

Site Investigation Report

Auger Ref:

163384.1.USI



Job Information

Client	Sedgwick
Client ref	10060204
Visit date	18/01/2024
Report date	06/02/2024

Job Summary

- ✓ CCTV survey undertaken. [Read more.](#)
- ! Drainage repairs required. [Read more.](#)
- ✓ 2 trial holes undertaken. [Read more.](#)
- ! Trial Hole depth not reached. [Read more.](#)



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Job Information

Overview

Brief

Auger were commissioned by Sedgwick to undertake a site investigation and CCTV inspection of the underground drainage within the area of concern (AOC) at the property.

Findings

Trial Hole Findings

Trial Hole 1

TH1 was completed in the proposed location, refusal was met at a depth of 2.4m due to encountering solid ground which our engineer was unable to auger through. Despite this the footing was revealed and soil and root samples were taken.

Trial Hole 2

TH2 was completed in the proposed location, refusal was met at a depth of 2.3m due to encountering solid ground which our engineer was unable to auger through. Despite this the footing was revealed and soil and root samples were taken.

Drain Survey

We carried out a CCTV survey of the below ground drainage system, our findings of which are as follows:

Line 1 - From MH1 upstream to FWG1

Our survey of line 1 revealed joint displacements.

Line 2 - From MH1 upstream to SVP

Our survey of line 2 revealed joint displacements.

Line 3 - From MH1 downstream to BMH

Our survey of line 3 revealed joint displacements and cracking.

Both Rainwater gullies to the front of the property were found to be heavily root infested preventing a CCTV survey from being completed. The customer stated on site their desire to avoid any digging around these gullies due to their location within a flower bed, should future works that involve digging in this location be approved, we would advise the client appoints a gardener to remove any flowers/shrubs the policy holder requests to prevent damage.

Recommendations

Refer Back to Client

It is recommended that the following repairs are carried out to prevent an escape of water from the system:

Line 1

Excavate and replace FWG and 1.5m of 100mm pipework at a depth no greater than 1.0m through paving slabs.

Line 2

Excavate and replace the SVP restbend and 1m of 100mm pipework at a depth no greater than 1.0m through paving slabs.

Line 3

Install 3.5m of 100mm liner directly downstream of MH1.

Line 4

Excavate and replace RWG1 and 1m of 100mm pipework at a depth no greater than 1.0m through grass.

We will then need to conduct a further CCTV investigation downstream on this line.

Line 5

Excavate and replace RWG2 and 1m of 100mm pipework at a depth no greater than 1.0m through grass.

We will then need to conduct a further CCTV investigation downstream on this line.

CWG

Perform a below ground break in, we will then complete a CCTV survey downstream to the buried manhole.

Please note that the further CCTV investigation may reveal additional defects to the drainage system. This will be reported whilst on-site and could potentially cause an increase in repair costs and provide further inconvenience to the customer/occupants.

Auger have not allowed or will not be held responsible for any alteration or modification to the above ground drainage following the removal of the existing gully and reinstatement of a new gully. The customer must ensure that the above ground drainage correctly expels into the gully pot and avoids overcrowding the gully with numerous downpipes which could lead to the gully overflowing.

During the clean-up/reinstatement process we will endeavour to leave the area we are working in clean and tidy and as close to how we found it as possible. There will always be an element of general debris/mud/waste that will build up in the area which cannot be prevented. There may however be elements of this process that are outside our remit i.e., Repainting or cleaning. If this is the case, then we will need to speak to the customer's insurers to help in this regard.

We will now refer the claim back to the client in order to progress the claim.

Repair Caveats

Once repairs have been undertaken the customer should ensure the drainage system is periodically inspected in the future for any deterioration and kept free flowing / free of blockages. Any damage noted during future inspections should be repaired immediately in accordance with current Building Regulations.

With any repair process, complications and unforeseen circumstances can arise. These scenarios will be reported whilst on-site and could potentially cause an increase in repair costs and inconvenience.

Where any excavation reinstatement of the surface is required, the reinstatement will always attempt to match the previous surface patterns and colouring, however we cannot guarantee an exact match.

If any of the above lining recommendations fail then excavation and replacement of the pipework would be required. This would severely increase the cost of repairs and would provide greater inconvenience to the residents. The relining of a severe joint displacement is normally unadvised due to the potential for complications in the future.

