

GEOTECHNICAL SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT

4A GLENMORE ROAD BELSIZE PARK LONDON

Reference Number 1118/Rpt 1v1 August 2013

Prepared for Mr G Hammond 4A Glenmore Road Belsize Park London NW3 4DB

Ву

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Client Address	4A Glenmore Road								
	Belsize Park								
	London								
	NW3 4DB								
Report Title	Geotechnical Site Investigation Report, 4A Glenmore Road,								
	Belsize Park, London								
Reference Number	1118/Rpt 1v1								
Version	Final								
Date	August 2013								

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Brown 2 Green Associates Ltd have been commissioned by CAR Ltd on behalf of Mr G Hammond to undertake a geotechnical site investigation at 4A Glenmore Road, Belsize Park, London. The site location is presented in Figure 1.

1.2 Proposed Development

It is proposed to construct a basement beneath the existing building on the site. The proposed development is shown on drawings prepared by Moreno Masey Architecture Studios. The proposed development layout is presented in Figure 2.

1.3 Objectives

The objective of the work is to provide geotechnical recommendations in relation to foundation design.

1.4 Limitations and Constraints of the Study

Access considerations, the presence of services and the activities being carried out on the site limited the positions where sampling locations could be installed and the techniques that could be used.

This report presents an interpretation of the geotechnical information established by excavation, observation and testing. It should be noted that when investigating, or developing land it is important to recognise that sub-surface conditions may vary spatially and also with time. Groundwater conditions are dependent on seasonal and other factors. Consequently there may be conditions present not revealed by this investigation. The absence of certain ground, ground gas, and contamination or groundwater conditions at the positions tested is not a guarantee that such conditions do not exist anywhere across the site.

This investigation has been undertaken to provide a characterisation of the existing sub-surface geotechnical characteristics and make up and the findings of this study are our best interpretation of the data collected, within the scope of work and agreed budget.

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2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Descriptions and Observations

The site is a three storey mid -terrace house, with a small cellar. The floor of the cellar is approximately 1.8m below the ground floor level. At the rear of the house there is a small court yard garden. A 10m high sycamore and other shrubs are present adjacent to the property boundary.

It is understood the property was constructed between 1890 and 1910.

2.2 Geology

The British Geological Survey website indicates that the site is underlain by the following geology:

Drift/Solid	Geological Unit	Description
Drift	None Present	
Solid	London Clay	Firm to stiff grey silty clay

During the drilling of the borehole, no groundwater was identified.

3 SITE INVESTIGATION

3.1 Exploratory Fieldwork

One borehole (BH1) was drilled using a window sample drilling rig on 30th July 2013 to a maximum depth of 5.05m below surface. During the drilling of the boreholes hand held shear vane tests were completed at 1.0m intervals. On completion of the drilling a piezometer was installed within the borehole. In addition, four foundation pits were attempted to expose the existing foundations. Foundation pit FP1 was located within the court-yard garden. Foundation pit FP2 was located at the front of the house and was abandoned due to the presence of a sewer pipe running along the front of the house. Foundation pits FP3 and FP3a were located in the cellar. FT3 was abandoned due to the presence of a sewer pipe that ran from the rear to the front of the house. On completion of the drilling a piezometer was installed in the borehole.

The sampling locations are illustrated in Figure 3.

During the site works recovered soils were geologically logged by an experienced Geoenvironmental Engineer. The geological logs are presented in Appendix I. Disturbed samples for geotechnical testing were obtained.

3.2 Laboratory Analysis

Selected soil samples were submitted for geotechnical testing. The following tests were completed:

- Moisture Content;
- Atterburg Limits and
- pH and SO4.

The laboratory results are presented in Appendix II.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Ground Conditions

The geological logs are presented in Appendix I.

The borehole indicates the concrete hardstanding is underlain by 0.6m of made ground consisting of clay with brick and ash. The made ground is underlain by London Clay consisting of firm to very stiff brown silty clay. Selenite crystals were noted at depth.

Soil Density

The density of the underlying soils has been assessed using a shear vane. This shows the London Clay to be firm to very stiff with a cohesion ranging from 65 kPa at 1.0m below ground level to 170 kPa at 5.0m bgl.

4.2 Groundwater Conditions

No groundwater was identified during the drilling of the window sample hole.

