

If the pipe diameter is less than or equal to 0.5m, the minimum corridor width shall be 0.75m, whereas, if the pipes diameter is more than 0.5m (i.e. large diameter pipes), the minimum corridor width shall be equal to the required pipe corridor width (refer Table 6) plus the concrete encasement (0.3m). A typical schematic design of storm water chamber for large diameter pipes is presented below in Figure 11.

-Top of Frame Final Ground Surface Recess Cover In Green Areas Mortar Bed Upper Limit of Exterior Upper Limit of Exterior Waterproofing Waterproofing Rough Construction Joint Hardboard Protection Protective Coatings on All Interior Concrete Surfaces Pipe Diameter Greater Primary Reinforcement For All Pipe Diameters Than 500mm Invert Elevation Waterproofing Membrane Blinding Pipe Corrior 150mm 300mm 300mm 150mm

Figure 11: Typical Storm Water Drainage Manhole for Large Pipes

The minimum clearance between the outside crown of a pipe and the gutter elevation (i.e. final ground surface) at the inlet shall be 0.6m. Minimum cover between the bottom of the pavement sub base and the outside crown of the storm drain shall be 0.15m.

All pipes with less than 1.0m covers, between the bottom of the road sub base and the outside crown of the storm drain shall be concrete encased. The maximum depth of storm water pipelines to invert level shall be 6m.

Where a utility crosses a storm drain alignment, the recommended minimum design clearance should be 0.3m. For less clearance, a concrete saddle to act as a bearing pad between the drain and the utility shall be provided.

The storm water inlets or gullies shall be located either at the centre of the median, edge of the road pavement or the edge of the shoulder.