



CAUSEWAY
— GEOTECH

Monksland, Co. Roscommon – Ground Investigation

Client: Sweeney Architects

Report No.: 22-0410

Date: December 2022

Status: Final for Issue

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Document Control Sheet




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Document Control Sheet

Report No.:		22-0410			
Project Title:		Monksland, Co. Roscommon			
Client:		Sweeney Architects			
Revision:	A00	Status:	Final for issue	Issue Date:	16 th December 2022
Prepared by:		Reviewed by:		Approved by:	
 Lucy Newland BSc FGS		 Stuart Abraham MEng MIEI		 Darren O'Mahony BSc MSc MIEI EurGeol PGeo	

The works were conducted in accordance with:

UK Specification for Ground Investigation 2nd Edition, published by ICE Publishing (2012)

British Standards Institute (2015) BS 5930:2015+A1:2020, Code of practice for ground investigations.

BS EN 1997-2: 2007: Eurocode 7 - Geotechnical design - Part 2 Ground investigation and testing.

Geotechnical Society of Ireland (2016), Specification & Related Documents for Ground Investigation in Ireland

Laboratory testing was conducted in accordance with:

British Standards Institute BS 1377:1990 parts 2, 4, 5, 7 and 9

METHODS OF DESCRIBING SOILS AND ROCKS

Soil and rock descriptions are based on the guidance in BS5930:2015+A1:2020, The Code of Practice for Ground Investigation.

Abbreviations used on exploratory hole logs	
U	Nominal 100mm diameter undisturbed open tube sample (thick walled sampler).
UT	Nominal 100mm diameter undisturbed open tube sample (thin walled sampler).
P	Nominal 100mm diameter undisturbed piston sample.
B	Bulk disturbed sample.
LB	Large bulk disturbed sample.
D	Small disturbed sample.
C	Core sub-sample (displayed in the Field Records column on the logs).
L	Liner sample from dynamic sampled borehole.
W	Water sample.
ES / EW	Soil sample for environmental testing / Water sample for environmental testing.
SPT (s)	Standard penetration test using a split spoon sampler (small disturbed sample obtained).
SPT (c)	Standard penetration test using 60 degree solid cone.
(x,x/x,x,x,x)	Blows per increment during the standard penetration test. The initial two values relate to the seating drive (150mm) and the remaining four to the 75mm increments of the test length.
(Y for Z/ Y for Z)	Incomplete standard penetration test where the full test length was not achieved. The blows 'X' represent the total blows for the given seating or test length 'Z' (mm).
N=X	SPT blow count 'N' given by the summation of the blows 'X' required to drive the full test length (300mm).
HVP / HVR	In situ hand vane test result (HVP) and vane test residual result (HVR). Results presented in kPa.
V VR	Shear vane test (borehole). Shear strength stated in kPa. V: undisturbed vane shear strength VR: remoulded vane shear strength
Soil consistency description	In cohesive soils, where samples are disturbed and there are no suitable laboratory tests, N values may be used to indicate consistency on borehole logs – a median relationship of $N \times 5 = C_u$ is used (as set out in Stroud & Butler 1975).
dd-mm-yyyy	Date at the end and start of shifts, shown at the relevant borehole depth. Corresponding casing and water depths shown in the adjacent columns.
▽	Water strike: initial depth of strike.
▼	Water strike: depth water rose to.
Abbreviations relating to rock core – reference Clause 36.4.4 of BS 5930: 2015+A1:2020	
TCR (%)	Total Core Recovery: Ratio of rock/soil core recovered (both solid and non-intact) to the total length of core run.
SCR (%)	Solid Core Recovery: Ratio of solid core to the total length of core run. Solid core has a full diameter, uninterrupted by natural discontinuities, but not necessarily a full circumference and is measured along the core axis between natural fractures.
RQD (%)	Rock Quality Designation: Ratio of total length of solid core pieces greater than 100mm to the total length of core run.
FI	Fracture Index: Number of natural discontinuities per metre over an indicated length of core of similar intensity of fracturing.
NI	Non Intact: Used where the rock material was recovered fragmented, for example as fine to coarse gravel size particles.
AZCL	Assessed zone of core loss: The estimated depth range where core was not recovered.
DIF	Drilling induced fracture: A fracture of non-geological origin brought about by the rock coring.
(xxx/xxx/xxx)	Spacing between discontinuities (minimum/average/maximum) measured in millimetres.

Monksland, Co. Roscommon

1 AUTHORITY

On the instructions of Sweeney Architects ("the Client"), a ground investigation was undertaken at the above location to provide geotechnical and environmental information for input to the design and construction of a proposed residential development.

This report details the work carried out both on site and in the geotechnical testing laboratory; it contains a description of the site and the works undertaken, the exploratory hole logs and the laboratory test results. A discussion on the recommendations for construction is also provided.

All information given in this report is based upon the ground conditions encountered during the ground investigation works, and on the results of the laboratory and field tests performed. However, there may be conditions at the site that have not been taken into account, such as unpredictable soil strata, contaminant concentrations, and water conditions between or below exploratory holes. It should be noted that groundwater levels usually vary due to seasonal and/or other effects and may at times differ to those recorded during the investigation. No responsibility can be taken for conditions not encountered through the scope of work commissioned, for example between exploratory hole points, or beneath the termination depths achieved.

This report was prepared by Causeway Geotech Ltd for the use of the Client in response to a particular set of instructions. Any other parties using the information contained in this report do so at their own risk and any duty of care to those parties is excluded.

2 SCOPE

The extent of the investigation, as instructed by the Client, included boreholes, soil sampling, in-situ and laboratory testing, and the preparation of a report on the findings including recommendations for construction.

3 DESCRIPTION OF SITE

As shown on the site location plan in Appendix A, the works were conducted on a green field site off Sli An Coiste Road, Monksland, Co, Roscommon. The site is bordered by residential properties to the east and south and agricultural land to the west and north. The site is largely flat.

4 SITE OPERATIONS

4.1 Summary of site works

Site operations, which were conducted between 8th November and 10th November 2022, comprised:

- thirteen boreholes by dynamic (windowless) sampling

The exploratory holes were located as instructed by the Client, as shown on the exploratory hole location plan in Appendix A.

4.2 Boreholes

Thirteen boreholes (BH01-BH12 & BH09A) were put down to completion by light percussion boring techniques using a Dando Terrier dynamic sampling rig. The boreholes were put down initially in 150mm diameter, reducing in diameter with depth as required, down to 50mm by use of the smallest sampler.

Hand dug inspection pits were carried out between ground level and 1.20m depth to ensure boreholes were put down clear of services or subsurface obstructions. The boreholes were taken to depths ranging between 0.85m and 2.98m where they were terminated on encountering virtual refusal on obstructions.

Standard penetration tests were carried out in accordance with BS EN 22476-3:2005+A1:2011 at standard depth intervals using the split spoon sampler (SPT_(s)) or solid cone attachment (SPT_(c)). The penetrations are stated for those tests for which the full 150mm seating drive or 300mm test drive was not possible. The *N*-values provided on the borehole logs are uncorrected and no allowance has been made for energy ratio corrections. The SPT hammer energy measurement report is provided in Appendix D.

Disturbed (bulk and small bag) samples were taken within the encountered strata.

Any water strikes encountered during boring were recorded along with any changes in their levels as the borehole proceeded. Details of the water strikes are presented on the individual borehole logs.

Appendix B presents the borehole logs.

5 LABORATORY WORK

Upon their receipt in the laboratory, all disturbed samples were carefully examined and accurately described, and their descriptions incorporated into the borehole logs.

5.1 Geotechnical laboratory testing of soils

Laboratory testing of soils comprised:

- **soil classification:** moisture content measurement, Atterberg Limit tests and particle size distribution analysis.
- **soil chemistry:** pH and water soluble sulphate content

Laboratory testing of soils samples was carried out in accordance with British Standards Institute: *BS 1377, Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes; Part 1 (2016), and Parts 2-9 (1990)*.

The test results are presented in Appendix C.

6 GROUND CONDITIONS

6.1 General geology of the area

Published geological mapping indicate the superficial deposits underlying the site comprise fluvioglacial deposits. These deposits are underlain by limestone of the Visean Limestone Formation.

6.2 Ground types encountered during investigation of the site

A summary of the ground types encountered in the exploratory holes is listed below, in approximate stratigraphic order:

- **Topsoil:** encountered typically in 100-400mm thickness across the site.
- **Fluvioglacial deposits:** typically very soft or soft sandy gravelly clay and silt interspersed with layers of loose to medium dense sands and gravels.

6.3 Groundwater

Groundwater was encountered during percussion boring through soil as a water strike at 2.3m in borehole BH01, all other boreholes were dry.

Details of the individual groundwater strikes, along with any relative changes in levels as works proceeded, are presented on the exploratory hole logs for each location.

Seasonal variation in groundwater levels should also be factored into design considerations.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Proposed construction

It is proposed to construct a new housing development on the site.

