

APPENDIX B

Field Sampling and in-situ Test Methods & Results

Field Sampling and in-situ Test Methods

Disturbed Samples

Disturbed samples were taken from the trial holes at intervals and stored in sealed glass jars and polythene bags, as appropriate.

Hand Penetrometer Test

The hand penetrometer consists of a spring loaded and calibrated plunger which is forced into the soil. A reading of unconfined compression strength (equal to twice cohesion) is given on a calibrated scale. In common with other hand methods of strength assessment (eg. the shear vane) it does not give an accurate indication of bearing capacity in stiff or fissured soils, because of the small test area. The figures are used for strength classification according to the table below.

Hand Penetrometer Value (kPa)	Undrained Shear Strength c_u (kPa)	Undrained Shear Strength of Clays
Less than 20	Less than 10	Extremely Low
20 to 40	10 to 20	Very Low
40 to 80	20 to 40	Low
80 to 150	40 to 75	Medium
150 to 300	75 to 150	High
300 to 600	150 to 300	Very High
More than 600	More than 300	Extremely High

Clay

An approximate value for the shear strength of clay may be obtained using Stroud (1974), which paper indicates that the cohesive strength is a function of plasticity and SPT 'N' value. The relation is:

$$C_u = f_i \times N \text{ kPa}$$

$$C_u = \text{undrained shear strength}$$

$$f_i = \text{factor related to plasticity index and ranging from 4 to more than 6}$$

Hand Vane Test

The hand shear vane test provides a means of determining the undrained shear strength of the tested soil. The apparatus consists of a cruciform vane on an extensible shaft. The vane is inserted into the clay soil and torque applied to the shaft until the soil fails, as indicated by a constant of dropping torque, by shearing on a circumscribing cylindrical surface. The torque at failure is measured and recorded.

Window Sampler

With the window sampler system an 80mm tube with hardened steel shoe and various soil catching devices is driven into the soil. On withdrawal the soils can be observed and sampled via a "window" in the side of the tube. After logging the sample, successively smaller diameter tubes are driven into the holes formed, and the soil profile can be quickly determined. The system is very suitable for use in areas of restricted access as the individual components are light and easily demounted. As the borehole formed is not supported by casing the system is not suitable for continuous sampling below the water table in cohesionless soils. The equipment is damaged by excessively hard driving such as may be encountered in dense gravels and very weak rock

APPENDIX C

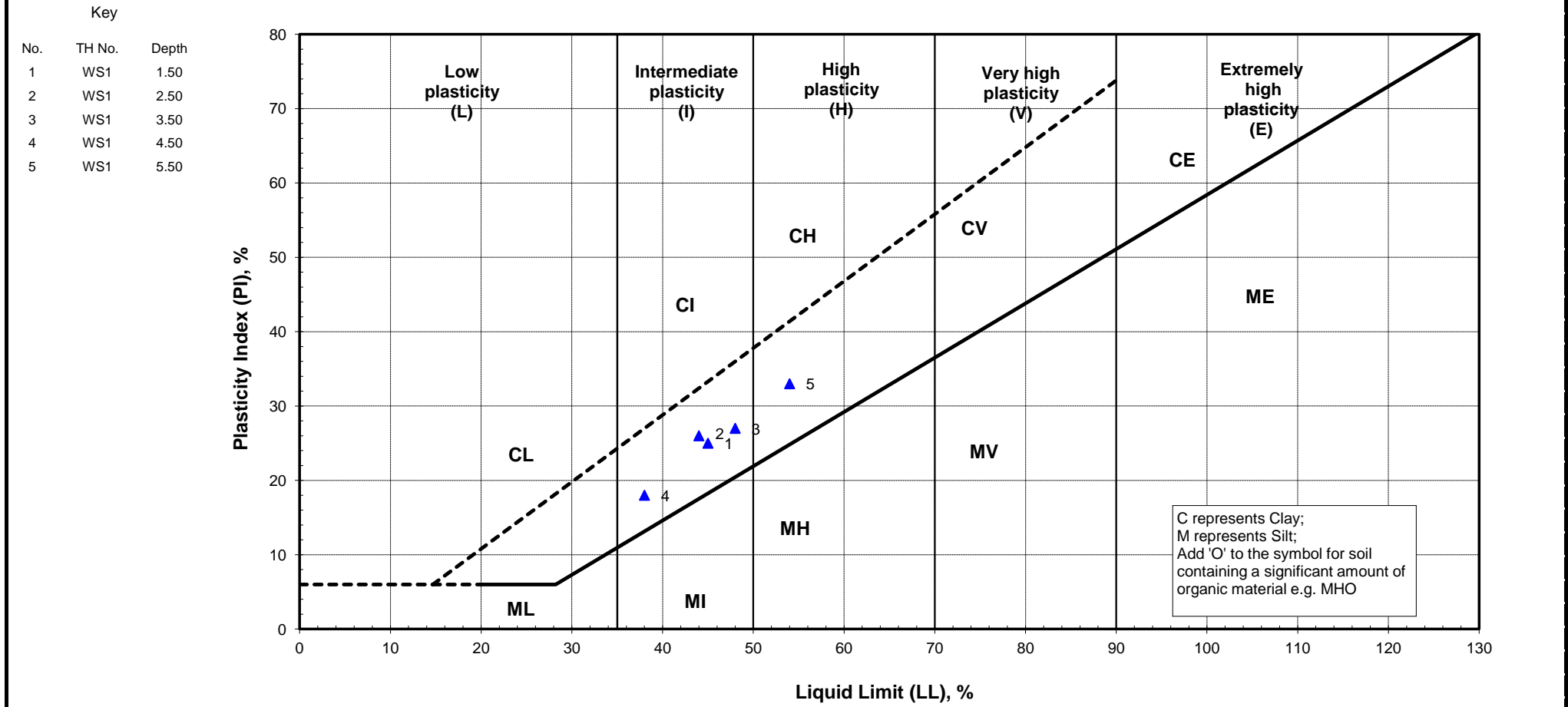
Geotechnical Laboratory Test References & Results

