

40 Leighton Road Ground Movement and Building Damage Assessment Report

May 2022

Mat Jones and Louise Willocks 40 Leighton Rd Kentish Town London NW5 2QE

Final Report

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Document Verification

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Non-Technical Summary

The Land Stability BIA and GMA reports were carried out by Jon Smithson, Director of Ground and Project Consultants Ltd, Chartered Geologist (CGeol), with over 35 years' experience.

The BIA (Report Ref 70572-1) concluded that the construction of a basement at the site should not have any significant impacts on land stability. However, geotechnical testing of the London Clay Formation determined it to have very high plasticity and volume change potential. This increases the risk of movement and damage to medium due to this development. There is risk to trees on site that are within a conservation zone. Foundations should be placed at appropriate depths to avoid the effects of water content changes and root damage.

Detailed GMA and Building Damage Assessment found the potential risk to neighbouring properties to be in the Very Slight category. This is understood to be an acceptable level of risk. Most ground movement will occur during excavation of the basement and construction so the adequacy of the temporary support will be critical in limiting ground movements. Monitoring should be carried out to make sure the movements are within acceptable limits.

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1 Introduction

Ground and Project Consultants Ltd (GPCL) have been instructed by Mat Jones and Louise Willocks to carry out a Ground Movement Assessment for the proposed basement at 40 Leighton Road. A Basement Impact Assessment has been previously carried out (Reference 70572-1), dated April 2021.

The objectives of this report are to ascertain the expected ground movements and degree of any building damage at the structures adjacent to the site.

The scope of this report and approach are as follows:

- Summarise the expected ground conditions at the site;
- Develop an understanding of the proposals and their relationship to adjacent structures;
- Carry out an assessment of ground movement following the principles and procedures set out in C760 "Guidance on Embedded Retaining Wall Design";
- Carry out a parallel check using Geo5 'Sheeting Check' software and GEO5 'FEM'.

This report has been prepared and approved by Jon Smithson, BSc, MSC, FGS, CGeol who is a chartered geologist with over 35 years' experience.



2 Background Information

2.1 Site Description

The site is located at 40 Leighton Road, Kentish Town, London, NW5 2QE. The site is in the London Borough of Camden. The National Grid Reference for the site is 529199, 185173.

The site is currently a two-storey terraced property with basement. It is understood the basement is approximately 2.5m in height. A small area of hardstanding is present to the front of the property and a garden with semi-mature trees to the rear of the property approximately 14m in length. The garden is accessed from the basement via steps which has a level higher than the basement but lower than the ground floor.

The site is bound and adjoined by Leighton Road to the north, 38 Leighton Road to the west, 42 Leighton Road to the east. Peckwater Health Centre is to the south. The terraces to the east of the property (No. 42) appear to have partial basements from Google Earth with stairs leading up to the front door. It is understood that the basement of No. 42 extends beneath the footprint of the main building. The property to the west (No. 38) has a basement extension visible on photos from the Existing Drawings and Photos in Appendix A. It is understood that the basement at No. 38 starts approximately 5m or 6m back from the front of the property and extending below a rear extension and external patio.

It is believed that the walls of the existing structure are underpinned by adjacent basement walls of the neighbouring properties or the original footings where no basement extensions have taken place.

There is a mature tree on the pavement to the front of the property.

No underground railways are anticipated beneath the site.

The site is in a Conservation Area.

The site is at approximately 40.2m AOD. The wider area slopes gently to the southeast at less than 2 degrees.

2.2 Proposals

The proposals for the site comprise the redevelopment of an existing residential property including the deepening of the existing basement to approximately 3.5m bgl (*excavating approximately 1m deeper than existing*), the addition of a basement light well to the front of the property, an extension with skylight to the rear of the property, removal of internal walls (including in the basement), extension of the first floor to the rear and the addition of a loft floor with new roof plan. A new garden room is also proposed to the rear of the garden to the very south of the site.



The construction method proposed includes casting new retaining walls in segments, installing lateral props at high and low level as the excavations progress. The floor slab is proposed to be partially suspended.

2.3 Geology

The ground investigation revealed that the geology comprises Made Ground to depths of up to 1.4m bgl, overlying firm to stiff London Clay Formation proven to 10.45m bgl. Roots were recorded to 1.5m bgl.