No further details were available to Causeway Geotech at the time of preparing this report and any designs based on the recommendations or conclusions within this report should be completed in accordance with the current design codes, taking into account the variation and the specific details contained within the exploratory holes. Causeway Geotech were commissioned to provide a geotechnical report, and it is outwith our remit to advise on structure design.

7.2 Recommendations for construction

7.2.1 Summary

Based on the presence of stiff fluvioglacial deposits at relatively shallow depths across the footprint of the proposed building, the implementation of traditional shallow (spread) foundations (strip/pad and trench fill) are considered suitable.

7.2.2 Soil strength parameters

When estimating the shear strength of fine soils (silt/clay), reference is made to the results of Standard Penetration Tests (SPT's) carried out within the boreholes. The undrained shear strength of fine soils can be estimated using the correlation developed by Stroud & Butler:

$$C_u = f_1 \times N$$

where f_1 is typically in the range 4 to 6. A median f_1 value of 5 is adopted for this report.

For granular soils (sand/gravel), a graphical relationship between SPT "N" value and angle of shearing resistance, ϕ , has been developed by Peck, Hanson and Thorburn. This is published in *Foundation Design and Construction* (Tomlinson, 2001) and is referenced in this report when deriving angles of shearing resistance for the gravel soils.

7.2.3 Foundations and ground floor construction

Foundations should transfer loading to below any Made Ground or subsoil. The recommended foundation construction and allowable bearing pressure (ABP) at the borehole locations are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Construction recommendations

Borehole	Depth below EGL* to suitable bearing stratum	Estimated ABP (kPa)	Strata description	Foundation type	Ground floor construction	Groundwater
BH01	2.50m	>250	Possible bedrock	Trench fill (with trench support)	Ground bearing	2.30mbgl
BH02	1.80m	>250	Possible bedrock	Trench fill (with trench support)	Ground bearing	Not encountered
BH03	0.70m	>250	Possible bedrock	Strip & pad	Ground bearing	Not encountered
BH04	1.20m	>250	Possible bedrock	Strip & pad	Ground bearing	Not encountered
BH05	2.00m	>250	Possible bedrock	Trench fill (with trench support)	Suspended	Not encountered
BH06	1.00m	>250	Possible bedrock	Strip & pad	Ground bearing	Not encountered
BH07	1.20m	210	Stiff fluvioglacial	Strip & pad	Ground bearing	Not encountered
BH08	2.00m	250	Medium dense sand	Trench fill (with trench support)	Ground bearing	Not encountered
BH09	1.20m	>250	Very stiff fluvioglacial	Strip & pad	Ground bearing	Not encountered
BH10	1.20m	>250	Stiff fluvioglacial	Strip & pad	Ground bearing	Not encountered
BH11	2.00m	250	Medium dense sand	Trench fill (with trench support)	Suspended	Not encountered
BH12	2.45m	>250	Very dense gravel	Trench fill (with trench support)	Suspended	Not encountered

*Existing Ground Level

Based on the findings of the ground investigation, spread foundations (strip/pad and trench fill) are considered suitable with estimated allowable bearing pressures between 210kPa and >250kPa at depths between 0.70m and 2.50m on stiff to very stiff fluvioglacial, medium dense sand, very dense gravel or possible bedrock.

The base of foundation excavations should be thoroughly inspected in accordance with the Earthworks Specification; any soft soils should be removed with the resultant void backfilled with ST1 concrete. A consistent bearing stratum should be provided for any building unit to limit differential settlements.

Given the predominance of the silt and granular strata, excavations for foundations are not likely to be stable. Where space allows, instability can be minimised by battering the side slopes at 2 vertical to 1 horizontal and by limiting the duration that the excavation is open.

7.2.4 Floor slabs

Floor slabs should not bear directly onto Made Ground or soft soils. Consequently, the use of ground bearing floor slabs is considered appropriate following the removal of any surface Made Ground and soft clay layers and their replacement using well-graded well-compacted granular fill. However, a suspended floor slab should be adopted where the difference in levels of the proposed floor and the base of Made Ground/soft soils is greater than 600mm.

Therefore, given the relative low strength of upper soil layers, a suspended floor slab may be required over parts of the site. The use of intermediate lines of support stub walls would reduce the spans required for flooring units.

7.2.5 Excavations for services

For the installation of services ducts/trenches, it is suggested that open trenching will be the most practicable construction method. Generally speaking, the ground conditions should render the use of open trenching by backhoe excavator possible, with some trench support required for the uppermost granular stratum.

Where working in open trenches, it is thought that trench support systems, by way of a trench box (or possibly sheet piles), will be required to maintain trench stability and safe working conditions. Groundwater control at these locations should be possible by means of sump pumping.

To preclude the eventuality of differential settlements in pipes, they should be laid on a consistent stratum of appropriate allowable bearing capacity and protected with appropriate fill cover.

Where ducts and chambers must be installed in areas where localised soft spots are encountered, the use of geogrid reinforcement along the base of the excavation is recommended. This will stiffen the base of the trench and help control longitudinal differential settlement.

Backfilling of trenches may be completed by using compacted Cl 804 granular fill and reinstated as appropriate.

7.2.6 Soil aggressivity

An assessment of the Aggressive Chemical Environment for Concrete (ACEC) was undertaken through reference to the Building Research Establishment (BRE) Special Digest 1 (2017).

As noted by BRE Special Digest 1, sulphates in the soil and groundwater are the chemical agents most likely to attack concrete. The extent to which sulphates affect concrete is linked to their concentrations, the type of ground, the presence of groundwater, the type of concrete and the form of construction in which concrete is used.

BRE Special Digest 1 identifies four different categories of site which require specific procedures for investigation for aggressive ground conditions:

- Sites not subjected to previous industrial development and not perceived as containing pyrite;
- Sites not subjected to previous industrial development and perceived as containing pyrite;
- Brownfield sites not perceived as containing pyrite;
- Brownfield sites perceived as containing pyrite.

For the purposes of this report the site was classified as not having been subject to previous industrial development and not perceived as containing pyrite.

The results of chemical tests (pH and water soluble sulphate contents) on soil samples indicate Design Sulphate Class DS-1 and ACEC Class AC-1s – reference Table C1 of BRE Special Digest 1 (Building Research Establishment, 2005). The Special Digest does not require any measures to protect underground concrete elements greater than 140mm thick.

8 REFERENCES

Geotechnical Society of Ireland (2016), Specification & Related Documents for Ground Investigation in Ireland.

IS EN 1997-2: 2007: Eurocode 7 - Geotechnical design - Part 2 Ground investigation and testing. National Standards Authority of Ireland.

BS EN 1997-2: 2007: Eurocode 7 - Geotechnical design - Part 2 Ground investigation and testing. British Standards Institution.

BS 5930: 2015+A1:2020: Code of practice for ground investigations. British Standards Institution.

BS EN ISO 14688-1:2018: Geotechnical investigation and testing. Identification and classification of soil. Part 1 Identification and description.

BS EN ISO 14688-2:2018: Geotechnical investigation and testing. Identification and classification of soil. Part 2 Principles for a classification.



BS 1377: 1990: Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. British Standards Institution.

BS EN ISO 22476-3:2005+A1:2011: Geotechnical investigation and testing. Field testing. Standard penetration test.



