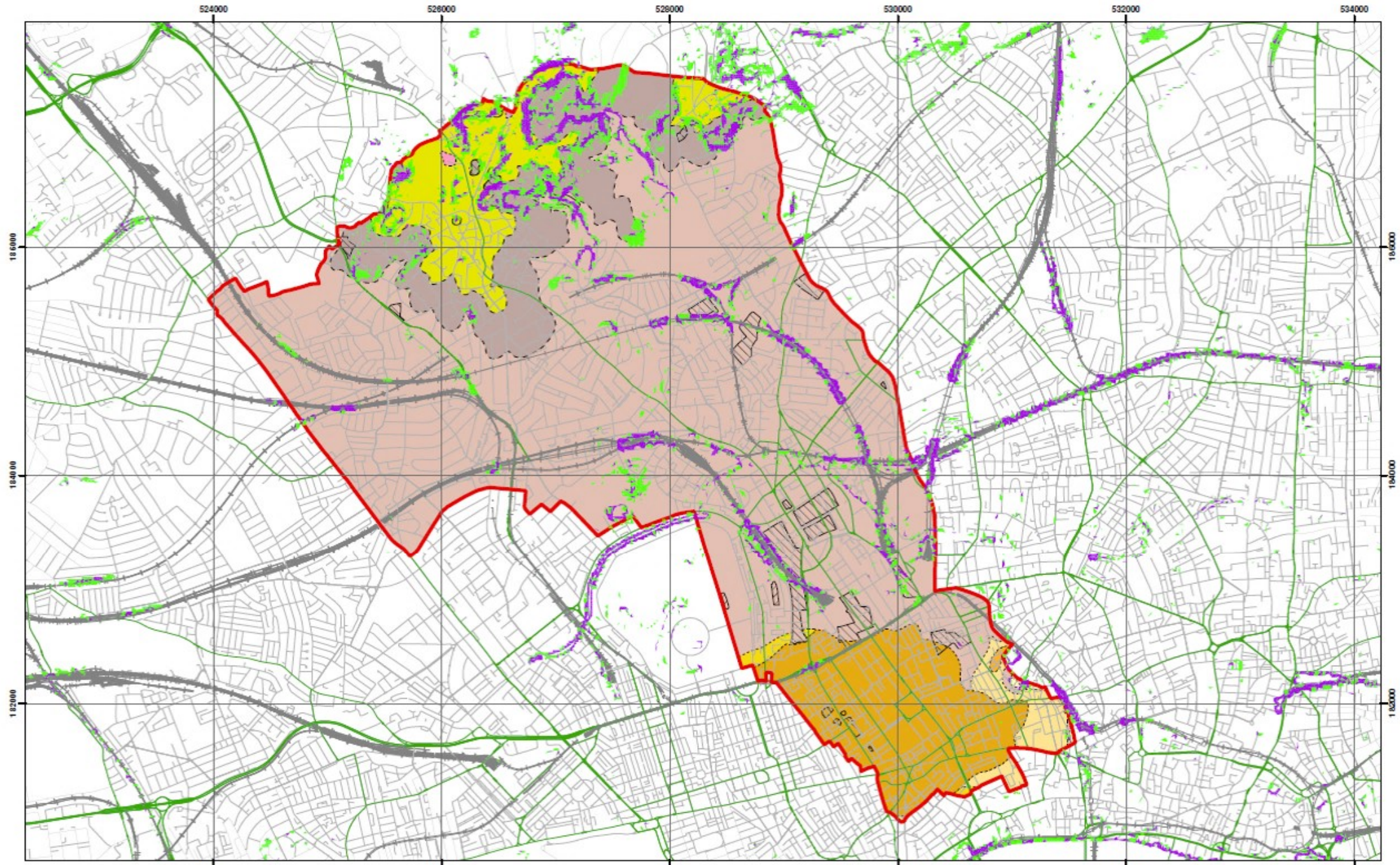


Figure 5 from Core Strategy, London Borough of Camden



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

Legend		BGS 1:10K Artificial Ground		BGS 1:10K Drift Geology		BGS 1:10K Solid Geology	
Slope	London Borough of Camden	MADE GROUND	ALLUVIUM	0°- 7°	HACKNEY GRAVEL FORMATION	BAGSHOT FORMATION	
7°- 10°	Railway Lines	WORKED GROUND	LANGLEY SILT FORMATION	> 10°	LYNCH HILL GRAVEL FORMATION	CLAYGATE MEMBER	
> 10°	A Roads		STANMORE GRAVEL FORMATION		LAMBETH GROUP	LONDON CLAY FORMATION	

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Slope Angle Map

