

A1 Birtley to Coal House

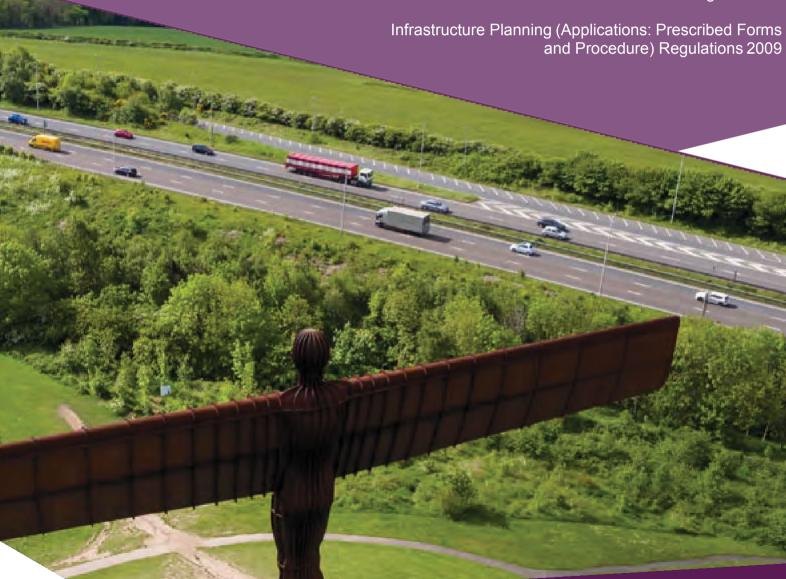
Scheme Number: TR010031

6.3 Environmental Statement – Appendix

9.2d Ground Investigation Factual Report

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008



Volume 6



Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009

A1 Birtley to Coal House

Development Consent Order 20[xx]

Environmental Statement - Appendix

Regulation Reference:	APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference	TR010031
Application Document Reference	TR010031/APP/6.3
Author:	A1 Birtley to Coal House Project Team, Highways England

Version	Date	Status of Version
Rev 0	14 August 2019	Application Issue

APPENDIX C
CPT REPORTS

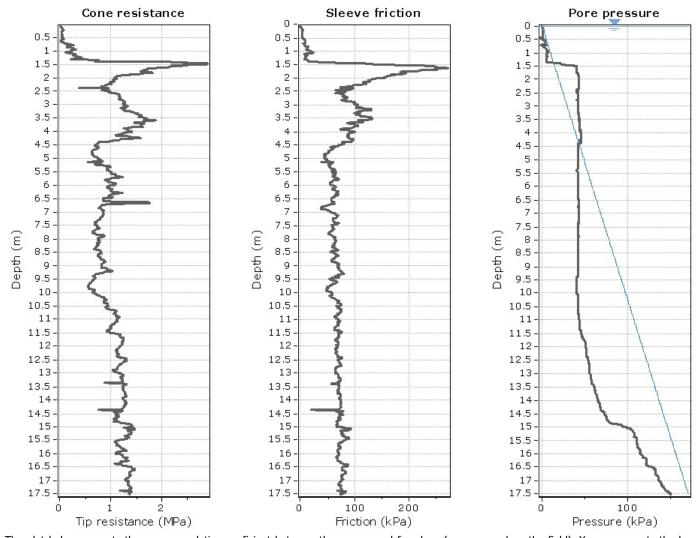




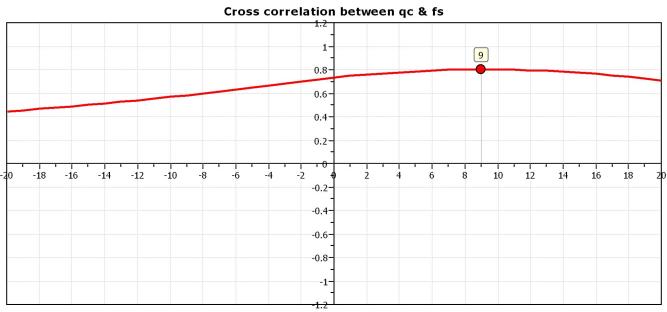
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ

http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Total depth: 17.53 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH Cone Operator: Uknown



The plot below presents the cross correlation coeficient between the raw qc and fs values (as measured on the field). X axes presents the lag distance (one lag is the distance between two sucessive CPT measurements).





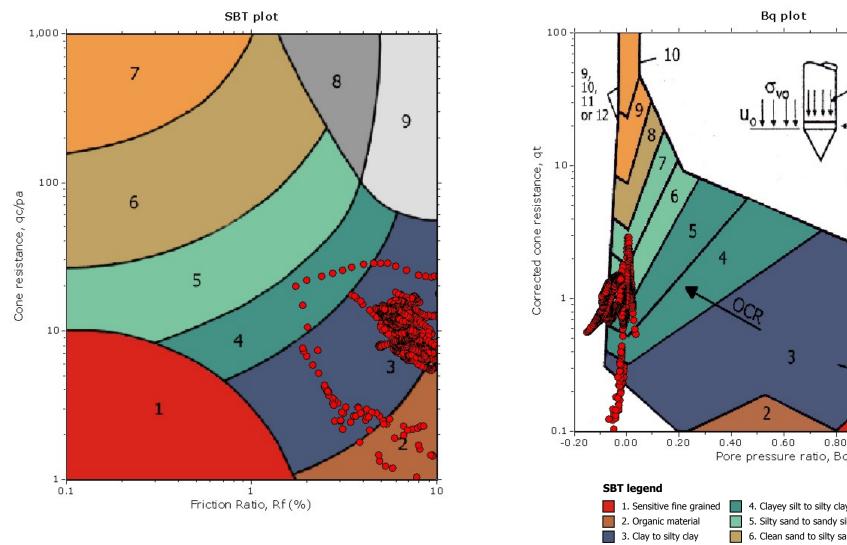
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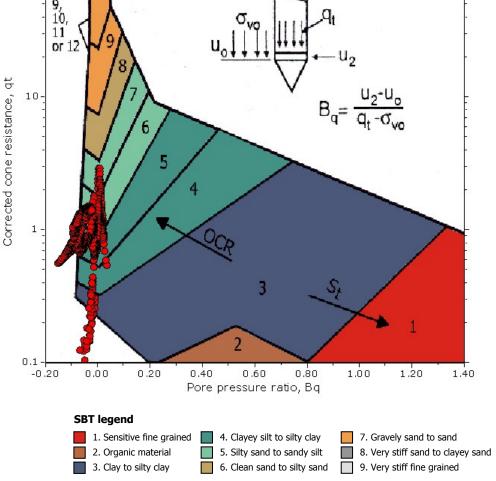
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CPT: CPT17-01

SBT - Bq plots









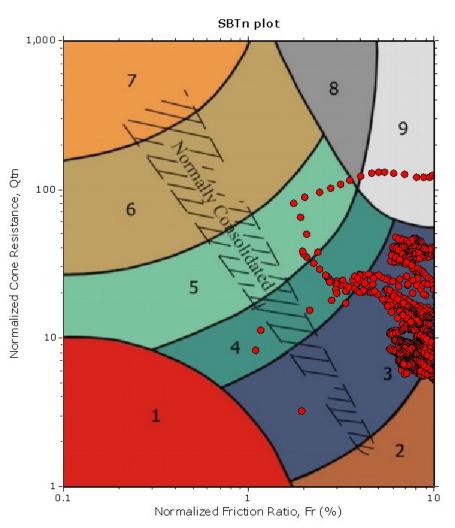
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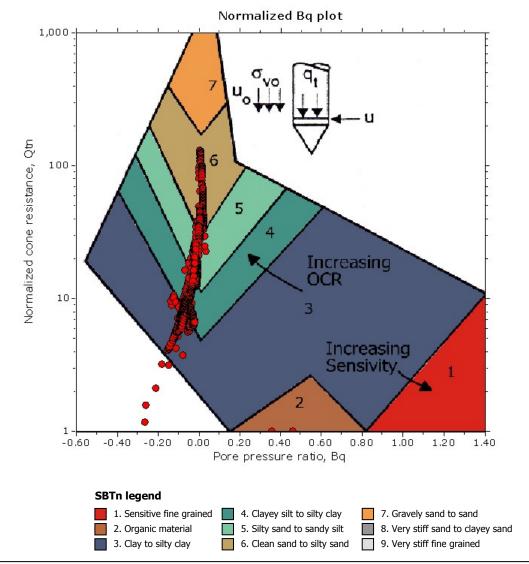
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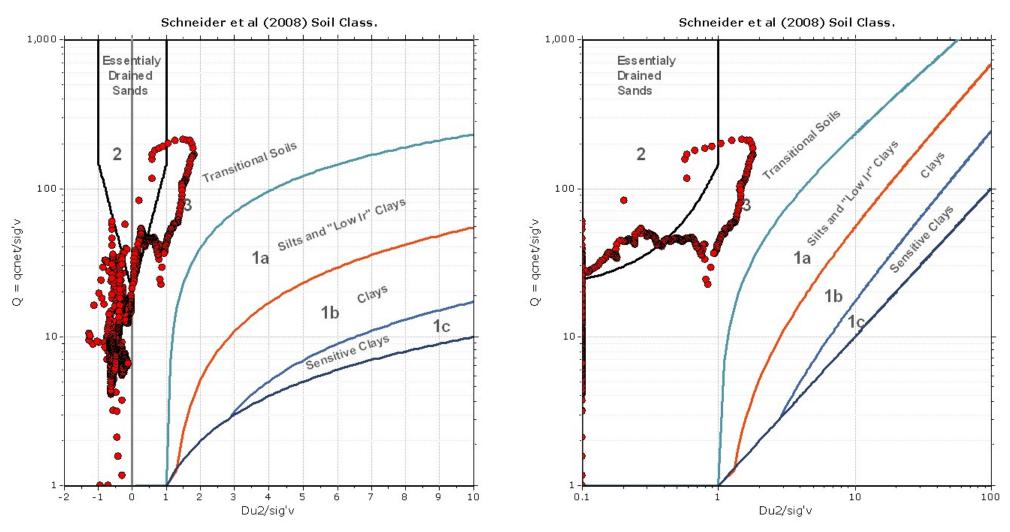
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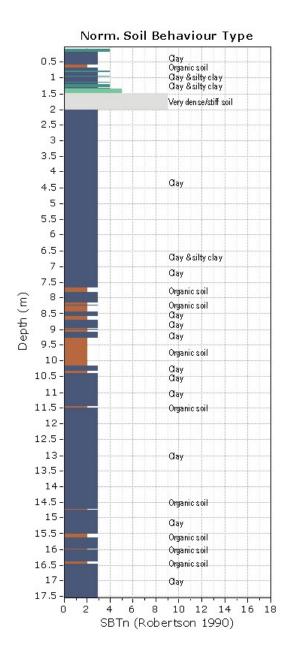
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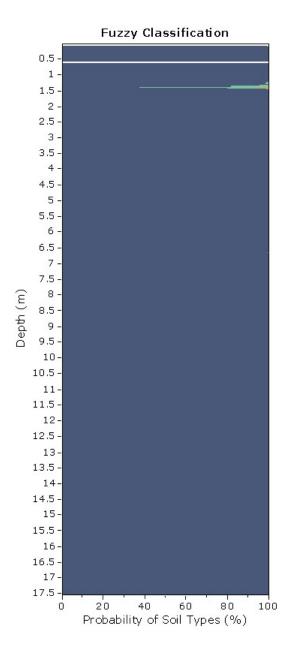
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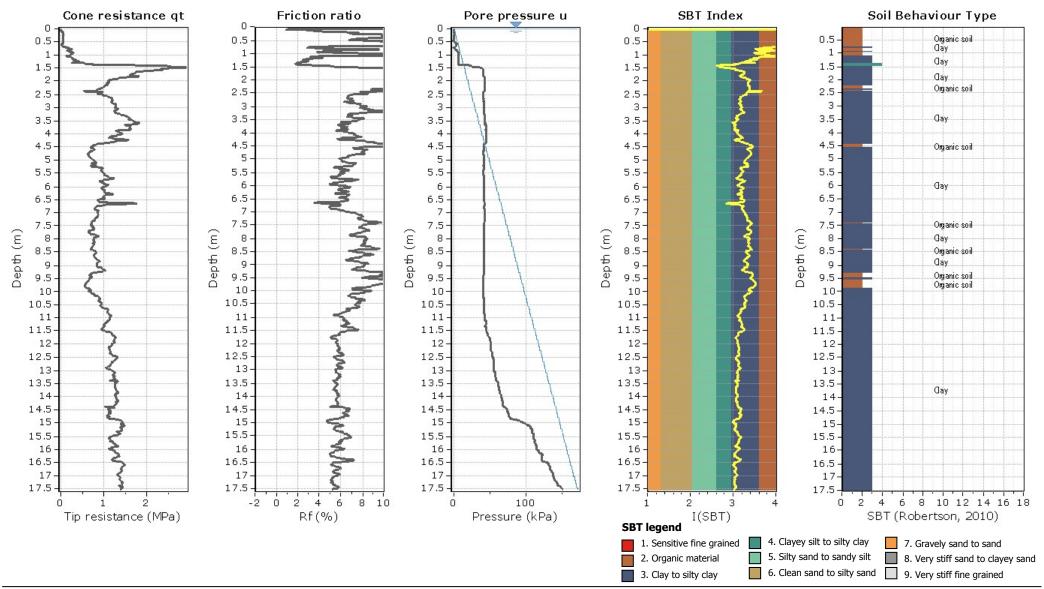




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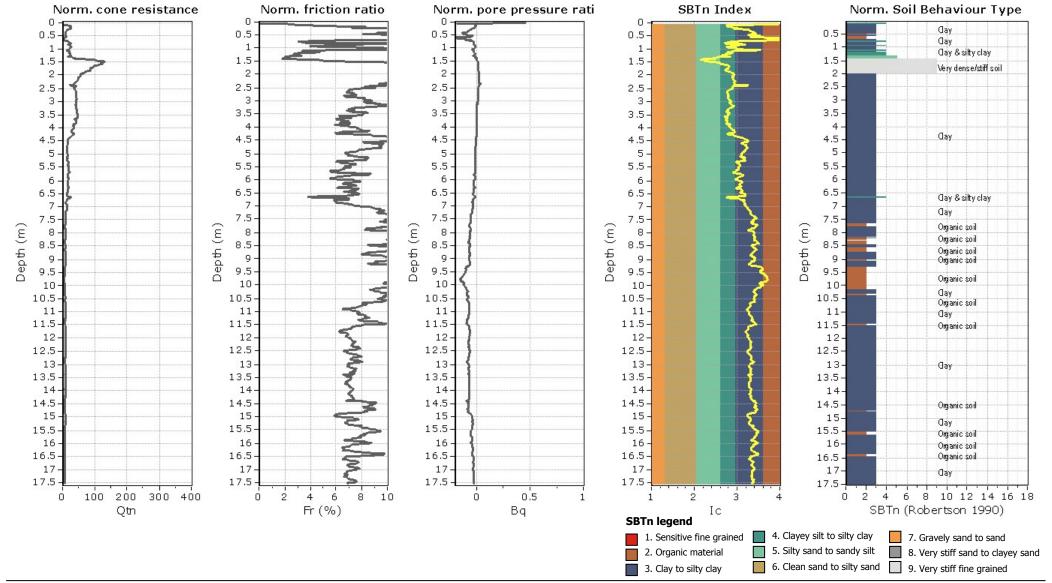




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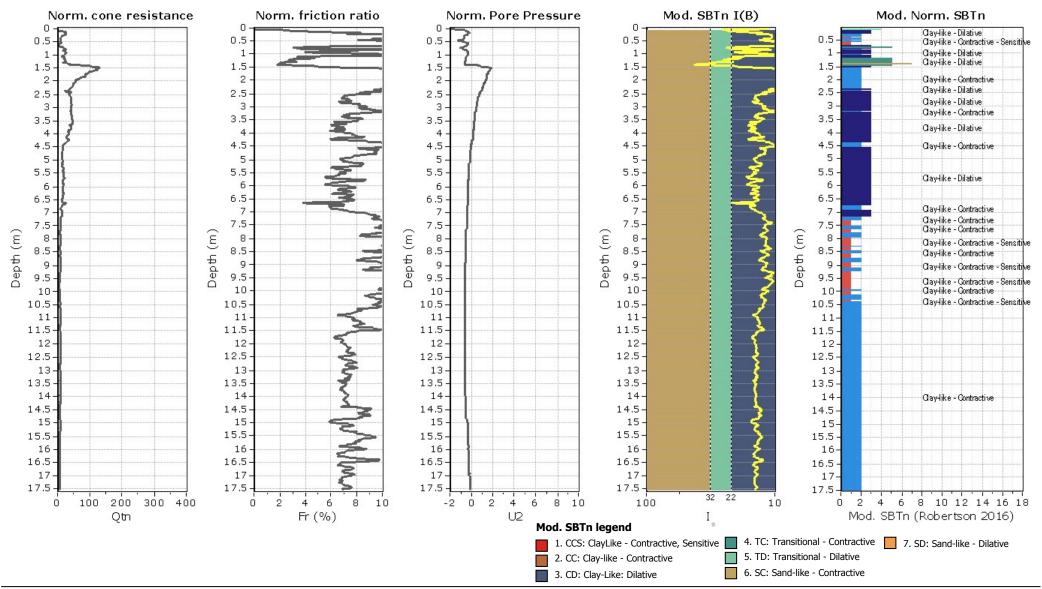


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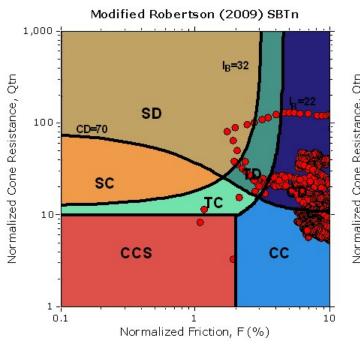
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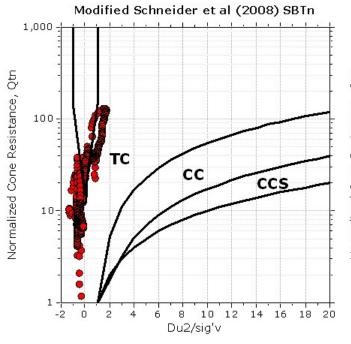
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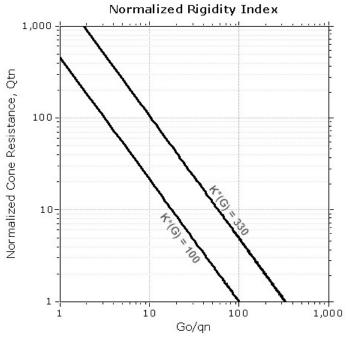
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Updated SBTn plots







K(G) > 330: Soils with significant microstructure (e.g. age/cementation)

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CENTRAL ALLIANCE

Central Alliance Pre Construction Services Ltd

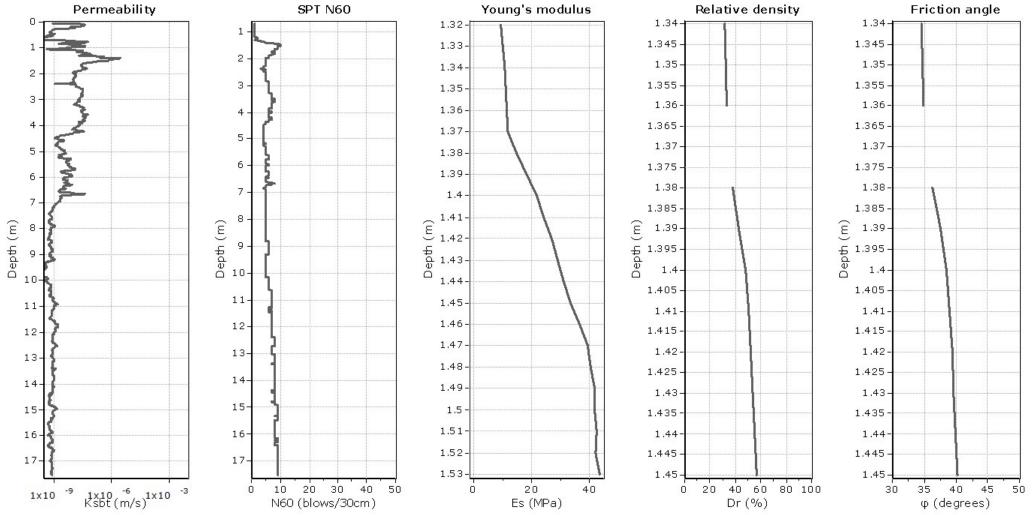
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Calculation parameters

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Young's modulus: Based on variable alpha using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

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CPeT-IT v.2.0.1.55 - CPTU data presentation & interpretation software - Report created on: 06/02/2018, 14:09:03 Project file: C:\Users\Sean Blaney\Desktop\CPT\CA3043.cpt

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Central Alliance Pre Construction Services Ltd Wakefield WF2 0XJ

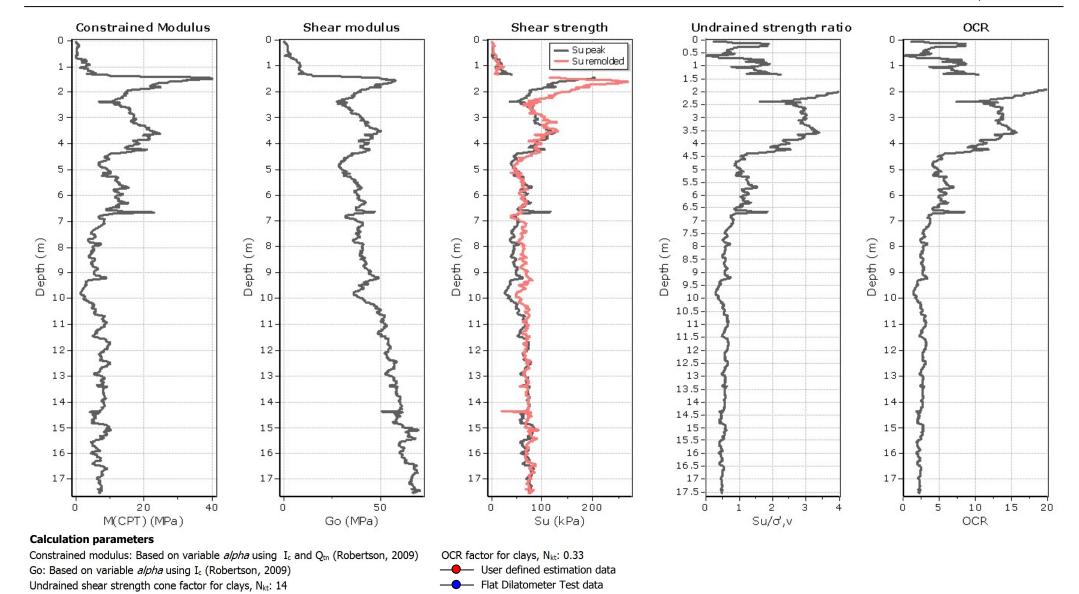
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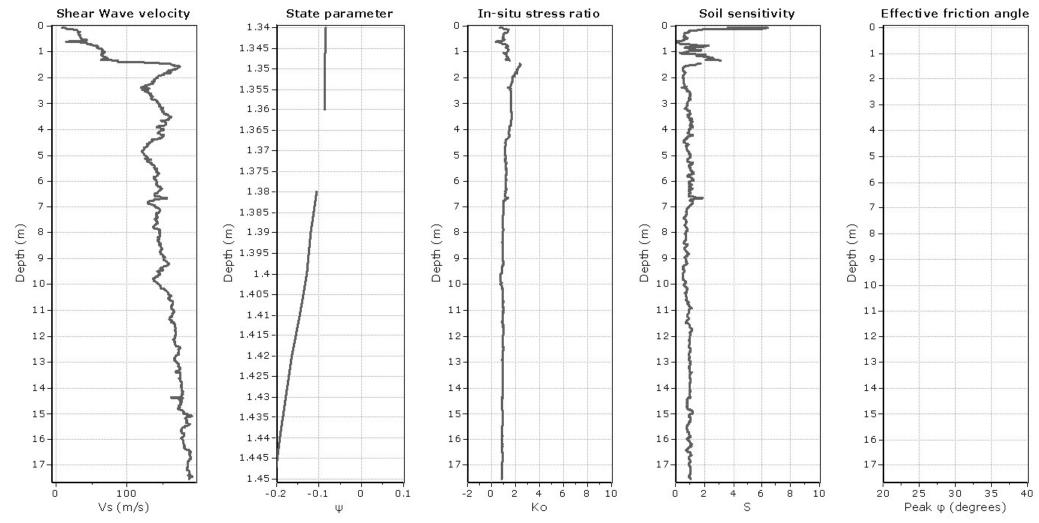


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Presented below is a list of formulas used for the estimation of various soil properties. The formulas are presented in SI unit system and assume that all components are expressed in the same units.

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$$N_{60} = \left(\frac{q_c}{P_a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

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References

- Robertson, P.K., Cabal K.L., Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, Gregg Drilling & Testing, Inc., 5th Edition, November 2012
- Robertson, P.K., Interpretation of Cone Penetration Tests a unified approach., Can. Geotech. J. 46(11): 1337–1355 (2009)





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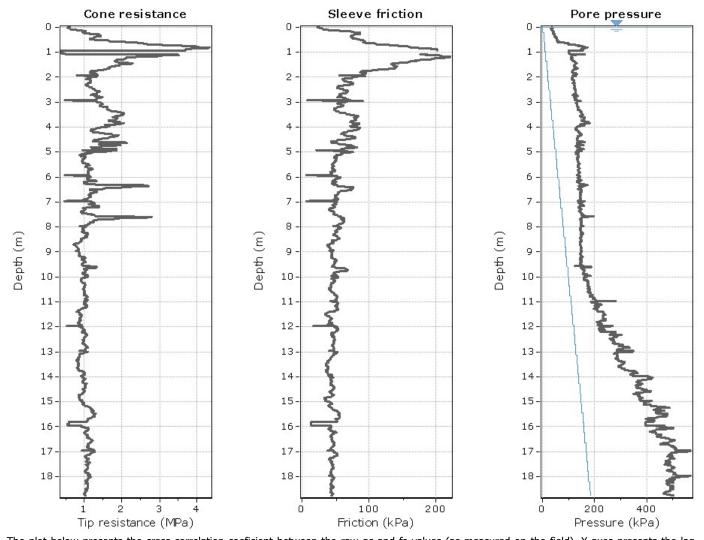
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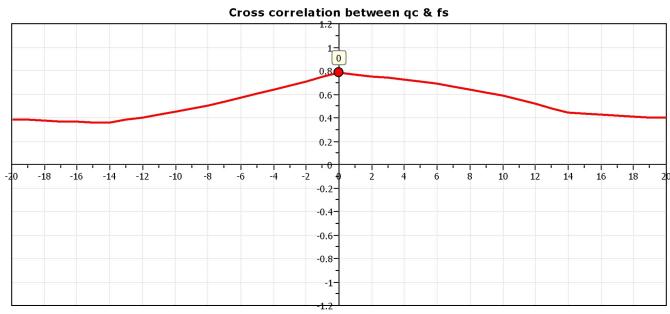
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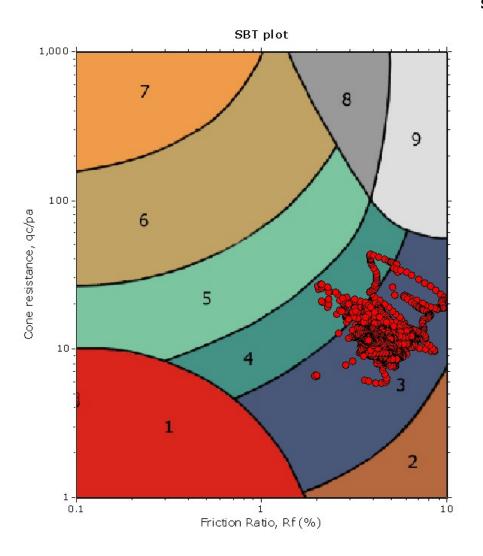
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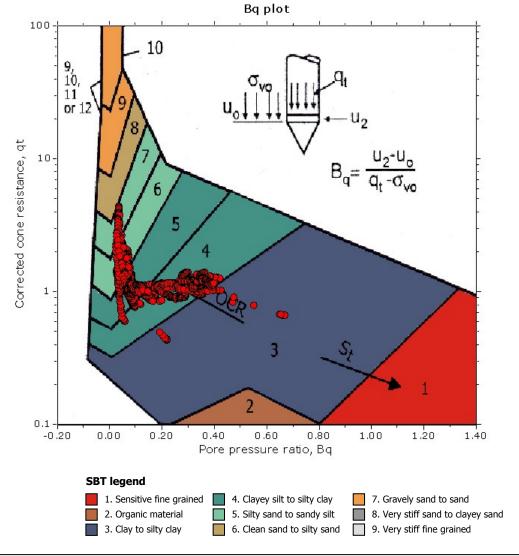
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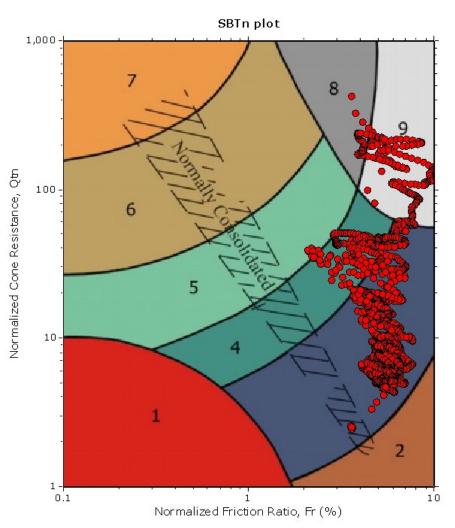
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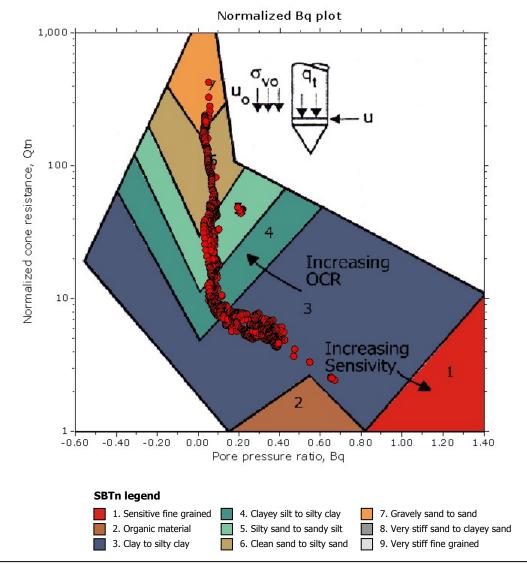
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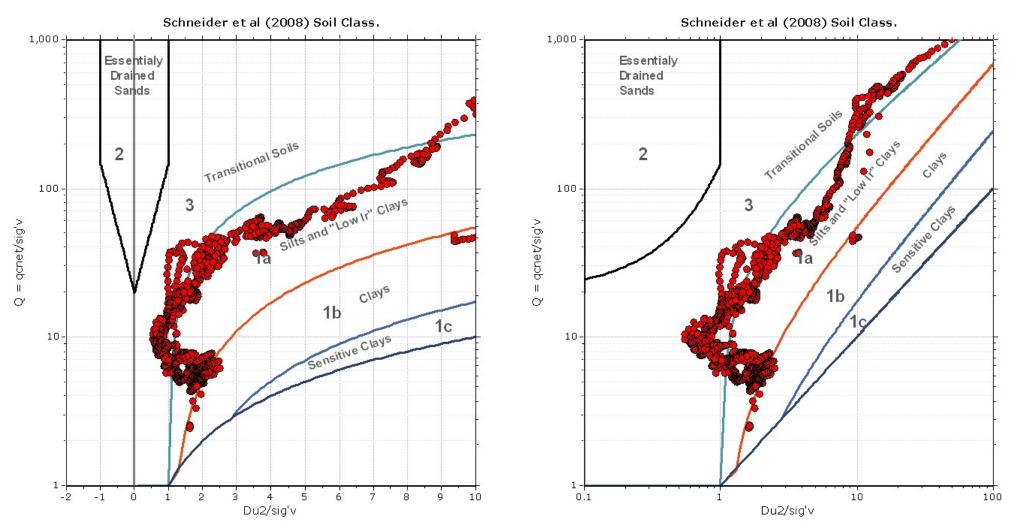
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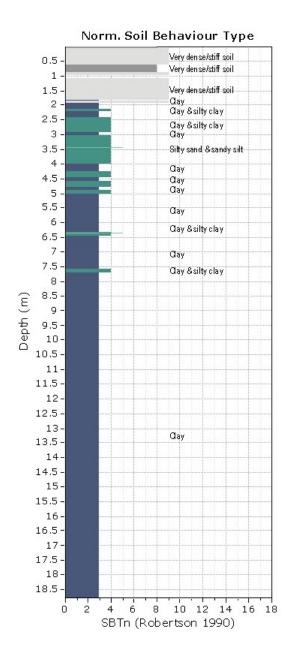
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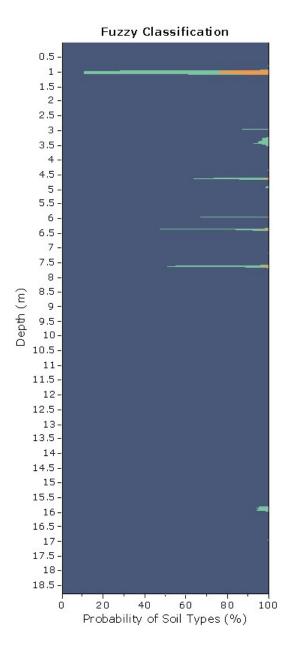




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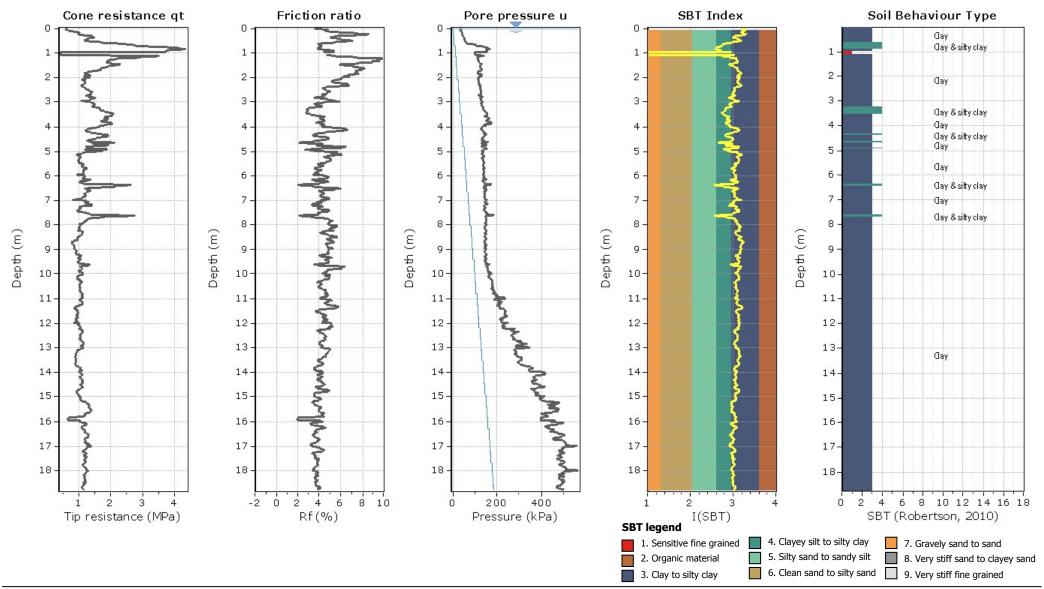


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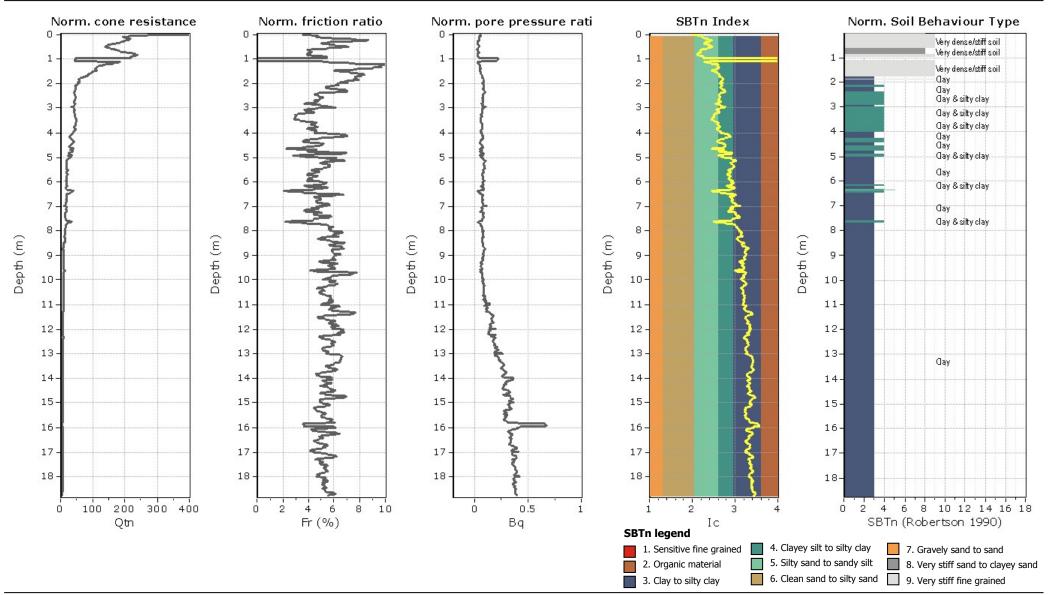




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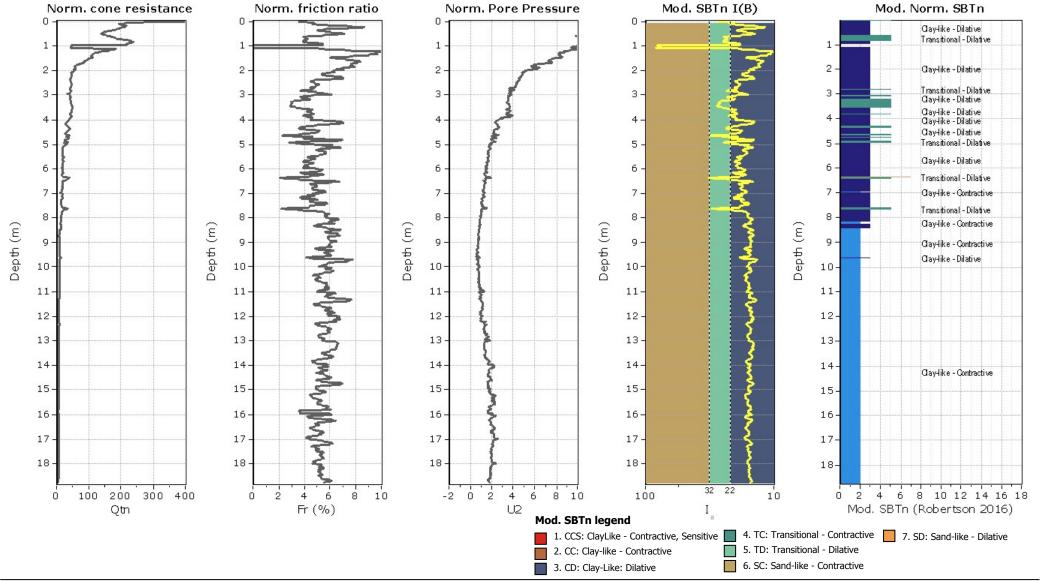
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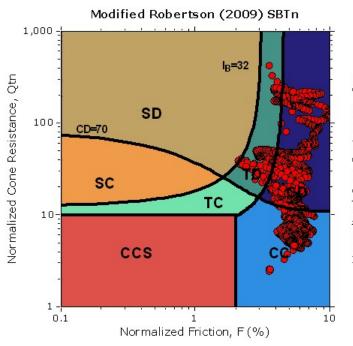
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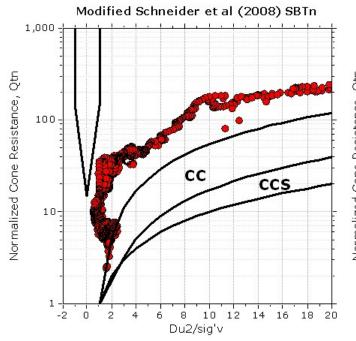
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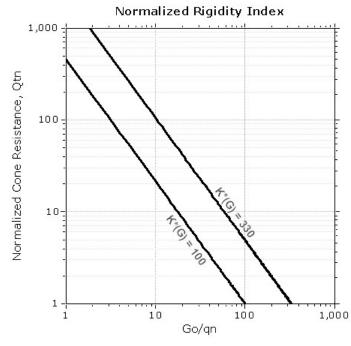
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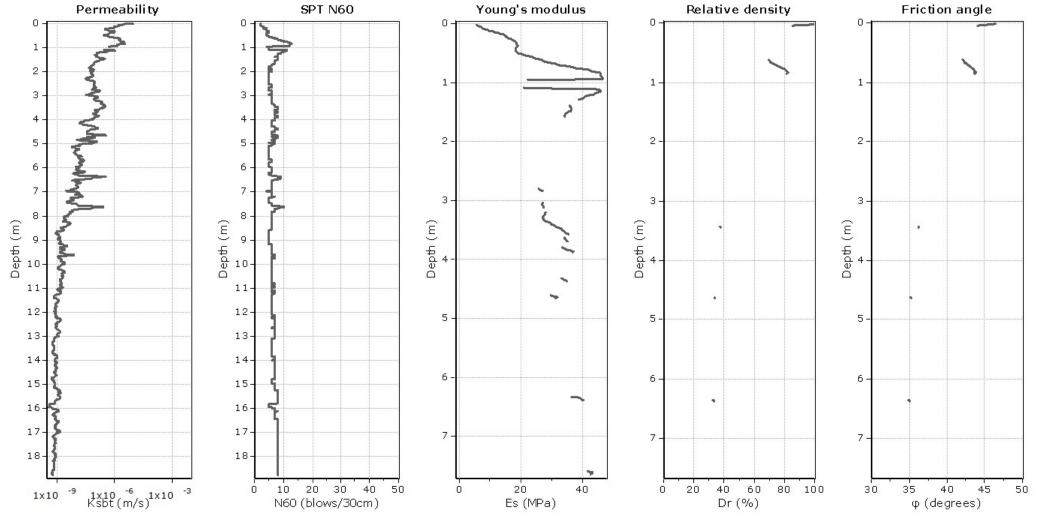
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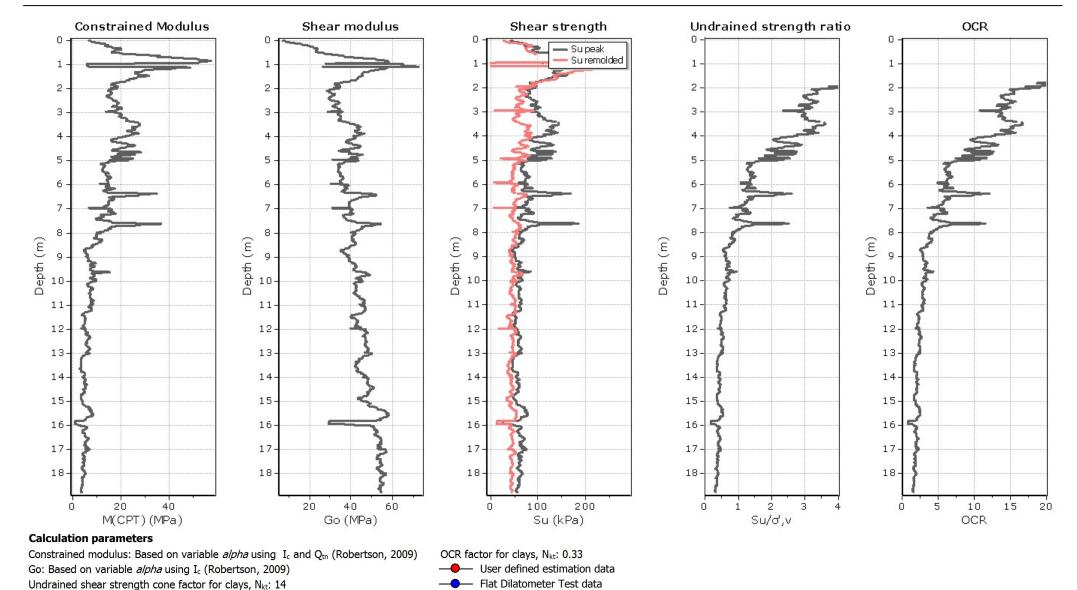
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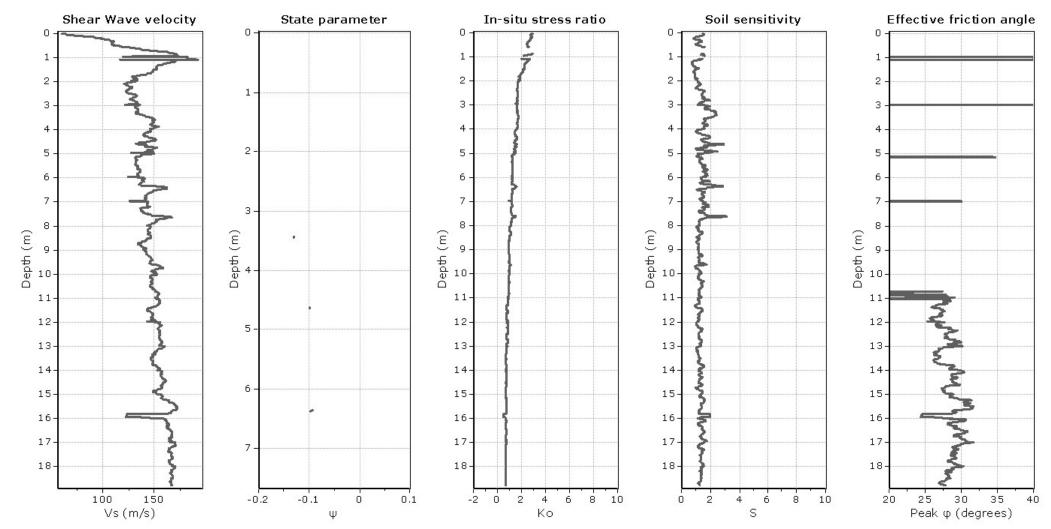
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References

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- Robertson, P.K., Interpretation of Cone Penetration Tests a unified approach., Can. Geotech. J. 46(11): 1337–1355 (2009)

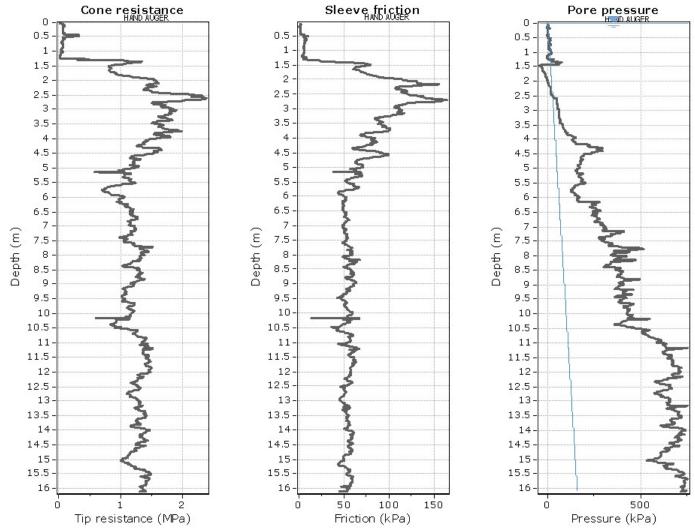




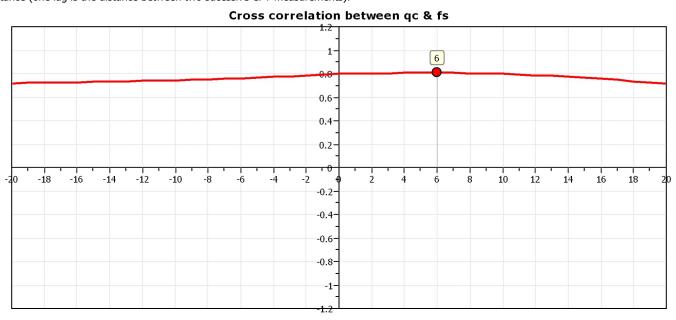
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ

http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Total depth: 16.11 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH Cone Operator: Uknown



The plot below presents the cross correlation coeficient between the raw qc and fs values (as measured on the field). X axes presents the lag distance (one lag is the distance between two sucessive CPT measurements).





Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH

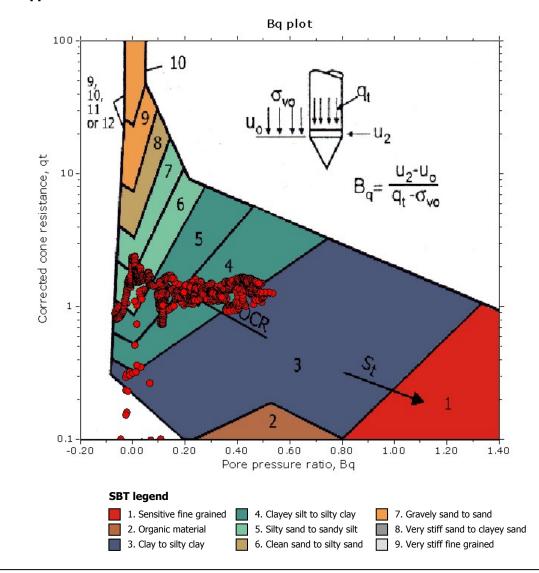
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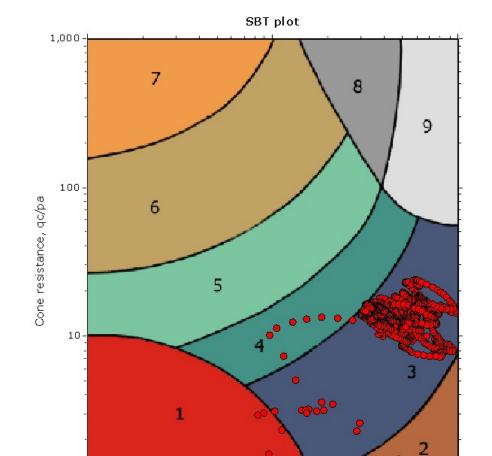
Total depth: 16.11 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-03

SBT - Bq plots





Friction Ratio, Rf(%)

10





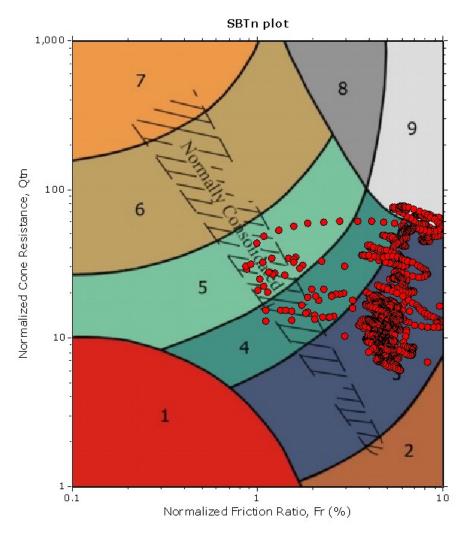
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

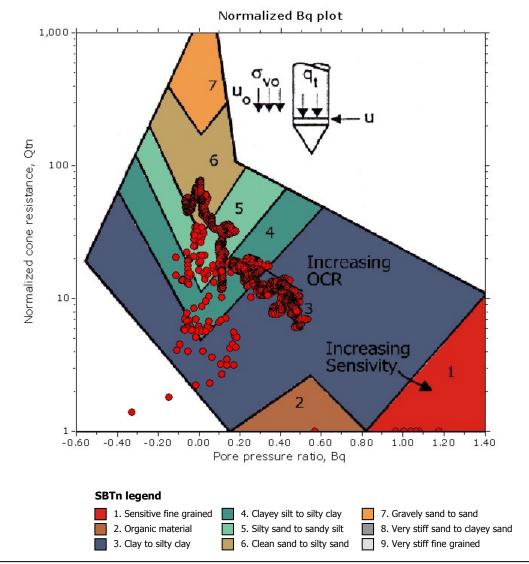
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 16.11 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-03

SBT - Bq plots (normalized)







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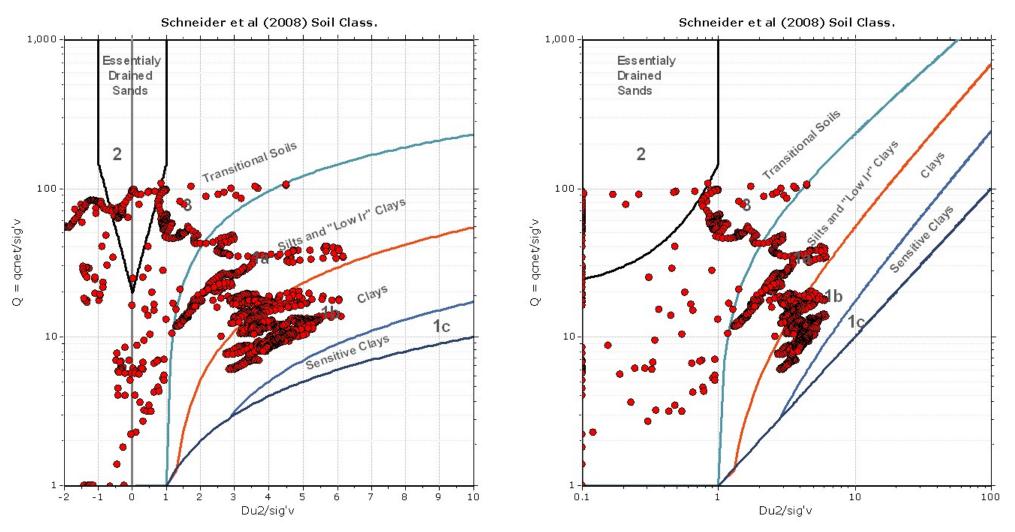
Project: CA3043
Location: A1B2CH

CPT: CPT17-03

Total depth: 16.11 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

Bq plots (Schneider)





Project: CA3043

Location: A1B2CH

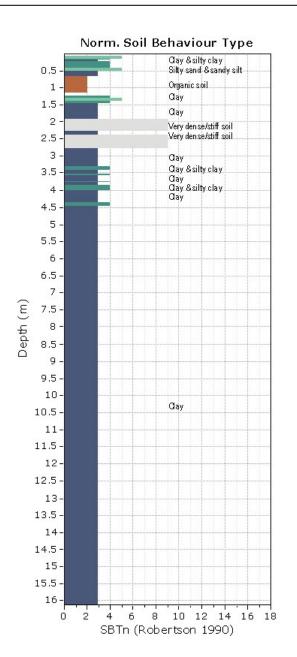
Central Alliance Pre Construction Services Ltd

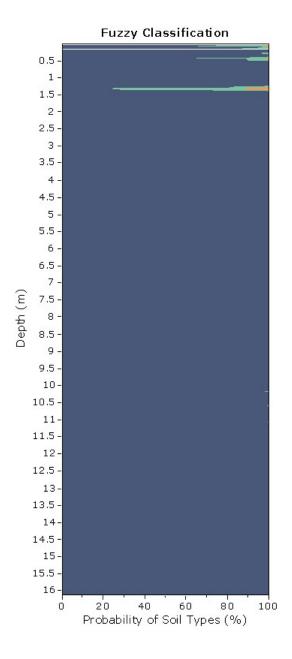
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

CPT: CPT17-03

Total depth: 16.11 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown



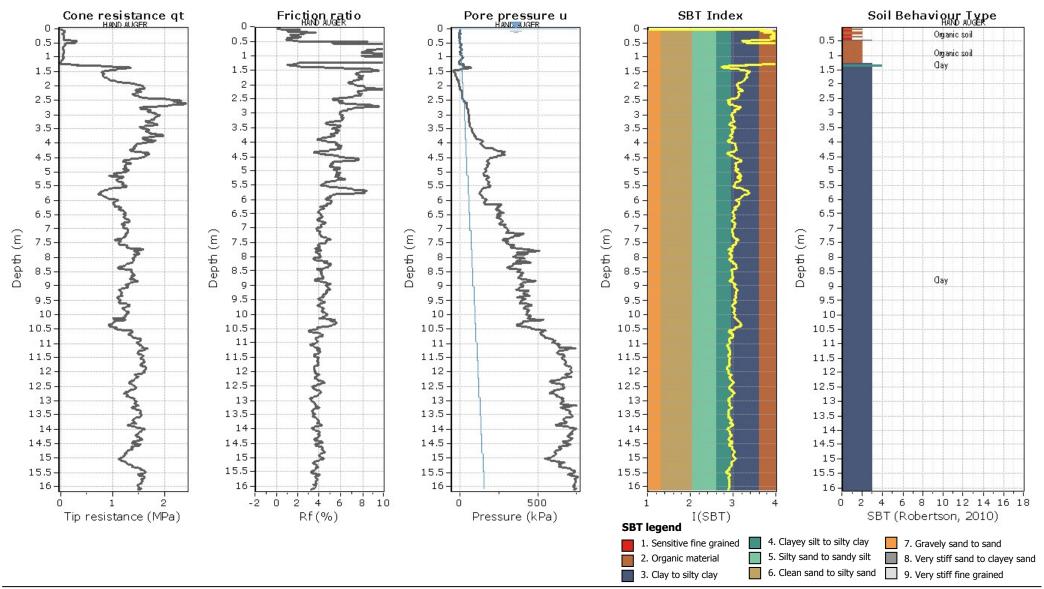




Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

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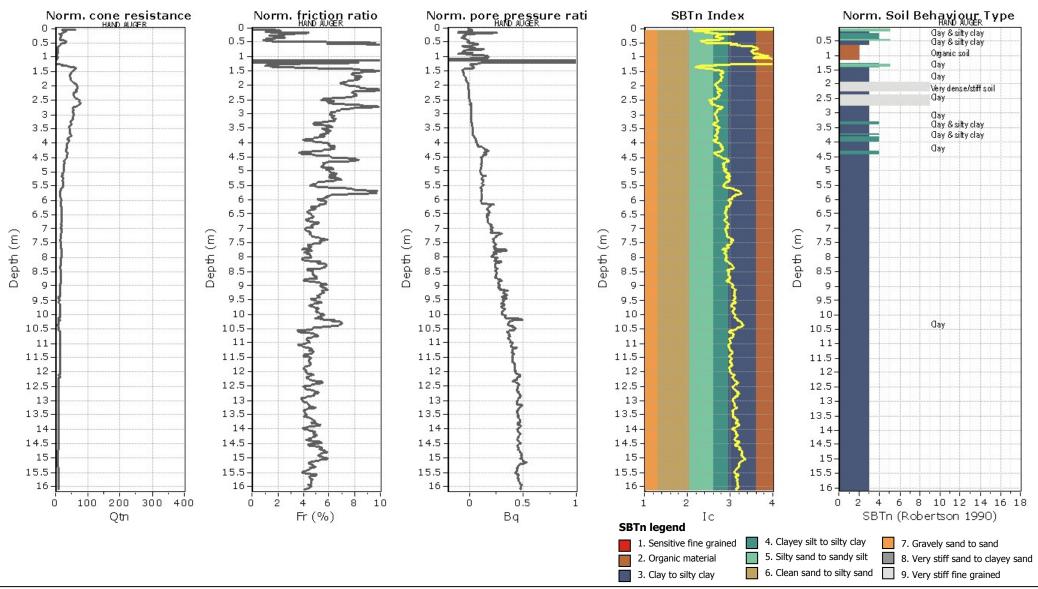
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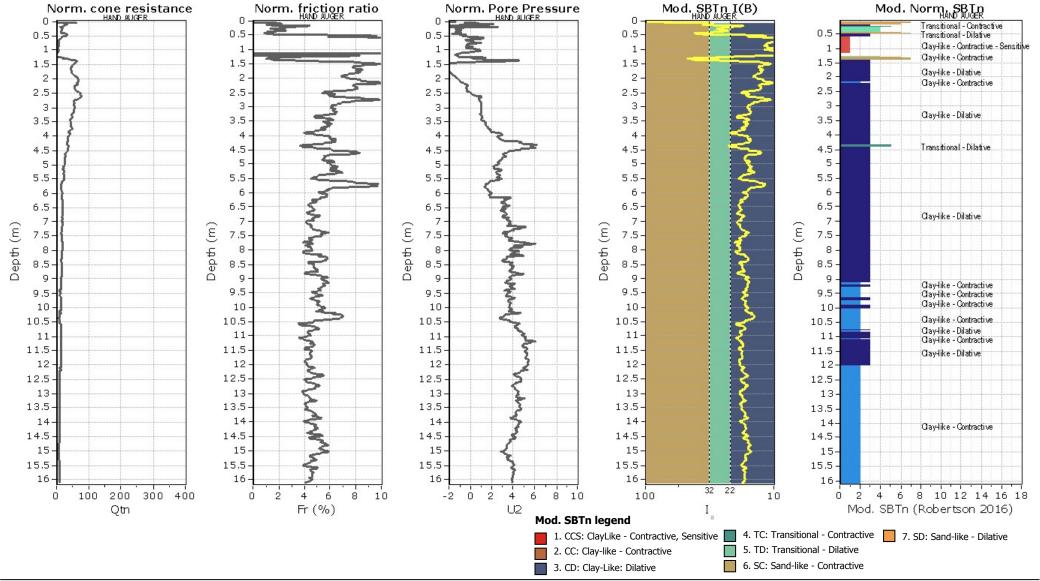
Project: CA3043
Location: A1B2CH

Total

CPT: CPT17-03

Total depth: 16.11 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown







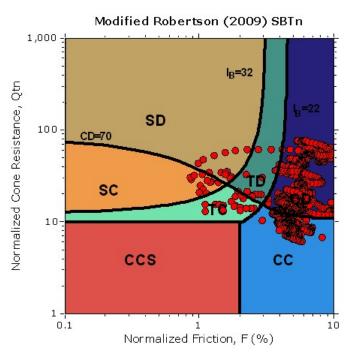
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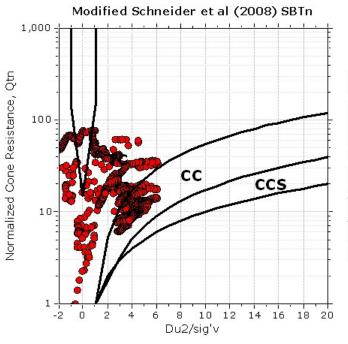
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 16.11 m, Date: 06/02/2018

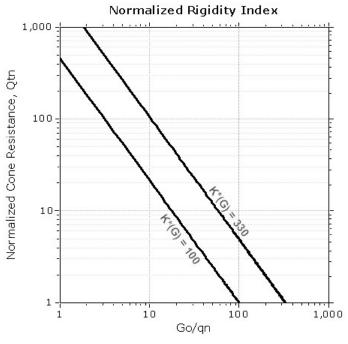
Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-03

Updated SBTn plots







K(G) > 330: Soils with significant microstructure (e.g. age/cementation)

CCS: Clay-like - Contractive - Sensitive

CC: Clay-like - Contractive

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TC: Transitional - Contractive
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ID: Iransitional - Dilative

SC: Sand-like - Contractive

SD: Sand-like - Dilative

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Central Alliance Pre Construction Services Ltd

Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

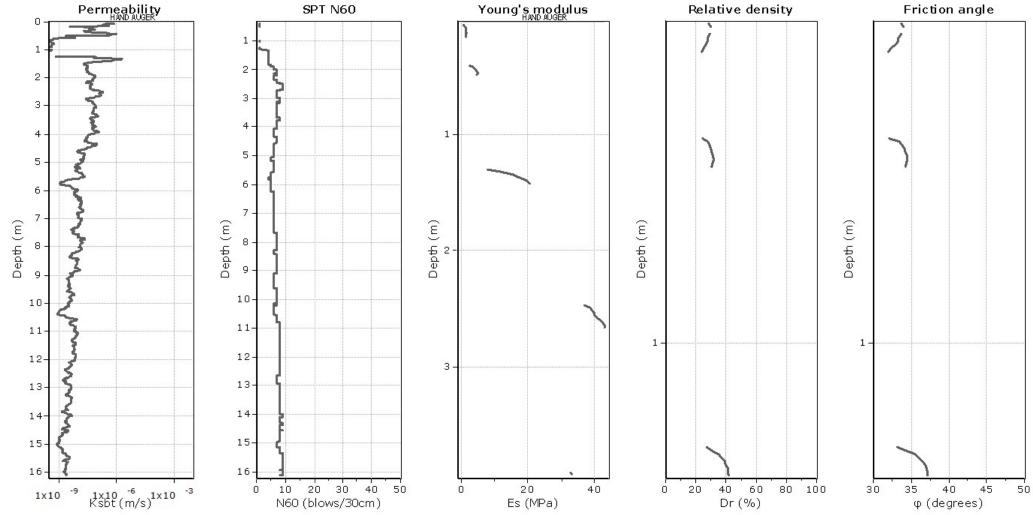
Project: CA3043

Location: A1B2CH

Total depth: 16.11 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-03



Calculation parameters

Permeability: Based on SBT_n SPT N_{60} : Based on I_c and q_t

Young's modulus: Based on variable alpha using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

Relative desnisty constant, C_{Dr}: 350.0 Phi: Based on Kulhawy & Mayne (1990)

____ User defined estimation data

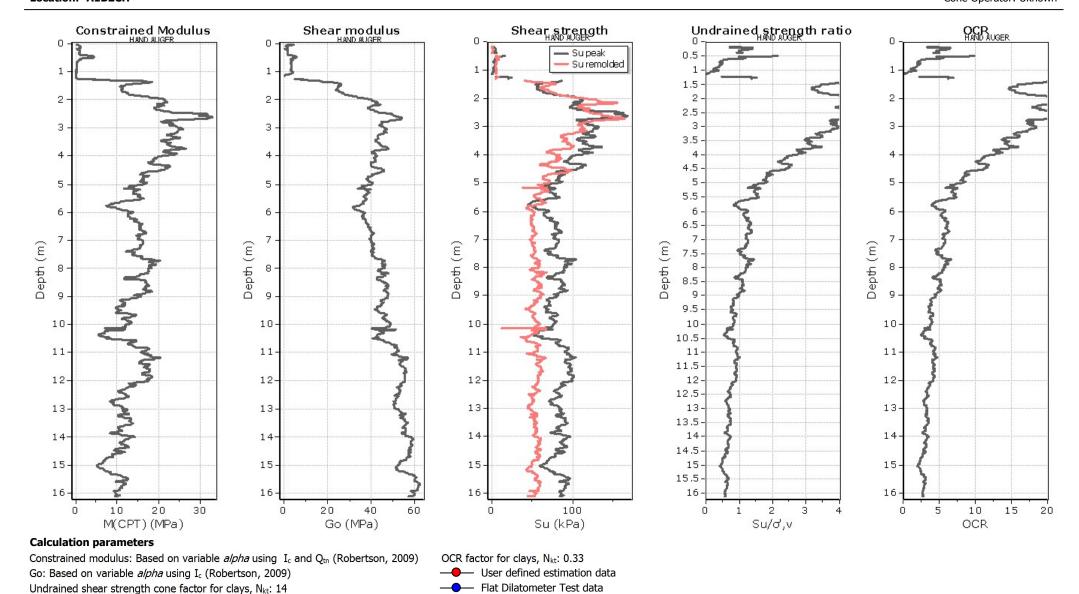
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Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Total depth: 16.11 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown



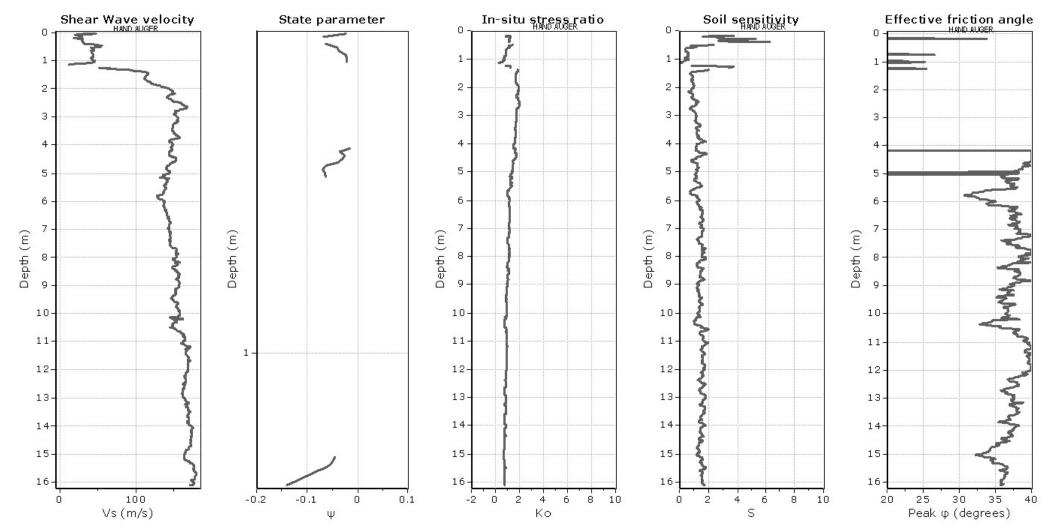


Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Total depth: 16.11 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-03



Calculation parameters

Soil Sensitivity factor, N_S: 7.00

User defined estimation data

Presented below is a list of formulas used for the estimation of various soil properties. The formulas are presented in SI unit system and assume that all components are expressed in the same units.

