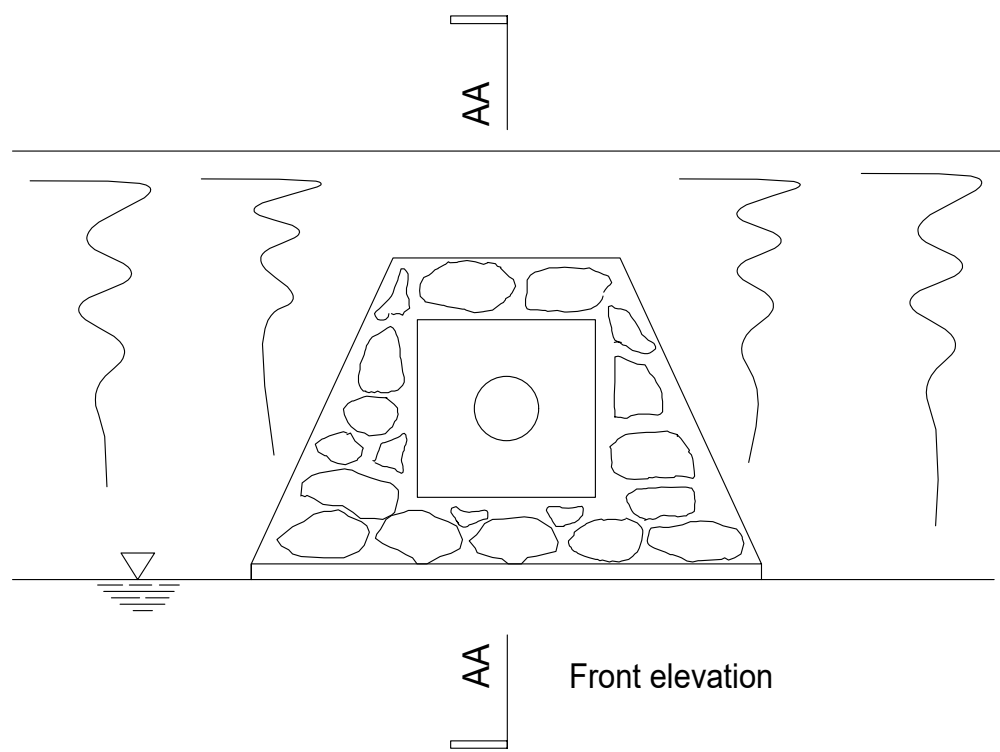
