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SUDS MAINTENANCE & MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR 150 COVER PUB RESTAURANT
SHRIPNEY ROAD
BOGNOR REGIS

PREPARED FOR:



JOB NO: 13174

DATE: 11 November 2016



DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision	Description	Date
-	First Issue.	11.11.16

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AUTHOR:	A. de Croos	OFFICE:	HENLEY	CHECKED BY:	A. de Croos	

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by Simpson Associates, on behalf of Marston's Inns & Taverns to provide details of the operation and maintenance requirements for the proposed surface water drainage scheme identified on drawings (ref: 13174/01, 04, 05 & 06) included in *Appendix A*.
- 1.2 On occupation of the development, this maintenance and management plan should be incorporated into the sites "*Operation and Maintenance Manual*" with the as-built drainage system operated and maintained in accordance with the requirements set out in the following section of this report to prevent a reduction in the performance of the drainage system over the lifetime of the development.
- 1.3 The Site Manager should ensure that the Maintenance Contractor tasked with carrying out any maintenance works provides a risk assessment and method statement that adopts best practice health and safety policies for maintenance personnel throughout the duration of any maintenance works. Measures may include:
- Ensure the use of safe systems of work and procedures are followed.
 - Certificated operatives only to be used for all confined space entry.
 - Ensure appropriate ppe is worn at all times including the use of safety goggles, ear defenders and other relevant equipment when using high pressure jetting.
 - Do not work in weather conditions where flooding or surging is likely.
 - Erect barriers where appropriate and provide adequate lighting.
 - No operations to be carried out by operatives working alone.
 - Time maintenance to not conflict with other on-site activities.
 - Method statement to be prepared and approved prior to entry into confined space.

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2. MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE PLAN

- 2.1 On occupation of the development, it is recommended that each element of the as-built drainage system is maintained in accordance with the regime set out in the tables below.

Table 1: Below Ground Drainage System - Operation and Maintenance Requirements

Maintenance schedule	Required action	Frequency
Regular maintenance	Remove all litter and debris from external hard landscaped areas and adjacent landscaping, which may pose a risk to the performance of the system.	Monthly.
	Remove build-up of sediment / silt in catch-pits and dispose of oils / petrol residues using safe standard practices.	As required.
	Stabilise and mow adjacent landscaped areas and remove weeds.	
Remedial actions	Repair or rehabilitate inlet and outlets to ensure they are in good condition and operating as designed.	As required.
	Remediate any landscaping, which has raised to within 50mm of the level of adjacent hard landscaping.	
Monitoring	Check of all inlets / outlets for blockages or evidence of physical damage with any necessary remedial action or clearance carried out if required.	On a monthly basis for the first 3 months of operation, thereafter every 6 months & following severe rainfall events.
	Inspect all surfaces for ponding, or silt accumulation. Record areas where water is ponding for more than 48 hours and carry out any remedial work deemed necessary.	After severe storms.

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Table 2: Flow Control Chamber - Operation and Maintenance Requirements

Maintenance schedule	Required action	Frequency
The following requirements should be read in conjunction with the Manufacturers Operation & Maintenance Manual included in <i>Appendix B</i> .		
Regular maintenance	Cleaning off the flow control device of any debris/ sediment	As required
Remedial Actions	Flow control device repairs.	As required
	Repair of erosion damage, or damage to chamber.	
Monitoring	Inspection of the chamber for debris and sediment build up.	Monthly for first 3 months, thereafter, every 6 months and following severe storm events.

Table 3: Geocellular Storage Tank- Operation and Maintenance Requirements

Maintenance schedule	Required action	Frequency
The following requirements should be read in conjunction with the Manufacturers Operation & Maintenance Manual included in <i>Appendix C</i> .		
Regular maintenance	Inspect and identify any areas that are not operating correctly. If required, take remedial action.	Monthly for first 3 months of operation, then every 6 months.
	Debris removal from catchment surface (where may cause risks to performance).	Monthly.
	Where rainfall infiltrates into blocks from above, check surface of filter for blockage by silt, algae or other matter. Remove and replace surface infiltration medium as necessary.	Monthly / after severe storms.
	Remove sediment from pre-treatment structures.	Annually, or as required.
Remedial actions	Repair/rehabilitation of inlets, outlet, overflows and vents.	As required.
Monitoring	Inspect/check all inlets, outlets, vents and overflows to ensure that they are in good condition and operating as designed.	Annually and after large storms.

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Table 4: Petrol Interceptor - Operation and Maintenance Requirements

Maintenance schedule	Required action	Frequency
The following requirements should be read in conjunction with the Manufacturers Operation & Maintenance Manual included in <i>Appendix D</i> .		
Regular maintenance	Cleaning of interceptor, inlets, and outlets of retained pollutants & silt.	Every 3, 6 or 12 months depending on site conditions (or following poor performance).
Remedial actions	Repair of erosion damage, or damage to tank. Interceptor repairs.	As required.
Monitoring	Inspection of the tank for pollutants and silt.	Every 3, 6 or 12 months depending on site conditions (or following poor performance).
	Inspection of inlets and outlets	
	Inspection of areas receiving overflow, for evidence of erosion.	

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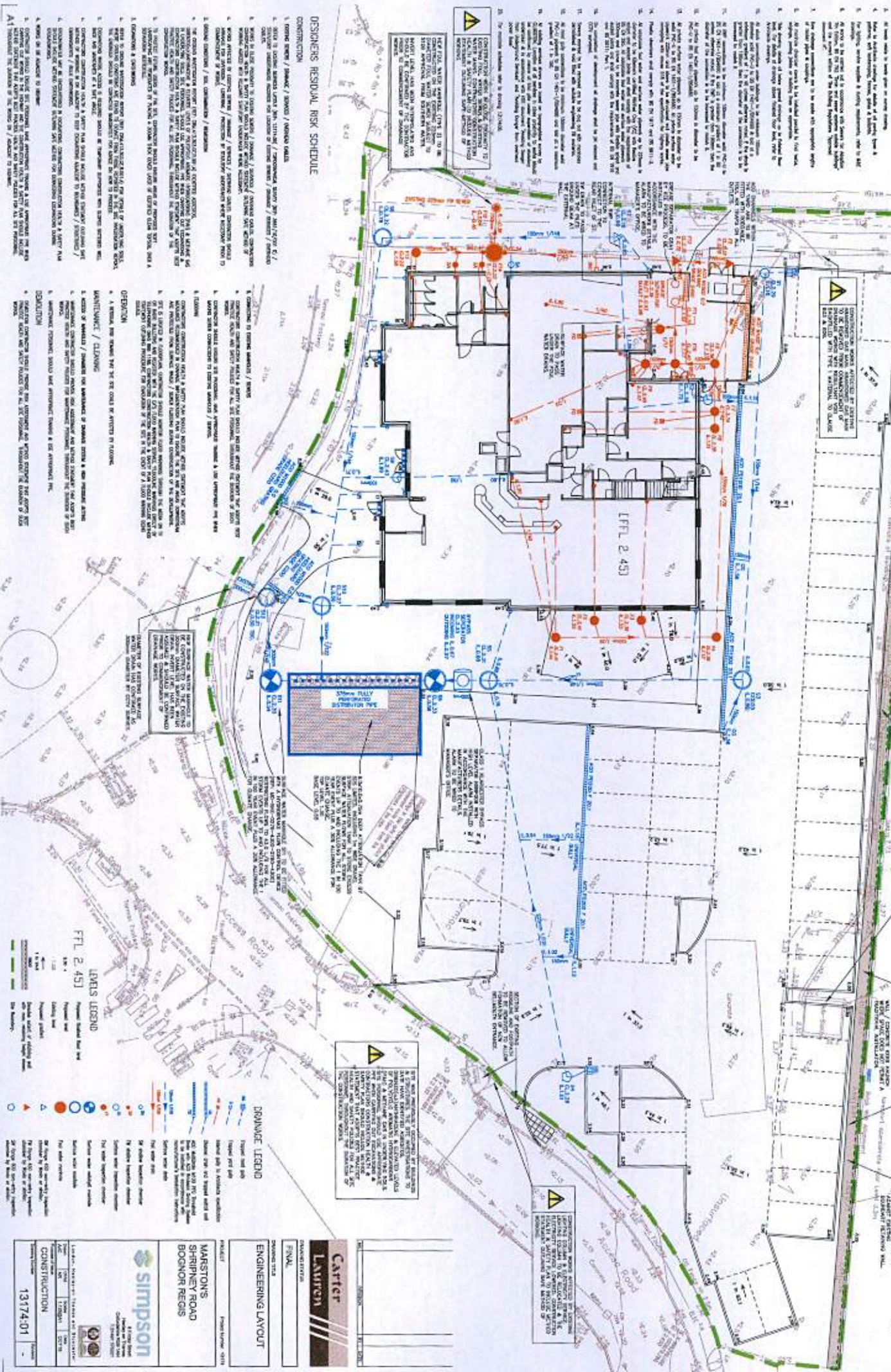
APPENDIX A
ENGINEERING LAYOUT & DRAINAGE DETAILS

ENGINEERING NOTES

1. The drawings are to be read in conjunction with the following notes.
2. The drawings are to be read in conjunction with the following notes.
3. The drawings are to be read in conjunction with the following notes.

