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Our Ref: 14011

February 2014

# FLAT 1, 85 GREENCROFT GARDENS, LONDON NW6

## STRUCTURAL REPORT TO ACCOMPANY PLANNING APPLICATION

(Note – references in this report to 'left' and 'right' are used as looking at the property from the front street.)

#### 1.0 Project Information

- 1.1 The site is located on the south side of Greencroft Gardens, London NW6, mid-way between its junctions with Priory Road and Fairhazel Gardens.
- 1.2 The subject property on the site is a late Victorian semi-detached double-fronted house four storeys high including a roof mansard storey. It has a relatively small original cellar approximately 2 metres deep located beneath its centre and extending out to the right hand flank wall, and a sub-floor void approximately 1.3 metres deep elsewhere below most of the ground floor.
- 1.3 The proposed works which are the subject of this Planning Application comprise the excavation of a new basement, with a finished floor level approximately 3.0 metres deep below existing ground floor level, across the full footprint of the house and extending by a maximum of about 1.5 metres outwards from both the right hand flank and the rear of the house to form external lightwell areas.
- 1.4 Michael Chester & Partners have been appointed by the owners of the ground floor Flat 1 to carry out an appraisal of the structural and slope stability aspects of the Basement Impact Assessment (BIA) in line with Camden Planning Guidance CPG4 "Basements and Light Wells".

# 2.0 Questions arising from CPG4 BIA Slope Stability Screening Flowchart

Q1: Does the existing site include slopes, natural or man-made, greater than 7 degrees (approximately 1 in 8)?

No. The site is sensibly flat, with a slight fall of about 600mm from the front external area down to the rear garden.

Q2: Will the proposed re-profiling of the landscaping at site change slopes at the property boundary level to more than 7 degrees (approximately 1 in 8)?

No. Proposed levels around the new building are to remain as existing.

Q3: Does the development neighbour land, including railway cuttings and the like, with a slope greater than 7 degrees (approximately 1 in 8)?

No. See Q1.

Q4: Is the site within a wider hillside setting in which the general slope is greater than 7 degrees (approximately 1 in 8)?

No.

Q5: Is the London Clay the shallowest stratum on the site?

Yes. British Geological Survey sheet 256 shows London Clay as the shallowest stratum and this has been proved by a site investigation.

Q6: Will any trees be felled as part of the proposed development and/or are any works proposed within any tree protection zones where trees are to be retained?

No.

Q7: Is there a history of seasonal shrinkage-swell subsidence in the local area, and/or evidence of such effects on the site?

Unknown but, as Q5, the site is underlain by London Clay which is a highly plastic material readily susceptible to volume changes as a result of changes in its moisture content. There were, however, no obvious signs that the existing building was suffering or had been suffering from these effects.

Q8: Is the site within 100m of a watercourse or a potential spring line?

Unknown.

Q9: Is the site within an area of previously worked ground?

Yes, but only to the extent that the site investigation trial pits and boreholes encountered claybased fill material from external ground level at the front of the site down to approximately 1.4 metres depth overlying the London Clay. The house footings bear into the London Clay.

Q10: Is the site within an aquifer? If so, will the proposed basement extend beneath the water table such that dewatering may be required during construction?

London Clay is not an aquifer.

Q11: Is the site within 50m of the Hampstead Heath ponds?

No.

Q12: Is the site within 5m of a highway or pedestrian right of way?

The original front wall of the house is set back from the front boundary by about 5-6 metres. The site front boundary itself borders the public footpath to Greencroft Gardens.

Q13: Will the proposed basement significantly increase the differential depth of foundations relative to the neighbouring properties?

Yes, to a limited extent. Existing foundations depths are relatively deep for a building of this age and the founding depth of the party wall will be increased by approximately 1.4 metres due to necessary underpinning.

Q14: Is the site over (or within the exclusion zone of) any tunnels, eg railway lines.

No.

## 3.0 Slope stability "scoping"

- 3.1 Conceptual ground model: The site falls approximately 0.6m from front to back and is approximately level from side to side. The wider surrounding area is sensibly level. The top surface of the London Clay is generally level, typically at about 1.4 metres below external ground level at the front.
- 3.2 Site investigations have been carried out and generally confirm the above, including the depths of the existing foundations. These investigation findings are appended.

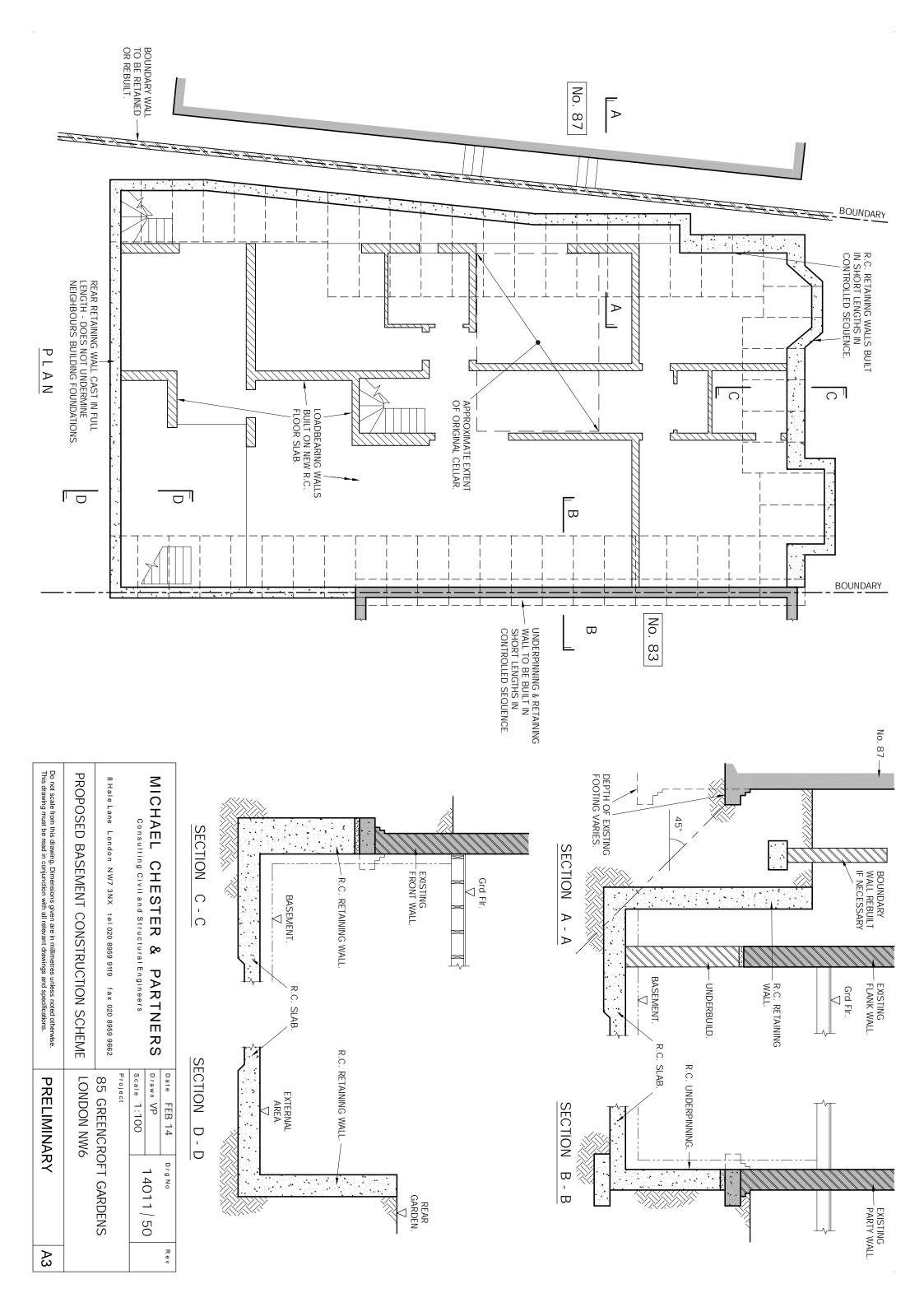
#### 4.0 Basement Impact Assessment

- 4.1 In summary, the existing building has a sub-floor void approximately 1.3 metres deep and a small cellar about 2 metres deep below its ground floor level. Trial investigations have revealed the founding levels of the existing footings throughout varying between approximately 1.7 − 2.4 metres below ground floor level, all bearing into the London Clay subsoil.
- 4.2 The proposed basement structure will have a founding level approximately 3.8 metres below ground floor level.
- 4.3 All existing external perimeter walls of the subject property and its party wall with no.83 Greencroft Gardens will be underpinned down to the new basement founding depth. This will be done, subject to Party Wall