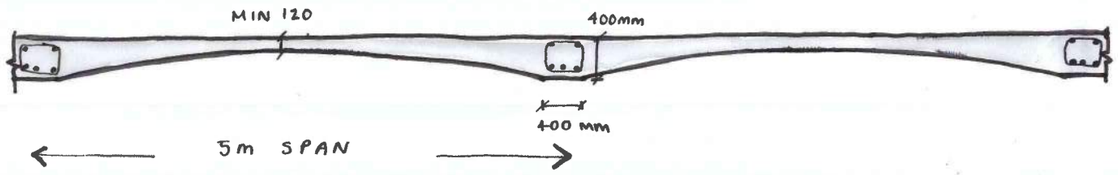
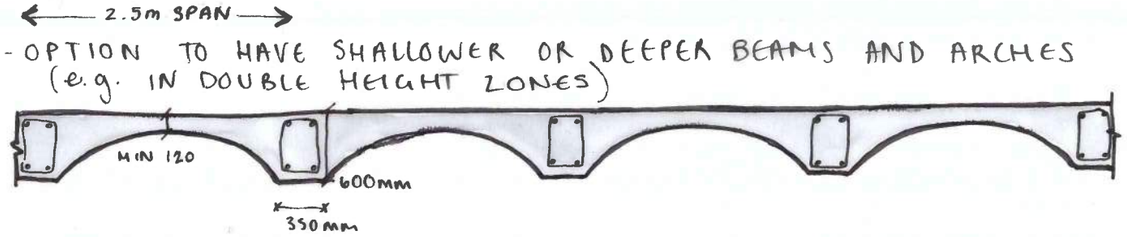
CONCRETE ARCH OPTIONS

EAST SIDE MOUND BUILDING:



- SHALLOW BEAMS REQUIRED DUE TO HEIGHT RESTRICTIONS

WEST CAFE & OPERATIONS BUILDING:



- OPTION TO HAVE SHALLOWER OR DEEPER BEAMS AND ARCHES (e.g. IN DOUBLE HEIGHT ZONES)

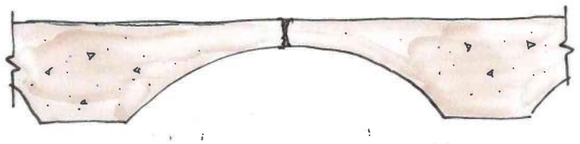
350 deep vs 600 deep:

- **350 DEEP** → LOWER CONCRETE VOLUME
  → MORE REINFORCEMENT REQUIRED. ~ 83 kg CO_2e/m^2 *
- **600 DEEP** → REDUCES HORIZONTAL FORCES ON EDGE BEAMS.
  → ARCH SHAPE EXPRESSED WITH STRONGER CURVE? ~ 114 kg CO_2e/m^2 *

PRECAST VS IN-SITU CONSTRUCTION:

- **PRECAST:**
  - PRECAST PANEL SPLIT LOCATION OPTIONS:

OR



→ LONGER WKING → CAN USE LATER AGE STRENGTH GAIN (56-day vs 28-day)

→ LESS TIME ONSITE, ELEMENTS CRANED IN.

- **IN-SITU:**
  - CUSTOM FORMWORK REQUIRED TO FORM ARCH ON SITE.
  - LONGER CONSTRUCTION TIMES DUE TO CURING TIME & TEMPORARY PROPS.

CONCRETE:

- CONCRETE MIX TO ACHIEVE A MINIMUM STRENGTH EQUIVALENT TO RC 28/35,
- CONCRETE TO BE SUITABLE FOR EXPOSURE CLASSES XC3, AND XF1 WHERE VEHICLES ARE PRESENT (ATTACK FROM DE-ICING SALTS)
- CONCRETE SUPPLIER EARLY INVOLVEMENT RECOMMEDED TO GUIDE FINISH, EMBODIED CARBON, AND ADDITION CHOICES.

* VALUES SHOWN IN kg CO_2e/m^2 (FLOOR AREA), CONSIDERING CONCRETE WITH 75% CEMENT REPLACEMENT FOR THE STRUCTURAL SLAB.

WEBB YATES ENGINEERS
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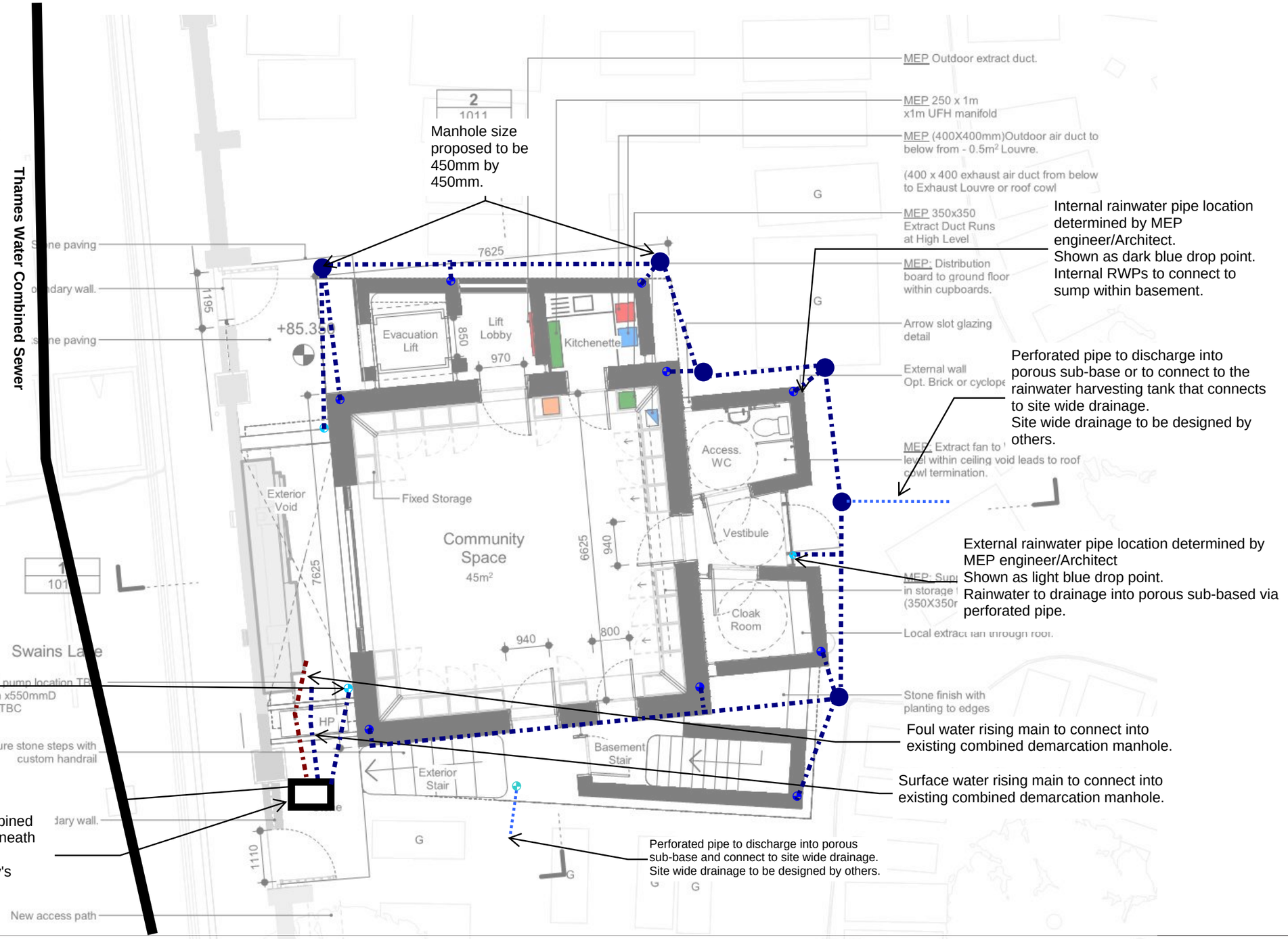
www.webbyates.com

Drawing No J4565-S-SK-0021			
Project HIGHGATE CEMETERY		Status S9	
Drawing Title CONCRETE ARCH OPTIONS			
Date 4/6/24	Drawn by AA	Scale NTS	Revision 0

APPENDIX C. STAGE 3 CIVIL SKETCHES

Option to connect surface water to the combined Thames Water sewer on Swain's Lane was considered, however it is not a sustainable option. Nevertheless, if necessary could be done. This will require pre-planning application to Thames Water to determine whether it is feasible.

Current design routes rainwater drainage around the building.
This is designed on the assumption there is space around the building for the proposed manholes.



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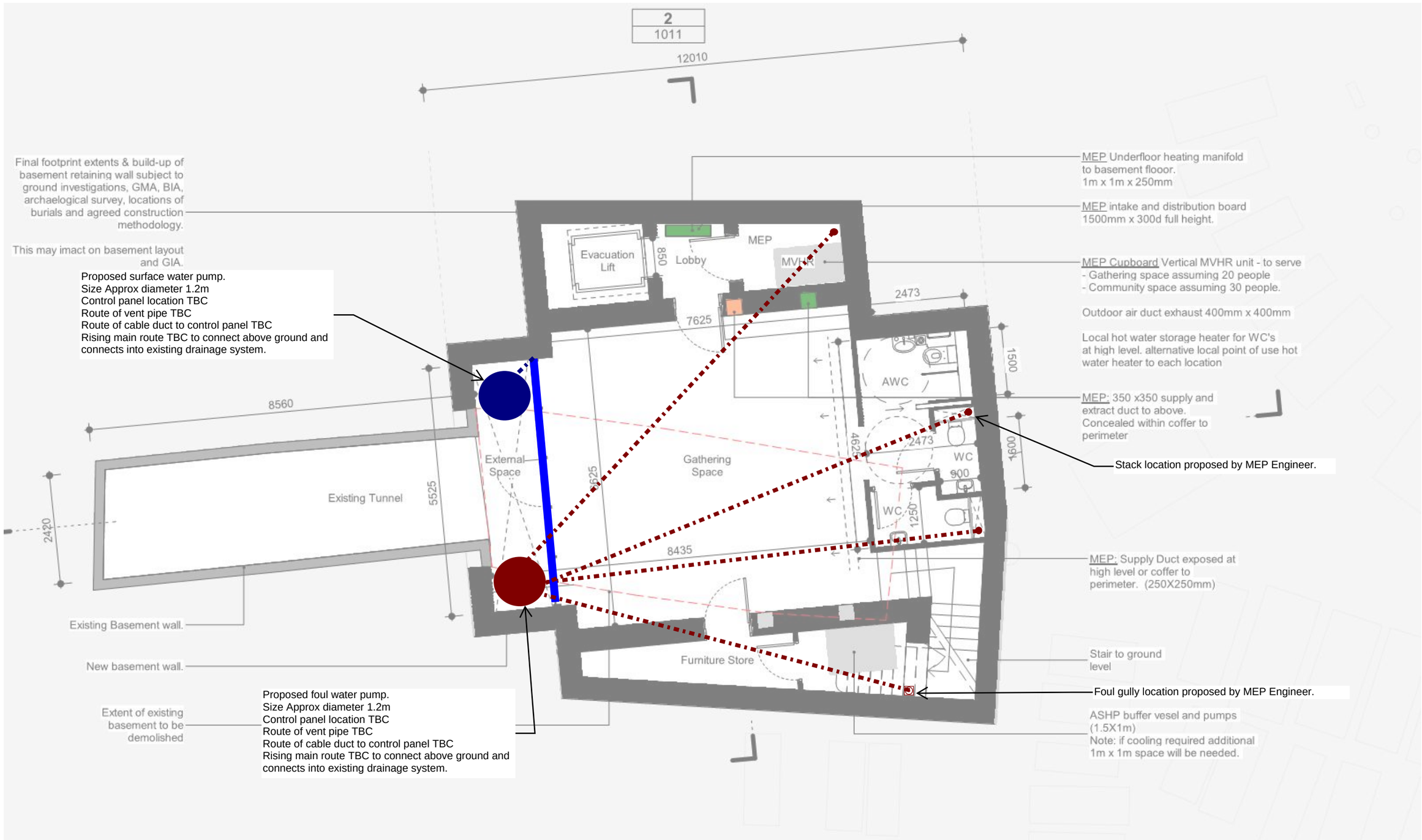
DRAFT

Drawing No. J4565-C-SK-0001			
Project: Highgate Cemetery			Status: S3
Drawing Title: P1 - Ground Floor - East Side Education and Community Building			
Date: 03.07.24	Drawn by: ZA	Scale: NTS	Revision: DRAFT



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london@webbyates.com
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Drawing No. J4565-C-SK-0002

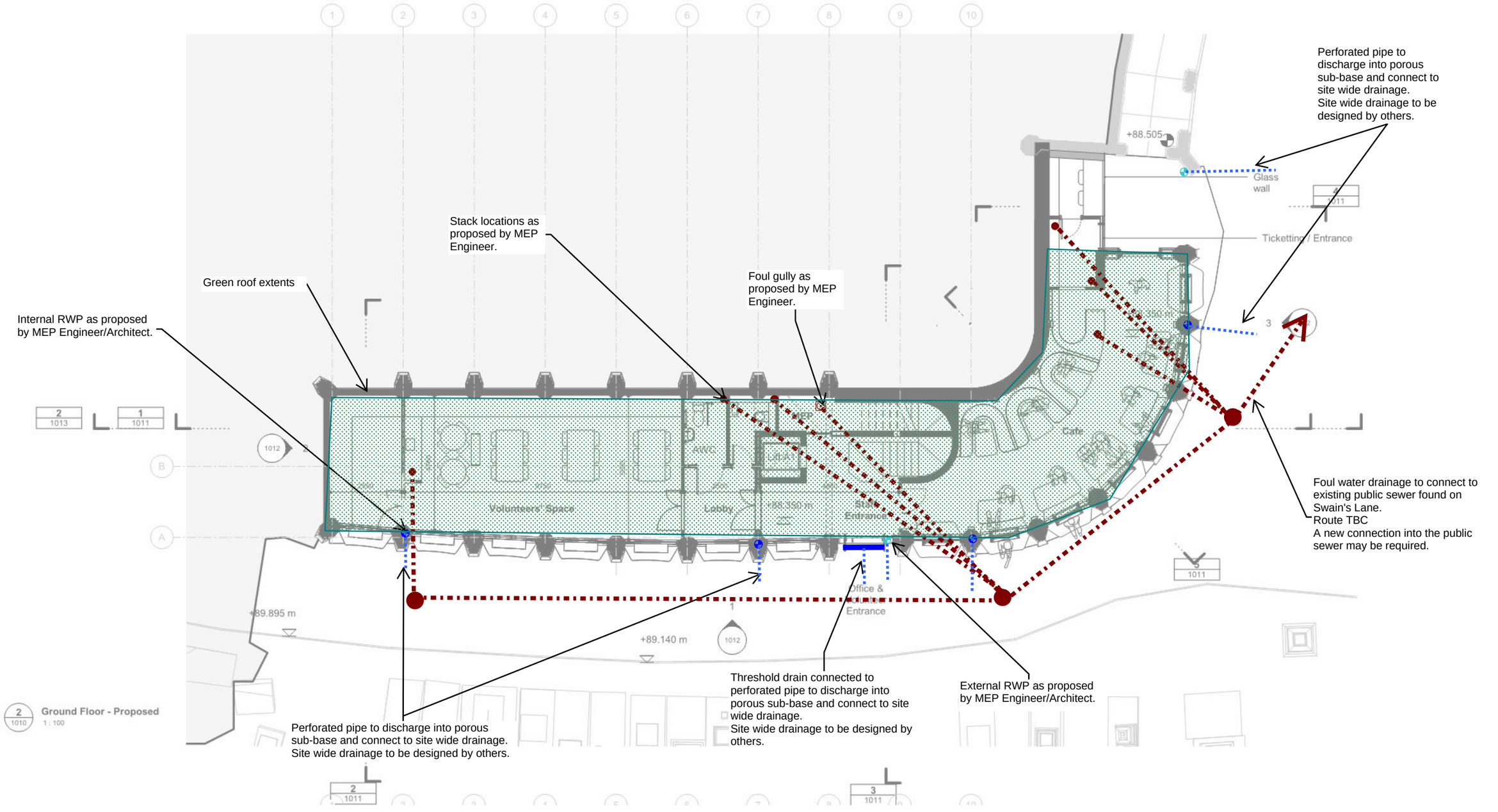
Project: Highgate Cemetery

Status: S3

Drawing Title: P1 - Basememt - East Side Education and Community Building

Date: 03.07.24 | Drawn by: ZA | Scale: NTS | Revision: DRAFT

DRAFT



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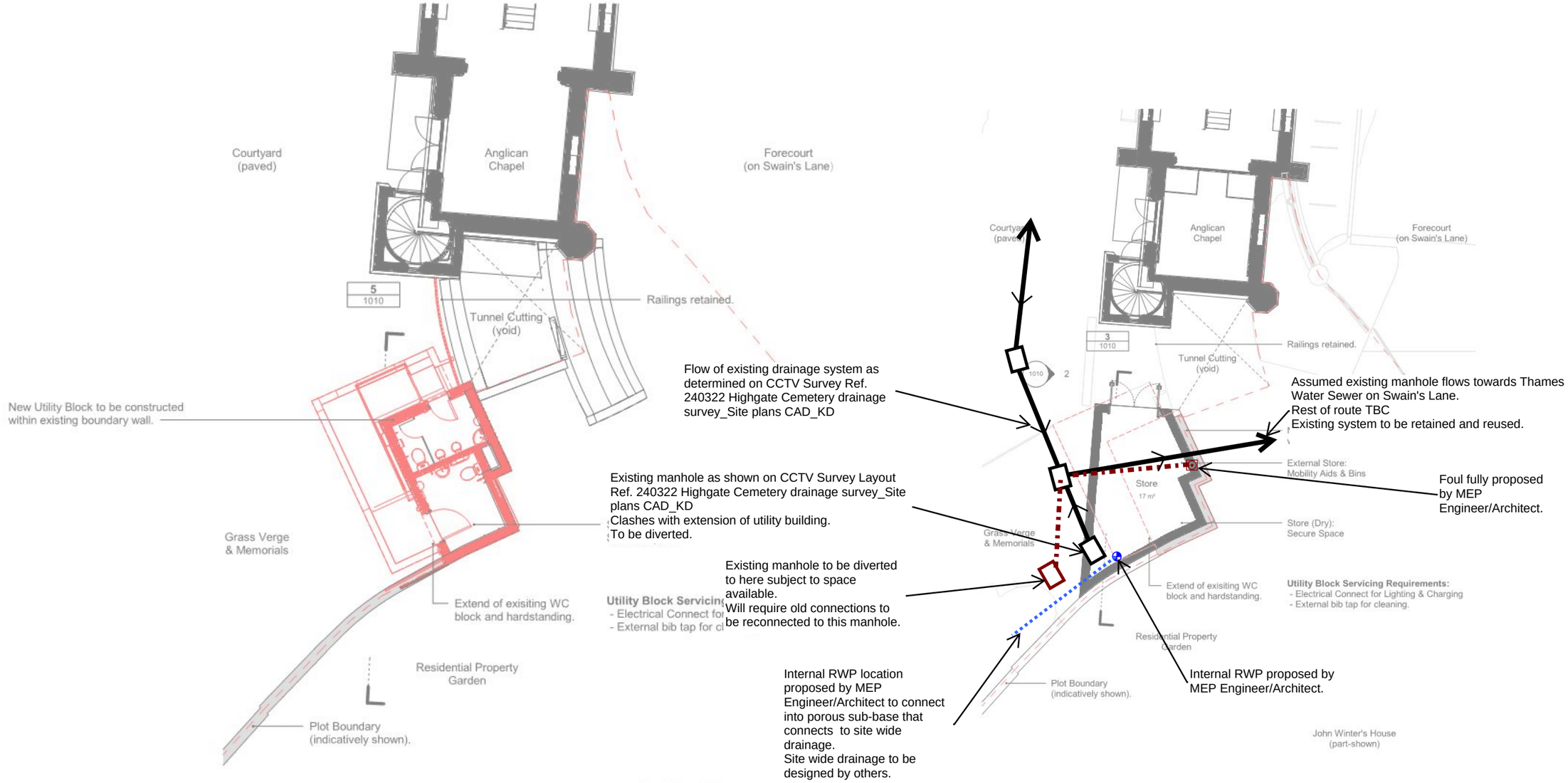
london@webbyates.com
www.webbyates.com

