S \$10.7 / 3 1 6 8 / F

USE OF NON-MAINS SEWERAGE ARRANGEMENTS (THIS FORM TO COMPRISE PART OF THE PLANNING APPLICATION)



Site address:

PARK FARM BARKIS

CLIFFORD :

HEREFORD.

Please enter details where relevant and use the tick boxes

Package Sewage	Treatment Plant
Product type:	WPL DIAMOIDD DMS3
Capacity:	2200 LITRES PER DAY.
A copy of the mar	ufacturer's specification /brochure is enclosed
Has a maintenand	e contract been agreed for the plant?
Final discharge wi	# be to:- ground soakaway watercourse ∫ & REEN KENS
Note: if discharg	e is to soakaway, a percolation test is necessary. (see below) se, a Discharge Consent is necessary.
Has a Discharge (Consent been granted by the Environment Agency? if yes enclose copy
Septic Tank	
Capacity of tank:	Number of chambers:
Number of persons a percolation test	s the tank will serve:
A percolation test to The result (percolation) (Further advice on	ection for either option: to BS 6297 has been carried out and seconds tion value) is an average of the test is available from the Council's Building Control Section) should not be carried out in extreme weather
any watercourses,	ving the location of the tank or plant, test holes, the soakaway length and discharge area, or any angements is enclosed (all applications)
If you wish to us arrangements here	e an alternative system , (for example a reed-bed) please enter the specific and include a plan
	HEREFORDSHIPE COUNCIL PLANNING SERVICES DEVELOPMENT CONTROL
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	Ackiel: Eller



DETR CIRCULAR 03/99 - PLANNING REQUIREMENTS IN RESPECT OF THE USE OF NON-

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO ACCOMPANY THE FORM

DETR Circular 03/99, relating to the use of non-mains sewerage arrangements, came into effect on 1st April 1999 and places the responsibility on the developer to demonstrate that a new development is to be effectively served by an adequate sewerage system. Applications for planning permission where foul drainage is to discharge to any new non-mains sewerage now need to be supported **prior to registration** by an assessment of the likely effects of using septic tanks, cesspools and package sewage treatment plants. This also applies for an existing system if extra use will be made of it, for example in the conversion of farm buildings to dwellings or holiday lets.

For **Septic Tanks** soil porosity (percolation) tests are seen as an integral part of the assessment and should be carried out before submitting a planning application. Where septic tanks are unlikely to produce an acceptable solution the advice is that the application may be refused. This decision would of course take into account the views of the Environment Agency and other bodies including the Council's own Environmental Health and Building Control Departments.

Cesspools will now be discouraged, but any proposal will need to be supported by full details of capacity and size, and may need an agreement as to maintenance and regular emptying,

Package sewage treatment plants are considered a sustainable alternative to septic tanks, but we will need details of the product type, capacity, and whether the final discharge will be to a ground soakaway or watercourse. The Environment Agency advise that for soakaways, percolation tests will still be needed, and if discharge is to be to a watercourse, a Consent to Discharge will be needed. However we can register applications of this type prior to receiving the results.

For all types of non-mains sewerage we will need a block plan showing the location of the chosen system, and the extent of any soakaway area.

The form overleaf asks you for the basic information, and will comprise part of your application. You may wish to hold your application pending percolation test results, as applications may be delayed or refused if adequate information is not supplied.

If you need further advice, please contact the Planning Officer for your area, or Building Control Section.

Diamond



Sewage Treatment Information Pack

.... Working for a cleaner future

Units 1 & 2 Aston Road, Walter Tel: 0870 777 3770 Fax: 0870 777 3770 F

1.4 GEP 2007 Тот иниппициания принципиция Аскіні принципиция ЕПО (принципиция)



Diamond

For households or small communities not connected to mains drainage –
the Diamond range of quality, cost effective and low maintenance
sewage treatment plant

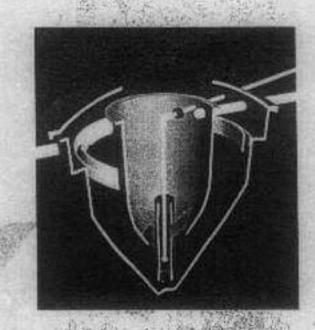
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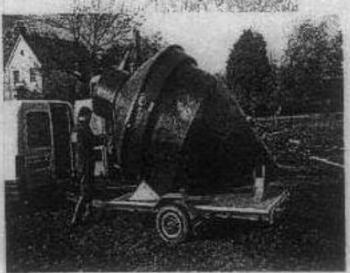
DESIGN

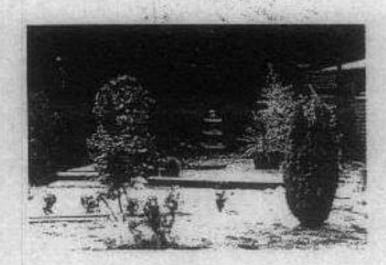
- Range of five Diamond models available for households of up to 20 population equivalent
- No internal working parts requires less than two hours maintenance a year
- Unique internal weir design ensures continuous high performance by reducing the impact of surges from the flow of sewage and waste water
- Using well established technology the Diamond's design meets high standards of performance testing carried out by NSF Organisation — a leading International environmental test agency.



