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Date	Amendments	Ve.	In.

Project	200 Chase Side EN2 0QX
Revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary <input type="checkbox"/> Approval
Referencing	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Tender

Title	Parking Plan AS EXISTING
Client	Emine Dill

1101 - A110

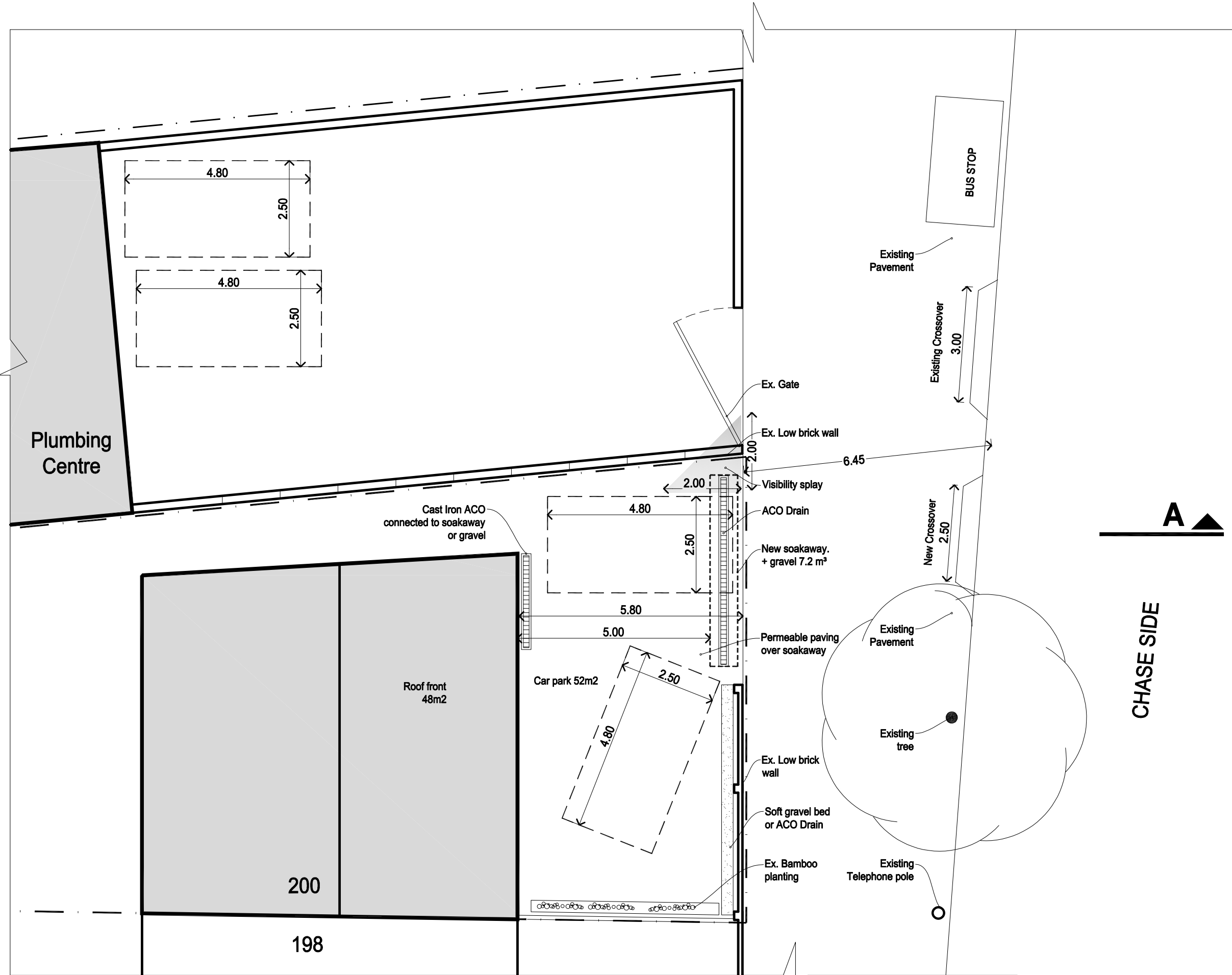
0 M 0.5 M 1 M 1.5 M 2 M

1:50

0 M 1 M 2 M 3 M 4 M

1:100

A3



DRAINAGE H

SOAKAWAY

Placed 5m min from building.
 If the roof area is over 25m² then a percolation test should be conducted by the contractor with reference made to BS EN 752-4.
 Surface water disposal via Soakaway is usually suitable for roof areas less than 100m².
 Soakaways are generally formed from square or circular pits, filled with rubble or lined with dry jointed masonry or perforated concrete ring units.
 It should be expected that a domestic rubble filled soakaway may need to be renewed about every ten years.

SOAKAWAY CALCULATION

Drainage area: Roof + Carpark Footprint = 48 m² + 52 m² = 100 m². 50mm/hr Rainwater Catchment as per Part H Building Control requires:
 $Volume = Drainage\ area \times (Rainfall\ rate\ 50mm / 3000)$
 $100 \times \frac{50}{3000} = 1.67m^3$ free volume needed
 Gravel soakaway: 70% Gravel / plastic crate 30% free space:
 Total volume Soakaway needed:
 $5.56m^3 (70\%) + 1.67m^3 (30\%) = 7.2 m^3$

