

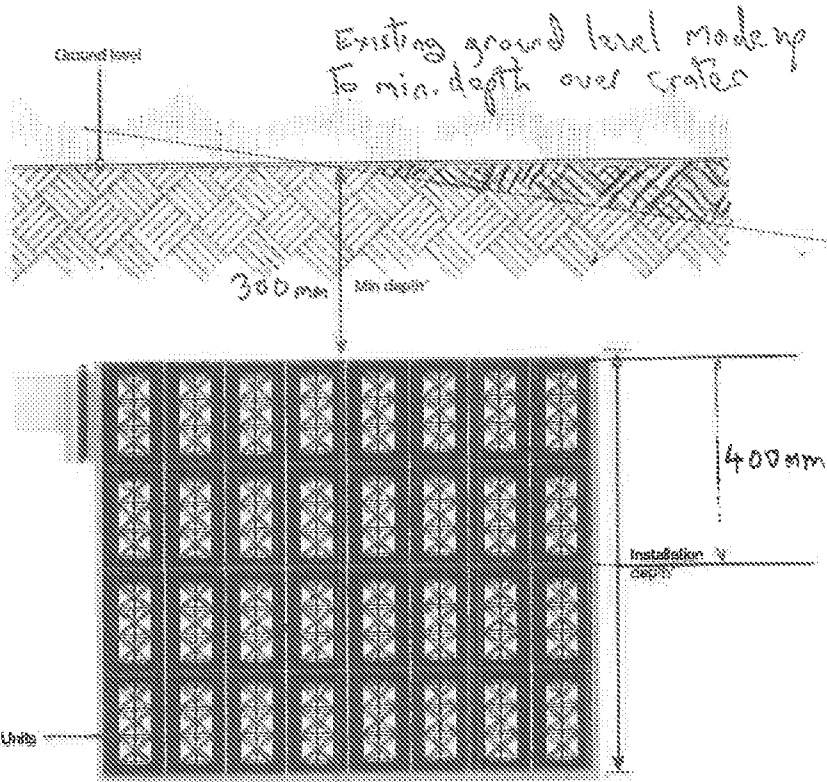
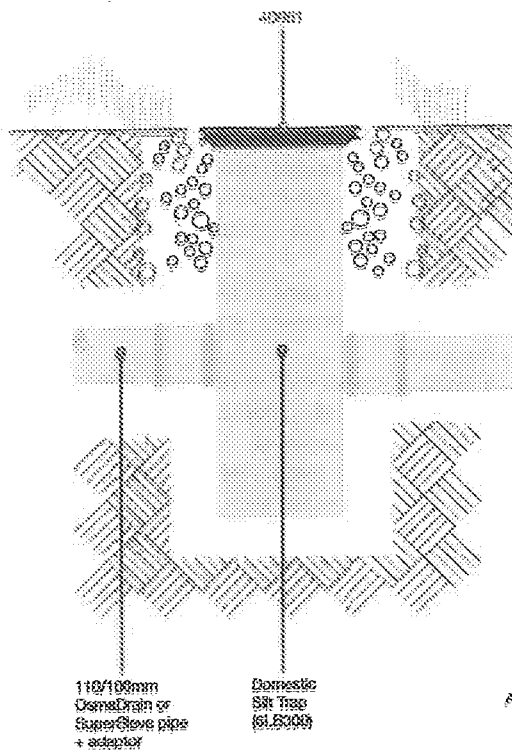
Proposal for Rainwater disposal
@ "Falling Foss"