negotiations where applicable, variously in mass concrete or reinforced concrete carried out in short lengths in a carefully controlled sequence where necessary to ensure that the adjoining structures remain stable and entirely safe at all times.
- 4.4 The retained height of soil around the perimeter of the basement excavation generally will vary between approximately 2.2-3.0 metres. The surrounding ground will be supported by reinforced concrete retaining walls.
- 4.5 Internal loadbearing walls at ground floor level will be underbuilt down onto new foundations below the basement floor.
- 4.6 A scheme drawing illustrating the proposed works is appended.
- 4.7 Anticipated damage as a result of these works is likely to fall within the negligible or very slight categories defined by Burland *et al.*
- 4.8 The risk of damage to the subject and neighbouring buildings by ground heave due to the release of overburden pressure, as a consequence of the basement excavation, is considered to be insignificant because of the relatively minimal excavation depth involved.
- 4.9 Monitoring of the buildings adjacent to the site is not considered necessary.

Robert C Moore BSc CEng MIStructE Partner – Michael Chester & Partners LLP

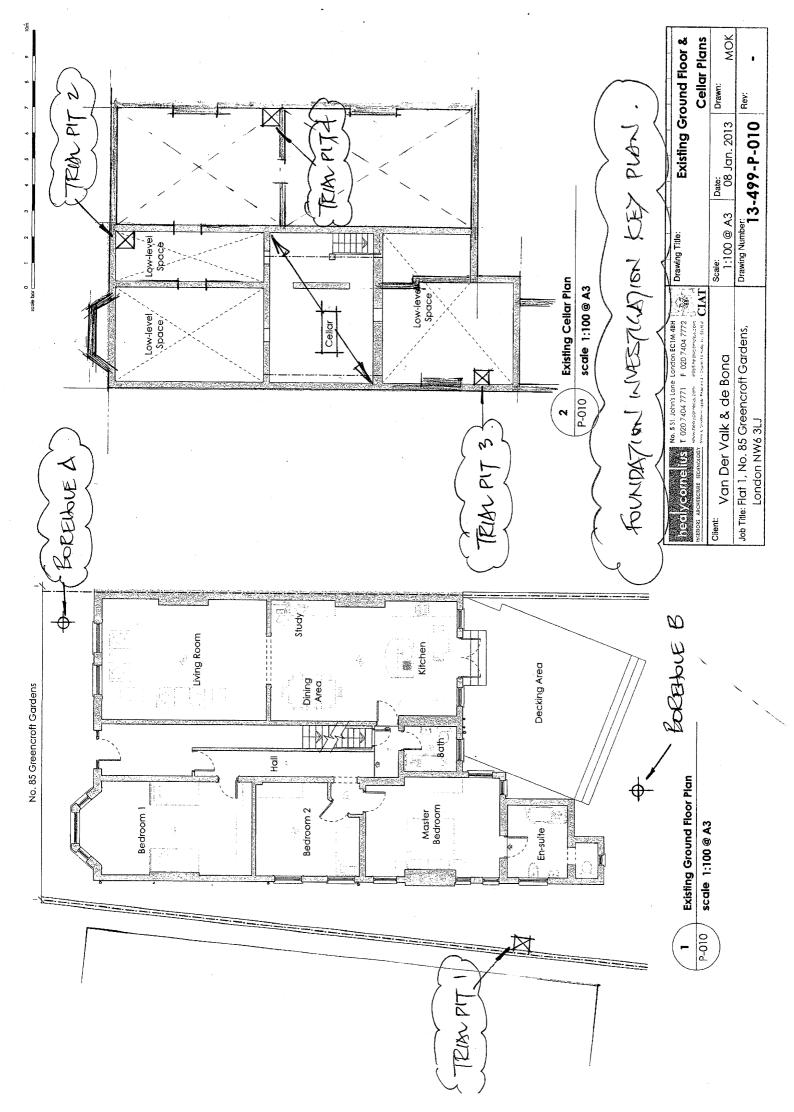
APPENDIX A:

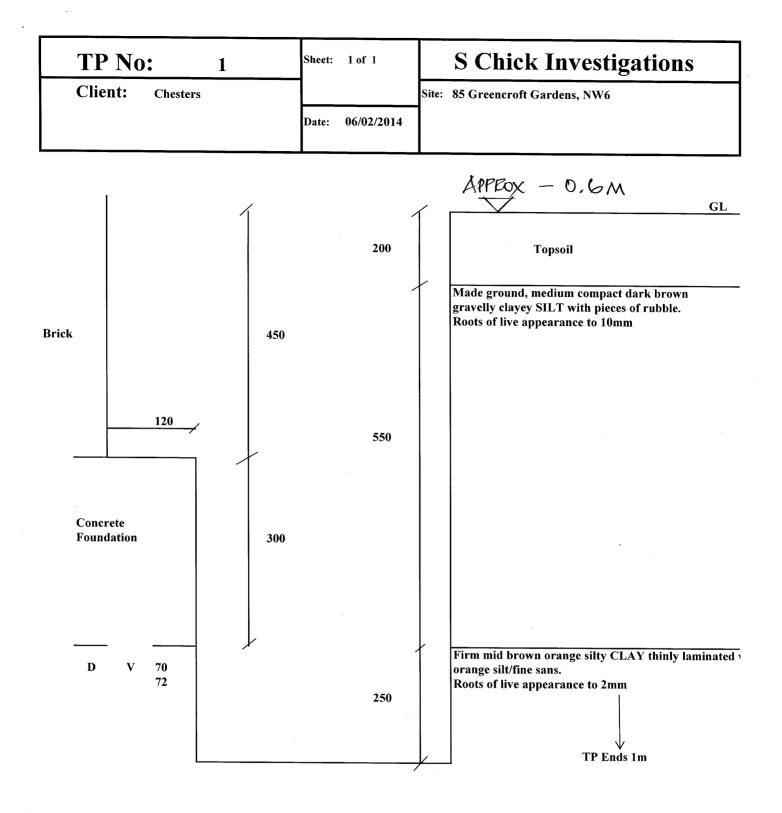
MCP BASEMENT SCHEME DRAWING No.14011/50



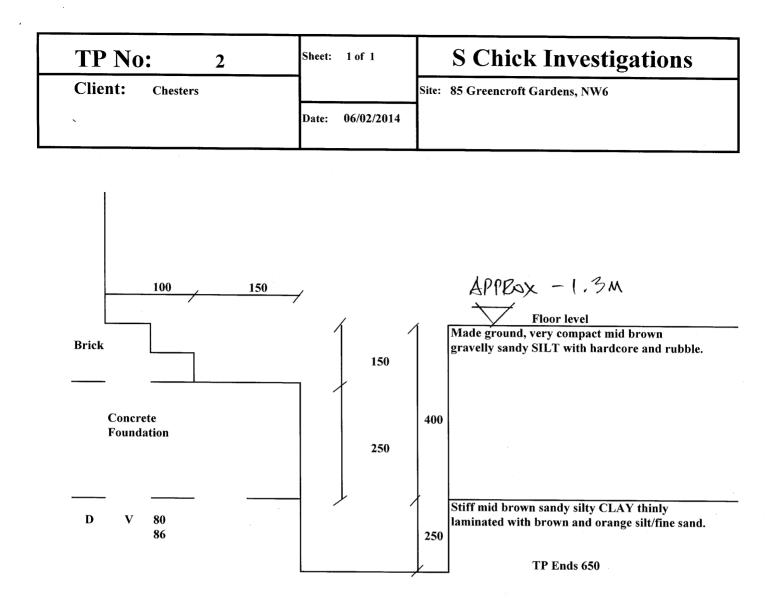
APPENDIX B:

FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION RESULTS BY S.CHICK INVESTIGATIONS

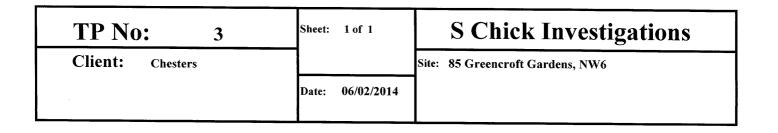


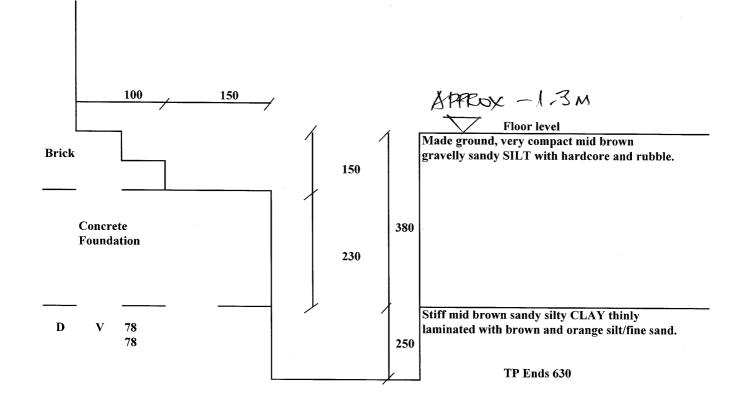


Remarks:			Key: T.D.T.D. Too Dense to Drive				
			D Small disturbed sample	J Jar sample			
			<b>B</b> Bulk disturbed sample	V Pilcon Vane (kPa)			
$\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{X}$ blows	s for Ymm penetration.		W Water sample	M Mackintosh Probe			
Logged:	Checked:	Approved:	Scale: NTS	Weather:			

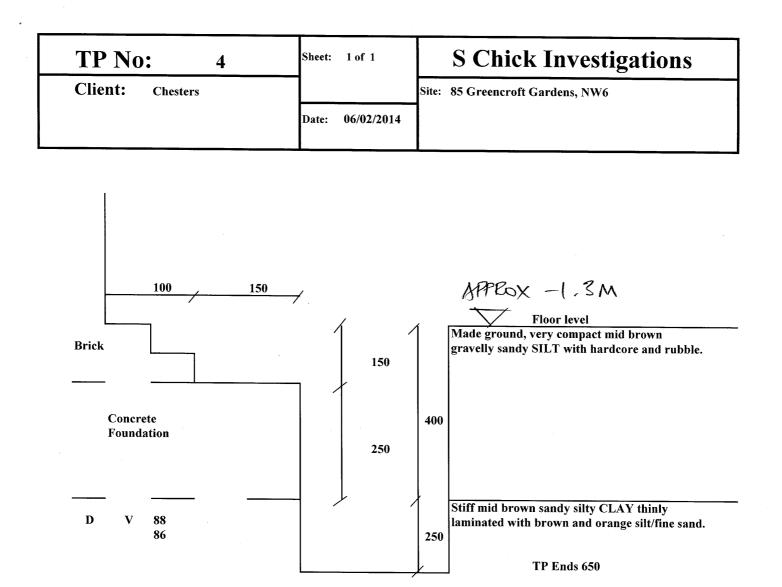


Remarks:			Key: T.D.T.D. Too Dense to Drive				
X(Y) = X blows for Ymm penetration.			D Small dist	urbed sample	J	J Jar sample V Pilcon Vane (kPa)	
			B Bulk distu	rbed sample	V		
			W Water san	nple	Μ	Mackintosh Probe	
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Remarks:			Key: T.D.T.D. Too Dense to Drive				
			D Small disturbed samp	ole J Jar sample			
			B Bulk disturbed sampl	e V Pilcon Vane (kPa)			
X(Y) = X blows for Ymm penetration.			W Water sample	M Mackintosh Probe			
Logged:	Checked:	Approved:	Scale: NT	'S Weather:			