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

Areas of greatest potential for slope instability

The assessment of the potential for slope instability

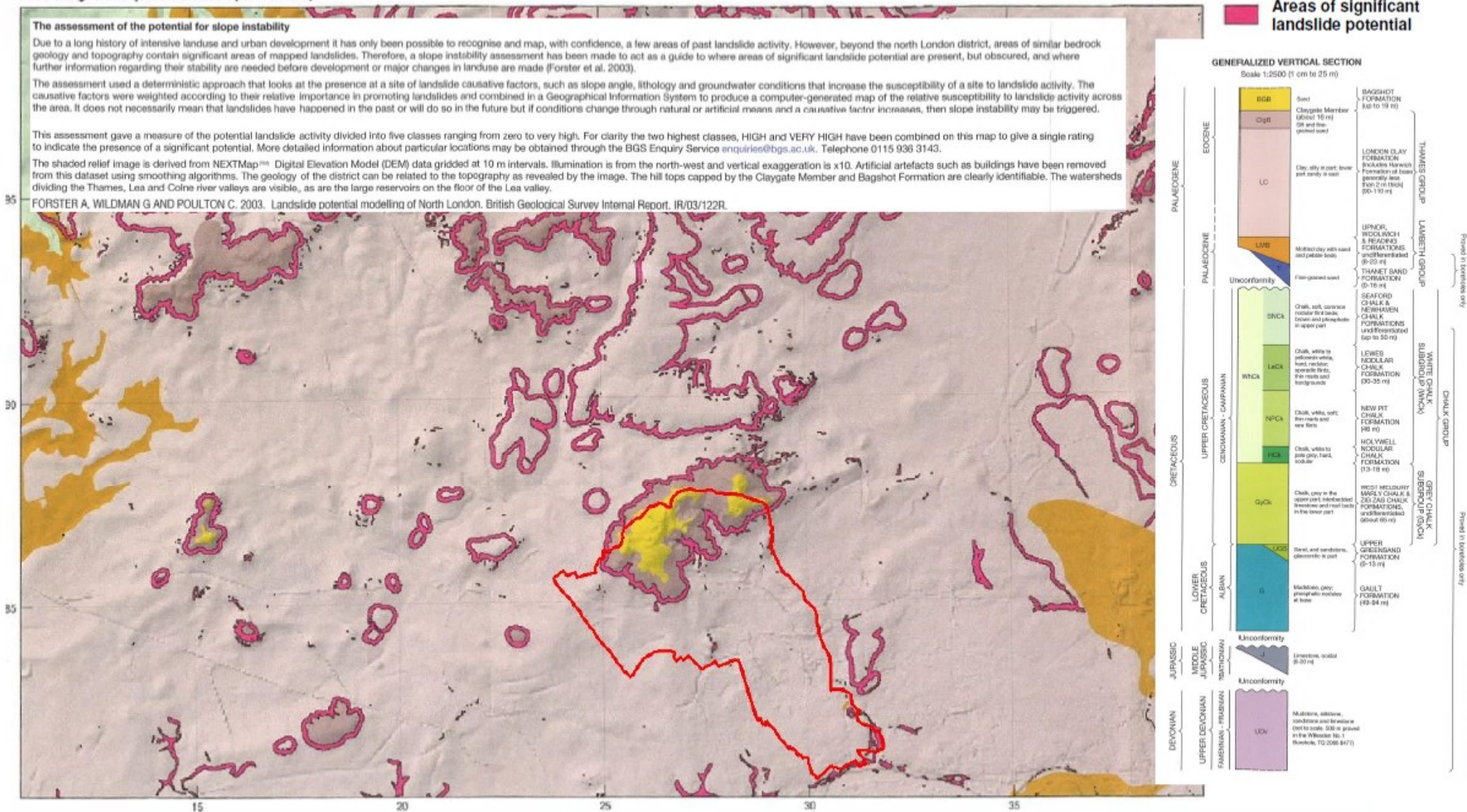
Due to a long history of intensive landuse and urban development it has only been possible to recognise and map, with confidence, a few areas of past landslide activity. However, beyond the north London district, areas of similar bedrock geology and topography contain significant areas of mapped landslides. 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.