:: Unit Weight, g (kN/m³) ::

$$\begin{split} g &= g_w \cdot \left(0.27 \cdot log(R_f) + 0.36 \cdot log(\frac{q_t}{p_a}) + 1.236\right) \\ \text{where } g_w &= \text{water unit weight} \end{split}$$

:: Permeability, k (m/s) ::

$$I_c <$$
 3.27 and $I_c >$ 1.00 then k = 10 $^{0.952\text{-}3.04\,I_c}$ $I_c \leq$ 4.00 and $I_c >$ 3.27 then k = 10 $^{4.52\text{-}1.37\cdot I_c}$

:: N_{SPT} (blows per 30 cm) ::

$$N_{60} = \left(\frac{q_c}{P_a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

$$N_{1(60)} = Q_{tn} \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

:: Young's Modulus, Es (MPa) ::

$$(q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.015 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_e + 1.68}$$

(applicable only to $I_{\text{c}} < I_{\text{c_cutoff}})$

:: Relative Density, Dr (%) ::

$$100 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Q_{tn}}{k_{DR}}} \qquad \qquad \text{(applicable only to SBT}_n: 5, 6, 7 and 8} \\ \text{or } I_c < I_{c_cutoff})$$

:: State Parameter, ψ ::

$$\psi = 0.56 - 0.33 \cdot \log(Q_{tn.cs})$$

:: Peak drained friction angle, φ (°) ::

$$\phi = 17.60 + 11 \cdot \log(Q_{tn})$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 5, 6, 7 and 8)

:: 1-D constrained modulus, M (MPa) ::

If
$$I_c > 2.20$$

$$a = 14 \text{ for } Q_{tn} > 14$$

$$a = Q_{tn}$$
 for $Q_{tn} \le 14$

$$M_{CPT} = a \cdot (q_t - \sigma_v)$$

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$$I_c \le 2.20$$

$$M_{CPT} = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

:: Small strain shear Modulus, Go (MPa) ::

$$G_0 = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 \, I_c + 1.68}$$

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$$V_s = \left(\frac{G_0}{\rho}\right)^{0.50}$$

:: Undrained peak shear strength, Su (kPa) ::

$$N_{kt} = 10.50 + 7 \cdot log(F_r)$$
 or user defined

$$S_{u} = \frac{\left(q_{t} - \sigma_{v}\right)}{N_{kt}}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Remolded undrained shear strength, Su(rem) (kPa) ::

$$S_{u(rem)} = f_s$$
 (applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c \text{ cutoff}}$)

:: Overconsolidation Ratio, OCR ::

$$k_{OCR} = \left[\frac{Q_{tn}^{0.20}}{0.25 \cdot (10.50 \cdot +7 \cdot \log(F_r))} \right]^{1.25} \text{ or user defined}$$

$$OCR = k_{OCR} \cdot Q_{tn}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c \text{ cutoff}}$)

:: In situ Stress Ratio, Ko ::

$$K_0 = (1 - \sin \varphi') \cdot OCR^{\sin \varphi'}$$

(applicable only to SBTn: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Soil Sensitivity, $S_t::$

$$S_t = \frac{N_s}{F_r}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Effective Stress Friction Angle, φ' (°) ::

$$\phi' = 29.5^{\circ} \cdot B_q^{0.121} \cdot (0.256 + 0.336 \cdot B_q + \log Q_t)$$

(applicable for $0.10 < B_q < 1.00$)

References

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- Robertson, P.K., Interpretation of Cone Penetration Tests a unified approach., Can. Geotech. J. 46(11): 1337–1355 (2009)

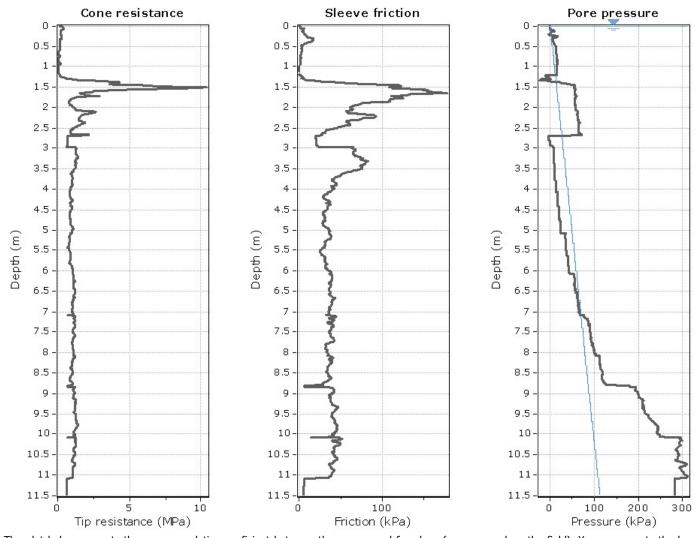




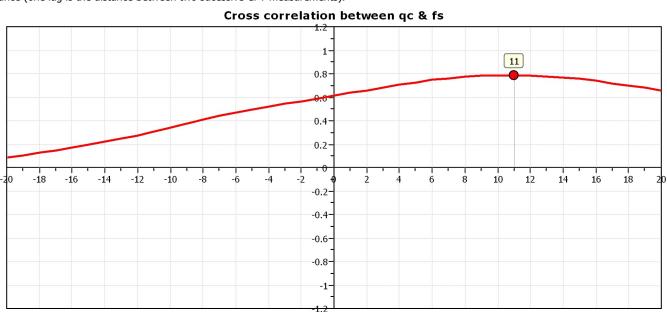
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ

http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Total depth: 11.48 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH Cone Operator: Uknown



The plot below presents the cross correlation coeficient between the raw qc and fs values (as measured on the field). X axes presents the lag distance (one lag is the distance between two sucessive CPT measurements).







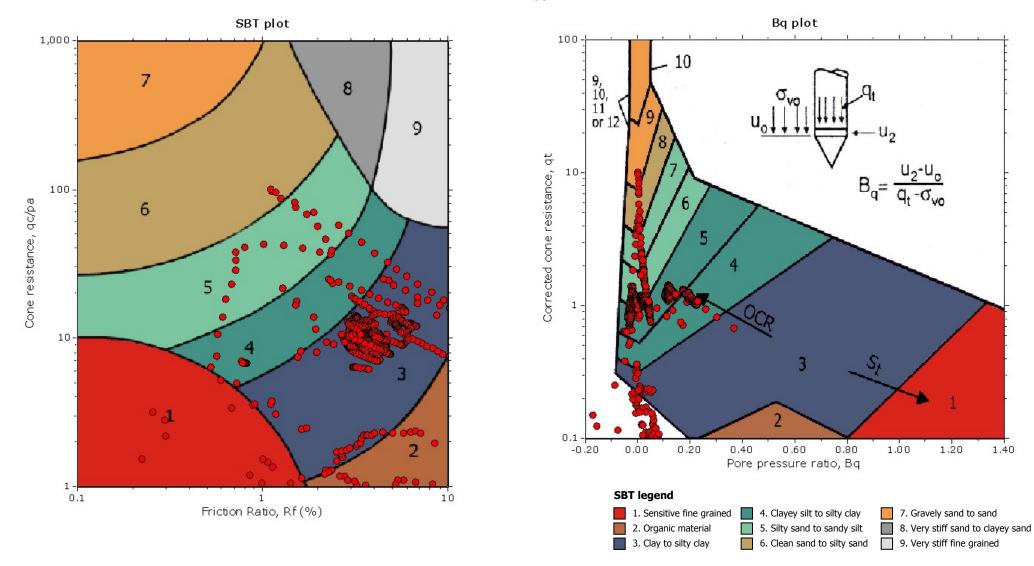
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 11.48 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-06

SBT - Bq plots



1.40

1.20





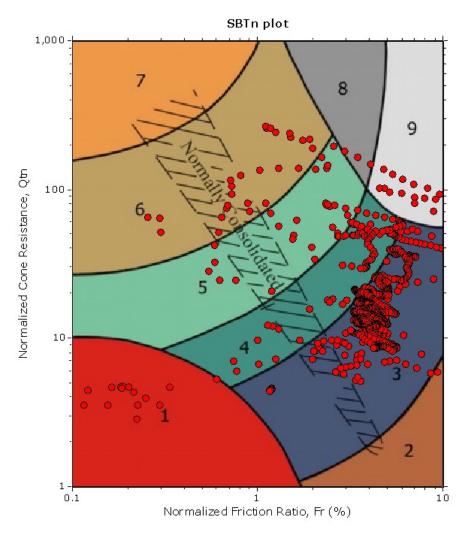
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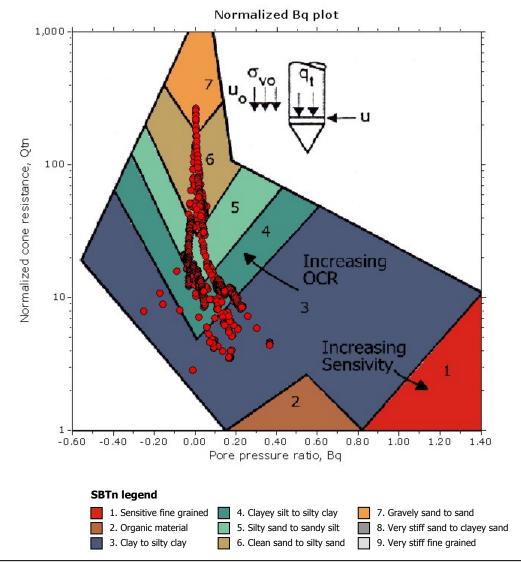
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Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-06

SBT - Bq plots (normalized)







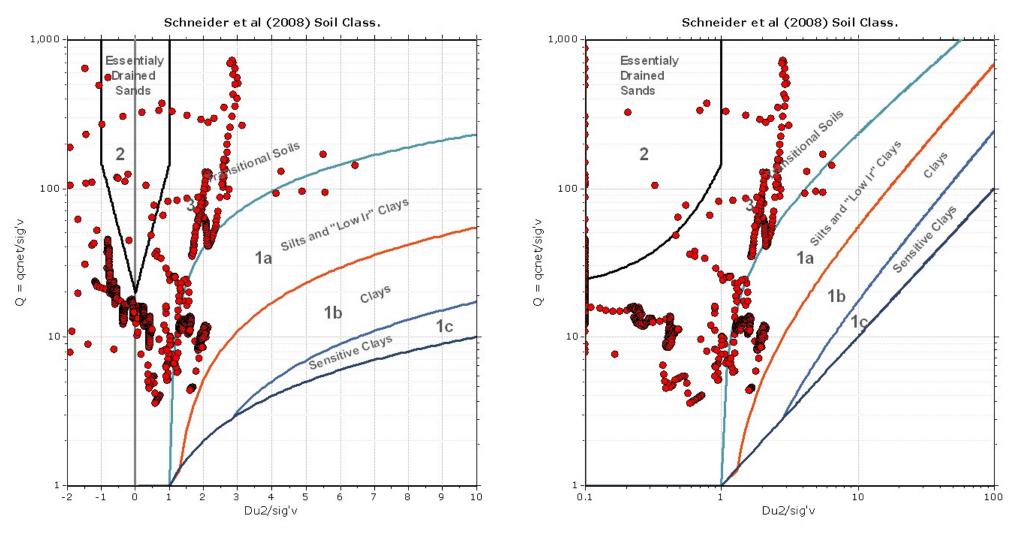
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Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 11.48 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-06

Bq plots (Schneider)





11-

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Project: CA3043

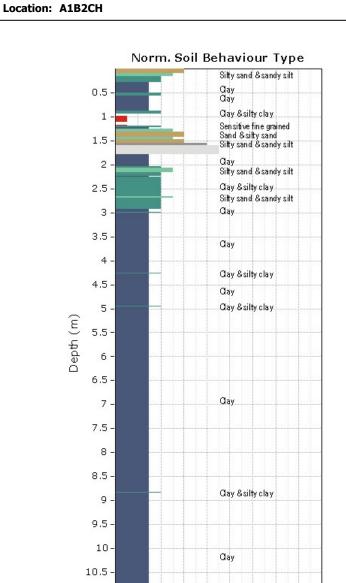
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CPT: CPT17-06

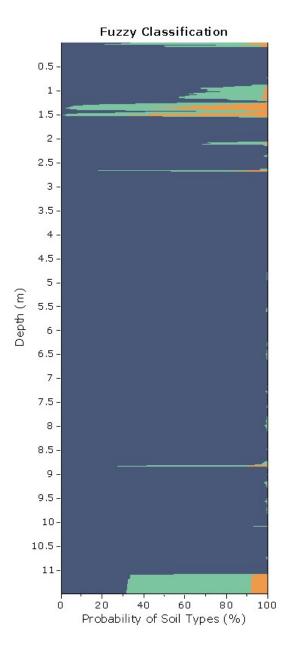
Total depth: 11.48 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown



8

SBTn (Robertson 1990)



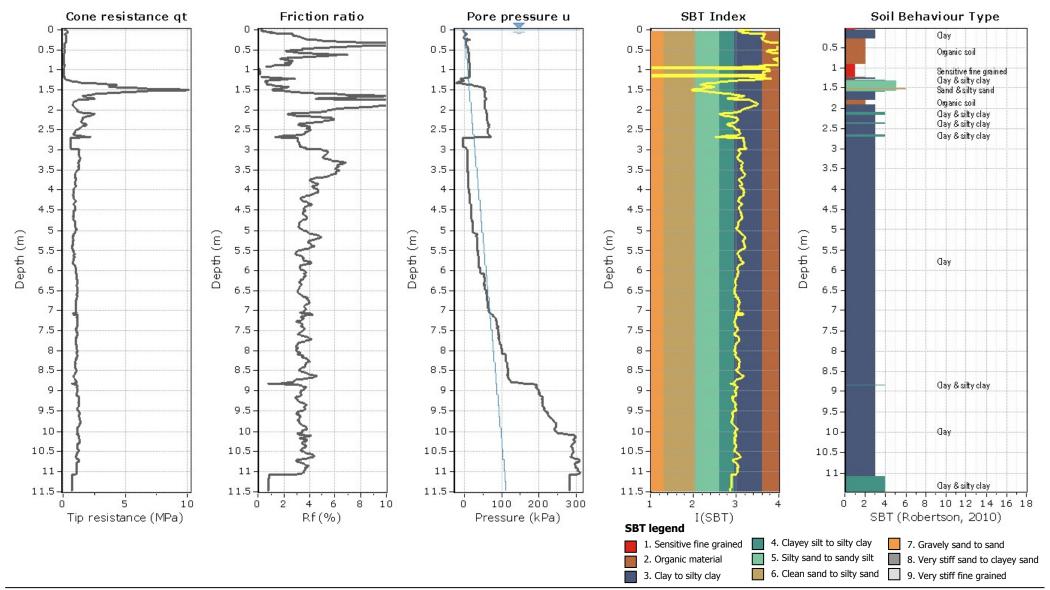
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Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 11.48 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

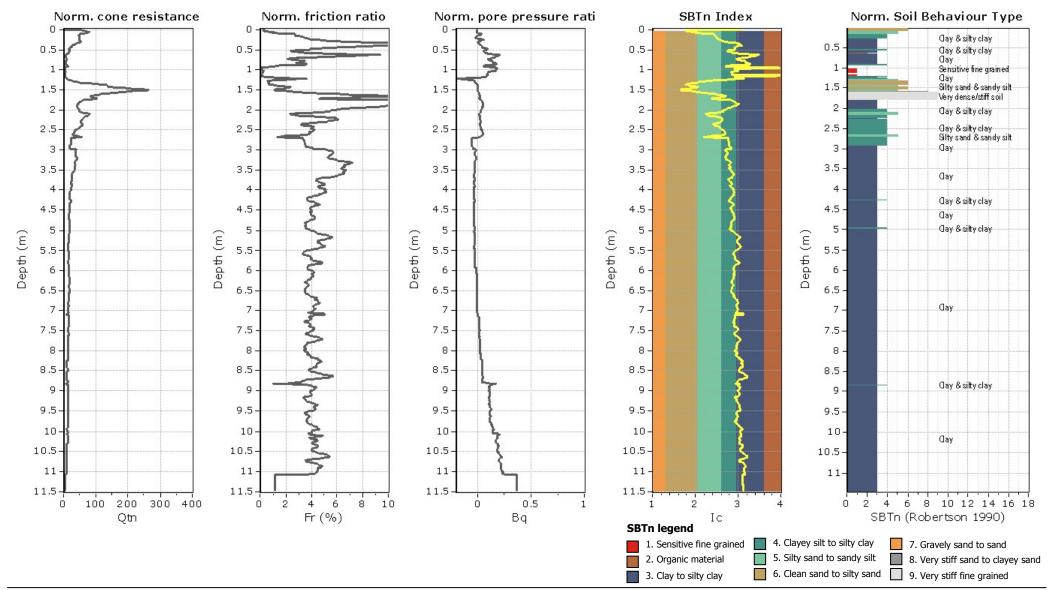




Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 11.48 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

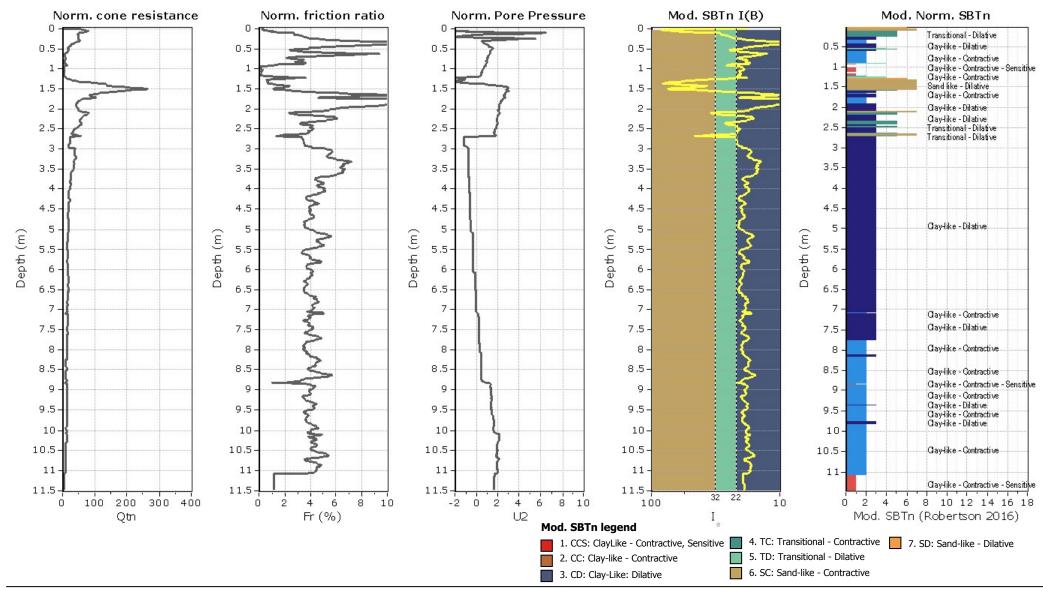




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Project: CA3043
Location: A1B2CH

Total depth: 11.48 m, Date: 06/02/2018
Cone Operator: Uknown





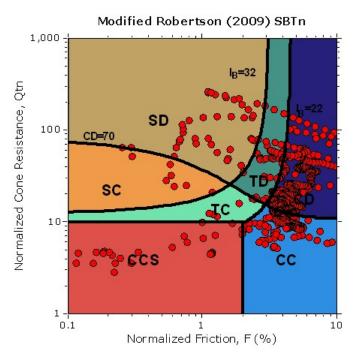
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

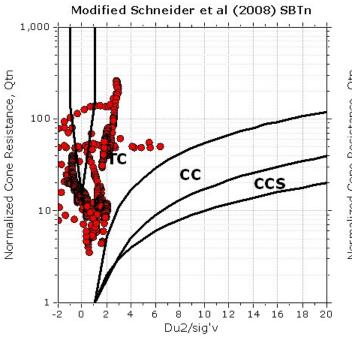
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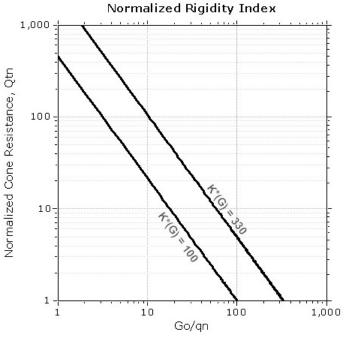
Total depth: 11.48 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

Updated SBTn plots







K(G) > 330: Soils with significant microstructure (e.g. age/cementation)

CCS: Clay-like - Contractive - Sensitive

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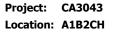
Central Alliance Pre Construction Services Ltd CENTRAL ALLIANCE GEO

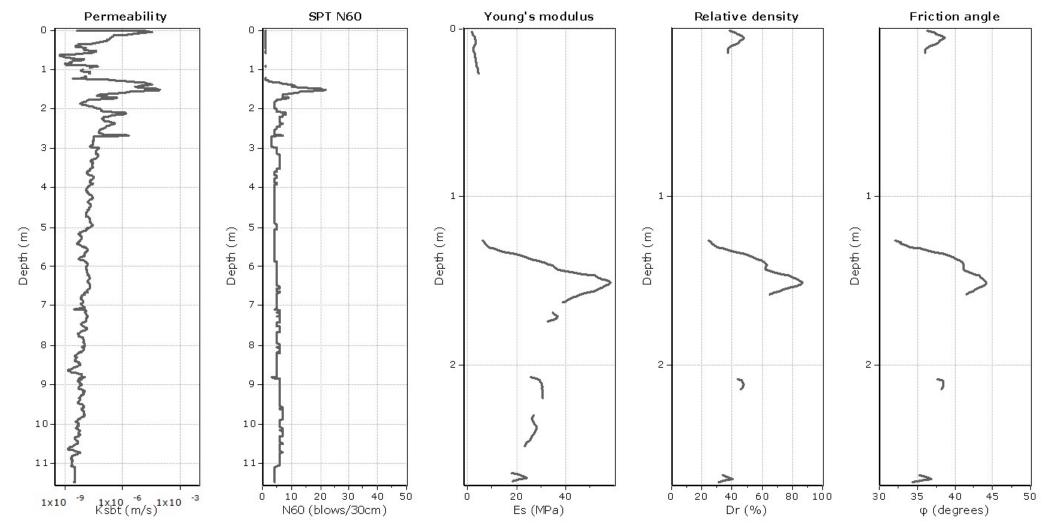
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

CPT: CPT17-06

Total depth: 11.48 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown





Calculation parameters

Permeability: Based on SBT_n SPT N₆₀: Based on I_c and q_t

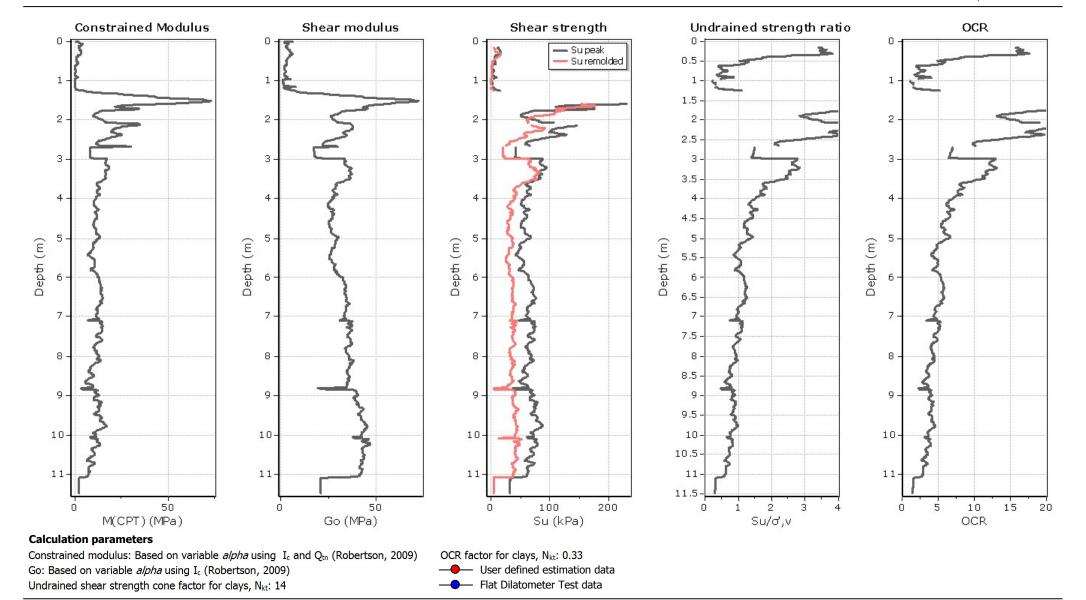
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Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Total depth: 11.48 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown



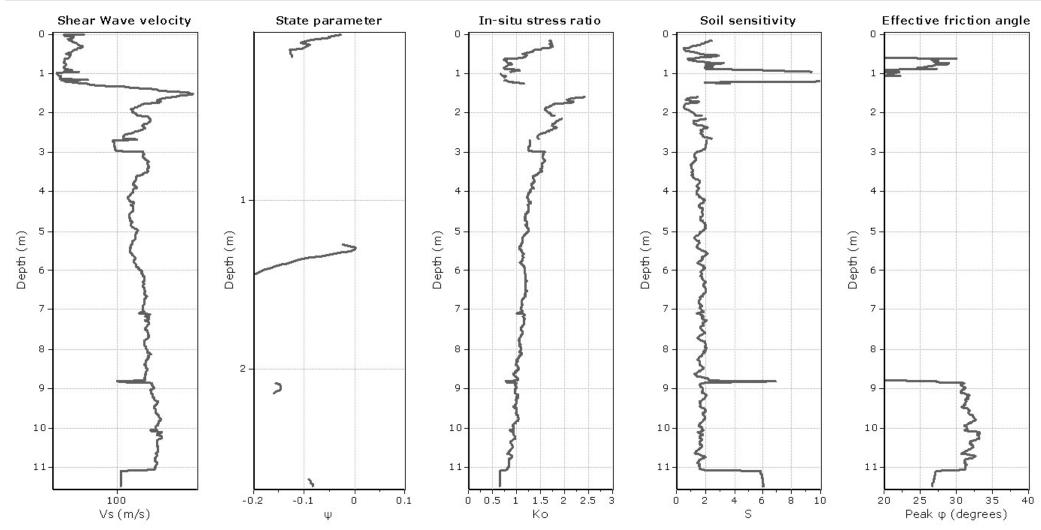


Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Total depth: 11.48 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-06



Calculation parameters

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Presented below is a list of formulas used for the estimation of various soil properties. The formulas are presented in SI unit system and assume that all components are expressed in the same units.

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$$100 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Q_{tn}}{k_{DR}}} \qquad \qquad \text{(applicable only to SBT}_n: 5, 6, 7 and 8} \\ \text{or } I_c < I_{c_cutoff})$$

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(applicable for $0.10 < B_q < 1.00$)

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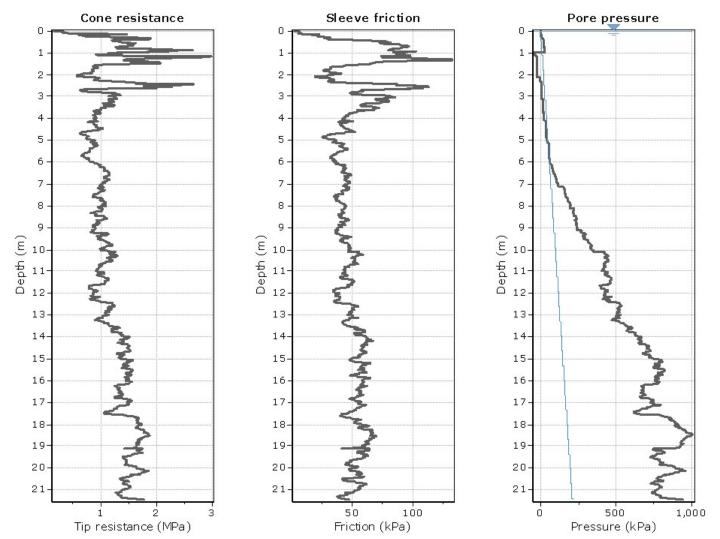




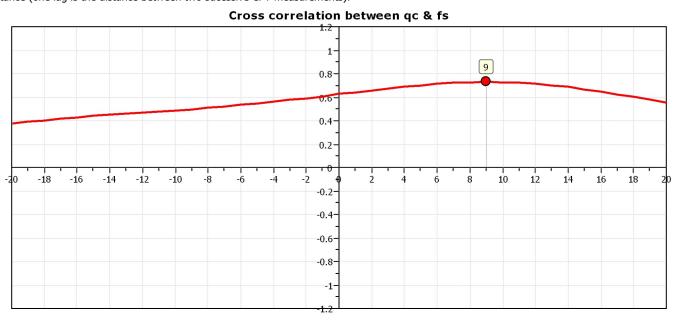
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ

http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Total depth: 21.45 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH



The plot below presents the cross correlation coeficient between the raw qc and fs values (as measured on the field). X axes presents the lag distance (one lag is the distance between two sucessive CPT measurements).



CPT: CPT17-06A

Cone Operator: Uknown





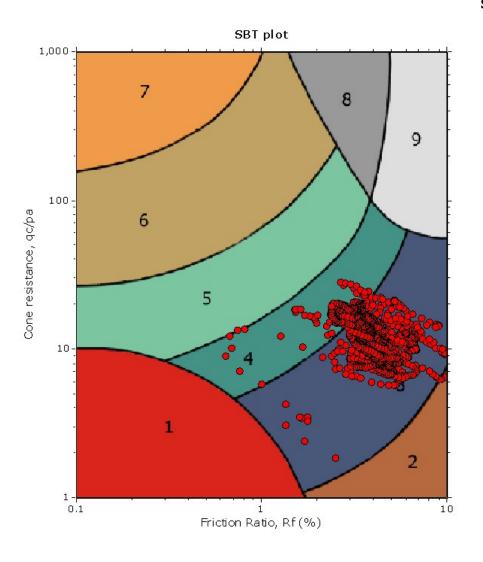
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

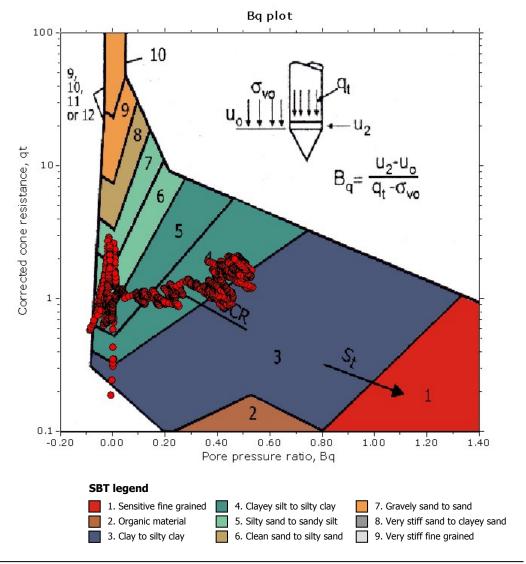
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 21.45 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-06A

SBT - Bq plots









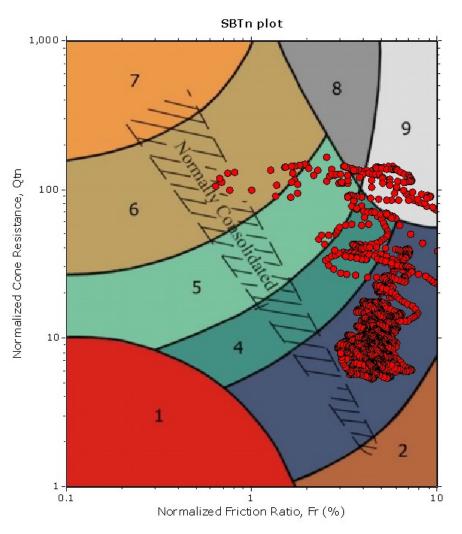
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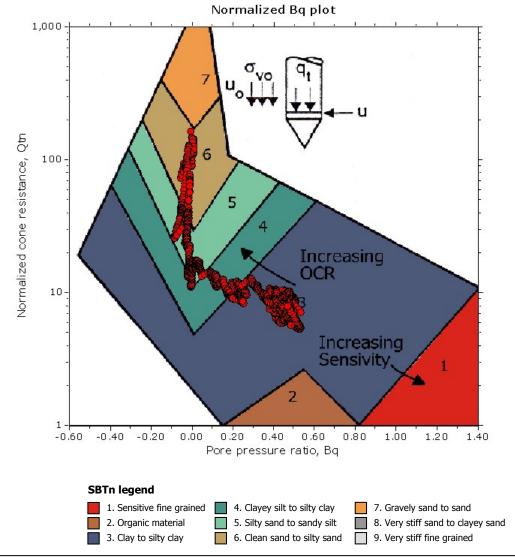
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 21.45 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-06A

SBT - Bq plots (normalized)







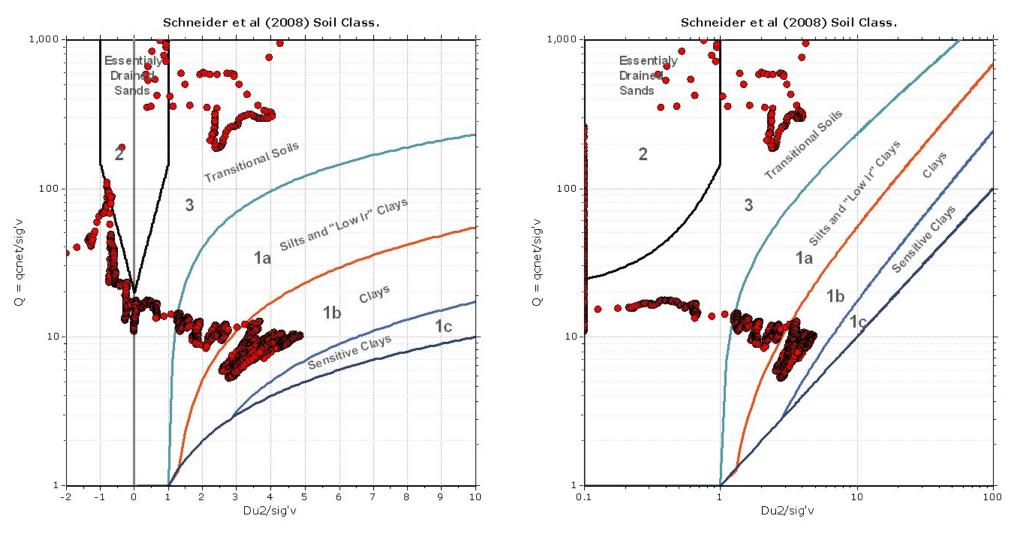
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 21.45 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-06A

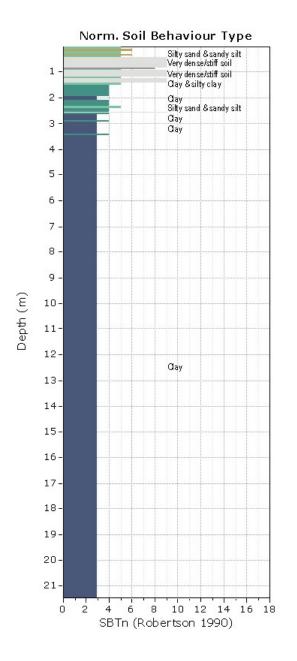
Bq plots (Schneider)

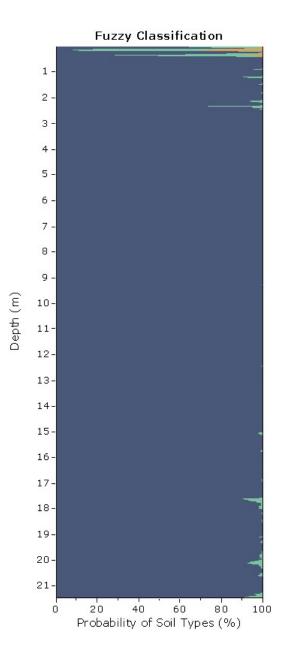




Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project:CA3043Total depth: 21.45 m, Date: 06/02/2018Location:A1B2CHCone Operator: Uknown





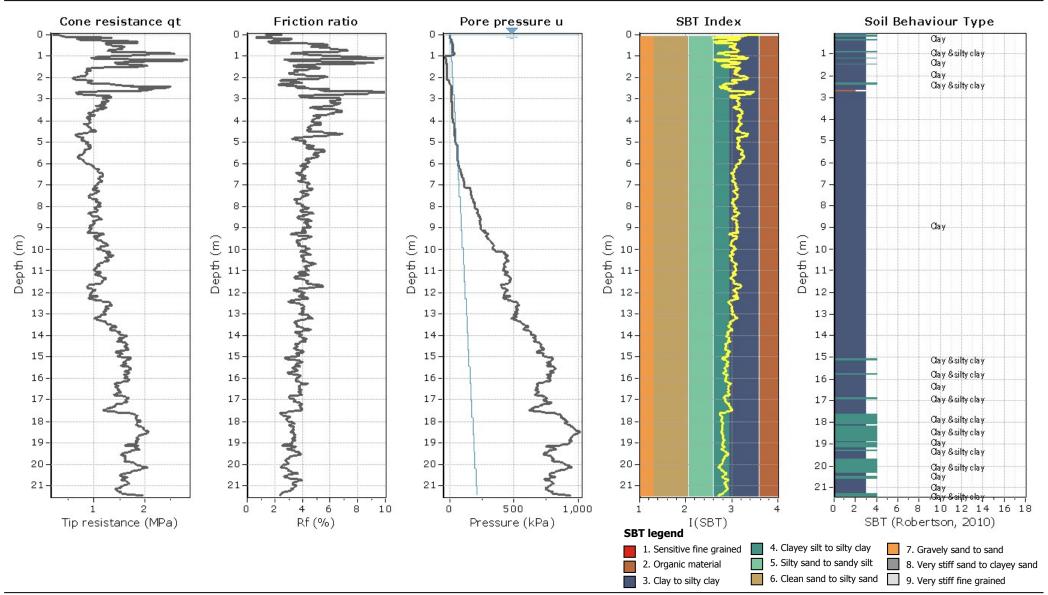
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Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH **CPT: CPT17-06A**Total depth: 21.45 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown





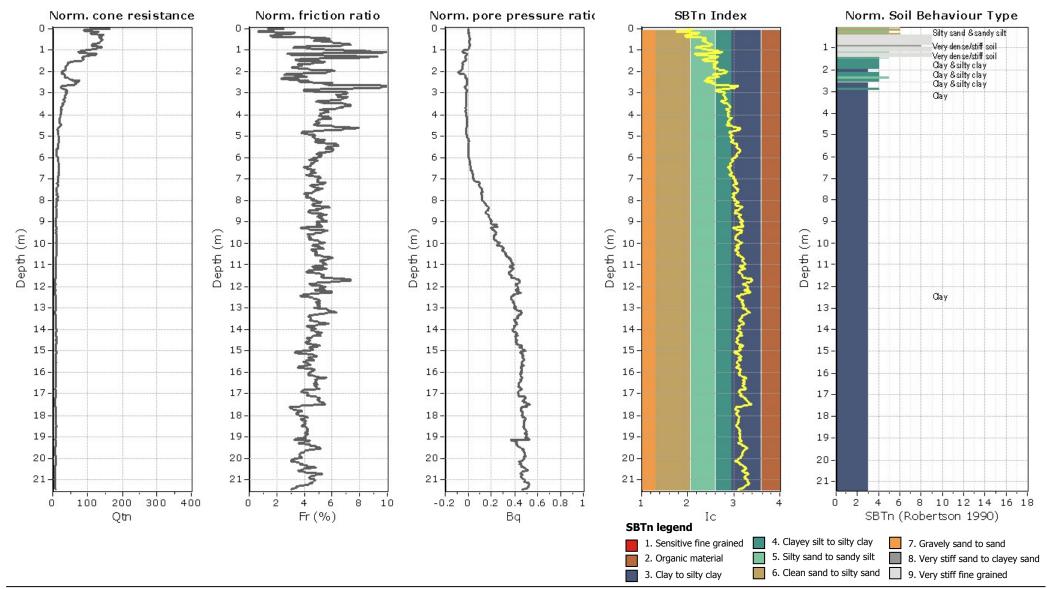
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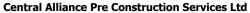
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Location: A1B2CH

CPT: CPT17-06A

Total depth: 21.45 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown





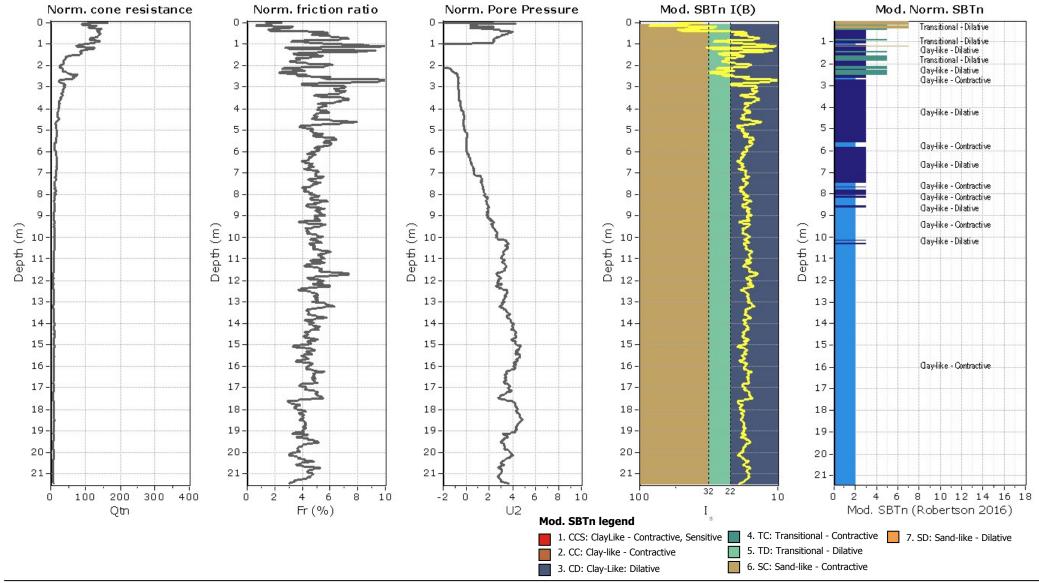


Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043
Location: A1B2CH

Total depth: 21.45 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-06A





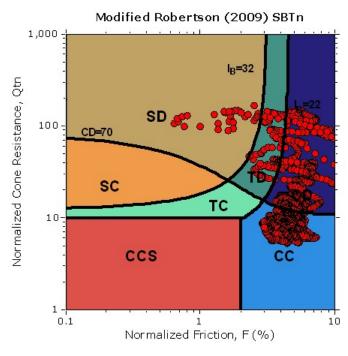
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

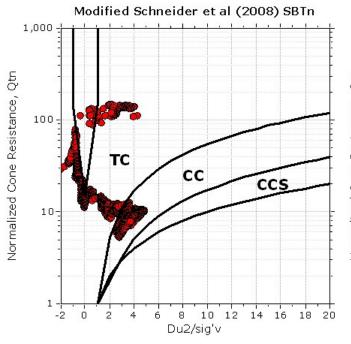
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH **CPT: CPT17-06A**

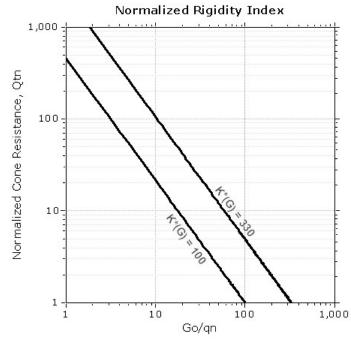
Total depth: 21.45 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

Updated SBTn plots







K(G) > 330: Soils with significant microstructure (e.g. age/cementation)

CCS: Clay-like - Contractive - Sensitive

CCs: Clay-like - Contractive - Sensiti CC: Clay-like - Contractive

CD: Clay-like - Dilative
TC: Transitional - Contractive

TD: Transitional - Dilative

SC: Sand-like - Contractive

SD: Sand-like - Dilative

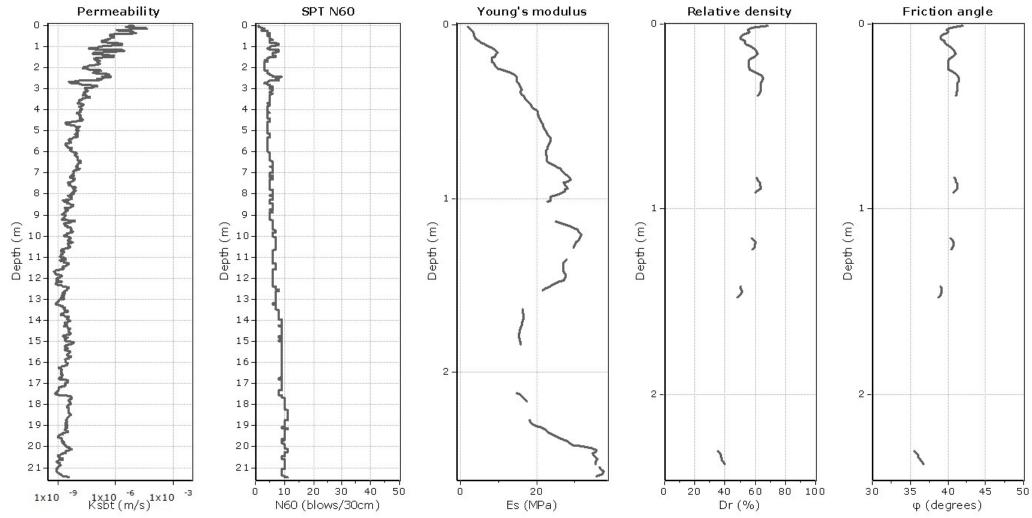


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Project: CA3043 Total depth: 21.45 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-06A



Calculation parameters

Permeability: Based on SBT_n SPT N₆₀: Based on I_c and q_t

Young's modulus: Based on variable alpha using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

Relative desnisty constant, C_{Dr}: 350.0 Phi: Based on Kulhawy & Mayne (1990) ____ User defined estimation data

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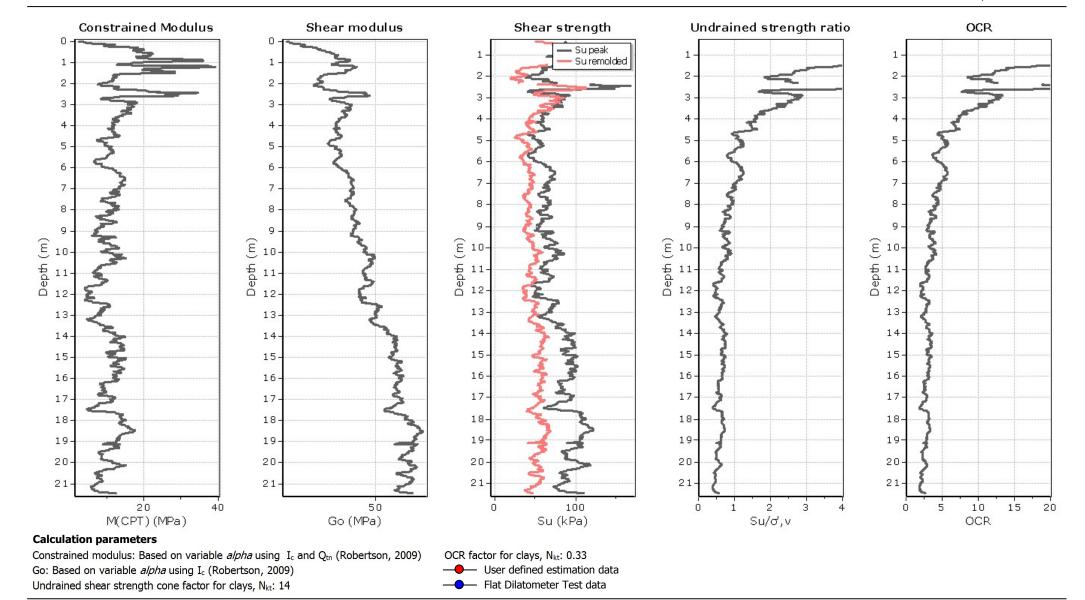
Central Alliance Pre Construction Services Ltd

Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Total depth: 21.45 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-06A

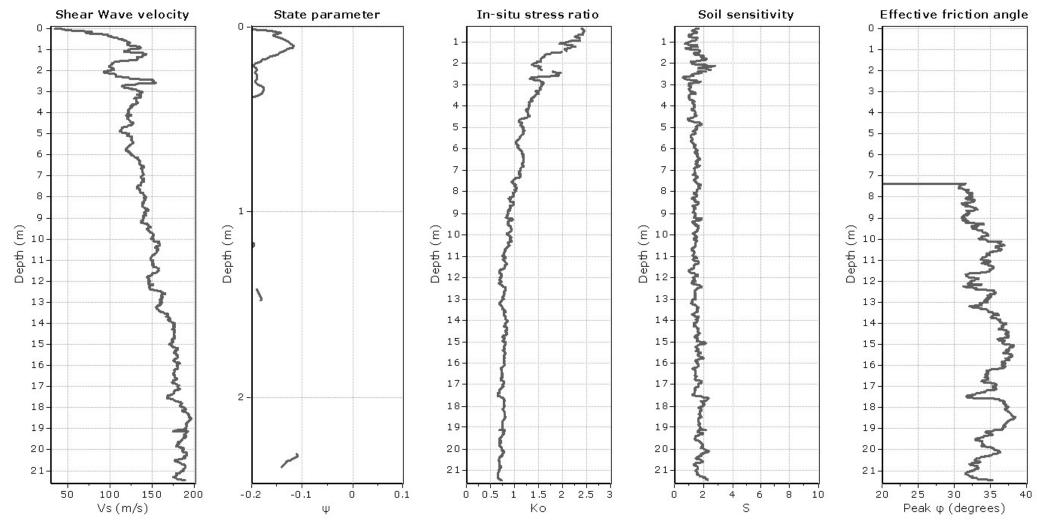


Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Total depth: 21.45 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-06A



Calculation parameters

Soil Sensitivity factor, N_S: 7.00

User defined estimation data

Presented below is a list of formulas used for the estimation of various soil properties. The formulas are presented in SI unit system and assume that all components are expressed in the same units.

:: Unit Weight, g (kN/m³) ::

$$\begin{split} g &= g_w \cdot \left(0.27 \cdot log(R_f) + 0.36 \cdot log(\frac{q_t}{p_a}) + 1.236\right) \\ \text{where } g_w &= \text{water unit weight} \end{split}$$

:: Permeability, k (m/s) ::

$$I_c <$$
 3.27 and $I_c >$ 1.00 then k = 10 $^{0.952 - 3.04 \, I_c}$ $I_c \le$ 4.00 and $I_c >$ 3.27 then k = 10 $^{4.52 - 1.37 \cdot I_c}$

:: N_{SPT} (blows per 30 cm) ::

$$N_{60} = \left(\frac{q_c}{P_a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

$$N_{1(60)} = Q_{tn} \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

:: Young's Modulus, Es (MPa) ::

$$(q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.015 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_e + 1.68}$$

(applicable only to $I_{\text{c}} < I_{\text{c_cutoff}})$

:: Relative Density, Dr (%) ::

100
$$\cdot \sqrt{\frac{Q_{tn}}{k_{DR}}}$$
 (applicable only to SBT_n: 5, 6, 7 and 8 or $I_c < I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: State Parameter, ψ ::

$$\psi = 0.56 - 0.33 \cdot \log(Q_{tn.cs})$$

:: Peak drained friction angle, φ (°) ::

$$\phi = 17.60 + 11 \cdot \log(Q_{tn})$$

(applicable only to SBT_n : 5, 6, 7 and 8)

:: 1-D constrained modulus, M (MPa) ::

If
$$I_c > 2.20$$

$$a = 14 \text{ for } Q_{tn} > 14$$

$$a = Q_{tn}$$
 for $Q_{tn} \le 14$

$$M_{CPT} = a \cdot (q_t - \sigma_v)$$

$$M_{CPT} = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

:: Small strain shear Modulus, Go (MPa) ::

$$G_0 = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 \, L + 1.68}$$

:: Shear Wave Velocity, Vs (m/s) ::

$$V_s = \left(\frac{G_0}{\rho}\right)^{0.50}$$

:: Undrained peak shear strength, Su (kPa) ::

$$N_{kt} = 10.50 + 7 \cdot log(F_r)$$
 or user defined

$$S_{u} = \frac{(q_{t} - \sigma_{v})}{N_{kt}}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Remolded undrained shear strength, Su(rem) (kPa) ::

$$S_{u(rem)} = f_s$$
 (applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c \text{ cutoff}}$)

:: Overconsolidation Ratio, OCR ::

$$k_{OCR} = \left[\frac{Q_{tn}^{0.20}}{0.25 \cdot (10.50 \cdot +7 \cdot \log(F_r))} \right]^{1.25} \text{ or user defined}$$

$$OCR = k_{OCR} \cdot Q_{tn}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c \text{ cutoff}}$)

:: In situ Stress Ratio, Ko ::

$$K_0 = (1 - \sin \varphi') \cdot OCR^{\sin \varphi'}$$

(applicable only to SBTn: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Soil Sensitivity, St ::

$$S_t = \frac{N_s}{F_r}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Effective Stress Friction Angle, φ' (°) ::

$$\phi' = 29.5^{\circ} \cdot B_q^{0.121} \cdot (0.256 + 0.336 \cdot B_q + \log Q_t)$$

(applicable for $0.10 < B_q < 1.00$)

References

- Robertson, P.K., Cabal K.L., Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, Gregg Drilling & Testing, Inc., 5th Edition, November 2012
- Robertson, P.K., Interpretation of Cone Penetration Tests a unified approach., Can. Geotech. J. 46(11): 1337–1355 (2009)





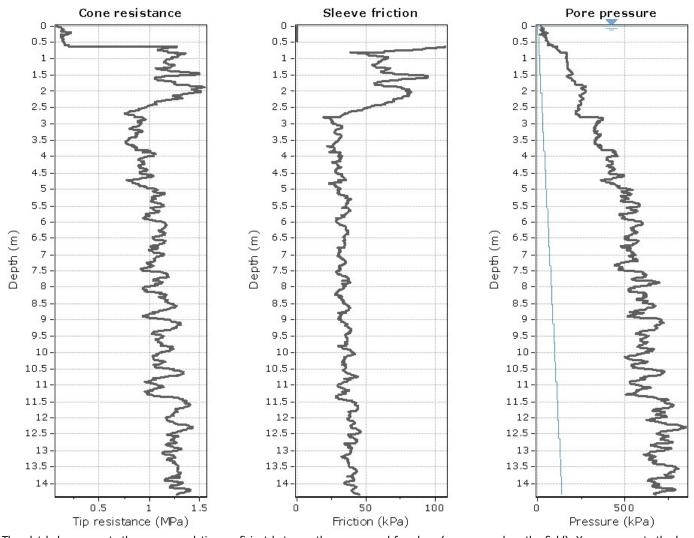
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ

http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

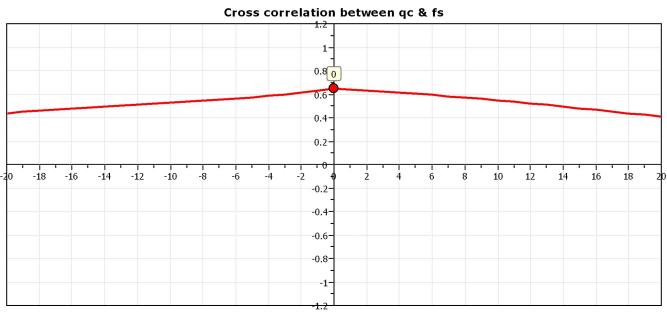
Total depth: 14.35 m, Date: 18/01/2018 Project: A1B2CH **Location: Birtley to Coal House**

Cone Operator: JG CH

CPT: CPT17-07



The plot below presents the cross correlation coeficient between the raw qc and fs values (as measured on the field). X axes presents the lag distance (one lag is the distance between two sucessive CPT measurements).



CPeT-IT v.2.0.1.55 - CPTU data presentation & interpretation software - Report created on: 18/10/2018, 16:07:14

Project file: F:\A1B2CH\A1B2CH.cpt





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Project: A1B2CH

Cone resistance, qc/pa

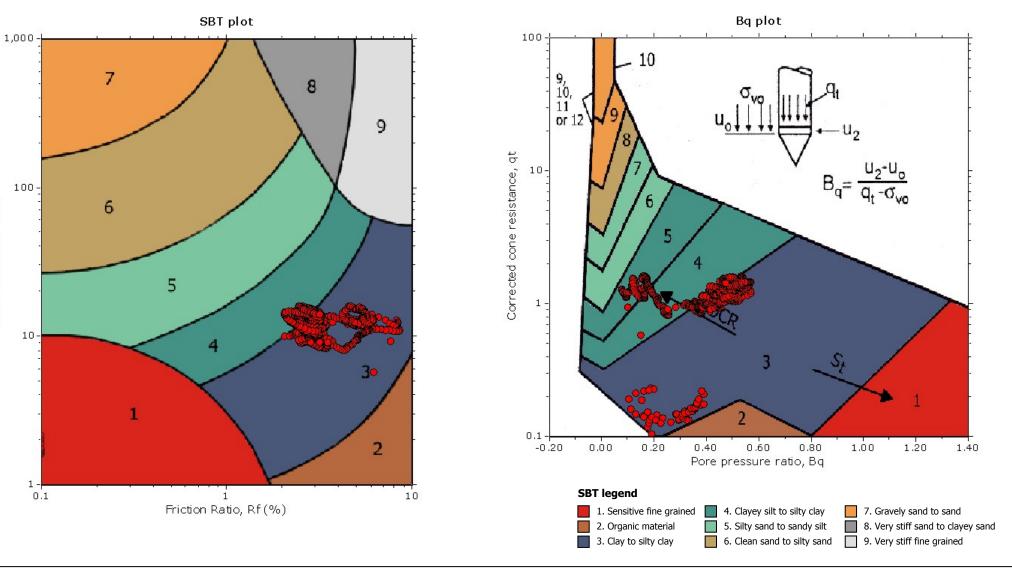
Location: Birtley to Coal House

CPT: CPT17-07

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Cone Operator: JG CH

SBT - Bq plots







Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

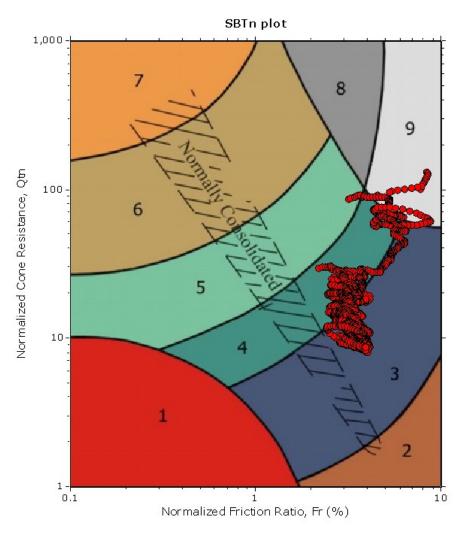
Project: A1B2CH
Location: Birtley to Coal House

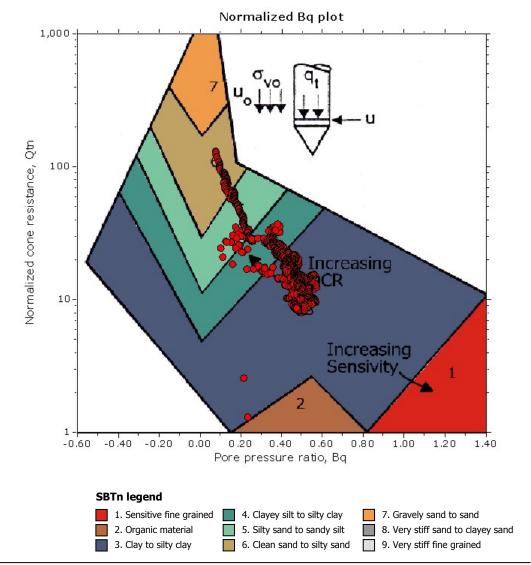
CPT: CPT17-07

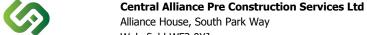
Total depth: 14.35 m, Date: 18/01/2018

Cone Operator: JG CH

SBT - Bq plots (normalized)







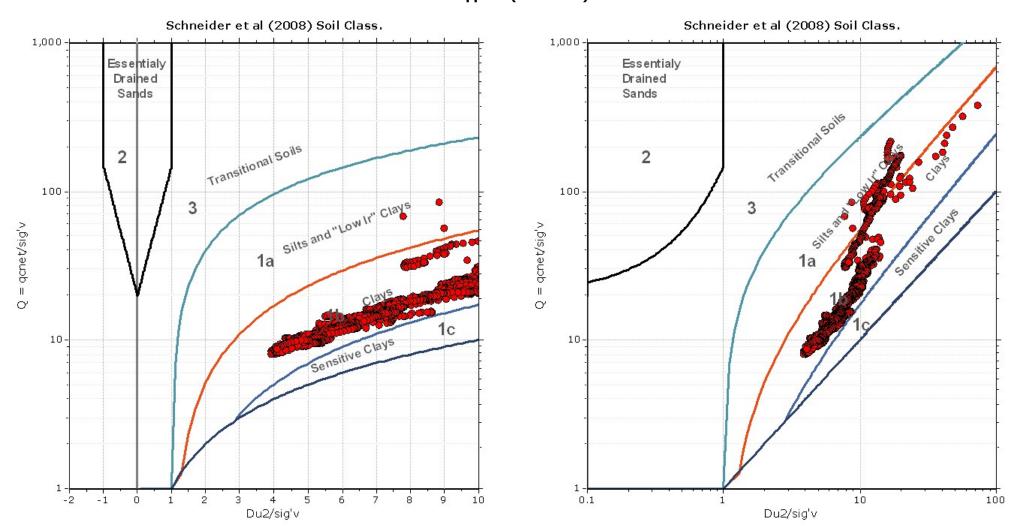
Wakefield WF2 0XJ

http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: A1B2CH

Total depth: 14.35 m, Date: 18/01/2018 **Location: Birtley to Coal House**

Bq plots (Schneider)



CPT: CPT17-07

Cone Operator: JG CH



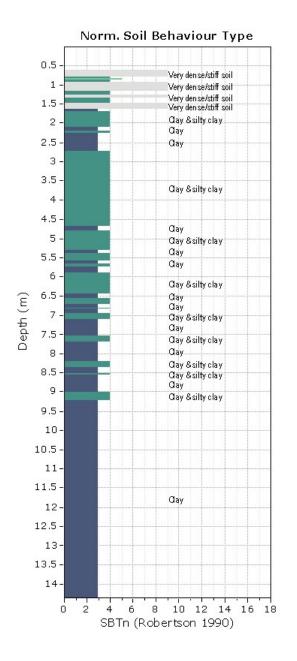


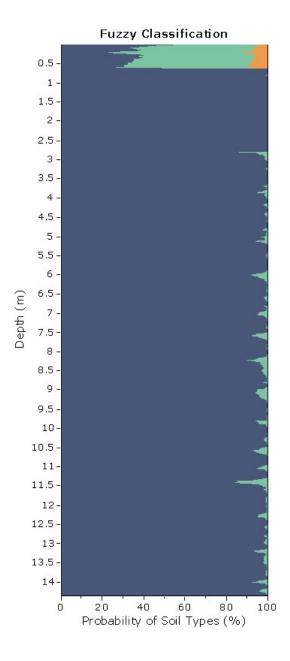
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Total depth: 14.35 m, Date: 18/01/2018

Cone Operator: JG CH

Project: A1B2CH Location: Birtley to Coal House







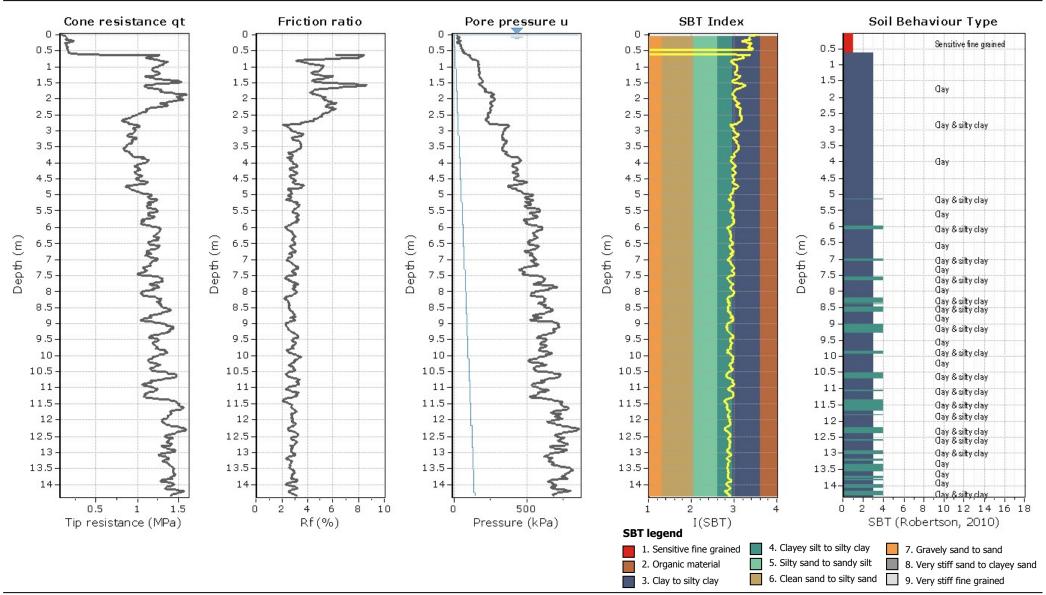


Project: A1B2CH

Location: Birtley to Coal House

CPT: CPT17-07

Total depth: 14.35 m, Date: 18/01/2018





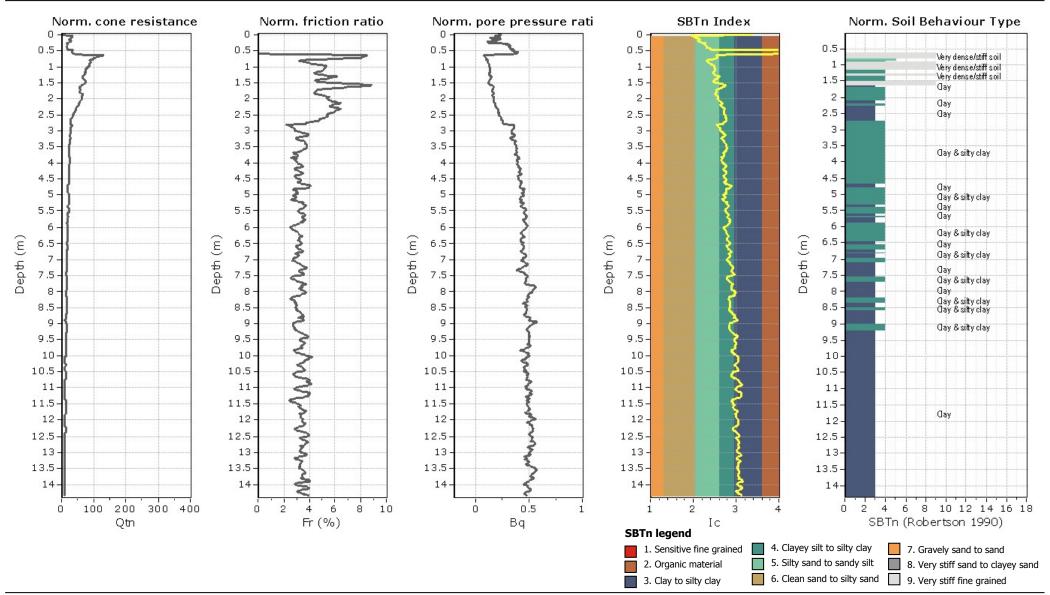
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: A1B2CH

Location: Birtley to Coal House

CPT: CPT17-07

Total depth: 14.35 m, Date: 18/01/2018





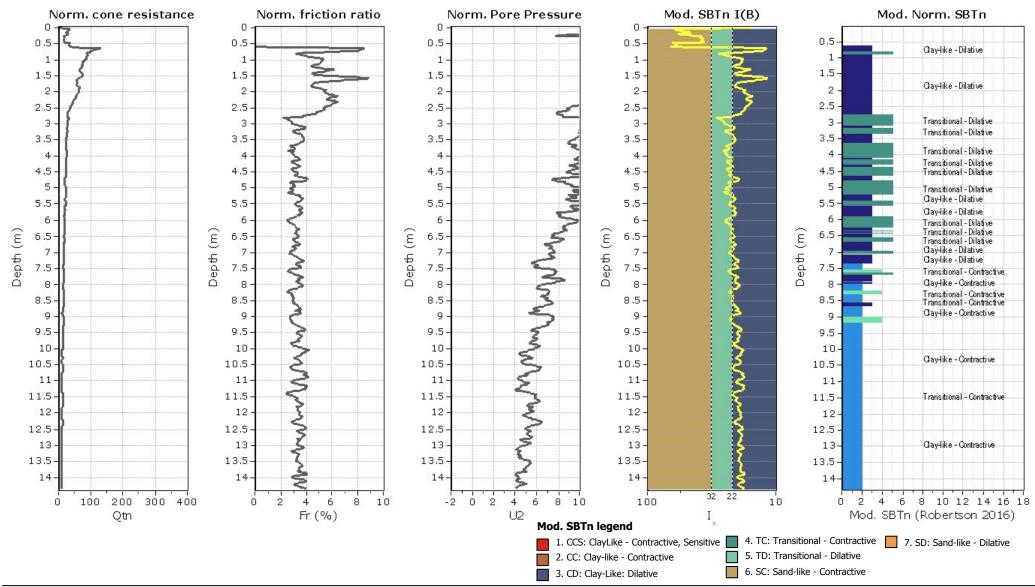


Project: A1B2CH

Location: Birtley to Coal House

CPT: CPT17-07

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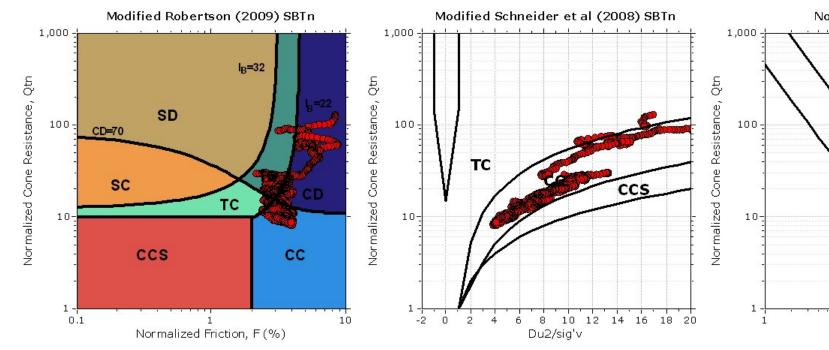


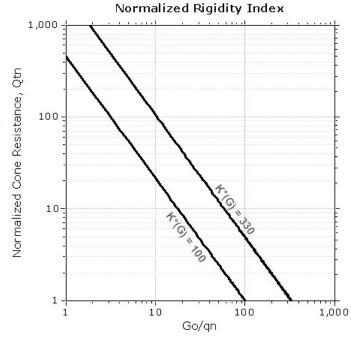
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CPT: CPT17-07

Updated SBTn plots





K(G) > 330: Soils with significant microstructure (e.g. age/cementation)

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Sand-like - Dilative



Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

CPT: CPT17-07

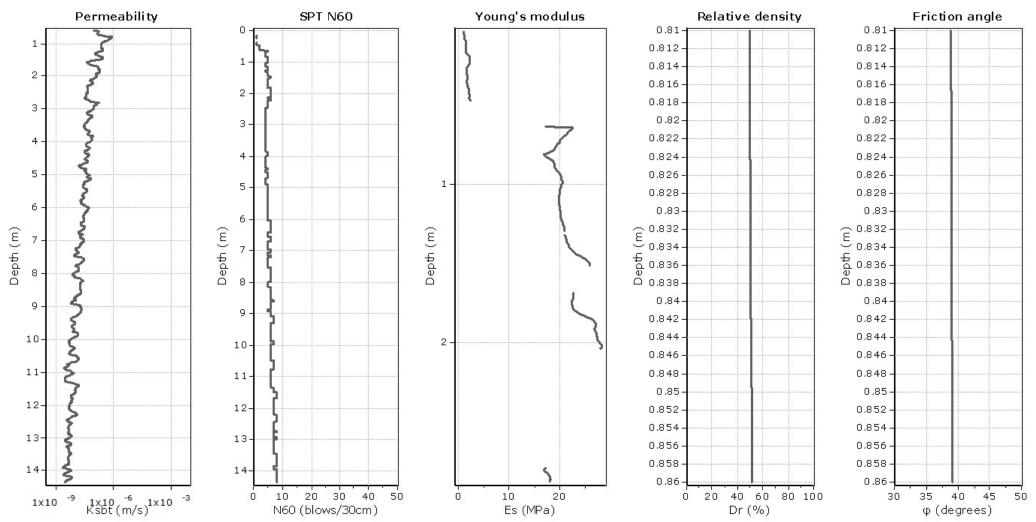
Total depth: 14.35 m, Date: 18/01/2018

Cone Operator: JG CH

Project: A1B2CH

Location: Birtley to Coal House

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Calculation parameters

Permeability: Based on SBT_n SPT N₆₀: Based on I_c and q_t

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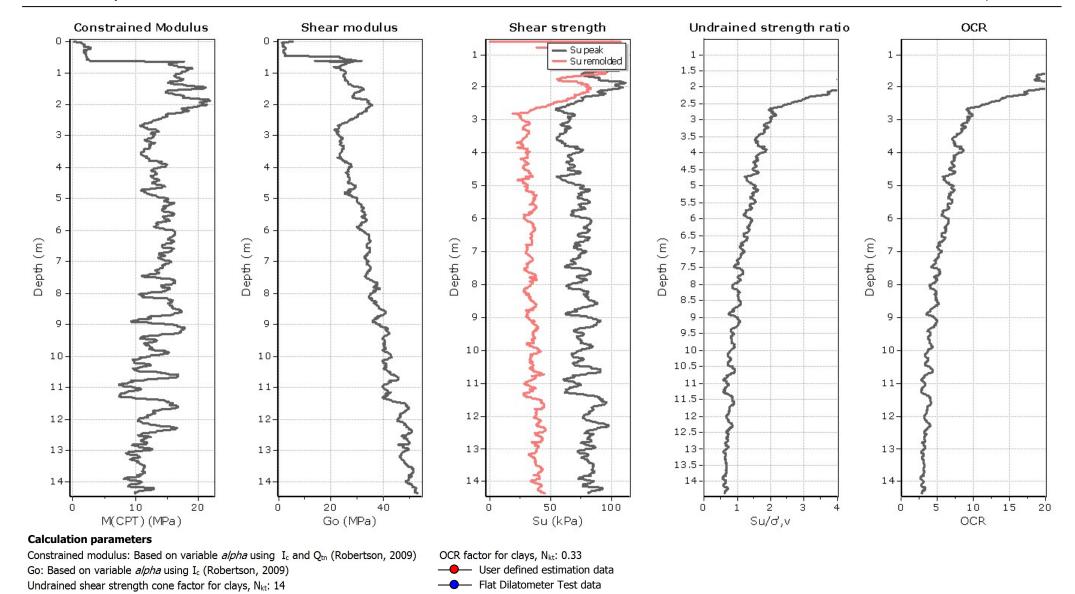
____ User defined estimation data



Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: A1B2CH Total depth: 14.35 m, Date: 18/01/2018 **Location: Birtley to Coal House**

Cone Operator: JG CH





Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

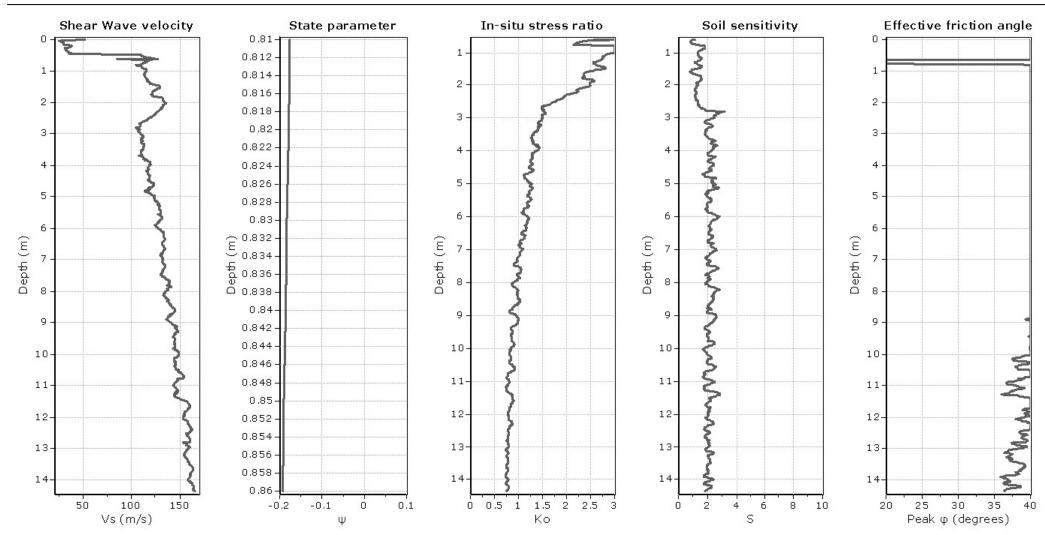
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Cone Operator: JG CH

Project: A1B2CH

Location: Birtley to Coal House



Calculation parameters

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Presented below is a list of formulas used for the estimation of various soil properties. The formulas are presented in SI unit system and assume that all components are expressed in the same units.

