

British Geological Survey

HOLST & CO. LTD.

SITE INVESTIGATION DEPT.

5-7, NEW YORK ROAD

LEEDS, 2

SO 67 SE 391

NGR 6904 7417

Contract No.19589/F767

Borehole No.3

Location Wigmore Lane - Reading

Ground Level 38m

Client Danish Bacon Co. (Industries) Ltd.

Date April 1967

BOREHOLE LOG

STRATA	Legend	Depth below Ground Level	Thickness of Strata	Type of Sample	c lb/sq. ft.	φ deg.	m.c. %	γ lb/cu. ft.	N
Top Soil		6"	6"						
Soft Light Brown Clay with Flints.		2'-0"	1'-3"	□	290	0	31	119	
		2'-6"	4'-6"	I					2
Coarse Sand with Gravel and Flints		15'-6"	9'-6"	I					14
		18'-0"	15'-0"	I					17
Chalk with Flints.		20'-0"	11'-0"	□	940	0	30	124	
		26'-0"	26'-0"	I					7
End of Boring		29'-0"							

Water Struck at 2'-6"

Maximum Observed Water Level 1'-0"

Undisturbed Sample □

Disturbed Sample o

Water Sample Δ

Penetration Test I

c = Cohesion

φ = Angle of Internal Friction

m.c = Moisture Content

γ = Bulk Density

N = Standard Penetration Value

Water levels are subject to seasonal or tidal variation and should not be taken as constant

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SITE INVESTIGATION DEPT.

5-7, NEW YORK ROAD

LEEDS, 2

SU 67 SE / 392

NGR 6909 7416

Contract No. 19589/F767

Borehole No. 4

Location Wigmore Lane - Reading

Ground Level 58.8 m

Client Danish Bacon Co. (Industries) Ltd.

Date April 1967

BOREHOLE LOG

STRATA	Legend	Depth below Ground Level	Thickness of Strata	Type of Sample	c lb/sq. ft.	φ deg.	m.c. %	γ lb/cu. ft.	N	
Top Soil Soft Light Brown Sandy Clay		6"	6"							
		4'-6"	3'-0"	□	220	0	31	121		
Coarse Sand and Gravel with Flints.		5'-0"								
			6'-6"	I					21	
			14'-0"	11'-6"	I					21
				16'-0"	I					24
Chalk with Flints.		19'-0"								
			21'-6"	□	1000	0	27	125		
			11'-6"							
End of Boring			27'-0"	I					11	
		30'-6"								

Water Struck at 4'-6"

Maximum Observed Water Level 1'-6"

Undisturbed Sample □

Disturbed Sample ○

Water Sample Δ

Penetration Test I

c = Cohesion

φ = Angle of Internal Friction

m.c. = Moisture Content

γ = Bulk Density

N = Standard Penetration Value

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HOLST & CO. LTD.

SITE INVESTIGATION DEPT.

5-7, NEW YORK ROAD

LEEDS, 2

SO 67 SE / 393

NGR 6910 7421

Contract No. 19589/F767

Borehole No. 5

Location Wigmores Lane - Reading

Ground Level +38m

Client Danish Bacon Co. (Industries) Ltd.

Date April 1967

BOREHOLE LOG

STRATA	Legend	Depth below Ground Level	Thickness of Strata	Type of Sample	c lb/sq. ft.	φ deg.	m.c. %	γ lb/cu. ft.	N
Top Soil		6"	6"						
Soft Light Brown Stoney Clay		2'-3"	2'-3"	1'-6"	650	0	18	129	
		2'-9"		4'-0"					32
				9'-0"					48
Coarse Sand and Gravel with Flints.		18'-9"		14'-6"					40
				19'-6"					28
		21'-6"		23'-0"	580	0	29	122	
Chalk with Flints.				10'-6"					
				28'-6"					6
End of Boring		32'-0"							

Water Struck at 4'-0"

Maximum Observed Water Level 3'-0"

Undisturbed Sample □

Disturbed Sample ○

Water Sample Δ

Penetration Test I

c = Cohesion

φ = Angle of Internal Friction

m.c. = Moisture Content

γ = Bulk Density

N = Standard Penetration Value

Water levels are subject to seasonal or tidal variation and should not be taken as constant.

Classification of Consequence

Classification	Definition	Examples
Severe	Short term (acute) risk to human health likely to result in "significant harm" as defined by the Environment Protection Act 1990, Part IIA. Short-term risk of pollution (note: Water Resources Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution) of sensitive water resource. Catastrophic damage to buildings / property. A short-term risk to a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem (note: the definitions of ecological systems within the Draft Circular on Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000).	High concentrations of cyanide on the surface of an informal recreation area. Major spillage of contaminants from site into controlled water. Explosion, causing building collapse (can also equate to short-term human health risk if buildings are occupied).
Medium	Chronic damage to Human Health ("significant harm" as defined in DETR, 2000). Pollution of sensitive water resources (note: Water Resources Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution). A significant change in a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem (note: the definitions of ecological systems within Draft Circular on Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000).	Concentrations of a contaminant from site exceed the generic, or site-specific assessment criteria. Leaching of contaminants from a site to a major or minor aquifer Death of a species within a designated nature reserve.
Mild	Pollution of non-sensitive water resources. Significant damage to crops, buildings, structures and services ("significant harm" as defined in the Draft Circular of Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000). Damage to sensitive buildings / structures / services or the environment.	Pollution of non-classified groundwater Damage to building rendering it unsafe to occupy (e.g. foundation damage resulting in instability).
Minor	Harm, although not necessarily significant harm, which may result in a financial loss, or expenditure to resolve. Non-permanent health effects to human health (easily prevented by means such as personal protective clothing etc). Easily repairable effects of damage to buildings, structures and services.	The presence of contaminants at such concentrations that protective equipment is required during site works. The loss of plants in a landscaping scheme. Discolouration of concrete.

Classification of Probability

Classification	Probability
High likelihood	There is a pollution linkage and an event that either appears very likely in the short term and almost inevitable over the long term, or there is evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution.
Likely	There is a pollution linkage and all the elements are present and in the right place, which means that it is probable that an event will occur. Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term.
Low likelihood	There is a pollution linkage and circumstances are possible under which an event could occur. However, it is by no means certain that even over a longer period such an event would take place, and is less likely in the shorter term.
Unlikely	There is a pollution linkage but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur even in the very long term.

		Risk Assessment Matrix			
		Consequence			
		<i>Severe</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Mild</i>	<i>Minor</i>
Probability	<i>High likelihood</i>	Very high risk	High risk	Moderate risk	Moderate / low risk
	<i>Likely</i>	High risk	Moderate risk	Moderate / low risk	Low risk
	<i>Low likelihood</i>	Moderate risk	Moderate / low risk	Low risk	Very low risk
	<i>Unlikely</i>	Moderate / low risk	Low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk

	Description of the assessed risks and likely action required
Very high risk	There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, OR, there is evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is currently happening. This risk, if realised, is likely to result in a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not undertaken already) and remediation are likely to be required.
High risk	Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not undertaken already) is required and remedial works may be necessary in the short term and are likely over the longer term.
Moderate risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Investigation (if not already undertaken) is normally required to clarify the risk and to determine the potential liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer term.
Low risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, but it is likely that this harm, if realised, would at worst normally be mild.
Very low risk	There is a low possibility that harm could arise to a receptor. In the event of such harm being realised it is not likely to be severe.

Geotechnical & Environmental Associates (GEA) is an engineer-led and client-focused independent specialist providing a complete range of geotechnical and contaminated land investigation, analytical and consultancy services to the property and construction industries.

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