NB – Development proposing the use of non-mains drainage schemes will only be considered where connection to the mains sewer is not feasible

Guidance Notes:

The following table provides details of siting distances contained in Approved Document H 2010 (Wales), Section H2 of the Building Regulations.

| Siting of septic tanks, treatment plants and soakaways | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--|--|
| Distance from Dwelling Watercourse Borehole/v | | | | | |
| Drainage field | 15m | 10m | 50m | | |
| Septic Tank | 7m | 10m | 50m | | |
| Treatment plant | 7m | 10m | 50m | | |

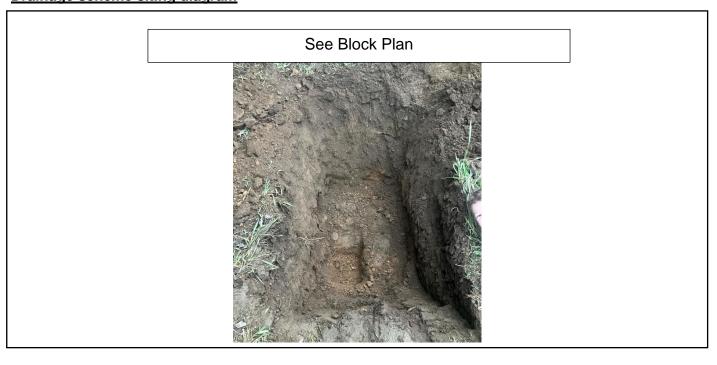
Conducting the main percolation test

The percolation test should be carried out in accordance with Approved Document H 2010 (Wales), Section H2 of the Building Regulations.

- 1. These tests should be carried out within and be representative of, the proposed soakaway area.
- 2. Excavate at least 2 percolation holes 300mm square to a depth of 300mm below the proposed invert level of the effluent distribution pipe. Where deep holes are necessary, the hole should conform to this shape at the bottom but may be enlarged above the 300mm level to enable safe excavation to be carried out.
- 3. Fill the 300mm square section of the holes to a depth of at least 300mm with water and allow it to seep away overnight.
- 4. Next day, refill the test sections with water to a depth of at least 300mm and observe the time (T) in seconds, for the water to seep away from 75% to 25% full level. (ie a depth of 150mm)
- 5. Extreme weather conditions should be avoided when testing.

please complete the below diagram and form overleaf and return to appointed planning officer and ensure that the porosity test holes are left open for inspection.

Drainage scheme siting diagram



Percolation tests in accordance with the guidance provided with this form on (*date*) 19/02/2024 in respect of premises at: Pilleth, Whitton, Knighton, LD7 1NP

Description of ground strata: Freely draining

The overall depth of the test holes dug were: (state in metres/millimetres)

| Test Hole 1 | Test Hole 2 | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| 1m | 1m | | | |
| | | | | |

I confirm that the water table did not rise to within 1 metre of the invert of the proposed land Irrigation scheme.

The weather conditions on the day were: light drizzle

The results of the percolation tests were:

| Test Hole 1 | | | Test Hole 2 | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|------|-------------|---------------------------|---------|------|-------|
| | Time in | | V_p | | Time in | | V_p |
| | Seconds | | | | Seconds | | |
| Test 1 | 6000 | ÷150 | 40 | Test 1 | 5700 | ÷150 | 38 |
| Test 2 | 5700 | ÷150 | 38 | Test 2 | 5400 | ÷150 | 36 |
| Test 3 | 5850 | ÷150 | 39 | Test 3 | 5550 | ÷150 | 37 |
| Trial | Trial Hole 1 – Average V _p | | 39 | Trial Hole 1 – Average Vp | | 37 | |

| Average V _p of Test Holes 1 & 2 | 38 | | | |
|--|----|--|--|--|
| Use this averaged V_p figure in the following formula $P \times V_p \times 0.25 = A$ | | | | |

| Calculating the drainage field area | | | | | Key | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|---|------|-----|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| Р | X | V _p | X | 0.25 | = | Α | | P = no of people served by |
| 4 | X | 38 | X | 0.25 | = | 38 | m² | the tank |
| Calcula | Calculating the linear drainage field length | | | | | | A = floor area of the drainage | |
| Α | ÷ | TW | = | L | | | | field (in square metres) |
| 38 | ÷ | 0.8 | = | 47.5 | m | | | V _P = Percolation Value TW= Trench width in metres |
| | | | | | | | | L = length of the drainage field (in metres) |