

Appendix 5

Foundations and ground work

Preliminary works

When the house was first set up as a separate entity from the main Showtime bar at the inception of HEL's lease, HEL had the responsibility to remove all of the kegs and other pub equipment from the garden area immediately to the rear of the Club House and to oversee the installation of a fence system to provide a private area for the house whilst maintaining a secure fire escape for the main venue.

In anticipation of the potential to build the pergola system at a future point, the groundwork was undertaken at an early stage and posts installed accordingly.

The resulting tests of the groundwork and the installation of existing formed work for the posts is therefore as follows.

Composition of ground

This was undertaken in three stages:-

1. Test pilot holes/area clearance for posts;
2. Entire 3.2 x 3.5 metre area cleared and dug down to solid ground;
3. Historical search for past 'life' of area.

Test pilot holes/area clearance for posts

These tests found a solid York Stone base, requiring further investigation.

Entire 3.2 x 3.5 metre area cleared and dug down to solid ground

As shown in photograph 1 below, the back garden areas had been finished off with heavy duty concrete slabs, which were laid with a slope down to a drainage point. Unfortunately, the hi-tech hot tubs must be installed on the flat in order to work properly. Therefore the entire rear section of the garden, 3.2 X 3.5 metres was dug down to solid ground, where the York Stones were found and removed in order to build a natural drainage system.

The Hard York stones were each approximately 53 x 32 inches, with a minimum of three inches thickness. The slabs were laid two thick, crossing each other at 90 degrees. A fine grit of coal dust and some other binding agent was between the two layers of slabs, which in turn were laid on solid ground, creating an iron like 'bedrock' base.

Hot tub number one, shown in the photographs below, now sits on a finely spaced brick base, which in turn sits on a compacted gravel filtration pit, to allow any excess water run through to ground rather than down to the gulley as in the previous design.

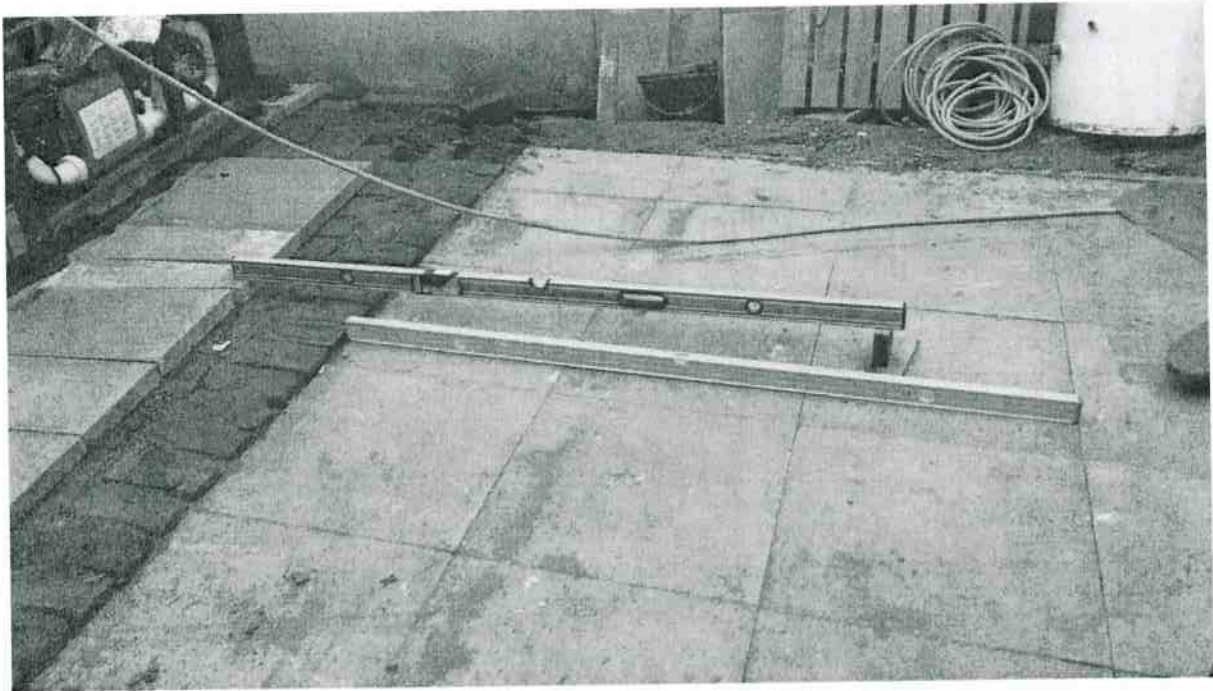
Additional photographs below show the Hard York Stone slabs now removed from the 3.2 x 3.5 metre area. The same York stone design exists and remains in situ across the remainder of the garden area.

Historical search for past 'life' of area.

Maps of the 1850's appear to suggest that the existing site of the Club House was an open road between Zetland Street and Back Queen Street and that the Hard York stone was a hard standing or similar from that period, there being a coach station at the junction where the two streets met.

Siting of post shoes

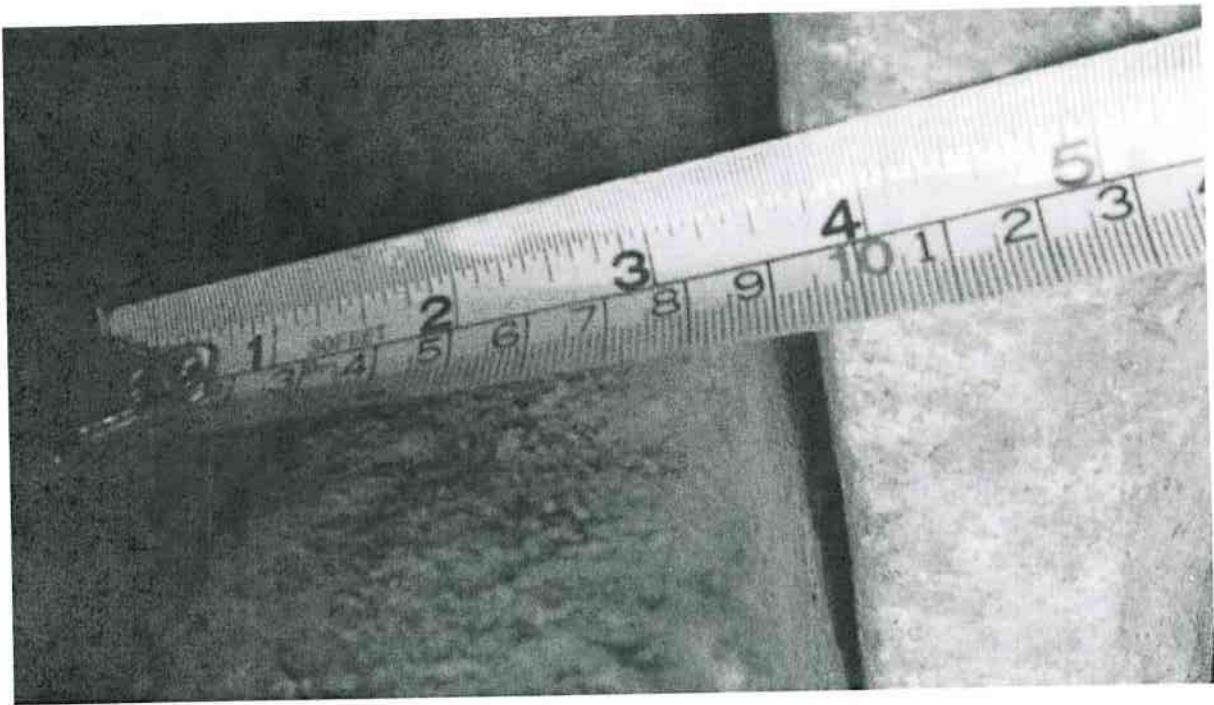
Four post shoes were hand made to hold up the posts, allow drainage and prevent rotting. Solid concrete pads were then made in situ, sat on the Hard York Stone, as shown in the photographs below. Each pad was speckled up to cover an area 600 x 600mm, but were then all over sized to cover a wider area at the same specifications at the time of installation.



The photograph above shows the gradient of the patio prior to levelling, the silver spirit level shows plumb.



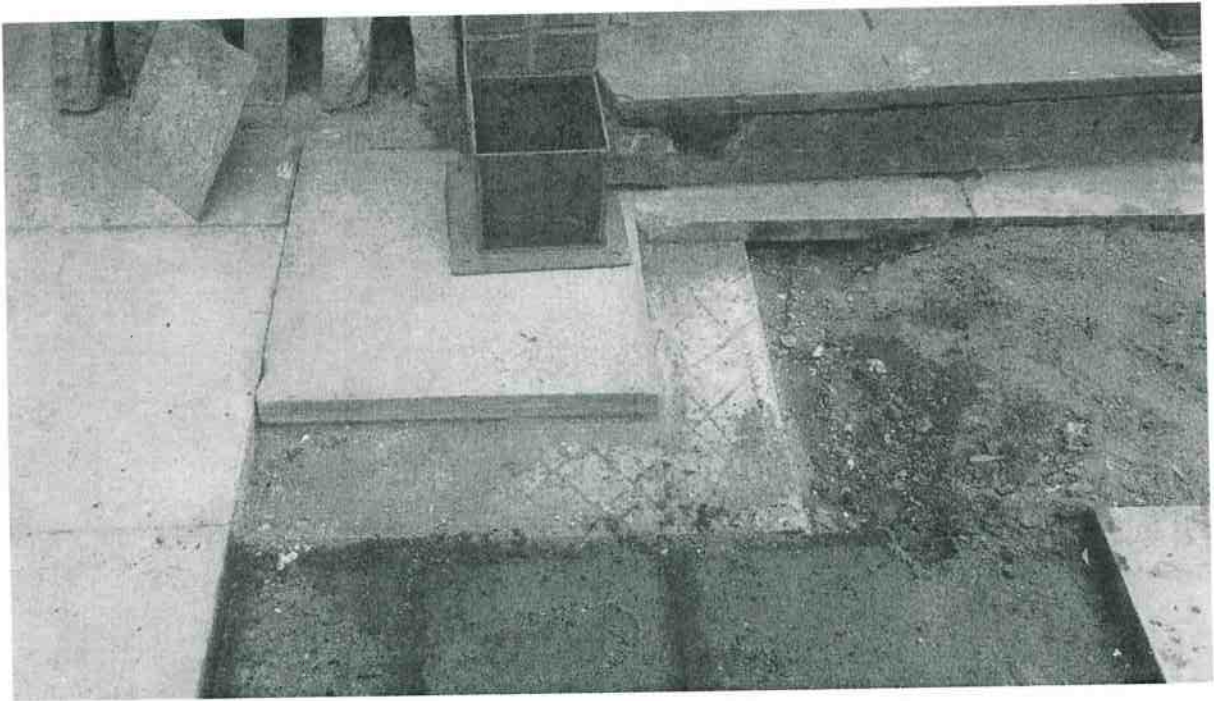
The photograph above shows the Hard York Stone removed from where Hot Tub number 1 sits.



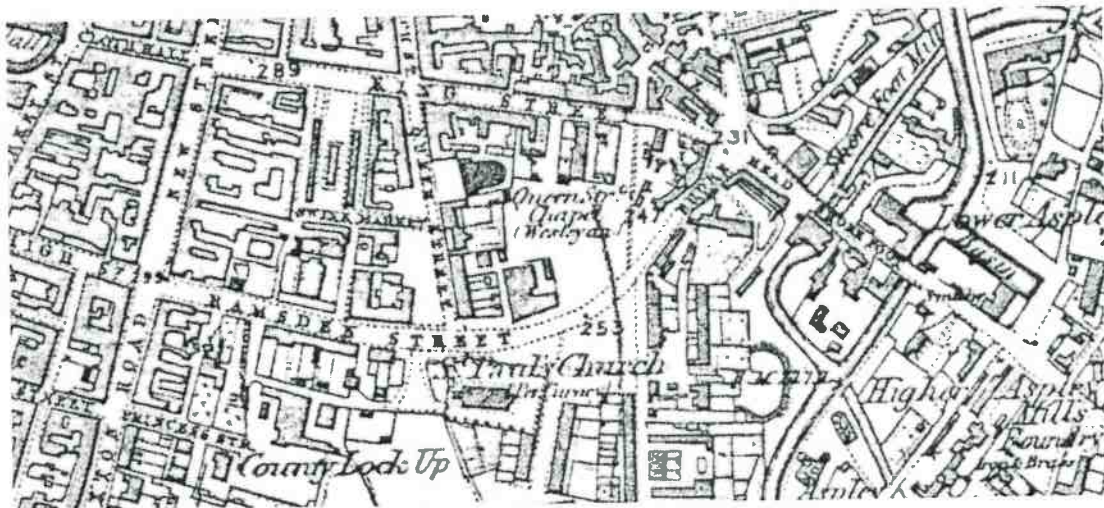
The photograph above shows the thickness of the slabs, all over 3 inches thick.



The photograph above shows Hot Tub number 1 sat on the excavated 3.2 X 3.5 metres area during testing.



The photograph above shows the shoe sat on a concrete slab which is set on top of the concrete pad which was set on top of the two layers of hard York stone which were laid on solid ground.



The 1854 map above shows the open area where the Club House is now situated (marked as Queen Street Chapel).

Historical searches and test excavations have found:-

1. The rear garden used to be a York stone road/hard standing.
2. Recent concrete paving slabs have been laid on top of two layers of 3"+ thick York Stone, laid at 90 degree angles to one another, which are bedded down onto hard core, creating an iron like 'bedrock' base on which to sit the post shoes.

It is therefore anticipated that no further groundwork for footings is required in support of the upright post which were put in place for the recent fencing, now proposed to support the pergola.