

Section A-A (Scale 1:20)

Drainage

- 1. Drainage drawings should be read in conjunction with Adept specification for drainage works and any other subsequent additions to this list. Adoptable drainage and works on public sewers will be governed by the requirements of the local water authority. Works affecting watercourses will be governed by the requirements of any or all of the Environment Agency, the local drainage board and the Lead Local Flood Authority.
- 2. All building drainage works shall be carried out in accordance with the current British/European standards BSEN752, the current building regulations and the local authority building control or NHBC specifications and requirements.
- 3. All materials and workmanship shall be in accordance with Adept drawings and specifications and generally in accordance with the latest version of the published document "Sewerage Sector Guidance".
- 4. Manhole cover levels may be subject to revision to suit proposed levels. Scheduled cover levels given on drainage drawings cannot be used to set the external works or floor levels.
- 5. All private foul drainage to be 100ø laid at a minimum gradient of 1 in 40, all private surface water drainage to be 100ø laid at a minimum gradient of 1 in 60 unless otherwise noted. Pipework to be laid to inverts shown on manhole schedules, with soffits coinciding at changes in pipe size.
- 6. All Junctions are to be done using a 'Y' junction to direct the flow in line with the main pipe.
- 7. Exact location of building rainwater downpipes and all internal drainage points (pop ups) to be confirmed by Architect. Rainwater pipe outlets to be rodable. internal 17. Trees should not be planted within 5m of adoptable gullies and manhole covers shall be to Architect's specification.
- 8. Setting out information for manholes may be provided on the drawings, especially where chambers are remote from a building. Otherwise chambers are shown in relation to features set out on other drawings and can be adjusted in location to suit the given gradients. However it is critical that external manholes have cover levels lower than FFL to minimise flooding issues should drains surcharge or block.
- 9. Invert levels of all outfall points to be confirmed prior to commencing drainage works. Position size and depth of all existing drains and services shall be established prior to commencement on site and any discrepancies resolved by the design team ahead of construction.
- 10. The contractor shall provide protection, temporary and permanent support, and temporary and permanent diversion works, necessary to all existing services sufficient to enable construction of the drainage system indicated on the drawings.
- 11. Work within the highway will require traffic management in accordance with Chapter 8 and agreement from the local Highway Authority (Section 50 Highways Act agreement or similar) ahead of work commencing.
- 12. Temporary water management to be completed by others.
- 13. Land drainage should not be discharged to either foul or surface water drains that are connected into a proposed or existing public sewer system.

Clark Drain Fall Arrest Grille SPO 000 1190x645mm grill (GMS) (version 2)

14. Connections to the public sewer network require S106 agreements. These generally cover workmanship and proof of suitability for the work and are therefore best completed by the relevant sub-contractor. Adept drawings and calculations can be submitted alongside and in support of such applications.

15. Wherever possible, drainage works are:

To commence at outfall

To work Upstream

Strengths shown below:

16. Clay pipework max 300Ø. Greater than 300Ø to be Concrete unless plastic specified.

Clay Pipe Min Strengths 100mm dia 40KN/m 150mm dia 40KN/m 225mm dia 45KN/m 300mm dia 72KN/m

Concrete Pipe Min Strengths all diameters to be class 120 (54KN/m).

Where plastic pipework is proposed Water Authority & Highway Authority requirements for strength and durability will vary. Calculations may well be required from the pipe supplier alongside proof of chemical resistance. Min. requirements as below; Deformation limit: 5% at 300 days Jetting pressure: 4000psi

- sewers, where this is not possible due to planning conditions a suitable root barrier needs to be installed around any tree types that are within the prescribed restrictions as set out in the Water Authorities' Code For Adoption. Where the Mature tree canopy will overhang the adoptable highway a suitable root barrier will be required to prevent damage to any statutory undertakers equipment and the integrity of the highway construction.
- 18. Foul drainage pump installations are designed to handle normal domestic waste. Other items flushed away or otherwise entering the drainage system for disposal will detrimentally affect the performance of the pumps. In particular fabric items for use as wipes and sanitary items will, if disposed of into the foul drainage pipework, quickly and completely block the pumps preventing their operation until removed from the wet well and cleaned. If the client deems it is not possible to control the disposal of unsuitable material into the drains specialist screens and grinding equipment can be considered for introduction by the specialist pump designer into the foul drainage system to minimise the risk of interrupted pump operation but these items will themselves require regular cleaning and maintenance.
- 19. Foul drainage mini-treatment plants are designed to handle normal domestic waste. Other items flushed away or otherwise entering the drainage system will detrimentally affect the performance of the treatment

-Guides for operating rod to be attached to cover slab Heavy duty reinforced precast SRC concrete cover Operating Rod to be positioned in manhole to slab to BS 5911 bedded on mortar, proprietary allow operation of disc flushing valve and so that bitumen, or resin mastic sealant. Slab must be the cover cannot be shut whilst disc flushing valve kitemarked. is in open position. Operating rod to be constructed from mild steel to BS 4360 Grade 43A Hydro International Hydro Brake with pivoting by-pass door. pivoting by-pass door operating steel rope and pull handle to be fitted to brickwork below manhole access. IL: 133.653 300mm thick cast in-situ reinforced concrete base slab formed in sulphate resistant RC40 concrete with two 4 layers of A393 mesh in both top and bottom faces. min cover 50mm on 50mm concrete blinding 405mm 610mm 3No H16 'L' starter bars 700mm leg length at 200c/c to both faces of wall cast into base slab to tie into wall reinforcement. Section B-B (Scale 1:20

Hydro International Hydro Brake SHE-0082-3700-1650-3700 with pivoting by-pass door. Pivoting by-pass door operating steel rope with pull handle to be fitted to brickwork below manhole access. Flow control to be fitted to manhole fully in

Bolted segmental or precast reinforced concrete manhole rings bedded on mortar, proprietary bitumen or resin mastic sealant to be kitemarked.

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Benching to invert level of pipe and formed with GEN3 SRC concrete with high strength topping min 40mm

national Hydro-Brake Optimum 3700-0700-3700 technical specification					
nt	Head (m)	Flow (I/s)			
nt	0.700	3.700			
	0.211	3.693			
	0.471	3.086			

plant and the level of treatment achieved. This can lead to serious pollution to downstream water features and/or failure of the system. Both would require substantial maintenance of the plant to remedy. If the client deems it is not possible to control the disposal of unsuitable material into the drains specialist screens and grinding equipment can be considered for introduction by the specialist plant designer into the foul drainage system to minimise the risk of failure of treatment equipment but these items will themselves require regular cleaning and maintenance

20. Fats, oils and grease treatment is a specialist design item. The required treatment methodology will come from consideration of the levels of incoming FOGs requiring treatment, the frequency of emptying and other maintenance, and the presence of other sensitive kit further downstream (i.e.pumps and treatment plant).

21. Sprinkler systems require testing at regular intervals both at the pumps themselves and via the manifold through the building wall. either under pump pressure or by draining down parts of the system by gravity. The resulting discharge must connect to the site foul drainage network and may require licensing by the relevant sewer authority as an industrial effluent. It should not be connected to the site surface water system, discharge onto the surface (whether landscaping or pavement) or into any watercourse or similar feature.

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