

Technical design note

Project name	North Star Academy						
Design note title	Cut-off Barrier Specification	Cut-off Barrier Specification					
Document reference	23941-HYD-XX-XX-TN-GE-1004						
Author	Tim Hatrey & Simon Calkin						
Revision	C01						
Date	15 March 2024	Approved	✓				

1. Introduction

Hydrock has been commissioned by ISG Ltd to provide the specification for a slurry wall/ cut off trench which is to be installed at the North Star Academy site in Sea Mills, Bristol.

The slurry cut-off wall is required to act as an impermeable barrier to stop the movement of percolating surface waters moving through the Made Ground which underlies the existing school structure.

Elevated concentrations of sulphate were found to be pervasive within the recently deposited Made Ground. It is of note that no elevated sulphate concentrations were identified in the ground during ground investigation undertaken prior to demolition This Made Ground is considered to have been derived from the demolition of the previous structure on the site. Building materials such as plasterboard and plaster both contain Gypsum which is a sulphate mineral.

The characteristic value determined was a concentration of 900mg/l of soluble sulphate. This is not considered a risk to human health or to the environment for this development. However, the high sulphate levels can create aggressive ground conditions with respect to the durability of buried concrete. The original concrete design was based on historical ground investigation information which yielded a DS-1-AC-1 concrete classification. However, based on recent testing, DS-2-AC-2 concrete is recommended as the placed concrete is now in contact with Made Ground. The risk of sulphate attack is governed by the movement of water which mobilises the sulphate in solution. Groundwater is not recorded during previous investigations and is therefore expected to be at depth below 3.15m bgl. Some water seepage was noted from the Made Ground but this is anticipated to be localised pockets of perched water. Even in unsaturated ground sulphate can migrate by diffusion provided there is sufficient water to coat particles of soil. It is considered unlikely that the groundwater below the site will mobilise the sulphate in solution and the key risk is percolating surface water entering through the unsaturated Made Ground.

The proposed solution is to provide a continuous containment wall around the building. This impermeable barrier is to be installed around the exterior of the building in order to break the pathway by cutting off the mobilisation of sulphates through groundwater solution. The containment wall will comprise of both a bentonite slurry wall and a sulphate resistant concrete wall, used to form retaining walls.

2. Extend of the Slurry Cut-off Wall

The containment wall needs to encircle the building as a continuous barrier. The wall needs to fully penetrate the Made Ground and extend a minimum of 300mm into the underlying natural soils. The required depths of the slurry wall are provided on Hydrock drawing FS0779-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-C-7010 and are based on the depths the of Made Ground encountered during the foundation inspection. No investigation has been undertaken to confirm the depths along the proposed slurry wall alignment. The slurry wall and concrete walls will be a minimum of 600mm in width.



The wall will be formed from a bentonite slurry filled trench or a retaining wall formed with sulphate resistant concrete. The details of the external retaining walls are provided on Hydrock drawing FS0779-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-S-2005.

The alignment of the slurry was is provided in drawing FS0779-STL-XX-ZZ-DR-L-9400 and will fully incircle the building. The alignment of the slurry cut-off wall has been refined based on the drainage and services design in order to minimise the number of drainage and service penetrations. A concrete wall will be used where there are a number of service penetrations such as on the north west of the structure. Where the containment barrier changes in composition between concrete and bentonite cement the join will need to be covered with a waterproof membrane - Coltex waterproof composite. The composite will need to cover the full length of the join and be extended 0.5m either side. A detail of the composite is shown in Hydrock drawing FS0779-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-C-7104.

Where there is risk of desiccation within the top 0.5m of the curing slurry wall, The desiccated slurry will not provide a fully waterproof barrier and therefore the effects of desiccation shall be mitigated by installing a composite on the outside of the slurry wall (0.5m deep) once the grout has hardened. The composite will be lapped over the slurry wall and up to the underside of the asphalt layer. This is required to prevent the percolation or draining of water through the granular sub-base to the inside of the containment wall. We recommend the use of Voltex Waterproofing composite is used. The trench should be backfilled with cohesive or sand material to protect the integrity of the membrane. A detail is provided on Hydrock drawing FS0779-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-C-7103. Between the wall and the structure, the ground shall be encapsulated by impermeable hardstanding with a fall in level that directs surface water away from the building. A general section of the proposed slurry wall is provided in Hydrock drawing FS0779-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-C-7301 and a plan showing the slurry wall alignment is shown in drawing FS0779-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-C-7200, which is appended to this document.

