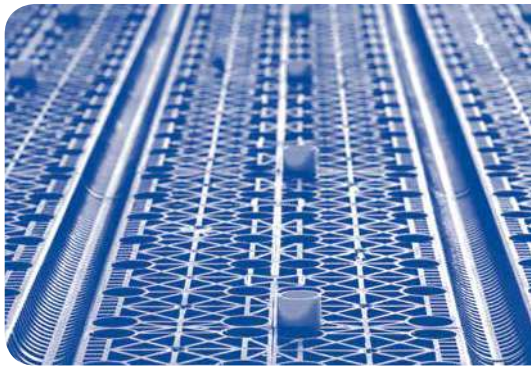
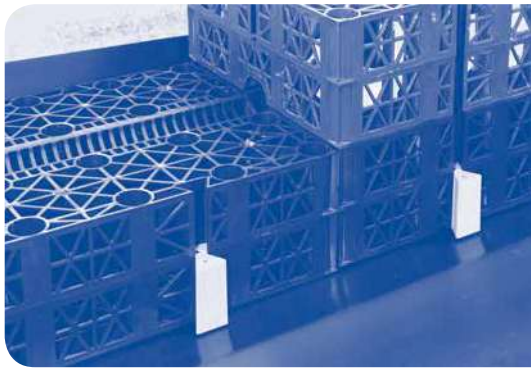
Permavoid System Technical Manual





Civils & Infrastructure

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Turning Water Around…®

Hydro International Warranty, Maintenance and COSHH Statement

This statement covers all Hydro International Hydro-Brake® Optimum, Hydro-Brake® and S-Type Vortex Flow Control units (hereafter referred to as "Flow Control").

Product Warranty

The standard Hydro International warranty covers products for one year from date of purchase and will only be considered for those defects or faults reported directly to Hydro International in writing. Warranties will not be considered for defects or faults caused by accident, acts of vandalism or unauthorised repair/rectification. Please Contact Hydro International for product specific details.

Maintenance

Normally, little maintenance is required as there are no moving parts within the Flow Control. Experience has shown that if blockages occur they do so at the intake, and the cause on such occasions has been due to a lack of attention to engineering detail such as approach velocities being too low, inadequate benching, or the use of units below the minimum recommended size. The Flow Control (where applicable) is fitted with a pivoting bypass door, which allows the manhole chamber to be drained down should blockage occur. The smaller conical units, below the minimum recommended size, are also supplied with rodding facilities or vortex suppressor pipes as standard.

Following installation of the Flow Control it is vitally important that any extraneous material i.e. building materials are removed from the unit and the chamber. After the system is made live, and assuming that the chamber design is satisfactory, it is recommended that each unit be inspected monthly for three months and thereafter at six monthly intervals with hose down if required. If problems are experienced, please do not hesitate to contact the company so that an investigation may be made.

All Flow Control units are typically manufactured from grade 304 Stainless Steel, and if required they can also be manufactured in grade 316 Stainless Steel. Both materials have an estimated life span in excess of the design life of drainage systems.

COSHH

Flow Control units are manufactured from Stainless Steel, which is not regarded as hazardous to health and exhibits no chemical hazard when used under normal circumstances for the stated applications.

Manual Handling

The handling of Flow Control units should be in accordance with the current legislation and regulations:

- The Health and Safety at Work Act 1972
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992

All published and printed by the Health and Safety Executive.

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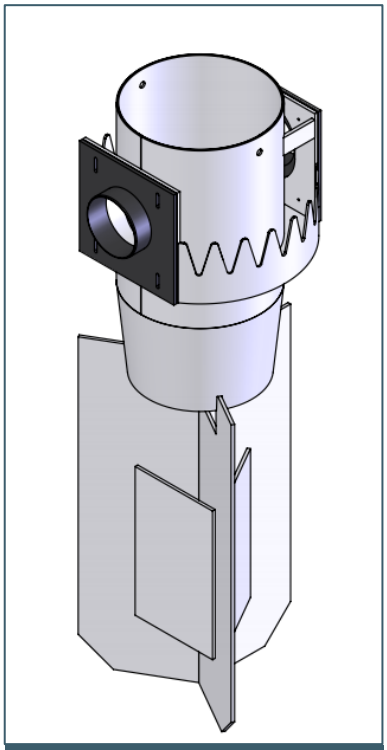
Tel: 01275 878371 Fax: 01275 874979 Web: www.hydro-int.com
B1222
Registered In England No. 1474012, Registered Office: as above.
A subsidiary of Hydro International Ltd

3P HydroShark® MAX 750 UK (3100910)



3P HydroShark® MAX 750 UK with 183mm pipe connection plates.

The HydroShark® deployed within a SuDS Treatment Train delivers a better water quality, and so enables enhanced amenity and biodiversity downstream. Protects and defends downstream Controlled waters from sediment bound pollutants.

The 3P HydroShark® 750 MAX is an Advanced Hydrodynamic Separation (HDS) unit.

It is designed for use in SUDS treatment trains, providing certainty of water quality treatment.

This Manufactured Treatment Device (MTD) device meets and exceeds all German stormwater treatment standards under DWA M153 D24 and D25. Tested to NJDEP 2021. It can be used on-line or off-line, and with or without an external by-pass unit.

Multi treatment water purification processes are involved.