DO NOT SCALE

CONSTRUCTION WORKS ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF 2017. THE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE USED AS A GUIDE ONLY. THE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE USED AS A GUIDE ONLY. THE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE USED AS A GUIDE ONLY.



DESIGNER'S RESIDUAL RISK SCHEDULE

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[illegible]

Cover level

Cover and frame to suit location.

Hard landscaping (footpath/parking area/yard)

225mm deep D20 concrete plinth to support cover and frame.

120mm thick bed and surround of well compacted granular material.

450 dia. dia.

section m depth 1.5 m

UIC SITED IN HARD LANDSCAPING

Max. Depth from cover level to invert of pipe 1.2m

Class Z Concrete surround

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Gully grating and frame to comply with the requirements of BS EN 124 1994.

1-3 courses Class II engineering bricks maximum corbel of 25mm per course

Precast concrete topped gully pot complete with rolling eye stopper and chain.

150mm min. Class C10 concrete base and surround base reinforced with one layer BS mesh ref A142.

300

450

Rocker pipe. Refer to rocker pipe table for length.

Joint to be as close as possible to face of manhole to permit satisfactory joint and subsequent movement.

Pipe joint with channel to be recessed min. 120mm outside face of manhole.

Rocker Pipes	
Nominal dia. (mm)	Effective length (m)
150 - 600	0.8
621 - 750	1.0
Over 750	1.25

Turning top junction.

150mm

In-situ concrete to be SRS (designed to SRS Special Class 1 Concrete in Aggressive Ground).

150mm

Two 45° bands.

Min. 225mm.

Rooding eye.

Insert of rooding eye to be not greater than 1.5m above top of benching (unless specific man access requirements are provided).

Inside face of manhole.

Straight outlet pipe for 150mm and 225mm diameters only. For larger diameter pipe, bends are to be built through the manhole wall.

To channel.

Benching.

Concrete base.

EXTERNAL VERTICAL

Motor launching to M.U. cover and frame.

2-4 courses of Class B Engineering bricks, concrete blocks or precast concrete cover frame seating rings.

Lifting eyes in concrete rings to be painted.

In-situ concrete to be DENS (designed to BRE Special Digest 1 Concrete in Aggressive Ground).

High-strength concrete topping to be brought up to a dense, smooth face, neatly edged and finished to all branch connections (minimum thickness 200mm).

Construction joint.

Inverts to be formed using channel pipes.

Cover level.

600mm x 600mm cover bedded on mortar.

Manhole to be fitted with double encapsulated wing rings. The distance from the top step to the surface is to be a max. 675mm.

800mm x 600mm spacing in cover slab.

Chamber height, not less than 900mm.

Precast concrete chamber sections and cover slab to be bedded with mortar, respiratory blumes or resin mast section.

150mm concrete surround.

Benching slope to be 1:10 to 1:50.

The bottom precast manhole ring to be built into base concrete minimum 25mm.

Distance between top of pipe and underside of precast section to be a minimum 50mm to a maximum 300mm.

225mm to barrel of pipe.

Diameter varies. (Refer to table).

500mm min.

225mm min.

Max. depth from cover level to soffit of pipe 3.0m

Diagram illustrating the cross-section of a cover assembly, showing the following components and dimensions:

- Cover level.
- 800mm x 800mm D400 cover bedded on mortar.
- Winter haunching to cover and frame.
- 2-4 courses of Class B Engineering bricks, concrete blocks or precast concrete cover frame sealing rings.
- 475 dia.
- 225mm deep GSN 3 concrete collar.
- 150mm GSN 3 concrete bed and haunching.
- Polystyrene inspection chamber. Max. depth 12mm. Can be cut to intermediate sizes.

Max. Depth from cover level to invert of pipe 0.6m

The diagram illustrates the installation of a polypropylene access chamber into a concrete slab. Key components and dimensions include:

- Cover level**: Indicated by a triangle symbol.
- Footpath**: The area surrounding the manhole.
- 150mm deep GEN 3 concrete plinth to support finish**: A base layer for the concrete surround.
- 300mm Ø Polypropylene access chamber. Maximum depth 0.6m**: The main body of the manhole.
- 180mm thick bed and surround of well compacted granular material**: The bedding layer directly beneath the chamber.

SA SITED IN HARD LANDSCAPING

POLYPROPYLENE

rt of pipe 0.6m

0mm D400
on mortar.

Square recessed cover & frame filled with matching finish material

225 mm deep concrete plinth to support finish

GEN 3
ar.

3 concrete

Soakaway

Soakaway

Soil pipe adaptor

30mm plastic board other side of wall to prevent concrete ingress between pipe and masonry.

Short length of pipe cut to suit

G.L.

10mm thick bitumen-impregnated fibre board at joints in pipework

1000 Pipework laid at minimum gradient of 1 in 40

150mm GSV 3 concrete casing

50mm void to be filled with polystyrene or expanding foam polypurthane to allow for settlement of structure without offsetting drain.

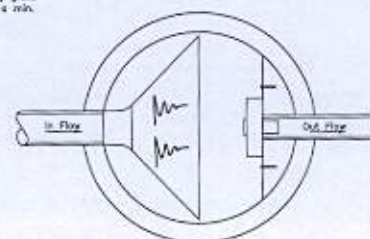
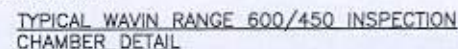
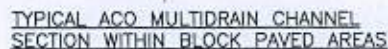
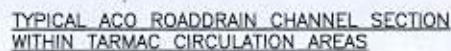
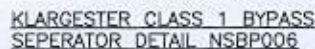
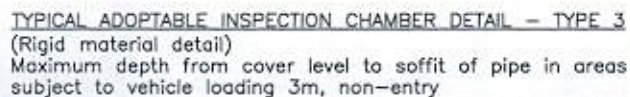
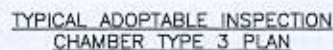
45° Bend

45° Junction or

Soakaway Chamber

Bend to suit depth of main drain (max 45°)

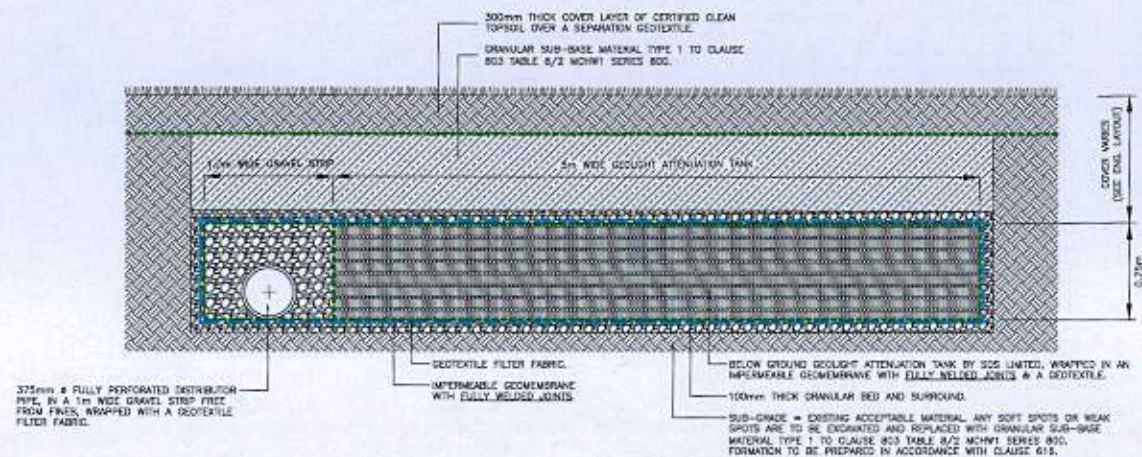
Class 2 Class 5
Less than 600 cover More than 600 cover