The slurry cut-off wall must be stiff enough to offer resistance to penetration by tree roots. It is recognised that nature has a capacity to grow roots into fractured rock in its search for nutrients and water. Roots are however less likely to penetrate through hard unfractured / un-fissured material that is low in moisture content and devoid of nutrients, such as this artificially cemented grout. Should a root penetrate into the cut-off wall, it is considered unlikely that it will cause major perforation, as a root will effectively fill the gap it generates. Any localised shrinkage or cracking of material around such a root within the wall would be regarded as negligible when considering the whole mass of the buried structure.

3. Slurry Wall Specification

The slurry wall must achieve the following criteria:

- » Be relatively impermeable, with a permeability, k of less than 1x10⁻⁸ m/s
- » Must not be prone to desiccation (based on moisture contents, Atterberg Limit testing, and observations). Top 0.5m of wall where desiccation is prone during curing shall be modified with membrane barrier to ensure impermeability within this zone.
- » Be of High strength with a minimum undrained shear strength, Cu of 150kPa or equivalent to a UCS derived unconfined compressive strength of 300kPa.
- » Must have a design life of 60 years.

4. Compliance Testing

Hydrock must be provided with a method statement of installation and specification of the slurry wall by the supplier - Keller Group.

Base on the slurry wall alignment (approximately 190m) and the average depth (1.65m) of Made Ground around the building it is estimated that the volume of slurry required will be approximately 190m³.



Samples of the slurry should be collected in U100 or thin wall sample tubes and tested in an accredited geotechnical laboratory.

In order to confirm that the slurry used has achieved the required specification, a testing schedule has been set out in Table 4-1. The expectation is that suitable strength shall be achieved between 28 & 90 days:

Table 4-1: Bentonite Slurry Testing Schedule.

Test	Testing frequency	Age of sample tested
Moisture Content and Atterberg Limit Determination	1 per 40m³	8 days 15 days
Compressive Strength Triaxial Test with Permeability Determination	1 per 40m³	28 days 90 days

Defined and tested in accordance with:

BS 1377: 1990

BS EN ISO 17892-12:2018

BS EN ISO 17892 The results of all the testing should be provided to Hydrock for review.