2.4 Hydrogeology

The London Clay Formation is an unproductive aquifer. Groundwater was not encountered during drilling or monitoring (>5.3m bgl), well below basement depth. However, groundwater levels may vary seasonally.

3 Assessment of Ground Movement

Movements have been assessed for the neighbouring properties and structures as follows:

- 38 Leighton Road
- 42 Leighton Road

Drawings which have been used in assessing basement and distances to adjoining and nearby structures are included in Appendix A. It is understood that the existing basement is to be deepened from approximately 2.5m bgl to 3.5m bgl, level with the proposed basement extension.

This assessment has taken into account that the underpinning will be in a hit and miss sequence and that shoring and horizontal propping will be used. Whilst it is acknowledged that the basement depth and excavation will be shallow relative to existing foundations *the construction method should not leave existing foundations unsupported or vulnerable to ground movement from unsupported excavation slopes.*

It is important to note that CIRIA report C760 is written for embedded retaining walls. Whereas the basement wall is constructed in short panels and each is cast against the exposed soil. Therefore, movement calculations for the excavation of soil and installation of underpins does not strictly apply to C760. There is no recognised method for calculating ground movements due to underpinned basements. C760 is used as a convenient and recognised approach. Calculations have been carried out using Geo5 Sheeting Check software for the basement retaining walls. For comparison we have allowed for wall installation.

It is recognised that settlements are generally minor where care in construction and appropriate precautionary measures are taken in this type of basement construction.

It is recommended that where the understanding of movements is significant, appropriate instrumentation should be installed to monitor ground movement before and during construction.

Design drawings developed by the engineer have been reviewed and used to inform this assessment.

The following key assumptions have been made:

- The detailed design of the basement (and associated temporary works) has been carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced structural engineer, to current professional standards and best practice.
- The maximum excavation depth is approximately 3.5m below existing ground level.

- The method of basement construction will be as per the drawings, see note above, and will be carried out with due skill and care by an appropriately experienced contractor.
- A high wall stiffness has been assumed.
- The wall will be propped promptly using closely spaced props in the temporary case.
- In the permanent case the wall will be permanently propped at floor level and ceiling level.

For the purposes of the calculations, the parameters of the subject properties have been estimated as included in Table 1.

Property	Distance from basement (m)	Height (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Differential Basement depth (m) ^{*3}
38 Leighton Road	0	9	16.5	5	3.5* ¹
42 Leighton Road	0	9.5	10	5	2* ²

Table 1: Property Dimensions and Proximity

*1Front part of house only, rear has existing 2.5m basement

*2 Maximum anticipated differential depth.

*³ Note that the basement is largely being deepening by 1m.

It is assumed that the soils are competent soils as encountered in the ground investigation. Made Ground was encountered to approximately 1.4m bgl, overlying firm to stiff clay of the London Clay Formation. Groundwater was not encountered.

The ground model used during the analyses is shown in Table 2 below. Characteristic values have been assigned to the weathered London Clay obtained from SPT correlations and published research. Values of Young's modulus have been derived using the empirical formula E_u =400C_u outlined in CIRIA C580.



Table 2: Ground Model

Strata	Unit Weight (kN/m²)	Effective angle of friction (deg)	Effective cohesion (kPa)	Effective cohesion (kPa) Drained Youngs Modulus, E' (MPa)	
Made Ground	17	20	0	8	0.3
London Clay	19	22	0	14	0.2

¹Based on E' = $0.6E_u$ for stiff clays. Look, B., 2007. *Handbook of geotechnical investigation and design tables*.



4 Assessment of Building Damage

4.1 Movement due to wall installation and excavation following C760

The following ground movements have been calculated in relation to ground movements, using Figure 6.16 in C760.

Property	Maximum Vertical Deflection ∆ (mm)	Maximum Horizontal Movement dh (mm)	Building Damage Assessment
	2	2	1 Vory Clight
38 Leighton Road	3	Ζ	I very Signt

Table 3: Damage Assessment using the Burland Scale

Ground movement contour plots are included in Appendix A.

*In addition to assessing ground movement, some consideration should be given whether to include an allowance for the shrinkage of the dry pack at the wall. It is considered (and the experience of past project reports) that the dry pack may shrink nominally at the wall only.

Burland Scale categories 0, 1, and 2 refer to aesthetic damage, category 3 and 4 relate to serviceability and function, and 5 represents damage which relates to stability. The main objective of design and construction is to maintain a level of risk to buildings no higher than category 2 where only aesthetic damage is considered acceptable.

