

Preliminary Piling Method Statement

PROJECT:	St. Ann's - Phase 1A		
TITLE:	N15301-MHT-XX-XX-RP-S-00001		
REVISION:	01		
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1 Introduction

Meinhardt have been instructed by Hill to prepare a piling methodology statement for phase 1A of the development of St. Ann's Hospital in Harringay. This statement is to be used to aid in the discharge of relevant planning conditions. It is Meinhardt's understanding that, upon instruction, the contractor will review, update, and/or adopt this methodology.

Currently, the site has decommissioned hospital buildings across it. The development strategy is to retain and refurbish some of these buildings and demolish the remainder. In place of the demolished buildings, low to medium rise apartment buildings will be built.

The apartment buildings are to be of reinforced concrete (RC) frame construction ranging from six to ten storeys tall. Due to the local ground conditions and the weight of these buildings, deep piled foundations have been selected as the optimum foundation strategy.

Site investigation and geotechnical/geo-environmental reporting have been carried out by RSK. The relevant reports are as follows and include a full appraisal of the local ground conditions.

1. 29356-R03 (01) Factual Report – Phase II Geo-environmental Site Assessment (Residential Site)
2. 29356-R04 (00) Geo-environmental Site Assessment (Residential Site)

Final pile design will be carried out by a specialist appointed by the main contractor. For the purposes of tender and construction drawings by Meinhardt, pile capacities have been followed as set out in RSK reports. Continuous flight auger (CFA) piles at 450mm diameter founded within the underlying London Clay strata will be used.

2 Piling Methodology

1. Pile mat to be installed to contractor's design thickness and extent. It is anticipated that this will be at least 1.0m past the perimeter piles to the building and 750mm deep with a geomembrane. To be confirmed by the contractor.
2. Piling rig to be manoeuvred into position as set out on construction drawings.

3. Bore to be advanced to required depth as set out by the pile designer. Spoil volume to be monitored to ensure bore walls remain stable and are not falling into the bore.
4. Concrete to be delivered to site by concrete trucks and pumped through the auger to the base of the bore.
5. Bore to be filled with concrete as auger is slowly removed. Volume of concrete to be monitored to ensure correct pile dimensions are achieved.
6. Reinforcement cage to be installed into wet concrete to required depth as set out in pile design. Care to be taken to ensure concrete is not contaminated with spoil.
7. After sufficient curing time, piles are to be tested in line with pile designers specification. It is anticipated that five piles will be tested to working load limits and a further one pile will be tested to failure.
8. Pile mat to be scraped off to formation level of the ground floor slab. Local excavation for pile caps to be carried out.
9. Piles to be broken down to cut off level as pile caps are excavated. Blinding to be laid at formation level of pile caps.
10. Pile cap reinforcing to be installed and pile caps to be poured.
11. Ground floor slab to be constructed.



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