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The formation layer upon which the system base will be built, will be prepared by completing a rough grade of the indigenous soil. Upon completion of these initial excavations, the identified area site gradients are surveyed using a laser guided level. The sites gradients before total-play begin system installation must be within Design tolerances set against Performance Quality Standards (PQS) and the current ECB design guidelines for playing surface gradients. Preferably no greater than 1:100 to 1:250 (1 % - 0.4 %) in the direction of play and 1:100 to 1:150 (1 % - 0.67 %) across the line of play.

The original ground levels can be regarded as level and within design tolerances set by the ECB.

### **DIMENSIONS:**

We propose installing a 33m system which is within the limits set out by England & Wales Cricket Board Approved Non-Turf Pitch Codes of Practice.

### **LOCAL FEATURES:**

The area adjacent to the existing net system is natural turf and relatively flat.

### **IMAGE OF BUILD SITE:**





**LOCATION PLAN WITH PROPOSED SYSTEM IN-SITU:**







### ACCESS:

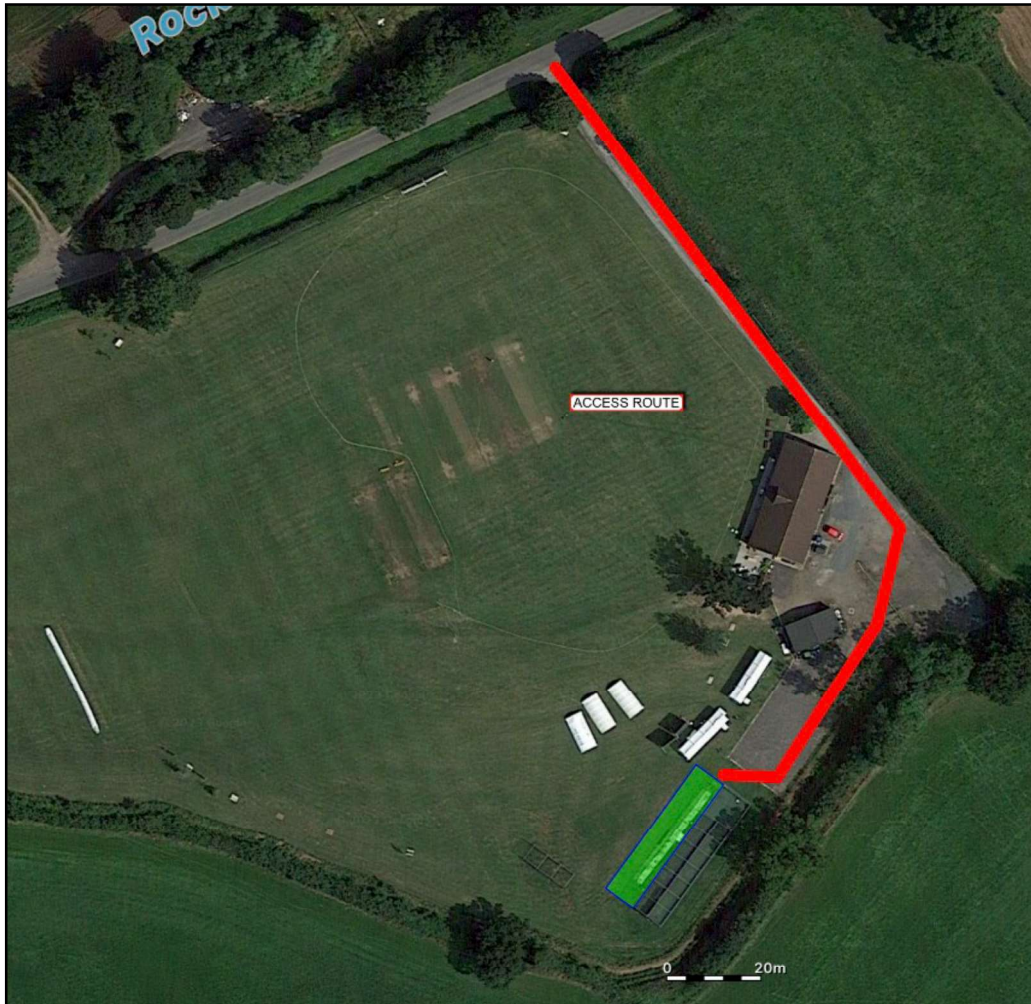
The proposed works area can be directly accessed off the main car park via the gated entrance situated NE of the cricket field.

