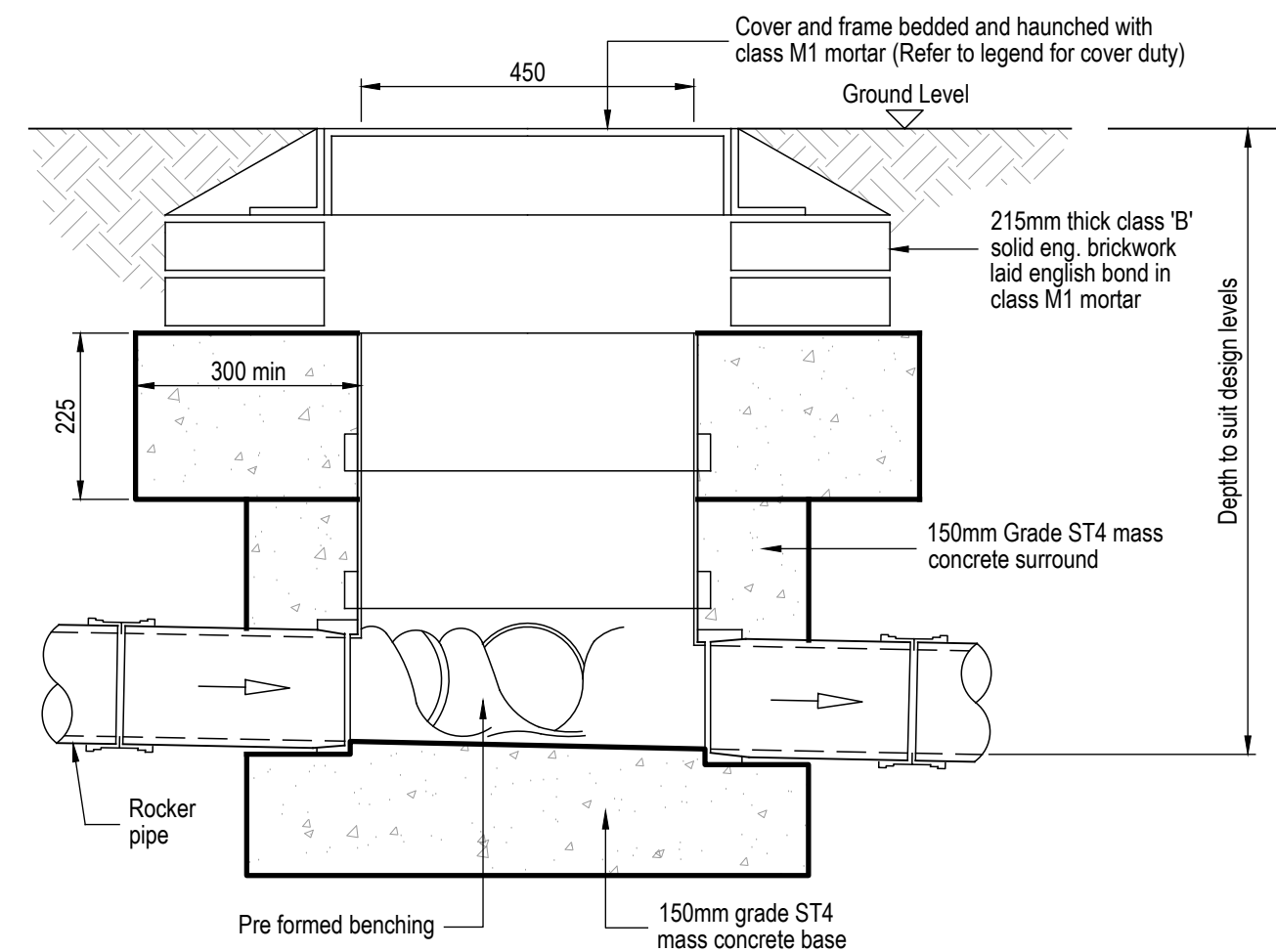
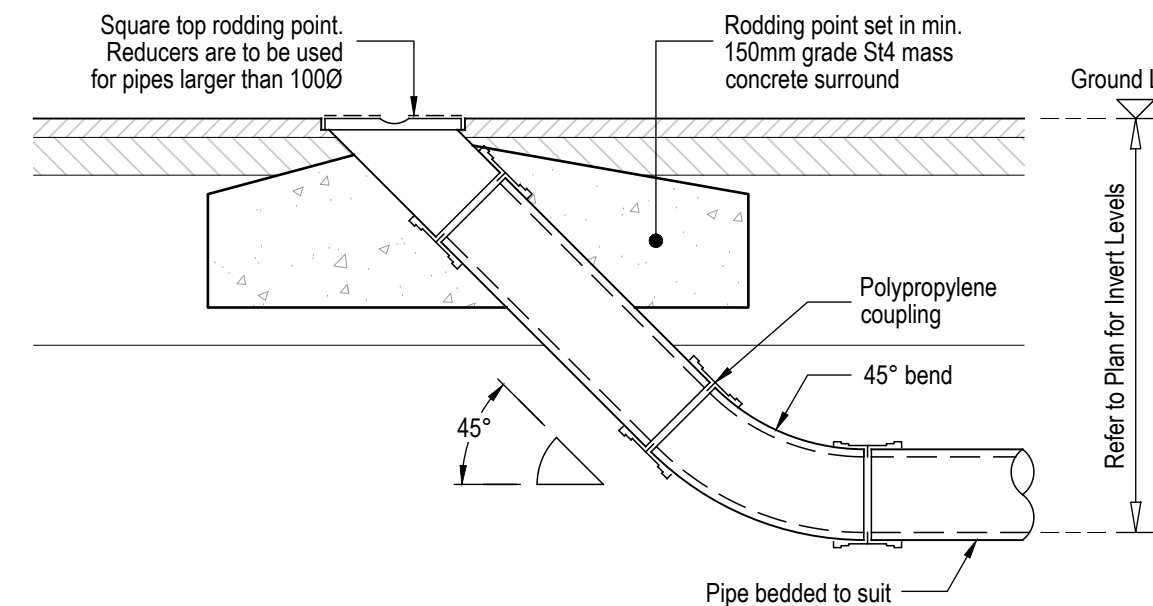