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APPENDIX A
SITE AND EXPLORATORY HOLE LOCATION PLANS




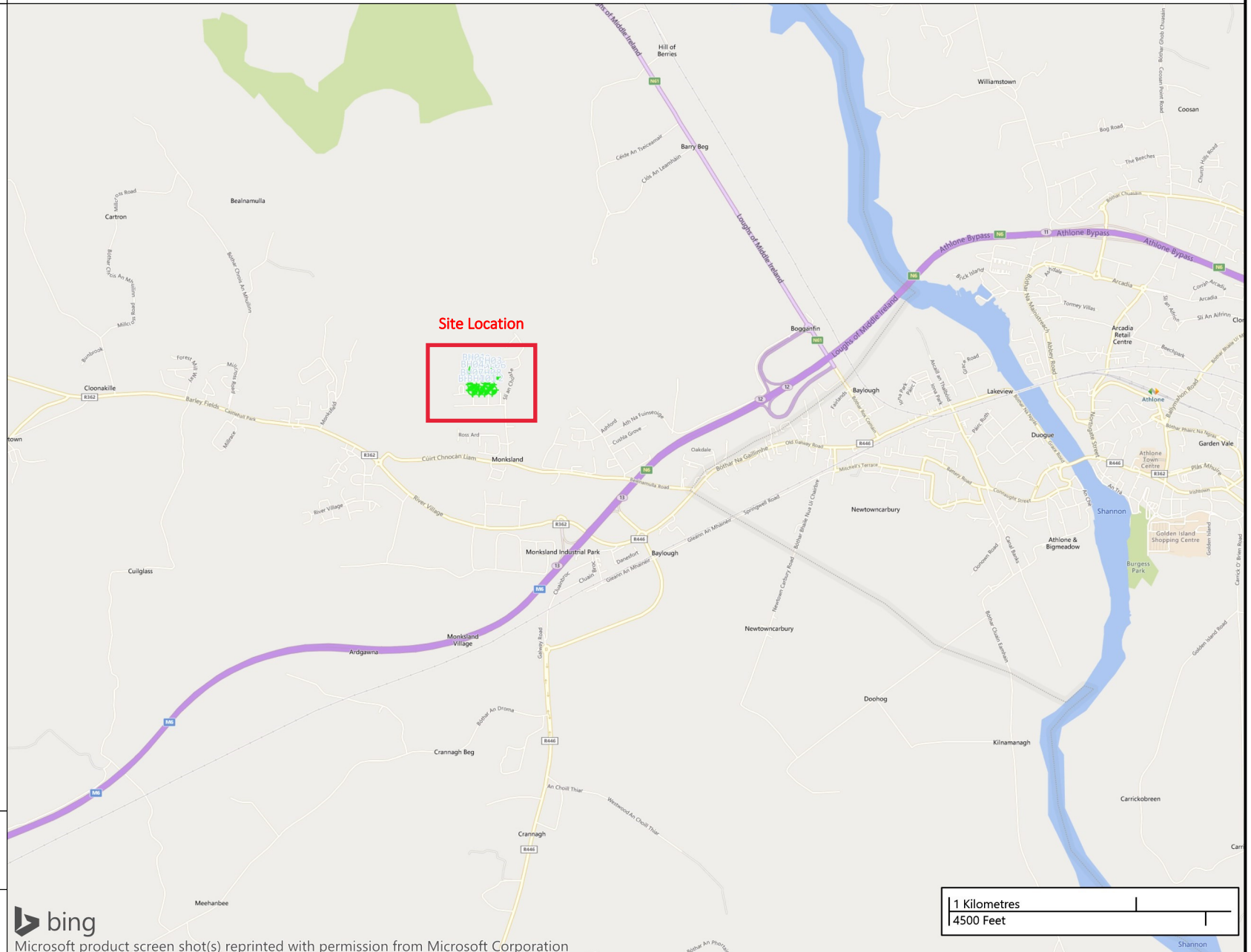


Project No.: 22-0410
Project Name: Monksland, Co. Roscommon

Client: Sweeney Architects
Client's Representative:

Legend Key

 Locations By Type - DS



Title:
Site Location Plan

Last Revised:
13/12/2022

Scale:
1:30000



Project No.: 22-0410
Project Name: Monksland, Co. Roscommon

Client: Sweeney Architects
Client's Representative:

Legend Key

✚ Locations By Type - DS



Title:
Exploratory Hole Location Plan

Last Revised:
13/12/2022

Scale:
1:1000



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APPENDIX B
BOREHOLE LOGS











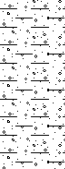




















































 CAUSEWAY GEOTECH				Project No. 22-0410		Project Name: Monksland, Co. Roscommon Client: Sweeney Architects Client's Rep:				Borehole ID BH06					
Method Dynamic Sampling		Plant Used Premier 110		Top (m) 0.00		Base (m) 1.00		Coordinates 200789.20 E 241937.68 N		Final Depth: 1.00 m Start Date: 09/11/2022 Driller: JMcK		Sheet 1 of 1 Scale: 1:50			
								Elevation: mOD End Date: 09/11/2022 Logger: SA		FINAL					
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Field Records			Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Level mOD	Depth (m)	Legend	Description			Water	Backfill	
1.00 - 1.01	SPT (C)	N=50 (25 for 10mm/50 for 5mm) Hammer SN = D130			0.00	Dry		0.30		TOPSOIL					
								0.90		Firm greyish brown sandy gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is subangular to subrounded fine to coarse of mixed lithologies including weathered bedrock.					
								1.00		Dense greyish brown sandy angular fine to coarse GRAVEL . Sand is fine to coarse. (Possible weathered bedrock) End of Borehole at 1.00m					

 CAUSEWAY GEOTECH				Project No. 22-0410		Project Name: Monksland, Co. Roscommon Client: Sweeney Architects Client's Rep:				Borehole ID BH07				
Method Dynamic Sampling		Plant Used Premier 110		Top (m) 0.00		Base (m) 1.65		Coordinates 200669.38 E 241897.52 N		Final Depth: 1.65 m Start Date: 08/11/2022 Driller: JMcK		Sheet 1 of 1 Scale: 1:50		
								Elevation: mOD End Date: 08/11/2022 Logger: SA		FINAL				
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Field Records		Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Level mOD	Depth (m)	Legend	Description		Water	Backfill		
0.50	B1						0.20		TOPSOIL					
0.50	D2								Stiff brown sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is subangular to subrounded fine to coarse.				0.5	
1.00	B3												1.0	
1.00	D4													
1.20	B5													
1.20	D6						1.40		Medium dense grey sandy angular fine to coarse GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse. (Possible weathered bedrock)				1.5	
1.20 - 1.65	SPT (S)	N=21 (1,2/2,4,8,7) Hammer SN = D130		0.00	Dry		1.65	End of Borehole at 1.65m						
1.40	B7												2.0	
1.65 - 1.66	SPT (C)	N=50 (25 for 5mm/50 for 5mm) Hammer SN = D130		0.00	Dry								2.5	
													3.0	
													3.5	
													4.0	
													4.5	
													5.0	
													5.5	
													6.0	
													6.5	
													7.0	
													7.5	
													8.0	
													8.5	
													9.0	
Water Strikes				Casing Details		Remarks								
Struck at (m)	Casing to (m)	Time (min)	Rose to (m)	To (m)	Diameter	Hand dug inspection pit excavated to 1.20m								
						Termination Reason						Last Updated		
						Terminated on refusal.						13/12/2022		







 CAUSEWAY GEOTECH				Project No. 22-0410		Project Name: Monksland, Co. Roscommon Client: Sweeney Architects Client's Rep:			Borehole ID BH12				
Method Dynamic Sampling		Plant Used Premier 110		Top (m) 0.00		Base (m) 2.98		Coordinates 200776.65 E 241867.38 N		Final Depth: 2.98 m Start Date: 10/11/2022 Driller: JMcK		Sheet 1 of 1 Scale: 1:50	
								Elevation: mOD End Date: 10/11/2022 Logger: SA		FINAL			
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Field Records	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Level mOD	Depth (m)	Legend	Description	Water	Backfill			
0.50	B1	N=2 (0,1/0,1,0,1)	0.00	Dry		0.30		TOPSOIL			0.5		
0.50	D2					0.45		Soft brown very sandy CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse.					
								Very soft brown slightly gravelly sandy CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is subangular to subrounded fine to coarse.			1.0		
1.00	B3												1.5
1.00	D4										2.0		
1.20	B5												2.5
1.20 - 1.65	SPT (S)							Very loose becoming loose greyish brown sandy subangular to subrounded fine to coarse GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse.			3.0		
1.35	B7												3.5
											4.0		
2.00	B8												4.5
2.00	D6										5.0		
2.00 - 2.45	SPT (S)	N=6 (0,0/0,2,2,2)	0.00	0.00									5.5
2.45 - 2.75	SPT (C)	N=50 (19,6/50 for 150mm)	0.00	Dry							6.0		
													6.5
											7.0		
													7.5
											8.0		
													8.5
											9.0		
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													
													



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APPENDIX C
GEOTECHNICAL LABORATORY TEST RESULTS



**SOIL AND ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSIS
LABORATORY TEST REPORT**


6 December 2022

Project Name:	Monksland, Co. Roscommon
Project No.:	22-0410
Client:	Sweeney Architects

We are pleased to attach the results of laboratory testing carried out for the above project. This memo and its attachments constitute a report of the results of tests as detailed in the Contents page(s). This testing was performed between 22/11/2022 and 06/12/2022.

The attached results complete the testing requested and we would therefore wish to confirm that samples will be retained without charge for a period of 28 days from the above date after which they will be appropriately disposed of unless we receive written instructions to the contrary prior to that date.

We trust our report meets with your approval but if you have any queries or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.



Stephen Watson

Laboratory Manager

Signed for and on behalf of Causeway Geotech Ltd



Project Name: Monksland, Co. Roscommon

Report Reference: Schedule 1

The table below details the tests carried out, the specifications used, and the number of tests included in this report. The results contained in this report relate to the sample(s) as received

Tests marked with* in this report are not United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) accredited and are not included in Causeway Geotech Limited's scope of UKAS Accreditation Schedule of Tests. Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.

Material tested	Type of test/Properties measured/Range of measurement	Standard specifications	No. of results included in the report
SOIL	Moisture Content of Soil	BS 1377-2: 1990: Cl 3.2	11
SOIL	Liquid and Plastic Limits of soil-1 point cone penetrometer method	BS 1377-2: 1990: Cl 4.4, 5.3 & 5.4	11
SOIL	Particle size distribution - wet sieving	BS 1377-2: 1990: Cl 9.2	7
SOIL	Particle size distribution - sedimentation hydrometer method	BS 1377-2: 1990: Cl 9.5	5

SUB-CONTRACTED TESTS

In agreement with Client, the following tests were conducted by an approved sub-contractor. All sub-contracting laboratories used are UKAS accredited.


