

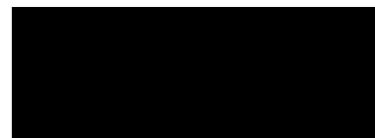


18 Frogmore Road
Hemel Hempstead
Hertfordshire
HP3 9RT
UK

Our Ref: 1921010L01 (00)

6th February 2020

74-76 Canada Road
Arundel
BN18 9LG



For the attention of Ms L St Quintin

Dear Lynette,

74-76 CANADA ROAD, ARUNDEL BN18 9HY – GROUNDWATER MONITORING

1. BACKGROUND

RSK Environment Limited (RSK) was commissioned by Ms Lynette St Quintin (the client) to carry out a ground investigation at the above named site, to determine groundwater levels within the underlying strata as well as provide information on the soil strata for foundation design.

The site currently undeveloped and apart from a former domestic single garage in the west of the site, there has been no known historical development upon the site apart from an allotments in 1897 – 1937. By 1971, the site is as it is seen today (although split as 2 gardens), there is no evidence of the former garage building on any historical maps up to 1980.

The site is planned for a residential property and detached garage with associated infrastructure and soft landscaping at the position shown on Figure 1.

2. SITE WORKS

The site works comprised the sinking of 3 window sample boreholes by a Competitor Rig at the locations as shown on **Figure 1**. A description of the soils revealed and groundwater encountered is attached. In each window sample location a standpipe was installed. In 2 of the locations (WS1 and WS3) the standpipe was sealed with a bentonite plug between 0.20 m – 0.70 m, and in the other location (WS2) it was intentionally not sealed thus allowing surface water/rainfall infiltration to occur.

Photographs of the retrieved samples are attached (**Figure 2**).



RSK Environment Ltd
Registered office
66 Sussex Street • Glasgow • Scotland • G3 7JX • UK
Registered in Scotland No. 115536
www.rsk.co.uk

3. GROUND AND GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS (DURING DRILLING)

The three boreholes encountered the following:

Topsoil and/or made ground – typical of that expected from a former allotment/garden and area where a former garage was located. The made ground is a mixture of topsoil with occasional pottery (WS1) and brick rubble and clayey silt/silty clay (WS2).

Natural Strata – firm to stiff becoming very stiff silty clay/clayey silt with occasional medium to coarse gravel

Groundwater – not encountered during the drilling works.

4. RESULTS OF GROUNDWATER MONITORING

To date there has been 5 monitoring rounds including the initial monitoring on completion of the drilling works (14/11/19, 28/11/19, 5/12/19, 16/12/19, 22/1/20). The results are attached and are summarised below:

WS 1 (installation) – standpipe installed to determine whether there was any groundwater within the Natural Strata (between 1 m and 3.30 m). The results indicate there was no occasions when groundwater was recorded between these depths

WS 1 (pit) – a small hand dug pit was excavated close to the installation to a depth of 0.30 m. The purpose was to measure the water level above the Natural Strata, that which appears to be due to rainfall and surface water runoff. The water level within this pit ranged from 0.05 m (after a period of heavy rainfall) to more than 0.30 m after a long dry period.

WS 2 (installation) – standpipe installed to determine whether there was any groundwater within the Made Ground (between 0.20 m and 1.0 m). The results indicate water level was recorded between depths of 0.20 m and 1 m coinciding with the occurrence or absence of rainfall.

WS 2 (pit) – a small hand dug pit was excavated close to the installation to a depth of 0.45 m. The purpose was to measure the water level above the Natural Strata, that which appears to be due to rainfall and surface water runoff. The water level within this pit ranged from 0.05 m (after a period of heavy rainfall) to more than 0.45 m after a long dry period.

WS 3 (installation) – standpipe installed to determine whether the water within the top 0.50 m was able to permeate through the underlying natural clay/silt if a pathway was constructed (i.e. a perforated standpipe). The results indicate that apart from immediately after drilling and the occasion when there was a long period of dry weather (5/12/19) the water level recorded within the standpipe and the adjacent pit was similar, thus the infiltration rate within the clays/silts is shown to be very low.

WS 3 (pit) – a small hand dug pit was excavated close to the installation to a depth of 0.30 m. The purpose was to measure the water level above the Natural Strata, that which appears to be due to rainfall and surface water runoff. The water level within this pit ranged from 0.05 m (after a period of heavy rainfall) to >0.30 m after a long dry period.

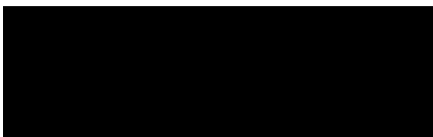
The results therefore indicate that whilst the surface water run off from rainfall leads to a saturated zone in the top 0.50 m this is very sensitive to daily/seasonal change and is due to the impermeable underlying natural strata.

