

HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT

It is the responsibility of the client to ensure that those undertaking the works are competent and experienced in the type of work to be undertaken.

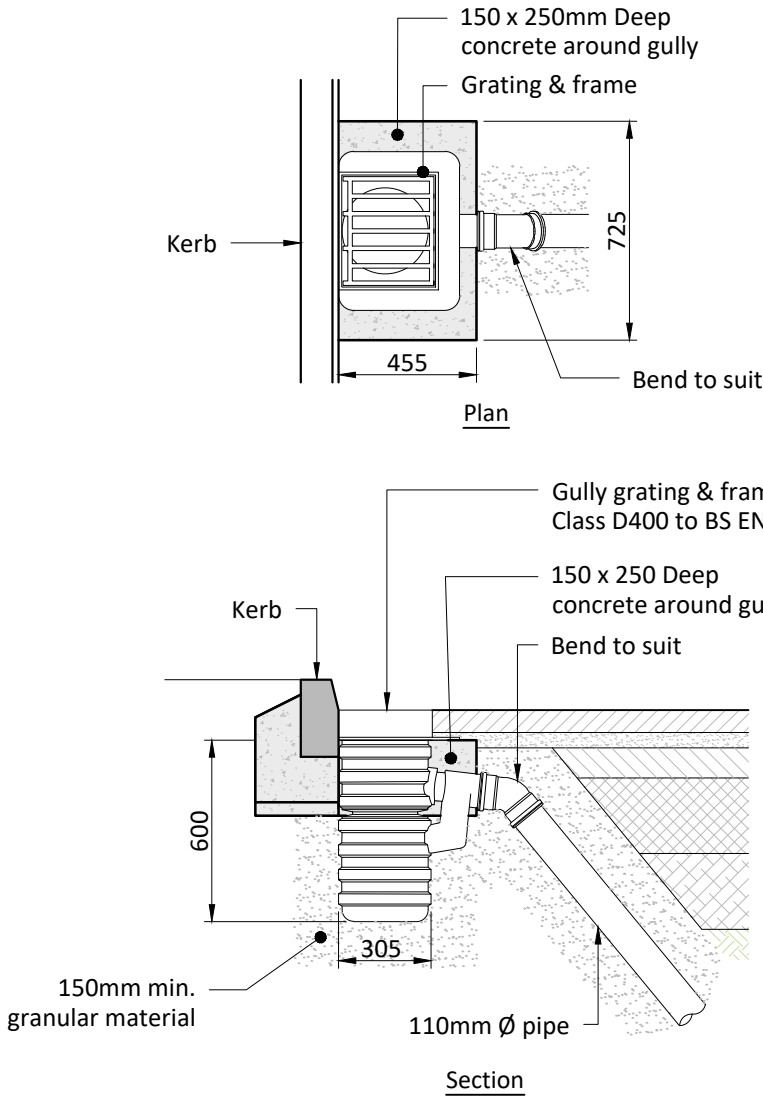
In addition to the hazards usually associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing, the following specific hazards have been identified through design risk assessment. The planning and execution of the works should take into account all usual and specific hazards.

Hazards should also be taken into account in the maintenance, operation, decommissioning and demolition of the works.