*Recommendations have been made to reline or patch reline sections of the drainage system at the property. This process combines a number of chemicals in a resin, which then harden in a fibreglass matting to create a new section of drain within the original. The reaction creates a **strong smell which can linger for up to 72 hours** once works are completed - this is not harmful. It is recommended that any areas where smells are experienced are kept well ventilated until the odour subsides.*

The above recommendations allow for the replacement of gullies & connected underground drainage only. The insured should be made aware that the aesthetic appearance of this gully may be different from what is currently in place.

Photographs

Trial Hole 1

Fig 1.1: Trial Hole 1 Location



Fig 1.2: Trial Hole 1 Footing



Trial Hole 2

Fig 2.1: Trial Hole 2 Location



Fig 2.2: Trial Hole 2 Footing



CCTV Stills

Fig 3.1: Buried Manhole



Fig 3.2: Line 3 Displacement



Fig 3.3: Line 1 Cracking

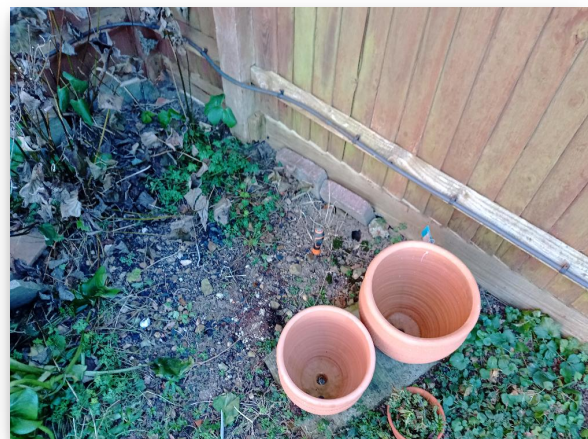


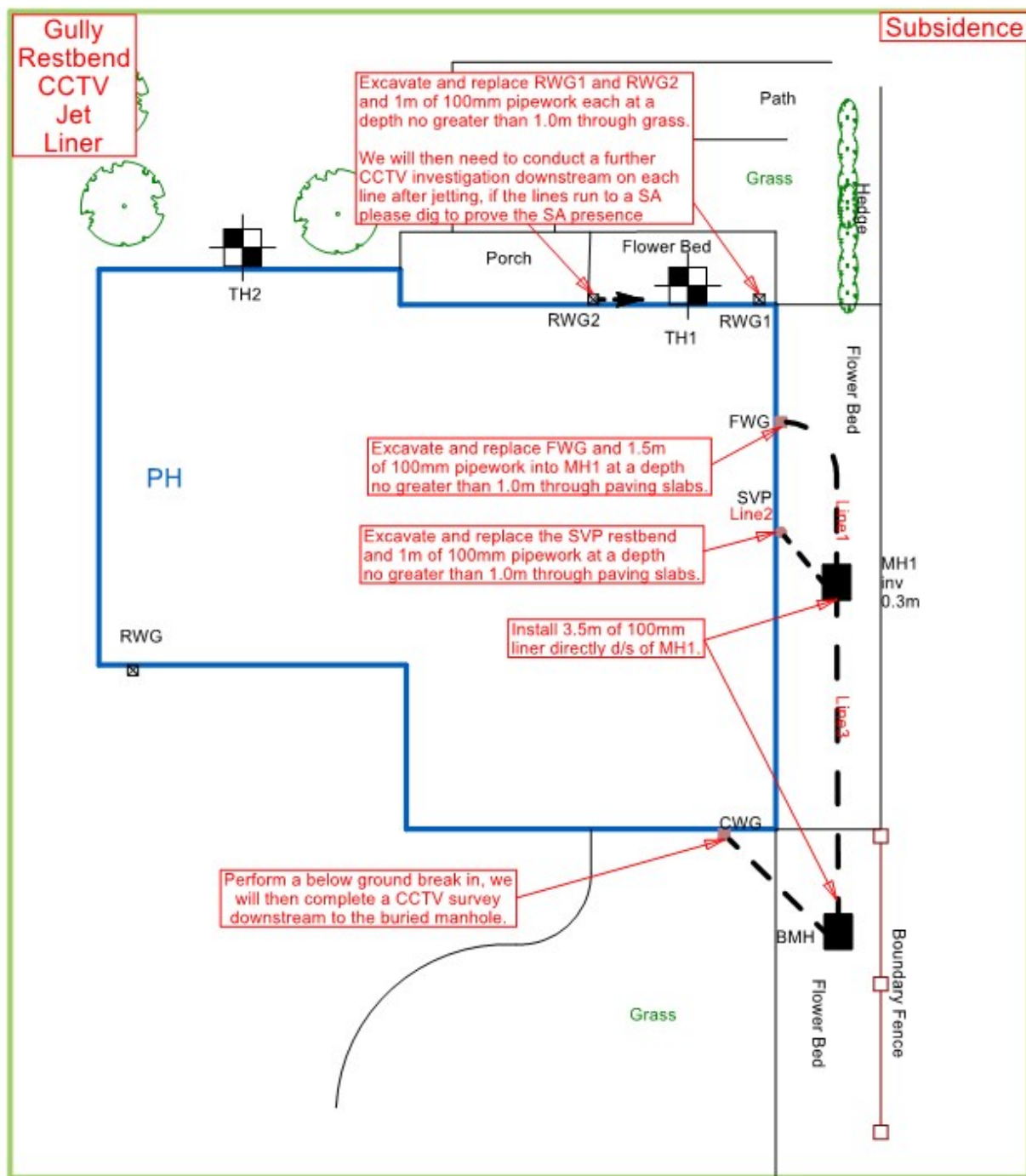
Site Photos

Fig 4.1: Rainwater Gully



Fig 4.2: Location of BMH





FRONT OF PROPERTY

This drawing should be used for diagrammatic purposes only. Auger are not responsible or liable for any 3rd party works undertaken using the details outlined in this drawing. Confirmation of the drainage configuration can only be confirmed by excavation or detailed technical survey.

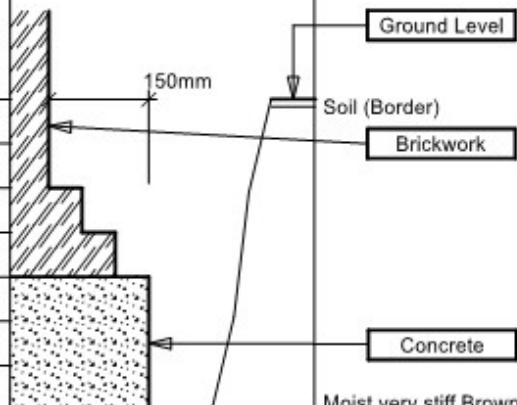
LEGEND



Trial Hole Log No.1

Location: Front left

Job Ref:
163384.1.USI

Depth (m)	Symbolic Log	Strata Description	Insitu Tests		Soil Sample	Root Sample