DRAFT

Drawing No. J4565-C-SK-0003			
Project: Highgate Cemetery			Status: S3
Drawing Title: P2 - Ground Floor - Operations and visitor building			
Date: 03.07.24	Drawn by: ZA	Scale: NTS	Revision: DRAFT



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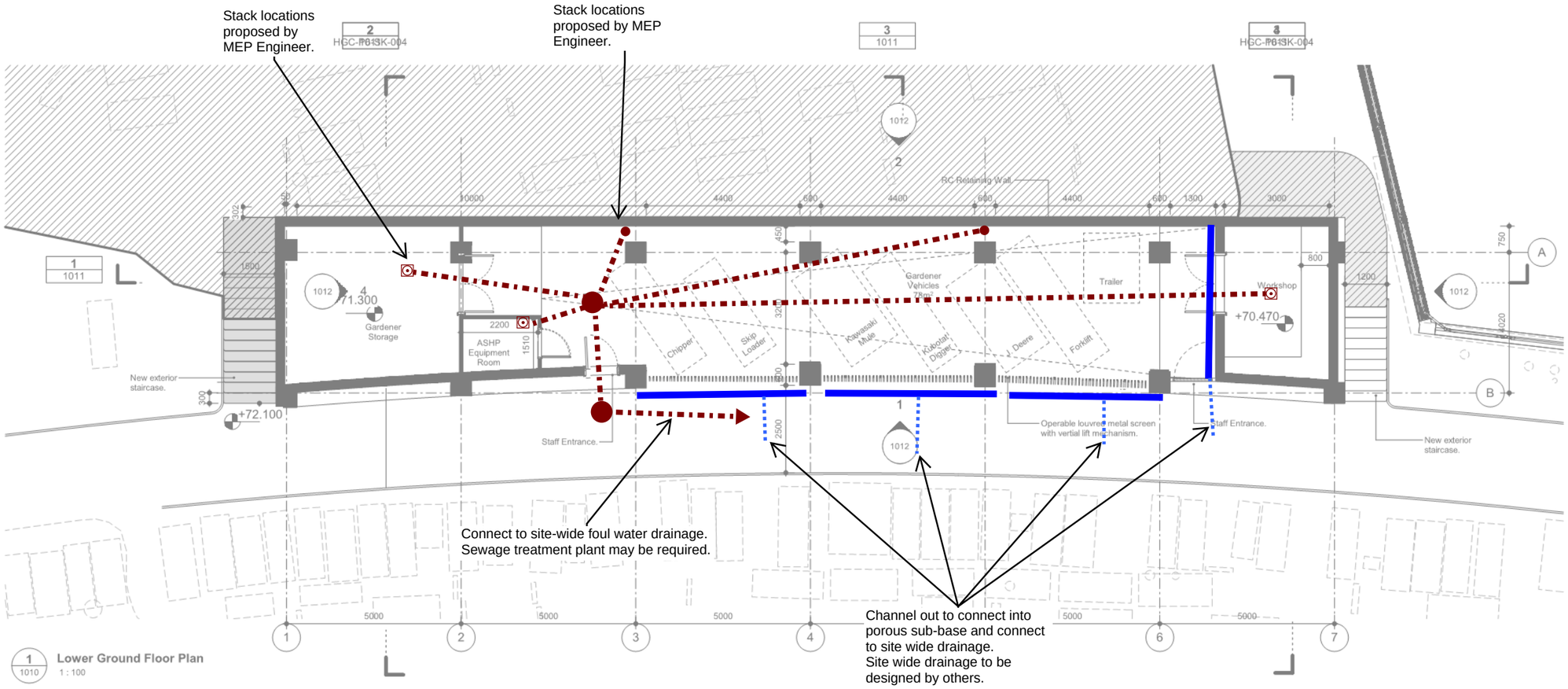
Drawing No. J4565-C-SK-0004			
Project: Highgate Cemetery			Status: S3
Drawing Title: P4 - Utility Block			
Date: 03.07.24	Drawn by: ZA	Scale: NTS	Revision: DRAFT

DRAFT



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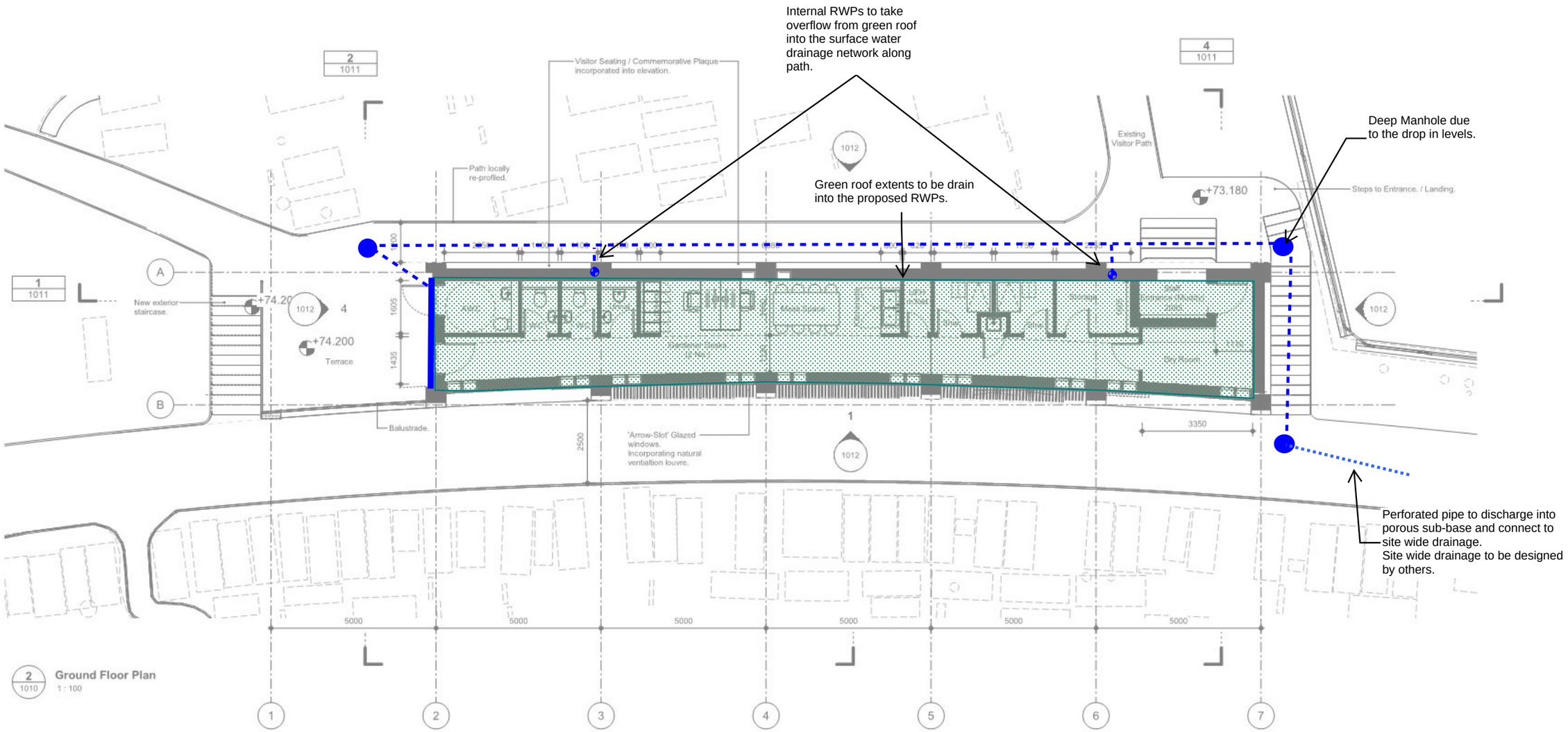
DRAFT

Drawing No. J4565-C-SK-0005			
Project Highgate Cemetery			Status S3
Drawing Title P6 - Basement - Gardeners building			
Date 03.07.24	Drawn by ZA	Scale NTS	Revision DRAFT



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london@webbyates.com
www.webbyates.com

DRAFT

Drawing No. J4565-C-SK-0006			
Project Highgate Cemetery			Status S3
Drawing Title P6 - Ground Floor - Gardeners building			
Date 03.07.24	Drawn by ZA	Scale NTS	Revision DRAFT

APPENDIX D. EXISTING DRAINAGE AND GROUND INVESTIGATION REPORTS

The Morton Partnership
Structural Engineers

Registered in England No. 2727193

Old Timber Yard House, 55 The Timber Yard
Drysdale Street, London N1 6ND
Tel: 020 7324 7270 Fax: 020 7729 1196
Email: london@themortonpartnership.co.uk
www.themortonpartnership.co.uk

Our ref: EJM/CH/20360~02

29th July 2021

Ross Macaskill
Artelia UK
High Holborn House
52-54 High Holborn
London WC1V 6RL

by email only: ross.macaskill@uk.arteliagroup.com

Dear Ross,

RE: HIGHGATE CEMETERY, SWAIN'S LANE, HIGHGATE, LONDON N6 6PJ

We have now received the final report from Albury SI. We had agreed to provide a summary report of the findings and we do so below.

The site investigation was carried out in June 2021 and involved 2No boreholes to depth and 10No trial pits to existing buildings across the site. A desk based study of the site and its history was also included.

The site historically was part of the 17thC Ashurst estate until the founding of the cemetery in the 1830's. There is no evidence of industrial use on the site and no contamination or hazardous waste was found during the investigation. There is also no evidence of UXO's in close proximity and the risk is considered small for any being on site.

Borehole 1 extended to a depth of 25m and revealed 200mm made ground over 4m of soft clay over London Clay formation to the base of the borehole. From nearby published data, the layer of London Clay is approximately 125m thick. Standpipes were installed in the boreholes to monitor long term water levels. Monitoring indicates that there is groundwater 2.5m below ground level which could be the result of a perched water table.

Borehole 2 also extended to a depth of 25m and revealed 1m of made ground over 1.5m soft clay over stiffer London Clay formation to the base of the borehole. Ground water in borehole 2 was recorded at 1.5 and 1.2m below ground level following return visits and 5m depth during drilling.

The trial pits exposed stepped brick footings and concrete strip foundations to the various buildings and structures as one would expect. The ground around these structures was generally made ground and water levels varied between 1.2m and 3.3m below ground level. Sections and photographs of the existing foundation arrangements are in the full report.

Laboratory testing was carried out to samples retrieved from the boreholes. The mechanical properties are included in the report which will provide data for foundation and pile design and retaining wall design.

The report concludes that traditional mass concrete foundations can achieve a permissible bearing pressure of 100kPa provided the foundations extend into the Clay formation and not the made ground. Considerations will be required in close proximity to trees where tree roots can cause volumetric change of shrinkable clay. To avoid risks of settlement or if the loads will apply greater pressures than 100kPa consideration of piled foundations will be necessary.

If basement structures are proposed, heave will need to be considered and allowed for. The report suggests that the underlying soils have moderate to high potential of heave occurring. Therefore if any overburden is removed, the ground will apply upwards pressure as heave recovery occurs so it will be necessary to consider ground anchors or suspended floor slabs with anti heave protection under.

The report has identified a perched water table across the site therefore any large excavations will need a dewatering system to manage the inflow of groundwater or a water exclusion system to prevent water entering the excavation. The permanent structure will also need to be designed to resist hydrostatic pressures.

RE: HIGHGATE CEMETERY, SWAIN'S LANE, HIGHGATE, LONDON N6 6PJ

Any buried concrete in contact with the ground should have a design sulphate class of DS-2.

A preliminary test of the ground for waste assessment has concluded that any materials removed from site can be disposed of as non hazardous waste. Regular testing of any excavated material will need to be carried out as excavations are ongoing.

If you have any comments or queries on the above then please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely
For THE MORTON PARTNERSHIP LTD

PETER CORCORAN BSc (Hons) MICE CEng

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Highgate Cemetery M&E Infrastructure Review

Project No: 204057

Document Revision and Status

Date	Rev	Issue	Notes	Checked	Approved
23/11/2021	01	Draft	For Comment	TT	TT

London 23/11/2021
Project No. 204057

Tom Taylor
Associate Director

tom.taylor@steensenvarming.com

Table of Contents

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1.0 Introduction

Steensen Varming were appointed in November 2020 to undertake surveys and site investigations in order to establish the extent of existing services infrastructure at Highgate Cemetery.

Following an initial site visit and visual survey at the end of 2020 the project was paused before a follow up Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey was completed in October 2021.

This report presents the findings from the initial non-intrusive visual survey and the follow up GPR survey. The report also includes some commentary with regards to the extent of the existing services and incoming supplies to the site in light of planned future development works. It should however be noted that Steensen Varming have not re-visited the site since late 2020 and as such the commentary included in this report with respect to the existing services relates to the findings from the initial site visit.

Sketches summarising the existing services and the full GPR survey results are included as appendices to this report.

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2.0 Services Overview

The services as described below are marked on the existing services sketch and GPR survey information included in the appendices to this report.

2.1 West Cemetery

Water
There is a single incoming water supply to the West Cemetery at the North Lodge. The supply runs through the West Cemetery to serve the South Lodge and the Main Office/ Chapel. Additional pipework branches serve watering points along the route. A second supply runs parallel to the site supply to serve a private house adjacent to the cemetery grounds.

Electricity
There are three incoming electrical supplies (fed from Swain's Lane) to the West Cemetery feeding the Main Office/ Chapel; the South Lodge; and the North Lodge.

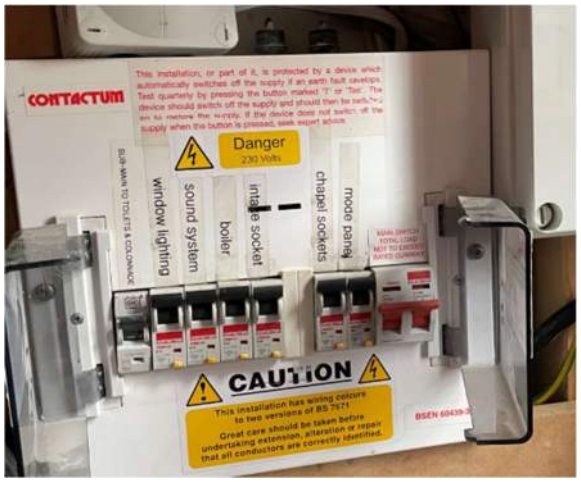

Figure 1 and 2 – Main Office Electrical Intake and Distribution Board

Figure 3 – South Lodge Electric Meter/ Distribution Board and Gas Meter

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Secondary supplies are taken from the North Lodge intake to serve the Terrace Catacombs; the Julius Beer Mausoleum; and the Simpson Vault.

Figure 4 and 5 – North Lodge Electrical Distribution Board and Secondary Supply

Secondary supplies are taken from the Office/ Chapel intake to serve the adjacent WC block; the Colonnade; and the Gardener's Compound containers.

Figure 6 and 7 Electrical Distribution Boards in Colonnade and Gardener's Compound

As the above images show, the existing electrical installations vary in age and condition. The installation in the South Lodge is relatively new. The Main Office/ Chapel incoming supply and associated switchgear is considerably older (and difficult to access). The externally mounted 'secondary' distribution boards are generally in poor condition have been exposed to external conditions.

Gas

There are two gas supplies to the West Cemetery, one serving the South Lodge via an internal meter (Figure 3) and one serving the Office/ Chapel via an external gas meter (Figure 8).