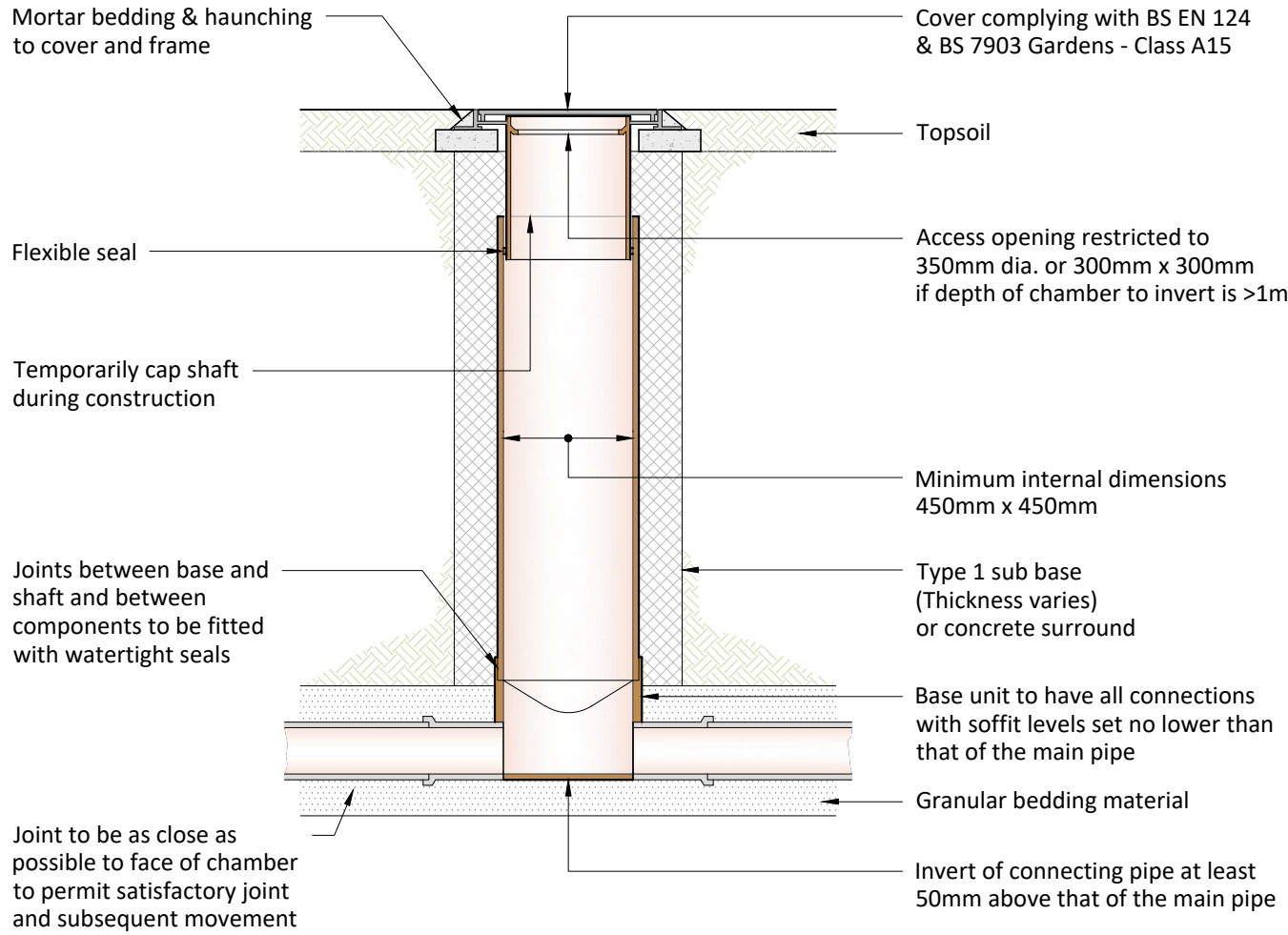
- Existing utilities services- Live services may be present on site.
- Made ground - Stability of plant/risk of contamination.
- Adjacent buildings - Undermining of existing foundations.

