

01 DRAWING SYMBOLS DESCRIPTION

North Point:
A north point is located in the top left hand corner of every drawing which contains a plan of a building. Within the drawing set all buildings are orientated with north at the top of the page.

Level Indicator - plan:
The level indicator is used on floor plans to record the height of a floor in metres.

Level indicator - section / elevation:
The level indicator is used on sections & elevations to record a specific level in metres.

Drawing call-out reference:
Each drawing throughout the set has its own number and title. The call-out reference is used to indicate on which drawing sheet a drawing or part of a drawing is shown. The top number in the circle indicates an individual drawings number on a sheet. The bottom number indicates the drawing sheets number in the set.

Detail call-out frame:
The detail call-out frame is used to indicate where a portion of a building is drawn to a larger scale. The dashed rectangular frame is placed around this part on a drawing. A drawing call-out reference number is connected to the frame to locate the drawing in the set (as above).

Scale bar
A scale bar graphically represents the scale that a plan, section, elevation or detail is shown at on the drawing sheet at the stated print size.

Section marker:
The section symbol is used to show where a section is cut through the building or structure. The section symbol is used horizontally (plan) or vertically (section or elevation). The arrow indicates the direction of the view of the section. The top number indicates the drawings individual number on a sheet. The bottom number indicates the drawing sheets number in the set.

Elevation marker:
The elevation graphic is typically used on a plan. The arrow around the circle will point to the surface that is shown in elevation. The top number indicates the drawings individual number on a sheet. The bottom number indicates the drawing sheets number in the set.

Drawing title:
Each drawing has its own number, title & scale. The number in the circle indicates the drawing number on the sheet. The title description describes the drawing (plan, section etc). The scale of the drawing is shown below the description.

Materials Symbol:
This symbol is used on drawings to reference the materials used in each building to the Materials Key which is located on the right hand side of drawings. The symbols are used on roof plans, elevations and detailed elevations. Refer to '03 Materials Key' for the full list of materials and the key numbers used to reference them.

Cut-line Graphic:
The cut-line graphic is used to indicate when a drawing element which continues beyond what can be shown on a sheet is cut short for graphic purposes. It is also used on plan where an element rises vertically above the horizontal level where the plan view is cut through the building (eg. staircases)

Doors:
Doors are generally represented by showing a door frame with the door leaf in the open position. The path of the door swing is shown graphically and does not represent a built component of the door.

Lifts:
Lifts are generally represented by showing the lift car within the lift core and the car doors in the closed position.

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DRAWING SYMBOLS CONT. DESCRIPTION

Voids / Penetrations / Shafts:
Openings in floor slabs are denoted by showing the extent of the opening with a dashed cross.

Surface Drainage:
In some instances surface drainage has been shown on floor slabs. The dashed lines represent general falls across a slab to the drainage point (lowest point).

Part Elevations:
For most Detailed Elevations the full extent of a buildings facade is not shown on the drawing sheet. A vertical dashed line is used to indicate that the elevation has been cut short.

Access Ladder:
In some instances Access Ladders have been shown on roof plans.

Section marker:
The section symbol is used to show where a section is cut through the building or structure. The section symbol is used horizontally (plan) or vertically (section or elevation). The arrow indicates the direction of the view of the section. The top number indicates the drawings individual number on a sheet. The bottom number indicates the drawing sheets number in the set.

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02 DRAWING HATCHES NOTE

Hatches are used to graphically illustrate the extent of certain materials and finishes on roof plans and elevations of buildings. The actual material finish is confirmed on the drawings by the Materials Key.

The hatch graphics are not representative of the actual material or finish.

Refer to the accompanying HPC Development Site Design and Access Statement Chapter 7 and Appendix A for further detail on building materials and finishes.

Sedum roof:
Where structural concrete roofs are finished with an insulation system that does not require a further protective layer (ballast or similar) the roof area is not hatched to indicate this finish.

Ballast roof:
Where structural concrete roofs are finished with an insulation system that does not require a further protective layer (ballast or similar) the roof area is not hatched to indicate this finish.

Concrete roof:
Where structural concrete roofs are finished with an insulation system that does not require a further protective layer (ballast or similar) the roof area is not hatched to indicate this finish.

Standing seam roof:
Where structural concrete roofs are finished with an insulation system that does not require a further protective layer (ballast or similar) the roof area is not hatched to indicate this finish.