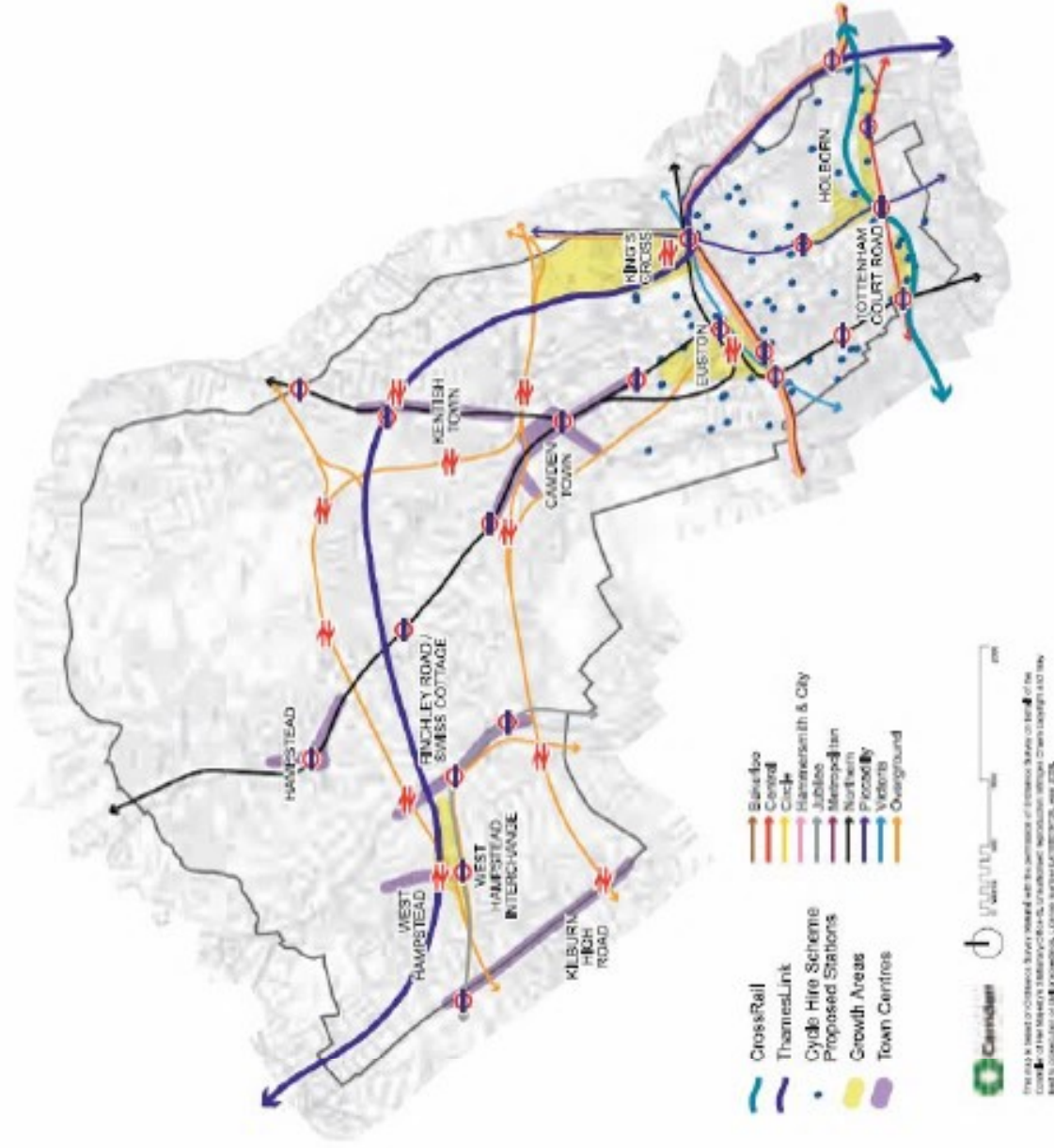
The shaded relief image is derived from NEXTMap™ Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data gridded at 10 m intervals. Illumination is from the north-west and vertical exaggeration is x10. Artificial artefacts such as buildings have been removed from this dataset using smoothing algorithms. The geology of the 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.