- · Outstanding value for money benefits from
 - 5-year de-sludging intervals* continuous recirculation gives virtually total solids degradation.
 - easy installation unique design reduces excavation costs
 - low operation costs from the small efficient compressor
 - Robust construction alleviates need for concrete backfill
- Odourless with no primary tank required, the sludge is prevented from settling and turning septic
- Low visual impact 600mm cover, flush with the ground
- Reliable operation simple design, no internal moving parts
- Excellent performance meeting normal consent standards
- Over 20000 units installed world wide
 - * Typical domestic systems will need to be partially desludged every 3-5 years. Systems that receive up to their design loading may require this desludging every 1-2 years. Lightly loaded systems may go for 10 years or longer before requiring desludge.

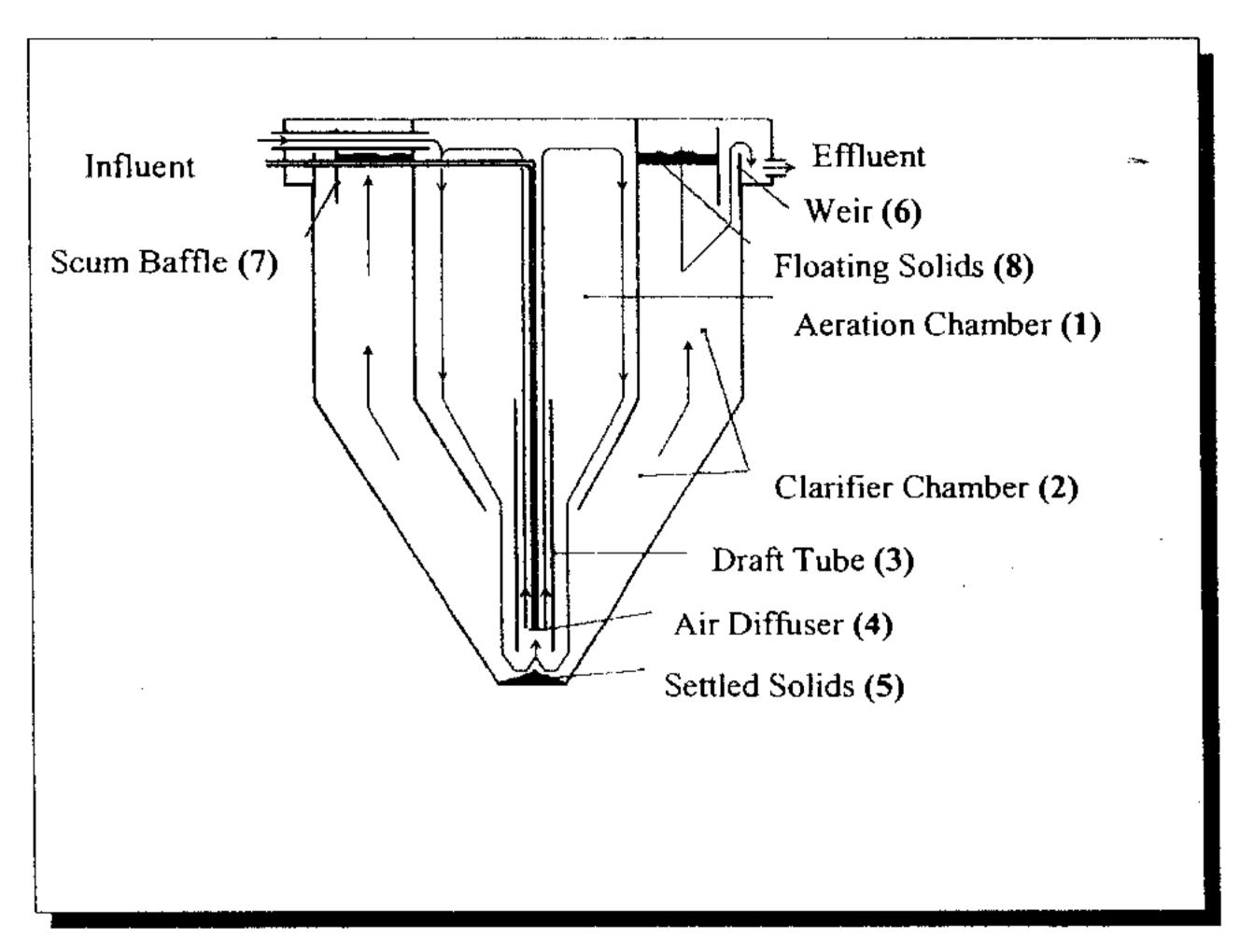








How the Diamond works SV07/3168/F



The Diamond system consists of two treatment chambers within a single tank.