Figure 8 – Main Office/ Chapel Gas Meter

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The existing supplies which are typical for domestic installations each serve a single gas boiler. The supplies are fed from a gas main in Swain's Lane.

BT/ Fibre
A BT supply fed from Swain's Lane serves the Main Office/ Chapel.

Drainage
Refer to GPS survey results for details of surface, foul and combined drains.

2.2 East Cemetery

Water
A single incoming supply serves the East Cemetery. The supply enters the site at the Chester Road entrance from where it runs through the site to serve the Gardener's Compound, branching off to serve various watering points along the route.

Electricity
There are two electrical supplies to the East Cemetery.

A relatively new 3-phase supply has been installed at the Chester Road entrance.

An older single-phase supply feeds an external electrical intake adjacent to the Strathcona. The external intake in turn supplies the Strathcona, the Entrance Kiosk, and the East Cemetery Gardener's Compound.


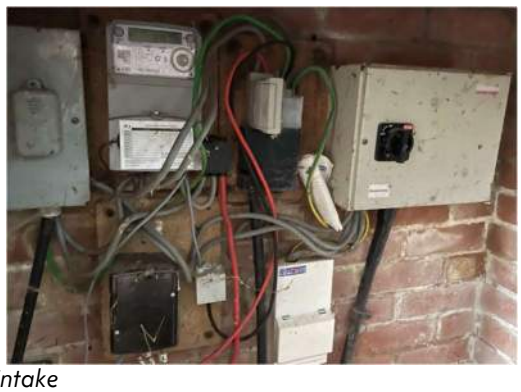

Figure 9 and 10 – Strathcona Electrical Intake

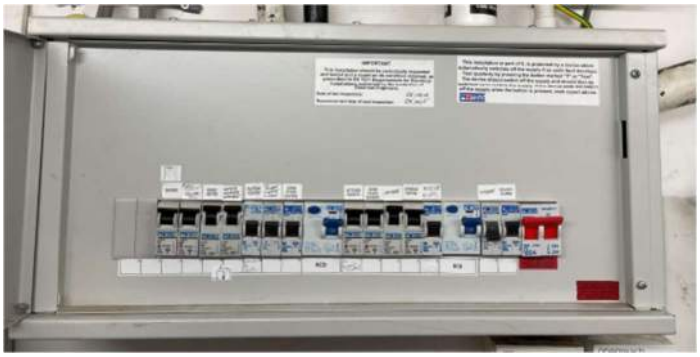

Figure 11 – East Cemetery Gardener's Compound Distribution Board

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Gas
There is no gas supply to the East Cemetery.

BT/ Fibre
A BT supply fed from Swain's Lane serves the Entrance Kiosk.

Drainage
Refer to GPS survey results for details of surface, foul and combined drains.

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3.0 Findings in relation to masterplan proposals

It is understood that the main area of interest in terms of future development plans is the area identified as 'Project Area 01' on the existing services sketch in Appendix A which comprises the Main Office and Chapel; the Colonnade; and the courtyard in between.

The existing services in the vicinity of Project Area 01 are of interest with respect to both potential clashes with the any new development works and the potential to meet the services demands of any new development.

3.1 Existing Services

The site survey sketch and GRP survey outputs in the appendices show that there are multiple services running below ground within the courtyard area including electrical feeds from the main office building to the WC Block, Colonnade and Gardener's Compound; and a combined sewer. In addition, there are several unidentified traces.

Whilst there are multiple services running below ground, the GPR survey results suggest that these services generally run around the perimeter of the courtyard, and that the central courtyard area is relatively free from any existing services that could potentially be impacted by any excavation works with the main incoming electrical and gas supplies to the site are fed from Swain's Lane and stop short of the courtyard.

3.2 Capacity to serve new development

Water
The existing water supply to the Western Cemetery is fed through the site from the North Lodge.

Whilst the existing supply is understood to be sufficient to meet the existing water demand across the Western Cemetery, depending on the demands associated with any new development, it may be necessary to upgrade the supply which could mean renewing the existing pipework from the point of entry to the site at the North Lodge. Alternatively, it may be possible to install local storage to help meet any peaks in demand that may be associated with any new development.

Electricity
There are two existing electrical supplies in the area of the proposed development works, one which serves the Main Office/ Chapel building, and one serving the South Lodge. Secondary supplies are taken from the Main Office/ Chapel intake to serve adjacent buildings and areas including the Colonnade and Gardener's Compound.

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Whilst dependent on the extent of works, it is likely that any significant new build works would require a new electrical supply connection from Swain's Lane, with any significant works in the area of the Courtyard perhaps presenting the opportunity to upgrade and rationalise the existing electrical supply and local distribution in this area.

Whilst the extent of proposed works are unknown, it may be necessary to install a new 3-phase supply to serve any new development, particularly if there are likely to be significant electrical loads as may for example be associated with heat pumps or cooling equipment.

Gas
There are two existing gas supplies in the area of the proposed development works, one supplying the Main Office/ Chapel and one supplying the South Lodge. Both supplies and associated meters are as would be expected for a typical domestic installation.

If there is likely to be any significant gas demand associated with the new development, for example as may be expected of a commercial size gas boiler, or a commercial kitchen, it is likely that a new supply connection (from Swain's Lane) or an upgrade to one of the existing supplies would be required to meet the associated demand.

Drainage
A combined sewer runs behind the Main Office/ Chapel building. It is assumed that this sewer picks up foul and surface water drainage connections from the Main Office/ Chapel building, and the adjacent WC block before discharging to the public sewer in Swain's Lane.

Depending on the extent of any proposed development works, it may be possible to utilise the existing sewer, with alterations as may be required, to meet associated drainage demands.

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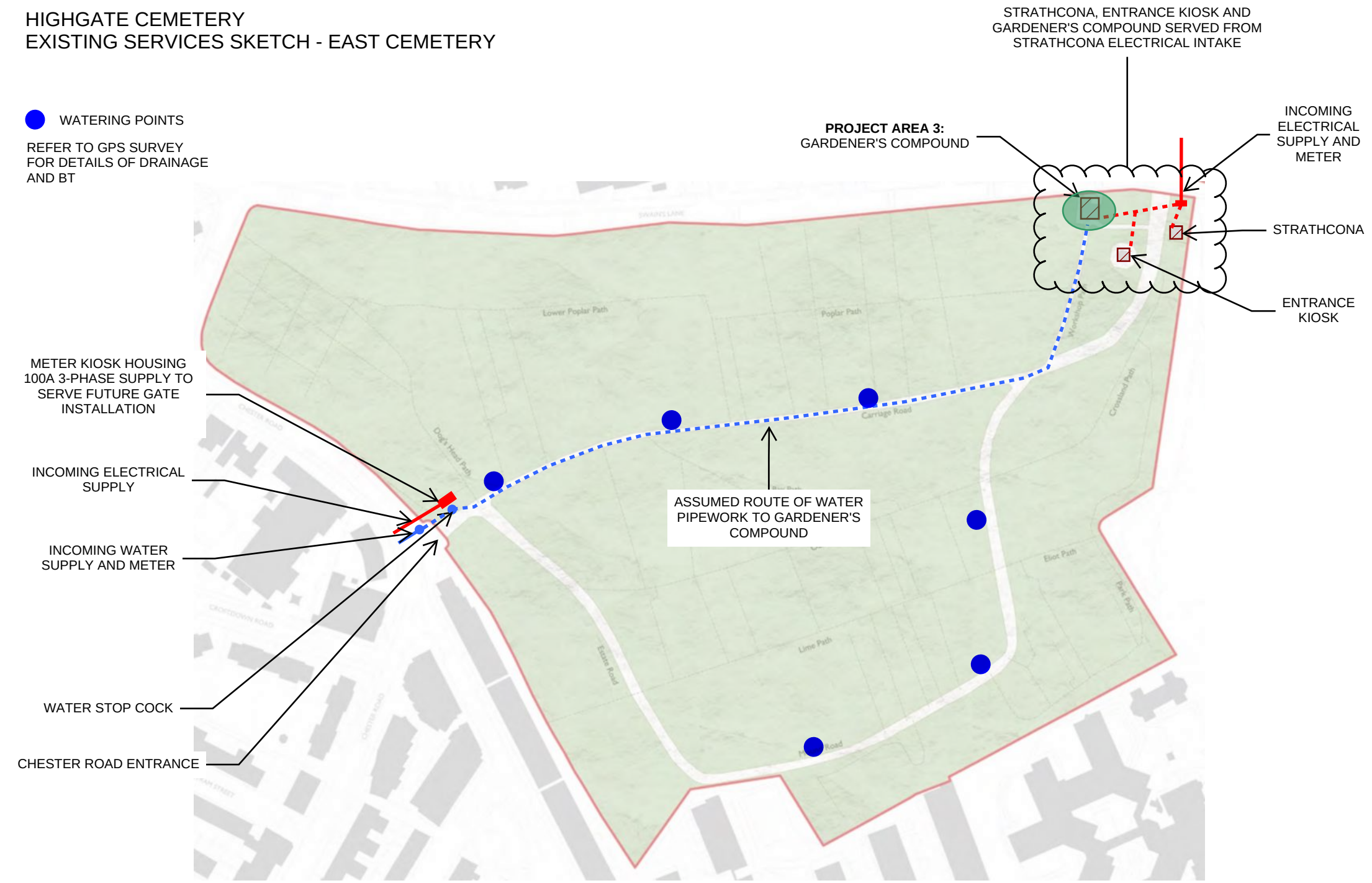
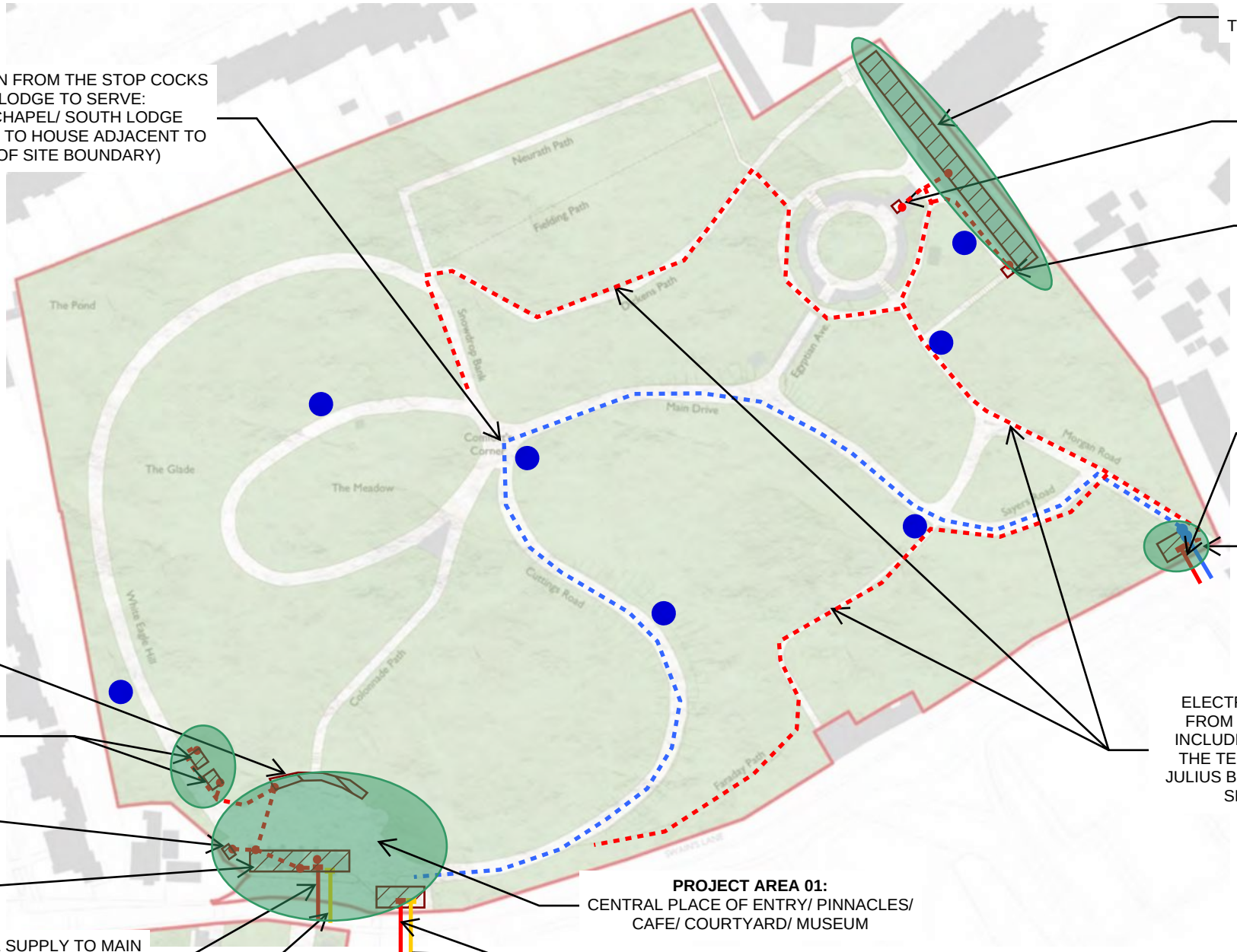
4.0 Appendix A – Existing Services Sketches

HIGHGATE CEMETERY
EXISTING SERVICES SKETCH - EAST CEMETERY



HIGHGATE CEMETERY
EXISTING SERVICES SKETCH - WEST CEMETERY



2 X WATER SUPPLIES RUN FROM THE STOP COCKS OUTSIDE NORTH LODGE TO SERVE:
1. THE MAIN OFFICE/ CHAPEL/ SOUTH LODGE
2. PRIVATE CONNECTION TO HOUSE ADJACENT TO CHAPEL (OUTSIDE OF SITE BOUNDARY)

PROJECT AREA 02
TERRACE CATACOMBS

JULIUS BEER MAUSOLEUM

SIMPSON VAULT

INCOMING ELECTRICAL SUPPLY AND METER

PROJECT AREA 04:
NORTH LODGE

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES FED FROM THE NORTH LODGE, INCLUDING FEEDS TO SERVE THE TERRACE CATACOMBS; JULIUS BEER MAUSOLEUM AND SIMPSON VAULT.

COLONNADE

PROJECT AREA 03:
GARDENER'S COMPOUND (CONTAINERS)

WCs

MAIN OFFICE AND CHAPEL

INCOMING ELECTRICAL SUPPLY TO MAIN OFFICE AND CHAPEL

INCOMING GAS SUPPLY TO MAIN OFFICE AND CHAPEL (GAS METER IN EXTERNAL HOUSING)

PROJECT AREA 01:
CENTRAL PLACE OF ENTRY/ PINNACLES/ CAFE/ COURTYARD/ MUSEUM

INCOMING ELECTRICAL SUPPLY TO SOUTH LODGE

INCOMING GAS SUPPLY TO SOUTH LODGE (METER INTERNAL)

WATERING POINTS

REFER TO GPS SURVEY FOR DETAILS OF DRAINAGE AND BT

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5.0 Appendix B – GRP Surveys

GENERAL SYNOPSIS

This survey has been carried out in accordance with PAS 128: 2014 & our version of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) specification for Measured Surveys of Land, Buildings and Utilities. Our survey extents have been agreed and confirmed with formal acceptance of 32482BWUG-01 from STEENSEN VARMING. If you have any queries regarding the final services layout, please may we ask you to carefully read all the information within this title block in its entirety before continuing to do so.

TOPOGRAPHICAL/ DWG DRAWING INFORMATION

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DATE 04/2018

SURVEY TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
TOPO	ATLANTIC GEOMATICS	ALL COVERS AND STREET FURNITURE ADDED
OUTDATED		BY SURVEY SCLITONS AS APPROXIMATE
OS		POSITION:
NTS		

GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS

BELOW AVERAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
GRAVESTONES AND UNEVEN GROUND.	SURVEYED WHERE POSSIBLE IN PATHS

SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

LIST RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SURVEY DATA

Due to the geophysical nature of subsurface technology, we always recommend excavation works to be carried out for verification, especially within critical areas.

We would suggest an up to date, more detailed and comprehensive topographical survey.

PAS 128: 2014 QUALITY LEVEL GUIDE

QI-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	ACC.	QA-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
QL-D	Mainly publicly data from records	>±500mm	QA-B3	accurate & vertical position using only one measurement
QL-C	Initial evidence of service existence eg.	>±500mm	QA-B1	accurate & vertical position using multiple measurements
QL-B2	Confirmed service existence shown as an assumed route	±= 250mm	QA-A	accurate & vertical position conforming to open excavation, trenchless and/or exposure surveys
QL-B3	Service location by the geophysical technique but with only a single depth indication			

DETECTION METHOD

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PAS 128: 2014 SURVEY TYPE B

DRAINAGE SURVEY

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/types and service data recorded from ground level. All connections from DPs, Gullies, Drains, VP's, RE's and lampholes have been proven wherever possible using audible connections (AC) and/or sonde instrumentation where applicable. Where these methods have proved unsuccessful then assumed (AR) straight line connections will be shown.

Foul, Surface Water Sewers and

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/type and service data recorded from ground level. Pipework has been traced, accessed and collected for post processing. Drainage layout, including manhole covers not located by topographical survey, may be taken from CCTV chainage and will be shown as indicative only.

Electricity

Elec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

British Telecoms

BT cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Due to current laws and legislation protecting all BT apparatus, cabling can only be located remotely. We therefore compare all our telecom findings against record information to produce the final service layout. In some instances, where high amount of cable ducts are present, we may only be able to identify a linear centre peak signal rather than identifying all the individual duct positions. For further information regarding Telecoms apparatus, please contact Openreach directly.

Cable TV & Communications

CTV and/or Com cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Fibre Optic

FO cables will have been predominantly located using GPR methodology. This is due to the materials used within fibre optic cabling. In some rare instances, tracer cabling or conductible non fibre optic cabling will be present with some or all ducting. When this is the case, both EML and GPR methodology will be combined to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels.