Notes:

1. Chopper cover to be positioned directly above ty-pose door.
2. Dimensions are indicative only and are dependent on type of control device used. Refer to manufacturer's specifications for details.
3. Hydroxide flow control chamber is limited flow to 4.5L /h for all slum events up to & including the 1 in 100 year storm plus 30% allowance for climate change.
hydroxide type = 3M-SD-0178-4300-0/86-4300
design head = 0.77m
orifice diameter = 2.27mm
4. For chamber construction details refer to surface water ecology remedial construction

Manhole Diameters	
Diameter of largest pipe in manhole (mm)	Internal diameter of manhole (mm)
Less than 375	1200
375 – 700	1500
750 – 900	1800
Greater than 900	Consult Undertaker



TYPICAL SECTION THROUGH SDS GEOLIGHT ATTENUATION TANK

TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SDS LTD. DETAILS.

DATE	REVISION	BY	DATE

Carter
Lauren

DRAWING STATUS

FINAL

DRAWING TITLE

ATTENUATION DETAILS

PROJECT Project Number 13174

MARSTON'S
BOGNOR REGIS
SHIRPNEY ROAD

simpson
8 Fenny Street
Bognor Regis, Sussex
PO21 1JH
Tel: 01323 576001

Loadings, Restraints, Tolerances and Dimensions

Drawn	Checked	Scale	Date
JAC	AM	1:500A1	02/11/18

CONSTRUCTION

13174/06

APPENDIX B
FLOW CONTROL CHAMBER OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

HYDRO-BRAKE® FLOW CONTROL

MAINTENANCE AND SAFETY DATA SHEET

MAINTENANCE

Normally, little maintenance is required as there are no moving parts within the Hydro-Brake® 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. Hydro-Brake® Flow Controls are fitted with a pivoting by-pass door, which allows the manhole chamber to be drained down should blockages occur. The smaller type conical units, below the minimum recommended size, are also supplied with roding facilities or vortex suppressor pipes as standard.

Following installation of the Hydro-Brake® 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.

Hydro-Brake® Flow Controls are typically manufactured from grade 304 Stainless Steel which has an estimated life span in excess of the design life of drainage systems.

COSHH

Hydro-Brake® Flow Controls 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 Hydro-Brake® Flow Controls should be in accordance with current legislation and regulations:

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

All published and printed by the Health and Safety Executive.

APPENDIX C
GEOCELLULAR STORAGE TANK OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

GEOLIGHT maintenance

Once received stormwater reaches the storage reservoir through one or more distribution pipes laid out on the side faces of the Geolight blocks.

These distribution pipes are covered in a trench filled with draining material requiring little compaction, like washed rolled pebbles, free from fines, and 15/25 grading.

A 10 mm mesh geogrid or GEOTextile, laid between the distribution pipe and Geolight, prevents the horizontal Geolight blocks being clogged by the draining materials.

The permeability of the supply and distribution pipe located on the periphery of the reservoir is designed to prevent any clogging of the system upstream of the stormwater drain.

This sizing is checked for each supply. It is obtained thanks to design programmes by SDS limited following testing of a size 1 reservoir in which all hydraulic configurations were studied.

These tests also made it possible to check the very good vertical and horizontal permeabilities of Geolight blocks and this general layout is usually accepted.

The choice of one of these layouts or a combination of them is according to:

- the place reserved for the reservoir
- available slopes
- hydraulic parameters (discharge)
- position of stormwater input and output systems.

The ends of feeder drains (distribution pipes) are connected to inspection chambers(manholes), acting as settling tanks and making inspection and maintenance of the whole distribution pipe possible. The silts and sediments contained within the surface water network will remain within the distribution pipe which can be accessed for ongoing maintenance in line with the contract requirements. This means that this sediment cannot enter the crate structure of the attenuation tanks which will not require any maintenance.

For small discharges, stormwater does not penetrate Geolight blocks, but circulates either in an appropriate bypass, or in the distribution pipe drain. This is for draining the first water which will be handled downstream if required.

When the reservoir is drained, water is drained through a distribution pipe possibly the same as the one located at the input which operates in the opposite direction. Drainage discharge is controlled by the downstream system piping.

A ventilation system consisting of a drainage geocomposite is fresh air vented in the inspection pits. It is laid out in the upper part of the distribution pipes and the general space occupied by the reservoir.

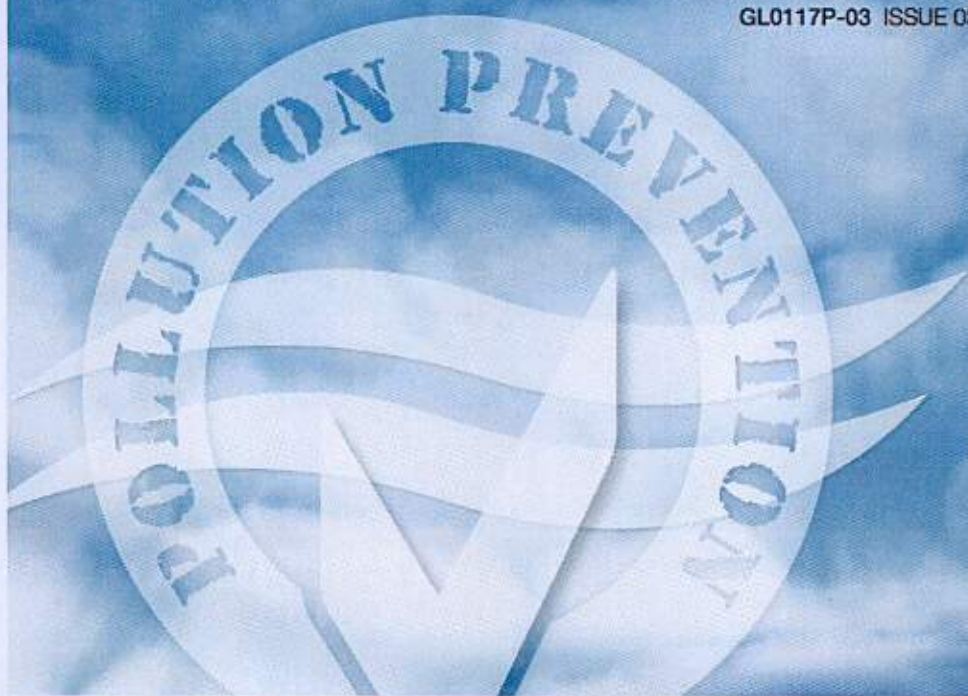
We generally recommend that the stormwater tank inspection chambers are checked periodically in conjunction with general maintenance of the underground pipe network.

APPENDIX D
PETROL INTERCEPTOR OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

Installation Operation & Maintenance Guidelines

for NSBP003, NSBP004 & NSBP006
Class 1 Bypass Separators

GL0117P-03 ISSUE 03 CC712: NOVEMBER 2009



Klargester

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SEPARATOR MAINTENANCE LOG

Enclosed Documents

DS0993P NSBP003, NSBP004 & NSBP006 Class 1 Bypass Separators
NSBEXT1zz NSBD Neck Extension Assembly

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 These Guidelines represent Best Practice for the installation of the above Separator Units. Many years of specialist experience has led to the successful installation of thousands of separator units. It must be noted, however, that these Guidelines are necessarily of a general nature. It is the responsibility of others to verify that they are appropriate for the specific ground conditions and in-service loads of each installation. Similarly, any information or advice given by our employees or agents regarding the design of an installation must be verified by a qualified specialist (e.g. Civil engineering consultant).
- 1.1.2 For guidance of Separator selection and application, please refer to the most recent issue of Environment Agency Guidelines pollution prevention guidelines No. 3 (PPG3).and BS EN 8581.22.3. When lifting units, use webbing slings of a suitable specification. Do not use chains.