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$$N_{1(60)} = Q_{tn} \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

:: Young's Modulus, Es (MPa) ::

$$(q_* - \sigma_{ij}) \cdot 0.015 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

(applicable only to $I_{\text{c}} < I_{\text{c_cutoff}})$

:: Relative Density, Dr (%) ::

100
$$\cdot \sqrt{\frac{Q_{tn}}{k_{DR}}}$$
 (applicable only to SBT_n: 5, 6, 7 and 8 or $I_c < I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: State Parameter, ψ ::

$$\psi = 0.56 - 0.33 \cdot \log(Q_{tn.cs})$$

:: Peak drained friction angle, φ (°) ::

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$$G_0 = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 \, I_c + 1.68}$$

:: Shear Wave Velocity, Vs (m/s) ::

$$V_s = \left(\frac{G_0}{\rho}\right)^{0.50}$$

:: Undrained peak shear strength, Su (kPa) ::

$$N_{kt} = 10.50 + 7 \cdot log(F_r)$$
 or user defined

$$S_{u} = \frac{(q_{t} - \sigma_{v})}{N_{kt}}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Remolded undrained shear strength, Su(rem) (kPa) ::

$$S_{u(rem)} = f_s$$
 (applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_c$ cutoff)

:: Overconsolidation Ratio, OCR ::

$$k_{OCR} = \left[\frac{Q_{tn}^{0.20}}{0.25 \cdot (10.50 \cdot +7 \cdot \log(F_r))} \right]^{1.25} \text{ or user defined}$$

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(applicable only to SBTn: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Soil Sensitivity, $S_t::$

$$S_t = \frac{N_s}{F_r}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Effective Stress Friction Angle, φ' (°) ::

$$\phi' = 29.5^{\circ} \cdot B_q^{0.121} \cdot (0.256 + 0.336 \cdot B_q + \log Q_t)$$

(applicable for $0.10 < B_q < 1.00$)

References

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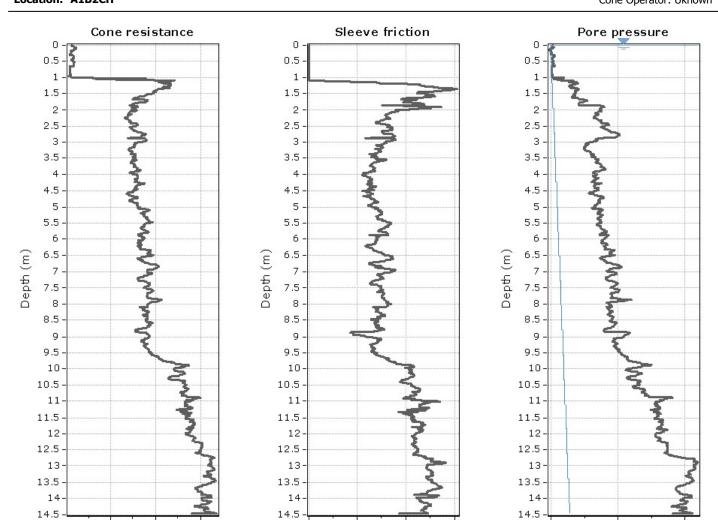




Tip resistance (MPa)

Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project:CA3043Total depth: 14.47 m, Date: 06/02/2018Location:A1B2CHCone Operator: Uknown

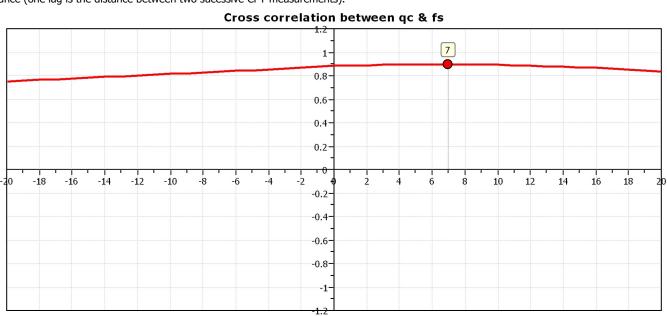


The plot below presents the cross correlation coeficient between the raw qc and fs values (as measured on the field). X axes presents the lag distance (one lag is the distance between two sucessive CPT measurements).

Friction (kPa)

20

ó



CPT: CPT17-08

500

Pressure (kPa)



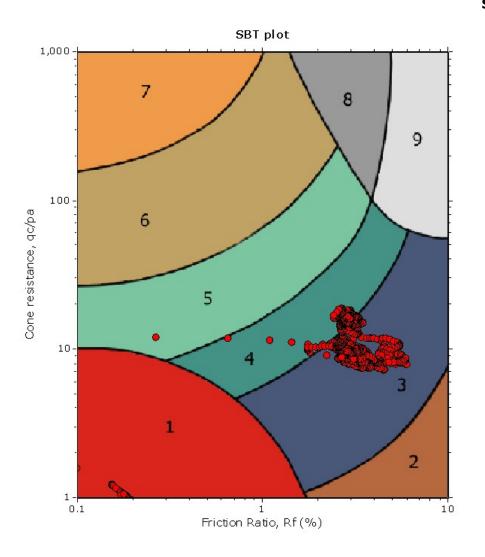


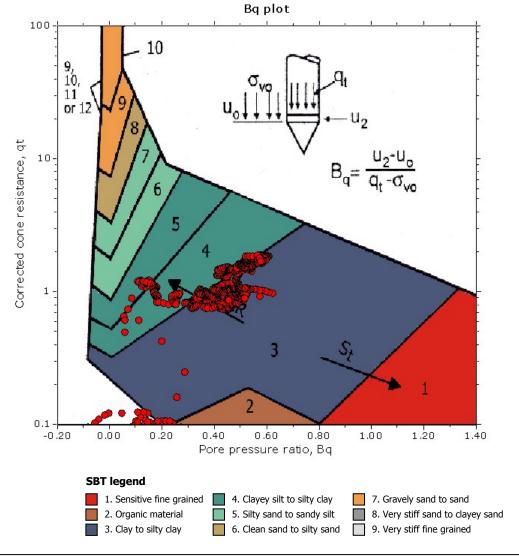
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 14.47 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-08

SBT - Bq plots







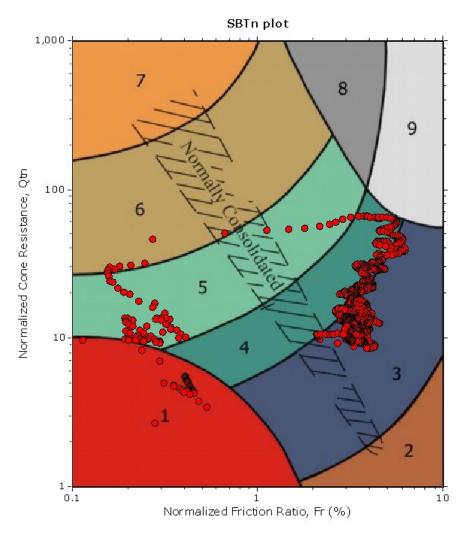


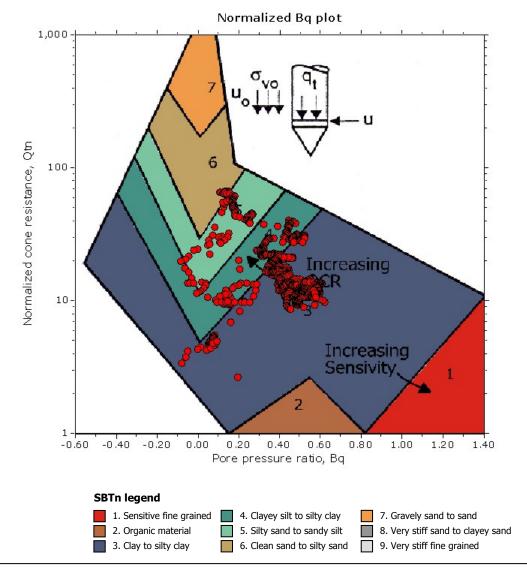
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 14.47 m, Date: 06/02/2018

CPT: CPT17-08

Cone Operator: Uknown

SBT - Bq plots (normalized)







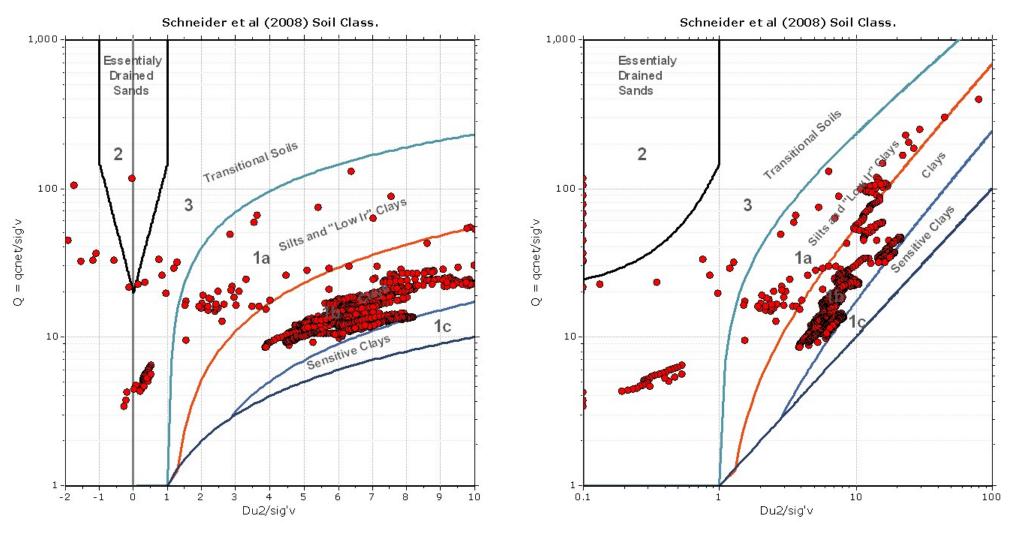
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 14.47 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-08

Bq plots (Schneider)





Project: CA3043

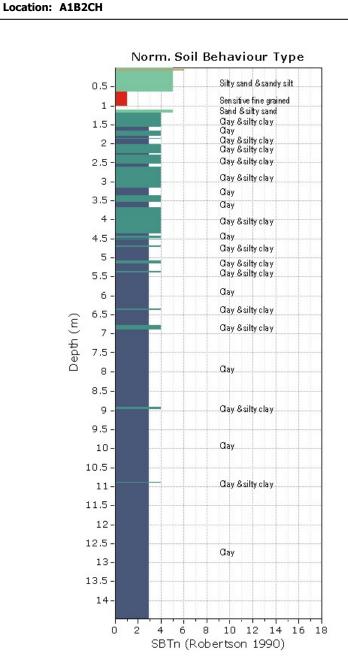
Central Alliance Pre Construction Services Ltd

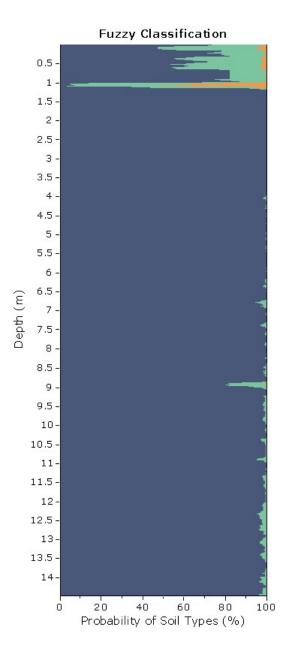
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

CPT: CPT17-08

Total depth: 14.47 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown



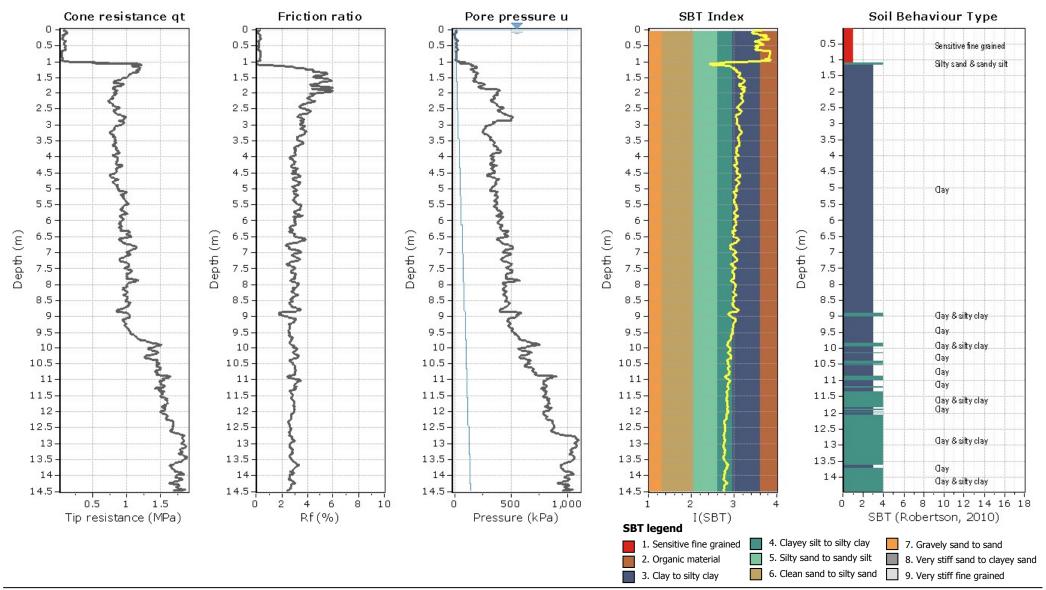




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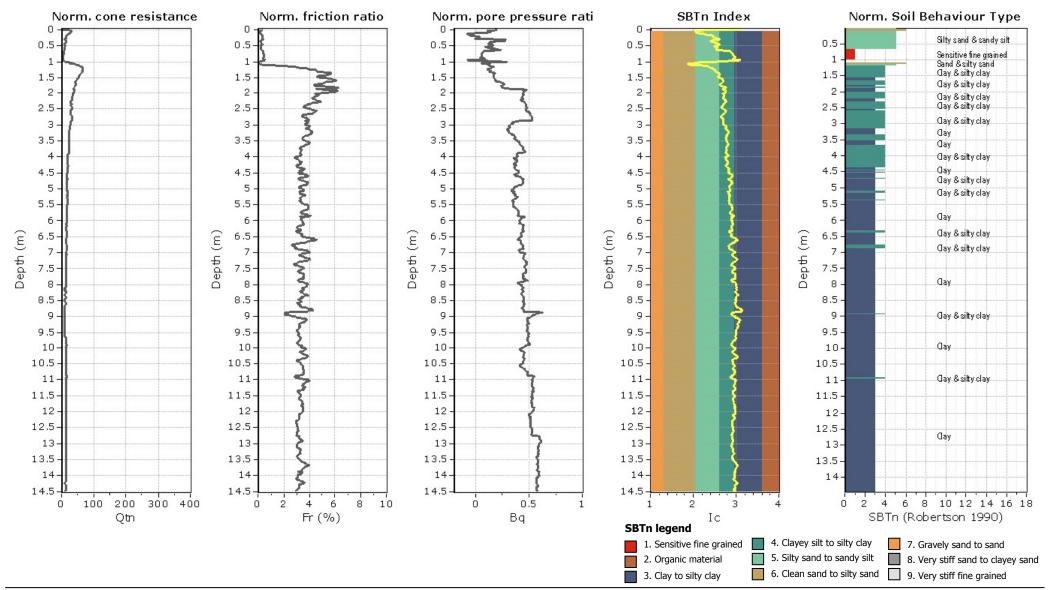
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Cone Operator: Uknown

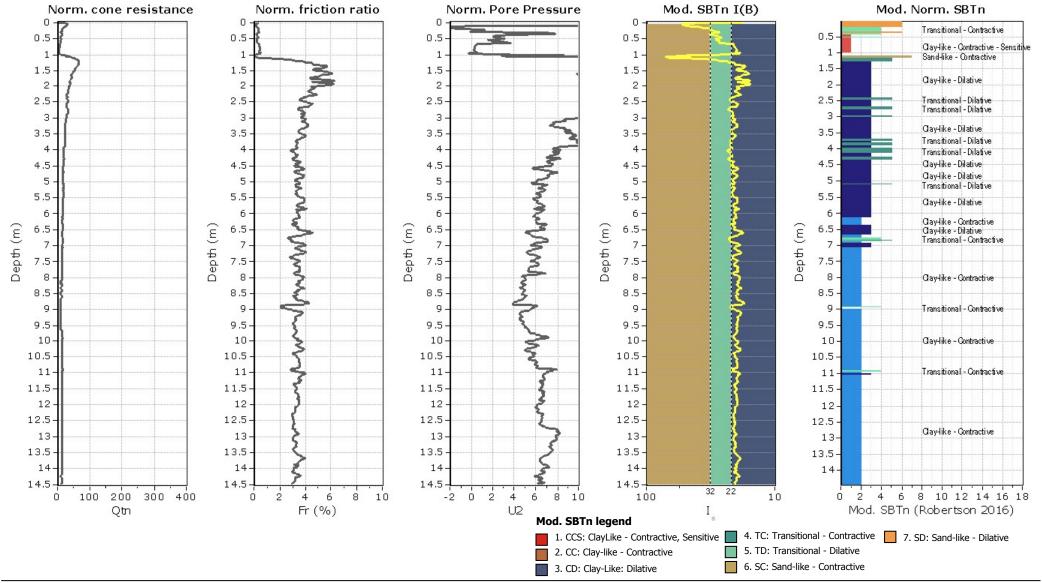




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Project: CA3043 Total depth: 14.47 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown





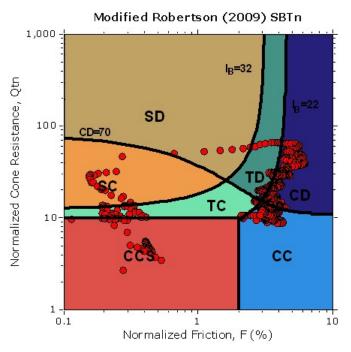
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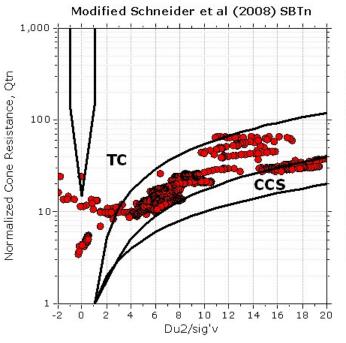
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 14.47 m, Date: 06/02/2018

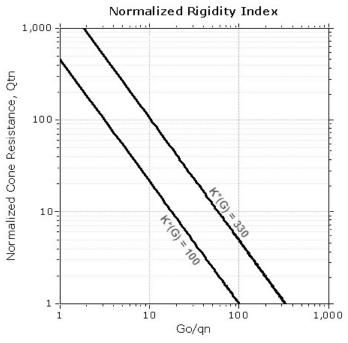
Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-08

Updated SBTn plots







K(G) > 330: Soils with significant microstructure (e.g. age/cementation)

CCS: Clay-like - Contractive - Sensitive

CC: Clay-like - Contractive
CD: Clay-like - Dilative
TC: Transitional - Contractive
TD: Transitional - Dilative
SC: Sand-like - Contractive

SD: Sand-like - Dilative

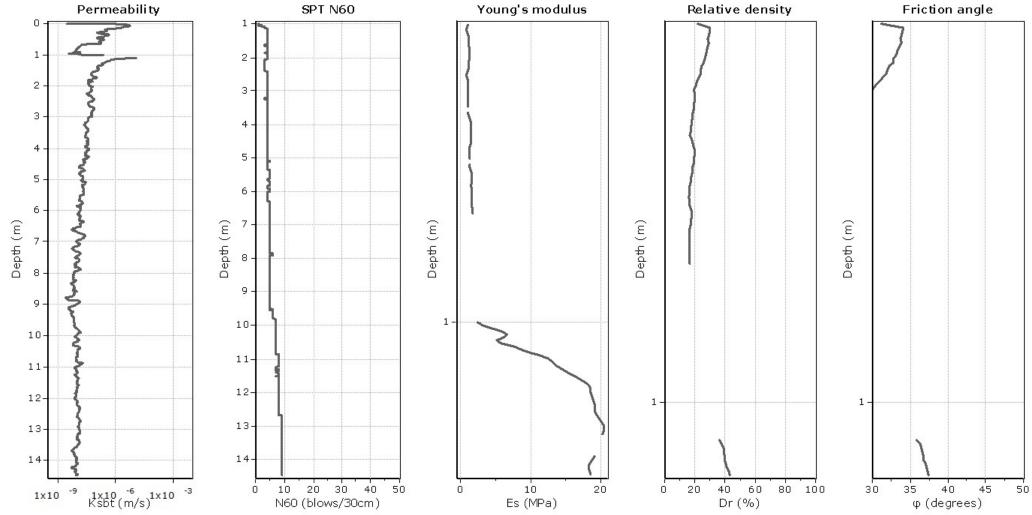


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Project: CA3043 Total depth: 14.47 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-08



Calculation parameters

Permeability: Based on SBT_n SPT N₆₀: Based on I_c and q_t

Young's modulus: Based on variable alpha using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

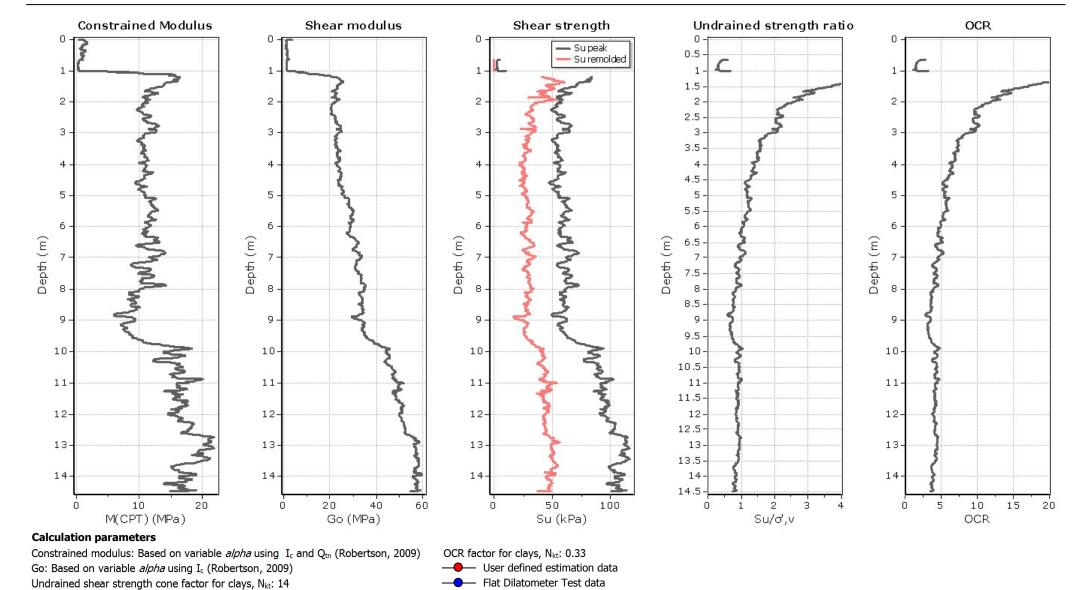
Relative desnisty constant, C_{Dr}: 350.0 Phi: Based on Kulhawy & Mayne (1990)

____ User defined estimation data

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Project: CA3043 Total depth: 14.47 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown

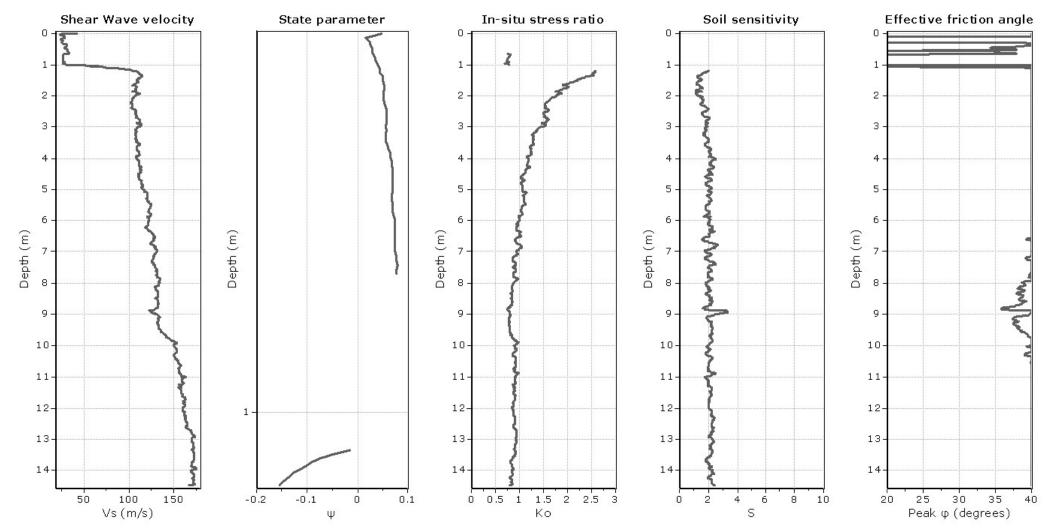


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Project: CA3043 Total depth: 14.47 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-08



Calculation parameters

Soil Sensitivity factor, N_S: 7.00

User defined estimation data

Presented below is a list of formulas used for the estimation of various soil properties. The formulas are presented in SI unit system and assume that all components are expressed in the same units.

:: Unit Weight, g (kN/m³) ::

$$g = g_w \cdot \left(0.27 \cdot log(R_f) + 0.36 \cdot log(\frac{q_t}{p_a}) + 1.236\right)$$

where gw = water unit weight

:: Permeability, k (m/s) ::

$$I_c <$$
 3.27 and $I_c >$ 1.00 then k = 10 $^{0.952 - 3.04 \, I_c}$ $I_c \le$ 4.00 and $I_c >$ 3.27 then k = 10 $^{4.52 - 1.37 \cdot I_c}$

:: N_{SPT} (blows per 30 cm) ::

$$N_{60} = \left(\frac{q_c}{P_a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

$$N_{1(60)} = Q_{tn} \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

:: Young's Modulus, Es (MPa) ::

$$(q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.015 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

(applicable only to $I_c < I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Relative Density, Dr (%) ::

$$100 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Q_{tn}}{k_{DR}}} \qquad \qquad \text{(applicable only to SBT}_n: 5, 6, 7 and 8} \\ \text{or } I_c < I_{c_cutoff})$$

:: State Parameter, ψ ::

$$\psi = 0.56 - 0.33 \cdot \log(Q_{tn.cs})$$

:: Peak drained friction angle, φ (°) ::

$$\phi = 17.60 + 11 \cdot \log(Q_{tn})$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 5, 6, 7 and 8)

:: 1-D constrained modulus, M (MPa) ::

If
$$I_c > 2.20$$

$$a = 14 \text{ for } Q_{tn} > 14$$

$$a = Q_{tn}$$
 for $Q_{tn} \le 14$

$$M_{CPT} = a \cdot (q_t - \sigma_v)$$

$$M_{CPT} = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

:: Small strain shear Modulus, Go (MPa) ::

$$G_0 = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 L + 1.68}$$

:: Shear Wave Velocity, Vs (m/s) ::

$$V_s = \left(\frac{G_0}{\rho}\right)^{0.50}$$

:: Undrained peak shear strength, Su (kPa) ::

$$N_{kt} = 10.50 + 7 \cdot log(F_r)$$
 or user defined

$$S_{u} = \frac{\left(q_{t} - \sigma_{v}\right)}{N_{kt}}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Remolded undrained shear strength, Su(rem) (kPa) ::

$$S_{u(rem)} = f_s$$
 (applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c \text{ cutoff}}$)

:: Overconsolidation Ratio, OCR ::

$$k_{OCR} = \left[\frac{Q_{tn}^{0.20}}{0.25 \cdot (10.50 \cdot +7 \cdot \log(F_r))} \right]^{1.25} \text{ or user defined}$$

$$OCR = k_{OCR} \cdot Q_{tn}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c \text{ cutoff}}$)

:: In situ Stress Ratio, Ko ::

$$K_0 = (1 - \sin \varphi') \cdot OCR^{\sin \varphi'}$$

(applicable only to SBTn: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Soil Sensitivity, $S_t::$

$$S_t = \frac{N_s}{F_r}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Effective Stress Friction Angle, φ' (°) ::

$$\phi' = 29.5^{\circ} \cdot B_q^{0.121} \cdot (0.256 + 0.336 \cdot B_q + \log Q_t)$$

(applicable for $0.10 < B_q < 1.00$)

References

- Robertson, P.K., Cabal K.L., Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, Gregg Drilling & Testing, Inc., 5th Edition, November 2012
- Robertson, P.K., Interpretation of Cone Penetration Tests a unified approach., Can. Geotech. J. 46(11): 1337–1355 (2009)





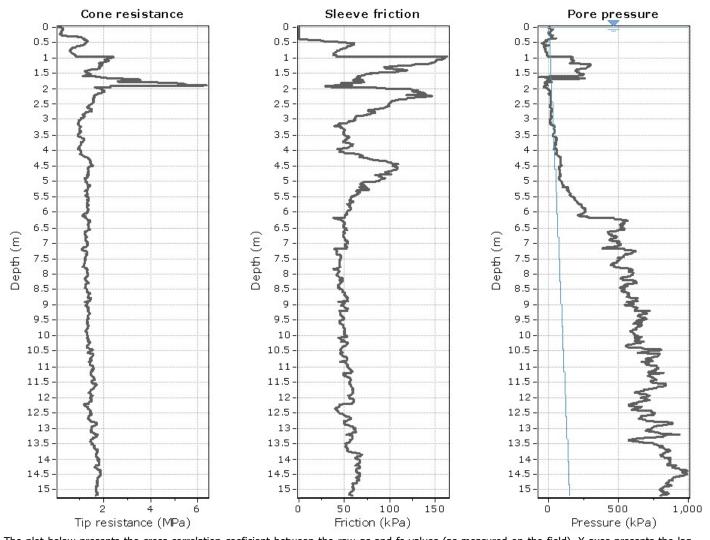
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http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

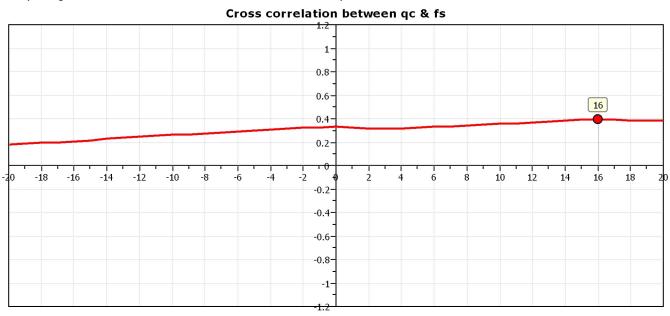
Project: A1B2CH Total depth: 15.18 m, Date: 18/01/2018 **Location: Birtley to Coal House**

Cone Operator: JG CH

CPT: CPT17-12



The plot below presents the cross correlation coeficient between the raw qc and fs values (as measured on the field). X axes presents the lag distance (one lag is the distance between two sucessive CPT measurements).



CPeT-IT v.2.0.1.55 - CPTU data presentation & interpretation software - Report created on: 18/10/2018, 16:09:06

Project file: F:\A1B2CH\A1B2CH.cpt





Project: A1B2CH

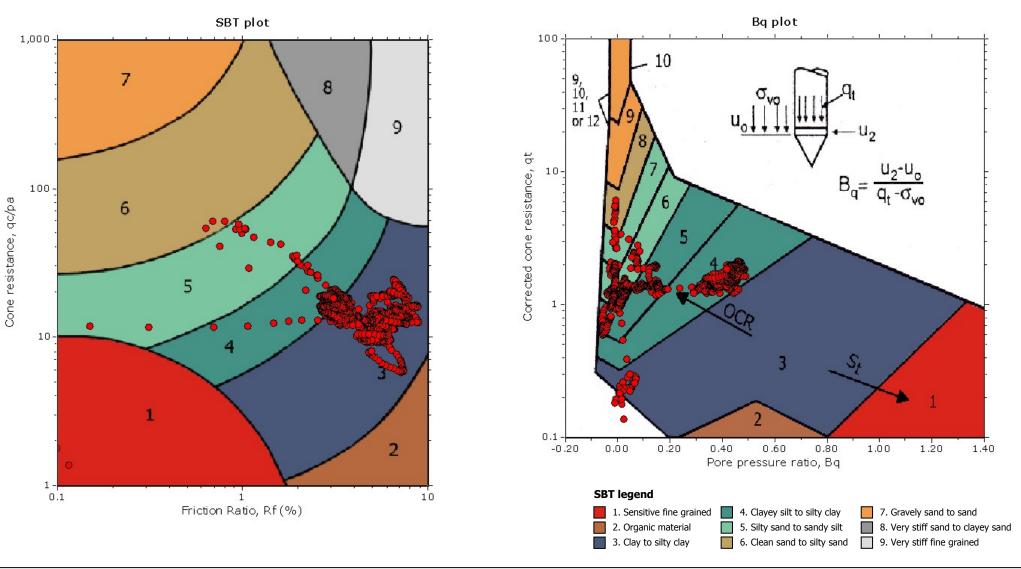
Location: Birtley to Coal House

CPT: CPT17-12

Total depth: 15.18 m, Date: 18/01/2018

Cone Operator: JG CH

SBT - Bq plots







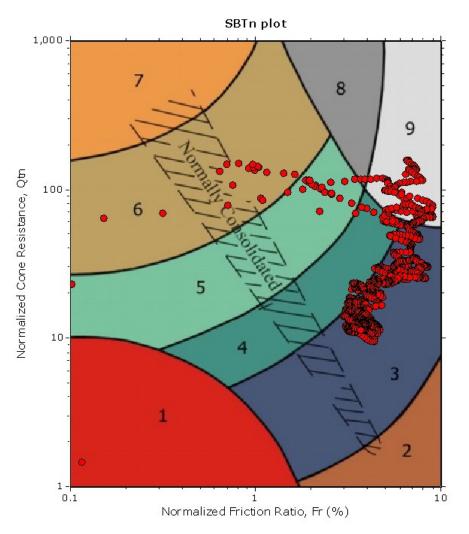
Project: A1B2CH

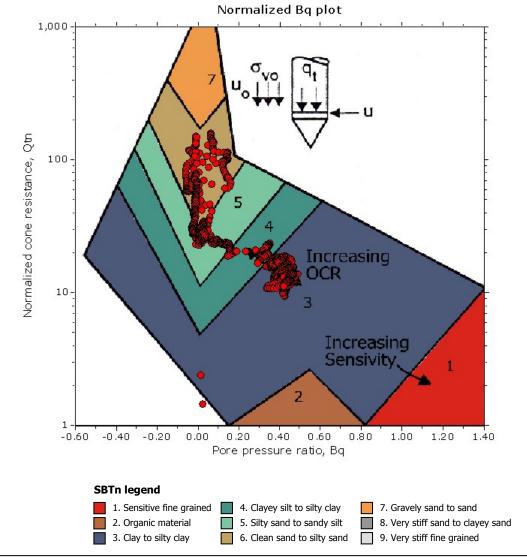
Total depth: 15.18 m, Date: 18/01/2018

Location: Birtley to Coal House

Cone Operator: JG CH

SBT - Bq plots (normalized)







Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

CPT: CPT17-12

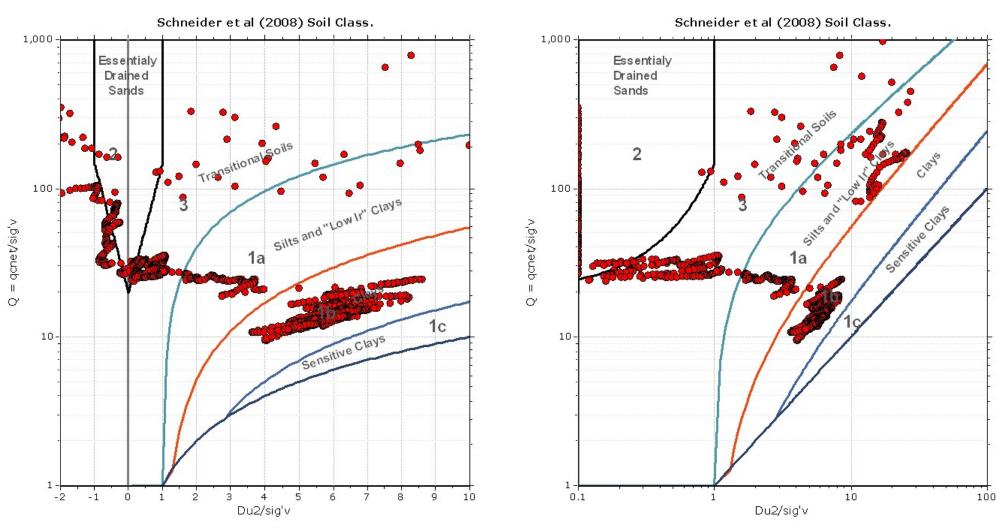
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Cone Operator: JG CH

Project: A1B2CH

Location: Birtley to Coal House

Bq plots (Schneider)







15

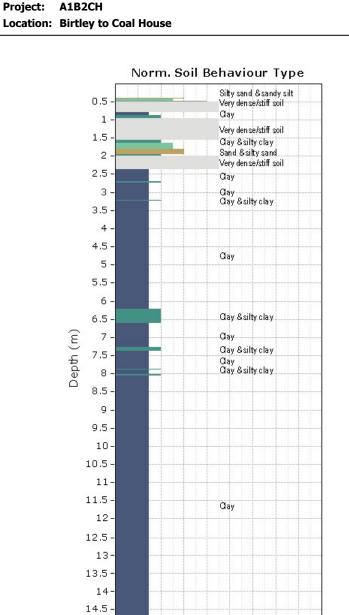
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Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

CPT: CPT17-12

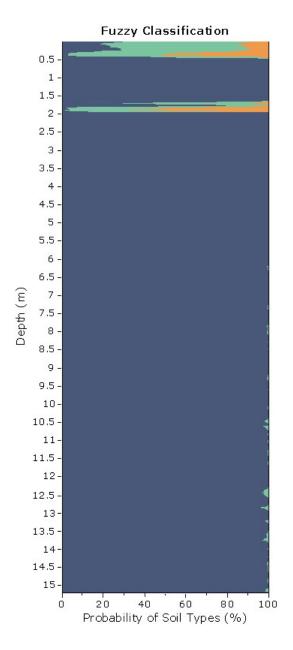
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Cone Operator: JG CH



8

SBTn (Robertson 1990)



10 12 14 16 18



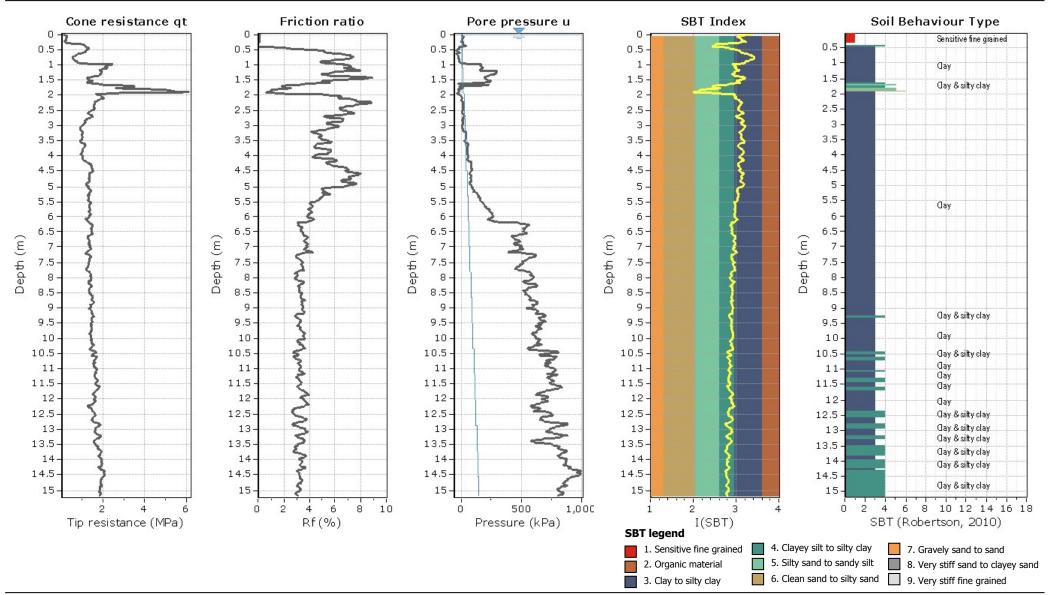
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: A1B2CH

Location: Birtley to Coal House

CPT: CPT17-12

Total depth: 15.18 m, Date: 18/01/2018





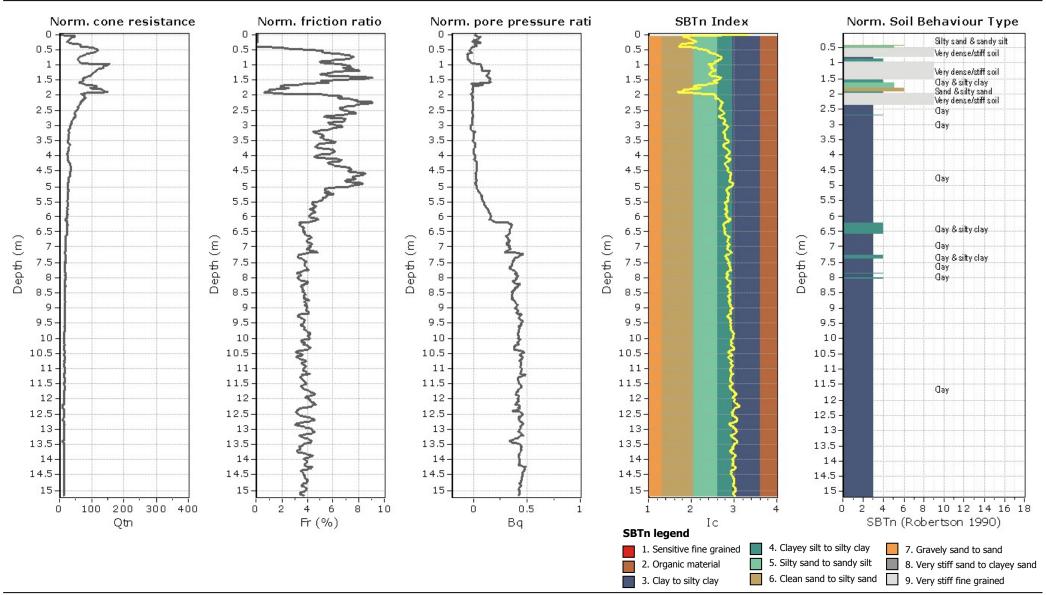
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: A1B2CH

Location: Birtley to Coal House

CPT: CPT17-12

Total depth: 15.18 m, Date: 18/01/2018





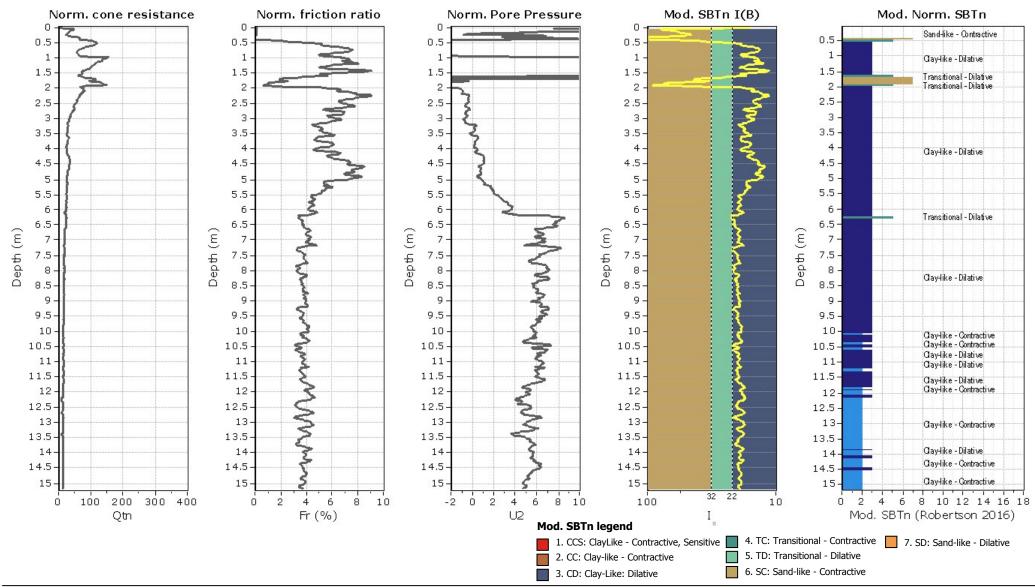
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: A1B2CH

Location: Birtley to Coal House

CPT: CPT17-12

Total depth: 15.18 m, Date: 18/01/2018



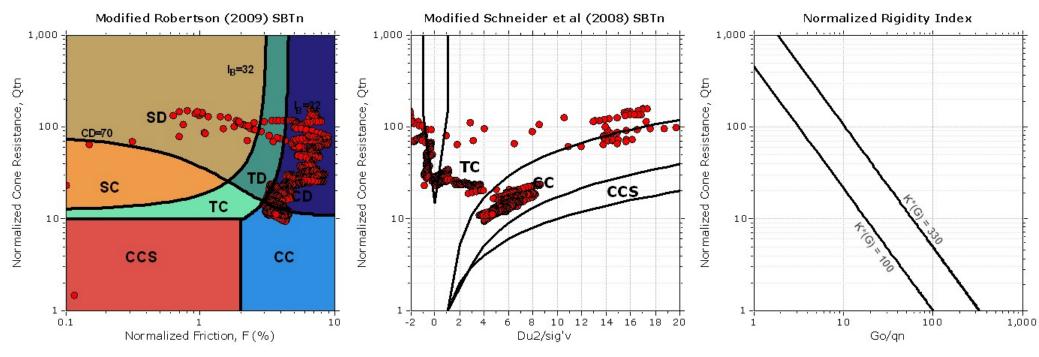




Project: A1B2CH Total depth: 15.18 m, Date: 18/01/2018

Location: Birtley to Coal House Cone Operator: JG CH

Updated SBTn plots



CCS: Clay-like - Contractive - Sensitive

Clay-like - Contractive Clay-like - Dilative Transitional - Contractive TD: Transitional - Dilative Sand-like - Contractive

Sand-like - Dilative

K(G) > 330: Soils with significant microstructure (e.g. age/cementation)

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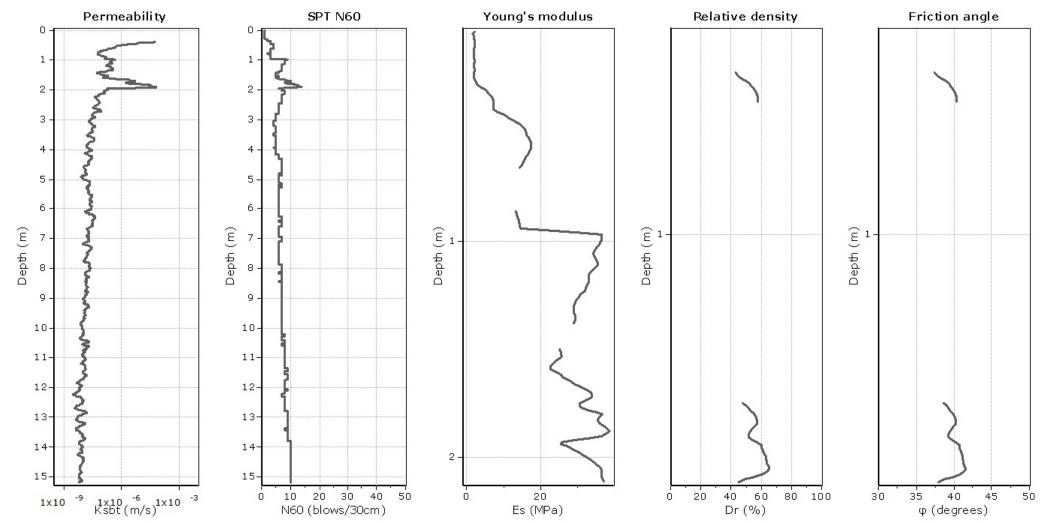
Project: A1B2CH

Location: Birtley to Coal House

CPT: CPT17-12

Total depth: 15.18 m, Date: 18/01/2018

Cone Operator: JG CH



Calculation parameters

Permeability: Based on SBT_n SPT N_{60} : Based on I_c and q_t

Young's modulus: Based on variable alpha using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

Relative desnisty constant, C_{Dr} : 350.0 Phi: Based on Kulhawy & Mayne (1990)

____ User defined estimation data

CENTRAL ALLIANCE

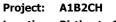
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Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

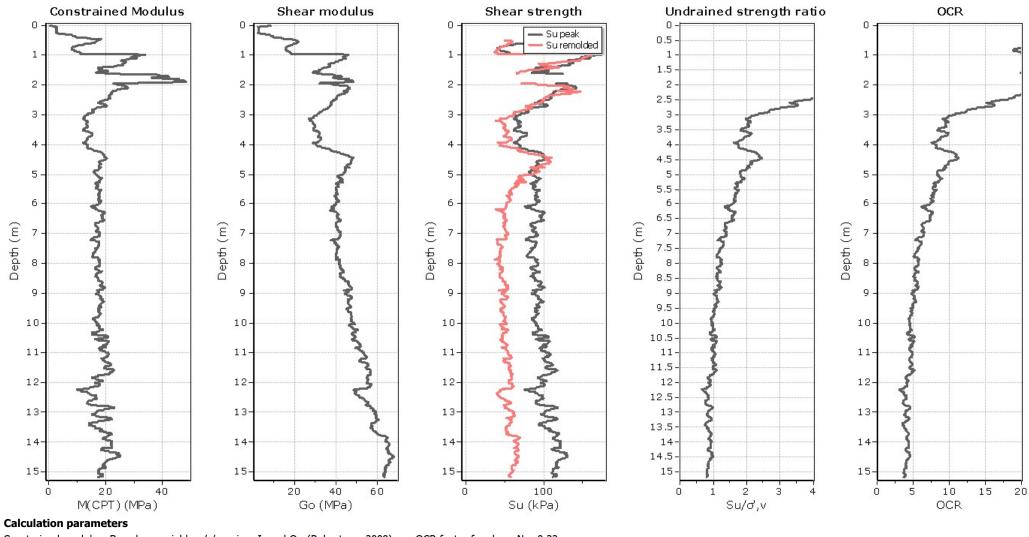
CPT: CPT17-12

Total depth: 15.18 m, Date: 18/01/2018

Cone Operator: JG CH



Location: Birtley to Coal House



Constrained modulus: Based on variable *alpha* using I_c and Q_{tn} (Robertson, 2009) Go: Based on variable *alpha* using I_c (Robertson, 2009) Undrained shear strength cone factor for clays, N_{kt} : 14

OCR factor for clays, N_{kt}: 0.33

User defined estimation dataFlat Dilatometer Test data

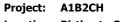


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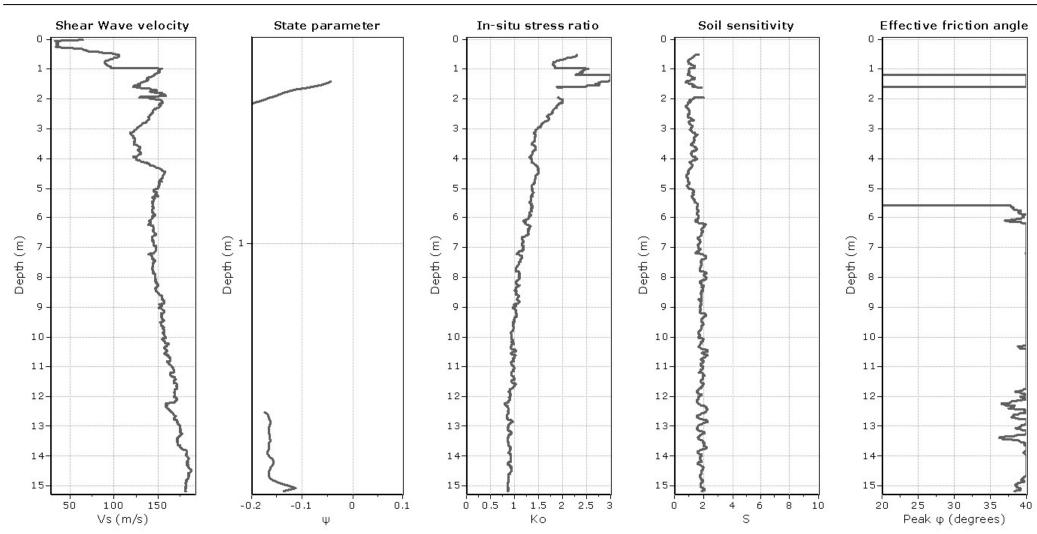
CPT: CPT17-12

Total depth: 15.18 m, Date: 18/01/2018

Cone Operator: JG CH



Location: Birtley to Coal House



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Presented below is a list of formulas used for the estimation of various soil properties. The formulas are presented in SI unit system and assume that all components are expressed in the same units.

:: Unit Weight, g (kN/m³) ::

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$$S_{u} = \frac{(q_{t} - \sigma_{v})}{N_{kt}}$$

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Project: CA3043

Location: A1B2CH

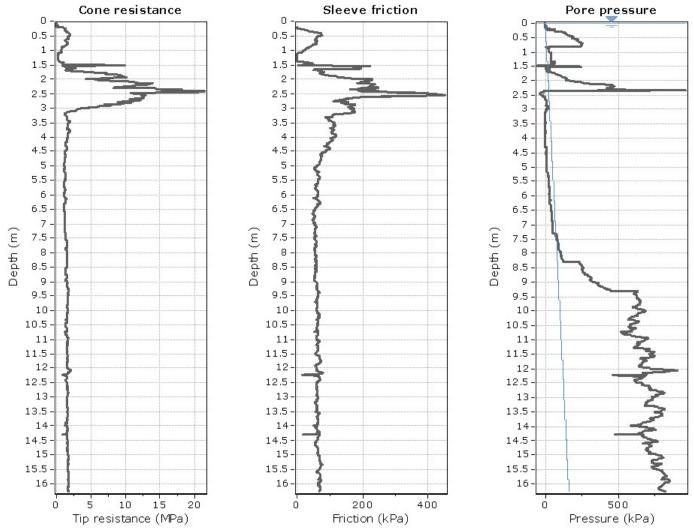
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http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

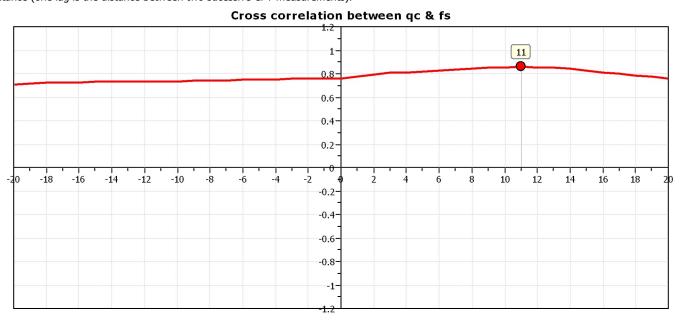
CPT: CPT17-13

Total depth: 16.27 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown



The plot below presents the cross correlation coeficient between the raw qc and fs values (as measured on the field). X axes presents the lag distance (one lag is the distance between two sucessive CPT measurements).