Project Name		2 Gayton Road (London NW3)					Project Number		J12252		
Client		Van Bruggen Limited				PE	DV	Date Issued		28-May-15	
Location	Depth m	Sample Type	Visual Description	Comments	Natural MC %	Liquid Limit %	Plastic Limit %	Plasticity Index	Classi- fication	Passing 425 micron %	
WS1	1.50	D	<i>Soft low strength orange brown sandy CLAY.</i>		31	45	20	25	CI	100	
WS1	2.00	D			30						
WS1	2.50	D	<i>Firm medium strength light brown sandy CLAY.</i>		27	44	18	26	CI	100	
WS1	3.00	D			30						
WS1	3.50	D	<i>Stiff high strength orange brown sandy CLAY.</i>		31	48	21	27	CI	100	
WS1	4.00	D			27						
WS1	4.50	D	<i>Very soft extremely low strength brown very sandy CLAY.</i>		34	38	20	18	CI	100	
WS1	5.00	D			28						
WS1	5.50	D	<i>Stiff very high strength dark grey sandy CLAY.</i>		28	54	21	33	CH	100	
WS1	6.00	D			25						

Plasticity Chart for Atterberg Limit Tests



Project Name	2 Gayton Road (London NW3)	Project Number	J12252
Client Name	Van Bruggen Limited	PE	DV
		Date Issued	28-May-15



Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Index
Maximum Value	54	21
Minimum Value	38	18
Average Value	46	20
		33
		18
		26

MOISTURE CONTENT TEST							
Project Name	2 Gayton Road, London NW3			Project Engineer	DV	Proj. No.	J12252
						Date	22 May 15
Client	Van Bruggen Limited			Checked by	RJM	Tested by	AS
Hole ID	WS1	WS1	WS1	WS1	WS1	WS1	WS1
Depth (m)	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50
Sample Type	Small Bag	Small Bag	Small Bag	Small Bag	Small Bag	Small Bag	Small Bag
Tin No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tin + Wet (g) T _w	100.60	103.05	85.05	106.30	118.40	143.43	55.60
Tin + Dry (g) T _D	82.32	84.49	71.84	87.19	95.71	116.73	46.03
Tin (g) T	23.45	22.52	22.08	23.06	23.00	17.90	17.91
Moisture Content %	31.1	29.9	26.5	29.8	31.2	27.0	34.0
Hole ID	WS1	WS1	WS1				
Depth (m)	5.00	5.50	6.00				
Sample Type	Small Bag	Small Bag	Small Bag				
Tin No.	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Tin + Wet (g) T _w	97.67	102.05	128.32				
Tin + Dry (g) T _D	81.76	84.65	107.01				
Tin (g) T	24.21	23.31	22.50				
Moisture Content %	27.6	28.4	25.2				
Hole ID							
Depth (m)							
Sample Type							
Tin No.							
Tin + Wet (g) T _w							
Tin + Dry (g) T _D							
Tin (g) T							
Moisture Content %							