DESIGN CERTIFICATIONS

- Patented design
- NJDEP 2021
- NRW Trennerlass (independent German lab & field test)
- DIBt
- BW Code of Practice Protocol

FEATURES

- Simple maintenance
- No head loss, level inverts
- Inlet deflector plate induces vortex
- Cannot air lock
- Wide variety of connection possibilities
- Designed for installation into a wide variety of chambers, including Concrete, PE and GRP

PROCESSES

- Floatable materials & liquids are retained
- Settled solids are prevented from remobilisation
- Distributed upward flow ensures a uniformity of flow pathway, even at high design flows.
- Toothed weir ensures balanced optimised flow pathways

All 8 No. models of the HydroShark® series are easily maintained using conventional road gully sucking equipment. Floatable materials retained within the upper treatment room chamber are easily removed from the water surface layer. There is then access for suction pipes to remove the accumulated sludge and sediments from the chamber floor.

3P Treatment Flow Rates are based on the NJDEP protocol from the USA. Whilst NJDEP has no regulatory role or authority in the UK and Ireland, it has been one widely recognised standard for solids separation in stormwater. The 3P HydroShark® has also been tested according to both the NRW (surface water discharge) and DIBt (groundwater discharge) protocols. These more detailed protocols of course require far higher removal rate of sediments and provide independently certified figures for the retention of oils and microplastics (NRW Trennerlas).

Also tested to the BW Code of Practice Protocol. Details on request.

CHAMBER BODIES AND INSTALLATION

Installation instructions are available separately. 3P recommend HSK Units are delivered to site pre-installed in chambers. The chamber supplier will have Installation Instructions appropriate to the final chamber design. The final chamber design should consider traffic loadings, ground conditions and variable ground water elevations. If in any doubt consult your Supplier of the HydroShark® or the schemes Designer/Engineer. A suitably qualified professional is required to sign off the installation.

Installation at site within a chamber is also possible. 3P advise extra care to be taken in ensuring pipe connection diameters for the pipe materials finally deployed at site are suitable, especially where “as-built” pipework materials do not match original designs.

The HydroShark® MAX series hydraulic flow rates have larger pipe connection sizes, ideal for sites where higher peak flows are anticipated or required. The MAX series also afford ease of connection to the structural wall drainage pipes commonly used in the UK stormwater drainage market.

MITIGATION INDICES

The 3P HydroShark® removes sediment bound contaminants. Available in differing sizes to suit site flows and conditions. The 3P HydroShark removes over 50% of fine TSS (0-200 microns, median size 75 microns) at design flows, and up to 99% of TSS 0.1 to 0.4mm (coarse).

	TSS	Total Metals	Total HC
TSS Coarse	0.99	0.75	0.79
MI NJDEP*	0.5	-	-
MI 3P+	0.5	0.4	0.45
MI BWCoP^	0.8	0.6	0.96^^

* NJDEP protocol, + 3Ps “best advice” (in part as NJDEP only covers TSS), ^ The British Water Code of Practice (Assessment of Manufactured Treatment Devices Designed to Treat Surface Water Runoff), ^^using DiBT and EN858 data.

PLASTICS RETENTION

NRW Tested	Polyethylene	Polystyrene
% Retained	62.24%	75.41%

TECHNICAL DATA

HydroShark Chamber (3100910)

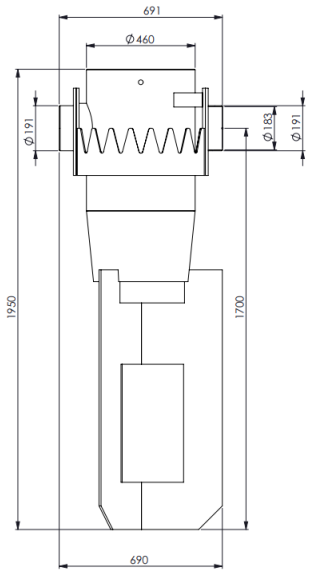
Overall Height:	1950mm
Chamber ID:	750mm
Height to Invert:	1598mm
Height to Inlet centre:	1700mm
Max Inlet/Outlet ID:	203mm
Sediment Storage Capacity:	0.47m³
Oil/Debris Storage Capacity:	80l
Machine Weight:	50Kg

Note: Adjustable Feet (not shown) for models in Concrete Chambers

Pipe Connection Flange Plates
(outlet vertically adjustable by 50mm)
183mm ID

15 year Warranty

3P expert staff are available to discuss project Mitigation Indices. Other 3P Treatment Devices are available, including for the removal of dissolved contamination.



3P HydroShark® MAX 750 UK with 183mm pipe connection plates.

SCALE DRAWINGS AVAILABLE

APPENDIX G – DRAINAGE RECORD LOG SHEET

MARKS HEELEY

Inspection Log – Year…….. sheet 1 of 2

Inspection Date	A - Surface Water Catchpit Manholes	B - Foul Water Manholes	E – Surface Water Treatment	G – Hydro Attenuation	Comments
January					
February					
March					
April					
May					
June					

How to complete this Log:
1.0 Write date in LH column.
2.0 Tick which items have been inspected for that date.
3.0 Add to notes and maintenance completed e.g. Catch pits or Channels emptied.

MARKS HEELEY

Inspection Log – Year…….. sheet 2 of 2

Inspection Date	A - Surface Water Catchpit Manholes	B - Foul Water Manholes	E – Surface Water Treatment	G – Hydro Attenuation	Comments
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

How to complete this Log:
1.0 Write date in LH column.
2.0 Tick which items have been inspected for that date.
3.0 Add to notes and maintenance completed e.g. Catch pits or Channels emptied.