

Client: Steadberry Restoration Ltd Project : The British Museum Job No : GN25617 Drawing Title: TPD - Foundation Inspection Pit Plan with Photos Drawing No : GL25617 - TPD-P

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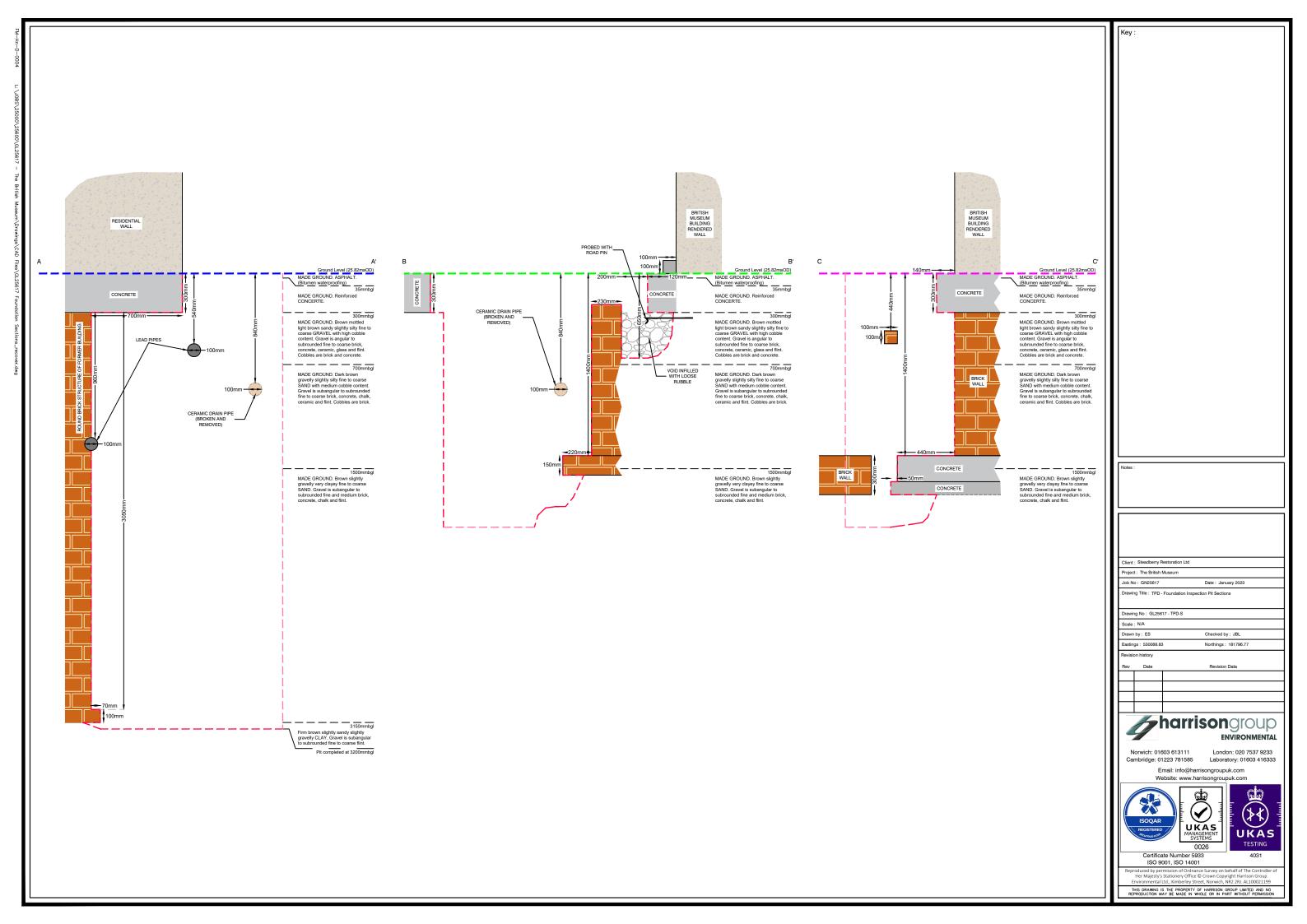


