

Figure 4.44 illustrates an example of a chamber access cover positioned within a vehicle wheel track

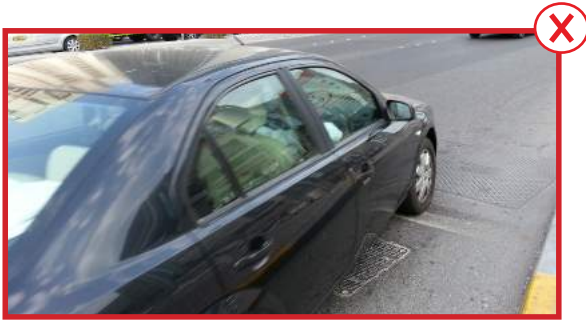


Figure 4.44: Example of a chamber access cover within a vehicle wheel track

Figure 4.45 illustrates a typical chamber arrangement under a Travel Lane and the desirable chamber access positioning.

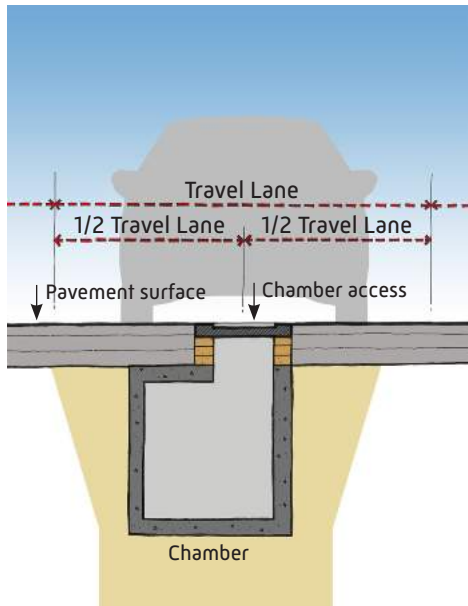


Figure 4.45: Recommended positioning of chamber access

4.6.3 Finishing of chamber covers

The type, location and surface finish of chamber covers should be considered. Figure 4.46 presents an example of well integrated and poorly integrated surface finishes for chamber access covers in the City of Abu Dhabi.



Figure 4.46: Examples of surface finishes and chamber access integration

In general, protruding chamber elements should be avoided as these can obstruct pedestrian or vehicular movements. The following guidance may be followed in conjunction with PRDM requirements:

- Chamber cover slabs should not protrude above finished surface, and preferably be located below the surface;
- Chamber access covers (e.g. for inspection, underground hydrants, stormwater inlets, etc.) must be installed flush with the finished surface;
- No elements should protrude above the finished surface (e.g. ventilation pipes); and
- The use of recessed access covers may be used in areas of high pedestrian movements and high-end developments, with the integrated pavers matching the surrounding surface finish.

4.6.4 Utility Markers

Utility markers consist of engraved plates installed flush with the surface finish to indicate the presence of a utility.

These are typically made of a durable metal plate with identification lettering in both Arabic and English, as illustrated in Figure 4.47.



Figure 4.47: Example of a utility marker in Abu Dhabi

Above-ground utility markers, such as bollards or raised domes, are not permitted in urban streets.