



ASSOCIAÇÃO
PORTUGUESA DOS
RECURSOS HÍDRICOS

PRACTICAL ENGINEERING RECHARGE TECHNIQUES USED TO CONSERVE GROUNDWATER DURING CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING

9th Seminar of the
APRH Northern
Regional Centre

*Extreme hydrological phenomena:
the challenges of the coming decades*



Presented at the
Faculdade de Engenharia
da Universidade do Porto

by

Engenheiro Dr Stephen D. Thomas
OGI Groundwater Specialists Ltd
City of Durham, England, UK

Engenheiro Bruno Casal
Sondagens Casal
Sintra, Portugal

16 November 2023



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Turn Weak, Wet Ground



Into Strong,
Dry Ground





For the construction a shallow excavation of circa 4m deep in a silty sand, a vacuum wellpointing, or a suction well system is normally used.

Example of a Suction Dewatering System

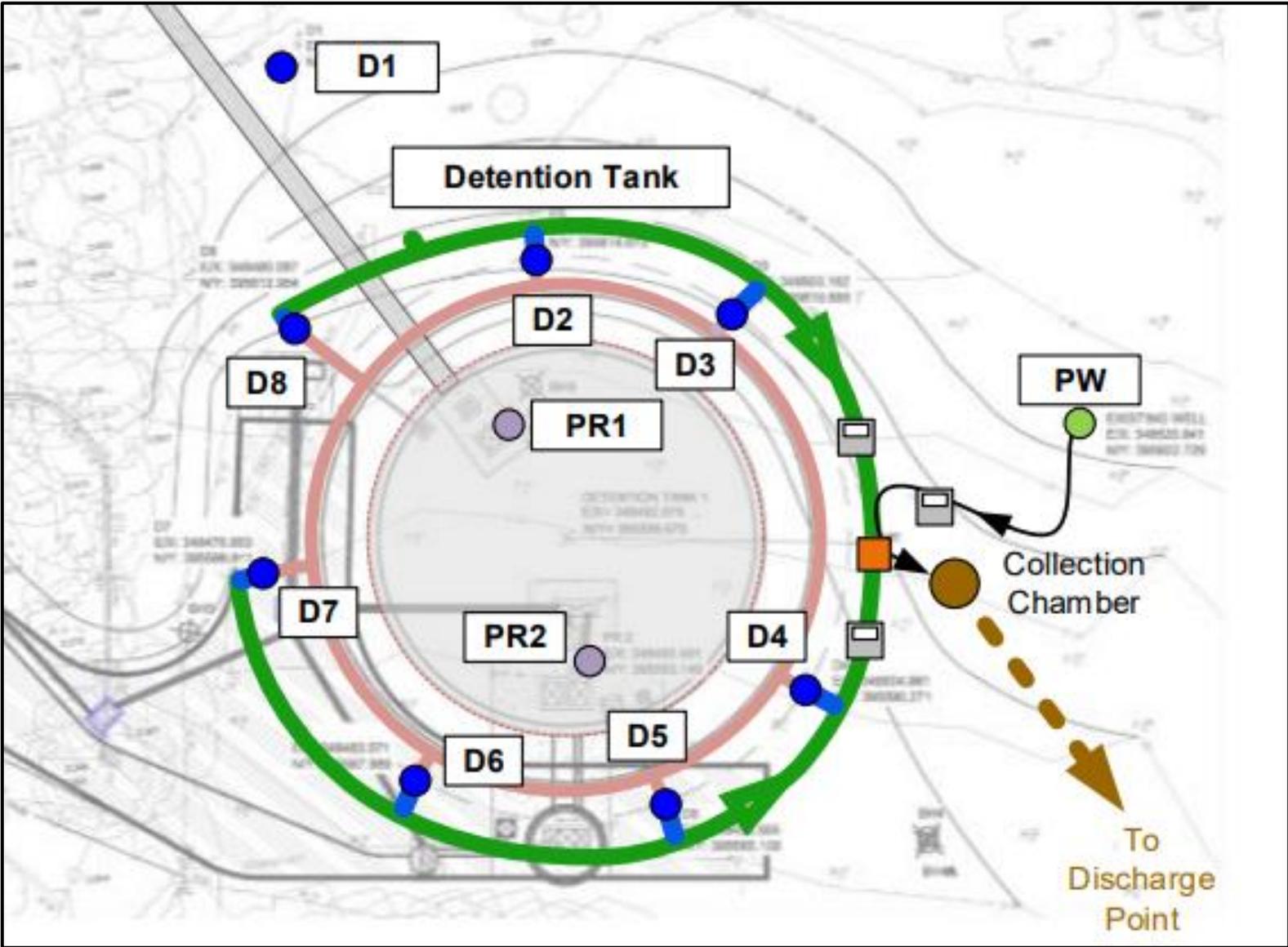
Crystal-clear groundwater abstracted from filtered wells

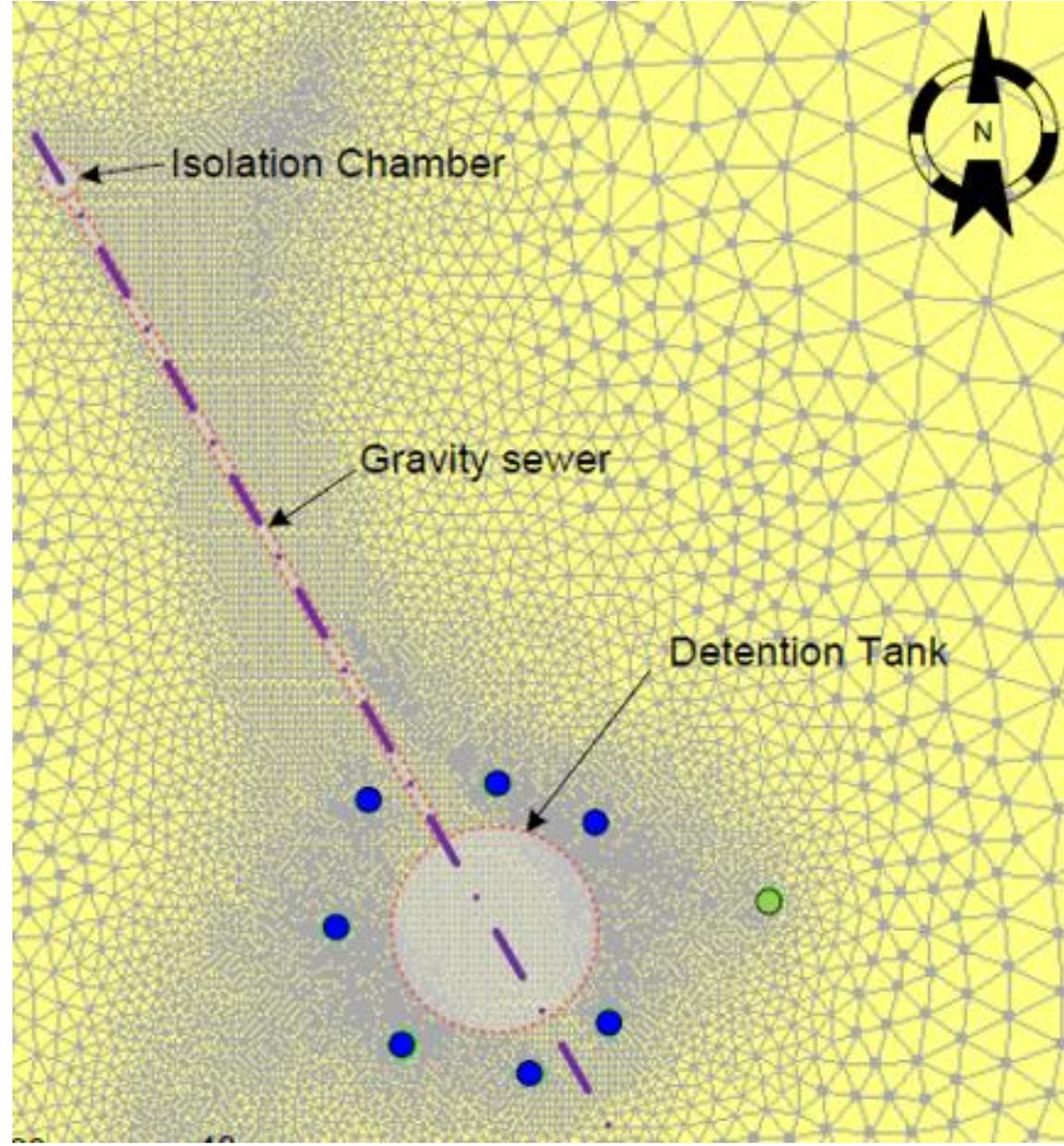
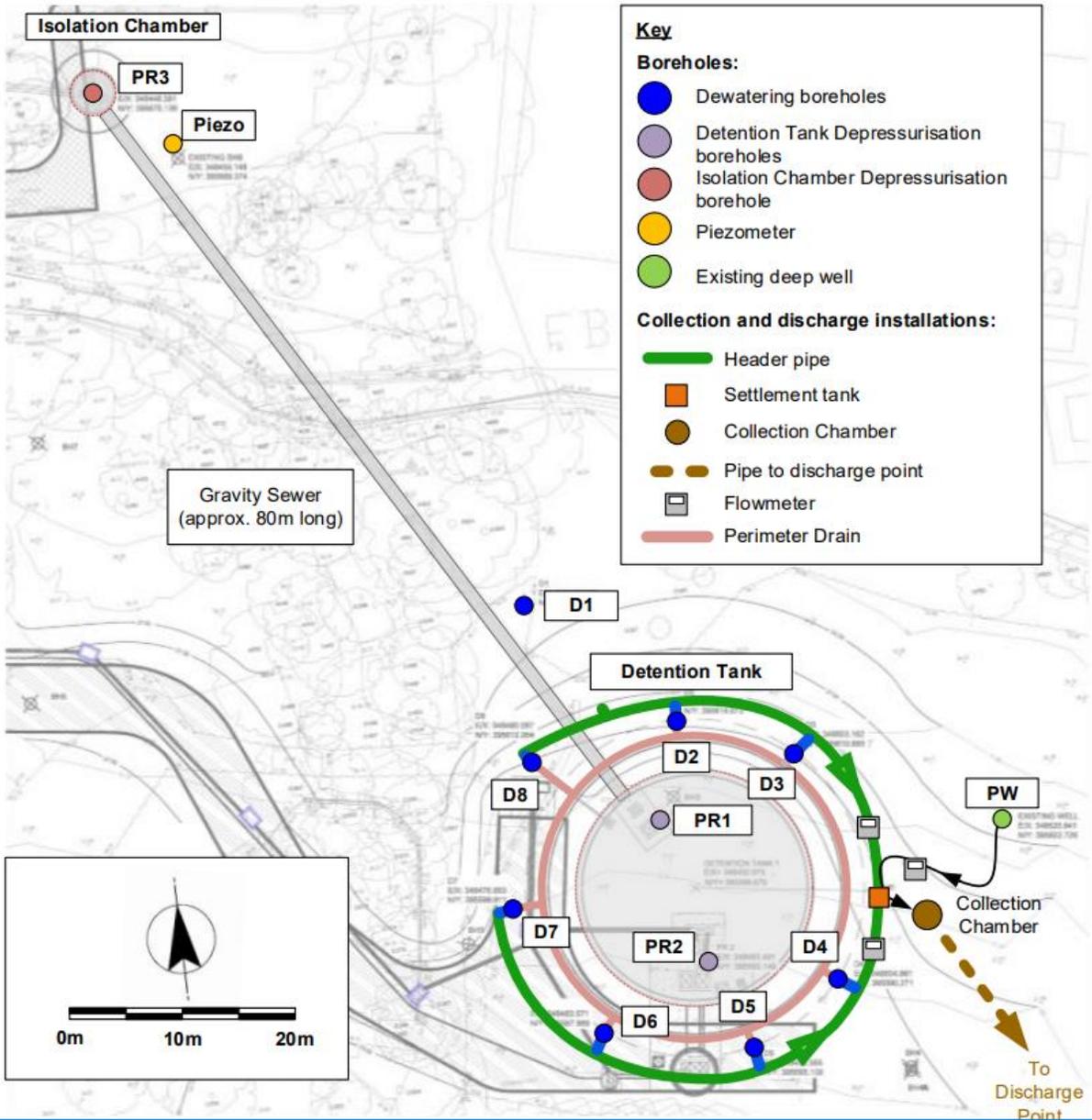