Remarks:			Key: T.D.T.D. Too Dense to Drive				
X(Y) = X blows for Ymm penetration.			D Small disturbed sample B Bulk disturbed sample	J Jar sample V Pilcon Vane (kPa)			
			W Water sample	M Mackintosh Probe			
Logged:	Checked:	Approved:	Scale: NTS	Weather:			

Borehole No: A		Sheet:	1 of 1	S Chick Investigations					
_		Job No:	Job No:				85 Greencroft Gardens		
Boring	g Method: C.F.A	Date:	06/02/2014				NW6		
Diame		Ground mOD:	Ground Level mOD: ーり, 2M		Work Carried Chesters out for:				
Depth (m)	Description of Strata	Thick- ness (m)	Sample	1	Fest Result	Depth (m)	Field Records/Comments	Depth to water	
	Block paving over sand Made ground, medium compact mid brown gravelly silty CLAY with pieces of rubble	0.20 1.20				(111)	Roots of live appearance to 8mm to 1.2m	(m)	
1.40	Stiff mid brown grey veined silty CLAY with partings of brown silt/fine sand	1.10	D	M	14 14 16 18 122	1.00 2.00	Hair and fibrous roots observed to 2.2m		
2.50	Very stiff mid brown silty CLAY with partings of brown silt/fine sand	2.50			132	2.00			
			D	V	140+ 140+	3.00			
			D		140+ 140+				
	BH Ends 5.0m		D	v	140+ 140+		BH dry and open on completion		
÷.									
Rema			<i>Key:</i> D Small dist B Bulk distu	urbed s rbed sa		Dense to	J Jar sample V Pilcon Vane (kPa)	· ·	
X(Y) Logge	= X blows for Ymm penetration. d: SC Checked: Approve		W Water san Scale:	iple	NTS		M Mackintosh Probe		

Borehole No: B		Sheet:	1 of 1	S Chick Investigations					
		Job No:		Site:			85 Greencroft Gardens		
Boring	g Method: C.F.A	Date:	06/02/2014				NW6		
Diameter: 100mm Coordinates:		Ground mOD:	d Level - 0 , 6M	Work Carried			Chesters		
Depth (m)	Description of Strata	Thick- ness (m)	Sample	]	fest Result	Depth (m)	Field Records/Comments	Depth to wate (m)	
0.20	Turf over topsoil Made ground, medium compact mid brown gravelly clayey silt with pieces of rubble.	0.20 0.40					Occasional roots of live appearance to 2mm to 1m		
	Firm mid brown mottled orange silty CLAY with partings of orange silt/fin sand	ne	D	v	72 72	1.00			
1.30	Stiff mid brown silty CLAY with par of brown silt/fine sand	tings 1.90	D	v	116 118	2.00			
3.20	Very stiff as above	1.80	D	v	130 134	3.00			
			D	v	140+ 140+	- - -			
	BH Ends 5.0m		D	v	140+ 140+		BH dry and open on completion		
Rema X(Y)	rks: = X blows for Ymm penetration.		<i>Key:</i> D Small distu B Bulk distu W Water sam	irbed s rbed sa	ample	Dense to	Drive J Jar sample V Pilcon Vane (kPa) M Mackintosh Probe		
$\frac{\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{A} \text{ blows for } \mathbf{Y} \text{ mm penetration.}}{\text{Logged:}  \mathbf{SC}  \text{Checked:}  \text{Approved:}$			W Water sample Scale: NTS				Weather:		