1.2. HANDLING & STORAGE

- 1.2.1. Care must be taken to ensure that units are not damaged during delivery and handling on site. Please take care and place unit so that it cannot fall and become damaged.
- 1.2.2. The design requirements of these products will frequently mean that the centre of gravity of the unit is "offset". Care must therefore be taken to ensure that the unit is stable when lifting. Rainwater may also collect inside units, particularly if they have been stored on site prior to installation, adding weight and increasing instability. Check units before lifting and pump out any excess water.
- 1.2.3 When lifting units, use webbing slings of a suitable specification. Do not use chains.
- 1.2.4 A suitable spreader bar should be used to ensure that units are stable and that loads are evenly distributed during lifting. When lifting separators, a spreader bar should be used where the slings would otherwise be at an angle > 30 degrees to the vertical.
- 1.2.5 Lifting equipment should be selected by taking into account the unit weight, length and the distance of lift required on site.
- 1.2.6 We accept no responsibility for the selection of lifting equipment.
- 1.2.7 Whenever units are stored or moved on site, ensure that the storage location is free of rock, debris and any sharp objects, which may damage the unit. The units must be placed on ground, which is flat, and level and the unit orientated onto its side with even support. Do not roll separators.

1.3 SITE PLANNING

The following points should be considered before installation of the equipment:

- 1.3.1 The discharge must have the consent of the relevant Environmental Regulator.
- 1.3.2 The installation should have Planning and Building Control approval.
- 1.3.3 Consider installing flow cut-off valves to isolate the separator in an emergency or during site cleaning operations. See Environment Agency Guidelines PPG3.
- 1.3.4 We will fit a tube to receive the alarm probe. This tube provides protection and ensures that the probe is positioned at the correct level to sense the oil build up. The tube design and probe level setting assumes the use of our standard oil alarm system and may not be suitable for other alarm supplier's equipment. The probe tube may be fitted either within the neck or within the body of the unit. It should be extended to ground level when fitted in the body of the tank and you should make provision to extend the tube to the required height before backfilling. Consult the alarm supplier's instructions for they're detailed fitting installation instructions.
- 1.3.5 Consider venting of the unit. Comply with local regulations. In the UK, comply with the following regulations. For Petrol Stations: Health and Safety Guidance Note 41 (HS(G)41). For other applications: BS8301: 1985 (obsolescent) BS EN 752 Building Drainage. Adequate ventilation should be provided to the separator. The ventilation pipe should be as short as is practicable and be terminated not less than 2.5m above paving nor less than 1m above the head of an openable window or other opening into a building within a horizontal distance of 3m. Each neck should be vented independently, we advise against joining these below ground prior to their rising as vent stacks.
- 1.3.6 Consider installation of a sampling point downstream of the separator. There is no suitable facility to effectively sample the wastewater from inside the unit.
- 1.3.7 Uncontaminated run off such as roof water should be excluded from separators. (EA Guidelines PPG3.)
- 1.3.8 Ground conditions and water table level should be assessed. If the water table will be above the base of the units at any time of the year, adequate concrete backfill must be provided to avoid flotation. In poorly draining ground, consideration should also be given to the likelihood of flotation due to surface water collecting in the backfill, and an appropriate installation method devised to avoid this.
- 1.3.9 If the discharge is to a soakaway, a porosity test should be carried out as part of the assessment of suitability for sub-soil drainage.
- 1.3.10 The separator must be installed at a level, which will allow connection to the incoming drain and a free discharge at the system outlet. The water table must be below the discharge outlet.
- 1.3.11 Do not install the unit deeper than necessary, ensure that you purchase extension shaft kits. The minimum invert depth of the unit is shown on the customer drawing.
- 1.3.12 Adequate access must be provided for routine maintenance. Vehicles should not be permitted within a distance equal to the depth of the unit, unless suitable structural protection is provided to the installation.
- 1.3.13 There must be at least 1 metre of clear, level ground all around the access covers to allow for routine maintenance.
- 1.3.14 It is essential that a mains water supply is accessible for routine cleansing and refilling after removal of waste material and liquid.
- 1.3.15 Provide electrical supply for alarm system.
- 1.3.16 Installation should only be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced contractors in accordance with current Health and Safety Regulations. Electrical work should be carried out by a qualified electrician, working to the latest edition of IEE wiring regulations.
- 1.3.17 This unit is designed to operate with gravity in and out flows. The unit is not designed to operate with a pumped influent.

2.0 INSTALLATION

2.1 INSTALLATION – GENERAL

- 2.1.1 When units are installed in unstable ground conditions where movement of the surrounding material and/or unit may occur, the connecting pipework should be designed to minimise the risk of damage from differential movement of the unit(s) and/or surrounding material.
- 2.1.2 For separators with burial depths greater than 1000mm from cover level to the top of the unit, specific site conditions should be taken into consideration and the backfill designed to bear any loads which may be applied during and after installation to prevent the tank being subjected to these loads.
- 2.1.3 The excavation must be deep enough to provide bedding and cover depth as determined by the type of surface pavement and loading. Asphalt and concrete pads should extend a minimum of 300mm horizontally beyond the unit in all directions.
- 2.1.4 In situations where the excavation will not maintain a vertical wall, it will be necessary to shore up the sidewalls of the excavation with suitable trench sheets and bracing systems to maintain a vertical wall from the bottom to the top of the excavation. DO NOT completely remove the shoring system until the backfilling is complete, but before the concrete fully hardens.
- 2.1.5 In areas where the water table is above the bottom of the excavation and/or the excavation is liable to flood, the excavation should be dewatered using suitable pumping equipment and this should continue until the installation is complete.
- 2.1.6 During installation care must be taken to ensure that the body of the unit is uniformly supported so that point loads through the unit are avoided.
- 2.1.7 The concrete Specification is not a site specific installation design.

GENERAL CONCRETE SPECIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS EN 206-1 (BS 8500-1)		
TYPE OF MIX		(DC) DESIGN
PERMITTED TYPE OF CEMENT		BS 12 (OPC); BS 12 (RHPC); BS 4027 (SRPC)
PERMITTED TYPE OF AGGREGATE (coarse & fine)		BS 882
NOMINAL MAXIMUM SIZE OF AGGREGATE		20 mm
GRADES: C25 /30 C25 /30 C16 /20		REINFORCED & ABOVE GROUND WITH HOLDING DOWN BOLTS REINFORCED (EG. FOR HIGH WATER TABLE) UNREINFORCED (NORMAL CONDITIONS)
MINIMUM CEMENT CONTENT	C30 C20	270 - 280 Kg/M ³ 220 - 230 Kg/M ³
SLUMP CLASS		S1 (25mm)
RATE OF SAMPLING		READY MIX CONCRETE SHOULD BE SUPPLIED COMPLETE WITH APPROPRIATE DELIVERY TICKET IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS EN 12350-1
NOTE: STANDARD MIXES SHOULD NOT BE USED WHERE SULPHATES OR OTHER AGGRESSIVE CHEMICALS EXIST IN GROUND WATER		

- 2.1.8 Pea Shingle – 6mm to 10 mm rounded pea shingle, offering low point loading characteristics is considered to be the most suitable material for back filling in dry ground installation **(PEA SHINGLE ONLY TO BE USED IN DRY SITE CONDITIONS).**

2.2 SEPARATOR INSTALLATION

2.2.1 DRY GROUND CONDITIONS

- 2.2.2 Excavate the site, allowing for a minimum clearance on all sides and base of the unit of 200mm and level the base.
- 2.2.3 Ensure that the hole is kept dry. Should any rain or surface water collect in the hole, this should be pumped out.
- 2.2.4 A base of at least 200mm of lean mix concrete should be provided.
- 2.2.5 Lower the tank in the hole using a rope sling through the lifting points provided on the tank. Under no circumstances should the sling be attached to the inlet pipe or the outlet pipe.
- 2.2.6 Position the inlet pipe in line with the incoming drain. Note that the inlet and the outlet pipes are clearly embossed on the tank. The unique profile of the base will help to level the tank, but make sure the tank is in the truly upright position in order to maintain the 25mm head difference between the inlet and outlet pipes.
- 2.2.7 After any concrete in the base has taken up its initial set (usually after one day), ballast the tank by putting approximately 0.5m depth of water into it.
- 2.2.8 Backfill the space around the tank with pea gravel or similar material (**PEA SHINGLE ONLY TO BE USED IN DRY SITE CONDITIONS**). The backfill should be free from organic material, large stones, bricks or sharp objects. Backfilling should be carried out in layers, making sure that voids are not left under and around the sides of the tank and that there are no localized stress concentrations. It is most important that the installer progressively fills the tank with water to the level above the backfill in order to stabilize pressures on the tank.
- 2.2.9 Remove any temporary covers and connect up the tank inlet and outlet pipe to your own pipework. Do not use reducers.
- 2.2.10 Backfilling can now proceed up to ground level in 300mm stages ensuring tank is ballasted in all chambers as you go.
- 2.2.11 A galvanized lockable manhole cover (600x600mm) and frame is to be fitted to suit specific site loadings, **THE TANK MUST NOT BE LOAD BEARING**. The top of the manhole should not be set below the local ground level. If necessary a further neck extension should be added to the tank to bring the cover up to ground level (see section 6).
- 2.2.12 Venting can be provided through the cover or a Tee piece arrangement on the outlet/inlet.

2.2.13 WET GROUND CONDITIONS

- 2.2.14 Excavate a hole to appropriate depth allowing at least 300mm for lean mix concrete and hard-core base. Allow for tank width plus at least 400mm with additional allowance for any necessary shuttering.
- 2.2.15 De-water the excavation using suitable pumping equipment. Ensure that the pump discharge does not saturate the ground in the immediate vicinity. In wet ground conditions the installer should ensure that the base is adequate to support the weight of the tank and its contents. If the base of the excavation is unstable, i.e. running sand or similar, excavate an additional 250 – 300 mm below concrete levels and fill up with compacted hard-core. Place a sheet of polythene over the hard-core and up the sides of the excavation before putting in the concrete cradle.
- 2.2.16 Lay a bed of concrete (minimum 150mm thick) on top of the polythene at the base of the excavation. De-watering is to continue until you are satisfied that the concrete has cured.
- 2.2.17 Lower the tank onto the concrete bed, ensuring that the inlet and outlet are in the correct position. Ensure the tank is upright and then ballast it with water to a maximum of 500mm deep.
- 2.2.18 Haunch up the concrete bed at least 450mm all round the base, ensuring that all voids in the concrete are eliminated and at least 150mm of concrete is left below the tank base.
- 2.2.19 Backfill to the invert depth with concrete. Ensure that the water level inside the tank is maintained no more than 250-300mm above concrete backfill level. It is most important that the installer progressively fills the tank with water to a level above the backfill in order to stabilise pressure on the tank.
- 2.2.20 Backfill evenly all round the tank, consolidating in layers. The backfilling should start before the base has hardened and be a single continuous operation so that the tank has a full concrete jacket without joins.
- 2.2.21 DO NOT use vibrating rammers to consolidate concrete. DO NOT discharge concrete directly on to tank. Ensure that the concrete is not too wet and that is tamped in around the tank.
- 2.2.22 Align and connect pipework.

-
- 2.2.23 Build up a shell of concrete around neck of tank to 150-200mm thickness before completing the backfill with a suitable material. Care must be taken to avoid distortion of the neck whilst concreting this area.
 - 2.2.24 Fit cover and frame. Apply surface finish e.g. turf.
 - 2.2.25 Do not empty tank until the concrete backfill has cured. Tanks may be left filled with water.

2.3 PIPEWORK CONNECTIONS

- 2.3.1 In all cases, ensure that the outlet pipework level is maintained for correct operation. (Unless specified on the order, the fall across the unit will be as per the customer drawings).
- 2.3.2 Small units are generally fitted with **PVCu spigots** to both the outlet and the inlet.
- 2.3.3 Connect using the same size PVCu socket or a suitable reducer.
- 2.3.4 Larger units are generally fitted with **Our GRP** manufactured sockets.
- 2.3.5 The connecting pipework should be pushed into the socket. Ensure that the seal is secure and watertight before backfilling the pipe.
- 2.3.6 Alternatively, proprietary **flex seal couplings** can be obtained to fit over the outside of the site pipework and the outside of the GRP socket. When using this connection method, please be aware that the outside GRP laminate is not perfectly regular and that you may need to use a sealant on the outside diameter of the GRP. Take care not to over tighten the coupling when connecting to the GRP and ensure that the seal is secure before backfilling the pipe. Drawing DS0185 provides the ID of our GRP sockets. The OD is variable, as the wall thickness can be up to 15-20 mm. If purchasing a flexseal coupling for use with clay /concrete, we suggest that a size 110 mm larger than the ID is selected.

2.4 OIL LEVEL ALARM NECK FITTING

- 2.4.1 We will fit a tube to receive the oil alarm probe. This provides protection and ensures that the probe is positioned at the correct level to sense oil build up.
- 2.4.2 See alarm supplier information and ensure that the probe is placed within the tube and can be accessed from ground level.
- 2.4.3 Continue backfilling with concrete over the tank body to the required level. Build up a shell of concrete, minimum 225mm thick, around the access shaft(s). When using pea shingle continue to back fill up to required level. Temporarily strut the access shaft to avoid distortion. Temporarily strut the access shaft to avoid distortion.
- 2.4.4 Where we supply an extension shaft to meet a deeper invert requirement, a coalescer extension tube will be required. When fitting, ensure that the tube is extended to just below the surface so that the coalescer can easily be removed. Remove the coalescer from the unit before adding the extension tube. When refitting, ensure that the coalescer is correctly inserted and fully pushed into the base fitting. This is important and you must ensure that the coalescer is correctly located before putting the unit in to operation. Reattach the bracket to the extended neck so it lines up with the hole in the coalescer. Class 2 units <NSBD18 do not require a coalescer extension.
- 2.4.5 It is advisable to seal the joints on the extension shafts (particularly on sites with high ground water) with proprietary sealant or by GRP lamination. Temporarily strut the extension neck(s) to avoid distortion during back filling. Where more than one neck section is required to suit a deep invert, consider back-filling section by section. If the extension neck is too long, it can be trimmed using a fine-toothed saw. The original fixing hole bolting the coalescer to the neck should be sealed.
- 2.4.6 Ensure that the vent socket if cut out, is replaced elsewhere. The maximum recommended inlet invert is 2000mm (using 500mm long extension sections). If you are installing a unit deeper than this then you must make your own arrangements for removing and replacing the coalescer. Consideration must be given to the depth of lift involved.
- 2.4.7 Continue back-filling, ensuring minimum 225mm concrete thickness around the access shaft/extension neck and alarm access tube (as applicable). When using pea shingle back fill as required.
- 2.4.8 Mains powered Alarm Systems. See alarm suppliers installation instructions. Lay 82mm diameter PVCu underground ducting between the alarm panel location and the alarm probe position. The ducting should be 500mm below ground level and fitted with a drawstring for later cable insertion. Any changes of direction should be by long radius bend. If necessary, drill a suitable hole in the access shaft adjacent to the alarm probe terminal box, to accept the ducting and seal.

- 2.4.9 In traffic areas a suitable top slab must be constructed. The top slab should bear on a suitable foundation to prevent superimposed loads being transmitted to the unit and access shafts. Loads applied to covers and frames must bear on the top slab, not the access shaft.
- 2.4.10 The unit should be filled with clean water up to the invert level of the outlet pipe. Ensure the unit identification is placed/ marked inside the neck for future information. The unit is now ready for use.

2.5 ALARM INSTALLATION

- 2.5.1 Install the alarm probe and control panel, as per the Suppliers Alarm Installation Guidelines. Ensure that the probe is positioned correctly for the required storage of oil. The table below indicates the volume of oil stored and the depth of floating oil expected in the separation chamber.