Lighting, Traffic Signal & Security Cables

LC, TS and/or Sec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Gas & Water Inc. Fuel Pipes and Hot Water Pipes

GM/GS and/or WM/WS pipe work will have been attempted and located using both EML & GPR methodology with electronically derived depths shown for the former and depths to crown levels shown for the latter.
When the Gas/Water pipe work is constructed using conductible materials, then we are able to to employ multiple geophysical techniques to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels. When a non conductible material is used, GPR methodology will be employed to locate and plot the final service layout.

Ground Penetrating Radar

GPR methodology is used to identify and locate all non metallic, non conductible piping and cabling. We also employ GPR to obtain a greater accuracy levels on EML located services. The GPR has a greater success rate on pipe or service diameter upward of Ø63/mm,Ø30mm, as size increments increase, so does the chance of detection. The GPR can produces varying results and as such, wouldn't be used as an independent utility surveying instrument.

Unidentified Traces

All UITs will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Every effort has been made to identify the service but in this instance, is not achievable. We recommend excavation work to determine identity and depth where applicable.

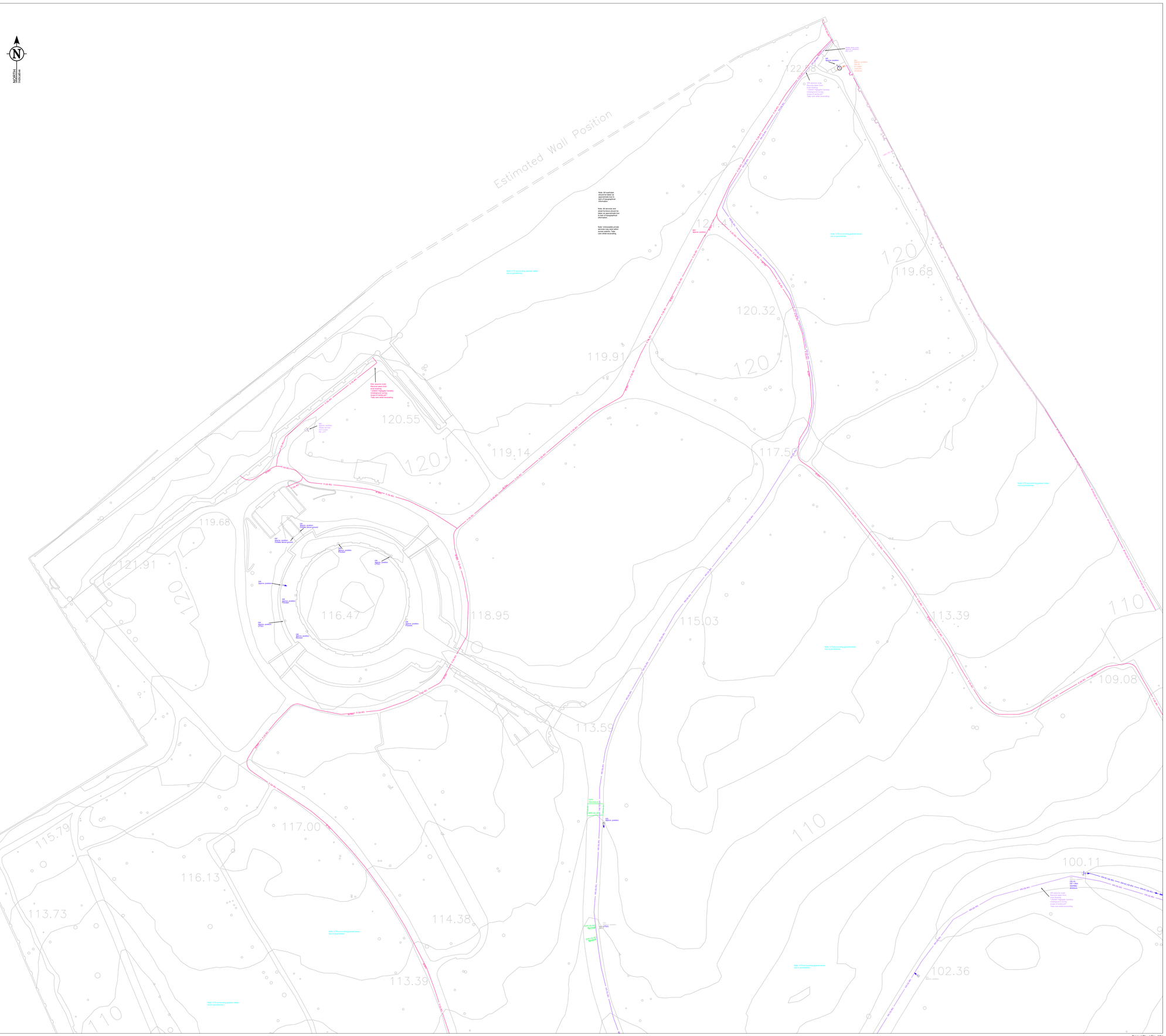
Scarring (QL-C)

Scarring has been identified on site with a potential of an undetectable service present.

Assumed Routes & Taken from Records (QL-B4/D)

Assumed routes (AR) are shown if there is evidence that a service exists but we are unable to trace it whilst on site. The surveyor will attempt to locate various risers/ics/valves/meters (service evidence) etc. around site area to successfully determine an assumed route between these points. If there is little evidence on site but they believe a service is still present, then a common sense approach to an assumed route shall be employed.

Taken from records (TFR) are service routes that are taken from STAT record plans or previous survey information and overlaid onto our drawings.


NORTH
Estimated Wall Position
Note: All manholes should be taken as indicative due to lack of topographical information.
Note: All services and detail surface should be taken as indicative due to lack of topographical information.
Note: Unlocatable private services may exist when survey ended. Take care whilst excavating.
Note: GPS surrounding grassed areas due to guarantees.
Note: Unlocatable private services may exist when survey ended. Take care whilst excavating.
Note: GPS surrounding grassed areas due to guarantees.
Note: GPS surrounding grassed areas due to guarantees.
Note: GPS surrounding grassed areas due to guarantees

GENERAL SYNOPSIS

This survey has been carried out in accordance with PAS 128: 2014 & our version of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) specification for Measured Surveys of Land, Buildings and Utilities. Our survey extents have been agreed and confirmed with formal acceptance of 32482BWUG-01 from STEENSEN VARMING. If you have any queries regarding the final services layout, please may we ask you to carefully read all the information within this title block in its entirety before continuing to do so.

TOPOGRAPHICAL/ DWG DRAWING INFORMATION

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DATE 04/2018

SURVEY TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
TOPO	ATLANTIC GEOMATICS	ALL COVERS AND STREET FURNITURE ADDED
OUTDATED		BY SURVEY ISOLITIONS AS APPROXIMATE
OS		POSITION.
NTS		

GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS

BELOW AVERAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
GRAVESTONES AND UNEVEN GROUND.	SURVEYED WHERE POSSIBLE IN PATHS

SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

LIST RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SURVEY DATA

Due to the geophysical nature of subsurface technology, we always recommend excavation works to be carried out for verification, especially within critical areas.

We would suggest an up to date, more detailed and comprehensive topographical survey.

PAS 128: 2014 QUALITY LEVEL GUIDE

Q-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	ACC.	Q-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
QL-D	Note: Lowest Quality Information	Lowest	QL-B2	Accuracy & positional tolerance using any conventional technique
QL-C	Shows presence of utilities inferred by correlation of surface features	Lowest	QL-B1	Accuracy & positional tolerance using multiple conventional techniques
QL-B4	Shows presence and position shown as an assumed line	Lowest	QL-A	Accuracy & vertical position verification by open excavation, trenching and/or detailed surveying
QL-B3	Shows presence and position shown as an assumed line with at least one fact confirmed			

DETECTION METHOD

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PAS 128: 2014 SURVEY TYPE B

DRAINAGE SURVEY

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/types and service data recorded from ground level. All connections from DPs, Gullies, Drains, VP's, RE's and lampholes have been proven wherever possible using audible connections (AC) and/or sonde instrumentation where applicable. Where these methods have proved unsuccessful then assumed (AR) straight line connections will be shown.

All accessible Manholes and

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/type and service data recorded from ground level. Pipework has been traced, accessed and collected for post processing. Drainage layout, including manhole covers not located by topographical survey, may be taken from CCTV chainage and will be shown as indicative only.

Electricity

Elec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

British Telecoms

BT cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Due to current laws and legislation protecting all BT apparatus, cabling can only be located remotely. We therefore compare all our telecom findings against record information to produce the final service layout. In some instances, where high amount of cable ducts are present, we may only be able to identify a linear centre peak signal rather than identifying all the individual duct positions. For further information regarding Telecoms apparatus, please contact Openreach directly.

Cable TV &

CTV and/or Com cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Fibre Optic

FO cables will have been predominantly located using GPR methodology. This is due to the materials used within fibre optic cabling. In some rare instances, tracer cabling or conductible non fibre optic cabling will be present within some or all ducting. When this is the case, both EML and GPR methodology will be combined to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels.

Lighting, LV/ Sec cab & Traffic Signals

LC, TS and/or Sec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Gas & Water Inc. Fuel Pipes and Hot Water Pipes

GM/GS and/or WM/WS pipe work will have been attempted and located using both EML & GPR methodology with electronically derived depths shown for the former and depths to crown levels shown for the latter.
When the Gas/Water pipe work is constructed using conductible materials, then we are able to to employ multiple geophysical techniques to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels. When a non conductible material is used, GPR methodology will be employed to locate and plot the final service layout.

Ground Penetrating Radar

GPR methodology is used to identify and locate all non metallic, non conductible piping and cabling. We also employ GPR to obtain a greater accuracy levels on EML located services. The GPR has a greater success rate on pipe or service diameter upward of Ø63mm,Ø3mm, as size increments increase, so does the chance of detection. The GPR can produces varying results and as such, wouldn't be used as an independent utility surveying instrument.

Unidentified Traces

All UTs will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Every effort has been made to identify the service but in this instance, is not achievable. We recommend excavation work to determine identity and depth where applicable.

Scarring (QL-C)

Scarring has been identified on site with a potential of an undetectable service present.

Assumed Routes & Taken from Records (QL-B4/QL-

Assumed routes (AR) are shown if there is evidence that a service exists but we are unable to trace it whilst on site. The surveyor will attempt to locate various risers/cicl/valves/meters (service evidence) etc. around site area to successfully determine an assumed route between these points. If there is little evidence on site but they believe a service is still present, then a common sense approach to an assumed route shall be employed.

Taken from records (TFR) are service routes that are taken from STAT record plans or previous survey information and overlaid onto our drawings.


NORTH
Indicative
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to guardrooms
Note: All road kerb, ground tie detail to be confirmed due to lack of topographical information.
Note: All road kerb and detail to be confirmed due to lack of topographical information.
Note: Unfavourable private parking restricted due to vehicles parked.
Estimated Wall Position
Estimated Wall
Drainage channel INVERT position
Drainage channel INVERT position
Note: All road kerb, ground tie detail to be confirmed due to lack of topographical information.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to guardrooms
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to guardrooms
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to guardrooms

GENERAL SYNOPSIS

This survey has been carried out in accordance with PAS 128: 2014 & our version of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) specification for Measured Surveys of Land, Buildings and Utilities. Our survey extents have been agreed and confirmed with formal acceptance of 32482BWUG-01 from STEENSEN VARMING. If you have any queries regarding the final services layout, please may we ask you to carefully read all the information within this title block in its entirety before continuing to do so.

TOPOGRAPHICAL/ DWG DRAWING INFORMATION

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DATE 04/2018

SURVEY TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
TOPO	ATLANTIC GEOMATICS	ALL COVERS AND STREET FURNITURE ADDED
OUTDATED		BY SURVEY ISOLITIONS AS APPROXIMATE
OS		POSITION.
NTS		

GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS

BELOW AVERAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
GRAVESTONES AND UNEVEN GROUND.	SURVEYED WHERE POSSIBLE IN PATHS

SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

LIST RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SURVEY DATA

Due to the geophysical nature of subsurface technology, we always recommend excavation works to be carried out for verification, especially within critical areas.

We would suggest an up to date, more detailed and comprehensive topographical survey.

PAS 128: 2014 QUALITY LEVEL GUIDE

QI-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	ACC.	QI-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
QL-D	Service positions taken from records	±300mm	QL-B2	Identified & vertical position using ping into soil
QL-C	Visible evidence of service extension not shown on records	±300mm	QL-B1	Identified & vertical location using trunker
QL-B4	Detectable service position shown as an assumed route	±150mm	QL-A	Identified & vertical position conducting to open excavation, trenchless probe inspection scanned
QL-B3	Service location by one geophysical technique but with some doubt about continuity			

DETECTION METHOD

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PAS 128: 2014 SURVEY TYPE B

DRAINAGE SURVEY

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/types and service data recorded from ground level. All connections from DPs, Gullies, Drains, VP's, RE's and lampholes have been proven wherever possible using audible connections (AC) and/or sonde instrumentation where applicable. Where these methods have proved unsuccessful then assumed (AR) straight line connections will be shown.

Non accessible chambers (NC)

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/type and service data recorded from ground level. Pipework has been traced, accessed and collected for post processing. Drainage layout, including manhole covers not located by topographical survey, may be taken from CCTV chainage and will be shown as indicative only.

Electricity

Elec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

British Telecoms

BT cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Due to current laws and legislation protecting all BT apparatus, cabling can only be located remotely. We therefore compare all our telecom findings against record information to produce the final service layout. In some instances, where high amount of cable ducts are present, we may only be able to identify a linear centre peak signal rather than identifying all the individual duct positions. For further information regarding Telecoms apparatus, please contact Openreach directly.

Cable TV & Telecommunications

CTV and/or Com cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Fibre Optic

FO cables will have been predominantly located using GPR methodology. This is due to the materials used within fibre optic cabling. In some rare instances, tracer cabling or conductible non fibre optic cabling will be present within some or all ducting. When this is the case, both EML and GPR methodology will be combined to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels.

Lighting, Traffic Signal & Security Cables

LC, TS and/or Sec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Gas & Water Inc. Fuel Pipes and Hot Water Pipes

GM/GS and/or WM/WS pipe work will have been attempted and located using both EML & GPR methodology with electronically derived depths shown for the former and depths to crown levels shown for the latter.
When the Gas/Water pipe work is constructed using conductible materials, then we are able to to employ multiple geophysical techniques to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels. When a non conductible material is used, GPR methodology will be employed to locate and plot the final service layout.

Ground Penetrating Radar

GPR methodology is used to identify and locate all non metallic, non conductible piping and cabling. We also employ GPR to obtain a greater accuracy levels on EML located services. The GPR has a greater success rate on pipe or service diameter upward of Ø63mm.Ø30mm, as size increments increase, so does the chance of detection. The GPR can produces varying results and as such, wouldn't be used as an independent utility surveying instrument.

Unidentified Traces

All UITs will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Every effort has been made to identify the service but in this instance, is not achievable. We recommend excavation work to determine identity and depth where applicable.

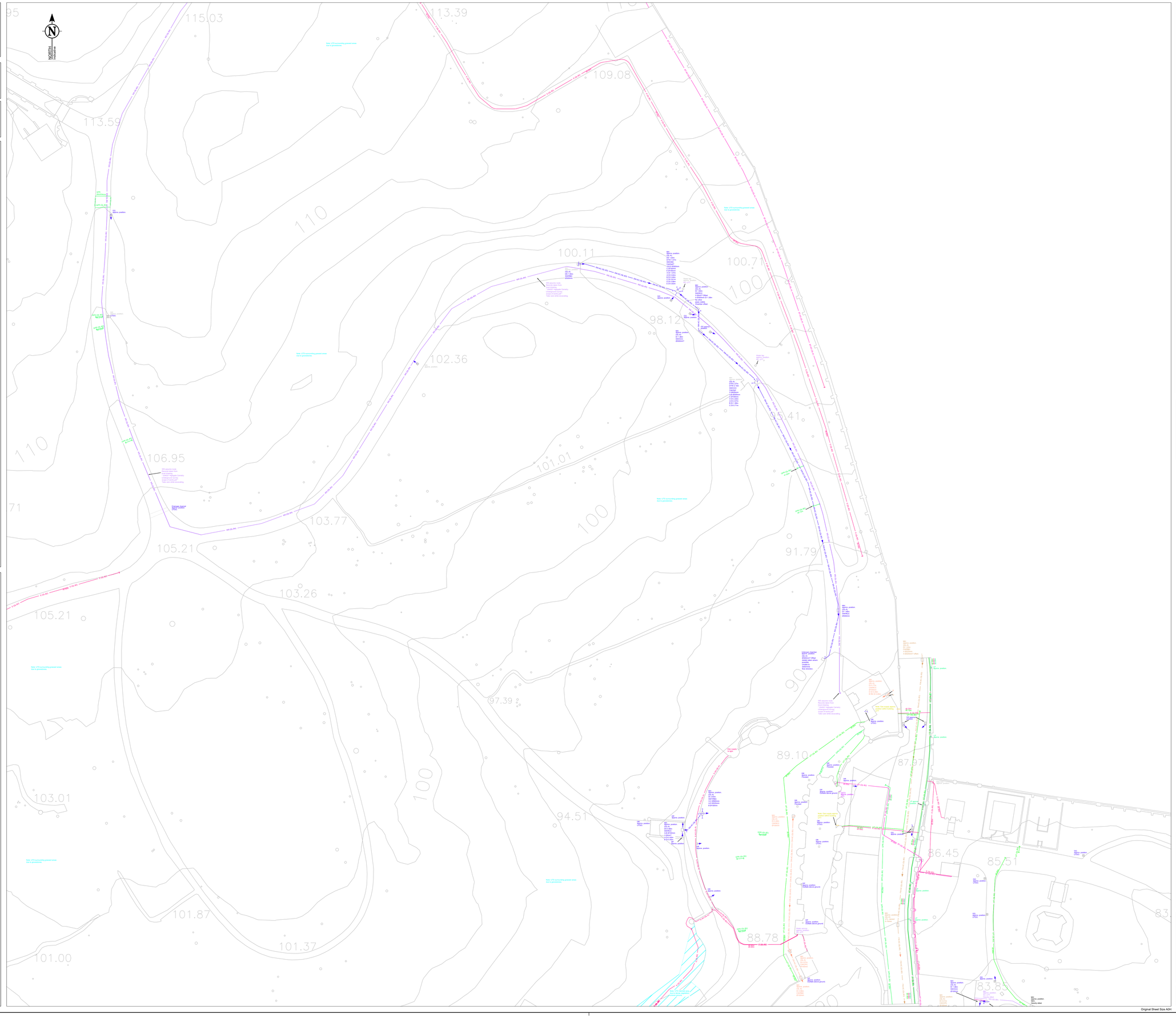
Scarring (QL-C)

Scarring has been identified on site with a potential of an undetectable service present.