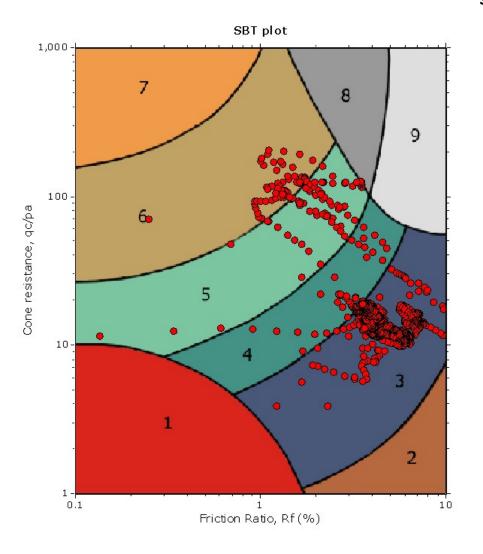


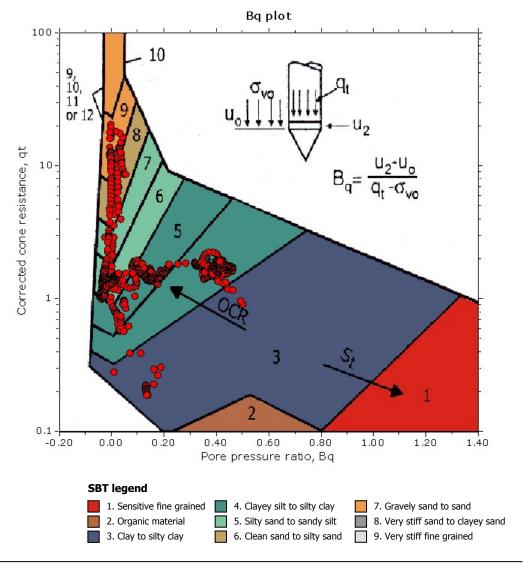
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Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-13

SBT - Bq plots







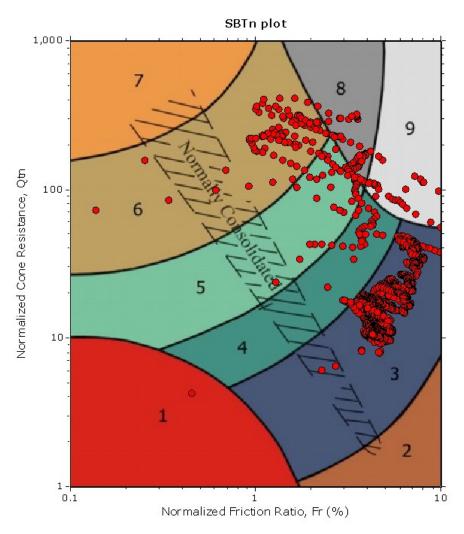


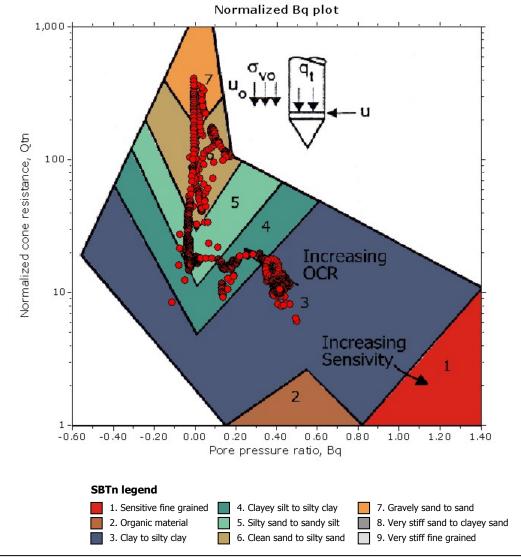
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 16.27 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-13

SBT - Bq plots (normalized)







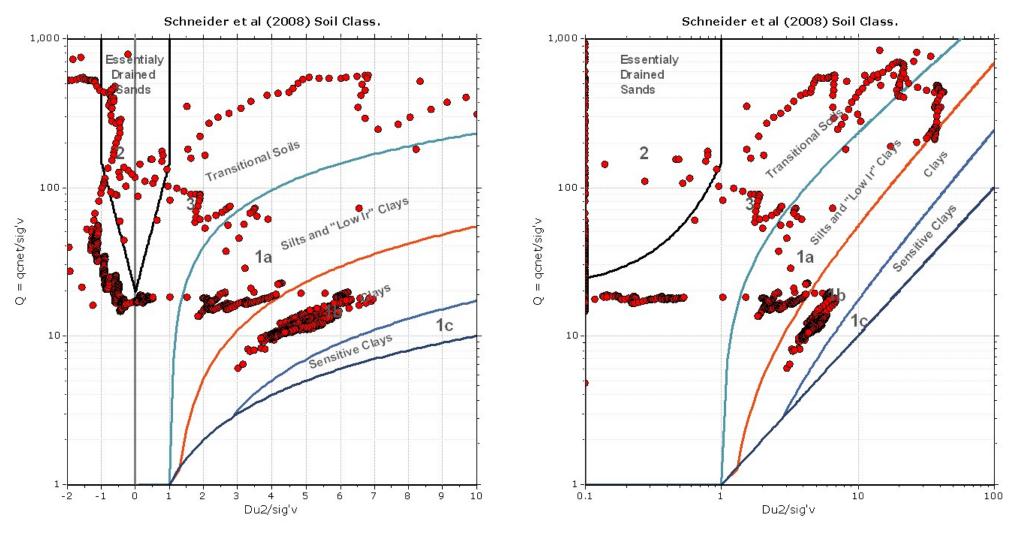
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Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-13

Bq plots (Schneider)





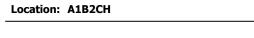
Project: CA3043

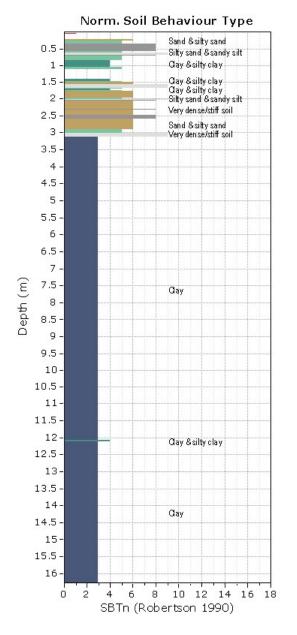
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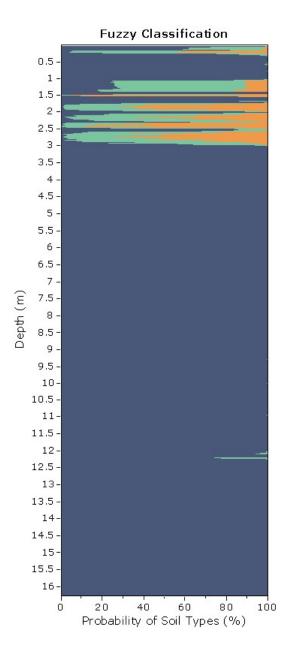
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

CPT: CPT17-13

Total depth: 16.27 m, Date: 06/02/2018







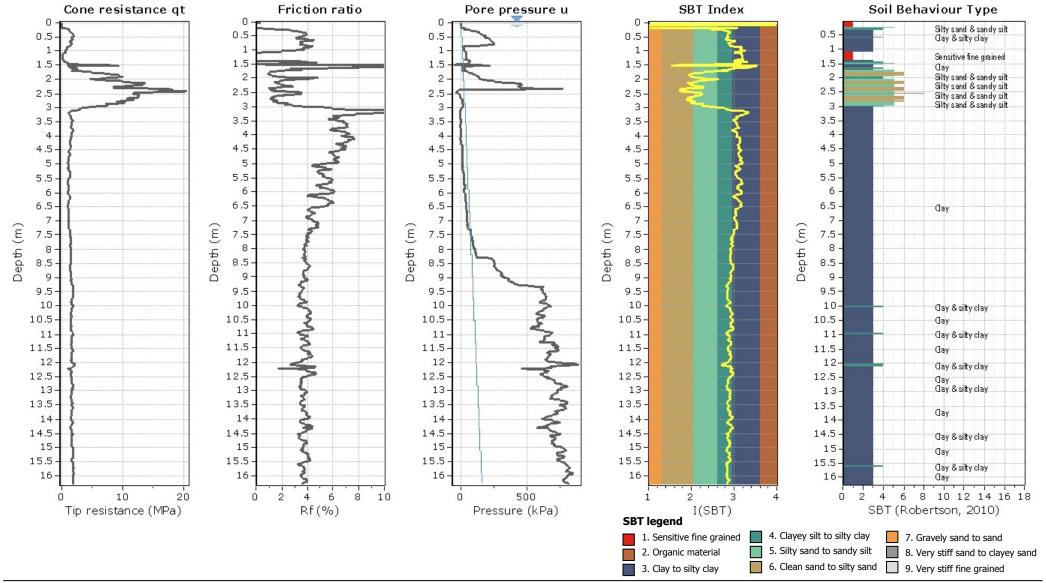


Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043
Location: A1B2CH

CPT: CPT17-13

Total depth: 16.27 m, Date: 06/02/2018

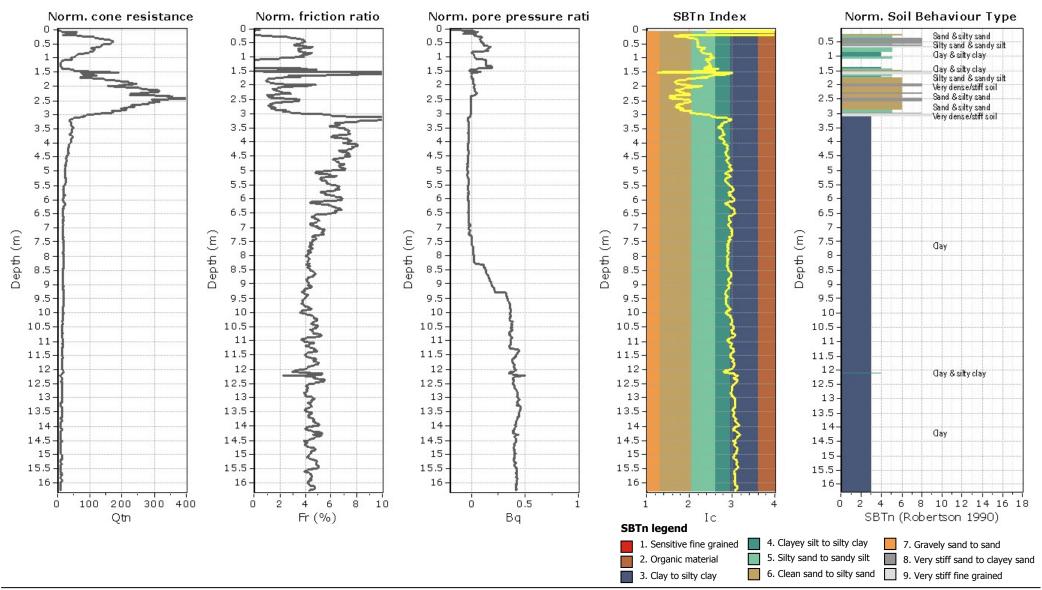


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Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH **CPT: CPT17-13**Total depth: 16.27 m, Date: 06/02/2018

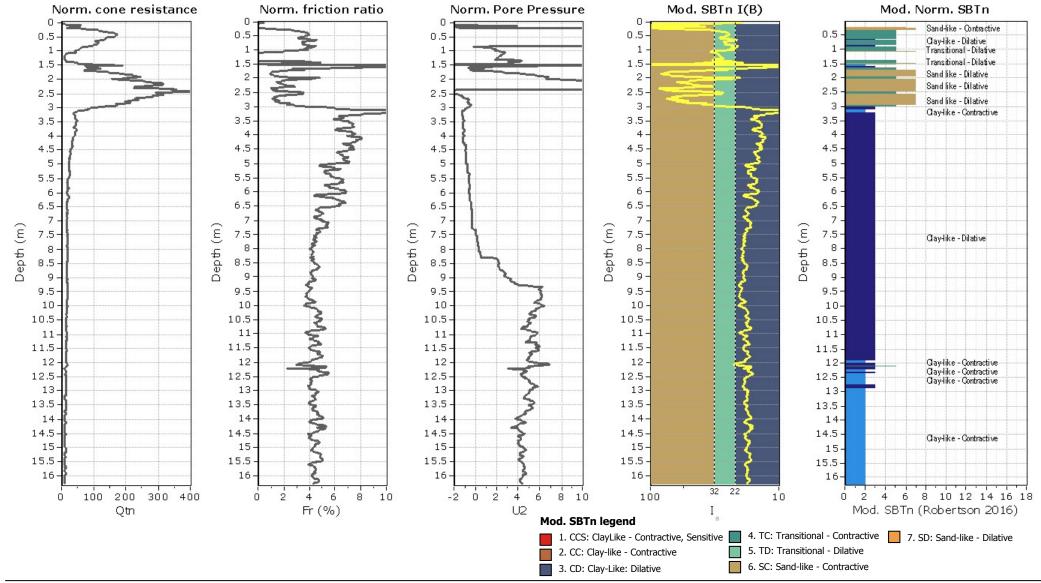




Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Total depth: 16.27 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown





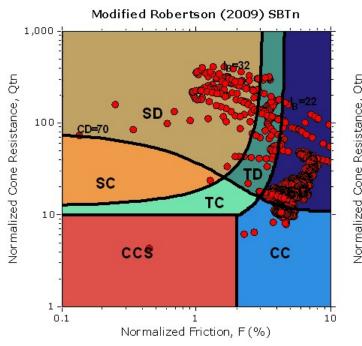
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

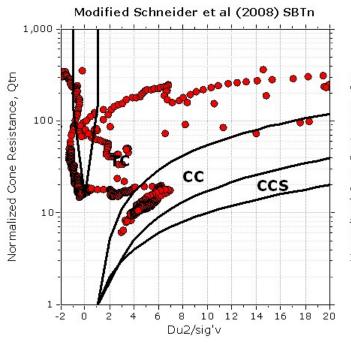
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH **CPT: CPT17-13**

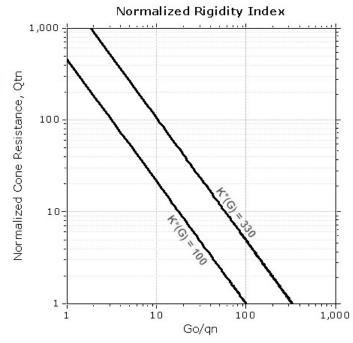
Total depth: 16.27 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

Updated SBTn plots







K(G) > 330: Soils with significant microstructure (e.g. age/cementation)

CCS: Clay-like - Contractive - Sensitive

CC: Clay-like - Contractive - Sensi

CD: Clay-like - Dilative

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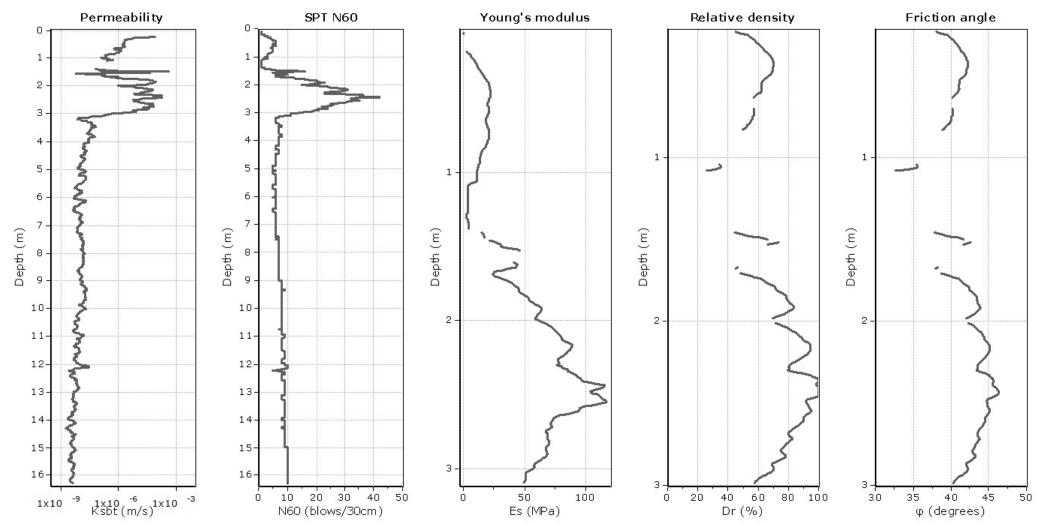
Project: CA3043

Location: A1B2CH

CPT: CPT17-13

Total depth: 16.27 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown



Calculation parameters

Permeability: Based on SBT_n SPT N_{60} : Based on I_c and q_t

Young's modulus: Based on variable alpha using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

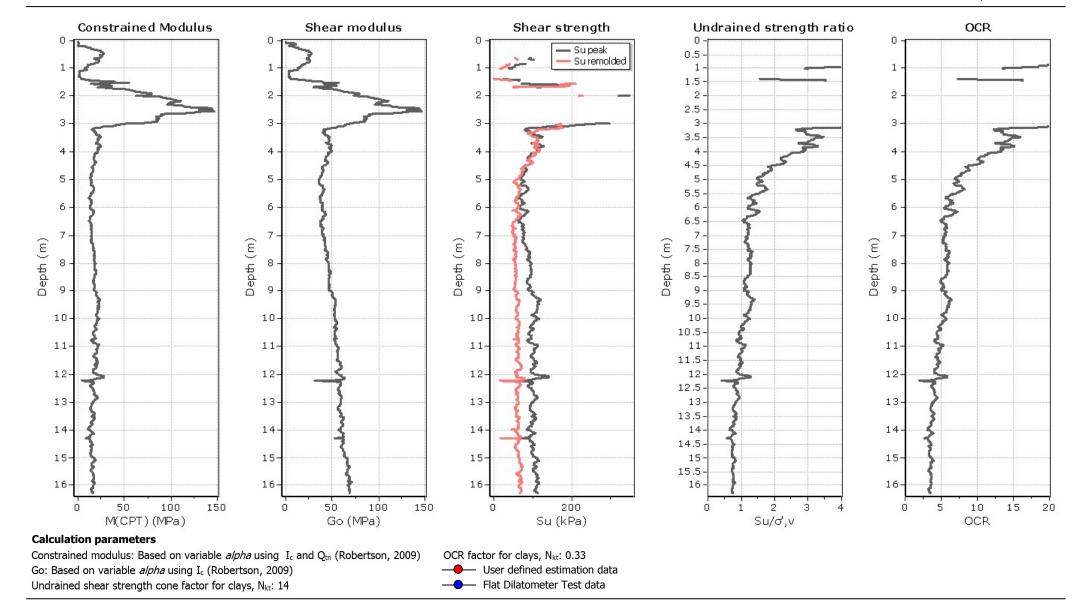
Relative desnisty constant, C_{Dr} : 350.0 Phi: Based on Kulhawy & Mayne (1990)

____ User defined estimation data

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Project: CA3043 Total depth: 16.27 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown



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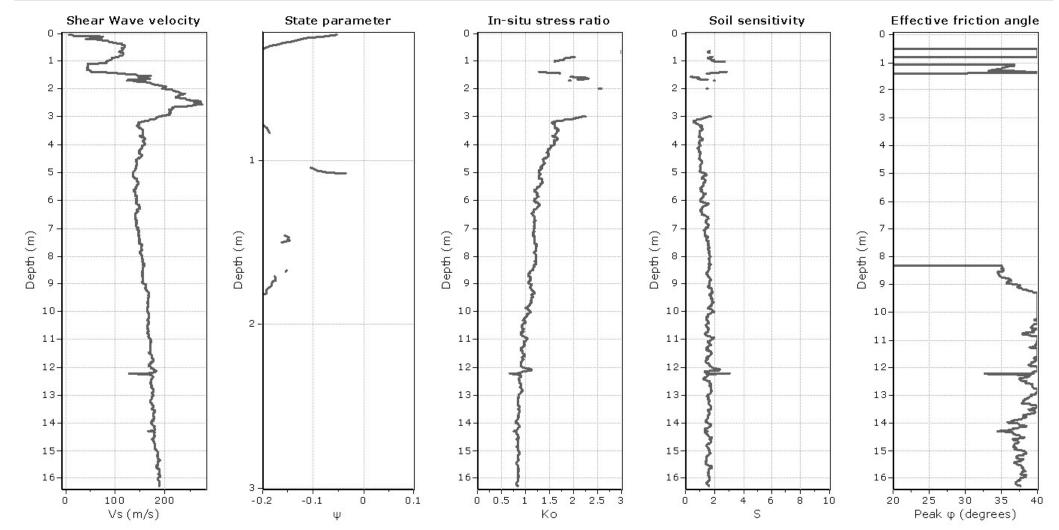
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Project: CA3043
Location: A1B2CH

Total depth: 16.27 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-13



Calculation parameters

Soil Sensitivity factor, N_s: 7.00

User defined estimation data

Presented below is a list of formulas used for the estimation of various soil properties. The formulas are presented in SI unit system and assume that all components are expressed in the same units.

:: Unit Weight, g (kN/m³) ::

$$\begin{split} g &= g_w \cdot \left(0.27 \cdot log(R_f) + 0.36 \cdot log(\frac{q_t}{p_a}) + 1.236\right) \\ \text{where } g_w &= \text{water unit weight} \end{split}$$

:: Permeability, k (m/s) ::

$$I_c <$$
 3.27 and $I_c >$ 1.00 then k = 10 $^{0.952 - 3.04 \, I_c}$ $I_c \le$ 4.00 and $I_c >$ 3.27 then k = 10 $^{4.52 - 1.37 \cdot I_c}$

:: N_{SPT} (blows per 30 cm) ::

$$N_{60} = \left(\frac{q_c}{P_a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

$$N_{1(60)} = Q_{tn} \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

:: Young's Modulus, Es (MPa) ::

$$(q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.015 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

(applicable only to $I_c < I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Relative Density, Dr (%) ::

$$100 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Q_{tn}}{k_{DR}}} \qquad \qquad \text{(applicable only to SBT}_n: 5, 6, 7 and 8} \\ \text{or } I_c < I_{c_cutoff})$$

:: State Parameter, ψ ::

$$\psi = 0.56 - 0.33 \cdot \log(Q_{tn.cs})$$

:: Peak drained friction angle, φ (°) ::

$$\phi = 17.60 + 11 \cdot \log(Q_{tn})$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 5, 6, 7 and 8)

:: 1-D constrained modulus, M (MPa) ::

If
$$I_c > 2.20$$

$$a = 14 \text{ for } Q_{tn} > 14$$

$$a = Q_{tn}$$
 for $Q_{tn} \le 14$

$$M_{CPT} = a \cdot (q_t - \sigma_v)$$

$$M_{CPT} = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

:: Small strain shear Modulus, Go (MPa) ::

$$G_0 = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 \, L + 1.68}$$

:: Shear Wave Velocity, Vs (m/s) ::

$$V_s = \left(\frac{G_0}{\rho}\right)^{0.50}$$

:: Undrained peak shear strength, Su (kPa) ::

$$N_{kt} = 10.50 + 7 \cdot log(F_r)$$
 or user defined

$$S_{u} = \frac{(q_{t} - \sigma_{v})}{N_{kt}}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Remolded undrained shear strength, Su(rem) (kPa) ::

$$S_{u(rem)} = f_s$$
 (applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c \text{ cutoff}}$)

:: Overconsolidation Ratio, OCR ::

$$k_{OCR} = \left[\frac{Q_{tn}^{0.20}}{0.25 \cdot (10.50 \cdot +7 \cdot \log(F_r))} \right]^{1.25} \text{ or user defined}$$

$$OCR = k_{OCR} \cdot Q_{tn}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c \text{ cutoff}}$)

:: In situ Stress Ratio, Ko ::

$$K_0 = (1 - \sin \varphi') \cdot OCR^{\sin \varphi'}$$

(applicable only to SBTn: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Soil Sensitivity, St ::

$$S_t = \frac{N_s}{F_r}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Effective Stress Friction Angle, φ' (°) ::

$$\phi' = 29.5^{\circ} \cdot B_q^{0.121} \cdot (0.256 + 0.336 \cdot B_q + \log Q_t)$$

(applicable for $0.10 < B_q < 1.00$)

References

- Robertson, P.K., Cabal K.L., Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, Gregg Drilling & Testing, Inc., 5th Edition, November 2012
- Robertson, P.K., Interpretation of Cone Penetration Tests a unified approach., Can. Geotech. J. 46(11): 1337–1355 (2009)

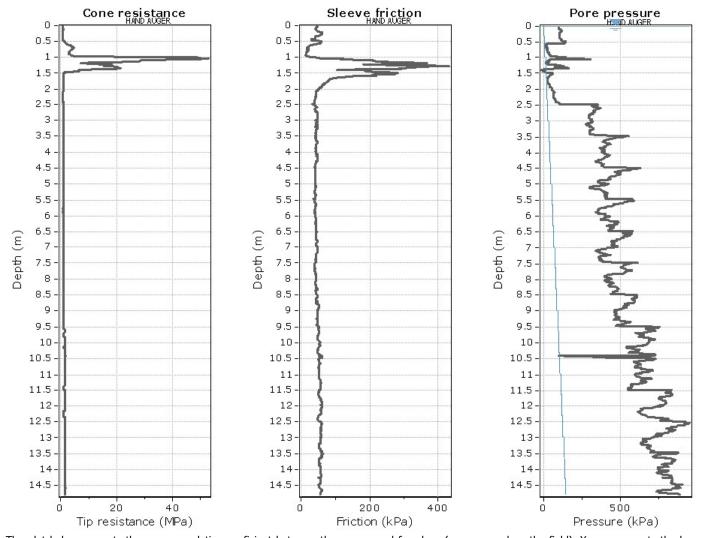




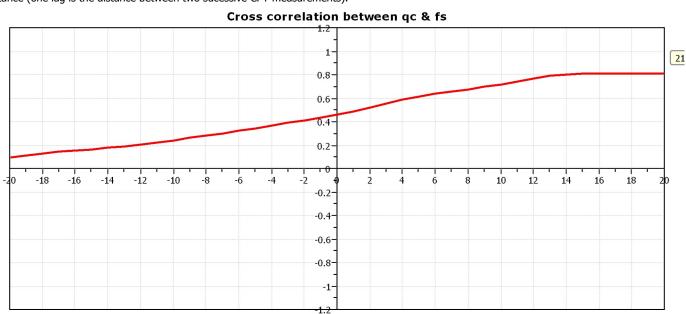
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http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Total depth: 14.79 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH Cone Operator: Uknown



The plot below presents the cross correlation coeficient between the raw qc and fs values (as measured on the field). X axes presents the lag distance (one lag is the distance between two sucessive CPT measurements).





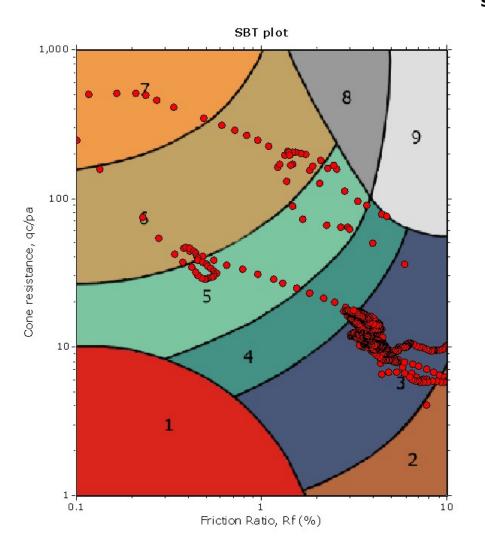
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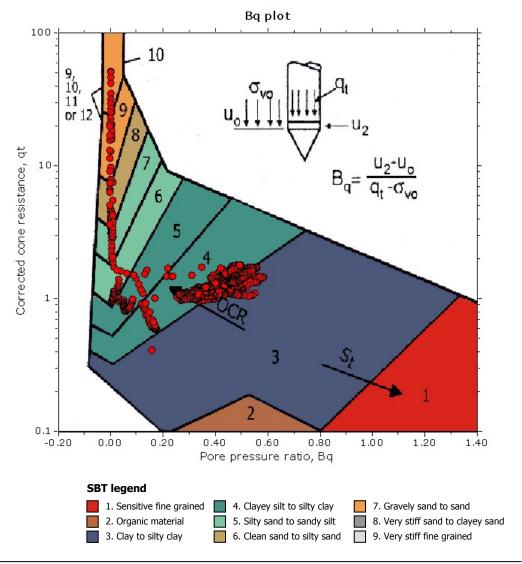
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 14.79 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-14

SBT - Bq plots







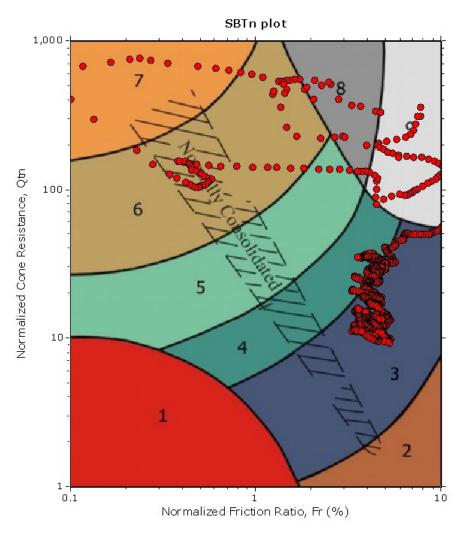


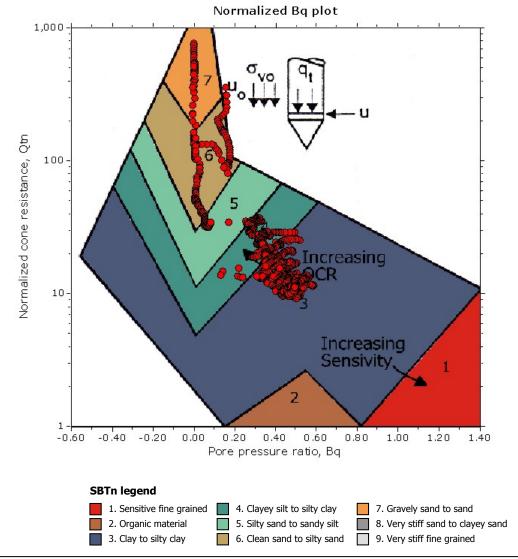
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 14.79 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-14

SBT - Bq plots (normalized)







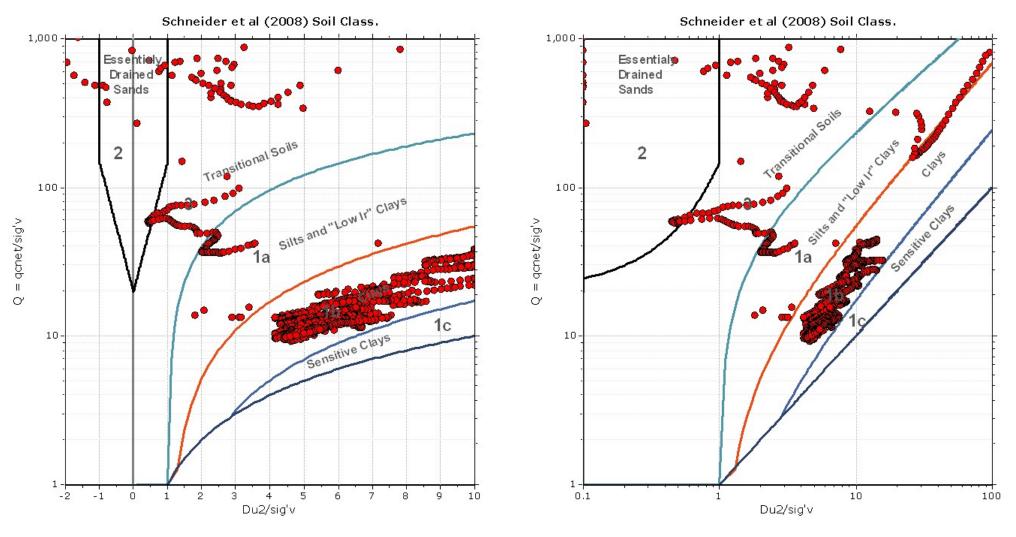
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 14.79 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-14

Bq plots (Schneider)

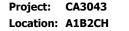


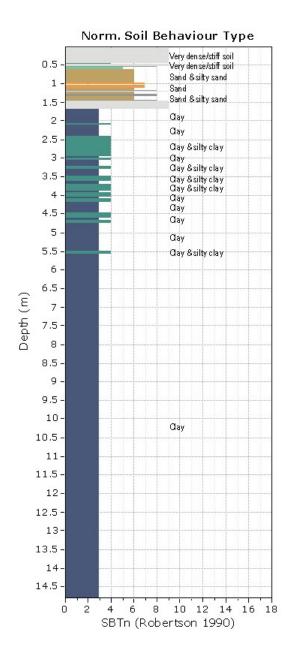


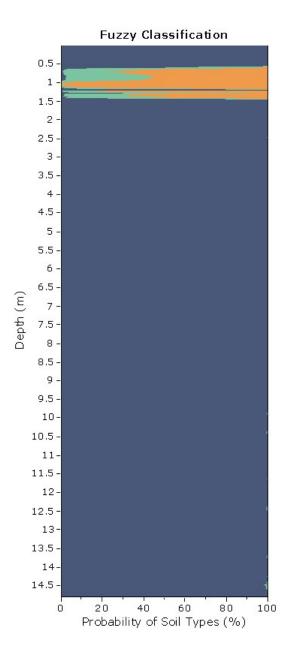
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

CPT: CPT17-14

Total depth: 14.79 m, Date: 06/02/2018







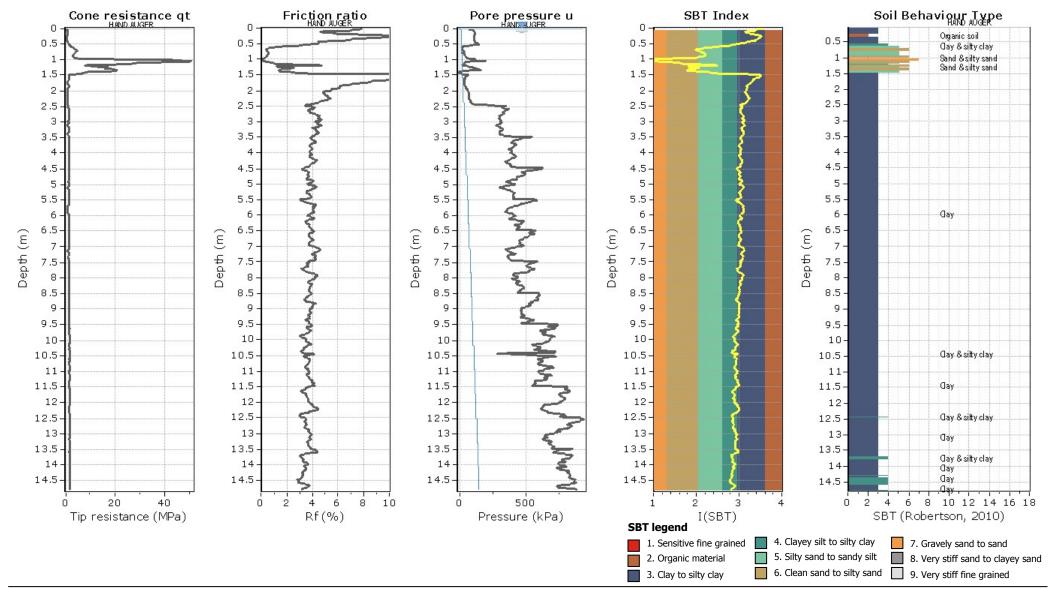


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Project: CA3043
Location: A1B2CH

CPT: CPT17-14

Total depth: 14.79 m, Date: 06/02/2018



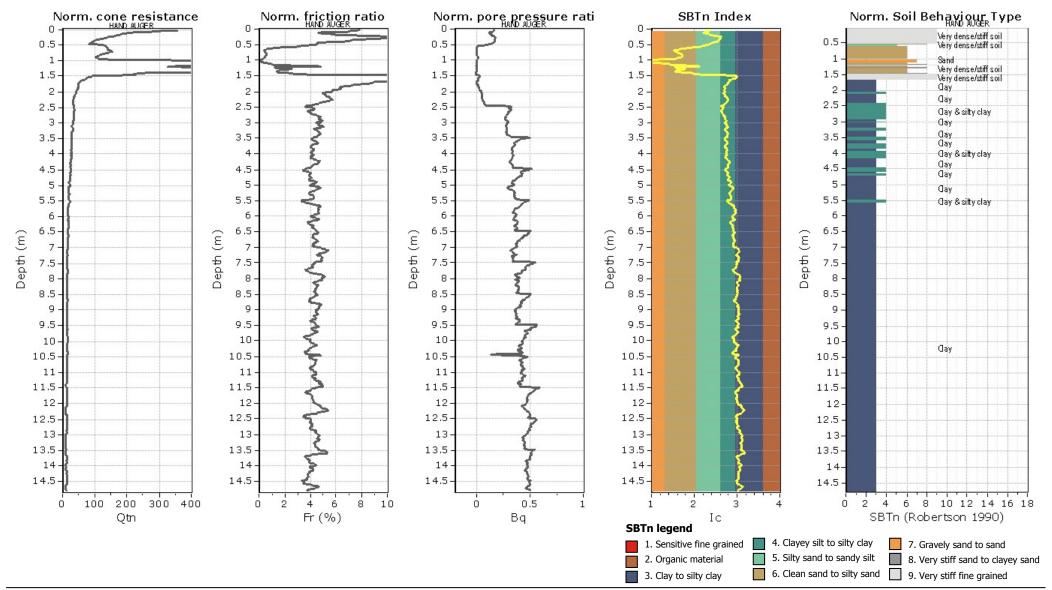


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Project: CA3043

Location: A1B2CH

Total depth: 14.79 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Cone Operator: Uknown

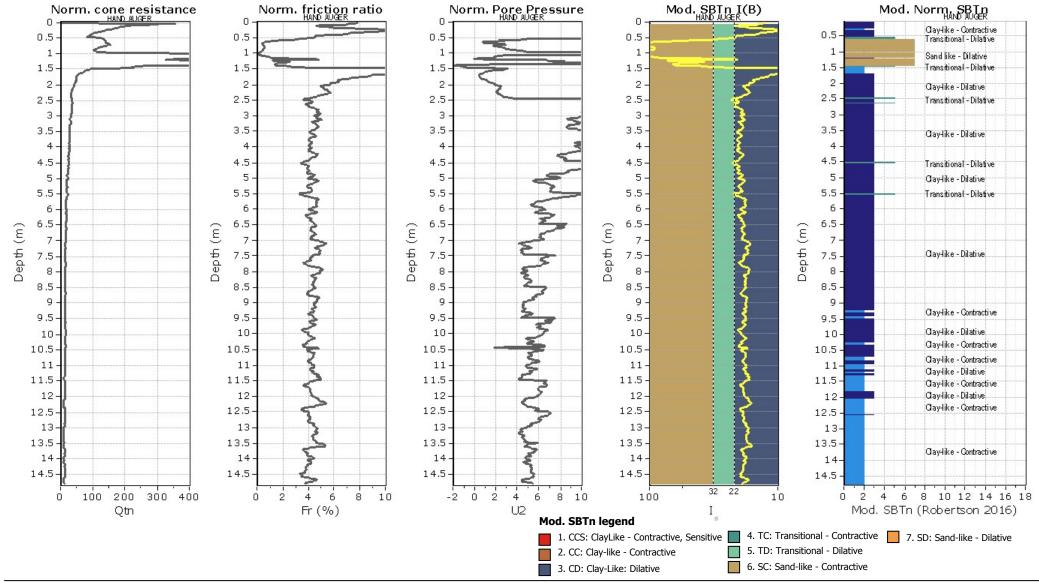




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Project: CA3043 Total depth: 14.79 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown





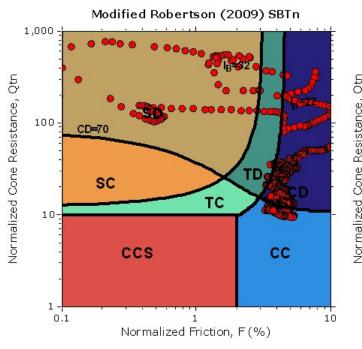
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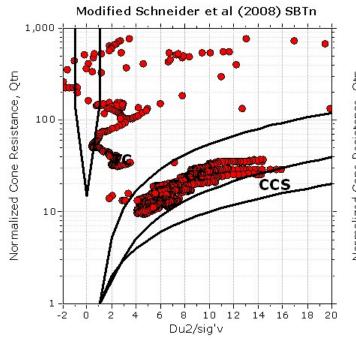
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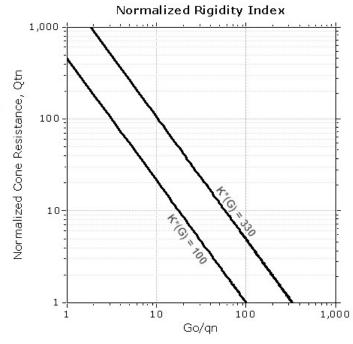
Total depth: 14.79 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

Updated SBTn plots







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CCS: Clay-like - Contractive - Sensitive

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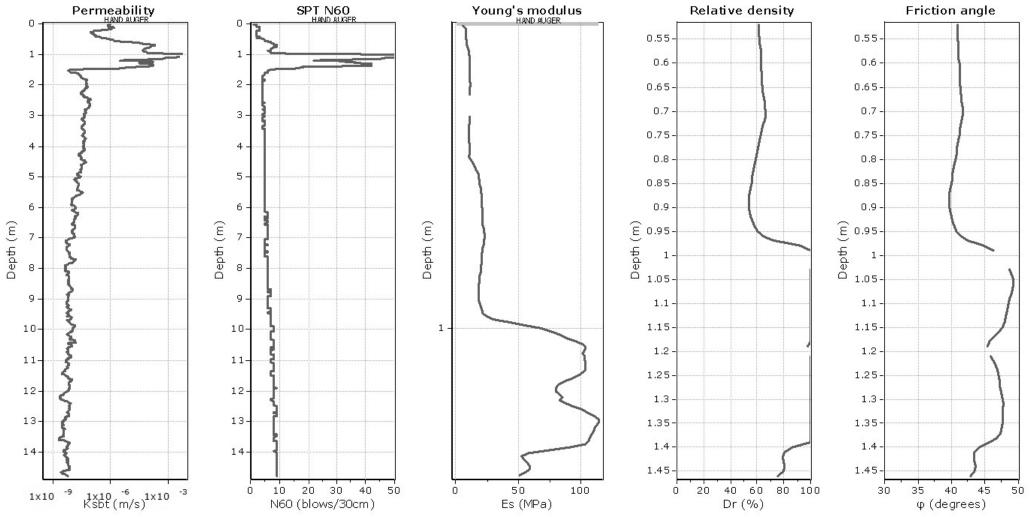
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Project: CA3043
Location: A1B2CH

Total depth: 14.79 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-14



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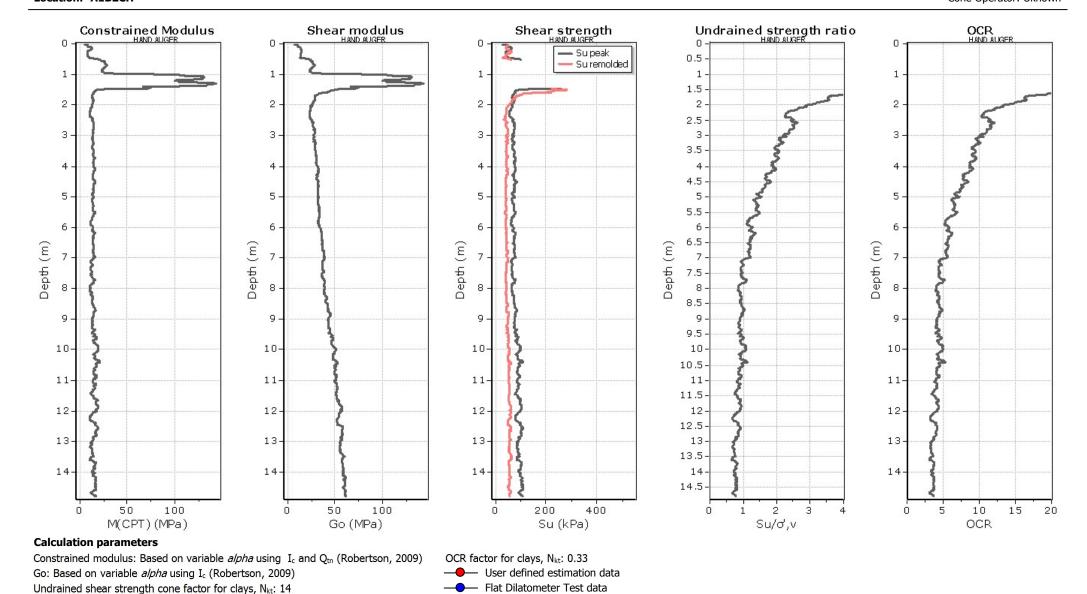
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Project: CA3043

Location: A1B2CH

Total depth: 14.79 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Cone Operator: Uknown

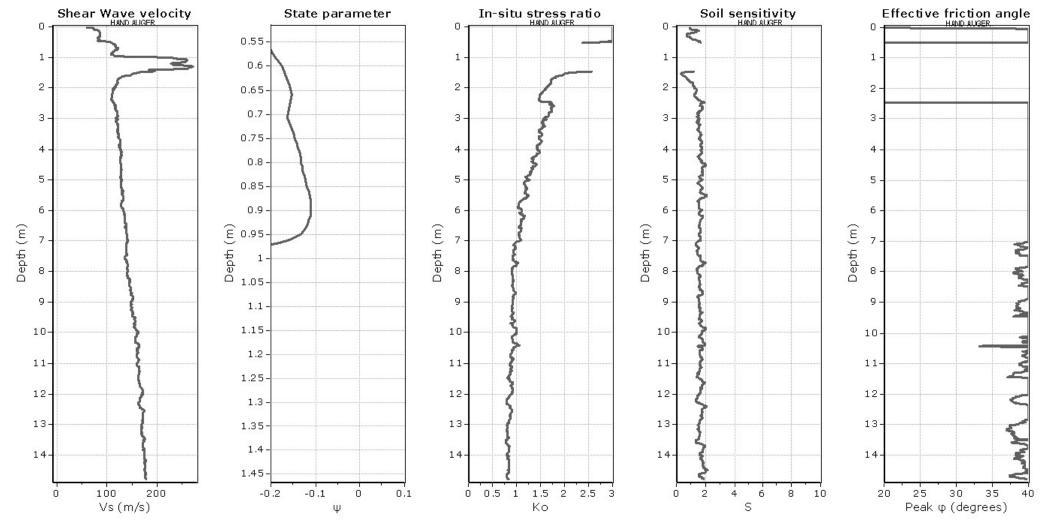


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Project: CA3043 Total depth: 14.79 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

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CPT: CPT17-14



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Presented below is a list of formulas used for the estimation of various soil properties. The formulas are presented in SI unit system and assume that all components are expressed in the same units.

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$$(q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.015 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

(applicable only to $I_c < I_{c_cutoff}$)

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$$S_{u} = \frac{(q_{t} - \sigma_{v})}{N_{kt}}$$

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:: Overconsolidation Ratio, OCR ::

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$$OCR = k_{OCR} \cdot Q_{tn}$$

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$$S_t = \frac{N_s}{F_r}$$

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$$\phi' = 29.5^{\circ} \cdot B_q^{0.121} \cdot (0.256 + 0.336 \cdot B_q + \log Q_t)$$

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References

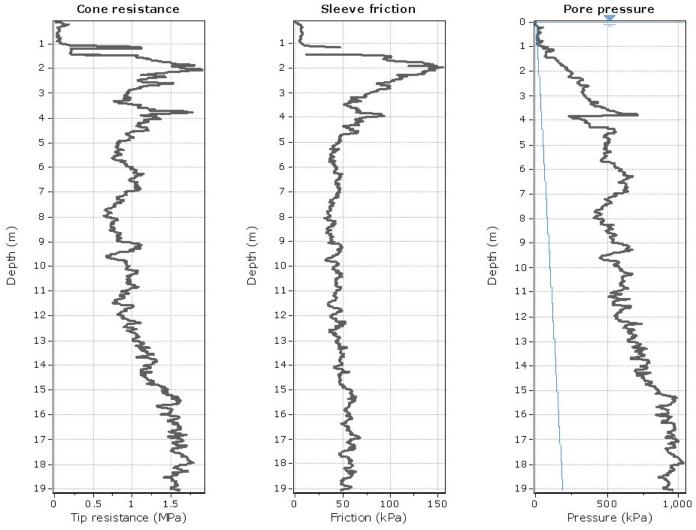
- Robertson, P.K., Cabal K.L., Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, Gregg Drilling & Testing, Inc., 5th Edition, November 2012
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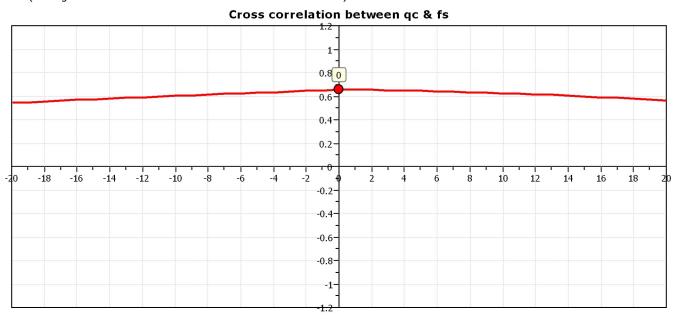


Project: CA3043 Total depth: 19.07 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown



The plot below presents the cross correlation coeficient between the raw qc and fs values (as measured on the field). X axes presents the lag distance (one lag is the distance between two sucessive CPT measurements).





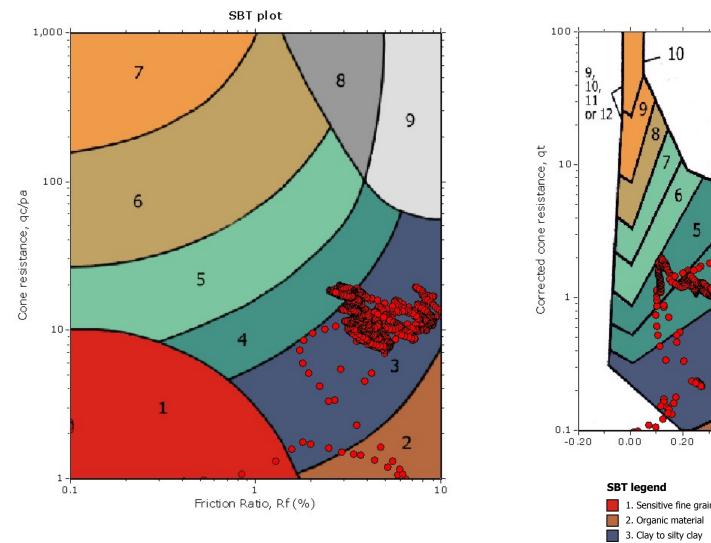


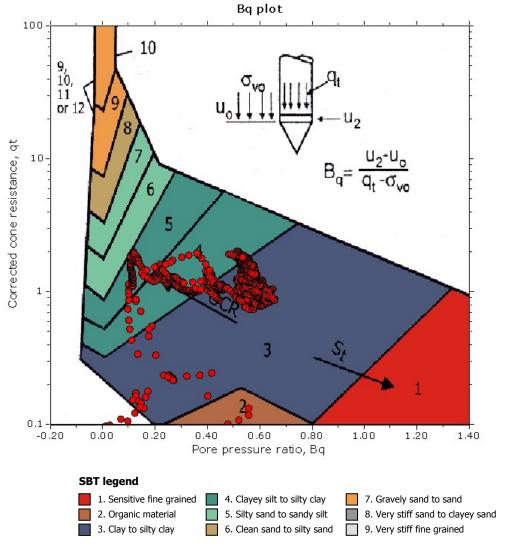
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 19.07 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-15

SBT - Bq plots







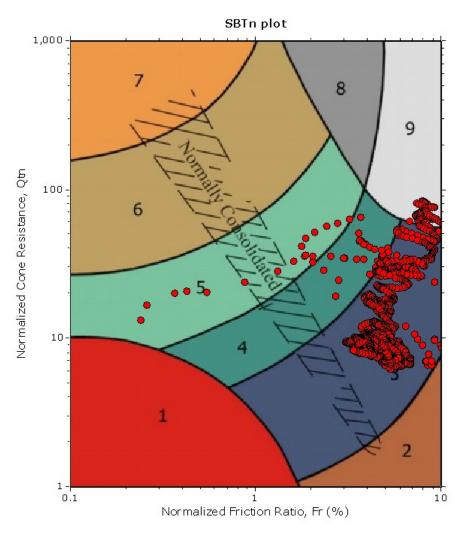


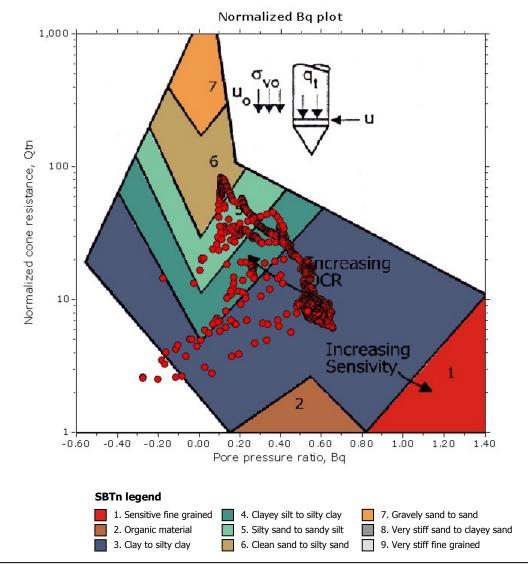
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 19.07 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-15

SBT - Bq plots (normalized)







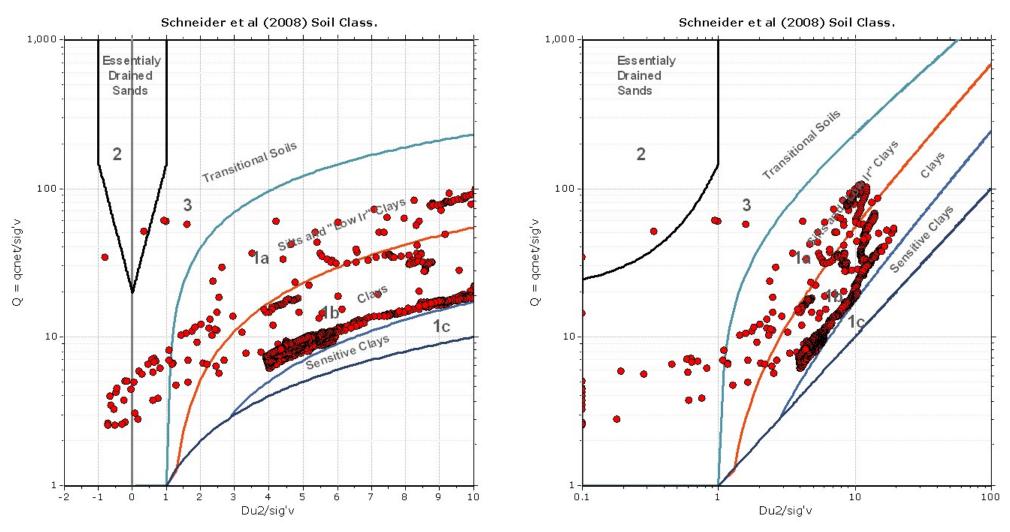
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Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 19.07 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-15

Bq plots (Schneider)





Project: CA3043

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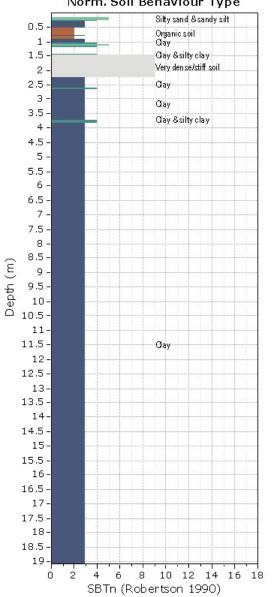
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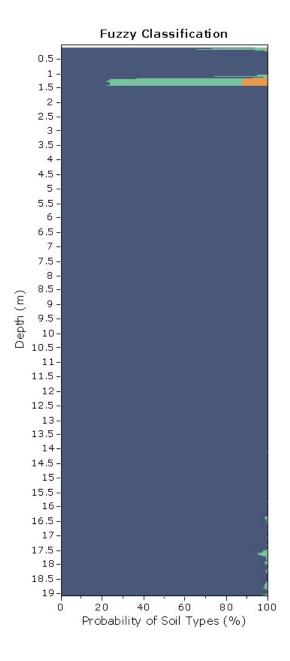
CPT: CPT17-15

Total depth: 19.07 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

Location: A1B2CH Norm. Soil Behaviour Type 0.5



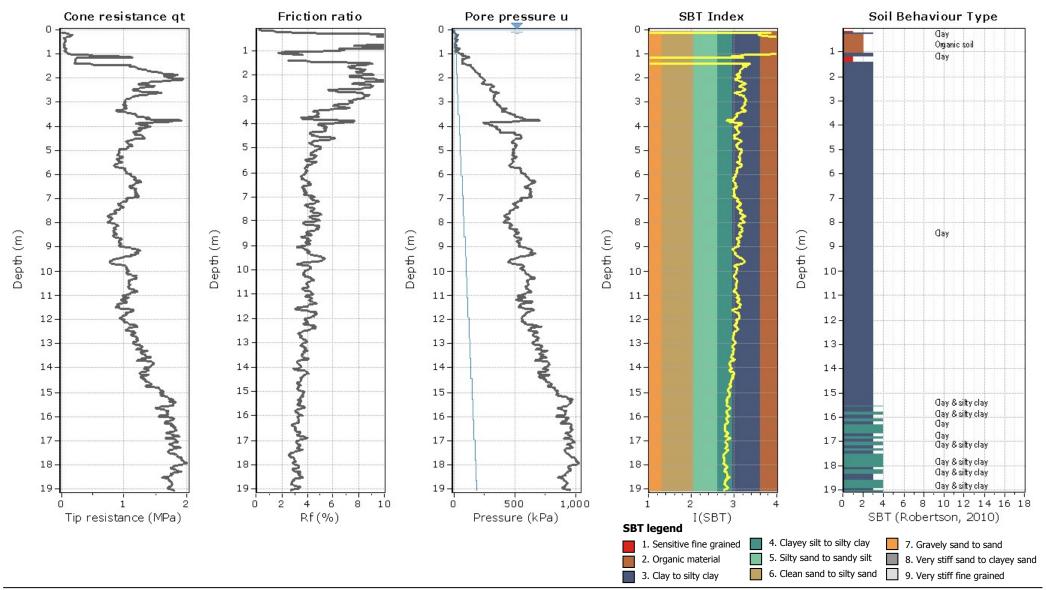




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Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 19.07 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown





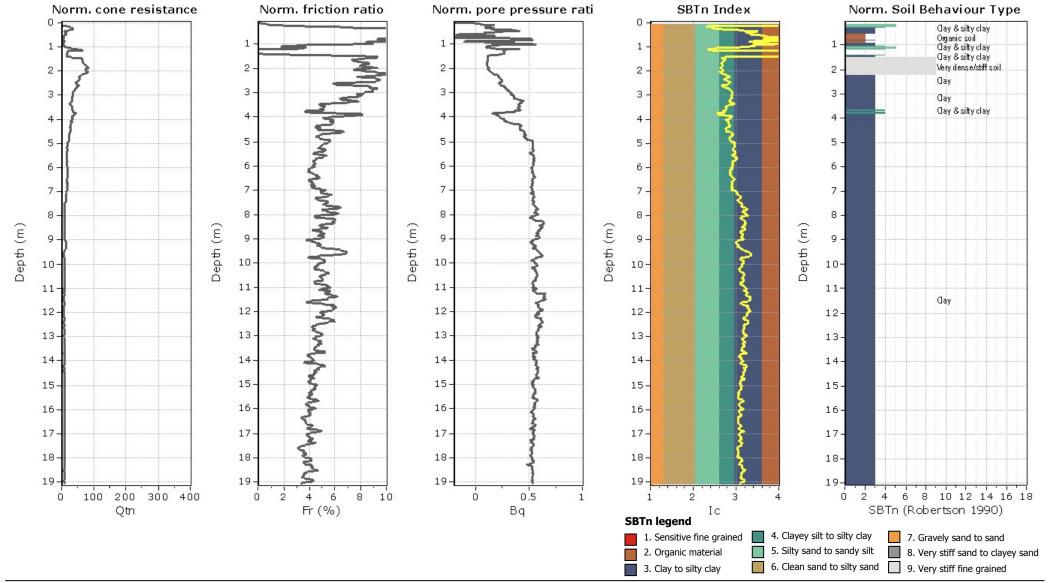
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043

Location: A1B2CH

CPT: CPT17-15

Total depth: 19.07 m, Date: 06/02/2018

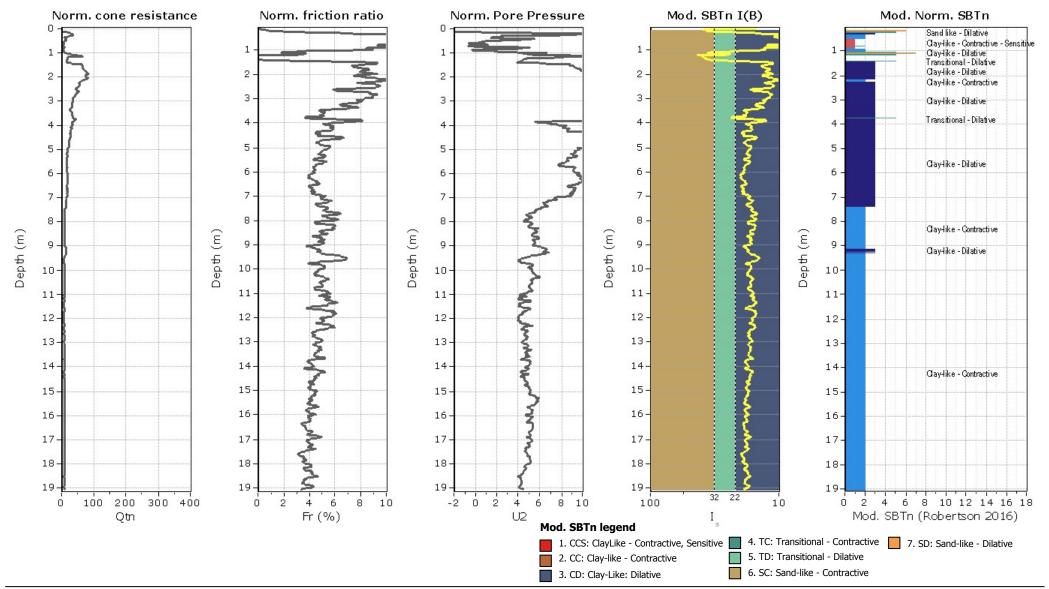






Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 19.07 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown





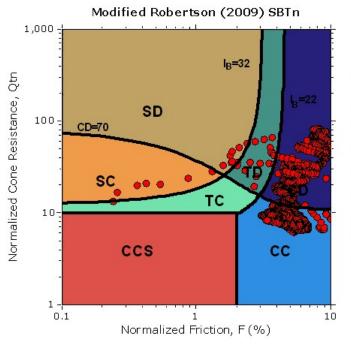
Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

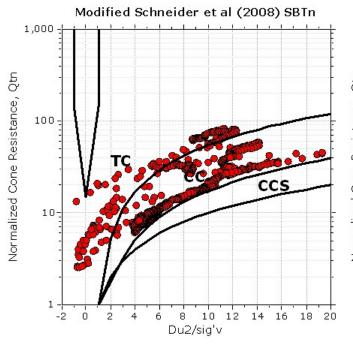
Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH **CPT: CPT17-15**

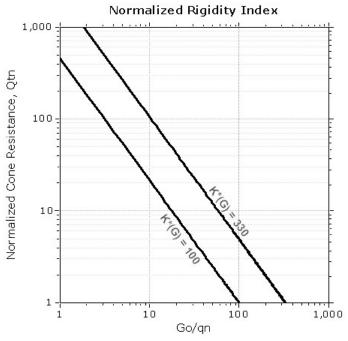
Total depth: 19.07 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

Updated SBTn plots







K(G) > 330: Soils with significant microstructure (e.g. age/cementation)

CCS: Clay-like - Contractive - Sensitive

Clay-like - Contractive

Clay-like - Dilative

Transitional - Contractive

TD: Transitional - Dilative

Sand-like - Contractive

Sand-like - Dilative

CENTRAL ALLIANCE

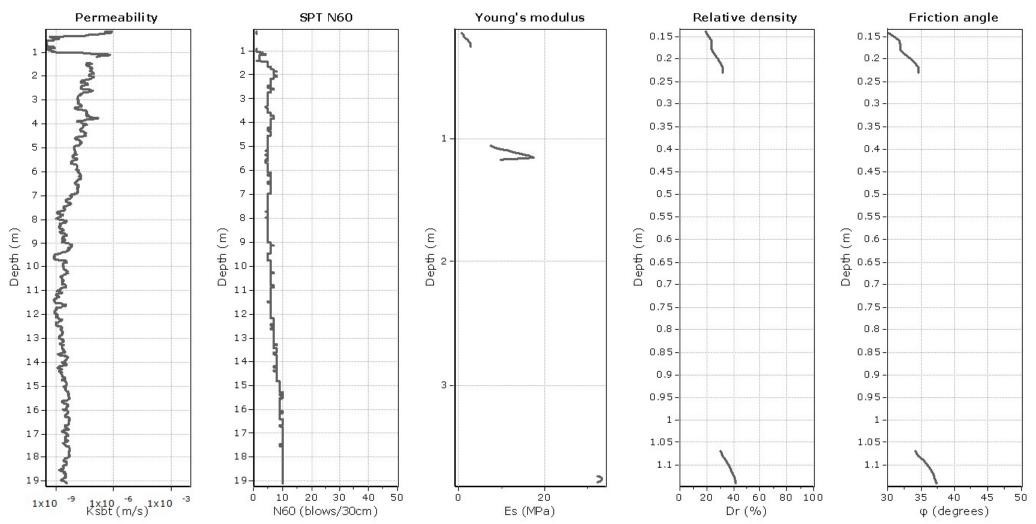
Central Alliance Pre Construction Services Ltd

Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 19.07 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-15



Calculation parameters

Permeability: Based on SBT_n SPT N_{60} : Based on I_c and q_t

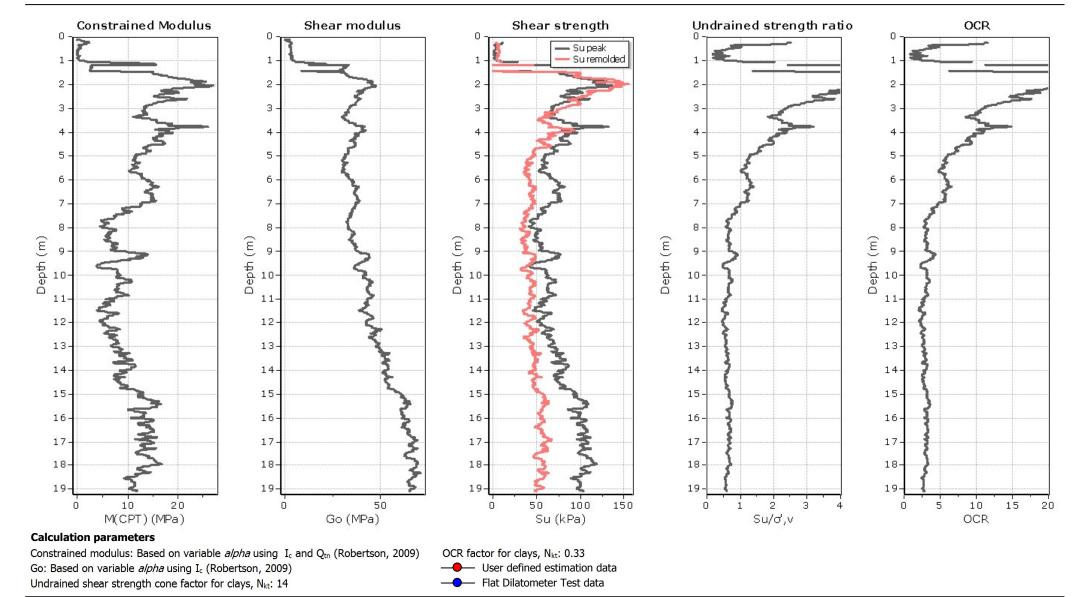
Young's modulus: Based on variable alpha using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

Relative desnisty constant, C_{Dr}: 350.0 Phi: Based on Kulhawy & Mayne (1990) ——— User defined estimation data

Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Total depth: 19.07 m, Date: 06/02/2018 Location: A1B2CH

Cone Operator: Uknown



CENTRAL ALLIANCE

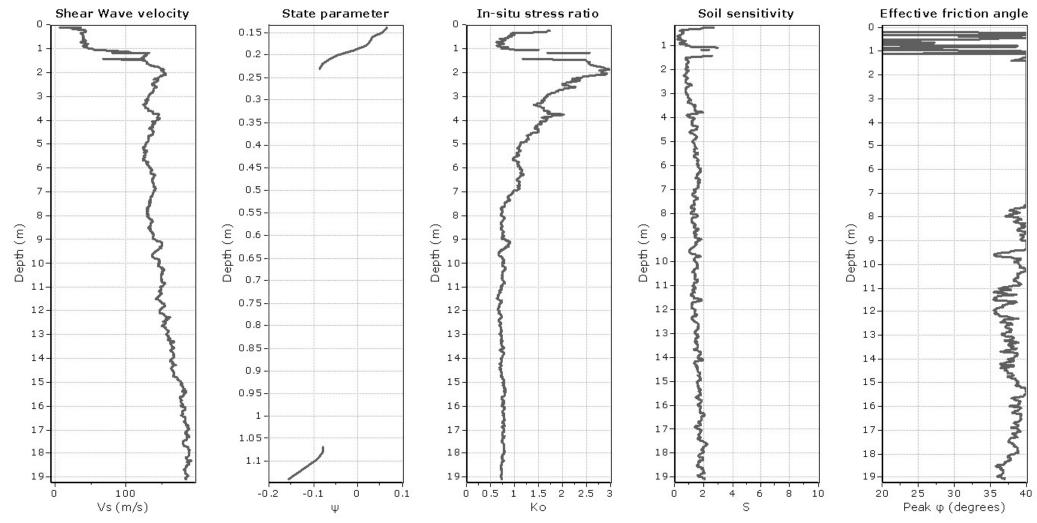
Central Alliance Pre Construction Services Ltd

Alliance House, South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ http://www.central-alliance.co.uk

Project: CA3043 Location: A1B2CH Total depth: 19.07 m, Date: 06/02/2018

Cone Operator: Uknown

CPT: CPT17-15



Calculation parameters

Soil Sensitivity factor, N_S: 7.00

User defined estimation data

Presented below is a list of formulas used for the estimation of various soil properties. The formulas are presented in SI unit system and assume that all components are expressed in the same units.