Within the natural strata itself, as shown in WS1, there is no groundwater recorded within the top 3 m on any of the monitoring occasions.

It is considered that the redevelopment of the site and the introduction of positive drainage and surface water systems, will result in the improvement of the overall site conditions with respect to saturated shallow topsoil.

Yours sincerely,

For RSK Environment Limited



Nigel Austin

Director

Enc.

Groundwater Monitoring Forms

Figure 1 Site Plan

Figure 2 Photographic Record



GROUNDWATER MONITORING FORMS



Groundwater Gauging Form

Project Information	Project Name:	74-76 Canada Road, Arundel		
	Project Number:	1921010		
	Sampling Date:	22/01/2020	Sampled by:	NBA
	Weather:	After 3 days of dry weather		
	Well Notes - e.g. Condition, Access, Safety:			
Monitoring Information	Water Level Meter Used (as applicable):		Interface Probe:	
			Dip Meter:	

Well Location	Depth to Water (mTOC)	Depth to Product (mTOC)	Product Thickness (Bailer/mm)	Depth To Base (mTOC)	Notes
WS1 (installation)	Dry				
WS1 (pit)	0.23				
WS2 (installation)	0.4				
WS2 (pit)	0.4				
WS3 (installation)	0.28				
WS3 (dry)	Dry at 0.25				

mTOC = Metres below top of casing level. Record if measurements are taken to an alternate datum (e.g. ground level)

[illegible]

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL AB/63/20/DOC

[illegible]

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL AB/63/20/DOC

[illegible]

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL AB/63/20/DOC

[illegible]

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL AB/63/20/DOC

FIGURES

Proposed Route of
New 300mm Diverted
Surface Water Sewer
Approx Length
Between
A & B
16.0m

EXISTING 300mm DIAMETER CONCRETE S/W SEWER FROM A27 OPEN
DITCH

PROPOSED NEW MANTHOLE TO INTERCONNECT EXISTING PIPE
300mm PIPE EXPOSED AT 0.7m TO INVERT.

WHY TREE PROTECTION IS NEEDED

- 1) Soil compaction kills roots - caused by plant movement and storage of materials within protected areas.
 - 2) Tranching severs roots - many small roots grow within the top 600mm of soil. Even the removal of the top 250mm can cause damage.
 - 3) Soil pollution kills roots - Dripping fuel storage or cement washings can contaminate the soil resulting in root death.
 - 4) Raising & lowering levels kills roots - the soil used to increase levels can compact the underlying soil (see point 1). Lowering levels will remove roots causing damage to the tree.
 - 5) Bark and branch damage - bark removal and branch damage can allow disease and fungi into the tree.
- The impact of any of the above can take years to show - trees can have large reserves of food and water.

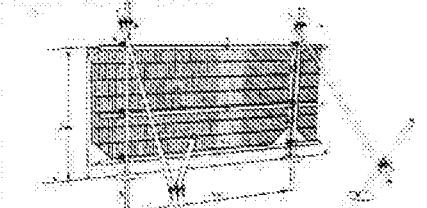
CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

Root protection zones (RPZ) of retained trees within which all construction activity is restricted.

All trees that are being retained on site must be protected by barriers and ground protection before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site and before any demolition, excavation or stripping of soil commences. Where all activity can be excluded from the RPZ, vertical barriers must be erected to create a construction exclusion zone. Where, due to site constraints, construction activity cannot be fully or permanently excluded in this manner then all or part of a tree's RPZ, appropriate ground protection can be installed.

DEFAULT POSITION FOR THE TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

0.0001/2011 Figure 3: Barrier specifications

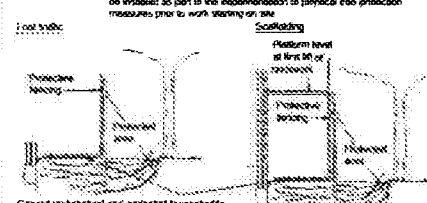


- 1) Subsoil exposed prior
- 2) Heavy gravity soil placed over subsoil and sand and gravel
- 3) Heavy gravel in regions and loose material with sand
- 4) Drains level
- 5) Gravel shown on the ground under secure (minimum depth 0.5m)
- 6) Subsoil exposed prior

Comparison of alternative barrier designs - see below at the method statement. Should an alternative design be used, it must be approved by the project manager and the client.

CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

Where the RPZ of a tree is not fully protected by a barrier, ground protection should be installed as part of the implementation of physical tree protection measures prior to work starting on site.