Unit	Recommended Maximum Oil Storage volumes in litres	Actual Oil Storage volume in litres	Max. (100 %) Depth of floating oil (Static)
NSBD003	45 litres	107	210mm
NSBD004	60 litres	107	210mm
NSBD006	90 litres	107	210mm

3.0 OPERATION

- 3.1.1 The unit is sized on treating a defined area and rainfall (5 mm/hour) EN.858 Part 1 and using the factor provided in the Environment agency guidelines PPG3. (0.0018 = 6.5mm/hr) The unit will treat the entire flow i.e. NSBD003 will treat a flow of 3 litres per second. If the flow is greater than this then the excess flow will bypass the main treatment chamber. A NSBD003 unit will work in bypass mode over 3 and up to 30 litres per second. Flows in excess of this will back up on to the site. During a storm, the rain falls and flushes any surface debris, silt or oil into the tank. This first flush, up to the maximum rated flow is fully treated. As the severity of the storm increases, so does the rate of flow increase. The liquid entering the separator after the first flush tends to be cleaner and so, in lower risk applications, is allowed to bypass the oil separation chamber for directly discharge.
- 3.1.2 The bypass unit has three chambers. The entire flow up to the units listed flow rating is fully treated and passes through all chambers. (E.g. NSBD003 treats 3 litres per second.)
- 3.1.3 Flows in excess of this rating will bypass the separation chamber and the liquid passes untreated to the outlet chamber.
- 3.1.4 The first chamber will accumulate silt and grit. The maximum volume that can be retained is the rating x 100 e.g. a NSBD003 is capable of holding 300 litres of silt.
- 3.1.5 The second / separating chamber is sized to separate oil at the rated flow rate and to accumulate the required oil storage volume. A NSBD003 maximum oil storage volume is 45 litres. An oil probe should be positioned to detect the accumulation of oil when there is no or low flow conditions. The probe should be positioned so that the alarm operates at 90% of the rated oil storage volume.
- 3.1.6 In bypass flow conditions, the flow moves directly from the inlet to the outlet chamber avoiding the separating chamber.
- 3.1.7 Separators can be purchased either as Class 2, or as Class 1. Class 1 and Class 2 >NSBD24 Bypass Separators are fitted with a removable coalescer which also includes media to further improve the discharge quality. The coalescer media requires maintenance.
- 3.1.8 Bypass Class 1 & Class 2 Separators are not effective for the removal of soluble or emulsified pollutants such as oil/detergent mixes found in vehicle wash effluents. With permission such discharges should be drained to the foul sewer. Consult our technical department for Separation equipment to meet these applications

4.0 MAINTENANCE

4.1 WASTE REMOVAL AND SERVICING

- 4.1.1 Separated light liquid **must** be removed from separator when the oil capacity has been reached.
- 4.1.2 An oil level alarm system is available which gives warning when the separated light liquid / water interface level reaches 90% of the maximum recommended oil storage volume.
- 4.1.3 Separators should be inspected at least every six months or more frequently if experience dictates. A log should be maintained detailing the depth of oil found, any oil volume removed and any silt removal or cleaning carried out. A specimen maintenance log is included in the appendices.
- 4.1.4 Every site is different, in respect to the amount and type of silt generated by the drain design and installation. Frequently, the construction programme itself generates large and perhaps unusual quantities of silt and grit. We do recommend that following the initial installation, an inspection of the separator contents be made to check that building rubble has not entered the unit. Further inspections at 3 and 6 months should be made so as to be able to assess the volumes of silt and oil accumulated. The inspection and emptying programme can then be defined following the first 6 months site experience. We recommend leaving a maximum interval between inspections of 6 months.
- 4.1.5 Alarm probes should be removed and cleaned with water whenever waste material is removed from the separator. Please note the alarm may alert until the liquid level is replaced.
- 4.1.6 **Separator waste is a "special waste" under the terms of The Waste Management Code of Practice. The Code imposes a duty of care on the waste producer to ensure that the Cleansing contractor is registered with the Environment Agency and that the final disposal of the waste is to a licensed facility.**
- 4.1.7 You should consider the purchase of a maintenance service, which includes bi-annual inspections, removal of oil and silt, cleaning of the alarm probe and cleaning or replacement of the coalescer (where appropriate).

4.2 WASTE REMOVAL PROCEDURE – OIL & SILT

- 4.2.1 **Oil can only be effectively removed when there is no flow entering the unit. Isolate the unit and prevent flow from entering. Always remove the oil before attempting to remove the coalescer. If this is not done, when the coalescer is withdrawn the oil can coat the media surface and when replaced the oil may be forced through the media, contaminating the effluent.**
- 4.2.2 Remove the access cover and lower the desludging hose in to the separation chamber. Draw off the surface oil.
- 4.2.3 If removing the silt, lower the desludge hose to the base of the tank and empty the contents of the chamber. Ensure that you access and clean both compartments.
- 4.2.4 Remove the alarm probe, if fitted, clean with water and replace.
- 4.2.5 Consider the period of time that the coalescer has been installed and consider removing and inspecting (cleaning or replacing) the coalescer media. If removed, ensure that it is correctly replaced and secured into position. Replace the access covers. It is best to lower the water level to aid re-fitting.
- 4.2.6 Re-fill the separator with clean water up to the outlet level.
- 4.2.7 If an alarm is fitted, it will display an alarm condition until the separator is re-filled. Check alarm operation when unit full.

4.3 CHECKING THE COALESCER ASSEMBLY

- 4.3.1 Coalescers, where fitted, may be cleaned periodically to maintain efficiency. Coalescers should be checked following a major incident and replaced if necessary. Please contact us if you wish to purchase the coalescer media.
- 4.3.2 Identify the type and size of separator (shown on labels inside the access neck).
- 4.3.3 Assemblies weighing less than 25 Kg may be removed by hand. Heavier assemblies should be lifted by mechanical means. Any lifting device employed must be capable of lifting:
 - 4.3.3.a In excess of the maximum assembly weight.
 - 4.3.3.b The assembly completely out of the access shaft.
 - 4.3.3.c Giving a smooth and controlled lift.Swinging the assembly to one side clear of the access shaft.

Unit	Dry Weight (Kg)	Wet Weight (Kg)	Silted Weight (Kg)	Replacement media part no.
NSBD003	5.7 kg	≈50 Kg	≈60 Kg	402715
NSBD004	5.7 kg	≈50 Kg	≈60 Kg	402715
NSBD006	5.7 kg	≈50 Kg	≈60 Kg	402715

4.3.4 Ensure that the area around the access shaft is clear and that there is space to place the assembly once removed. If space is not available it will be necessary to support the assembly over the access shaft. e.g. by scaffold poles and platform.

4.3.5 Only remove the access cover when necessary to remove the assembly. Do not leave the access shaft uncovered and unattended.

4.4 REMOVING THE COALESCER ASSEMBLY.

4.4.1 Undo and remove the bracket which secures the coalescer to the access shaft.

4.4.2 Lift the assembly with a smooth and steady motion. Coalescers will become lighter as water drains from the exposed media. Allow the water to drain completely. Assemblies blocked with fine silt may be very heavy.

4.4.3 Fully extract the assembly and set it down adjacent to the access shaft.

4.5 CLEANING THE COALESCER ASSEMBLY/ MEDIA REPLACEMENT.

4.5.1 Hose down the assembly using clean water at normal pressure. If the media is heavily contaminated with oil and silt, it may not be possible to clean it effectively by hosing. Do not allow untreated cleaning water to pass out of the unit. Continue hosing until the water runs clear.

4.5.2 To replace the media, undo the banding. Slide media off the core tube and slide new media on. Ensure all the apertures on the core tube are covered by the media. Re-secure or replace banding. Consider replacing media and banding every two years.

4.6 REPLACING THE COALESCER ASSEMBLY.

4.6.1 Position it over the access shaft.

4.6.2 Lower the assembly steadily into the access shaft ensuring that the end locates within the sump at the bottom of the tank. Re-secure the bracket.