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

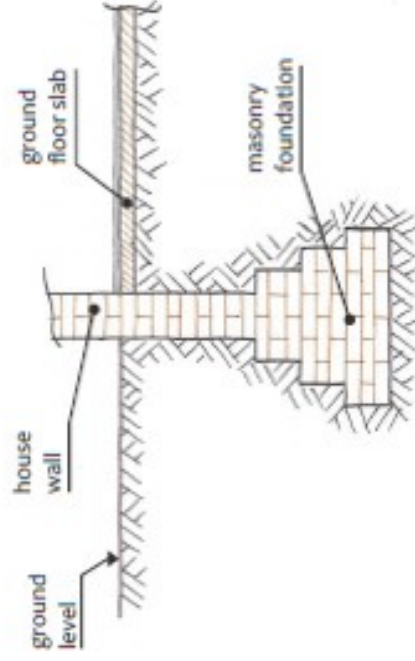
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Areas of landslide potential



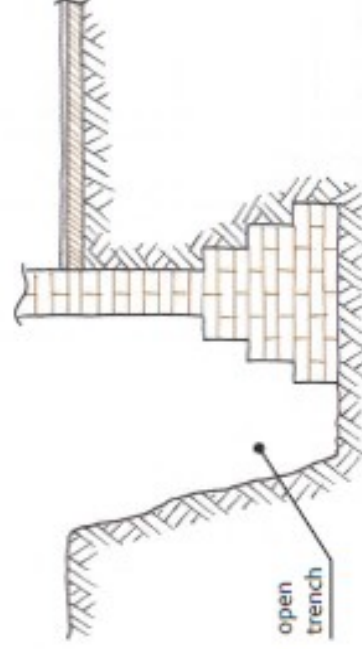
Source - London Borough of Camden, January 2010. Camden Core Strategy Proposed Submission.

Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study and Hydrological Study Transport Infrastructure

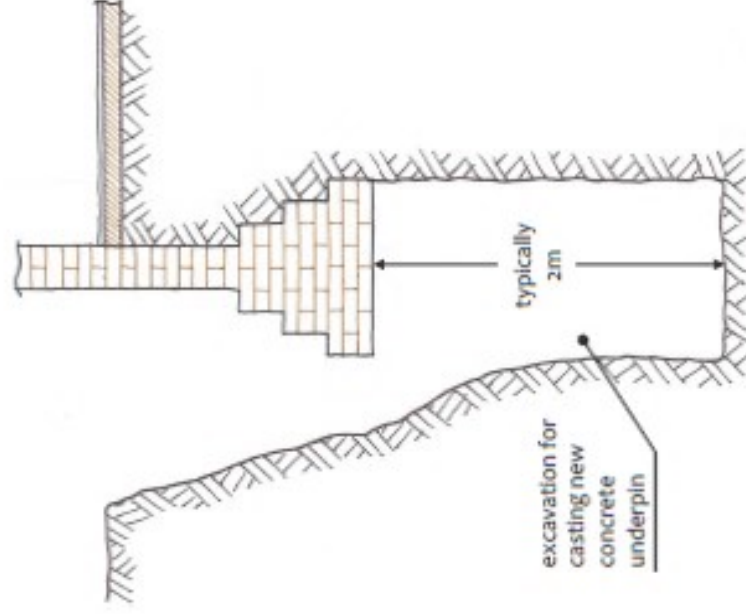
Stage 0: original foundation, typical of houses



