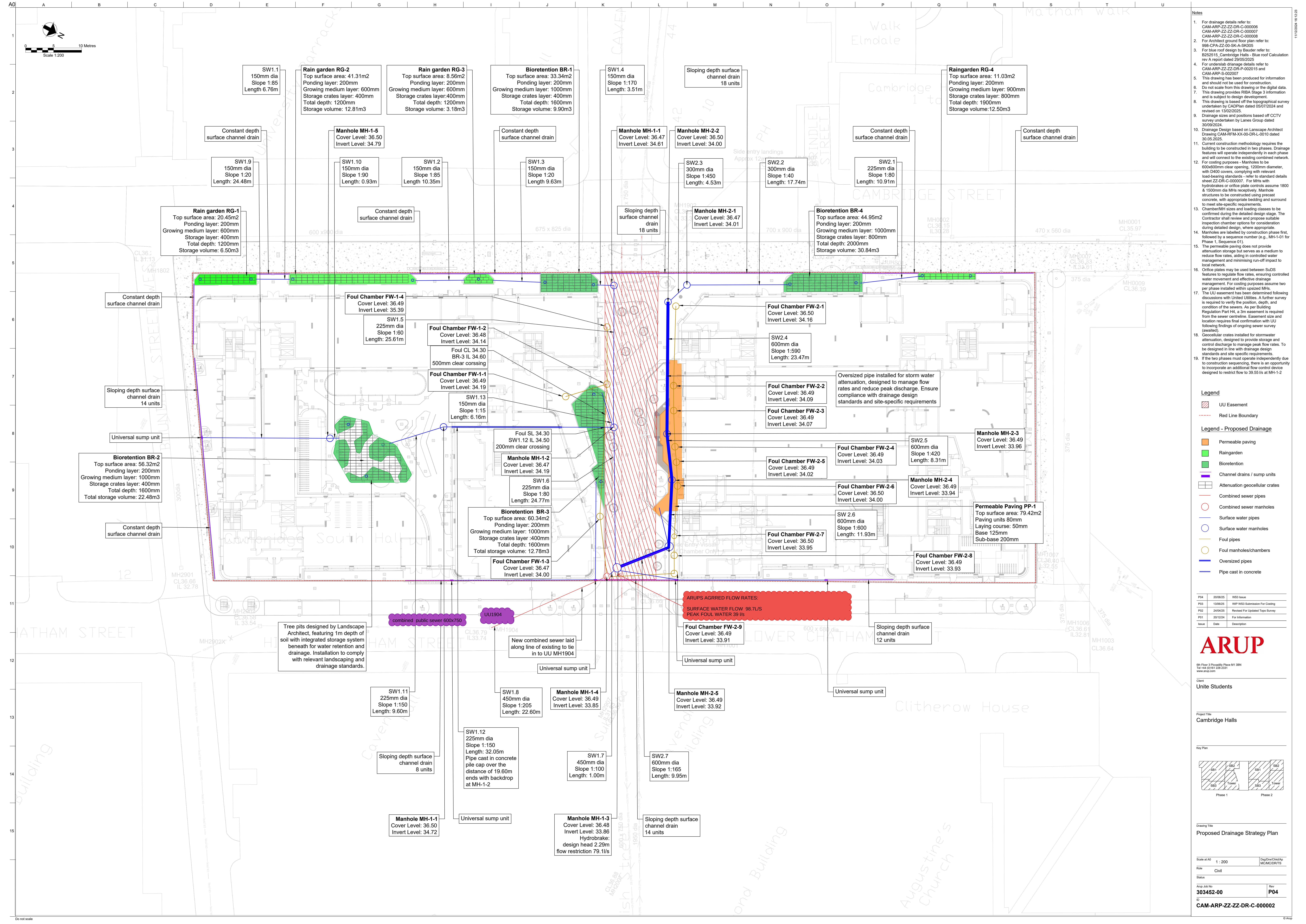




- Notes
- For drainage details refer to:
CAM-ARP-ZZ-ZZ-DR-C-000008
CAM-ARP-ZZ-ZZ-DR-C-000007
CAM-ARP-ZZ-ZZ-DR-C-000008
 - For Architect ground floor plan refer to:
998-CPA-ZZ-00-SK-A-SK005
 - For blue roof design by Bauder refer to:
B252515, Cambridge Halls - Blue roof Calculation
rev A report dated 29/05/2025
 - For underlab drainage details refer to:
CAM-ARP-ZZ-ZZ-DR-P-002015 and
CAM-ARP-S-002007
 - This drawing has been produced for information and should not be used for construction.
 - Do not scale from this drawing or the digital data.
 - This drawing provides RIBA Stage 3 information and is subject to design development.
 - This drawing is based off the topographical survey undertaken by CADPlan dated 05/07/2024 and revised on 13/02/2025
 - Drainage sizes and positions based off CCTV survey undertaken by Lanes Group dated 30/03/2024
 - Drainage Design based on Landscape Architect Drawing CAM-RFM-XX-00-DR-L-0010 dated 30.05.2025
 - Current construction methodology requires the building to be constructed in two phases. Drainage features will operate independently in each phase and will connect to the existing combined network.
 - For costing purposes - Manholes to be 600x600mm clear opening, 1200mm diameter, with D400 covers, complying with relevant load-bearing standards - refer to standard details sheet ZZ-DR-C-000007. For MHS with hydrobrakes or orifice plate controls assume 1800 & 1500mm dia MHS respectively. Manhole structures to be constructed using precast concrete, with appropriate bedding and surround to meet site-specific requirements.
 - Chamber/MH sizes and loading classes to be confirmed during the detailed design stage. The Contractor shall review and propose suitable inspection chamber options for consideration during detailed design, where appropriate.
 - Manholes are labelled by construction phase first, followed by a sequence number (e.g., MH-1-01 for Phase 1, Sequence 01).