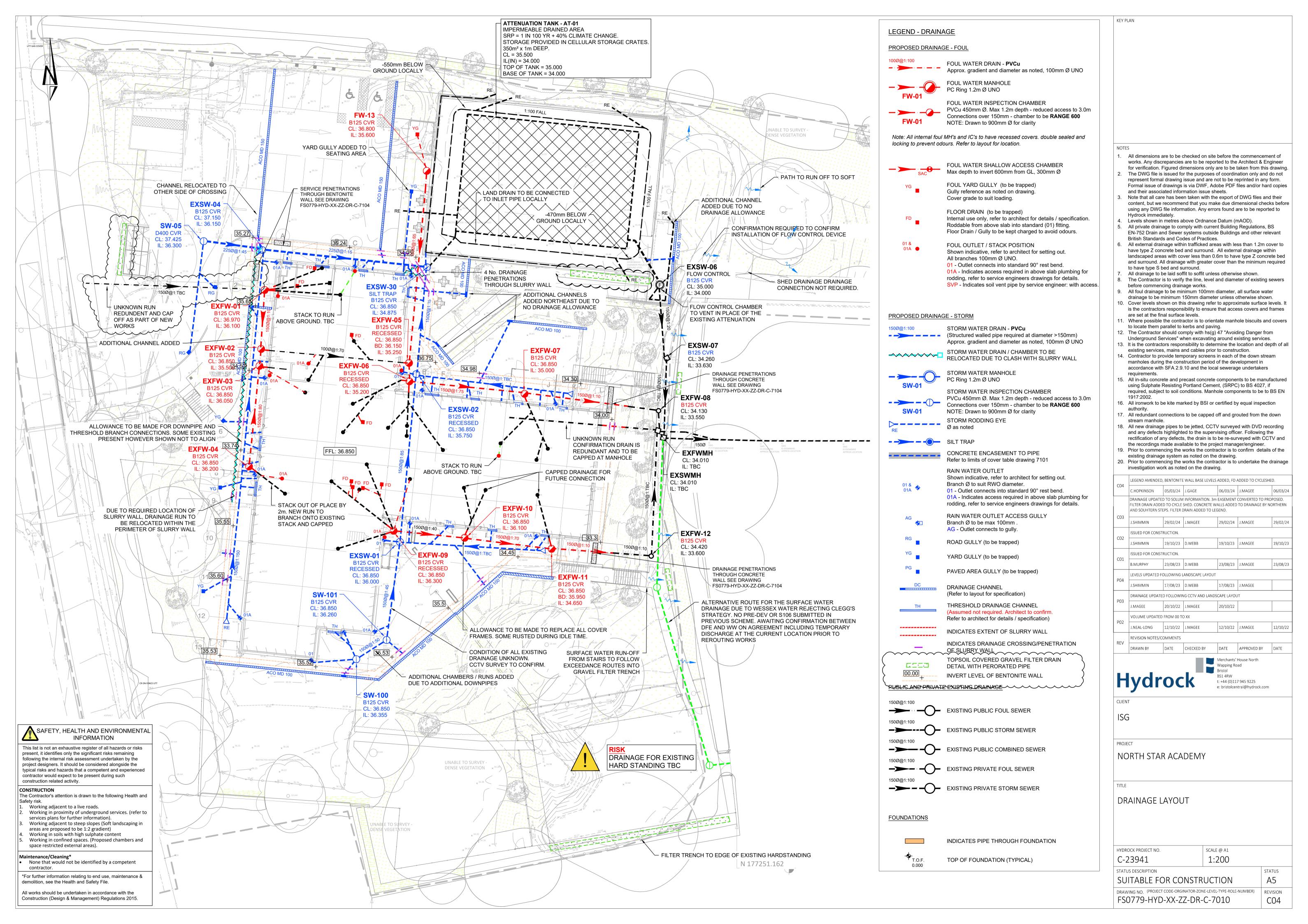
5. Maintenance

During the lifespan of the slurry wall it is anticipated that sections of the wall will need to be excavated to allow for additional service connections or repair works. In this situation the contractor should be made aware of the slurry wall and the requirements for reinstatement.

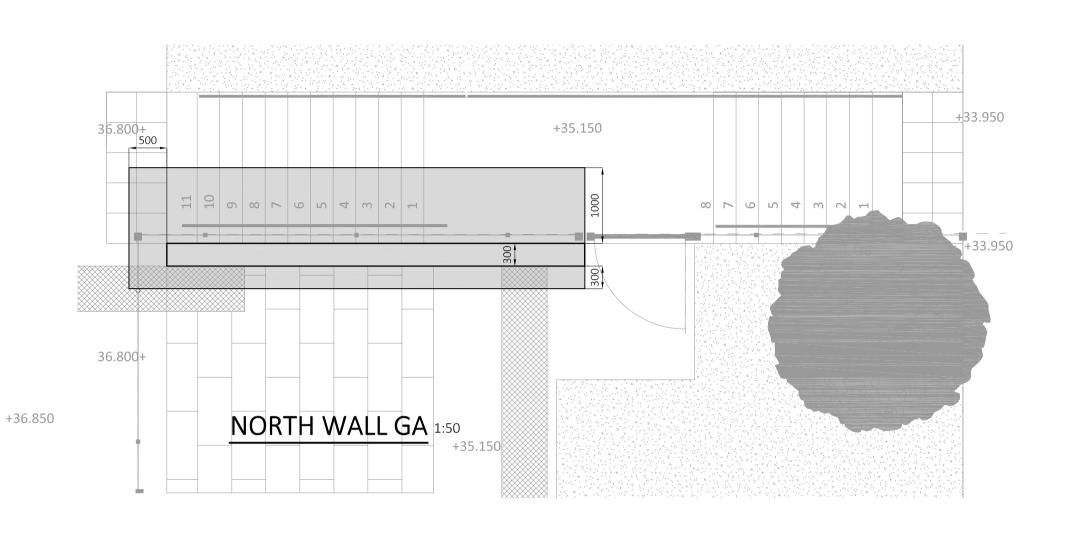
Any excavations cutting though the slurry wall will need to be reinstated with low permeability and low shrinkage grout such as KM Readigrout or Fosroc Conbextra which are readily available.