:: Unit Weight, g (kN/m³) ::

$$\begin{split} g &= g_w \cdot \left(0.27 \cdot log(R_f) + 0.36 \cdot log(\frac{q_t}{p_a}) + 1.236\right) \\ \text{where } g_w &= \text{water unit weight} \end{split}$$

:: Permeability, k (m/s) ::

$$I_c <$$
 3.27 and $I_c >$ 1.00 then k = 10 $^{0.952 - 3.04 \, I_c}$ $I_c \le$ 4.00 and $I_c >$ 3.27 then k = 10 $^{4.52 - 1.37 \cdot I_c}$

:: N_{SPT} (blows per 30 cm) ::

$$N_{60} = \left(\frac{q_c}{P_a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

$$N_{1(60)} = Q_{tn} \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

:: Young's Modulus, Es (MPa) ::

$$(q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.015 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_e + 1.68}$$

(applicable only to $I_c < I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Relative Density, Dr (%) ::

$$100 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Q_{tn}}{k_{DR}}} \qquad \qquad \text{(applicable only to SBT}_n: 5, 6, 7 and 8} \\ \text{or } I_c < I_{c_cutoff})$$

:: State Parameter, ψ ::

$$\psi = 0.56 - 0.33 \cdot \log(Q_{tn.cs})$$

:: Peak drained friction angle, φ (°) ::

$$\phi = 17.60 + 11 \cdot \log(Q_{tn})$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 5, 6, 7 and 8)

:: 1-D constrained modulus, M (MPa) ::

If
$$I_c > 2.20$$

$$a = 14 \text{ for } Q_{tn} > 14$$

$$a = Q_{tn}$$
 for $Q_{tn} \le 14$

$$M_{CPT} = a \cdot (q_t - \sigma_v)$$

$$M_{CPT} = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

:: Small strain shear Modulus, Go (MPa) ::

$$G_0 = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 L + 1.68}$$

:: Shear Wave Velocity, Vs (m/s) ::

$$V_s = \left(\frac{G_0}{\rho}\right)^{0.50}$$

:: Undrained peak shear strength, Su (kPa) ::

$$N_{kt} = 10.50 + 7 \cdot log(F_r)$$
 or user defined

$$S_{u} = \frac{(q_{t} - \sigma_{v})}{N_{kt}}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Remolded undrained shear strength, Su(rem) (kPa) ::

$$S_{u(rem)} = f_s$$
 (applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_c$ cutoff)

:: Overconsolidation Ratio, OCR ::

$$k_{OCR} = \left[\frac{Q_{tn}^{0.20}}{0.25 \cdot (10.50 \cdot +7 \cdot \log(F_r))} \right]^{1.25} \text{ or user defined}$$

$$OCR = k_{OCR} \cdot Q_{tn}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c \text{ cutoff}}$)

:: In situ Stress Ratio, Ko ::

$$K_0 = (1 - \sin \varphi') \cdot OCR^{\sin \varphi'}$$

(applicable only to SBTn: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Soil Sensitivity, St ::

$$S_t = \frac{N_s}{F_r}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Effective Stress Friction Angle, φ' (°) ::

$$\phi' = 29.5^{\circ} \cdot B_q^{0.121} \cdot (0.256 + 0.336 \cdot B_q + \log Q_t)$$

(applicable for $0.10 < B_q < 1.00$)

References

- Robertson, P.K., Cabal K.L., Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, Gregg Drilling & Testing, Inc., 5th Edition, November 2012
- Robertson, P.K., Interpretation of Cone Penetration Tests a unified approach., Can. Geotech. J. 46(11): 1337–1355 (2009)



A1 BIRTLEY TO COAL HOUSE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

FACTUAL REPORT ON CONE PENETRATION TESTING

Report No M8012-18

May 2018

Carried out for:

Central Alliance Limited Alliance House Wakefield 41 Business Park South Park Way Wakefield WF2 0XJ

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Report No M8012-18

May 2018

Issue No Date	Status	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
		NAME and POSITION	NAME and POSITION	NAME and POSITION
1	Final	John Holt BSc (Hons)	Peter Hepton BSc PhD	Peter Hepton BSc PhD
	report	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE
May 2018	•	-	4	4

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CONTENTS

			Page
1	INT	RODUCTION	
2	COI	NE PENETRATION TESTING	1
	2.1 2.2 2.3	3	2
	REF	FERENCES	3
	TAE	BLES	
	1 2	Summary of Cone Penetration Tests Summary of Dissipation Test Results	
	Key	to Cone Penetration Tests Records	Key CPT
	APF	PENDICES	
	A B C	Drawings Cone Penetration Test Logs Dissipation Test Results	



1 INTRODUCTION

In April 2018 SOCOTEC was commissioned by Central Alliance Limited to carry out cone penetration testing (CPT) as part of a ground investigation for the A1 Birtley to Coal House Improvement Scheme. The CPT positions were located in the village of Lamesley at National Grid Reference NZ 254 582.

The testing was required to provide information for a proposed improvement scheme for the A1 carriageway and replacement of the Allerdene railway bridge. Testing was carried out from 10 to 12 April 2018. The scope of the testing was specified by Central Alliance Limited.

This report presents the CPT fieldwork records together with an interpretation of the soils penetrated. The data are also presented separately in digital format following AGS (2017).

2 CONE PENETRATION TESTING

2.1 General

Sixteen CPTs were carried out at ten nominal locations to a maximum achievable depth of 21.15 m using an electric piezocone operated from an 8 tonne tracked mounted CPT unit. Each CPT location was hand excavated to 1.20 m depth by Central Alliance Limited with the test being carried out from the base of the service inspection pit. The programme of testing is summarised in Table 1.

The test locations were selected and set out by Central Alliance Limited.

Testing was carried out in accordance with the UKAS accreditation to Part 9 of BS 1377 (1990) and in general accordance with BS EN ISO 22476-1 (2012). The geometry and dimensions of the cone used conforms with BS EN ISO 22476-1 (2012).

The serial number of the cone used is indicated on the test plots. The calibration certificate is included in Appendix B and provides details of the manufacturer, cone dimensions, capacity and geometry.

Any opinions and interpretations presented are outside the scope of the UKAS accreditation for cone penetration testing.



2.2 Data Processing

Test control and data acquisition was carried out using CPTest, a proprietary software supplied by GeoMil Equipment BV of Holland. The measured cone end resistance, sleeve friction, dynamic porewater pressure and inclination were recorded at 1 cm intervals of penetration.

Interpretation of the CPT data was carried out using an in-house SOCOTEC data reduction spreadsheet. The interpretation follows the recommendations of Lunne et al (1997) to derive: friction ratio, pore pressure ratio, undrained shear strength (minimum and maximum range presented using typical cone factors of 20 and 12 respectively), relative density, angle of friction and soil type. The soil classification uses the soil behaviour type chart of Robertson (1990), see KeyCPT. A nominal groundwater level of 5.00m has been used in the data interpretation.

Explanation of the terms used and derivations of the cone and soil parameters are given in the Key, see KeyCPT. The data are presented graphically as plots relative to depth below ground level on the CPT logs in Appendix B.

2.3 Dissipation Testing

Two dissipation tests were carried out in conjunction with CPTs at positions and depths in general accordance with the Specification requirements as selected by the Central Alliance Limited, see Table 2.

Plots of measured and normalised excess pore pressure are presented in Appendix C. Due to insufficient response in pore pressure during the test period there has been no interpretation carried out on the recorded data.



REFERENCES

- AGS: 2017 : Electronic transfer of geotechnical and geoenvironmental data (Edition 4.0.4). Association of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Specialists.
- BS 1377 : 1990 : Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. British Standards Institution.
- BS EN ISO 22476-1 : 2012 : Geotechnical investigation and testing Field testing Part 1 : Cone penetration tests. British Standards Institution
- Lunne T, Robertson PK and Powell JJM: 1997: Cone Penetration Testing in Geotechnical Practice. Blackie Academic & Professional.
- Robertson P K: 1990: Soil classification using the cone penetration test. Canadian Geotechnical Journal, 27(1), 151-8.

Summary of Cone Penetration Tests



CPT ID	Hole Depth, (m)	Start Date	Eastings, (m)	Northings, (m)	Ground Level, (m AOD)	Remarks	No. of Sheets
CPT16	15.01	10/04/2018	425545.14	558410.88	22.68	Test carried out using 10cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to total thrust Dissipation test carried out at 15.01m	2
CPT17	21.15	10/04/2018	425565.39	558378.99	28.16	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to total thrust	3
CPT18	4.96	11/04/2018	425591.80	558385.55	27.15	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to obstruction	1
CPT19	0.96	11/04/2018	425551.01	558419.71	25.06	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to obstruction	1
CPT19A	12.64	11/04/2018	425550.16	558420.25	25.30	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to excessive inclination	2
CPT20	4.52	10/04/2018	425583.53	558374.22	24.52	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to obstruction	1
CPT20A	20.55	10/04/2018	425584.27	558374.90	24.52	Test carried out using 10cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to total thrust Dissipation test carried out at 20.55m	3
CPT21	5.47	10/04/2018	425613.36	558367.83	27.55	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to obstruction	1
CPT21A	8.65	10/04/2018	425612.65	558368.54	27.58	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to obstruction	1
CPT22	3.07	12/04/2018	425555.19	558386.84	21.93	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to obstruction	1
CPT22A	3.04	12/04/2018	425555.78	558386.03	24.30	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to excessive inclination	1
CPT23	1.99	11/04/2018	425644.84	558345.50	28.26	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to obstruction	1
CPT23A	5.99	12/04/2018	425643.89	558345.19	28.29	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to obstruction	1
CPT24	7.17	11/04/2018	425667.73	558326.98	28.46	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10CFIP.361 Terminated due to obstruction	1
CPT24A	0.89	11/04/2018	425667.03	558327.70	28.54	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10CFIP.361 Terminated due to obstruction	1
CPT25	1.96	12/04/2018	425698.64	558296.56	27.38	Test carried out using 15cm2 S10-CFIP.361 Terminated due to obstruction	1

Piezocones fitted with polypropylene pore pressure filter located in the shoulder (U2) position
 Tests carried out with a friction reducer
 No backfilling of CPT holes

Project

A1 BIRTLEY TO COAL HOUSE CPT

Project No. M8012-18

Central Alliance Limited Carried out for

Table

1

Summary of Dissipation Test Results



	Dissipation Test Ref	Cone size (cm²)	Filter location	Depth (mbgl)	Groundwater level used for analysis (mbgl)	Degree of consolidation	Time to reach reported degree of consolidation t (secs)	Modified time factor T*	Horizontal coefficient of consolidation c _n (m²/year)	Remarks
	CPT16 D01	10	U ₂	15.01	-	-	-	-	-	Data unsuitable for interpretation, see result sheet
-	CPT20A D01	10	U ₂	20.55	-	-	-	-	-	Data unsuitable for interpretation, see result sheet

Key to Cone Penetration Test Records



Parameter	Unit	Description	Equation
Measured pa	arameters		
q _c	MPa	Cone resistance	Measured parameter
fs	MPa	Sleeve friction	Measured parameter
I	degrees	Inclination	Measured parameter
u	MPa	Dynamic pore pressure	Measured parameter. Denoted as u ₁ and u ₂ for poi
		(Piezocone only)	pressure filter locations on cone face and cone shouldon respectively.
-	m, s	Penetration depth and corresponding time	Measured parameters
Derived con	e paramete	ers	
R_{f}	%	Friction ratio	f _s / q _c . 100 %
q _t	MPa	Corrected cone resistance	$q_c + (1 - a) \cdot u_2$ where $a = area\ ratio\ of\ cone = A_n/A_c$
		(Piezocone only)	A_n = cross sectional areas of cone tip shaded A_c = projected area of cone tip
ft	MPa	Corrected sleeve friction	$(f_s - (u_2. A_{sb} - u_3. A_{st})) / A_s$
		(Piezocone only)	where b = area ratio of friction sleev
			A _{sb} and A _{st} are bottom and top cross sectional areas of friction sleeve
q _e	MPa	Effective cone resistance	$q_t - u_2$
		(Piezocone only)	
q _n	MPa	Net cone resistance	$q_t - \sigma_{vo} \qquad \qquad \text{where } \sigma_{vo} = \text{vertical total stress}$
		(Piezocone or using $q_t = q_c$)	
R _t '	%	Corrected friction ratio	f _t / q _t . 100 %
		(Piezocone only)	
Δu	MPa	Excess pore pressure	$u - u_0$ where $u_0 =$ equilibrium pore water
		(Piezocone only)	pressure
B_q	-	Pore pressure ratio	$(u - u_0) / (q_t - \sigma_{vo}) = \Delta u/q_n$
		(Piezocone only)	
-	-	Dynamic pore pressure ratio	u/q _c
		(Piezocone only)	
Qt	-	Normalised cone resistance	$(q_t - \sigma_{vo}) / \sigma'_{vo} = q_n / \sigma'_{vo}$ where σ'_{vo} = vertical effective stress
		(Piezocone or using $q_t = q_c$)	
F _r	%	Normalised local friction	$f_s / (q_t - \sigma_{vo}) = f_s / q_n . 100 \%$
		(Piezocone or using $q_t = q_c$)	

Notes:	Project	A1 BIRTLEY TO COAL HOUSE CPT	
	Project No.	M8012-18	Key CPT
	Carried out for	Central Alliance Limited	1.0, 0

Key to Cone Penetration Test Records

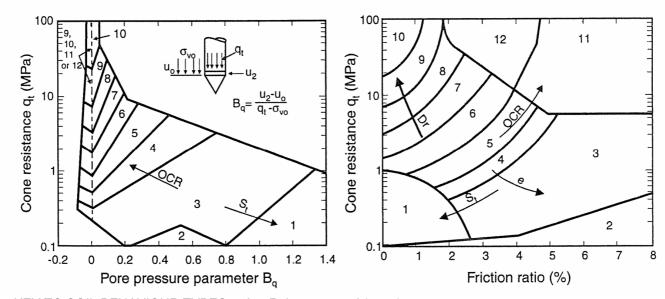


Derived soil p	parameters						
Parameter	Description		Remarks				
s_{u}	Undrained Shea	Interpretation for fine soils only	Interpretation for fine soils only – soil types 3 and 4.				
Su(min) and Su(max)	Strength (Clays)	Based on net cone resistance empirical cone factor	Based on net cone resistance (corrected where pore pressure data available) and empirical cone factor				
		$= (q_c - \sigma_{vo}) / N_k$					
		Plots of minimum and maximu	m strength presented using N_k of 20 and 12.				
D _r	Relative Density	Interpretation for coarse soils of	only – soil types 5, 6 and 7.				
RD		After Baldi et al (1986) for mod sand	lerately compressible, unaged, uncemented, silica				
		= $(1 / C_2)$. Ln $(q_c / C_0 (\sigma')^{\wedge}C_1)$					
		For NC sands : C ₀ = 157, C ₁ =	0.55, $C_2 = 2.41$, $\sigma' = \sigma'_{vo}$				
		For OC sands : $C_0 = 181$, $C_1 =$	$0.55, C_2 = 2.61, \sigma' = \sigma'_m$				
		and mean effective stress = σ'_{m} = $(\sigma'_{vo} + 2 \sigma'_{ho}) / 3$					
ф	Internal Friction	Interpretation for coarse soils only – soil types 5, 6 and 7.					
IFA	Angle	After Robertson and Campanella (1983) for uncemented, moderately incompressible, predominately silica sands					
		= Arctan (0.105 + 0.16 . Ln (q	= Arctan $(0.105 + 0.16 \cdot \text{Ln} (q_c / \sigma'_{vo}))$				
N ₆₀	Equivalent	$= (q_c/p_a)/8.5.(1-l_c/4.6))$	$= (q_c/p_a)/8.5.(1-l_c/4.6))$				
	Standard Penetration Tes (SPT) N value	p _a – reference stress of 100 kPa					
Soil Descripti	on	L					
Soil Type	Classificatio pore pressu		malised cone resistance, normalised friction ratio a				
Undrained shea		o ratio.					
strength		Descriptive term	Strength, kPa				
description		Managar 4					
		Very soft Soft	<20 20 to 40				
		Firm	40 to 75				
		Stiff	75 to 150				
		Very stiff	>150				
Relative density description		Descriptive term	Cone resistance (q _c), MPa				
		Very loose	<2				
		Loose	2 to 4				
		Medium dense	4 to 12				
		Dense	12 to 20				
	I	Very dense	>20				

Notes:	Project	A1 BIRTLEY TO COAL HOUSE CPT	
	Project No.	M8012-18	Key CPT
	Carried out for	Central Alliance Limited	

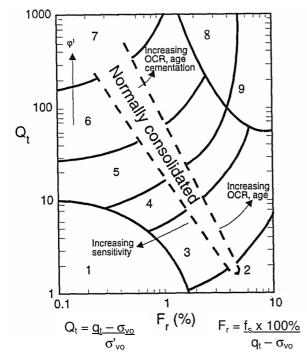
Soil Behaviour Type Interpretation

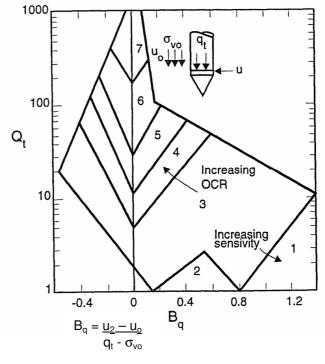




KEY TO SOIL BEHAVIOUR TYPES - after Robertson et al (1986)

ZONE	SOIL BEHAVIOUR TYPE	ZONE	SOIL BEHAVIOUR TYPE	ZONE	SOIL BEHAVIOUR TYPE
1	Sensitive fine grained	5	Clayey silt to silty clay	9	Sand
2	Organic material	6	Sandy silt to clayey silt	10	Gravelly sand to sand
3	Clay	7	Silty sand to sandy silt	11	Very stiff fine grained*
4	Silty clay to clay	8	Sand to silty sand	12	Sand to clayey sand*





KEY TO SOIL BEHAVIOUR TYPES - after Robertson (1990)

ZONE	SOIL BEHAVIOUR TYPE	ZONE	SOIL BEHAVIOUR TYPE	ZONE	SOIL BEHAVIOUR TYPE
1	Sensitive fine grained	4	Silt mixtures: clayey silt to silty clay	7	Gravelly sand to sand
2	Organic soils – peats	5	Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt	8	Very stiff sand to clayey sand
3	Clays: clay to silty clay	6	Sands: clean sand to silty sand	9	Very stiff fine grained

Notes:	Project	A1 BIRTLEY TO COAL HOUSE CPT	Figure
	Project No. Carried out for	M8012-18 Central Alliance Limited	Key CPT

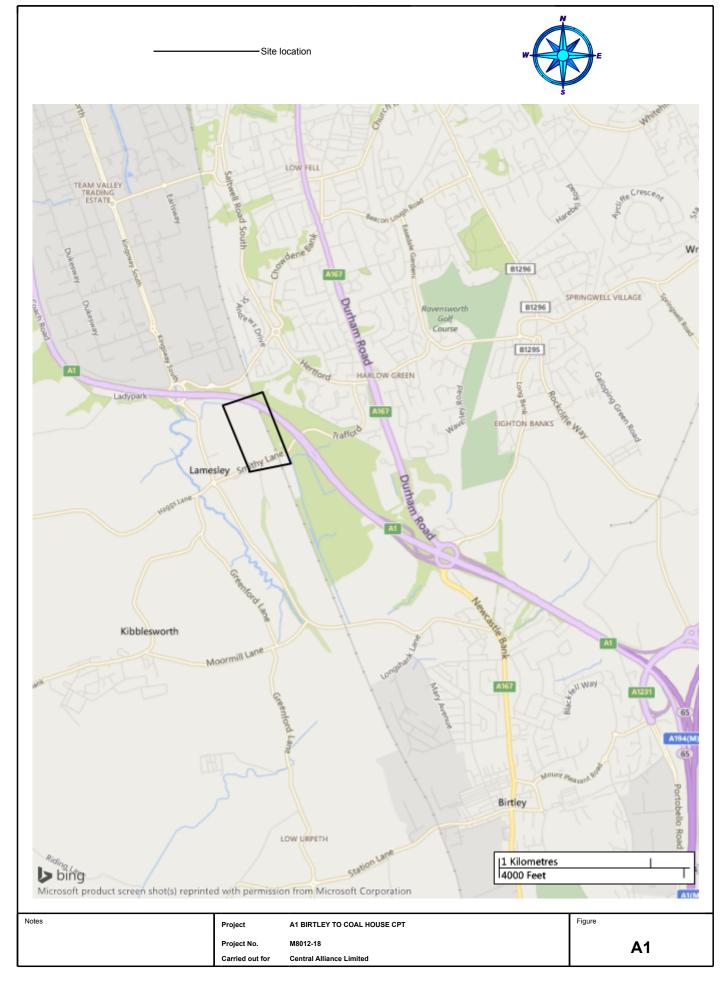


APPENDIX A

Site Location Plan A1

Site Location Plan







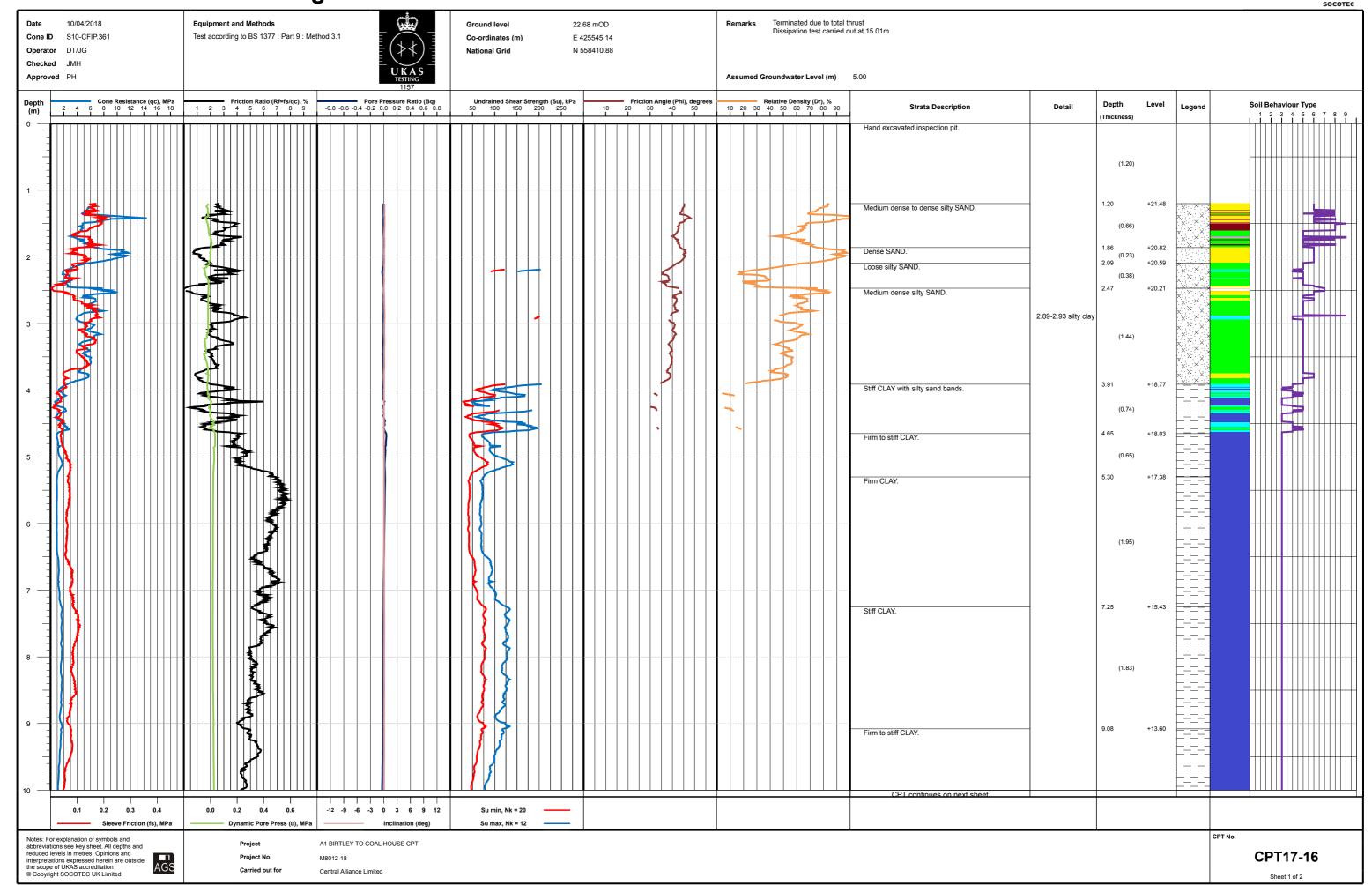
APPENDIX B

Cone Calibration Certificate
Cone Penetration Test Logs

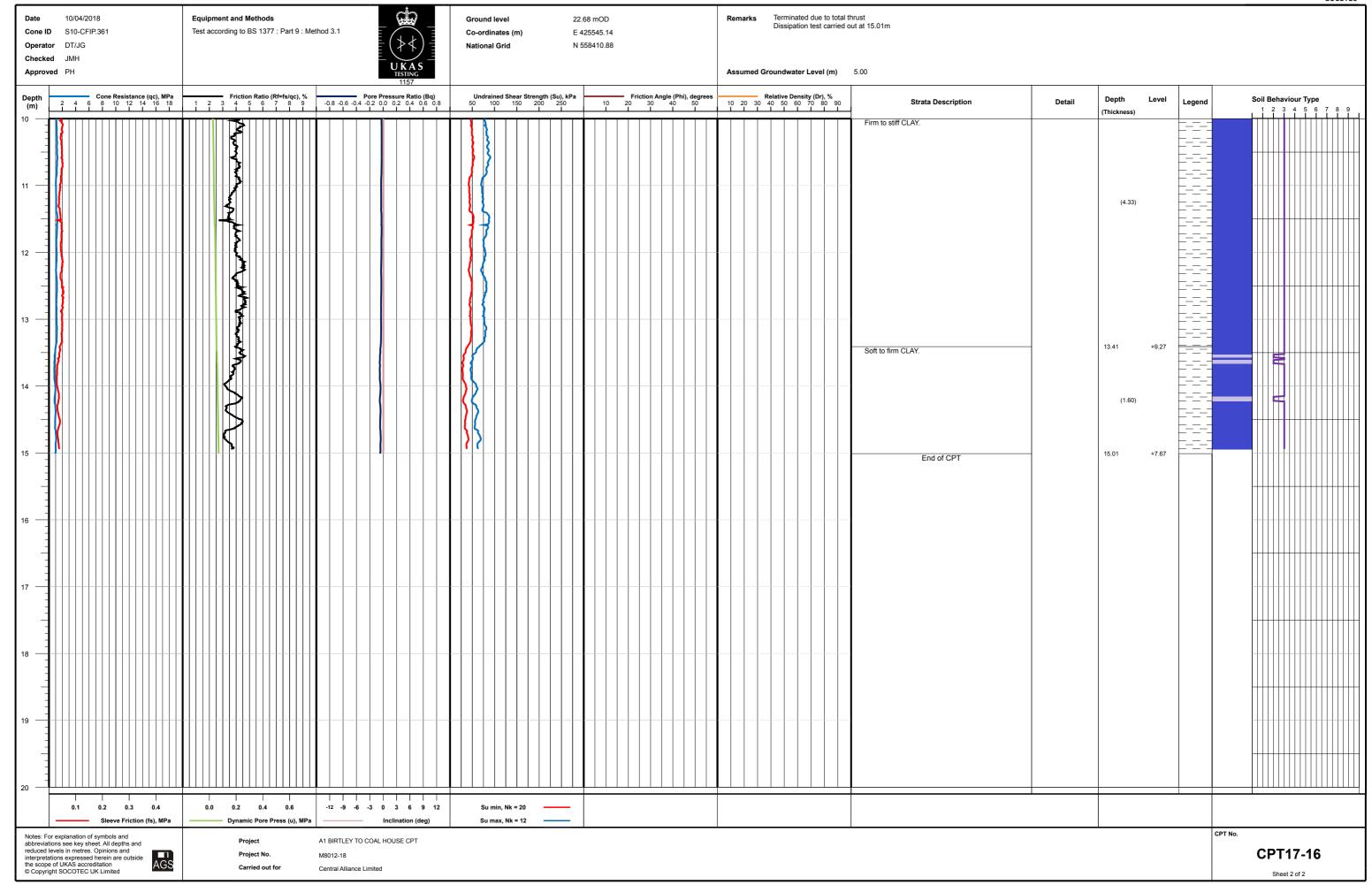
Cone S10-CFIP.361 Sheet 1 to 22 (See Table 1)

	C	PT (CONE			
Cone No.	S10-CFIP.361	Date of Calibration		30 January 2018		
Manufacturer GeoPoint.			Reference Standards	BS 1377 : 199	BS 1377 : 1990 Part 9	
Compression/ Subtraction	Subtraction		Reference Equipment	Pressure meter Vernier callipers	1972 <i>A</i> GCV1	
Pore Pressure Channel (Y/N)	Y			Load cell Voltmeter	22541 06402486	
Cone end area ratio (by dimension meas	surement), a	0.8	Sleeve end area ratio (by dimen	sion measurement), b	1.0	
Note: Calibration Zero taken as no load i	n free air, Output taken as slope o	of linear re	gression line x maximum load.			
Cone Type (S/ C/ M/ D/ T) Output Channel 1	mV 50 kmV 50.0 kmV 20 E	kN kN Bar	479 mV 1 474 mV 1 197 mV 1 10° 484 25°	P rea	kN kN Bar	
CHANNEI	L 1 - TIP		CHANNEL	. 2 - FRICTION SLEEVE	_	
50.00 40.00 40.00 20.00 10.00 0 1000 2000	0 3000 4000 DUTPUT (mV)	5000	50.00 40.00 20.00 10.00 0.00	2000 3000 4000 OUTPUT (mV)	5000	
	CHANN	IEL 3 - PORI	E PRESSURE			
	25.00 20.00 15.00 10.00 5.00 0.00 1000 2000	3000 40 Ol	00 5000 6000 7000 8000 JTPUT (mV)	9000		
(3)	Cone calibrated SDPearce	by:		Authorised for use by:		