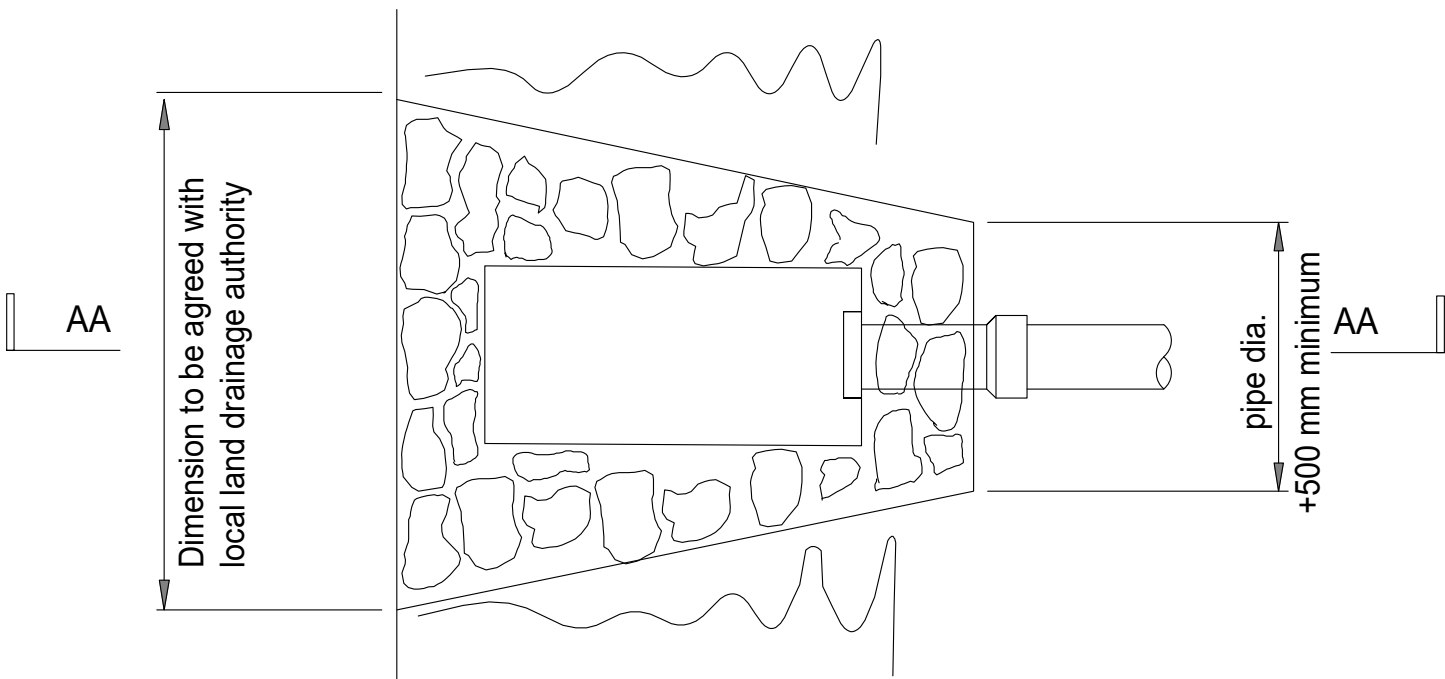
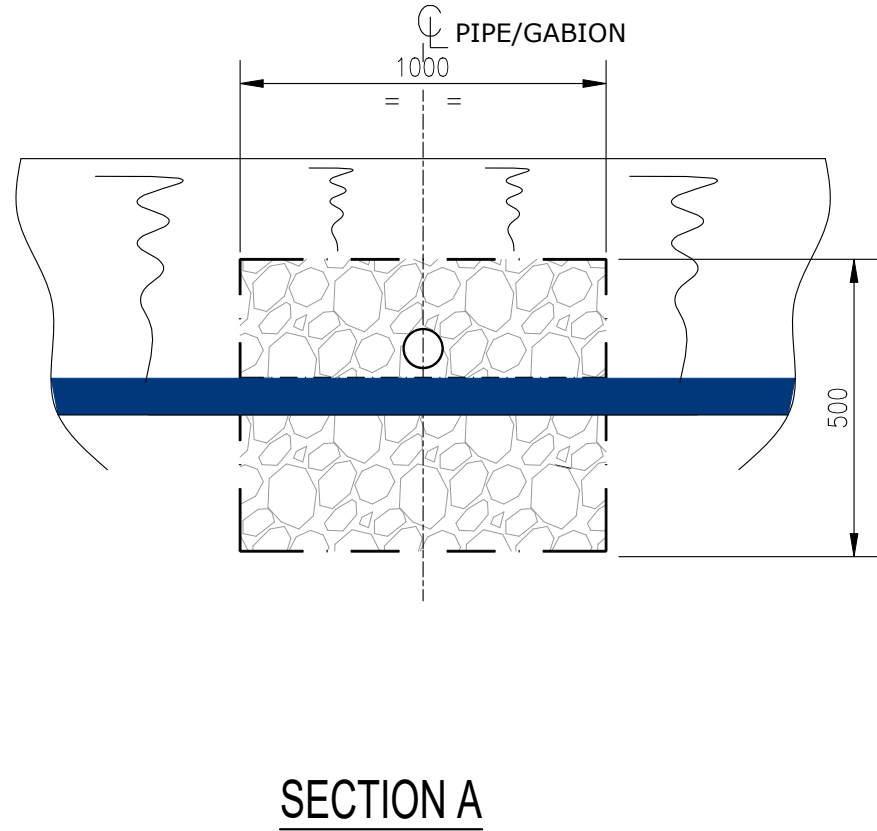