Typical Details AquaCell Units

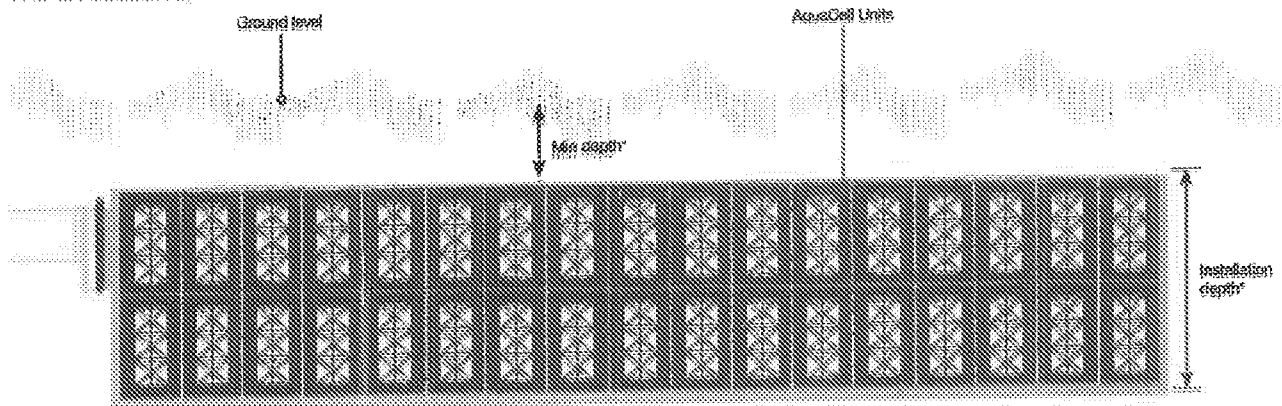
West Wallerton Lane
Fontwell
West Sussex

Soakaway - Non-Traffic Loading WEBBEN-WALTON LTD for Mrs Paterson

Soakaway

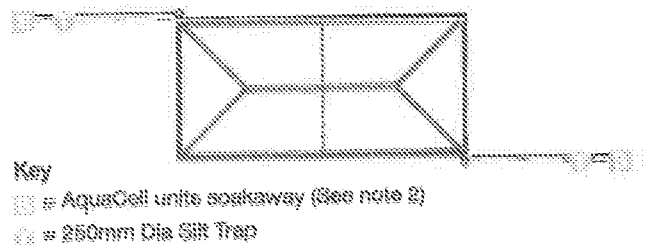


Trench soakaway



Notes

1. Soakaways should be sited at least 5m away from the building (Ref BS EN 752-4).
2. The exact size and shape of the soakaways are to be determined once all the necessary calculations have been produced.
*For information regarding cover depths and installation depths, see page 17.

