67 Goldhurst Terrace London NW6 3HB

Method Statement – New Basement Construction

23rd February 2015

Introduction

- This method statement should be read in conjunction with the Structural Engineers London Building Design Ltd.
- Please also refer to the attached Typical underpinning works with sacrificial sheeting. This sketch details the construction method we are likely to adopt, based on the ground conditions at the property consisting of London clay.
- The key stages are as follows:-
 - A Establish hoarding and conveyor
 - B Investigatory works
 - C Underpinning and retaining walls

Note: Temporary Support to Excavated Faces

- Ground conditions will be continuously assessed by the Site Foreman to determine the means and method of supporting any face of any excavation. All necessary shoring equipment will be available for use on site. The most likely method to be adopted will be the introduction of trench sheets supported by Acrow props. Please refer to the attached diagram which indicate the temporary works we will adopt during the underpinning works.
- -A. Establish access, hoarding and conveyor.
 - The hoarding and conveyor will be positioned at the front of the property, with the boundary restrictions imposed by the local governing authority.
 - Erect plywood hoarding with vertical standards anchored to the ground. The hoarding will be fully secure with a lockable door for access.
 - Install conveyor at basement level. Ensure that the conveyor is adequately supported and secured to the hoarding using a temporary scaffold structure.
 - Install temporary electrical and water supplies.

B. Investigatory works

- We have a soil investigation report which shows a soil profile of made ground to 1.3m deep and stiff London clay below that to our formation level.
- On commencement of construction London Building design will determine the foundation type, width and depth. Any discrepancies from the design allowances will be reported to the structural engineer in order that the detailed design can be modified.

C. Reinforced concrete underpinning and retaining walls.

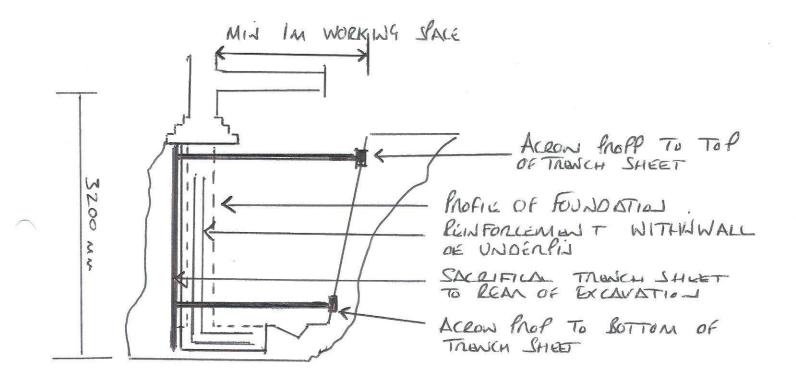
- Sacrificial trench sheets are installed at the back of the excavation as said excavation progresses. The method adopted to prevent localized collapse of the soil is to install these progressively one at a time. The trench sheets are held in place with acrows until such time as the full underpinning excavation is sheeted. (see attached drawing)
- Once the toe section is cast, the lower level propping to the trench sheets can be removed, prior to casting the stem section. This method ensures that at all times the excavation is controlled, and indeed the integrity of the surrounding soil and structure above is maintained, to enable permanent works construction.
- The access trench is first excavated directly underneath the wall to be underpinned. The width of any base is individually assessed on site with due regard to the type and condition of the foundation and structural geometry above. The maximum width of any underpinning base will be 1,200mm.
- Break off projecting brick or concrete footing back to internal face of brick wall. Excavate using hand and compressed air tools removing spoil until the design depth is reached and removed to muck away conveyor.
- Soils where unstable in the temporary condition will be shored. Shoring system design will be undertaken by Monavon Construction if required.
- Once the excavation is completed to the design depth and length. The stratum at the proposed founding depth is confirmed as being appropriate by our engineers or the building control inspector.
- The design steel reinforcement will be fixed in the toe section of the underpinning base. This will be checked by the building control inspector prior to concreting.
- Following construction of the toe, the design steel reinforcement will the be fixed in the stem (or wall) section. This will be checked by the building control inspector prior to concreting.

- A single sided shutter is then erected and concrete poured to form the underpinning base up to a maximum of 100mm below the underside of the existing foundation.
- After 24 hours the temporary wall shutters are removed. The void between the top of the underpin base and underside of the existing foundation will then be dry packed with a mixture of sharp sand and cement (Ratio 3:1 sharp sand : cement)
- A further 24 hours is allowed before adjacent sections can be excavated.
- Construction joints if required are formed using a suitable shear key or joggle joint. In exceptional circumstances dowel bars are incorporated. Typically these are post drilled and resin fixed with specification as per structural design.

A record will be kept of the sequence of construction, which will be in strict accordance with recognized industry procedures. The as-built records will be updated as necessary and issued to involved parties during the works.

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