If prevailing ground conditions are wet, it would be advisable to approach the build site around the cricket ground, crossing approximately 10 m of natural turf. Although every effort will be made to ensure no damage is caused to the outfield during construction works it was highlighted at the site visit that some damage will be unavoidable if the works take place in wet weather.

total-play propose establishing an unloading area on the car park and using part of the car parking area as a site compound.

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## PLAN OF ACCESS ROUTE:



## ENABLING WORKS:

The power cable will need to be dug-out and then re-instated to allow for the infill area to be created with weed mesh, base aggregate and carpet.

## SPOIL (WASTE MATERIAL FROM EARTHWORK):

The client has stated that the spoil (waste material bought up during the course of excavation/earthworks) generated by the grounds works will need to be taken off site. A cost will be put forward to remove spoil off site on a per load basis. We will determine the approximate volume of waste to be removed off site based on the assumed stone depth. We suggest that TP put forward an estimated number of loads and a cost per load. In the event of more or less material leaving site, this part of the project is completed as an 'open book' exercise. We will provide our best estimate for spoil removal with the actual number of loads paid for by the client.

### GROUND SERVICES:

There is a power cable which feeds the existing net system located adjacent to the new system build site and this will need to be included in the plan for the infill area. This will need to be relocated before construction of the new system commences.

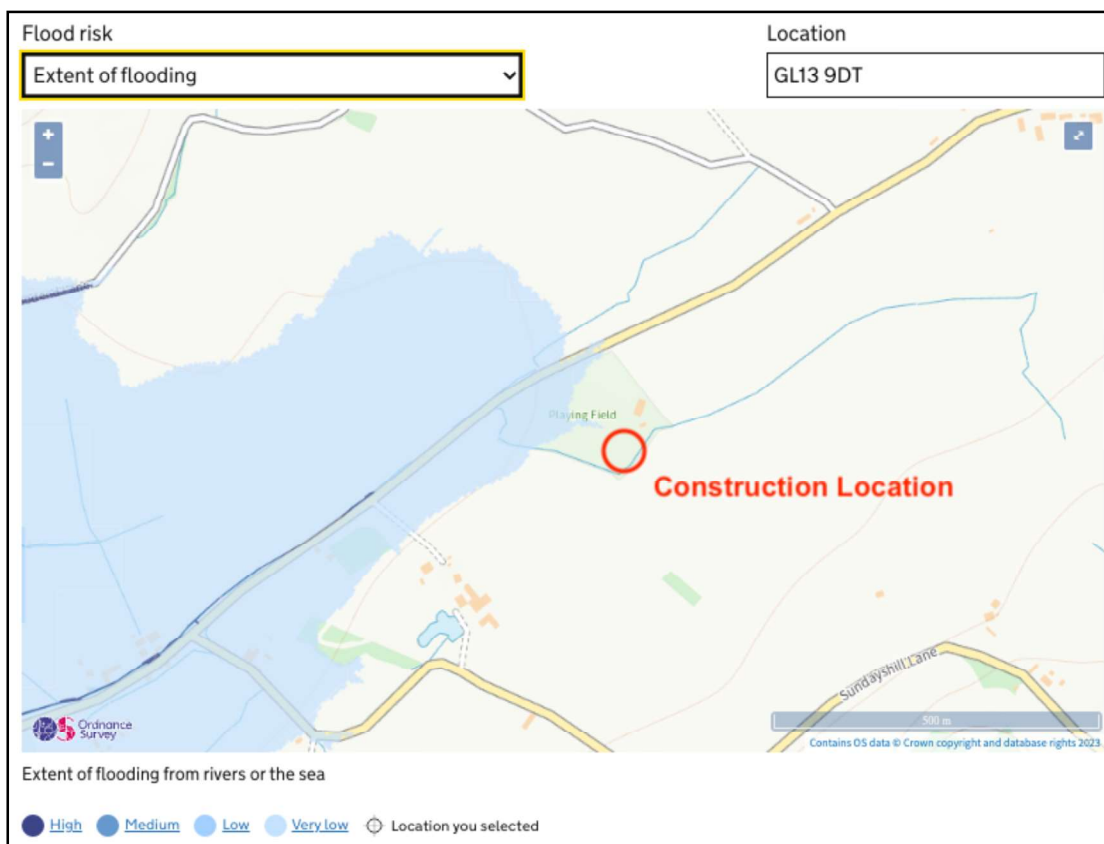
Discussions on site with the client indicate there are no other ground services within the works area, A scan of the area will be undertaken before any work commences, but it is the responsibility of the client to highlight any possible ground utility services before works commence.