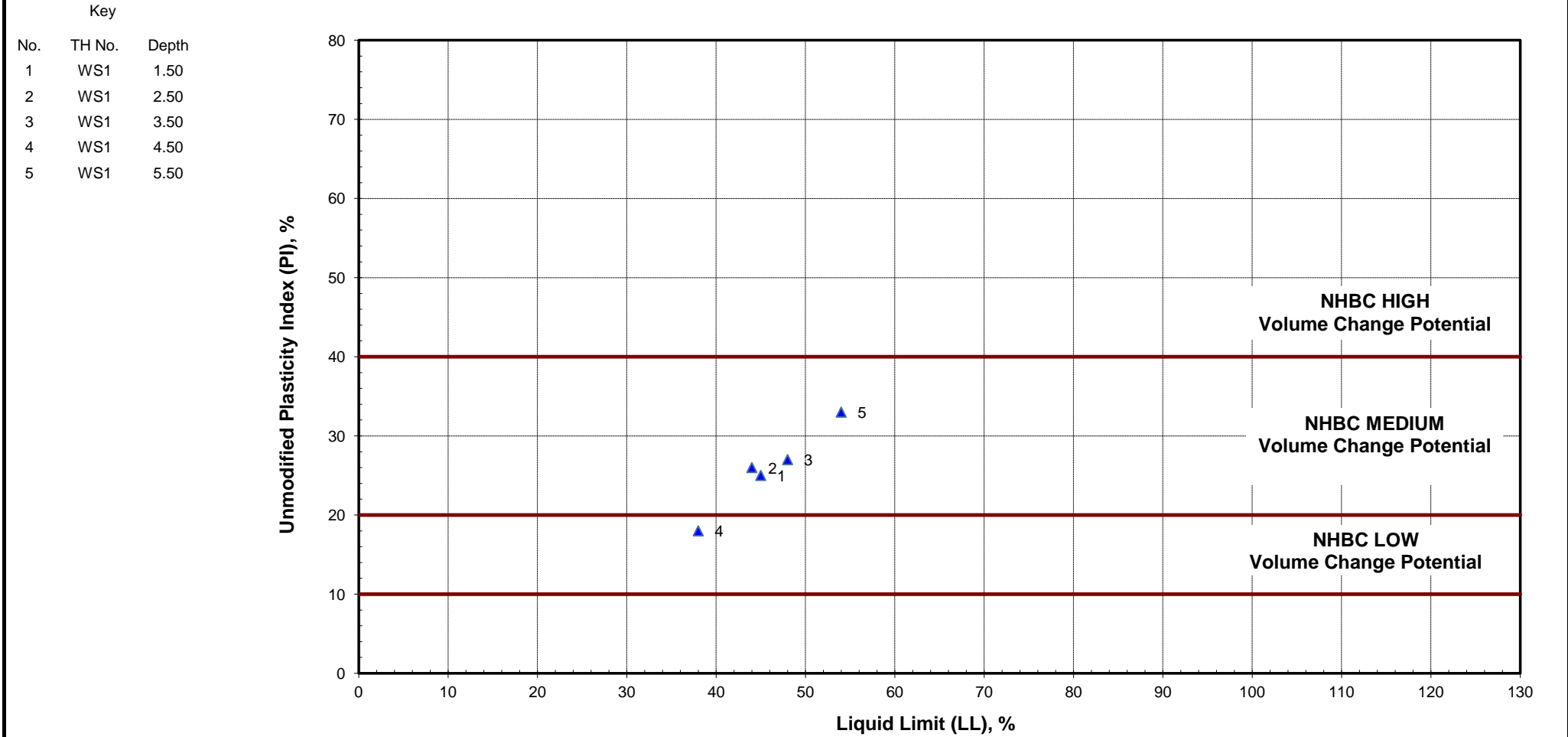
Samples oven dried at 105°C

$$\text{Moisture Content (\%)} = 100 \times (T_w - T_D) / (T_D - T)$$

NHBC Classification for Volume Change Potential



Project Name	2 Gayton Road (London NW3)	Project Number	J12252
Client Name	Van Bruggen Limited	PE	DV
		Date Issued	28-May-15



Liquid Limit	54	Plastic Limit	21	Unmodified Plasticity Index	33
Maximum Value	54	Maximum Value	21	Maximum Value	33
Minimum Value	38	Minimum Value	18	Minimum Value	18
Average Value	46	Average Value	20	Average Value	26

Project Name		2 Gayton Road (London NW3)					Project Number		J12252	
Client		Van Bruggen Limited			PE	DV	Date Issued		28-May-15	
TH No.	Depth m	Sample Type	Visual Description	Comments	Passing 2mm %	pH Value	Soil Sulphate 2:1 Water Extract		Groundwater Sulphate	
							g/l SO ₃	BRE mg/l SO ₄	g/l SO ₃	BRE mg/l SO ₄
WS1	3.00	D	Soft low strength light brown sandy CLAY.		100.0	7.3	0.06	77		
WS1	5.00	D	Soft low strength brown sandy CLAY.		100.0	7.4	0.07	86		

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Jun 13

Page: 1

APPENDIX D

Contamination Laboratory Test Results