NOTES

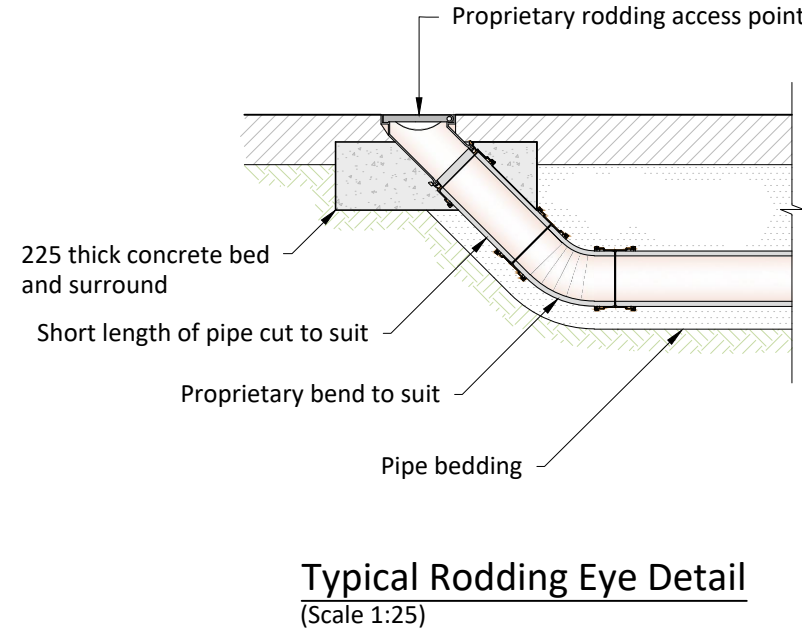
- All dimensions are in millimetres (mm) and levels in metres Above Ordnance Datum (mAOD) unless noted otherwise.
- Do not scale from this drawing.
- The copyright in this drawing belongs to Structa LLP; the designs and details may not be used on any project other than that indicated in the titleblock.
- Where CAD or BIM files of the drawing are issued, they are provided for the convenience of others, and shall not be used for construction purposes or relied upon for accuracy or completeness.



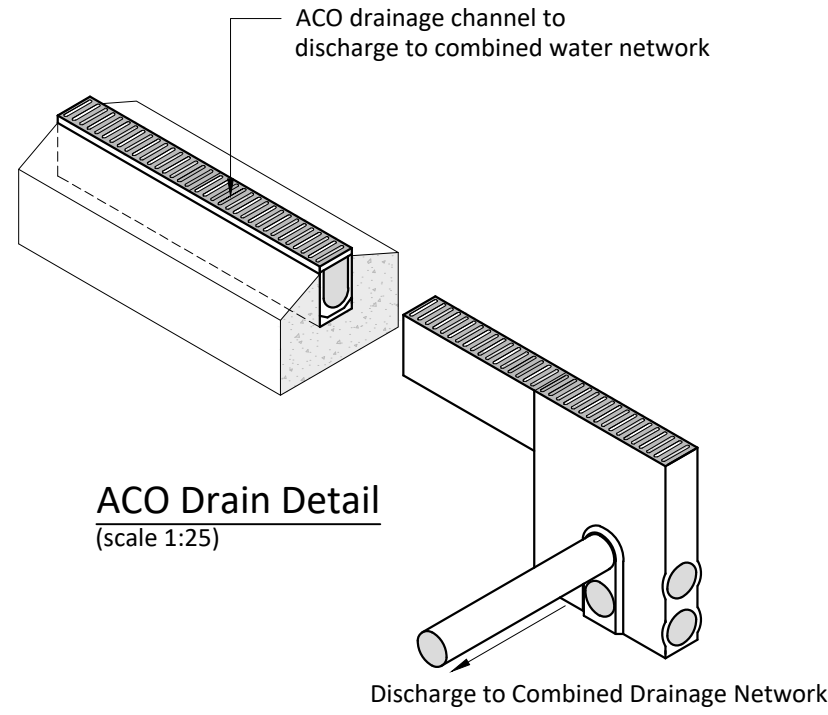
Road Gully Detail
(Scale 1:25)



Typical Inspection Chamber Detail - 450mmØ
Sited in domestic gardens up to 3.0m deep, non-entry
(Scale 1:25)

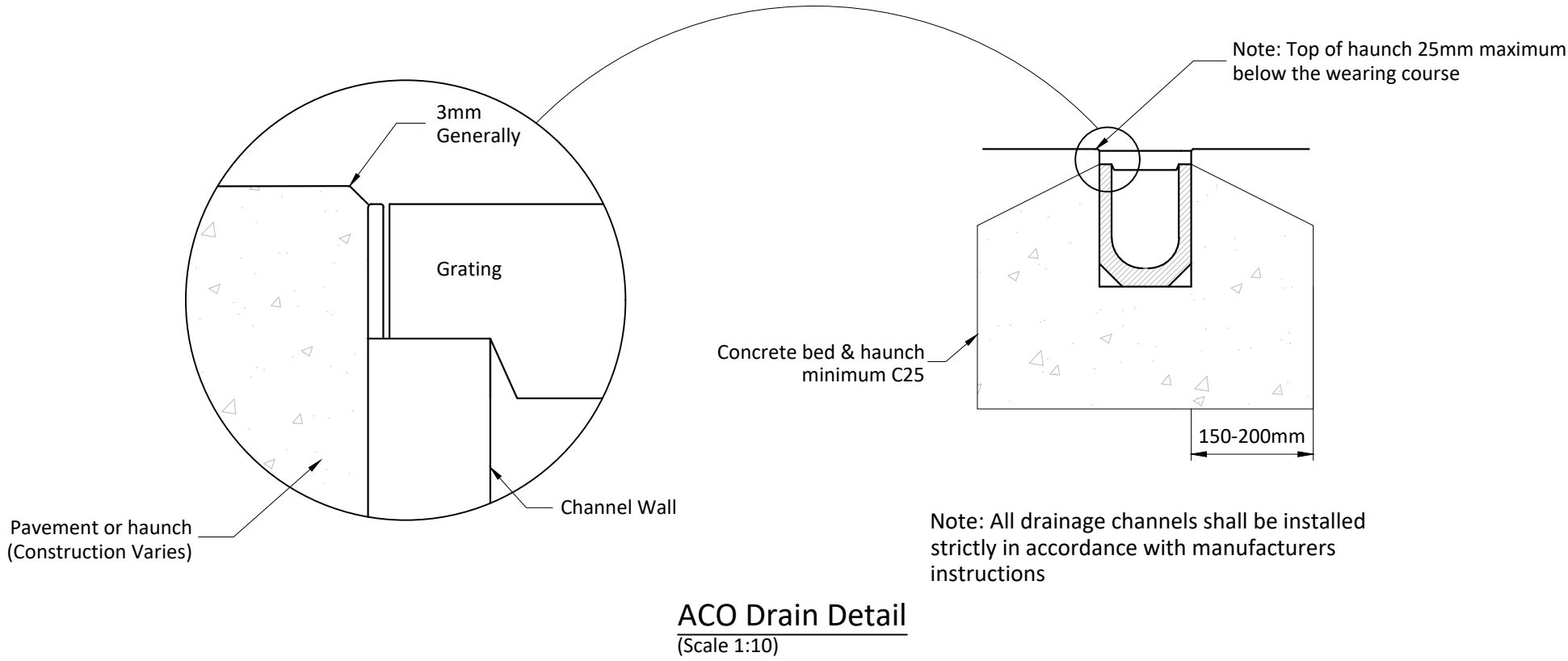


Typical Rodding Eye Detail
(Scale 1:25)

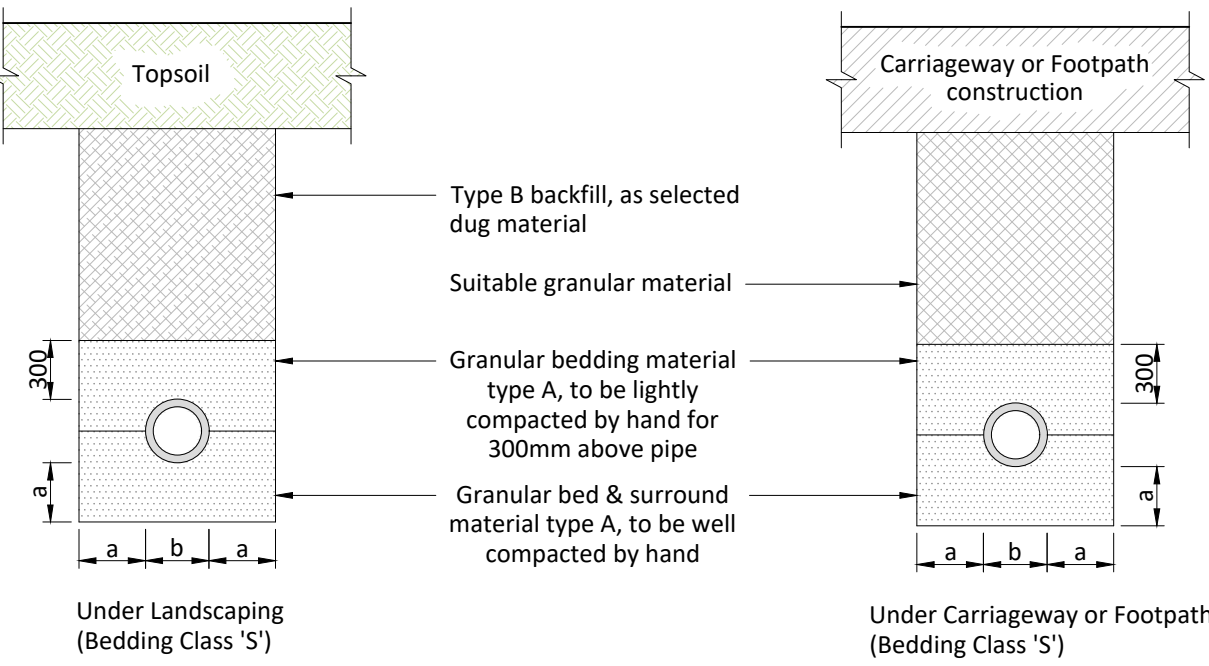


ACO Drain Detail
(Scale 1:25)

rk



ACO Drain Detail
(Scale 1:10)



Pipe Bedding Details
(Scale 1:25)

TABLE 1 - ROCKER PIPE LENGTH

Nominal diameter of pipe (mm)	Maximum Effective length (m)
150 to 600	0.6
675 to 750	1.0
over 750	1.25