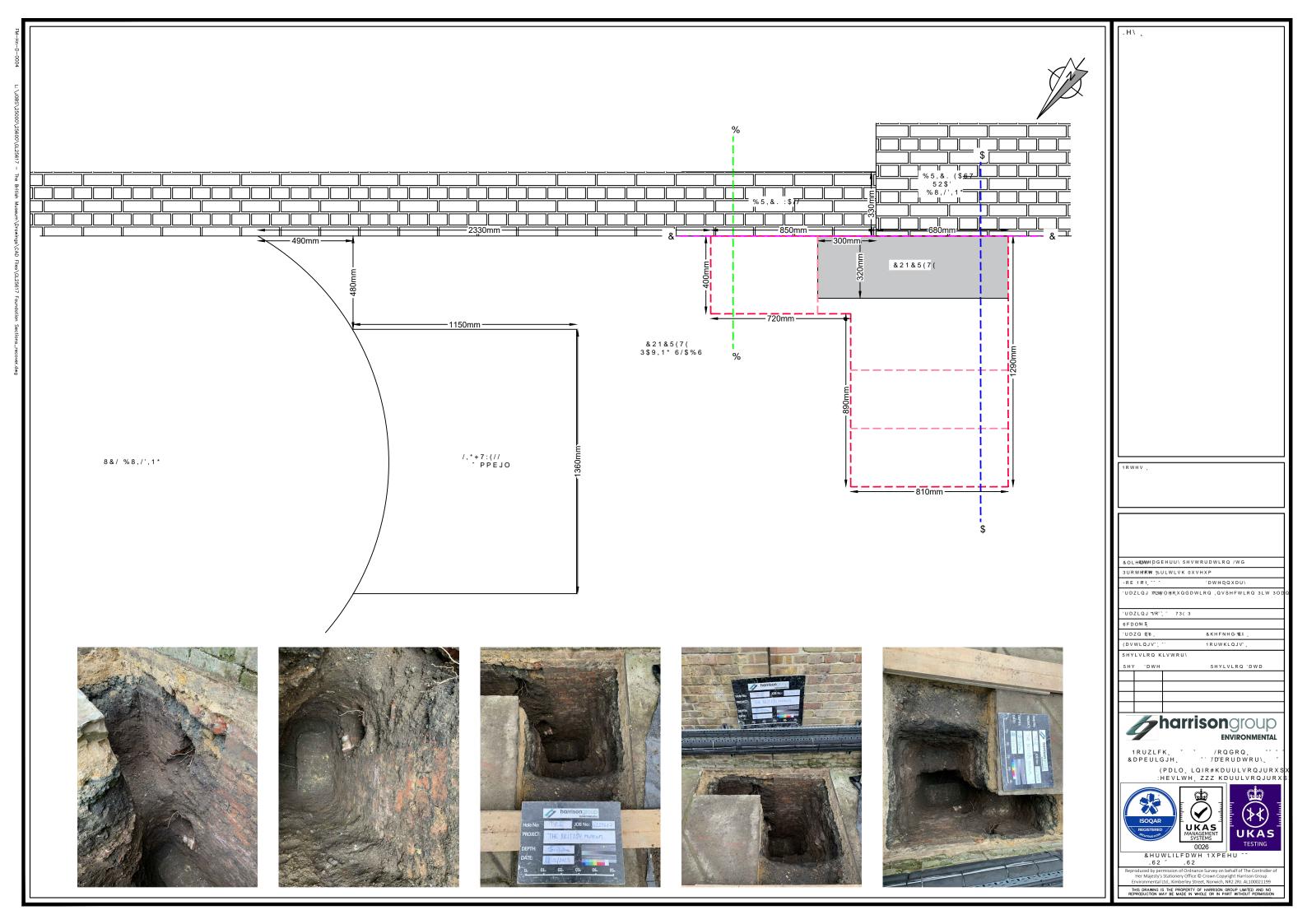


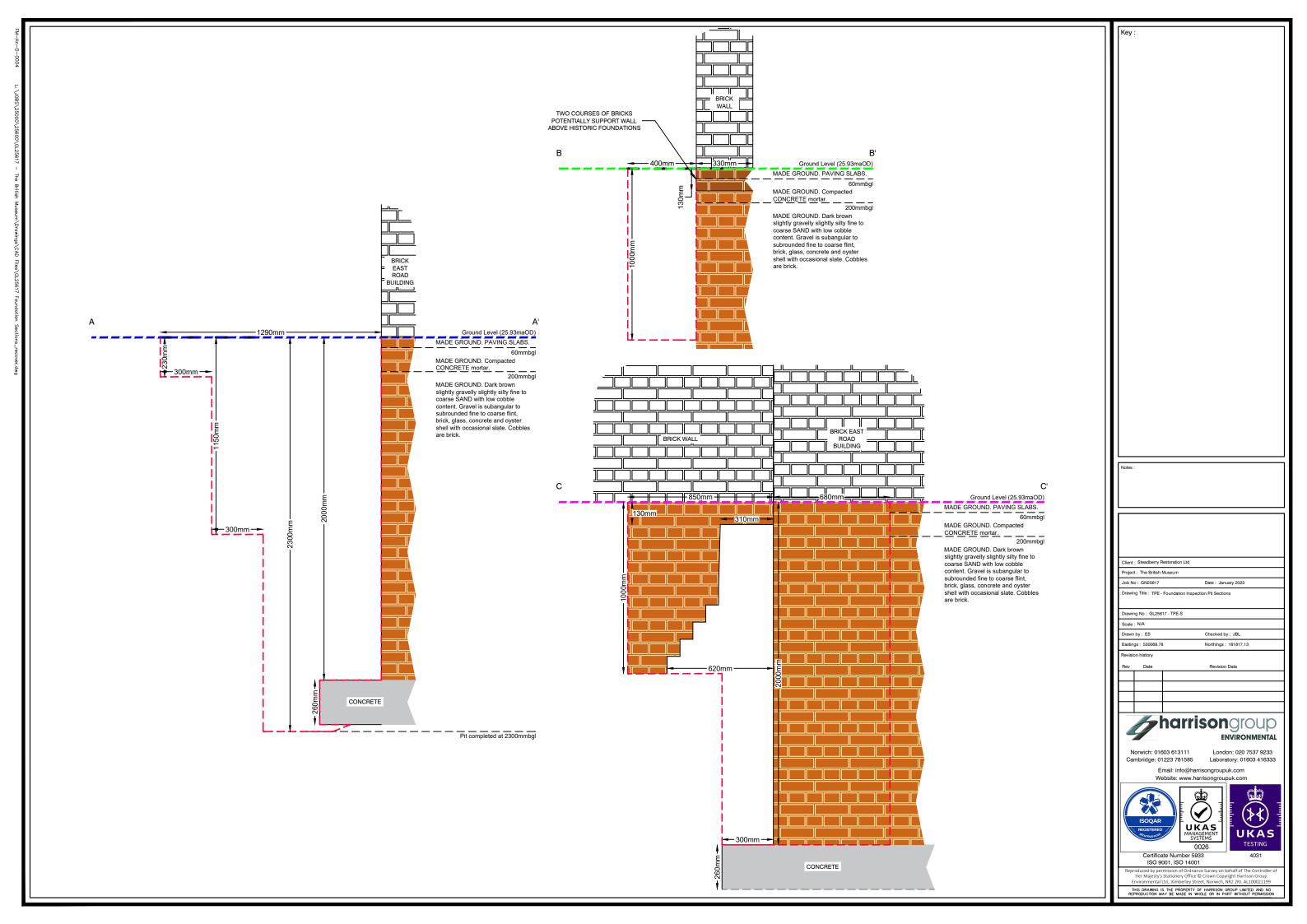


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# **APPENDIX B**

# **EXPLORATORY HOLE RECORDS**

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### **DATA SHEET: GROUND INVESTIGATION METHODS**

This datasheet provides basic details of the methods employed during the undertaking of ground investigations. Detailed method statements may be provided if requested or further information may be obtained from the relevant British Standards or other quoted publications. Investigations are generally carried out in accordance with BS 5930:2015, "Code of practice for ground investigations", BS 10175:2011+A1:2013, "Investigation of potentially contaminated sites – Code of Practice, and BS EN ISO 1997-2:2007, "Eurocode 7 – Geotechnical design – Part 2: Ground investigation and testing".

Prior to any excavation being undertaken, service plans are obtained and/or a service tracing team may be employed to locate and mark up service locations. A surface sweep using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) is undertaken, in order to avoid services and service inspection pits are generally hand excavated prior to commencing work with any mechanical plant.

#### HAND EXCAVATED TRIAL PITS

Hand excavated pits may be undertaken for a variety of reasons, which include service observation pits, obtaining near surface samples, and examining foundations of existing buildings. Pits are excavated using a shovel, postholers and other suitable equipment. Shoring is necessary where pits are to be extended greater than 1.2mbgl and deep excavations may take a considerable time to undertake. Detailed records of hand excavated pits are only normally recorded where foundation depths and detailed information is required.

#### CABLE PERCUSSIVE BOREHOLES

The cable percussive borehole drilling rig may be towed by a 4x4 pick up or similar vehicle and is capable of forming cased boreholes to depths of up to 50m. The hole may be formed at diameters from 300mm down to the more typical 150mm, with disturbed samples obtained direct from the drilling tools. The equipment requires a minimum 2m access width, and the rig itself is 6m long (11m including tow). A rough 3m x 5m base area is required for drilling, but each site should be considered on specifics.