It should be noted that groundwater levels can fluctuate seasonally and therefore, may be encountered at higher or lower elevations than those recorded in this site investigation.

4.3 Geotechnical Laboratory Results

The geotechnical testing of the samples was undertaken by Geo-synthetics and Steel Laboratories Ltd under UKAS accreditation. The test certificates are included in Appendix II.

5 GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises a terraced residential development. The building comprises three storey above ground and with an existing cellar and a full height basement proposed encompassing the existing basement and extending to the front of the building and a new terrace area in front of the existing building. Structural loadings are not known but for assessment purposes a wall loading of 50kN/m run is assumed.

Given the nature of the proposed development it is considered that the structure meets the criteria of Geotechnical Category 1 of Euro Code 7.

Given the nature of the development it is considered that acceptable risk from settlement is a total settlement value of 25mm.

5.2 Site Preparation

The site should be cleared and any vegetation below areas of proposed development stripped in accordance with Series 200 of the Specification for Highway Works. This should include:

- Redundant services should be sealed off and grubbed out and replaced with suitable compacted engineered fill; and,
- Existing services should be diverted and replaced with suitable compacted engineering fill if
 required, or dropped to below the proposed level of the basement if suitable drainage runs
 and flows can be maintained and thereby allowing construction.
- Buried structures have been encountered associated with the services. Where these are
 encountered they should be diverted and excavated from below the proposed development
 foot print with the resulting void backfilled.

5.3 Foundation Conditions and Bearing Capacity

General

General ground conditions comprise Made Ground to 0.60m bgl over firm becoming stiff very silty CLAY. The ground conditions surrounding the existing foundations comprised Made Ground to in excess of 1.3m bgl. This Made Ground is likely to be associated with the construction of the existing foundations. A number of services were located in front of the building and underneath the basement. Made Ground was encountered below the basement level to 0.20m below basement floor layer. The Made Ground below the existing basement was underlain by firm silty CLAY.

Groundwater was not encountered.

The base of the existing foundations to the rear of the building were not proved as the foundations stepped out further than 300mm. The foundation depth was in excess of 1.30m bgl.

The foundation for the basement was proved at to a depth of 0.44m below basement level and stepped out three times with a maximum width of 0.26m.

Foundations

Basement Construction

It is understood that the basement will be constructed to depth of 2.58m bgl with a floor construction up to 0.30m thick below. Based on the findings of the ground investigation it is considered that at an allowable bearing pressure of 100kN/m² with less than 25mm settlement can be achieved at 3.00m bgl

Heave

Heave on the basement floor slab from the underlying clay is not considered a significant risk, given the distance of the existing trees to the proposed extension. The resulting excavation will result in up to 10mm uplift of the basement formation. Suitable reinforcement will be required in the basement floor slab.

5.4 Ground Floor Slabs

It is considered that a ground bearing floor slab may be used for the basement and should be designed in accordance with a poor formation condition. Ground bearing floor slabs could be used for the ground floor level. However the NHBC recommendations should be followed for medium shrinkage soils for the design of floor slabs with a minimum void thickness of 100mm.

5.5 Pavement Construction

An assessment of the likely California Bearing Ratio (CBR) has been assessed from the following sources:

- Description of the material;
- Guidance given in Interim Advice Note 73/06.

Based on this it is considered that a CBR of 3% is used. Based on the plasticity data it is considered that soils are not frost susceptible in accordance with Road Note 29.

5.6 Concrete Durability

Based upon the ground conditions encountered it is considered that subsurface concrete can be designed in accordance with Design Sulphate Class DS-1, Aggressive Chemical Environment for Concrete Classification (ACEC) AC-1 in accordance with the recommendations provided in BRE Special Digest 1 (2005).

