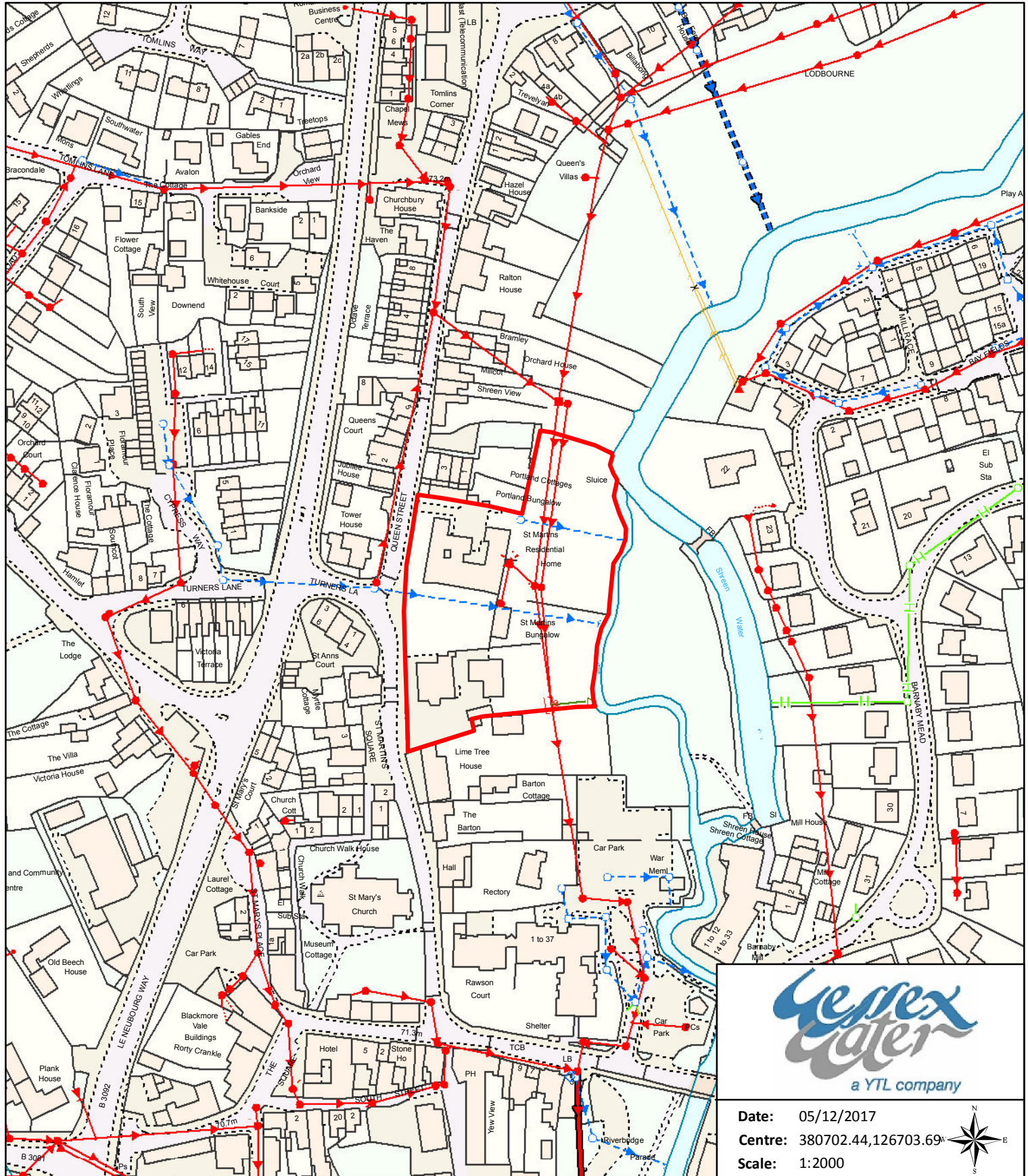


St. Martins, Queen Street, GILLINGHAM, SP8 4DZ



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Sewerage Key

Types of Sewer:

	Public Foul Sewer A sewer that carries waste water from domestic and commercial sources to a Sewage Treatment Works.
	Public Combined Sewer An older sewer that carries a combined flow of surface water and foul sewer to a Sewage Treatment Works.
	Public Surface Water Sewer A sewer that carries surface water (e.g. rain water from roofs, yards, car parks etc) to a point of discharge.
	Strategic Sewer Sewers essential to the running of the sewerage network. No work permitted over or within 6m (horizontal) of this asset.
	Abandoned Sewer Sewers abandoned in situ. These sewers are sealed and should not be used for connections.
	Private Sewer Sewers not in the ownership of Wessex Water, but recorded to assist work in the geographical vicinity. Wessex Water does not know ownership.