Water Management during Construction of a standard Stormwater Detention Tank

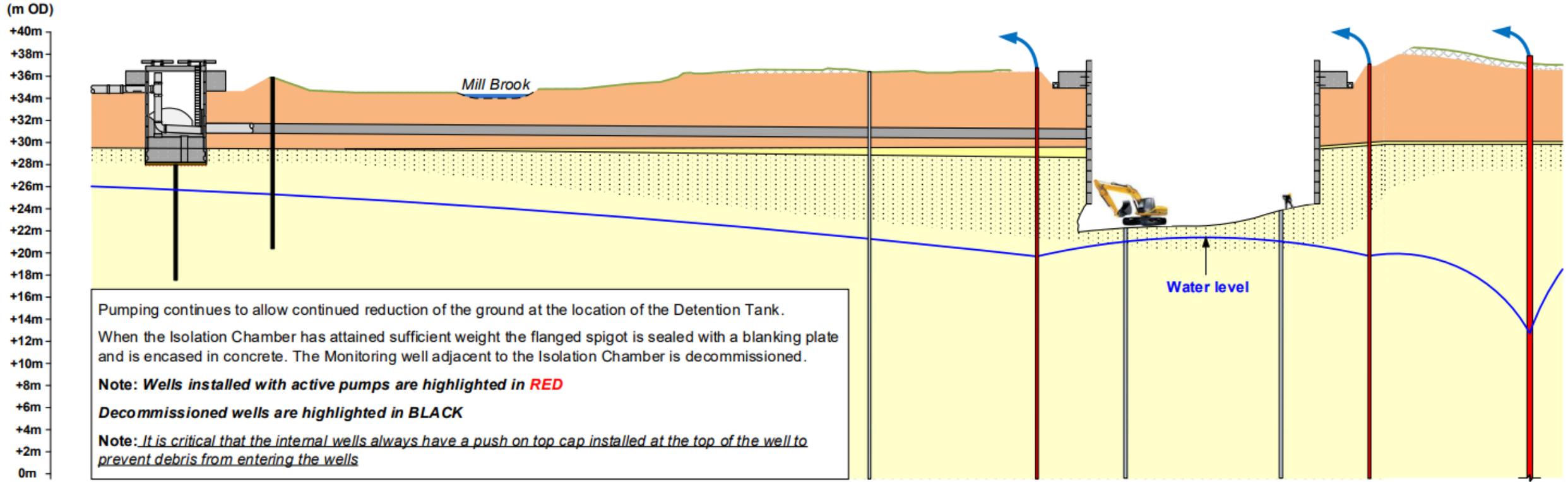


Initial high
water table





PHASE 5: Isolation Chamber Completed, Excavation of Detention Tank to Final Formation Level