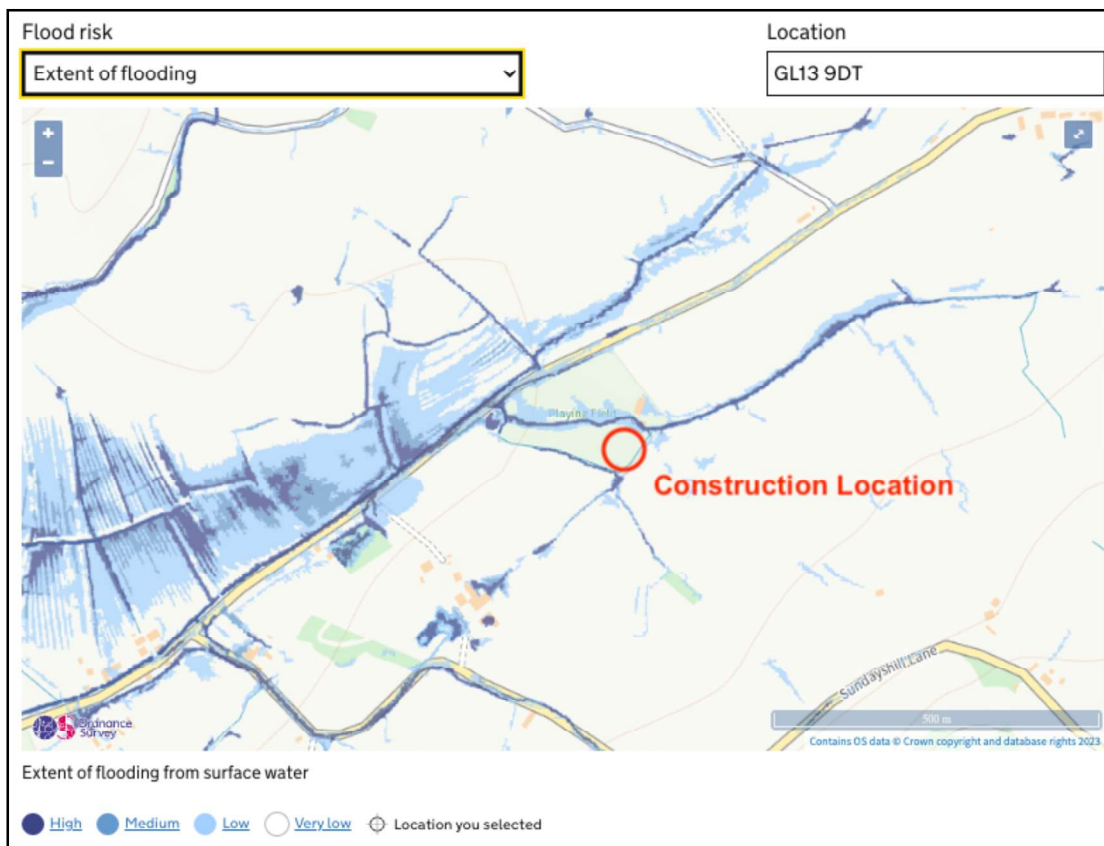
### FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT:

The proposed build site is not regarded to be at risk of flooding from either 'Surface Water or 'Rivers or the Sea'.

### FLOOD RISK MAP:







### DRAINAGE:

No additional drainage is deemed necessary. The proposed location of the new system is believed to not be at direct risk of a water course running through it.

### LOCAL SOILS:

The local soil profile and soil characteristics determine the build depth of the new systems stone profile. Therefore, understanding soil mechanics is a vital part of designing a new system.

