

The Farr Windfarm: site investigation for an ecologically sensitive infrastructure project

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Abstract: The continuing growth of urban areas inevitably leads to additional pressures, to develop supporting infrastructure, in the rural landscapes which surround them. Quite often, these regions are areas of outstanding natural beauty, ecologically sensitive sites or sites of special scientific interest. This requires the careful design and implementation of site investigations. This is necessary to guarantee the future sustainability of these resources without irreparably damaging their character. A programme of geophysical and geotechnical ground investigation work was carried out for a 40 turbine wind farm in a remote, upland area of the Scottish Highlands, dominated by moorland vegetation, and peat. The ground investigations were designed to provide relevant data and to gain a conceptual understanding of the geology, the near-surface geotechnical characteristics, geohazards, hydrogeology and ground conditions at, and in the vicinity of, each turbine base, and associated infrastructure. It was a requirement of the investigation to cause minimum environmental impact on the ecologically sensitive moorland. The project comprised of a desk study, non-invasive geophysical surveys including: ground penetrating radar, 2D resistivity imaging and seismic refraction. This was verified by an invasive drilling and trial pitting programme, including sampling and laboratory testing. The primary objectives of the ground investigation were to determine the depth of surface peat cover, thickness of sub-peat glacial deposits, and thickness and competency of the underlying weathered and fresh metamorphic bedrock. One of the most significant issues in carrying out the project was the logistics of transporting the necessary equipment and field crews from the base camp to each individual survey site across a difficult landscape, dominated by peat and bogs, of over 25 square kilometres, with elevations over 750 m AOD whilst maintaining an efficient production rate. The objectives of this paper are to document and draw attention to this ground investigation, in an ecologically sensitive environment. This paper describes the various technical and logistical problems and how they were overcome to provide geophysical, geological and geotechnical information which provided the basis for underpinning the engineering design of the wind turbine bases.

Résumé: La croissance continue des secteurs urbains mène inévitablement aux pressions additionnelles pour développer infrastructure de support dans les secteurs ruraux qui les entourent. Souvent, ces régions sont de beauté naturelle exceptionnelle, des emplacements écologiquement sensibles ou des emplacements d'intérêt scientifique spécial. Ceci exige la conception et l'exécution soignée des investigations d'emplacement. Ceci est nécessaire pour garantir la future durabilité de ces ressources sans endommager irréparablement leur caractère. Un programme de travail de recherche au sol géophysique et géotechnique a été effectué pour une ferme de vent de 40 turbines dans une région éloignée dans les montagnes écossaises dominé par la végétation de bruyère et la tourbe. Les investigations d'emplacement ont été conçues pour fournir des données appropriées et pour gagner un arrangement conceptuel de la géologie et des caractéristiques géotechniques, de l'hydrogéologie et des conditions du sol à et à proximité de chaque base de turbine et l'infrastructure associée. C'était une condition de la recherche de causer un minimum des incidences sur la bruyère écologiquement sensible. Le projet consistait en une étude de bureau et aperçus géophysiques non envahissants comprenant radar pénétrant, réfraction sismique, formation d'une image de résistivité. Ceci a été vérifié par un programme de forage envahissant et des puits d'épreuve, incluant prélèvement et essais en laboratoire. Les premiers objectifs de la recherche au sol étaient la détermination de la profondeur de la couverture extérieure de tourbe, l'épaisseur des gisements glaciaires sous la tourbe et l'épaisseur et compétence de la roche survenue et métamorphique fondamentale. Une des problèmes les plus significatives en mettant le projet était la logistique de transporter l'équipement nécessaire et les équipes de champ du camp de base à chaque emplacement d'aperçu à travers un paysage difficile, dominé par des marais de tourbe, de plus de 25 kilomètres carrés avec des altitudes de plus de 750m tout en maintenant un taux efficace de production. Les objectifs de cet article sont de documenter et d'appeler l'attention sur cette recherche au sol dans un environnement écologiquement sensible. Cet article décrit les divers problèmes techniques et logistiques et comment ils ont été surmontés pour fournir l'information géophysique, géologique et géotechnique qui ont fourni la base pour soutenir la conception de technologie de la base des turbines de vent.

Key words: environmental impact, site investigation, geophysics, geotechnical engineering, ecology, engineering geology

INTRODUCTION

On 28 February 2003 the Highland Council decided not to object to the development of a major Wind Farm at Farr, near the village of Tomatin, Inverness-shire. The project was subsequently approved by the Scottish Executive on 5 October 2004, when the Deputy Enterprise Minister, Allan Wilson, stated that the project would bring the total electricity generated from renewable resources in Scotland to 18%.

The Project had first been proposed in 1996, with an initial plan to generate 112.5 MW of power. The approved plan called for 40 turbine bases generating 92 MW of power, or enough to provide electricity to 53,400 homes, with a carbon emissions saving of 215,900 tonnes over the planned 20-25 year life of the facility.

Farr was chosen for development because of its remoteness from dwellings, the minimum visual impact afforded by the bowl-shaped interior of site, and the particularly high average wind speed recorded at the site. However, the characteristics which make the site ideal for the development of a wind farm make the site logistically difficult for a site investigation project.

With an average elevation in excess of 500m AOD, in a landscape of peat moorland incised by numerous small water courses, the site is in one of the most inhospitable areas of the British Isles. Also, the ecologically sensitive nature of the site necessitated a particularly careful approach to the movement of vehicles and drilling plant over the site. Added to this, the window of time available to the site investigation teams was short in view of the need to vacate the site prior to the grouse breeding season which began in late April (Figure 1).

SITE DESCRIPTION

The site covers an area of approximately 9km² centred around National Grid Reference NH 730 829, approximately 16km south of Inverness, Scotland. The small village of Farr lies approximately 6km to the north west of the site, whilst the village of Tomatin lies adjacent to the A9, approximately 5km to the east. The site is rural, uncultivated and it is seasonally used for grouse shooting, but is also of value for leisure and recreation, comprising undulating moorland with elevations ranging between 490 and 606mAOD. The superficial peat cover with associated vegetation is locally incised with drainage channels of depths ranging from less than half a metre to in excess of 3m. In places these channels create islands of vegetation separated by wide drainage gullies (Figure 2).



Figure 1. Typical peat moorland landscape of the Farr Wind Farm site, consisting of high relief, saturated blanket peat bog, incised streams, and moderate slopes, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

Geology, hydrogeology & hydrology

The British Geological Survey one-inch series solid and drift geology sheet for the site indicates that the solid geology of the western area of the site comprises undifferentiated pelitic gneiss and schist, whilst the eastern area of the site, comprises undifferentiated schists and gneiss, both of the Moine Series. Where exposed at the surface, in watercourses to the north of the site, the solid geology is indicated to dip at between 30° and 45° to the north. The superficial geology is described as peat, with no indication of thickness. Glacial deposits, listed as boulder clay are also shown as outcropping close to the site, and a layer of glacial sands, boulders and cobbles is visible in the stream beds.

Drainage from the site is mostly towards the north with two significant gullies draining into the Uisge Dubh and ultimately into the River Farnack. Drainage from the southernmost proportion of the site is towards the south, ultimately into the River Findhorn.

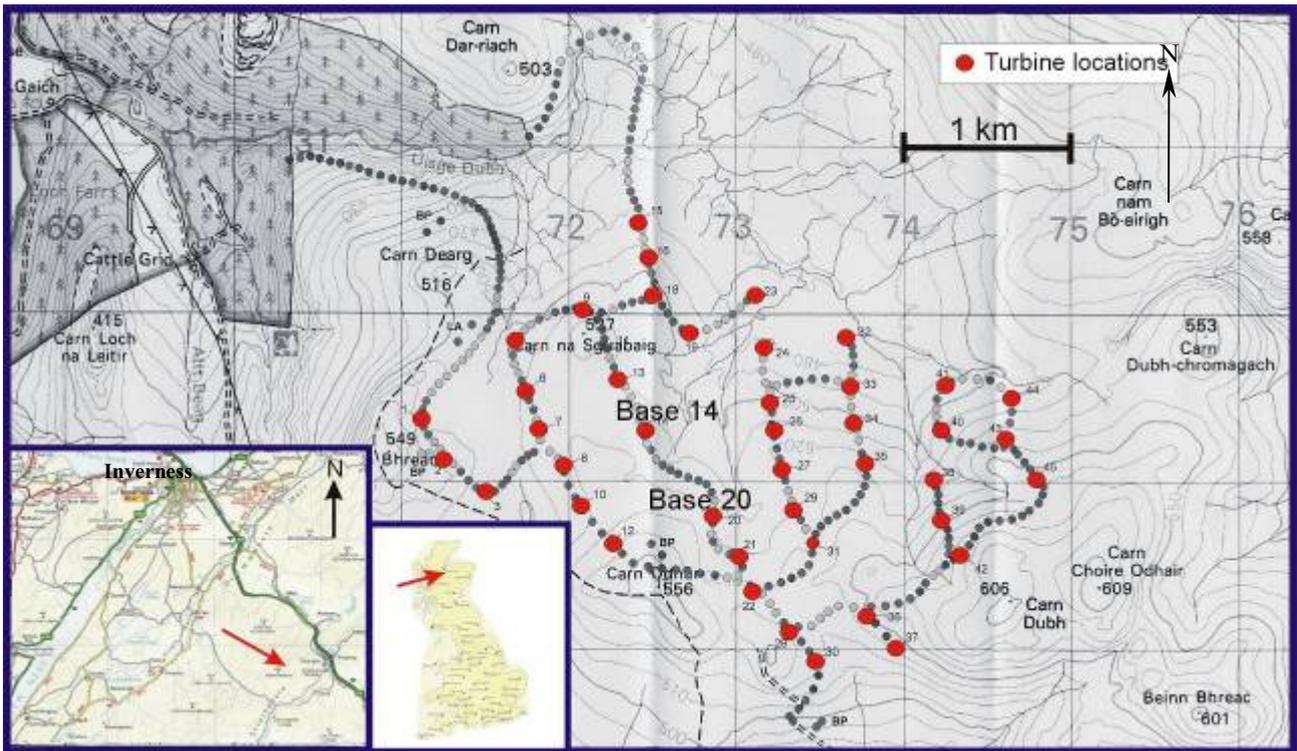


Figure 2. Site location map for Farr Wind Farm.

Access & logistics

In order to advise on minimisation of disturbance to the surface ecology of the site and to record the damage caused by the investigation, an ecologist was employed by the client who was present throughout the site activities.

Access to the site at the time of the site investigation was by a 3.5km long un-surfaced track which crossed several burns which could only be traversed by 4x4 vehicles. Previous ground investigations at the site proved that the bearing capacity of the peat was limited and locally inadequate for the support of excavation plant. Low ground pressure excavators, with wider than standard tracks, were specified to reduce the risk of further plant immobilisation. In reality, even quad bikes could not penetrate more than a few hundred metres beyond the end of the track because of the numerous gullies, and thus specialist ex-military tracked vehicles were employed. These fibre-glass bodied, articulated vehicles were ideally suited to the terrain as their low weight and centre of gravity, and tracks enabled them to negotiate all but the widest gullies with minimum impact to the peat surface. Also, the ample space allowed a crew of five to be comfortably accommodated in the front section, whilst all the instrumentation could be arranged in the rear section. The drilling crew used a similar arrangement, with the rear cabin removed, and a rig mounted on the chassis (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Articulated, tracked vehicle used by the geophysical crew and drillers.

In this way, the crews could approach every turbine base over the 300m of moorland terrain separating each, and immediately deploy the instrumentation to the task, thereby optimizing production time within the short working days.

In some areas movement around the site was particularly problematic for the invasive investigation crews. In places the drainage channels had dissected the ground to so great an extent that no safe route could be found for the excavation plant. The rotary drilling rig was especially immobile, particularly because of its requirement for a compressed air generator which had to be towed on a steel sledge, which resulted in significant ecological damage. The work of the rotary rig was curtailed upon the advice of the site ecologist. The soft soils *Competitor* rig was more mobile as a result of its lower ground pressure, and as a result was used to access areas that the excavators found difficult, especially after the ground had been trafficked for some days and was becoming less able to support their load.

GROUND INVESTIGATION PROGRAMME

Geophysical and geotechnical fieldwork was carried out at the site between 13 to 23 April 2004. The investigation aimed to produce sufficient data to allow the preliminary design of suitable foundations for the proposed wind turbines, specifically the thickness and strength of superficial deposits and the depth to and the strength of bedrock.

Preferred foundation design was undecided at the time of the site investigation. Previous wind farm developments had used reinforced concrete pad foundations located in a suitable stratum, therefore the strength of the underlying strata and depth to suitable founding stratum were of key importance. Also, access roads were planned for the site linking the proposed turbine locations and thus sufficient data were required for their design. The following programme was initiated:

- Trial pits located at or as close as practicable to proposed turbine locations to be logged in accordance with the requirements of BS5930:1999 and sampled appropriately for subsequent testing in accordance with BS1377:1991
- Rotary drilling at selected locations across the site to determine the depth to bedrock.
- Soft soils probes and shell & auger drilling at or as close as practical to selected proposed turbine locations and supplementary intermediate locations along proposed site access road alignments, to determine the thickness of the peat deposits and yield an SPT - N value for the sub peat material.
- A suite of geophysical techniques was employed at each turbine location to determine the thickness of superficial deposits, depth and nature of the soil-rock interface, and strength of the weathered bedrock. The techniques used were, ground penetrating radar (110MHz antennae), seismic refraction and 2D resistivity imaging.

Table 1: Summary of the field investigations & sampling.

Investigation type	Number	Methods		
Trial pits	30	Logged and sampled to about 5 mBGL		
Rotary open boreholes	5	To a maximum of 9 mBGL		
Cable percussive boreholes	25	To confirm base of peat & provided SPT N Values for sub-peat		
Geophysical surveys	31	4 GPR	1 seismic refraction profile	1 resistivity profile
Soil samples	59 bulk samples from 29 boreholes	Natural moisture content		
		Organic content		
		pH		
		Sulphate & chloride		
		Particle size & distribution		
		Plasticity		
		Bulk & dry density		
		Moisture Condition Value (MCV)		
California Bearing Ratio (CBR)				

The techniques used were targeted where possible at the exact locations of proposed wind turbines, although at some locations the ground conditions were such that this was not feasible to access for the drilling and excavation crews, so sites as close as practicable were substituted. However, the lighter geophysical crew was able to gain access to all the turbine sites available to it within the constraints of the time frame.

GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Detailed information on the geophysical techniques used can be found in McCann *et al.*, (1997) and Reynolds (1997), but a brief description of each can be found in Appendix I.

The following geophysical data acquisition programme was designed to provide data at each of the 43 turbine sites (due to time constraints caused by the impending grouse nesting season, only 31 sites were actually investigated):

- Four, 20m long GPR profiles, at 2m spacing, centred on each location, to estimate the peat thickness, and if possible the base of the glacial deposits.
- One, two-dimensional resistivity profile centred at each location to map combined peat and soft ground thickness, to determine the type and thickness of superficial deposits beneath the peat, and to indicate the depth to rock head and bedrock type.
- One, seismic refraction profile centred at each turbine location to estimate overburden thickness and stiffness, depth to and competence of the bedrock.

The acquisition parameters for the seismic refraction and 2D Resistivity profiles were decided at each specific site in order to optimise resolution and depth of investigation. These parameters were decided from the GPR results which gave an accurate in-field determination of the peat layer thickness. The locations of all the geophysical survey profiles were located by GPS to an accuracy of ± 0.5 m.

Geophysical data acquisition & interpretation

The geophysical data underwent some initial processing in the field in order to ensure data quality and to enable adjustment of the recording parameters to optimise resolution at each site.

The data were then transmitted to the office by a mobile telephone link for additional processing and initial interpretation. This enabled feed-back from the processing centre to be used to further modify acquisition parameters. Final processing and interpretation was carried out incorporating the results from the geotechnical investigation (trial pits and borehole records).

The results of the geophysical surveys indicated a horizontally stratified sequence, and confirmed the presence of a highly variable thickness of peat, above dense glacial till which was deposited on fractured and weathered bedrock.

Ground Penetrating Radar

Figure 4 shows examples of four GPR profiles from different turbine bases with varying peat thicknesses across the site.

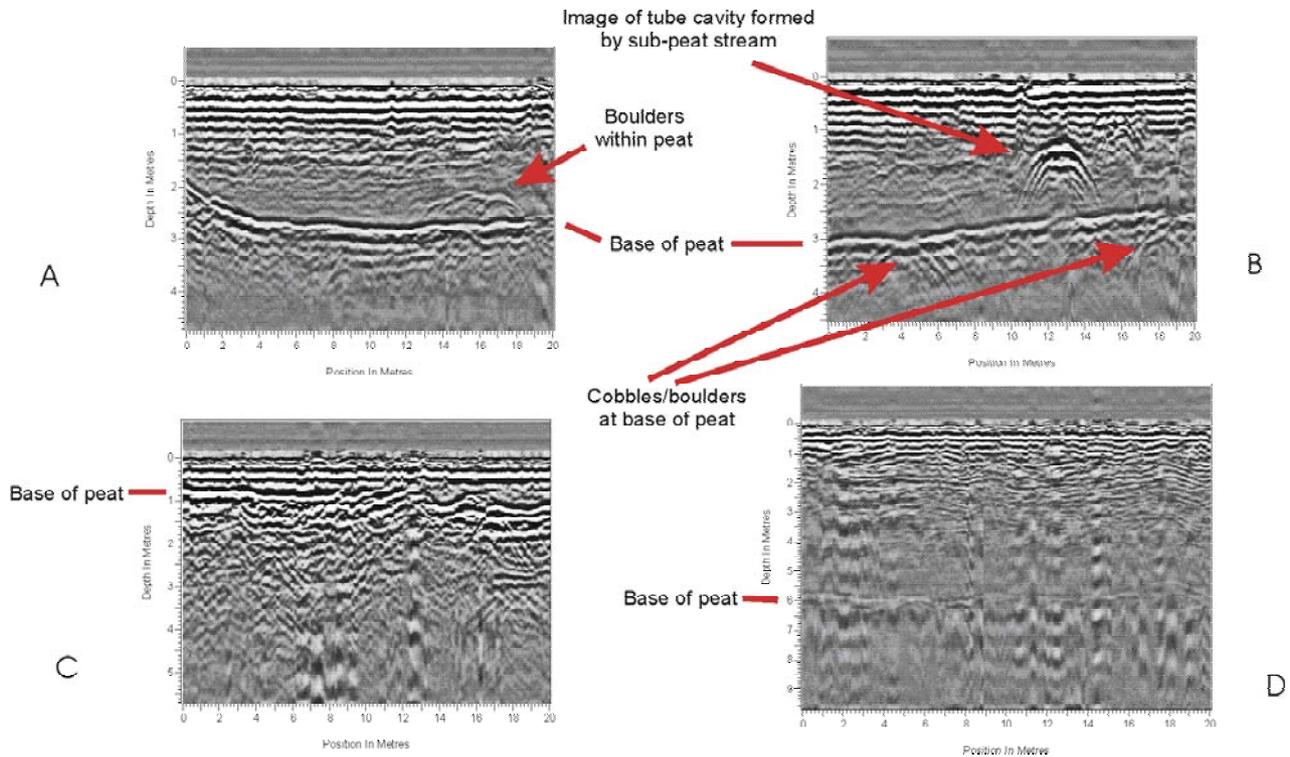


Figure 4. Examples of Ground Penetrating Radar profiles from four different turbine bases, note the different peat thicknesses and topography of the base of peat horizon.

The GPR results were of a very high quality, with the base of peat horizon consistently imaged at practically every turbine base site proving a depth of penetration for the 110Mz antennae of over 6.0 m. Diffractions at the base of peat horizon at many of the sites were interpreted as the result of the presence of a cobble/boulder horizon which was visible in some of the gullies incising the peat. The density of diffractions at this horizon on any GPR profile was therefore considered a reliable indication of the degree of development of this cobble/boulder layer, although a similar effect would be expected from large tree roots which were also occasionally present in the gully walls. These diffractions were used to calculate the velocity of the radar waves through the peat. The accuracy of these calculations was evidenced by the close correlation between the GPR derived thickness for the peat, and the observed thickness from the invasive investigations which was generally within $\pm 0.1\text{m}$. A comparison of trial pit depths with the median observed depth from all GPR profiles at a number of turbine bases is shown in Figure 5.

A good correlation can be seen between the two depths at each base and any deviations are due to:

- The trial pit was not at the actual turbine base because the excavator could not access.
- The trial pit depth is at variance with the median GPR depth, but is within the total range of depths observed on the GPR profile (depths indicated by the GPR at some bases varied by as much as 1.5m within a 20m² area of peat due to undulations in both the surface topography, and the surface of the glacial deposits).

Some indication of stratification within the peat was observed at many of the turbine base sites, and this was interpreted as the boundary between an upper saturated peat, and lower dry peat sub-layers, or the presence of plastic, clay-rich peat layer at the base of the peat profile. This layering was also visible in the walls of some of the gullies.

Some strong diffractions within the peat layer were observed on some sites, and these have been interpreted as either large boulders within the peat, or cavities due to the presence of subsurface streams. One example which is confidently interpreted as a cavity can be seen on Profile B of Figure 4.

Occasional reflections from interfaces beneath the base of peat were identified on some profiles. These were interpreted as reflections from either the base of glacial deposits, layering within the glacial deposits, or layering within the underlying weathered metamorphic rocks or top of rock. These boundaries were noted, but in general, the seismic refraction and resistivity results were considered a more reliable indicator of the sub-peat stratigraphic boundaries.

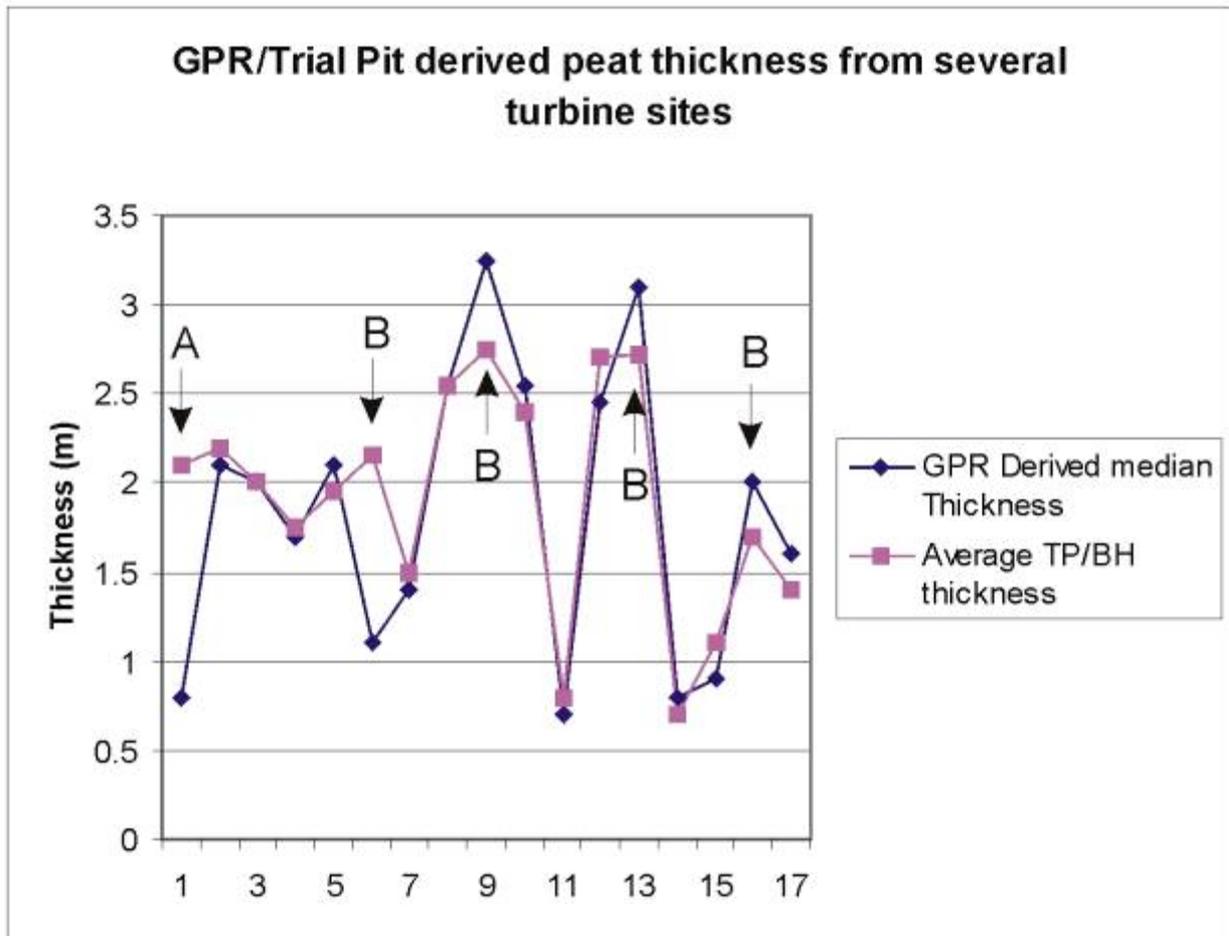


Figure 5. Comparison of peat thickness derived from GPR and trial pits at several turbine sites.

2D resistivity imaging

The resistivity profiles for each base were interpreted with reference to the corresponding GPR and seismic refraction results. The GPR and seismic results provided the depth control which enabled the correct resistivity contour to be assigned to the appropriate geoelectrical/stratigraphical boundary. The resistivity results were particularly useful for characterising the peat layer, and, in conjunction with the seismic refraction results, identifying the boundary between the upper and lower peat units.

Figure 6 shows an example of a resistivity profile with an overlay of GPR, seismic refraction, and geotechnical interpretation, from a turbine base where the peat is thick (up to 4 m). The boundary between an upper peat division (forward hatch), which has low resistivities and seismic velocity, and a lower peat (backward hatch) which is more resistive and has higher seismic velocity.

This division of the peat is consistent with a saturation boundary within the peat visible in some of the gullies crossing the site which showed the upper section to be wet whilst the lower section was much drier.

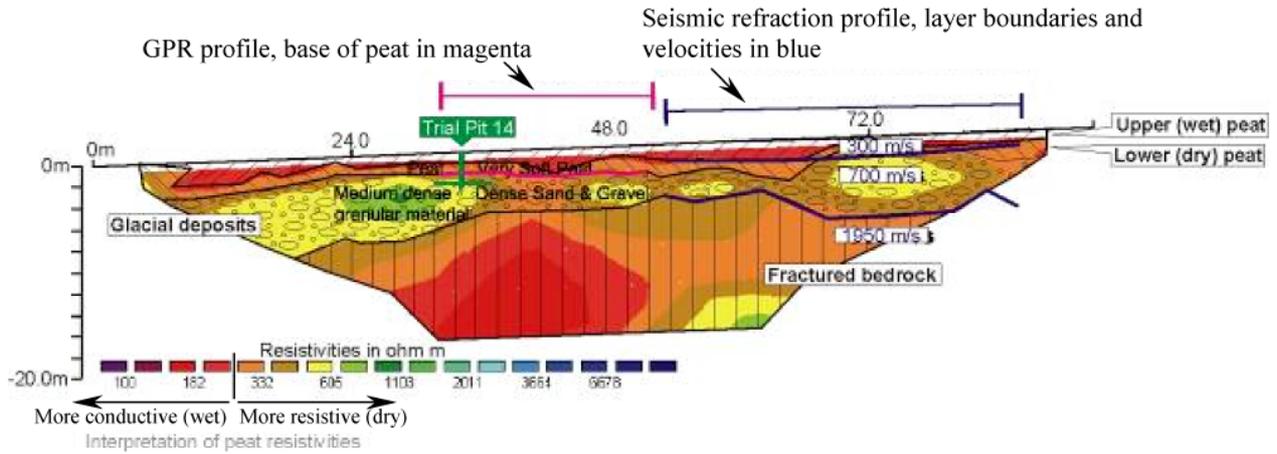


Figure 6. Resistivity profile from Base 14 showing thick peat with divided into a wet (lower resistivity) upper division and a dry (higher resistivity) lower division

Refraction seismic profiling

The seismic refraction results were used to identify the stratigraphic boundaries, unit thicknesses, and relative densities of the layers. The boundary between the upper and lower peat, was characterised by a significant decrease in seismic velocity which was easily identified, but, due to the similar seismic characteristics of the lower peat and the glacial sands and gravels, this boundary was not readily identifiable. However, the GPR image of the base of peat boundary was of a quality which rendered this of little consequence.

In conjunction with the resistivity results, the seismic refraction results were used to characterise the depth to the base of the glacial deposits, and their density (Table 2). The seismic refraction derived velocities were also used to estimate the density, degree of weathering and competency of the underlying bedrock.

Figure 7 shows the processed GPR profile, 2D resistivity imaging profile (with seismic refraction velocities overlaid), with an interpretation model.

Table 2: Geophysical investigation results from a typical turbine base (results from turbine base 20).

Layer	Average P wave velocity (m/s)	Average thickness (m)	Resistivities (ohm m)	Interpretation
1	400	0.4	100-600	Soft, upper peat
2	500	0.6	600-1000	Soft, lower peat
3	500	1.5-2.5	>1000	Loose, medium dense, glacial sands & gravels
4	900	4.0-5.0	Not seen	Medium dense, gravels, highly weathered bedrock
5	2500	-	Not seen	Moderately to highly fractured weathered bedrock

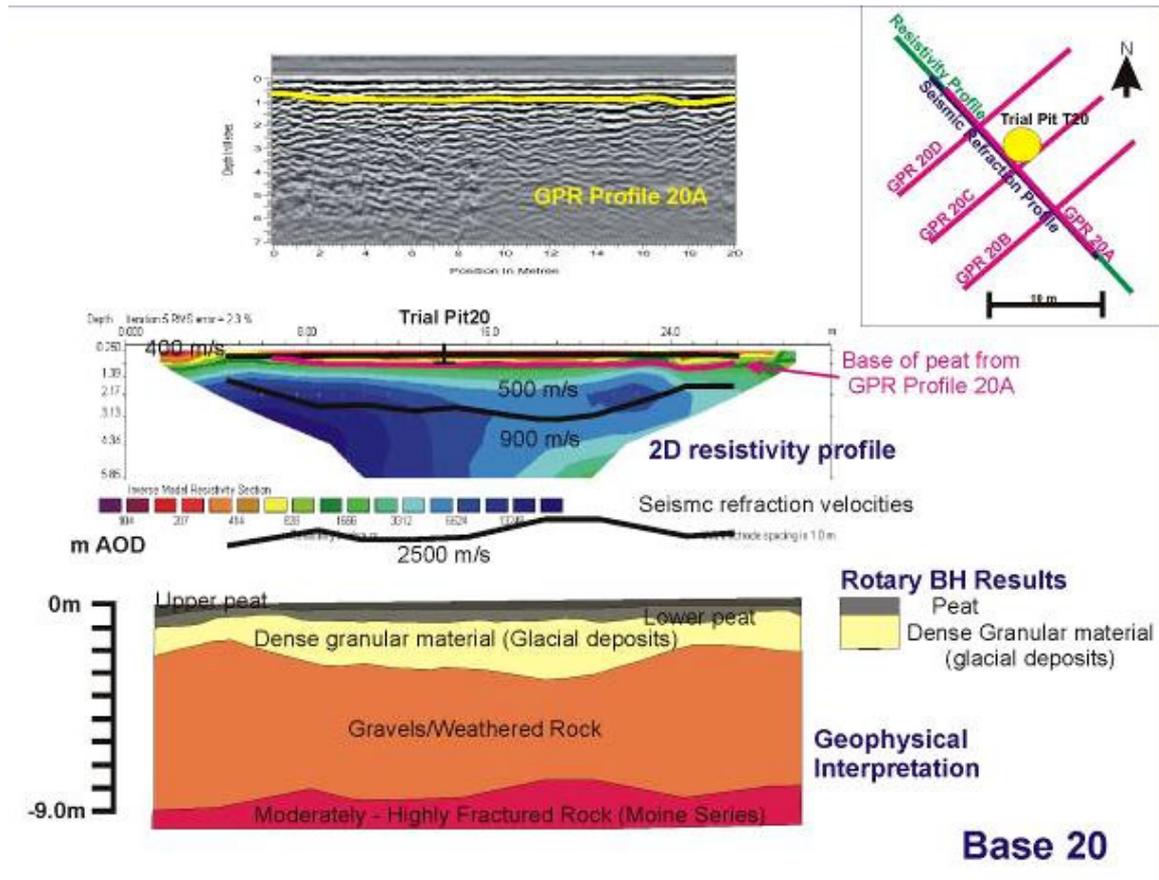


Figure 7. GPR, 2D Resistivity imaging, and seismic refraction results from a typical turbine base (results from turbine base 20).

- **Peat layer:** The GPR derived median thickness for the peat of 0.8 m correlated extremely well with the thickness observed in two boreholes (0.7m), and is similar to the combined depth derived from the seismic and resistivity (1.0m). The resistivity and seismic results indicate that the peat layer is divided into an upper layer 0.4 m thick; with a lower layer of approximately 0.6 m. Individual GPR profiles suggest that the base of peat varies over the site between 0.6 to 1.1 m and that cobbles and boulders may be absent.
- **Glacial deposits:** The seismic results indicated two possible sub-peat superficial layers. A loose to moderately dense layer of between 1.5 to 2.5 m, which is probably the glacial sands and gravels seen at other base sites (a weak GPR reflection at between 2.5 to 3.5 m depth correlated quite well with this). Below this a moderately dense layer of between 4.0 to 5.0 m, was interpreted as a possible layer of mixed glacial deposits and highly weathered bedrock.
- **Bedrock:** Seismic velocities suggested that the weathered bedrock at depths of below 6.5 to 8.5 m is moderately to highly fractured.

SUMMARY OF GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The geotechnical investigation undertaken proved the general stratigraphy of the site to be peat (soft, fibrous, locally becoming amorphous with depth) with some large fragments of wood, which for most of the site overlies a medium dense to dense well graded sand and gravel, with some sub angular to angular cobbles and occasional boulders, believed to be a glacial lodgement till; which in turn overlies the weathered interface with the underlying gneiss and schist bedrock

The peat deposits were found to vary in thickness between greater than 6.55 m in the northwest of the site and 0.70m in the south of the site. The gravel deposits were penetrated only by the rotary drilling and were found to vary between 5.3 m and 2.3 m at the sites investigated. The upper surface of the bedrock was encountered at depths of between 4.0 m and 6.40 m where drilled, although bedrock was not reached by rotary drilling to a depth of 9.0 m below existing ground level at one location in the centre-west of the site.

Where coincident, the geotechnical investigation results were found to be consistent with the geophysical survey results, giving a high degree of confidence in the overall project results.

CONCLUSIONS

A summary of the main achievements of the ground investigation areas follows:

- Geotechnical data was acquired at a series of specific sites each separated by hundreds of metres of difficult terrain. This data was of a consistent high quality.
- The time-constraints incumbent on the data acquisition phase, coupled with the difficult terrain, and the need to avoid damage to the environment required a light and highly mobile acquisition team.
- The geophysical data both augmented the drilling and trial pitting data, and provided additional data from sites which were inaccessible to the heavier plant. The geophysical techniques enabled the point-data provided by the drilling and trial-pitting to be extended to the whole of the footprint area of the turbine bases.
- The results of the geophysical investigation were consistent with the geotechnical investigation, but also highlighted some pitfalls in a purely invasive investigation strategy where only point data is acquired. In particular, the large variations in peat thickness over distances of a few metres would not have been apparent from a limited number of trial pits or boreholes. Thus the geophysics is able to accurately extend the knowledge of the subsurface away from the single point at which trial pit has been sited.

The ground investigation shows the efficacy of a combined investigation involving both invasive and non-invasive methodologies to extract the optimum geotechnical data for the design of a major infrastructure development with the minimum environmental impact in a very short time-frame. This was particularly important in the case of the Farr Wind Farm in view of the sensitivity of the landscape in which it is sited.

As urban areas grow and expand in size and demand increasingly more resources, pressure on the surrounding rural landscapes to provide these resources will inevitably rise. In the face of a parallel move towards sensible and sustainable exploitation of these resources, equal pressure will be exerted to ensure that the integrity and natural beauty of these areas is not unduly affected. The Farr Wind Farm investigation proves that this is possible.

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APPENDIX I: DESCRIPTION OF GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR): This method uses a radar antenna transmitting electromagnetic energy in pulse form. Measurements are taken for the time taken for the artificially induced radar pulse to be reflected from a stratigraphic interface. Partial reflections occur at interfaces with different geoelectrical properties (within the solid and superficial geology), back to a receiving antenna; this provides information on the depth to bedrock (i.e. thicknesses of peat and superficial deposits). In general, clay-rich and water saturated soils have a lower penetration than gravel and dry soils. However, signal penetration and resolution limits are also influenced by the frequency of the transmitted electromagnetic pulse. High frequencies give better resolution but shallow penetration. Lower frequencies give lower resolution and deeper penetration.

Electrical resistivity: This method measures small changes in the electrical resistance of the ground between an electrode array; this provides an indication of the depth to the base of the peat. The two-dimensional Wenner resistivity array was used, whereby four electrodes are selected from an array of 32 placed in a line in the ground and a current is passed through the two outer electrodes, and the potential difference is measured across the two inner electrodes. The survey continues using a sequence of electrode configurations from the array until all possible configurations have been used. The resulting series of values from along the profile are then processed using industry standard software to produce a resistivity profile of the ground under investigation.

Seismic refraction: This method measures the velocity of refracted seismic waves through the superficial deposits and bedrock. A sonic pulse is generated by striking the ground with a sledge hammer, and the resulting seismic waves are detected by an array of geophones connected via a multi-core cable to a seismograph. By processing the resulting data, a profile of the ground under investigation can be constructed giving the depth and characteristics of the superficial deposits/bedrock interface. Stiffer and stronger materials usually have higher seismic velocities, while soft, loose or fractured deposits have lower velocities.