Material tested	Type of test/Properties measured/Range of measurement	Standard specifications	No. of results included in the report
SOIL – Subcontracted to Eurofins Chemtest Ltd (UKAS 2183)	pH Value of Soil		11
SOIL – Subcontracted to Eurofins Chemtest Ltd (UKAS 2183)	Sulphate Content water extract		11

Summary of Classification Test Results

Project No. 22-0410		Project Name Monksland, Co. Roscommon												
Hole No.	Sample				Specimen Description	Density		w	Passing 425µm	LL	PL	PI	Particle density Mg/m3	Casagrande Classification
	Ref	Top	Base	Type		bulk	dry							
BH01	2	0.50		D	Light brown slightly sandy silty CLAY.			27	99	48 -1pt	22	26		CI
BH02	6	1.20		D	Light brown slightly sandy silty CLAY.			21	94	33 -1pt	18	15		CL
BH03	1	0.50		B	Light brown sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY.			11	35	30 -1pt	21	9		CL
BH04	4	1.00		D	Light brown sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY.			32	94	51 -1pt	24	27		CH
BH05	2	0.50		D	Light brown sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY.			28	98	37 -1pt	18	19		CI
BH07	4	1.00		D	Light brown sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY.			26	94	52 -1pt	23	29		CH
BH08	4	1.00		D	Brown slightly gravelly clayey fine to coarse SAND.			7.1	18	23 -1pt	16	7		CL
BH09A	2	0.50		D	Brown sandy slightly gravelly clayey SILT.			15	85	21 -1pt	16	5		ML
BH10	2	0.50		D	Brown gravelly silty fine to coarse SAND.			11	28	50 -1pt	37	13		MI/MH
BH11	4	1.00		D	Light brown sandy slightly gravelly clayey SILT.			18	92	21 -1pt	18	3		ML
BH12	2	0.50		D	Light brown sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY.			20	80	28 -1pt	21	7		CL

All tests performed in accordance with BS1377:1990 unless specified otherwise

LAB 01R Version 6

Key Density test Linear measurement unless : wd - water displacement wi - immersion in water			Liquid Limit 4pt cone unless : cas - Casagrande method 1pt - single point test			Particle density sp - small pyknometer gj - gas jar			Date Printed 12/06/2022 00:00		Approved By Stephen Watson		 10122	
---	--	--	---	--	--	---	--	--	--------------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------	--	--	--

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Job Ref

22-0410

Borehole/Pit No.

BH01

Site Name

Monksland, Co. Roscommon

Sample No.

1

Specimen Description

Light brown slightly sandy silty CLAY.

Sample
Depth (m)

Top

0.50

Base

Specimen Reference

3

Specimen
Depth

0.5

m

Sample Type

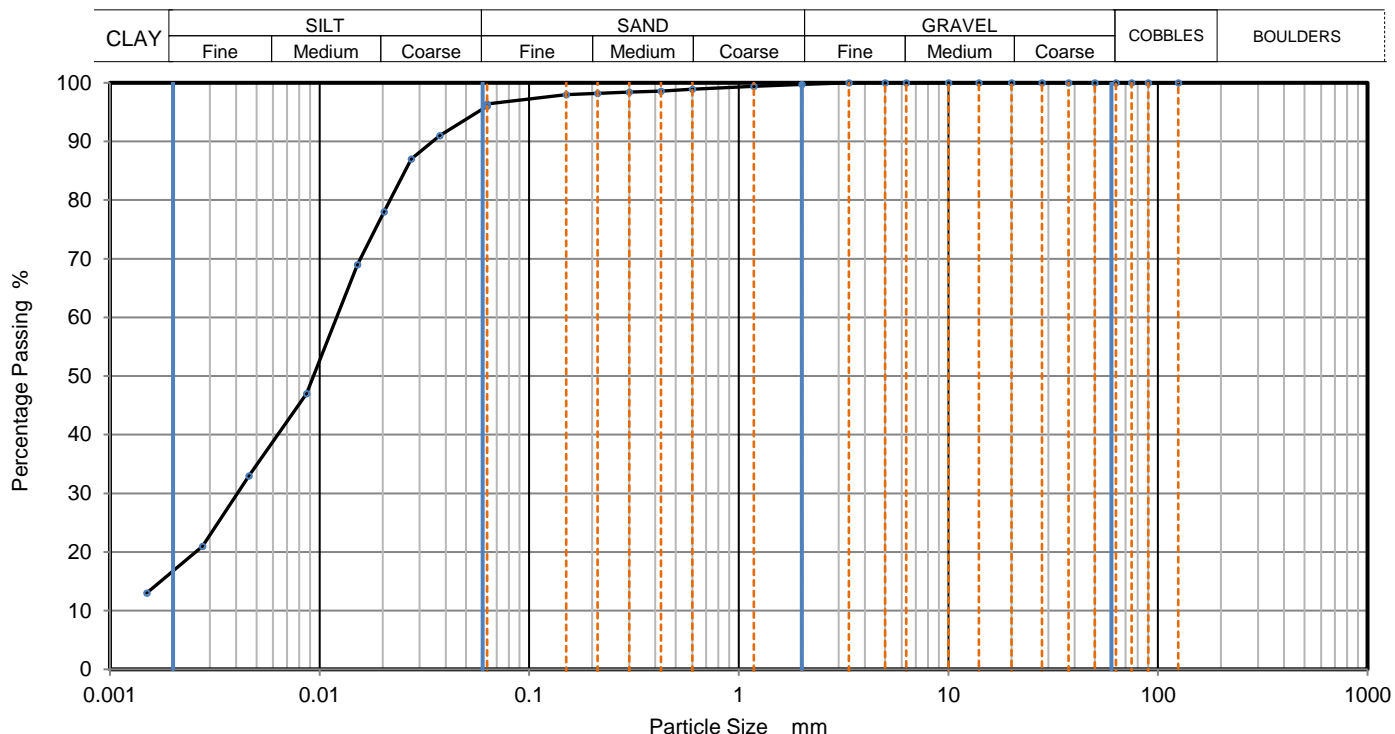
B

Test Method

BS1377:Part 2:1990, clauses 9.2 and 9.5

KeyLAB ID

Caus2022112249



Sieving		Sedimentation	
Particle Size mm	% Passing	Particle Size mm	% Passing
125	100	0.06300	96
90	100	0.03743	91
75	100	0.02734	87
63	100	0.02033	78
50	100	0.01517	69
37.5	100	0.00866	47
28	100	0.00460	33
20	100	0.00277	21
14	100	0.00150	13
10	100		
6.3	100		
5	100		
3.35	100		
2	100		
1.18	99		
0.6	99	Particle density (assumed) 2.65 Mg/m3	
0.425	99		
0.3	98		
0.212	98		
0.15	98		
0.063	96		

Dry Mass of sample, g

302

Sample Proportions	% dry mass
Cobbles	0.0
Gravel	0.3
Sand	3.3
Silt	79.5
Clay	16.9

Grading Analysis	
D100	mm
D60	mm
D30	mm
D10	mm
Uniformity Coefficient	
Curvature Coefficient	

Remarks

Preparation and testing in accordance with BS1377-2 :1990 unless noted below

Approved

Stephen Watson

LAB 05R - Version 6

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Job Ref

22-0410

Borehole/Pit No.

BH02

Site Name

Monksland, Co. Roscommon

Sample No.

5

Specimen Description

Light brown slightly sandy silty CLAY.

Sample
Depth (m)

