REMEDIATION METHOD STATEMENT
WITHINGTON CDC
MANCHESTER
BAM CONSTRUCTION LTD
22182-IDOM-WCH006-XX-RP-Y-09002
JULY 2024



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Document Issue Record

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Rev	Prepared	Approved	Date of Issue	Reason(s) for Revision
A	AFJ	SE	22.07.24	Comments from CLO on testing frequency of imported soils.

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BAM Construction Ltd (BAM) is acting as Principal Contractor for the redevelopment of land adjacent to Withington Community Hospital, Nell Lane, West Didsbury, Manchester, M20 2LR. The proposed development comprises an endoscopy and cardiorespiratory unit to be linked up to the existing hospital building adjacent to the site.

1.2 IDOM Merebrook Limited (IDOM) has been commissioned by BAM to prepare a Remediation Method Statement (RMS) to address Condition 13 and Condition 14 attached to the planning consent by Manchester City Council (MCC).

1.3 Condition 13 states that *'measures for investigating the site identified in the Preliminary Risk Assessment shall be carried out, before the development commences and a report prepared outlining what measures, if any, are required to remediate the land (the Site Investigation Report and/or Remediation Strategy) which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council as local planning authority'.*

1.4 Condition 14 requires that *'when the development commences, the development shall be carried out in accordance with a previously agreed Remediation Strategy and a Completion/Verification Report shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council as local planning authority. No occupation of the development shall take place until the completion/verification report is submitted to and approved by the City Council as local planning authority'.*

1.5 Previous intrusive and non-intrusive investigations have been undertaken by Groundtech Consulting Limited (Groundtech) and IDOM as follows:

i. Groundtech, Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA), Reference: GRO-23019-4177, Dated 16 February 2023

ii. Groundtech, Geo-environmental Appraisal, Reference: GRO-23019-4716, Dated 5 September 2023

iii. IDOM, Supplementary Contaminated Land Assessment, Reference CLA-22705-24-176, Dated 5 June 2024

1.6 The objectives of this report are to:

i. Summarise the contamination present and the associated risks;

ii. Present the details of a remedial strategy to mitigate / manage the identified risks;

iii. Set out the validation procedures and techniques to be employed to ensure that the remedial works are effective;

iv. Set out the required acceptance criteria for imported soils used in the clean cover system; and

v. Set out soil waste identification and disposal protocols;

1.7 This Remediation Method Statement does not cover removal of invasive plant species identified on site. Reference should be made to the separate Invasive Non-native Species (INNS) Management Plan produced by RSK Biocensus in respect of this issue.

1.8 As part of the planning permission, BAM will be required to submit under their duties as Principal Contractor, a Construction Environmental Management Plan to address measures to limit emissions during the construction phase including, inter alia, noise, dust, surface water run-off and gases.

1.9 This report has been prepared for BAM Construction Ltd for the sole purpose described above and no extended duty of care to any third party is implied or offered. Third parties making reference to the report should consult BAM Construction Ltd and IDOM as to the extent to which the findings may be appropriate for their use.

SECTION 3 GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The site is irregular in shape and covers an area of approximately 0.56 hectares centred at approximate National Grid Reference 383734, 392010 as indicated on drawing 22705-001-001, presented in Appendix 1 of this report.

3.2 The pertinent information from the Groundtech reports is summarised in the following sections. Reliance on the Groundtech reports has not been granted to IDOM and the information contained therein has thus been treated in good faith.

3.1 SITE HISTORY

3.1.1 The site was vacant until 1955 when government buildings occupied the site. An electrical substation was present in the west of the site in 1987. The buildings and substation were no longer shown by 2003 and the site has remained vacant since.

3.2 GEOLOGY

3.2.1 The presence of made ground is not indicated on any of the available geological plans, however, due to the demolition of previous buildings the on-site, made ground is anticipated.

3.2.2 The site is indicated to be underlain by superficial deposits of glaciofluvial sand and gravel, with lenses of silt, clay or organic material locally.

3.2.3 The bedrock beneath the site is the Wilmslow Sandstone Formation comprising red, fine to medium grained, cross-bedded sandstones.

3.2.4 There are no geological faults on, or within influencing distance of, the site.

3.3 HYDROGEOLOGY

3.3.1 The superficial glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits are classified as a Secondary A Aquifer and the Wilmslow Sandstone Formation is classified as a Principal Aquifer.

3.3.2 The site does not lie within 500 m of a groundwater Source Protection Zone.

3.3.3 There are no active groundwater abstraction licences within 1 km of the site and no potable abstractions within 2 km.

3.4 HYDROLOGY

3.4.1 There are no surface water features within 250 m of the site and there are no surface water abstractions within 1 km of the site.

3.5 SUMMARY OF GROUND CONDITIONS

3.5.1.1 Made ground was found to be variable in thickness across the site (from 0.65 m to greater than 3.0 m) and was described as brown sandy silty clay topsoil with rootlets over brownish grey, slightly sandy gravel or clayey gravelly sand with gravel of concrete, cement and brick. Occasional wood, glass, ceramic, metal, plastic and tarmac fragments were also observed.

3.5.1.2 A soft, dark grey silt horizon was encountered in one IDOM trial pit, MTP07, between 1.10 and 1.70 m bgl.

3.5.1.3 No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination was observed during either ground investigation.

3.5.1.4 No perched water was encountered within the made ground horizon.

3.5.1.5 Beneath the made ground, orangish and yellowish-brown sand with occasional grey clay lenses was recorded. The Groundtech boreholes revealed stiff, sandy, gravelly clay beneath the sand from 6.1 and 7.4 m bgl in CP01 and CP02 respectively.

3.5.1.6 A groundwater strike was reported during drilling of CP01 at 6.00 m bgl (immediately above the stiff clay horizon). Subsequent monitoring in both boreholes revealed resting water levels between 3.82 m and 4.10 m bgl.

3.6 CONTAMINATION SUMMARY

Soils

3.6.2 The Groundtech investigation included two boreholes (CP01 and CP02) and five trial pits (TP01-TP05). The IDOM investigation comprised a further nine trial pits (MTP01-MTP09). The exploratory hole locations are indicated on drawing 22705-304-001 enclosed in Appendix 1.

3.6.3 Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC) have not been developed specifically for a hospital end use. However, made ground contains elevated concentrations of several PAH species (including naphthalene, benzo(a)anthracene, chrysene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene and dibenz(a,h)anthracene) at levels which exceed GACs for a number of land use scenarios including:

i. Residential without home grown produce;

ii. Public Open Space (residential); and

iii. Commercial.

3.6.4 Asbestos fibres were also detected in a number of samples from TP01, TP03, TP04, MTP07 and MTP09 in the southwest of the site. No visible asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) were identified during either investigation.

3.6.5 No contaminant concentrations were found above their respective screening levels in the two samples of natural ground.

Ground Gas

3.6.6 Groundtech concluded that the gas risk associated with the site would be classified as CS2 and that gas protection measures would be required in new structures due to elevated concentrations of carbon dioxide. The source of the gas appears to be associated with made ground. Based on the existing information, IDOM agree with the classification of CS2.

SECTION 4 REMEDIATION STRATEGY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The site is to be redeveloped as an extension to the adjacent Withington Community Hospital.

4.1.2 Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC) have not been developed specifically for a hospital end use. However, PAHs have been detected within made ground at concentrations which exceed for a number of land use scenarios including:

i. Residential use without home grown produce;

ii. Public Open Space (residential) and

iii. Commercial Use

4.1.3 Asbestos fibres have also been detected in a number of locations in the southwest of the site.

4.1.4 The measures identified as necessary for the effective remediation of the site are considered to be the following:

i. A watching brief by suitably trained personnel to assist in the identification of unforeseen contamination and any suspected ACMs;

ii. Placement of a clean cover system in areas of soft landscaping;

iii. Clean service corridors for water supply pipes;

iv. Gas protection to be installed in new structures; and

v. Verification of remediation measures.

4.2 WATCHING BRIEF

4.2.1 An initial full-time watching brief will be provided by a suitably qualified and experienced environmental consultant during the groundworks (bulk excavation) phase.

4.2.2 All construction workers will be made aware of the potential for contaminated materials within the ground prior to the commencement of works. All groundworkers will have a minimum of asbestos awareness training.

4.2.3 A BAM appointed manager will be briefed on the potential for unexpected contamination and their requirements to stop works immediately should suspect contamination be identified.

4.2.4 If deemed appropriate, upon the completion of an initial full time watching brief by the suitably trained environmental consultant the attendance will reduce until completion of the groundworks phase.

4.2.5 Should any unforeseen contamination or suspected ACM be identified, then delineation and sampling would be required in order determine the risks and any appropriate remedial actions. The Local Authority will be notified immediately.

4.2.6 Affected soils may be stockpiled pending confirmatory testing provided measures are in place to prevent cross-contamination with clean materials.

4.2.7 An Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) will be produced under separate cover due to the potential for discovery of ACMs arising from demolition of the former on-site buildings.

4.3 CLEAN COVER SYSTEM

4.3.1 In order to remove the exposure pathway in areas of soft landscaping, a 300 mm clean cover system with geotextile marker membrane at the base will be required within all soft landscaping areas. Where the planting scheme requires a greater thickness of clean soil (e.g. for shrub planting or trees), then the clean cover shall be increased in consultation with the project landscape architect. For shrubs it is anticipated that 450 mm would be appropriate. Tree pits may require up to a metre of clean soil.

4.3.2 The clean cover system will consist of at least 150 mm of topsoil and the remaining depth as subsoil.

4.4 SERVICE CORRIDORS FOR WATER SUPPLY PIPES

4.4.1 Provision for clean service corridors should be made due to elevated concentrations of PAH within made ground.

4.5 GAS PROTECTION

4.5.1 The Groundtech report concludes that the site falls under Characteristic Situation 2 as defined in Table 2 of BS8485:2015+A1:2019 *'Code of Practice for the design of protective measures for methane and carbon dioxide ground gases for new buildings'.*

4.5.2 With reference to Table 3 of BS8485, it considered that the proposed structure may fall into either of the definitions of a Type B or C building. In recognition of this span, it is proposed to conservatively assume that the building is Type B.

4.5.3 Following the recommendations of Table 4 of BS8485, it can therefore be assumed that a minimum of 3.5 gas protection points is required. This could be achieved as indicated in Table 4 below:

Table 1: Gas Protection Points

Element	Points
Cast in-situ monolithic reinforced concrete slab	1
Gas resistant membrane continuous over all ground floor areas having sufficient impermeability to methane and carbon dioxide and satisfying all requirements in BS8485 para 7.2.4. Verified in accordance with CIRIA 735[1].	2
A pressure relief pathway formed using strips of ventilation former	0.5
Total	3.5

4.5.4 Pressure relief pathways should be provided, for example, using strips of bicuspate vent former at nominal 8 m centres. These will be connected to external atmosphere via appropriate vents based on the external landscape at the relevant location.

SECTION 5 VERIFICATION PLAN

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The following sections set out actions required to verify that the necessary remediation works have been completed to a satisfactory standard.

5.2 VERIFICATION OF CLEAN COVER IN AREAS OF SOFT LANDSCAPING

5.2.1 Material imported for the formation of soft landscaping area should be obtained from a validated source. The validation should incorporate an assessment of the provenance of the material and chemical analysis (dated within 3 months of importation).

5.2.2 The certification must be provided to the appointed environmental consultant before the material is brought to site for confirmation of acceptability. In addition to information provided by the topsoil/subsoil supplier, validation testing shall be carried out following import of soils to site.

[1] Mallet. H., L. *et al*, 2014, Good practice on the testing and verification of protection systems for buildings against hazardous ground gases (C735). CIRIA, London, 2014.

5.2.3 Sampling should be undertaken at the frequency stipulated in the Manchester City Council Planning and Technical Guidance Table 2 below. For clean, natural soils, is a minimum of three samples per source or one sample per 200 m^3, whichever is greater. Topsoil and subsoil must be tested separately.

Table 2: Sampling frequencies for imported or site own soils.

End-Use	Greenfield	Remediated Soils	Brownfield Soils	Unknown Source
Residential Gardens	1:200 m3	1:100 m3	1:50 m3	1:50 m3
Soft Landscaping	1:200 m3	1:150 m3	1:150 m3	1:150 m3
Other	1:200 m3	1:200 m3	1:200 m3	1:200 m3

5.2.4 Sampling can be carried out in stockpile prior to placement or *in situ*. If the imported soil is tested in stockpile, then measures should be put in place to prevent cross-contamination with other site materials (*i.e.* imported clean soils must be stockpiled on clean ground or a tarpaulin).

5.2.5 Where sampling from a stockpile, a hand auger or mechanical excavator will be used to ensure representative samples are taken from the full depth of the stockpile.

5.2.6 Imported soils may also be subject to any additional requirements of the scheme's landscape architect.

5.2.7 Once placed, the depth of cover shall be inspected and verified by a hand-dug pit at a rate of:

i. 1 pit per 50 m^2.

5.2.8 Acceptance criteria for imported clean cover (both topsoil and subsoil) will be applied as per Table 3 below. These are based on *Suitable for Use Levels* (S4ULs) published in 2015 by LQM/CIEH[2] and assuming a Soil Organic Matter content of 1 %.

5.2.9 Imported soils should have a clean status and therefore the S4ULs for *residential setting where there is potential for uptake of homegrown produce* scenario has been adopted.

5.2.10 For lead, the DEFRA Category 4 Screening Level has been used as this is based on updated toxicological data and a low risk to human health.

[2] Nathanail, C. P., McCaffrey, C., Gillett, A. G., Ogden, R. C. and Nathanail, J. F. 2015. The LQM/CIEH S4ULs for Human Health Risk Assessment. Land Quality Press, Nottingham. Copyright Land Quality Management Limited reproduced with permission; Publication Number S4UL3100. All rights reserved.

5.2.11 An additional set of phytotoxin screening levels have been adopted from 'The Code of Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Soil' Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF), 1993, which are protective of healthy plant growth.

Table 3: Acceptance criteria for soils within the clean cover system

Contaminant	Units	Acceptance Criteria
Deleterious Materials	-	none
Staining or Odours	-	none
Asbestos in soil	-	none
pH	-	7-9
Arsenic	$mg.kg^{-1}$	37
Beryllium	$mg.kg^{-1}$	1.7
Cadmium	$mg.kg^{-1}$	11
Chromium (total)	$mg.kg^{-1}$	910
Hexavalent Chromium	$mg.kg^{-1}$	6
Lead	$mg.kg^{-1}$	200
Mercury	$mg.kg^{-1}$	40
Nickel	$mg.kg^{-1}$	130
Selenium	$mg.kg^{-1}$	250
Vanadium	$mg.kg^{-1}$	410
TPH Aliphatic >EC_5 - EC_6	$mg.kg^{-1}$	42
TPH Aliphatic >EC_6 - EC_8	$mg.kg^{-1}$	100
TPH Aliphatic >EC_8 - EC_{10}	$mg.kg^{-1}$	27
TPH Aliphatic >EC_{10} - EC_{12}	$mg.kg^{-1}$	130
TPH Aliphatic >EC_{12}	$mg.kg^{-1}$	1100
TPH Aromatic >EC_5 - EC_7	$mg.kg^{-1}$	70
TPH Aromatic >EC_7 - EC_8	$mg.kg^{-1}$	130
TPH Aromatic >EC_8 - EC_{10}	$mg.kg^{-1}$	34
TPH Aromatic >EC_{10} - EC_{12}	$mg.kg^{-1}$	74
TPH Aromatic >EC_{12} - EC_{16}	$mg.kg^{-1}$	140
TPH Aromatic >EC_{16} - EC_{21}	$mg.kg^{-1}$	260
TPH Aromatic >EC_{21}	$mg.kg^{-1}$	1100
Acenaphthene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	210
Acenaphthylene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	170
Anthracene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	2400
Benz(a)anthracene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	7.2
Benzo(a)pyrene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	2.2
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	2.6
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	77
Benzo(ghi)perylene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	320
Chrysene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	15
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	0.24
Fluoranthene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	280

Contaminant	Units	Acceptance Criteria
Fluorene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	170
Indeno(123-cd)pyrene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	27
Naphthalene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	2.3
Phenanthrene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	95
Pyrene	$mg.kg^{-1}$	620
Phytotoxins		
Copper	$mg.kg^{-1}$	200
Nickel	$mg.kg^{-1}$	110
Zinc	$mg.kg^{-1}$	300

5.2.12 If any soils fail the above acceptance criteria, they will be removed from site and a full documentary record kept comprising waste transfer / tip tickets.

5.2.13 Additional inspection and testing will be required where any retained trees prevent the full implementation of the clean cover system.

5.3 VERIFICATION OF GAS PROTECTION MEASURES

5.3.1 Following guidance provided in CIRIA 735[3] and assuming gas protection measures are installed in accordance with the recommendations in Section 4.5 above, the requirements for verification of gas protection measures are outlined in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Requirements for verification of gas protection measures

Installer experience	Suggested level of verification
General builder/ groundworker	Verifier (consultant[#] or qualified and experienced installer) to conduct a thorough verification (visual) inspection prior to all concrete pours. Contractor to supply sign off sheets (verification evidence) including sub grade acceptance forms and photographs to independent verifier.
Qualified* and experienced installer	Verifier (consultant[#] or third party qualified* and experienced installer) to conduct a thorough verification (visual) inspection prior to 25% of concrete pours (min. two visits), including vented void, subgrade etc. Installer to supply sign off sheets (verification evidence) including sub grade acceptance forms and photographs to independent verifier for all other pours.

Notes: *Relevant qualification is NVQ Level 2 in gas protection installation
[#]Verification consultant should be competent, experienced and suitably trained. A statement detailing their qualifications and relevant experience should be included in the verification plan.

5.4 RECORD KEEPING

[3] Mallet. H., L. *et al*, 2014, Good practice on the testing and verification of protection systems for buildings against hazardous ground gases (C735). CIRIA, London, 2014.

5.4.1 All relevant records associated with groundworks will be collated and retained including:

i. Diary of daily ground observations by appropriate site manager or engineer conducting a watching brief;

ii. Waste transfer tickets for the removal of any waste material;

iii. Testing results related to the verification of material to be used within clean cover system in soft landscaped areas;

iv. Any records relating to specialist advisors responding to unforeseen conditions.

5.4.2 Should any unforeseen contamination or suspected ACM be identified, then delineation and sampling would be required in order determine the risks and any appropriate remedial actions. Affected soils could also be stockpiled pending testing provided measures are in place to prevent cross-contamination with clean materials. If additional remediation requirements outside the scope currently identified are considered necessary, details will be provided to the Local Authority for comment and approval.

5.4.3 All records associated with testing of imported or reused soils will be collated and retained. This will include details of any materials rejected as unsuitable.

5.4.4 All records associated with the testing of ground for suitability for water services and the protection thereof will be collated and retained.

SECTION 6 MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

6.1 OFF-SITE DISPOSAL

6.1.1 It is anticipated that surplus materials will be removed from site during the works.

6.1.2 A waste classification exercise was undertaken by IDOM as part of the supplementary site investigation (report reference CLA-22705-24-176). Made ground would be characterised as non-hazardous for disposal purposes and, due to the presence of asbestos fibres (<0.1 % by weight), would be required to be disposed of at a non-hazardous landfill.

6.1.3 Notwithstanding this, material encountered in MTP07 between 1.1 and 1.6 m bgl, described as soft, dark grey silt, was found to contain significantly elevated concentrations of PAH. TPH concentrations in the sample were also approaching the hazardous threshold and may be indicative of higher levels of contamination within this stratum. It is therefore recommended that this material is delineated and handled separately to the rest of the made ground with additional samples submitted for analysis prior to disposal.

6.1.4 No visible fragments of ACM were observed during either investigation. However, should visible asbestos fragments be discovered during groundworks, further assessment would be required to include:

i. Confirmatory analysis of suspected ACM;

ii. disposal of soils with ACM as hazardous waste;

iii. Removal of ACM from soil by handpicking under a separate Asbestos Plan of Work.

6.1.5 To manage any potential risks, an AMP in accordance with CAR 2012 (Control of Asbestos Regulations) will be produced under separate cover.

6.1.6 Natural as-dug arisings (excluding topsoil) could be classed as inert waste without the requirement for WAC testing.

6.1.7 Materials, including waste soils which are not to be retained on site, should be removed and disposed of in accordance with all relevant statutes including the *Environmental Protection Act 1990* (as amended), *The Controlled Waste Regulations 2012* (as amended), *The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011* (as amended) , *The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales), Regulations 2005* as amended, *The Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2006*, and *The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016* (as amended).

6.1.8 It is a requirement of these regulations that waste sent to landfill should have been subject to measures to reduce the amount of waste, reduce harmful or hazardous properties and facilitate recycling. These requirements may be satisfied by measures such as segregation and screening of wastes to recover suitable fill and material for crushing, segregation of inert materials and putrescible wastes.

6.2 RE-USE CONSIDERATIONS

6.2.1 As a sustainable alternative to off-site disposal, it may be possible to re-use site-won soils provided the following criteria are met:

i. Use of the material will not create an unacceptable risk of pollution to the environment or harm to human health;

ii. The material must be chemically and geotechnically suitable without further treatment;

iii. There must be certainty of use within the scheme;

iv. Material should only be used in the quantity necessary for that use.

6.2.2 Provided these criteria are met, the re-use of site-won materials is unlikely to be deemed a waste activity. Production of a *Materials Management Plan* under the industry *CL:AIRE Code of Practice on the Definition of Waste (DoWCoP)* represents

a robust method of demonstrating that the proposed re-use of material meets the criteria and is not liable for landfill tax. It should be in place prior to the commencement of the development.

6.2.3 Following the DoWCoP procedure requires the compilation of a Material Management Plan together with supporting plans and studies. The culmination of the process is the provision of a verification report which provides an audit trail to show that material has re-used in accordance with the requirements of the DoWCoP.

APPENDIX 1 ▪ Drawings



Ground Floor GA Plan
1 : 500

N

5 0 5 10 15 20 25
SCALE 1:500 m

Proposed Site Boundary

Hospital Ownership Boundary

GENERAL NOTES:

DAY Architectural Ltd accepts no responsibility for any costs, losses or claims whatsoever arising from these drawings, specifications and related documents unless there is full compliance with the Client or any unauthorised user of the following:

1 All boundaries, dimensions and levels are to be checked on site before construction and any discrepancies reported to the Architect / Designer.
2 Partial Service: Any discrepancies with site or other information is to be advised to the Architect / Designer and direction and / or approval is to be sought before the implementation of the detail.
3 Block and site plans are reproduced under license from the Ordnance Survey.
4 Do not scale this drawing.
5 For the purpose of coordination, all relevant parties must check this information prior to implementation and report any discrepancies to the Architect / Designer.

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	REV BY
P9	Revised Planning Issue	31.10.23	MA
P8	Revised Planning Issue	04.07.23	MA
P7	Revised Planning Issue	03.07.23	MA
P6	Revised Planning Issue	30.06.23	MA
P5	Revised Planning Issue	28.06.23	MA
P4	Revised Planning Issue	27.06.23	MA
P3	Revised Planning Issue	20.06.23	MA
P2	ISSUE FOR PLANNING	16.06.23	MA
P1	Issue for Comment	24.05.23	MA

CLIENT
Manchester University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

PROJECT
CDC - Endoscopy & Cardiorespiratory, Withington Community Hospital

DRAWING
Proposed Location & Site Plan

SCALE	FIRST ISSUED
As indicated @ A1	05/23/23

PROJECT	CLIENT REF	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
1342-22	WCHCDC	MA	CB

ORIGIN	VOLUME	LEVEL	TYPE	ROLE	NUMBER	REVISION
DAY	V1	00	DR	A	**040005**	P9

SUITABILITY
PLANNING

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DAY

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Legend

Site Location

First Issue	04/04/2024	SA	-
	KRJ	KRJ	
Issue Details	Dwn	Chd	App'd

Issue Purpose

Final

Client

BAM Construction Ltd

Project

Withington Hospital Extension

Dwg Title

Site Location Plan

Drawing No.

22705-001-001

Scale	Date	Frame dimension mm
1:20,000	04/06/2024	(A3) 392 x 277

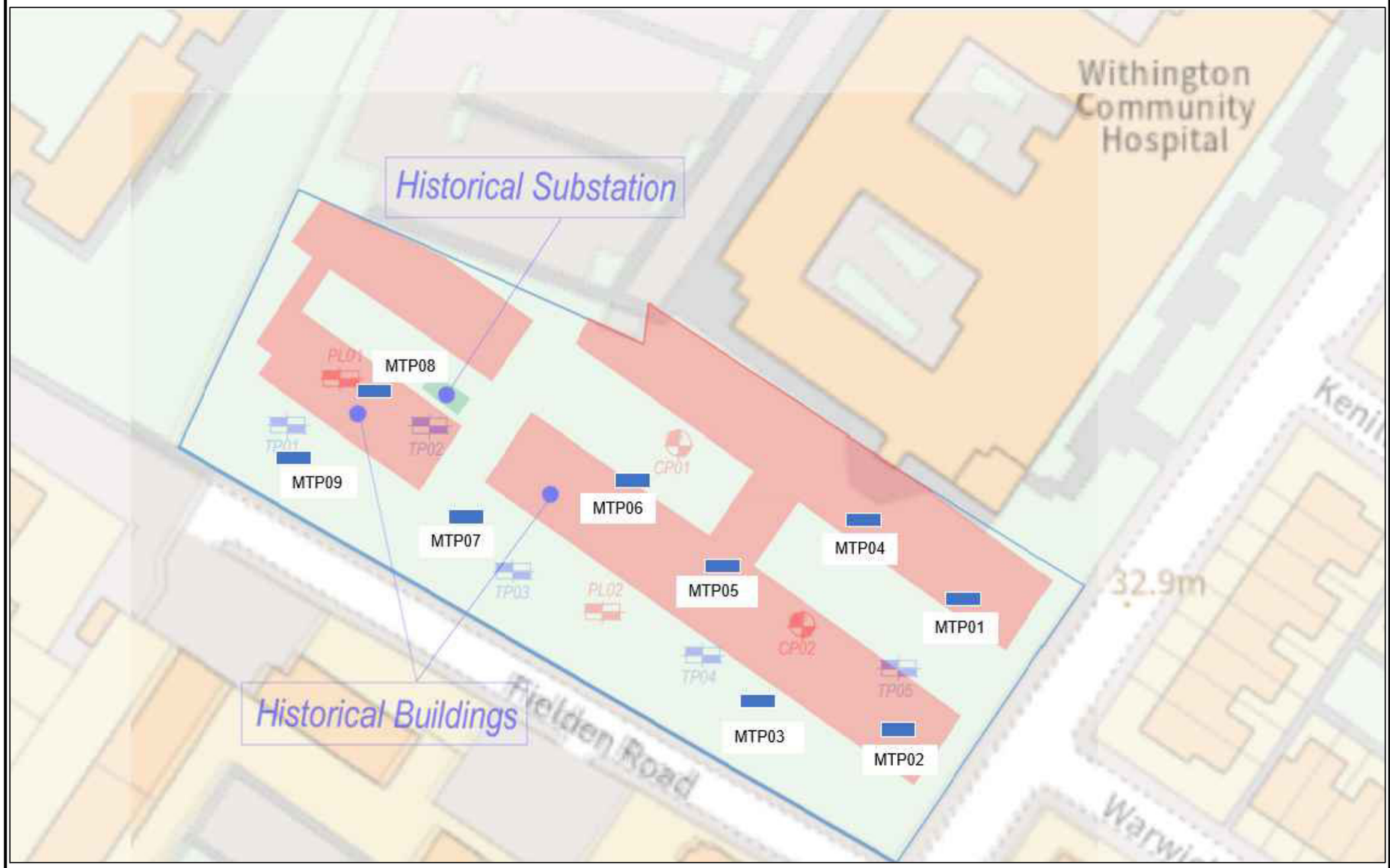
Drawn	Checked	Approved
SA	KRJ	KRJ

0 250 500 m

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LEGEND

- CPref — GROUNDTECH MAY 23 BOREHOLE
- PLref — GROUNDTECH MAY 23 PLATE LOAD TEST
- TPref — GROUNDTECH MAY 23 TRIAL PIT
- MTPref — IDOM MAY 24 TRIAL PIT

DESCRIPTION	DATE	DWN	CHD	APP'D	REV
FIRST ISSUE	30/05/2024	JB	KJ	KJ	-

ISSUE PURPOSE: PRELIMINARY

CLIENT: BAM CONSTRUCTION LTD

PROJECT: WITHINGTON HOSPITAL EXTENSION

DWG TITLE: EXPLORATORY HOLE LOCATIONS

DWG NO.: 22705-304-001

SCALE	DATE	FRAME DIMS (mm)
N.T.S	MAY 2024	(A3) 420 x 297

DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED
JB	KJ	KJ

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O:\Jobs 22500-22999\22705 Withington Hospital Extension\4.0 Project Documents\4.1 Drawings\4.1.1 Merebrook\22705-304-001 Exploratory Hole Locations.dwg

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