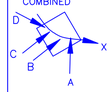
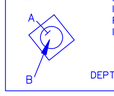
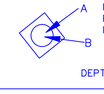
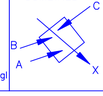
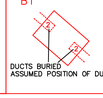
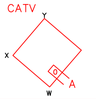
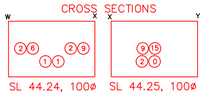
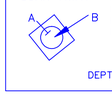
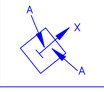
SCHEDULES FOR DRAINAGE CHAMBERS

MH1 COMBINED 	CL 49.82 PIPE X: IL 43.50, 100ø PIPE A: 150ø IL 43.56 PIPE B: 100ø	MH2 COMBINED 	CL 44.41 PIPE X: IL 43.33, 100ø PIPE A: 150ø IL 43.40 PIPE B: 100ø
MH3 COMBINED 	CL 44.39 PIPE X: IL 43.05, 150ø PIPES A,B,C: 100ø IL 43.11 PIPE D: 100ø	MH4 COMBINED 	CL 44.29 PIPE X: IL 42.67 150ø PIPES A,B,C,D: 100ø IL 42.74
MH10 SOAK–AWAY 	CL 43.39 PIPE A: CAPPED IL 42.86, 100ø PIPE B: IL 42.92, 150ø DEPTH TO SILT 1.11 mbgl	MH11 SOAK–AWAY 	CL 43.40 PIPE A: BLOCKED IL 42.75, 100ø PIPE B: IL 42.78, 150ø DEPTH TO SILT 1.19 mbgl
MH13 COMBINED 	CL 43.96 PIPE X: IL 42.16, 450ø PIPE A: IL 42.16, 150ø PIPE B: IL 42.44, 150ø PIPE C: IL 42.35, 150ø	MH14 COMBINED 	CL 44.36 PIPE X: IL 42.44, 450ø

SCHEDULES FOR INSPECTION CHAMBERS

IC5 WATER 	CL 44.27 PIPE A: SL 43.34, 30ø	IC6 BT 	CL 44.19 HEAVILY SILTED DEPTH TO SILT 0.44 mbgl NO DUCTS VISIBLE 2 X CABLES 1 X CABLE JOINT
IC7 CATV 	CL 44.36 DUCTS A: SL 44.13, 100ø DUCT B: SL 44.12, 100ø	IC8 BT 	CL 44.70 DUCT A: SL 44.50, 50ø DUCT B: SL 44.34, 100ø 1 CABLE CUT OFF IN CHAMBER
IC9 CATV 	CL 44.48 DUCT A: SL 44.23, 100ø	CROSS SECTIONS 	TOP SL 44.24, 100ø SL 44.25, 100ø BOTTOM SL 44.08, 100ø SL 44.18, 100ø
IC12 BT 	CL 43.82 DUCT A: SL 43.47, 100ø CABLE B: SL 43.62 CABLE INTO WALL		

MH15 SOAK–AWAY 	CL 43.66 PIPE A: CAPPED IL 42.90, 100ø PIPE B: IL 43.22, 150ø DEPTH TO SILT 1.30 mbgl	MH16 FOUL WATER 	CL 44.36 PIPE X: IL 42.98, 100ø PIPES A: IL 43.09, 100ø

Approximate Direction of North

NOTES

1. This drawing is based upon drawing 13259–103_3DT previously surveyed by Met Geo Environmental.
2. All cover levels and invert levels are in metres and relate to the 13259–103_3DT drawing levels.
3. Unless otherwise stated, all services shown on this plan have been surveyed using approved detectors and the connections between manholes, if not traced, are assumed to be direct.
4. Locational accuracy is determined by referring to manufacturer's guidelines for the detectors used. In ideal conditions the vertical accuracy for the underground utilities located and mapped are ±10% of the depth. The horizontal accuracy is ±20cm, although the majority of traced utilities will be much more accurate than this.
5. Depths shown on the drawing are the depth in metres below ground level to the centre of the conductor and do not necessarily indicate the depth to a duct or pipe.
6. The cables shown on this drawing may represent the path of several cables contained within a duct, or more than one duct if they are closely associated. The inspection chamber schedules should be referred to for duct & cable numbers.
7. The results of electro–detection techniques are not infallible –although all reasonable effort is made during site detection the completeness of the underground services information cannot be guaranteed.
8. An electric current will flow along the path of least resistance. This means that when a current is induced into a feature it will 'jump' to adjacent features if they offer a better conducting pathway. It is possible therefore that features that are detected by connecting to one type of apparatus may not in fact be that type of utility. The identification of apparatus cannot be assumed to be totally accurate.
9. It should be noted that the technique is limited to detecting features that either generate an electromagnetic field, such as power cables, or around which an electromagnetic field can be induced, such as some water pipes and some telecommunications cables (or empty pipes & ducts into which a conductor can be inserted), and it cannot therefore be guaranteed to reveal the exact routes of all buried services or to detect their presence.
10. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) has been used to survey transects across selected areas of the site. GPR has the potential to identify services unlocatable using traditional RFL techniques (i.e plastic pipes, fibre optics). However, the success of GPR is dependent upon many factors, including local ground conditions, density of services in the vicinity and ground vibration amongst others. The use of GPR cannot guarantee the detection of all services and service records should always be consulted in conjunction with the results of any electro–detection survey.

SUB–SURFACE KEY

BT	BT CABLE(S)	UTR	UNABLE TO RAISE
> FD	FOUL DRAINAGE	UTT	UNABLE TO TRACE
> CD	COMBINED DRAINAGE	OS	SERVICE EXTENDS OFF SITE
> SD	SURFACE DRAINAGE	IL	INVERT LEVEL OF PIPE/DUCT
W	WATER SERVICES	ø	DIAMETER OF PIPE OR DUCT
GAS	GAS SERVICES	mbgl	METRES BELOW GROUND LEVEL
E	ELECTRICITY CABLE(S)	CL	COVER LEVEL
SL	STREET LIGHT CABLE(S)	*	MEASUREMENT ESTIMATED
CATV	CATV CABLE(S)	SL	SOFFIT LEVEL OF PIPE/DUCT
GPR	POSSIBLE SERVICE – IDENTIFIED BY GPR	1	CABLE DUCT SHOWING NUMBER OF CABLES
P	POWER (METALLIC FEATURE INDUCING 50Hz GROUND CURRENTS; PROBABLY CURRENT–CARRYING CABLES)		SITE BOUNDARY
R	RADIO (METALLIC FEATURE RE–RADIATING VLF RADIO ENERGY; UNKNOWN CABLES OR PIPES)		

Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Check
-	–/–/––	–	–	–

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Title: UTILITY SURVEY

Surveyed	AB, AP	Drawn	AP
Chk.	MB	Date	23/10/2013
Scale [A1 Sheet]	1/200	DWG Ref (Layout No)	13529-103-4_GEO A1
Status	FINAL		
Job No	13529-103-4	Rev	Ø