Top
Base

1.20

Specimen Reference

3

Specimen
Depth

1.2

m

Sample Type

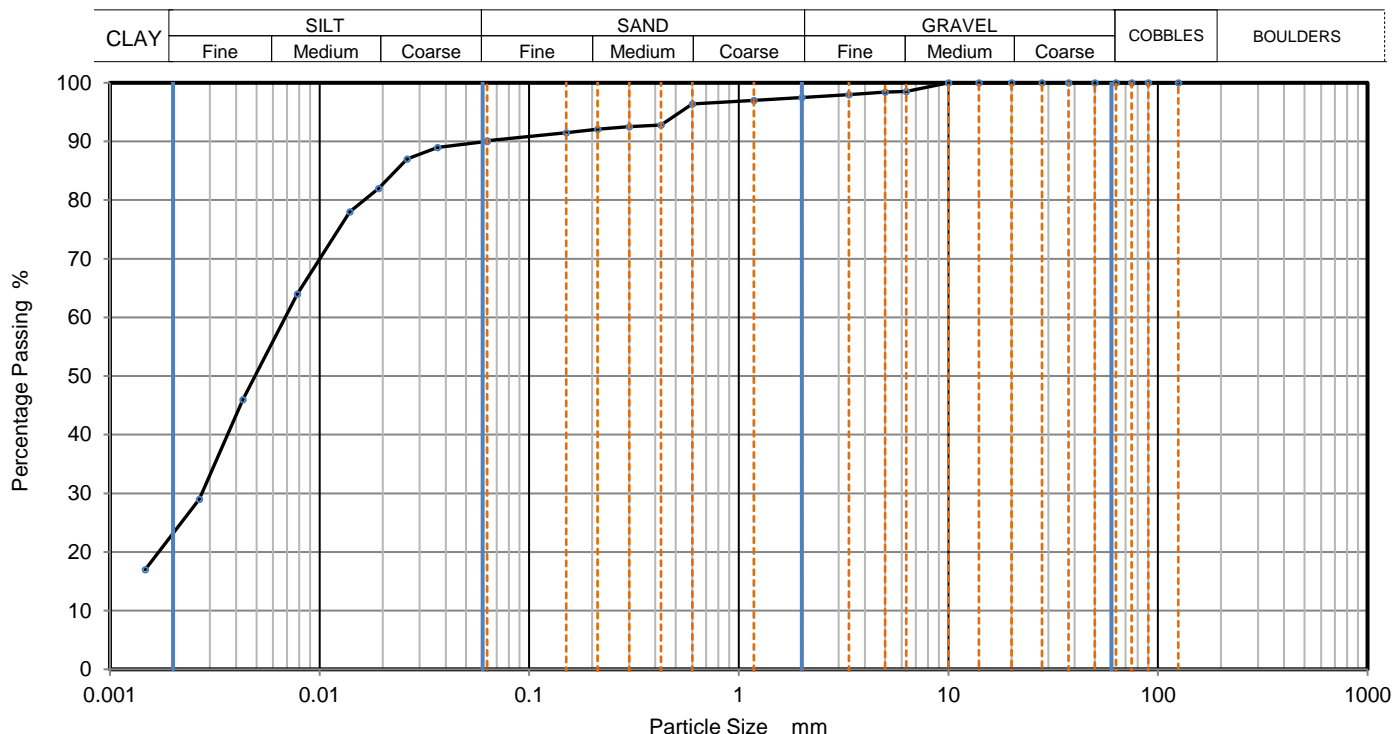
B

Test Method

BS1377:Part 2:1990, clauses 9.2 and 9.5

KeyLAB ID

Caus2022112251



Sieving		Sedimentation	
Particle Size mm	% Passing	Particle Size mm	% Passing
125	100	0.06300	90
90	100	0.03658	89
75	100	0.02617	87
63	100	0.01913	82
50	100	0.01396	78
37.5	100	0.00783	64
28	100	0.00430	46
20	100	0.00267	29
14	100	0.00147	17
10	100		
6.3	99		
5	98		
3.35	98		
2	98		
1.18	97		
0.6	96	Particle density (assumed) 2.65 Mg/m ³	
0.425	93		
0.3	93		
0.212	92		
0.15	92		
0.063	90		

Dry Mass of sample, g

256

Sample Proportions	% dry mass
Cobbles	0.0
Gravel	2.5
Sand	7.4
Silt	67.0
Clay	23.1

Grading Analysis	
D100	mm
D60	mm
D30	mm
D10	mm
Uniformity Coefficient	
Curvature Coefficient	

Remarks

Preparation and testing in accordance with BS1377-2 :1990 unless noted below

Approved

Stephen Watson

LAB 05R - Version 6



PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Job Ref

22-0410

Borehole/Pit No.

BH05

Site Name

Monksland, Co. Roscommon

Sample No.

1

Specimen Description

Light brown sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY.

Sample
Depth (m)Top
Base

0.50

Specimen Reference

3

Specimen
Depth

0.5

m

Sample Type

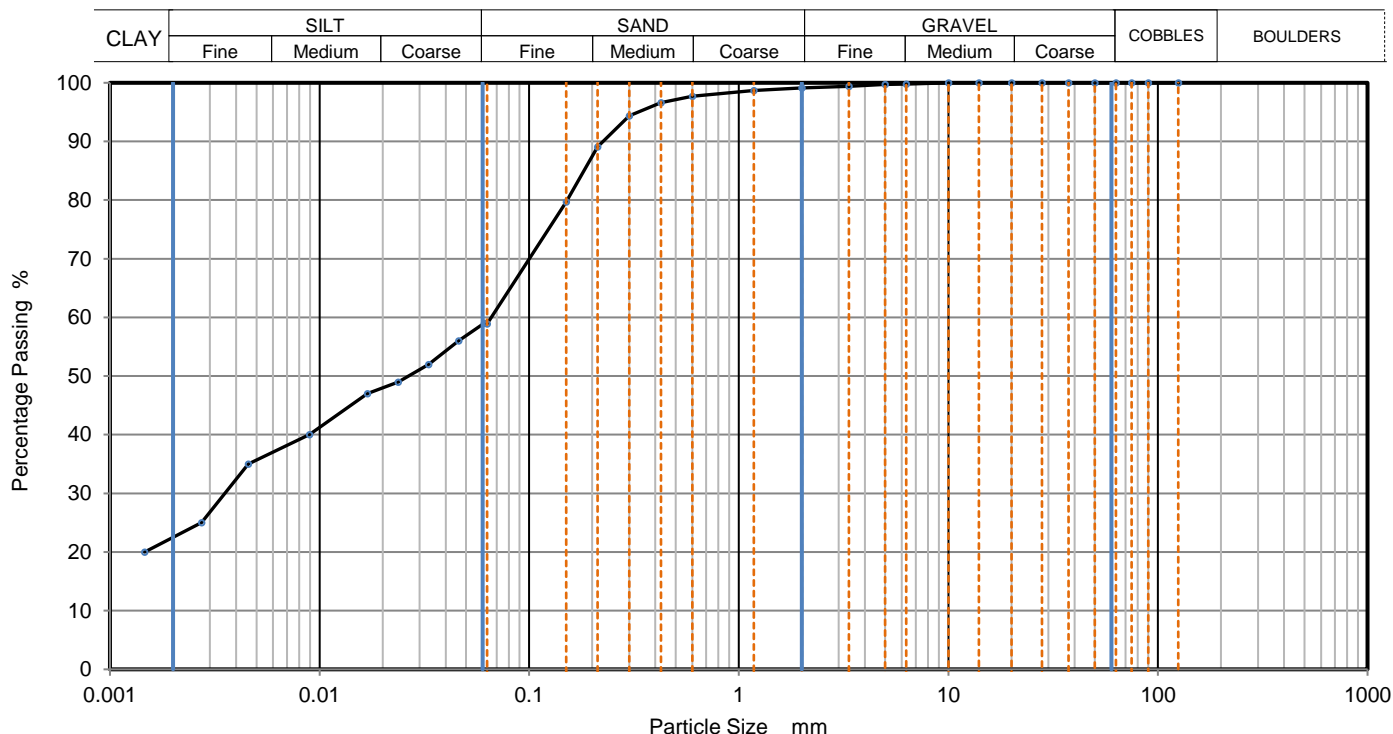
B

Test Method

BS1377:Part 2:1990, clauses 9.2 and 9.5

KeyLAB ID

Caus2022112255



Sieving		Sedimentation	
Particle Size mm	% Passing	Particle Size mm	% Passing
125	100	0.06107	59
90	100	0.04609	56
75	100	0.03307	52
63	100	0.02372	49
50	100	0.01689	47
37.5	100	0.00896	40
28	100	0.00457	35
20	100	0.00273	25
14	100	0.00146	20
10	100		
6.3	100		
5	100		
3.35	99		
2	99		
1.18	99		
0.6	98	Particle density (assumed) 2.65 Mg/m ³	
0.425	97		
0.3	94		
0.212	89		
0.15	80		
0.063	59		

Dry Mass of sample, g

286

Sample Proportions	% dry mass
Cobbles	0.0
Gravel	0.9
Sand	40.2
Silt	36.2
Clay	22.7

Grading Analysis	
D100	mm
D60	mm
D30	mm
D10	mm
Uniformity Coefficient	
Curvature Coefficient	

Remarks

Preparation and testing in accordance with BS1377-2 :1990 unless noted below

Approved

Stephen Watson

LAB 05R - Version 6



10122



PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Job Ref

22-0410

Borehole/Pit No.

BH08

Site Name

Monksland, Co. Roscommon

Sample No.

3

Specimen Description

Brown slightly gravelly clayey fine to coarse SAND.