5 CONNECTION OF EXTENSION NECK

(Option in 1800L Tanks Only)

5.1 See the accompanying illustration.

5.2 Remove existing lid by unscrewing 8 screws and lifting off lid.

5.3 Apply mastic around flange of tank that joins to extension neck.

5.4 Place extension neck onto flange of tank and screw down using 8 fixings.

5.5 Please refer to drawing NSBEXT1zz

5.6 Apply mastic to top face of extension piece that is joining to cover.

5.7 Place lid on top of extension neck and screw down using 8 fixings.

5.8 Back fill in 200mm stages with concrete (wet site) or pea shingle (dry site), bracing neck during each stage until you reach cover level.

5.9 For traffic area loading ensure you refer to tank installation section.

6.0 EMERGENCIES

- 6.1. At sites where there is a high risk of spillage, spill kits containing drain seals, absorbent materials, disposal containers and other appropriate equipment should be held. In the event of a spillage on site, the material should be contained, (if a spill kit is not available, sand or soil maybe used) and the Environment Agency notified immediately using the appropriate emergency hotline number listed in the Agency Guideline PPG3. Year 2009 – **0800 80 70 60**

For Service advice please contact Kingspan Environmental Services:

GB Tel: +44 (0) 845 355 0555
Fax: +44 (0) 1264 325245

NI Tel: +44 (0) 28 302 54077
Fax: +44 (0) 28 302 60046

HEALTH & SAFETY

These warnings are provided in the interest of safety. You must read them carefully before installing or using the equipment.

It is important that this document is retained with the equipment for future reference. Should the equipment be transferred to a new owner, always ensure that all relevant documents are supplied in order that the new owner can be acquainted with the functioning of the equipment and the relevant warnings.

Installation should only be carried out by a suitably experienced contractor, following these guidelines.

We recommend the use of a dust mask and gloves when cutting GRP components.

Electrical work should be carried out by a qualified electrician.

Contaminated surface water can contain substances harmful to human health. Any person carrying out maintenance on the equipment should wear suitable protective clothing, including gloves. Good hygiene practice should also be observed.

Access covers should be selected with reference to the location of the unit and traffic loads to be accommodated. These are not (normally) part of the Separator supply.

When covers are removed precautions must be taken against personnel falling into the unit.

Should you wish to inspect the operation of the equipment, please observe all necessary precautions, including those listed below, which apply to maintenance procedures.

Ensure that you are familiar with the safe working areas and accesses. Ensure that the working area is adequately lit.

Take care to maintain correct posture, particularly when lifting. Use appropriate lifting equipment when necessary. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Avoid any sharp edges.

OIL ALARM SYSTEMS

PPG3 recommends that the oil level alarm be fitted, tested and commissioned by a competent installer.

This is to ensure that the excessive oil probe is calibrated correctly, raising an alarm when 90% of the recommended maximum oil storage volume is reached. Should the oil level alarm fail to provide an early warning, excessive oil could pass through the separator, thus polluting the environment. This could result in substantial cleanup costs and legal action being taken under the water resources act 1991.

MAINTENANCE

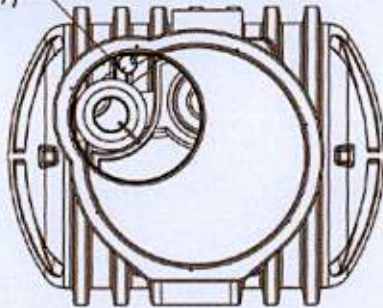
The correct ongoing maintenance is essential for the proper operation of the equipment. Operators who rely on oil level alarms to prompt them to service separators between maintenance intervals run the risk of polluting, should the alarms not work, hence the ongoing functional assessment of the oil alarm systems is fundamental if pollution incidents are to be avoided.

The removal of sediment and retained oil/grease should be carried out by a contractor holding the relevant permits to transport and dispose of such waste. The contractor must refer to the guidelines in this document.

Total capacity

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/27/17/DOC

Alarm Probe Tube
(see note 7)

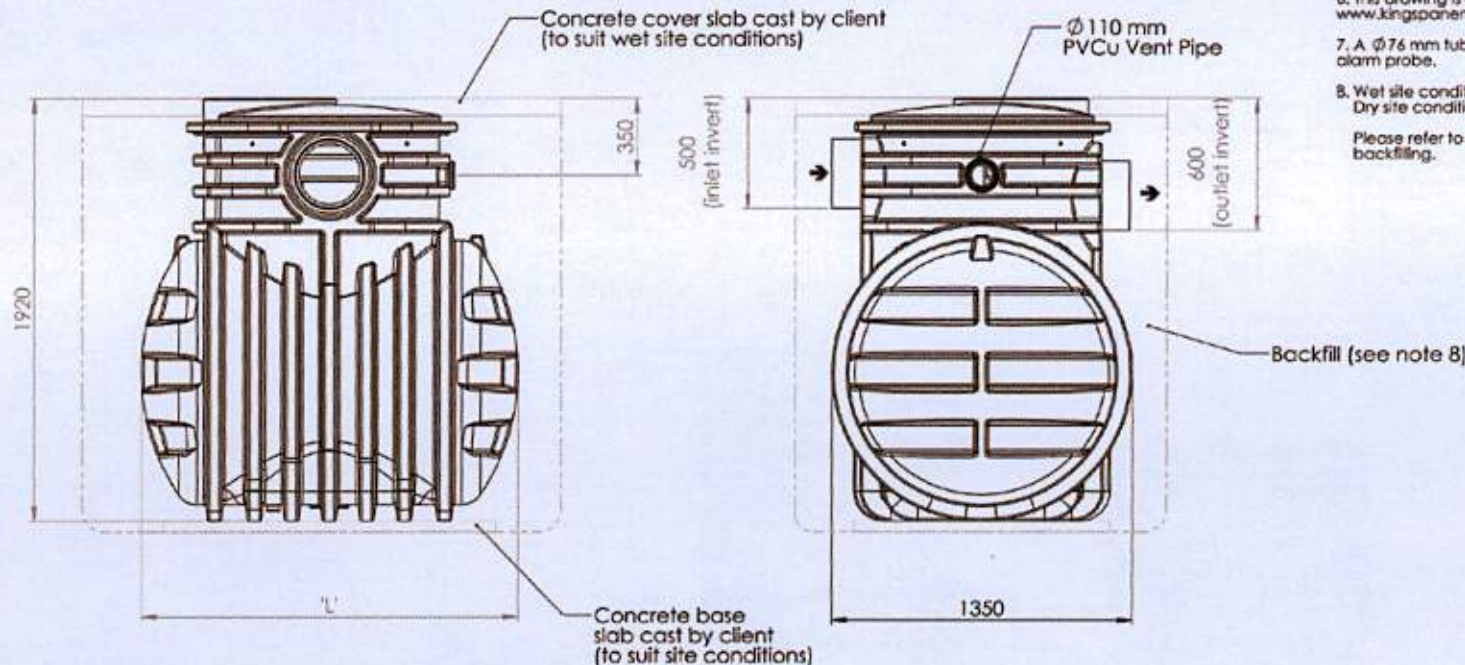


Unit Ref No	Nominal Flow	Dim L (mm)	Approx Empty Weight (kgs)	Fall across unit
NSBD003	3 L/s	1700	180	100
NSBD004	4 L/s	1700	180	100
NSBD006	6 L/s	1700	180	100

Notes:-

1. Inlet/Outlet pipes are plain pipe $\phi 315$ mm PVCu. The standard EN 858 states minimum connection sizes, units ordered with different sized connections are not fully compliant with the standard.
2. Please note, a Class 1 separator includes coalescer media, Class 2 separators do not.
3. Extension necks for deeper inverts can be provided. These can be cut in 200 mm sections. Max 2.0m invert recommended. Please ask our sales department for further details.
4. All units require appropriate cover and frame to suit applied loadings.
5. This drawing should be used for dimensional information only. It is essential that this drawing is read in conjunction with the installation guidelines supplied with the unit. (Copies are available from our sales dept.).
6. This drawing is also available on our website www.kingspanenv.com.
7. A $\phi 76$ mm tube (internal) is supplied to house an oil alarm probe.
8. Wet site conditions - Concrete Backfill
Dry site conditions - Peas Shingle Backfill

Please refer to installation manual for details of correct backfilling.