SCALE = 1:10



SCALE = 1:10



Plastic Catchpit - Plan Detail

4000

1000 Outlet

1000 Inlet

150mm Grade ST4 mass concrete surround

Additional inlet connections to be cut and welded into the inlet / outlet piece as required

Rocker pipe

△ A

Plastic Catchpit Construction Detail

SCALE = 1:10



Notes:

- This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all of the relevant architects, engineers and specialist sub-contractor drawings and specifications.
- Any discrepancies between the engineers and the architects drawings to be referred to the architect before proceeding. Drawings must not be scaled.
- All private drainage is to be in accordance with BS EN 752-1-2-3-4, BS EN 1295-1, BS EN 1610 and all relevant sections of approved document H of the building regulations (2015 Edition).
- All adoptable drainage is to be in accordance with Design and construction guidelines for foul and surface water drains offered for adoption, where appropriate.
- All adopted foul drainage is to be laid with a minimum of 1.2m cover depth to surface. Unspecifically identified otherwise with relevant protective measures.
- Pipework Type** - Flexibly jointed extra strength vitrified clay, to BS EN 295-1. Hapworth Superseal or equivalent.
- Pipework Type** - Plastic in PVC-U, to BS EN 1401-1 Omega or equivalent. (Private pipework to be type SNA and all adoptable pipework to be type SN8).
- Precast concrete manholes and fittings shall be to BS 5911 parts 3 and 4 and BS EN 1917.
- Whenever pipework passes through foundations, walls or connects to manholes, flexible pipe joints are to be provided within 150mm of the face of the structure. 600mm pipe length to them to be used to form a rocker pipe.
- Whenever pipework passes through curbs/walls, footings or retaining walls, it must be sleeved and sealed.
- Where pipelines pass within 1.0m of buildings walls the foundations are to be taken down below the bottom of the trench. Where pipelines are more than 1.0m away from foundations the trench shall be backfilled with concrete up to a point that meets a 45° angle line drawn from the bottom corner of the nearest foundation.
- The contractors attention is drawn to the need to ensure that any trenches are protected from previously constructed or filled areas, in particular under the building footprint and immediately around the outside, are re-compact to ensure that localised differential settlement does not occur.
- Where pipelines cross with less than 300mm of clearance, each is to be surrounded with grade ST4 mass concrete for a distance not less than 1.0m centred on the crossing point. The length of surround should be extended as necessary to 150mm of the crossing point.
- For private drainage, concrete protection is to be provided where the effective cover to the crown of the pipe(s) is less than 1.2m in trafficked areas and 0.6m in soft landscaped or pedestrianised areas. (Applies during and after construction).
- The contractor is to ensure that suitable protective measures are taken to ensure that the drainage pipework and fittings are not damaged by site traffic prior to any over-site filling operations being completed.
- Chamber annotation references are as follows:
 - AC - Denotes a polypropylene or vitrified clay access chamber, depth not exceeding 600mm, diameter not exceeding 300mm.
 - DC - Denotes a ductile iron access chamber, depth not exceeding 3.0m, diameter not exceeding 600mm. Standard diameter 450mm, unless otherwise specified.
 - MH - Denotes a manholes constructed from either brick or P.C.C. sections.
- The top run of each private foul drainage network is to be laid to falls no steeper than 1:40. The head of each run is to be vented to atmosphere in accordance with approved document H.
- All foul and surface water drainage pipelines are to be 100mm dia min and laid at a gradient no steeper than 1:80, unless stated otherwise.
- The contractor is to ensure that all pipework connections are arranged to direct flows down or into the main channel in the direction of the main flow. Any oblique or perpendicular chamber connections are to be directed into the mainline channel via appropriate benching. All chambers must include a connection via the main channel to ensure that a flush through is achieved.
- The contractor is to ensure that when preformed polypropylene manholes are used, they are orientated such that the main flow is directed through the main channel at the base of the manhole. This should be achieved by using long radius bends inside of the manhole when necessary.
- Where new connections are to be made into existing manholes or sewers, all inlet levels, pipe orientation and sizes should be checked on-site prior to the commencement of the works, with any variance reported to the engineer once identified. Where new connections are to be made either on or off-site, the contractor is to ensure that the following services / mains, to ensure that no clashes exist prior to the works commencing.
 - Any and all new connections into a public sewer are to be inspected by the local authority or carried out fully in accordance with their requirements. The contractor is to allow for obtaining the appropriate 'Section Applications' as well as paying all necessary fees.
- Drainage chamber (to be) to be Aco S100 or equivalent. For installation guidance refer to the manufacturer's literature. Refer for landscape architect details for surface treatments around units where applicable. All drainage channels are to be constructed with in-built falls where possible. Relevant units are to be incorporated to provide the necessary length of channel gradient from the head of the run to the pump unit.
- Permeable paving surface finish to the architects spec. Any alteration to the extents may have an adverse affect on the drainage design. The Surface water drainage design and must therefore be discussed with the engineer