

**155 Drummond Street
London
NW1 2PB**

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Notes on Screen Process

1. Characteristic of the Project

- The original Basement consists of two reinforced concrete spine walls each bearing onto a reinforced concrete slab, cast onto and bearing onto mass concrete strip foundations extending down 2.3m to the formation level in the Taplow Gravel (see Borehole Log described in Question 5 of Slope Stability Screening Flowchart and Ove Arup & Partners Drg 5965/17 Foundation and Ground Floor Layout).
It is proposed to excavate the existing fill, used to backfill the gap between the aforementioned spine walls and strip foundations, to cast the suspended slab at ground floor level; to extend the existing mass concrete foundations, with the same formation level in the Taplow Gravel; to prop the existing reinforced concrete columns onto the extended mass concrete strip foundations, to increase their load bearing capacity; and cast a basement slab between the reinforced concrete slabs.
- **Method Statement for removal of fill and extension of existing basement.**
 1. Excavate existing fill between the two spines walls in the basement.
 2. Provide temporary propping to the front and back walls in the existing basement and between spine walls.
 3. Excavate and cast mass concrete strip foundations, between the spine walls and below the existing three reinforced concrete columns.
 4. Cast spreader slab onto mass concrete strip foundations, with sections of cranked beams, as required.
 5. Cast reinforced concrete columns between underside of ground floor slabs and newly cast spreader slab, and effectively prop existing reinforced concrete columns.
 6. Form holes in existing reinforced concrete spine walls for cranked beams.
 7. Install cranked beams.
 8. Cast basement slab, encasing cranked beams, and form sump
 9. Form void in the existing ground floor slab and cast access staircase into the basement
 10. Cast perimeter walls between existing and new basement slab and underside of existing ground floor slab.
 11. Remove sections of spine walls to allow full access across the basement and to form perimeter walls of the lift shaft
 12. Cast internal reinforced concrete walls to form lift shaft and service riser walls.

2. Location of the Project (by Platform)

3. Characteristic of Potential Impact

- There is no impact on soils, land use above ground floor level, the water table and ground water quality, and will not affect or disturb the hydrology
- There is no impact, either short, medium and long-term as the proposed development is within the demise of the existing building.
- The extent of the works are within the boundary of the existing freehold
- There are no adverse effects or impacts from the proposed development of the existing basement

1.0 Slope Stability Screening Flowchart

All answers are No, except as indicated below.

- Question 5. Is the London Clay the shallowest strata?
 Answer Fine to coarse Gravel of Brick Rubble, Ash and Wood Material (fill) Ground to 1.45m depth
 Soft Brown Sandy Silty Clay with some Brick & Ash Material (fill), 1.45m to 2.75m
 Dense to very Dense Brown to Medium to Coarse Sand & fine to medium Angular to Rounded Gravel, 2.75m to 5.75m
 Taplow Gravel 5.75m to 7.6m
 Stiff Brown & Grey Laminated Fissured Clay (London Clay)
 See Ove Arup & Partners Drg No5965/05 M1 Site Layout & Borehole Log
- Question 9. Is the site within an area of previously worked ground?
 Answer It seems that the site previously had basements to terraced houses as adjacent properties. The existing foundations consists of a reinforced concrete spine wall bearing onto a reinforced concrete slab, cast onto and bearing onto mass concrete strip foundations to the formation level in the Taplow Gravel (see Borehole Log described in Question 5 and Ove Arup & Partners Drg 5965/17 Foundation and Ground Floor Layout).
- Question 10. Is the site within an aquifer? If so.....
 Answer Borehole logs (See Ove Arup & Partners Drg No5965/05 M1 Site Layout & Borehole Log & Ove Arup & Partners Drg 5965 M2 Site Investigation) do not indicate a water level, so site is not within an aquifer.
- Question 12. Is site within 5m of a highway or pedestrian right of way?
 Answer It is, but there is no change to existing site conditions, and the formation level for the basement remains in the Taplow Gravel (see Borehole Log described in Question 5).
- Question 13. Will the proposed basement significantly....
 Answer The original foundations were constructed 2.3m below existing adjacent party wall foundation level, using mass concrete fill cast using an "underpinning construction sequence" as described in Ove Arup & Partners Drg 5965.17 Foundation and Ground Floor Layout, Section 1-1

2.0 Subterranean (groundwater) flow screen flowchart

All answers are No, except as indicated below.

- Question 1b Will the proposed basement extend beneath the water table surface?
 Answer Borehole logs (See Ove Arup & Partners Drg No5965/05 M1 Site Layout & Borehole Log & Ove Arup & Partners Drg 5965 M2 Site Investigation) do not indicate a water level, so basement does not extend beneath the water table surface.

3.0 **Surface flow and flooding screen flowchart**

All answers are No, except as indicated below.

Question 2 As part of site drainage....

Answer No change in surface water runoff. The substitution of pitched tiled roof with flat roofs and terraces which will reduce peak surface runoff. In any case there is no impact on the existing and proposed basement

Mervyn Rodrigues MIStructE
for
Rodrigues Associates