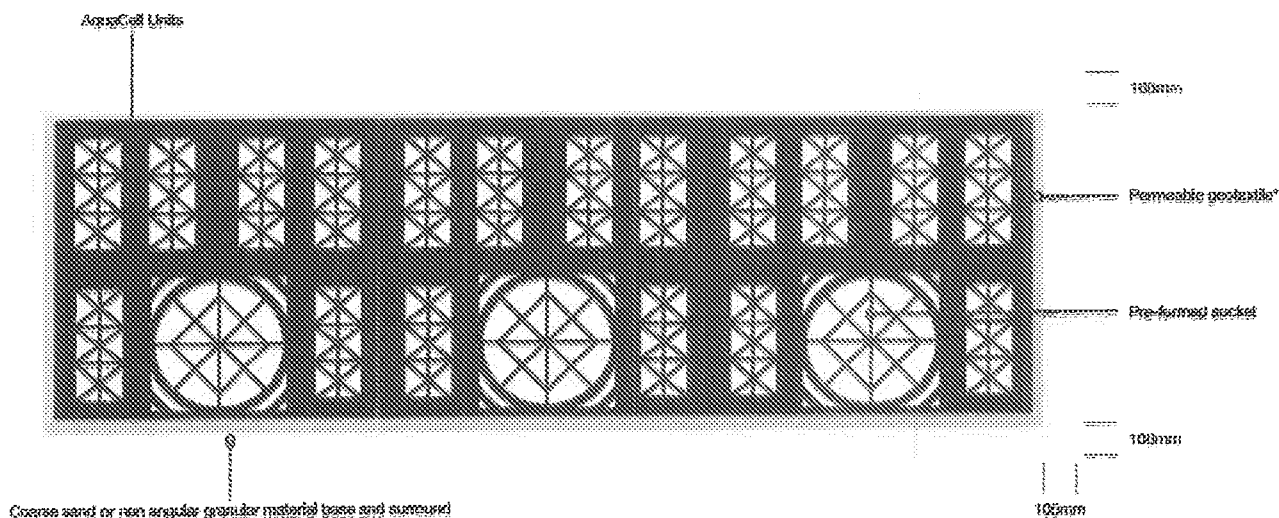


Installation AquaCell Units

Typical Soakaway Installation Method

Typical installation procedure

1. Excavate the trench to the required depth ensuring that the plan area is slightly greater than that of the AquaCell units.
2. Lay 100mm bed of coarse sand or non angular granular material, level and compact.
3. Lay the geotextile* over the base and up the sides of the trench.
4. Lay the AquaCell units parallel with each other. In multiple layer applications, wherever possible, continuous vertical joints should be avoided. AquaCell units can be laid in a 'brick bonded' formation (i.e. to overlap the joints below) – see page 18. For single layer applications use the AquaCell Clips and for multi layers use the AquaCell Clips and the AquaCell Shear Connectors (vertical rods).
5. Fix the Adaptors to the AquaCell units as required and connect pipework.
6. In order to prevent silt from entering the tank, clogging inlet pipework and reducing storage capacity, it is recommended that the Domestic Silt Trap (6LB300) or the standard Silt Trap (6LB600) is installed prior to the inlet pipework – see page 26 for installation guidelines.
7. Wrap and overlap the geotextile covering the entire AquaCell structure.
8. Lay 100mm of coarse sand or non angular granular material between the trench walls and the AquaCell structure and compact.
9. Lay 100mm of coarse sand or non angular granular material over the geotextile and compact.
10. Backfill with suitable material.
11. Rainwater from roof areas may discharge directly into the soakaway but rainwater from car parks must discharge through a catchpit manhole and/or a petrol interceptor.



Example shows the use of AquaCell Eco. However, a soakaway can also be installed as shown using either of the other versions of AquaCell units (Prime, Core or Plus) as appropriate.

**The geotextile should be selected according to specific site conditions. Typically, however, a 300g non-woven material will be suitable. Specialist advice should be sought if surrounding soil characteristics exhibit a high degree of fines/flow infiltration capacity and/or there is a high risk of damage from ground contaminants.*

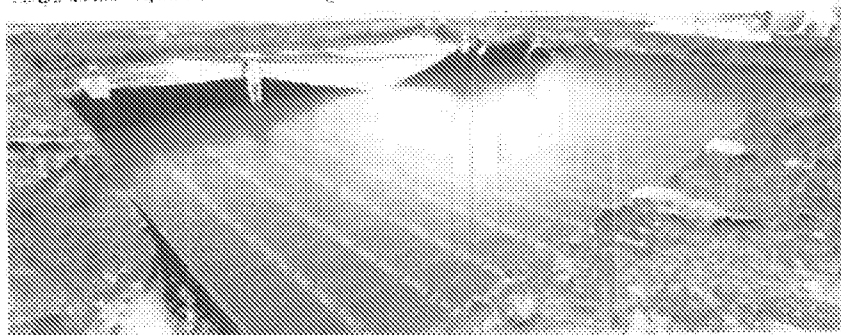
Design Guidance AquaCell Units

Infiltration or attenuation?