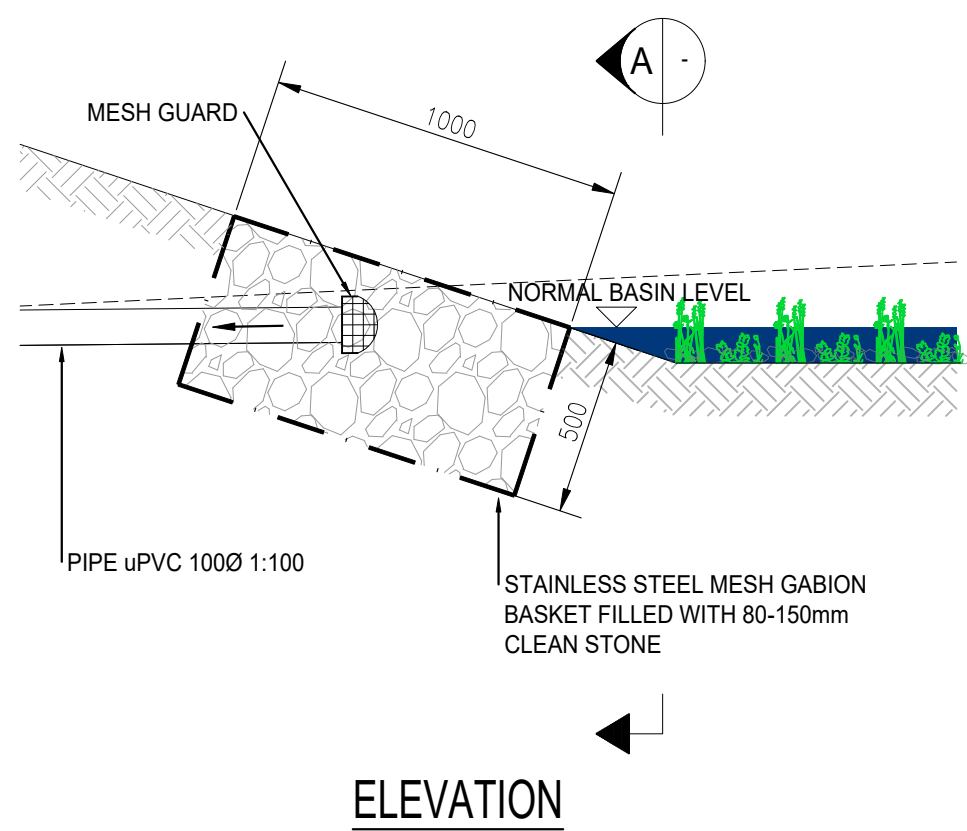
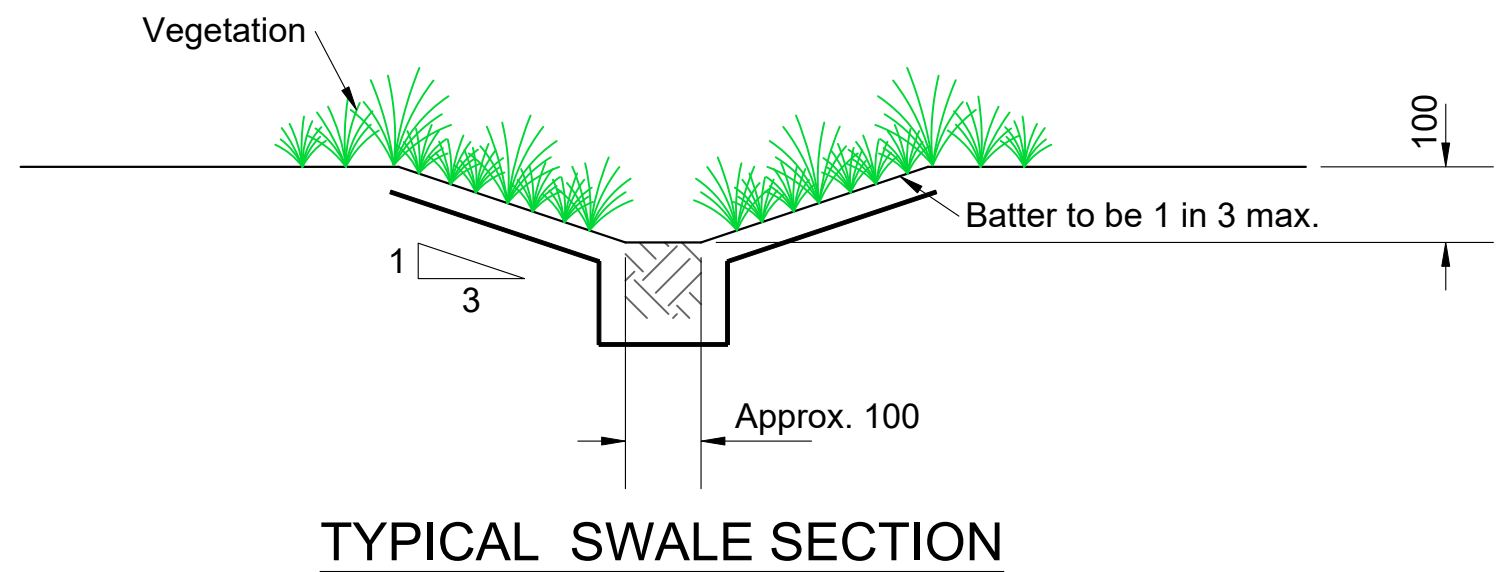
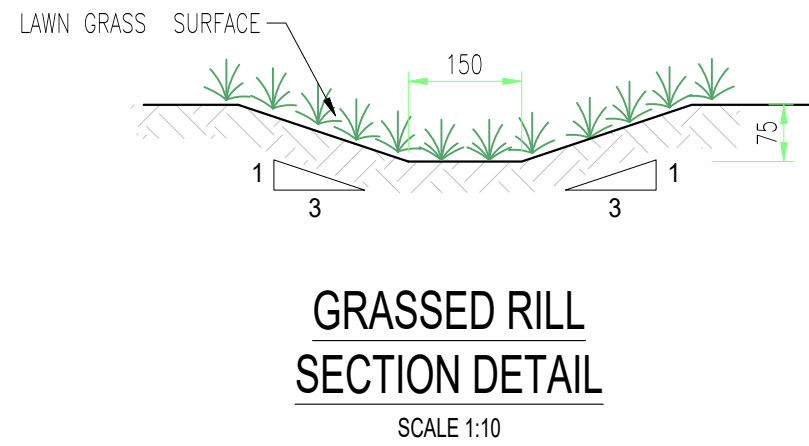
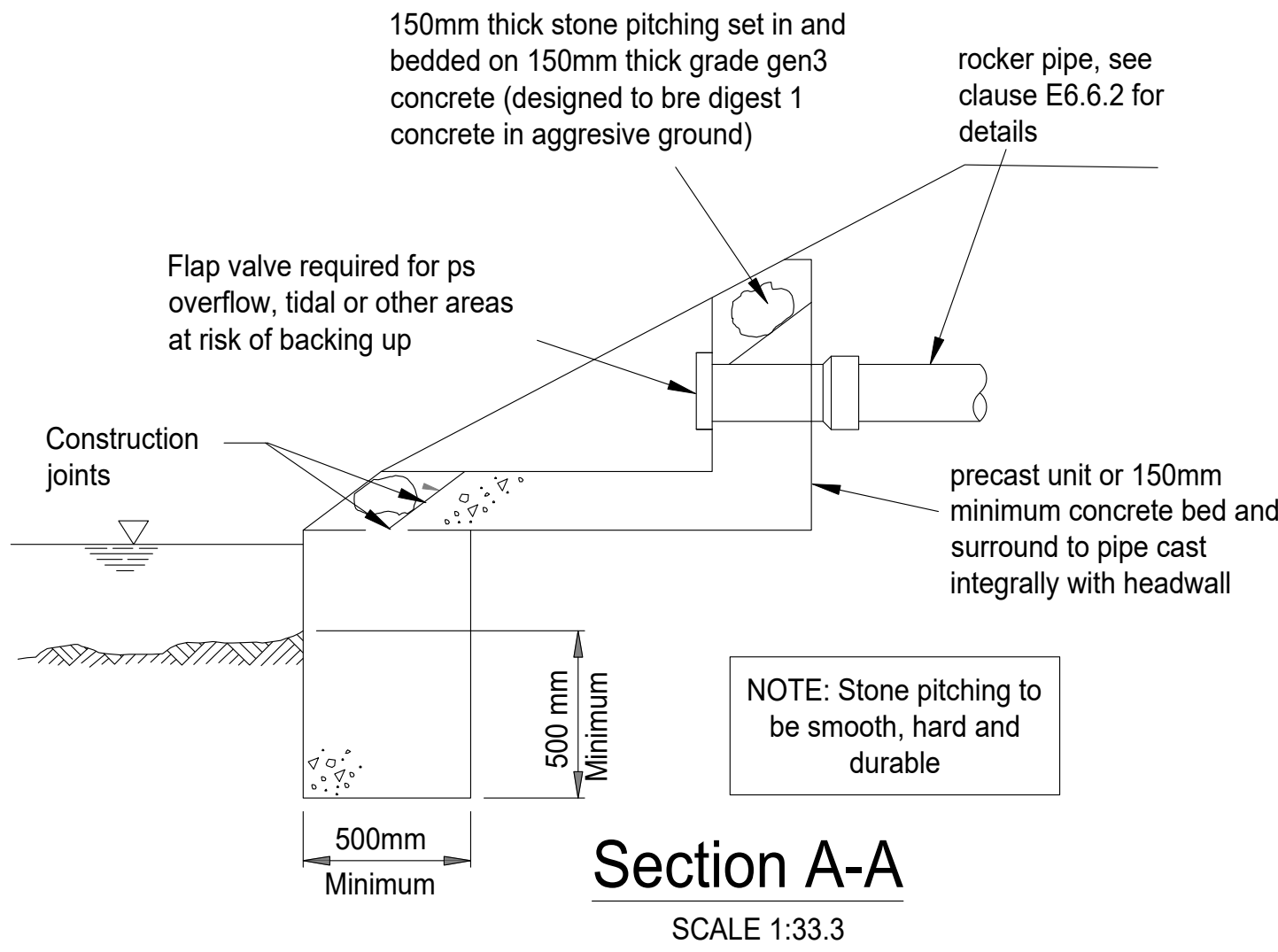