The technique can penetrate dense made ground, rubble and concrete or weathered rock/thin bands of rock using a chisel. However, in some cases these materials can form obstructions.

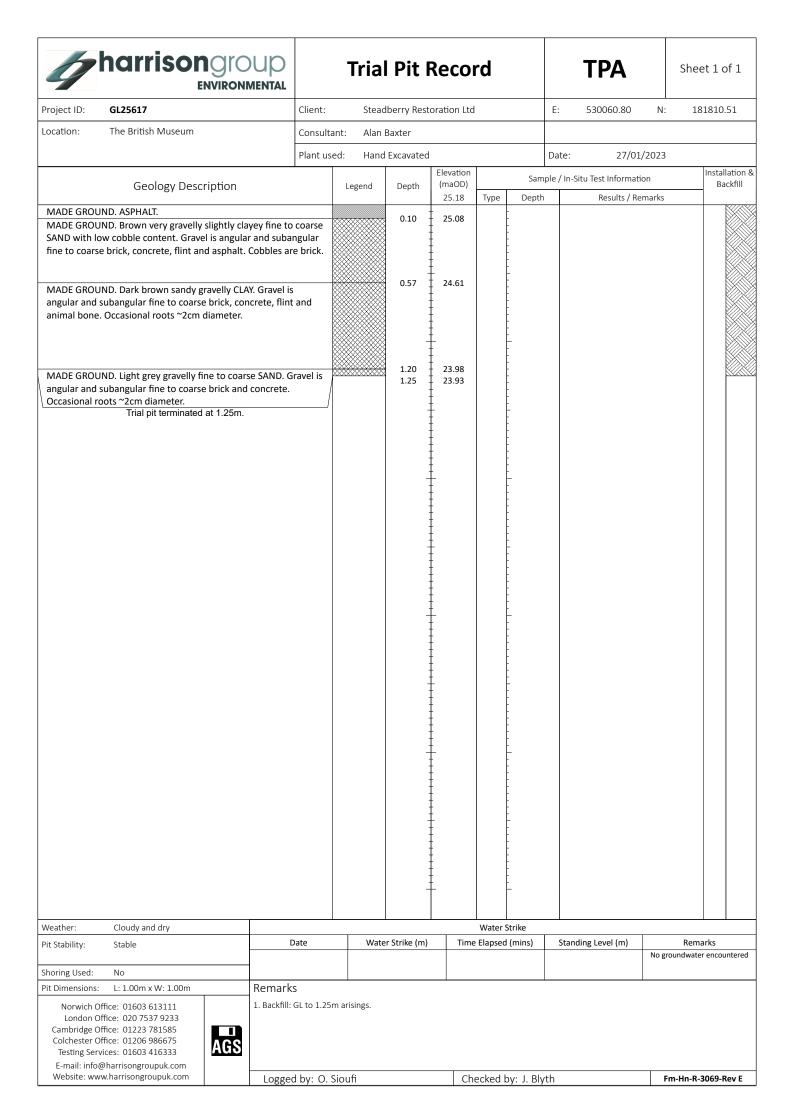
Sampling is generally carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 22475-1:2006, "Geotechnical investigation and testing – Sampling methods and groundwater measurements - Part 1 – Technical principles for execution". A variety of disturbed samples can be obtained for both geotechnical and environmental purposes and undisturbed samples including U100 (thick walled OS-TK/W), UT100 (thin walled OS-T/W) and piston samples (PS-T/W) may be obtained. Standard in-situ testing may include Standard or Cone Penetration Tests (SPT/CPT) to BS EN ISO 22476-3:2005+A1:2011, "Geotechnical investigation and testing – Field testing – Part 3 – Standard penetration test"; vane testing in accordance with BS 1377-9:1990, "Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes" and permeability testing in accordance with BS EN ISO 22282-1-6:2012, Geotechnical investigation and testing – Geohydraulic testing – Parts 1 to 6.