Regularly
communicating
with key
stakeholders



Electro-submersible borehole



Underpinning
Segmental Shaft
Construction
Technique



**Clear Water
Abstraction**

c. 62 Lit/s

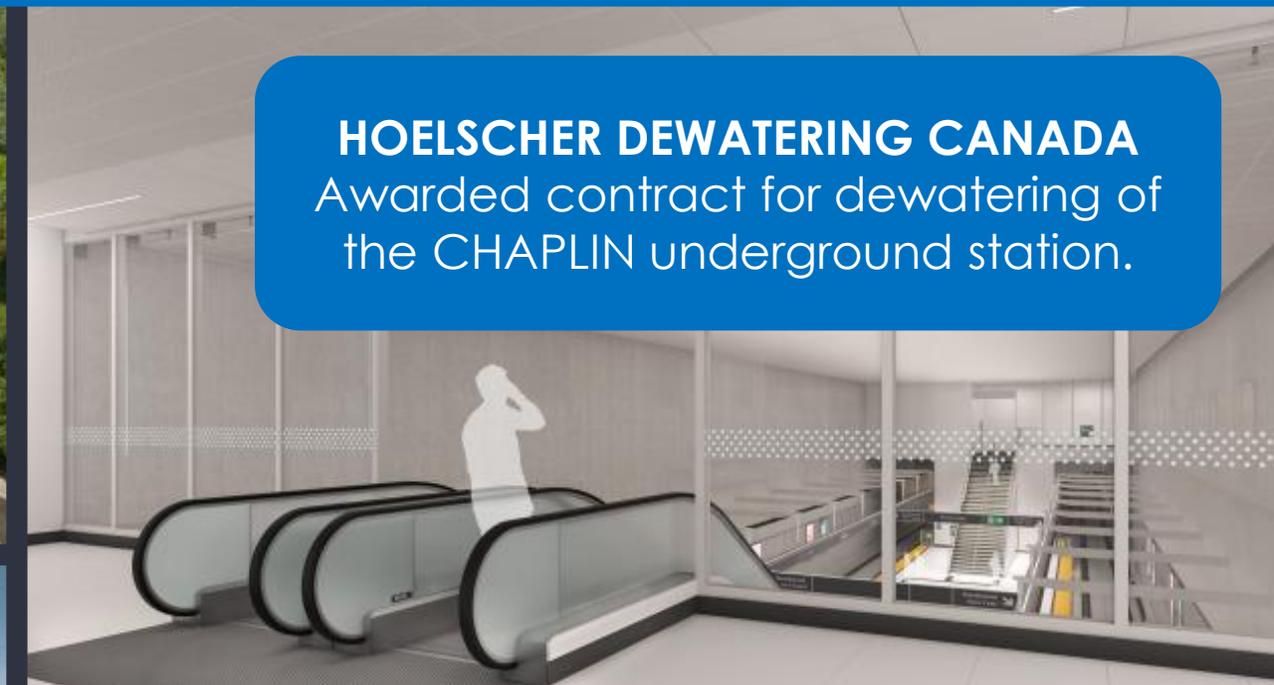


**Clear Water
Abstraction**

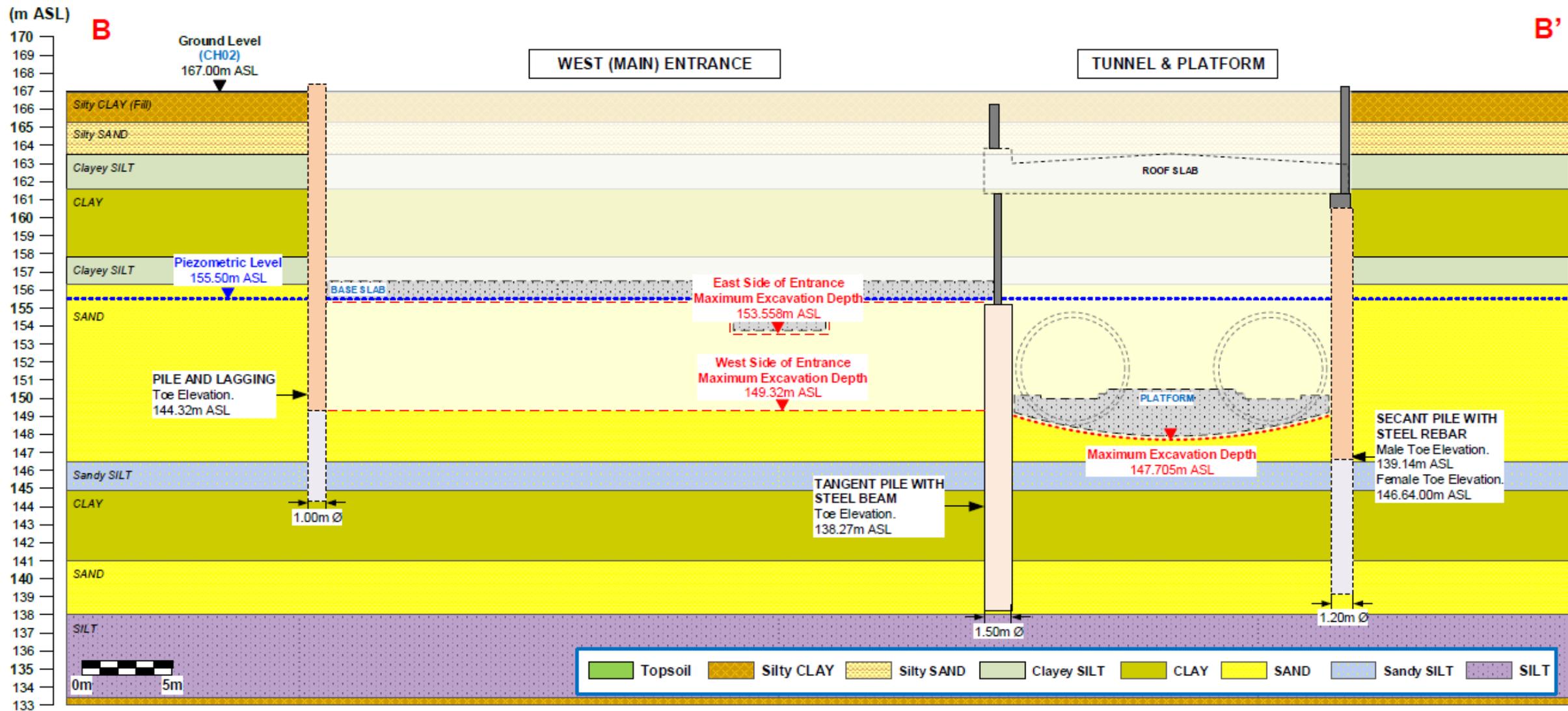
c. 62 Lit/s



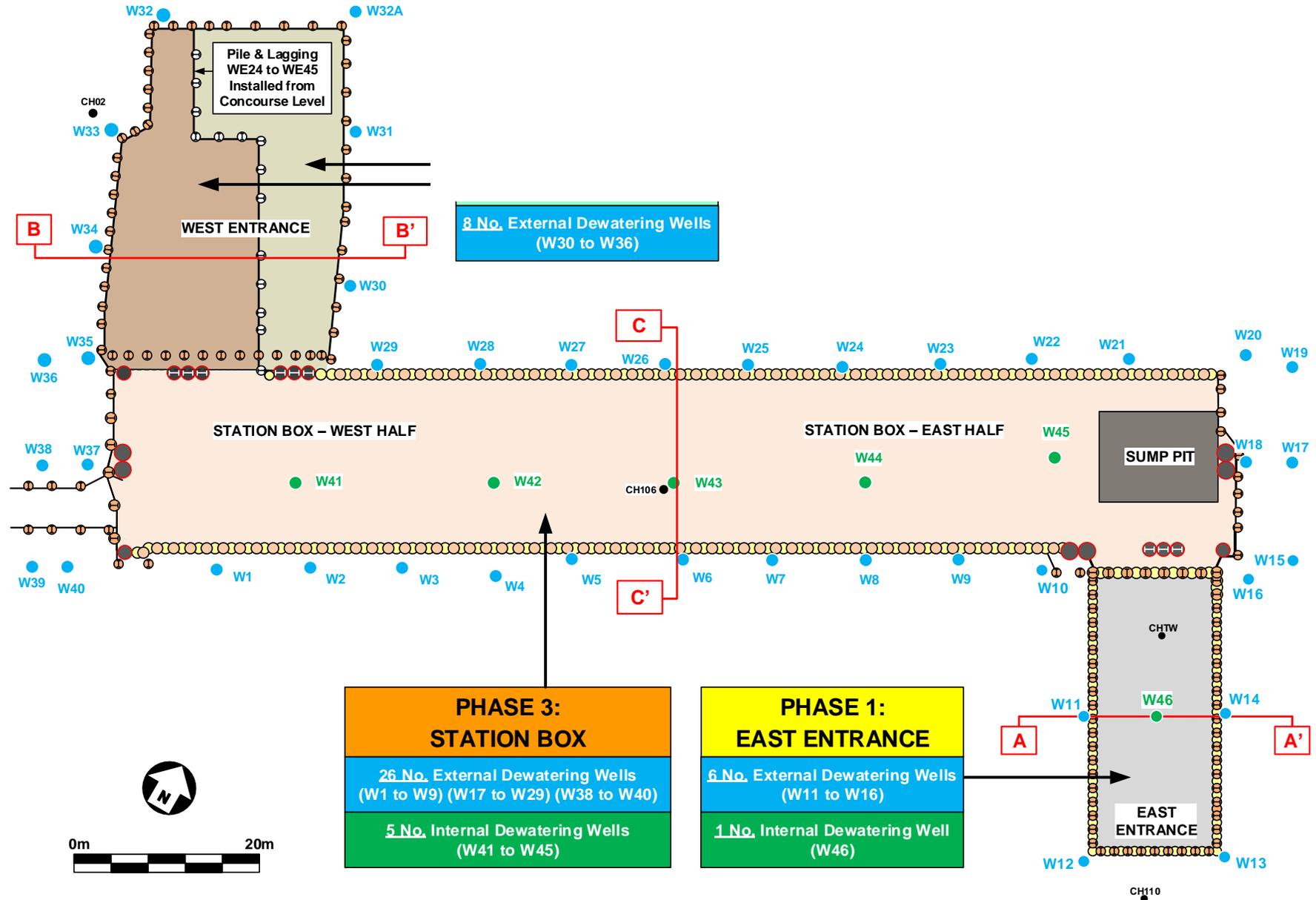
Crane View



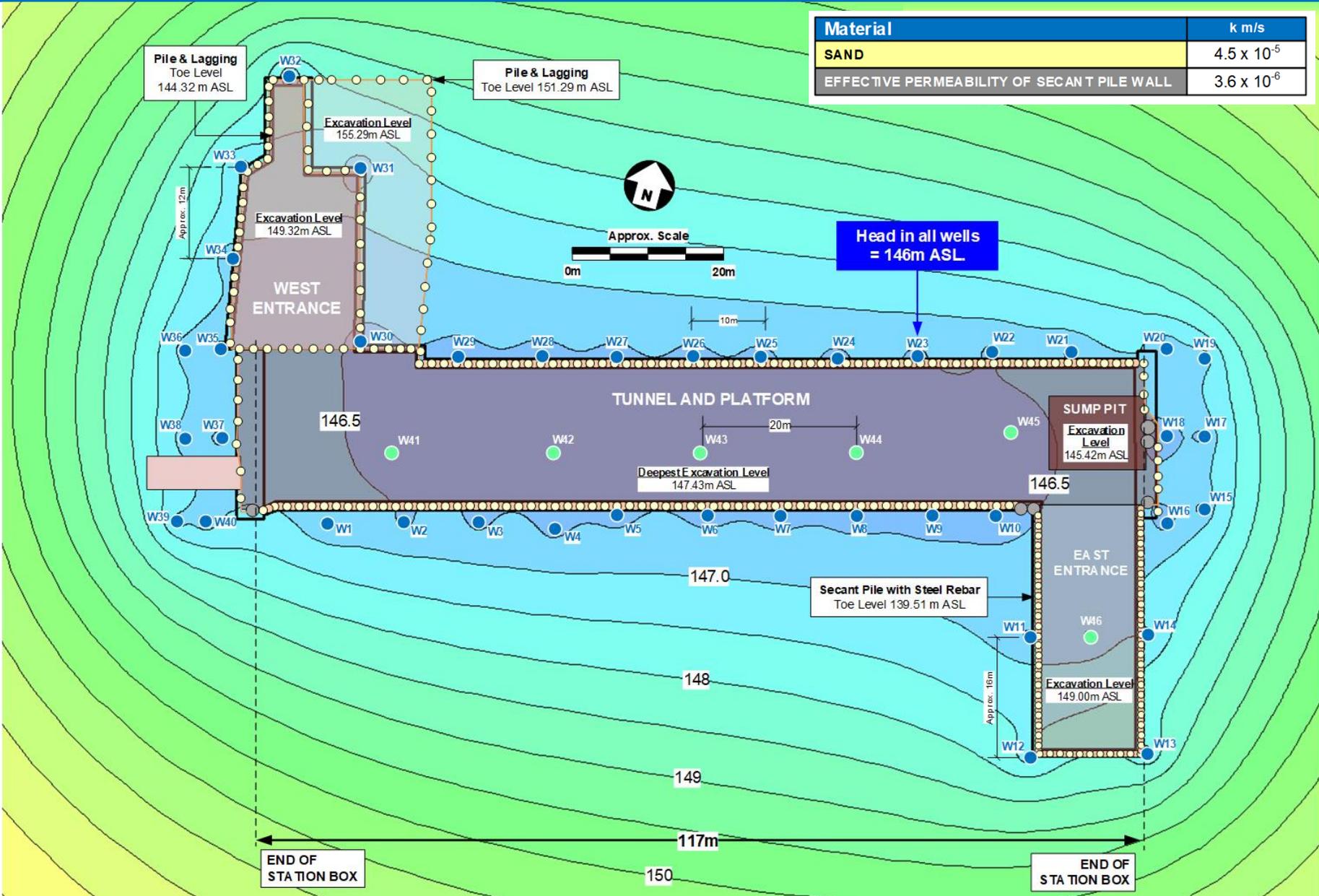
OGI prepare Plan & Conceptual Model Drawings of the Underground Station in order to get a good understanding of the Geology and Structure.



OGI OPTIMISED DESIGN WITH 40 NO. SUBMERSIBLE BOREHOLE PUMPS AND 5 NO. PRESSURE RELIEF WELLS



GROUNDWATER MODELLING UNDERTAKEN TO OPTIMISE THE WELL LAYOUT AND ASSESS DRAWDOWN AND FLOW RATES





Successful Dewatering Operation

For a deep structure constructed in a highly permeable soil or rock, groundwater control produces a safe & stable working environment



Example of Clear Water



Example of Dewatering Operation



Successful Dewatering Operation

Video showing xxxxx



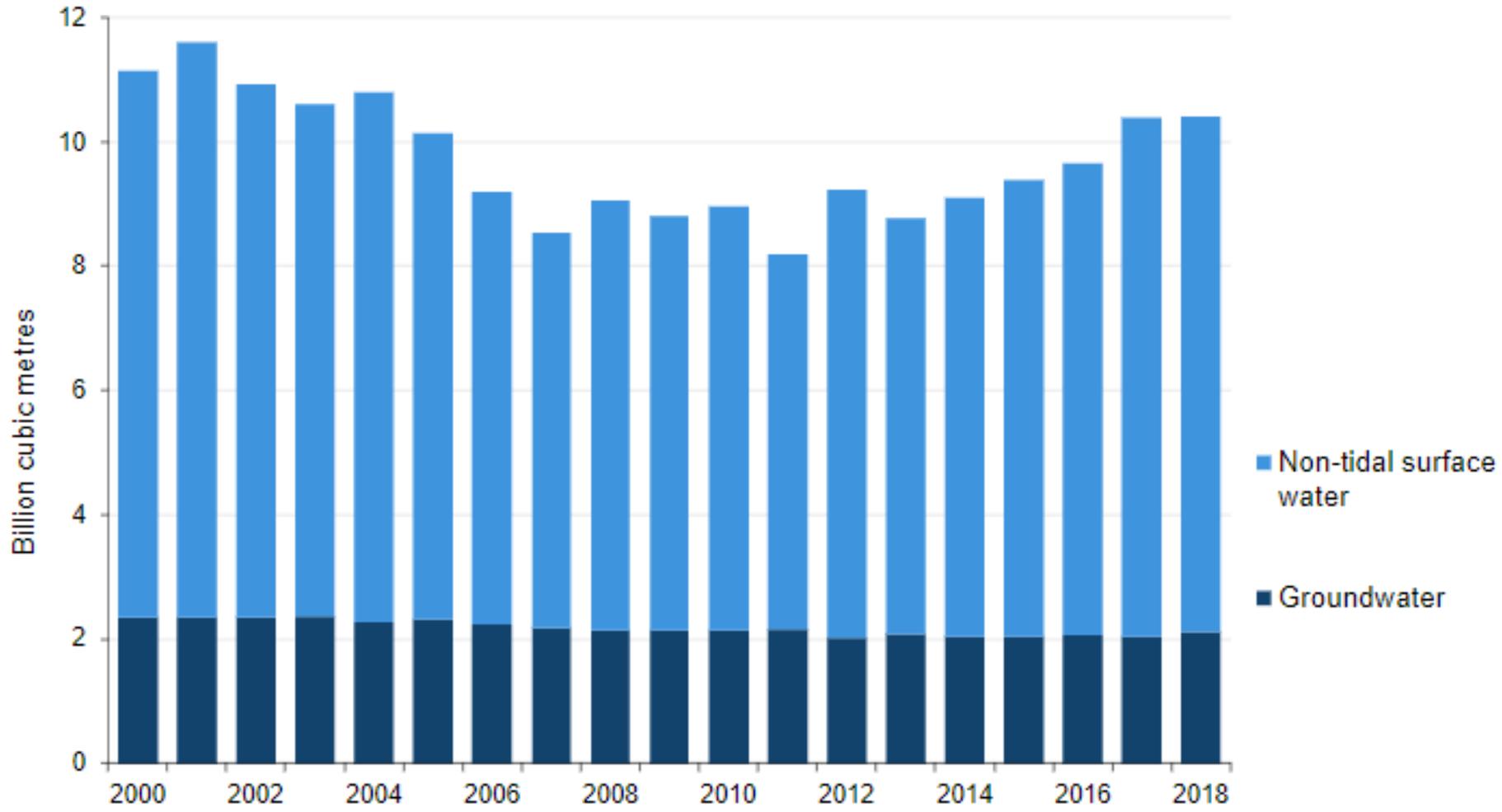
Average 62 Litre/sec groundwater abstracted

Over a six month construction period

=

c. One Billion Litres

Estimated abstractions from non-tidal surface water and groundwater in England by source, 2000 to 2018



Typical annual abstraction of Groundwater in England

**c. 2 km³, or
2 Million MegaLitres, or
2 Billion cubic metres, or
2 Trillion Litres**

Loss by Construction Industry could be 10% of
All Groundwater Abstracted in England



BBC

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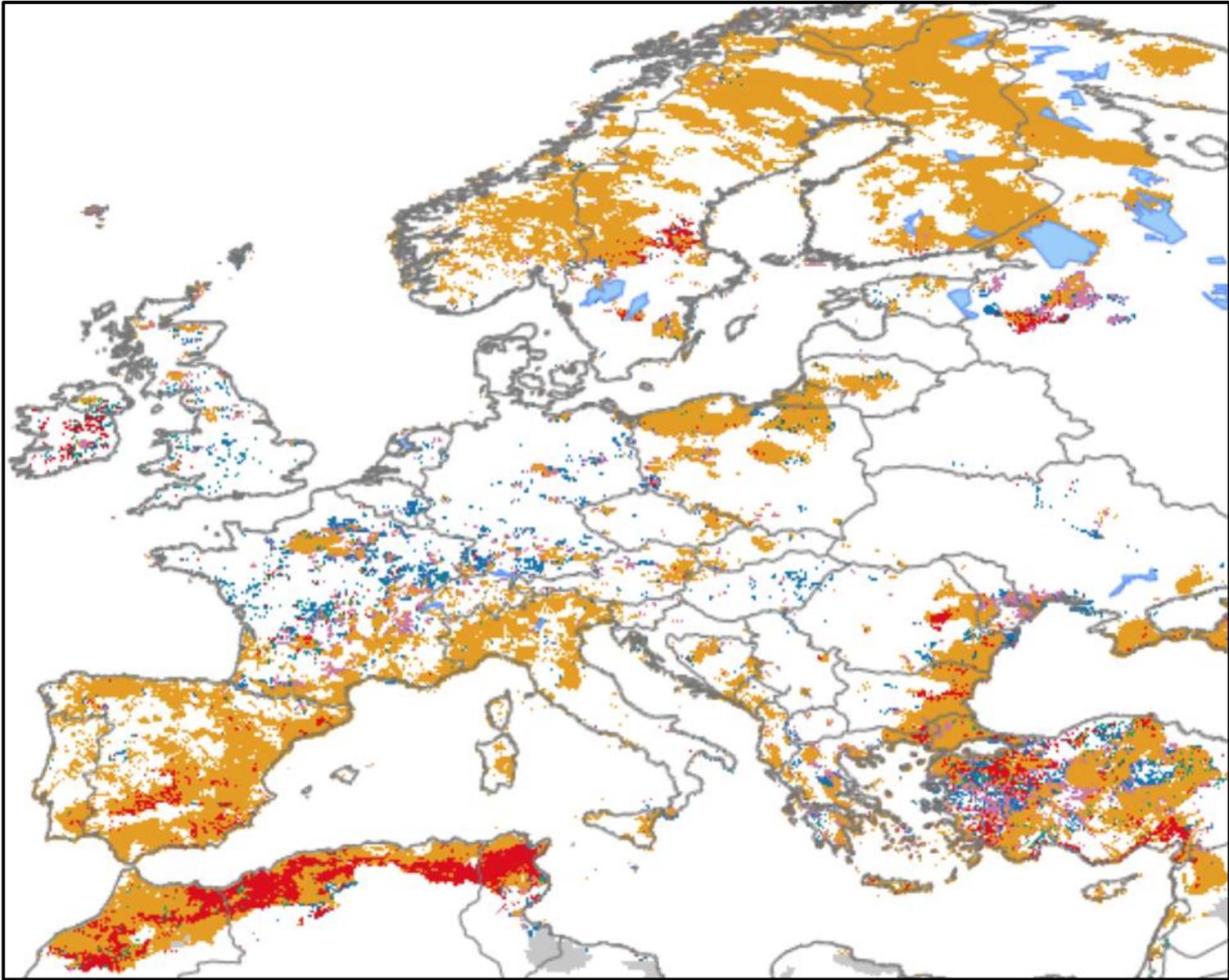
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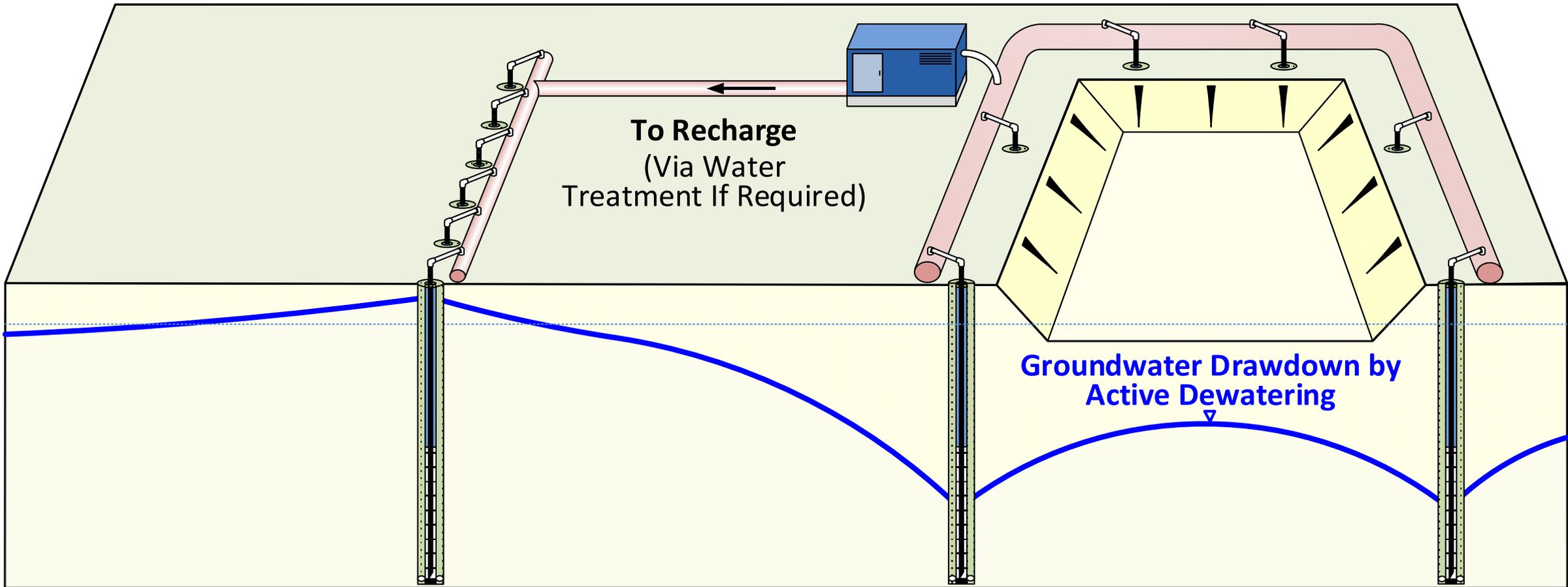
England drought: Everyone must rethink their water use, experts say



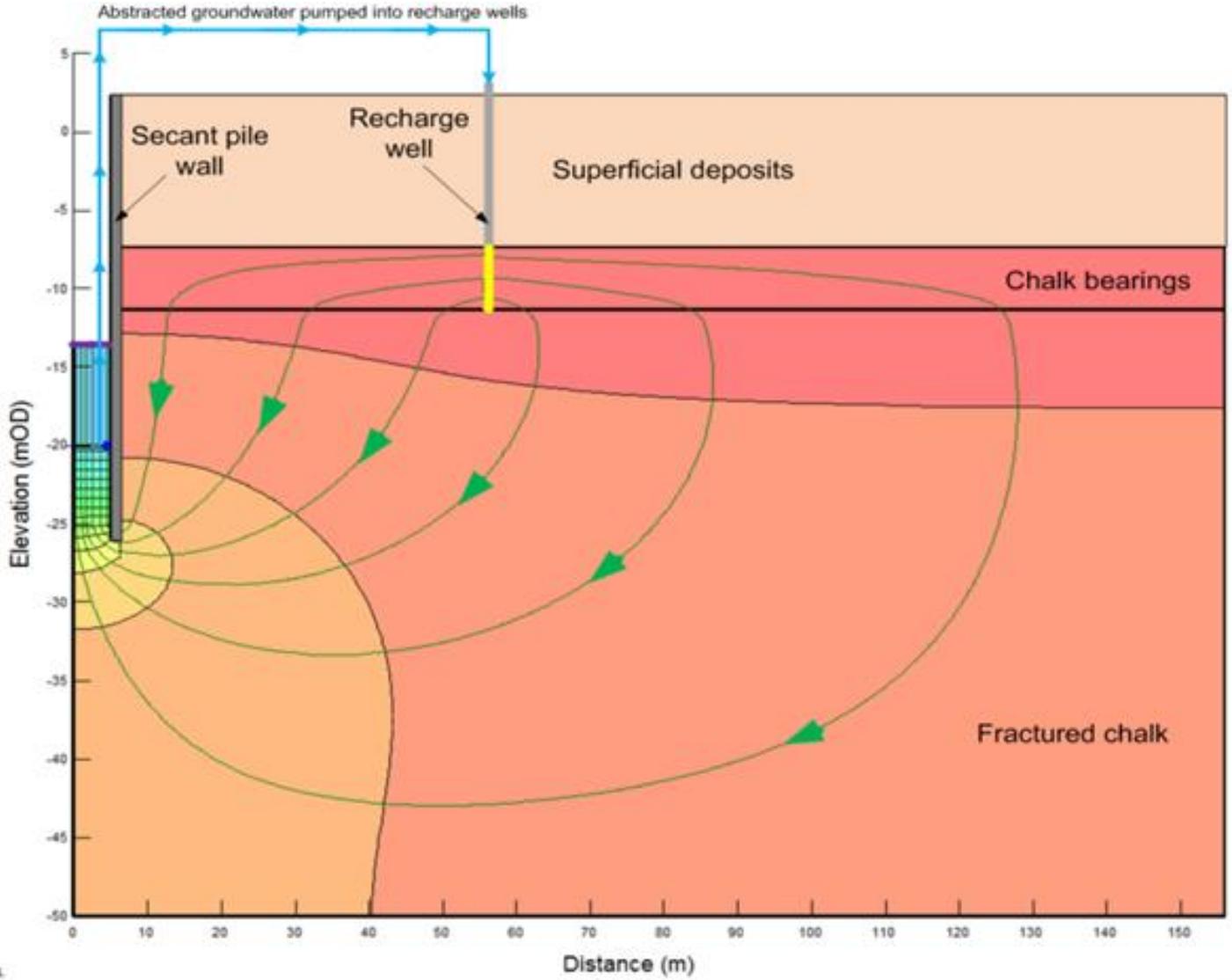
Drought map for the first 10 days of April 2023, showing that much of Europe faces a water problem.

Warning
Alert

Schematic Model of a Pumping & Recharge System for Excavation Construction



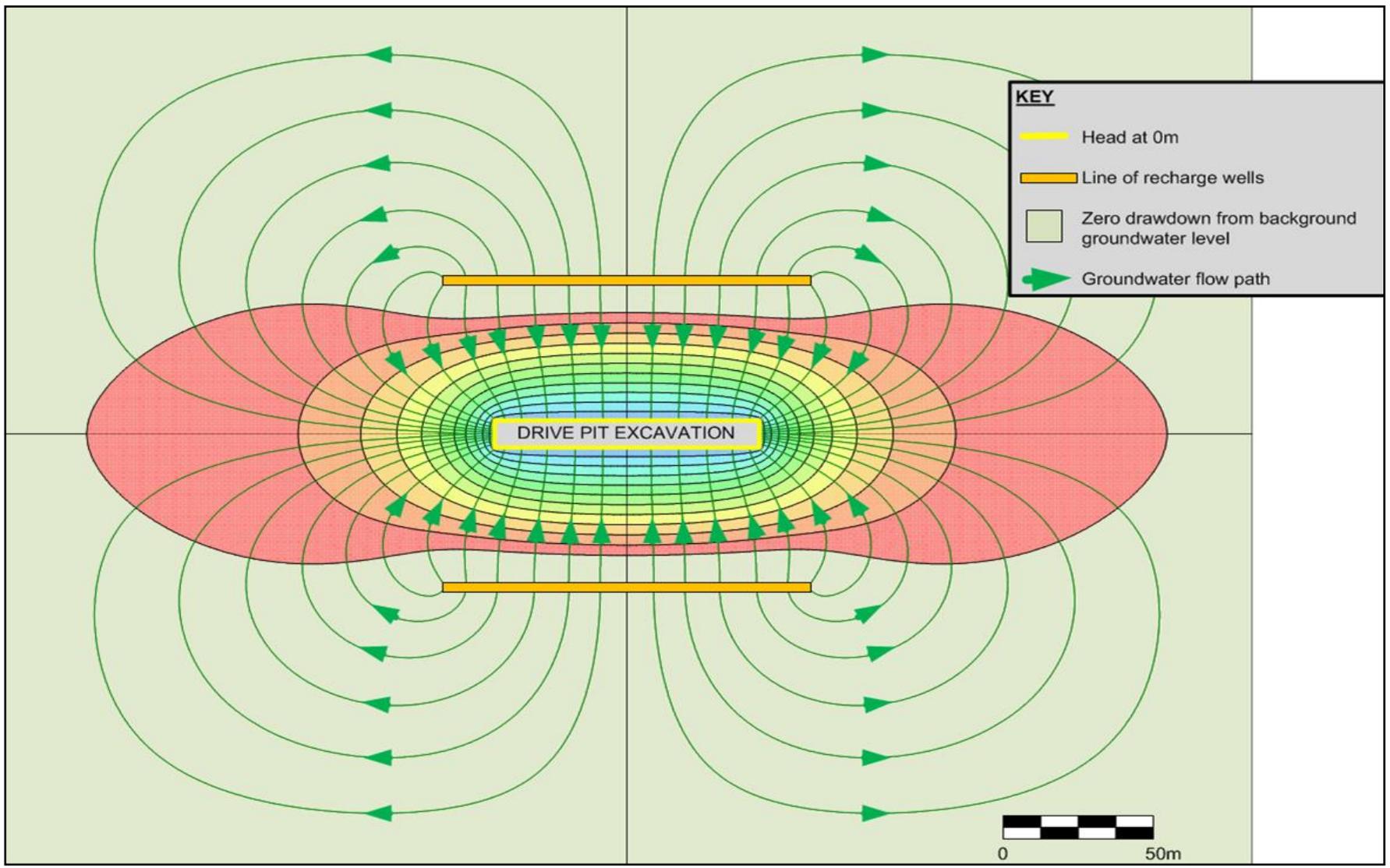
Cross Section Analysis of Pumping & Recharge System



Example of a deep well groundwater recharge system



Areal Analysis of Pumping & Recharge System



CASE STUDY I

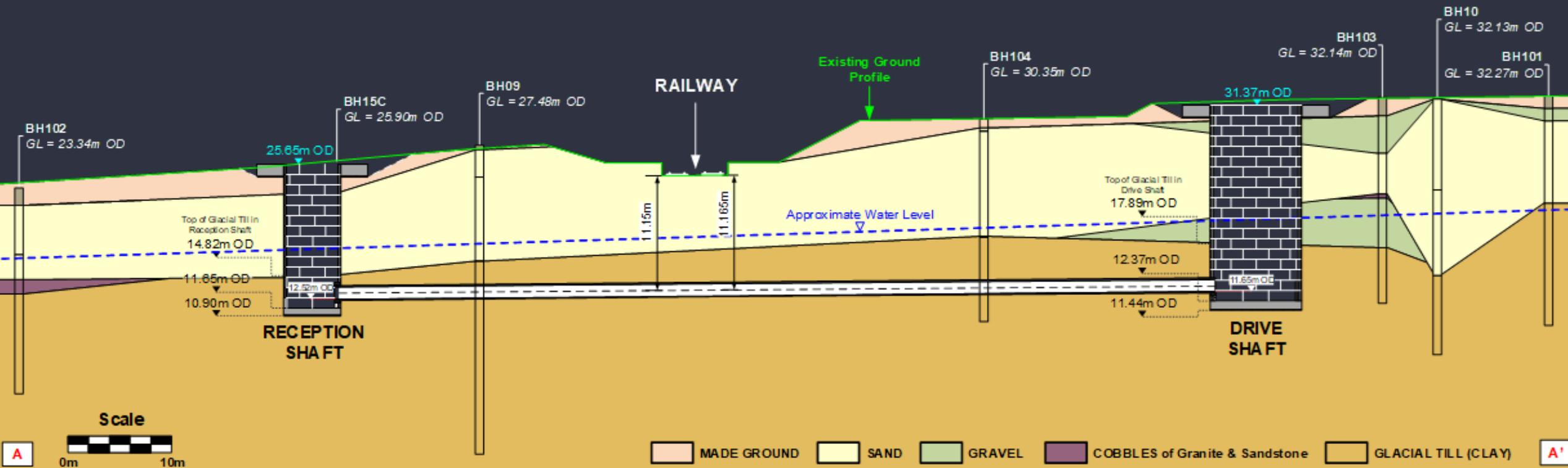
Erskine Bridge

Gas Pipeline Replacement Renfrewshire, Scotland



Conceptual Model of Drive Shaft, TBM Route & Reception Shaft

The geology at the site generally comprised silty sands and gravels, overlying glacial till containing cobbles and boulders. Stakeholders were concerned with two main mechanisms for ground settlement at the site; settlement from ground loss, and settlement from a reduction in pore water pressure in shallow deposits.



Location of Deep shaft near Existing Infrastructure



Shaft construction requiring dewatering close to Erskine bridge piers

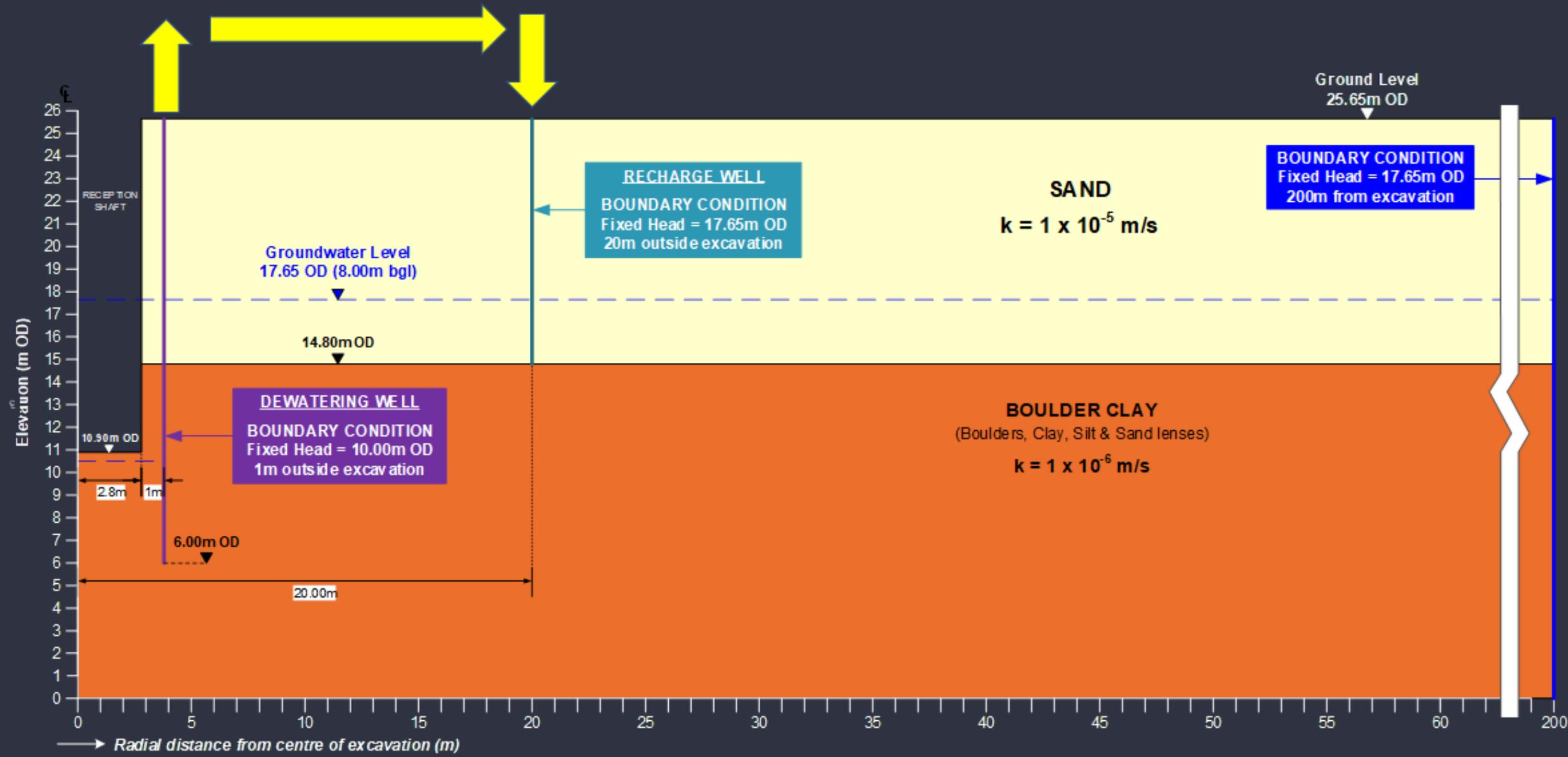


Boulders encountered



Shaft during dewatering

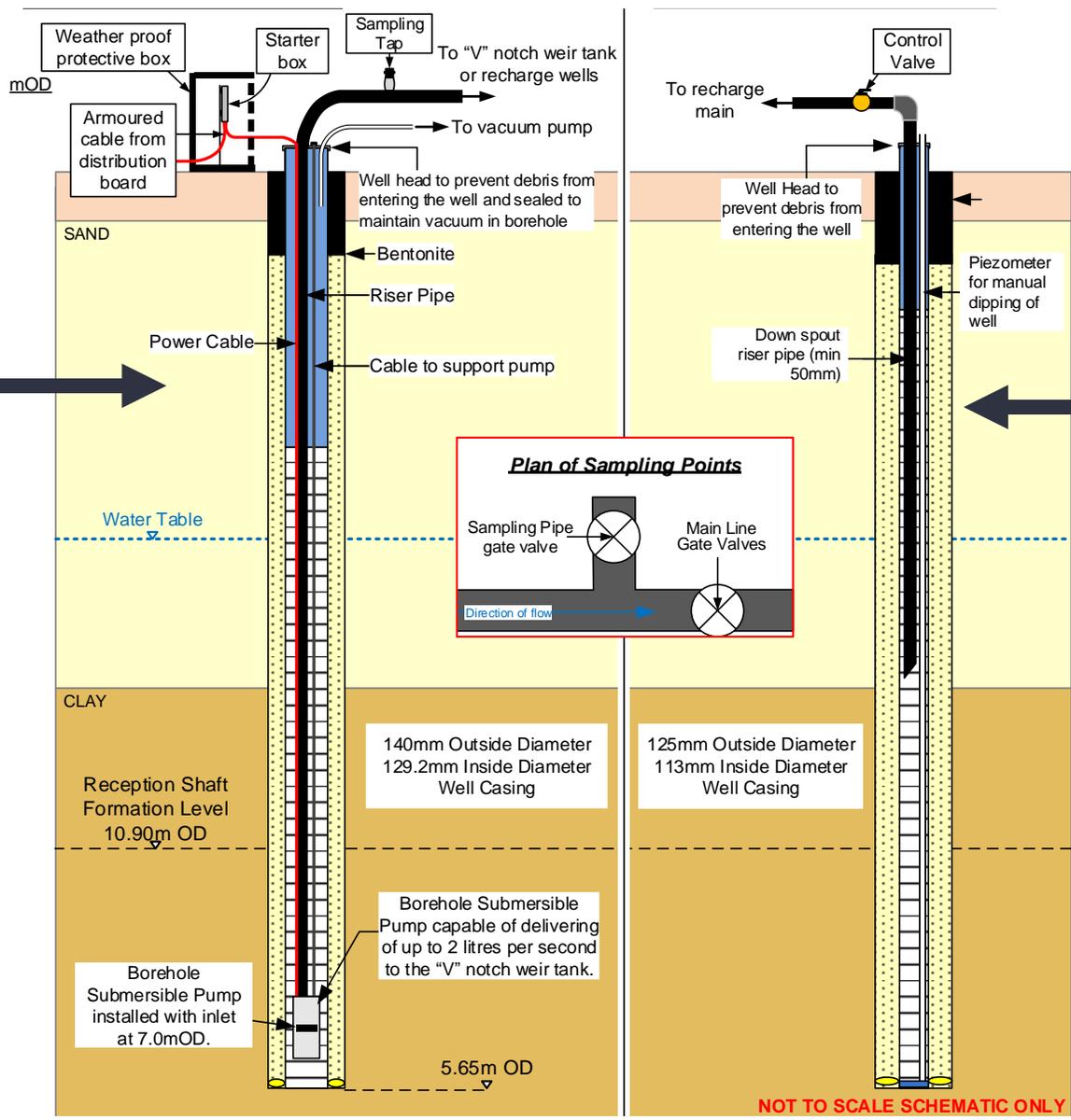
Principle of Recharge



Abstraction & Recharge Well Specifications

Pumping Well
Electro-submersible Pump – with Vacuum Boost

Pressurised Recharge Well



Drilling of Borehole



Installation of Abstraction Well





Pumping Well
Electro-submersible Pump – with Vacuum Boost

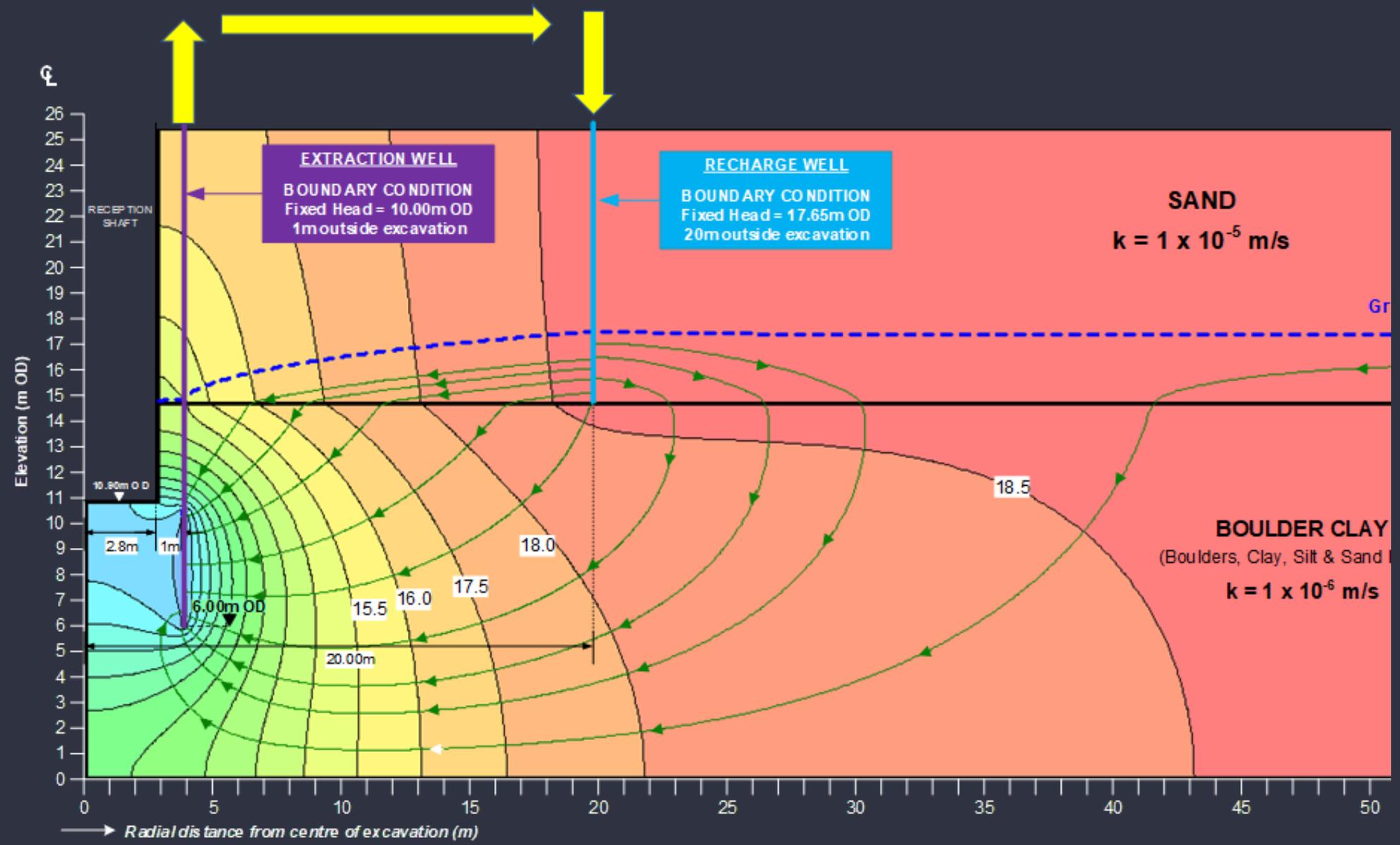


**Pressurised
Recharge Well**

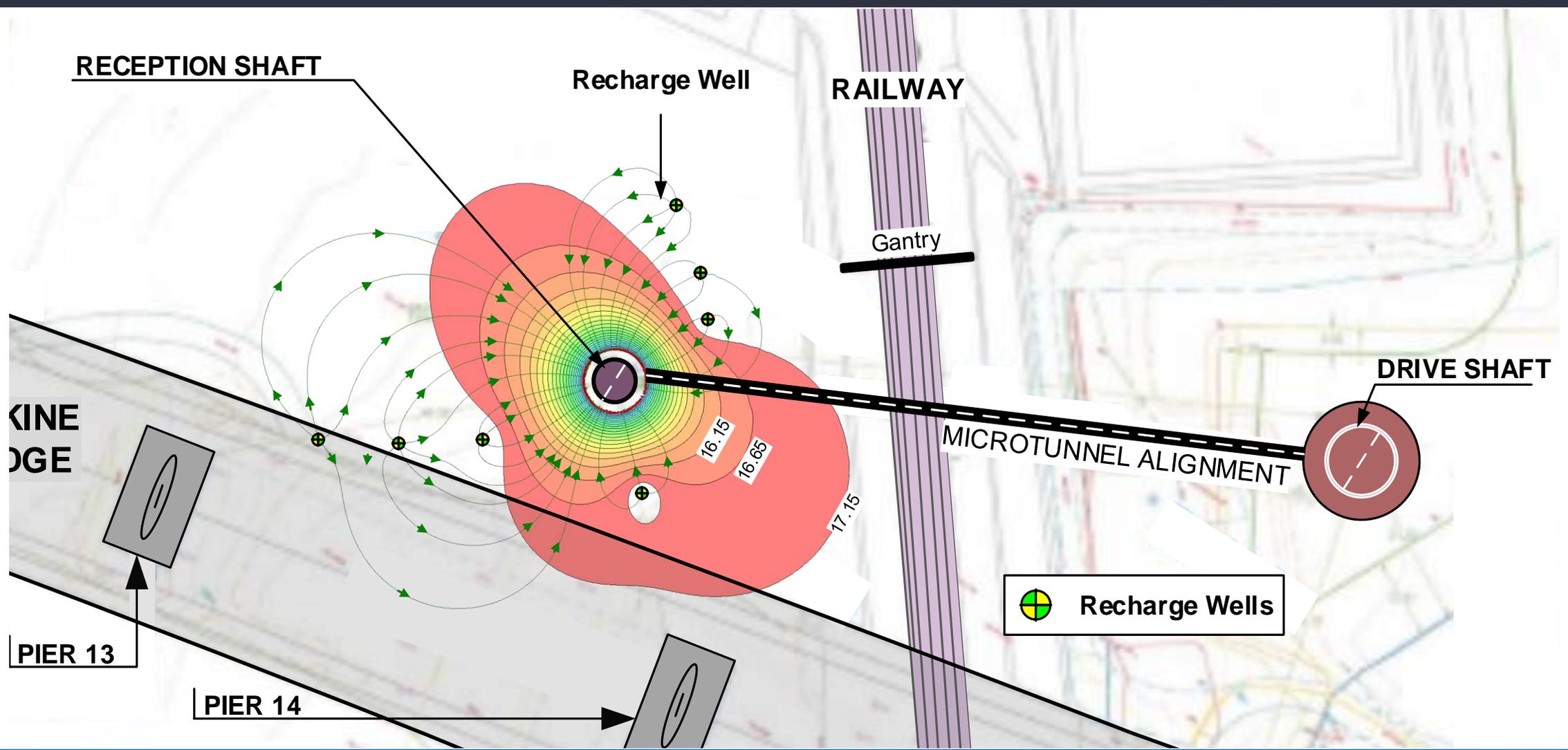


PUMPING & RECHARGE SYSTEM

Head contours & flow lines from Recharge to Abstraction Wells



Finite element modelling demonstrated that a recharge system was feasible and would prevent drawdown in excess of 0.5m below the bridge piers or the railway line



