Geotechnical and Ground Movement Assessment

of

11 Fitzjohn's Avenue Camden NW3 5JY

for

Fitzjohn's Avenue Hampstead Ltd

LBH4424gma Ver 1.2

October 2016



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Foreword-Guidance Notes

GENERAL

This report has been prepared for a specific client and to meet a specific brief. The preparation of this report may have been affected by limitations of scope, resources or time scale required by the client. Should any part of this report be relied on by a third party, that party does so wholly at its own risk and LBH WEMBLEY Geotechnical & Environmental disclaims any liability to such parties. The data given within the Appendix should not be reproduced without the accompanying text that constitutes an interpretation of that data. LBH WEMBLEY Geotechnical & Environmental will not be responsible for any other interpretation of the data.

The observations and conclusions described in this report are based solely upon the agreed scope of work. LBH WEMBLEY Geotechnical & Environmental has not performed any observations, investigations, studies or testing not specifically set out in the agreed scope of work and cannot accept any liability for the existence of any condition, the discovery of which would require performance of services beyond the agreed scope of work.

VALIDITY

Should the purpose for which the report is used, or the proposed use of the site change, this report may no longer be valid and any further use of or reliance upon the report in those circumstances shall be at the client's sole and own risk. The passage of time may result in changes in site conditions, regulatory or other legal provisions, technology or economic conditions which could render the report inaccurate or unreliable. The information and conclusions contained in this report should therefore not be relied upon in the future and any such reliance on the report in the future shall again be at the client's own and sole risk. LBH WEMBLEY Geotechnical & Environmental should in all such altered circumstances be commissioned to review and update this report accordingly.

THIRD PARTY INFORMATION

The report may present an opinion on the disposition, configuration and composition of soils, strata and any contamination within or near the site based upon information received from third parties. However, no liability can be accepted for any inaccuracies or omissions in that information.

DRAWINGS

Any plans or drawings provided in this report are not meant to be an accurate base plan, but are used to present the general relative locations of features on, and surrounding, the site.

1. Introduction

1.1 Report Structure

The report commences with the findings of a ground investigation, followed by a discussion of geotechnical design issues. There follows the results of ground movement analyses undertaken using the soil model derived from the results of the ground investigation and the construction proposals outlined in the Structural Engineers Report by Blue Engineering.

Finally, an assessment of the potential damage to the neighbouring structures is made.

2. Ground Conditions

2.1 Exploratory Work

In early September 2016 an intrusive site investigation was undertaken comprising two cable percussion boreholes constructed to a depth of 15m using a cable percussion rig. From these boreholes samples were taken for laboratory testing.

A series of structural trial pits were constructed in September 2016 to expose the party wall and existing building foundations and the details of these have been recorded by the structural engineers.

The borehole records, trial pit logs and test results are included in the Appendices to this report.

The intrusive investigation has confirmed that, beneath a limited thickness of made ground, the London Clay Formation is present.

2.2 Made Ground

Beneath the existing paving slabs, made ground was encountered to a maximum depth of around 1m depth in the boreholes and trial pits.

The made ground was found to consist of dirty brown clayey sandy soil with stones, brick and concrete fragments. A layer of domestic ashy material was found within BH2.

2.3 London Clay Formation

Directly beneath the made ground, soils representative of the London Clay Formation were encountered. These soils comprised firm to stiff, becoming stiff to very stiff, orange-brown and mottled grey silty clay. The upper zone of brown weathered clay was found to pass down into typical unweathered grey clay at approximately 6m depth.

The results of the plasticity index testing have confirmed the stratum to be of high shrinkability.

No claystones were encountered in the boreholes, but can be expected to be present within the strata.

2.4 Groundwater

No groundwater was encountered during the borehole investigation. Groundwater standpipes were installed in both boreholes to permit future monitoring for the presence of any groundwater.

It is noted that the site lies within an area that is at potential risk of surface water flooding and that some trapped perched water was apparently noted in the foundation trial pits.

3. Geotechnical Assessment

The proposed development includes the excavation of a basement to a depth of approximately 3.5m underneath the main house , and extending into the garden and into an area where an existing single storey link building is to be demolished.

It is envisaged to construct the new basement using conventional underpinning with the structural loads being supported by the new underpinning.

3.1 Selected Values for Geotechnical Design

Made Ground

A thickness of up to approximately 1m of made ground is expected. A nominal bulk unit weight of 17 kN/m³ is ascribed to this material.

London Clay

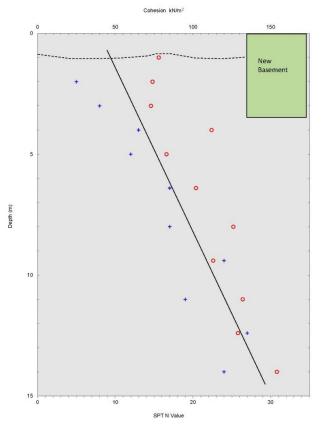
The London Clay extends to some 80m depth. A bulk unit weight of this material has been taken to be 18 kN/m³. The plot of undrained cohesion versus depth shown here suggests a design average undrained cohesion of 45 kN/m² at the surface of the Clay (approximately +63.5 mOD) increasing by approximately 7kN/m² per m depth. (NB. Red Circles denote Triaxial Compression Test results and blue crosses denote in-situ Standard Penetration Test results)

Groundwater

The London Clay is assumed to be saturated, with an assumed piezometric surface at 1m depth.

3.2 Basement Construction

It is anticipated that the basement construction will by-pass the near-surface soils and extend down into the London Clay Formation.



A key factor in the design of the new basement construction will be the need to preserve the stability of the adjacent buildings and highway at all times, both during excavation and construction and in the permanent situation.

Due to the access restrictions at the site, it is envisaged that the new basement will be supported in both the temporary and permanent situations by underpinning beneath the existing property, designed to apply a net allowable bearing pressure of 150kN/m².

3.3 Basement Waterproofing

Groundwater is not present within the soils at this site. However, there is the potential for surface water to collect around the basement structure in the long term. Hence, the basement should be fully waterproofed and it will be necessary for the basement to be designed to withstand hydrostatic pressures in accordance with the guidance provided in BS8102:2009, Code of Practice for the Protection of Below-Ground Structures against Water from the Ground. A ground water table at 1m depth should be assumed for the purposes of hydrostatic design.

3.4 Basement Floor Slab

Although the analysis set out later in this report predicts potential post-construction heave movements of up to 25mm, it is noted that the present engineering design is for ground bearing flooring. In this case care will need to be taken to ensure that the basement floor is indeed capable of successfully redistributing the heave forces without cracking and of accommodating an overall potential post construction upwards movement of some 10mm.

In the area of proposed tension piles at the rear of the basement, it should be noted that if the floor is to be ground bearing here also these piles will be subject to full heave forces rather than hydrostatic uplift only.

3.5 Foundation Concrete

The results of chemical analyses carried out on selected samples of the soils encountered indicate soluble sulphate concentrations falling within Class DS-2 as defined by BRE Special Digest 1 (2005). The recommendations of that guidance for Class DS-2 sulphate conditions should therefore be followed, assuming an Aggressive Chemical Environment for Concrete (ACEC) site classification of AC-1s for static groundwater.

3.6 Hydrological and Hydrogeological Effects

3.6.1 Impact on Groundwater Flow

Given the absence of groundwater, the proposed development is not expected to have any significant impounding effect upon groundwater.

3.6.2 Impact of Infiltration

The site is currently partially hard surfaced, with some soft landscaping at the front, side and rear gardens. The proposed basement will lead to a slight reduction in soft landscaping, particularly at the side of the property. It is therefore envisaged that there will be some negative effect upon infiltration and a slight increase in the amount of rainfall or run-off to be collected and discharged.

3.6.3 Impact on Surface Water Flooding and Surface Water Flow

Given the impermeability of the soils, the new development is not expected to have any substantial effect upon the risk of surface water flooding or surface water flow other than a slight loss of potential flood water storage in the present garden area that is to be developed.

4. Ground Movement Assessment

4.1 Ground Model

Excavation of the basement will result in unloading of the clay leading to theoretical heave movement of the underlying soil in both the short and long term. An analysis has been carried for a modelled situation, based on a soil model devised from both published information on the London Clay and the results of the ground investigation. The soil layers of this model are detailed in the table below.

Analysis Layer:	Upper Boundary	Thickness (m)	Average C _u	Soil Sti (kN/	
	(m OD)	(,	(kN/m²)	Eu	E'
London Clay	+61.0	2.00	65	29250	16250
London Clay	+59.0	2.00	80	36000	20000
London Clay	+57.0	3.00	90	40500	22500
London Clay	+54.0	4.00	115	51750	28750
London Clay	+50.0	5.00	140	63000	35000
London Clay	+45.0	5.00	175	78750	43750
London Clay	+40.0	5.00	210	94500	52500
London Clay	+35.0	5.00	245	110250	61250
Assumed Rigid	+30.0				

The Undrained Modulus of Elasticity (Eu) has been based upon an empirical relationship of $Eu = 450 \times Cu$, and the Drained Modulus of Elasticity (E') has been based upon an empirical relationship of 250 x Cu.

Poisson's Ratios of 0.5 and 0.1 have been used for short term (undrained) and long term (drained) conditions respectively.

4.2 Method of Analysis

The analysis, undertaken using the SAPPER programme, uses classic modified Boussinesq elasticity theory, assuming uniform (fully flexible) loading/unloading of rectangular areas applied to a semi-infinite elastic half-space, using the above parameters for stratified homogeneity and with the introduction of an assumed rigid boundary at +30mOD.

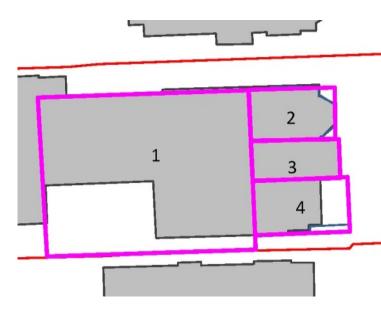
The analysis calculates the theoretical Boussinesq elastic stress decrease due to the applied net unloadings (over the given unloaded areas) at the mid-level of each of the 8 No. soil layers defined above.

Short-term and long-term heave movements are then calculated at each calculation point for each stratum, using the given values of Stiffness Moduli and Poisson's Ratio over the whole area of the site on a 1m by 1m grid.

4.1 Neighbouring Structures

The neighbouring structure to the south (No.9) already has recently had a basement constructed at a similar level to that which is proposed and hence while there may be some slight uplift experienced as a result of the new basement this property should not be unduly affected by the proposed excavation.

The neighbouring property to the north (No.13) is some distance away and, while it should not suffer any direct loss of support it may again be potentially affected by some mild long term uplift movements due to the soil unloading.



Loaded Areas

4.2 Loading / Unloading

Due to the irregular shape of the proposed excavation, a number of rectangular load areas have been modelled.

When considering the ground movements associated with the proposed development, the maximum excavation depth is envisaged to be 3.5m, and is envisaged to result in unloading of approximately -62kN/m2.

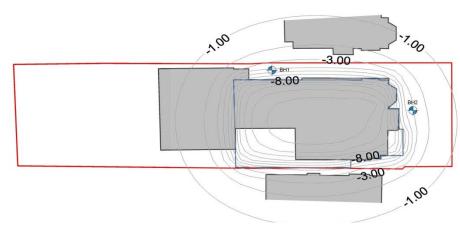
	Areas	X1	Y1	X2	Y2	Loading (kN/m ²)
ſ	1	34	14	52	29	-62
	2	52	24	59	29	-62
ſ	3	52	20.5	59	24.5	-62
ſ	4	52	15	60.5	20.5	-62

Loaded Areas Co-ordinates and Loading Values

4.2.1 Short Term Heave Movements due to Excavation

The potential effect of the planned basement excavations has been considered applying a net unloading of approximately -62kN/m² soil unloading in the basement area.

The analysis suggests that, by the time basement excavation is complete, up to -12mm of heave is likely to have taken place within the centre of the basement area.



Outside the site, the analysis suggests that by the time basement construction is complete less than -5mm of heave beneath the neighbouring properties.

Theoretical Short Term Heave Movements due to Excavation

4.3 Long Term Movements

Within the area of the existing villa there will be no significant new loading to counteract the soil unloading due to excavation. Within parts of the rear basement extension there is an area that will be subjected to the loading of a new storey, but for the most part again there will be no meaningful new construction loading to resist the long term heave movements.

The analysis suggests that, following completion of the new construction, long term heave movement of up to 24 mm, could be expected to occur on a similar pattern to the above, with an average of about 10mm expected within the building area.

4.1 Impact on neighbouring structures

There will be some degree of short and long term global heave movements due to the weight of soil that is to be removed during the basement excavation. This movement could proceed for several decades and although it will be principally evident within the central area of the site it may be also expected to potentially affect the surrounding ground.

The neighbouring structure to the south (No.9) already has recently had a basement constructed at a similar level to that which is proposed and hence while there may be some slight uplift experienced as a result of the new basement this property should not be unduly affected by the proposed excavation.

The neighbouring property to the north (No.13) is some distance away and, while it should not suffer any direct loss of support it may again be potentially affected by some mild long term uplift movements due to the soil unloading.

The Camden Planning Guidance (CPG4) states that "the design and construction methodology should aim to limit damage to the existing building on the site and to all adjoining buildings to Category 1 ... and should never be more than Category 2".

The ground settlements behind a conventionally underpinned wall cannot be modelled. However, it can be stated that, provided horizontal movements can be adequately limited by good workmanship and temporary propping, the scale of damage due to soil (and wall) yielding will be minimised.

Broadly speaking, it is assessed that if overall lateral ground movements can be limited to less than 5mm, Burland scale Category 1 (Very Slight) damage to No. 13 can be expected for the situation at this site, whilst no movements are envisaged to affect No.9 due to the new basement being constructed at that property.

Additionally, it is concluded that there will be no significant risk to the integrity of the adjacent highways or to the services that have been identified as lying beneath these and the pavements.

APPENDIX

SITE PLAN SHOWING INVESTIGATION POSITIONS

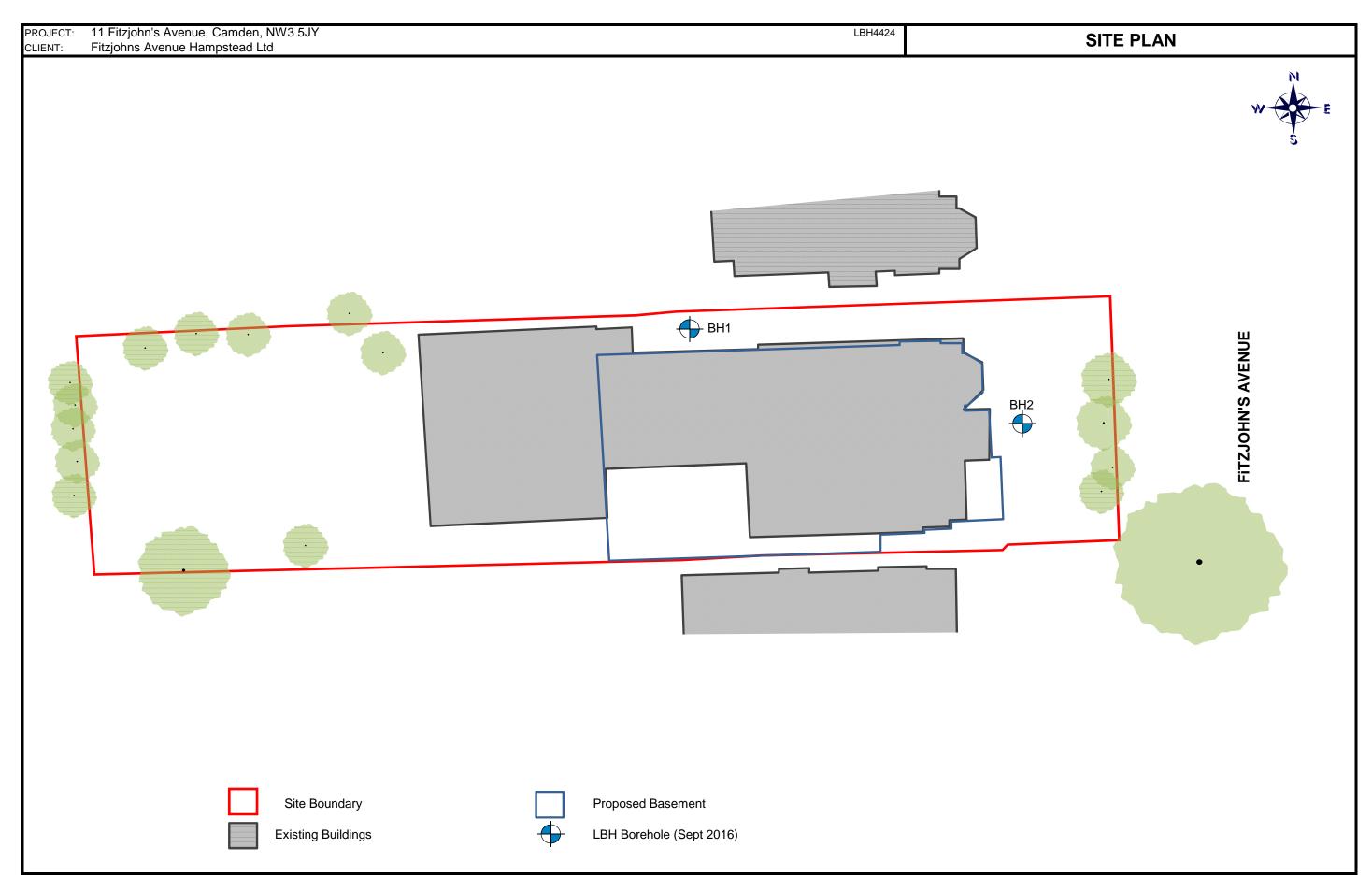
BOREHOLE LOGS

TRIAXIAL TEST RESULTS

SPT/CU PLOTS

SULPHATE ANALYSES

INDEX PROPERTIES



ROJECT:		s Avenue, Camo venue Hampstea		Y		LBH4424	BOREHOLE No 1					
	OF BOR		Cable per	cussion		- 150 mm dia - cased to 1.50m	Period: 06/09/16					
Strike at	ROUND V Inflow rate	Sealed at	Date Time BH Depth		06/09/2016 15.00							
			Casing De Water Lev	el		1.50 DRY						
REMARK	(S:		r standpipe i	nstalled to	8m depth w	ction pit to check for presence of bur vith response zone between 1m and	8m depth, bentonite seal					
	ples	Depth	SPT	Legend	Depth	Ground level = +64.5mOD						
No	Туре	m	N	****	m 0.20	MADE GROUND (paving slab over	sand and concrete sub-base)					
1	D	1.50			0.40	MADE GROUND (brick fill) firm to stiff orange-brown silty CLA	Y with scattered black pebbles					
				$-\frac{x}{x}$								
2	U	2.00-2.45		$-\frac{x}{x}$	2.20							
3	D	2.50		$ \begin{array}{c} $		stiff orange-brown / grey mottled sil dead roots	ty CLAY with scattered traces of					
4	SPT D	3.30 3.45	8	$ \begin{array}{c} $								
5	U	4.00-4.45		$-\frac{x}{x}$	4.30							
6	D	4.50		$ \begin{array}{c} $		Stiff becoming very stiff grey silty C	LAY with abundant crystals					
7	SPT D	5.30 5.45	12	$\begin{array}{c} x \\ x $								
8	U	6.50-6.95		$-\frac{x}{x}$	6.80							
9	D	7.00		$\begin{array}{c c} & x \\ \hline x \\ x \\$	0.00	Very stiff grey silty CLAY						
10	SPT D	8.30 8.45	17	$\begin{array}{c} x \\ -x \\$								
11	U	9.50-9.95		$\begin{array}{c} x \\ -x \\$								
12	D U=Undistur	10.00 bed		× x								
heet1 of 2	B= Bulk D=Disturbe W=Water		LBH	WEN	IBLE \	Geotechnical & E	nvironmental					

PROJECT:	11 Fitzjohn'	s Avenue, Camd	en, NW3 5J	Y		LBH4424	BOREHOLE
CLIENT:		venue Hampstea	d Ltd				No 1
METHOD	OF BOR	ING:	Cable perc	ussion		- 150 mm dia - cased to 1.50m	
			Date			06/09/2	06/09/16
Strike at	Inflow rate	Sealed at	Time			00/09/2	
No	on-encounte	red	BH Depth			15.0	
			Casing De Water Leve			1.50 DR`	
REMARK	KS:	1 Hours breakin			gging inspec	tion pit to check for presence of	
						ith response zone between 1m	and 8m depth, bentonite seal
		installed from gr	ound level to	o 1m dept	h		
Sam	nples	Depth	SPT	Legend	Depth]	Description
No	Туре	m	N	— x —	m	Very stiff grey silty CLAY	
				<u> </u>		Very sun grey sity CLAY	
				— <u>x</u> _ x			
				— <u>x</u> _ x			
				<u> </u>			
13	SPT D	11.30	19	$-\frac{x}{x}$			
13	D	11.45		<u> </u>			
				— <u>x</u> x			
				— <u>x</u> _ x			
				<u> </u>			
14	U	12.50-12.95		$-\frac{x}{x}$			
				<u> </u>			
15	D	12.95		— <u>x</u> _x			
				— <u>x</u> _ x			
				<u> </u>			
				$-\frac{x}{x}$			
				<u> </u>			
	SPT	14.30	24	— <u>x</u> _x			
16	D	14.45		<u> </u>			
				<u> </u>			
				<u> </u>	15.00		
				×			
		hod					
	U=Undistur B= Bulk	nea				Control visal 0	
Sheet1 of 2	D=Disturbe	d	грн	VVEIV	IBLEY	Geotechnical &	Environmental
	W=Water						

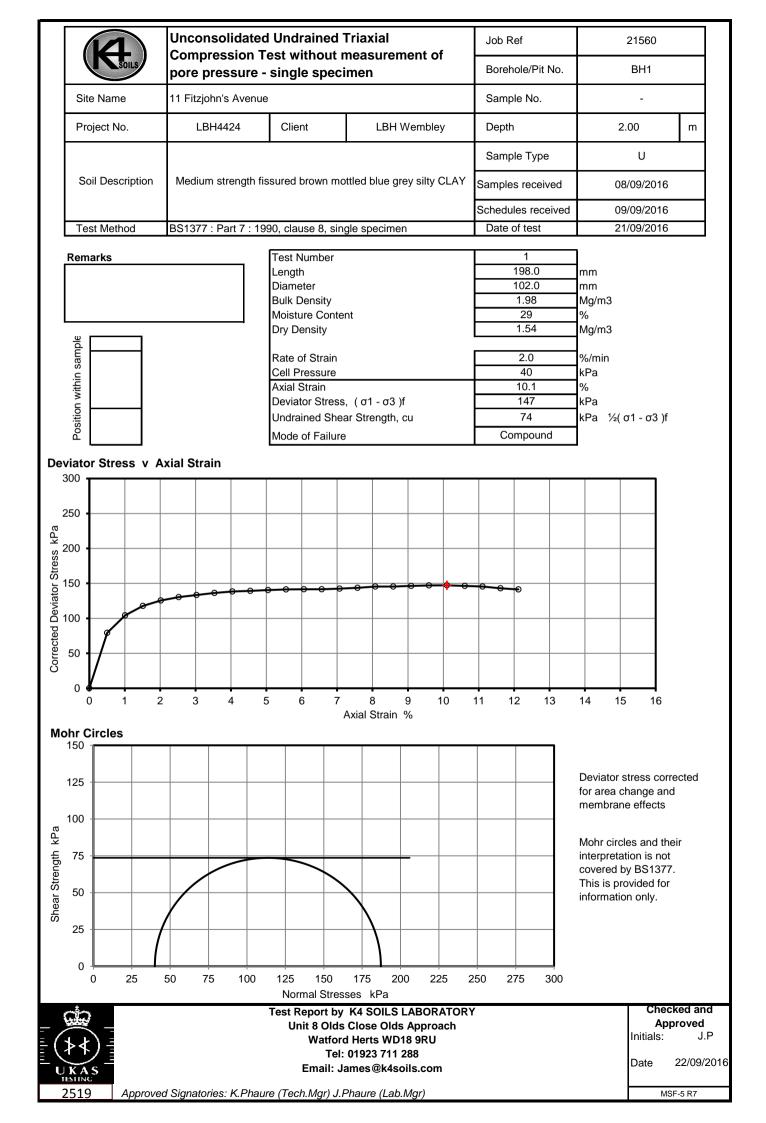
		's Avenue, Camo venue Hampstea		IY		LBH4424	BOREHOLE No 2					
IETHOD	OF BOF	RING:	Cable per	cussion		- 150 mm dia - cased to 1.50m	Period: 07/09/16					
	ROUND V		Date			07/09/2016						
Strike at	Inflow rate		Time		15.00							
	in-encounte		BH Depth Casing De	pth		1.50						
			Water Lev			DRY						
EMARK	S:					ction pit to check for presence of bu						
						vith response zone between 1m and	18m depth, bentonite seal					
		installed from g										
Sam	nles	2 Hours moving Depth	SPT	Legend	Depth	ositions due to limited access	Ground level = +65.0mOD cription					
No	Туре	m	N	Logona	m							
				\times	0.20	MADE GROUND (paving slab ove	r sand and concrete sub-base)					
					0.35	MADE GROUND (brick fill)						
4	P	0.90			0.00	MADE GROUND (firm dirty brown	silty clay with roots and brick					
1 2	D U	0.90		****	0.80	fragments) MADE GROUND (black ashy sand	4)					
2	0	1.10-1.55		×××	1.10	Firm to stiff orange-brown silty CL/						
				- <u>x</u> x								
3	D	1.55		— <u>x</u> _x	1.70							
				<u> </u>		Stiff orange-brown / grey mottled s	silty CLAY with scattered traces of					
				<u> </u>		dead roots						
	SPT	2.30	10	<u> </u>								
4	D	2.45		<u> </u>								
				— <u>x</u>								
5	U	3.00-3.45		<u> </u>								
0	0	0.00 0.40		- <u>x</u> x								
6	D	3.45		— <u>x</u> _ x								
				<u>-x</u> x								
				<u> </u>								
				<u> </u>								
_	SPT	4.30	13	<u> </u>								
7	D	4.45		$-\frac{x}{x}$								
				<u> </u>								
8	U	5.00-5.45		<u> </u>								
-	-			— <u>x</u> _ x	5.30							
9	D	5.45		<u> </u>		Stiff becoming very stiff grey silty (CLAY with abundant crystals					
				<u> </u>								
				<u> </u>								
				_ <u>x</u> _x								
				<u> </u>								
	SPT	6.80	17	<u> </u>								
10	D	6.95		— <u>x</u>								
-				— <u>x</u> _x								
				<u>- x x</u>								
				<u> </u>								
				<u> </u>								
4.4		0.00.0.45		<u>x</u> x								
11	U	8.00-8.45		<u> </u>	8.30							
12	D	8.45		<u> </u>	0.30	Very stiff grey silty CLAY						
		0.10		<u> </u>								
				- x - x								
				— <u>x</u> x								
				<u> </u>								
				<u> </u>								
	SPT	9.80	24	<u> </u>								
13	D	9.95		<u> </u>								
	U=Undistur	 bed		x								
	B= Bulk		1.011			Controlucional O F						
eet1 of 2	D=Disturbe	d	LRH	WEIV	IRFF/	Geotechnical & E	nvironmental					
	W=Water											

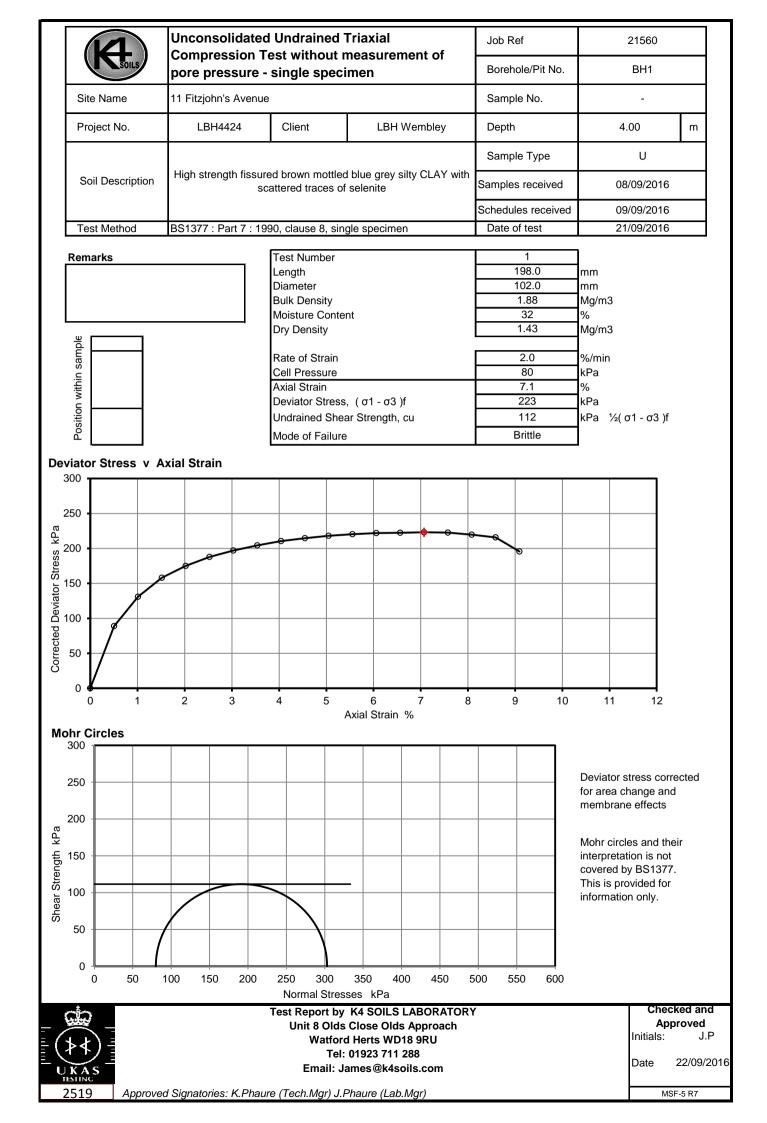
		s Avenue, Camde /enue Hampstead		/		LBH4424	B	OREHOLE No 2
CLIENT: METHOD	OF BOR	ING:	Cable percu	ussion		- 150 mm dia - cased to 1.50m		Period:
			[07/09/16
GF Strike at	ROUND W		Date Time			07/09/2	016	
	n-encounter	red	BH Depth			15.0	0	
			Casing Dep	th		1.50		
	(O.	A Llauna hua akin	Water Leve			DRY		
REMARK						tion pit to check for presence of ith response zone between 1m a		
		installed from gro						Sin, bentonite sear
						ositions due to limited access		
Sam	nples	Depth	SPT	Legend		D	Description	
No	Туре	m	N	— × —	m	Very stiff grey silty CLAY		
				$-\frac{x}{x}$				
				<u>-x</u> _x				
				<u> </u>				
14	U	11.00-11.45		$\frac{x}{x}$				
15	D	11.45		<u>x</u>				
15	U	11.40		<u> </u>				
				<u> </u>				
				— <u>x</u> x				
				<u>x</u> x				
				<u> </u>				
16	SPT D	12.80 12.95	27	<u> </u>				
10	D	12.95		<u> </u>				
				— <u>x</u> _x				
				<u>-x</u> _x				
				— <u>×</u> x				
				<u> </u>				
17	U	14.00-14.45		<u> </u>				
18	D	14.45		<u> </u>				
10	D	14.45		<u> </u>				
				<u>-x</u> _x				
				<u> </u>	15.00			
	U=Undistur	bed						
	B= Bulk					Geotechnical &	Envir	onmontal
Sheet1 of 2		b	LDΠ	vvĊiV		Geolecimical &		unnental
	W=Water							

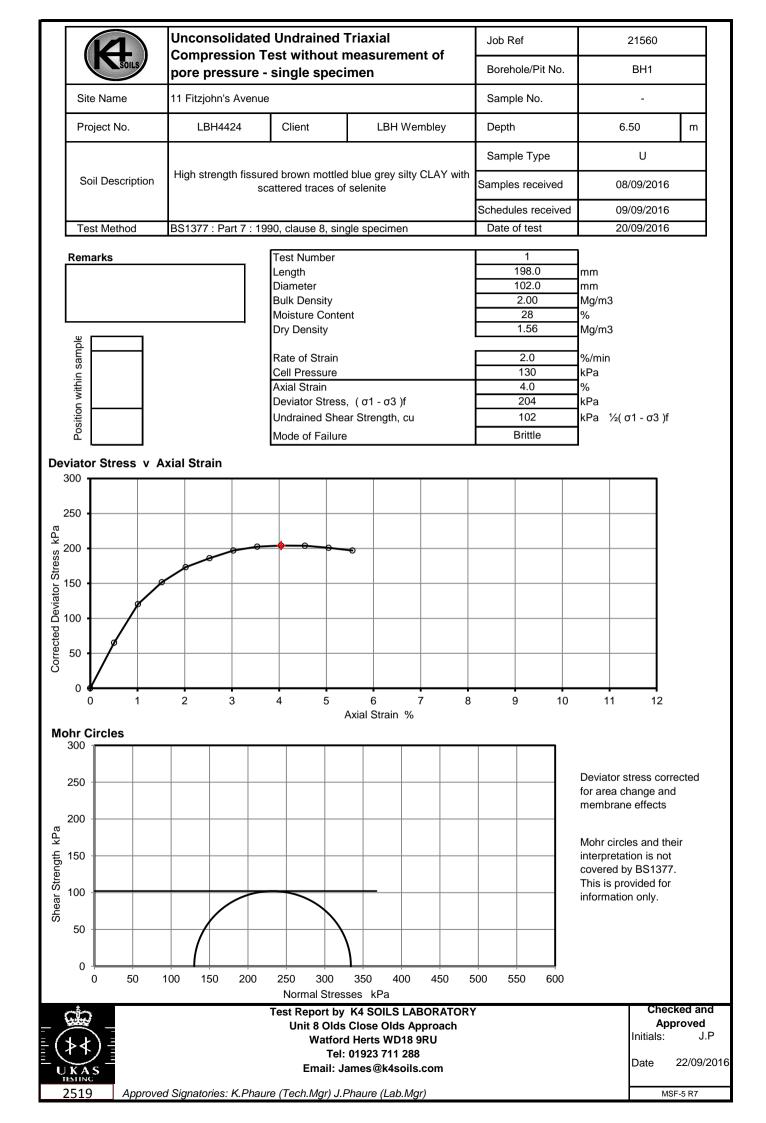
Borehole Depth at Spoon Blow for each successive 75mm penetration Water Is Hole	PROJECT: CLIENT:	ohn's Avenue, Camden, NW3 5JY LBH44 Is Avenue Hampstead Ltd	
5.00 S 1 2 2 3 3 4 DRY - 8.00 S 2 3 4 4 4 5 DRY - 11.00 S 3 4 5 5 5 DRY - 14.00 S 3 4 5 6 6 7 DRY - BH2 2.00 S 1 2 2 3 2 3 DRY - 6.50 S 2 2 3 3 4 DRY - 9.50 S 3 4 4 4 5 DRY -	Borehole	at Spoon Blow for each successive 75mm penetration or	Water Is Hole N Level Blowing? Value
4.00 S 2 2 3 3 4 DRY - 6.50 S 2 3 4 4 5 DRY - 9.50 S 3 4 6 5 6 7 DRY -	BH1	0 S 1 2 2 3 3 0 S 2 3 4 4 4 0 S 3 3 4 5 5	3 4 DRY - 12 4 5 DRY - 17 5 5 DRY - 19
	BH2	S 1 2 2 3 2 S 2 2 3 3 3 S 2 3 4 4 S 3 4 6 5	2 3 DRY - 10 3 4 DRY - 13 4 5 DRY - 17 5 7 DRY - 24

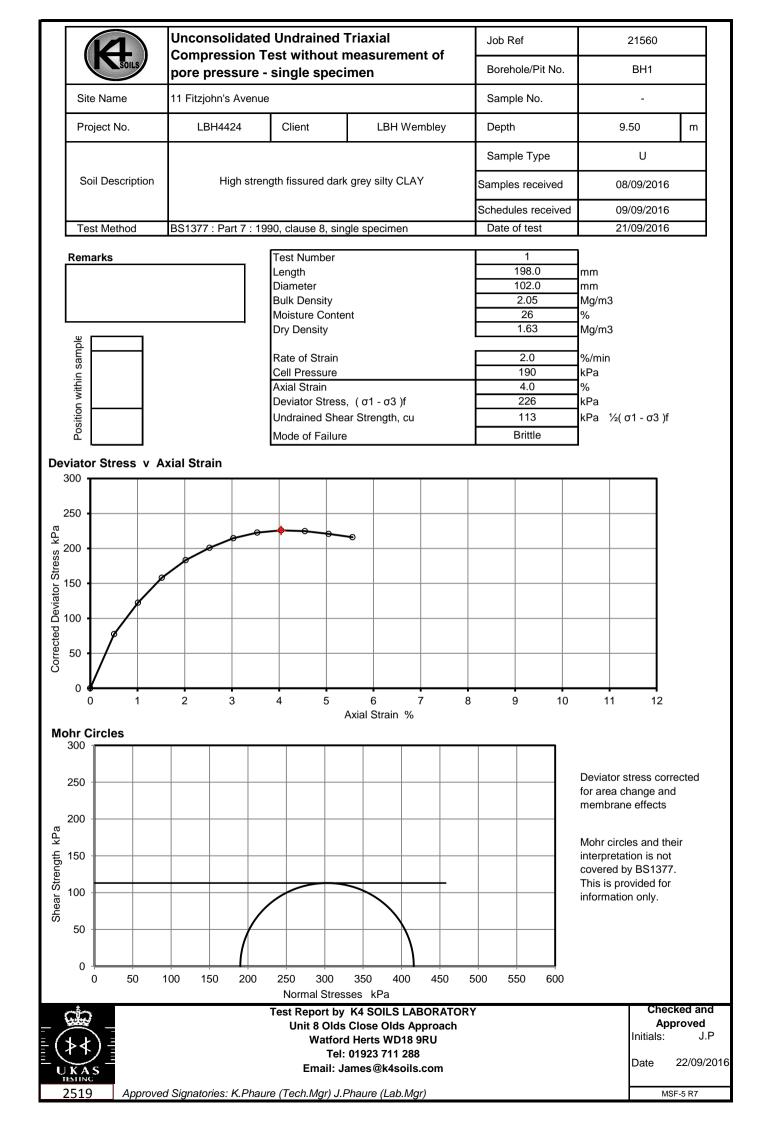
Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial Compression tests without measurement of pore pressure Summary of Results

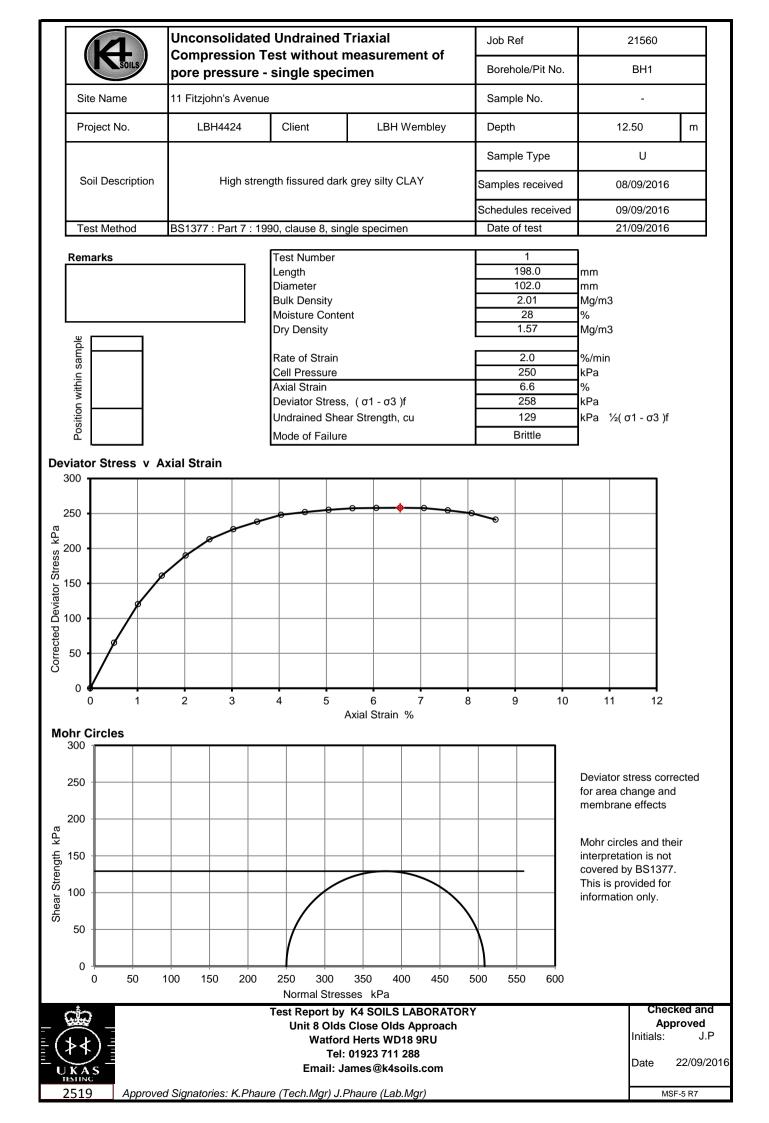
	SOILS	/	Tes	ts c	arried out in accordan	ce w	ith B	S1377	':Par	t7:1	990 c	laus	e 8 c	or9a	s ap	pro	priate to test
Job No.						ect Na									Pr	ograr	nme
21560			11 Fitzj	ohn's	Avenue									nples r edule			08/09/2016 09/09/2016
Project No	0.		Client											roject s			09/09/2016
LBH4424			LBH W	embl	ey								Τe	esting \$	Started	t	21/09/2016
		Sar	nple			Test	De	nsity						At fail	ure		
Hole No.					Soil Description	Test Type	bulk	dry	w	Length	Diameter	σ3	Axial	σ1 - σ	cu	M o	Remarks
	Ref	Тор	Base	Туре				J/m3	%	mm	mm	kPa	strain %	kPa	kPa	d e	
								,	70			ni u	70	in u	in a	C	
BH1	-	2.00	-	U	Medium strength fissured brown mottled blue grey silty CLAY	UU	1.98	1.54	29	198	102	40	10	147	74	С	
BH1	-	4.00	-	U	High strength fissured brown mottled blue grey silty CLAY with scattered traces of selenite	UU	1.88	1.43	32	198	102	80	7.1	223	112	в	
BH1	- 6.50 U High strength fissured brown mottled blue grey sity CLAY with scattered traces of selenite UU 2.00 1.56 28 198 102 130 4.0 2										204	102	в				
BH1	-	9.50	-	U	High strength fissured dark grey silty CLAY	UU	2.05	1.63	26	198	102	190	4.0	226	113	в	
BH1	-	12.50	-	U	High strength fissured dark grey silty CLAY	UU	2.01	1.57	28	198	102	250	6.6	258	129	в	
BH2	-	1.10	-	U	High strength slightly fissured brown, orange brown and reddish brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY (gravel is fmc and sub-angular to sub-rounded)	UU	1.84	1.45	27	198	102	22	4.5	157	78	в	
BH2	-	3.00	-	U	Medium strength fissured brown mottled blue grey silty CLAY	UU	1.98	1.53	29	198	102	60	12	147	73	с	
BH2	-	5.00	-	U	High strength fissured brown mottled blue grey sity CLAY with scattered traces of selenite	UU	1.94	1.47	32	198	102	100	5.6	166	83	в	
BH2	-	8.00	-	U	High strength fissured dark grey silty CLAY with scattered traces of selenite	UU	2.02	1.61	26	198	102	160	6.6	251	126	в	
BH2	-	11.00	-	U	High strength fissured dark grey silty CLAY	UU	2.05	1.62	27	198	102	220	7.6	263	132	в	
BH2	-	14.00	-	U	Very high strength fissured dark grey silty CLAY	UU	2.03	1.58	28	198	102	280	8.1	307	154	в	
Legend	UU - single stage test (single and multiple specimens)σ3Cell pressureMode of failure ;UUM - Multistage test on a single specimenσ1 - σ3Maximum corrected deviator stresssuffix R - remoulded or recompactedcuUndrained shear strength, ½ (σ1 - σ3)												re ;	P - F	Brittle Plasti Comp		
a'n					Test Report by K4	SOILS	S LABO	ORATO	RY								
					Unit 8 Olds Clo										Che	ecke	ed and Approved
-(≱≮)-					Watford He	erts W	D18 9F	ิรบ							Initials: J.P		
					Tel: 019										Date:		22/09/2016
2519		Email: james@k4soils.com															
2019			Abblon	eu S	ignationes. K.Phaure (Tech.M	yı) J.H	naure	(Lab.IV	yı)								MSF-5-R7b

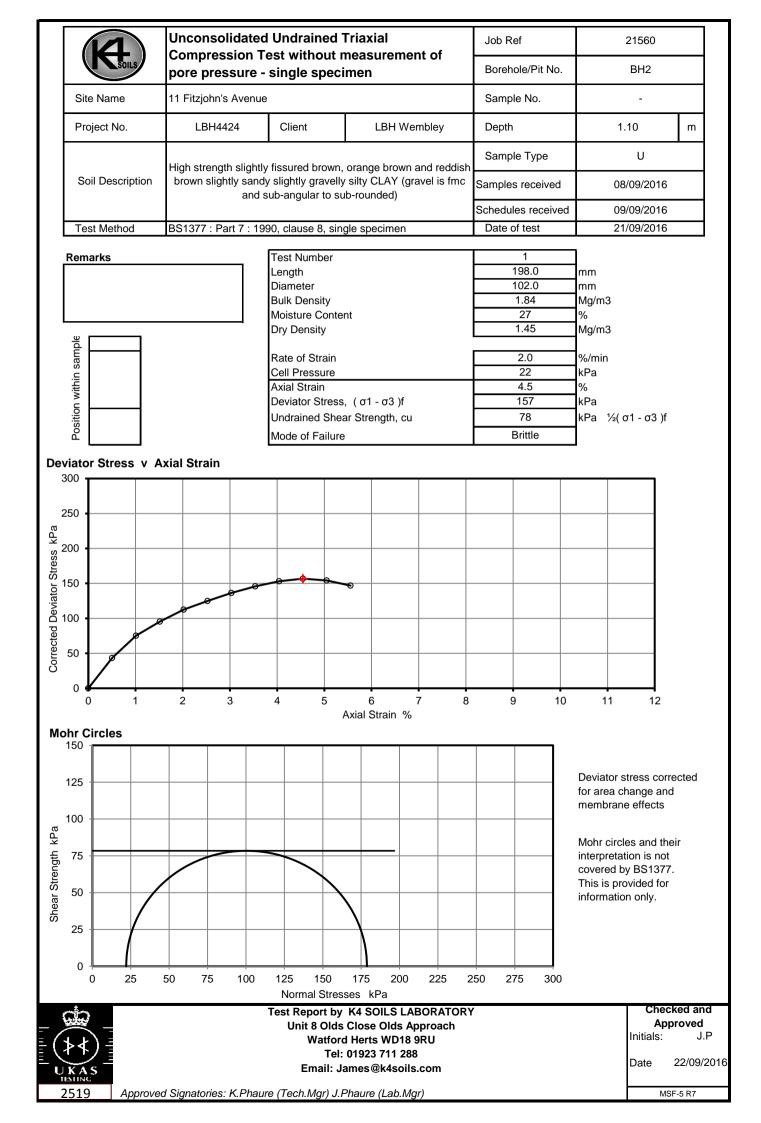


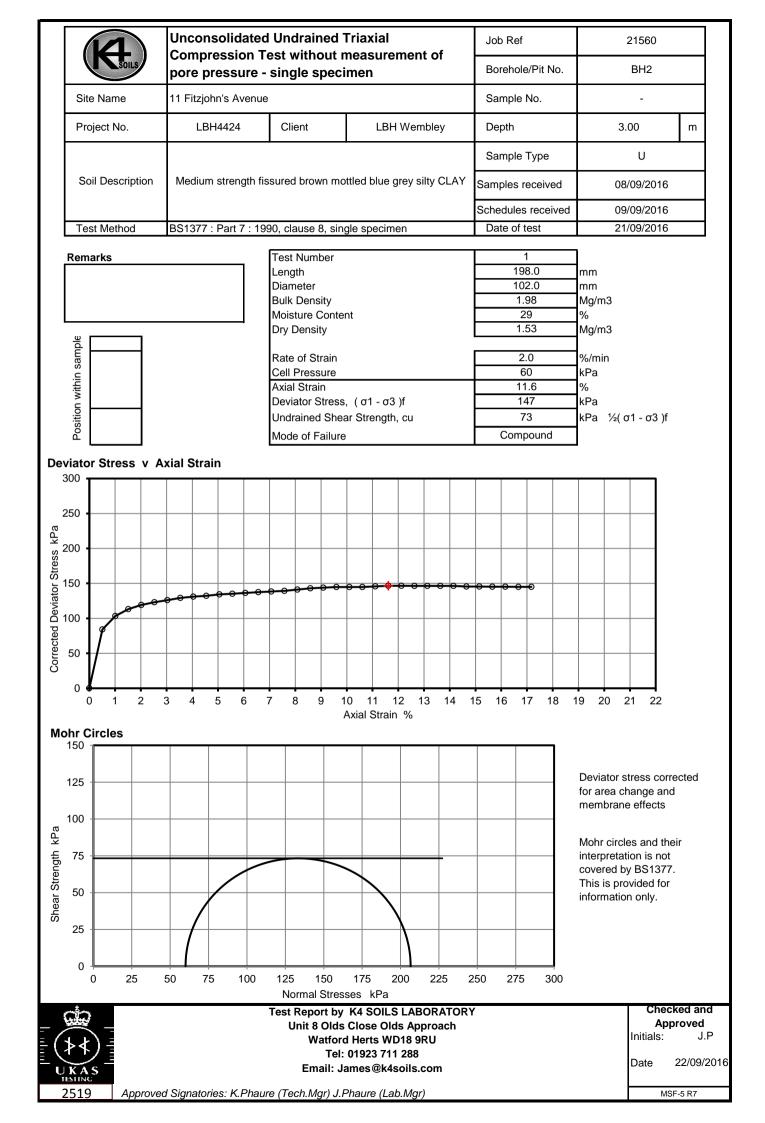


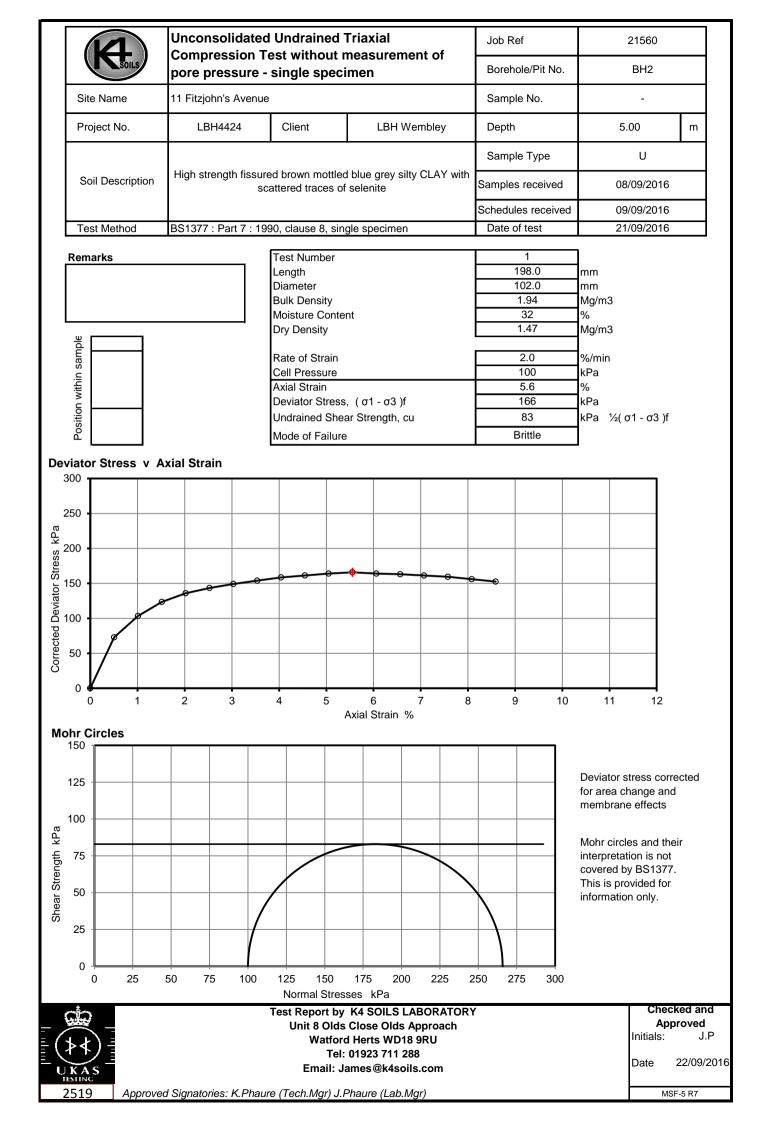


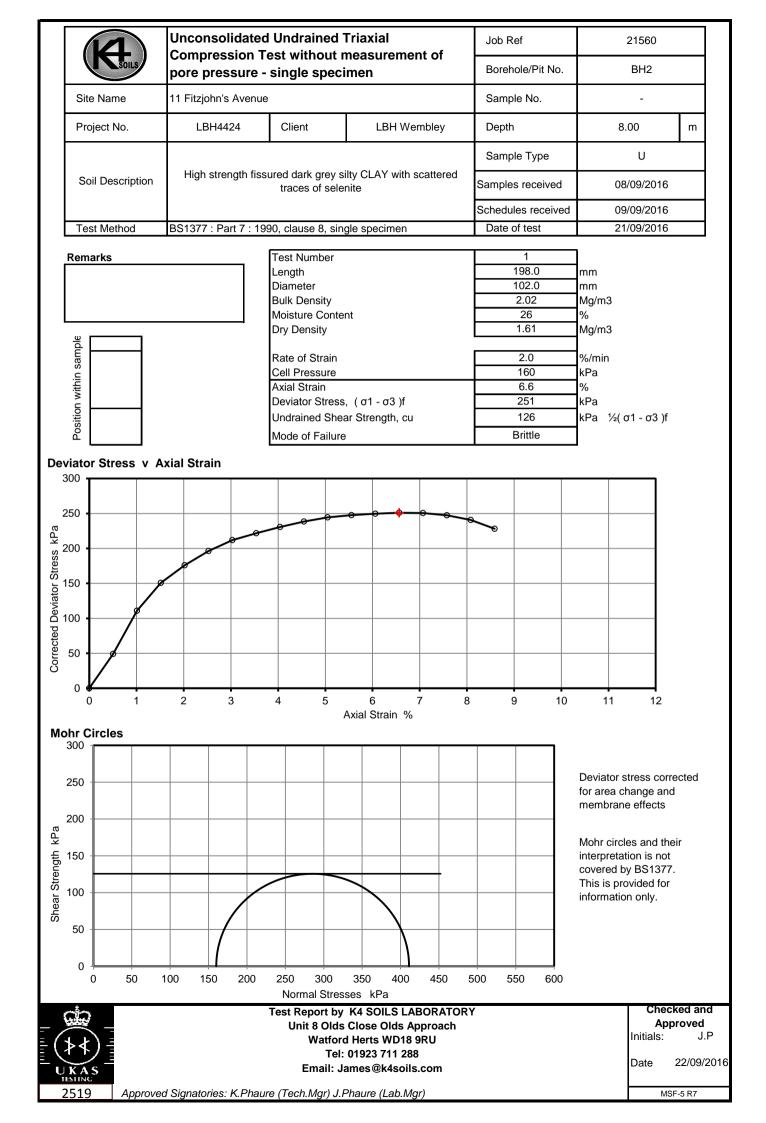


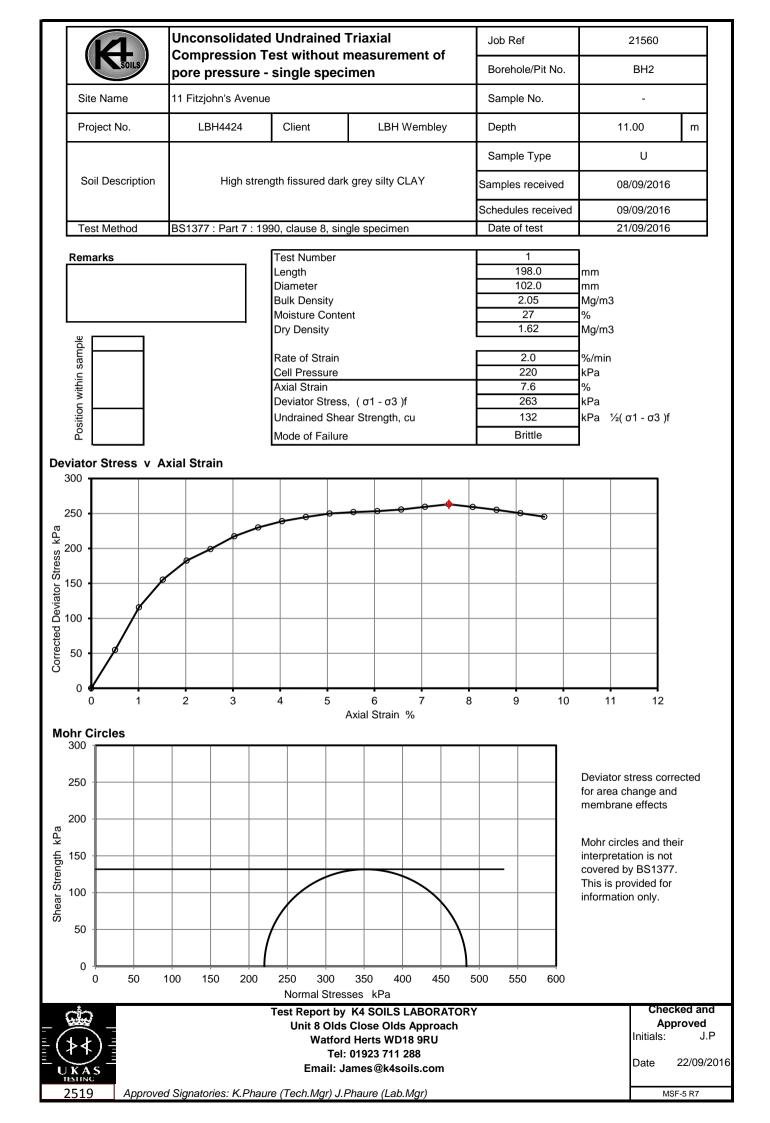


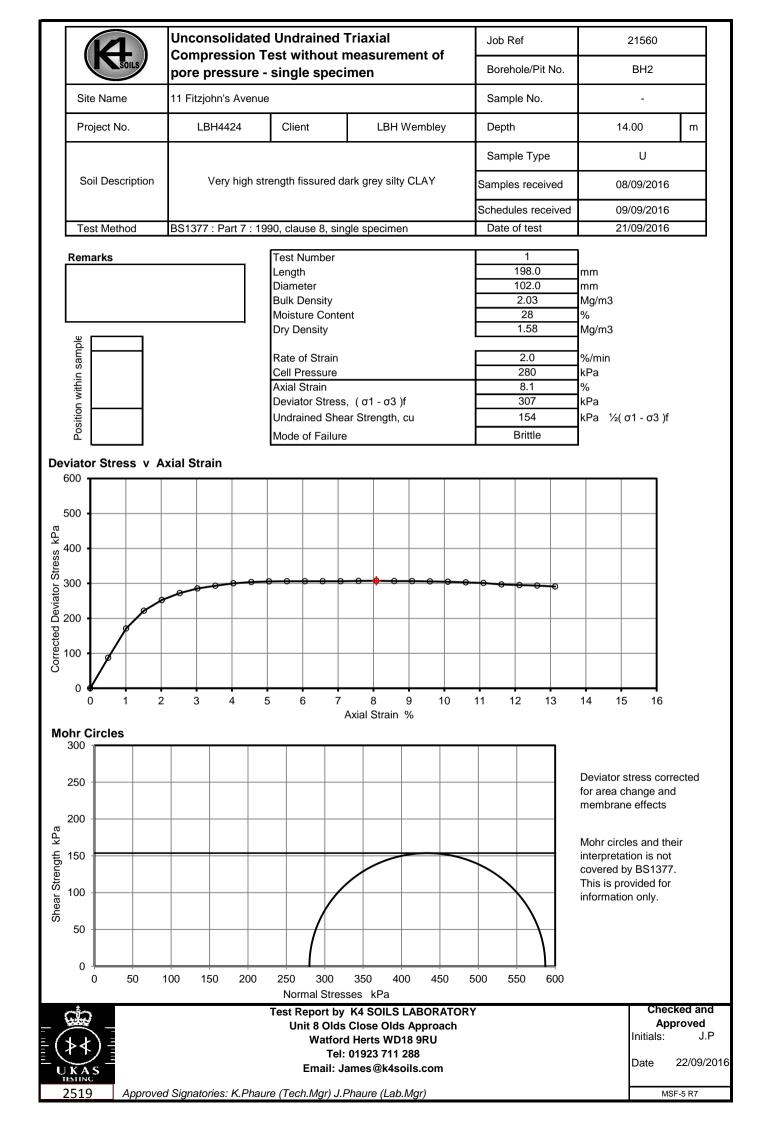


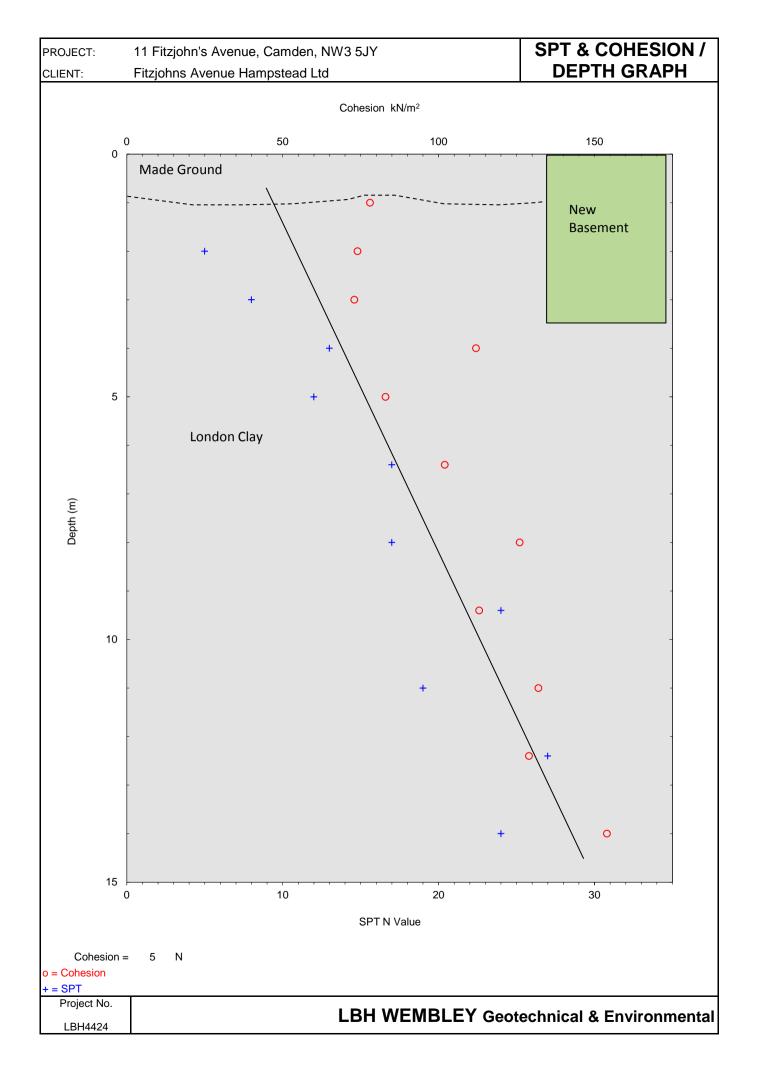












	4.	5	Su	lphate	Content (Gravimetric Method) for 2:1 Res Tested in accordance with BS1377 :	ults					mary of
Job No.			Project N	Vame						Program	nme
21560			11 Fitzjo		nue				Samples r	eceived	08/09/2016
Project N			Client						Schedule r Project s		09/09/2016 09/09/2016
Project No).										
LBH4424			LBH We	mbley					Testing S	started	21/09/2016
		Sa	ample			Dry Mass	SO3	SO4			
Hole No.	Ref	Тор	Base	Туре	Soil description	passing 2mm %	Content g/l	Content g/l	рН	F	Remarks
BH1	-	2.00	-	U	Medium strength fissured brown mottled blue grey silty CLAY	100	0.44	0.53	8.02		
BH1	-	6.50	-	U	High strength fissured brown mottled blue grey silty CLAY with scattered traces of selenite	100	0.59	0.70	8.08		
BH2	-	3.00	-	U	Medium strength fissured brown mottled blue grey silty CLAY	100	0.19	0.23	7.96		
BH2	-	8.00	-	U	High strength fissured dark grey silty CLAY with scattered traces of selenite	100	0.49	0.58	8.02		
					Test Report by K4 SOILS LABORATOR Unit 8 Olds Close Olds Approach Watford Herts WD18 9RU Tel: 01923 711 288 Email: James@k4soils.com	Ŷ					ecked and pproved J.P 22/09/2016
251	9			Approved	Signatories: K.Phaure (Tech.Mgr) J.Phaure (Lab	.Mgr)				Ν	/ISF-5-R29

K	1 SOILS)	Su	mma	ary of Natural Moisture C	ontent,	Liquid	Limit	and Pl	astic L	imit Results
Job No.			Project	Name							ramme
2	1560		11 Fitzj						Samples r	eceived	08/09/2016
Project No.			, Client						Schedule Project sta		09/09/2016 09/09/2016
LB	H4424		LBH W	emble	/				Testing St	arted	21/09/2016
Hole No.		San	nple	1	Soil Description	NMC	Passing 425µm	LL	PL	PI	Remarks
	Ref	Тор	Base	Туре		%	%	%	%	%	
BH1					Medium strength fissured brown mottled blue grey silty CLAY		100	76	28	48	
BH1	-	6.50	-	U	High strength fissured brown mottled blue grey silty CLAY with scattered traces of selenite	29	100	73	26	47	
BH2	-	3.00	-	U	Medium strength fissured brown mottled blue grey silty CLAY	31	99	89	33	56	
BH2	-	8.00	-	U	High strength fissured dark grey silty CLAY with scattered traces of selenite	26	100	68	23	45	
	Test N Natural Atterbe	lethods Moisture rg Limits:	: BS137 Content clause 4.	7: Par : clause 3 and 5	t 2: 1990: 3.2 Tes .0		Close Old I Herts WI	s Appro 018 9RU	ach	1	Checked and Approved Initials J.P
						Tel: 01923 711 288 Date: 22/09/ Email: James@k4soils.com 22/09/					
2519	Appro	ved Sign	atories: I	K.Phau	re (Tech.Mgr) J.Phaure (Lab.Mgr)						MSF-5-R1(b)