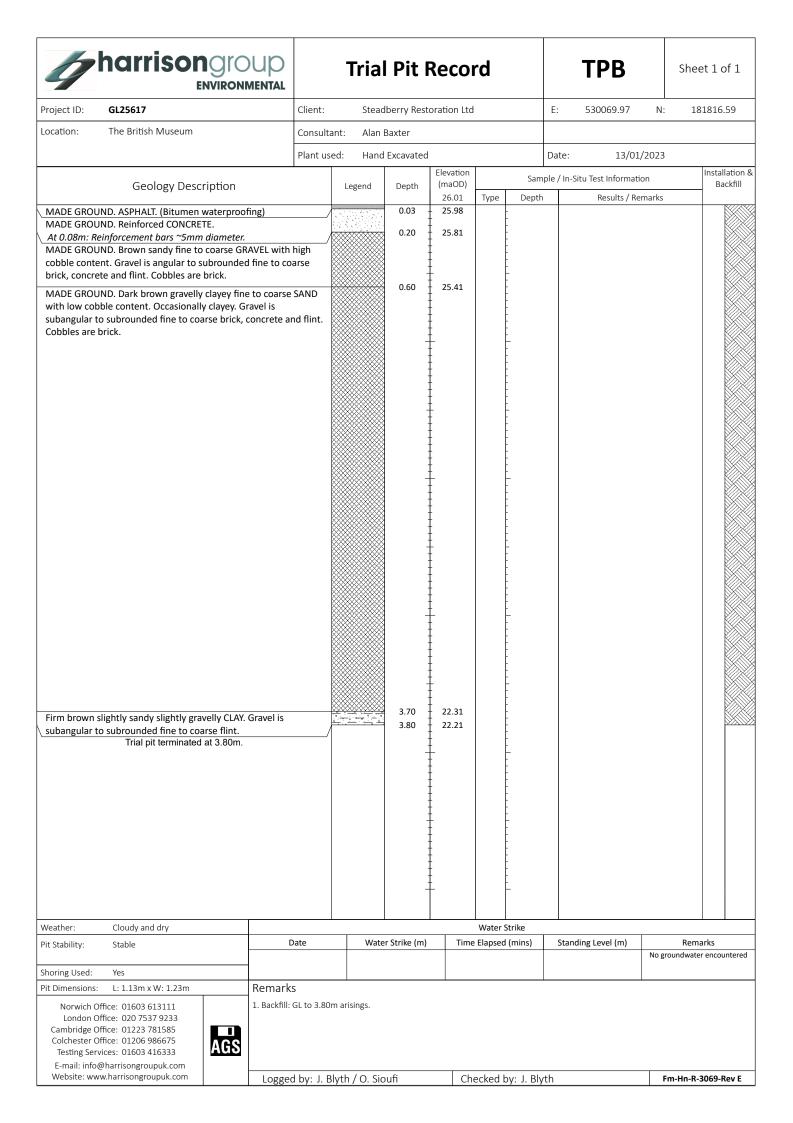
Instrumentation/standpipes/monitoring wells can be installed, otherwise the borehole would be backfilled with spoil, or where instructed bentonite, concrete or sand may be used. Excess spoil is either removed from site or left in a tidy heap nearby.

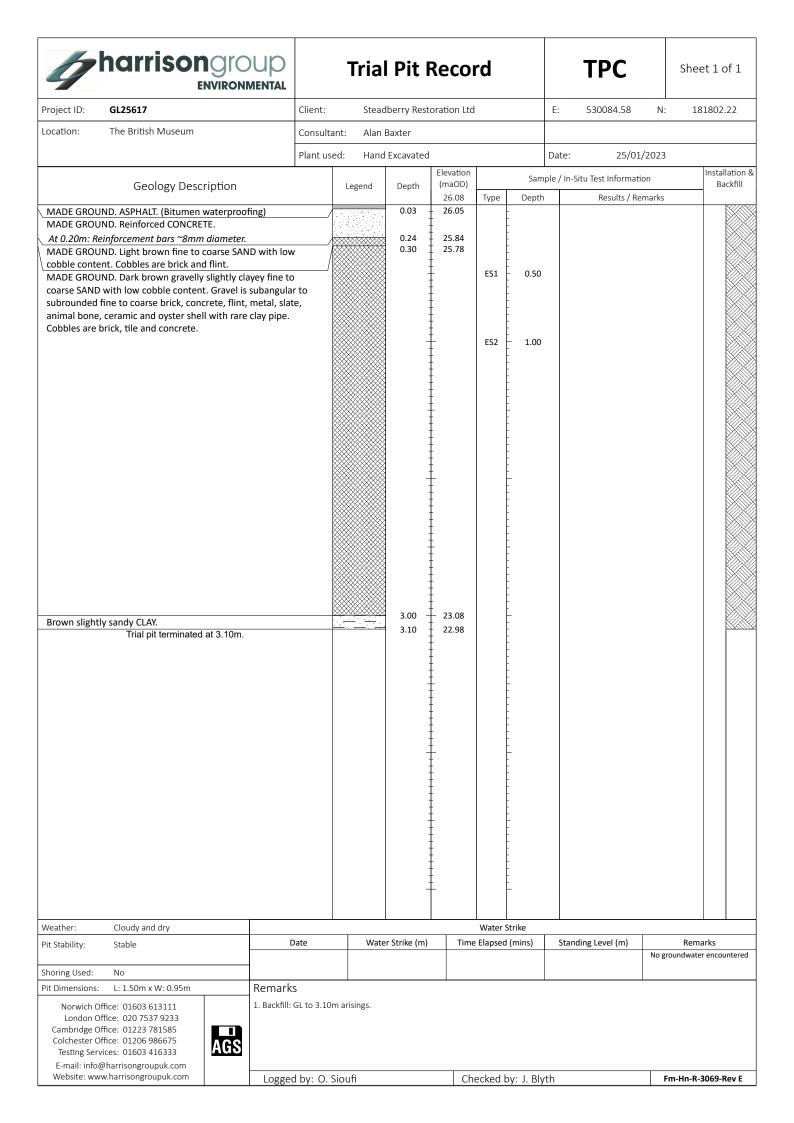
In wet drilling conditions (beneath groundwater level) or where water needs to be added to facilitate drilling, the spoil can spread over a wide area through splashing and flow of the spoil from the tools, unless precautions are taken to prevent this. Conversely, the system can be very clean for instance when drilling through dry clay soil.

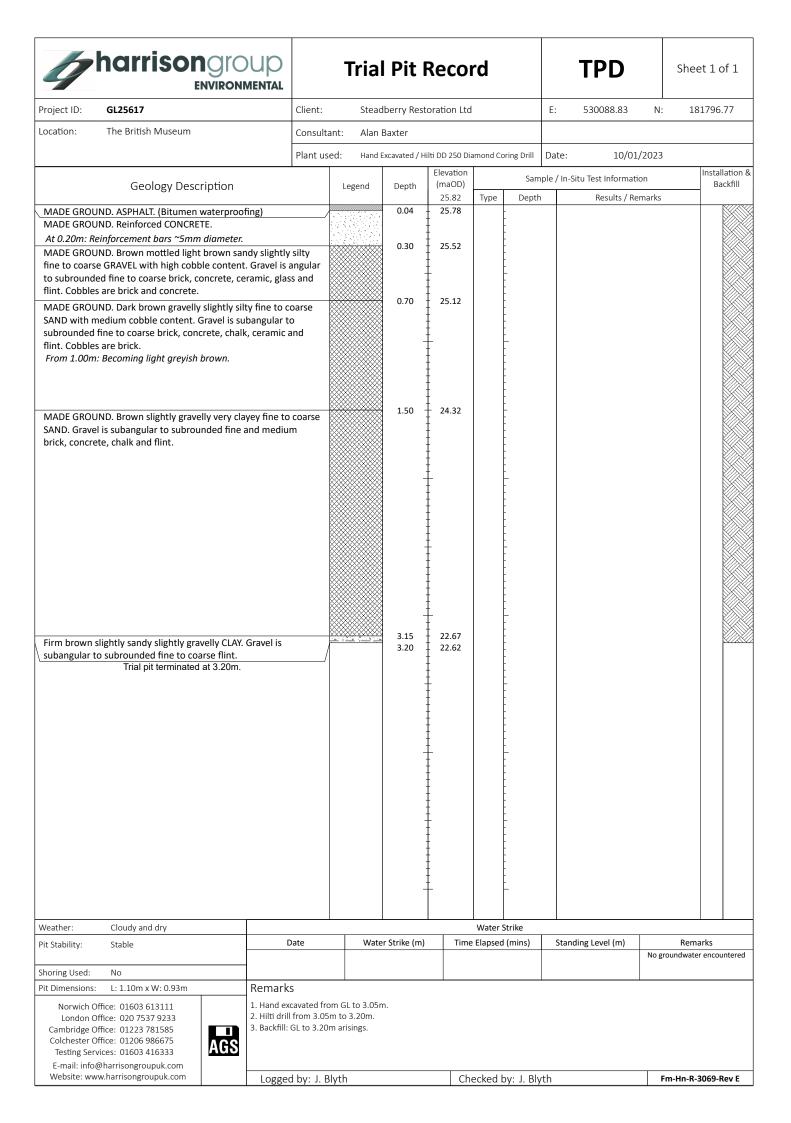
### MONITORING WELL INSTALLATIONS

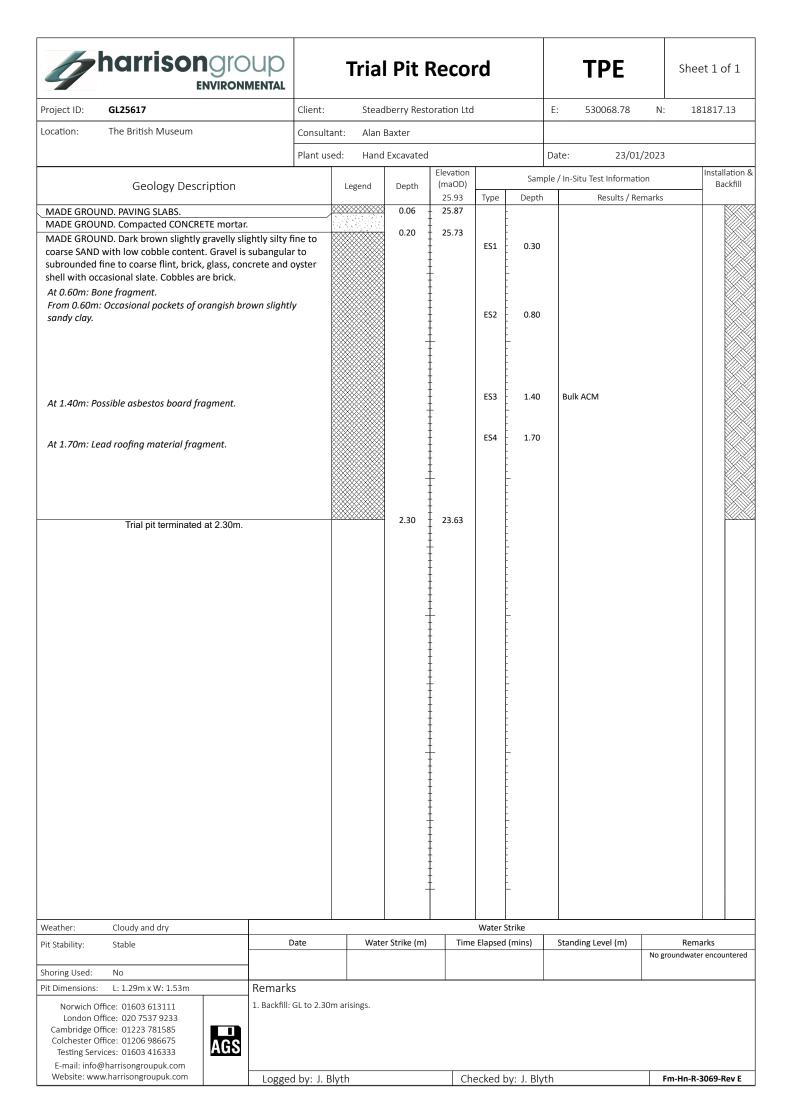
All types of boreholes can be fitted with monitoring wells to enable subsequent sampling and monitoring of groundwater and ground gas levels. Monitoring wells are usually of upvc or hdpe material, although steel may also be used in certain circumstances. Various diameters are available from 19mm upwards, depending upon the size of the borehole. 38mm or 50mm diameter wells are the most commonly used. Wells generally have slotted lower sections which may have a geomesh filter and then are surrounded with a filter medium such as single sized gravel. The upper sections are generally solid casing which is usually grouted to produce a seal with the surrounding ground. The top of the well is generally fitted with a removable cap that may include a gas valve to enable future gas monitoring. The installation is usually protected by a lockable cover set in a concrete base. Details of monitoring well installations and associated backfill are given on the relevant borehole records.

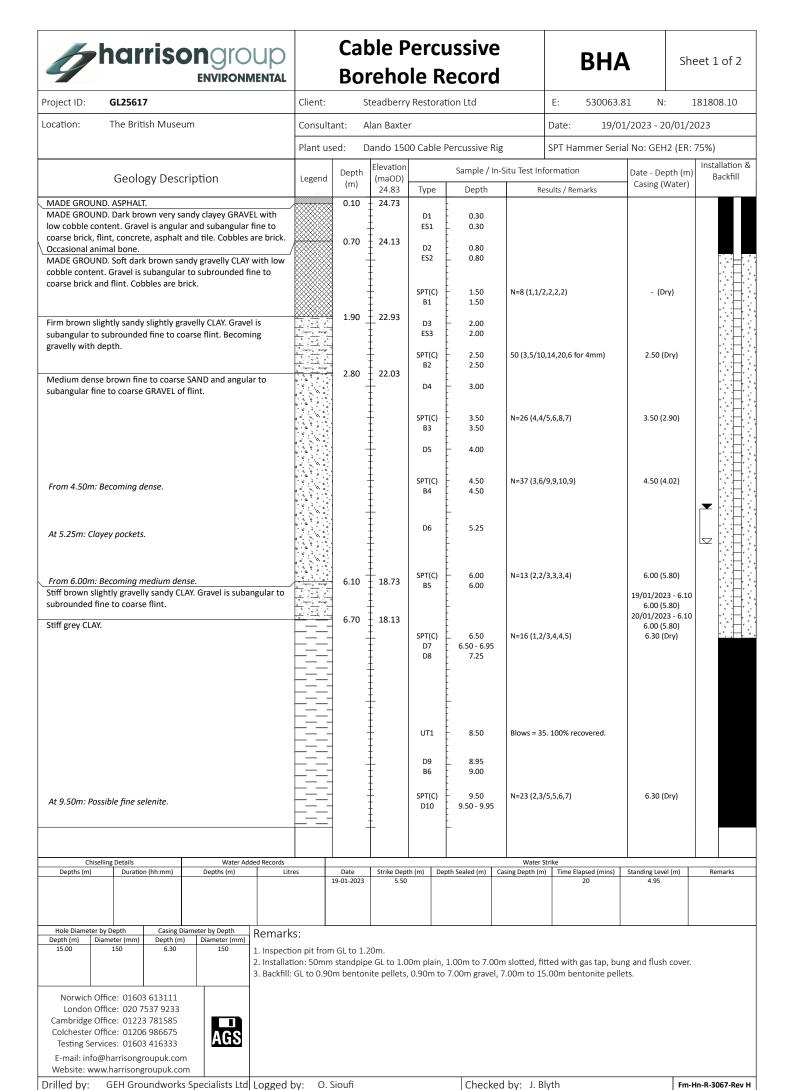


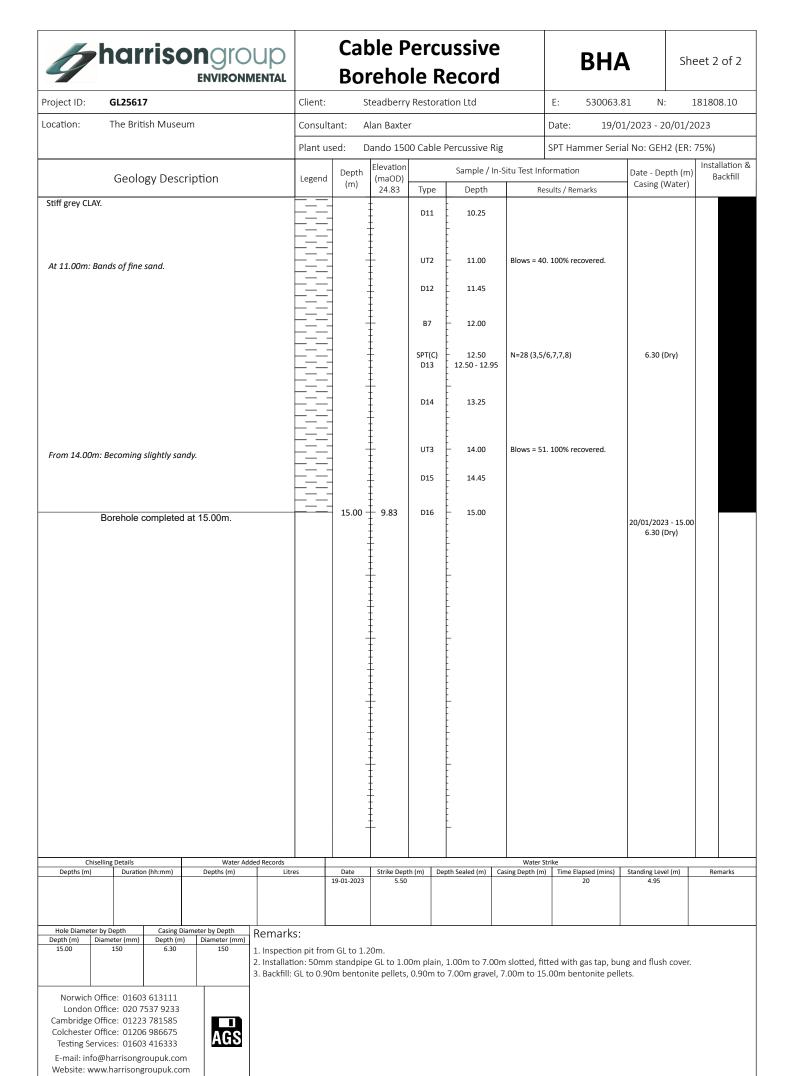












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