Stage 1: exposure of original foundation by digging a short trench along a section of the wall to be underpinned



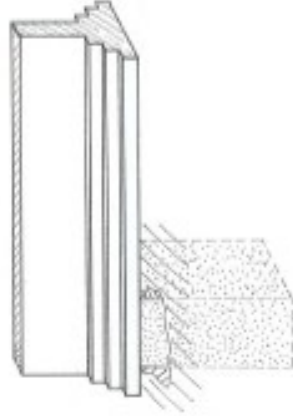
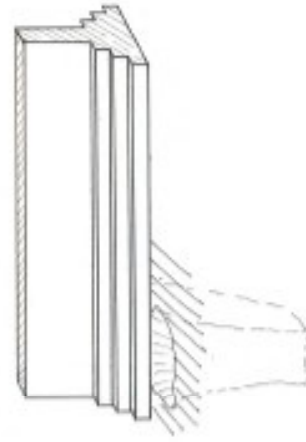
Stage 2: excavation of pit to form underpin: see Fig. 2.1b for details



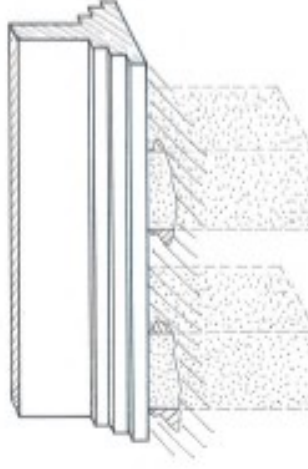
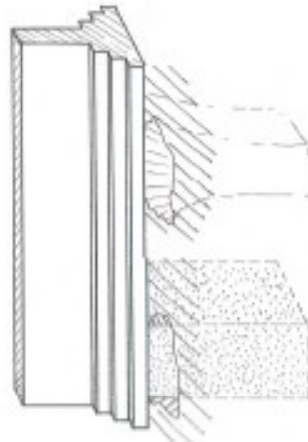
Indicative, schematic sketches only. Actual dimensions are likely to vary. Not to scale.

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Typical underpinning construction sequence

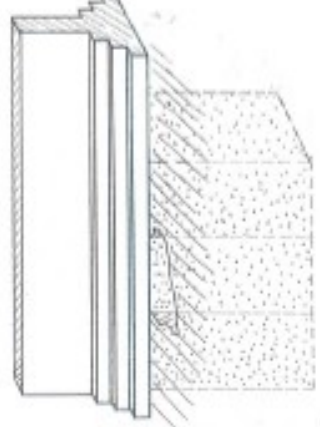
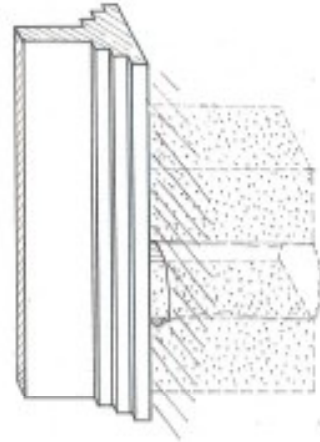
Stage 2a: excavation and concreting of initial section



Stage 2b: excavation and concreting of another section, not adjacent to first one



Stage 2c: excavation and concreting of an intermediate section, to form contiguous rows of underpin



Indicative, schematic sketches only.
Actual dimensions are likely to vary.
Not to scale.

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Underpinning construction sequence with
'hit and miss' pattern