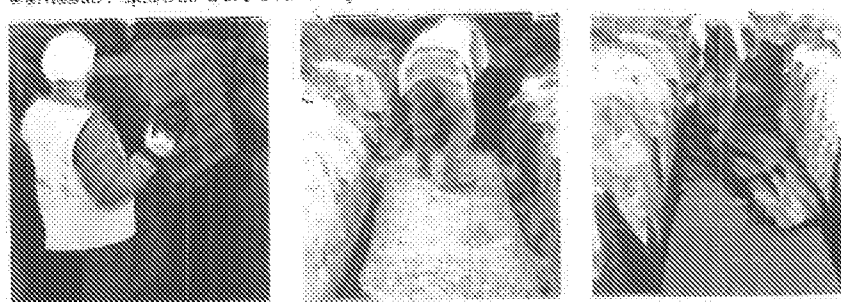
The AquaCell range can be used either as:

- ① A soakaway whereby the units will be installed in suitable pervious soils so the units can be wrapped in a geotextile to allow infiltration of the stormwater into the surrounding ground, or
- ② As an attenuation tank in impervious ground (e.g. clay) where infiltration is not possible, here the units are encapsulated in a geomembrane (which is in turn wrapped in a protective geotextile layer) so that the structure can hold the stormwater temporarily until local drainage flows can accept it for normal disposal at a permissible outflow rate.

Large scale AquaCell Core storage tank



Domestic AquaCell Core soakaway



Site assessment

Ground conditions may be established as part of a geotechnical assessment. This may include tests for infiltration and ground water level.

If there is no confirmation that such assessments have been conducted, or resulting conclusions are unavailable, a trial pit will be required in accordance with BRE 365.

For further information and guidance, please contact the Wavin Technical Design Team.

Infiltration (soakaways)

According to the principals of SuDS, wherever possible stormwater should be drained back into the ground via a soakaway as the first priority. A site must meet BOTH of the following criteria for infiltration to be possible:

- ① The underlying soil surrounding the proposed installation is sufficiently permeable
- ② The seasonally high water table is a minimum of 1 metre below the base of the proposed installation

If either of these criteria is not met, or cannot be confirmed for any reason, a soakaway system may not be suitable for the application, in which case a storage tank must be used.

Attenuation (Storage tanks)

A storage tank may be designed to be online or offline (see pages 28-33 for typical details). However, if the site is subject to groundwater or a high water table, it is important to ensure that the tank is not vulnerable to flotation. Sufficient weight from soil, or other covering placed over the AquaCell units, must be sufficient to counter any buoyancy uplift force from the rising groundwater level.

Product Details AquaCell Eco

Applications

AquaCell Eco is manufactured from specially reformulated, recycled material and has been specifically designed for shallow, non-trafficked, landscaped applications. AquaCell Eco is **NOT** suitable for locations subject to high water tables.

AquaCell Eco is typically suitable for installations to a maximum depth of 1.5 metres, to the base of the units from ground level, with a minimum cover depth of 0.3 metres. (Wavin's recommendation, is to allow a cover depth of 0.5 metres).

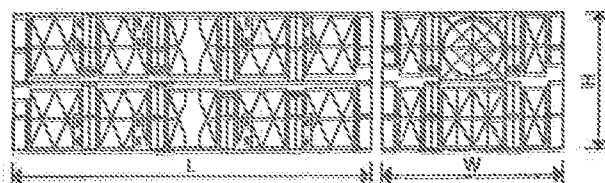
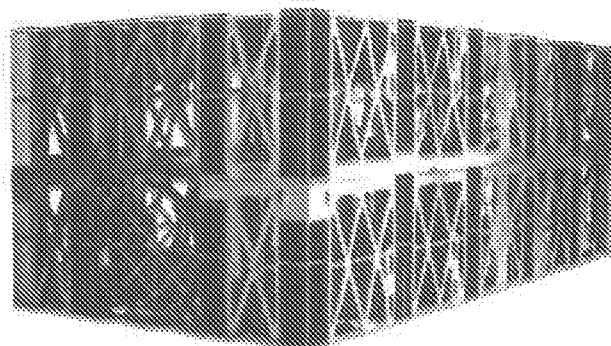
Any installation using AquaCell Eco must **NOT** be subjected to additional loading at any time. Trafficking by construction plant on site, including mechanical equipment, must be avoided.

If trafficking of the buried tank by construction plant or, other vehicles is unavoidable, the installation should be constructed using AquaCell Core units (see page 11).