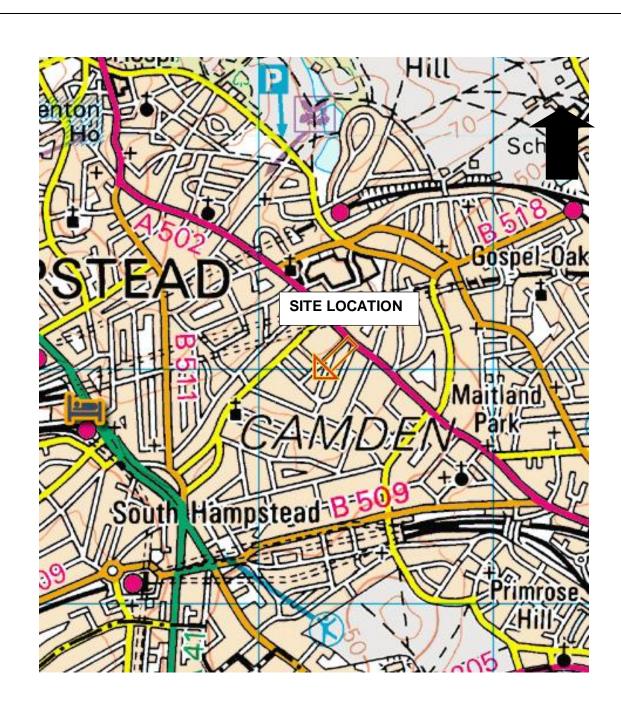
5.7 Excavations

Site observations indicated that excavations should be feasible however surface concrete and numerous services have been encountered within the proposed footprint of the extension and proposed basement which results in deeper Made Ground. Due to the presence of potential looser Made Ground surrounding the existing foundations and services it is likely that support will be required to foundation excavations.

5.8 Re-Use of Materials

Based on the soil description it is considered that the soils are too variable for re-use as engineered fill.

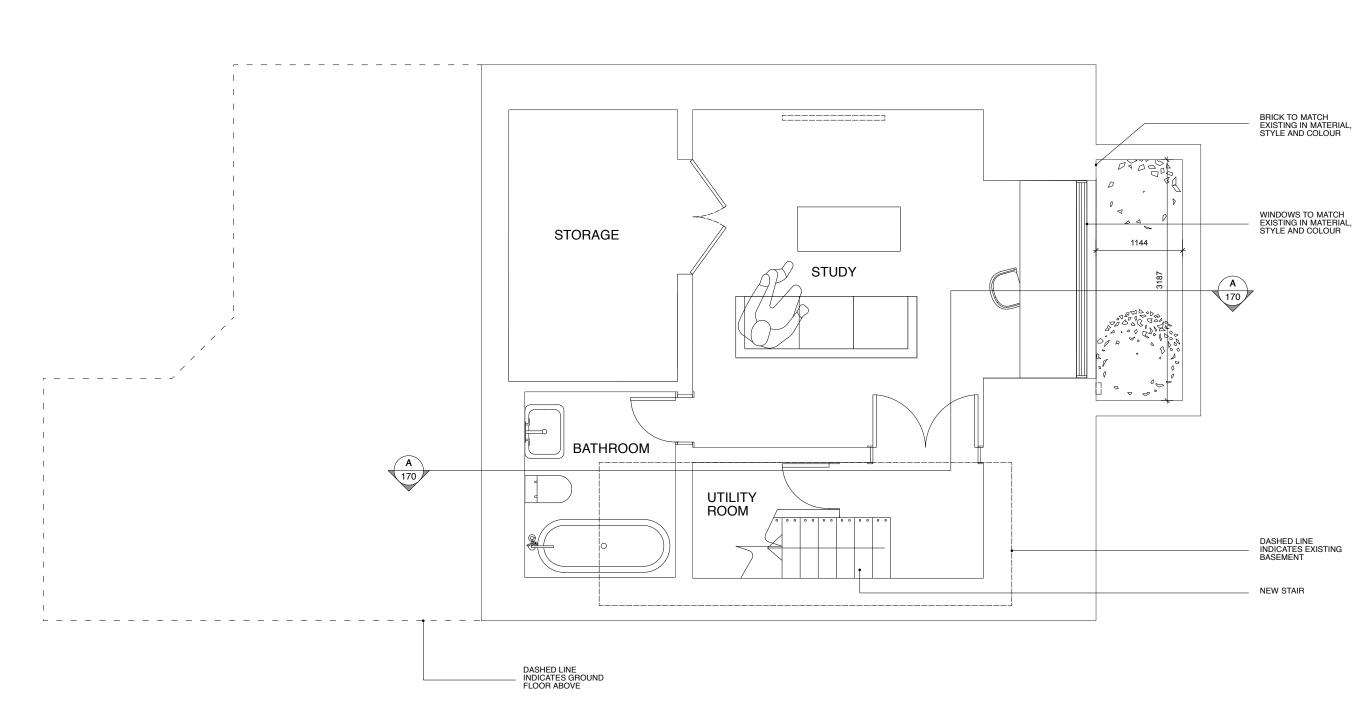
FIGURES



Based on an Ordinance Survey map with permission of HMSO. Crown copy right reserved. Licence number 100053399