Assumed Routes & Taken from Records (QL-B4/D)

Assumed routes (AR) are shown if there is evidence that a service exists but we are unable to trace it whilst on site. The surveyor will attempt to locate various risers/sis/valves/meters (service evidence) etc. around site area to successfully determine an assumed route between these points. If there is little evidence on site but they believe a service is still present, then a common sense approach to an assumed route shall be employed.

Taken from records (TFR) are service routes that are taken from STAT record plans or previous survey information and overlaid onto our drawings.


NORTH
Indicative
Note: OTS surrounding grassed areas due to gravestones.
Note: OTS surrounding grassed areas due to gravestones
Note: OTS surrounding grassed areas due to gravestones.
Note: OTS surrounding grassed areas due to gravestones.
Note: OTS surrounding grassed areas due to gravestones.

GENERAL SYNOPSIS

This survey has been carried out in accordance with PAS 128: 2014 & our version of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) specification for Measured Surveys of Land, Buildings and Utilities. Our survey extents have been agreed and confirmed with formal acceptance of 32482BWUG-01 from STEENSEN VARMING. If you have any queries regarding the final services layout, please may we ask you to carefully read all the information within this title block in its entirety before continuing to do so.

TOPOGRAPHICAL/ DWG DRAWING INFORMATION

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DATE 04/2018

SURVEY TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
TOPO	ATLANTIC GEOMATICS	ALL COVERS AND STREET FURNITURE ADDED
OUTDATED		BY SURVEY SCLITOND AS APPROXIMATE
OS		POSITION:
NTS		

GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS

BELOW AVERAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
GRAVESTONES AND UNEVEN GROUND.	SURVEYED WHERE POSSIBLE IN PATHS

SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

LIST RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SURVEY DATA

Due to the geophysical nature of subsurface technology, we always recommend excavation works to be carried out for verification, especially within critical areas.

We would suggest an up to date, more detailed and comprehensive topographical survey.

PAS 128: 2014 QUALITY LEVEL GUIDE

QI-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	ACC.	QA-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
QL-D	Service position data from records	±300mm	QA-B3	accurate to below a point using one end
QL-C	Visual evidence of service evidence eg.	±300mm	QA-B2	accurate to below a point using multiple
QL-B	Surveyed using appropriate detection equipment	±300mm	QA-B1	accurate to below a point
QL-B4	Surveyed using correct detection equipment and assumed	±1 - 2m	QA-A	accurate, between points verified by trench
QL-B3	Service located by the geophysical technique but with only a single depth indication			

DETECTION METHOD

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PAS 128: 2014 SURVEY TYPE B

DRAINAGE SURVEY

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/types and service data recorded from ground level. All connections from DPs, Gullies, Drains, VP's, RE's and lampholes have been proven wherever possible using audible connections (AC) and/or sonde instrumentation where applicable. Where these methods have proved unsuccessful then assumed (AR) straight line connections will be shown.

Accessible Manholes and

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/types and service data recorded from ground level. Pipework has been traced, accessed and collected for post processing. Drainage layout, including manhole covers not located by topographical survey, may be taken from CCTV chainage and will be shown as indicative only.

Electricity

Elec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

British Telecoms

BT cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Due to current laws and legislation protecting all BT apparatus, cabling can only be located remotely. We therefore compare all our telecom findings against record information to produce the final service layout. In some instances, where high amount of cable ducts are present, we may only be able to identify a linear centre peak signal rather than identifying all the individual duct positions. For further information regarding Telecoms apparatus, please contact Openreach directly.

Cable TV & Communications

CTV and/or Com cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Fibre Optic

FO cables will have been predominantly located using GPR methodology. This is due to the materials used within fibre optic cabling. In some rare instances, tracer cabling or conductible non fibre optic cabling will be present within some or all ducting. When this is the case, both EML and GPR methodology will be combined to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels.

Lighting, Traffic Signal & Security Cables

LC, TS and/or Sec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Gas & Water Inc. Fuel Pipes and Hot Water Pipes

GM/GS and/or WM/WS pipe work will have been attempted and located using both EML & GPR methodology with electronically derived depths shown for the former and depths to crown levels shown for the latter.
When the Gas/Water pipe work is constructed using conductible materials, then we are able to to employ multiple geophysical techniques to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels. When a non conductible material is used, GPR methodology will be employed to locate and plot the final service layout.

Ground Penetrating Radar

GPR methodology is used to identify and locate all non metallic, non conductible piping and cabling. We also employ GPR to obtain a greater accuracy levels on EML located services. The GPR has a greater success rate on pipe or service diameter upward of Ø63mm.Ø63mm, as size increments increase, so does the chance of detection. The GPR can produces varying results and as such, wouldn't be used as an independent utility surveying instrument.

Unidentified Traces

All UITs will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Every effort has been made to identify the service but in this instance, is not achievable. We recommend excavation work to determine identity and depth where applicable.

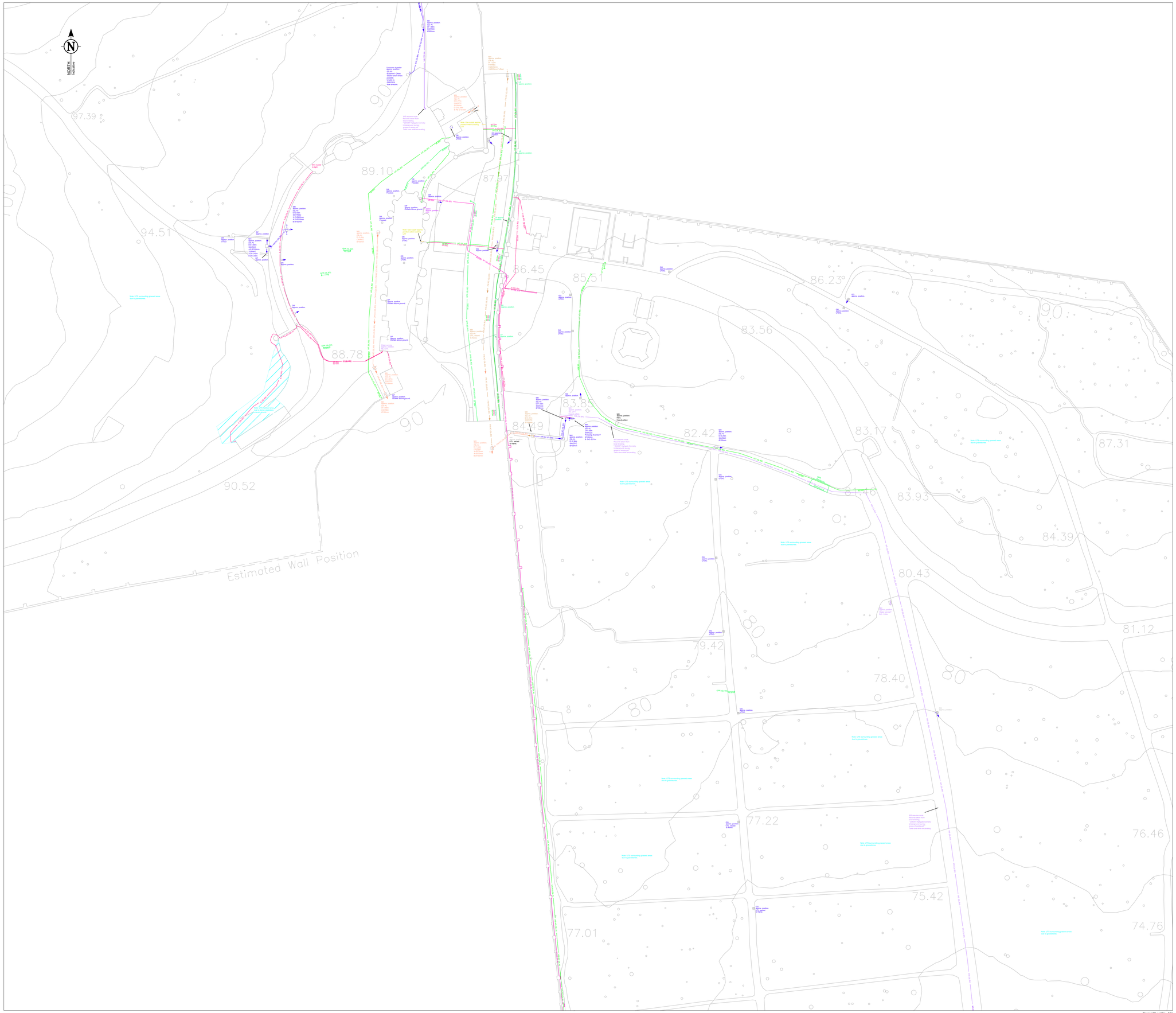
Scarring (QL-C)

Scarring has been identified on site with a potential of an undetectable service present.

Assumed Routes & Taken from Records (QL-B4/D)

Assumed routes (AR) are shown if there is evidence that a service exists but we are unable to trace it whilst on site. The surveyor will attempt to locate various risers/ics/valves/meters (service evidence) etc. around site area to successfully determine an assumed route between these points. If there is little evidence on site but they believe a service is still present, then a common sense approach to an assumed route shall be employed.

Taken from records (TFR) are service routes that are taken from STAT record plans or previous survey information and overlaid onto our drawings.


NORTH
Estimated Wall Position
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to grasslevels.
Note: Cctv results below manhole invert missing.
Note: Cctv results below manhole invert missing.
Note: Cctv results below manhole invert missing

GENERAL SYNOPSIS

This survey has been carried out in accordance with PAS 128: 2014 & our version of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) specification for Measured Surveys of Land, Buildings and Utilities. Our survey extents have been agreed and confirmed with formal acceptance of 32482BWUG-01 from STEENSEN VARMING. If you have any queries regarding the final services layout, please may we ask you to carefully read all the information within this title block in its entirety before continuing to do so.

TOPOGRAPHICAL/ DWG DRAWING INFORMATION

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DATE 04/2018

SURVEY TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
TOPO	ATLANTIC GEOMATICS	ALL COVERS AND STREET FURNITURE ADDED
OUTDATED		BY SURVEY ISOLATIONS AS APPROXIMATE
OS		POSITION:
NTS		

GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS

BELOW AVERAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
GRAVESTONES AND UNEVEN GROUND.	SURVEYED WHERE POSSIBLE IN PATHS

SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

LIST RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SURVEY DATA

Due to the geophysical nature of subsurface technology, we always recommend excavation works to be carried out for verification, especially within critical areas.

We would suggest an up to date, more detailed and comprehensive topographical survey.

PAS 128: 2014 QUALITY LEVEL GUIDE

QL-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	ACC.	QL-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
QL-D	Service position taken from records	metres	QL-A3	Accurate to nearest quarter using one size diameter accuracy
QL-C	Visible evidence of service enclosure eg manhole lid, pipeline marker, electricity cabinet	quarter	QL-B1	Accurate to nearest quarter using multiple diameter accuracy
QL-B4	Line drawn between two points on ground to indicate route of service	size	QL-A	Accurate, nearest same direction (trailers)
QL-B3	Service detected by the geophysical technique but with more than one solution			

DETECTION METHOD

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PAS 128: 2014 SURVEY TYPE B

DRAINAGE SURVEY

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/types and service data recorded from ground level. All connections from DPs, Gullies, Drains, VP's, RE's and lampholes have been proven wherever possible using audible connections (AC) and/or sonde instrumentation where applicable. Where these methods have proved unsuccessful then assumed (AR) straight line connections will be shown.

CCTV SURVEY/ CHAINAGE SURVEY

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/type and service data recorded from ground level. Pipework has been traced, accessed and collected for post processing. Drainage layout, including manhole covers not located by topographical survey, may be taken from CCTV chainage and will be shown as indicative only.

Electricity

Elec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

British Telecoms

BT cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Due to current laws and legislation protecting all BT apparatus, cabling can only be located remotely. We therefore compare all our telecom findings against record information to produce the final service layout. In some instances, where high amount of cable ducts are present, we may only be able to identify a linear centre peak signal rather than identifying all the individual duct positions. For further information regarding Telecoms apparatus, please contact Openreach directly.

Cable TV & Communications

CTV and/or Com cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Fibre Optic

FO cables will have been predominantly located using GPR methodology. This is due to the materials used within fibre optic cabling. In some rare instances, tracer cabling or conductible non fibre optic cabling will be present within some or all ducting. When this is the case, both EML and GPR methodology will be combined to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels.

Lighting & Traffic Signals

LC, TS and/or Sec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Gas & Water Inc. Fuel Pipes and Hot Water Pipes

GM/GS and/or WM/WS pipe work will have been attempted and located using both EML & GPR methodology with electronically derived depths shown for the former and depths to crown levels shown for the latter.
When the Gas/Water pipe work is constructed using conductible materials, then we are able to to employ multiple geophysical techniques to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels. When a non conductible material is used, GPR methodology will be employed to locate and plot the final service layout.

Ground Penetrating Radar

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Unidentified Traces

All UITs will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Every effort has been made to identify the service but in this instance, is not achievable. We recommend excavation work to determine identity and depth where applicable.

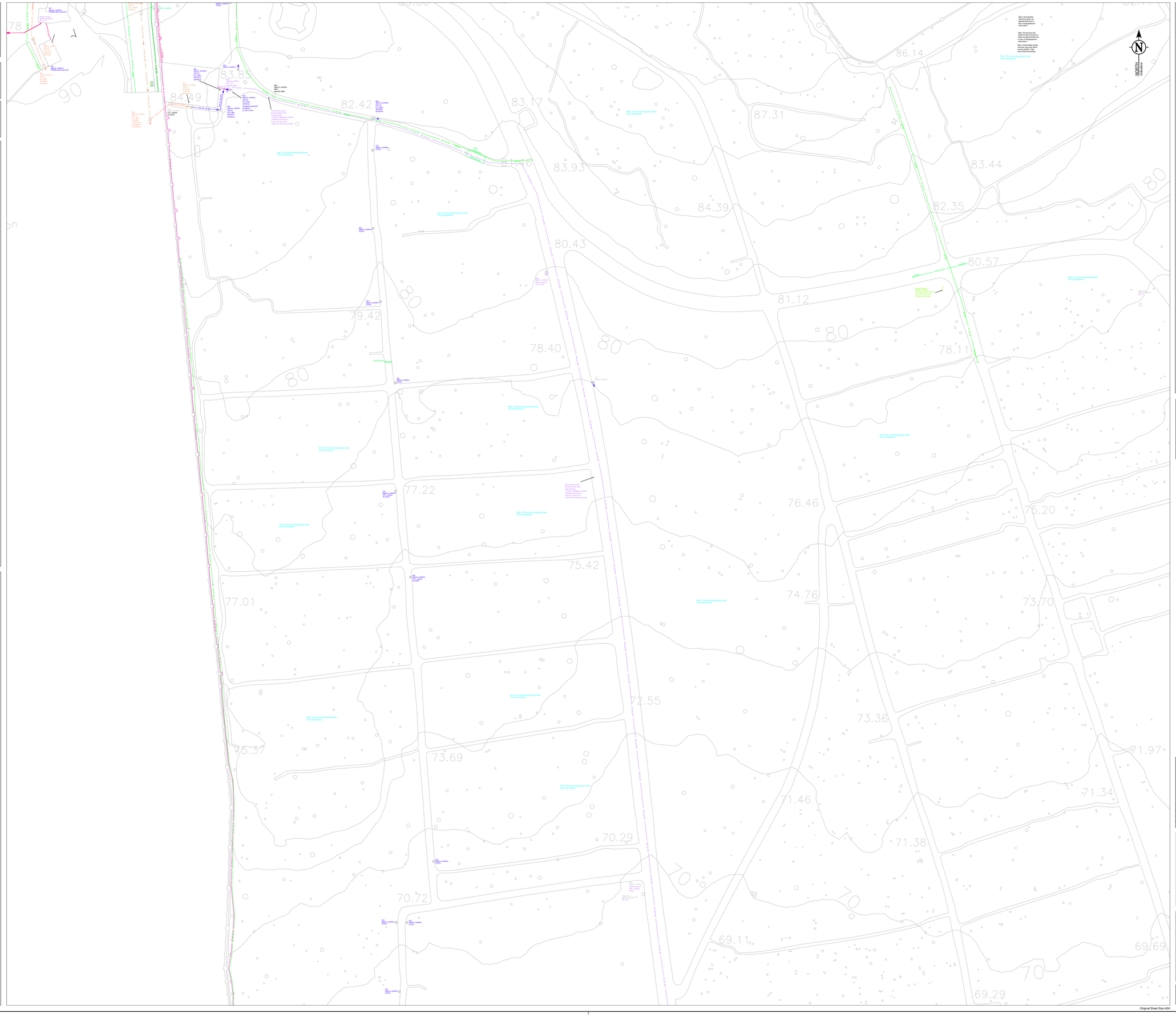
Scarring (QL-C)

Scarring has been identified on site with a potential of an undetectable service present.

Assumed Routes & Taken from Records (QL-B&D)

Assumed routes (AR) are shown if there is evidence that a service exists but we are unable to trace it whilst on site. The surveyor will attempt to locate various risers/cio/valves/meters (service evidence) etc. around site area to successfully determine an assumed route between these points. If there is little evidence on site but they believe a service is still present, then a common sense approach to an assumed route shall be employed.

Taken from records (TFR) are service routes that are taken from STAT record plans or previous survey information and overlaid onto our drawings.


NORTH
Indicative
Note: All manholes and inspection chambers are approximate due to inaccurate/no pipeline information.
Note: All services and drainage runs shown are taken as approximate due to inaccurate/no pipeline information.
Note: Unfeasible private properties and certain survey exists. Take care when excavating.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to grassiness.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed area due to grassiness.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to grassiness.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to grassiness.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas

GENERAL SYNOPSIS

This survey has been carried out in accordance with PAS 128: 2014 & our version of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) specification for Measured Surveys of Land, Buildings and Utilities. Our survey extents have been agreed and confirmed with formal acceptance of 32482BWUG-01 from STEENSEN VARMING. If you have any queries regarding the final services layout, please may we ask you to carefully read all the information within this title block in its entirety before continuing to do so.

TOPOGRAPHICAL/ DWG DRAWING INFORMATION

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DATE 04/2018

SURVEY TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
TOPO	ATLANTIC GEOMATICS	ALL COVERS AND STREET FURNITURE ADDED
OUTDATED		BY SURVEY ISOLITONS AS APPROXIMATE
OS		POSITION.
NTS		

GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS

BELOW AVERAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
GRAVESTONES AND UNEVEN GROUND.	SURVEYED WHERE POSSIBLE IN PATHS

SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

LIST RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SURVEY DATA

Due to the geophysical nature of subsurface technology, we always recommend excavation works to be carried out for verification, especially within critical areas.

We would suggest an up to date, more detailed and comprehensive topographical survey.

PAS 128: 2014 QUALITY LEVEL GUIDE

Q-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	ACC.	Q-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
QL-0	Service positions taken from records	Lowest	QL-A2	Accessing an access chamber using tone and detection equipment
QL-C	Visible evidence of service proposed line connections as appropriate (topographical survey)	Lowest	QL-B1	Detection of signal from a transmitter using multiple detection techniques
QL-B4	Line, depth and material of service determined by use of appropriate detection equipment	Low	QL-A	Excavation, trial hole and/or vacuum excavation to confirm
QL-B3	Multi-view 3-dimensional representation of the buried utility within confined corridor			

DETECTION METHOD

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PAS 128: 2014 SURVEY TYPE B

DRAINAGE SURVEY

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/types and service data recorded from ground level. All connections from DPs, Gullies, Drains, VP's, RE's and lampholes have been proven wherever possible using audible connections (AC) and/or sonde instrumentation where applicable. Where these methods have proved unsuccessful then assumed (AR) straight line connections will be shown.

CCTV SURVEY/ CHAINAGE SURVEY

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/type and service data recorded from ground level. Pipework has been traced, accessed and collected for post processing. Drainage layout, including manhole covers not located by topographical survey, may be taken from CCTV chainage and will be shown as indicative only.

Electricity

Elec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

British Telecoms

BT cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Due to current laws and legislation protecting all BT apparatus, cabling can only be located remotely. We therefore compare all our telecom findings against record information to produce the final service layout. In some instances, where high amount of cable ducts are present, we may only be able to identify a linear centre peak signal rather than identifying all the individual duct positions. For further information regarding Telecoms apparatus, please contact Openreach directly.

Cable TV & Communications

CTV and/or Com cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Fibre Optic

FO cables will have been predominantly located using GPR methodology. This is due to the materials used within fibre optic cabling. In some rare instances, tracer cabling or conductible non fibre optic cabling will be present within some or all ducting. When this is the case, both EML and GPR methodology will be combined to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels.

Lighting & Signals

LC, TS and/or Sec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Gas & Water Inc. Fuel Pipes and Hot Water Pipes

GM/GS and/or WM/WS pipe work will have been attempted and located using both EML & GPR methodology with electronically derived depths shown for the former and depths to crown levels shown for the latter.
When the Gas/Water pipe work is constructed using conductible materials, then we are able to to employ multiple geophysical techniques to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels. When a non conductible material is used, GPR methodology will be employed to locate and plot the final service layout.

Ground Penetrating Radar

GPR methodology is used to identify and locate all non metallic, non conductible piping and cabling. We also employ GPR to obtain a greater accuracy levels on EML located services. The GPR has a greater success rate on pipe or service diameter upward of Ø63mm,Ø63mm, as size increments increase, so does the chance of detection. The GPR can produces varying results and as such, wouldn't be used as an independent utility surveying instrument.

Unidentified Traces

All UITs will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Every effort has been made to identify the service but in this instance, is not achievable. We recommend excavation work to determine identity and depth where applicable.

Scarring (QL-C)

Scarring has been identified on site with a potential of an undetectable service present.

Assumed Routes & Taken from Records (QL-B&D)

Assumed routes (AR) are shown if there is evidence that a service exists but we are unable to trace it whilst on site. The surveyor will attempt to locate various risers/cio/valves/meters (service evidence) etc. around site area to successfully determine an assumed route between these points. If there is little evidence on site but they believe a service is still present, then a common sense approach to an assumed route shall be employed.

Taken from records (TFR) are service routes that are taken from STAT record plans or previous survey information and overlaid onto our drawings.


NORTH
Note: All manholes should be taken as indicative only due to lack of topographical survey.
Note: All services and street furniture should be taken as indicative only due to lack of topographical survey.
Note: Undiscernible private drains may be present, survey extents TBC after excavating.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to greenkeeping.
Estimated Fence Position
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to greenkeeping.
Supply Access Chamber Cover Missing, access taken from chamber below. Present and good.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to greenkeeping.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to greenkeeping.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to greenkeeping

GENERAL SYNOPSIS

This survey has been carried out in accordance with PAS 128: 2014 & our version of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) specification for Measured Surveys of Land, Buildings and Utilities. Our survey extents have been agreed and confirmed with formal acceptance of 32482BWUG-01 from STEENSEN VARMING. If you have any queries regarding the final services layout, please may we ask you to carefully read all the information within this title block in its entirety before continuing to do so.

TOPOGRAPHICAL/ DWG DRAWING INFORMATION

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DATE 04/2018

SURVEY TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
TOPO	ATLANTIC GEOMATICS	ALL COVERS AND STREET FURNITURE ADDED
OUTDATED		BY SURVEY ISOLATIONS AS APPROXIMATE
OS		POSITION:
NTS		

GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS

BELOW AVERAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
GRAVESTONES AND UNEVEN GROUND.	SURVEYED WHERE POSSIBLE IN PATHS

SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

LIST RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SURVEY DATA

Due to the geophysical nature of subsurface technology, we always recommend excavation works to be carried out for verification, especially within critical areas.

We would suggest an up to date, more detailed and comprehensive topographical survey.

PAS 128: 2014 QUALITY LEVEL GUIDE

Q-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	ACC.	Q-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
QL-D	Service positioning data from existing records	Lowest	QL-B2	Positioning by tracing accepted using only one geophysical technique
QL-C	Utility existence or service presence and	confirmed	QL-B1	Positioning by tracing confirmed by trial hole
QL-B	confirmation by geophysical techniques	confirmed	QL-A	Positioning by precise surveying of opened trial
QL-B4	Use of appropriate detection equipment and	ACC.	QL-A	excavation, trenches and/or inspection chambers
QL-B3	identification by one geophysical technique that			

DETECTION METHOD

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PAS 128: 2014 SURVEY TYPE B

DRAINAGE SURVEY

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/types and service data recorded from ground level. All connections from DPs, Gullies, Drains, VP's, RE's and lampholes have been proven wherever possible using audible connections (AC) and/or sonde instrumentation where applicable. Where these methods have proved unsuccessful then assumed (AR) straight line connections will be shown.

FOUL/ CONSUMER SURVEY

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/type and service data recorded from ground level. Pipework has been traced, accessed and collected for post processing. Drainage layout, including manhole covers not located by topographical survey, may be taken from CCTV chainage and will be shown as indicative only.

Electricity

Elec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

British Telecoms

BT cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Due to current laws and legislation protecting all BT apparatus, cabling can only be located remotely. We therefore compare all our telecom findings against record information to produce the final service layout. In some instances, where high amount of cable ducts are present, we may only be able to identify a linear centre peak signal rather than identifying all the individual duct positions. For further information regarding Telecoms apparatus, please contact Openreach directly.

Cable TV & Communications

CTV and/or Com cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Fibre Optic

FO cables will have been predominantly located using GPR methodology. This is due to the materials used within fibre optic cabling. In some rare instances, tracer cabling or conductible non fibre optic cabling will be present within some or all ducting. When this is the case, both EML and GPR methodology will be combined to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels.

Lighting, Traffic Signals & Security Cables

LC, TS and/or Sec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Gas & Water Inc. Fuel Pipes and Hot Water Pipes

GM/GS and/or WM/WS pipe work will have been attempted and located using both EML & GPR methodology with electronically derived depths shown for the former and depths to crown levels shown for the latter.
When the Gas/Water pipe work is constructed using conductible materials, then we are able to to employ multiple geophysical techniques to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels. When a non conductible material is used, GPR methodology will be employed to locate and plot the final service layout.

Ground Penetrating Radar

GPR methodology is used to identify and locate all non metallic, non conductible piping and cabling. We also employ GPR to obtain a greater accuracy levels on EML located services. The GPR has a greater success rate on pipe or service diameter upward of Ø63mm,Ø63mm, as size increments increase, so does the chance of detection. The GPR can produces varying results and as such, wouldn't be used as an independent utility surveying instrument.

Unidentified Traces

All UITs will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Every effort has been made to identify the service but in this instance, is not achievable. We recommend excavation work to determine identity and depth where applicable.

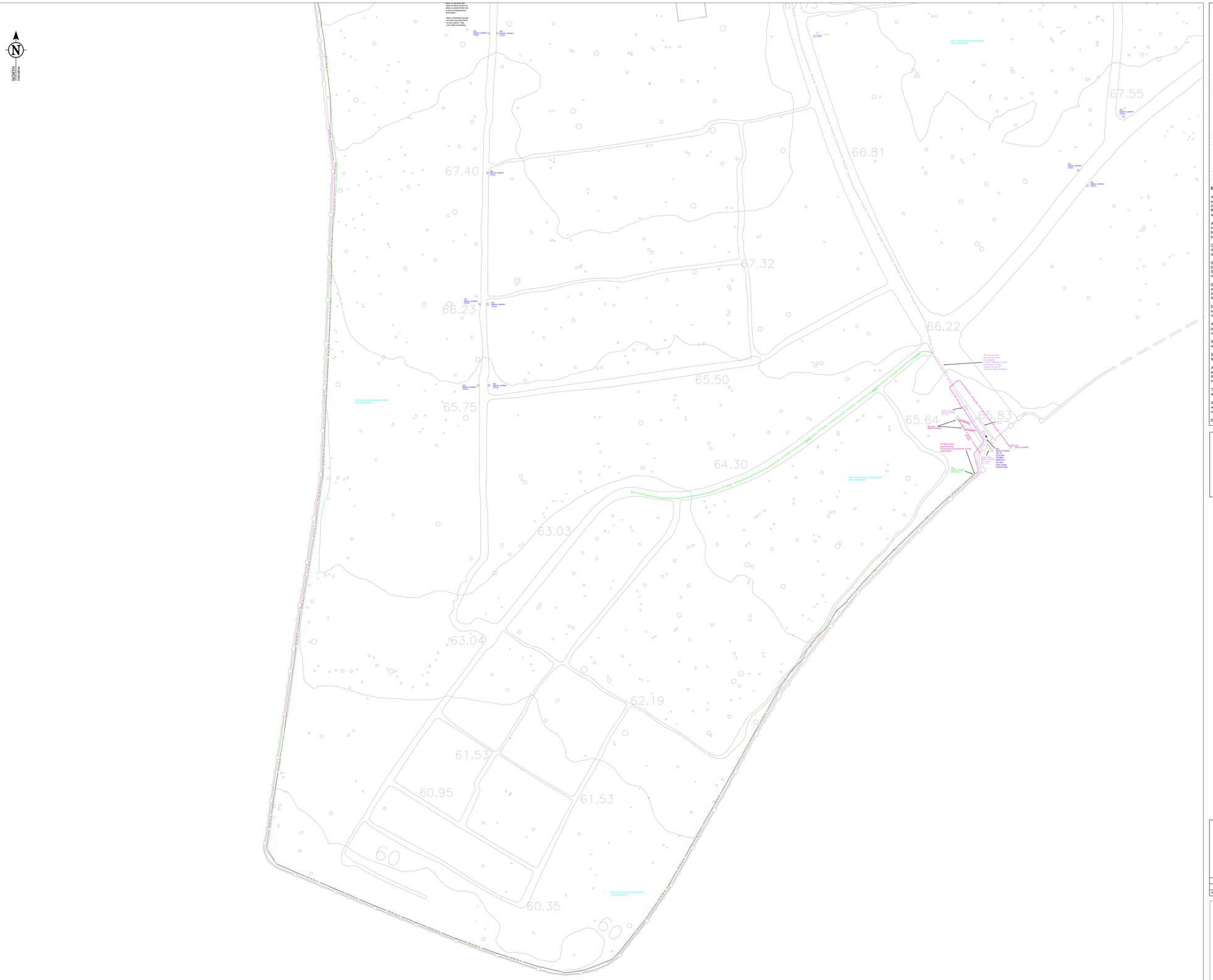
Scarring (QL-C)

Scarring has been identified on site with a potential of an undetectable service present.

Assumed Routes & Taken from Records (QL-B&D)

Assumed routes (AR) are shown if there is evidence that a service exists but we are unable to trace it whilst on site. The surveyor will attempt to locate various risers/cis/valves/meters (service evidence) etc. around site area to successfully determine an assumed route between these points. If there is little evidence on site but they believe a service is still present, then a common sense approach to an assumed route shall be employed.

Taken from records (TFR) are service routes that are taken from STAT record plans or previous survey information and overlaid onto our drawings.


NORTH
Note: no services were shown on record drawings for the area surveyed due to lack of topographical information.
Note: Unknowable private drains may be present on survey exterior. Take care when excavating.
67.40
66.23
65.75
67.32
66.22
65.50
64.30
63.03
63.04
62.19
61.53
60.95
60
60.35
67.55
66.81
65.64
65.83
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to gradients.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to gradients.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas due to gradients.

GENERAL SYNOPSIS

This survey has been carried out in accordance with PAS 128: 2014 & our version of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) specification for Measured Surveys of Land, Buildings and Utilities. Our survey extents have been agreed and confirmed with formal acceptance of 32482BWUG-01 from STEENSEN VARMING. If you have any queries regarding the final services layout, please may we ask you to carefully read all the information within this title block in its entirety before continuing to do so.

TOPOGRAPHICAL/ DWG DRAWING INFORMATION

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DATE 04/2018

SURVEY TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
TOPO	ATLANTIC GEOMATICS	ALL COVERS AND STREET FURNITURE ADDED
OUTDATED		BY SURVEY ISOLITIONS AS APPROXIMATE
OS		POSITION.
NTS		

GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS

BELOW AVERAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	EFFECT ON SURVEY RESULTS
GRAVESTONES AND UNEVEN GROUND.	SURVEYED WHERE POSSIBLE IN PATHS

SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

LIST RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SURVEY DATA

Due to the geophysical nature of subsurface technology, we always recommend excavation works to be carried out for verification, especially within critical areas.

We would suggest an up to date, more detailed and comprehensive topographical survey.

PAS 128: 2014 QUALITY LEVEL GUIDE

Q-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	ACC.	Q-LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
QL-D	Topographical data from records	Lowest	QL-B2	Electronic surface marking using the geophysical technique
QL-C	Visible evidence of service properties not		QL-B1	Electronic subsurface marking using the geophysical technique
QL-B4	undertaken by geophysical technique		QL-A	Accurate 3 dimensional location by open excavation, trenching and/or detailed surveying
QL-B3	Electronic marker by non-geophysical technique but			

DETECTION METHOD

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PAS 128: 2014 SURVEY TYPE B

DRAINAGE SURVEY

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/types and service data recorded from ground level. All connections from DPs, Gullies, Drains, VP's, RE's and lampholes have been proven wherever possible using audible connections (AC) and/or sonde instrumentation where applicable. Where these methods have proved unsuccessful then assumed (AR) straight line connections will be shown.

CCTV ACCESSIBLE MANHOLES ONLY

All accessible Manholes and Inspection chambers have had their respective covers lifted with pipe sizes, inverts, chamber sizes/type and service data recorded from ground level. Pipework has been traced, accessed and collected for post processing. Drainage layout, including manhole covers not located by topographical survey, may be taken from CCTV chainage and will be shown as indicative only.

Electricity

Elec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

British Telecoms

BT cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Due to current laws and legislation protecting all BT apparatus, cabling can only be located remotely. We therefore compare all our telecom findings against record information to produce the final service layout. In some instances, where high amount of cable ducts are present, we may only be able to identify a linear centre peak signal rather than identifying all the individual duct positions. For further information regarding Telecoms apparatus, please contact Openreach directly.

Cable TV &

CTV and/or Com cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Fibre Optic

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Lighting, CCTV, Security & Assets shown

LC, TS and/or Sec cables will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required.

Gas & Water Inc, Fuel Pipes and Hot Water Pipes

GM/GS and/or WM/WS pipe work will have been attempted and located using both EML & GPR methodology with electronically derived depths shown for the former and depths to crown levels shown for the latter.
When the Gas/Water pipe work is constructed using conductible materials, then we are able to to employ multiple geophysical techniques to identify service network and achieve greater quality levels. When a non conductible material is used, GPR methodology will be employed to locate and plot the final service layout.

Ground Penetrating Radar

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Unidentified Traces

All UITs will have been predominantly located using EML methodology with electronically derived depths shown. GPR techniques will be employed to achieve greater quality levels as required. Every effort has been made to identify the service but in this instance, is not achievable. We recommend excavation work to determine identity and depth where applicable.

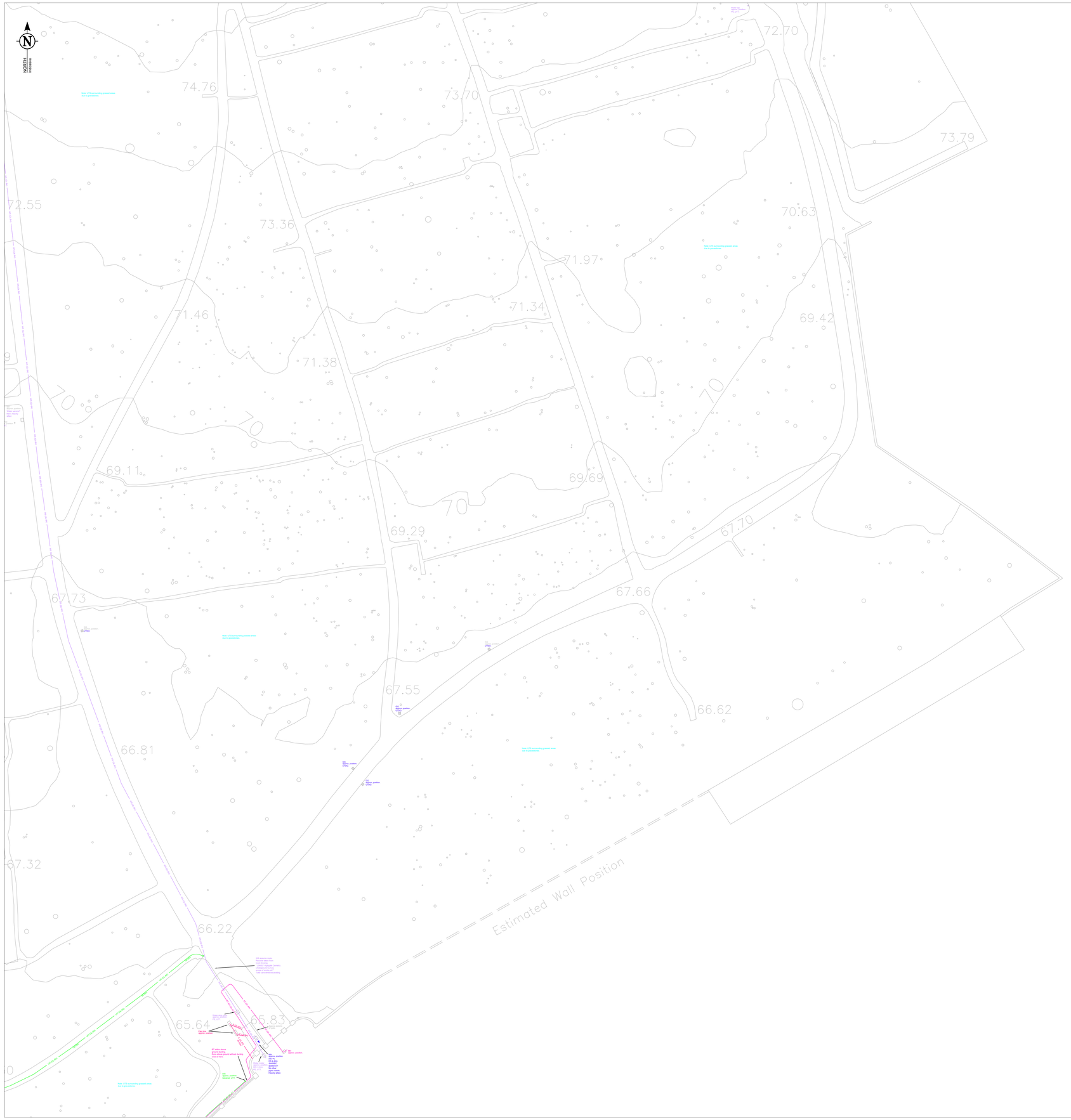
Scarring (QL-C)

Scarring has been identified on site with a potential of an undetectable service present.

Assumed Routes & Taken from Records (SS, RATO)

Assumed routes (AR) are shown if there is evidence that a service exists but we are unable to trace it whilst on site. The surveyor will attempt to locate various risers/clo/valves/meters (service evidence) etc. around site area to successfully determine an assumed route between these points. If there is little evidence on site but they believe a service is still present, then a common sense approach to an assumed route shall be employed.

Taken from records (TFR) are service routes that are taken from STAT record plans or previous survey information and overlaid onto our drawings.


NORTH
Indicative
74.76
73.70
72.70
73.79
72.55
73.36
71.97
70.63
71.46
71.34
69.42
71.38
70
69.11
69.69
69.29
67.70
67.73
67.66
67.55
66.62
66.81
67.32
66.22
65.64
65.83
Estimated Wall Position
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas not to grassed area.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas not to grassed area.
Note: UTS surrounding grassed areas not to grassed area.

THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR IS TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND NOTIFY THE DESIGNERS OF ANY DISCREPANCIES OR OMISSIONS.

Symbols Key	
Preview	Block Name
	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
	Water Main

West Cemetery

East Cemetery

LANGBOURNE AVENUE
MAKEPEACE AVENUE
HILLWAY
SWAIN'S LANE
CHESTER ROAD
CROFTDOWN ROAD
TRAM STREET
HIGHGATE HILL

DATE REVISIONS

Drainage & Asbestos
Kent Drainage Limited Unit 10,St Laurence Avenue 20/20 Industrial Estate Maidstone,Kent.ME16 0LL
TEL. 01622 919012 :

CLIENT

PROJECT
Highgate Cemetery
Swain's Ln
London
N6 6PJ

TITLE
Drainage Survey

SCALE Indicative Only - Not To Scale

DATE 20/03/2024 DRAWN SHP

DRG No. Highate Cemetary REV. 0

1

MH23
87
86
110VC
91
92
Suspected run for
RW Gullies
MH
Buried
152 Brick
88
MH24
152 Brick
600VC
600VC
Capped
110PVC
89
90

MH11
IL 570mm
110PVC
110PVC
MH12
MH14
IL 680mm
110VC
MH13
Burried
110VC
110VC
110VC
110VC
37
36
110PVC
35
110PVC
34
110PVC
33

Trap
32
382VC
31
110PVC
MH10
IL 800mm
110VC_B
110VC
110VC
WC
C

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Symbols Key	
Preview	Block Name
	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
	Water Main

DATE REVISIONS

Drainage & Asbestos
Kent Drainage Limited Unit 10,St Laurence Avenue 20/20 Industrial Estate Maidstone,Kent.ME16 0LL
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DRG No. Highate Cemetary REV. 0

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2

MH4
Burried

110PVC

SA

300 Brick

MH3
IL 1.0m

SA

SA

SA

150 Brick

SA

B
C
D
E

MH5
IL 1.0m

A

225

300 Concrete

26

UTL

MH6
IL 1.6m

300 Concrete

27

SA

300 Concrete

B

MHF

110PVC

A

SA

28

300 Concrete

29

30

MH8
IL 1.5m

400 Concrete

Unknown
Chamber

SWAIN'S LANE

Symbols Key

Preview	Block Name
	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
	Water Main

DATE | REVISIONS

Drainage & Asbestos
Kent Drainage Limited Unit 10,St Laurence Avenue 20/20 Industrial Estate Maidstone,Kent.ME16 0LL
TEL. 01622 919012

CLIENT

PROJECT

Highgate Cemetery
Swain's Ln
London
N6 6PJ

TITLE

Drainage Survey

SCALE Indicative Only - Not To Scale

DATE 20/03/2024 | DRAWN SHP

DRG No. Highate Cemetary | REV. 0

THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR IS TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND NOTIFY THE DESIGNERS OF ANY DISCREPANCIES OR OMISSIONS.

Symbols Key	
Preview	Block Name
	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
	Water Main

3

2

3

110PVC

110PVC

1

MH
On Church Grounds

152Cast

MH1
IL 5.5m

B

MH2
IL 520mm

A 110PVC

4

WM

5

DATE	REVISIONS

Drainage & Asbestos
Kent Drainage Limited Unit 10,St Laurence Avenue 20/20 Industrial Estate Maidstone,Kent.ME16 0LL
TEL. 01622 915012

CLIENT

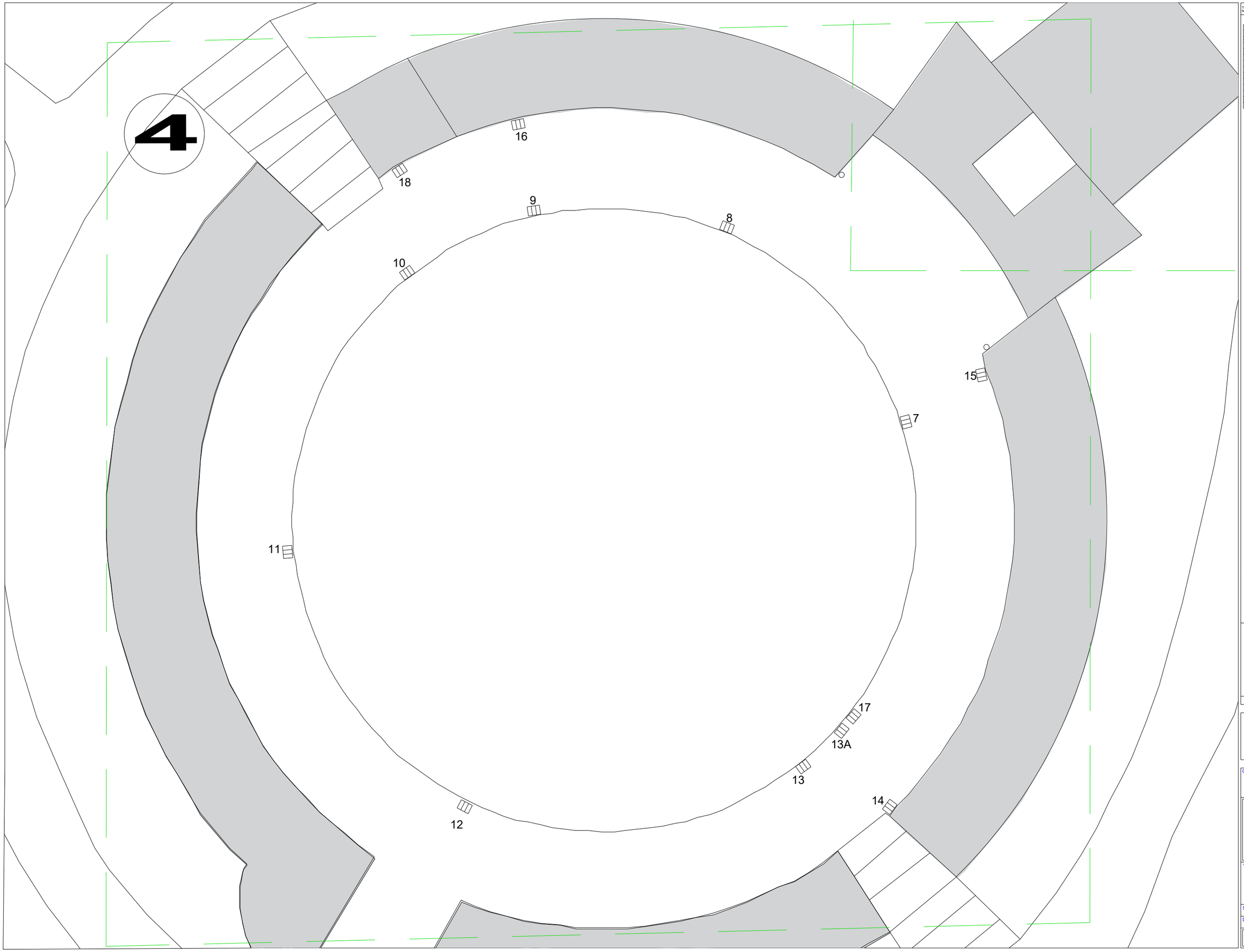
PROJECT
Highgate Cemetery
Swain's Ln
London
N6 6PJ

TITLE
Drainage Survey

SCALE Indicative Only - Not To Scale

DATE 20/03/2024 DRAWN SHP

DRG No. Highate Cemetary REV. 0



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Symbols Key	
Preview	Block Name
	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
	Water Main

DATE	REVISIONS

Drainage & Asbestos
Kent Drainage Limited Unit 10,St Laurence Avenue 20/20 Industrial Estate Maidstone,Kent,ME16 0LL
TEL. 01622 919012

CLIENT

PROJECT

Highgate Cemetery
Swain's Ln
London
N6 6PJ

TITLE

Drainage Survey

SCALE Indicative Only - Not To Scale

DATE 20/03/2024 DRAWN SHP

DRG No. Highate Cemetary REV. 0

THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR IS TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND NOTIFY THE DESIGNERS OF ANY DISCREPANCIES OR OMISSIONS.

Symbols Key	
Preview	Block Name
	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
	Water Main

5

110PVC

MH9
IL 600mm

SA

110PVC

DATE	REVISIONS

Drainage & Asbestos
Kent Drainage Limited Unit 10,St Laurence Avenue 20/20 Industrial Estate Maidstone,Kent.ME16 0LL
TEL. 01622 919012

CLIENT

PROJECT

Highgate Cemetery
Swain's Ln
London
N6 6PJ

TITLE

Drainage Survey

SCALE Indicative Only - Not To Scale

DATE 20/03/2024

DRAWN SHP

DRG No. Highate Cemetary

REV. 0

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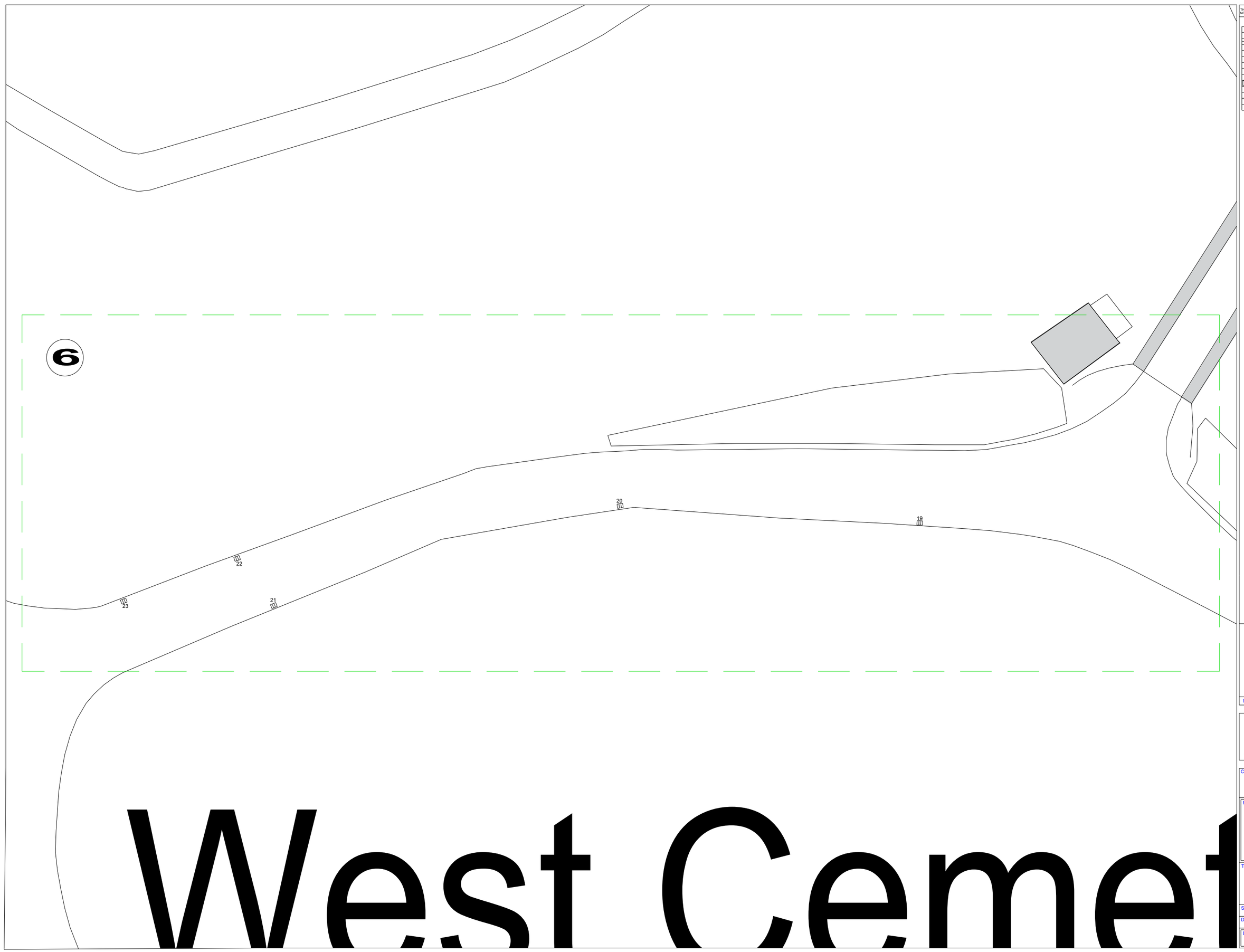
Symbols Key	
Preview	Block Name
	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
	Water Main



West Cemet

DATE REVISIONS

Drainage & Asbestos
Kent Drainage Limited Unit 1Q,S1 Laurence Avenue 20/20 Industrial Estate Maidstone,Kent.ME16 0LL
TEL. 01622 919012

CLIENT

PROJECT
Highgate Cemetery
Swain's Ln
London
N6 6PJ

TITLE
Drainage Survey

SCALE Indicative Only - Not To Scale

DATE 20/03/2024 DRAWN SHP

DRG No. Highate Cemetary REV. 0

THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR IS TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND NOTIFY THE DESIGNERS OF ANY DISCREPANCIES OR OMISSIONS.

Symbols Key	
Preview	Block Name
	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
(ww)	Water Main

7

MH
In Road

110PVC

MH19
IL 800mm

110PVC

Reducer

SA

110VC

110PVC

Showers

MH21

110PVC

W/C

SA

152VC

MH18
IL 420mm

W/C

110PVC

SA

110VC

110PVC

110PVC

MH17
IL 400mm

110PVC

MH18
IL 430mm

MH15

152VC

SA

38

39

40

WM

85

Unknown Chamber

SA

110VC

SA

225VC

MH20
IL 3.3m

225VC

MH
Burried

61

62

63

Drainage & Asbestos
Kent Drainage Limited Unit 10,St Laurence Avenue 20/20 Industrial Estate Maidstone,Kent.ME16 0LL
TEL. 01622 919012

DATE REVISIONS

CLIENT

PROJECT

Highgate Cemetery
Swain's Ln
London
N6 6PJ

TITLE

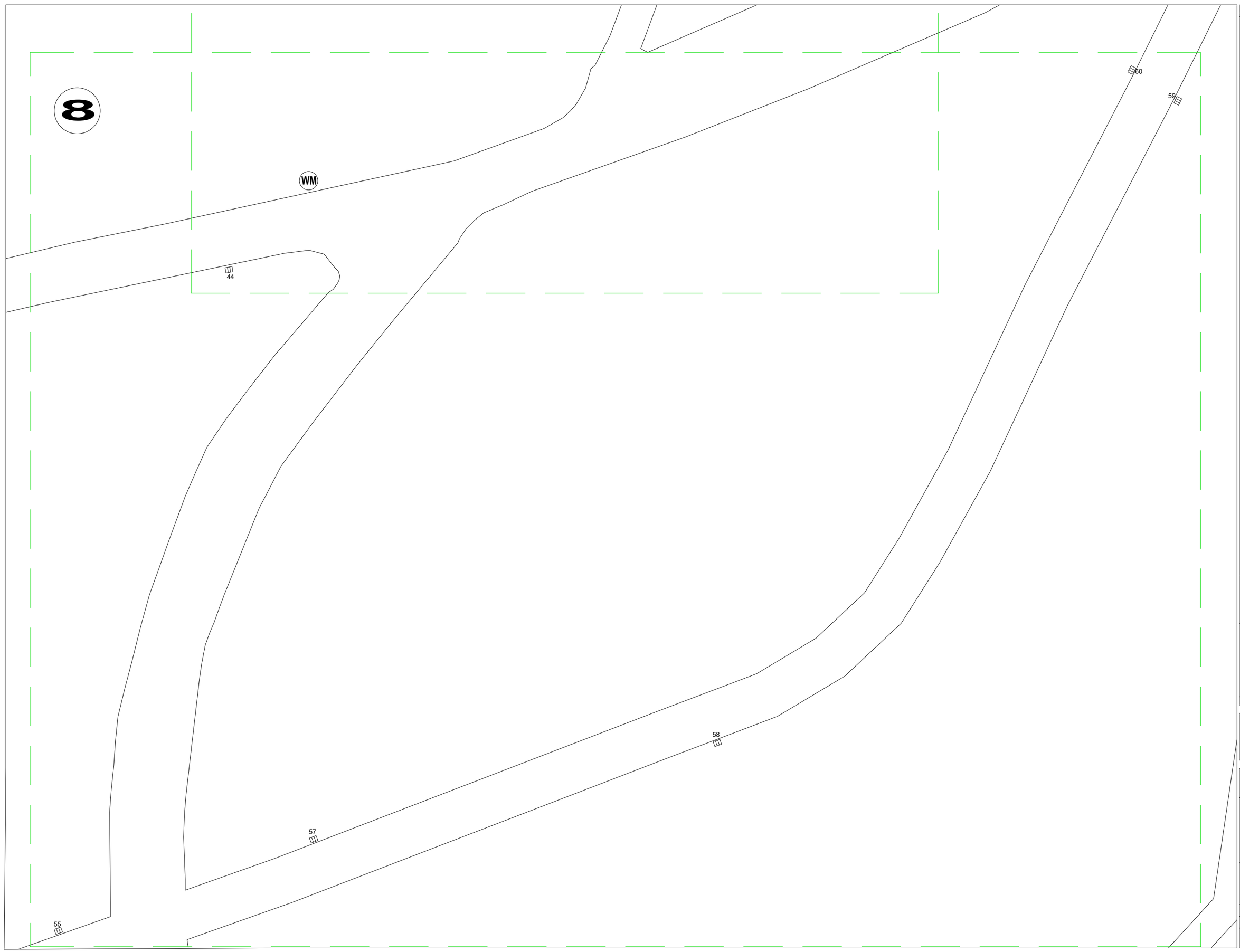
Drainage Survey

SCALE Indicative Only - Not To Scale

DATE 20/03/2024 DRAWN SHP

DRG No. Highate Cemetary REV. 0

THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR IS TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND NOTIFY THE DESIGNERS OF ANY DISCREPANCIES OR OMISSIONS.



Symbols Key	
Preview	Block Name
	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
WM	Water Main

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	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
WM	Water Main

9

43

WM

44

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	Pumped Run
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	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
	Water Main

10

69

68

67

66

65

64

84

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Symbols Key	
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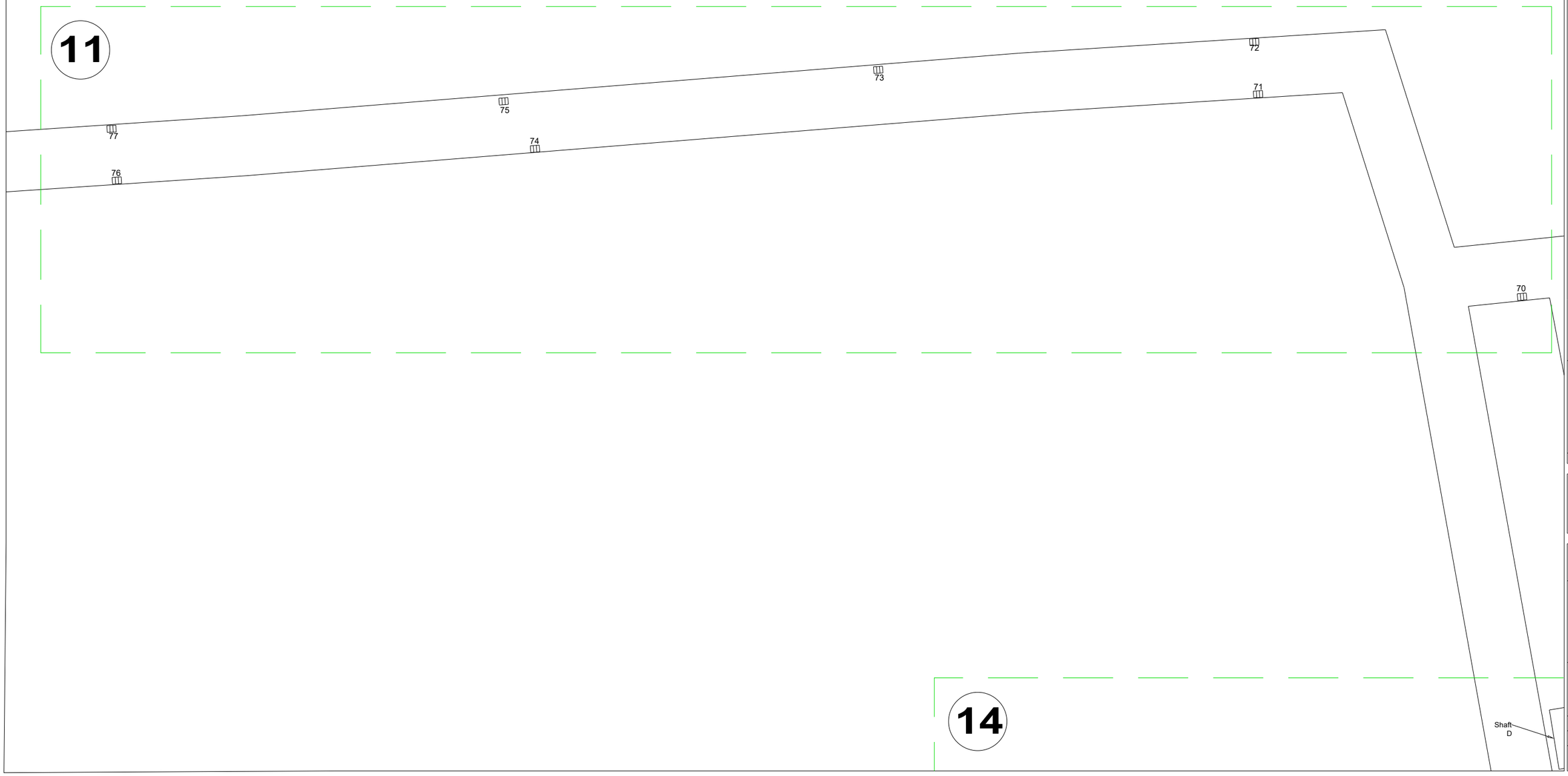
	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
	Water Main



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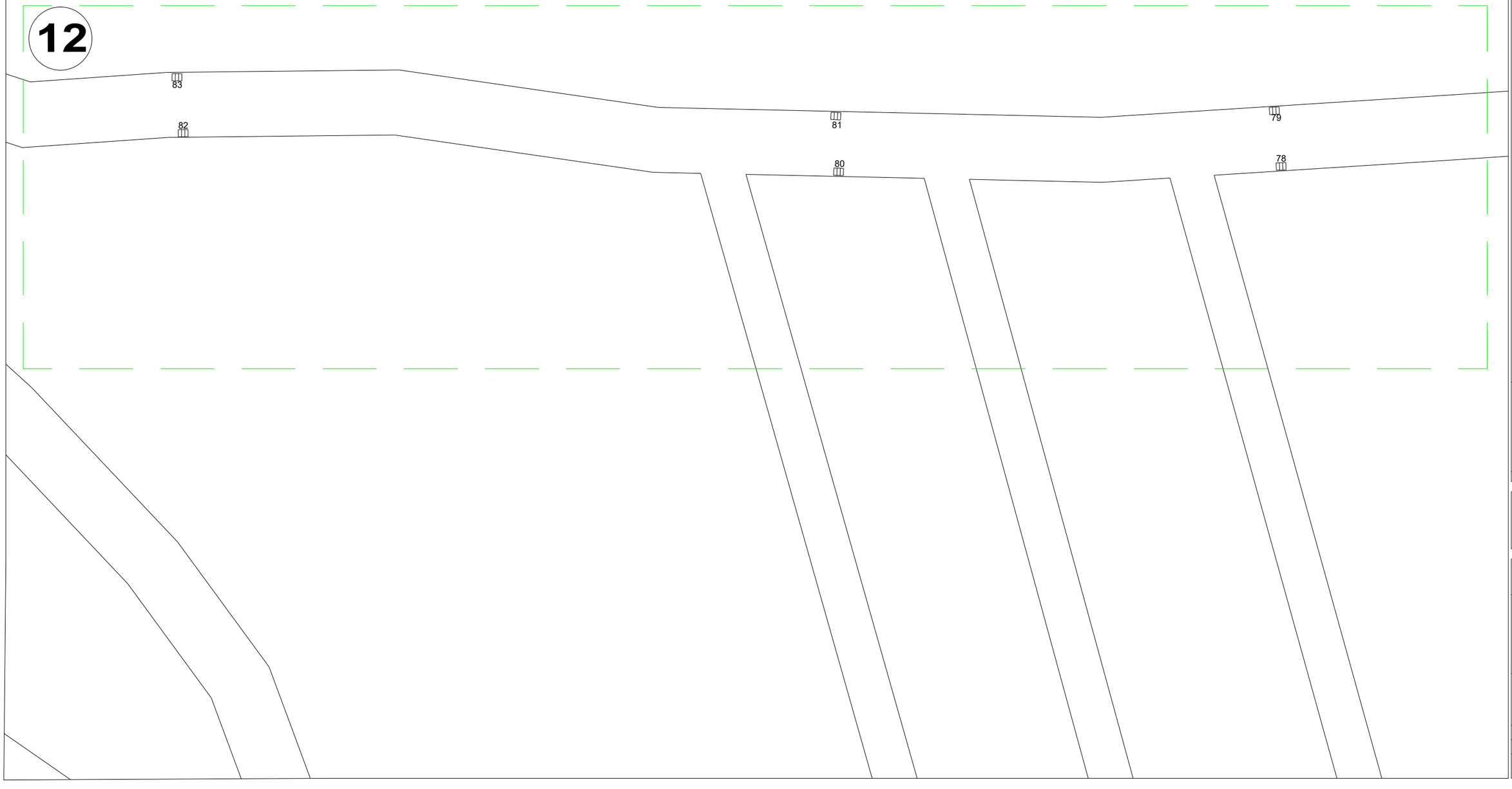
Preview	Block Name
	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
	Water Main



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13

WM

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

SA

MH22

225mm

110VC

225mm

SA

SA

Symbols Key	
Preview	Block Name
	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
WM	Water Main

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DRG No. Highate Cemetary REV. 0

14

Shaft
D

56

WM

56

54

East Cer

THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR IS TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND NOTIFY THE DESIGNERS OF ANY DISCREPANCIES OR OMISSIONS.

Symbols Key	
Preview	Block Name
	Not Surveyed
	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
(W)	Water Main

DATE REVISIONS

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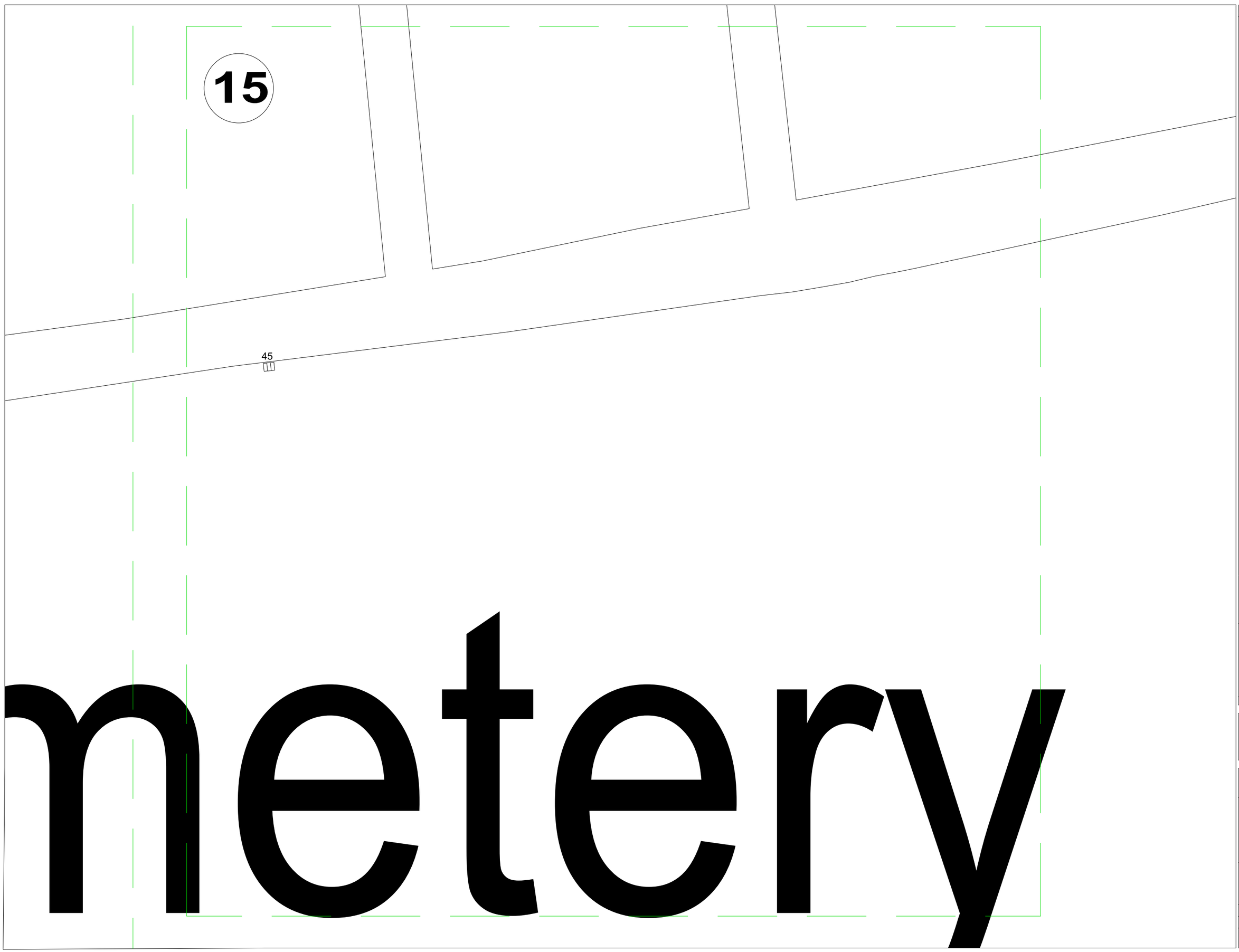

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	Pumped Run
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Acco Drain
	SVP
SA	Survey Abandoned
	Direction of Flow
	Water Main

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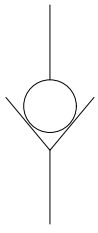
DRG No. Highate Cemetary REV. 0

ey
Block Name
Blocked Drain
Combined Drain
Foul Drain
Storm Drain
Direction of Flow
Gully
Manhole
RWP
Road Gully
Rodding Eye

Symbols Key	
Preview	Block Name
	Blocked Drain
	Combined Drain
	Foul Drain
	Storm/ Grey Water Drain
	Gully
	Manhole
	RWP
	Road Gully
	Rodding Eye
	SVP
	Tank
	Direction of Flow



MH_Ref-FW 1
AS_IL-10.000

Key		
Manhole	Lateral No.	**Fowl (F). Storm (S)Combined (C)**

A-squared Studio

A-squared Studio Engineers Ltd
One Westminster Bridge Rd
London, SE1 7XW

020 7620 2868
contact@a2-studio.com
www.a2-studio.com