For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards should be placed over the top of a driven scaffold frame or on a suspended roadway, or on top of a construction-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of mudbrick, laid onto a geotextile).

For pedestrian movements plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, site-linked ground protection boards should be placed on top of a construction-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of mudbrick), laid onto a geotextile.

For off-road or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) should be employed in an engineering specification designed in consultation with structural advice to accommodate the heavy loading to which it will be subjected.

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BETWEEN
A & B
16.0m

EXISTING
LARGE
TREE
STUMP
TO BE
REMOVED

(AND
EXISTING
CONCRETE
SLAB TO
BE
REMOVED)

POSITION OF
PROPOSED NEW
MANTHOLE (B)

DEPTH TO
INVERT APPROX
1.3m

GROUND IS
ARTIFICIALLY
HIGH HERE

PROPOSED ROUTE
OF 300mm
S/W SEWER
THROUGH TREE
PROTECTION ZONE

PROPOSED ROUTE OF NEW
300mm DIVERTED S/W
SEWER THROUGH THE
TREE PROTECTION ZONE
LENGTH BETWEEN (B) & (1) APPROX 10.0m.
LENGTH WITHIN TREE PROTECTION ZONE APPROX 6.0m

(DEPTH APPROXIMATELY 1.3m)

APPROX 10.0m

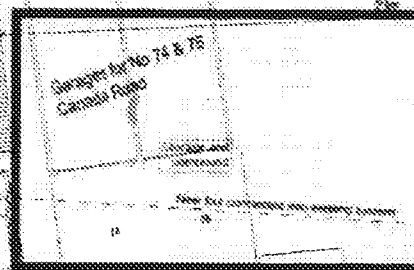
APPROX 6.0m

CAP OFF
EXISTING
RUN

EXISTING SEWER
TO BE REMOVED?

WS2

WS3



EXISTING
S/WATER
SEWER
MANTHOLE 1
INVERT
DEPTH
1.0m

EXISTING
SURFACE
WATER SEWER

EXISTING LARGE TREE
STUMP

TREE PROTECTION FENCING

EXISTING 300mm

EXISTING S/W MANTHOLE

PROPOSED NEW ROUTE

PROPOSED NEW MANTHOLE

DATE OF
TRIAL HOLES
26th APRIL
2019

WS1 Denotes
groundwater
installation
in Window
Sample borehole

NOTE: DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING

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ENVIRONMENTAL

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Ecology
Arboreal



Report No: 1921010L01 (00)

PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

Client name:
Ms L St Quintin

Site Location:
74 - 76 Canada Road, Arundel

Photo No.
1

Date:
14/11/20
19

**Direction Photo
Taken:**
WS

Description:
BH1 – retrieved soils

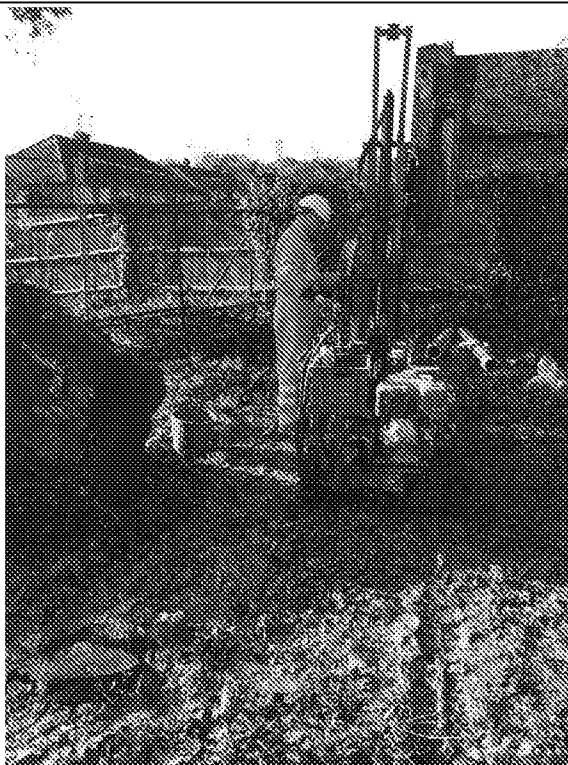


Photo No.
2

Date:
14/11/20
19

**Direction Photo
Taken:**
WS

Description:
BH2 drilling





Report No:

PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

Client name:

Ms L St Quintin

Site Location:

74 - 76 Canada Road, Arundel

Photo No.

3

Date:

14/11/20
19

**Direction Photo
Taken:**
WS

Description:

BH3 (pit)