Glass spandrel panel:
Where structural concrete roofs are finished with an insulation system that does not require a further protective layer (ballast or similar) the roof area is not hatched to indicate this finish.

Fence:
Where structural concrete roofs are finished with an insulation system that does not require a further protective layer (ballast or similar) the roof area is not hatched to indicate this finish.

Barbed Tape:
Where structural concrete roofs are finished with an insulation system that does not require a further protective layer (ballast or similar) the roof area is not hatched to indicate this finish.

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03 MATERIALS KEY

The materials listed in the Materials Key below and annotated on the drawings are terms selected to describe a range of materials and / or products that have been broadly grouped into categories.

The Key has been included on every drawing where external materials are shown and described.

These annotations are provided to broadly describe the materiality a building. Refer to the accompanying HPC Development Site Design and Access Statement Chapter 7 and Appendix A for the building descriptions and Materials Strategy for Hinkley Point C.

Materials Key:

Vertical Enclosure - Wall

- 1 Concrete / render finishes**
 - 1.1 In-situ concrete
 - 1.2 Pre-cast concrete
 - 1.3 Render finish
- 2 Cladding**
 - 2.1 Aluminium standing seam
 - 2.2 Aluminium panels
 - 2.3 Aluminium planks
 - 2.4 Profiled steel panels
 - 2.5 Flat steel panels
 - 2.6 Fibre cement cladding
 - 2.7 Glass reinforced plastic

3 Glazing / translucent materials

- 3.1 Cast glass c-channel
- 3.2 Frameless glazing
- 3.3 Framed glazing
- 3.4 Opaque glazed spandrel panel
- 3.5 Polycarbonate translucent cladding

4 External wall features

- 4.1 Aluminium trims, copings and casings
- 4.2 Aluminium louvres
- 4.3 Glass louvres
- 4.4 Aluminium brise-soleil
- 4.5 Glass brise-soleil
- 4.6 Mesh expanded metal panels
- 4.7 Fencing
- 4.8 Barbed tape
- 4.9 Retractable steel shutters

5 Doors

- 5.1 Metal door
- 5.2 Metal louvre door
- 5.3 Glazed door
- 5.4 Access gates

6 Window / metalwork accessories

- 6.1 External fabric blinds
- 6.2 Cavity venetian blinds
- 6.3 Glazed balustrade
- 6.4 Metal stairs and ladders

Horizontal Enclosure - Roof

7 Roofing

- 7.1 Sedum roof
- 7.2 Ballast
- 7.3 Standing seam roof
- 7.4 Concrete roof

8 Roofing Accessories

- 8.1 Roof light
- 8.2 Roof vents and hatches
- 8.3 Metal cappings and copings
- 8.4 Paving
- 8.5 PVs and solar panels
- 8.6 Timber decking

04 ABBREVIATIONS, ACROMYNS & ARCHITECTURAL TERMINOLOGY

FLL	Finish floor level.
FL	Finish level.
USL	Underside slab level.
AOD	Above ordnance datum.
PV's	Photovoltaics
Plan	A drawing to scale of a horizontal section through a building taken at a given level; a view from above an object or an area.
Section	A representation to scale of a portion of a building or object exposed when cut by an imaginary vertical plane so as to show its construction and interior.
Elevation	Drawing to scale of the external face of a building structure.
In-situ concrete	Concrete that is cast in place (i.e. it's final location).
Pre-cast concrete	Concrete panels, planks etc cast before placing.
Render	A exterior cement plaster or acrylic premix applied in a thin coat to a substrate.
Fibre cement	A sheet cladding material (roof or facade) formed from cement reinforced with fibre.
Glass reinforced plastic	Glass-reinforced plastic or GRP is a composite material made of a plastic matrix reinforced by fine fibres made of glass.
Glazed spandrel panel	Glass with an opaque or only slightly translucent colored coating, which is used to glaze sections of facade to conceal building areas or components behind.
Coping / Capping	A capping or covering of the top of a wall which slopes to run water off the wall. Can be constructed from various materials.
Louvre	Is a screen, or shutter with horizontal slats that are angled to admit light and air, but to keep out rain or direct sunshine or noise. The angle of the slats may be adjustable or fixed.
Brise-soleil	Refers to a permanent sun-shading device. Is most commonly used to prevent glazed facades from overheating. Can be constructed from various materials.
Sedum	A Sedum roof is also known as a green roof, or living roof. Sedum is a plant, or series of species of plants. Sedum plants can range in colour including reds, greens, oranges, browns, and purples.
Ballast	Selected material, such as crushed stone or pebbles, placed on a roofs surface to protect against environmental elements (solar, wind etc).

05 DRAWING CONVENTIONS DESCRIPTION

Units
Unless stated otherwise all buildings are drawn and dimensioned in millimeters.

Plan height
A plan is generally drawn between 1 to 1.5 meters above finish floor level.

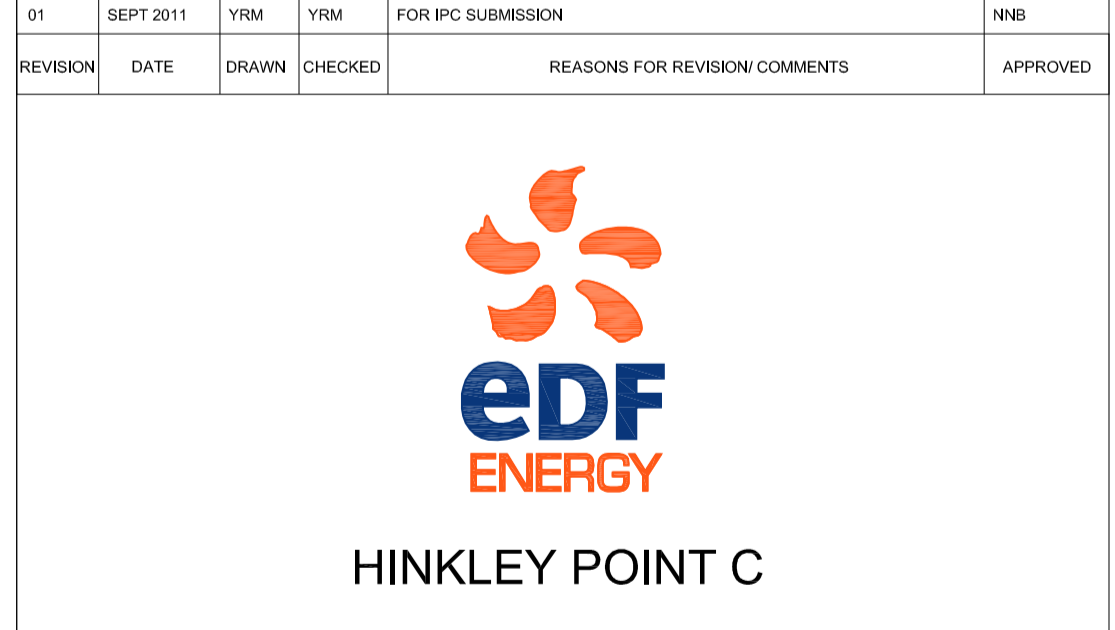
Shadow Convention:
Shadows are cast on all elevations as a graphic device to illustrate the depth of elements of an elevation in relation to each other to aid visual understanding. The shadow projections in no way represent the location of the sun, the buildings location or orientation, the time of year, or represents actual shadows cast. The diagrams opposite illustrate the conventions used to project shadows for this drawing set.

Sheet numbering:
Drawings on each sheet are numbered in sequence. 1 typically starts at the top left corner of the sheet & numbering proceeds left to right down the sheet.

Solid Hatch:
Solid hatch (gray) is used both in plan & section to represent structure that is being viewed in either vertical or horizontal section. Structure hatched in this manner includes, but is not limited to: concrete, blockwork, drywalling and steel. The hatch is a graphic device used to aid visual understanding of a drawing & does not approximate the reality of the material. Note that external rainscreen systems are not hatched.

NOTES:

01	SEPT 2011	YRM	YRM	FOR IPC SUBMISSION	NNB
REVISION	DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED	REASONS FOR REVISION COMMENTS	APPROVED



DRAWING TITLE
Hinkley Point C Development Site
Technical Sheet

Symbology, Terminology & Conventions
Regulation 5(2)(o)

PROJECT DRAWING REFERENCE NO.	REVISION	SCALE	DATE
HINK-A1-SYM-00-XX-001	01	NTS @ A1	SEPT 2011

DOCUMENT
For Information

SCALE BAR
metres

DRAWING SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

PROTECTIVE MARKING REQUIRED

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED