

Site Investigation

Civil Engineering

Turning an unknown site into parameters.

The cheapest money on a project, and the most often cut.

1

Desk study

Geology maps, old plans, mining records and historic land use.

2

Walkover survey

Ground conditions, water, access, neighbours and existing structures.

3

Preliminary boreholes

Enough to see the profile and target the main investigation.

4

Main investigation

Boreholes, trial pits, in-situ tests and sampling to a written plan.

5

Laboratory testing

Classification, strength, consolidation and chemical suites.

6

Factual, then interpretive

Report the data first, then the parameters drawn from it.

Educational reference. The scope of an investigation is set by the governing code and a qualified geotechnical engineer.