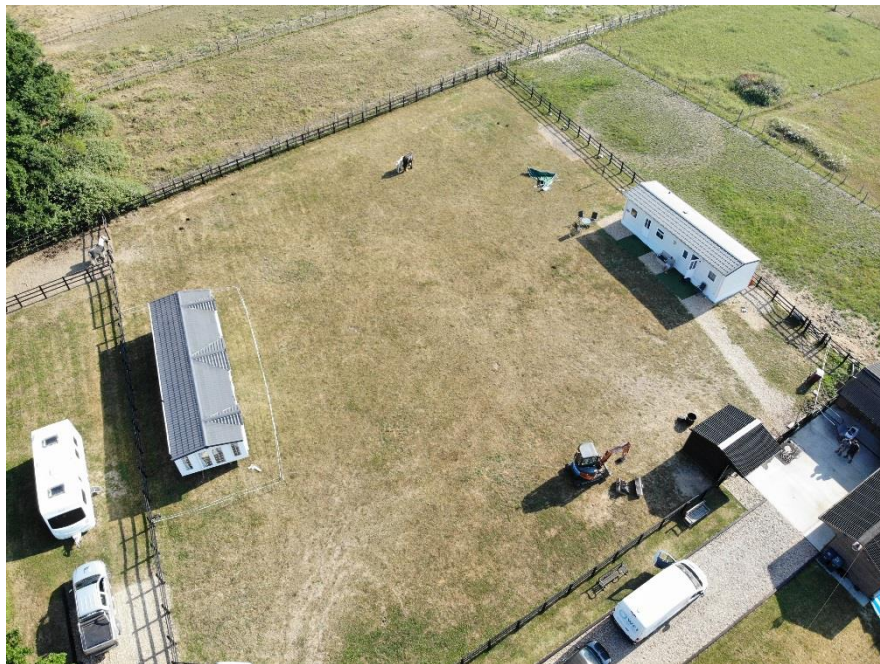


Southdown View - Emsworth
NGR SU 75200:07899 + - 2M
Soil and Porosity Report with foul
drainage recommendations

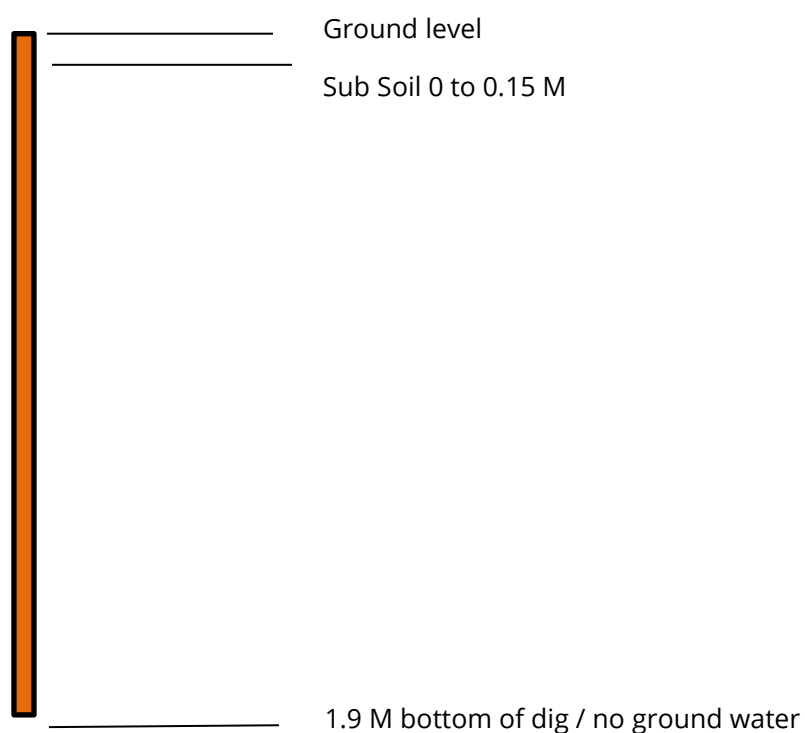


Revision Record			
Rev	Description	Date	Originator
A	Soil and Porosity Investigations	06.07.18	dhbt
B	Searches relating to EA, Flooding, Source Protection Zone	09.07.18	dhbt / nt

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Document Reference	WCI Ref 25P124



The clay could be rolled into a ball and submerged in water for weeks without changing shape, indicating impeded drainage and unsuitable for any form of soakaway drainage from a septic tank or treatment plant.



The inspection trench was 1.9 M deep with no ground. Sub soils (were 150 mm below ground level. Location of dig NGR SU 75250:27926. Weather conditions dry, 26 C and wind from the SW. Ground was firm, after weeks of no rainfall.

With the impeded drainage of the site and limited footprint, the foul drainage on site will be via a Cesspool.

The Design and construction of a Cesspool per Building Control H2

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Cesspools should have a capacity below the level of the inlet of at least 18,000 litres (18M3) for two users. This size should be increased by 6,800 litres (6.8M3) for each additional user. In the case of Southdown view where a six population application has been requested the size of the Cesspool is calculated below:-

2 users = 18,000 litres
 4 additional users @ 6,800 litres = 17,200 litres

Total Cesspool volume to Building Control H2 = 45,200 litres

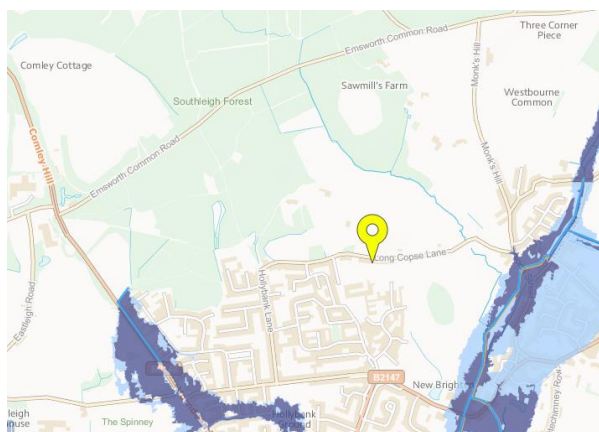
The Cesspool should be fitted with a high level warning light when the tank is half full, the warning / indicator light can be located inside the staic van or beside the tank.

It is recommended that water saving devices are fitted to all water applications, like showers and taps to save water useage and often a pressure reducing valve fitted to the water main.

The Cesspool should be located as far away from a habitable dwelling as possible and not nearer than 7 metres. Cesspools should be sited within 30 metres of a vehicle access all weather wearingcourse (road / drove). Cesspools should have no openings except for the inlet, access for emptying and ventilation.

The current practise of discharging surface water from the stables onto the ground should continue, or the existing septic tank used for rain water harvesting. The current septic tank can not be used for foul drainage.

The site is elevated some 23 metres above sealevel and West of Flood Zone 3 using the Flood Map for Planning – Gov.UK



Report written by

David Trump
 British Water certified engineer
 Founding Director

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