Project Number: 1118	Project: 4A Glenmore Road, Belsize Park, London	Scale: NTS
Figure 1	Site Location Plan	Brown Green

FIGURE 2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LAYOUT



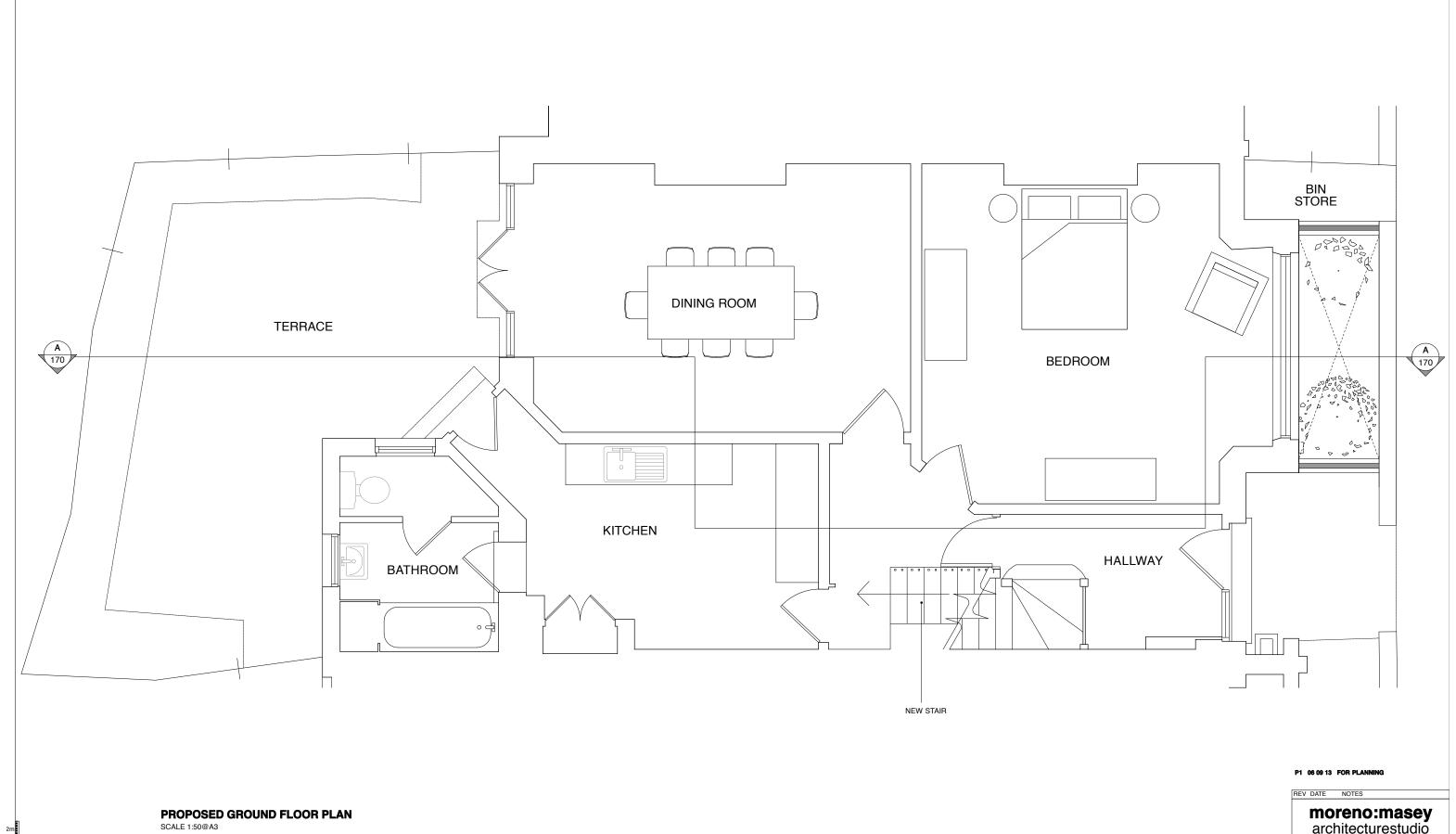
PROPOSED BASEMENT PLAN SCALE 1:50@A3

P1 06 09 13 FOR PLANNING

REV DATE NOTES moreno:masey architecturestudio t +44 20 3142 6554 www.mmarchitecturestudio.com PROJECT
4A GLENMORE ROAD
CLIENT
GARY HAMMOND
DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED BASEMENT PLAN SCALE 1:50@A3 PROJECT NO. DATE 27 03 13 DRAWN CHECK

VT RR DWG NO. REVISION 13002 1160 P1 DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING, ALL DIMS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE REPORT OMISSIONS AND DISCREPANCIES TO ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY

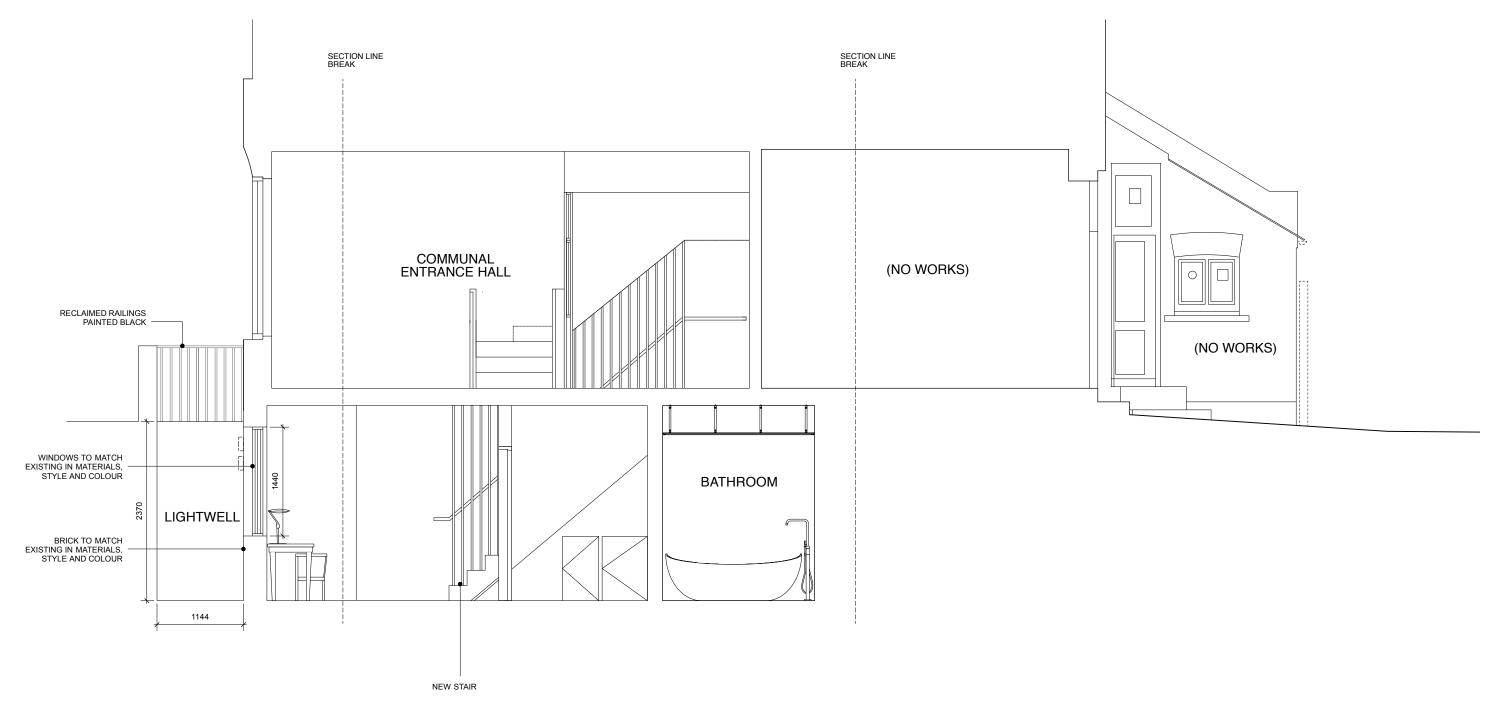




moreno:masey architecturestudio t +44 20 3142 6554 www.mmarchitecturestudio.com PROJECT 4A GLENMORE ROAD CLIENT
GARY HAMMOND
DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1:50@A3 DATE 27 03 13 PROJECT NO. 13002 1161 **P1**

DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING, ALL DIMS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE REPORT OMISSIONS AND DISCREPANCIES TO ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY





PROPOSED SECTION

SCALE 1:50@A3

P1 06 08 13 FOR PLANNING

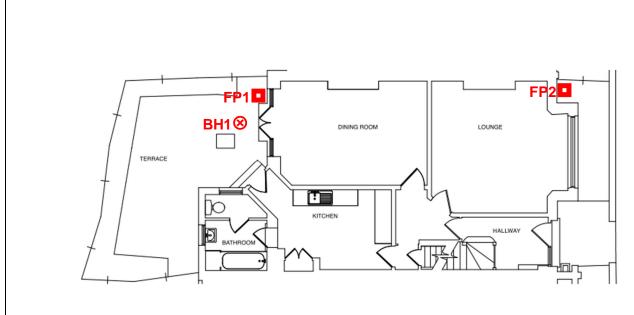
moreno:masey architecturestudio

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PROJECT
4A GLENMORE ROAD
CLIENT
GARY HAMMOND
DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED SECTION A

SCALE 1:50 @ A3 PROJECT NO. DATE 06/03/12 VT RR DWG NO. 13002 1170 P1

DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING, ALL DIMS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE REPORT OMISSIONS AND DISCREPANCIES TO ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY



EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1:50@A1, 1:100@A3



EXISTING BASEMENT PLAN SCALE 1:50@A1, 1:100@A3

Project Number: 1118	Project: 4A Glenmore Road, Belsize Park, London	Scale: NTS
Figure 3	Borehole Location Plan	Brown Green

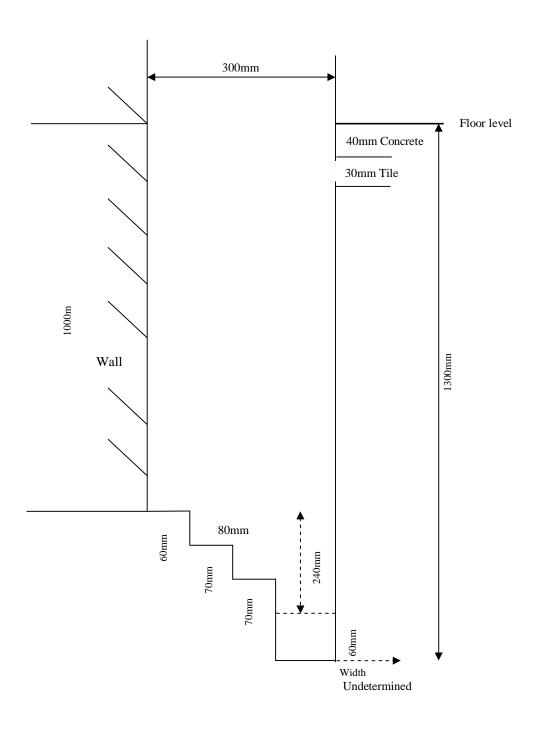
APPENDIX I GEOLOGICAL LOGS

Geoprobe En Brambledown, Blakes		Borehole No		1	G		
Contract	Glenmore Road, Be	Glenmore Road, Belsize Park Report No 13/119			D		
Client	Brown2green			Ground Lev	vel	mOD	•
Site Address	4A, Glenmore Road	A, Glenmore Road, Belsize Park, London otool percussive probing/sampling rig: 50			Boring Commenced 30		E
				Boring Com	pleted	30.07.13	
Type of diameter of boring	: Geotool percussive p	robing/samplir	ng rig: 50 - 801	nm diameter			ľ
Water Strikes, m		Water level	ls recorded du	ring boring, m	ļ		
1. None	Date	23.08					
2.	Hole Depth	5.05					
3.	Casing Depth	0					
4.	Water Level	None					1
Remarks	_			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