CASE STUDY II

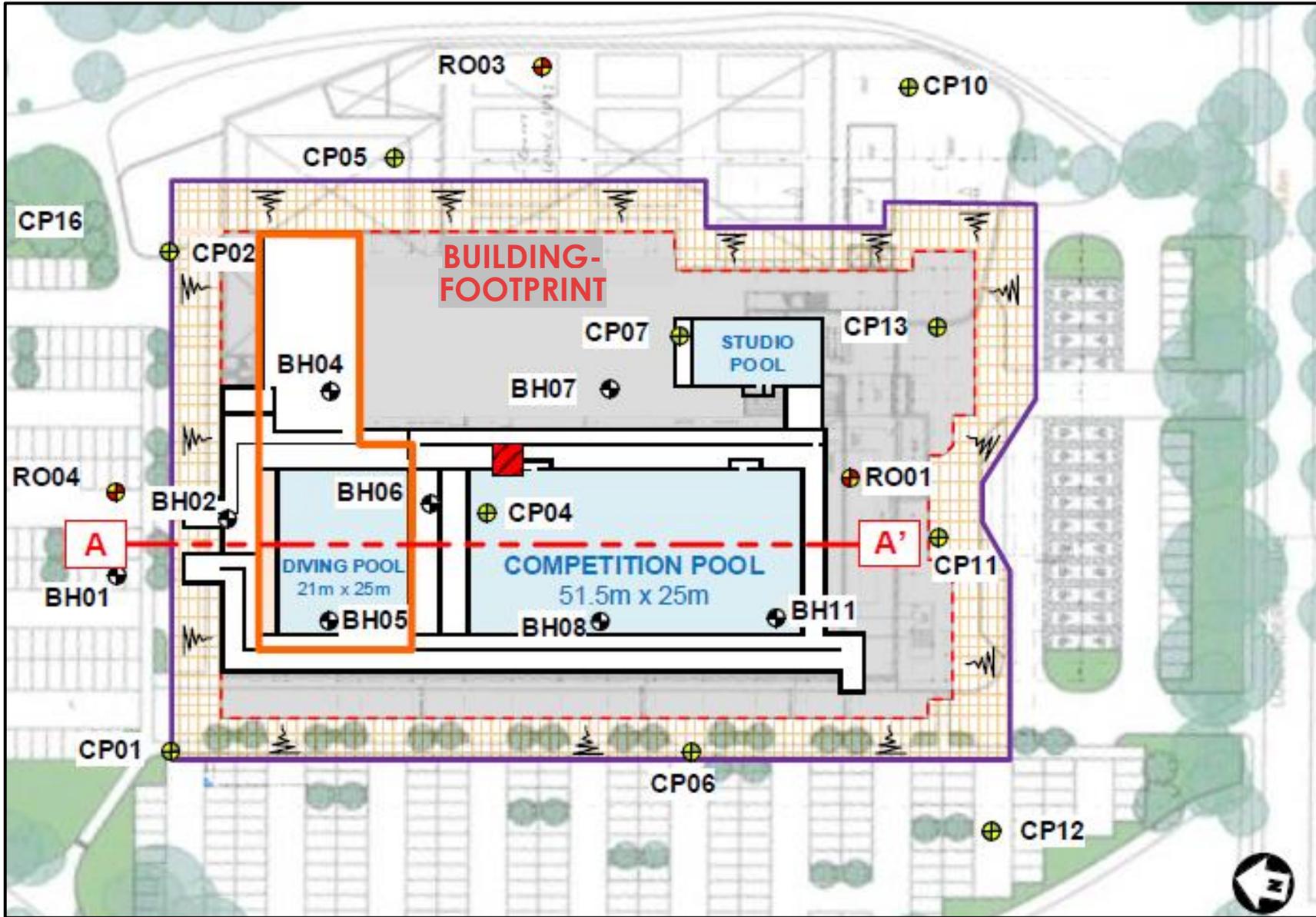
The Commonwealth Games Aquatic Centre

Sandwell, Birmingham



View of Sandwell Aquatics Centre during construction (Courtesy of Wates Construction)

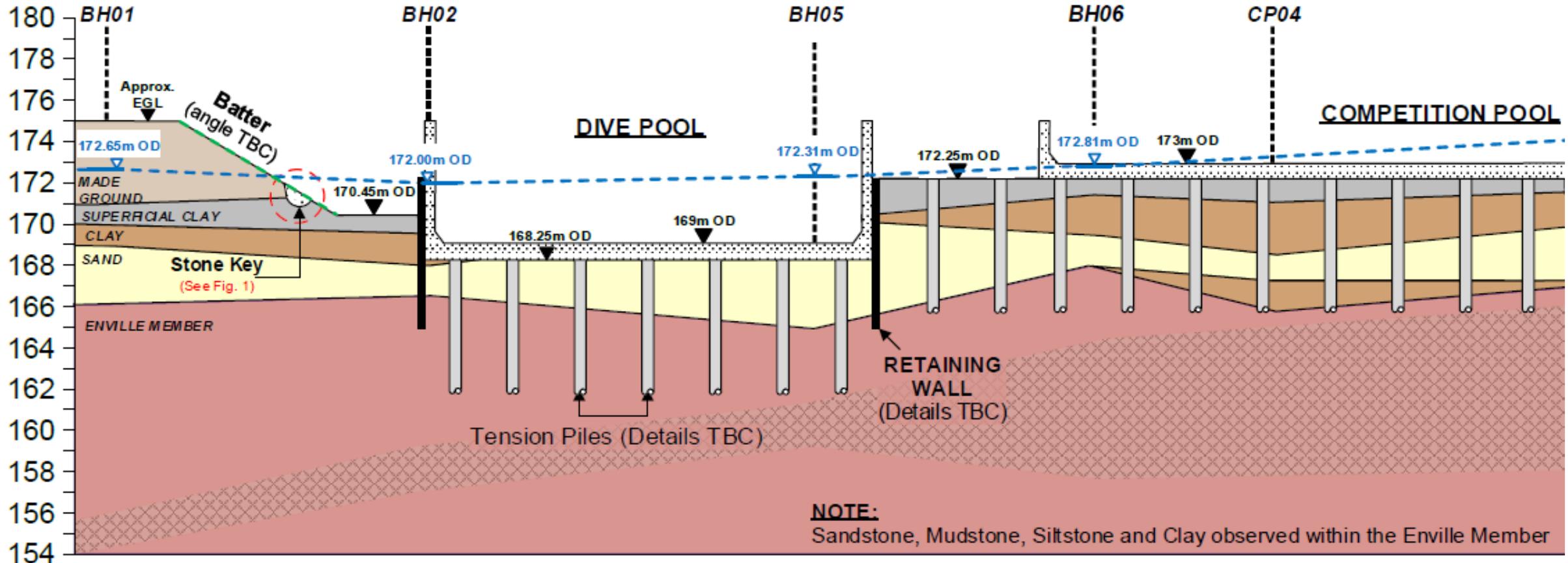
Commonwealth Games Aquatic Centre - Plan



Commonwealth Games Aquatic Centre - Section

NOTE: Perched Groundwater has been observed in the Made Ground and Clay. This may be encountered at levels higher than displayed.

(m OD) **A**



Suction Header Pipe surrounding Excavation



Producing a Safe Working Environment



LICENSING

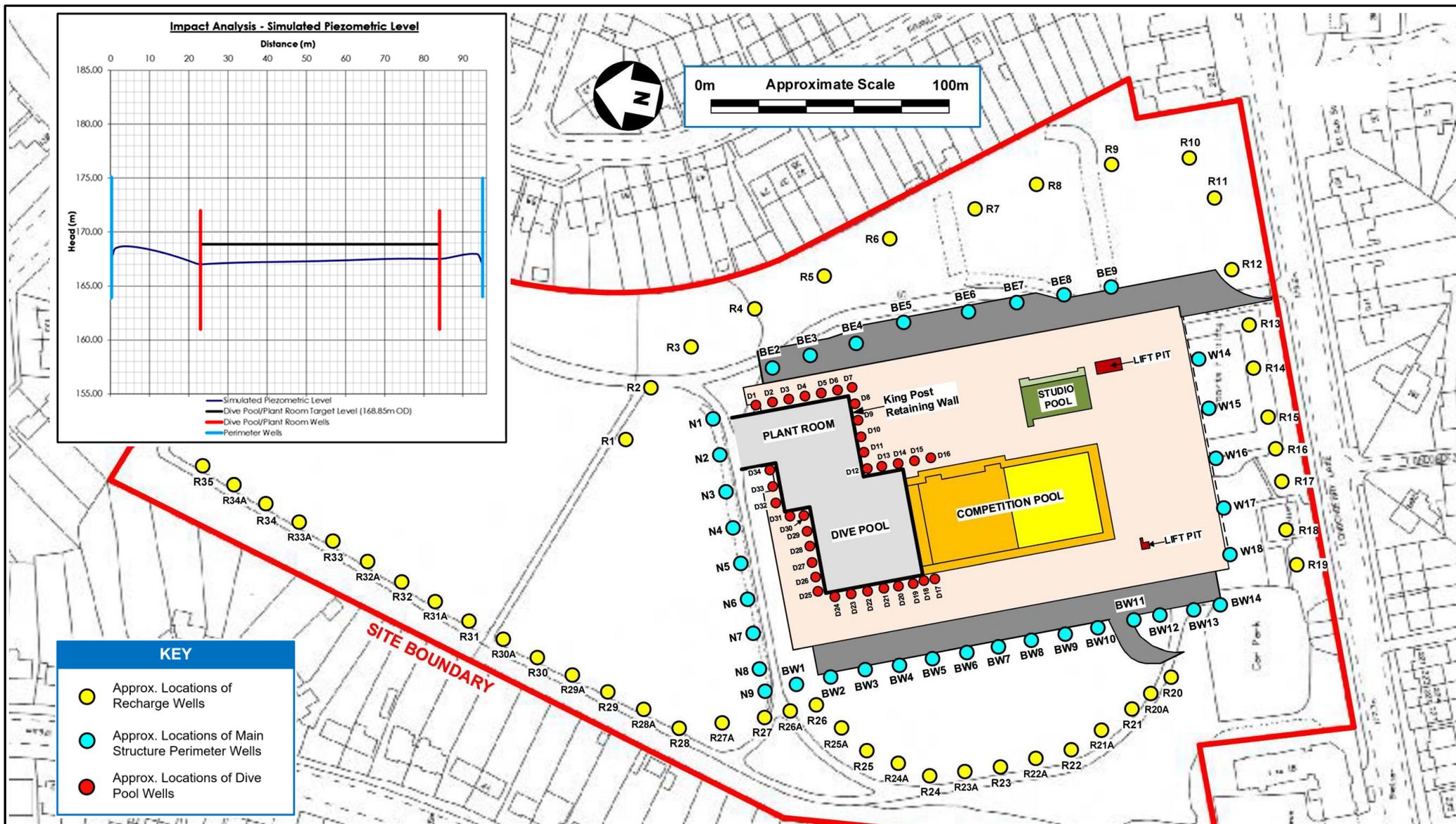
In England, the Environment Agency generally grants a licence to abstract groundwater within an agreed pre-determined rate.

However, due to the current over-abstraction of groundwater from the Principal Aquifer underlying Birmingham (the Chester Formation), the EA specified the net abstraction rate as Zero for the Sandwell Commonwealth Games Aquatics Centre Project.



Regularly
communicating
with key
stakeholders

Location of Abstraction & Recharge Wells



- KEY**
- Approx. Locations of Recharge Wells
 - Approx. Locations of Main Structure Perimeter Wells
 - Approx. Locations of Dive Pool Wells

The system required over 120 abstraction wells and 50 recharge wells, with each well individually specified so groundwater abstraction and recharge were targeted at the appropriate aquifer



A traditional approach would have resulted in the loss of groundwater in the order of **250 (ML) MegaLitres (250 Million Litres)**

However, during the construction of the Aquatic Centre

100%

of the abstracted groundwater was recharged back to the **same aquifer from which abstracted.**

Commonwealth Games Aquatic Centre – Diving Pool





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