SUDS SURFACE

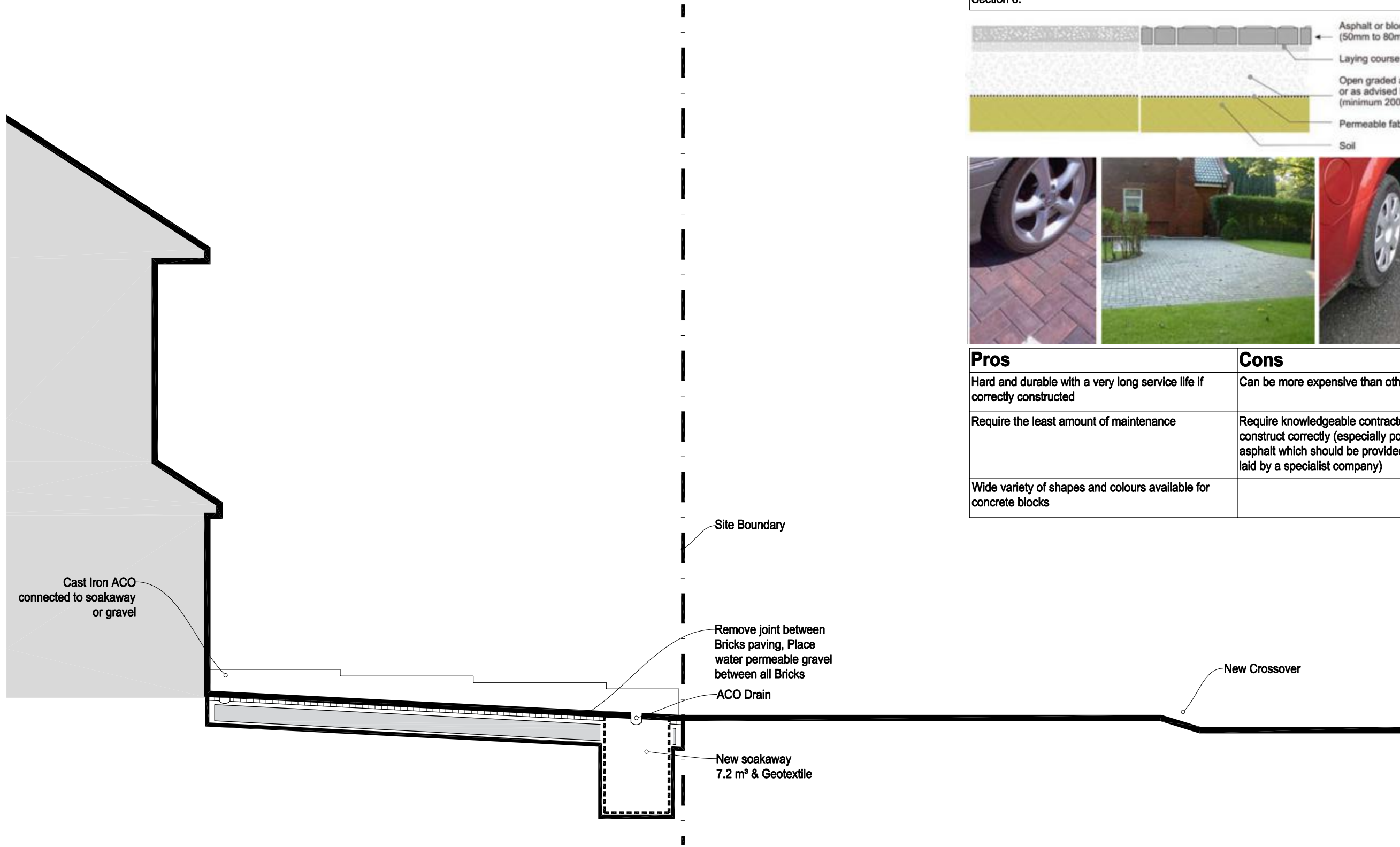
Setting out of permeable paving stones as per manufactures guidelines. Laying course of 50mm depth of 2-6mm size clean crushed stone to BS EN 13242: 2002. All granular sub-base material shall comprise crushed clean stone, rock or concrete possessing well defined edges. It must be sound, clean, non friable and free from clay or other deleterious matter. The material must be non plastic when tested in accordance with BS1377 Test No4. It is recommended that a subbase depth of 350mm should be used. Geotextile laid of manufacture's spec. A , a taped Geomembrane will be suitable for most applications. If a guaranteed watertight system is required, a fully welded system should be installed.

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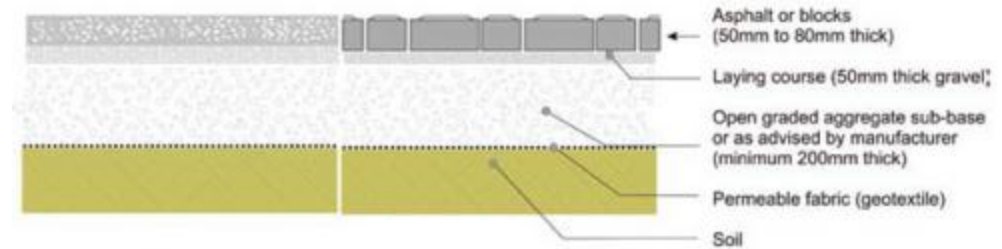
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1101 - A120
 1:50 0M 0.5M 1M 1.5M 2M
 1:100 0M 1M 2M 3M 4M
A3



Hard permeable and porous surfaces

Hard surfacing which allows water to soak into it can be built with porous asphalt, porous concrete blocks, concrete or clay block permeable paving. The material has open voids across the surface of the material or around the edges of blocks that allow water to soak in. The surface is constructed over a permeable sub-base. Systems are available from a variety of manufacturers. Sources of further information are provided in Section 6.



Pros	Cons
Hard and durable with a very long service life if correctly constructed	Can be more expensive than other options
Require the least amount of maintenance	Require knowledgeable contractor to construct correctly (especially porous asphalt which should be provided and laid by a specialist company)
Wide variety of shapes and colours available for concrete blocks	

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