The width of an AquaCell Eco installation should not exceed 12 metres to allow for mechanical backfilling without loading. There is no limit to the length of the installation.

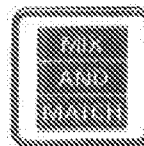
Features and benefits

- Manufactured from specially reformulated, recycled material
- Suitable for both soakaway and attenuation applications
- Proven vertical loading capacity of: 17.5 tonnes/m²
- Proven lateral loading capacity of: 4.0 tonnes/m²
- Integral "hand holds" for ease of carrying/handling
- Black in colour, for ease of identification
- BBA approved – Certificate No 03/4010



Material: Reformulated polypropylene

Internal size (mm)	Part number	Dimensions (mm)
180	6LS025	500 x 400 x 1000



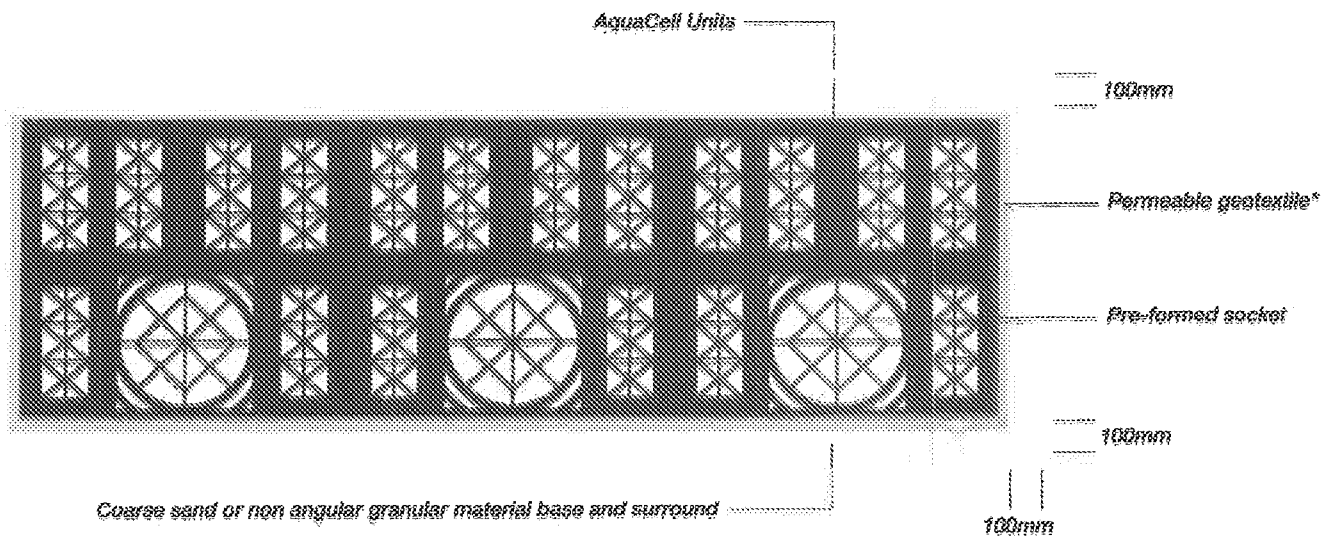
Maximum installation depths (to base units) and minimum cover depths ⁽¹⁾

Typical soil type	Typical angle of shear (°)	Maximum depth of installation (m)	Minimum cover depth (m)
Stiff over-consolidated clay (e.g. London clay)	24°	0.60	0.30
Normally consolidated silty, sandy clay (e.g. alluvium, made ground)	26°	1.05	0.30
Loose sand and gravel	28°	1.2	0.30
Medium dense sand and gravel	30°	1.5	0.30
Dense sand and gravel	32°	1.9	0.30

(1) These values relate to installations where the groundwater is a minimum of one metre below the base of the excavation. AquaCell Eco units should not be used where groundwater is present.

Source: BBA

Guidance Note 1 – Typical Soakaway Installation Method



Example shows the use of AquaCell Eco. However, a soakaway can also be installed as shown using either of the other versions of AquaCell units (Prime, Core or Plus) as appropriate.

