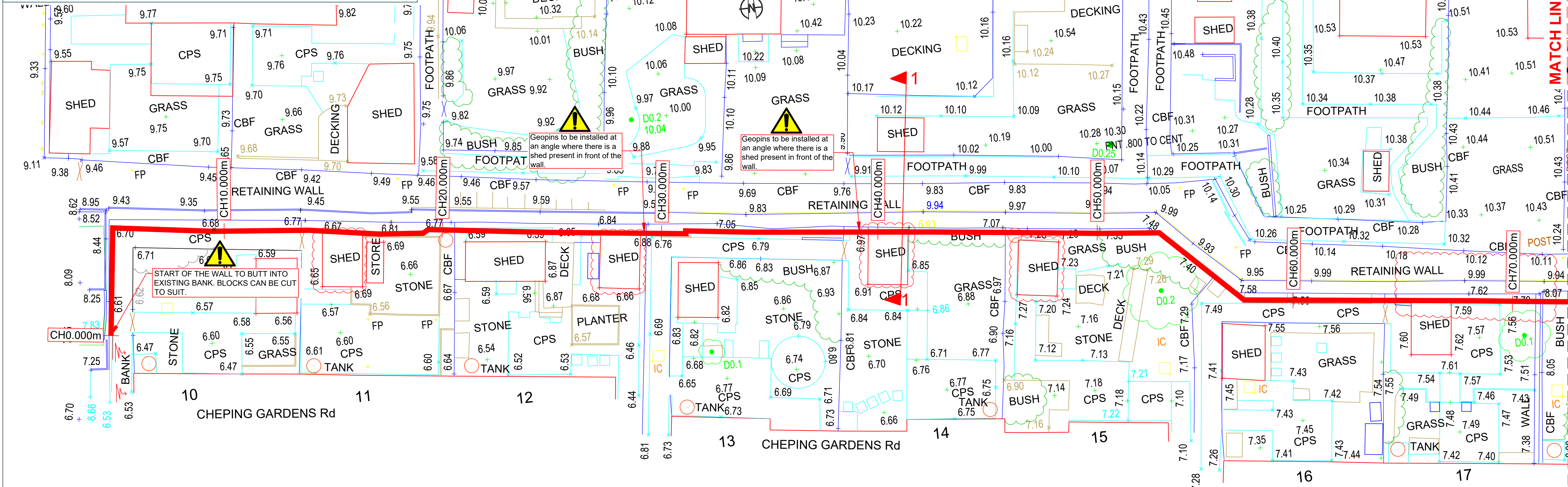
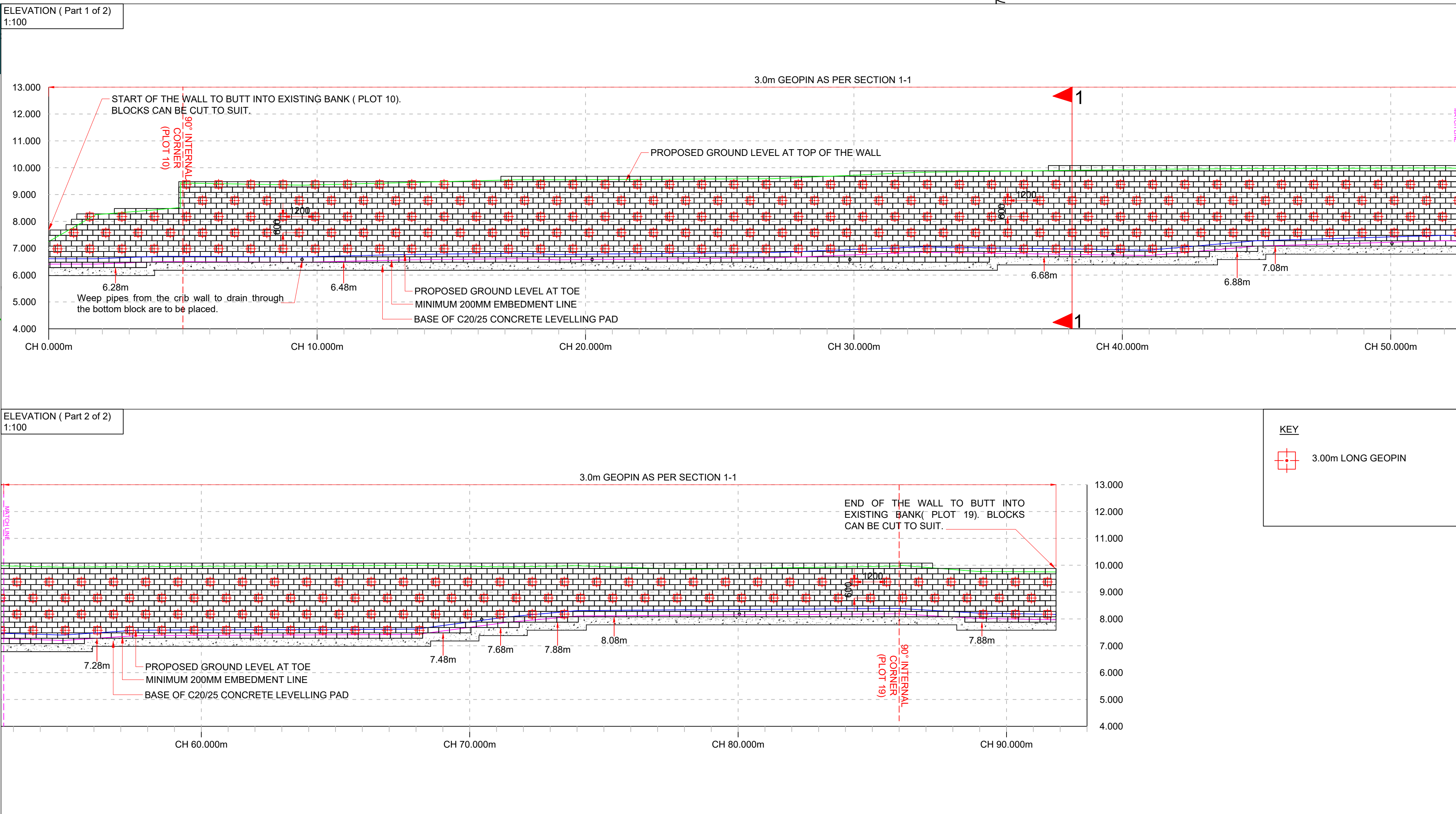
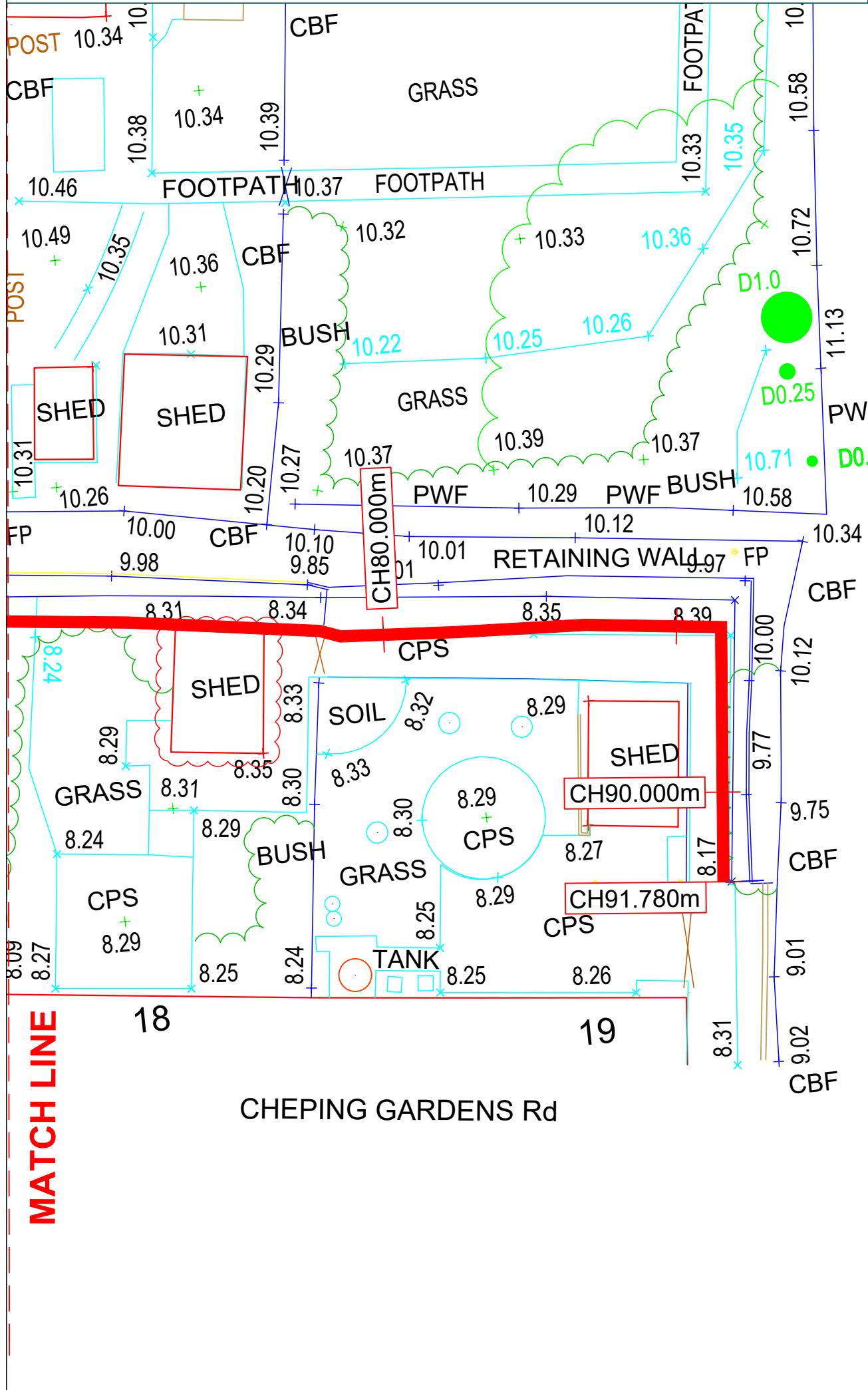


INDICATIVE LOCATION OF SECURA GRAND WALL 01 (1 of 2)
1:100
All wall geometry, setting out and required offsets to be confirmed by the Principal Contractor and/ or Client's Consulting Engineer prior to construction. The Principal Contractor and/ or Client's Consulting Engineer must also confirm the locations of all services prior to construction and ensure that none will be affected by the wall and its installation.



INDICATIVE LOCATION OF SECURA GRAND WALL 01 (2 of 2)
1:100
All wall geometry, setting out and required offsets to be confirmed by the Principal Contractor and/ or Client's Consulting Engineer prior to construction. The Principal Contractor and/ or Client's Consulting Engineer must also confirm the locations of all services prior to construction and ensure that none will be affected by the wall and its installation.



NOTES

- 1) All dimensions in mm unless otherwise specified.
- 2) MATERIAL SPECIFICATION
 - Secura Grand wall 77 blocks
 - Stabilisure galvanised high-tensile steel geopins, galvanised head plates and connector pins
 - Stabilisure galvanised steel connecting pins
- 3) INSTALLATION
 - Please refer to the standard Manufacturer's installation guidelines.
- 4) REINFORCEMENT
- 5) DRAINAGE:
 - C20/25 CONCRETE BACKFILL
 - A 110 mm Ø rigid and robust drainage pipe should be installed along the entire length of the wall at the base of the wall. The pipe must be fully jettable and connected to a discharge point, to be defined by others. The drainage system should be maintained regularly.
 - Drainage geocomposite strips are to be placed on the excavated bank and wrapped around the drainage pipe.
 - Outlets through the face of the wall/ drainage points must be installed at maximum 20m spacings and low points along the wall to ensure the full length of drainage pipes can be positively drained and maintained. Site drainage on the retaining side of the wall is outside the scope of this design.
 - The installation area must be well-drained to provide a stable area of work for the wall installer.
 - The excavated slopes should be checked for any flows or seepage that require drainage measures. Any flows, seepage or standing water must be directed to a suitable outfall as soon as they are encountered.
 - Permanent and maintained site drainage must also be installed to ensure run-off is directed away from the wall in the long term. The Client must accept responsibility to ensure the wall remains in a fully drained condition for the full life span of the structure. Regular drainage maintenance should be included in the maintenance regime for the site.
 - It is the responsibility of others to ensure the wall drainage is connected to a suitable discharge point
- 6) FOUNDATION FOR WALL
 - In the absence of any site investigation information, and as per DPS Structural Engineers report 13183-SER-02, Aug/24, Section 3.2, it has been assumed that the wall will be founded on the original, undisturbed Wittering Formation of sand, silt, and clay.
 - Intrusive investigation of the soils present at and below the formation level must be undertaken prior to construction, with the results forwarded to Stabilisure Ltd. for review.
 - C20/25 concrete levelling pad to be formed on the original Wittering Formation of sand, silt, and clay, with a minimum safe bearing resistance of 100 kPa. This should be confirmed via plate bearing testing prior to construction.
 - Any soft, loose, or unsuitable material (such as made ground, alluvium, or peat) present at or below formation level must be excavated down to the Wittering Formation and replaced with compacted Class F62/F65 granular fill. Client's Geotechnical Advisor has confirmed in writing that the required safe bearing resistance has been achieved.
- 7) SITE / IN-SITU SOILS
 - In the absence of any site investigation information, and as per DPS Structural Engineers report 13183-SER-02, Aug/24, Section 3.2, it has been assumed the in-situ soils have the following properties as a minimum:
 - $\phi' = 30^\circ$ $\gamma = 19 \text{ kN/m}^3$ and $c' = 0 \text{ kPa}$
 - The Principal Contractor is responsible for ensuring the in-situ soils comply with the geotechnical characteristics as shown on the relevant drawings and in the design calculations.
- 8) TYPICAL FRONT FACE STEP
 - The Secura blocks are to be laid with the ridge at the base of the blocks against the rear face of the blocks below, in order to achieve a batter of 7° from the vertical.
- 9) PEDESTRIAN PROTECTION
 - It has been assumed it is proposed to install a 1.8m high fence to the top of the wall as pedestrian restraint (design and details are by others).
 - Stabilisure must be advised as the foundation detail will need to be revised to cater for increased lateral loading.
- 10) FENCING IN TEMPORARY CASE
 - The retaining structure is designed to support a 1.8m high fence in the permanent condition, in the temporary condition, issues can arise as the fence may not be fully supported. This can lead to damage to the fence and the retaining structure. Therefore, we would make the following recommendations to avoid any movement of the fence in the temporary condition.
 - We strongly recommend all fence boarding to be left off where possible until all other surrounding works are complete (e.g. fence returns, upfilling, surrounding structures).
 - Where boarding must be installed prior to installation of fence returns (i.e., fences between gardens), temporary braces should be installed.
 - Backfill must be brought up to design height prior to boarding being installed.
 - In locations where any of the above is not possible, boarding must not be installed until all other works are complete.
 - Where any movement occurs in the temporary case, and these recommendations have not been followed, Stabilisure shall not be held liable for the cost of any repairs to the fencing and/or the retaining structure.
- 11) SURCHARGE
 - A maximum live load of 5kN/m² was assumed to act on the retained side of the wall.
 - Please advise if a higher allowance should be considered, and we will revise this design.
- 12) SETTLEMENT AFFECTING SERVICES/SURFACE FINISH
 - Some settlement will occur after construction, depending on the compaction and condition of the soils at formation and the backfill placed.
 - Post-construction of the wall, the surface of the upfill should be monitored, and installation of any services or final surfacing should be delayed until post-construction settlement has ceased. A settlement assessment of the wall is outside our scope.
 - Construction of the upper-tier retaining wall to be delayed until at least one month post-construction of the lower tier to prevent excessive settlement.
- 13) SETTING OUT
 - The wall line shown on the plan is as per the drawing provided SLS - Southern Land Survey, and the section of the existing wall is as per the section provided on DSP Structural Engineers' report 13183-SER-02, AUG/2024.
- 14) NOTES ON CALCULATIONS/DRAWINGS:
 - These plans and the accompanying design documentation should be thoroughly checked by the Principal Designer. Any apparent errors, omissions or variations should be reported immediately to Stabilisure Ltd. Construction of these walls shall not commence unless and until the Client/ Principal Designer has considered the Stabilisure Design Submission Document (QP06 Ref: 25-3061) to ensure that there are no errors, omissions or conflicts with the scheme design.

THE CRIB WALL IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE DETERIORATING OVER TIME, WHICH MAY RESULT IN LOCALISED VOIDS OR MOVEMENT ON THE CREST. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ANY PATHWAY AT THE CREST BE FLEXIBLE. THE NEW WALL IS TO SEAL THE FRONT FACE AND CONTAIN THE RETENTION REQUIRED.