Sample
Depth (m)Top
Base

1.00

Specimen Reference

3

Specimen
Depth

1

m

Sample Type

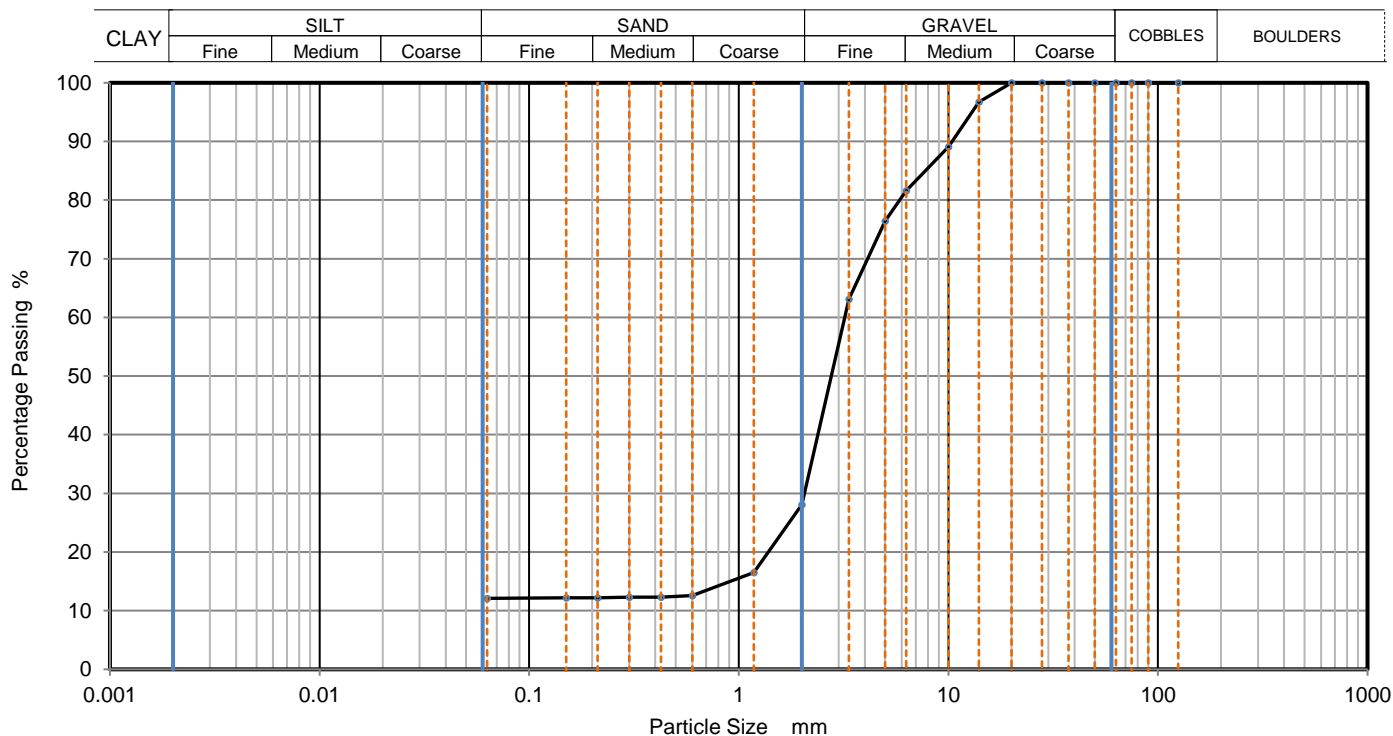
B

Test Method

BS1377:Part 2:1990, clause 9.2

KeyLAB ID

Caus2022112257



Sieving		Sedimentation	
Particle Size mm	% Passing	Particle Size mm	% Passing
125	100		
90	100		
75	100		
63	100		
50	100		
37.5	100		
28	100		
20	100		
14	97		
10	89		
6.3	82		
5	76		
3.35	63		
2	28		
1.18	17		
0.6	13		
0.425	12		
0.3	12		
0.212	12		
0.15	12		
0.063	12		

Dry Mass of sample, g

572

Sample Proportions	% dry mass
Cobbles	0.0
Gravel	71.9
Sand	15.9
Fines <0.063mm	12.0

Grading Analysis	
D100	mm
D60	mm
D30	mm
D10	mm
Uniformity Coefficient	
Curvature Coefficient	

Remarks

Preparation and testing in accordance with BS1377-2:1990 unless noted below



Approved

Stephen Watson

LAB 05R - Version 6

10122



PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Job Ref

22-0410

Borehole/Pit No.

BH10

Site Name

Monksland, Co. Roscommon

Sample No.

1

Specimen Description

Brown gravelly silty fine to coarse SAND.

Sample
Depth (m)Top
Base

0.50

Specimen Reference

3

Specimen
Depth

0.5

m

Sample Type

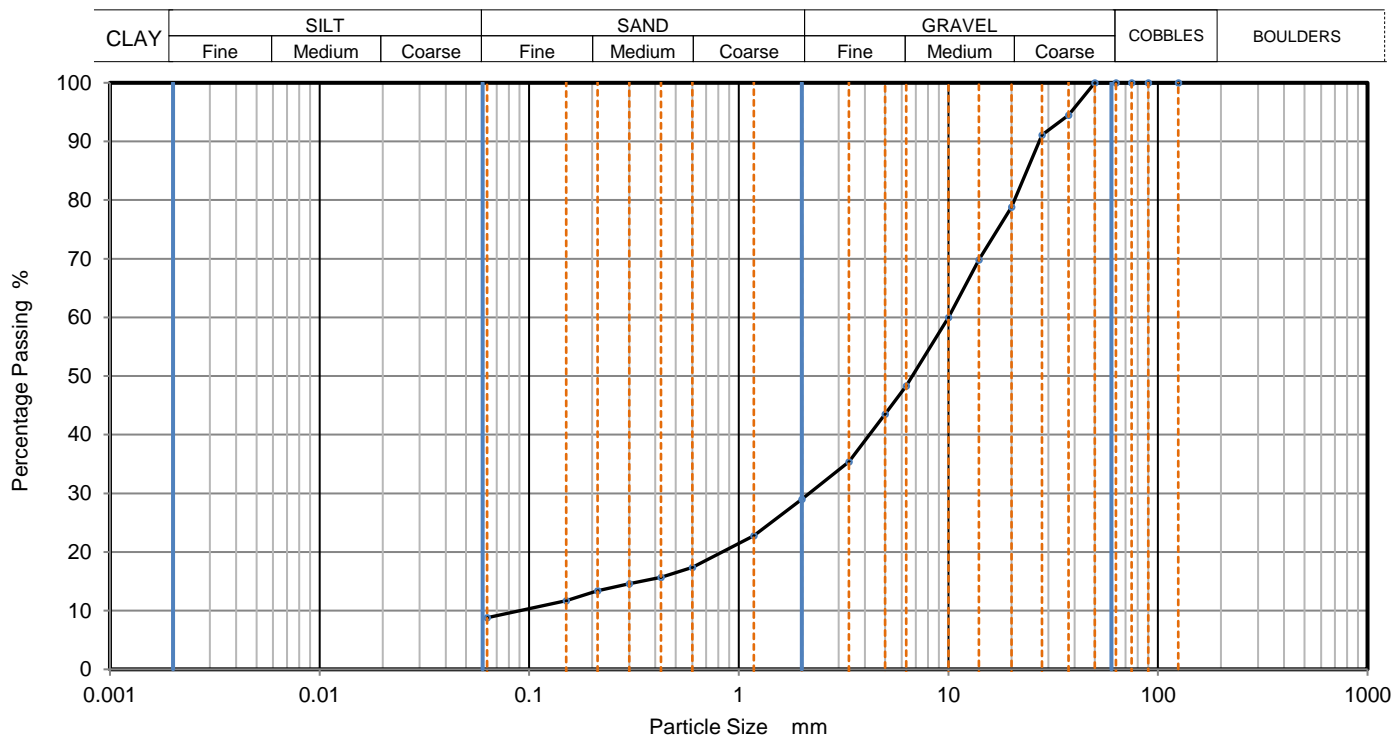
B

Test Method

BS1377:Part 2:1990, clause 9.2

KeyLAB ID

Caus2022112260



Sieving		Sedimentation	
Particle Size mm	% Passing	Particle Size mm	% Passing
125	100		
90	100		
75	100		
63	100		
50	100		
37.5	95		
28	91		
20	79		
14	70		
10	60		
6.3	48		
5	44		
3.35	35		
2	29		
1.18	23		
0.6	17		
0.425	16		
0.3	15		
0.212	13		
0.15	12		
0.063	9		

Dry Mass of sample, g

3314

Sample Proportions	% dry mass
Cobbles	0.0
Gravel	71.0
Sand	20.2
Fines <0.063mm	9.0

Grading Analysis	
D100	mm
D60	mm
D30	mm
D10	mm
Uniformity Coefficient	110
Curvature Coefficient	5.3

Remarks

Preparation and testing in accordance with BS1377-2:1990 unless noted below



Approved

Stephen Watson

LAB 05R - Version 6

10122



PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Job Ref

22-0410

Borehole/Pit No.

BH11

Site Name

Monksland, Co. Roscommon

Sample No.

3

Specimen Description

Light brown sandy slightly gravelly clayey SILT.