Standpipe installed to 5.00m

San	Samples or tests Cohesion Strata Description							Strata Description
Туре	Depth, m	kPa	Depth		Legend			
						Made ground (Concrete over clay with brick and ash)		
			0.60					
						Firm becoming very stiff brown fissured very silty CLAY with		
D	1.00	65		\boldsymbol{H}		veins of grey clay in upper levels, selenite crystals noted at depth		
			1.80					
_	2.00	70						
D	2.00	70						
			2.40					
				\exists				
D	3.00	120						
D	4.00	135						
D	5.00	170						
	2.00	1,0	5.00			End of hole		
				H				
				\mathbb{H}				
				H				

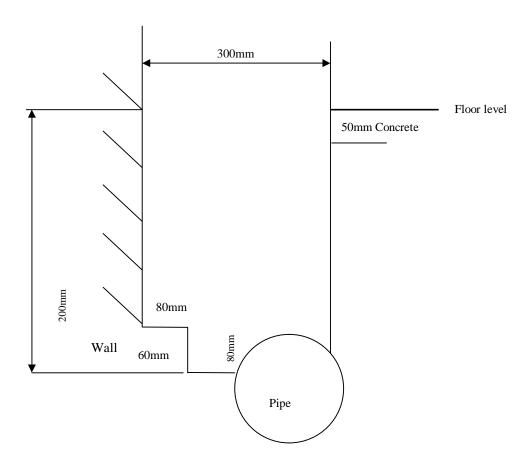
FOUNDATION SECTION FP1



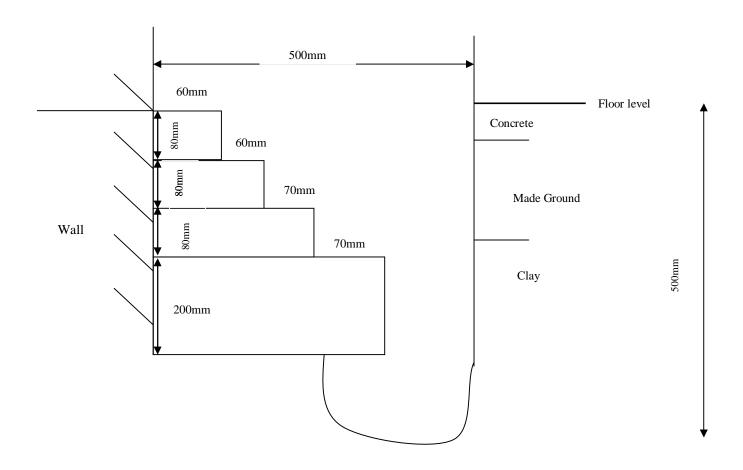
4A GLENMORE ROAD BELSIZE PARK LONDON



FOUNDATION SECTION FP3



FOUNDATION SECTION FP3A





APPENDIX II LABORATORY REPORTS





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CONFIDENTIAL SOILS TEST REPORT

05 August 2013

FAO Mr Philip Miles Brown 2 Green Associates Ltd 45 Audley Road Saffron Walden CB11 3HD

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1799 528 588

Dear Philip,

Thank you for consulting GSSL Ltd for your Geotechnical testing needs. GSSL Ltd is pleased to submit this **final interim** test report for laboratory testing.

Client Ref/Order No: Glenmore Road, Belsize Park

Test Report Number: GS-GG/1161

Contract Reference: Glenmore Road, Belsize Park

Sample ID (s): See page 2

Results: Page 3-5

Test(s) Requested;

Determination of Chemical properties of Soil: Water Soluble Sulphate & pH Value

[BS 1377:-3:1990]

[BS 1377-2:1990 Method 3.2]

Determination of the Liquid Limit – Cone Penetrometer (Definitive Method)

[BS 1377-2:1990 Method 4.3]

Determination of the Plastic Limit, Plasticity Index {BS 1377-2:1990 Method 5}

If you have any questions or require additional information, then please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours Sincerely