Note that the figures above do not necessarily represent the total ground movement but the maximum differential movements which are predicted to be experienced by the building. The ground movement and building damage calculations are appended.

The calculations assume that the wall is propped and that the wall and excavation are adequately supported in the temporary case.

There are a number of key points to note in using this assessment:

- Most ground movement will occur during excavation of the basement and construction so the adequacy of temporary support will be critical in limiting ground movements.
- The speed of propping and support is key to limiting ground movements and limiting unpropped wall heights.
- Good workmanship will contribute to minimising ground movements.

• The calculation assumes the wall is in competent soil as per the findings of the ground investigation.

Ground movement can be minimised by adopting a number of measures, including:

- Ensuring that adequate propping and support is in place at all times during construction.
- Installation of the first (stiff) support quickly and early in the construction sequence.
- Avoid leaving ground unsupported.
- Minimise deterioration of the unexcavated soil mass by the use of blinding/ covering with a waterproof membrane.
- Avoid overbreak.
- The control and appropriate design of any dewatering process must ensure that fines removal and drawdown are minimised.

It must be noted that the movements are calculated values based on the findings and methods of CIRIA C760. Larger movements may be generated if anyone or any combination of the above recommendations and/or assumptions are not heeded or if ground conditions are different from those anticipated by the investigation.

The actual magnitude of these movements will depend upon a number of factors described above and the nature of the ground expected may give rise to larger movements.

4.2 Geo5 Sheeting Check Analysis

Further assessment of the basement construction on the adjacent properties has been carried out using "Sheeting Check" developed by GEO5 for 1m of basement deepening. The results are included in Table 4 below.

Property	Maximum Vertical Movement (mm)	Distance from the wall (m)	Maximum Horizontal Movement (mm)	Building Damage Assessment
38 Leighton Road	1	~0.7	0	0 Negligible
42 Leighton Road	1	~0.7	0	0 Negligible

Table 4: Geo 5 Sheeting Check Results

The results are broadly in line with the CIRIA C760 method results. The output sheets are provided in Appendix D. Note that since a basement already exists the maximum movement is taken for the last stage only.



Computer analysis demonstrates that ground movements are highly sensitive to prop and wall stiffness, so the use of stiff props both in the temporary and permanent cases is essential.

4.3 Geo5 FEM Analysis

Analysis of ground movement has been carried out using GEO5 FEM software to provide a check and generate a visualisation of ground movement.

The location of the services modelled in our analysis are shown in Appendix C. An electricity service has been modelled at a depth of 0.5m bgl and at a distance of 0.5m from the excavation, a water utility has been modelled 1.2m bgl and at a distance of 2.5m from the excavation and a sewage utility has been modelled 2m bgl and at a distance of 4.5m from the excavation beneath the road.

Structure	Maximum Vertical Movement (mm)	Maximum Horizontal Movement (mm)
38 Leighton Road	1	0
42 Leighton Road	1	0
Utilities	1	0

Table 5: Geo 5 FEM Results

The calculated settlements are similar to those calculated using the C760 method. The output is included within Appendix C.



5 Monitoring

Expected movements are such that they may not manifest themselves in monitoring through survey work. The GMA has predicted that building damage will fall into the "very slight" category. We suggest the system of alerts and actions in table 3 below. These should be developed and finalised by the Structural Engineer.

Amount of horizontal/vertical	Action	Comments
movement recorded	Nono continuo monitoring	Damaga likolu ta ba
0 to shim	None, continue monitoring	negligible
3 to 8 mm	Inform engineer, engineer	Damage likely to be
	to visit site	negligible or very slight
>8 mm	Cease work. Inform	Damage likely to be slight
	engineer, engineer to visit	or worse
	site and advise on changes	
	to working practice etc	

Table 6: Monitoring Alerts and Actions



6 Conclusions

The results of the Ground Movement Assessment and Building Damage Assessment have found that the potential risk to the neighbouring properties is in the Very Slight category. This is understood to be an acceptable level of risk. The results of the FEM analysis indicate <1mm of ground movement to surrounding utilities.

The basement will be constructed mainly in the London Clay Formation with some Made Ground near the surface. Uncontrolled groundwater seepages may cause fines to washout in the short term. Most ground movement will occur during excavation of the basement and construction so the adequacy of the temporary support will be critical in limiting ground movements.

Monitoring should be carried out to make sure the movements are within acceptable limits.



Appendix A

Drawings





EXISTING PLANS











LEFT HAND SIDE ELEVATION



RIGHT HAND SIDE ELEVATION

SCALE 1:100 @A3

REAR ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION







- No.40 Front Elevation

- No.40 Front Elevation context



- No.40 Rear Elevation



- No.42 (Left Hand Side Neighbour) rear elevation context

- No.38 (Rigth Hand Side Neighbour) rear elevation context

- No.40 Rear Garden



PROPOSED PLANS







FIRST FLOOR PLAN

BATHROOM 3.51m2

EN-SUIT BATH 4.73m2

ROOF PLAN



PROPOSED ELEVATIONS















Basement Proposed

Scale 1:100

	Job Number 210221	Dwg Number SL-101	Client Matthew Jones & Louise Willcocks
	_{Scale} As shown @A1	Rev –	40 Leighton Road, Kentish Town, Camden, NW5 2QE
Issued for INFORMATION ONLY	By SC	Approved by	Drawing Title Foundation Loading

Loads denoted thus:

(live load) dead load

ALL LOADS ARE APPROXIMATE

Loads shown are at 3.5m below street level (approx)







Issued for **INFORMATION ONLY**



Appendix **B**

Calculation Spreadsheets





Project	40 Leighton Rd		
Project No.	70572		
Calc Title	Ground Movement Assessment adjoining properties		
Date	13 April 2022	Rev	1

House Details, Background Data and Assumptions

Calculations based on C760 Pg155,		
Building	38/42 Leighton Rd	
Ground Level (m AOD)		
Basement Depth (m)	1.0	
Basement Floor level (m AOD)		
Effective Basement Depth (m)	1.0	
Wall Depth (m)	1.0	
Length (m)	5.0	
Height (m)	9.5	
Distance (m)	0.0	
Far Side (m)	5.0	

Movement Calculations for Wall Installation

Horizontal				
Distance from wall/wall depth (m)	Distance (m)	Movement/ Wall Depth (%)	Horizontal Movement (mm)	Relevance to Adjacent Properties
0.0	0.0	0.080	0.80	NS
0.1	0.1	0.070	0.70	
0.2	0.2	0.075	0.75	
0.3	0.3	0.060	0.60	
0.4	0.4	0.050	0.50	
0.5	0.5	0.044	0.44	
0.6	0.6	0.040	0.40	
0.7	0.7	0.035	0.35	
0.8	0.8	0.030	0.30	
0.9	0.9	0.020	0.20	
1.0	1.0	0.018	0.18	
1.1	1.1	0.015	0.15	
1.2	1.2	0.012	0.12	
1.3	1.3	0.010	0.10	
14	1.4	0.005	0.05	
1.5	1.5	0.000	0.00	FS
Vertical				
Distance from wall/wall depth (m)	Distance (m)	Movement/ Wall Depth (%)	Vertical Movement (mm)	Relevance to Adjacent Properties
0.0	0.0	0.050	0.5	NS
0.1	0.1	0.048	0.5	
0.2				
	0.2	0.046	0.5	
0.3	0.2 0.3	0.046 0.042	0.5 0.4	
0.3 0.4	0.2 0.3 0.4	0.046 0.042 0.040	0.5 0.4 0.4	
0.3 0.4 0.5	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5	0.046 0.042 0.040 0.037	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4	
0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6	0.046 0.042 0.040 0.037 0.035	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4	
0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7	0.046 0.042 0.040 0.037 0.035 0.032	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3	
0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8	0.046 0.042 0.040 0.037 0.035 0.032 0.029	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3	
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0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0	0.046 0.042 0.040 0.037 0.035 0.032 0.029 0.027 0.025	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	
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0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.1	0.046 0.042 0.040 0.037 0.035 0.032 0.029 0.027 0.025 0.023 0.023 0.020	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2	
0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3	0.046 0.042 0.040 0.037 0.035 0.032 0.029 0.027 0.025 0.023 0.023 0.020 0.020 0.018	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2	
0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4	0.046 0.042 0.040 0.037 0.035 0.032 0.029 0.027 0.025 0.023 0.023 0.020 0.020 0.018 0.016	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	
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0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7	0.046 0.042 0.040 0.037 0.035 0.032 0.029 0.027 0.025 0.023 0.020 0.018 0.016 0.014 0.011 0.009	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1	
0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8	0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8	0.046 0.042 0.040 0.037 0.035 0.032 0.029 0.027 0.025 0.023 0.023 0.020 0.018 0.016 0.014 0.011 0.009 0.007	0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	
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Deflection Ratio

	38/42 Leighton Rd	
dh	0.8	
Delta	0.5	



Project:	40 Leighton Rd		
Project No.	70572		
Calc Title	Ground Movement Assessment adjoining properties		
Date:	13 April 2022	Rev	1

Assumptions

Calculations based on C760 Fig. 6.15 assume system stiffness =1000, FOS against base heave >3. zero at 3 x excavation depth as Fig. 6.11 a) and b) High Stiffness 0.0075

Movement Calculations for Excavation				
Horizontal				
Distance from wall/excavation depth	Distance (m)	Userias and Management (Mall Daugh (%)		Relevance to Adjacent
(m)	Distance (m)	Horizontal Wovement/ Wall Depth (%)	Horizontal Movement (mm)	Properties
0.0	0.0	0.15	1.5	NS
0.2	0.2	0.1425	1.4	
0.4	0.4	0.135	1.4	
0.6	0.6	0.1275	1.3	
0.8	0.8	0.12	1.2	
1.0	1.0	0.1125	1.1	
1.2	1.2	0.105	1.1	
1.4	1.4	0.0975	1.0	
1.6	1.6	0.09	0.9	
1.8	1.8	0.0825	0.8	
2.0	2.0	0.075	0.7	
2.2	2.2	0.0675	0.7	
2.4	2.4	0.06	0.6	
2.6	2.6	0.0525	0.5	FS
2.8	2.8	0.045	0.4	
3.0	3.0	0.0375	0.4	
3.2	3.2	0.03	0.3	
3.4	3.4	0.0225	0.2	
3.6	3.6	0.015	0.1	
3.8	3.8	0.0075	0.1	
4.0	4.0	0	0.0	
Vertical				
Distance from wall/excavation (m)	Distance (m)	Cattlement (Evenuation Double (%)	Cottlement (mm)	Relevance to Adjacent
depth	Distance (m)	Settlement/ Excavation Depth (%)	Settlement (mm)	Properties
0.0	0	0.040	0.40	NS
0.2	0.2	0.050	0.50	
0.4	0.4	0.070	0.70	
0.6	0.6	0.080	0.80	
0.8	0.8	0.075	0.75	
1.0	1	0.070	0.70	
1.2	1.2	0.060	0.60	
1.4	1.4	0.060	0.60	
1.6	1.6	0.050	0.50	
1.8	1.8	0.040	0.40	
2.0	2	0.035	0.35	
2.2	2.2	0.030	0.30	1
2.4	2.4	0.025	0.25	1
2.6	2.6	0.020	0.20	FS
2.8	2.8	0.015	0.15	
3.0	3	0.010	0.10	1
3.2	3.2	0.005	0.05	
3.4	3.4	0.000	0.00	

Deflection Ratio			
	38/42 Leighton Rd		
dh	0.98		
Delta	0.20		



Project:	40 Leighton Rd		
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Calc Title	Ground Movement Assessment adjoining properties		
Date:	13 April 2022	Rev	1

Combined for Wall Installation and Excavation

	38/42 Leighton Rd	
dh	1.8	
Delta	3.4	

Movement Assessment

38/42 Leighton Rd			
Horiz Strain (%)	dh/L	0.04	
Deflection Ratio (%)	Delta/L	0.07	
From Graph Fig 6.27 c	Damage Category	1 Very Slight	
From Graph Fig 6.27 b	Try elim	0.075	upper limit of damage category Table 6.4
L/H	0.53	Therefore eh/elim	0.5
Reading off Fig 6.27 b for			
closest L/H curve this gives		0.9	
Delta/L/ elim			
L	5000		
Therefore Delta = L x Reading x			
elim			
Delta (mm)	3.4		
Delta for combined wall			
installation and excavation is	1 Very Slight		
less :Damage category is	i very Sign		
confirmed as			

Appendix C

Geo5 Outputs



<u> 40 Leighton Road – Horizontal Movement Contours</u>



<u>40 Leighton Road – Vertical Movement Contours</u>



Appendix C

Geo5 Outputs







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