Other Wessex Pipes:

	Public Rising Main A pipe that carries a pressurised pumped flow to another part of the sewerage system.
	Public Overflow A pipe that relieves upstream sewers of flows in excess of the hydraulic capacity (e.g. from a CSO).
	Effluent Disposal Main A pipe that carries treated effluent from a Sewage Treatment Works to a watercourse or other point of discharge.

Non-Wessex Pipes:

	Culverted Watercourse A natural (or diverted) watercourse which has been piped.
	Highway Drain Part of drainage system maintained by the highway authority to drain surface water from the highway.

Sewer Annotation:

The sizes of the individual sewers are shown as annotations on the map. A non-circular pipe is indicated by two dimensions (e.g. 600x400).

Sewerage Apparatus:

The following are the most common type of apparatus found on the Wessex Water sewerage network;

			Manhole - An access chamber to the sewerage network.
			Pumping Station - Facility used to lift sewer flows to a higher point in the gravity system, or to pump to another facility.
			NRV (Non-return valve) - Valve that allows flow to pass in only one direction.
			CSO (Combined Sewer Overflow) - Chamber where excess sewage can be discharged when the capacity of the network is exceeded.
			Bifurcation - Chamber where flow may be split into two or more channels. May operate in both dry and wet weather conditions.
			Lamphole - A small shaft between manholes that is used to illuminate sewer lengths for inspection.
			Rodding Eye - A small hatch in the drainage system that is used for inspection or cleaning.
			Catchpit - A pit on the sewerage network in which matter, that may otherwise block a sewer, is collected and periodically removed.
			Vent Column - An above-ground structure that vents odours from the sewerage network away from ground level.
			Soakaway - A form of infiltration drainage that allows water (usually surface water) to infiltrate into the ground rather than discharge directly into a sewer.



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Water Supply Key

Types of Water Main:

Distribution Main

A distribution main carries treated water to customers. With few exceptions, domestic water connections are only made to distribution mains.

Raw Water Main

A raw water main carries untreated (raw) water to a Water Treatment Works.

Washout Main

A main used for maintenance and management of the water supply network, to flush out or empty connected assets.

Abandoned Main

Abandoned mains are not in use, but may still be in the ground.

Private Main

Mains not in the ownership of Wessex Water, but are recorded to assist work in the geographical vicinity. Wessex Water does not know ownership.

Water Main Annotation:

The size and material of the individual water mains are shown as annotation on the map. The main's material is shown as an abbreviation with the most common materials being;

AC	Asbestos Cement	CI	Cast Iron	DI	Ductile Iron
SI	Spun Iron	ST	Steel	PE	Polyethylene
PVC	uPVC	POLY	Plastic/Polythene	UNK	Unknown

A main's diameter will fall between 0.25" - 24" for imperial sizes, and 50mm - 1200mm for metric sizes.

Water Main Apparatus:

The following are the most common type of apparatus found on the Wessex Water supply network;

- ✕ Open Valve - Open sluice valve used to regulate the flow of water.
- ✕ Closed Valve - Closed sluice valve used to regulate the flow of water.
- ✕ Closed Valve (DMA) - Closed sluice valve that denotes the boundary of a metered area.
- ✕ Closed Valve (Black Cap) - Permanently closed sluice valve.
- ✕ Washout Valve - Valve that is occasionally used to clear out sediment or drain-down part of the network.
- Fire Hydrant -
- Washout Hydrant - Hydrant that is occasionally used to clear out sediment or drain-down part of the network.
- ◆ Air Valve - Valve used to remove (bleed) air from the mains network.
- ▶ PRV (Pressure reducing valve) - Valve used to control or limit the pressure in the mains network.
- ▶ PSV (Pressure sustaining valve) - Valve used to maintain a set pressure at a specific point in the mains network.
- ▶ NRV (Non-return valve) - Valve that allows water to flow in only one direction.
- [End Cap - Fitting used to terminate (cap-off) a main.
- ✉ Network Meter - Meter used to internally manage/monitor the mains network.
- ⚙️ Booster Pump - Pump used to maintain pressure in the mains network.