			SV(19)			
0.0		Ground Level				
		Soil (Border)				
		Brickwork				
0.5		Concrete				
		Moist very stiff Brown fine to medium gravelly silty CLAY	110kpa		Soil @ 0.7m	Root @ 0.7m
1.0			120kpa		Soil @ 1.2m	Root @ 1.2m
1.5			120kpa		Soil @ 1.7m	
2.0		Moist very stiff Grey/brown fine to medium gravelly silty CLAY	120kpa		Soil @ 2.2m	
2.5		TRIAL HOLE TERMINATED	120kpa			



Root identification
Vegetation surveys
Tree/Building investigations
Plant taxonomy

Richardson's Botanical Identifications

Dr Ian B K Richardson
BSc, MSc, PhD, MRSB, FLS
James Richardson
BSc (Hons. Biology)

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Your ref: **163384-1-2**

Our ref: **88/1105**

Auger Solutions

Auger House

Cross Lane

WALLASEY

Wirral CH45 8RH

06/02/2024

Dear Sirs

Root ID

The samples you sent in relation to the above on 18/01/2024 have been examined. Their structures were referable as follows:

TH1, 0.7m		
1 no.	Examined root: QUERCUS (Oak).	Dead*.
2 no.	Examined root: PRUNUS (Cherries, Plums and Damsons, Almonds, Peaches and Apricots, Blackthorn/Sloe, as well as the shrubby Cherry-laurel and Portugal-laurel).	Alive, recently*.
TH1, 1.2m		
1 no.	Examined sample: a section of BARK only - not a complete root. POOR in condition.	Very decayed*.
TH2, 0.6m		
2 no.	Examined root: QUERCUS (Oak).	Alive, recently*.
TH2, 1.1m		
3 no.	Examined root: QUERCUS (Oak).	Alive, recently*.
1 no.	Examined root: another POOR sample - one with NO BARK. Similar in some ways to the family Rosaceae, subfamily ROSOIDEAE (shrubs including Roses, Brambles, Raspberries, Kerria and Potentilla).	Alive, recently*.

Click here for more information: [PRUNUS](#) [QUERCUS](#)

I trust this is of help. Please call us if you have any queries; our Invoice is enclosed.

Yours faithfully

Dr Ian B K Richardson

* Based mainly on the Iodine test for starch. Starch is present in some cells of a living woody root, but is more or less rapidly broken down by soil micro-organisms on death of the root, sometimes before decay is evident. This result need not reflect the state of the parent tree.

* * Try out our web site on www.botanical.net * *

Identified with no information on vegetation, on or off site.

Report commissioned by



Unit 3 & 4,
Heol Aur,
Dafen Ind Estate,
Dafen
Llanelli,
Carmarthenshire,
SA14 8QN

***The testing results contained within this report have been performed by GSTL a UKAS accredited laboratory on behalf of Auger.**

**Auger House,
Cross Lane,
Wallasey,
Wirral,
CH45 8RH**

Summary Of Claim Details

Policy Holder

GSTL Job Reference

70804

SI Date

18/01/2024

Issue Date

18/01/2024

Report Date

02/02/2024

Auger Reference

163384.1.3.RSS

Insurance Company

Tesco Insurance

LA Claim Reference

10060204

LA Co. Reference

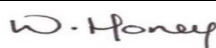
Sedgwick International UK

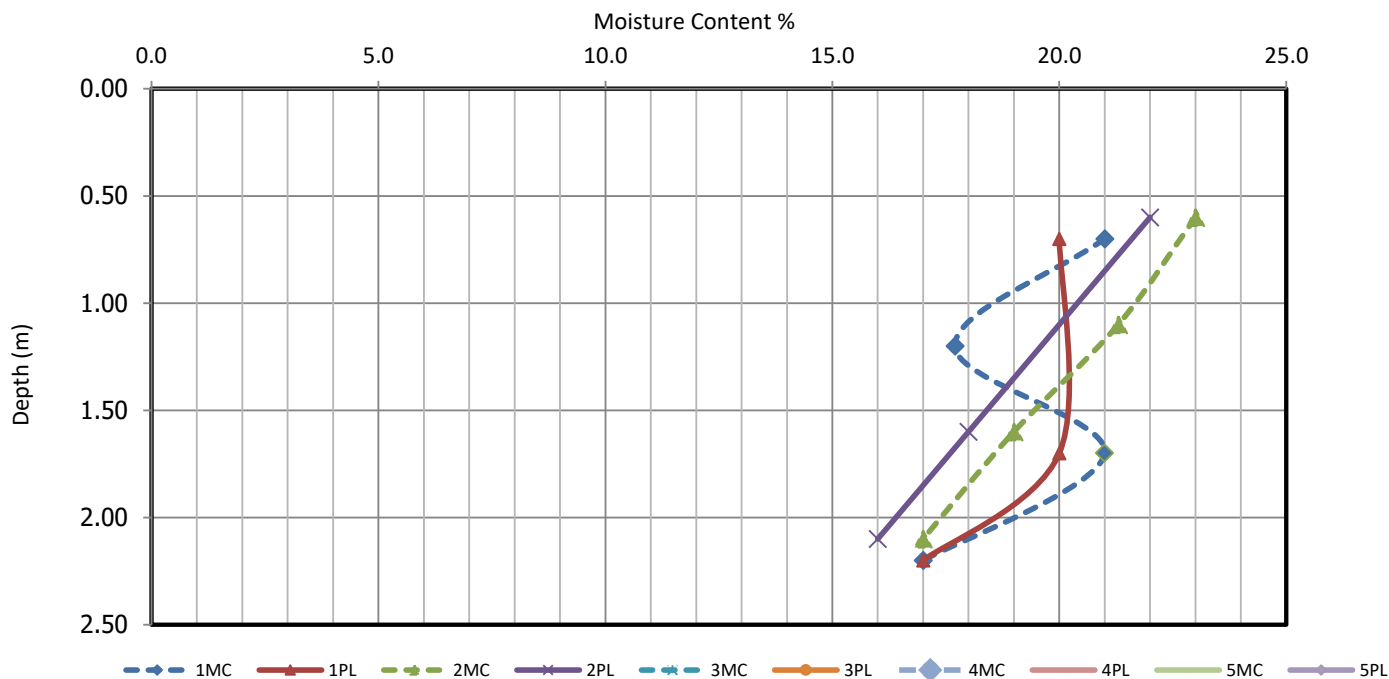
This certificate is issued in accordance with the accreditation requirements of the United Kingdom Accreditation Service. The results reported herein relate only to the material supplied to the laboratory. This certificate shall not be reproduced except in full, without the prior written approval of the laboratory.

Checked and approved

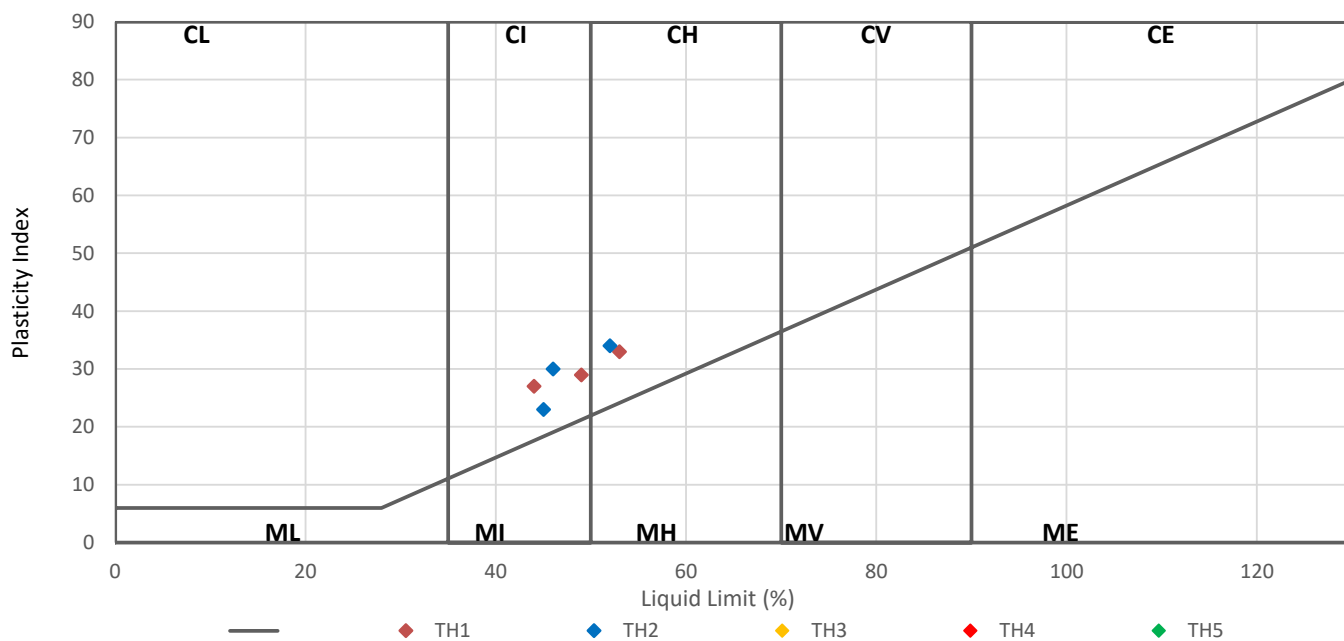
02/02/2024

Wayne Honey





PLASTICITY CHART FOR CASAGRANDE CLASSIFICATION
BS 5930:1999+A2:2010



Modified Plasticity Index (PI) <10	: Non Classified
Modified PI = 10 to <20	: Low volume change potential (LOW VCP)
Modified PI = 20 to <40	: Medium volume change potential (Med VCP)
Modified PI = 40 or greater	: High volume change potential (HIGH VCP)

The Atterberg Limits May also be used to classify the volume change potential of fine soils using the National House building system, as given in the NHBC's Standards Chapter 4.2 (2003) "Building Near Trees"

Test Operator

Jason Smith

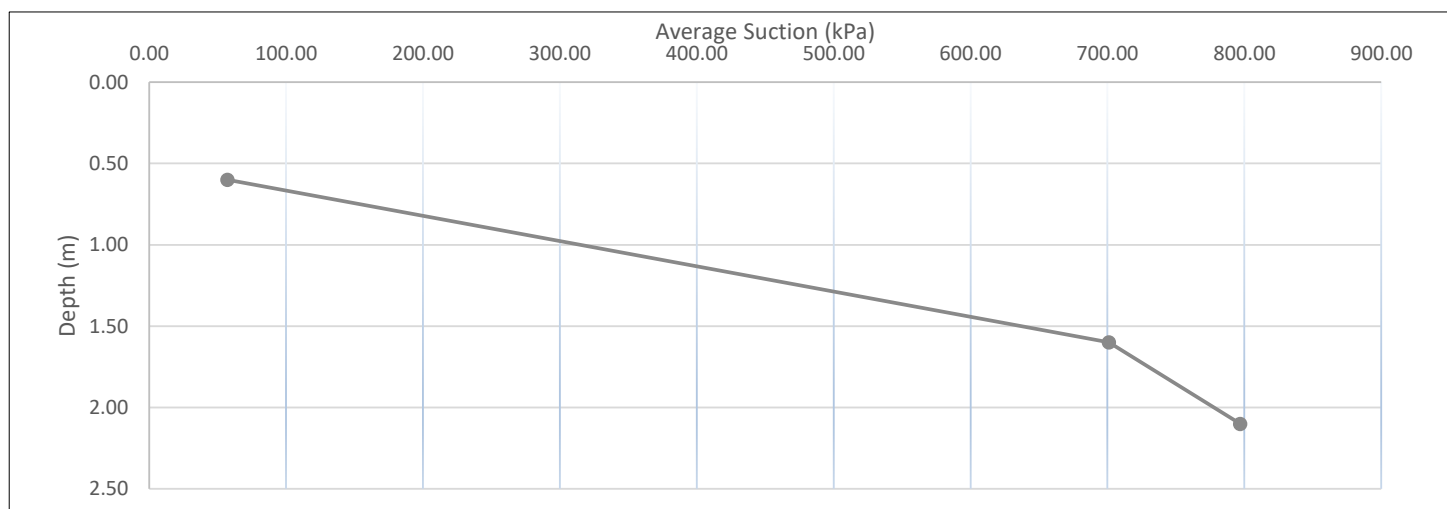
GSTL Contract Number	70804	
Report Date	02/02/2024	
Auger Reference	163384.1.3.RSS	
Remarks	D - Disturbed (Recompacted 2.5kg Rammer), U - Undisturbed Sample	

TH Trial Hole	Depth (m)	Filter Paper Location	Filter Paper	Sample Prep Method	Test Duration (Days)	Water Content (%)	Soil Suction Pk (kPa)	Average Soil Suction Pk (kPa)	Cumulative Heave Potential (mm) from bottom of the hole
TH2	0.60	Top	I	D	5	53.7	57	57	17
TH2	0.60	Middle	II	D	5	53.9	57		
TH2	0.60	Bottom	III	D	5	54.1	57		
TH2	1.10								
TH2	1.10								
TH2	1.10								
TH2	1.60	Top	I	D	5	32.0	706	701	17
TH2	1.60	Middle	II	D	5	32.1	702		
TH2	1.60	Bottom	III	D	5	32.1	697		
TH2	2.10	Top	I	D	5	31.1	803	797	8
TH2	2.10	Middle	II	D	5	31.2	797		
TH2	2.10	Bottom	III	D	5	31.2	792		

Heave potential is calculated from the bottom of the hole and heaves above the bottom of the hole are reported as a cumulative value.

The values reported for heave above only apply to the strata the suction and plasticity have been performed on. The shallowest depth reported is assumed to be a strata thickness to GL and Heave is calculated based on that layer thickness, if the next sample is in 0.5m increments the heave is calculated based on the layer thickness of 0.5m and depths 1m from the sample above will include heave over 1m.

Consideration should be made for other stratas where values are not reported and when working out the heave potential over the entire trial hole.



Test Operator
Jason Smith