Please check with Kingspan Environmental that this drawing is the latest issue			
Issue	Date	Drawn by/Approved by	Description
02	21/09/09	S.GB	Drawing Description Changed
01	19/03/09	S.GB	Initial Release

Material: n/a
Finish: n/a
Weight: Kgs n/a

Tolerance: n/a
Thickness: n/a
Surface Area: n/a

Drawing: NSBD003,004 & 006 Sales Drawing

Page 1 of 1

Drg No: DSO993

All dimensions in mm

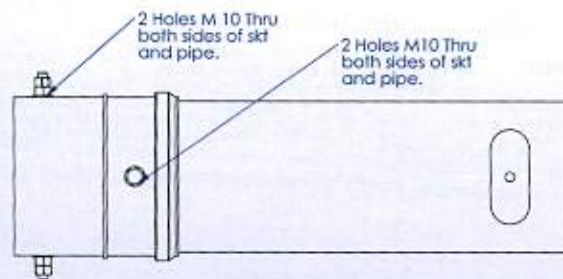
Scale: Not to scale

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C:\www\my Documents\Drawings\Sales drawings\Environmental Treatment Systems\Interceptor Conversion Project\Final Sales Models\DSO993 NSBD003-NSBD006 Class 1 Peas Separator Sales Drawing

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ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	zz=0.5	zz=1.0	zz=1.5
1	Ø160 mm Female Female Socket	1	1	1
2	6 inch PVC-U Class C Pipe - Cut & Drilled - 500mm Lg	1	-	-
3	M10 Threaded bar S/S - 220 mm LG	1	1	1
4	M10 Washer S/S	6	6	6
5	M10 x 45 Bolt S/S	2	2	2
6	M 10 Nut S/S	8	8	8
7	6 inch PVC-U Class C Pipe - 1000mm Lg	-	1	-
8	6 inch PVC-U Class C Pipe - 1500mm Lg	-	-	1
9	Separator 1 metre extension neck	-	1	-
10	Separator 0.5 m extension neck	1	-	-
11	Separator 1.5 metre extension neck	-	-	1

0.5 metre extension -

Remove lid for separator, apply mastic to cut edge and fit lid using removed screws.

Apply sealant onto top of separator and set extension assembly on top.

Screw extension neck assembly in place using supplied screws. Do not reuse existing screws holes. Re screw 50 mm away from previous screw holes

1 meter extension

Remove lid from separator and fit to top of neck using mastic and existing screws.

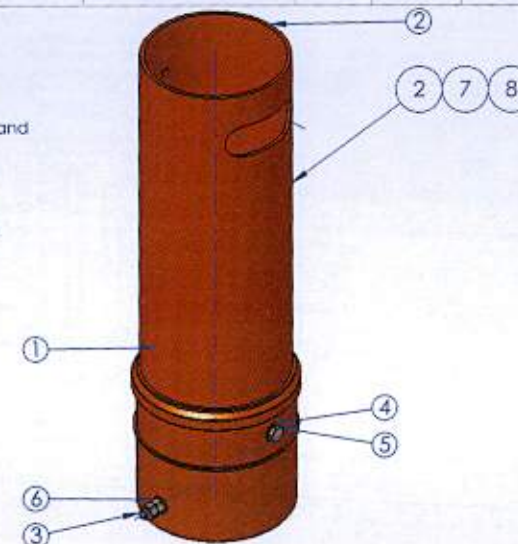
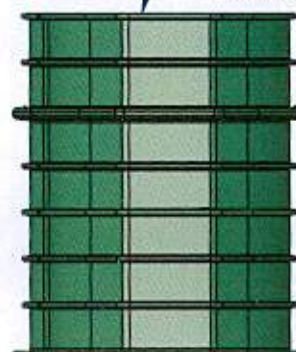
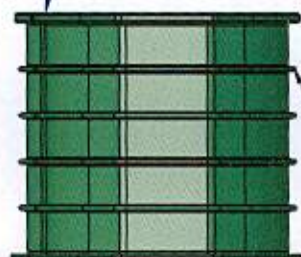
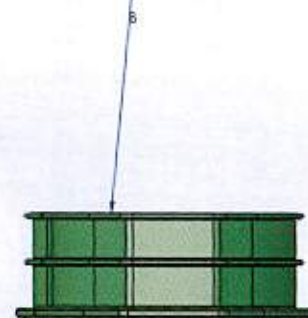
Fit extension neck assembly to top of separator using mastic and supplied screws.

1.5 metre extension -

Remove lid for separator, apply mastic to cut edge and fit lid using removed screws.

Apply sealant onto top of separator and set extension assembly on top.

Screw extension neck assembly in place using supplied screws. Do not reuse existing screws holes. Re screw 50 mm away from previous screw holes



UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM TOLERANCES ARE:		CADD GENERATED DRAWING DO NOT MANUALLY UPDATE 3RD ANGLE PROJECTION		KINGSPAN ENVIRONMENTAL LTD. 180 Oxford Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire, M13 9LS TEL: +44 (0)1625 3034 400 FAX: +44 (0)1625 3034 401	
APPROVAL	DATE	DRAWN		PROJECT	
CHECKED	20/01/09	DRAWN		NSBD Neck Extension Assembly	
MATERIAL		Kingspan		SET 5 DRAWING NO. NSBDEXT122	
THICK		DO NOT SCALE DRAWING		REV 01	
				336 DCLBT -	



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Email: info@klargester.ie or visit: www.klargester.ie or our company website: www.kingspanenv.com

From: Thomas Callaway
Sent: 01 February 2017 17:50
To: Planning.Responses
Subject: RE: Planning Consultation on: BE/170/16/RES

Surface water drainage

Conditions 5 and 6 to be dealt with through a DOC application. Drawing no. 1300 rev.C (drainage strategy) to be provided along with supporting calculations. SuDS maintenance scheme seems acceptable in principle, but please submit all information in a DOC application

Regards

Tom Callaway

Thomas Callaway | Drainage & Coastal Engineer, Engineering Services, Arun District Council | Location: Second Floor, Arun Civic Centre,
Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, BN17 5LF
Internal: 37818 | External: +44 (0) 1903 737818 | Fax: +44 (0) 1903 716019 | E-mail: Thomas.Callaway@arun.gov.uk
Arun is Working in Partnership with Chichester District Council
Visit our web site at www.arun.gov.uk and www.chichester.gov.uk



Save the environment - think before you print.

From: planning.responses@arun.gov.uk [<mailto:planning.responses@arun.gov.uk>]
Sent: 04 January 2017 10:33
To: Thomas Callaway
Subject: Planning Consultation on: BE/170/16/RES

To: Engineers (Drainage)

NOTIFICATION FROM ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL

The Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)

Town & country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 -
Article 6

Approval of Reserved Matters Following Outline Approval

APPLICATION NO: BE/170/16/RES

Registered: 3rd January
2017

Site Address: Widdowson House Shripney Road Bognor Regis PO22 9NG
Grid Reference: 494207 100847
Description of Works: Approval of reserved matters following BE/120/15/OUT for the erection of a Public House/Restaurant with managers flat & staff facilities at first floor including associated landscaping.

The Council have received the above application. I shall be pleased to receive any observations you may wish to make.

[Click here to view the application details](#)

Should you have any comments to make, these should be sent by replying to this email by 02-FEB-17.

You can also monitor the progress of this application through the Council web site:
www.arun.gov.uk/planning

Please be aware that any comments you may make will be available on our website so please do not insert personal details or signatures on your reply.

In the absence of a reply within the period stated, I shall assume that you have no observations to make.

The application will be determined having regard to the development plan policies (if any are relevant) and other material considerations. The development plan can be accessed via the website as can the leaflet which deals with material planning considerations.

Should the application go to appeal the Planning Inspectorate will publish any comments made to the Council on their website:

www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/appeals/ but they will protect personal details.

The officer dealing with this application is Mr S Davis who can be contacted on telephone number 01903 737874.

Regards
Planning Officer

consultee_email

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