Sample
Depth (m)Top
Base

1.00

Specimen Reference

3

Specimen
Depth

1

m

Sample Type

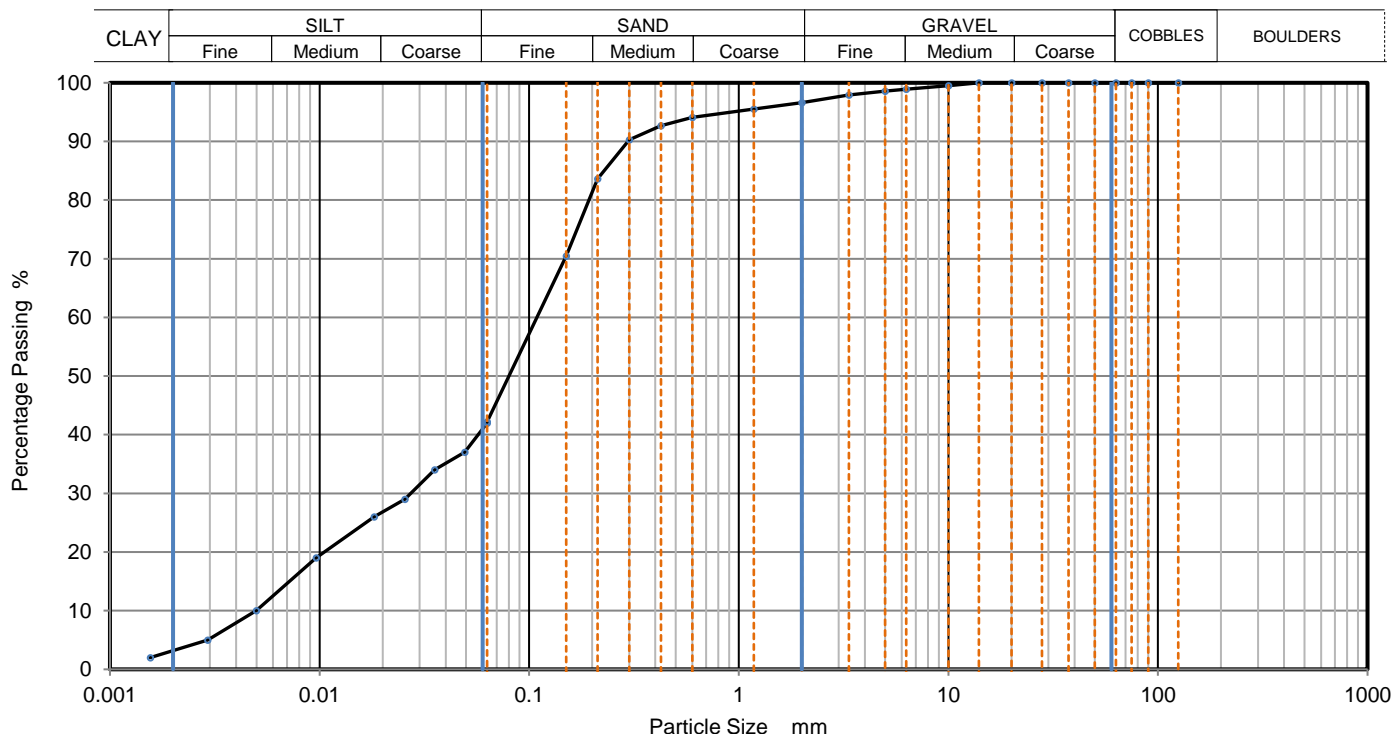
B

Test Method

BS1377:Part 2:1990, clauses 9.2 and 9.5

KeyLAB ID

Caus2022112262



Sieving		Sedimentation	
Particle Size mm	% Passing	Particle Size mm	% Passing
125	100	0.06300	42
90	100	0.04935	37
75	100	0.03536	34
63	100	0.02548	29
50	100	0.01824	26
37.5	100	0.00965	19
28	100	0.00499	10
20	100	0.00293	5
14	100	0.00156	2
10	100		
6.3	99		
5	99		
3.35	98		
2	97		
1.18	96		
0.6	94		
0.425	93	Particle density (assumed)	
0.3	90	2.65 Mg/m ³	
0.212	84		
0.15	71		
0.063	42		

Dry Mass of sample, g

579

Sample Proportions	% dry mass
Cobbles	0.0
Gravel	3.4
Sand	54.3
Silt	39.4
Clay	2.9

Grading Analysis	
D100	mm
D60	mm
D30	mm
D10	mm
Uniformity Coefficient	21
Curvature Coefficient	1.3

Remarks

Preparation and testing in accordance with BS1377-2:1990 unless noted below



Approved

Stephen Watson

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10122



PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Job Ref

22-0410

Borehole/Pit No.

BH12

Site Name

Monksland, Co. Roscommon

Sample No.

1

Specimen Description

Light brown sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY.

Sample
Depth (m)Top
Base

0.50

Specimen Reference

3

Specimen
Depth

0.5

m

Sample Type

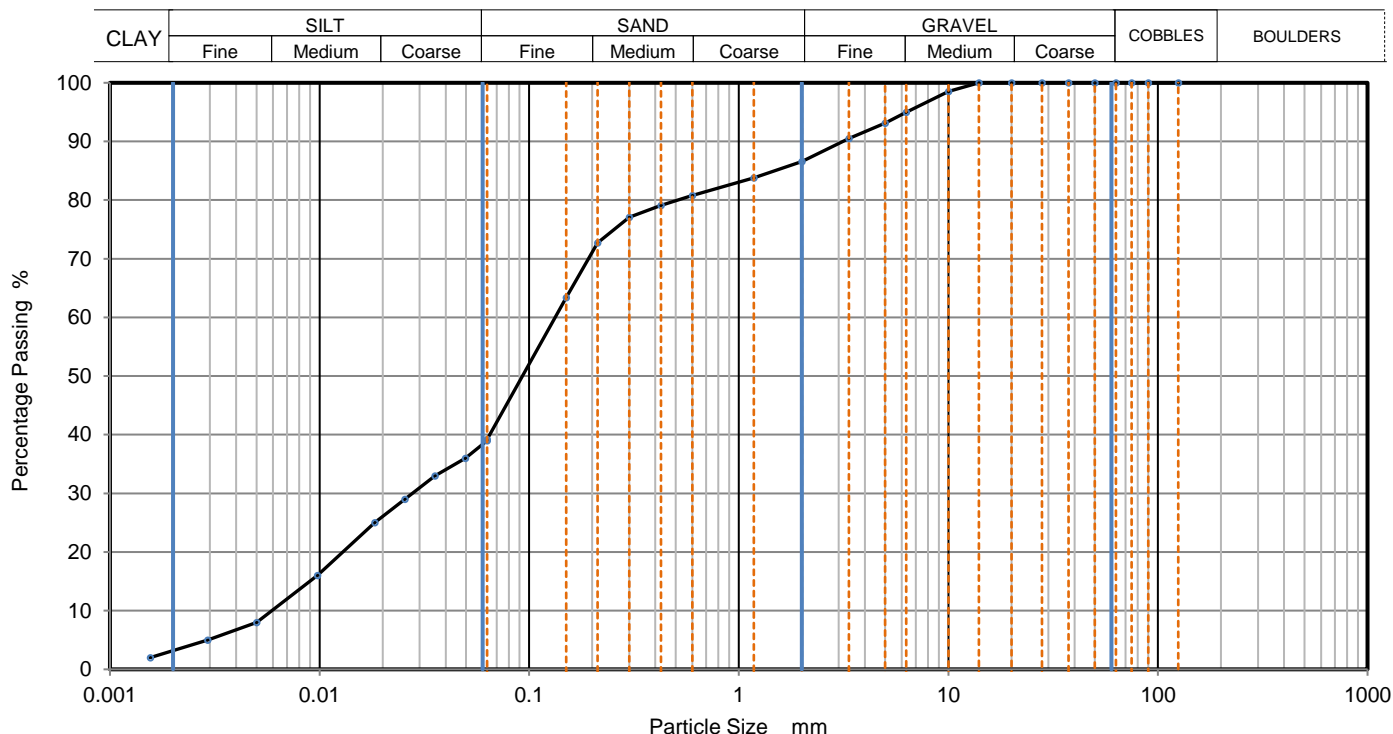
B

Test Method

BS1377:Part 2:1990, clauses 9.2 and 9.5

KeyLAB ID

Caus2022112265



Sieving		Sedimentation	
Particle Size mm	% Passing	Particle Size mm	% Passing
125	100	0.06300	39
90	100	0.04968	36
75	100	0.03559	33
63	100	0.02548	29
50	100	0.01835	25
37.5	100	0.00976	16
28	100	0.00501	8
20	100	0.00293	5
14	100	0.00156	2
10	99		
6.3	95		
5	93		
3.35	91		
2	87		
1.18	84		
0.6	81	Particle density (assumed) 2.65 Mg/m ³	
0.425	79		
0.3	77		
0.212	73		
0.15	63		
0.063	39		

Dry Mass of sample, g

503

Sample Proportions	% dry mass
Cobbles	0.0
Gravel	13.4
Sand	47.5
Silt	36.2
Clay	2.9

Grading Analysis	
D100	mm
D60	mm
D30	mm
D10	mm
Uniformity Coefficient	23
Curvature Coefficient	0.95