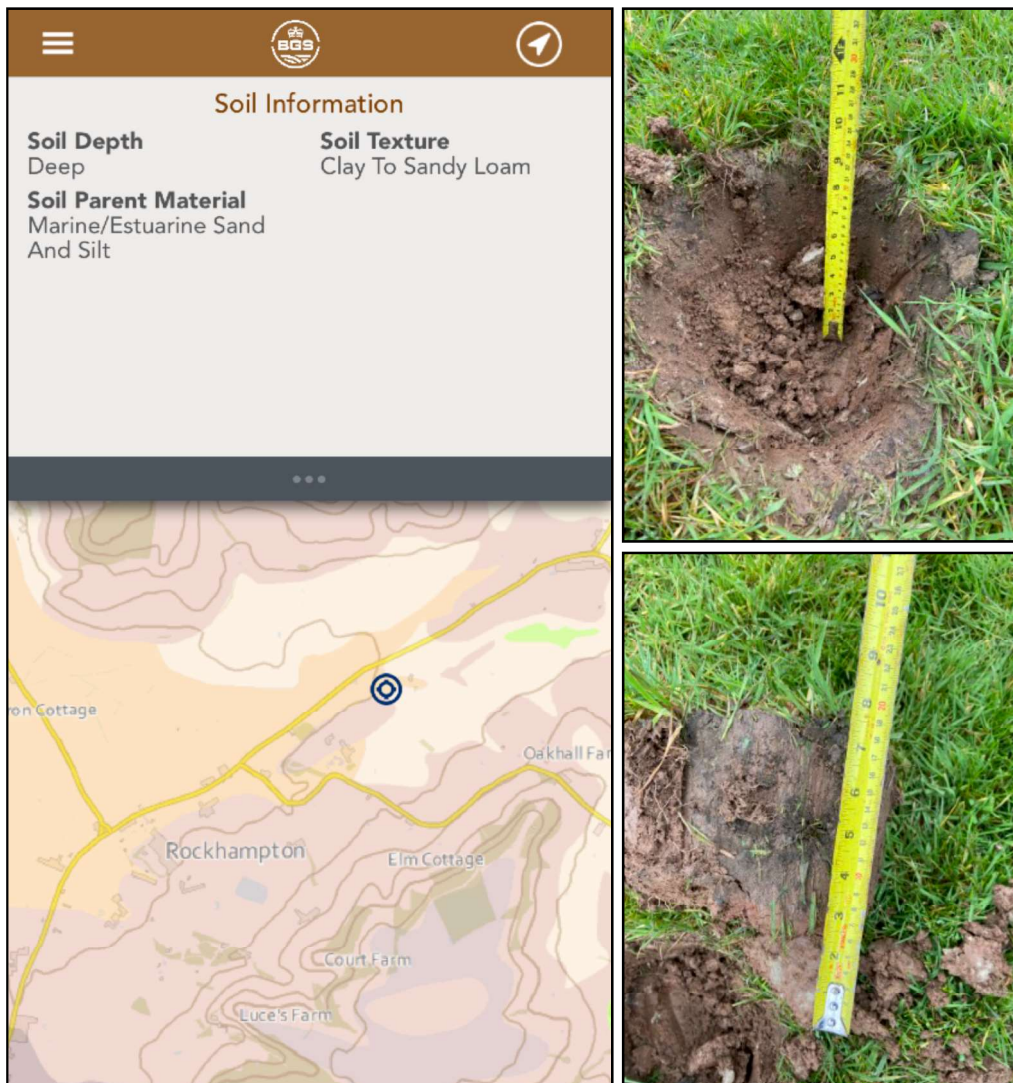
The TP investigation process explores the local ground conditions to determine its drainage capabilities, the height of the water table, soil stability and soil strength. To establish these key details a trial hole was taken to determine the make up of the indigenous soil.

### GEOLOGY INFO & TRIAL HOLE IMAGE:

The depth of this top soil layer was between 150 - 180 mm. The top soil is thought to be a Clay/Sandy Loam soil. The sub base is made up of a Clay/Sandy Loam soil which contains a high volume of flint stones of various dimensions.

The soil profile showed no signs of continual water logging.

Further on-site discussion with the client highlighted that the existing practice area / proposed works area doesn't suffer from regular flooding or water logging.



**FIGURE 2: TEXTURAL CLARIFICATION OF SOILS**