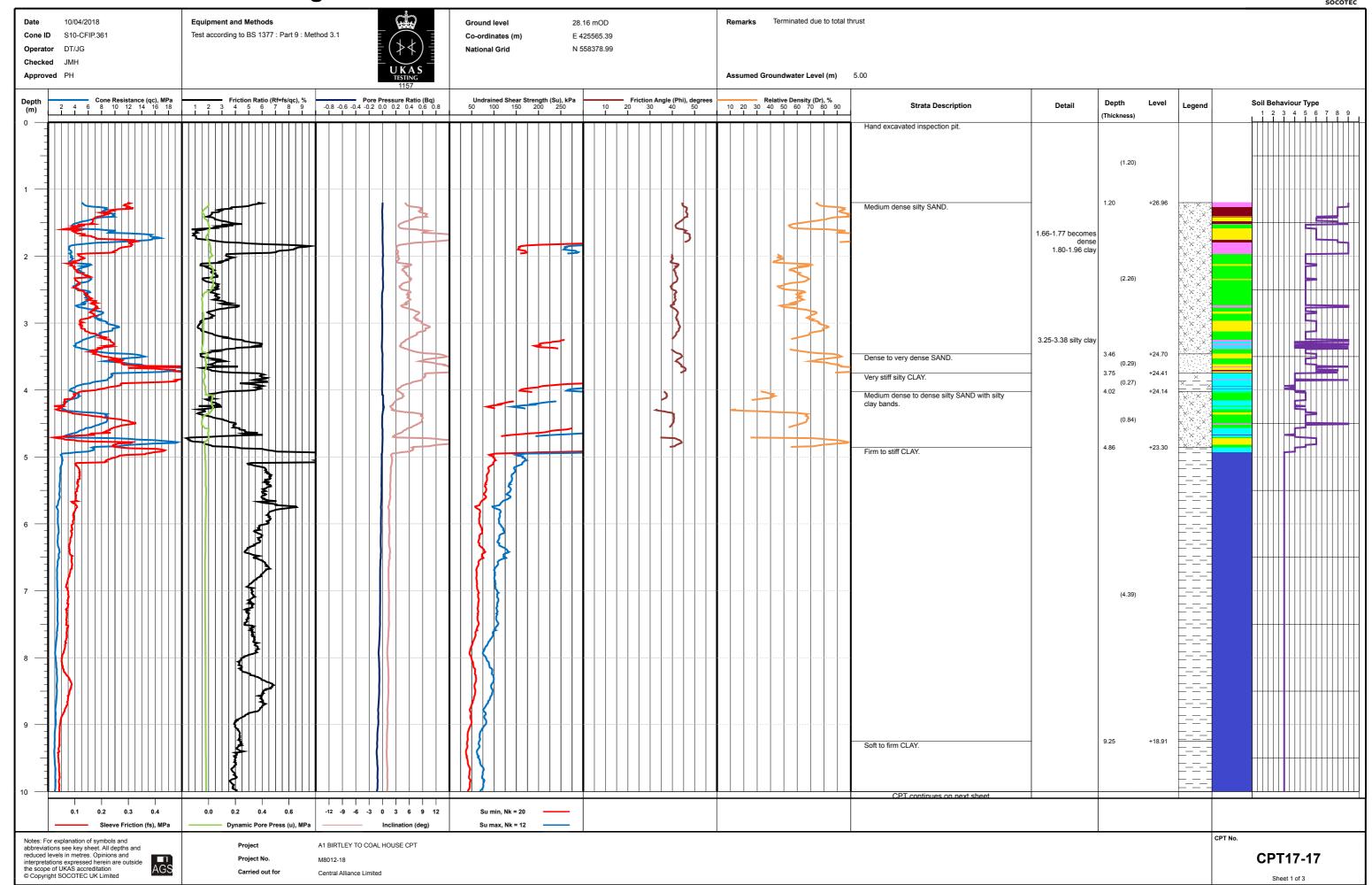




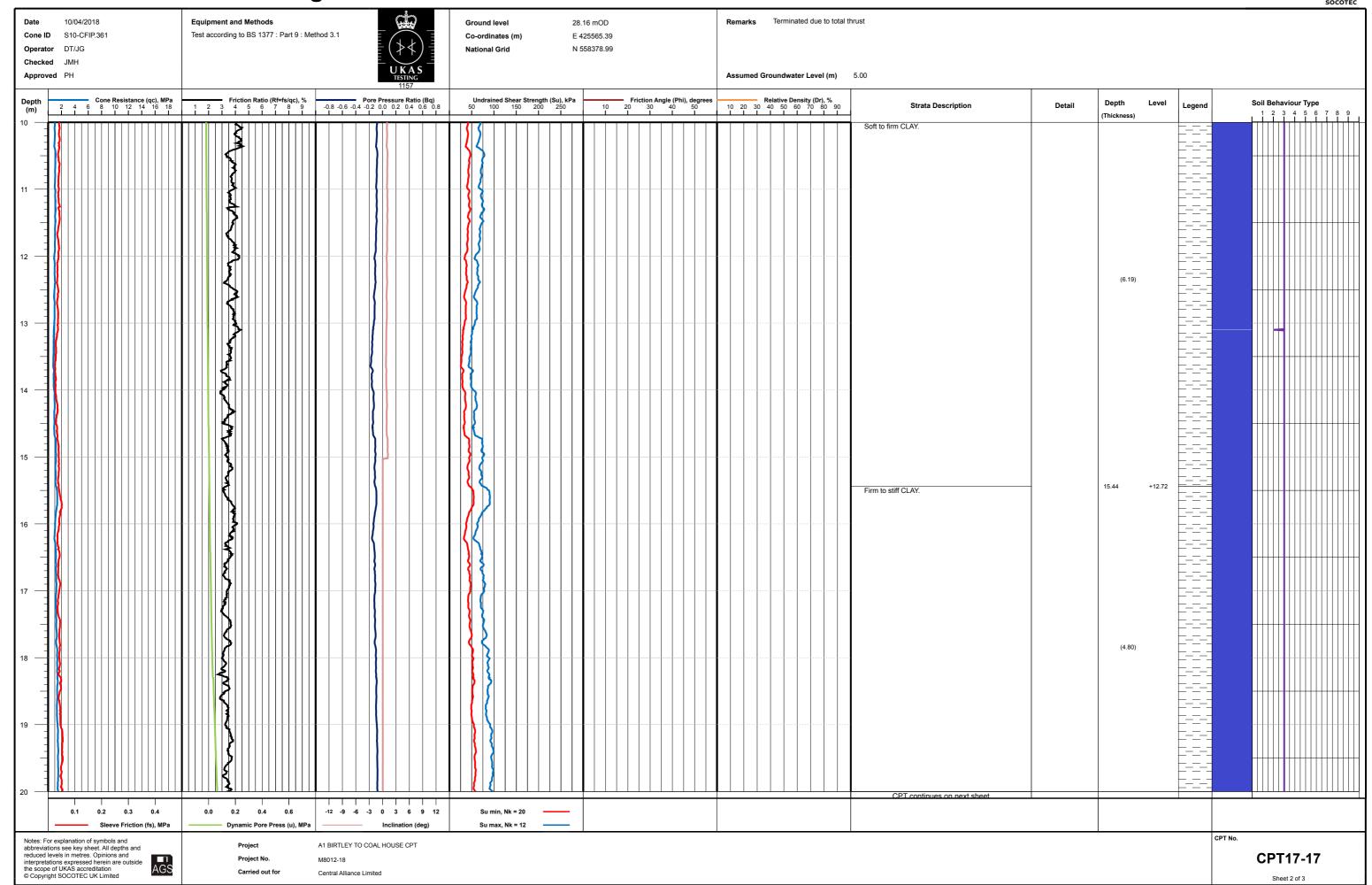




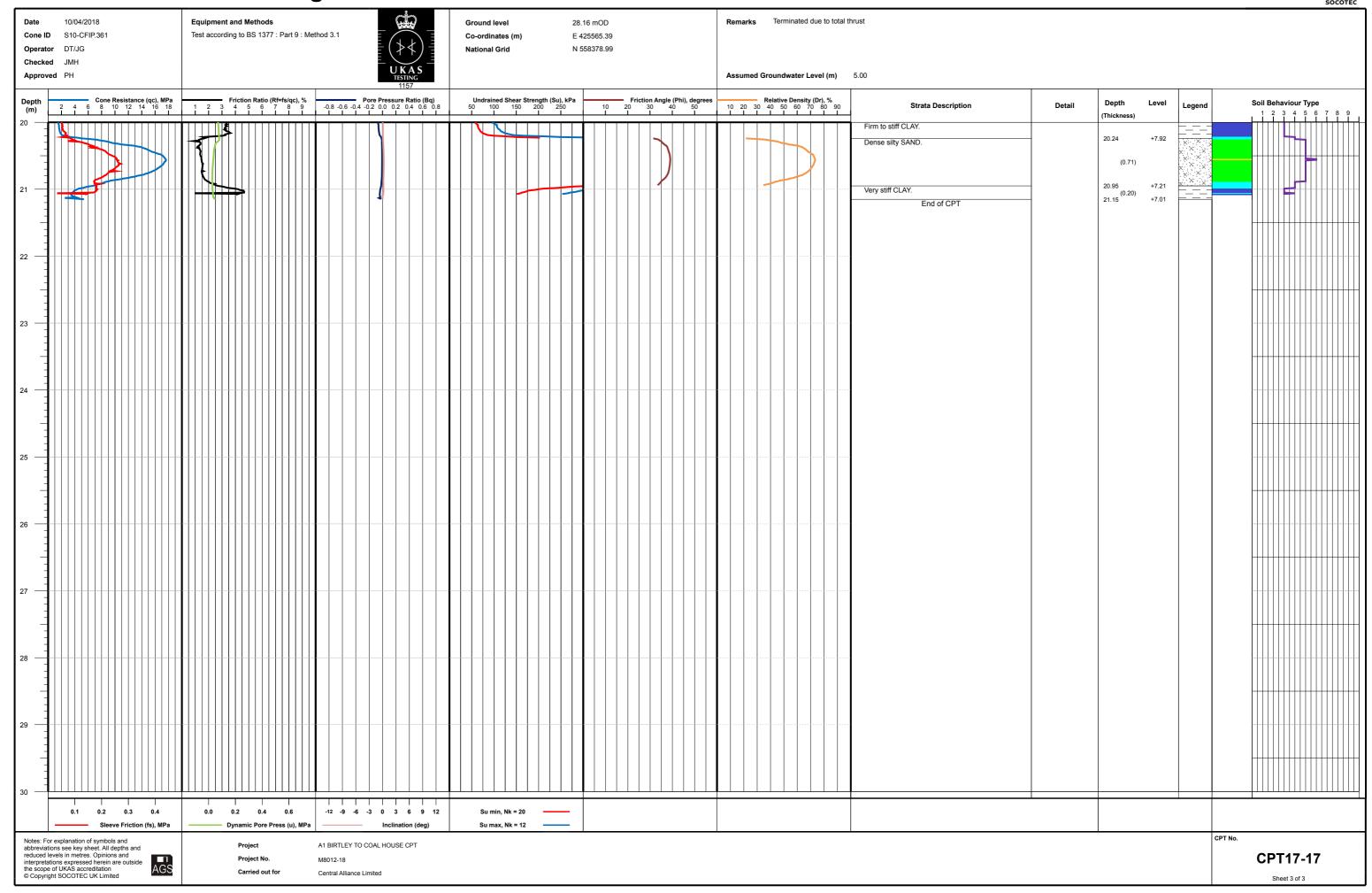




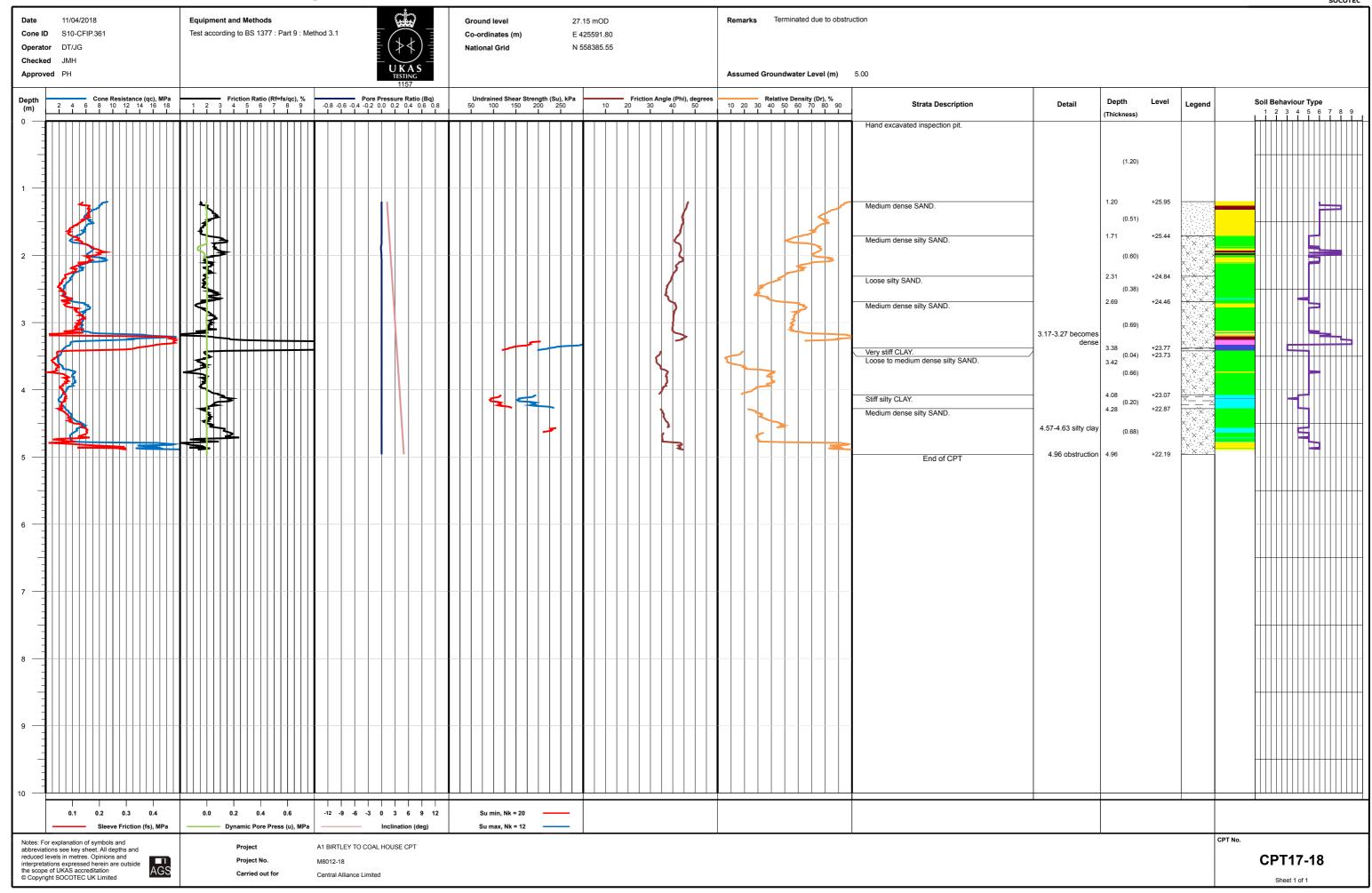




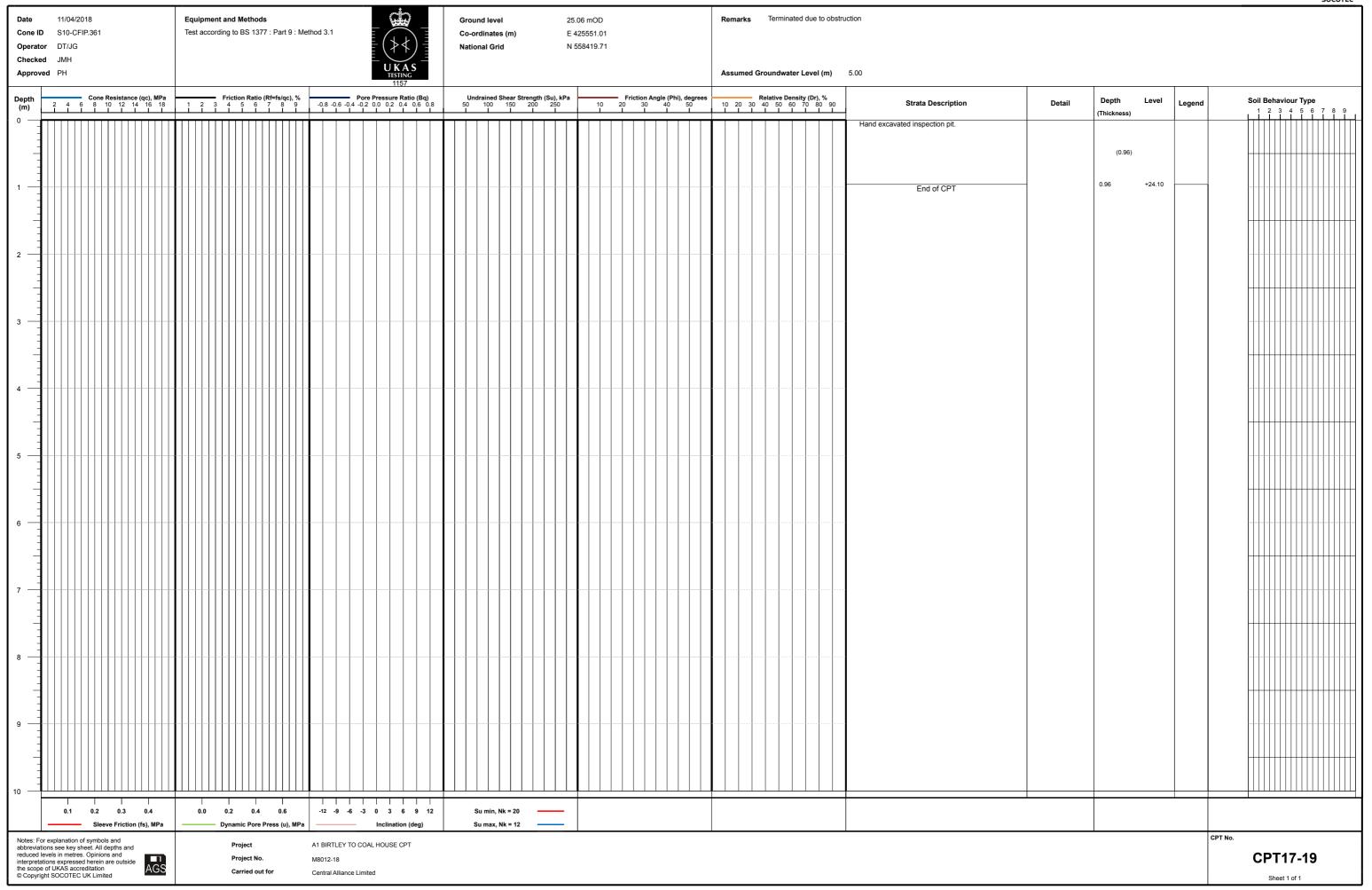




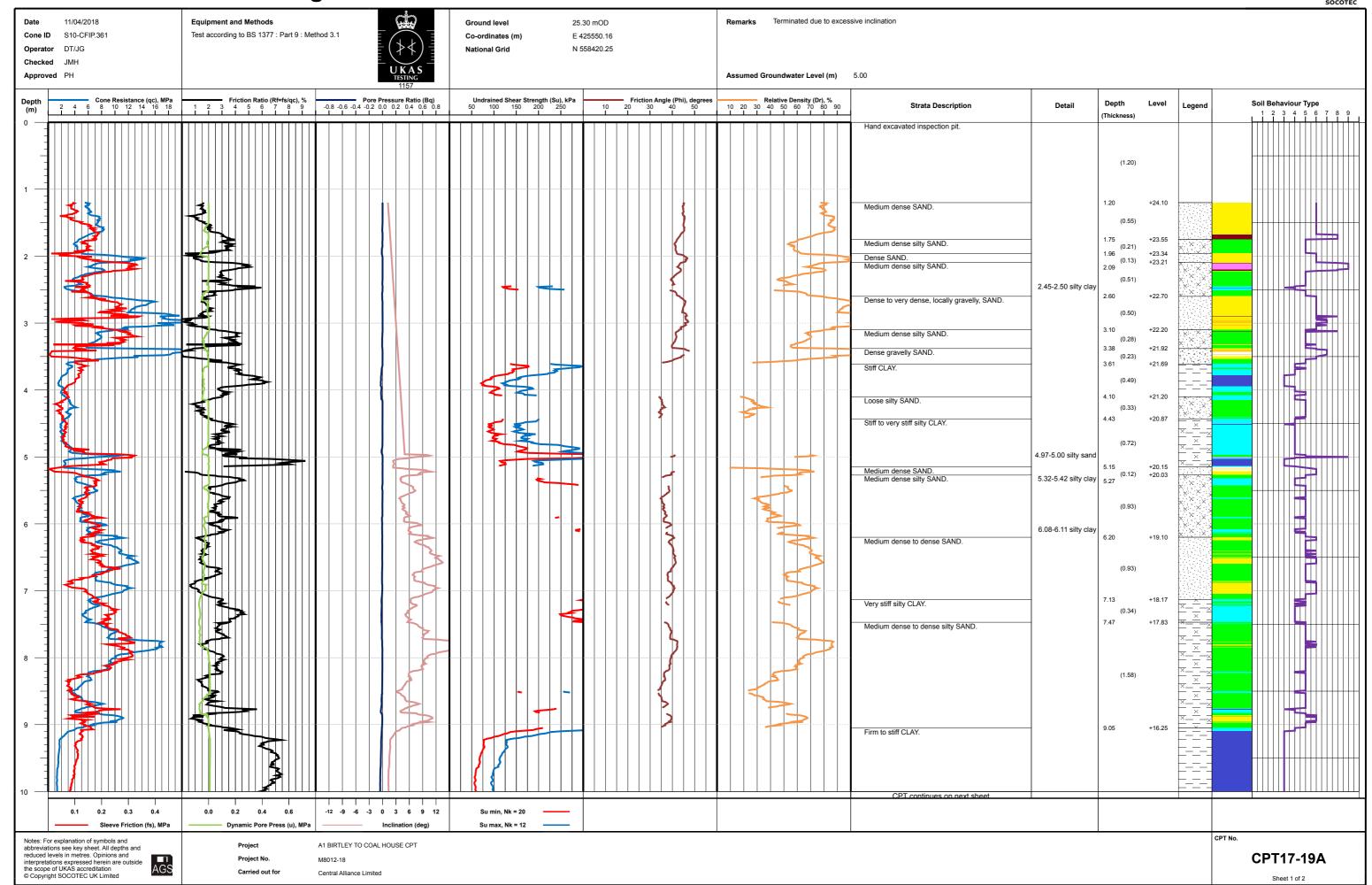




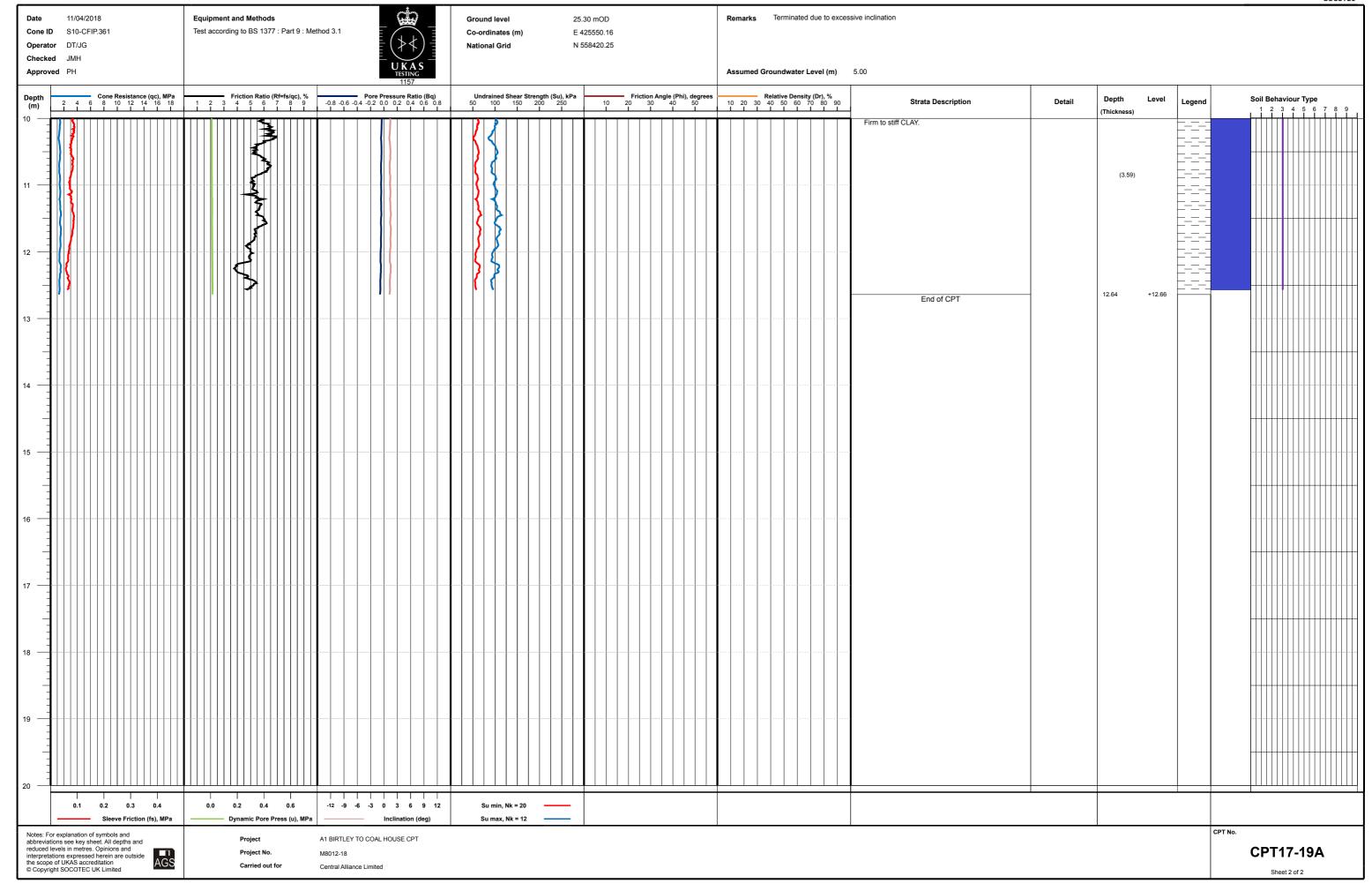




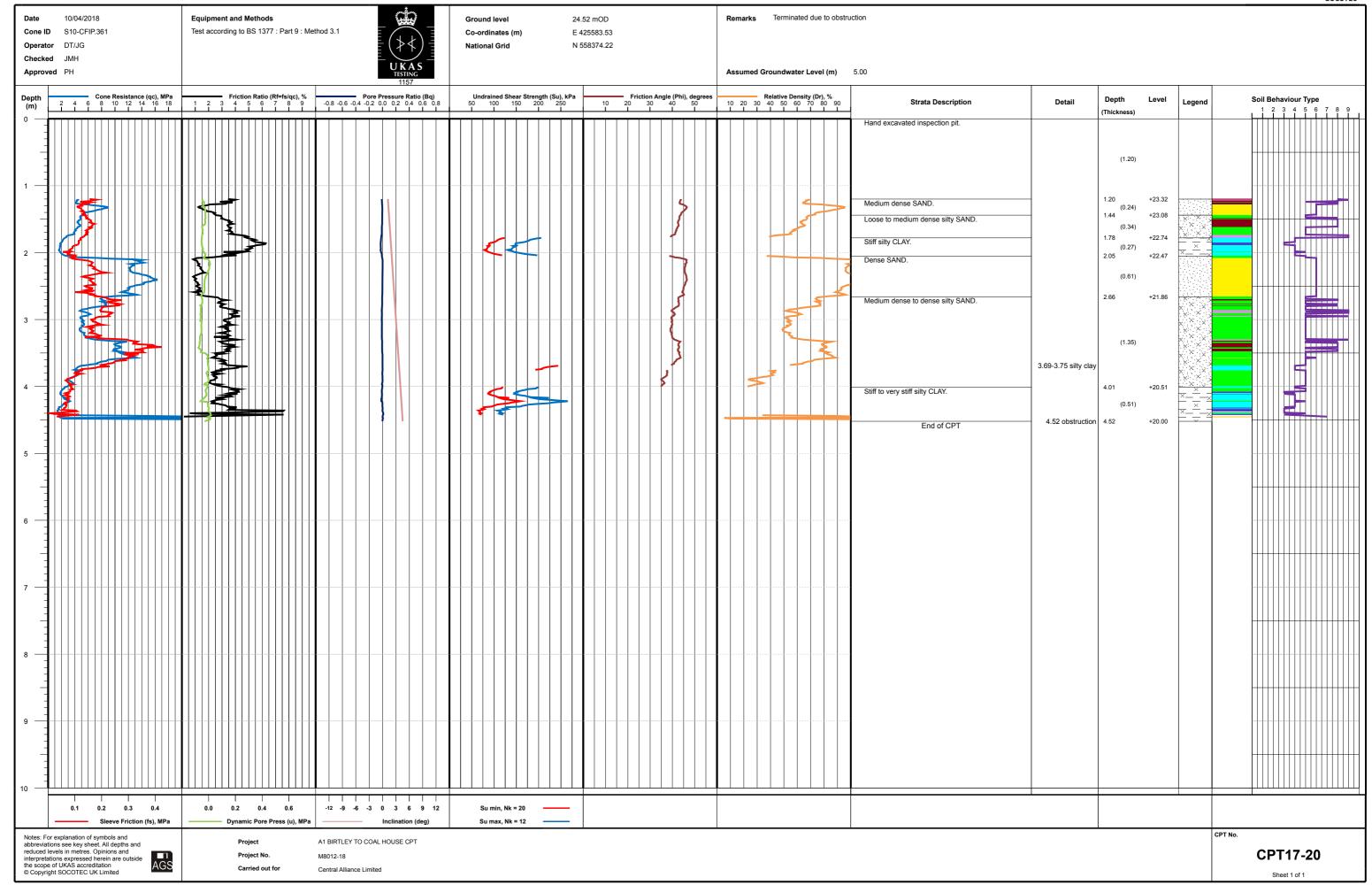




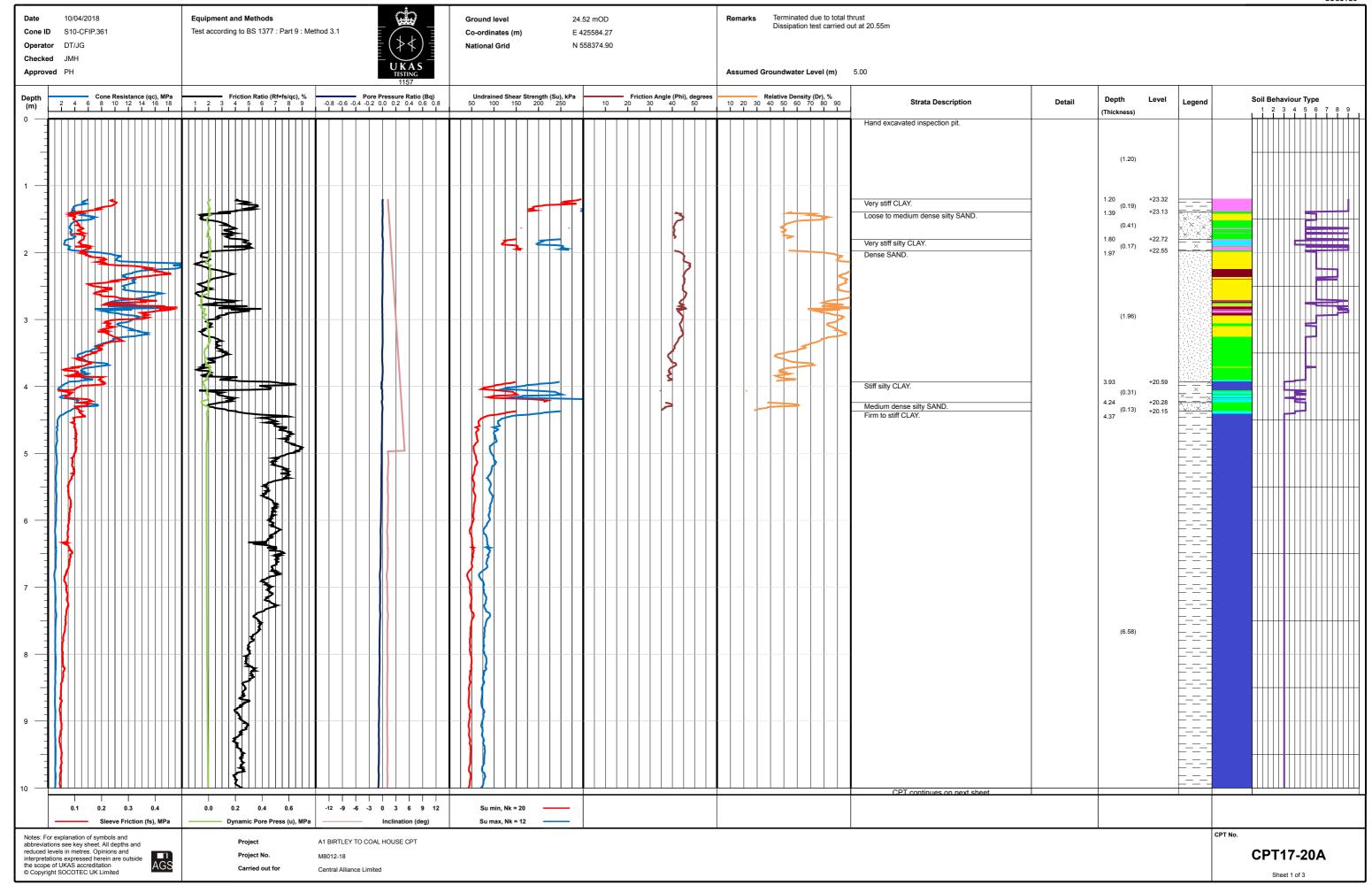




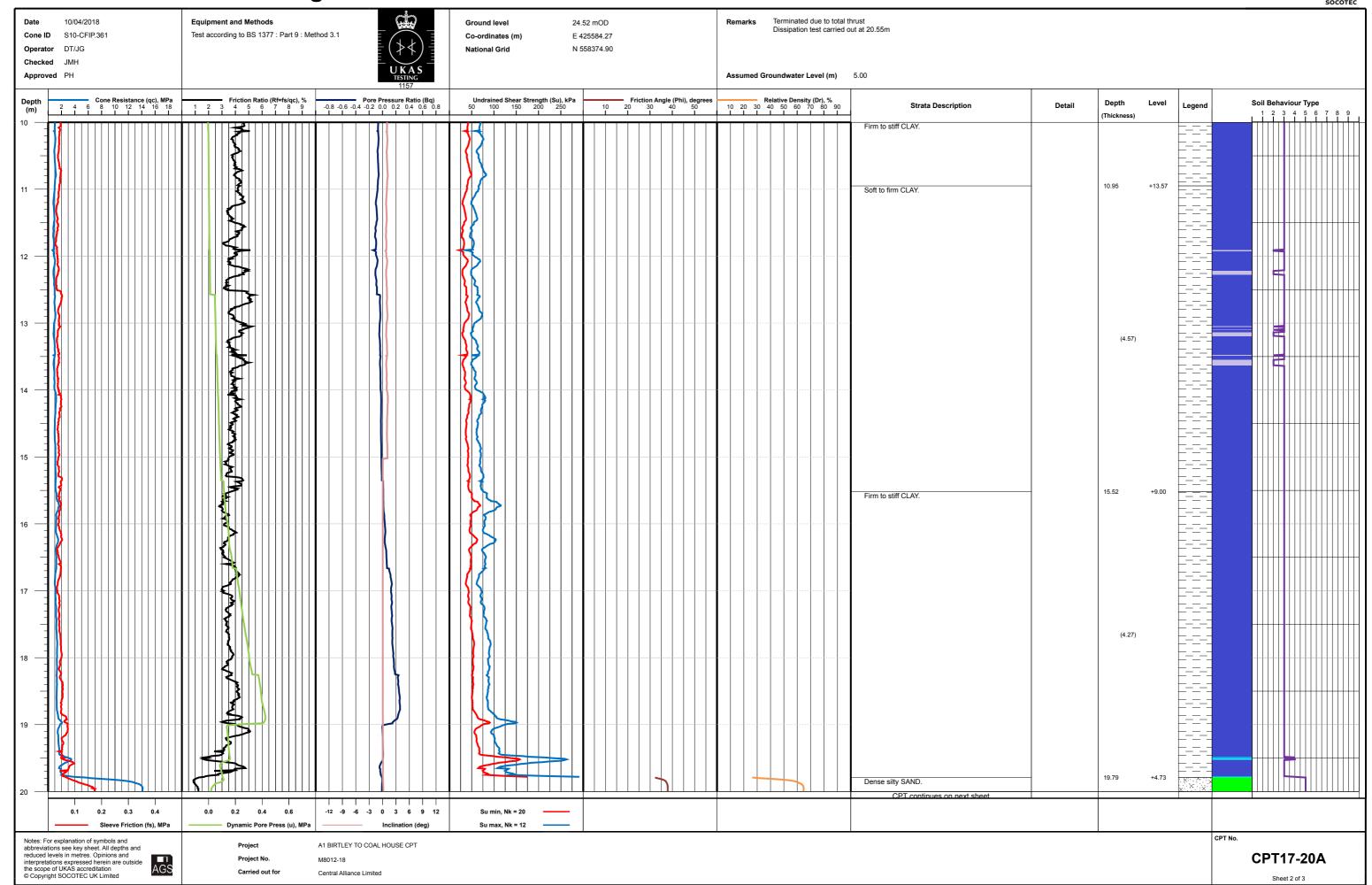




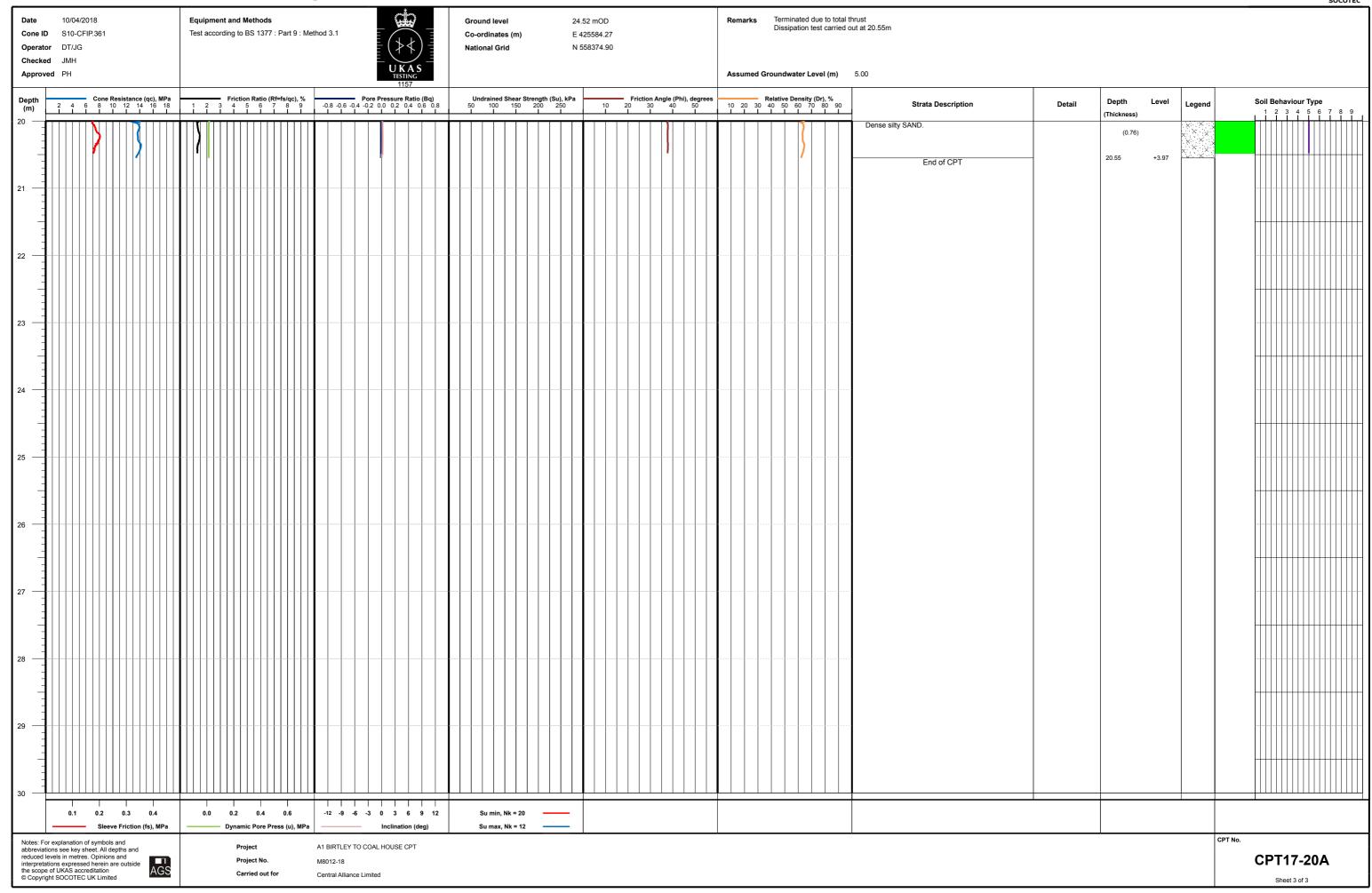




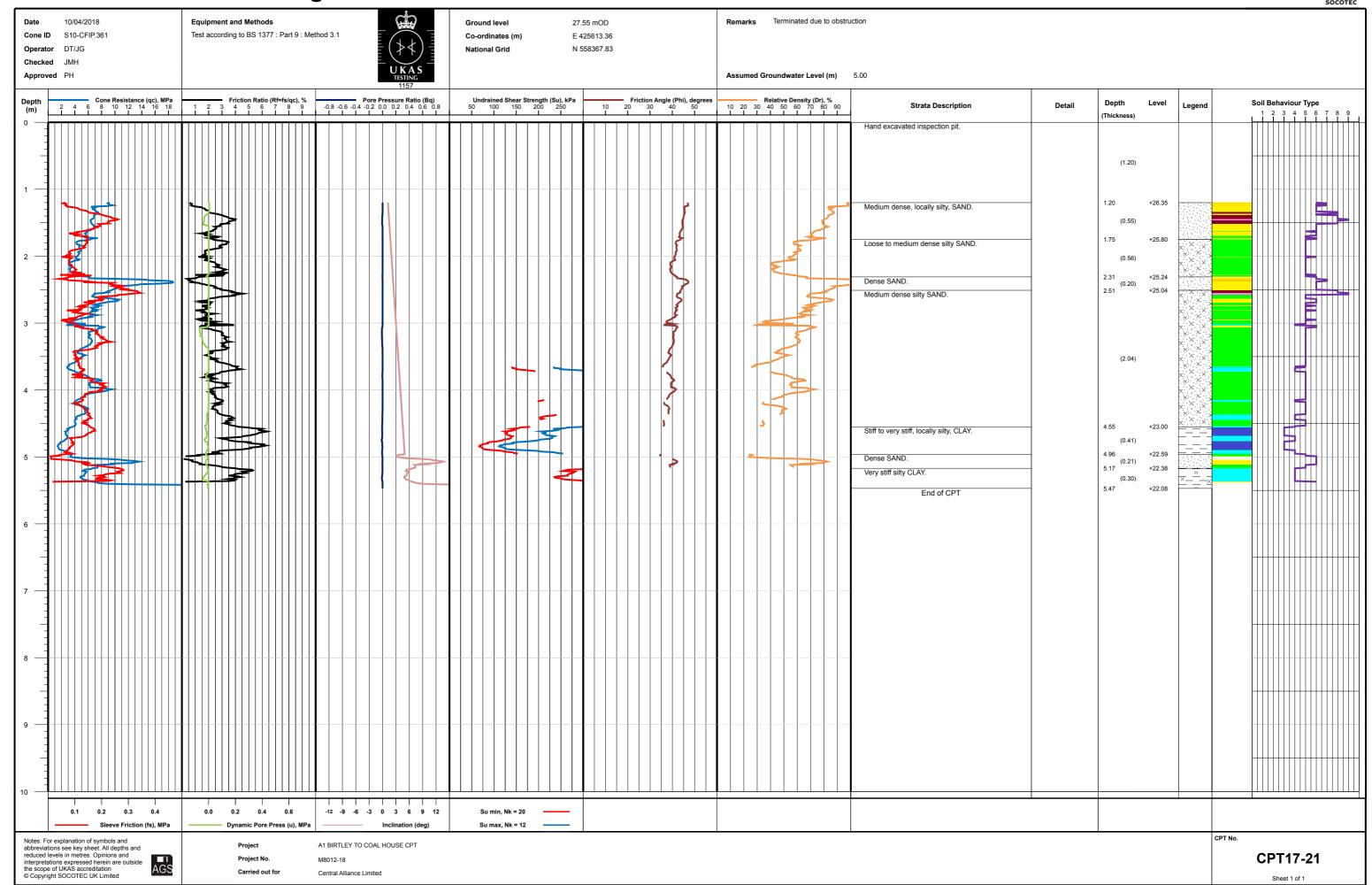




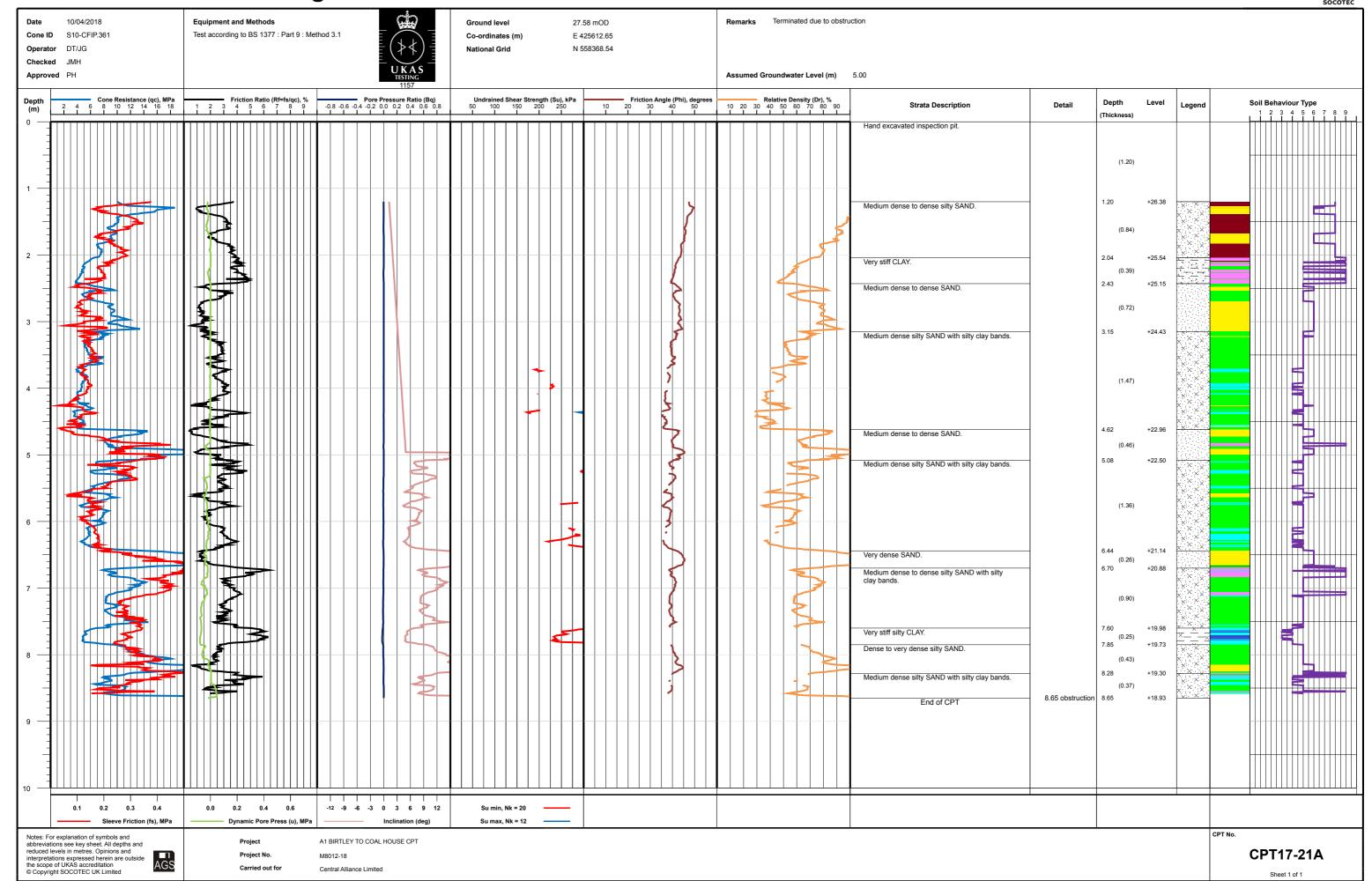




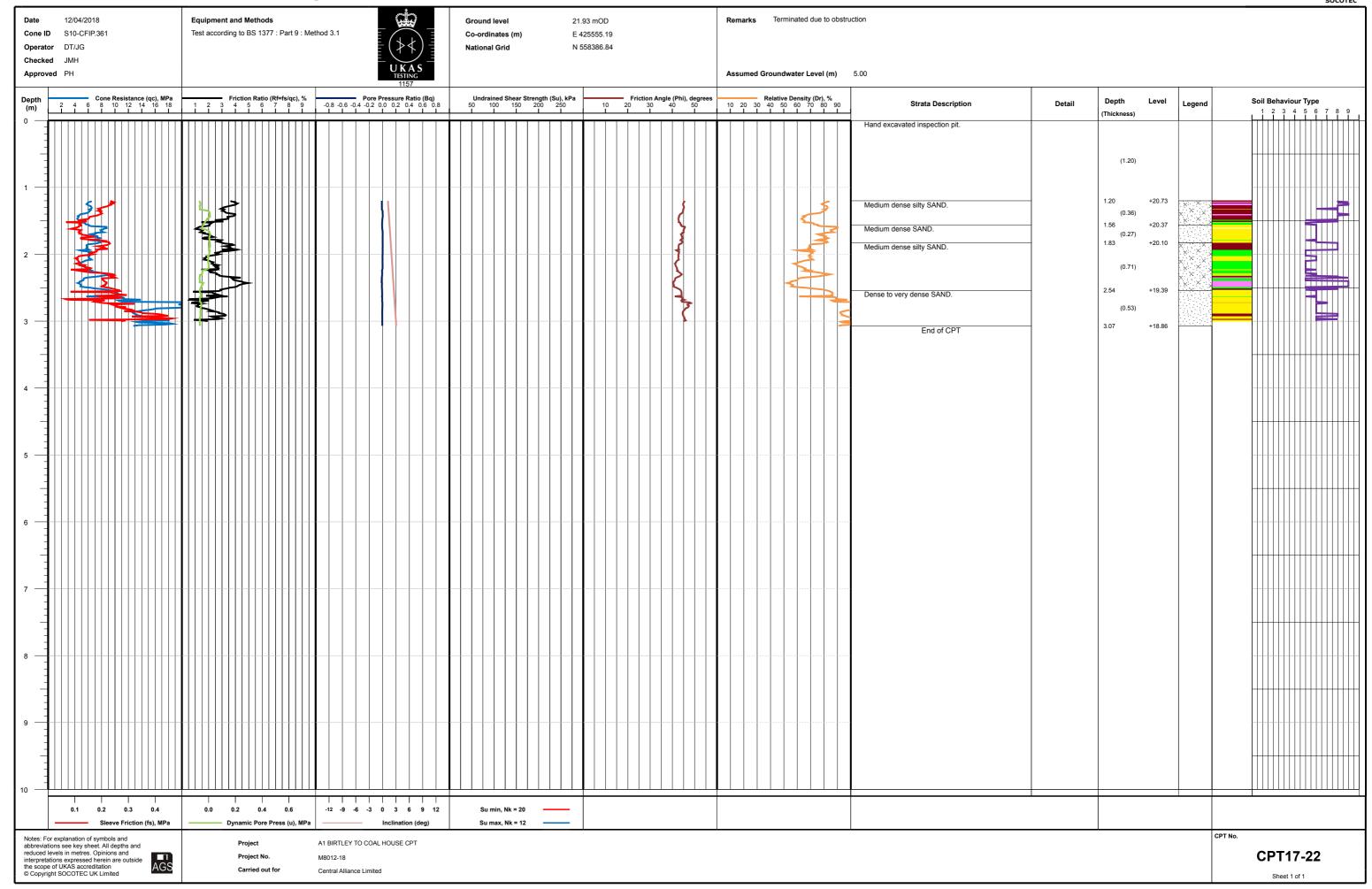




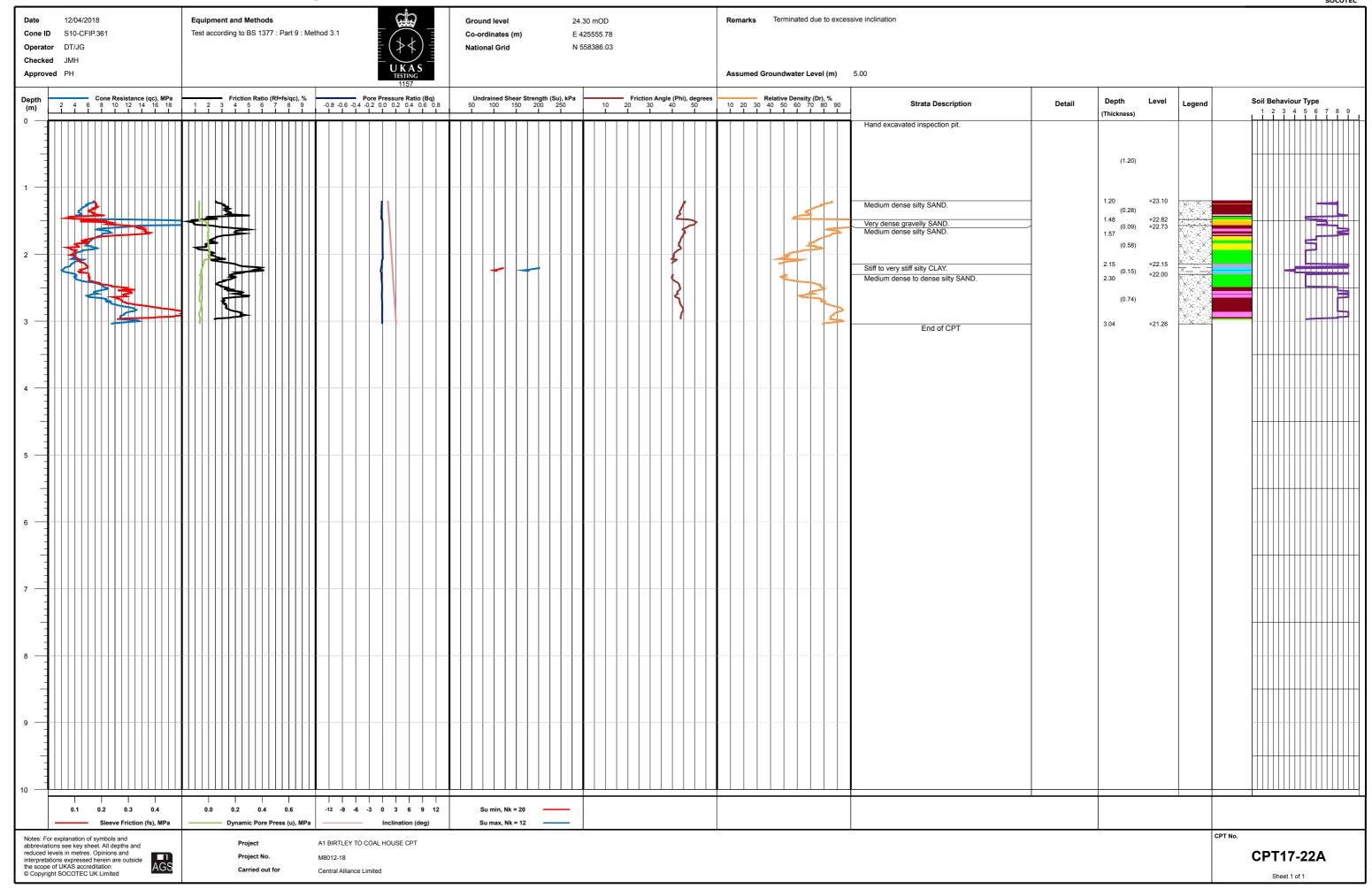




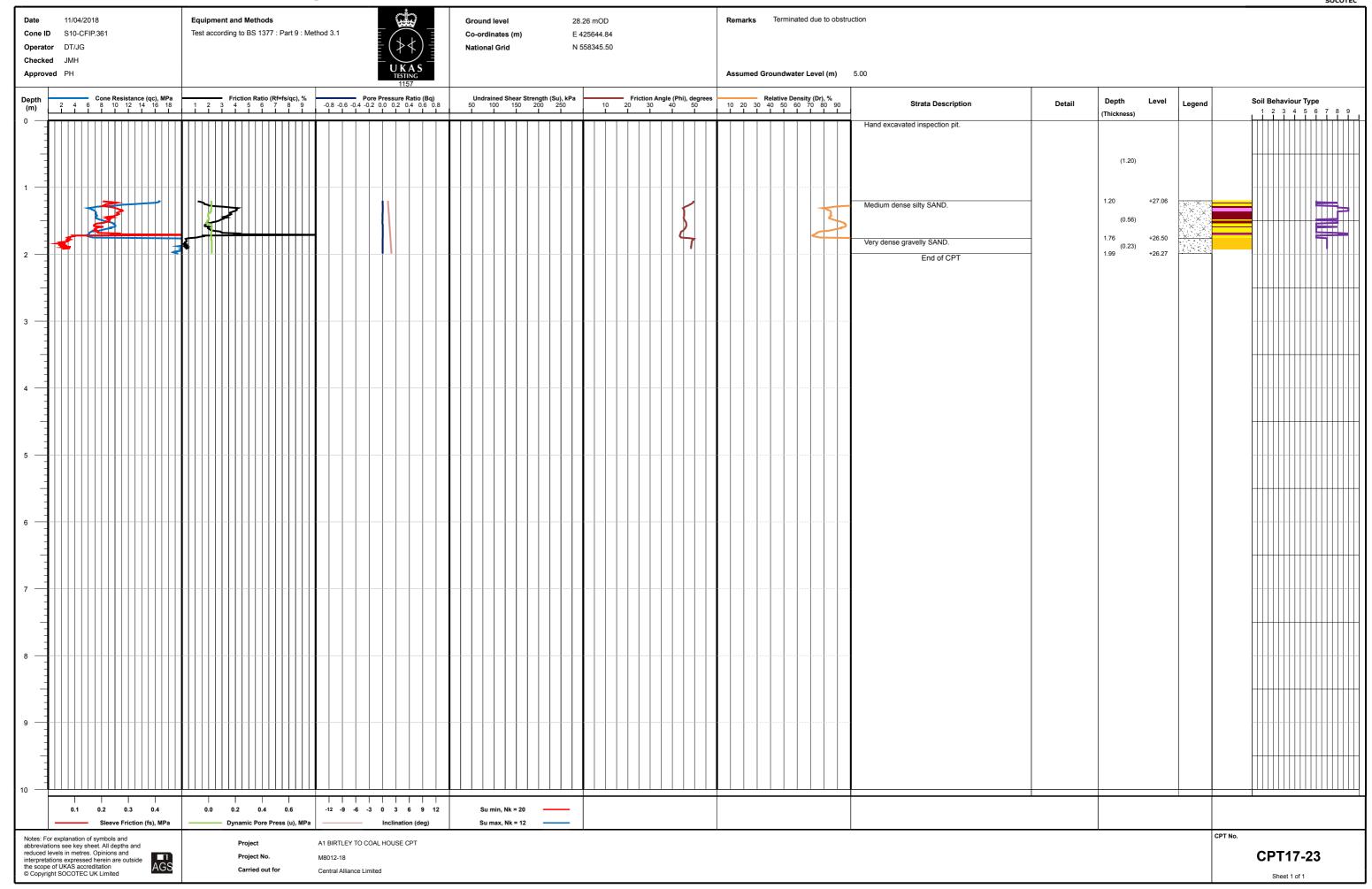




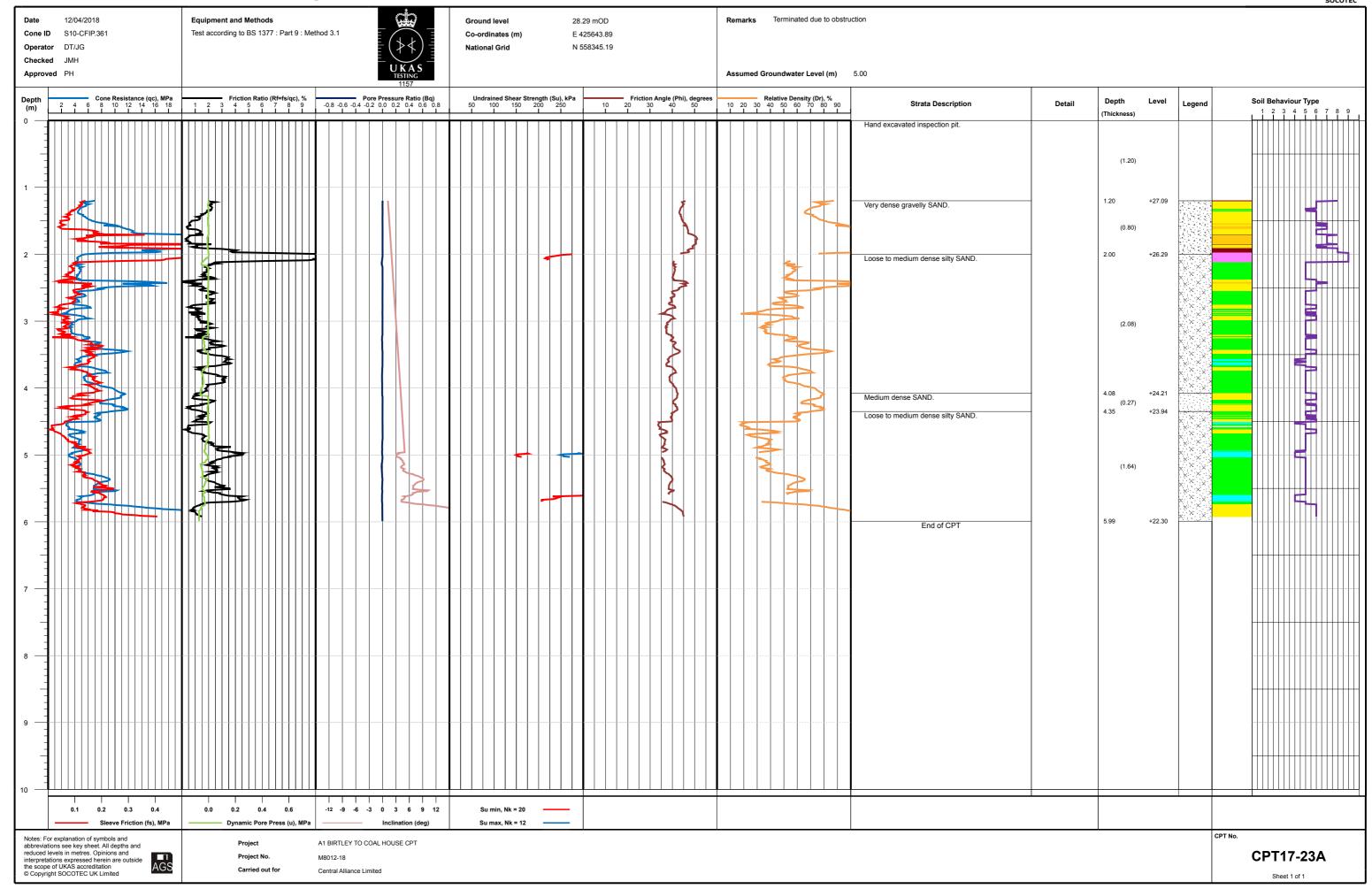






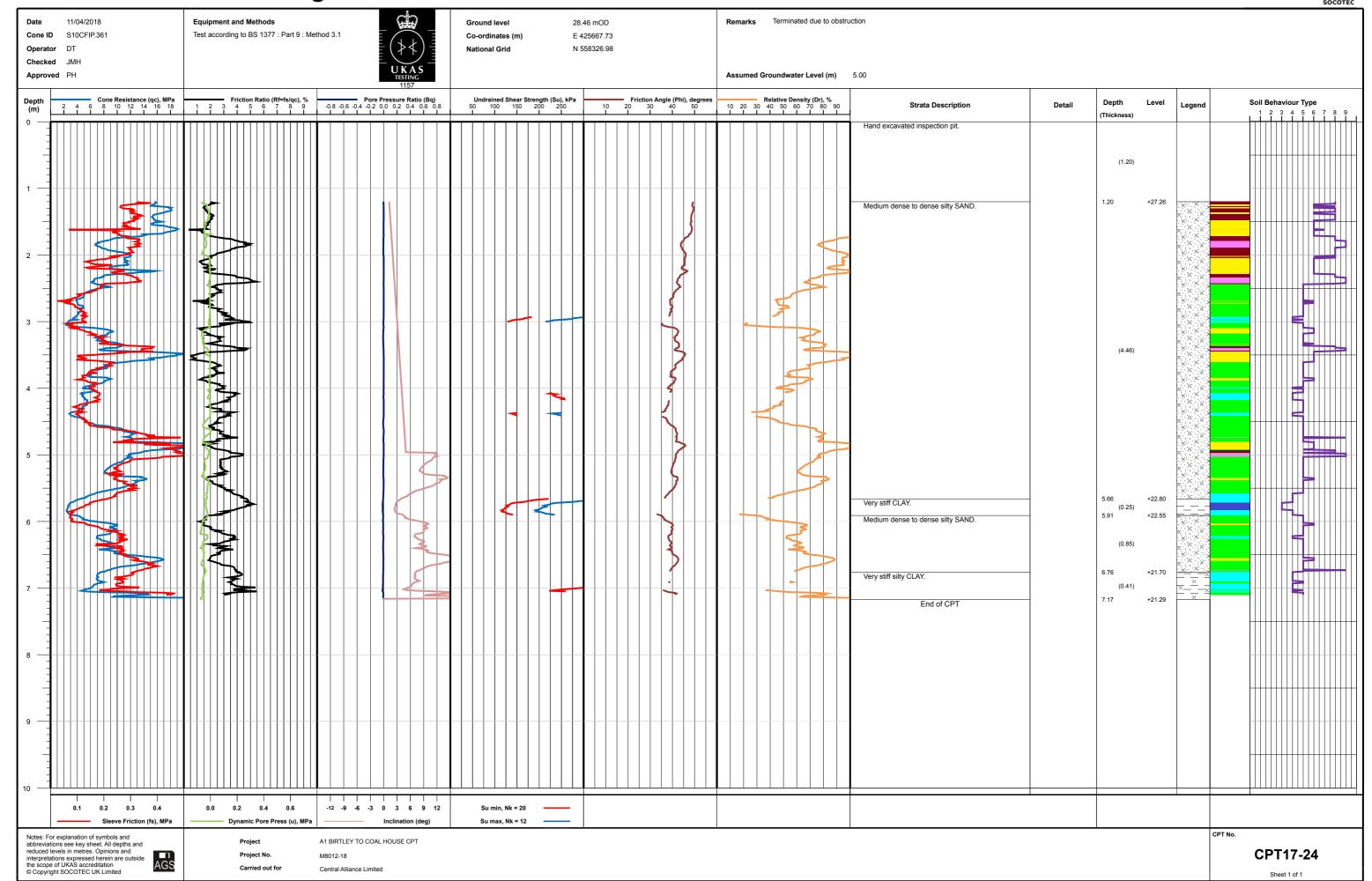






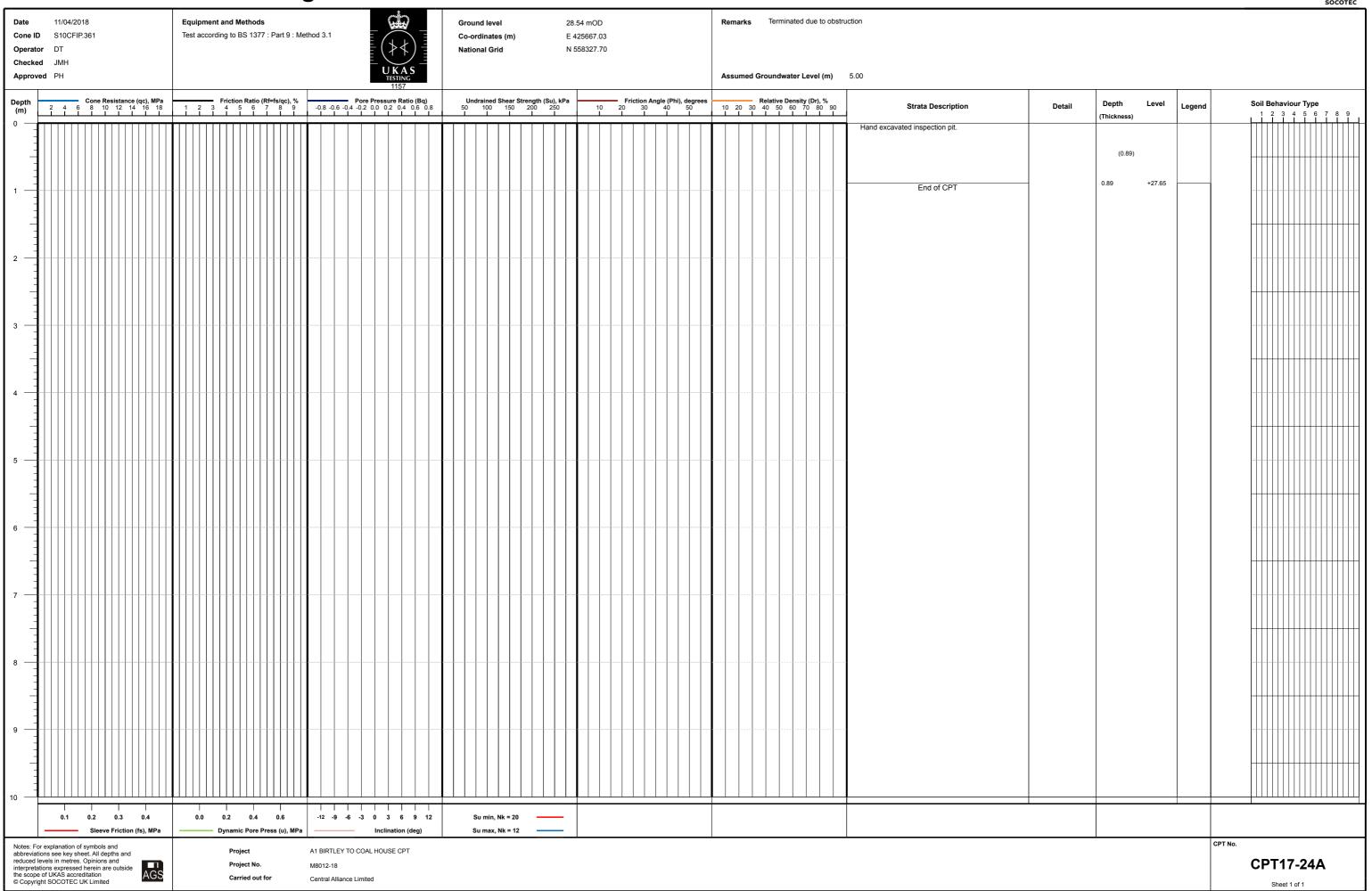
Cone Penetration Test Log





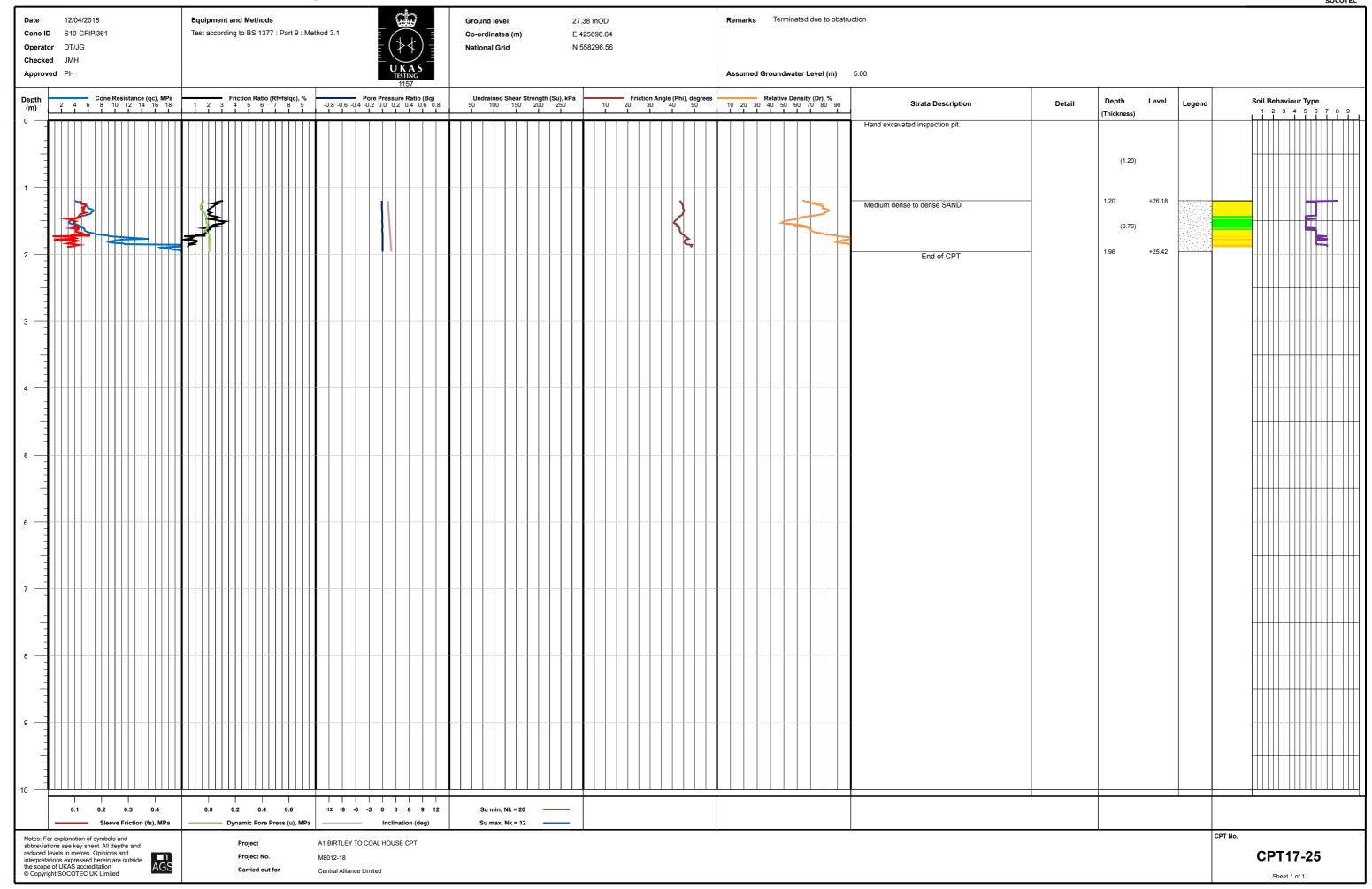
Cone Penetration Test Log





Cone Penetration Test Log







APPENDIX C

Dissipation Test Results

Sheet 1 to 2

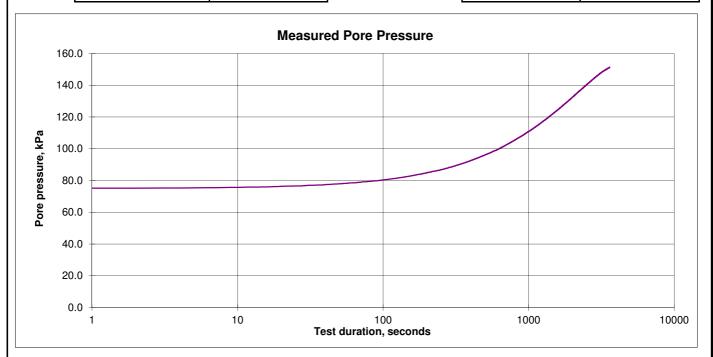
(See Table 2)

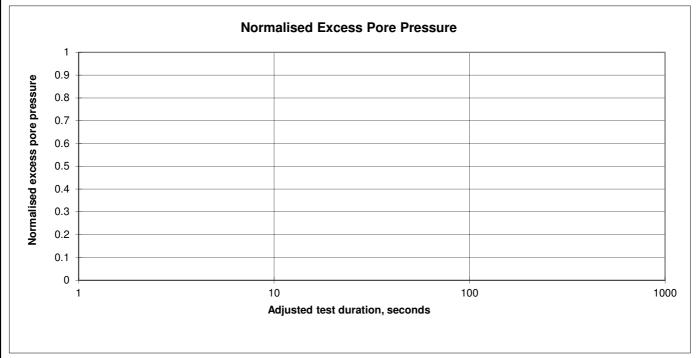
Dissipation Test Results



Cone Ref	S10-CFIP.361
PWP filter location	u2

CPT No	CPT16
Depth, m	15.01





Conditions used for analysis:

Initial pore water pressure, u_i n/a kPa (Peak pore pressure during test)

Equilibrium pore water pressure, u₀ n/a kPa (Nominal value)

Equivalent groundwater level n/a m bgl

Porewater pressure rising during test period.

Data unsuitable for interpretation.

Notes: Interpretation of dissipation tests is not covered by the SOCOTEC UK UKAS accreditation

Project No.

A1 BIRTLEY TO COAL HOUSE CPT

Project No.

Carried out for Central Alliance Limited

Figure

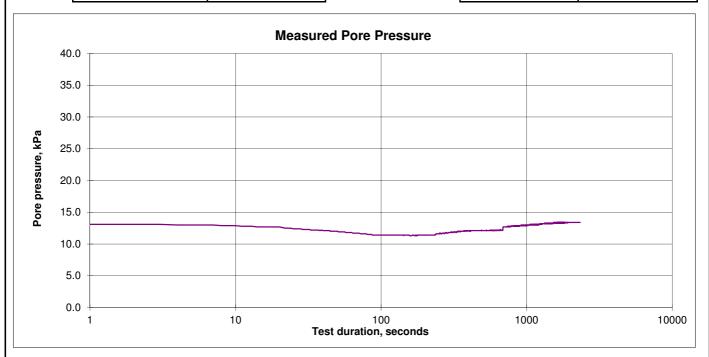
CPT16 D01

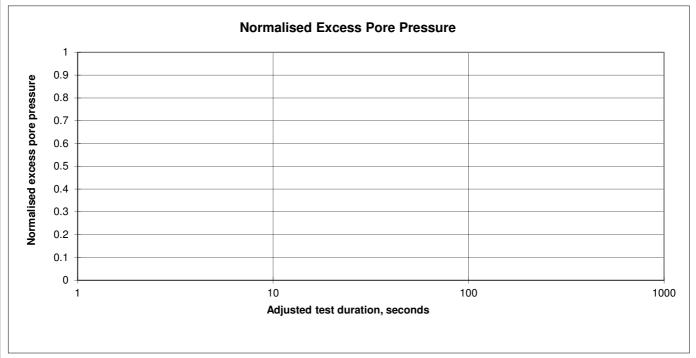
Dissipation Test Results



Cone Ref	S10-CFIP.361
PWP filter location	u2

CPT No	CPT20A
Depth, m	20.55





Conditions used for analysis:

Initial pore water pressure, ui (Peak pore pressure during test) n/a kPa

Equilibrium pore water pressure, u₀ n/a kPa (Nominal value)

Equivalent groundwater level n/a m bgl

> Insufficient porewater pressure response during test period. Data unsuitable for interpretation.

Notes: Interpretation of dissipation tests is not covered by the SOCOTEC UK UKAS accreditation

Project

A1 BIRTLEY TO COAL HOUSE CPT

Project No. Carried out for

Central Alliance Limited

CPT20A D01

APPENDIX D DOWNHOLE GEOPHYSICAL TESTING



REPORT ON THE GEOPHYSICAL LOGGING

OF

TWO BOREHOLES

FOR THE

A1 B2CH PROJECT

JCTN 65 -67

Prepared For:



Central Alliance, Alliance House, South Park Way, Wakefield 41 Business Park Wakefield WF2 0XJ

DEC 2017/CENT1702_ rpt/NZ25

	Name	Date
Logged by:	Dave Hingley	14.12.18
Report by:	Dave Hingley	08.02.18
Checked by:	M. Kynaston	09.02.18
Revision 1:	R. Powell	12.10.18

European Geophysical Services Ltd

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUC	TION 1
2. THE GEOF	PHYSICAL LOGGING METHODS2
3. SITE DETA	AILS4
4. PROCESS	ING AND PRESENTATION OF IMAGER RESULTS5
5. BOREHOL	E LOGGING CONSTRAINTS7
	LIST OF FIGURES
Figure 3.1	Location map showing B2CH locations for BH17-19 and BH17-20 highlighted by red circle. © Crown copyright 2018 OS100057099
Figure 3.2	Aerial image showing approximate area of investigation. © Google 2018.
Figure 4	Geophysical Logs
Appendix 1	Defect Classification
Appendix 2	Geophysical Logs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Central Alliance, optical and acoustic imaging and geophysical logging was carried out in two boreholes at the A1 B2CH site near Gateshead, Tyne & Wear in North West England.

The work was carried out by European Geophysical Services on 14th December 2017.

The following logs were run:-

BH17-19

Log / Tool		To (m)
Acoustic Imager	34.8	62.4
Full Wave Sonic (FWS)	34.8	62.4
Formation Density (Gamma-gamma)	34.8	62.4

BH17-20

Log / Tool		To (m)
Acoustic Imager	30.8	52.2
Full Wave Sonic (FWS)	30.8	52.2
Formation Density (Gamma-gamma)		52.2

2.0 THE GEOPHYSICAL LOGGING METHODS

The Equipment and Field Procedure

A fully digital logging system with a 600m capacity motorised winch mounted in a 4x4 van was used.

All logging data was recorded digitally for reprocessing and archiving purposes.

Full Wave Sonic (FWS)

This tool has been specially designed to provide a full wave form recording of sonic signals and uses fixed spaced transmitter – receivers.

The received signals are digitised at a fast sampling rate with high resolution. Data may be sampled at typically 5cm or 10cm intervals dependant upon resolution required.

The data is processed for P wave velocity (or transit time) and amplitude. This tool can only be used in fluid filled unlined boreholes.

Formation Density (Db)

The Formation Density tool has three detectors at different spacing's from a source of gamma radiation. The logs from each detector indicate the apparent bulk density of the material surrounding the tool at a radius of investigation related to the spacing's. The Long Spaced Density has a spacing of 48cm, the High Resolution Density has a spacing of 24cm and the Bed Resolution Density has a spacing of 14cm. The tool is run side-walled up the borehole wall.

The Bed Resolution Density (BRD) log has high resolution but very shallow penetration (2 - 3cm) and is very responsive to borehole diameter changes and fractures.

The High Resolution Density (HRD) has a larger radius of penetration than the BRD, up to around 10cm under average/medium range of densities.

The Long Spaced Density (LSD) has the greatest penetration of up to 15 - 20cm, but least resolution.

A compensated density log is produced using the HRD log to compensate the LSD for borehole effects and mud invasion, further corrections for borehole diameter changes are made using data from the caliper log to produce a bulk density log (Db) in (g.cm⁻³).

Acoustic Borehole Imager (Amplitude and Travel Time)

This tool scans the borehole wall through 360 degrees and records the acoustic reflection of the resulting signal in terms of amplitude and transit time (the travel time from the tool to the borehole wall). This technique requires a fluid filled borehole with a minimum of suspended solids, polymers or muds within the fluid column.

This sensitive technique responds to small diameter changes, rugosity and the acoustic nature of the borehole wall. It is primarily used for detecting fractures and other discontinuities. The resultant images are orientated (to magnetic North) 0° through 90°, 180° and 270° back to 0°.

The logging tool is centralised during data acquisition by two sets of bow springs. The bow springs are adjusted to a variety of borehole diameters prior to acquisition. The image is viewed on the way down the borehole to allow fine tuning of the acquisition parameters. The settings are then adjusted and the image recorded on the way up the borehole which ensures a constant line speed during acquisition.

Images and associated data are viewed in real time during the data acquisition.

The orientation system employs a flux gate magnetometer and therefore the recorded data within approximately one metre of magnetic steel casing is unorientated. This is corrected manually during the post-processing stage

3.0 **SITE DETAILS**

Site: B2CH - A1 Jn 65-67 OS Grid Ref: NZ 25453 58396

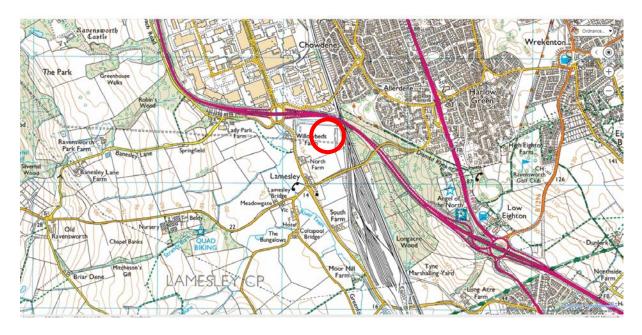


Figure 3.1 Location map showing B2CH locations for BH17-19 and BH17-20 highlighted by red circle. © Crown copyright 2018 OS100057099.



Figure 3.2 Aerial image showing approximate area of investigation. © Google 2018.

4.0 PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION OF IMAGER RESULTS

Detailed logs of the imager data have been produced at a vertical scale of 1:20.

Constructional details and information on each borehole are given in the headers of each log.

All images have been referenced to Magnetic North.

The borehole's azimuth and tilt are plotted alongside the images.

The image of the borehole wall is presented in an unwrapped form with a horizontal scale marked 0° - North, through 90° - East, 180° - South, 270° - West, back to North.

Structural features and discontinuities have been picked from the images in the form of colour coded sinusoidal projections - see Appendix 1 for details. 'Discontinuities' log is also presented with a horizontal scale marked 0° - North, through 90° - East, 180° - South, 270° - West, back to North.

Structure picking is not a definitive analysis of all the features within a borehole. Only the discontinuities that have a linear dip and direction are 'picked' and used in the analysis of the discontinuities. Features that do not have a regular sinusoidal shape do not have a linear dip and direction, 'best fit' picking of these features is done if approximately 80% coverage of the sinusoid can be achieved. Below this percentage the inaccuracy of the picking is too great and if included in any structural analysis may adversely skew the results. Vughs, solution holes, and angular break outs are examples of features not picked.

The apparent azimuth and apparent dip (i.e. relative to the borehole's azimuth and tilt) of the discontinuities are calculated using the diameter of the borehole and the geometric parameters of the sinusoids overlaid on the discontinuities. processing stage is to correct these apparent values to true azimuth (in relation to Magnetic North) and true dip (from horizontal) by correcting for the borehole's azimuth and tilt.

The final results are presented as a 'tadpole' plot (Discontinuities - True'). The horizontal position of the tadpole's head gives the defect's true dip angle and its tail points in the direction of the defect's azimuth. These logs are presented with a horizontal scale in degrees. By convention the top of the page is North (Magnetic) and the right hand edge of the paper is East.

The true structural data has been presented in digital format as an excel file (xls).

4.0 PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION OF IMAGER RESULTS cont.

Additionally, stereonets of the discontinuities have also been produced, with the same orientation (North - top and East - right hand side of page) as above.

These stereonets have been produced as 'Northern Hemisphere' form with equal angle projection.

Taking into account the accuracies of the manufacturer's transducers and dependent upon tool centralisation, borehole rugosity, borehole eccentricity and picking techniques etc the overall accuracy of the technique is estimated at +/- 5 degrees for azimuth and +/- 2 degrees for dip.

5.0 **BOREHOLE LOGGING CONSTRAINTS**

Vehicle access restrictions 4x4 required

Tool access restrictions

None

Borehole conditions / risk to equipment

Casing to rock head. BH17-20 logging terminated at 52.6m due to workings (drilled to 65m).

Lack of fluid filled column / cloudy fluid

Borehole fluid was cloudy in both boreholes so only acoustic imager could be run.

Time constraint

None

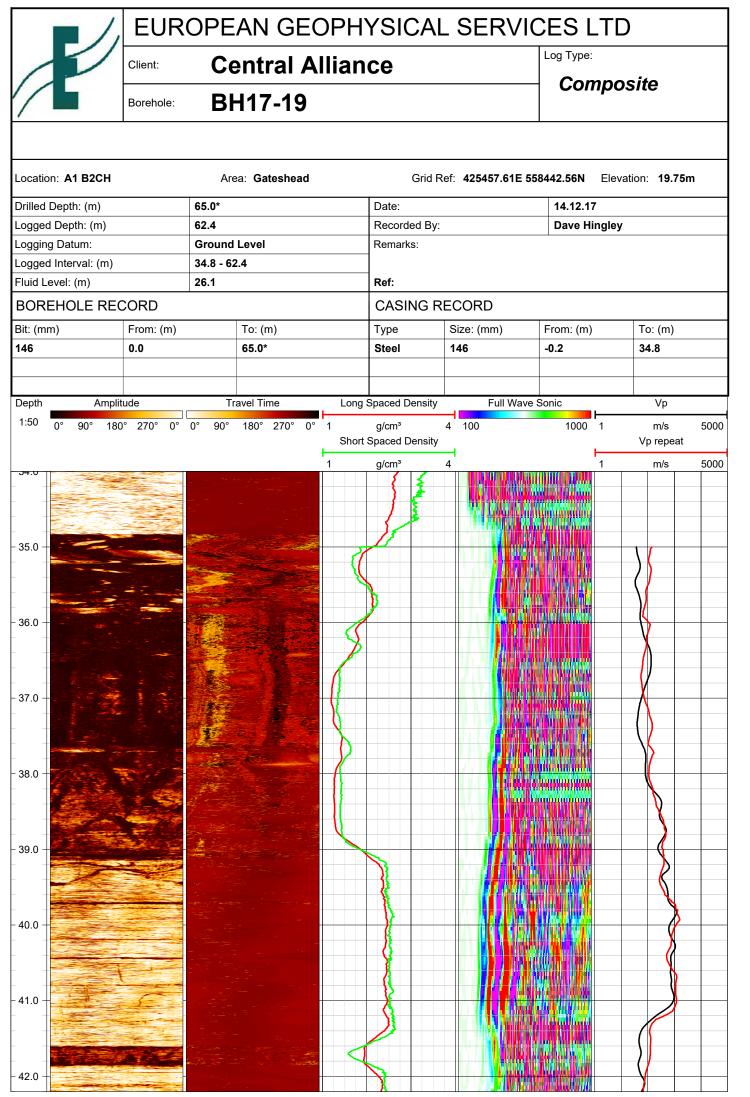
Borehole construction / casing

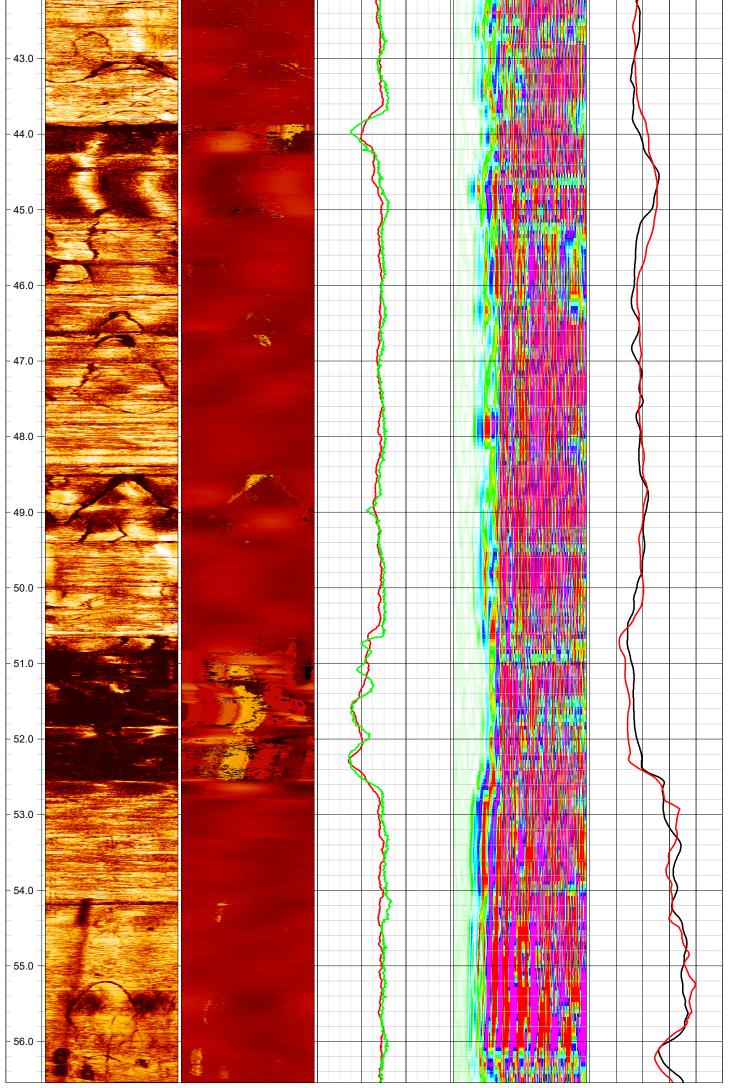
Appendix 1

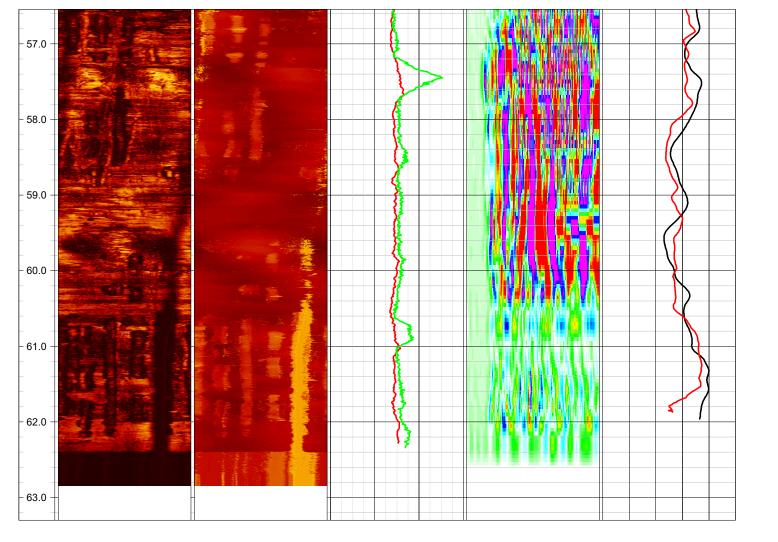
Discontinuity Classification.

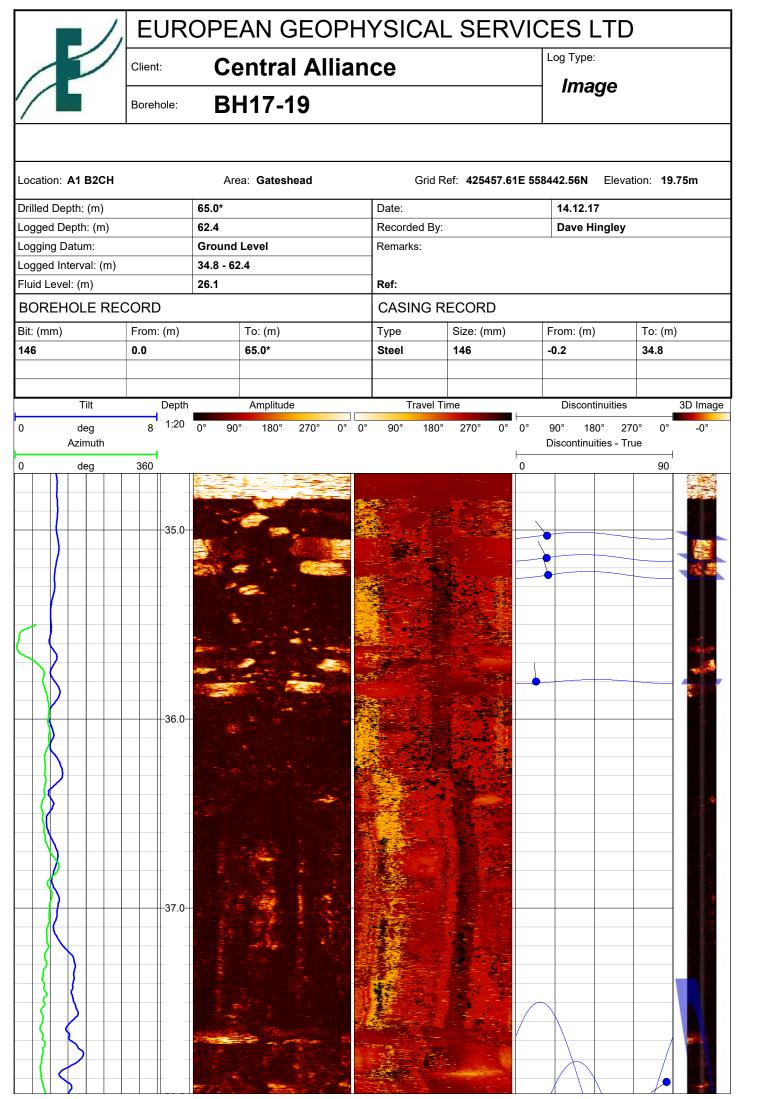
Discontinuity	Colour	Classification Parameters
Major Fracture or Fissure	Blue	An open break in the formation, that is continuous across the entire image.
		acrees are crime arranger
Minor Fracture or	Turquoise	A thin or closed break in the formation,
Fissure		that is continuous or discontinuous across the image.
Vein	Green	That may be <u>continuous or</u>
		discontinuous across the entire image.
Fabric	Red	Defines a feature generally metamorphic,
		igneous or sedimentary in origin that may
		be <u>continuous</u> or <u>discontinuous</u> across
		the image, such as bedding and cross-
		bedding, schistosity or gneissosity.
Intrusions	Purple	Intrusive features such as dykes and sills,
		generally continuous across the image
Unknown	Black	Faint features which can not be classified.

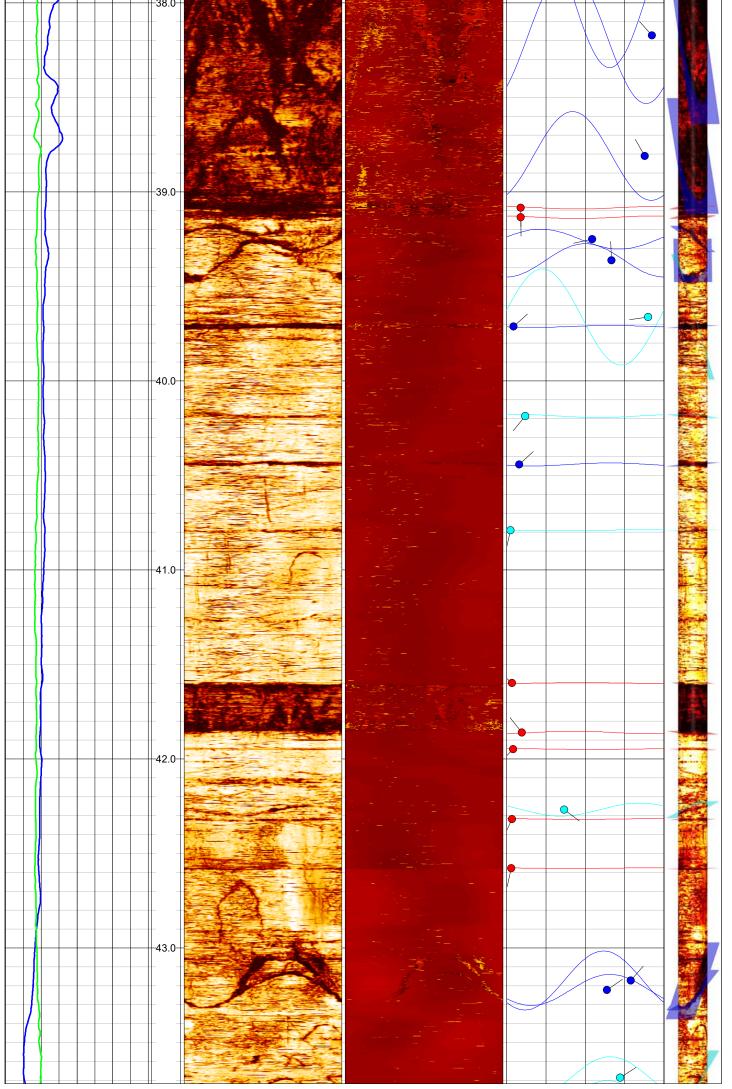
Appendix 2 **Geophysical Logs**



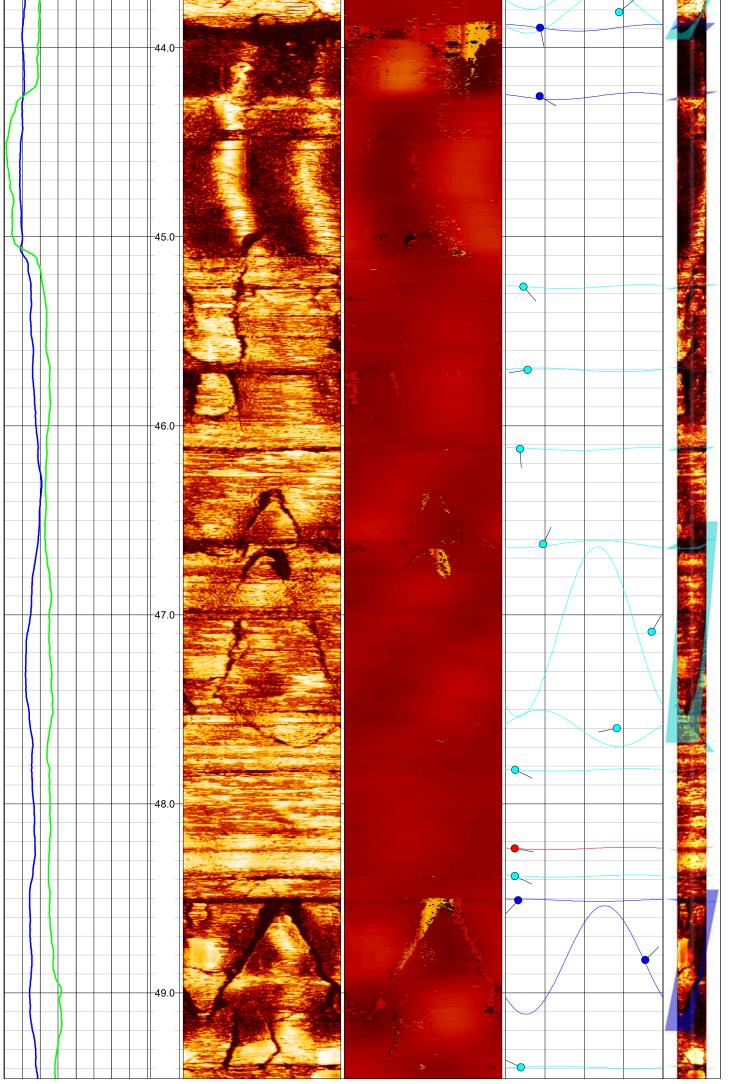




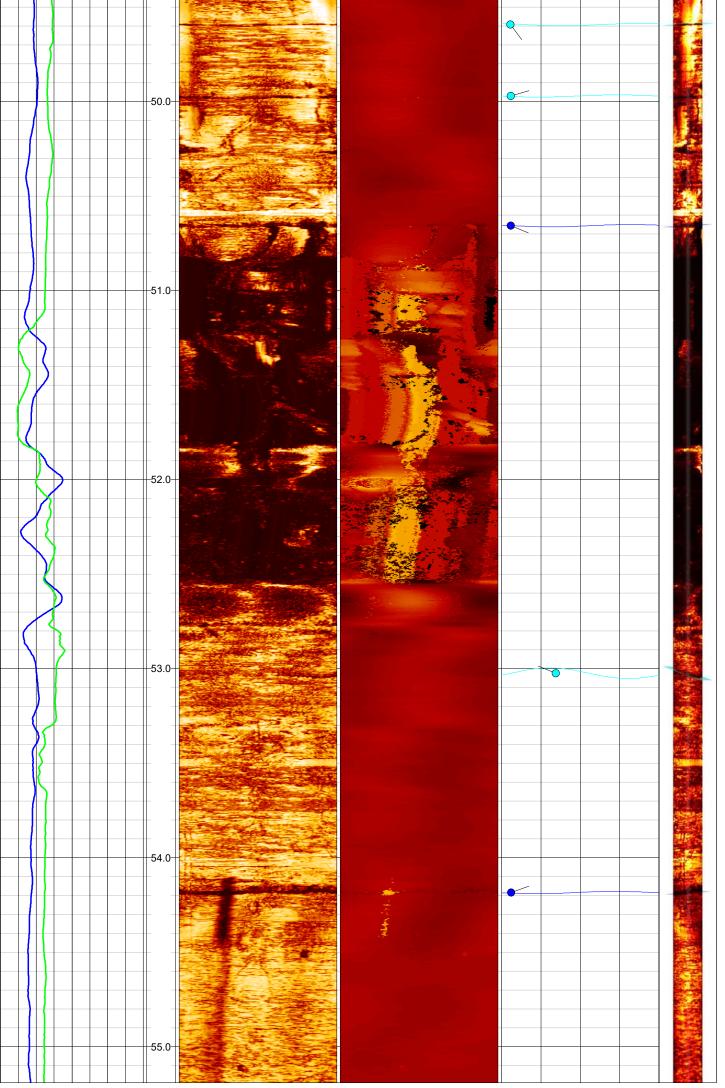




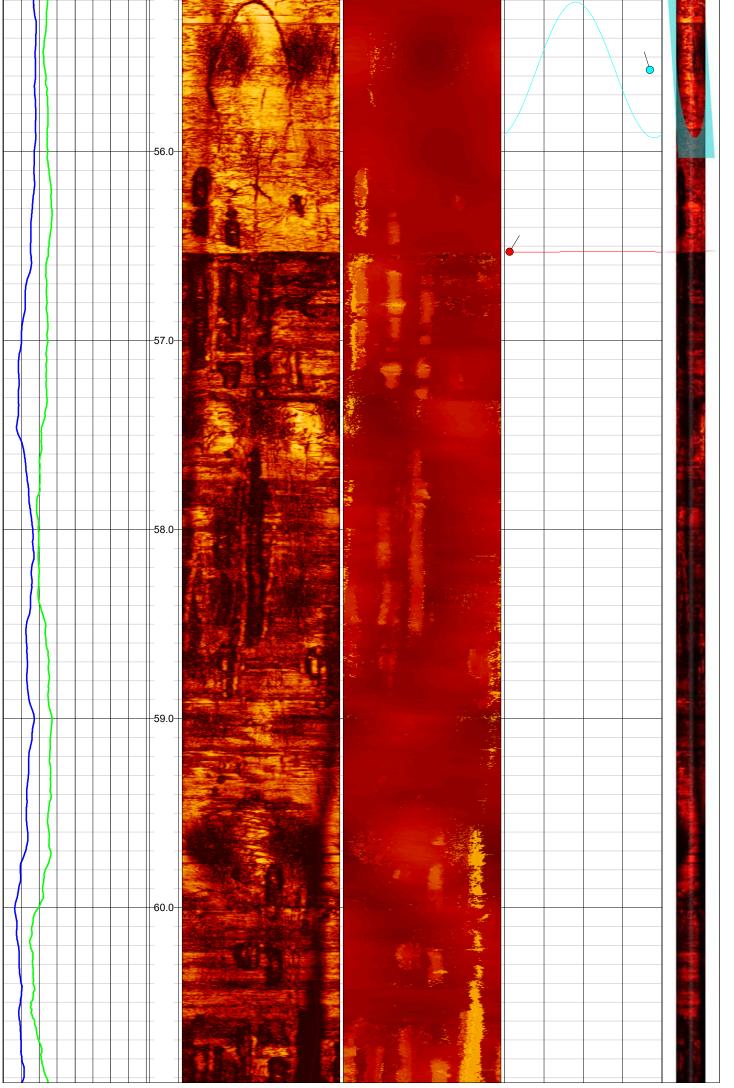
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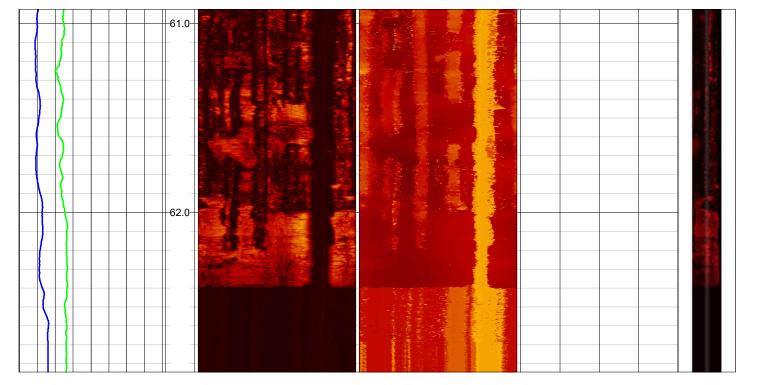