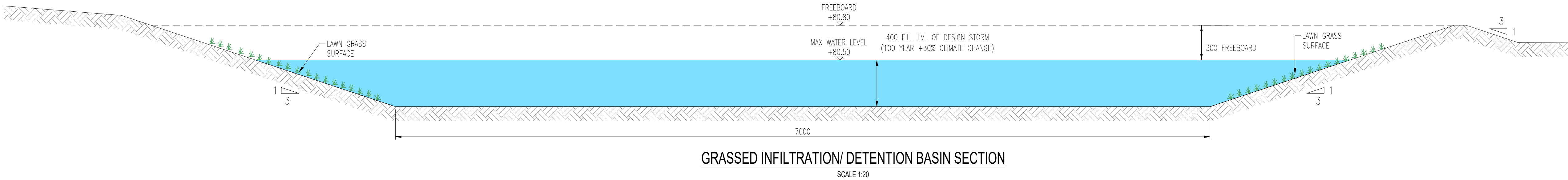
TYPICAL DETAIL OF OUTFALL TO WATERCOURSE
SUITABLE FOR OUTFALL PIPES OF LESS THAN 350mm
Scale 1:33.3 @A1



TYPICAL GABION OUTLET DETAIL



METAL GRILL FOR OUTLET PIPE DETAIL
SCALE NTS



GRASSED INFILTRATION/ DETENTION BASIN SECTION
SCALE 1:20

RAINWATER PLANTER SPECIFICATION AS PER ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY:

Planting / gardening advice:

The Rainwater Planter should be treated as any other garden planter would be. The following is general advice taken from the Royal Horticultural Society on how best to keep plants in containers or planters outdoors.

Planting:

Almost any type of plant can be grown in a planter. Generally, the bigger the plant, the easier it is to care for. Soft, fleshy, leafy plants such as tomatoes and fuchsias are more demanding than 'leathery' plants such as geraniums. Plant in early spring so that plants quickly put out roots and become established. Autumn and winter planting may lead to losses.

Watering:

In warm weather if there is little rainfall, when growing plants in containers, watering will be required. Not enough water will cause plants to dry out, and maybe die.

Re-potting:

Plants may eventually become too large for the planter. The plant will need to be moved to a bigger container / the ground and the engineered soil refreshed in the planter.

RAINWATER PLANTER SPECIFICATION (CONT):

Summer care:

Plants in containers need attention all year, but summer is the most critical period as plants can soon run short of water and nutrients.

Watering:

Check for moisture daily in hot weather. Water thoroughly, filling the container to the rim and to ensuring that the all the soils are adequately moistened.

Feeding:

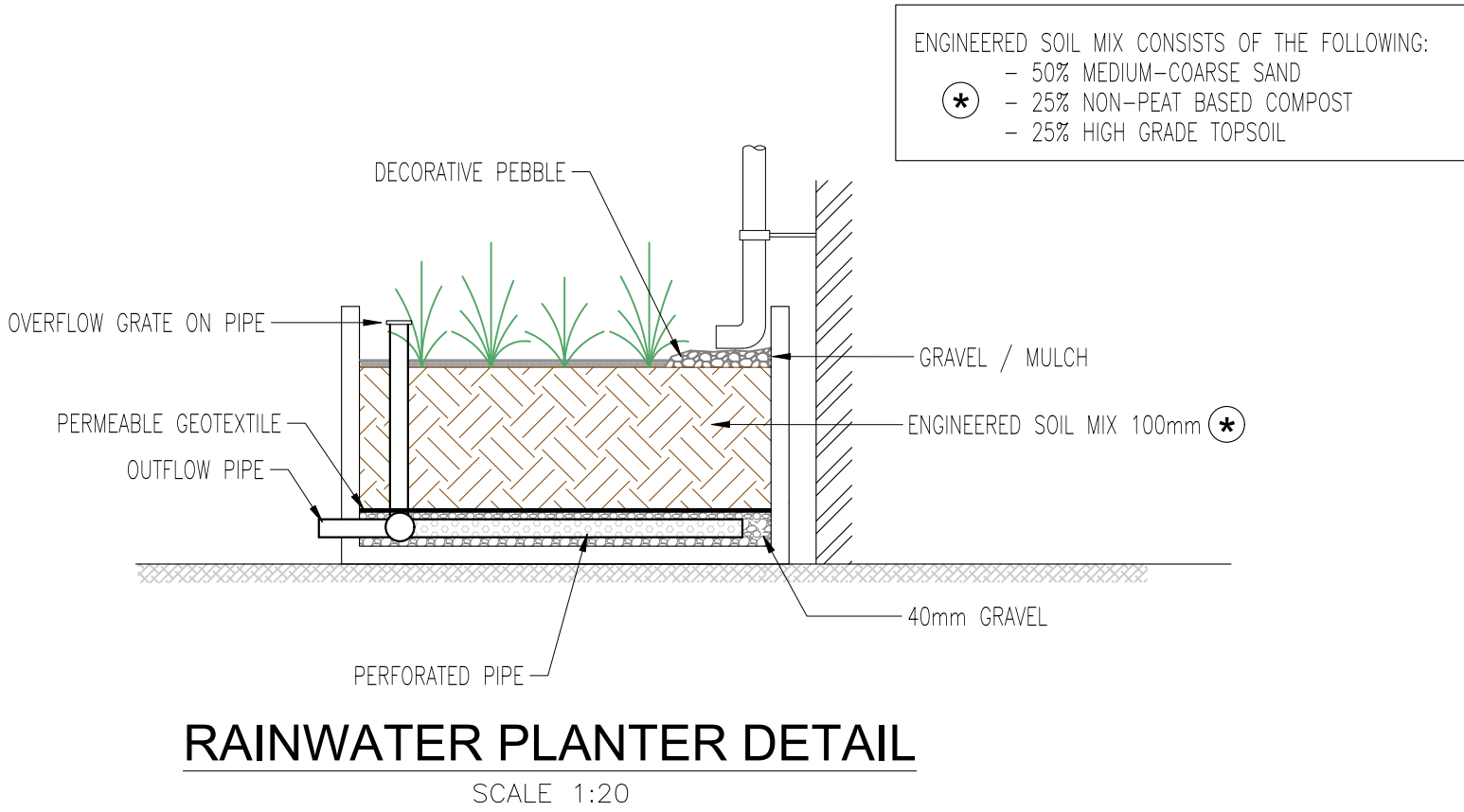
From April to the end of August use a general-purpose liquid feed or, preferably, a high-nitrogen feed. After late summer feeding is usually suspended until mid-spring; however bedding plants and other short-lived annuals will still benefit from feeding until early autumn.

Winter care:

In winter, the main danger is compost freezing, which may kill plants. Watering is seldom necessary for deciduous or other dormant plants.

Rainwater Planter Planting Schedule:

Common name	Scientific name	Habit	Sunlight and Aspect	Origin
Clustered Bellflower	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Herbaceous perennial	Full sun or partial shade	Native
Ragged Robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Herbaceous perennial	Full sun or partial shade	Native
Stinking Hellebore	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	Herbaceous perennial	Full sun or partial shade	Native



ENGINEERED SOIL MIX CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING:
- 50% MEDIUM-COARSE SAND
- 25% NON-PEAT BASED COMPOST
- 25% HIGH GRADE TOPSOIL

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APPD
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DRAWING STATUS:

HCE Delivering Engineering Excellence

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Canolfan Gorsseinon
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Email: info@hcelimited.com
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CLIENT: MR. ALISTAIR & MRS ANWEN BUTLER

ARCHITECT: DR DESIGN LTD.

PROJECT: MARCHOLWS, PENIEL CARMARTHENSHIRE SA32 7AA
TITLE: TYPICAL SUDS DETAILS

SCALE @A1:	NTS	CHECKED:	RD	APPROVED:	IH
CAD FILE:	HCE-1841-CVD-004	DESIGN-DRAWN:	SC	DATE:	MAY 2026
PROJECT No:	1841	DISCIPLINE:	CVD	DRG No:	004
				REV:	R01

PLANTING SPECIFICATION FOR RILL & BASIN
EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands.
Sowing Rates 4g/m²
Reference: Emorgate Seeds