Tony Dixon Managing Director





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Report Ref. No: GS-GG/1161

Summary of laboratory soil descriptions

Contract Ref: Glenmore Road, Belsize Park

Client ID	Depth (m)	Description of Sample				
BH1	1.00	ery soft dark brown CLAY				
BH1	2.00	n to stiff brown CLAY				
BH1	3.00	ff brown CLAY				
BH1	4.00	Stiff brown CLAY				
BH1	5.00	Very stiff brown CLAY				

Approved Signatory:



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Report Ref. No: GS-GG/1161

Chemical properties of Soil Water Soluble Sulphate & Ph Value of Soil. BS 1377:1990: Part 3 cl.3

Contract Ref: Glenmore Road, Belsize Park

			Acid Extrac	table Sulphate	Water Soluble	e Sulphate 2:1		
CLIENT ID	DEPTH (m)	Material passing 2mm BS Test Sieve (% dry mass of original sample)		Sulphate content as SO₄ of soil passing 2mm BS Test sieve %	Sulphate content as SO ₃ of 2:1 soil/water extract (g/l)	Sulphate content as SO ₄ of 2:1 soil/water extract (g/l)	Total Sulphur (%)	pH Value
BH1	3.00	100	-	-	0.2	0.3		8.5
BH1	5.00	100	-	-	0.3	0.4	-	8.8

Chemical Analysis – Sample Preparation and testing: In accordance with the methods as detailed in BS1377: Part 3:1990 Clause 5.2, 5.5,7.2 & 9. Test results reported herein do not apply to samples other than those supplied. GSSL Ltd neither accepts responsibility for nor makes claim as to the final use & purpose of the materials(s).

Approved Signatory:





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E: info@geosynthetics-lab.com W: www.geosynthetics-lab.com



Determination of Moisture Content & Atterberg Limits

Contract Ref: Glenmore Road, Belsize Park Report Ref. No: GS-GG/1161

Sample Preparation: Specimens taken from their Wet State

Client ID	Depth (m)	Moisture Content %	Liquid Limit %	Plastic Limit %	Plasticity Index %	% Passing 425µm test sieve	Remarks
BH1	1.00	32.5	-	-	-	-	-
BH1	2.00	31.4	56	26	30	99.0	High Plasticity CH
BH1	3.00	29.9	-	-	-	-	-
BH1	4.00	29.0	-	-	-	-	-
BH1	5.00	26.8	-	-	-	-	-

Certification:-

Sample Preparation: In accordance with BS 1377-1 & 2:1990. Moisture Content, Liquid Limit & Plastic Limit were determined in accordance with BS 1377-2: 1990 Method 3.2, 4.3 & 5. Test results reported herein do not apply to samples other than those supplied. GSSL Ltd neither accepts responsibility for nor makes claim as to the final use & purpose of the materials(s)

Approved Signatory:



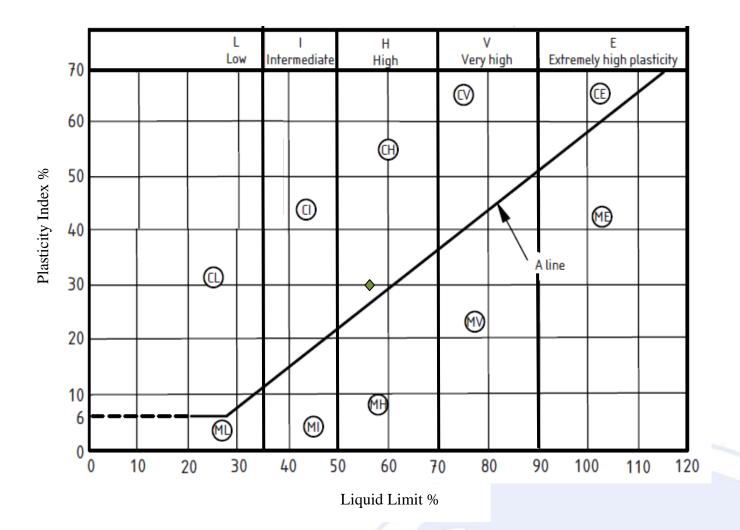


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Plasticity Chart for Casagrande Classification (BS5930: 1999+A2: 2010)

Contract Ref: Glenmore Road, Belsize Park Report Ref. No: GS-GG/1161



Approved Signatory: