

5 Cleve Road, London NW6 3RN

Consideration of requirement for a Basement Impact Study

CA5085.02

Read with CA5085.03

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5 Cleve Road is shown as



on each plan

Streets at risk of surface water flooding

Abbey Road	1975
Aberdare Gardens	1975
Achilles Road	2002
Adamson Road	2002
Agamemnon Road	2002
Ajax Road	2002
Aldred Road	2002
Arkwright Road	1975 and 2002
Arkwright Road	1975 and 2002
Avenue Road	2002
Belsize Lane	1975 and 2002
Belsize Park Gardens	1975
Belsize Road	1975 and 2002
Boundary Road	1975
Broadhurst Gardens	1975
Broomsleigh Street	1975
Bullbarrow, Abbey Road Estate	1975
Canfield Gardens	1975 and 2002
Cannon Hill	1975 and 2002
Caversham Road	2002
Chalcot Gardens	1975
Chesterford Gardens	2002
Cotleigh Road	1975
Dennington Park Road	1975 and 2002
Edis Street	1975
Egbert Street	1975
Fairfax Road	2002
Fairhazel Gardens	1975 and 2002
Fellows Road	1975
Fencroft Avenue	1975
Finchley Road	2002
Fleet Road	2002
Fordwych Road	1975
Frognal Gardens	1975
Gaisford Street	2002
Glenhurst Avenue	2002
Gloucester Avenue	1975
Goldhurst Terrace	1975 and 2002
Gospel Oak Estate	1975
Greencroft Gardens	1975 and 2002
Hampstead Lane N6	1975
Harben Road	2002
Harley Road	1975
Hawley Road	1975
Heath Street	1975
Hemstal Road	1975
Highgate Road	1975
Hillfield Road	1975 and 2002
Holmdale Road	1975 and 2002
Ingestre Road	2002
Inglewood Road	2002

Jeffreys Street	2002
Kelly Street	1975 and 2002
Kentish Town Road	1975
Kidderpore Gardens	1975
Kilburn High Road	1975
Kilburn Priory	1975
Kingdon Road	2002
Kingsgate Road	1975
Lady Margaret Road	2002
Lambolle Road	1975
Lancaster Drive	2002
Lancaster Grove	1975 and 2002
Langland Gardens	1975
Lowfield Road	1975
Lyncroft Gardens	2002
Lyndurst Gardens	1975
Mansfield Road	1975
Maygrove Road	1975
Menelik Road	2002
Messina Avenue	1975
Mill Lane	1975 and 2002
Nassington Road	2002
Oak Village	1975
Ornan Road	2002
Pandora Road	1975 and 2002
Park End	1975
Parkhill Road	1975 and 2002
Parliament Hill	2002
Platt's Lane	1975 and 2002
Primrose Hill Road	1975 and 2002
Prince of Wales Road	2002
Princess Road	1975
Priory Road	2002
Priory Terrace	1975
South End Road	2002
South Hill Park	2002
South Hill Park Gardens	2002
Sumatra Road	1975 and 2002
Swains Lan	1975
Tanza Road	2002
Templewood Avenue	2002
Templewood Gardens	2002
Wendling, Haverstock Road	2002
West End Lane	2002
Westbere Road	2002
Willow Road	1975 and 2002
Winchester Road	1975
Windmill Hill	1975
Woodchurch Road	2002
Woodsome Road	1975
York Rise	1975

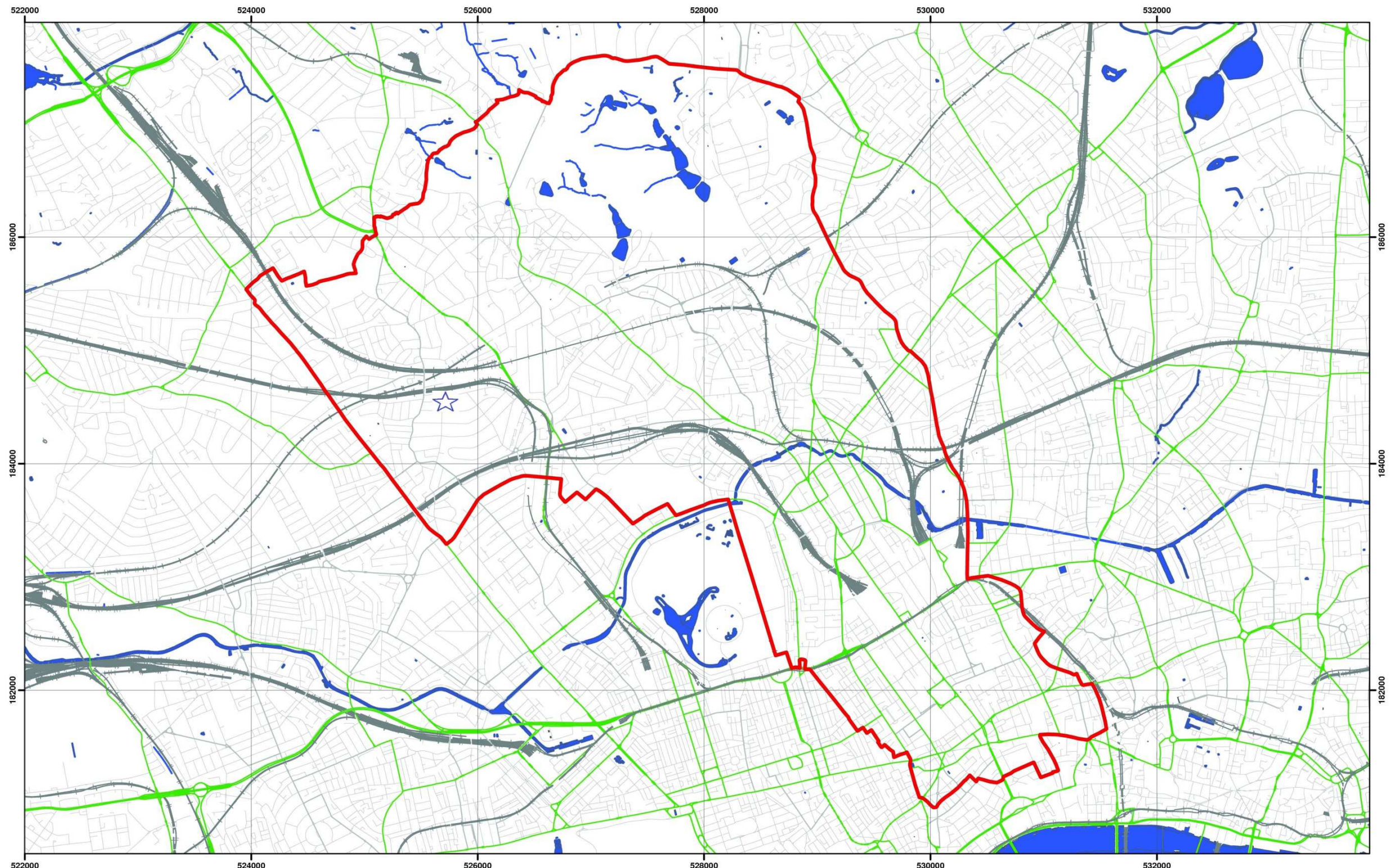
Source: Floods in Camden, Report of the Floods Scrutiny Panel, London Borough of Camden 2003, Appendix 4, Flooded Roads in Camden 1975 and 2002.



OS map showing location of Hampstead Ponds



Map showing Lost Rivers of London



Data Source: London Borough of Camden, 2010



Scale at A3: 1:30,000

Coordinate System:
British National Grid
GCS_OSGB_1936

Legend

- ▭ London Borough of Camden
- Surface water
- - - Railway Lines
- A Roads

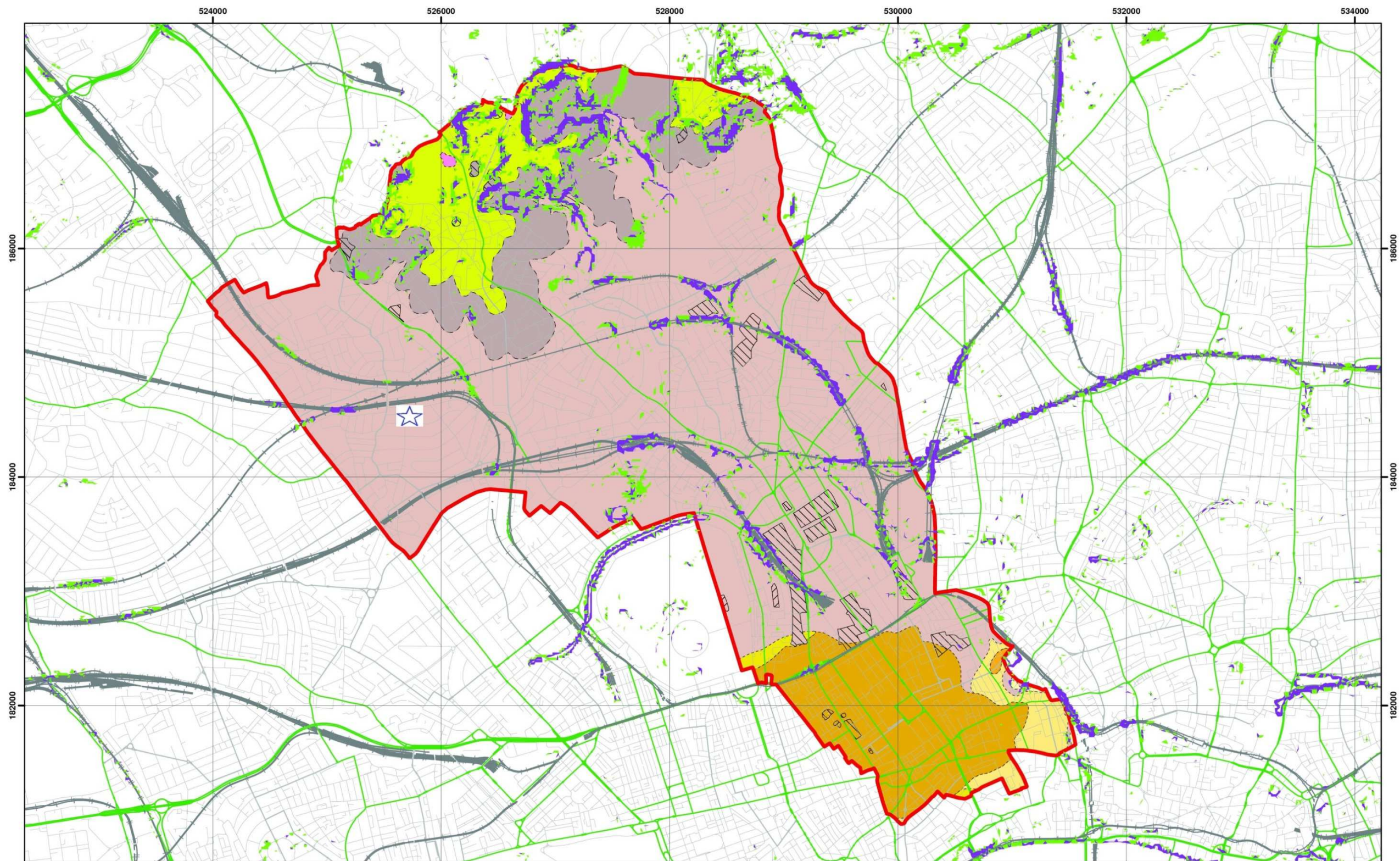


**Camden Geological, Hydrogeological
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Camden Surface Water Features

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FIGURE 12

Map showing Local Water Courses



Slope Angles calculated from Digital Terrain Model Provided By Camden Borough Council

Scale at A3: 1:30,000
 1:10,000 BGS Mapping
 Coordinate System:
 British National Grid
 GCS_OSGB_1936

0 0.5 1 2 3
 Kilometers

Legend

London Borough of Camden	MADE GROUND	ALLUVIUM	BAGSHOT FORMATION
Railway Lines	WORKED GROUND	HACKNEY GRAVEL FORMATION	CLAYGATE MEMBER
0°- 7°		LANGLEY SILT FORMATION	LAMBETH GROUP
7°- 10°		LYNCH HILL GRAVEL FORMATION	LONDON CLAY FORMATION
> 10°		STANMORE GRAVEL FORMATION	

NB. Geological boundaries are largely indicative based on available geological mapping data

Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study
 Slope Angle Map
 213923 **FIGURE 16**

Map showing Ground Slope Angles

Areas of greatest potential for slope instability

The assessment of the potential for slope instability

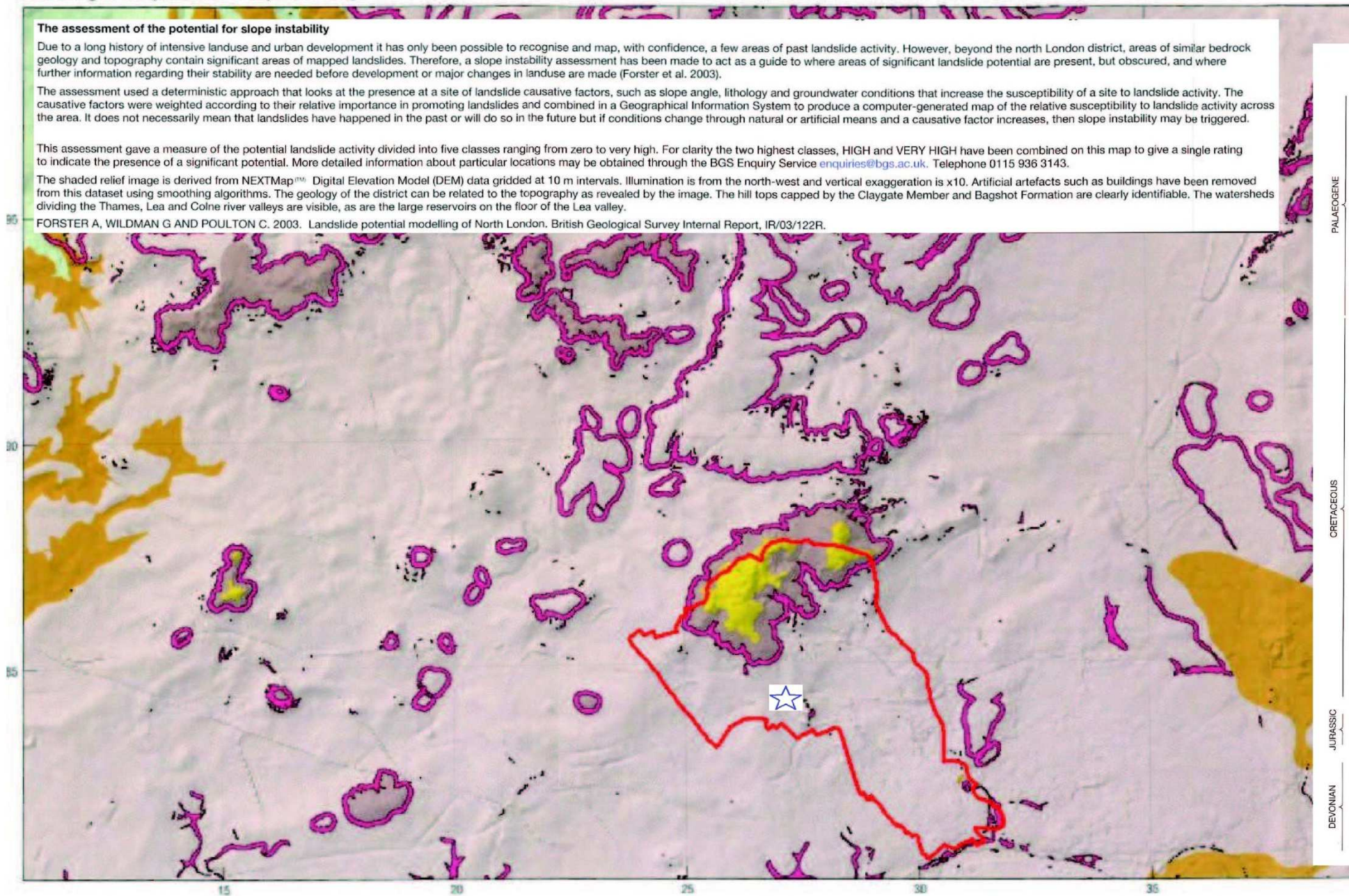
Due to a long history of intensive landuse and urban development it has only been possible to recognise and map, with confidence, a few areas of past landslide activity. However, beyond the north London district, areas of similar bedrock geology and topography contain significant areas of mapped landslides. Therefore, a slope instability assessment has been made to act as a guide to where areas of significant landslide potential are present, but obscured, and where further information regarding their stability are needed before development or major changes in landuse are made (Forster et al. 2003).

The assessment used a deterministic approach that looks at the presence at a site of landslide causative factors, such as slope angle, lithology and groundwater conditions that increase the susceptibility of a site to landslide activity. The causative factors were weighted according to their relative importance in promoting landslides and combined in a Geographical Information System to produce a computer-generated map of the relative susceptibility to landslide activity across the area. It does not necessarily mean that landslides have happened in the past or will do so in the future but if conditions change through natural or artificial means and a causative factor increases, then slope instability may be triggered.

This assessment gave a measure of the potential landslide activity divided into five classes ranging from zero to very high. For clarity the two highest classes, HIGH and VERY HIGH have been combined on this map to give a single rating to indicate the presence of a significant potential. More detailed information about particular locations may be obtained through the BGS Enquiry Service enquiries@bgs.ac.uk. Telephone 0115 936 3143.

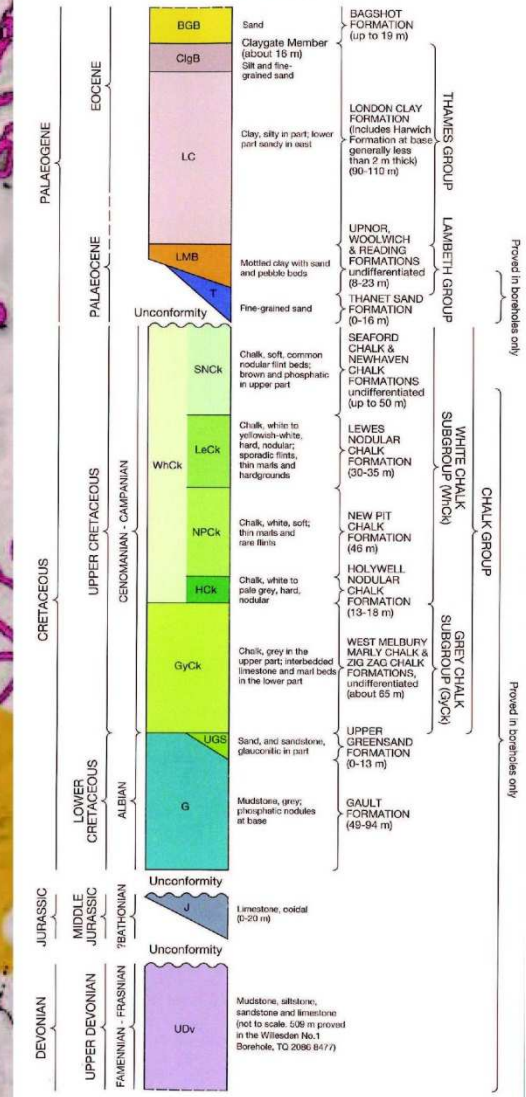
The shaded relief image is derived from NEXTMap™ Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data gridded at 10 m intervals. Illumination is from the north-west and vertical exaggeration is x10. Artificial artefacts such as buildings have been removed from this dataset using smoothing algorithms. The geology of the district can be related to the topography as revealed by the image. The hill tops capped by the Claygate Member and Bagshot Formation are clearly identifiable. The watersheds dividing the Thames, Lea and Colne river valleys are visible, as are the large reservoirs on the floor of the Lea valley.

FORSTER A, WILDMAN G AND POULTON C. 2003. Landslide potential modelling of North London. British Geological Survey Internal Report, IR/03/122R.



Areas of significant landslide potential

GENERALIZED VERTICAL SECTION
Scale 1:2500 (1 cm to 25 m)



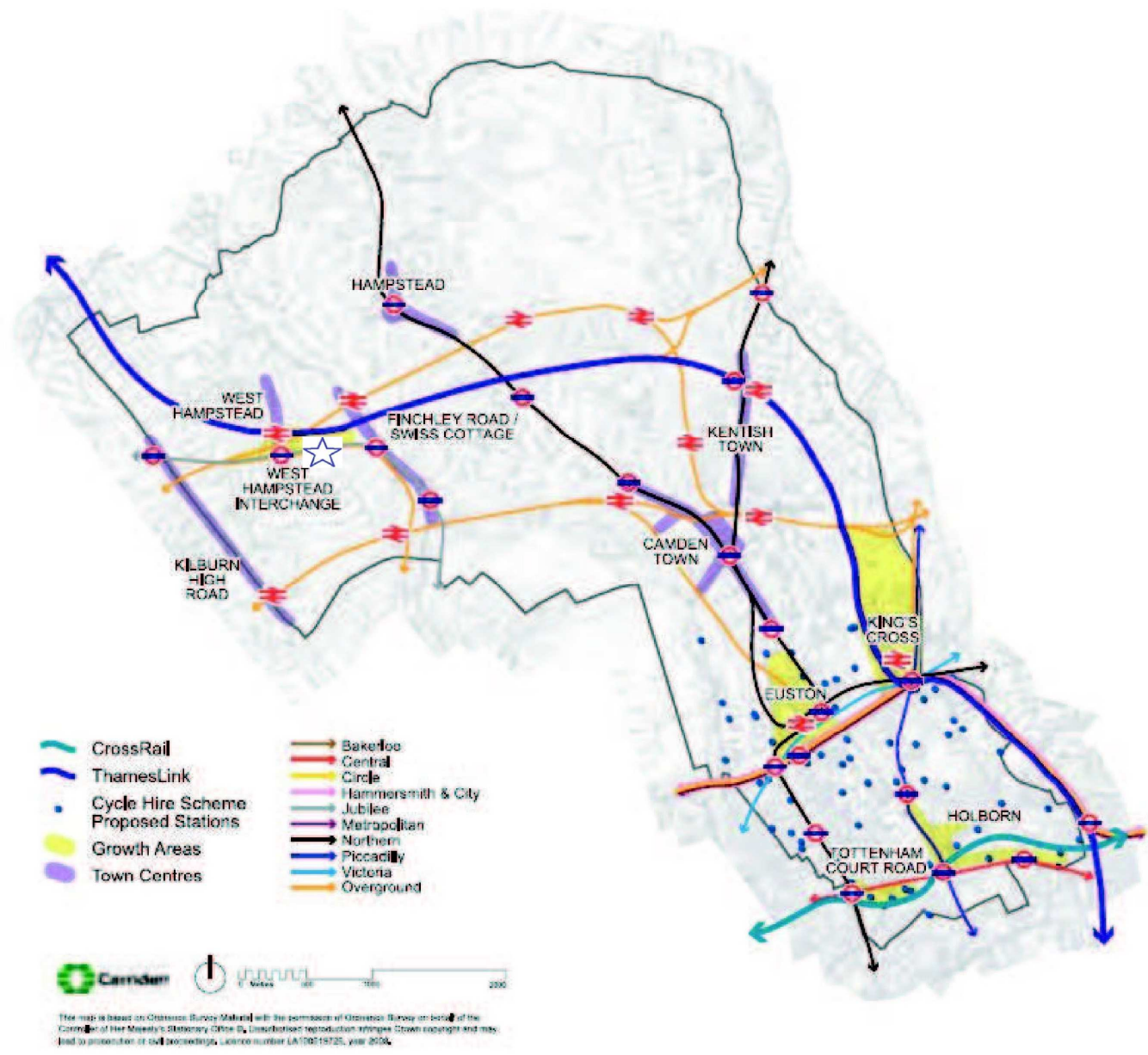
Source - British Geological Society, 1:50,000 Series
England and Wales Sheet 256 – North London

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Areas of landslide potential

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FIGURE 17

Map showing areas of Landslip



Source - London Borough of Camden, January 2010. *Camden Core Strategy Proposed Submission.*

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Transport Infrastructure

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FIGURE **18**

Map showing Local Transport