

REPORT ON A GROUND INVESTIGATION AT CHAPELTON, ABERDEENSHIRE (PHASE 1A)

Contract No. 9935167

ERS land regeneration Westerhill Road Glasgow G64 2QH

0141 772 2789

www.ersremediation.com



REPORT ON A

GROUND INVESTIGATION

AT

CHAPELTON, ABERDEENSHIRE (PHASE IA)

Employer: Consulting Engineer:

Elsick Development Company Ltd Fairhurst

Estate Office Westerton of Craigie
Haughs of Kinnaird Southampton Road

Brechin Dundee
Angus DD4 7PN

DD9 6UA

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Fairhurst on behalf of Elsick Development Company Ltd commissioned ERS to undertake an intrusive ground investigation and prepare a factual report based on the findings, for a site known as Chapelton, Aberdeenshire.

This report has been prepared and written on behalf of Elsick Development Company Ltd in the context of the purpose stated above and should not be used in any other context. New information, improved practices and changes to legislation may necessitate an alteration to the report in whole or in part after its submission and, therefore, with any change in circumstances or after the expiry of one year from the date of the report, it should be referred to us for reassessment and, if necessary, amendment.

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Andrew Biggerstaff BSc (Hons) FGS
Senior Engineering Geologist

Checked &

Approved By: Date: 27 March 2013

Callum Whitelaw BSc (Hons) FGS Senior Engineering Geologist



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APPENDIX B: GROUND INVESTIGATION

Key to Trial Pit & Borehole Records
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Summary of Borehole Records
Summary of Co-ordinates & Elevations

APPENDIX C: SITE MONITORING

Groundwater Purging & Sampling Record
Infiltration Test Results
Ground Gas & Groundwater Monitoring Results



APPENDIX D: GEOTECHNICAL RESULTS Test Report No.(s)

In-situ CBR Results:

02/13/02-1; 02/13/02-2; 02/13/02-3

Laboratory Test Results:

13/075-01

APPENDIX E: GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS Test Report No.(s)

312785-1; 312786-1; 314670-1;

316180-1; 316947-1: 319987-2

APPENDIX F: PHOTOGRAPHS

Trial Pit Photographs



1.0 INTRODUCTION

ERS were commissioned by Fairhurst (The Engineer) acting on behalf of Elsick Development Company Ltd (The Client) to undertake an intrusive ground investigation at Chapelton, Aberdeenshire. The investigation was required to obtain geotechnical and geoenvironmental information for the construction of 800 new dwelling houses and associated infrastructure (Phase 1A). The investigation comprised of ninety-four trial pits, fifty-one California Bearing Ratio (CBR) test positions, twelve infiltration tests and eighteen windowless sample borehole positions.

The intrusive fieldwork was carried out between 9 January and 6 February 2013. This report presents the factual records of the fieldwork and laboratory testing undertaken together with information on the subsurface ground and groundwater conditions encountered.

2.0 SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

The scope of the site investigation comprises the following:

- 1. To form exploratory holes on site
- 2. To install gas and groundwater monitoring installations
- 3. To undertake site monitoring and sampling
- Undertake laboratory testing scheduled by the Engineer on samples recovered from exploratory holes

The sources of information used in the compilation of this report are detailed in the list of references on page 6.



3.0 THE SITE AND GEOLOGY

3.1 Site Location and Setting

The site is located to the west of the A90 between Newtonhill and Portlethen and is identified as Phase 1A of the development. The site is irregular in shape and is located within a rural setting with associated steadings and dwelling houses. A substation is present to the north east of the site. The location of a proposed rising main extends further to the north and north east of the site. The location of the main development site and rising main route is presented on Figure A1 within Appendix A.

3.2 Published Geology

The published geological map covering the site Sheet 67 Stonehaven (1:50 000), shows superficial deposits of the Banchory Till Formation comprising of stiff, stony sandy clayey diamicton with clasts of Dalradian and Highland Border Complex metamorphic rocks and Caledonian Igneous rocks. Locally to the south of the site there are alluvial superficial deposits comprising of clay, silt, sand and gravel.

The underlying solid geology comprises of the Aberdeen Formation semi-pelite biotiterich coarsely bedded with inter-bedded micaceous and feldspathic psammite. Additionally there are known local outcrops of the Glen Effock Schist Formation.

3.3 Previous Investigations

No other information was available at the time of writing this report.



4.0 FIELDWORK

4.1 General

The scope of the fieldwork was specified by the Engineer and was undertaken in general accordance with BS EN 1997-2:(2007) and its related technical standards together with the relevant sections of BS5930:(1999 +A2:2010) and ERS' own in-house procedures. Where applicable, ERS conducts all ground investigations in accordance with BS 10175:(2011).

ERS set out all exploratory holes and the Engineer determined all in-situ testing and sampling strategies employed to suit the requirements of this investigation. Trial Pits, Infiltration Pits and CBR pits were formed together with Windowless Sample Boreholes. The co-ordinates and reduced levels were surveyed by ERS to National Grid and Ordnance Datum. The trial pit, infiltration pit, CBR pits and windowless sample borehole positions are shown on the site plan given in Appendix A.

Representative disturbed samples of all materials encountered were obtained and placed in sealed containers. Geotechnical samples were transported to ERS' storeroom for temporary retention and testing whilst geoenvironmental samples were transported from site directly to SAL Limited.

The soil samples recovered from the trial pits, CBR pits, infiltration pits and boreholes were described by an Engineering Geologist in accordance with BS EN ISO 14688-1:(2002) and BS EN ISO 14688-2:(2004). The detailed description of all strata encountered, groundwater conditions and the position and type of samples taken and the volatile concentrations recorded are included on the trial pit and borehole logs contained in Appendix B.

4.2 Inspection Pits

It is ERS policy to hand excavate an inspection pit to 1.20m below ground level in order to ascertain the absence of underground services at the location of each exploratory borehole. The base of each pit was scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT).



4.3 Trial Pits

Ninety trial pits (Nos. TP01 to TP90) were excavated employing a mechanical excavator to depths between 0.38mbgl and 3.40mbgl. The locations of the trial pits were predetermined by The Engineer to provide a reasonable indication of the presence of any made ground and in particular, to assess the mass soil fabric of the near surface deposits in addition to assessing potential soil and groundwater contamination. An additional seven trial pits (Nos. QTP01 to QTP07) were also excavated to depths between 0.30mbgl and 1.30mbgl to provide information on the existing bedrock profile. The trial pits were not shored and were logged from the surface by an Engineering Geologist.

Photographs of the trial pit excavations are presented in Appendix F of this report.

Fifteen trial pits (Nos. CBR01, CBR03, CBR05, CBR07, CBR09, CBR11, CBR13, CBR15, CBR17, CBR19, CBR21, CBR23, CBR25 & CBR29) were mechanically excavated employing a JCB type backhoe excavator to depths between 0.50mbgl and 1.00mbgl. The locations of the trial pits were predetermined by The Engineer to obtain samples for UKWIR and CBR (California Bearing Ratio) testing.

4.4 Windowless Sample Boreholes

Eighteen boreholes(Nos. WBH01 to WBH18) were formed to depths between 0.50mbgl and 3.80mbgl employing conventional light hydraulic percussive techniques together with 128mm diameter temporary steel casings. These are presented as a summary in Appendix B of this report. The boreholes were sunk in order to obtain samples for laboratory testing and to provide geotechnical information for foundation design. Boreholes WBH04 to WBH18 were used for the installation of gas and groundwater monitoring wells.

Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) were carried out using either a split spoon sampler or a solid 60° cone, depending on the material encountered. The results of these tests are given as a Standard Penetration "N" value or as a blow count for a given penetration at the appropriate position on the borehole logs, where the use of either the sampler or cone is also recorded.



4.5 Installation/Instrumentation

WBH04 to WBH18 were installed with 50mm diameter HDPE pipe. The Engineer provided installation instructions for all boreholes on completion of drilling operations to the predetermined depth. Each installation included a lower section of slotted pipe surrounded by pea gravel and an upper section comprising solid pipe surrounded by a bentonite seal. A metal upstand cover was concreted into place on each of the installations and a plastic cap with a valve was placed onto each pipe to facilitate long term groundwater and gas monitoring. A schematic indication of each installation is shown on the relevant borehole log given in Appendix B.



5.0 SITE MONITORING & TESTING

5.1 PID Analysis

In addition, sealed plastic bags of soil samples recovered from the borehole positions were screened for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) utilizing a Photo-Ionization Detector (PID) during the ground investigation. The headspace within these samples were analysed for the presence of volatiles in accordance with CIRIA C682:2009. The results are presented within the borehole logs in Appendix B of this report.

5.2 Groundwater Sampling

Groundwater sampling was undertaken on 12 February and 13 February 2013 by a qualified ERS engineer in accordance with BS 10175 and BS 6068. All boreholes were purged utilising a 12v submersible pump and sampled using a peristaltic pump. The purging and sampling results are presented in Appendix C of this report.

5.3 Ground Gas & Groundwater Monitoring

Ground gas and groundwater monitoring was undertaken on three visits between 29 January and 26 February 2013. The monitoring was undertaken by The Engineer. The results are presented in Appendix C of this report.

5.4 In-situ California Bearing Ratio Testing (CBR)

Thirty-six trial pit positions were utilised for in-situ CBR testing. These were CBR02, CBR04, CBR06, CBR08, CBR10, CBR12, CBR14, CBR16, CBR18, CBR20, CBR22, CBR24, CBR26, CBR28 and CBR30 to CBR51 at various depths. The results are presented within Appendix D of this report.



5.5 Infiltration Testing

Infiltration testing was carried out in thirteen positions (Nos SA01 to SA13) at depths between 1.00mbgl to 1.60mbgl. This was carried out in accordance with BRE Digest 365 and the results presented in Appendix C of this report.

6.0 LABORATORY TESTING

6.1 Scope of Testing

All geotechnical (soils) and chemical (contamination) testing was scheduled by the Engineer. The scope of the testing was required to enable comments regarding foundation design to be made and for potential site contamination levels, to be established.

6.2 Geotechnical Testing

The programme of laboratory testing was carried out in accordance with BS 1377. Testing was carried out at MatTest geotechnical testing laboratories in Shotts.

The tests listed below were carried out and the results are given on the summary sheets with individual test plots presented in Appendix D of this report.

B.S. TEST NO.	DESCRIPTION	
Part 2:3	Moisture Content	
Part 2:4,5	Atterberg Limits	
Part 2:9	Particle Size Distribution	
Part 3:5 & 9	Sulphate Content and pH Value	
Part 4: 3	Compaction Test	
Part 9	California Bearing Ratio Test	



6.3 Geochemical Testing

The Engineer was responsible for the scheduling of all chemical analysis in order to assess the levels of potential contamination on the site. A total of 17 soil samples and 1 water sample were sent to Scientific Analytical Laboratories (SAL) and tested for a suite of UKAS accredited tests.

The Test Reports are included in Appendix E of this report.



REFERENCES

- BS EN 1997-2:(2007) Eurocode 7 Geotechnical Design Part 2: Ground Investigation and Testing. British Standards Institution.
- 2. BS 5930:(1999+A2:2010) Code of Practice for Site Investigation. British Standards Institution.
- 3. BS 10175:(2011) Code of Practice for Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites. British Standards Institution.
- BS EN ISO 14688-1:(2002) Geotechnical Investigation and Testing Identification and Classification of Soil - Part 1: Identification and Description. British Standards Institution.
- BS EN ISO 14688-2:(2004) Geotechnical Investigation and Testing Identification and Classification of Soil – Part 2: Principles for a Classification. British Standards Institution.
- CIRIA C682:2009 The VOC's Handbook Investigations, Assessing & Managing Risks from Inhalation of VOC's at Land Affected by Contamination.
- 7. BS 6068: 1993: Guidance on Sampling of Groundwater. British Standards Institution.
- 8. BRE Digest 365: Soakaway Design
- 9. BS 1377:1990 Methods of Test for Soils for Civil Engineering Purposes



APPENDIX A

Site Plans





