

# SUPRADRAIN AND AQUASLOT COMBINED DRAINAGE SYSTEM

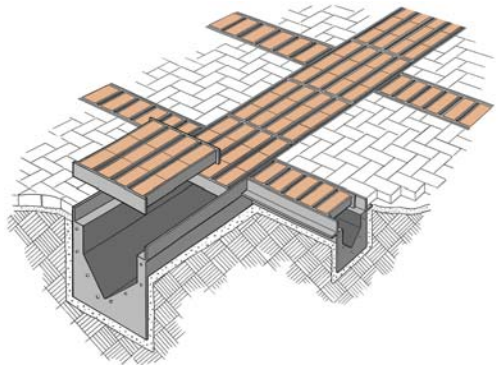
COMBINED, HOLD AND RELEASE, SURFACE WATER HARVESTING DRAINAGE, WITHIN BLOCK PAVED AREAS THE SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEM (SUDS) IS DESIGNED TO COMPLY WITH PART H OF THE BUILDING REGULATIONS FOR ECO FRIENDLY SURFACE WATER HARVESTING

## DPB AND SDB COMBINATION

### THE FACTS

In compliance with Part H of the Building Regulations for ECO friendly surface water harvesting, SUPRADRAIN and AQUA-SLOT provides a truly sustainable solution to modern surface drainage:

- SUPRADRAIN's large capacity channel provides integral water flow management, with controlled hold-and-release of water into the sewer system and return network to maintain eco-system balance.
- AQUA-SLOT recessed format accepts infill with blocks and paviours to maintain the aesthetics of surrounding paving materials and non-slip properties in compliance with health and safety risk assessment.
- Paving continuity provided by the recessed format eliminates obstructions to wheelchair (and pushchair) propulsion in compliance with the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA).
- Computer aided design and performance modelling ensures that the hydraulic performance and water management characteristics of the grating, channel and pipe outlet meet drainage needs.
- Site surveys and calculations provided to confirm that the SUPRADRAIN/AQUA-SLOT solution will perform to rainfall intensity figures in Part H.



Continued Over →

# DPB AND SDB COMBINATION

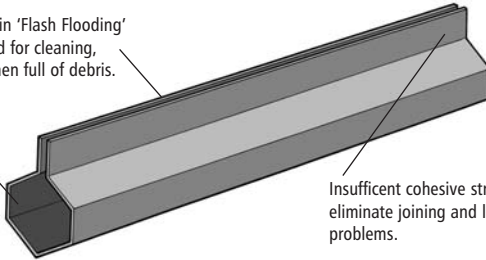
## THE FACTS (CONTINUED)

- Drainage performance designed to account for other site characteristics such as system fall and impinging areas subject to rainfall ponding.
- In compliance with Part H, SUPRADRAIN can be adapted to work with an oil interceptor system to tackle the problem of blockages in public sewers caused by deposition of fat and grease.
- Suitable for both new build and refurbishment/upgrade projects.
- Surface drainage of roads, streets and hard landscaping is one area of urban design visibly suffering from increased urban development and the impact of climate change.
- Construction of buildings, roads and hard landscaping is reducing natural ground dispersal of rainfall, driving even greater volumes of water into our drains and sewers.
- Increased rainfall and more intense rainstorms caused by global warming are also adding to 'drainage overload'.
- Statistics reported by the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) have estimated that winter precipitation increases in the UK could reach 20 per cent or more in the near future. And in its report, "Future Flooding", the Office of Science and Technology forecasts that damage from local urban flooding in the UK could cost almost a £ billion by 2080.
- Conventional drainage systems cannot cope with these growing volumes of water, with great cost and disruption to the urban environment and communities.
- Part H of the Building Regulations (2002, Drainage & Waste Disposal, England & Wales; Part M in Scotland) includes criteria for sustainable drainage design to accommodate current and predicted rainfall patterns. It recommends the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS): methods of reducing or slowing the run-off of surface water to prevent flooding and overburdening of watercourses and sewers.
- Local authorities and designers must now ensure that new or replacement drainage systems incorporate some means of reducing or controlling discharge.

### CONTINUED USE OF MINIMAL DRAINAGE SYSTEMS ARE NOT EFFECTIVE OR

Small capacity slots not effective in 'Flash Flooding' situations and cannot be removed for cleaning, rendering them less effective when full of debris.

Larger capacity channels are ineffective without large gratings above and access points are impossible to maintain rendering the 'sealed in system' ineffective in a relatively short period.



Insufficient cohesive strength to eliminate joining and leaking problems.

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