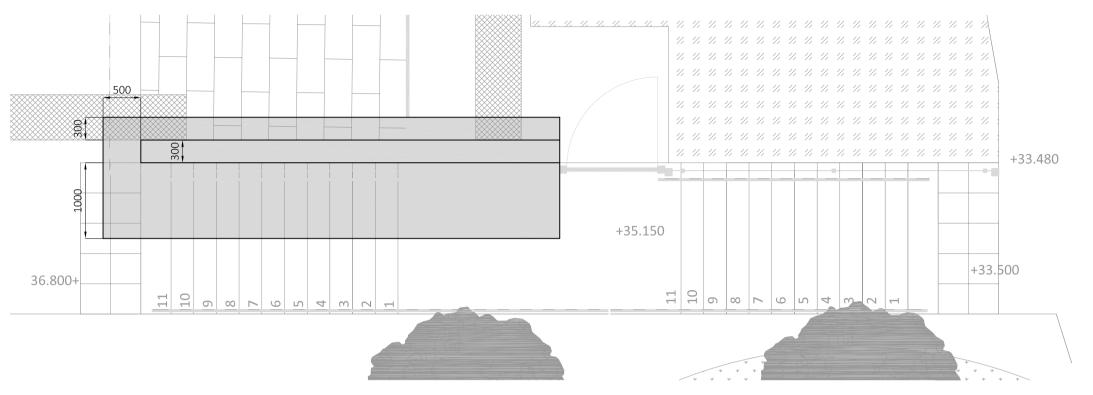


Appendix A - Drawings

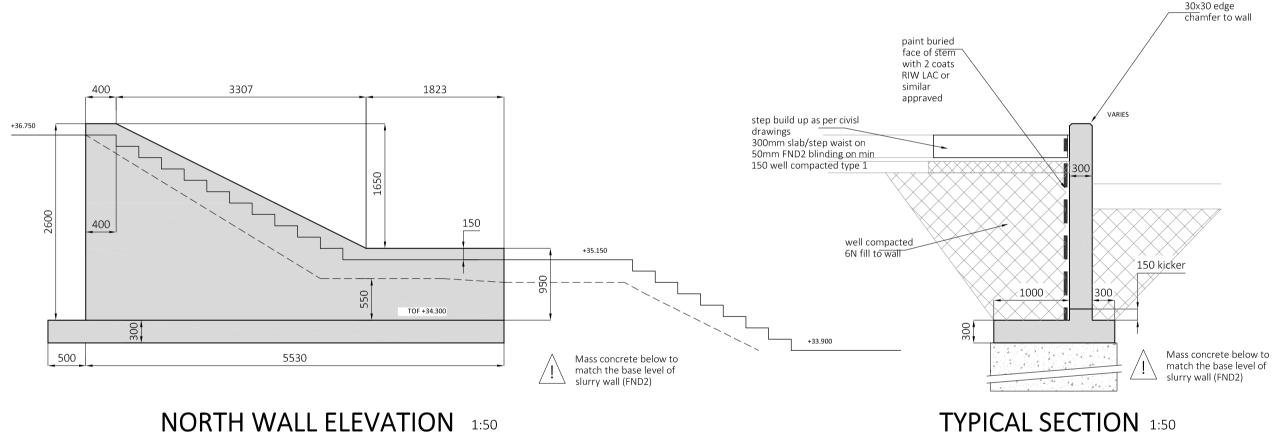


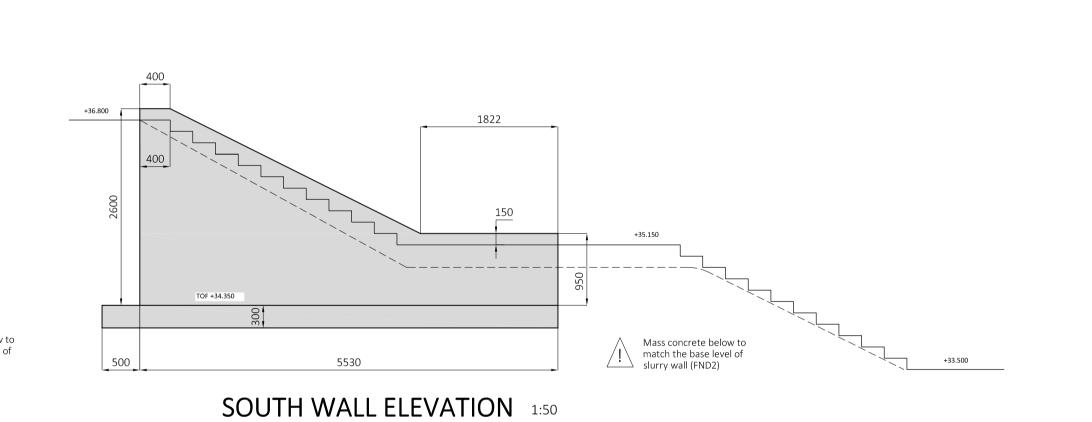
Memb	er	Mark	Type &	No	No in	Total	Length	Shape	Α	В	С	D	E/R	Wt	Rev
			size	off	each	no	mm	code	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	kg	letter
NOR	TH WALL	01	B 12	1	58	58	1375	11	500					70.8	C2
		02	B 10	2	31	62	1025	21	450	165				39.1	C2
		03	В 8	1	29	29	850	21	350	165				9.7	C2
		04	B 10	1	2	2	5425	00	5425					6.7	C2
		05	B 10	1	19	19	825	21	350	165				9.7	C2
sou	TH WALL	01	B 12	1	58	58	1375	11	500					70.8	
		02	B 10	2	31	62	1025	21	450	165				39.1	C2
		03	В 8	1	29	29	850	21	350	165				9.7	C2
		04	B 10	1	2	2	5425	00	5425					6.7	C2
		05	B 10	1	19	19	825	21	350	165				9.7	C2

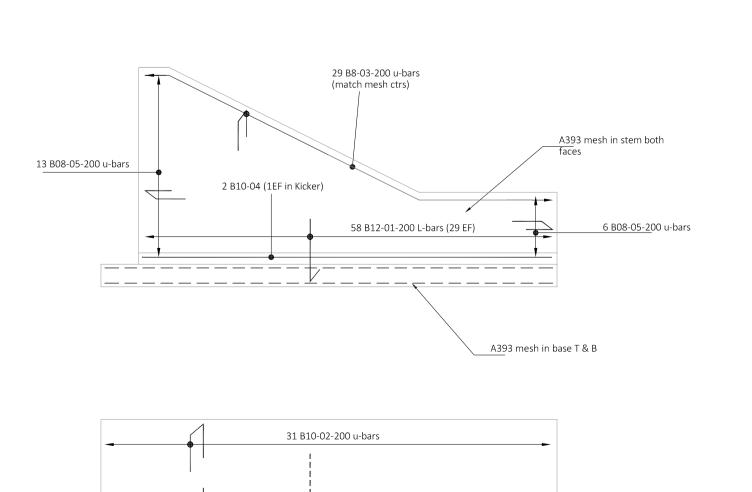




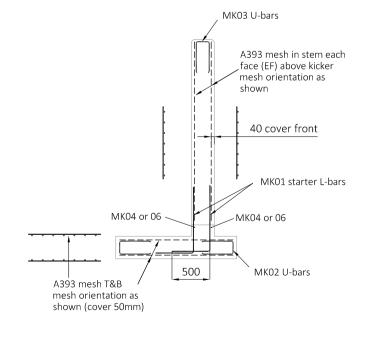
SOUTH WALL GA 1:50

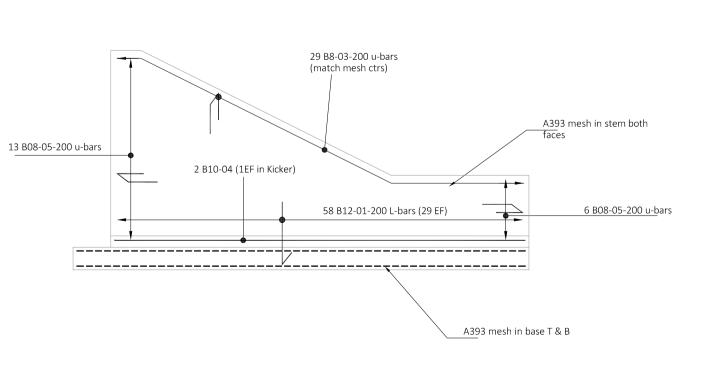






31 B10-02-200 u-bars





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	31 E	310-02-200 u-bars

NOTES

KEY PLAN

- All dimensions are to be checked on site before the commencement of works. Any discrepancies are to be reported to the Architect & Engineer for verification.
 Figured dimensions only are to be taken from this drawing.
- This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant engineers' and service engineers' drawings and specifications.

 This drawing is copyright.

Reinforcement Notes:

1. Do not scale from this drawing.

- All work to comply with the relevant British Standards, Codes of practise and Building Regulations.
- Reinforcement shall be High Yield steel denoted (B) in accordance with BS 4449.
 Fabric reinforcement to be in accordance with BS 4483.
- Bending of reinforcement to be in accordance with BS 8666.
- Minimum cover to all reinforcement to be :
 Stem: top & front face 40mm, rear face: 50mm
 base : 50mm
- 5. Concrete specification Specialist mix Strength Class C28/35 ,
- Design chemical class: DC2

 6. Minimum bar laps below,
 use good bond
 mesh lapps 450mm
- A393 mesh throughout in stem each face (EF)
 A393 mesh throughout in base top & bottom

REVISIONS

BAR Ø 8 GOOD 32		12	16	20	25	32
GOOD 32	0 440					
	.0 440	570	830	1090	1410	1800
POOR 45	630	810	1180	1550	2010	2570

		ANG	CHOR	AGE			
BAR Ø	8	10	12	16	20	25	32
GOOD	300	380	450	600	750	940	1200
POOR	42 0	540	650	860	1070	1340	1720

FENCING / BARRIERS & ASSOCIATED FIXINGS TO SPECIALIST S/C DEISGN

C2	ISSUED FOR COM	NSTRUCTIO	N			
CZ	RM	22.01.24	ZP	22.01.24	RM	22.01.24
C1	ISSUED FOR COM	NSTRUCTIO	N			
CI	RM	26.10.23	ZP	26.10.23	RM	26.10.23
REV	REVISION NOTES/COMMENTS					
STA.	DRAWN BY	DATE	CHECKED BY	DATE	APPROVED BY	DATE



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ISG

North Star Academy Coombe
Dingle-Bristol

TITLE

External Retaining Wall RC Details - Sections & Plans

CTATUS DECORPETION		
C-23941	1:50	
HYDROCK PROJECT NO.	SCALE @ A1	

STATUS DESCRIPTION

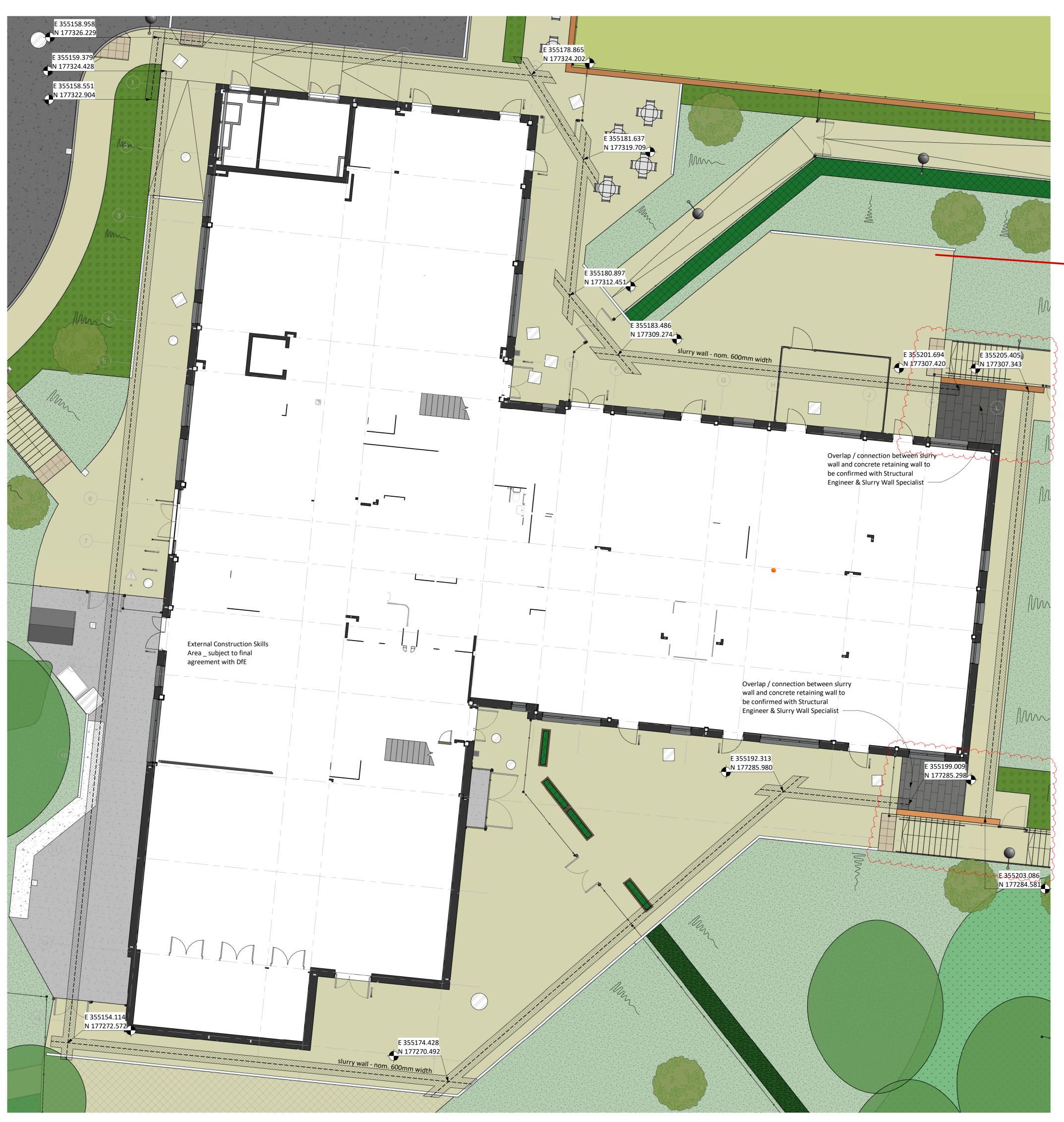
CONTRACTUAL (FULL APPROVAL)

DRAWING NO.

FS0779-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-S-2005

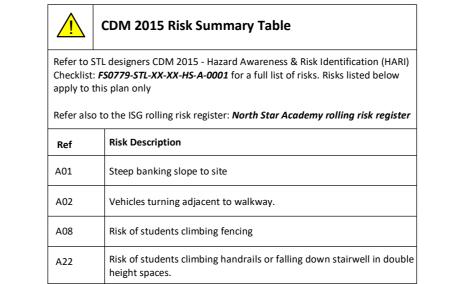
REVISION CO2

A5



9400_Slurry Wall Layout 1:100

NB: NE readings are based on centre of slurry wall.



A5	C03	24/01/24	Construction Issue
S4	P08	03/11/23	General update to reflect / capture comments and design team co-ordination
S2	P05	17/10/23	Issued for Information
S2	P03	17/08/23	Issued for Information
STATUS	REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
LIENT			REVISED BY
			1.0
			LC
	IS	g	
	IS(g	CHECKED BY
	IS(9	CHECKED BY GMck ORIGINATOR NO

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North Star Academy

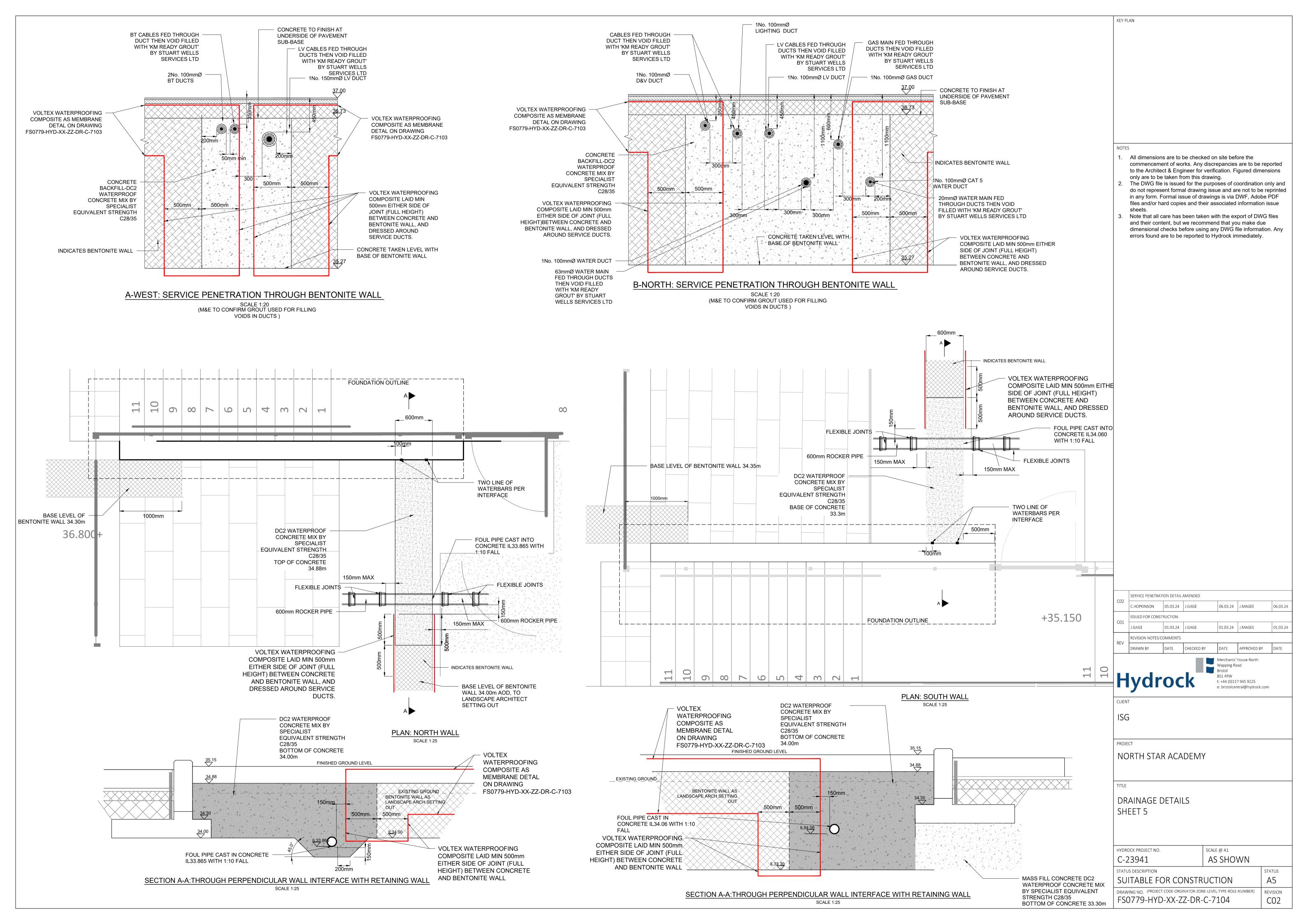
External Slurry Wall Layout

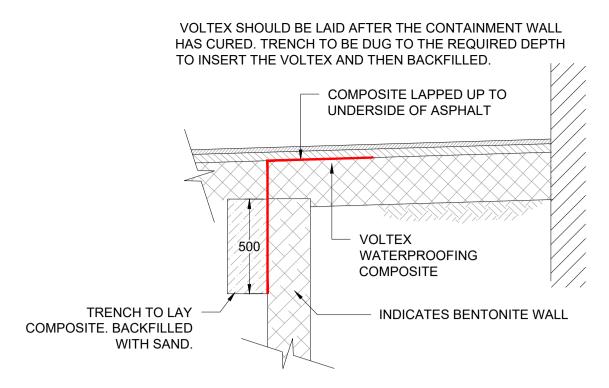
FS0779-STL-XX-ZZ-DR-L-9400

Hallen Drive, Sea Mills, Bristol, BS9 2NT

STATUS CODE	SCALE
A5 : Authorized and accepted	1:100@A1
DRAWING USAGE: Construction	
PROJECT - ORIGINATOR - VOLUME - LEVEL - TYPE - ROLE - NUMBER	STATUS _ REVISION

A5_C03





MEMBRANE DETAIL: LAPPED OVER BENTONITE WALL
SCALE 1:20

NOTES

- All dimensions are to be checked on site before the commencement of works. Any discrepancies are to be reported to the Architect & Engineer for
- verification. Figured dimensions only are to be taken from this drawing.
 The DWG file is issued for the purposes of coordination only and do not represent formal drawing issue and are not to be reprinted in any form.
 Formal issue of drawings is via DWF, Adobe PDF files and/or hard copies
- and their associated information issue sheets.

 Note that all care has been taken with the export of DWG files and their content, but we recommend that you make due dimensional checks before using any DWG file information. Any errors found are to be reported to Hydrock immediately.
- 4. CBR values in accordance with SI report. contractor to inform engineer of any soft spots during construction.5. In the event of any contradiction between this drawing and the specification,
- then the contractor shall seek clarification from the engineer before proceeding.

 6. All in-situ concrete and precast concrete components to be manufactured
- using sulphate resisting portland cement (srpc) to BS 4027, if required, subject to soil conditions.

 7. Refer to landscape architects drawings for extent of external surfaces and
- 8. Drainage trenches within traffic areas and footways or in areas to be adopted shall be backfilled using granular type 1 material up to the road
- formation level.

 9. Old drainage or service trenches to be excavated are to remove soft or
- degraded material and backfilled with specified granular sub-base material.

 10. Subgrade variation: if material appears to vary from anticipated conditions, or if there are extensive soft spots, test subgrade CBR to BS 1377-4 OR BS
- 11. Soft or damaged areas to be excavated and replaced with sub-base
- material, compacted in layers 300 mm (maximum) thick.

 12. Final excavation to formation / subformation level to be carried before
- compaction of subgrade.

 13. Excavation or compaction not to be carried out in wet conditions when the subgrade may be damaged or destabilized.
- Compact thoroughly by roller or other suitable means, adequate to resist subsidence or deformation of the subgrade during construction and of the completed roads / pavings.
- 15. Particular care to be taken when compacting fully at intrusions, perimeters and where local excavation or backfilling has taken place.
- 16. Subgrade improvement layer (capping) to Highways Agency 'Specification For Highway Works', Table 6/1, Placed and compacted to Highways Agency 'Specification For Highway Works', Table 6/1, Clauses 612 and 613 3, 613 8, 613 9, 613 10 and 613 13
- 613.3, 613.8, 613.9, 613.10 and 613.13.

 17. Depth of frost susceptible material below final surface of paving to be (minimum) 450mm.
- 18. Do not place fill on frozen surfaces. remove material affected by frost. Replace and re-compact if not damaged after thawing.
- 19. Subgrades and sub-base should be protected to prevent degradation by construction traffic, construction operations and inclement weather.
- 20. Type 1 unbound mixture for sub-base to Highways Agency 'Specification For Highway Works', Clause 801 and 803.
- 21. Type 1 to be spread and levelled in 150 mm maximum layers, each layer thoroughly compacted.
- 22. At drainage fittings, inspection covers, perimeters and where local excavation and backfilling has taken place particular care should be taken to ensure material is fully compacted.

CO1

C.HOPKINSON 05/03/24 J.GAGE 06/03/24 J.MAGEE 06/03/24

REVISION NOTES/COMMENTS

DRAWN BY DATE CHECKED BY DATE APPROVED BY DATE

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CLIENT

ISG

NORTH STAR ACADEMY

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EXTERNAL DETAILS SHEET 2

HYDROCK PROJECT NO.

C-23941

STATUS DESCRIPTION

STATUS

SUITABLE FOR CONSTRUCTION

A5

C01

DRAWING NO. (PROJECT CODE-ORGINATOR-ZONE-LEVEL-TYPE-ROLE-NUMBIFSO779-HYD-XX-ZZ-DR-C-7301