* The geotextile should be selected according to specific site conditions. Typically, however, a 300g non-woven material will be suitable. Specialist advice should be sought if surrounding soil characteristics exhibit a high degree of fines/low infiltration capacity and/or there is a high risk of damage from ground contaminants.

Typical Installation Procedure

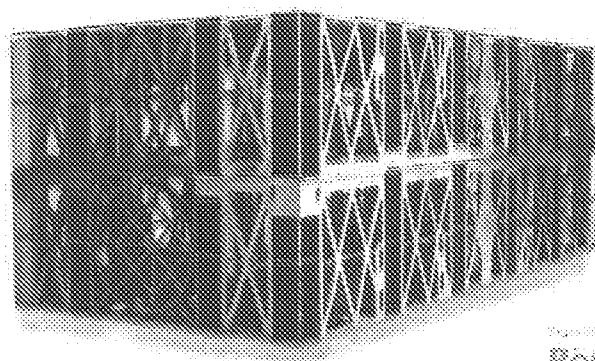
1. Excavate the trench to the required depth ensuring that the plan area is slightly greater than that of the AquaCell units.
2. Lay 100mm bed of coarse sand or non angular granular material, level and compact.
3. Lay the geotextile* over the base and up the sides of the trench.
4. Lay the AquaCell units parallel with each other. In multiple layer applications, wherever possible, continuous vertical joints should be avoided. AquaCell units can be laid in a 'brick bonded' formation (i.e. to overlap the joints below). For single layer applications use the AquaCell Clips and for multi layers use the AquaCell Clips and the AquaCell Shear Connectors (vertical rods).
5. Fix the Adaptors to the AquaCell units as required and connect pipework.
6. In order to prevent silt from entering the tank, clogging inlet pipework and reducing storage capacity, it is recommended that the Domestic Silt Trap (6LB300) or the standard Silt Trap (6LB600) is installed prior to the inlet pipework.
7. Wrap and overlap the geotextile covering the entire AquaCell structure.
8. Lay 100mm of coarse sand or non angular granular material between the trench walls and the AquaCell structure and compact.
9. Lay 100mm of coarse sand or non angular granular material over the geotextile and compact.
10. Backfill with suitable material.
11. Rainwater from roof areas may discharge directly into the soakaway but rainwater from carpark must discharge through a catchpit manhole and/or a petrol interceptor.

AquaCell Eco

Product Information Sheet

Description:

Eco is manufactured from specially reformulated, recycled material and has been designed for shallow, non-trafficked, landscaped applications. Eco also features built in 'hand holes' for ease of carrying, and has been specifically designed using expertise from the award winning Recycore Technology.



Technical Specification:

Part Number	ALB028
Unit Colour	Black
Dimensions	1m x 0.5m x 0.4m
Weight	7kg
Volume	190 litres
Void Ratio	88%
Material	Reformulated, recycled material
Vertical Loading	17.5 tonnes/m ²
Lateral Loading	4 tonnes/m ²

Typical Maximum Installation Depths:

Landscaped areas	1.5m
Trafficked by cars	N/A
Trafficked by HGVs	N/A
BBA approved	Yes (Certificate 03/4018)

Maximum installation depths (to base units) and minimum cover depths ⁽¹⁾

Typical soil type	Typical angle of shearing	Maximum depth of installation (m)	Minimum cover depth (m)
Stiff over-consolidated clay (e.g. London clay)	24°	0.95	0.30
Normally consolidated silty, sandy clay (e.g. alluvium, made ground)	26°	1.05	0.30
Loose sand and gravel	29°	1.2	0.30
Medium dense sand and gravel	33°	1.5	0.30
Dense sand and gravel	36°	1.8	0.30

(1) These values relate to installations where the groundwater is a minimum of one metre below the base of the excavation. AquaCell Eco units should not be used where groundwater is present.

Source: BBA

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