- The centre aeration chamber (1) is a circular tank with a sloped open bottom, which empties into the bottom of the outer clarifier chamber (2).
- Located in the centre of the aeration chamber is a 200mm diameter draft tube (3), which extends to 100mm from the

bottom of the clarifier. Air is released at the bottom of the draft tube through a disc plate diffuser (4).

- As the diffused air rises in the draft tube, it causes an upward flow of process fluid. This draws the settled solids (5) from the bottom of the clarifier up through the draft tube where they are discharged at the surface of the aeration chamber.
- The design of the draft tube in-

sures continuous and complete mixing of oxygen with the sewage. This allows for the growth of various aerobic organisms that biologically degrade the wastewater contaminants.

- Gravity causes the aerated solids to settle back to the bottom of the tank where they are again drawn back up through the draft tube.
- As raw sewage enters the aeration chamber, it displaces biological solids from the aeration compartment to the clarifier. Quiescent conditions in the clarifier allow the digested solids to settle to the bottom of the clarifier where they are returned back to the aeration compartment.
- The clarified (treated) effluent flows slowly up through the clarifier and over a weir (6), which extends around the periphery of the tank.
- The effluent collects in an outer trough where it is discharged through a 110mm-pipe connection. The scum baffle (7) located inside the overflow weir prevents floating solids (8) from passing over the weir.

DISCHARGE STANDARD

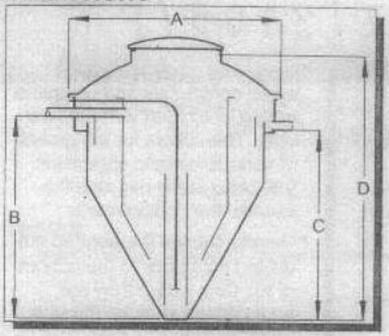
The Diamond process is designed to perform to the 20:30mg/l BOD: SS Royal Commission standard on a 95%ile basis. This performance is subject to strict adherence to all

aspects of WPL's installation, operation and maintenance manuals, users guides and an initial start-up period (depending on plant loadings and water temperature) of 612 weeks. Copies of the manuals and guides are despatched with the plant. Further copies are available, on request from WPL or your local distributor.

WPL provide a full brochure that details consents to discharge and on how to calculate whether your soakaway area or discharge point (drainage ditch or stream) will meet the requirements. Please contact us, or your local distributor, for more information.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

DIMENSIONS



Model	A Outside diameter	B Height to inlet	C Height to outlet	D In ground depth	Weight empty kgs	Capacity holding litres	Capacity treated litres
DMS1 Tank A	1.85m ~	1.69m	1.59m	2.26m	120	2271	1893
DMS2 Tank A	1.85m	1.69m	1.59m	2.26m	120	2271	1893
DMS3 Tank B	2.1m	1.85m	1.73m	2.55m	160	3028	2271
DMS4 Tank C	2.1m	2.04m	1.92m	2.74m	210	3974	3028
DMS5 Tank C	2.1m	2.04m	1.92m	2.74m	210	3974	3028

TECHNICAL DATA

Model	DMS1	DMS2	DMS3	DMS4	DMS5
Population range (persons)*	1-3	1-6	5-11	10-15	14-20
Tank size	A	A	В	С	C
Maximum organic loading (BOD ₅ /day) grams	180	360	660	900	1200
Maximum average daily flow (litres) **	600	1200	2200	3000	4000
Super-quiet compressor Power consumption (kW h)	0.07	0,12	0.14	0.23	0.27

- A WPL "Loading Guide" providing further information is available
- ** Peak flow must not exceed three times average flow rates for a period of more than half an hour in every two hour period
- *** Compressor manufacturer's data is an approximation to plant operating conditions

DELIVERY

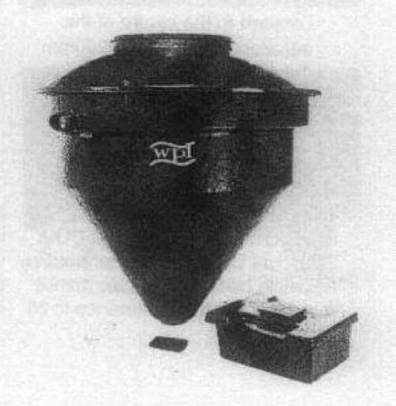
Units are shipped on a grouping arrangement and deliveries to some regions can take longer than others.

BLOWER INSTALLATION

The blower is supplied with a housing to protect it in an outdoor environment. The blower housing can be disregarded if it is installed in a garage or outhouse environment. It should be connected to a single-phase supply (230v), via a suitable IP55 rated weatherproof socket (not supplied) by a competent electrician. Included with the delivered equipment is 10m of airline to connect between the blower and the tank. Blower installations of up to 30m from the tank can be accommodated, please contact WPL or your authorised distributor for advice

SYSTEM COMPONENTS & MATERIALS

Tank - Glass reinforced plastic (GRP) and plastic components Super-quiet, high efficiency, compressor - Linear motor compressor



WPL Working for a cleaner future