 - The permeable paving does not provide attenuation storage but serves as a medium to reduce flow rates, aiding in controlled water management and minimising run-off impact to local network.
 - Orifice plates may be used between SuDS features to regulate flow rates, ensuring controlled water movement and effective drainage management. For costing purposes assume two per phase installed within upspiced MHS.
 - The UU easement has been determined following discussions with United Utilities. A further survey is required to verify the position, depth, and condition of the sewers. As per Building Regulation Part H4, a 3m easement is required from the sewer centreline. Easement size and location requires final confirmation with UU following findings of ongoing sewer survey (awaited).
 - Geocellular crates installed for stormwater attenuation, designed to provide storage and control discharge to manage peak flow rates. To be designed in line with drainage design standards and site specific requirements.
 - If the two phases must operate independently due to construction sequencing, there is an opportunity to incorporate an additional flow control device designed to restrict flow to 39.55 l/s at MH-1-2

Legend

- UU Easement
- Red Line Boundary

Legend - Proposed Drainage

- Permeable paving
- Raingarden
- Bioretention
- Channel drains / sump units
- Attenuation geocellular crates
- Combined sewer pipes
- Combined sewer manholes
- Surface water pipes
- Surface water manholes
- Foul pipes
- Foul manholes/chambers
- Oversized pipes
- Pipe cast in concrete

Rev	Date	Description
P04	20/09/25	W33 Issue
P03	13/09/25	WIP W33 Submission For Costing
P02	24/04/25	Revised For Updated Topo Survey
P01	20/12/24	For Information

Issue	Date	Description
Issue		

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Client
Unite Students

Project Title
Cambridge Halls

Key Plan

Drawing Title
Proposed Drainage Strategy Plan

Scale at A0
1 : 200

Role
Civil

Status

Rev	Date	Description
303452-00		

Rev
P04

Rev
CAM-ARP-ZZ-ZZ-DR-C-000002