Remarks

Preparation and testing in accordance with BS1377-2 :1990 unless noted below

Approved

Stephen Watson

LAB 05R - Version 6



10122



2183

Final Report

Report No.: 22-45728-1
Initial Date of Issue: 30-Nov-2022
Client Causeway Geotech Ltd
Client Address: 8 Drumahiskey Road
Balnamore
Ballymoney
County Antrim
BT53 7QL
Contact(s): Alistair McQuat
Carin Cornwall
Celine Rooney
Colm Hurley
Darren O'Mahony
Gabriella Horan
Joe Gervin
John Cameron
Lucy Newland
Martin Gardiner
Matthew Gilbert
Neil Haggan
Paul Dunlop
Sean Ross
Stephen Franey
Stephen McCracken
Stephen Watson
Project 22-0410 Monksland, Co Roscommon

Quotation No.:		Date Received:	28-Nov-2022
Order No.:		Date Instructed:	28-Nov-2022
No. of Samples:	11		
Turnaround (Wkdays):	7	Results Due:	06-Dec-2022
Date Approved:	30-Nov-2022		

Approved By:



Details: Stuart Henderson, Technical
Manager

Results - Soil

Project: 22-0410 Monksland, Co Roscommon

Client: Causeway Geotech Ltd	Chemtest Job No.:				22-45728	22-45728	22-45728	22-45728	22-45728	22-45728	22-45728	22-45728	22-45728
Quotation No.:	Chemtest Sample ID.:				1554092	1554093	1554094	1554095	1554096	1554097	1554098	1554099	1554100
Order No.:	Client Sample Ref.:				2	6	1	4	2	4	4	2	2
	Sample Location:				BH01	BH02	BH03	BH04	BH05	BH07	BH08	BH09A	BH10
	Sample Type:				SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL	SOIL
	Top Depth (m):				0.50	1.20	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50
	Date Sampled:				25-Nov-2022	25-Nov-2022	25-Nov-2022	25-Nov-2022	25-Nov-2022	25-Nov-2022	25-Nov-2022	25-Nov-2022	25-Nov-2022
Determinand	Accred.	SOP	Units	LOD									
Moisture	N	2030	%	0.020	17	16	6.8	17	15	14	6.5	13	11
pH	U	2010		4.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.2	8.3	6.3	8.0
Sulphate (2:1 Water Soluble) as SO4	U	2120	g/l	0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010

Results - Soil

Project: 22-0410 Monksland, Co Roscommon

Client: Causeway Geotech Ltd	Chemtest Job No.:				22-45728	22-45728
Quotation No.:	Chemtest Sample ID.:				1554101	1554102
Order No.:	Client Sample Ref.:				4	2
	Sample Location:				BH11	BH12
	Sample Type:				SOIL	SOIL
	Top Depth (m):				1.00	0.50
	Date Sampled:				25-Nov-2022	25-Nov-2022
Determinand	Accred.	SOP	Units	LOD		
Moisture	N	2030	%	0.020	13	14
pH	U	2010		4.0	7.5	6.9
Sulphate (2:1 Water Soluble) as SO4	U	2120	g/l	0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010

Test Methods

SOP	Title	Parameters included	Method summary
2010	pH Value of Soils	pH	pH Meter
2030	Moisture and Stone Content of Soils(Requirement of MCERTS)	Moisture content	Determination of moisture content of soil as a percentage of its as received mass obtained at <37°C.
2040	Soil Description(Requirement of MCERTS)	Soil description	As received soil is described based upon BS5930
2120	Water Soluble Boron, Sulphate, Magnesium & Chromium	Boron; Sulphate; Magnesium; Chromium	Aqueous extraction / ICP-OES

Report Information

Key

U	UKAS accredited
M	MCERTS and UKAS accredited
N	Unaccredited
S	This analysis has been subcontracted to a UKAS accredited laboratory that is accredited for this analysis
SN	This analysis has been subcontracted to a UKAS accredited laboratory that is not accredited for this analysis
T	This analysis has been subcontracted to an unaccredited laboratory
I/S	Insufficient Sample
U/S	Unsuitable Sample
N/E	not evaluated
<	"less than"
>	"greater than"
SOP	Standard operating procedure
LOD	Limit of detection

Comments or interpretations are beyond the scope of UKAS accreditation

The results relate only to the items tested

Uncertainty of measurement for the determinands tested are available upon request

None of the results in this report have been recovery corrected

All results are expressed on a dry weight basis

The following tests were analysed on samples as received and the results subsequently corrected to a dry weight basis TPH, BTEX, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, Phenols

For all other tests the samples were dried at < 37°C prior to analysis

All Asbestos testing is performed at the indicated laboratory

Issue numbers are sequential starting with 1 all subsequent reports are incremented by 1

Sample Deviation Codes

- A - Date of sampling not supplied
- B - Sample age exceeds stability time (sampling to extraction)
- C - Sample not received in appropriate containers
- D - Broken Container
- E - Insufficient Sample (Applies to LOI in Trommel Fines Only)

Sample Retention and Disposal

All soil samples will be retained for a period of 30 days from the date of receipt

All water samples will be retained for 14 days from the date of receipt

Charges may apply to extended sample storage

If you require extended retention of samples, please email your requirements to:

customerservices@chemtest.com



CAUSEWAY
— GEOTECH

APPENDIX D

SPT HAMMER ENERGY MEASUREMENT REPORT





Hammer Energy Test Report

in accordance with BSEN ISO 22476-3:2005

Dynamic Sampling Uk Ltd
Unit 8 Victory Park
Victory Road
Derby
DE24 8ZF

Hammer Ref: D130 (Asset No. 1411)
Test Date: 25/04/2022
Report Date: 25/04/2022
File Name: D130.spt
Test Operator: B.HUNTER

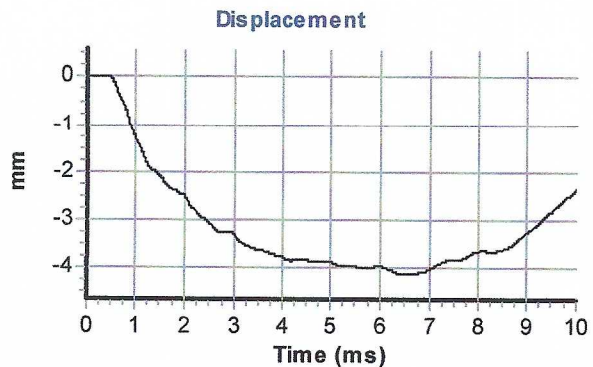
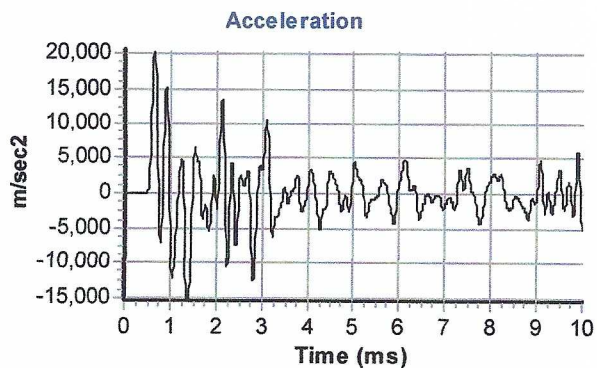
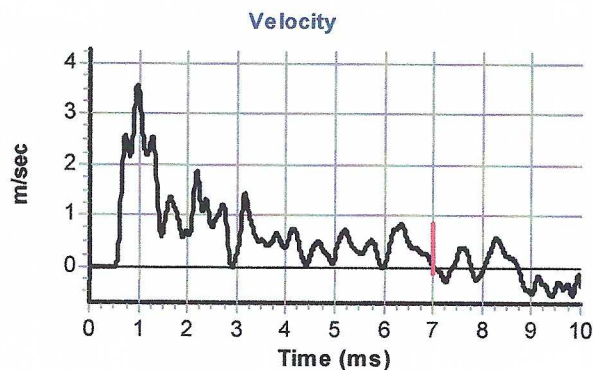
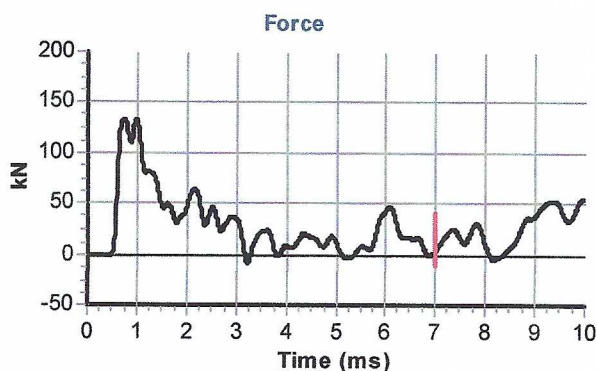
Instrumented Rod Data

Diameter d_r (mm): 54
Wall Thickness t_r (mm): 6.5
Assumed Modulus E_a (GPa): 208
Accelerometer No.1: 62901
Accelerometer No.2: 62902

Hammer Information

Hammer Mass m (kg): 63.5
Falling Height h (mm): 760
String Length L (m): 10.0

Comments / Location



Calculations

Area of Rod A (mm^2): 970
Theoretical Energy E_{theor} (J): 473
Measured Energy E_{meas} (J): 318

Energy Ratio E_r (%):

67

Signed: B.Hunter
Title: Operations Manager

The recommended calibration interval is 12 months