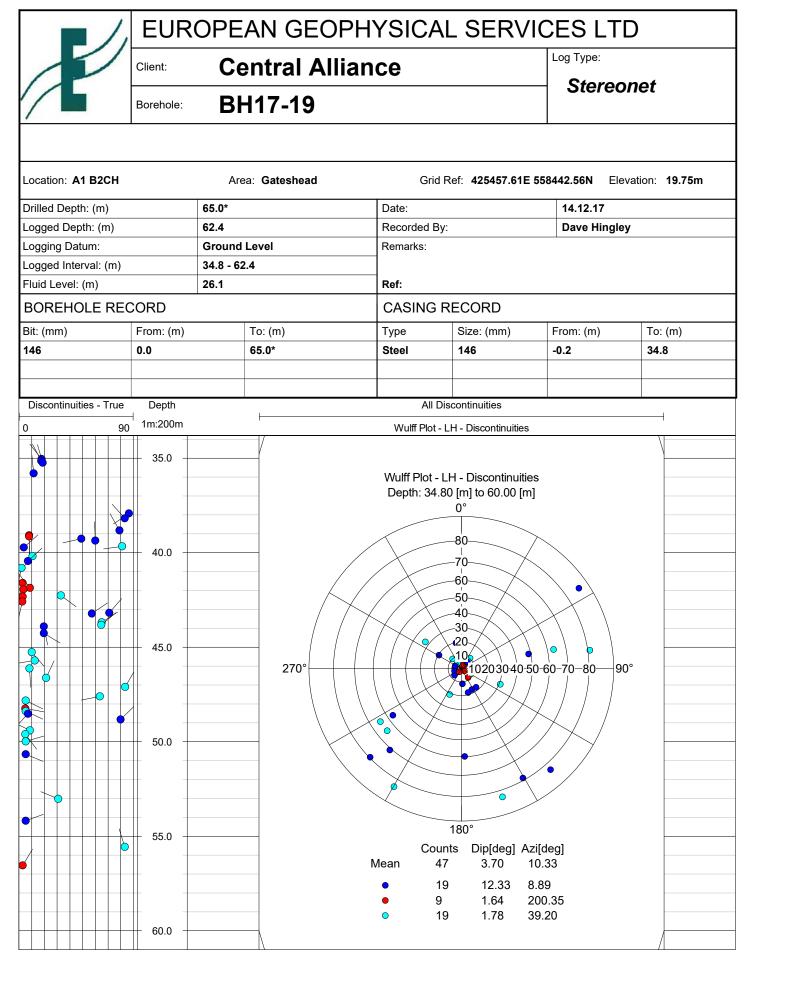
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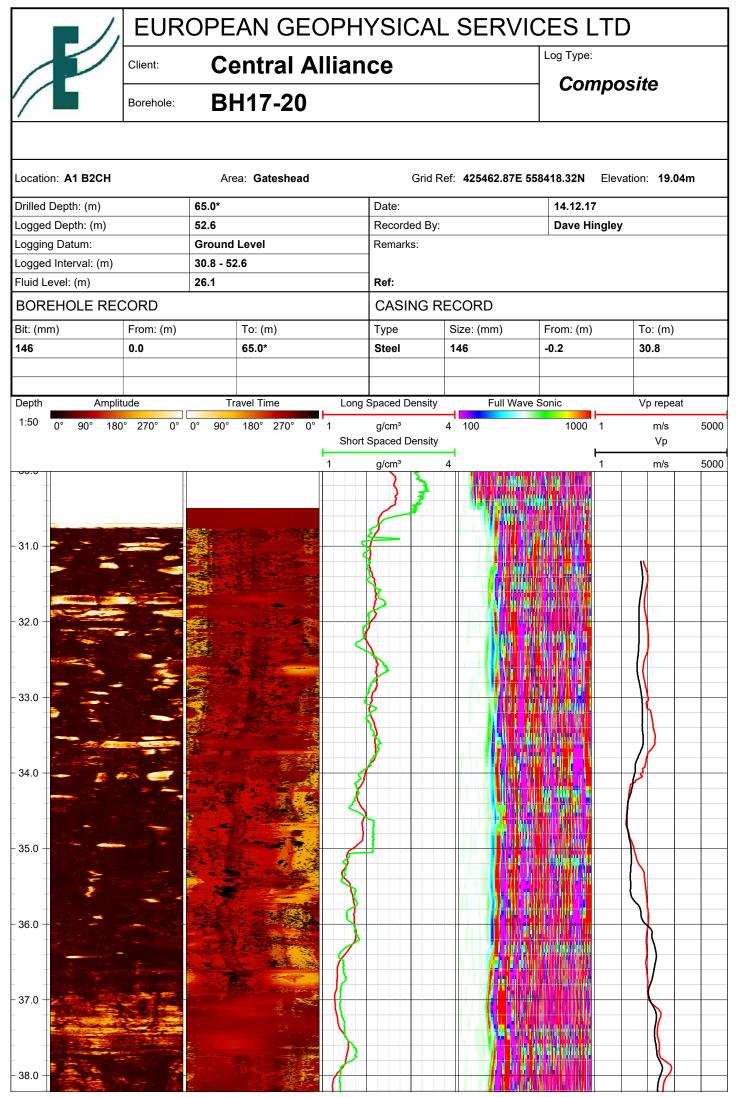


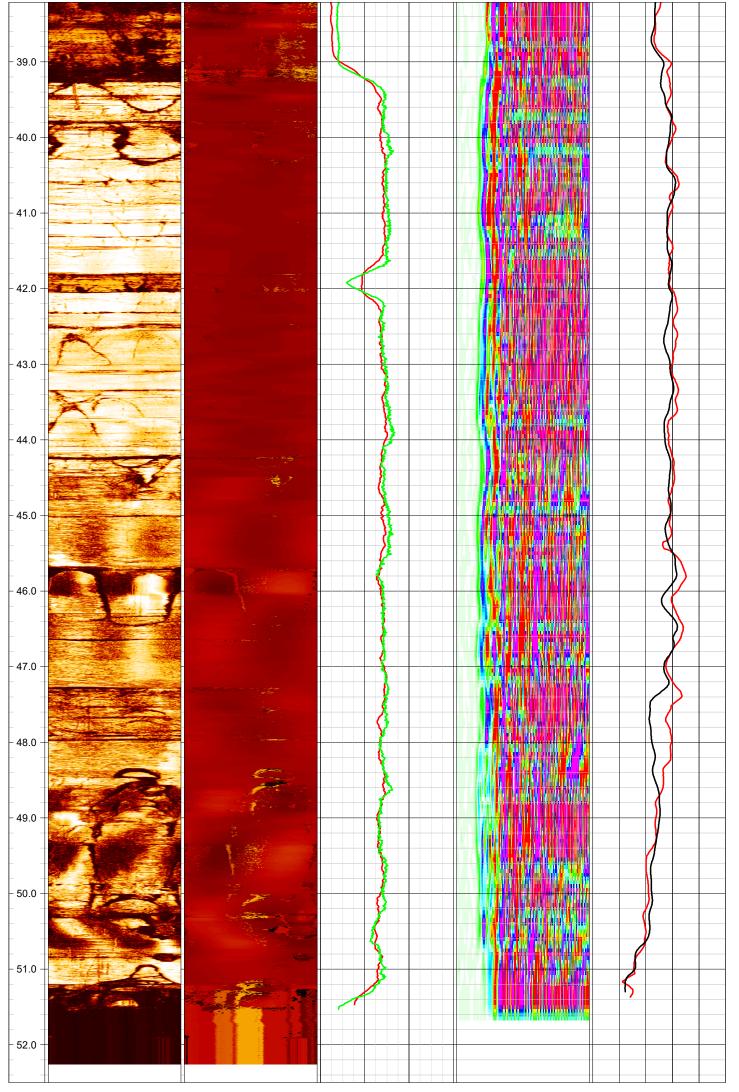
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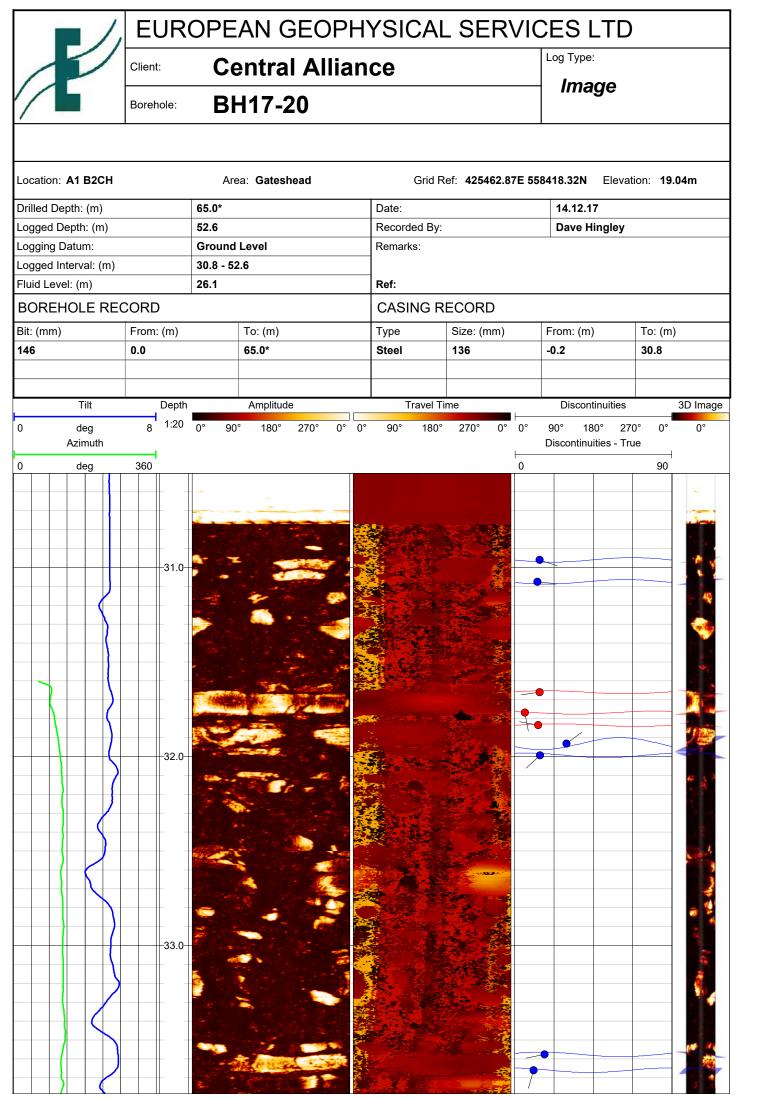


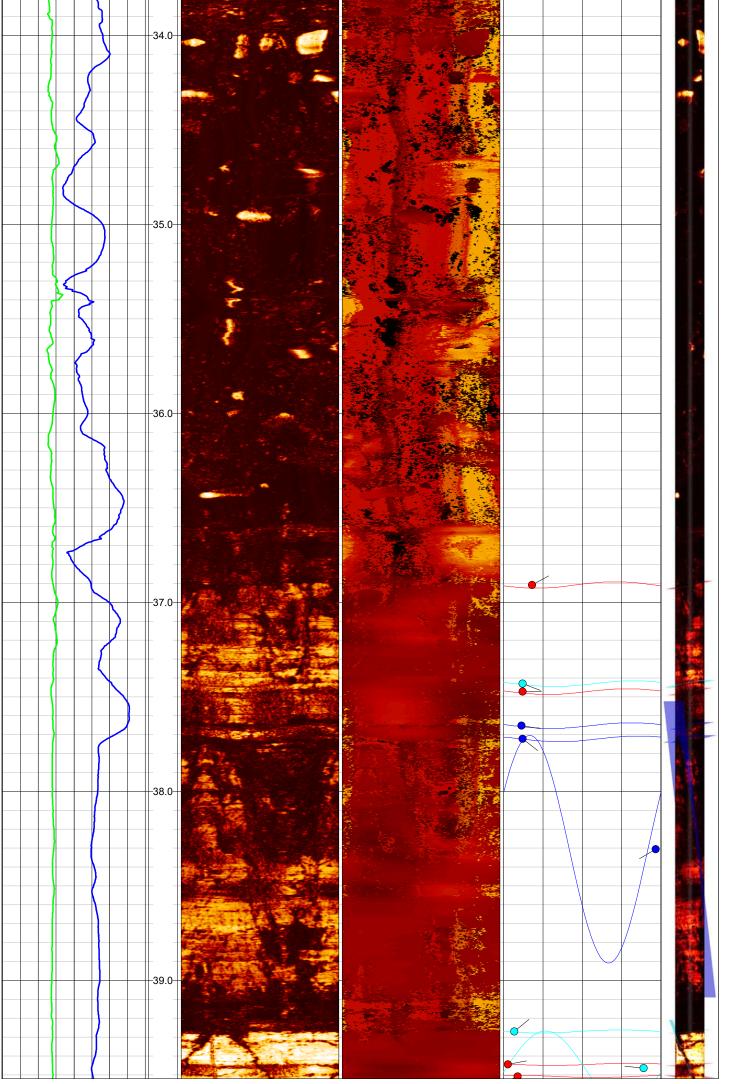




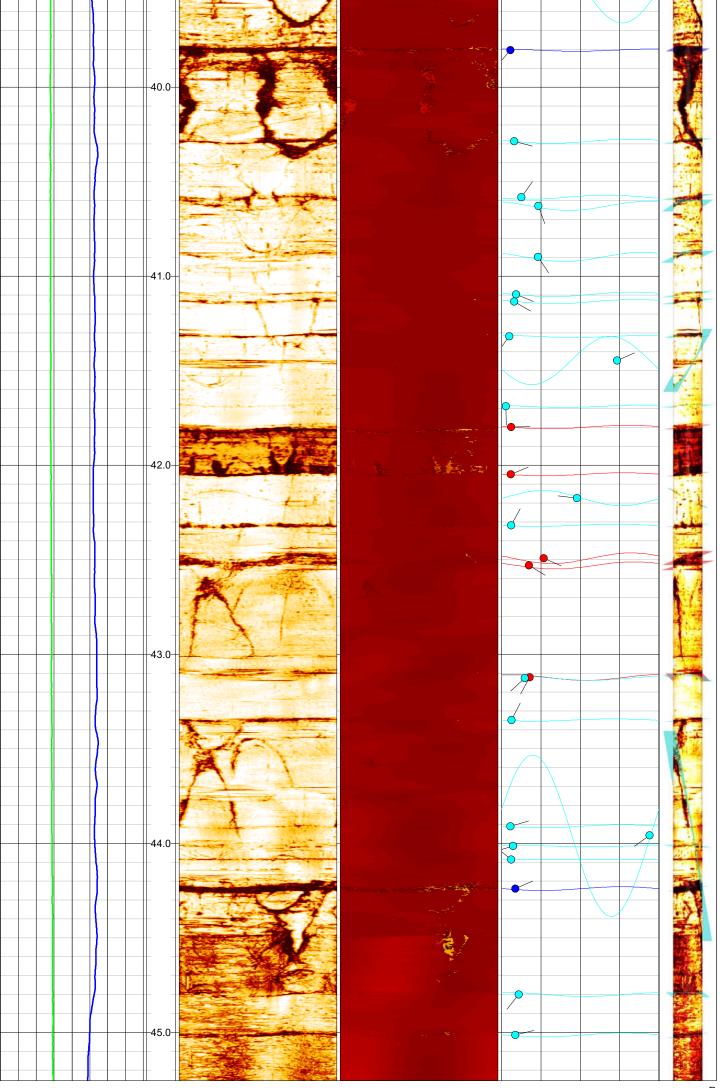


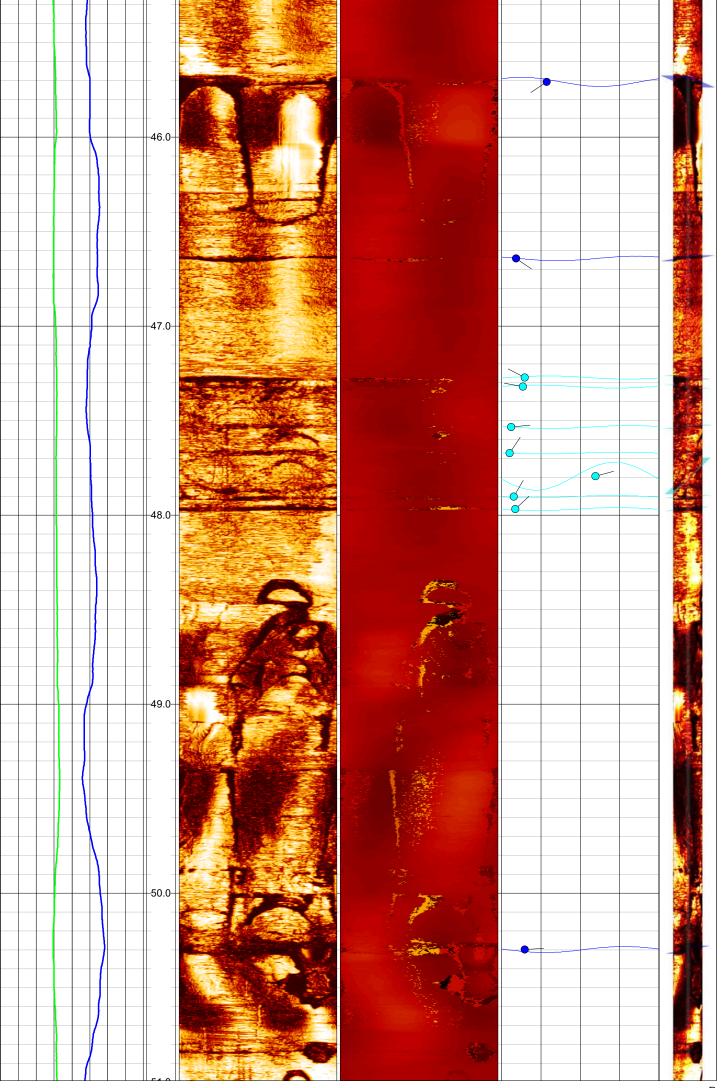




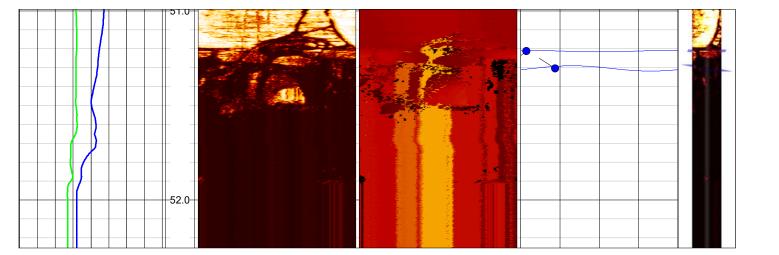


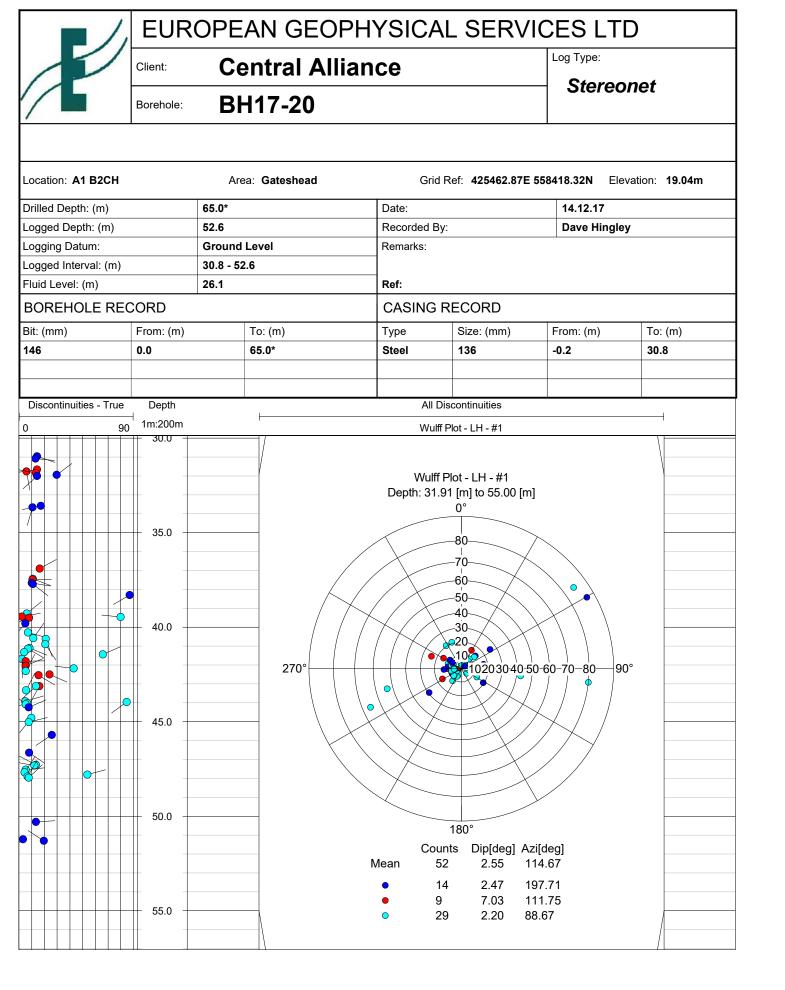
Page 2





Page 4







REPORT ON THE

OF

GEOPHYSICAL LOGGING

BOREHOLES 17-21 & 17-22

FOR THE

A1 B2CH PROJECT

JCTN 65 -67

Prepared For:



Central Alliance, Alliance House, South Park Way, Wakefield 41 Business Park Wakefield WF2 0XJ

MAY 2018/CENTAL1801_ rpt/NZ25

	Name	Date
Logged by:	R. Jennins M. Hand	02.05.18 10.05.18
Report by:	R. Jennins	05.06.18
Checked by:	R. Jennins	11.06.18
Revision 1:	R. Powell	12.10.18

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUC	CTION 1
2. THE GEOF	PHYSICAL LOGGING METHODS3
3. SITE DETA	AILS5
4. PROCESS	ING AND PRESENTATION OF IMAGER RESULTS 6
5. BOREHOL	E LOGGING CONSTRAINTS8
	LIST OF FIGURES
Figure 3.1	Location map showing B2CH locations for BH17-21 and BH17-22 highlighted by red circle. © Crown copyright 2018 OS100057099
Figure 3.2	Aerial image showing approximate area of investigation. © Google 2018.
Figure 4	Geophysical Logs
Appendix 1	Defect Classification
Appendix 2	Geophysical Logs

1.0 **INTRODUCTION**

At the request of Central Alliance, optical and acoustic imaging and geophysical logging was carried out in two boreholes at the A1 B2CH site near Gateshead, Tyne & Wear in North West England.

The work was carried out by European Geophysical Services on 2nd & 10th May 2018.

The following logs were run on the 2nd May 2018:-

BH17-22

Log / Tool	From (m)	To (m)	
Casing at 48.2m			
Optical Imager	61.6	48.2	
Full Wave Sonic (FWS)	61.1	48.2	
Formation Density (Gamma-gamma)		46	
Casing pulled to 41.4m			
Acoustic Imager	46.2	41.4	
Full Wave Sonic (FWS)		41.4	
Formation Density (Gamma-gamma)		41.4	
Casing pulled to 30.1m			
Acoustic Imager		30.2	
Full Wave Sonic (FWS)		30.2	
Formation Density (Gamma-gamma)		1.5	

1.0 **INTRODUCTION**

The following logs were run on the 10th May 2018:-

BH17-22 (cased to 20m)

Log / Tool		To (m)
Natural Gamma (Hole stability check)	27	0
Acoustic Imager	27	20
Full Wave Sonic (FWS)	26.7	20
Caliper (Hole quality check – poor FWS response)	26.5	20

BH17-21

Log / Tool		To (m)
Optical Imager	65.6	27.2
Full Wave Sonic (FWS)	68.5	27.2
Formation Density (Gamma-gamma)		1.8

2.0 THE GEOPHYSICAL LOGGING METHODS

The Equipment and Field Procedure

A fully digital logging system with a 600m capacity motorised winch mounted in a 4x4 van was used.

All logging data was recorded digitally for reprocessing and archiving purposes.

Full Wave Sonic (FWS)

This tool has been specially designed to provide a full wave form recording of sonic signals and uses fixed spaced transmitter – receivers.

The received signals are digitised at a fast sampling rate with high resolution. Data may be sampled at typically 5cm or 10cm intervals dependant upon resolution required.

The data is processed for P wave velocity (or transit time) and amplitude. This tool can only be used in fluid filled unlined boreholes.

Formation Density (Db)

The Formation Density tool has three detectors at different spacing's from a source of gamma radiation. The logs from each detector indicate the apparent bulk density of the material surrounding the tool at a radius of investigation related to the spacing's. The Long Spaced Density has a spacing of 48cm, the High Resolution Density has a spacing of 24cm and the Bed Resolution Density has a spacing of 14cm. The tool is run side-walled up the borehole wall.

The Bed Resolution Density (BRD) log has high resolution but very shallow penetration (2 - 3cm) and is very responsive to borehole diameter changes and fractures.

The High Resolution Density (HRD) has a larger radius of penetration than the BRD, up to around 10cm under average/medium range of densities.

The Long Spaced Density (LSD) has the greatest penetration of up to 15 - 20cm, but least resolution.

A compensated density log is produced using the HRD log to compensate the LSD for borehole effects and mud invasion, further corrections for borehole diameter changes are made using data from the caliper log to produce a bulk density log (Db) in (g.cm⁻³).

2.0 THE GEOPHYSICAL LOGGING METHODS

Optical Borehole Imager (Optical)

A precision-machined prism and CCD camera assembly permits a high definition video image of the borehole wall to be captured in a variety of horizontal and vertical resolutions. The resulting image is digitised in the sonde for transmission to the surface acquisition system.

The image is then orientated to Magnetic North and displayed as an unwrapped image log. This enables a detailed structural interpretation to be made if required.

For the best results the optical imager should be run above the water level or in clean, clear fluid. The logging tool is centralised during data acquisition by two sets of bow springs. The bow springs are adjusted to a variety of borehole diameters prior to acquisition. The image is recorded on the way down the borehole to limit disturbance to the clarity of the water in the borehole by the logging tool.

Images and associated data are viewed in real time during the data acquisition.

The orientation system employs a flux gate magnetometer and therefore the recorded data within approximately one metre of magnetic steel casing is unorientated. This is corrected manually during the post-processing stage

Acoustic Borehole Imager (Amplitude and Travel Time)

This tool scans the borehole wall through 360 degrees and records the acoustic reflection of the resulting signal in terms of amplitude and transit time (the travel time from the tool to the borehole wall). This technique requires a fluid filled borehole with a minimum of suspended solids, polymers or muds within the fluid column.

This sensitive technique responds to small diameter changes, rugosity and the acoustic nature of the borehole wall. It is primarily used for detecting fractures and other discontinuities. The resultant images are orientated (to magnetic North) 0° through 90°, 180° and 270° back to 0°.

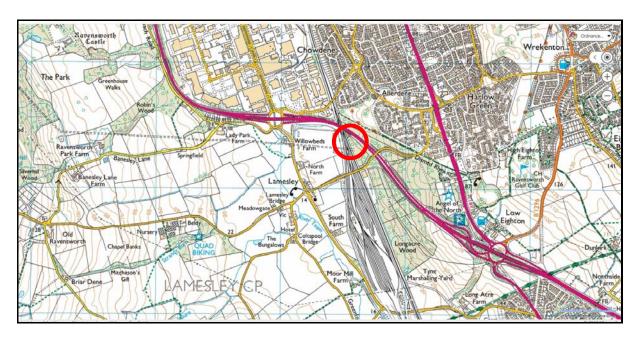
The logging tool is centralised during data acquisition by two sets of bow springs. The bow springs are adjusted to a variety of borehole diameters prior to acquisition. The image is viewed on the way down the borehole to allow fine tuning of the acquisition parameters. The settings are then adjusted and the image recorded on the way up the borehole which ensures a constant line speed during acquisition.

Images and associated data are viewed in real time during the data acquisition.

The orientation system employs a flux gate magnetometer and therefore the recorded data within approximately one metre of magnetic steel casing is unorientated. This is corrected manually during the post-processing stage.

3.0 **SITE DETAILS**

Site: A1 B2CH - Jn 65-67 OS Grid Ref: NZ 25453 58396



Location map showing B2CH locality for BH17-21 and BH17-22 Figure 3.1 highlighted by red circle. © Crown copyright 2018 OS100057099.



Figure 3.2 Aerial image showing approximate area of investigation. © Google 2018.

4.0 PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION OF IMAGER RESULTS

Detailed logs of the imager data have been produced at a vertical scale of 1:20.

Constructional details and information on each borehole are given in the headers of each log.

All images have been referenced to Magnetic North.

The borehole's azimuth and tilt are plotted alongside the images.

The image of the borehole wall is presented in an unwrapped form with a horizontal scale marked 0° - North, through 90° - East, 180° - South, 270° - West, back to North.

Structural features and discontinuities have been picked from the images in the form of colour coded sinusoidal projections - see Appendix 1 for details. 'Discontinuities' log is also presented with a horizontal scale marked 0° - North, through 90° - East, 180° - South, 270° - West, back to North.

Structure picking is not a definitive analysis of all the features within a borehole. Only the discontinuities that have a linear dip and direction are 'picked' and used in the analysis of the discontinuities. Features that do not have a regular sinusoidal shape do not have a linear dip and direction, 'best fit' picking of these features is done if approximately 80% coverage of the sinusoid can be achieved. Below this percentage the inaccuracy of the picking is too great and if included in any structural analysis may adversely skew the results. Vughs, solution holes, and angular break outs are examples of features not picked.

The apparent azimuth and apparent dip (i.e. relative to the borehole's azimuth and tilt) of the discontinuities are calculated using the diameter of the borehole and the geometric parameters of the sinusoids overlaid on the discontinuities. processing stage is to correct these apparent values to true azimuth (in relation to Magnetic North) and true dip (from horizontal) by correcting for the borehole's azimuth and tilt.

The final results are presented as a 'tadpole' plot (Discontinuities - True'). The horizontal position of the tadpole's head gives the defect's true dip angle and its tail points in the direction of the defect's azimuth. These logs are presented with a horizontal scale in degrees. By convention the top of the page is North (Magnetic) and the right hand edge of the paper is East.

The true structural data has been presented in digital format as an excel file (xls).

4.0 PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION OF IMAGER RESULTS cont.

Additionally, stereonets of the discontinuities have also been produced, with the same orientation (North - top and East - right hand side of page) as above.

These stereonets have been produced as 'Northern Hemisphere' form with equal angle projection.

Taking into account the accuracies of the manufacturer's transducers and dependent upon tool centralisation, borehole rugosity, borehole eccentricity and picking techniques etc the overall accuracy of the technique is estimated at +/- 5 degrees for azimuth and +/- 2 degrees for dip.

5.0 BOREHOLE LOGGING CONSTRAINTS

Vehicle access restrictions

4x4 required

Tool access restrictions

None

Borehole conditions / risk to equipment

Where hole stability was considered to be poor, a short natural gamma log was run to determine good access for the remaining logs to be run.

The formation density log was not run over the upper interval of BH17-22 as the rugose nature of the borehole deemed it unsafe to do so. Therefore, any log data above 30.2m is presented as an apparent density through the steel casing.

During the logging of BH17-21 an attempt was made to remove the temporary casing to allow logging of the upper unlined interval. Due to issues with slope stability, the drill rig was unable to achieve this so the remaining logging was terminated.

Lack of fluid filled column / cloudy fluid

Borehole fluid clarity was poor in BH17-22 once disturbed through the pulling of the steel casings. For imaging data only the Acoustic imager was deployed for all the remaining trips.

BH17-21 had been left for a sufficient period of time to allow good optical imaging to be achieved.

Time constraint

None

Borehole construction / casing

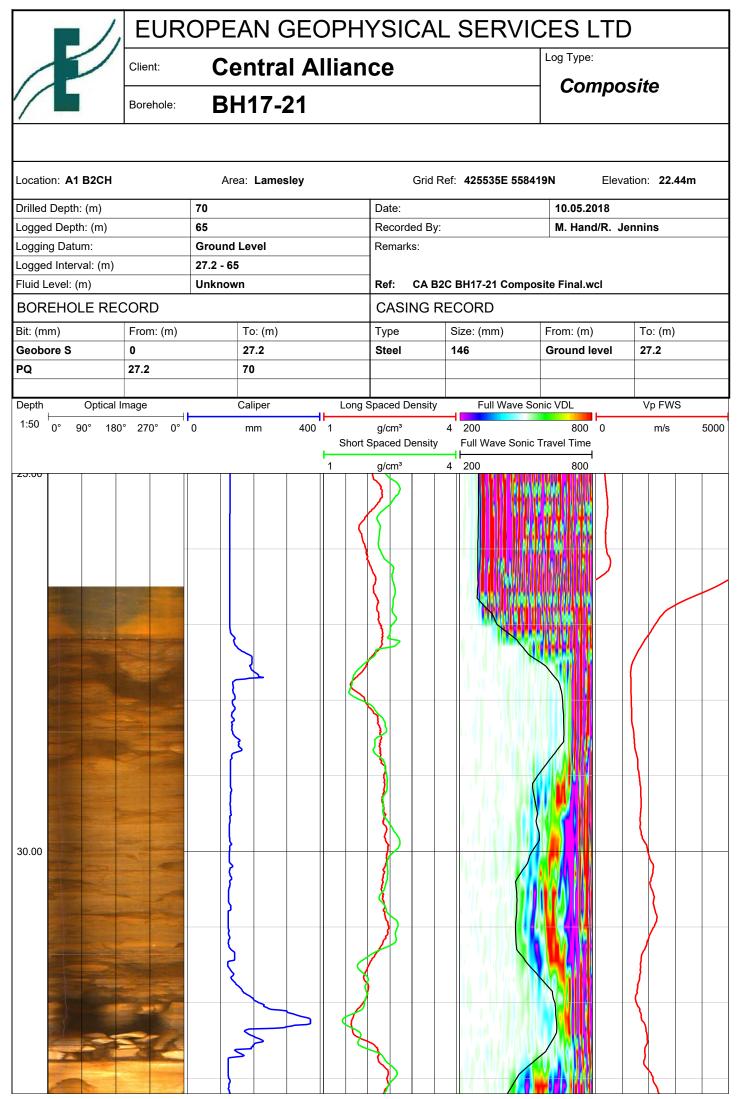
Due to the bore stability concerns, BH17-22 was logged in stages, with the casing pulled back at suitable intervals to ensure maximum data acquisition.

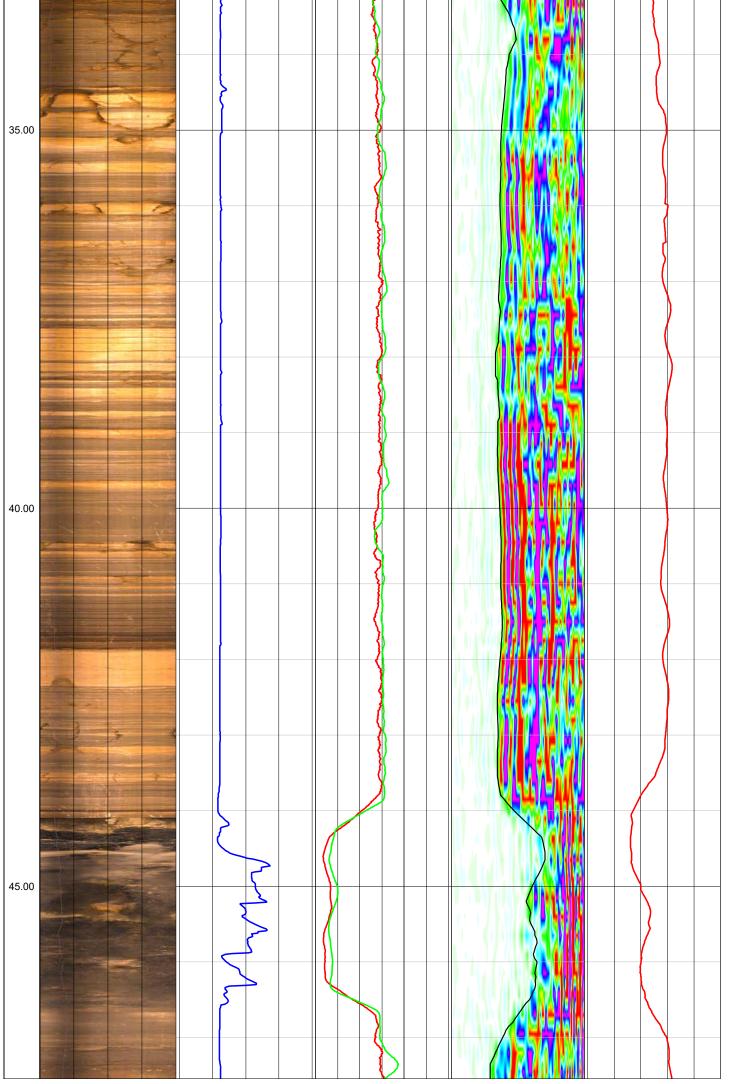
Appendix 1

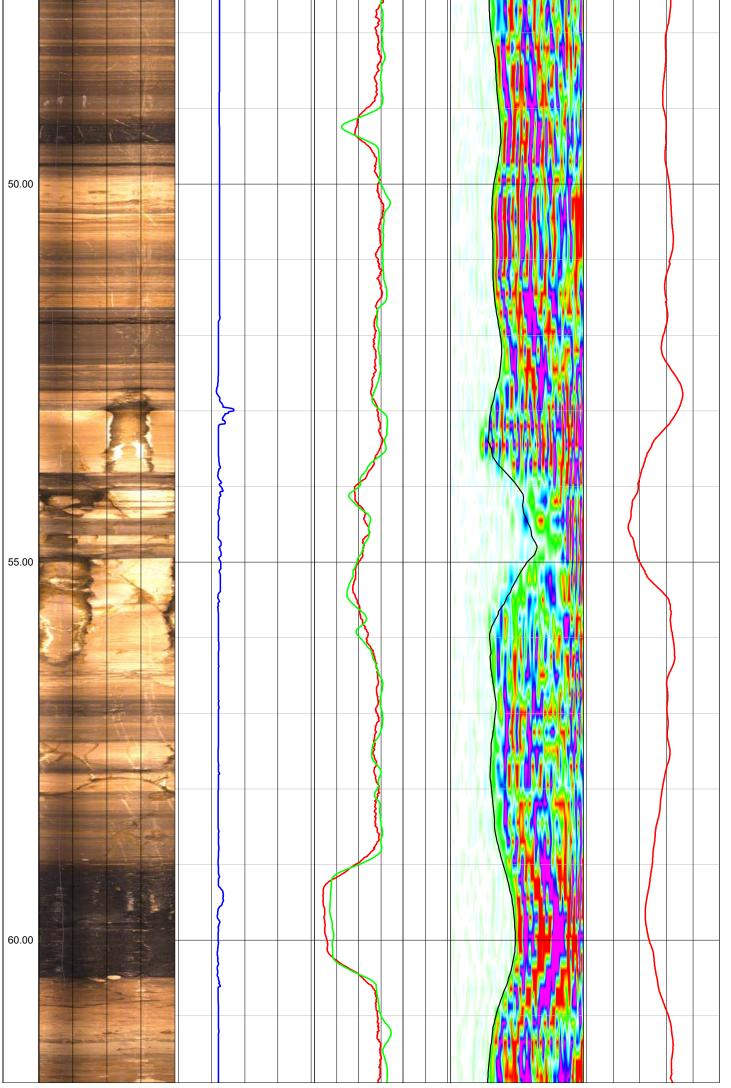
Discontinuity Classification.

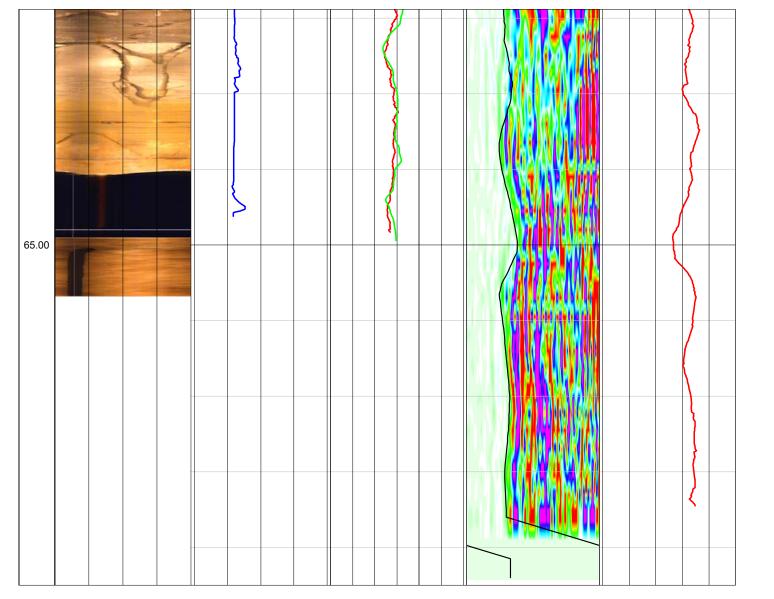
Discontinuity	Colour	Classification Parameters	
Major Fracture or	Blue	An open break in the formation, that is	
Fissure		continuous across the entire image.	
Minor Fracture or	Turquoise	A thin or closed break in the formation,	
Fissure		that is <u>continuous or discontinuous</u>	
		across the image.	
Vein	Green	That may be <u>continuous or</u>	
		discontinuous across the entire image.	
Fabric	Red	Defines a feature generally metamorphic,	
		igneous or sedimentary in origin that may	
		be continuous or discontinuous across	
		the image, such as bedding and cross-	
		bedding, schistosity or gneissosity.	
Intrusions	Purple	Intrusive features such as dykes and sills,	
		generally continuous across the image	
Unknown	Black	Faint features which cannot be classified.	

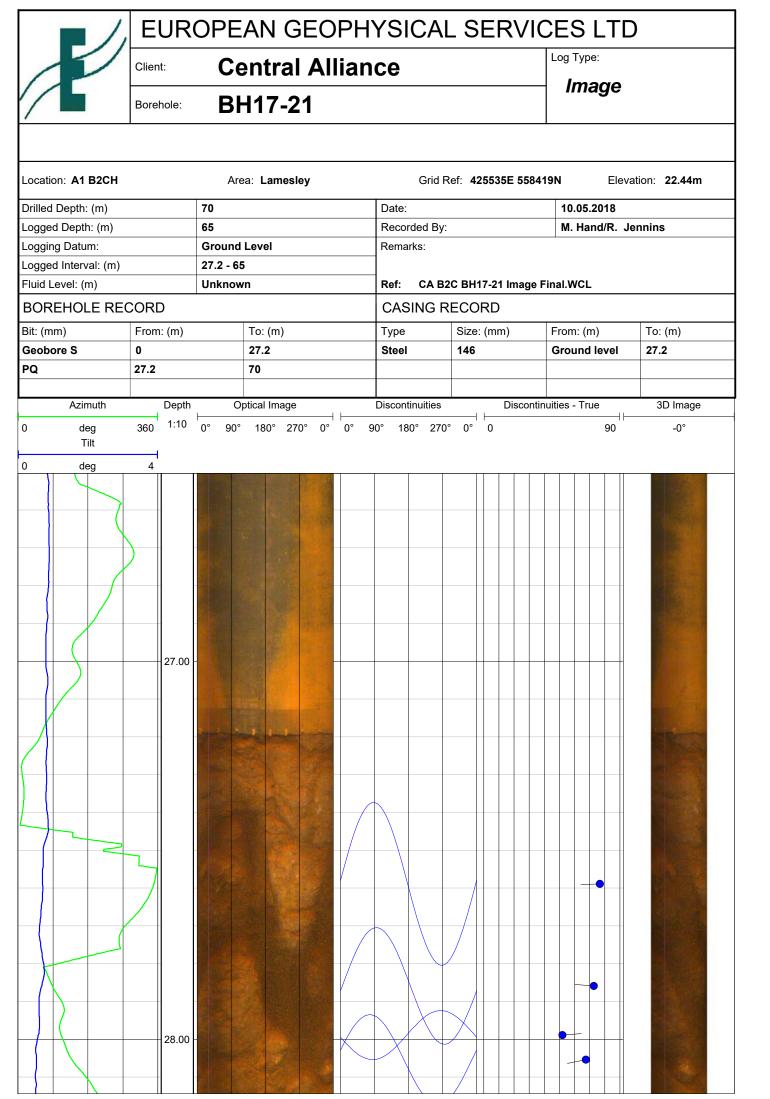
Appendix 2 **Geophysical Logs**

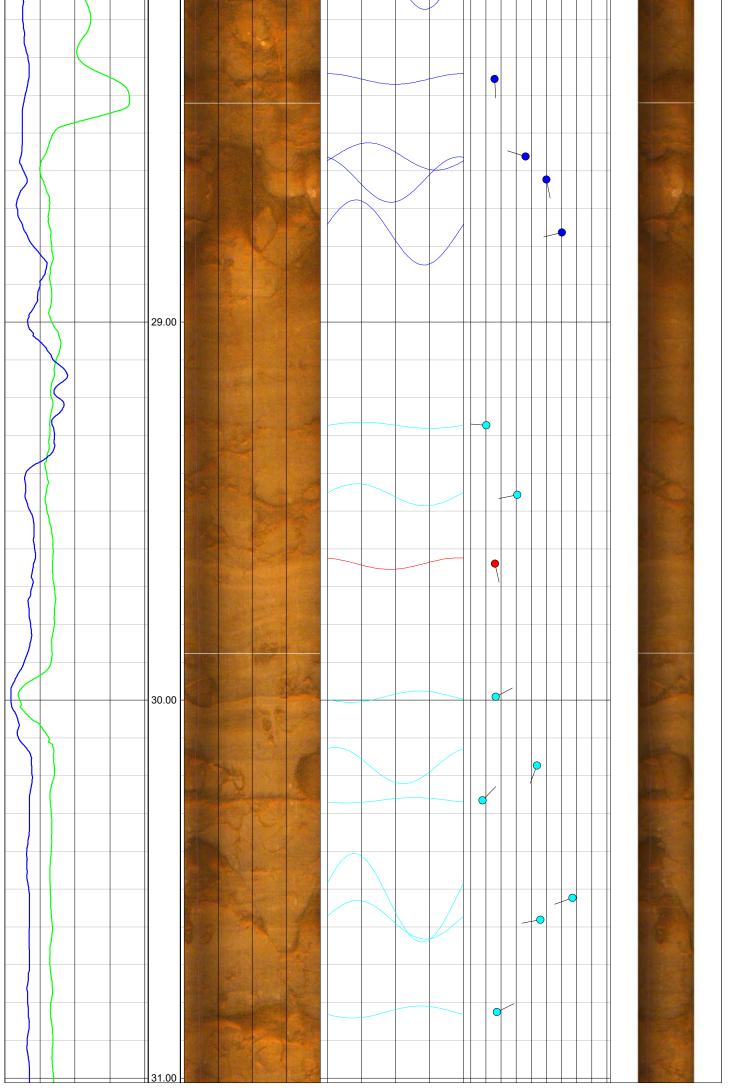


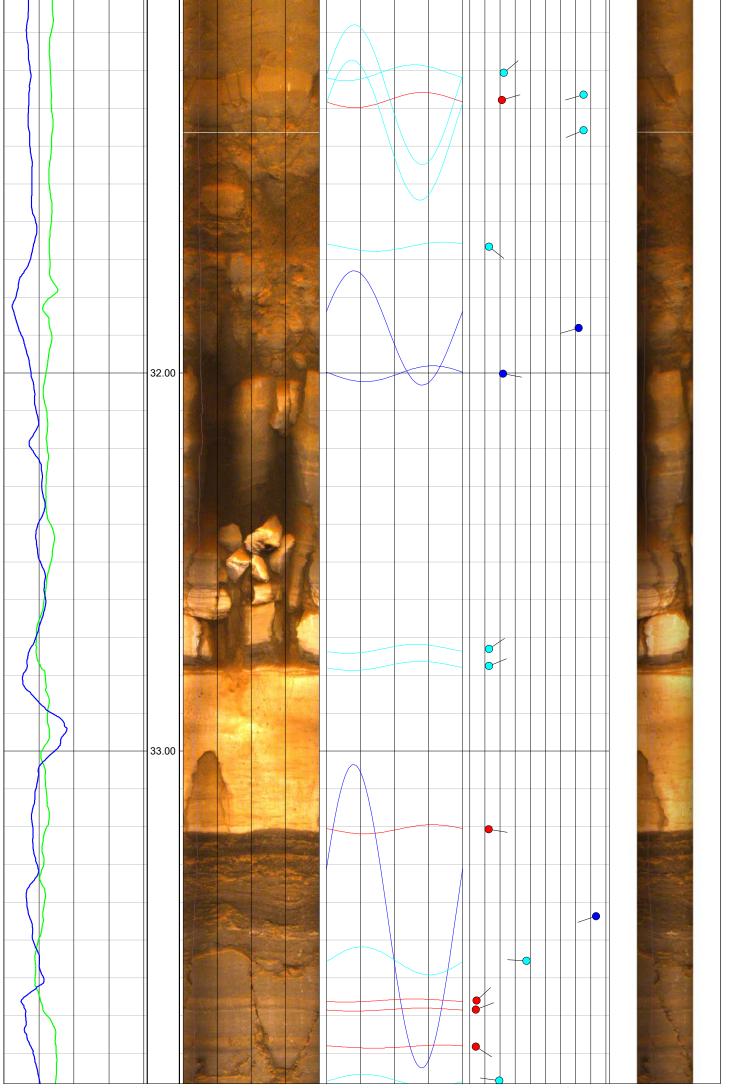


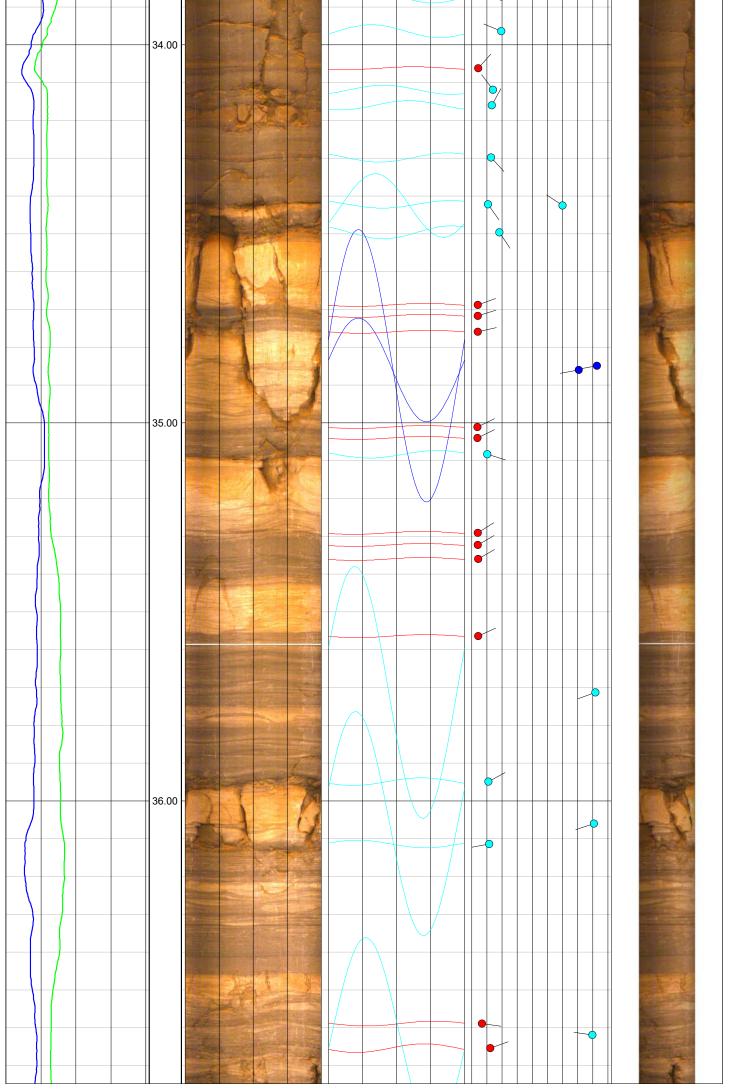


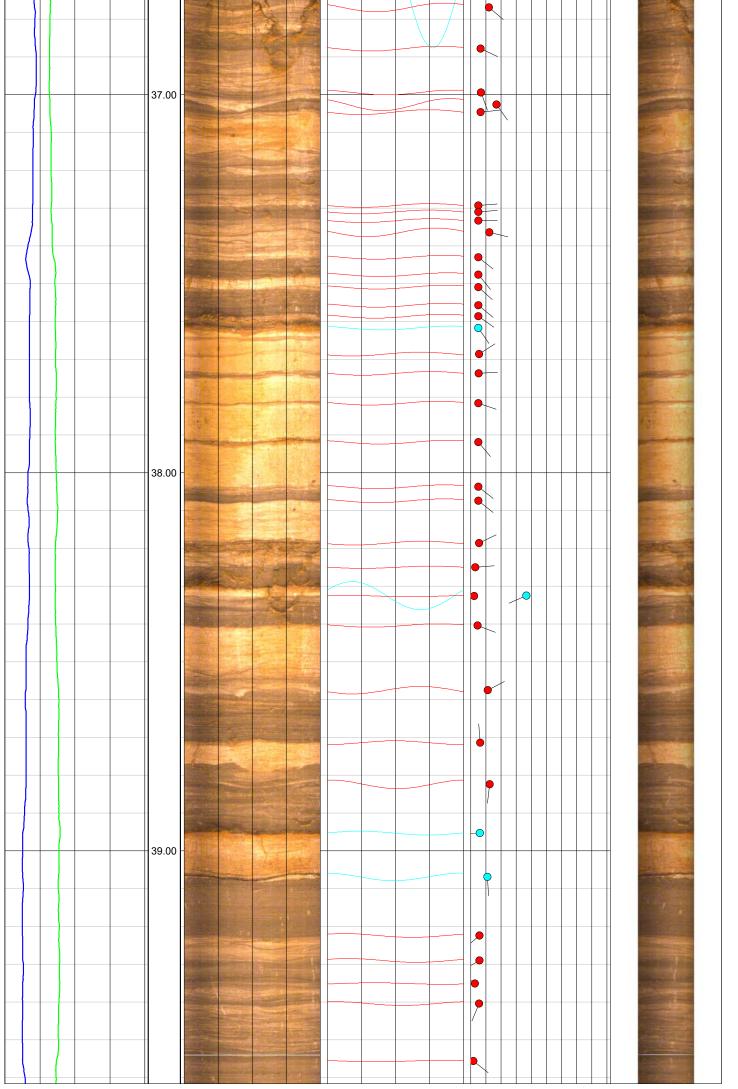


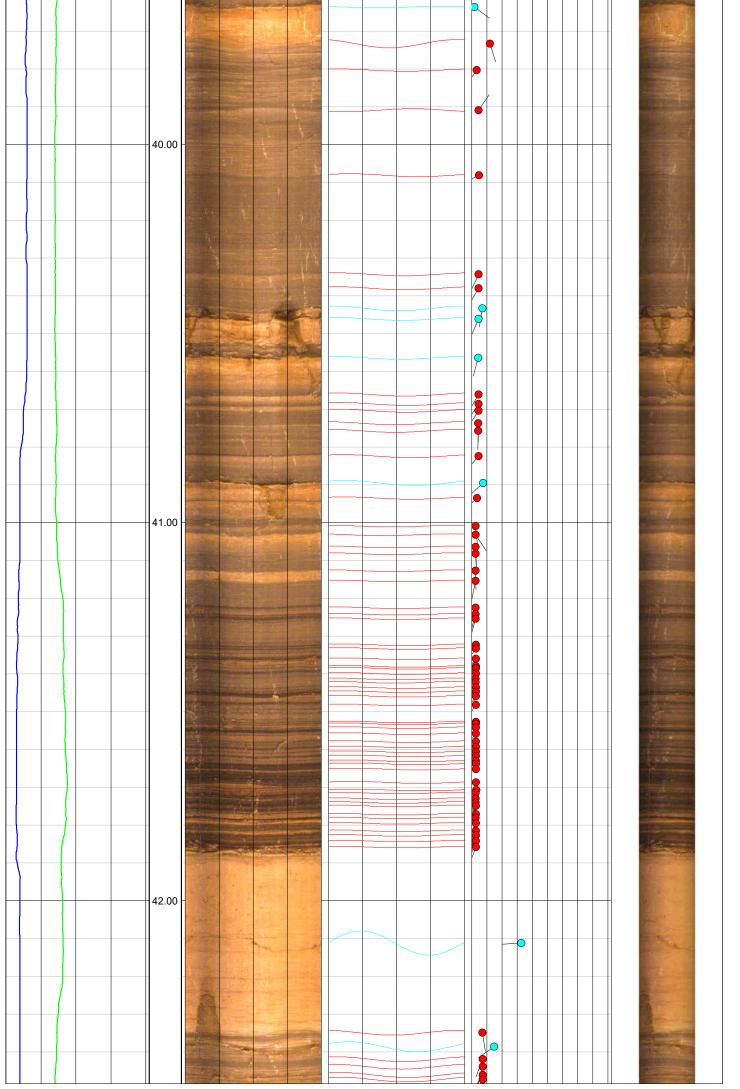


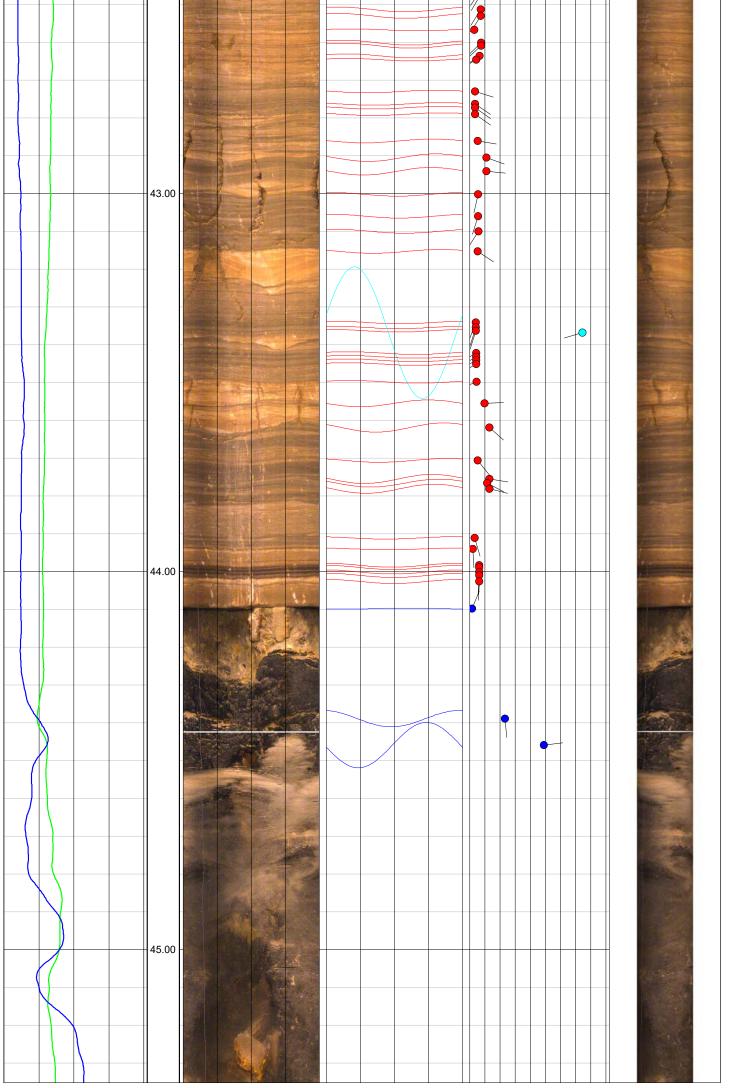


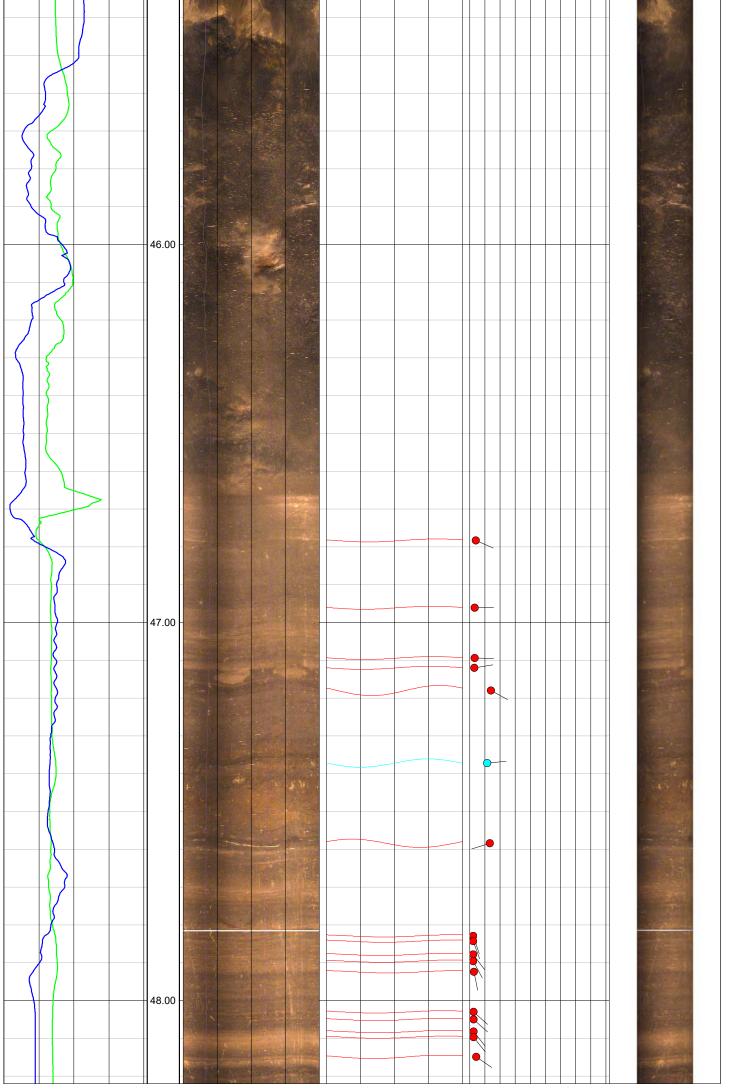


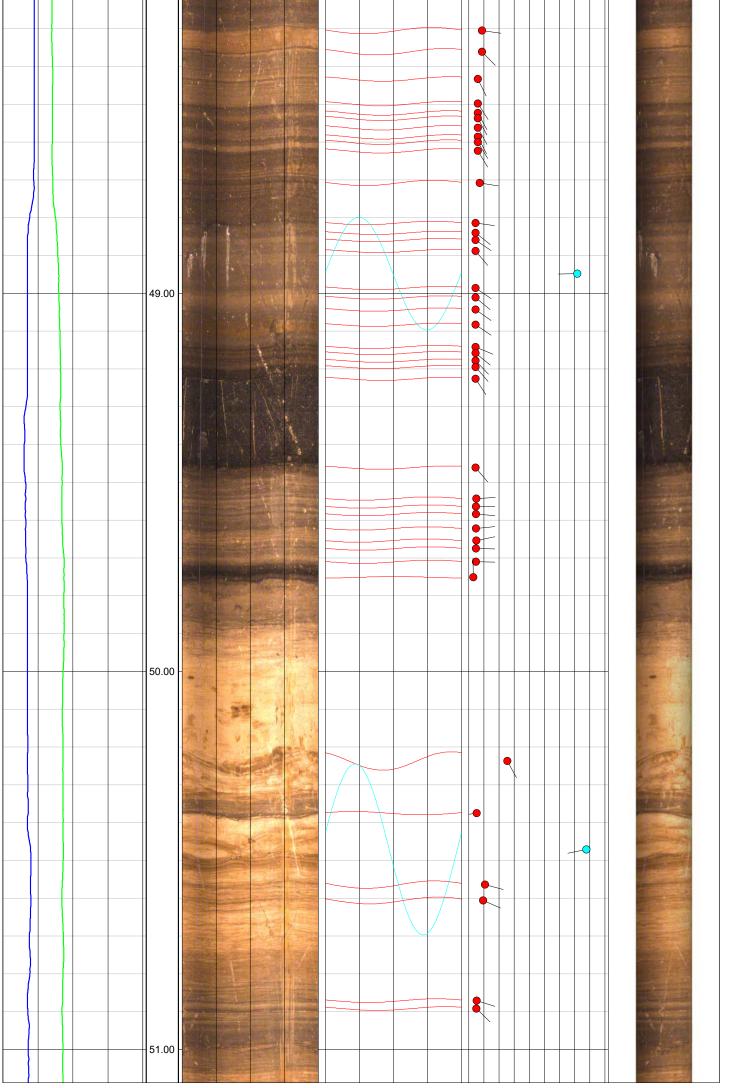


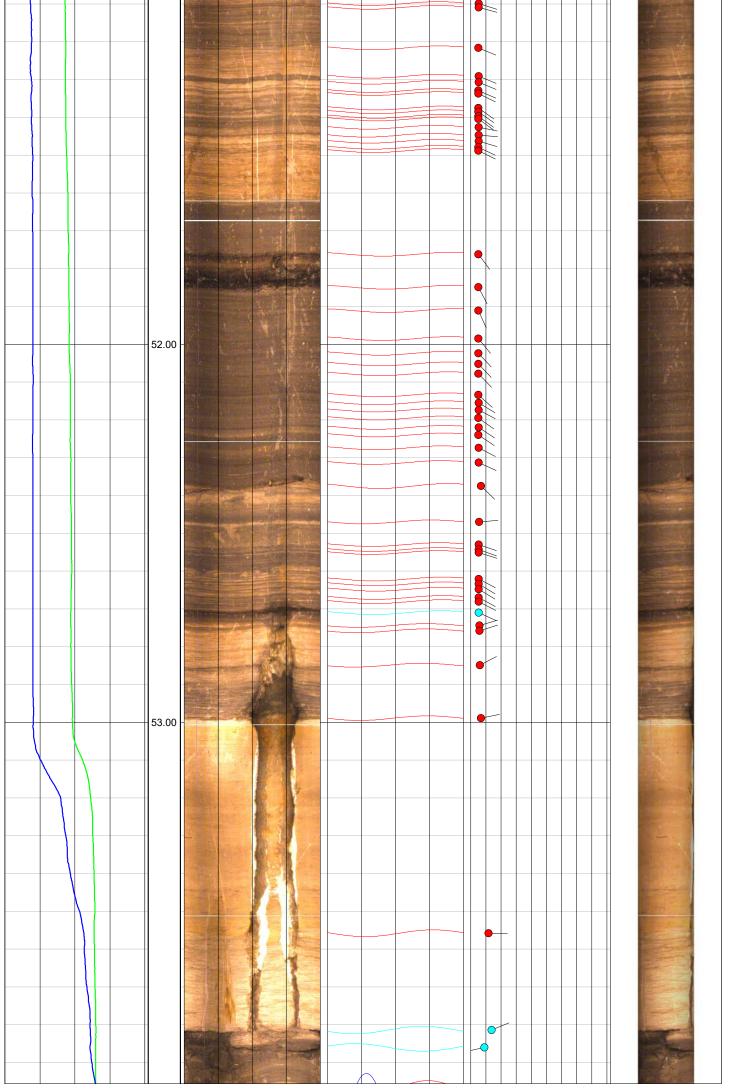


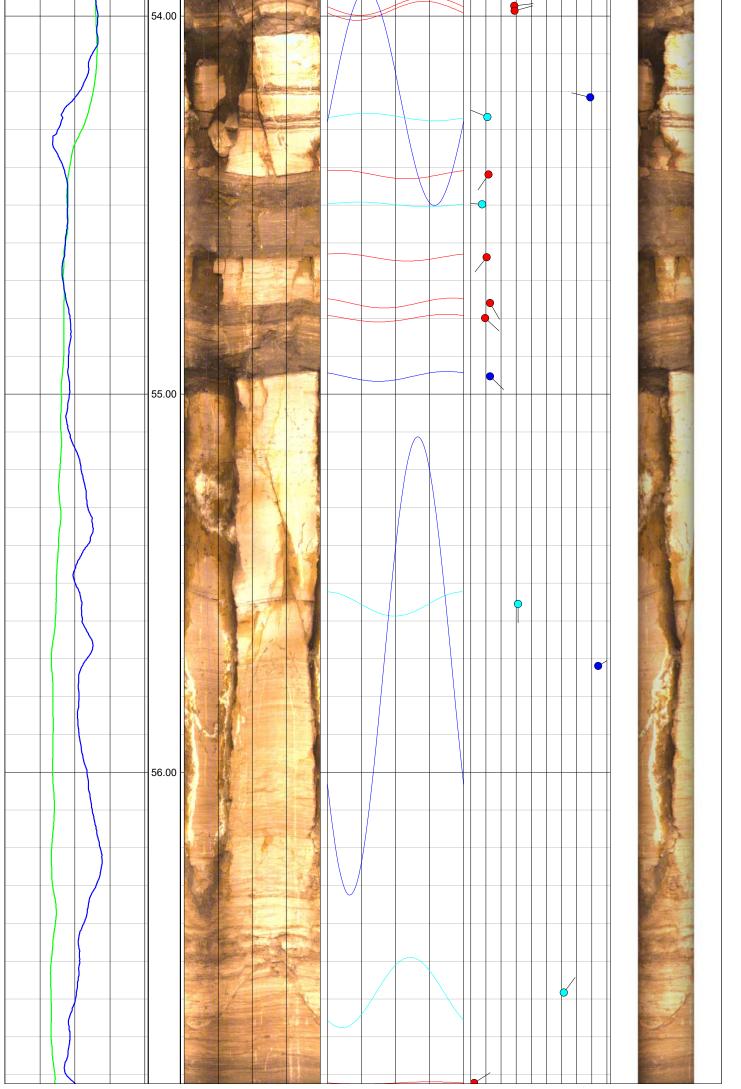


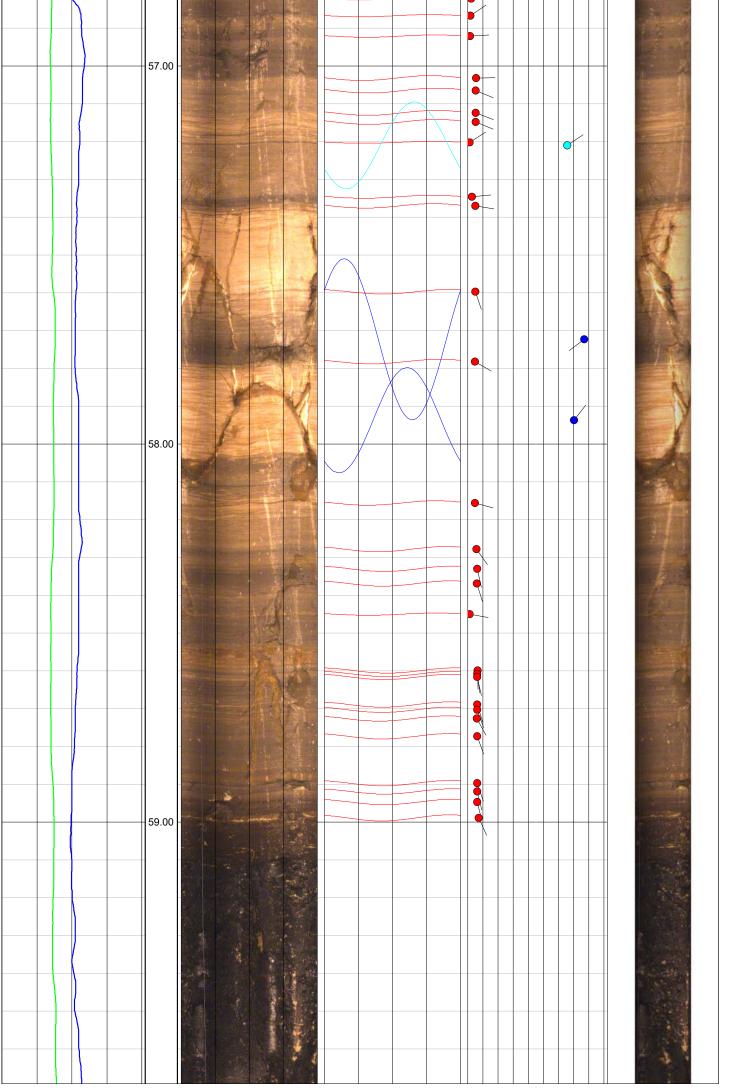


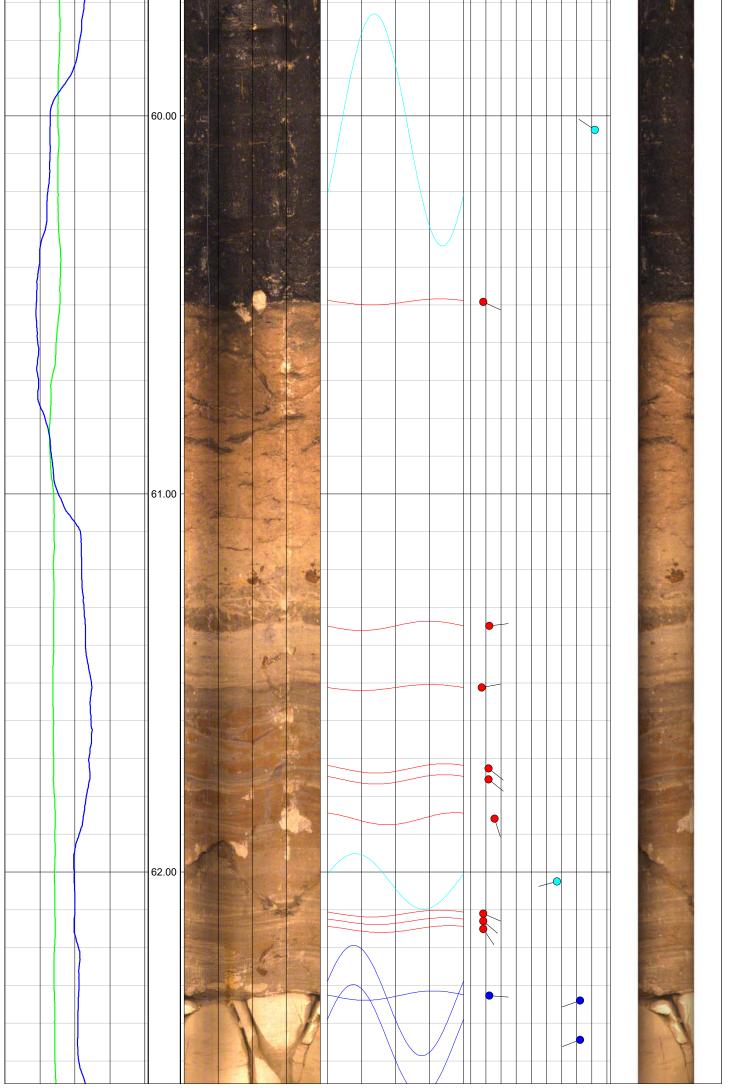


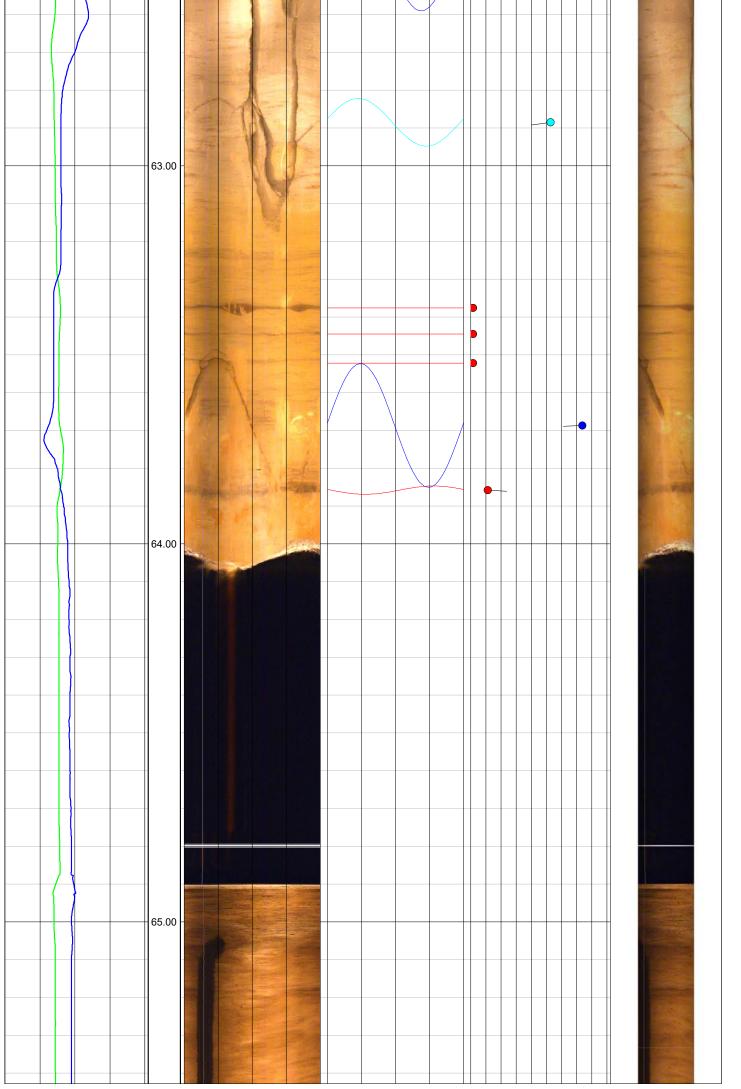


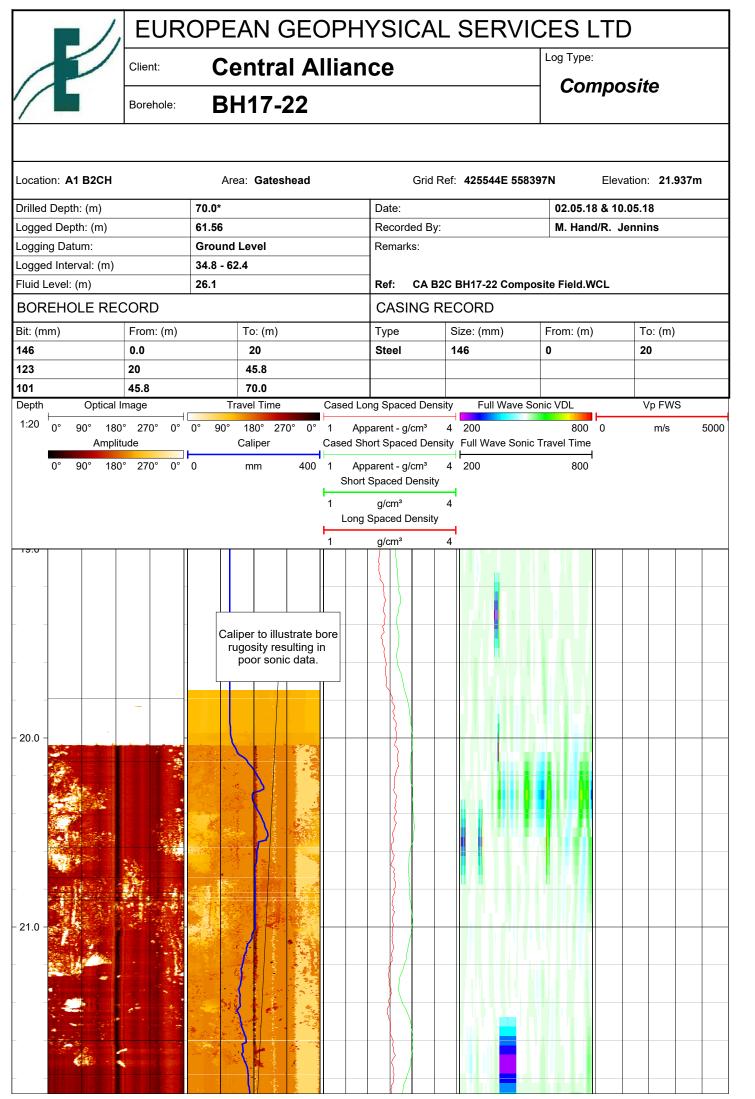


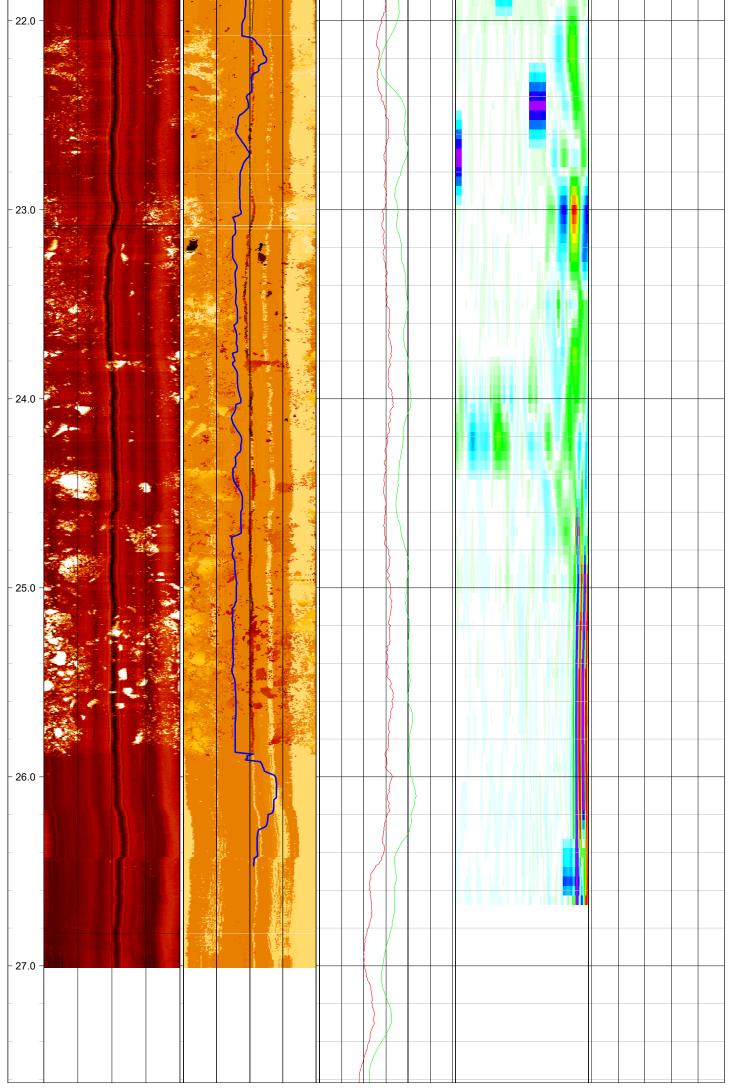


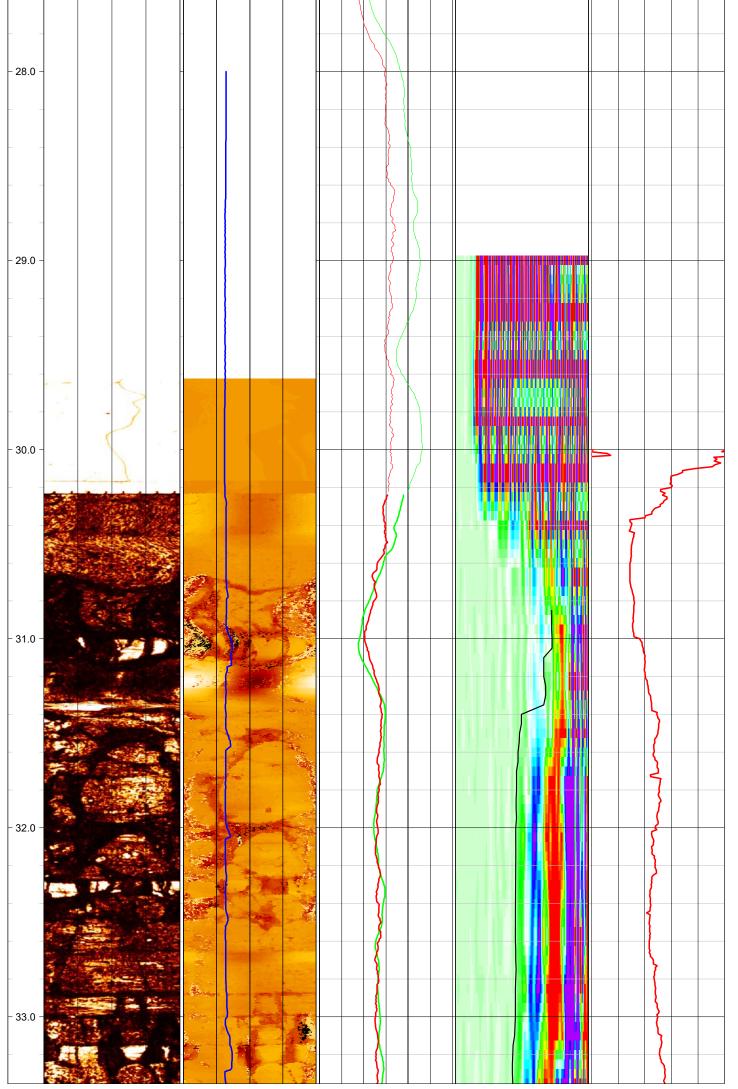


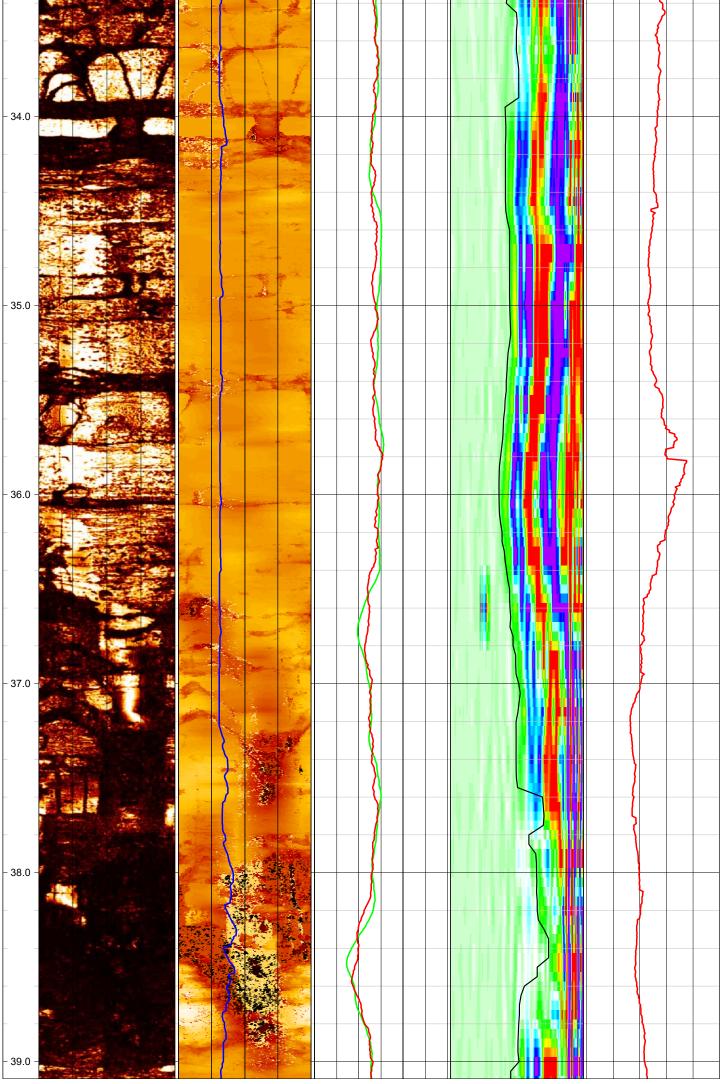


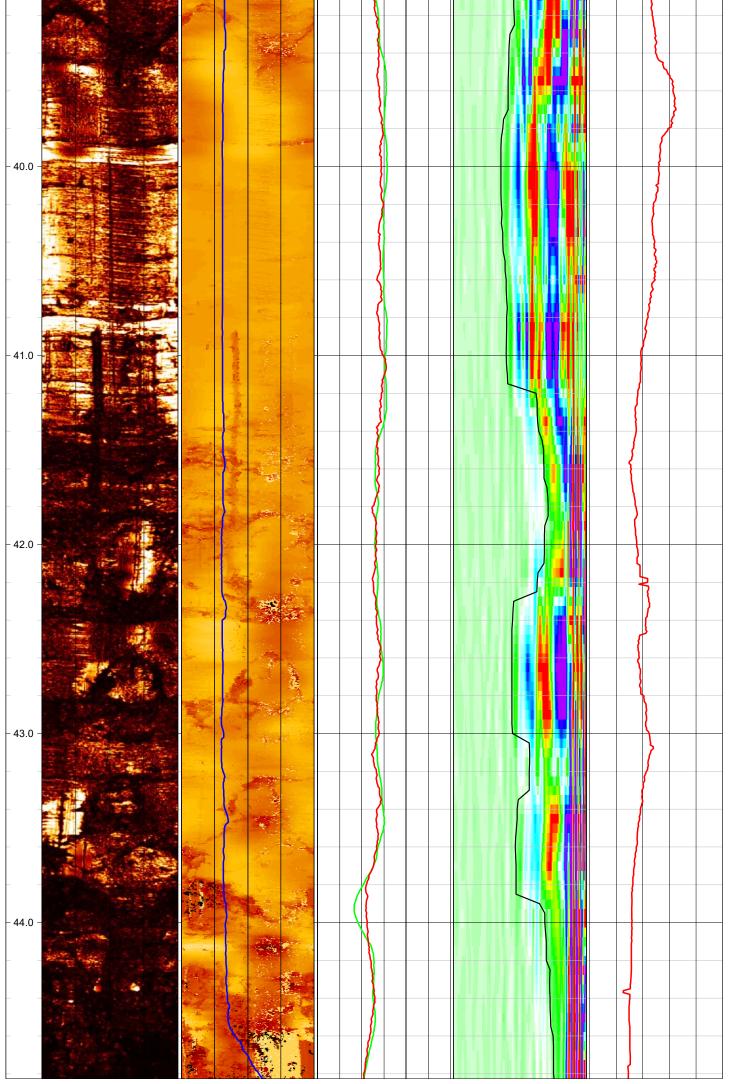


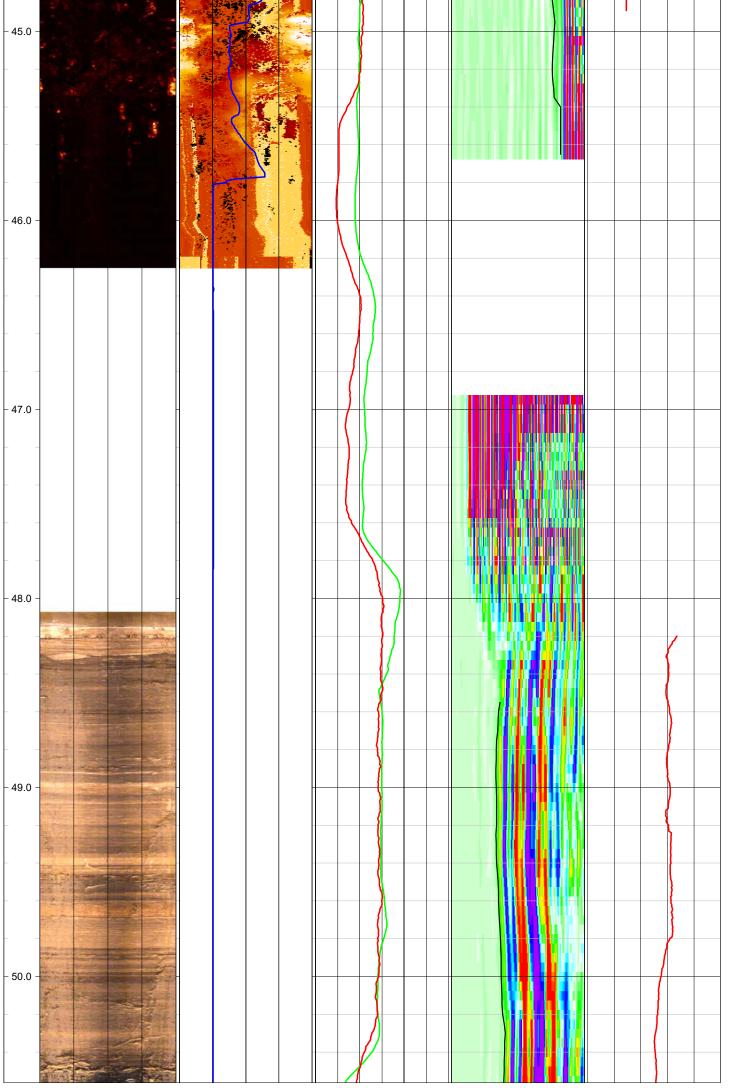


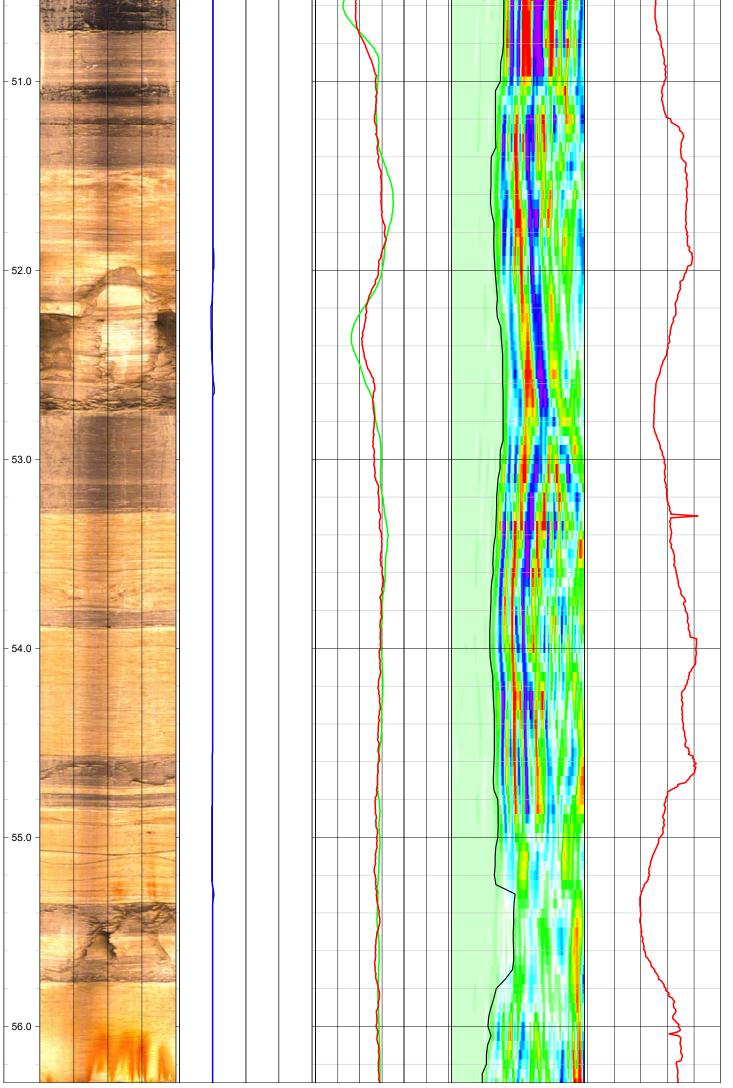


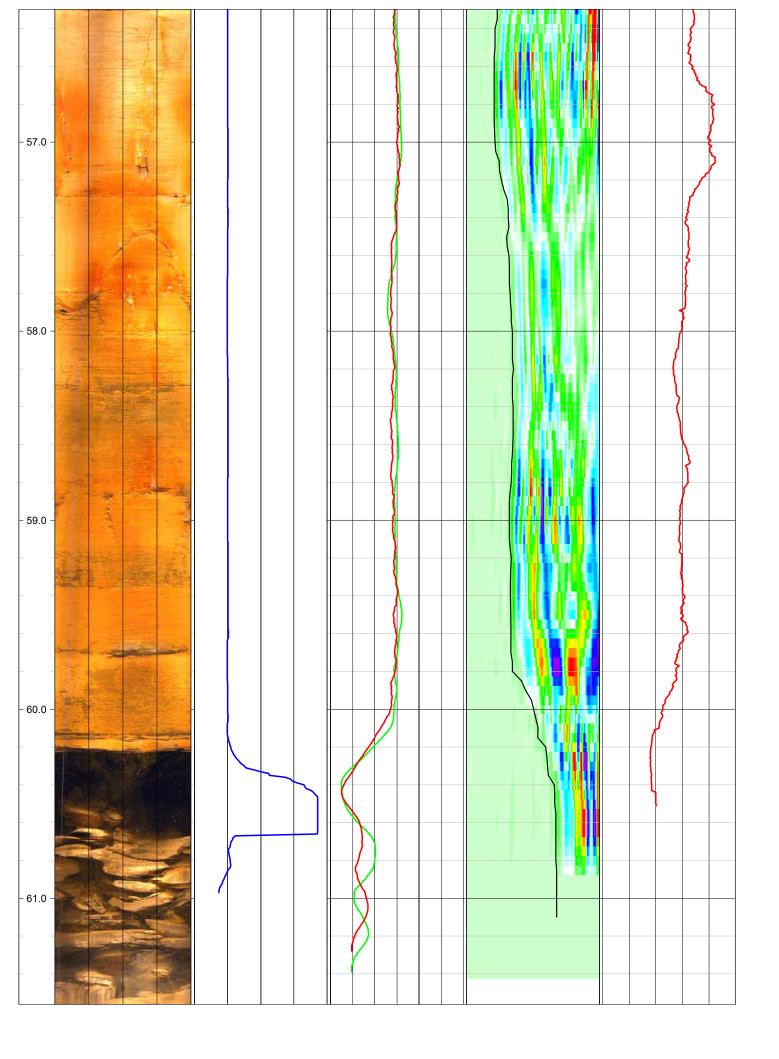


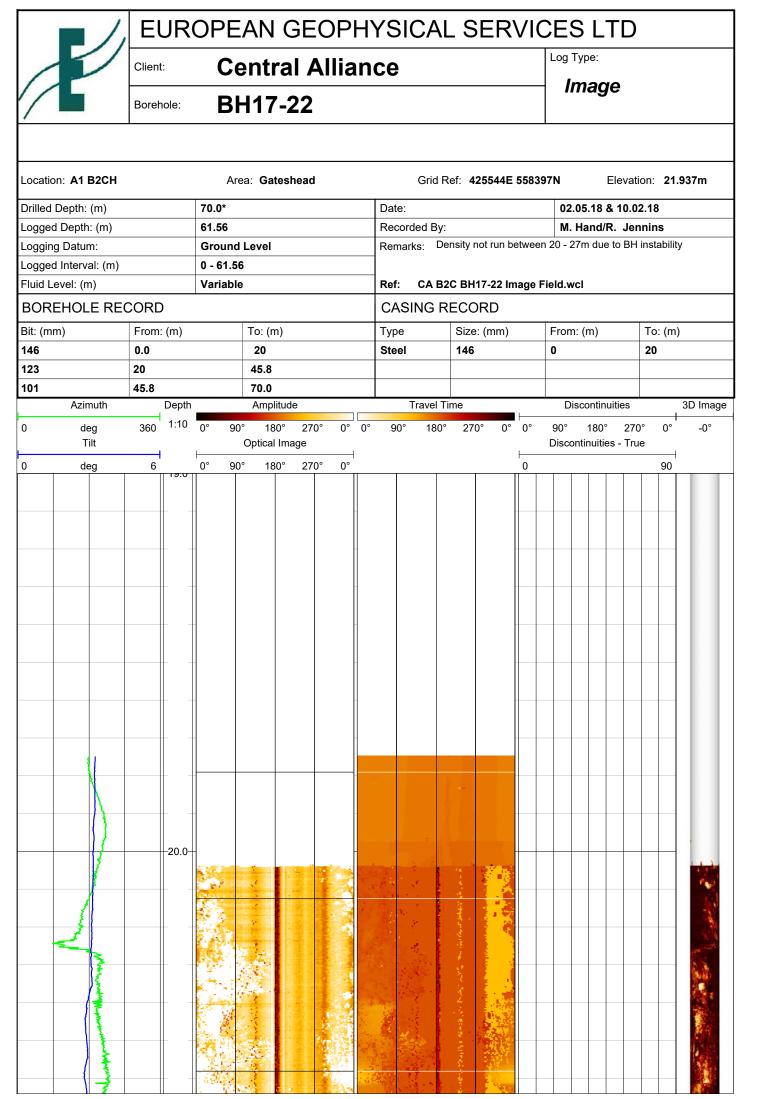


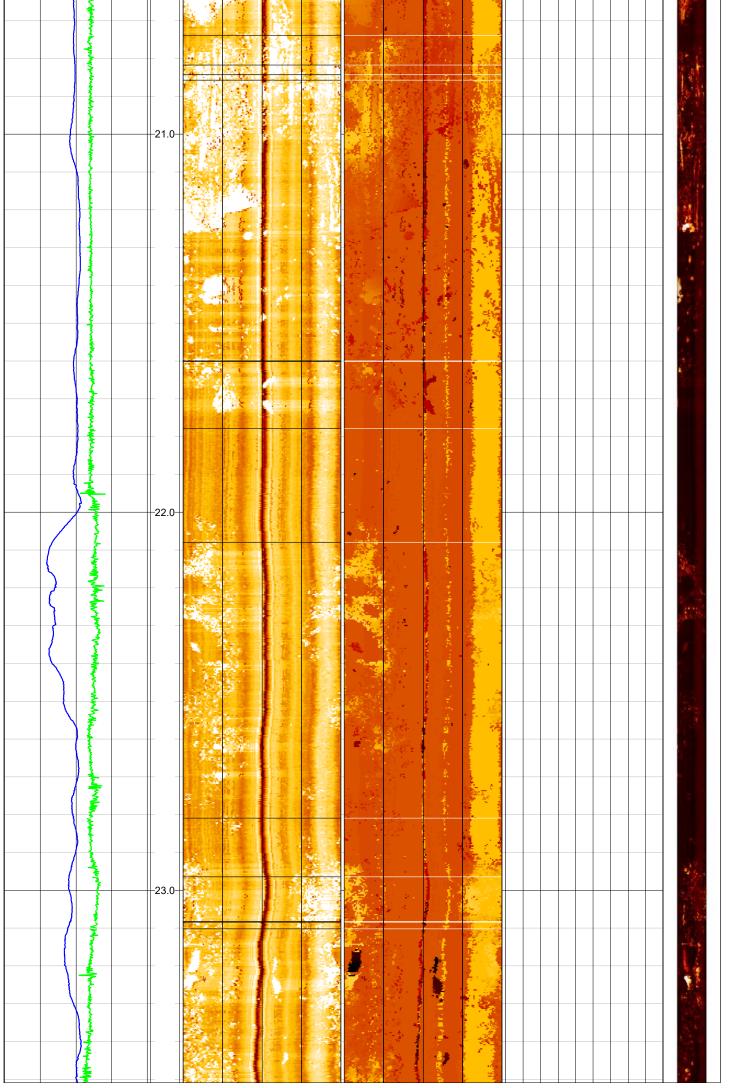


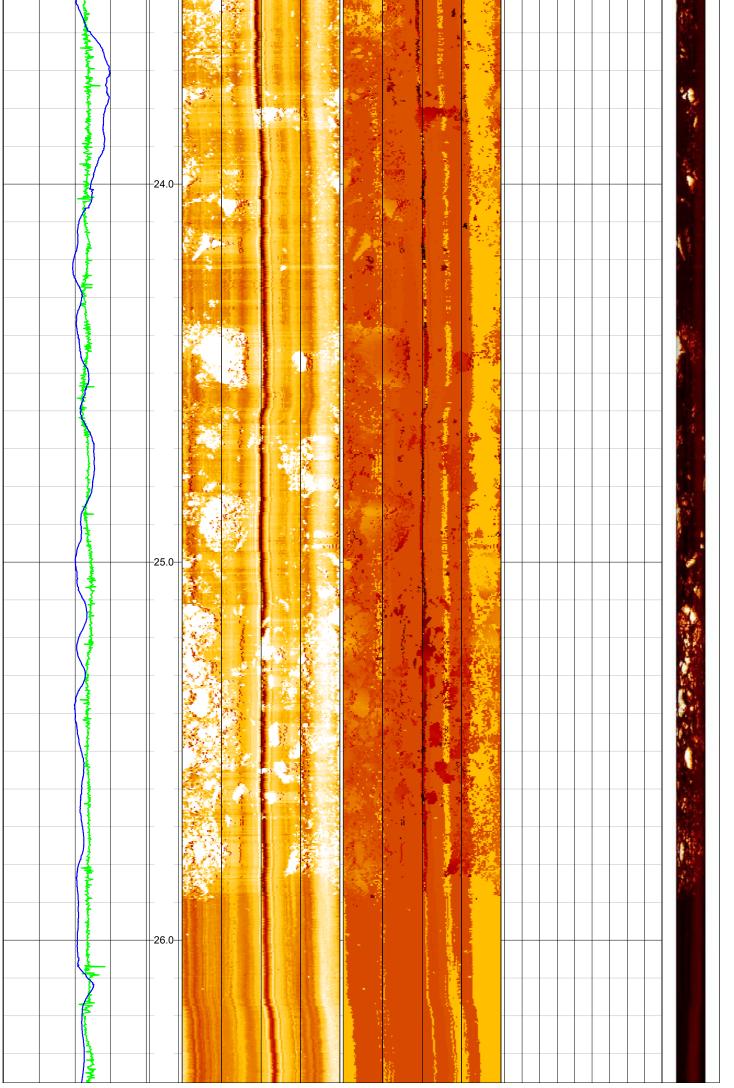


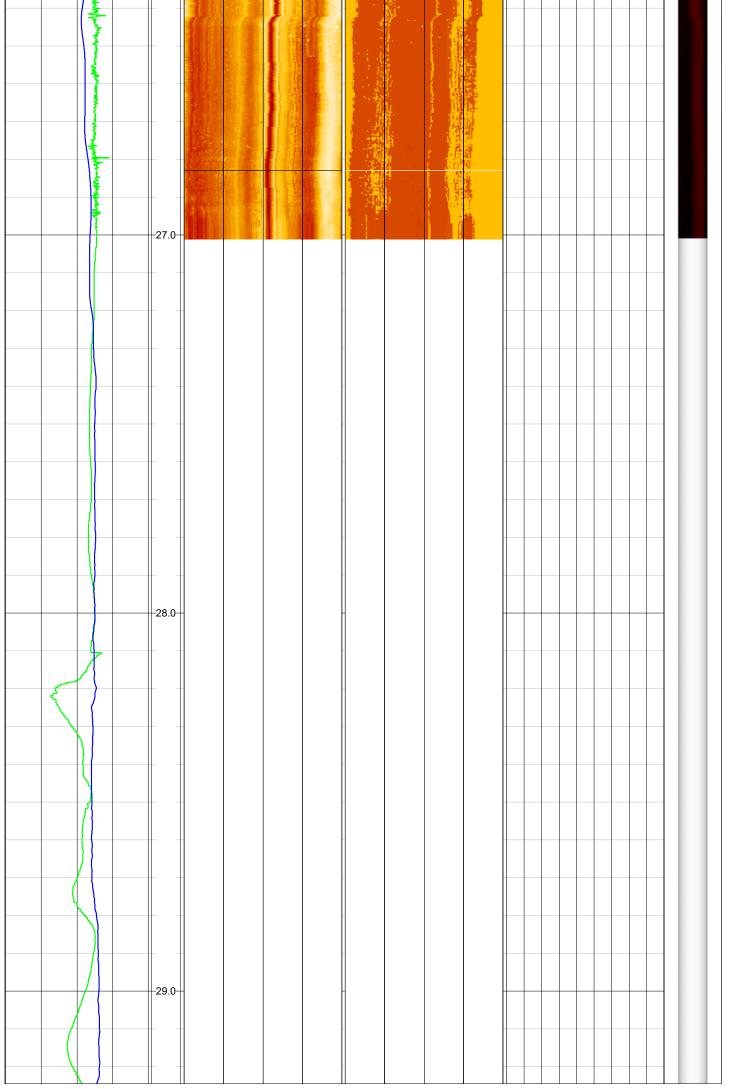


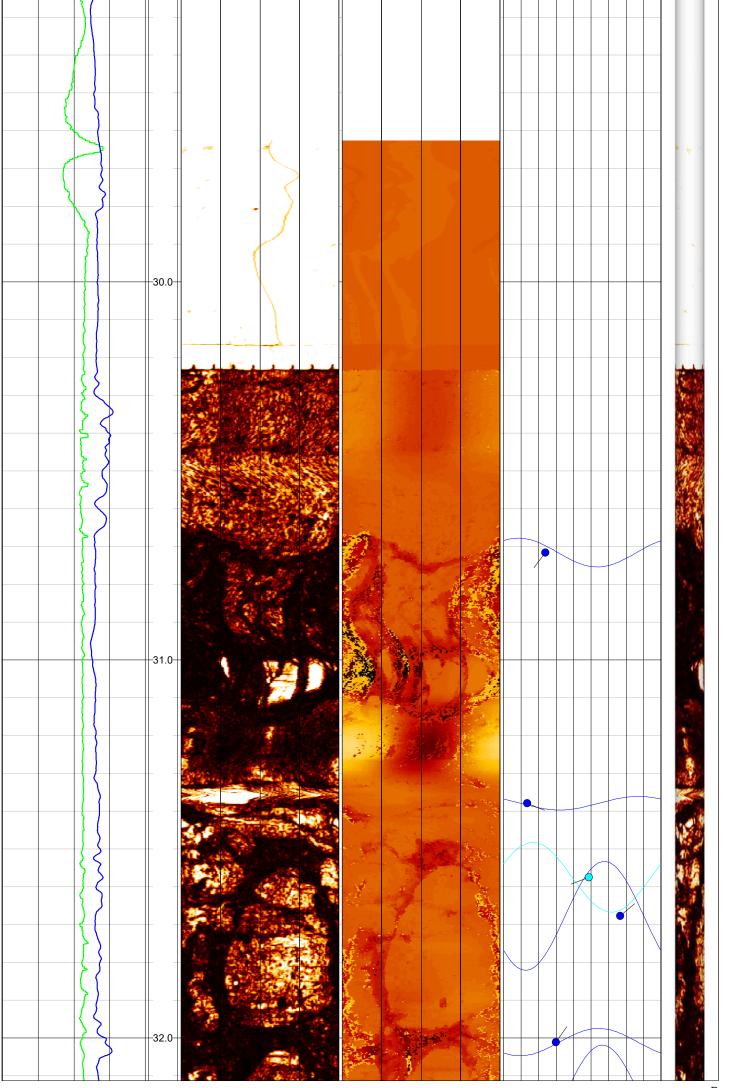


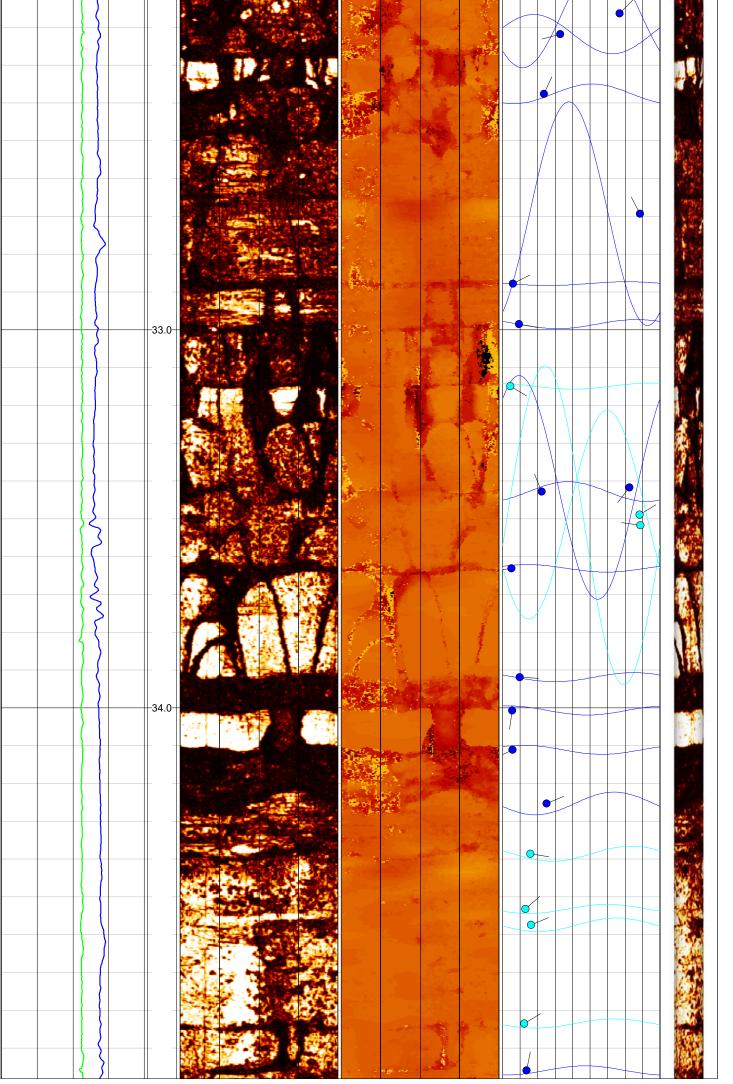


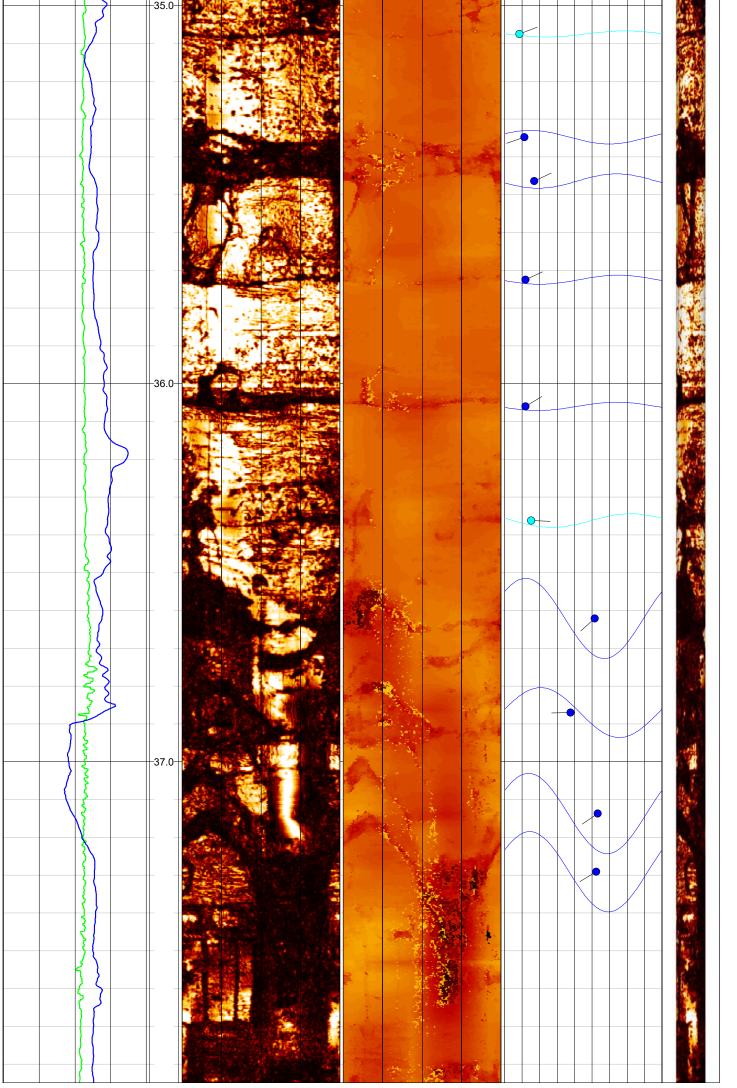


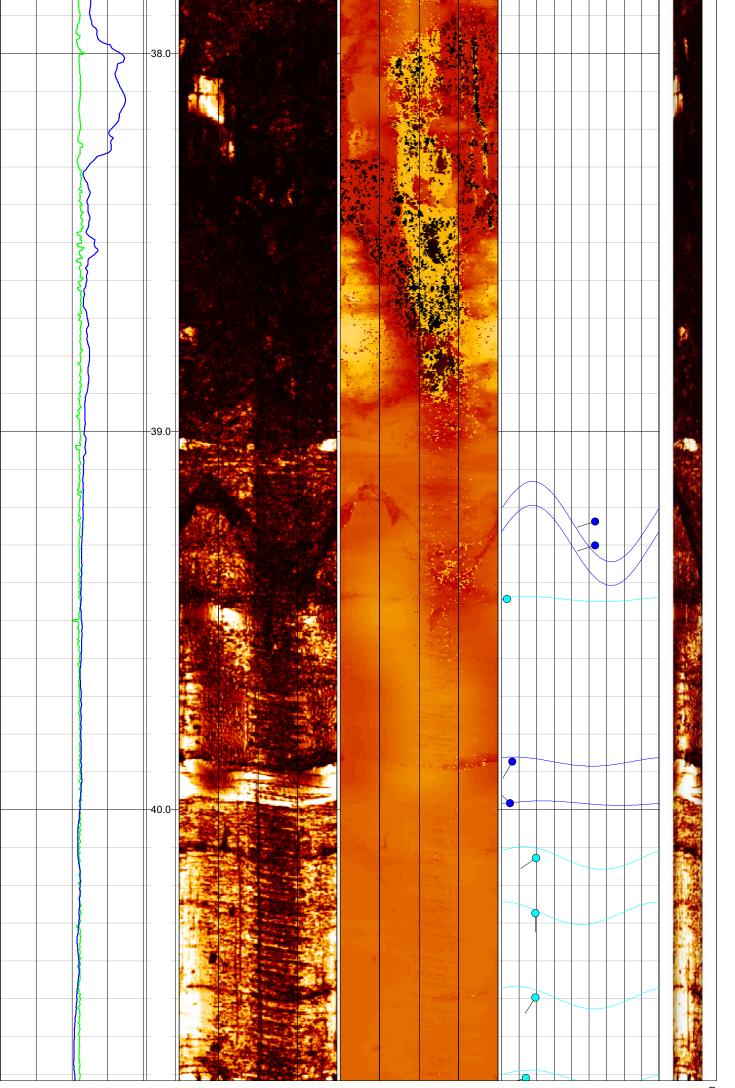


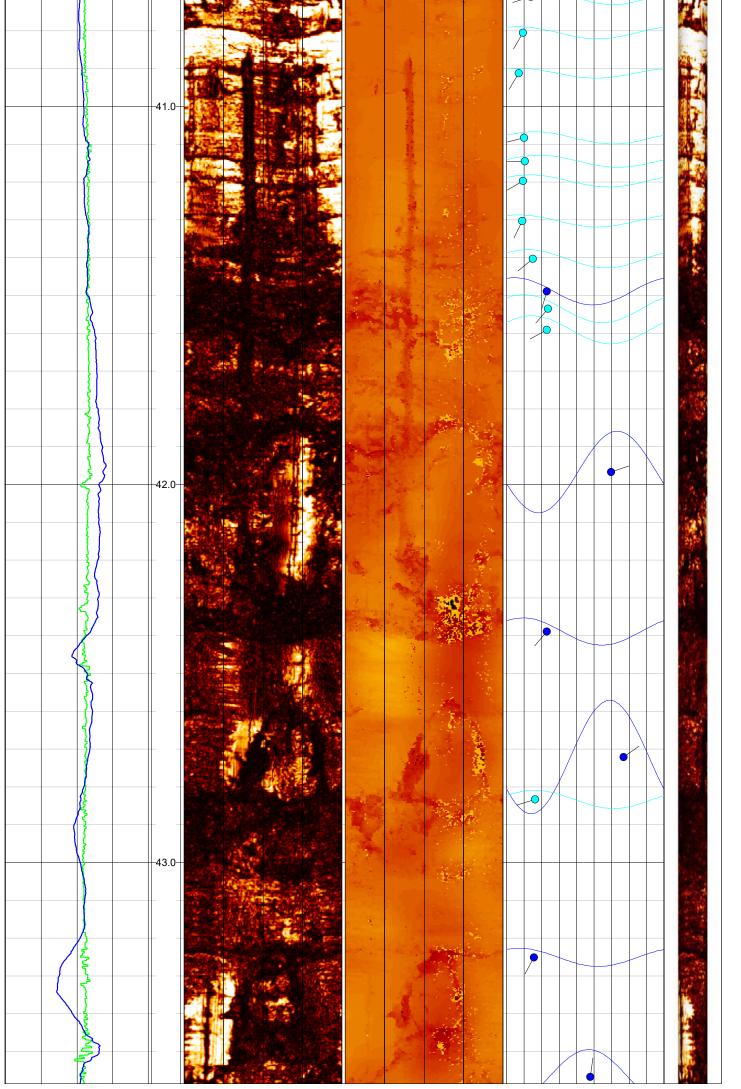


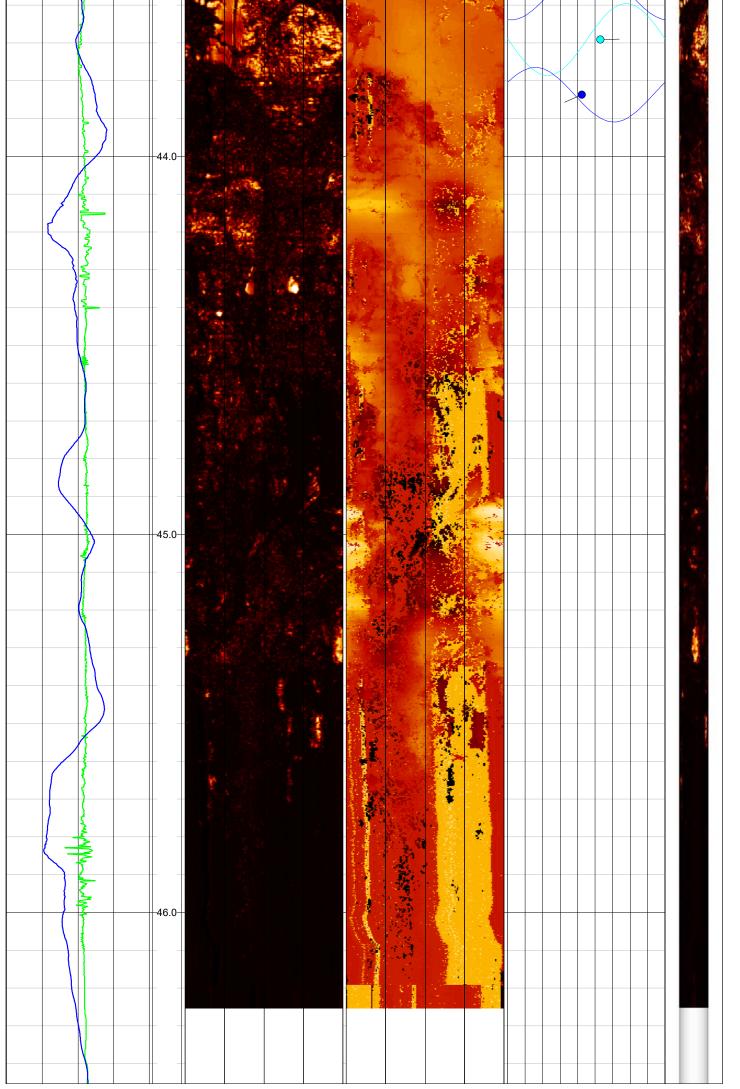


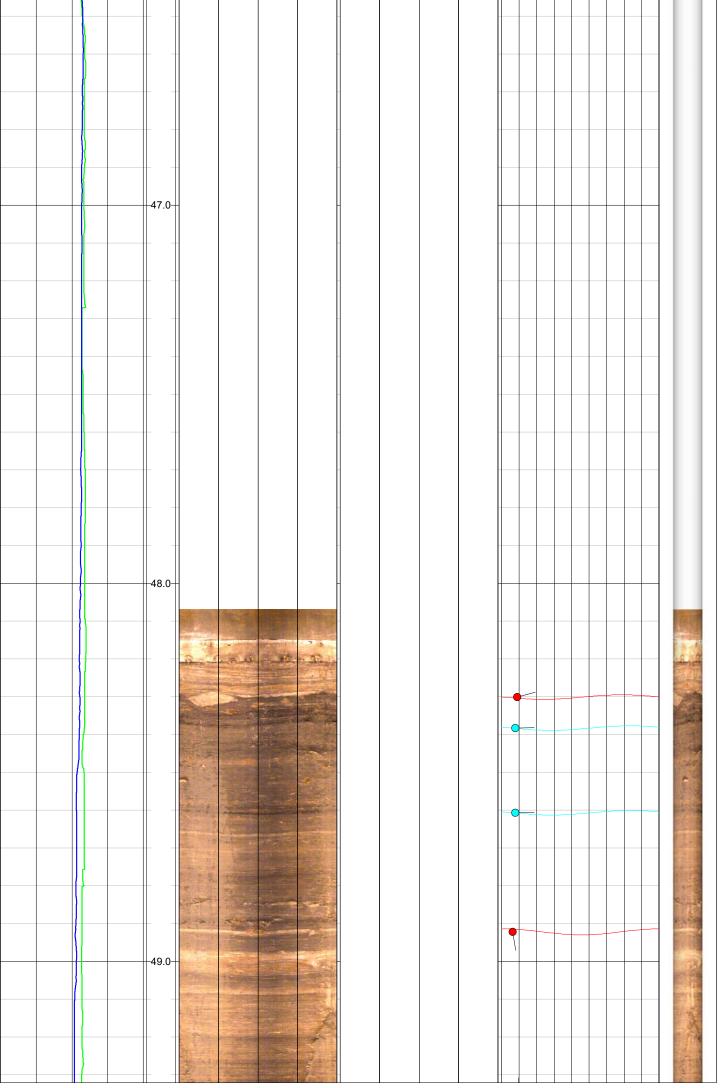




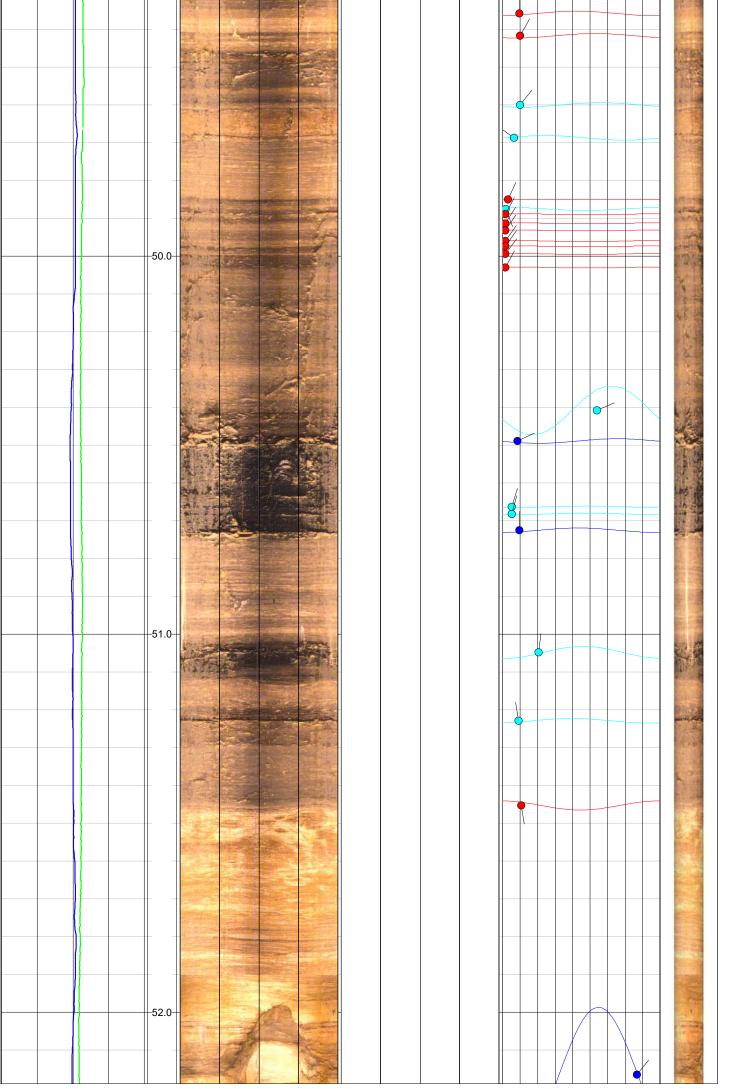




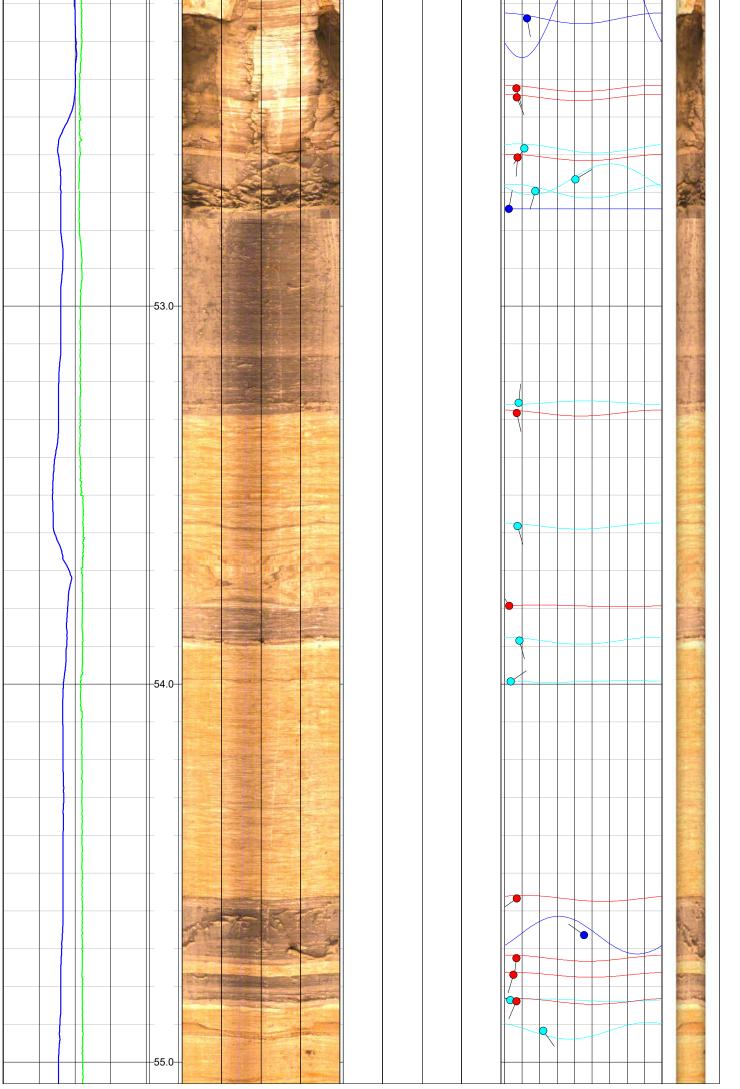




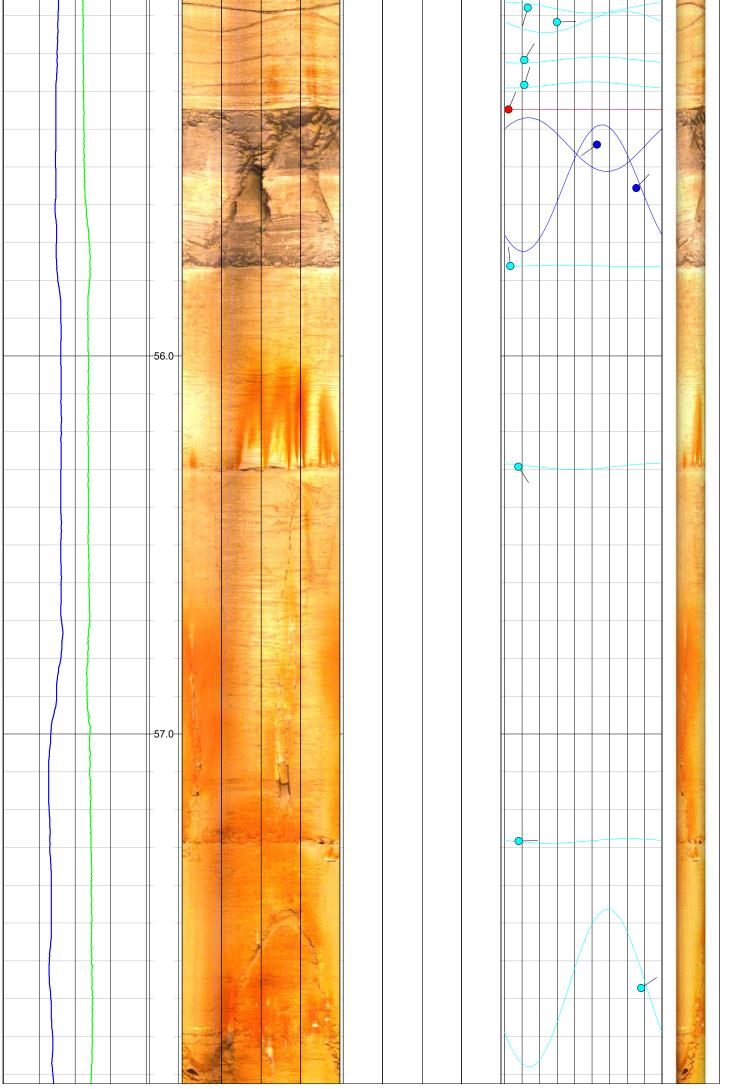
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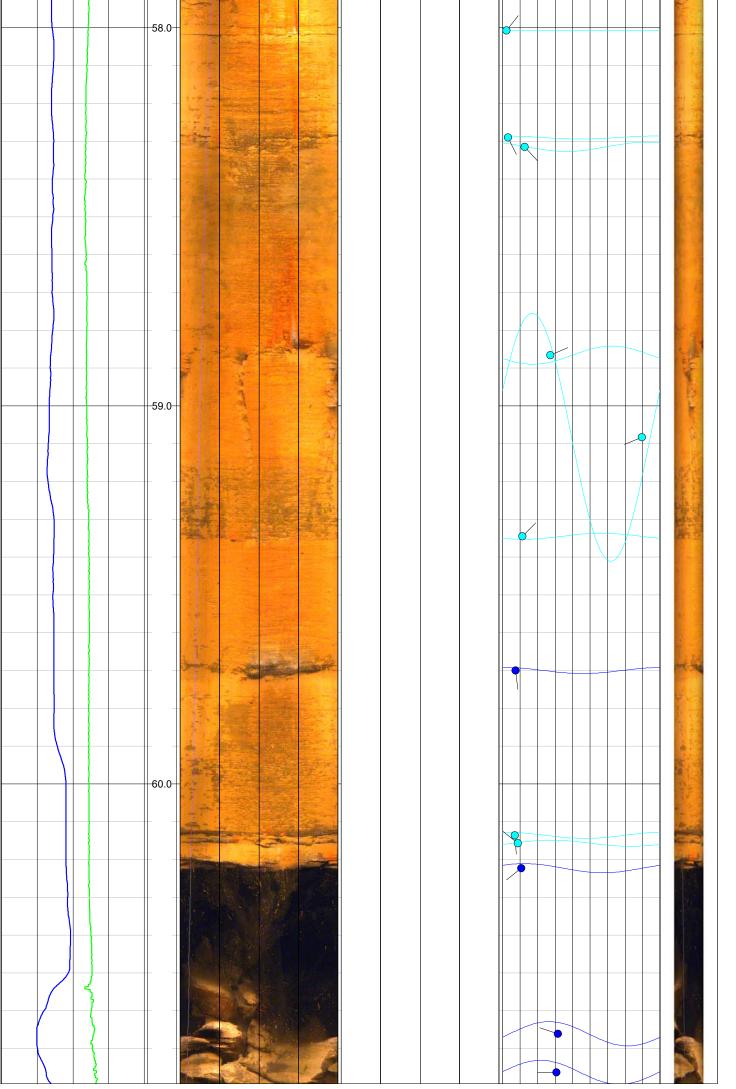
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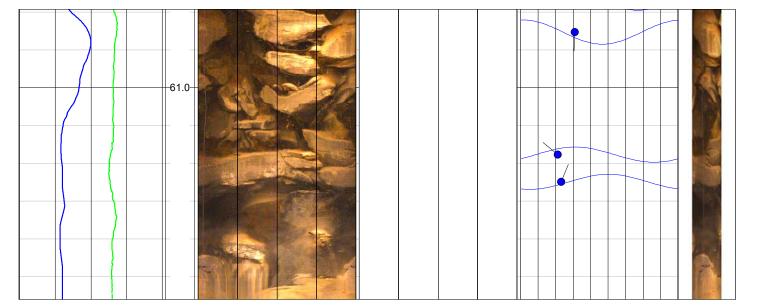
Page 13



Page 14



Page 15



APPENDIX E MINESHAFT SURVEY REPORTS

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