TABLE 2 - MANHOLE COVER TYPE

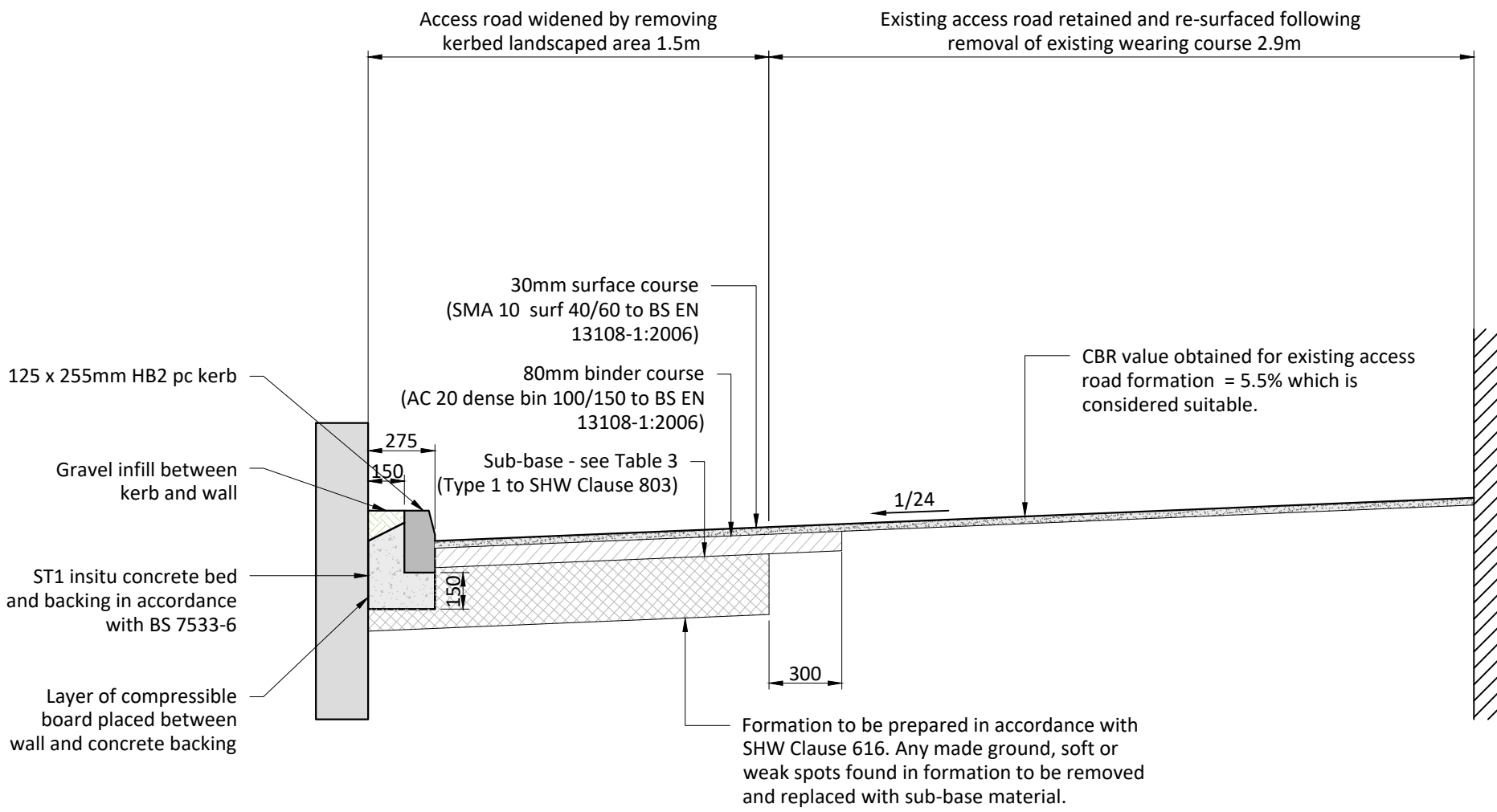
Location of manhole	Cover Class
Landscape areas	A15
Footpaths and Driveways	B125
Highway (inc areas with HGV access)	D400

COMPRESSIBLE FILLER AND PACKING FOR PIPELINES

Nominal diameter of pipe (mm)	Thickness of compressible filler (mm)
Less than 450	18
450 to 1200	36
Exceeding 1200	54

At each flexible pipe joint a joint filler (e.g. fibreboard or polystyrene) shall be used, and shall extend through the full thickness of any concrete in contact with the pipe. The concrete bed shall be cut away at each joint to give a clearance of at least 50mm, so that the joint does not bear on the road.

a=b/4 but with min 200mm around the barrels and 150mm around the sockets



NOTES

- Anticipated CBR values based on Soil Consultants report 5.5 - 21%.
- Any soft spots/unsuitable materials to be removed and replaced with compacted Type 1 sub-base material.

Section Through Fire Tender Access
(Scale 1:25)

TABLE 3 - MINIMUM SUB-BASE THICKNESS

California Bearing Ratio (CBR) values (%)	Minimum thickness (mm) of sub-base (consolidated in accordance with SHW Clause 801, Table 8/1)
5-7	150
7-20	100

SCALE 1 : 25 @ A1 0m 1 2

P1	02.08.23	FIRST ISSUE	JL	DAM	GWV
Rev.	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved

FOR CONSTRUCTION

PORTAKABIN, ESCP SCHOOL

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

- Structural
- Civil
- Geo-environmental

structa

London | Hemel Hempstead | Swindon | Warwick | www.structa.co.uk

Drawing No: 6570-1010 Revision: P1